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Roman towns as meaning-laden places: reconceptualising the growth and decline of towns in Roman Britain

Volume 2

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Adam Rogers

Thesis submitted for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy, Department of Archaeology, University of Durham

2008

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Introduction to the gazetteers

The following gazetteers are intended to be accessible syntheses of the data collected for writing the thesis. Gazetteer 1 draws together, for the first time, published and unpublished data for pre-Roman activity in the area of each of the Roman towns in Britain addressed in the thesis. Due to the limits of space and the availability of information, this will not be completely comprehensive. The references given for each entry will allow the data from the sites to be followed up. Gazetteer 2 outlines the excavated data for the public buildings within the towns of Roman Britain. Many of the buildings were excavated on a number of different occasions but this gazetteer attempts to bring the data together. A major emphasis of the gazetteer is information on the use of the public buildings in the later Roman period. It is hoped that this will provide a useful resource for data of this period. Gazetteers 3-6 provide more detailed information connected with a number of themes relating to the late Roman use of the public buildings. These themes are: late structural changes to public buildings, evidence for industrial activity within the buildings, evidence for timber structures within public buildings and the so-called 'squatter occupation' within the buildings. Gazetteer 7 outlines the evidence for new structures built within towns in the later Roman period that may have had a public function. Gazetteer 8 lists the towns in France and Spain that were examined for chapter 13 but, due to limits on space, it was not possible to present more detailed information relating to each public building here.

Gazetteer 1: Late Iron Age activity within the area of the Roman towns

Town	Type of evidence	Location	Details of evidence	Date	Other Information	References	Diagram
Aldborough	Coin	Excavations of the town defences.	1 coin of the Dobunni.	Iron Age	Whether this coin represents pre-Roman activity on the site is uncertain; it may have come to the site at a later date. A few sherds of local pottery were found in association with Roman sherds.	Allen 1960: 252; Myres *et al.* 1959: 64	
	Settlement	Grafton Hills: Marton-cum-Grafton lies south of Aldborough	Evidence included a building, hearth and finds.	Iron Age	No definite pre-Roman activity has been identified in the vicinity of Aldborough itself but it does not necessarily indicate that there was no activity here since very little excavation has taken place within the town.	North Yorkshire SMR number MNY 18436	
	Settlement	Roecliffe Lane, Boroughbridge next to Aldbrough	In March 1998, Northern Archaeological Associates carried out an archaeological evaluation by trial trenching on land south of Roecliffe Lane, Boroughbridge. This followed a geophysical survey (E 2320). Remains of Iron Age and Romano-British date were identified, similar to elsewhere on the A1 widening at Boroughbridge. A small assemblage of pottery was recovered, as well as a cremation burial and palaeoenvironmental evidence.	Iron Age	The remains indicate activity of Iron Age date in the area of Aldborough but little is known about its extent or distribution.	North Yorkshire SMR number ENY 2148	
	Iron Age brooch	Boroughbridge next to Aldborough	A bronze brooch was found but little is known about its context.	Iron Age		North Yorkshire SMR number MNY19466	
Brough-on-Humber	Occupation	Trench AI at Brough House	Traces of occupation included part of a curving ditch which had been dug into undisturbed sand and filled with light-coloured, clean sand which had been stained brown in patches. This may have been a hut circle. The outer ditch of the period II B fort cut through it. From the filling came the base of a pot of hand-made native fabric. A hearth with a small stake-hole near it was situated close to the inner lip of the fort ditch in trench BI and contained a sherd of native pottery. This may also be pre-Roman although this is uncertain.	Pre-Roman although exact dating is difficult.	The site lay in the northwest corner of the walled area.	Wacher 1969: 5; Humber SMR 17781	22
	Occupation	Bozzes Field	Excavations in 1933 within the defences revealed a hut floor with associated pottery. Further excavation in the 1930s revealed shallow pits containing much charcoal, bones and large quantities of pottery. This evidence seems to have been levelled and sealed before	Mid-1stC. A.D.	Corder and Romans (1937) interpreted this evidence as a "kraal of native huts" without defences or a regular plan although further excavation would provide more information. It is uncertain where the archives for the excavations are since they are not held in the Humber SMR.	Corder 1934; Corder and Romans 1937	

			the main construction of the settlement took place.				
	Coin	Vicinity of Brough-on-Humber	A half-denomination AR Corieltauvian coin was found although this may have been with some Roman items including a trumpet *fibula*.	Iron Age	Chance find.	Humber SMR 8047	
	Coin	Vicinity of Brough-on-Humber	A gold stater was found in 1979 at 19 Cave Road.	Iron Age	Chance find.	Humber SMR 9042	
	Coin	Vicinity of Brough-on-Humber	A gold Corieltauvian stater.	Iron Age	Chance find.	Humber SMR 8216	
	Pottery	Vicinity of Brough-on-Humber	Locally-made pottery vessel.	Late pre-Roman Iron Age		Humber SMR 17780	
	Coin and pottery finds	Vicinity of Brough-on-Humber	Iron Age coins and pottery.	Iron Age		Humber SMR record 8047, 8216, 9042; 17780,	
	Iron Age settlement complex	Near Brough to the west at SE 953 272	Discoveries here included a ditch, a rectangular enclosure, ring ditch and small finds.	Iron Age and Roman	The site was found during fieldwalking.	Humber SMR record 3472	
Caerwent	Coin	Quarries at Caerwent	1 inscribed coin of the Dobunni.	Iron Age	The coin was found in 1982 or earlier in quarries at Caerwent. Its significance in relation to pre-Roman activity here is uncertain especially without any contextual information of the find spot.	Haselgrove 1983: 141	
	Chance find	Within the town near St. Stephen's Church	Unstratified find of an Iron Age tankard hold-fast.	Iron Age	The reason for the presence of this find is uncertain. In isolation it cannot suggest pre-Roman occupation on the site of or near the town although this cannot necessarily be ruled out.	Simpson 1972	
Caistor-by-Norwich	Neolithic henge monuments and Bronze Age round barrows	Vicinity of the Roman town	In the Neolithic there was a series of possible henge monuments perhaps related to nearby Arminghall Henge. In the Bronze Age round barrows were constructed around the confluence of the Rivers Tas and Yare.	Neolithic and Bronze Age	This activity may suggest that the site of the Roman town had long been a location of special significance and ritual activity.	NHER 6100; NHER 9582; NHER 9743; NHER 9789	23
	Twin ditches	South side of the town	Twin ditches were found running outside the south side of the town in 1960.	The dating is uncertain but it is possibly late Iron Age.	It is uncertain if the twin ditches represent a pre-Roman enclosure or a Roman military site. These ditches may indicate the existence of a large early defended enclosure which may have belonged to a pre-Roman settlement already suggested by the presence of pre-Roman finds in the Roman town. Alternatively they may represent earlier defences for the Roman period town.	Davies 1996; D. Wilson 2003: 256	

	Triple ditches	East side of the town	From aerial photography triple ditches have been observed running at an angle to the town wall but parallel to the north-south side-street. They may join with the twin ditches to form a rectilinear enclosure, perhaps also using the River Tas as one side. This would have produced an enclosed area of *c.* 25ha.	Dating uncertain but possibly late Iron Age.	The ditches may represent a pre-Roman bounded enclosure running beneath the town although details are still very slight.	Davies 1996; D. Wilson 2003: 256	
	Finds	Around the walls of the Roman town TG 22 03	The recovery of Iron Age artefacts from around the walls is possible evidence for pre-Roman occupation of the site. The finds include coins, brooches and pottery.	Iron Age	The Roman town was originally much larger than that enclosed within the walls. Evidence from the survey suggests that it may have extended to the south, north and west.	NHER 29994; Haselgrove 1978: 113; Haselgrove 1989: 19, 62, 65	
	Finds	Area of the Roman town TG 22 03	Iron Age coins and pottery found in and around the site of the Roman town.	Iron Age	Around 100 Icenian coins have so far been found in the area of the Roman town suggesting a possible pre-Roman centre here.	NHER 9759; NHER 9786; Haselgrove 1989: 65	
	Coin	In a field immediately east of the River Tas	Icenian silver coin.	Iron Age		NHER 20456	
	Coin	Marshy location near the town.	Icenian silver coin.	Iron Age		NHER 9793	
	Pre-Roman religious site?	Extramural Roman temple 850m northeast of the town.	8 silver Icenian coins were found in the area of the temple but they may have been lost as late as the A.D. 60s. There were also 2 gold coins and Iron Age pottery.	Iron Age		Davies and Gregory 1991; Gregory 1991	
	Rectangular enclosures, linear features and settlement	Overlooking the Roman town at Harford Farm TG 2245 0430	In the late Iron Age there was a series of 6 small square ditched enclosures, which may have been a form of funerary monument. One of the enclosures was surrounded by a post-in-trench wall or fence that created a ground-plan similar to a Romano-Celtic temple or shrine, but whether this did form a temple is uncertain. There were very few artefacts found associated with the enclosures. A pit, 2005, contained cremated bone and a brooch dating to the early-1stC. A.D.	The enclosures dated to *c.* 50 B.C. to A.D. 50.	The area was demolished in the construction of the southern Norwich bypass but excavations in advance of this identified 6 flattened round barrows dating to the 3rd and 2nd millennium B.C. There were then traces of farming and industrial activity within the area dating to the mid or later 1st millennium B.C. After the series of 6 Iron Age enclosures there was a Saxon inhumation cemetery dating to the 7thC. and 8thC. A.D.	Ashwin 2000; NHER 9794	
	Enclosures	Near to the Roman town TG 22 04	Cropmarks of possible rectangular enclosures can be seen on aerial photographs of this area. There was also Iron Age pottery and an Iron Age coin found in a watching brief carried out here before the development of the Norwich southern bypass.	Iron Age		NHER 11757	
	Linear ditches, pits and ring ditch	Near to the Roman town at Harford Park	Iron Age activity included linear ditches, pits and a single ring ditch.	Iron Age	At the site there were also Early Neolithic pits, post-holes, gullies and a building. These were replaced by a Late Neolithic	NHER 42450	

					palisaded enclosure, pit groups and two clusters of post-holes. There was also a late Bronze Age burial which was accompanied by two copper alloy axe heads, an iron awl and five pieces of gold leaf.		
Canterbury	Occupation/religious activity	77-79 Castle Street; underneath the Roman temple precinct.	Traces of occupation and 2 pre-Roman potin coins and a coin of Cunobelin.	Late pre-Roman Iron Age	It is likely that a pre-Roman religious focus preceded the Roman temple precinct.	Frere 1977: 423; Haselgrove 1987: 444-53; Wacher 1995: 194	24
	Occupation and coins	81-82 Castle Street	2 Potin coins of Class II were found here in 1964.	Late Iron Age		Haselgrove 1978: 49	
	Coin	Castle Street	Bronze British Iron Age coin found in Castle Street on the site of the Roman temple complex.	Late Iron Age		Haselgrove 1989: 22	
	Coin	Stour Street	Bronze British Iron Age coin found at the Stour Street side at the edge of the Roman temple complex.	Late Iron Age		Haselgrove 1989: 22	
	Activity and coins	St. John's Lane	Rubbish pits and stake-hole scatters of the late pre-Roman Iron Age. Three potin coins were found here.	*c.* 300 B.C. and late pre-Roman Iron Age.	The early ditch may represent an enclosure.	P. Blockley 1987; Haselgrove 1989: 28	
	Ditch	St. John's Lane	The remains of a large ditch were uncovered possibly suggesting some kind of enclosure.	Dated to *c.* 300 B.C.		P. Blockley 1987	
	Roundhouses, enclosure, coins and metalworking	Centre of the Roman town around the Marlowe site and St. Margaret's Street, the site of the Roman bath building	Two roundhouses, a sunken-featured building and a stake-built structure were excavated in the area and were probably associated with metalworking. These were enclosed within a triple-ditched enclosure. Bronze- and gold-working in the production of coinage was evidenced: 4 hearths, B707, 1098, 1186, 1277, were located altogether. Small fragmentsof bronze slag were found associated with the hearths. A clay mould for the production of coinage was also found. The coins consisted of 35 potin issues, 4 local uninscribed bronze coins, 3 of Dubnovellaunus, 3 of Eppillus, 2 from southern Britain, 1 from eastern Britain, 4 Belgic, 2 from central Gaul and 1 uncertain.	Late-1stC. B.C. - *c.* A.D. 70/80.	The finds may represent a central aristocratic site. Much pottery was discovered, which indicates rich and varied imports.	K. Blockley *et al.* 1995: 27- 51; Haselgrove 1983: 119, 123, 127, 128, 151, 153;, 154; Haselgrove 1987: 139-45, 444-53; Haselgrove 1989: 28; Nash and Selwood 1995	
	Structures	No. 3 Palace Street	Parts of 3 successive rectangular late pre-Roman structures were found represented by post-holes and trenches.	Early-1stC. A.D.		Frere and Bennett 1987: 81-5	
	Structures and metalworking	No. 44 Watling Street	Two bronze-working hearths in the floor of a structure, bronze fragments, drops of metal and crucible fragments.	Late pre-Roman Iron Age		Frere and Bennett 1987: 117	
	Structure	Whitehall Road	Rectangular structure associated with early-	Early-1stC. A.D.		Frere and Bennett	

			1stC. pottery. Also evidence for cultivation in the vicinity.			1987: 45-50	
	Activity	Tannery Street	Iron Age levels were identified beneath the Roman building which may have been a *mansio*. No details are known about the nature of the activity here.	Late pre-Roman Iron Age		P. Bennett pers. comm.	
	Coins	Cakebread Robey site, *insula* north of the Roman theatre	British LY bronze coin, 3 coins of Dubnovellaunus (Kent), 1 coin of Dubnovellaunus (Essex), 2 coins of Cunobelinus, 1 coin of Adminius. There were also 4 Potin coins of Class II found in 1976.	Late Iron Age		Haselgrove 1978: 49, 53; Haselgrove 1983: 119, 128, 132, 135	
	Coin	College Road	Gallo-Belgic E coin.	Late Iron Age		Haselgrove 1983: 114	
Carmarthen	Earthwork	Llangunnor SN 428 202	Earthwork from defended enclosure possibly a hillfort.	Iron Age	No pre-Roman activity has been identified in the vicinity of Carmarthen itself but this does not necessarily indicate none occurred.	Cambria SMR 1738	
	Earthwork	Penymorfa SN 4190 1970	Earthwork of a defended enclosure possibly a hillfort.	Iron Age		Cambria SMR 8504	
	Circular enclosure	Castle Crispin SN 403 203	Earthwork enclosure possibly a hillfort.	Iron Age		Cambria SMR 9868	
	Roundhouse and enclosure	Penlan SN 4105 2120	Cropmarks have revealed what is probably a circular structure and adjoining enclosure although no excavation has taken place. It may be an open settlement.	Iron Age?		Cambria SMR 14300	
Chelmsford	Occupation	Under the later temple and *mansio* of the Roman settlement	Evidence consists of stake-holes, post-holes and pits.	Late pre-Roman Iron Age	This evidence may suggest that a possible settlement existed at Chelmsford before the Roman Conquest.	Drury 1988: 9, 22; Wickendon 1992: 36-7	25
	Coin	Area of the Roman town.	One uninscribed coin of the Dobunni was found during excavations.	Iron Age		Haselgrove 1989: 53	
Chichester	Occupation	Excavations in the northwest quadrant of the town.	Finds included 14 early Iron Age coins, an amphorae stamp of 1stC. B.C.-A.D. 10, Arretine sherds and Gallo-Belgic imports.	Iron Age	Finds suggest occupation although no structures have yet been found.	Down 1978: 43	26
	Roundhouse?	Sadler's Walk, near Little London	Four post-holes of a possible structure were found, possibly representing a roundhouse.	Pottery within the post-holes suggests an early Iron Age date.		Chichester District SMR number CD3797	
	Coins and pottery	On the site of the bath house at Tower Street	Excavations in 1974 found 1 coin of Durotriges and 1 coin of Cunobelin. Also several abraded sherds of pre-Roman Iron Age pottery.	Late pre-Roman Iron Age	These coins were residual in post-Roman layers but possibly represent a pre-Roman presence.	Down 1978: 139	
	Coins	North Street	A coin of Cunobelinus was found during excavations of a Roman and medieval site in 1948 at 43 North Street. Another was found in 1974 in the street.	Late pre-Roman Iron Age	Analysis of Iron Age coin distributions from Chichester have suggested a late pre-Roman focus here (Haselgrove 1987: 149, 458-461).	Chichester District SMR number CD3418; Haselgrove 1983:	

						133	
	Coins	Chapel Street	One coin of Cunobelin and one of the Durotriges found in 1974. One coin of Tincommius found in 1970. Three coins of Verica were found, one each in 1969, 1970 and 1971. There were also three coins of Andoco and one of Caratacus.	Iron Age		Haselgrove 1978: 50, 52, 82, 84; Haselgrove 1983: 133, 139	
	Coin	Northwest part of the town	One uninscribed coin of the Durotriges.	Iron Age		Haselgrove 1983: 138	
	Coin and pottery	Greyfriar's, 61 North Street	Excavations in 1984 produced a few sherds of early Iron Age pottery and a coin of Verica although there was no structural evidence to indicate occupation.	Late pre-Roman Iron Age		Down and Magilton 1993: 19; Chichester District SMR number CD3679	
	Coins and pottery	Tower Street car park site.	The excavations produced pre-Roman pottery of the 2ndC. and 1stC. B.C. and coins of Cunobelin and of the Durotriges.	Late pre-Roman Iron Age		Down 1978: 139	
	Metalworking	St Peter's, North Street	Evidence in the southern trench had been badly damaged but excavations within Pit 68 produced 2 late Iron Age crucible fragments which were probably residual but may suggest metalworking in the vicinity. The northern trench revealed a late Roman mosaic.	Late pre-Roman Iron Age	Excavations in 1987 investigated two small areas.	Down and Magilton 1993: 43-8	
	Pottery		Finds of Iron Age pottery have occurred on sites throughout the town.	Iron Age		Chichester District SMR	
	Religious activity and occupation?	Fishbourne	A pre-Roman oolitic limestone representation of the Mother Goddess was found at Willow Court off Fishbourne Road in the 1970s. There have also been a number of finds of Iron Age pottery in the area. A ring gully may represent a roundhouse found at 36 Fishbourne Road East.	Late Iron Age		Chichester District SMR number CD2177; Chichester District SMR number CD2183	
	Ditch	Fishbourne	Excavations in 1999 and 2002 just east of Fishbourne Roman palace revealed a section of ditch around 4m wide and 1-1.5m deep. The ditch fill yielded 675 sherds of pottery dating to between 10 B.C. and A.D. 25 and included imported and local wares. The imported wares include Gallo-Belgic finewares, Augustan Central Gaulish and Italian and South Gaulish Arretine fabrics and amphorae from Spain. The only copper alloy object was an openwork *opus interasile* fitting from the top of a scabbard belonging to a *gladius* of Mainz type. The ditch	Pottery within the ditch dated to the period *c.* 10 B.C. to A.D. 25.	The finds might suggest feasting activities and ritual deposits into the ditch as does perhaps the sword scabbard. The deliberate sealing of the ditch with a red clay capping may suggest a planned act of ritual closure in the A.D. 20s although occupation may have continued after this date. It is uncertain what kind of settlement or activity this ditch represents but it may suggest more activity in the area.	Manley and Rudkin 2003; Manley and Rudkin 2005	

			silts also contained 1 find of fuel-ash slag and 3 finds of hearth-lining. The condition of animal bones found suggests they were dumped rapidly into the ditch and the high percentage of pig bones suggests a high-status diet or perhaps a ritual deposit.				
	Entrenchments	Mainly to the north and east of Chichester	A series of 15 linear earthworks on the gravel plain between the foot of the South Downs and Chichester Harbour. Some have been partly excavated but the dating of the group is still problematic. The northernmost of the east-west entrenchments north of Chichester is the Devil's Ditch (EWAii) extending westwards from the River Lavant towards the head of Bosham stream; no finds came from it for dating purposes. Two earthernware pots containing cremations were recovered near the north-south entrenchment at Graylingwell. The northernmost lines cut off the entire coastal plain between Bosham and Bognor including the Selsey peninsula and the area enclosed is about 97km^2. The remaining earthworks form a rough square about the head of Chichester Harbour facing north east and west.	Construction would have occurred over a long period between 1stC. B.C. to early-1stC. A.D.	The construction of the entrenchments would have demanded much manpower. Their function is uncertain but possibly they were to divide up land or hinder the movement of stock. Another possibility is to provide security or a refuge in the same way as a hillfort might have done.	Bradley 1971; Magilton 2003: 156-9; Chichester District SMR number CD2315, CD2492, CD2444, CD4001, CD4005	
	Ditches close to the Roman town	Mainly identified to the east of the town	Archaeology in the eastern suburb uncovered a north-south ditch with a palisade slot on its eastern edge north of Stane Street. To the south of Stane Street were two further ditches. Other ditches are known in the area. One ditch has been identified south of the town at the former gasworks in 1997.	The dates are not completely certain but they may be late pre-Roman Iron Age and filled in during the late-1stC. A.D.	The functions of the ditches are uncertain: they may be too substantial to be field boundaries but unsuitable for defence. It is unlikely to be a Roman military ditch.	Magilton 2003: 159-61	
	Coin production	Boxgrove	Coin moulds representing coin production were found in an enclosure ditch near a dyke, which was part of the entrenchments, at Ounce's Barn.	Late pre-Roman Iron Age	Boxgrove lies 3 miles east of Chichester and may have been a pre-Roman centre or perhaps related to the activity at Chichester.	Drewett *et al.* 1988; Wacher 1995	
Cirencester	Occupation	Excavations at 17, The Avenue	Stake circle 2.43m in diameter made out of 17 stake-holes each varying in diameter from 2.5cm to 7.5cm; it is uncertain what this may represent. Also other random post- and stake-holes at the level of undisturbed clay, associated with several scraps of soft, friable, red pottery.	The date is uncertain although it is pre-Roman and probably late Iron Age.	Pre-Roman occupation is unlikely to have been extensive. There was also a *vicus* associated with the town.	Wacher and McWhirr 1982: 28	27
	Coin	Site of the *basilica* excavations	One coin of Tasciovanus.	Late Iron Age		Holbrook 1998: 270	
	Uncertain activity	Queen Elizabeth Road SP03250147	Undated pits and ditches which may be Iron Age.	Uncertain		Barber and Collard 2000	

	Iron Age coins	Some unprovenanced but some from the Watermoor area	A number of Iron Age coins have been found from Cirencester including two quarter-staters of the Dobunni from a garden.	Late pre-Roman Iron Age		Gloucestershire SMR record 2099; Gloustershire SMR record 9553; Viner 1982	
	Pits and ditches	Cherry Tree Lane	Iron Age pits and ditches were found.	Iron Age		Gloucestershire SMR record 22444; Mudd *et al.* 1999: 70	
	Pits	Barford Road South Area 3	A small cluster of 3 circular/oval pits were located in the northern corner of the excavated area.	No dating evidence but possibly Iron Age.		Mudd *et al.* 1999: 72	
	Iron Age Barrows?	Tarbarrow Field: SP 02960264, SP 0310251, SP 02950255	Two barrows were opened in 1935 but were poorly recorded. The best preserved has a conical profile and there are indications of horizontal courses of oolitic slabs in the upper portion suggesting that it may not be Bronze Age but rather late pre-Roman Iron Age. A third barrow is possibly suggested by a large irregular feature under the grass which may be a partly-levelled very large round barrow, or it may simply be natural.	Late pre-Roman Iron Age?: uncertain of exact date without further excavation.	These barrows may suggest a pre-Roman barrow cemetery and associated religious area to the northeast of the town.	O'Neil and Grinsell 1960: 108; Reece 2003: 280	
	Bagendon *oppidum*	Bagendon	An Iron Age *oppidum* of around 80ha partially enclosed by a system of dykes andcentres on the Bagendon Brook, a tributary of the River Churn. Excavations were undertaken in 1954-56 and 3 small trenches were opened: 1 across a section of the earthworks and 2 in the southeast corner. Here traces of structures, metalworking and coin production were found. Further small-scale excavation in 1981 uncovered a series of large pits with domestic and industrial refuse including coin moulds. Coins from Clifford's excavations comprised 26 uninscribed Dobunnic silver coins, 2 silver inscribed Dobunnic coins, 1 silver blank, 1 uninscribed bronze Durotrigian coin, 1 coin of Epaticcu. Later excavations produced 10 uninscribed and 1 inscribed coins of the Dobunni.	Constructed in the very early-1stC. A.D. and remained in use into the 60s A.D.	This *oppidum* may have been one focus in the wider significant landscape around Cirencester in the pre-Roman period.	Allen 1961: 113-5; Clifford 1961; Haselgrove 1983: 139; Haselgrove 1989: 53, 55; Trow 1982	
	Ditches banjo enclosure	North Cerney	4ha double ditched banjo enclosure with evidence for coin production, imported material culture and a currency bar hoard. Little is known about occupation within the enclosure although in the early Roman period there was a	Uncertain of the start date but possibly around 2ndC. or 1stC. B C. until the mid-	The site was situated about 8km from Cirencester and 2km from Bagendon and may have been part of the Bagendon complex. It was at first described as a univallate hillfort but a banjo enclosure has since been regarded as a	Sellwood 1988: 40-3; Trow 1988	

			villa here. Excavations took place at the site in 1982-3 and consisted of 4 trenches along the eastern side of the enclosure earthworks although this only covered around 1% of the total enclosed area. In the northeast of the enclosure excavations found an entrance to the enclosure. The Iron Age coins from the site were 3 Dobunnic silver issues and 1 bronze coin of Tasciovanus.	1stC. A.D. when the ditches were then backfilled although the enclosure continued to be occupied.	better interpretation.		
Colchester/ Camolodunum/ Camulodunon	Activity/settlement?	Beneath the locations of the Roman town	Bronze Age, Middle Iron Age and Late Iron Age pottery as well as 12 Iron Age coins have come from excavations within the area of the Roman town, suggesting some kind of activity or occupation site in the area of the later fortress and *colonia*. 4 Iron Age coins (Cunobelin, Taciovanus, Icenian and a Gaulish potin issue) came from the Balkerne Lane site, 2 coins (Dobunni and Iceni) came from the 29-39 Head Street excavations, 4 coins (Cunobelin, Tasciovanus/Cunobelin, Icenian and Coritanian/Corieltauvian) came from the Culver Street site as well as 731 sherds of pre-Roman pottery from the Neolithic to the Middle Iron Age, 2 coins (Cunobelin and an Icenian issue) came from the Lion Walk site. Middle Iron Age pottery came from the Osborne Street and Vine Street area excavations. On a number of sites it was noticed that the topsoil had been removed across the sites except where prehistoric pottery and other finds were found before the construction of the Roman buildings.	Bronze Age, Middle Iron Age and Late Iron Age.	Brooks has suggested that there may have been an important pre-Roman site in the area of the Roman fortress but Roman activity will have removed all the stratigraphy of the site leaving only slight traces of surviving sherds of pottery and coins. On many of the sites there was only natural sand beneath the Roman buildings suggesting that layers had been stripped. It is possible that it may even have been a Roman political statement to found the fortress on this site and it may be too simplistic to assume that the site of the Roman town was unoccupied prior to the conquest. There may have been some kind of religious enclosure here prior to the fortress which need not be represented by considerable traces of occupation.	Brooks 2006; Goodburn 1987; Haselgrove 1989: 40-1, 62, 71	28
	Coins	The Union Cemetery	Iron Age coins (including 5 of Cunobelinus but many more of now uncertain type) and pottery were found in the grounds of St. Mary's Hospital outside the Balkerne Gate. There appears to have been a cemetery here. Very few details are known and the finds were mainly made whilst digging rubbish pits. The site has been quite badly disturbed.	Iron Age date	It is now not possible to discern whether the Iron Age coins came from Iron Age burials, were placed into Roman period burials or were perhaps related to other activities here predating the cemetery.	Allen 1960: 229, 264; Haselgrove 1983: 131, 154; Haselgrove 1987: 382; Hull 1958: 254-5	
	Coins	The Abbey Field Cemetery	Cemetery in a large open area in the Abbey of St. John. Some Iron Age coins have come from the site but poor recording means that it is not now possible to discern the types or number.	Iron Age date	The site was mainly investigated in the late-nineteenth century and was poorly recorded. The relationship of the coins to the cemetery is uncertain.	Allen 1960: 163, 229; Haselgrove 1987: 382; Hull 1958: 255-6	
	Coins	In or near Colchester	Three coins of Cunobelin were recorded	Iron Age date		Haselgrove 1989:	

			although their exact provenances are now uncertain.			41	
	Gosbecks large trapezoidal enclosure	Gosbecks	A trapezoidal enclosure with a deep ditch and bank has been identified through aerial photography. The site seems to have been remodelled several times. The enclosure was the centre of a network of drove ways and fields. It may have contained roundhouses and some rectangular buildings. Pre-Roman pottery has come from early excavations of the Roman structures.	Uncertain of foundation date without excavation but probably by *c.* 25 or 15 B.C.	The function of this site is uncertain but it may have been more than simply a domestic farmstead. It may have had administrative, commercial and religious functions including markets and fairs.	P. Crummy 1997: 16-8; Hawkes and Crummy 1995: 95; Hull 1958: 259-71	
	Temple/shrine and burial mound?	Underneath the temple enclosure at Gosbecks	A geophysical survey and limited archaeological excavation identified traces of activity beneath the temple. These include a feature in the central area of the enclosure measuring 14x16m which has a possible square-within-a-square plan. This may be the remains of an earlier temple or, less likely, a pyre/ excarnation site. To the east of this is a rectangular-shaped pit 3.5x3.0m. It is of unknown function but a burial chamber could be a slight possibility.	More excavation is needed for secure dating but the features are probably of the first half of the 1stC. A.D.	The nature of the evidence is uncertain without more excavation but it does indicate activity on the site prior to the temple. The burial chamber interpretation may be less plausible than the feature relating to an earlier shrine on the site.	P. Crummy *et al.* 2007: 447-50	
	4 pits containing Iron Age material	Underneath the theatre at Gosbecks.	One pit contained Iron Age pottery whilst another contained iron fragments.	Late-1stC. B.C. or early-1stC. A.D.		Dunnett 1971a: 29	
	Dykes	Large area mostly to the west and south of Colchester	The dykes vary in date, depth and length. The earliest after the Gosbecks enclosure may have been the Heath Field, Lexden and Sheepen dykes *c.* 25 B.C. The Prettygate and Kidman Dykes may also have been pre-Roman. The Triple, Shrub End and Dugard Dykes and the inversion of the Prettydate Dyke are considered to be Roman period constructions immediately after the conquest whilst Grymes, Berechurch and Barnhall Dykes are considered to be from the A.D. 60s.	Vary in date from *c.* 25 B.C. to possibly the A.D. 60s.	The function of the dykes is uncertain and interpretations have included anti-chariot devices and the management of stock – the dykes being able to contain a large number of grazing animals and give protection against theft. Some dykes may also have been sites to protect crossing-points over the Colne and Roman River. The later dykes have been interpreted as Roman military defences although a more symbolic function of subverting native concepts of space and place has also been suggested. It is possible that they were used to define a meaning-laden area of the 'landscape'. The earthworks were part of the negoitiation of the ritualised landscape.	Hawkes and Crummy 1995; Witcher 1998	
	Trackways and field systems	East of Camulodunum on the site of the new Colchester Garrison.	Excavations have revealed widespread evidence of trackways and field boundaries suggesting much activity in the area of Camulodunum.	Late pre-Roman Iron Age		Crossan and Masefield 2004	
	Industrial activity	Sheepen	Excavations have revealed evidence for pottery production, glass-working and metalworking.	*c.* 100 B.C. to A.D. 40s	The area was very marshy. It was located near the river and therefore has been interpreted as a	Anon 2003; P. Crummy 1997:	

			Also a large number of finds including coins, many brooches and imports such as amphorae and Gallo-Roman pottery. Coin moulds were also found suggesting the minting of coins. The Sheepen Dyke lay to the east of the site. Building evidence consists of post pits representing buildings, one perhaps being rectangular. A number of coins of Cunobelin were also found in the excavations.		works depot. Willis (2007b), however, has drawn attention to the watery context and the later temples built on the site, suggesting that the area may have been more special with evidence of luxury goods and possible feasting. Finds include amphora fragments and broken millefiore and marbled glass.	15-6; Haselgrove 1978: 67; Haselgrove 1987: 362-83; Hawkes and Crummy 1995: 70; Hawkes and Hull 1947; Niblett 1985; Willis 2007b	
	Coins, pottery and activity	From the site of the Sheepen Large Temple; St. Helena's School.	Excavations of the Roman period temple here in the 1930s produced traces of earlier activity including 23 Iron Age coins: 1 of Tasciovanus, 21 of Cunobelin and 1 illegible. Further Iron Age coins came from early excavations in the Sheepen area including 2 British K, 3 British LX, 1 of Dubnovellaunus (Kent), 3 of Tasciovanus, a number of Cunobelin and 1 of Germanus Indutilli. There was also one silver and one bronze Gaulish coin.	Late Iron Age	Whether the coins represent a pre-existing religious site is uncertain and they may have been brought to the site after the construction of the Roman temple.	Allen 1960: 183, 189, 190, 215, 2, 228-9, 278; Haselgrove 1978: 126, 128; Haselgrove 1987: 362-83; Hawkes and Hull 1947; Hull 1958: 234	
	Lexden Tumulus	Lexden	Burial site of the late-1stC. B.C.: wooden chamber with a mound constructed on top. A number of coins of Cunobelin were found by Stukeley in his 18thC. investigation of the site.	Earliest phase is the earliest activity known at Camulodunum and could be around or before 25 B.C.		Haselgrove 1978: 72; Haselgrove 1987: 381; Hawkes and Crummy 1995: 174	
	Stanway burial site	Stanway west of Gosbecks	Four large wooden mortuary chambers of late-1stC. B.C. to *c.* A.D. 60. Each chamber was placed symmetrically within a large enclosure defined by a ditch. The entrance lay in the centre of the eastern side. There is evidence for the possible ritual breaking of objects here.	The earliest enclosure dated to the late-1stC. B.C., another *c.* A.D. 25-35 and another *c.* A.D. 60 or later.		Hawkes and Crummy 1995: 169-70	
Dorchester	Maumbury Rings: Neolithic henge monument and other possible prehistoric structures	Outside Dorchester, the site of the Roman amphitheatre.	The Neolithic monument Maumbury Rings suggests that the area around Dorchester was significant in prehistory.	Neolithic but may have remained a focus of activity into the Iron Age.	The henge was reused as the site of an amphitheatre in the Roman period.	Bradley 1975; P. Woodward *et al.* 1993: 359	39
	Later Neolithic timber monument?	In the centre of later Dorchester. The post-pits are located on the west side of the small coombe running down to the floodplain of the River Frome.	An arc of pits was uncovered at the Greyhound Yard site. These, together with those known in Church Street, have been projected to predict the perimeter of a large circular enclosure. The size of the post-pipes suggests that the pits once held massive uprights.	Carbon-14 determinations from charcoal and antler recovered from the post-pits gave a construction date	The uprights set at intervals would have formed a most impressive barrier and marked out an area for some special purpose. It indicates a centre of great importance in the Late Neolithic period along with the henges at Maumbury and Mount Pleasant.	P. Woodward *et al.* 1993: 351	

				in the late Neolithic *c.* 2700 B.C.			
	Iron Age Shrine?	Vicinity of Dorchester	It has been suggested by P. Woodward (*et al.* 1993; pers. comm.) that the setting of Dorchester in a hollow may have been significant in the Iron Age and that there may have been an important Iron Age shrine here but nothing is as yet known about this.	?late pre-Roman Iron Age, no dating evidence.	The shrine has not been found by archaeology and its existence has not been proven.	P. Woodward pers. comm.; P. Woodward *et al.* 1993: 359; P. Woodward and Woodward 2004	
	Coins	Vicinity of Dorchester	A number of uninscribed coins of the Durotriges are known from Dorchester but their exact provenances are uncertain. Some seem to have come from hoards of later coins. Also 1 Armorican issue from Dorchester South railway station and 1 British B.	Late Iron Age	The significance of these coins is uncertain especially with little contextual information but they may well be post-conquest arrivals.	Allen 1960: 176, 240, 243; Haselgrove 1983: 136, 150	
	Maiden Castle hillfort	Lay to the southwest of Dorchester	Activity is evident on the site from the Neolithic period with an enclosure created in the Early Neolithic. In the early Iron Age a hillfort was constructed and this was enlarged in the middle Iron Age.	Early Iron Age onwards.	In the 4thC. A.D. a temple was constructed on this site suggesting that it may have retained some kind of special significance throughout the Roman period.	Sharples 1991	
	Poundbury Camp hillfort	Poundbury on the north-west outskirts of Dorchester	On the site of Neolithic activity and a Bronze Age barrow cemetery. A univallate hillfort was constructed in the early Iron Age and had settlement and ditched enclosures on the hillside which may have been for stock control. In the late Iron Age the hillfort was remodelled to form a multivallate enclosure. A dyke to the east may have formed part of an extensive system of defences linking the hillfort to Maiden Castle and to earthworks east of the site of the Roman town. In the Roman period there is some evidence for structures in use and in the 4thC. there was a cemetery.	Activity from the Neolithic period onwards; the hillfort dated from the early to late Iron Age.	Excavations took place between 1966 and 1982 but mainly on the hillside outside the hillfort earthworks.	Sparey Green 1987	
	Mount Pleasant earthworks	Mount Pleasant hill east of Dorchester	Sequence of timber enclosures from the third to second millennium B.C. The hill was given over to agriculture by the 1st millennium B.C.	Neolithic	Excavations took place between 1970 and 1971.	Wainwright 1979	
	Bank with ditch	North of Maiden Castle, Winterborne Monkton	Visible as an earthwork and soil mark on a north-west alignment over a distance of 550m. The ditch appears to be 6m wide, the bank 6m wide and 1m high. There has been no excavation.	There is no dating evidence since it is unexcavated but it may be related to Maiden Castle.	This dyke may be an extension of the outermost defences of Maiden Castle.	Sparey Green 1986: 194	
	Ditch	South of Poundbury Camp	V-shaped ditch with re-cut base 6m wide and 3m deep on a north-west to south-east alignment traced for 50m.	No dateable finds although the stratigraphy is	The ditch could be related to Poundbury Camp.	Sparey Green 1986: 194	

				similar to the hillfort ditches which accumulated in the mid-1stC. A.D.			
	Ditch	Top O'Town Car Park	A wide ditch was on a north-south alignment but only identified at one point.	No dating evidence but appears to have been levelled in or before the early Roman period.	The ditch could be related to Poundbury Camp.	Sparey Green 1986: 194	
	Ditch	Boots, South Street	Ditch 3.5m wide and at least 1.5m deep traced for 6m on a north-west to south-east alignment. The fill suggests deliberate levelling.	Uncertain of date but unabraded pre-Flavian samian ware was sealed by metalling overlying the ditch.	The function of the ditch is uncertain but its location in an area of early occupation near the centre of the Roman town could mean that it was associated with the origins and defensive sequence of the town rather than being pre-Roman activity. Alternatively it could be related to a pre-Roman monument such as an *oppidum*.	Sparey Green 1986: 194	
	Ditch	Acland Road and South Walks	Linear ditch 13m wide and at least 1m deep traced for 14m on a north-east to south-west alignment.	The date is uncertain but the upper fill was sealed by Roman occupation.	The function of the ditch is uncertain but its location on the southern perimeter of the Roman town could mean that it was associated with the origins and defensive sequence of the town rather than being pre-Roman activity. Alternatively it could be related to a pre-Roman monument such as an *oppidum*.	Sparey Green 1986: 194	
	Ditch	Victoria Park, Queens Avenue	Ditch 3-5m across and 1.5-2m deep.	The date is uncertain but it could be pre- or early post-conquest.	The function of the ditches is uncertain although there have been suggestions of a possible late Iron Age *oppidum* here in this important and historically-rich settlement focus. Further excavation and dating is needed before any more firm suggestions.	Sparey Green 1986: 194-5	
	Ditch	Arlington Avenue	A ditch has been observed on at least 3 occasions over a distance of 150m in the Victorian period. Its width is uncertain, but it was *c.* 2.5m deep.	The date is uncertain but it could be pre- or early post-conquest.	Related to a late Iron Age *oppidum*?	Sparey Green 1986: 194	
	Ditch	Casterbridge Road	Ditch 3m wide and 2m deep on an east-west alignment.	The date is uncertain but it could be pre- or early post-conquest.	Related to a late Iron Age *oppidum*?	Sparey Green 1986: 194	
	Ditch	Syward Road and Casterbridge Road	Ditch 1.75m wide and over 4.5m deep was seen at 3 points over a distance of 100m.	No dating evidence but it appears to have	Related to a late Iron Age *oppidum*?	Sparey Green 1986: 194	

				been levelled in or before the early Roman period.			
	Ditch	Came View Road	Ditch 1.75m wide and over 4.5m deep.	The date is uncertain date but it is reported to have contained a coin of the 2ndC. A.D.	Related to a late Iron Age *oppidum*?	Sparey Green 1986: 194	
Exeter	Roundhouse?	Holloway Street, Valient Soldier public house.	Fragmentary remains of a circular ditch but most lay outside the boundaries of the site.	Stratigraphically earlier than the Roman military features but no exact date known.	The site was excavated in 1973-4.	Exeter UAD monument number 10000	30
	Roundhouses?	Trichay Street	The remains of 3 circular trenches, Buildings 1-3, were found below Roman military deposits. Building 1 may have predated Building 2. Building 2 had a diameter of about 6m and a clear entrance on its southeast side.	No pottery was found and the dating is difficult.	The site was excavated in 1972-4. It is possible that the buildings may have been early military structures.	Exeter UAD monument numbers 10001, 10002, 10003	
	Roundhouse	Southernhay East car park lying just outside the South Gate of the Roman and Medieval walled town.	A number of cut features representing substantial occupation. A roundhouse was set within a circular enclosure. No firm evidence for occupation such as hearths was found because of the truncation of deposits.	The pottery found consisted of at least 20 vessels of Southwest Decorated Ware (Glastonbury Ware) dating from the 3rdC. or 4thC. B.C. to the 1stC. A.D.		Stead 2004; Exeter UAD monument number 11553	
	Ditch	Flowerpot Lane	Five sections of a ditch 0.8m wide were excavated from alluvial deposits on the flood plain of the River Exe. There was no other excavated evidence for pre-Roman settlement on the site.	Pre-Roman	The site was excavated in 1986. The function of the ditch is unknown but may have flanked a track-way leading to the river or formed part of a field system.	Exeter UAD monument number 10004	
	Coin	Northernhay Gardens	An Armorican silver issue coin of *c.* 50 BC was found in Northernhay Gardens in 1871.	*c.* 50 B.C.		Holbrook and Bidwell 1991: 3	
	Coin	North Gate excavations	A Durotrigian bronze type coin was found in the North Gate excavations in 1978.	Issue date of *c.* A.D. 20-40.	There is the possibility that the coin may have reached the site after the Roman conquest.	Holbrook and Bidwell 1991: 3	
Gloucester	?Large nucleated settlement	Area north and northeast of the fort at Kingsholm; Coppice Corner	Fieldwork mainly to the north of the military site at Kingsholm might suggest a large area of Late Iron Age settlement. Dobunnic coins (see entries below) and quantities of hand-made pottery in an Iron Age tradition have been found	Late pre-Roman Iron Age?	If the pottery does relate to activity dating to before the fort then it might suggest that the fort was placed next to a pre-Roman settlement. There are doubts about this and it may be that the pottery related to activity after the foundation	Hurst 1985; Hurst 1999a: 119; Timby 1999	31

			together with imperial Roman and Claudian imitation coins and imported Roman pottery. The quantity suggests that it was earlier than, rather than contemporary with, the military occupation. At the site of Coppice Corner 75% of the pottery came from a series of ditches and pits which can be divided into 2 phases. The earliest group were in circulation in the area prior to the mid-1stC. A.D. and the arrival of the army whilst the other group was more a military assemblage.		of the fort instead.		
	Coins	Kingsholm; Gambier Parry Lodge site	8 uninscribed, 2 inscribed and 3 uncertain coins of the Dobunni, 2 coins of the Durotriges and 1 unidentified coin were found during excavations here.	Late Iron Age	Analysis of the coins shows that they have minor typological and compositional differences which might imply products of more than one mint. Although the coins are unlikely to have been produced here, their number might suggest activity of more significance than simply being brought here after the conquest; they may support the possibility of a pre-Roman settlement.	Haselgrove 1989: 51, 53, 55, 57; Haselgrove 1993: 47	
	Coins	Kingsholm; Sandshurst Road	1 uninscribed and 1 inscribed coin of the Dobunni were found during excavations of the fortress defences.	Late Iron Age		Haselgrove 1989: 53, 55	
	Coin	Kingsholm; Plock Court playing field	1 coin of the Durotriges.	Late Iron Age		Haselgrove 1989: 51	
	Coin	Kingsholm	1 possible Iron Age coin of uncertain type was found within the area of the fortress but the exact location is uncertain.	Late Iron Age		Haselgrove 1989: 73	
	Coin	Kingsholm	1 coin possibly of Eppillus was found in the area before 1930 but there is little information on its context.	Late Iron Age		Haselgrove 1978: 42	
	Enclosures and pits	Saintbridge	Three enclosure ditches and a number of pits were excavated. A crook-shaped enclosure was partially cut by a penannular enclosure within the same period. There was no surviving evidence of any domestic structures although a concentration of daub and fractured cooking stones might indicate its presence, as well as fragments of 2 or 3 large triangular loomweights of Iron Age type found in large sub-rectangular pits.	Late Iron Age: 1stC. B.C. indicated by the pottery. The enclosure was filled in the mid-1stC. A.D. although activity continued on the site.		Atkin 1987; Darvill 1982; Darvill and Timby 1986; Garrod and Heighway 1984: 24-5	
	Enclosure ditch	Roman Fields, Abbeymead	Substantial circular enclosure ditch 2.2m wide with a diameter of *c.* 15m and an entrance to the east. This may have been a drainage ditch	A late Iron Age date, 1stC. B.C., is suggested by		Atkin 1987	

			around a timber building. A carcase of a cow had been laid with its head supported by large stones within the ditch, possibly when it was abandoned suggesting ritual activity.	pottery and activity continued into the Roman period.			
	Uncertain activity	Robinswood Hill Barracks	A group of late Iron Age pottery was found.	Late Iron Age		Garrod and Heighway 1984: 72	
Leicester	Layer of cobbles	Beneath the *forum*	A layer of cobbles was found within all four sites excavated within the *forum-basilica* by Hebditch and Mellor (1973). It was also found at the unpublished St. Nicholas Place excavations. The features consisted of small cobbles laid on a weathered sandy layer apparently sealing late Iron Age and Roman features.	Flavian	The remains suggest a level cobbled area across the whole of the *forum insula*. This has also been detected on sites outside the *forum insula* and seals late Iron Age and Roman features.	Buckley 2000; Hebditch and Mellor 1973: 7	32
		Insula south of the *forum*	Cobbled layer ran beneath the north-south street.	Flavian	The cobbling may have been used for assembly, commerce and/or religious activity prior to the construction of the *forum*.	D. Wilson 1963: 134	
		Blue Boar Lane	Cobbles found at the lowest level of the site.	Flavian	This cobbled area was then built upon with a timber structure which in turn was replaced by a large stone building.	Wacher 1959: 113-4	
	Imports suggesting occupation		Evidence for imported finds suggests extensive trading contacts with the Continent.	Late 1stC. B.C.	There are a number of settlements around Leicester at this time but only Leicester itself has provided evidence for more extensive trading links showing affinities with the larger proto-urban settlements of the late pre-Roman Iron Age.	Clay 2001: 14	
	Ten pits and pre-Roman coins	'Jewry Wall' beneath the bath building	The pits seem to form the earliest activity on the site. They were sealed by pre-bath layers. The pits contain pottery dating from the 1stC. B.C to the 70s A.D. The earliest pottery is coarsely wheel-thrown or handmade but by A.D. 25 there were Gallo-Belgic wares and amphorae. There were 4 examples of micaceous Terra Nigra ware dated to *c.* 10 B.C. to A.D. 10, 5 examples of Terra Rubra dated to A.D. 15-25 and two White Ware Beakers pre-A.D. 25. The presence of 5 British Iron Age coins (1 of Epillus and 4 silver Brigantian) and 1 Gallic might indicate the use of the site before the Roman period.	A date of the 1stC. B.C. to the 70s A.D. is suggested by pottery.	Kenyon (1948) stated that the pottery she excavated dated from A.D. 35-50, which resulted in the assumption that there was no pre-Roman activity on the site, but rather Roman military activity. Later re-dating of the pottery (Jarvis 1984-5; 1986) together with the coins and other accumulated evidence suggests that there was late pre-Roman Iron Age activity here.	Allen 1960: 214, 261; Jarvis 1984-5; Jarvis 1986; Kenyon 1948: 9-10, 124-35, 279; G. Webster 1966: 42	
	Ditch F308 with Iron Age finds	Bath Lane	Finds consisted of 2 pre-Roman copper alloy brooches and a number of pottery sherds.	Late pre-Roman Iron Age	The site was then built upon in the mid-1stC.	L. Cooper unpublished: 1	
	Roundhouse, pits and gullies	51 Thornton Lane	Traces of a structure only partially exposed. The	Late pre-Roman		Clay and Pollard	

			channel may represent the butt end of an eaves drip trench and the post-holes may have formed part of the wall structure for the building.	Iron Age date suggested by pottery.		1994: 37, 44	
	Pits and Gullies	51-52 St. Nicholas Street, St Nicholas Circle, Lower Redcross Street, Castle Street.	These pits and gullies may represent buildings and occupation.	Late pre-Roman Iron Age	This evidence suggests that settlement may have been quite extensive across the area.	Clay and Pollard 1994: 1	
	Coin flan tray fragments	Bath Lane; site 2	Three coin flan tray fragments found.	Late pre-Roman Iron Age	The finds suggest some coin minting on the site comparable with *oppida*.	Clay and Mellor 1985: 18, 20, 30, 69	
	Ditch and bank, coin flan tray and crucible fragments	Bath Lane; Merlin Works	A late Iron Age bank and ditch found here contained one near complete and a number of fragments of coin flan trays. There were also crucible fragments and metal waste relating to the cuppelation process possibly connected with the coin casting.	Late pre-Roman Iron Age	A large ditch that ran through the site was thought to be of an early Iron Age date but it has also been suggested that it was late Iron Age in date. It is possible that this relates to an *oppidum* but more work is needed to support this.	Kipling *et al.* 2007	
Lincoln	Roundhouse and a possible rectangular structure	The Grain Warehouse: 181-3 High Street	Located on a probable island in the area of the Brayford Pool. Two phases of features included an eaves-drip gully partly defining a circular building and also the post-holes of a rectangular building.	Late-1stC. B.C. - early-1stC. A.D.	This location would have been wet which may suggest the special nature of the settlement.	Darling and Jones 1988: 5-6; M. Jones and Stocker 2003: 26	33
	Occupation	Up hill 1 mile to the northwest of the city at Burton Cliff	Pits containing Shelly pottery of the early-1stC. A.D. which probably represent some kind of settlement.	Early-1stC. A.D.		M. Jones and Stocker 2003: 28	
	Occupation	Lawn site to the west of the uphill fortress	A collection of native type pottery of the conquest period including both beakers and bowls.	First half of the 1stC. A.D.		M. Jones and Stocker 2003: 28	
	Ritual enclosure and well?	St. Paul-in-the-Bail site under the fortress *principia* and town *forum-basilica* – on the crest of the hill above the River Witham and the Brayford Pool	A pit containing bone fragments was found on the site of the excavations of the fortress and *forum* suggesting some activity. There is a possibility that the site beneath the fortress on the crest of the hill was the location of a small ritual enclosure. Very little of this area has been investigated and the fortress may have destroyed much of the existing stratigraphy. The well on the site may have originated as part of the pre-Roman enclosure although there is no dating evidence for the well at all.	Bone fragments Carbon-14 dated to the late Iron Age.	The site of the Roman fortress does seem to overlie the route of the prehistoric 'Jurassic Way' as it led down to the causeway across the River Witham.	Gilmour 2007: 231-2; M. Jones and Stocker 2003: 28	
	Coins	Unstratified from the area of the town	2 or 3 Iron Age coins have been found across the town. A gold stater of the Corieltauvi is said to have been found 'at or near Lincoln' and a similar one is said to have come from the site of the cathedral. A later Corieltauvian coin, a type	Late Iron Age		M. Jones and Stocker 2003: 30; May 1988	

			O stater, was recorded to have come from near Lincoln but it is uncertain whether it came from the city or not.				
	Earthworks	To the north and northeast of the city	Traces of an extensive but non-continuous linear ditch and bank system. Some of the best preserved examples of these ditches were more than 1.5m deep in places and were associated with counterscarp banks.	Contained pottery of the 2ndC. and 1stC. B.C.	As well as barriers for controlling people and stock movement, and access to water, it is possible that they could be seen as structures restricting access to reserved religious spaces and framing ceremonial areas. They may have been similar in purpose to those seen at Camulodunum or Verulamium.	M. Jones and Stocker 2003: 30-31	
	Old Sleaford palisaded enclosure, settlement and coin production	Lay *c.* 29km to the south of Lincoln on the edge of the Fenland	In the middle Iron Age a substantial palisaded enclosure was constructed of which the corner was excavated, suggesting a large size. In the late Iron Age a settlement is suggested by ditches, pits and gullies of possible small, undefended enclosures clustered together over a large area. Associated with this was a large quantity of coin minting waste consisting of 4,354 fragments of coin moulds and 247 crucible fragments. There was also a large amount of Gallo-Belgic pottery including early Roman imports.	Middle Iron Age to Roman	The relationship of this site to the Lincoln area is uncertain although it is possible that it was part of a complex of sites on the edge of the Fenland and rivers in the vicinity. The significance of this area is suggested by such sites as the Fiskerton causeway.	Elsdon 1997	
	Dragonby	Lay near Scunthorpe in the West Riding of Lindsey	Settlement of around 8ha with ditched enclosures of possible properties, streets and roundhouses. In the Roman period there were rectangular aisled buildings here.	2ndC. B.C. to the later 4thC. A.D.	Excavations took place between 1964 and 1973 and covered around 1ha of the site. There have been suggestions that this site may have been an *oppidum* although this is still uncertain and the categorisation of sites is always problematic. Its relationship to the Lincoln area is also uncertain.	May 1996	
London	Iron Age coinage	Vicinity of London	A number of Gallo-Belgic coins have been found in the vicinity of London and potin coins have been found in the Thames. These are early finds and now mostly unprovenanced. They include three from London Bridge and one from Tower Bridge, two from the City (1 from Leadenhall Street) and a number from Hammersmith and St. James's Park.	Iron Age	Kent (1978) suggested that there may have been an *oppidum* site to the west of London. This is unproven although activity in the area is likely.	Allen 1960: 191-2, 205, 233, 264; Haselgrove 1978: 47; Kent 1978	34
	Iron Age inhumation	Southwark; 124 Borough High Street	A probable Iron Age burial was found sealed by post-conquest material.	Late pre-Roman Iron Age		Goodburn 1978: 453	
	Iron Age inhumation	Tower of London	The burial consisted of a skeleton of a young man.	Possibly late pre-Roman Iron Age		Parnell 1985: 5-7; Perring 1991a: 1	
	Iron Age inhumation	Harper Road	Burial of a woman placed in a wooden coffin with a flagon, bronze neck-collar and a tinned bronze mirror.	Mid-1stC.		Perring 1991a: 3	

	Metalwork within rivers	Rivers include the Thames and Walbrook	Such items include much military equipment such as the Waterloo helmet and the Battersea shield.	Iron Age	Wardle (1998) and Merrifield (1995) argue that deposition in the rivers may have continued into the Roman period here since large numbers of Roman metalwork objects were found in the Walbrook.	Merrifield 1983: 9; 1995; Wardle 1998	
	Human skulls	The Walbrook river	A number of human skulls were found in the Walbrook, the majority of which were young males and lacking mandibles suggesting that they have been treated in some special way.	Possibly from the Bronze Age to the 1stC. A.D.	The skulls and the dating in which they were deposited may suggest that the locality bore ritual significance and was visited over a long period of time.	Bradley and Gordon 1988; Marsh and West 1981	
	Structures	15-23 Southwark Street	Gullies and Iron Age pottery sealed by post-conquest layers suggest structures.	Late pre-Roman Iron Age; pottery and a coin of 25 B.C. - A.D. 25	Perring (1991a) suggests that occupation of the London area consisted simply of a few farmsteads. Even if this does not underestimate the amount of occupation here, the area may have seen activity that did not result in any permanent occupation.	Perring 1991a: 3; Beard and Cowan 1988	
	Circular structures	Newgate Street	The first activity on the site was the construction of a circular building (Building A). Another circular building was then built nearby. Building A was then replaced by a rectangular building (Building B) but circular structures were built to the north of this. All the buildings then burnt down perhaps at the time of the Boudican revolt in A.D. 60/1.	*c.* A.D. 50/5-60	Although this evidence does not represent pre-conquest period occupation it may suggest that people lived nearby in the immediate pre-conquest period. Perring and Roskams (1991) suggest that the Iron Age style structures with wattle and daub imply a cheap and perhaps short-lived response to the needs of its first inhabitants. This, however, may be a romanocentric viewpoint of activity here continuing in local ways.	Perring and Roskams 1991: 3-6	
	Circular structures and production	10 Gresham Street	Eleven circular structures were found which appear to predate A.D. 60 and were associated with the production of native-style beads. It is uncertain, however, whether there were structures here before the conquest.	pre-A.D. 60	If originating after the conquest they do indicate native influences in the nature of the town.	Hingley and Unwin 2005: 86; MoLAS archive	
Silchester	Roundhouses	Site of the *forum-basilica*	At least 3 roundhouses have been identified by drip-gullies.	*c.* 25 B.C. - *c.* 15 B.C. suggested by grog-tempered pottery.	Finds from the third roundhouse include worked antler.	Fulford and Timby 2000: 8, 20-24	35
	Bronze- and iron-working	Site of the *forum-basilica* associated with the roundhouses.	A few crucible fragments representing bronze-working may represent such activity elsewhere in the area. Also possible iron-working from small amounts of slag.	*c.* 25 B.C. - *c.* 15 B.C. suggested by grog-tempered pottery.		Fulford and Timby 2000: 418; Richards 2000: 421	
	Planned layout and rectangular buildings	Site of the *forum-basilica*	Traces of gravel surfaces and at least two rectangular buildings represented by post-holes and wall slots. Building 1 measured *c.* 8.5x3.5m and had at least 3 phases. Building 2 was 3.5x2m. The buildings were accompanied by metalled streets and possible roadside gullies.	*c.* 15 B.C. - A.D. 50-60: pottery within the post-holes of the structures included flint and		Fulford and Timby 2000: 9, 24-37	

			The area seems to have been enclosedby palisades represented by a series of post-holes. The coins from this period were a bronze Gaulish piece, 2 silver coins and a minim of Verica, 3 copper coins of Dubnovellaunus, 2 minims and a copper coin of Tincomarus, 2 coins of the Coritani and 2 coins of Gaius. Iron Age coins were also found in the next phase of the site: a Gaulish potin piece and a silver coin of Tincomarus.	grog-tempered coarse wares.			
	Bronze-, iron-, and silver-working including the production of horse harness fittings and coins.	Site of the *forum-basilica* associated with the rectangular buildings.	Iron-smithing slag including hammer-scale was found as well as hearth bottoms. Over 9kg of ironworking slag was recorded withmuch representing hearth bottom material. There were also crucibles and moulds of two types associated with coin and horse-harness production. Some crucibles show traces of tin-bronze from the horse-harness equipment whilst others showed traces of silver from the coinage of silver Atrebatic coins.	*c.* 15 B.C. to A.D. 50-60	This metalworking evidence was concentrated within the area of the palisade and can possibly be associated with the probable aristocratic centre at Silchester during the late pre-Roman Iron Age which saw an element of planning and also a central enclosure with evidence for a Roman-style diet.	Fulford and Timby 2000: 419-420; Richards 2000: 421	
	Pits	Near the later South Gate	Pits suggestive of activity.	Early-1stC. A.D.	The pits suggest that the late pre-Roman Iron Age settlement may have been fairly extensive and may have filled much of the area enclosed by the 'Inner Earthwork' which has been dated to *c.* A.D. 25.	Boon 1969: 14; Fulford and Timby 2000: 547.	
	Religious precinct?	Beneath the temples and sacred precinct in *insula* XXX	A silver Durotringian coin was found in the precinct area which may represent pre-Roman use of this sacred area.	Late pre-Roman Iron Age	There is no other evidence for this so it is not possible to suggest this with certainty.	Anon 1854: 57; Boon 1974: 156	
	Coin	Section of the Roman rampart	British LY10 coin found in a pit underneath a section of the Roman rampart.	Late Iron Age		Goodburn 1984: 109	
	Coin	Surface find	Bronze Gaulish coin	Late Iron Age		Haselgrove 1978: 128	
	'Outer Earthwork'	Survives to the north-west at Sandy's Lane and the south-west at Rampier Copse	No evidence for the 'Outer Earthwork' exists on the north-eastern, eastern, south-eastern and southern sides. The town was not surrounded by a continuous earthwork. There are also dyke systems south-west of the town.	The ditches at Rampier Copse and Sandy's Lane are likely to be pre-Roman; there is an absence of Roman material here. A date of the 1stC. B.C. or early-1stC. A.D. is possible.	These earthworks may be comparable to the more complex linear systems at Camulodunum.	Fulford 1984: 79-83	

	'Inner Earthwork'		The earthwork enclosed around 32ha. Its course lay inside the 'Outer Earthwork' and partly underlay the Roman town. Material from within the line of the earthwork includes continental imports of the early-1stC.	Dating is uncertain and may have been constructed between A.D. 25 and 50.	The 'Inner Earthwork' may mark the extent of the pre-Roman settlement although this is uncertain and it may have spread out further.	Fulford 1984: 233, 247, 288	
Verulamium/ Verlamion	Central Enclosure (St. Michael's enclosure) and additional ditch	Ran beneath the *forum* and into *insula* XXVII.	Central Enclosure of around 2ha in the valley floor surrounded by a substantial ditch. Some of the line of the enclosure is conjectural but the north-eastern corner and south-western corners have been uncovered. The areas immediately to the north and west of the enclosure produced numbers of coin moulds. The enclosure may have been built in a marshy area. A complete grog-tempered pottery vessel might represent a burial in the upper fill of the ditch similar to those in *insula* XXVIII. Excavations in the 1980s produced evidence for a ditch running from the central enclosure towards the river in what was later *insula* XIX.	There is no dating evidence although it was of a pre-conquest date, possibly late-1stC. B.C. to early-1stC. A.D. and remained in use into the post-conquest period.	It has been suggested that this may have been a religious or chieftain/king's centre. The presence of coin moulds suggests that the site was high status and significant before the *forum* was built and may have been a metalworking zone and focus for ritual activities. The construction of metalworking blocks in nearby *insula* XIV in the immediate post-conquest period may represent a continuation of this activity. This activity, its proximity to the *insula* XVI temple site and its marshy location suggest that it was more than a farmstead. The function of the *insula* XIX ditch apparently emanating from the enclosure is uncertain. There have been suggestions that it may indicate an early fort but it may more likely have been an extension or annexe to the enclosed area. There may also have been other earthworks in the area.	Creighton 2000; Frere 1983: 3; Niblett 1993: 78; Haselgrove and Millett 1997: 284; Niblett 1999: 409, 411; Niblett 2001: 42-43; Niblett *et al.* 2006: 62-3; I. Thompson 2005: 32-4	
	Structures	*Insula* XIII	The remains of two successive timber structures of pre-Boudican revolt date. Beneath these were two earlier surfaces with a Gallo-Belgic coin and grog-tempered pottery.	Late pre-Roman Iron Age: late-1stC. B.C. to early-1stC. A.D.	This may suggest late pre-Roman Iron Age structures beneath those of the post-conquest period.	Frere 1988: 455; Niblett 1999: 408	36
	Structures and activity	*Insula* XVII; beneath the *macellum*	The layer above the natural gravel contained occupation material and evidence for stake-holes and post-holes. A surface of pebbles in clay was pierced by the stake-holes of a wattle wall or fence. There were also two small ditches.	Early-1stC. A.D.		Kenyon 1935: 214; Richardson 1944: 82; I. Thompson 2005: 34	
	Structures	*Insula* XIV; beneath the block of shops.	The evidence consisted of floors of clay, pebbles and gravel and stake-holes.	*c.* A.D. 43-9		Frere 1973: 13	
	Structures and coin moulds	*Insula* XIX; beneath the bathhouse	Evidence for a clay wall with pits and grog-tempered pottery. 34 fragments were retrieved from layer 28. Four other fragments were scattered nearby in other contexts, two at least probably deriving from layer 28. This was a buried soil which formed the ground surface until the middle of the 1stC. A.D. In 1992 a very large dump of moulds was recovered on the	Late-1stC. B.C. to early-1stC. A.D.		Niblett 2001: 65; I. Thompson 2005: 35	

			north-east side of the same building probably occupying a shallow scoop in the gravel of the subsoil.				
	Religious activity	Beneath the triangular temple.	Finds suggesting some kind of activity included Nero-Vespasian samian ware and native Belgic ware, 18 pre-Roman and early Roman brooches. There was also débris containing ash and iron-slag which suggest metalworking.	Early-1stC. A.D.	This evidence may have been a significant area, a sacred place, including ritual deposition in the late pre-Roman Iron Age.	Haselgrove and Millett 1997: 284; Wheeler and Wheeler 1936: 114	
	Religious activity	Beneath the *insula* XVI temple and the adjacent *insula* XXVIII.	Under the temple was a dark sandy layer which may have been ploughed There were also 2 coins of Cunobelin and 1 of Claudius I and pottery. Five mid-1stC. burials and 2 deep (possibly ritual) pits have been partially excavated on the north-west side of the adjacent *insula* XXVIII.	Early-1stC. A.D.		Lowther 1937	
	Late pre-Roman Iron Age coins and brooches	Beneath the temple in *insula* XVI	Pre-Roman finds from the temple excavations. Coins include 2 of Cunobelin but also Claudius I.	Late-1stC. B.C. to early-1stC. A.D.	This may have been a significant area, a sacred place, including ritual deposition in the late pre-Roman Iron Age.	Haselgrove and Millett 1997: 284; Lowther 1937: 29; Wheeler and Wheeler 1936: 227	
	Coins and pottery	Beneath and north of the theatre	1 coin of Cunobelin beneath the theatre and 1 of Cunobelin to the north of the theatre. The pottery included pre-Roman sherds.	Late Iron Age	It is uncertain whether this was introduced onto the site after the foundation of the Roman town.	Wheeler and Wheeler 1936: 227	
	Coin	*Insula* IV	1 coin of Cunobelin was found in the earliest levels of *insula* IV.	Late Iron Age		Wheeler and Wheeler 1936: 227	
	Coin and pottery	*Insula* V	1 coin of Cunobelin was found in the earliest levels beneath buildings V,1; there was also pre-Roman pottery.	Late Iron Age	The coin was found together with 3 asses of Claudius I so it may well not represent activity prior to the foundation of the town.	Wheeler and Wheeler 1936: 226-7	
	Coin	Vicinity of Verulamium	An unstratified coin of Tasciovanus from the area of Verulamium.	Late Iron Age		Wheeler and Wheeler 1936: 226	
	Metal workshop ('mint')	Beneath *insula* XVII: The Marsh Bank	Rectangular building represented by two wall-trenches at right-angles cut into the marshy soil. The building had worn and patched floors of chalk with a well-trodden surface. The occupation layer contained finds including fire-cracked flints and pebbles, part of a fine cream ware butt beaker and a *terra nigra* plate. In one of the wall trenches was a piece of coin mould and a fragment of a human skull. The piece of mould was used for gold- or silver-working.	Late-1stC. B.C. to early-1stC. A.D.	Frere (1983) suggests that this evidence may represent a metal workshop associated with the late pre-Roman Iron Age mint. It seems to have been directly succeeded by Roman period timber structures.	Haselgrove 1989: 38; I. Thompson 2005: 35; Frere 1983: 30, 102-4	

			There was also a coin of Tasciovanus from this *insula*.				
	Coin moulds (Metal workshop)	*Insula* XVII; beneath the rampart of the city wall in the Marsh Bank near the 'Timber Tower'	Ten fragments of Pellet moulds for coin production were found scattered under the Marsh Bank in the pre-Roman levels. The moulds were used for bronze-working.	Late pre-Roman Iron Age.	Fragments of coin moulds have been recorded on nine sites so far.	Frere 1983: 30; Niblett 1993: 78; I. Thompson 2005: 35	
	Coin mould	Site of *insula* XXVII building 3	Single fragment of coin mould.	Late pre-Roman Iron Age.		Frere 1983: 30	
	Coin moulds	Bluehouse Hill, *insula* XXVII	Shallow pit containing a large group of mould fragments. One still contained a circular pellet of bronze where it had been cast. Also evidence for silver and gold-working.	Late pre-Roman Iron Age.	Frere (1983) suggests that the coins may not have been struck in the same location as they were cast; this may have taken place within the St. Michael's enclosure.	Frere 1983: 31-2; I. Thompson 2005: 35	
	Insula XXVIII: possible votive pits	75m west of the *forum* enclosure.	Two large pits had been dug into the natural ground surface but neither were fully excavated. Another pit and gully were cut into the same ground surface and seem to have been deliberately backfilled in the Claudian period. Into the top of the fill of the pit and gully a total of 5 cremation burials had been inserted, one of which was accompanied by a pedestal urn of post-conquest form.	A.D. 40s-50s	Frere excavated this site in order to find the source of subsidence under late Roman buildings.	Haselgrove and Millett 1997: 284; I. Thompson 2005: 34	
	'Timber Tower' causeway	Near the site of the ditched enclosure and the later *forum*.	Traces of a timber bank constructed at a new river crossing approaching the centre of the later town. It was represented by 3 rows of timber uprights driven into waterlogged peat. Some timbers were large and squared whilst others were thinner and rounded. Posts supported horizontal timber planks which formed a revetment to a chalk and clay bank.	Late pre-Roman Iron Age	A bronze *patella* and a late pre-Roman Iron Age black ceramic bowl were found below the posts. These may have been deliberately deposited into the marshy area. Other possible ritual deposits included pre-Claudian and Claudian coins, brooches and fragments of cavalry helmets. A large quantity of coin moulds were found in 1992 during a watching brief in the peat near the trackway and may have been deposited ritually.	Anthony 1970; Niblett 1999: 411; Niblett 2001: 61	
	Coins	Vicinity of Verulamium	4 coins of Cunobelin were found in the collection of the Earl of Verulam although their findspots are now uncertain. Allen's (1960) gazetteer also mentions early finds of coins of Cunobelin and Tasciovanus but there is no contextual information available for these.	Late Iron Age		Allen 1960; Reece 1984: 3-4	
	Enclosure	At the foot of the Abbey Orchard on the north side of the river	A large rectangular enclosure has been identified by air photographs. Late Iron Age sherds and a kiln fire-bar, all residual, were excavated south of the enclosure in 1975 and a short distance east of it a group of clay pits with grog-tempered pottery and a coin mould fragment were found.	Uncertain of date but pre-Roman	The function of this enclosure is uncertain.	I. Thompson 2005: 35	

	Folly Lane ceremonial site	Outside the late Roman town walls.	Funerary chamber with rich grave goods. There was a mortuary shaft containing a roofed timber structure, a pit for the cremated bone with burnt, high status grave goods and a pyre site on a mound of upcast from the shaft. Two Iron Age coins were found: 1 of Tasciovanus/Cunobelin and 1 of Cunobelin, the latter of which came from a post-Roman pit suggesting a degree of disturbance.	*c.* A.D. 40-50s	This site may have been the burial of an aristocrat associated with the area.	Niblett 1999	
	Cemetery	King Harry Lane	The site yielded 455 cremations and 17 inhumations many of them in rectilinear ditched enclosures. 3 coins of Cunobelin of *c.* A.D. 10-40 were found associated with Roman period settlement and may relate to earlier activity. 10 Iron Age bronze coins came from a cremation pit, Burial 317, in the cemetery.	Covers the first half of the 1stC. A.D.		Goodburn 1989a: 12; Goodburn 1989b: 87; Haselgrove 1987: 438; I. Thompson 2005: 36; Stead and Rigby 1989	
	Cemetery	Verulam Hills Field	Here there were 21 cremations and 2 lengths of enclosure ditch. Eight mid-1stC. inhumations were buried in the enclosure ditches in shallow grave-scoops but without finds apart from a broken knife with one body.	Early-1stC. A.D.	The site was excavated in 1963-4.	Haselgrove 1987: 438-9; I. Thompson 2005: 36	
	Gorhambury enclosures	Southwest of Verulamium and the Ver valley	Two rectilinear ditched enclosures of a number of phases. Iron Age coins consisted of 3 of Tasciovanus, 1 of Dubnovellaunus, 9 of Cunobelin and 1 uncertain. Enclosure A had antennae ditches and a timber gateway at its eastern entrance and contained roundhouses and a rectangular structure. Enclosure B also contained rectangular structures of a slightly later date and then a 'proto villa'. It went on to contain a stone-built villa.	Early 1stC. A.D. *c.* A.D. 20 or slightly earlier. The enclosure B structures were possibly around the A.D. 50s. It remained in use into the 4thC.	The sequence of activity on the site resembles that at Ditches near Cirencester which may have been associated with the Bagendon *oppidum* although here the villa went out ofuse by the 3rdC.	Curnow 1990: 110; Haselgrove 1987: 442; Millett and Haselgrove 1997; Neal *et al.* 1990; I. Thompson 2005: 30-32	
	Dykes and enclosures	In the Verulamium area	There were a number of earthworks in the area of Verlamion including the Beech Bottom Dyke and the Devil's Ditch/New Dyke. Also a number of smaller ditches such as the White Dyke, Prae Wood Ditch, Wheeler Ditch and Folly Lane Ditch. In the Prae Wood area there was also a number of enclosures which seem to have evidence for occupation. 1 coin of Cunobelin came from excavations of the Prae Wood earthwork and a coin of Tasciovanus is known from here.	The Beech Bottom Dyke has not been excavated. The Devil's Ditch was possibly mid-1stC. B.C. Others were early-1stC. A.D.		Haselgrove 1987: 436; Haselgrove 1989: 38; Niblett 2001: 40-2; I. Thompson 2005: 27-32; Wheeler and Wheeler 1936: 227	

Winchester	Oram's Arbour	The earthworks run under and to the west of the northwestern section of the enclosed Roman town.	Earthworks enclosed an area extending to over 20ha. In 1974 a small excavation and watching brief at Trafalgar House showed that the course of Oram's Arbour ditch turned to the north. Evidence for the north side shows that the defence continued further down hill and may represent an entrance. Other possible entrances were at Ramsey Road and at the site of the later North Gate. Evidence for metalworking within the enclosure and also found Atrebatic coinage of the early-1stC. A.D. The boundary ditch has been excavated in a number of areas (including Trafalgar House, 22-34 Romsey Road, Carfax and the Northgate area): the northern side (MWC6594), eastern side (MWC6595), the southern side (MWC6596) and the west side (MWC6597). The ditch was of a V-shaped profile up to 8m wide at the lip and 4m deep.	The construction date is still uncertain. Pottery from the primary fills of the earthworks could date from the end of the 4thC. to mid-1stC. B.C. A later date would fit the evidence from other earthwork sites and is likely to date to the late-2ndC. or 1stC. B.C.	The earthworks lie on the hill slope, partly below the northwest corner of the Roman town, but mostly outside and to the west of the walled area. In its later phases it may have been characterised by less intensive permanent occupation, but retention of the function of the enclosure as a central place perhaps used on a seasonal basis for trade and religious purposes. It is difficult to characterise the site as either a hillfort or an *oppidum*.	Beaumont Jones 1997: 27; Biddle 1983: 109; Qualmann 1993: 74; Qualmann *et al.* 2004; Thorpe and Winney 2001	37
	Occupation within Oram's Arbour: New Road (NR74); Carfax 1985 (CF85); Sussex Street 1976 (SXS6); Sussex Street 1979 (SXS79); 2001-2 excavations in the western part of the Oram's Arbour		In the north west corner there were three concentric gullies associated with probably middle Iron Age pot sherds. They may represent the remains of a circular hut of more than one phase (MWC6601). In the northwest corner of the enclosure excavations revealed a large steep-sided large Iron Age pit from which were found sherds of flint-tempered Iron Age pottery. This was cut by a smaller Roman pit. Another Roman pit cutting Iron Age features was found near by (MWC7038). 2001-2 excavations in the western part of the Oram's Arbour found middle Iron Age remains including a roundhouse and grain-storage pits with possible ritual deposits. Three Iron Age coins came from excavations in Victoria Road: 1 of the Durotriges, 1 silver minim and 1 unidentified bronze coin.	The date is also difficult to establish here but the activity probably correlates with the dates of the earthworks.		Beaumont Jones 1997: 27; Biddle 1983: 109; Collis 1978: 245-51; Goodburn 2004: 66-7; Qualmann 1993: 74; Qualmann *et al.* 2004; Thorpe and Winney 2001; Winchester SMR number MWC6601; Winchester SMR Number MWC7038	
	Structure (shrine?)	Tower Street: lies within the Western edge of the Roman town and within the Oram's Arbour	Traces of a structure consisted of a circular area 10.67m in diameter defined by a curving gully *c.* 0.6m wide and up to 0.38m deep. Set within this circle was a four-post setting enclosing an area 3.96m by 3.05m. Other small pits and post-holes were scattered both within and without the circle but it did not seem to have any obvious relationship with it. The structure was sealed by the construction of the Roman defences.	Late Iron Age: there is no evidence for an exact date but it probably falls within the late Iron Age.	Biddle (1965) suggests that this building may have been a shrine since there is no internal circle of post-holes that would be expected for a roundhouse. There is, however, no evidence to be certain about this.	Biddle 1965: 234-5; Winchester SMR number MWC6603	

	Structure	Staple Gardens: lies within both the Roman town defences and Oram's Arbour	Timber structures were identified. Building 1 was a four-post structure about 2.75m^2. Building 2 was defined by a curvilinear wall trench. Five post-holes suggest a diameter of 5.6m. Two post-holes may represent door posts. Two further buildings were identified on the site dating to the late Iron Age.	Late Iron Age. The structure was probably of the late Iron Age although there was little secure dating material.		Cunliffe 1964; Qualmann *et al.* 2004: 13-4; Winchester SMR number MC6604	
	Structure	Southgate Street: lies outside Oram's Arbour but within the Roman town	A length of Iron Age roundhouse gully and an associated circular post-hole were found. The gully had an estimated external diameter of 6.5m.	Iron Age date but uncertain of more precise date.		Winchester SMR number MWC6933	
	Ditch	Vicinity of Winchester	A ditch containing Iron Age pottery has been traced for *c.* 213m.	Late pre-Roman Iron Age	The function of this ditch is uncertain but its late Iron Age date might suggest some kind of earthwork similar to *oppida* at Camulodunum or Verulamium.	Biddle 1970: 281; Beaumont Jones 1997; Qualmann 1993	
	Gully	Jewry Street library: lies within the eastern half of Oram's Arbour and the northwest corner of the Roman town.	Excavations in 2005 revealed a 1.50m section of a probable Iron Age gully 0.32m wide and 0.12m deep. It was aligned north-south with a U-shaped profile and suggested occupation within the enclosure.	Iron Age but uncertain or more precise date.	The gully contributes towards the evidence for occupation within the Oram's Arbour enclosure on the western slopes of the River Itchen Valley.	Winchester SMR number MWC7302	
	Coin production? and coins	Cathedral Green north of the Cathedral	A fragment of coin mould and sherds of Iron Age pottery, including a sherd of butt-beaker, were found in the late pre-Roman Iron Age layer beneath the Roman *forum*. Two uninscribed coins of the Durotriges were also found here.	Late-1stC. B.C. or early-1stC. A.D.	The finds may suggest a site such as an *oppidum* or something of equal significance. The depth at which the finds were made, the lack of previous excavations in the area and the water-logging of lower levels may explain why no previous Iron Age finds were made in the area. In the second half of the 1stC. A.D. a timber building with mortar floors was built over the Iron Age layers and this was replaced by the south range of the *forum*.	Biddle 1966: 320; Haselgrove 1978: 89	
	Coin	Former Corn Exchange and now the Public Library: lies within the eastern half of Oram's Arbour and the northwest corner of the Roman town.	A chance find in the early-20thC. of a bronze Iron Age coin possibly of the Durotriges.	Late Iron Age		Winchester SMR number MWC7065	
	Coin	East of the Roman town	A chance find in 1942 of a coin of Ptolemy VI Philometor (180-145 B.C.). The precise find spot was not recorded but was in the allotments overlooking the Chilcomb Valley.	Late Iron Age	The significance of this find is uncertain but it may have arrived here after the conquest.	Winchester SMR number MWC7238	
	Coin	St. George's Street	One coin of Verica was found here in 1956.	Late Iron Age		Haselgrove 1978: 51	
	Coin	Uncertain of provenance	One coin of Verica was found here before 1926.	Late Iron Age		Haselgrove 1978:	

						52.	
	Coins	Uncertain of provenance	Two Gaulish silver coins have come from Winchester and were found in the early 20thC.	Late Iron Age		Haselgrove 1978: 126	
	Hollow Way	Lay on the north side of the Oram's Arbour enclosure in the location of the Roman period North Gate; Hyde Street	A pre-Roman hollow way and associated ditch running north south in the area of the Roman North gate. This suggests that it may have been one of the access routes to the Oram's Arbour.	Middle Iron Age to Late Iron Age and Roman		Winchester SMR number MWC6605	
	Enclosure	Outside the Roman town at the Royal Winchester Golf course	Aerial photography has revealed a sub-square enclosure *c.* 70m^2 east of another enclosure of possible Iron Age or Romano-British date.	Iron Age		Winchester SMR number MWC6581	
	Settlement	Stanmore	Excavations revealed an oval oven, an inhumation burial and some possible hut circles.	Later middle/ late Iron Age date		Winchester SMR number MWC6599	
	Settlement	Easton Lane: northeast of the Roman town	Elements of a possible settlement were found with a number of boundary ditches and post-holes forming a possible structure and/or a stock enclosure.	An exact date is uncertain: pottery sherds of the Bronze Age, Iron Age and Roman periods were found.		Winchester SMR number MWC6986	
	St. Catherine's hillfort	Lay south of the Roman town and Oram's Arbour	Excavations sectioned the defences in three places and revealed timber revetments and traces of a wooden gate. An Iron Age or early Roman pit was excavated on the northeast slopes of the hillfort in 1928 by Ward Evans.	Middle Iron Age	The excavations took place in 1925-8	Hawkes *et al.* 1930; Winchester SMR number MWC6606; Winchester SMR number MWC6973	
	Metalwork hoard	Near Winchester	Metal detection on a hillside that had otherwise produced no signs of settlement revealed 2 torcs, 2 bracelets and 2 pairs of fastening brooches with a linking chain. There were also 2 brooches which were golden copies of the late La Tène Knotenfibeln design dating from around 80-30 B.C.	Late Iron Age	The hoard was found in 2000. The manufacture and the refined gold suggest that the torcs may have come from the Mediterranean. The hoard may have been a ritual deposit in the landscape away from the settlement at Winchester.	J.D. Hill *et al.* 2004	
Wroxeter	Coins	Site of the *forum-basilica*	Iron Age coins including 1 of Cunobelinus, 1 of Andoco and 3 uninscribed and 2 inscribed of the Dobunni came from Atkinson's and earlier excavations of the *forum-basilica* although their exact relationship with the building is uncertain.	Iron Age but badly worn	Is it uncertain whether these coins represent pre-Roman activity on the site; instead they may have been brought here after the conquest. Either way they would not have been produced locally.	Allen 1960: 234, 236, 248, 252; Atkinson 1942: 307	
	Coins	Excavations of the baths complex.	One silver coin of the Dobunni (*c.* 20 B.C. to A.D. 10) and one gold plated coin of the Dobunni *c.* A.D. 30-60 were found during	Iron Age	The significance of these coins is uncertain especially since early Roman coins were also found dating to the 1stC. B.C.	Brickstock and Casey 2000: 99; Haselgrove 1983:	

			excavations of the baths complex.			140	
	Rectangular enclosure	Outside east side of town walls	Rectangular enclosure but little else is known.	The date is uncertain but it was probably Iron Age or Roman.		Shropshire SMR number MSA13838	
	Sub-rectangular enclosure	Northeast of the town walls	Cropmark of a sub-rectangular enclosure	Iron Age or Roman date		Shropshire SMR number MSA13998	
	Ring ditch	400m east of the town defences	Traces of a small circular ditch.	Probable Bronze Age date but uncertain		Shropshire SMR number MSA14950	
	Ring ditch	500m southeast of the town defences	Traces of a small circular ditch.	Probable Bronze Age date but uncertain		Shropshire SMR number MSA14951	
	Crop mark complex	Norton; just north of the Roman town	Crop mark complex representing an enclosure of unknown date, ridge and furrow of medieval to post-medieval date, a drove road of probable Iron Age to Roman date, a trackway of probable Iron Age to Roman date, a field system of probable Iron Age to Roman date.	Probably Iron Age	The relationship of this enclosure to any possible activity in the vicinity of the Roman town site is uncertain.	Shropshire SMR number MSA107	
	Circular enclosure.	Middle Crows Green northeast of and close to the Roman town.	Crop mark enclosure.	Iron Age	These enclosures do suggest that there was some kind of activity in the area of the town prior to the conquest.	Shropshire SMR number MSA1611	
	Flint scatter	Within the defences of the Roman town SJ 5650 0910	Found in 1926.	Pre-Roman		Shropshire SMR number MSA 14130	
	Ring ditch	Ismore Coppice next to the Roman town	Fragmentary section of a ring ditch.	Bronze Age date	There was also an angle of a Roman camp here.	Shropshire SMR number MSA2725	
York	?Activity/settlement	Vicinity of York	The marshy area of York may have atracted activity.	Late pre-Roman Iron Age?	Most accounts of the origins of York have focused on the Roman fortress and strategic interpretations of the location. Evans (1999: 117), however, has suggested the possibility of an *oppidum* situated here although no evidence has so far been found for its existence. Some other type of pre-Roman settlement or activity could have focused near the River Ouse here.	J.G. Evans 1999: 117	

Gazetteer 2: The public buildings in the towns of Roman Britain with an emphasis on the later Roman period

Town	Public building	Cent.	Event	Details of evidence	Date	Quality	Other Information	References	Diagram
Aldborough	*Forum-Basilica*?	?	The building	A range of massively built rooms extending from east to west for over 82m were found in the centre of the town which may have been from the *forum-basilica*.	Uncertain	5	The remains were uncovered in 1770 when widening the road north of St. Andrew's church.	Dobinson 1995: 8	
	Mansio	?		Possible *mansio* associated with a bathhouse.	Uncertain	5	The traces of building lay to the south of the west gate. The site was excavated in the 19thC.	North Yorkshire SMR number MNY 11278	
	Bathhouse	?		Part of a bathhouse was excavated in the 19thC.	Uncertain	5	The building may have been related to a *mansio* rather than being a public bath building.	North Yorkshire SMR number MNY 11277	
	Walls	2nd-3rd		A wall and rampart have been identified but the dating is so far poor and it is uncertain whether they were contemporary constructions. The bank was around 4.6m wide and the wall was 2.4-3m wide. 1 or 2 ditches fronted the wall. Some internal hollow towers are known and these may have occurred along the whole wall. They enclosed a roughly rectangular area of 30ha.	The bank cannot be dated earlier than the late-2ndC. and a worn early-3rdC. coin from the foundation of the wall would suggest a mid-3rdC. date for the wall if not also the bank.			Wacher 1995: 403	
	North Gate	2nd-3rd		There is a gap in the wall of around 9.1m suggesting that the gate had at least two carriageways but it is uncertain if there were internal or external towers.		4	This gate has been excavated on two occasions.	Wacher 1995: 403	
	South Gate	2nd-3rd		The east corner of the south gate has been uncovered but little is known about it.		4		M.U. Jones 1971; Wacher 1995: 403	
	West Gate	2nd-3rd		This lies beneath the modern road to Boroughbridge.		5		Wacher 1995: 403	
	East Gate	2nd-3rd		This lies beneath the grounds of Aldborough Hall and has been very partially uncovered		5		Wacher 1995: 403	
Brough-on-Humber	Theatre	?	The building	Nothing is known about the theatre except an inscription *R.I.B.* 707 referring to its construction or reconstruction.	Possibly constructed in the 2ndC.	5		Wacher 1969: 24-6	
	Walls	2nd-3rd	Rampart	A rampart was constructed around Brough but it is unlike any urban fortification and it is perhaps more like a military work. It enclosed a larger area	Built late-2ndC. or early-3rdC.	4		Wacher 1969: 32; Wacher 1995: 397	

				than the later wall.					
		3rd-4th	Masonry wall	A masonry wall was constructed in at least two stages with the second stage seeing the introduction of external towers. It enclosed around 5.5ha.	Late-3rdC. or early-4thC.	4		Wacher 1969: 48	
	Gates	3rd-4th		Brough is the only town circuit to have external gates except for the Lincoln lower town. Three gates are known: the north, east and west; the south gate is so far unidentified.	Late-3rdC. or early-4thC.	4		Wacher 1969	
Caerwent	*Forum-Basilica*	1st		No evidence for occupation.	1stC.	1			
		2nd	The building	The complex occupied the whole central *insula* and measured *c.* 80x56m. The *basilica* consisted of a central nave with a single aisle to each side. The area of the *forum* was paved with slabs of red sandstone and was surrounded by an ambulatory and shops.	Built *c.* A.D. 100-25: the earliest coin was of Nerva but it was unstratified. The style of Corinthian capitals suggests the late-1stC. or mid-2ndC.; the dateable material is associated with episodes of major rebuilding rather than occupation layers.		The structure seems to have been built on a previously unoccupied site.	Unpublished excavation report.	
		3rd	Reconstruction	Areas of the building were rebuilt and repaired. There is evidence for the construction of scaffolding and the demolition of the columns. In the reconstruction the stylobate walls were raised as were the floor levels.	*c.* A.D 280-300 and 330-340.		The repair work may have been due to subsidence.	Brewer 1993: 63-4; Unpublished excavation report.	
		4th	Metalworking	In Room 9 there was evidence for a furnace and pits containing iron smithing waste. In the nave were circular hearths and many stake-holes.	A.D. 330-60			Brewer 1990: 82	38
		4th/ 5th	Demolition	At the end of this century or possibly later at least the excavated part of the building appears to have been demolished.	*c.* A.D. 395+; the latest coins from within the building were struck between A.D. 395 and 402 which can provide only a *t.p.q.* for the latest phase of the building.		A coin hoard of minims of a date later than Theodosius was found on the north side of the nave of the *basilica* in the 1909 excavations. It also included coins of Arcadius, Honorius, Constantius and Valentinian I and may suggest that it was not deposited until the 5thC. It is	Ashby *et al.* 1909: 575-6; unpublished excavation report.	

							uncertain whether this might represent activity within the building continuing to this date but this remains a possibility especially since other late coins including of Honorius came from the excavations.		
		5th	Demolished	Thick layers of demolition material consisted mainly of decayed mortar and plaster but there was little building stone and roof material suggesting that the excavated section of the *basilica*, at least, had been demolished deliberately.	A.D. 400+		The coin hoard and other late coins from the *forum-basilica* might suggest that at least some parts of the structure were not demolished or the site was still used after demolition. These sorts of early finds might highlight the extent to which late activity layers within buildings have been lost.	Ashby *et al.* 1909: 575-6; Brewer 1990: 81	
	Public baths	1st	The building	Only minor fragments of the earliest building survived but it had a peristyled courtyard.	A coin of Vespasian of A.D. 69-79 was found in the conduit suggesting that it was possibly built in the late-1stC.	2	The building lay opposite the *forum* and was excavated in 1923. Only a small area was excavated but the foundations and character suggested a public building.	Nash-Williams 1930: 232	
		2nd		Minor alterations were evidenced.					
		3rd	Reconstruction	The building now consisted of an aisled hall with the suite of baths to the south.	3rdC.; coin of Tetricus II (A.D. 268-73).			Nash-Williams 1930	
			Alterations	Later in the 3rdC. was the addition of a new wing to the baths.	Late-3rdC.			Nash-Williams 1930	
		4th	Late Roman activity: the ?church/ structural alterations to the bath building	A possible timber building with a stone base was inserted into the ruins of the colonnade of the baths. The structure was of oblong plan 6.4x5.2m with a flattened apse at the east end. The west end was largely missing.	Coins of Constantius II (A.D. 337-61) Arcadius (A.D. 394-408), Tetricus I (A.D. 268-73), Valens (A.D. 364-78) and Arcadius (A.D. 394-408) came from within building. A 4thC. date is possible based on stratigraphy of structural remains: a wall built over the colonnade.		The baths seem to have remained in use to the end of the 4thC. After the end of the baths the possible new structure was built. The purpose and nature of this building is uncertain but Nash-Williams (1930) suggested that a church was possible. There are no artefacts present to suggest a use. Nash-Williams also found 2 bodies lying beside the main street in front of House XXIV S on a level with the top of a dismantled	Nash-Williams 1930	39

							boundary wall. He assumed that they had been properly buried with an orientation to the east and that they were related to his nearby 'church'. It would seem, however, that a church is a very unlikely interpretation of the evidence and it may simply represent minor alterations to the baths structure.		
		5th		Possible continuation of use of the building.	5thC.			Nash-Williams 1930	
	Temple	1st	Pre-temple building	Beneath the *cella* of the temple were traces of a timber building 16x10m of post-trench construction. It consisted of living quarters at the north end and a workshop containing hearths to the south. On its western side was a verandah and entrance hall giving access to the broad north-south street.	Pottery suggests that it was built in the late-1stC./early-2ndC. A coin of A.D. 86 may date either the original building or the reconstruction.	1	The site was excavated in 1908 and between 1984 and 1988. This was associated with a workshop containing a hearth. It has been suggested by Brewer (1993) that this building was a domestic structure.	Ashby *et al.* 1910: 4-7; Brewer 1993: 58; Frere 1987: 307-9	
		2nd	Open Yard	The site was then occupied by an open yard perhaps belonging to the adjacent strip building.	2ndC.		Numerous furnaces and hearths suggest that this strip building functioned as a workshop with a small room at the front serving as the shop and a large workroom behind.	Brewer 1993: 59	
		3rd	Open Yard	The open yard continued in the 3rdC.	3rdC.		Continuation of the workshop. The building was rebuilt in stone on at least three occasions.	Brewer 1993: 59	
		4th	The building	The building consisted of a square *cella* with an apse at the back; it stood within a walled precinct closed on the fourth side by a long hall fronting the main street which had central doorways in both long walls and a wide entrance in the short west axis opposite the apsidal east end. This gave a view to the apse from the main street, over which the building had encroached. The hall was architecturally elaborate with pilasters along its length and a tessellated floor which was of plain old red sandstone except for a patterned	Probably built *c.* A.D. 330; based on stratigraphy as no dateable material.		The temple had been built on open ground next to the workshop and also encroached onto the street. It seems unlikely that there were remains of an earlier sacred building. The workshop next to the temple was also rebuilt *c.* A.D. 330. Numerous hearths and furnaces show that metalworking took place here and was possibly connected with the temple.	Brewer 1990: 79; Brewer 1993: 59; Frere 1985: 260; Frere 1986: 369-70	

				panel directly in front of the apse. There is no evidence for the deity worshipped here. The only objects with a possible cult status are a bronze head of a serpent and a piece of bone inlay in the form of a bird's head.					
		4th	Late Roman activity: repair and alterations.	The temple was maintained into the late-4thC. Alterations and repair work is evidenced in the structure including the addition of a range of rooms to the inner side of the entrance hall and the construction of two half-domed niches, perhaps to hold statuary, one either side of the temple porch.	A 4thC. coin of Valentinian was found beneath repair-work to the foundations of one of the pilasters in the entrance hall.		Richard Reece (pers. comm.) has suggested that the temple entrance hall and added range of rooms may have served as late administrative offices after the *basilica* had gone out of use. He suggests that there may even have been an upper storey over the entrance creating a substantial set of rooms. Others have interpreted the added rooms as being quarters for the priest(s) and as small shops selling votive gifts and religious souvenirs.	Brewer 1990: 79; Brewer 1993: 59; Frere 1985: 260; R. Reece pers. comm.	40
		5th?	Continuation of entrance rooms?	The entrance hall may have remained in use into the 5thC. as administrative offices although the latest coin for repairs is Valentinian.	The 5thC. is likely although there is good dating evidence.			R. Reece pers. comm.	
	?Temple		The building	The building lay outside the town walls but was so close to the wall that there was no space for the outer ditch. The temple was a regular octagon surrounded by a circular wall. The overall diameter was 69.6m and the north side of the circle contained an entrance 2.6m wide. Subsidiary doors lay to the east and west. It is likely that the *portico* and *cella* were both octagonal with a circular *temenos* surrounding it.	Uncertain about dating.	5		Hudd 1913: 447; Wacher 1995: 387	
	Amphitheatre	?	The building	The remains were very scanty consisting of a single wall enclosing an eclipse-shaped area with a diameter of *c.* 44x37m. It was built at a relatively late stage since it overlay foundations of earlier buildings and interrupted the line of the street. Only 1 entrance has so far been found. The form is unusual	No dating material.	5	Attempts have been made to link the building with the temple precinct east of the *forum* but this remains uncertain.	Ashby *et al.* 1904: 104-5; Wacher 1995: 388	

				although it may have been unfinished.					
	North Gate	2nd-3rd	Construction	The remains suggest a masonry gate with a single carriageway but it is uncertain if it had a tower above it.	2nd-3rdC.: perhaps built at the time of the earthen rampart or later when the masonry wall was built.	2	The stone gates may have been contemporary with the earth rampart or replaced timber gates during the life of the rampart.	Ashby *et al.* 1904: 92; Manning 2003: 177	
		4th-5th?	Blocking	This was blocked when the gate was already ruinous and included reused material.	4th-5thC.: the date is uncertain but probably late Roman.			Ashby *et al.* 1904: 92	
	South Gate	2nd-3rd	Construction	A structure with a single carriageway but it is uncertain whether it had a tower above it.	2nd-3rdC.: perhaps built at the time of the earthen rampart or later when the masonry wall was built.	2		Ashby 1906: 111; Manning 2003: 77	
		3rd.?	Blocking	This was blocked with a well-built and well-mortared wall faced internally and externally with small stones in the same way as the town wall.	Late-3rdC.?: it is possible that the gate was blocked when the counterforts were built.		If the South Gate was blocked at the time of the construction of the counterforts it might suggest that the masonry gate existed at the time of the earthen rampart.	Ashby 1906: 111-2	
	East Gate	2nd-3rd	Construction	Masonry gateway flanked by square towers which projected both behind and in front of the wall. The probable width suggests 2 carriageways.	2nd-3rdC.: perhaps built at the time of the earthen rampart or later when the masonry wall was built.	5	The modern road passes through the gate so little of the structure survives.	Manning 2003: 177	
	West Gate	2nd-3rd	Construction	Masonry gateway flanked by square towers which projected both behind and in front of the wall. The probable width suggests 2 carriageways.	2nd-3rdC.: perhaps built at the time of the earthen rampart or later when the masonry wall was built.	5	The modern road passes through the gate so little of the structure survives. The foundations of the south tower were excavated in the mid-1930s.	Manning 2003: 177; Nash-Williams 1956	
	Earthen rampart	2nd	Construction	Earth rampart with 1 or possibly 2 ditches dug outside it.	Mid to late-2ndC.	2		Manning 2003: 168-73	
	Stone wall	3rd	Construction	Stone wall and counterforts inserted in front of the rampart. The walls enclosed an area of around 18ha.	Late-3rdC.	2	The enclosed area was one of the smallest in Britain.	Brewer 1993: 56; Manning 2003: 173-7	
		4th	External towers	External towers were added to the north and south walls and the inner ditch was refilled and re-cut slightly further out in the areas in front of the towers.	Mid-4thC.			Manning 2003: 181-2	
Caistor-by-Norwich	*Forum-Basilica*	1st	Uncertain	There appears to be no evidence for activity prior to the construction of the building.		4	Little is known about the early phases of the town because excavations have tended to concentrate on the monumental stone structures.		
		2nd	The building	Courtyard of 31.4x29.57m surrounded on	Dating is difficult due to		The excavations occurred	Frere 1971	

				3 sides by a colonnade 6.1m wide on the north and south and 3.35m wide on the east side. The *basilica* was 53.9m wide with a nave 9.1m wide with an aisle of 3.8m on the east side. A fire in the 2ndC. led to reconstruction work.	most of the finds being unstratified and badly recorded. Samian within a pit below Room 2 suggests *c.* A.D. 140-50. Also a coin of Faustina in Pit 38 below the wall of the *basilica*. There is no dating evidence for the fire but it seems to fall within the 2ndC.		during the 1930s by Atkinson and were not written-up; since then much has been lost from the records.		
		3rd	Reconstruction	Reconstruction after the second fire and destruction. The *forum* was now smaller: 29.57m north-south and lacked the range of rooms to the east and the longituninal halls to the north and south. There is no surviving documented trace of the *basilica*. It may have been rebuilt using the existing walls.	Fire at the end of 2ndC. or early-3rdC. Rebuilt *c.* mid-3rdC.: pottery of the end of 2ndC.-3rdC., 2ndC.-3rdC. coins of Commodus, Elagabalus, Severus Alexander, hammer-headed *mortaria* and colour-coated beaker of mid-3rdC.			Frere 1971	
		4th	Late Roman activity	The nature of late Roman activity on the site is uncertain because levels have not survived or were not excavated.	Abundant unstratified finds of pottery and coins show that the building was still occupied in the second half of the 4thC.		There has been much damage to the upper layers due to ploughing activities and the nature of the excavation.	Frere 1971: 13	
		5th	Uncertain	Uncertain: no later levels have survived or were excavated although late activity is possible.	Uncertain			Frere 1971	
	Public baths	1st	Uncertain	Uncertain but there seems to be no activity prior to the construction of the bathhouse.		4			
		2nd	The building	Only a small part of the building was recovered including the covered *palaestra, frigidarium, tepidarium* and a circular *laconicum*.	Local pottery might suggest a date of construction after *c.* A.D. 140-50.		The excavations occurred during the 1930s and were not written-up; since then much information concerning the site has been lost.	Frere 1971	
		3rd	Reconstruction	It was burnt down in the same fire as the *forum-basilica* but little survives of its reconstruction.	Fire end of 2ndC. or early-3rdC. Rebuilt *c.* end of 3rdC.			Frere 1971	
		4th	Late Roman activity	Uncertain: no later levels have survived or were excavated.	Uncertain. Little dating evidence.		There has been much damage to the upper services due to ploughing and the nature of the excavation.	Frere 1971	

		5th		Uncertain: no later levels have survived or were excavated.					
	Monumental Arch?	?	The structure	A group of four very large pits set in a square were found on the eastern road out of the town and appear to define the width of the actual carriageway, being cut into areas of light metalling beside it.	Uncertain	4	They may be the result of the robbing of large masonry such as from an arch although little else is known.	D. Wilson 2003: 254-5	
	Amphitheatre	?	The building	No excavation has taken place but it has been observed through aerial photography. The long axis measures 46m; the bank is 10m wide.	Unknown	5	The building lies 90m south of the early town defences. The long axis of 46m is small which suggests that the structure may have been a 'theatre-amphitheatre' or it may have been simply the area of the arena.	Maxwell and Wilson 1987: 42; Wacher 1995: 249-50	
	Temple A, *insula* IX	1st		The nature or extent of any activity prior to the building is uncertain.	Unknown	5			
		2nd	The building	Walls of rubble, flints and bonding courses of tiles suggest a building 14.3x13.1m.	Pottery around the walls of the temple dates to *c.* A.D. 140-80 but none occur in the direct stratigraphy of the temple.		No finds indicating the use of the temple were recorded.	Atkinson 1930: 99-102	
		3rd		Uncertain – the temple may have continued in use unchanged.	Unknown				
		4th	Late Roman activity	Uncertain	Unknown				
		5th		Uncertain	Unknown				
	Temple B, *insula* IX	1st		Uncertain but there seems to be no activity prior to the building.		5			
		2nd	The building	The walls were much thicker than Temple A and the upper part was built of irregularly-shaped blocks of stone.	Pottery from a pit under the gravel make-up to the west side of the *cella* dated to A.D. 140-80.		No finds suggesting a use were recorded.	Atkinson 1930: 99-102	
		3rd		Uncertain – the temple may have continued in use unchanged.	No dateable material.				
		4th	Late Roman activity	Uncertain					
		5th	Uncertain						
	Temple; extramural	1st	Pre-Temple activity	There are some traces of pre-Roman activity here but of an uncertain nature. Activity may have continued here until until the 2ndC. when the temple was built.	1stC.	3		Wacher 1995: 250	

		2nd	The building	The structure lay within an area of 25ha enclosed by a temenos wall. The external dimensions of the ambulatory wall are 18.29m east-west by 17.07m north-south. The interior of the *cella* measured 8.53m east-west by 7.31m north-south. A large masonry foundation 11.12x3.05m and 1.52m deep was found on the edge of the temenos suggesting an impressive monumental gateway leading into the temenos. Another masonry building within the enclosure, 40m north-east of the temple, is suggested by cropmarks and building material.	There are very limited finds for dating since most were unstratified but there was enough early-2ndC. pottery to suggest that this may have been the construction date.		The temple lay *c.* 625m northeast of the walled town. It was situated on higher ground and thus visible from the town. The temple seems to have been positioned off-centre within the enclosure suggesting that other features on the site, perhaps ones that would not leave much trace in the archaeological record such as trees or columns, may have been more important. Near the temple was a small bronze statuette but no other finds were found indicating the use of the building. It may be that fairs, gatherings and other communal activities occurred within the temenos but there is no artefactual evidence.	Gurney 1986; Wacher 1995: 250	
		3rd	Continuation	The temple seems to have remained in use in the 3rdC.	3rdC.				
		4th	Late Roman activity	Uncertain	Few finds so uncertain if this is late activity.		Due to the early and low quality of the excavations, and the few finds, it is difficult to identify later activity.	Gurney 1986	
		5th		Uncertain					
	Temple; extramural	?	The building	This is unexcavated but it was identified through aerial photography situated 200m from the amphitheatre. It measures around 6x7m.	Uncertain	5		Maxwell and Wilson 1987: 42; Wacher 1995: 250	
	South Gate	3rd	Construction	Single portal 4m wide set between curved inturns of the curtain wall. The passage was flanked by square guardrooms.	3rdC.	3	Nothing is known about the structures of the other gates.	Wacher 1995: 251	
	Town wall	3rd	Construction	The walls enclosed an area of 14ha and external towers have been uncovered on the south and west sides.	3rdC.	2	Atkinson excavated sections of the north and south walls in the 1930s.	Wacher 1995: 251	
Canterbury	*Forum-Basilica*	1st	The building	Very little is known about the building. Excavations in the yard of the Fleur-de-Lis Hôtel produced Roman masonry walls, tessellated floors and much building débris including marble wall	The date of the construction is unknown but it was probably in the 1stC.	5	The presence of marble fragments which included thin wall-veneers in red porphory from Egypt, Giallo Antico from Algeria or Numidia and	I. Anderson 1986; Frere and Bennett 1987: 93-8	41

				veneer suggesting the site of the *forum-basilica*. The courtyard was also revealed at 14 High Street.			Carrara marble from Italy suggest that there was a public building here.		
		2nd	Continuation?	Details of use of the site are uncertain due to the lack of evidence.	Uncertain due to the lack of finds.				
		3rd	Continuation?	Details of use of the site are uncertain due to the lack of evidence.	Uncertain due to the lack of finds				
		4th	Late Roman activity	Uncertain about 4thC. activity. There is possible evidence for some rebuilding in the mid- to late-4thC.	The first wall is covered by débris containing a sherd of a flanged bowl dating to the second half of the 4thC. suggesting the later rebuild dated to the late-4thC.			Frere and Bennett 1987: 93-8	
		5th	Unknown	Details of any use are uncertain due to the lack of surviving evidence.	Uncertain due to the lack of finds.				
	St. Margaret's Street public bath building	1st	Timber structures	There is evidence for an extensive complex of post-holes and trenches but it is difficult to identify coherent structures. There seems to be at least two structures R1 possibly consisting of 3 wings around a courtyard and R2 which may have been a large building or a row of structures. Also a number of ovens south of R1.	Built *c.* A.D. 70/80; the construction trenches of R1 yielded fine wares of *c.* A.D. 50-80 and the pebble surface beneath the structure yielded fine wares of *c.* A.D. 70-90 and 60-100; within the occupation layers of R2 was Neronian and early Flavian samian.	1	The nature of the buildings is uncertain.	K. Blockley *et al.* 1995: 55-63	42
		2nd	The building	The bathhouse was a substantial masonry structure built on the site of timber structures. Within Area M II parts of 5 rooms were located forming the north-east corner of the public baths. These included part of a *piscina* projecting south-eastwards into the central courtyard.	Built *c.* A.D. 100-10: the construction trenches within the building yielded pottery of the late-1st to early-2ndC.			K. Blockley 1980; P. Blockley 1986; P. Blockley and Anderson 1987; K. Blockley and Day 1979; K. Blockley *et al.* 1995	
		3rd	Continuation; minor repairs					K. Blockley *et al.* 1995	
		4th	Reconstruction	The southeast corner of the bathhouse was rebuilt. The *piscina* was filled in with clay and a *laconicum* constructed over it.	*c.* A.D. 300-20 for reconstruction.			K. Blockley *et al.* 1995: 171	

			Timber structures and metalworking	In *c.* A.D. 350 the *laconicum* went out of use and the hypocaust and *pilae* were removed. Inside was then built a sequence of timber structures (R21 A, B and C) involved in metalworking. The structures were represented by post-holes and grooves dug into silt. Within R21 B was Hearth 731, of standard keyhole shape, with a stoke-hole and a single flue. The primary fill of both flue and firing chamber was charcoal powder with patches of brick-earth. Cutting this was a possible bowl hearth. Lumps of slag were found in pit 693 west of Hearth 731. Within R21 C were a tile hearth 623 and a rectilinear hearth 605 14cm deep, 91cm long and 31cm wide; this was filled with charcoal. Crucibles and moulds were also found as well as a collection of possible scrap bronze from bronze-working.	*c.* 350-5thC. No dating evidence for construction of R21 A but it was sealed by flood silts containing coins of mid-4thC. A *t.p.q.* for structure R21 B is provided by a coin of A.D. 345-8 amongst a number of coins sealed below the structure. There were also coins of Valens A.D. 364-78 in the dump above R21 B and below R21 C.		The residues within the crucibles and moulds suggest copper alloys and gold; there was also bronze scrap and iron slag in the deposits. A timber structure (R26 A) was also built within Room 7 of the bath suite (R26) attached to an adjacent townhouse in the late-4thC. after extensive robbing in the mid-4thC. There is no evidence for the date of the end of use of this structure. It is interesting to note that many timber structures seem to have been built at this time within the excavated area suggesting that late activity may have been abundant.	K. Blockley *et al.* 1995: 188-91	43
		5th		Continuation of metalworking activities?	No dating evidence but the use of R21 C into the 5thC. is possible.			K. Blockley *et al.* 1995: 188-91	
	Portico	1st	Timber buildings	The later portico on the site overlay a timber structure R1 and was built at the same alignment.	1stC.	1		K. Blockley *et al.* 1995: 98	
		2nd	The structure	The portico (R4) was 3m wide with an outer wall of between 1.2 and 1.5m thick; it surrounded the baths.	Built *c.* A.D. 100-10: late-1stC. pottery came from the construction levels and a group of coarse ware of A.D. 80-110 was found in a pit below the portico floor.			K. Blockley *et al.* 1995: 98-100	
		3rd	Continuation	Use of the building seems to have continued although there is little distinctive evidence.					
		4th	Reconstruction	A dump of building rubble, tile, flint and mortar was placed inside the portico (R4) to produce a level surface for the construction of an enlarged portico R24.	*c.* A.D. 300-20: 2 coins of Allectus issued A.D. 293-6 were found in the construction levels of the reconstruction.		A substantial brick-lined sewer was also built alongside the side of the portico.	K. Blockley *et al.* 1995: 100, 196, 171	

			Timber structures	Portico R24 C consisted of a number of floor levels. Above this was portico R24 D where a floor was laid within it consisting of chips of tile, white *tesserae*, small pebbles and flint chips. A series of straight and curving slots over this floor possibly represented timber stalls. Over the floor was a large number of animal bones especially *bos* metapodials.	From *c.* A.D. 350 there is a build up of floor levels. The exact dating is difficult since only 10 coins of late-2ndC. to mid/late-3rdC. were found with the latest being of Gallienus A.D. 253-68.		The timber structures were possibly market stalls. The function of the portico seems to have changed from a walkway to an arcade of shops. Bones suggest bone-working and pin manufacture.	K. Blockley *et al.* 1995: 172, 199-202, 204-6	45-5
		5th	Continuation of activity	Use continued into the 5thC. but it is uncertain for how long. Two floors of *opus signinum* were laid down above the silt layers caused by the flooding that occurred *c.* A.D. 360-70.	5thC.: a coin of Theodosius issued A.D. 388-402 was found in the silt below the timber building (R 25 B) which lay adjacent to the portico suggesting that the latest floors in the portico dated to late-4thC. or 5thC. There was also pottery of the late-4thC. and early-5thC. including Oxfordshire red colour-coat of *c.* A.D. 350-400+.		The sequence within the portico would seem to suggest use into the 5thC. A timber building (R25 A) was also found built over the silt-covered street; floor-planking evidence was impressed into the silt. Liquid waste of the first of the two floors within the portico sealed the Building R25 A but there is evidence that new timber slots above this may represent Building R25 B.	K. Blockley *et al.* 1995: 201	
	St. George's Street Public Baths	1st		Unknown	Unknown	1			
		2nd		Unknown	Unknown				
		3rd	The building	Free-standing bath-block consisting of 4 unheated rooms, 1 cold bath and 7 heated rooms.	The dating is difficult since much of the material was removed in the construction of the hypocausts but samian below construction in Cellar A dated to *c.* A.D. 150-60 and pottery in Cellar D to early-3rdC. which suggests built *c.* A.D. 200-225 or later.		The size of the buildings may be too small for a public bathhouse and so it may have been a private venture.	Frere and Stow 1983: 29-39	
		4th	Renovation	The baths were renovated *c.* A.D. 355-60 and created 6 unheated rooms, 5 heated rooms and 1 cold bath. The walls between Rooms 2 and 3, 6 and 7 were rebuilt in whole or in part.	Coins suggest a date of *c.* A.D. 355-60.			Frere and Stow 1983: 29-39	
			Destruction	Fire seems to have destroyed the building *c.* A.D. 360 and it was not repaired	Late-4thC. perhaps soon after A.D. 360.		A rectangular timber structure 7.6x3.7m was constructed on	Frere and Stow 1983: 40	

				although the walls seem to have remained standing.			the street next to the bathhouse in the 5thC.		
		5th	Destroyed?	The state of the building by the 5thC. is uncertain but it may have remained standing or it may have been destroyed.	5thC.			Frere and Stow 1983: 40	
	Theatre	1st	The building	The structure was first built in timber but little has been uncovered.	There is little dating evidence but it was probably built *c.* A.D. 80-100; no pre-theatre material was later than *c.* A.D. 80-90.	3	The area uncovered was very small making interpretation difficult.	P. Bennett 1988; Frere 1970	
		2nd	Continuation	Little is known about this phase.	No dating material.			P. Bennett 1988; Frere 1970	
		3rd	Rebuilding	Rebuilt in masonry in the classical style *c.* A.D. 210-20. Excavations revealed substantial curving masonry. The walls consisted of flint with tile courses and Kentish ragstone.	*c.* A.D. 210-20: worn coin of Septimius Severus minted A.D. 194 was sealed by building levels of the corridor. In the floor were sherds of Rhenish or Castor ware.			P. Bennett 1988; Frere 1970	
		4th	Late Roman activity	It is uncertain whether the building was being used at this time but it was still standing.	4thC.		Although it is uncertain whether the theatre remained in use in the late Roman period it does seem to have remained a central site influencing the street system. It may have been used as a market and/or simply for refuse dumping.	P. Bennett pers. comm.; Frere 1970	
		5th	Standing	The structure remained standing until stone was robbed after the Norman Conquest.	5thC.		Documents of the Cathedral show that the theatre had been demolished by 1200.	P. Bennett pers. comm.; Frere 1970;	
	Temple precinct	1st	The structure	Evidence for a paved precinct was surrounded by a portico with an internal stylobate and gutter. Only a small timber-framed shrine with an external ambulatory and inner *cella* has been found in one corner. This suggests that there may have been a number of small shrines together with a larger possible classical temple; this may be represented by architectural débris including marble mouldings, veneers, stone fragments of Corinthian column capitals and a fluted column shaft. Water tanks, suggesting a	It was built in the late-1stC. to early-2ndC.; a small number of dateable finds suggest *c.* A.D. 100-20.	1	There is possible evidence that the precinct was built on a pre-Roman religious site. There are Iron Age coins that predate the traditional founding date for Canterbury. Only small areas of the precinct have been uncovered. It may be that the *forum-basilica*, theatre and temple precinct were built at the same time.	P. Bennett 1981; P. Bennett 1984; P. Bennett 1985; P. Bennett 1989: 124-5; Frere 1977: 423-4; Goodburn 1979: 334; Grew 1980: 400-1	

				fountain, have been found near the centre of the courtyard. Excavations at Wiltshier's Yard revealed a monumental colonnade on the north side of the enclosure which separated the precinct from the *forum-basilica*.					
		2nd	Continuation	Uncertain of details.					
		3rd	Continuation	Uncertain of details.					
		4th	Demolition	There is evidence for the demolition and robbing of the portico and the levelling of the internal buildings.	4thC.			P. Bennett pers. comm.; Frere 1977: 424	
			New courtyard surface	A new courtyard surface consisting of building débris, including 16 types of marble, limestone, ornamental stone and brick, was laid over the area including the demolished porticos. Many finds of coins, Oxford and Hadden wares and bones.	4thC.; large number of late Roman coins.		The evidence suggests a continuation of use of the courtyard possibly including religious activity or perhaps a market or meeting area. It may be that the large temple was still in use for some function at this time.	P. Bennett pers. comm.; P. Bennett and Nebiker 1989; Frere 1977: 424	46
		5th	Stour Street Burials	Excavations at Stour Street/Adelaide Place produced a multiple burial of an adult male and female, 2 children and a dog in a pit dug into silt on the courtyard surface. They were buried with personal ornaments and there is evidence for trauma to the skull of a child.	Early-5thC.+; analysis of the beads and metalwork present suggests a late Roman date rather than being Anglo-Saxon which has traditionally been presumed.		Arguments have often suggested that the burials were early Saxon but they are now considered more likely to have been late Roman. Suggested reasons for their death have included plague and fire. There burial here has been considered to represent the breakdown of order within the town. Decolouration to the bones suggests that the bodies may not have been buried immediately but were slowly covered over by erosion. It is possible that they were moved to this site after death and may indicate the continuation of religious activity in the precinct into the 5thC.	P. Bennett 1980; P. Bennett 1981; P. Bennett pers. comm.	46
	'Temple'; St. Gabriel's Chapel	1st	Clay quarries		1stC.	1		Driver *et al.* 1990: 82	
		2nd	Soil build-up		2ndC.			Driver *et al.* 1990: 85	
		2nd	Street	Street laid out across the site.	Late-2ndC./early-3rdC.			Driver *et al.* 1990:	

								85	
		3rd	Pre-'temple' townhouse	Masonry structure consisting of at least 3 rooms all with tessellated pavements. A courtyard was also built.	Built in the early to mid-3rdC.		This structure may have been a townhouse although Driver *et al.* (1990) suggest that it could have been a temple.	Driver *et al.* 1990: 85	
			Timber structure	A timber building was represented by post-holes 119, 127, 128, 133 and a rectangular feature 129 dug into the masonry building and by nails. Objects associated with the structure include the horn of a bull made of clay, a clay statuette figure and a piece of face-urn.	Uncertain of date but probably late-3rdC.-4thC. A courtyard area possibly associated with the townhouse contained a coin of A.D. 270-90 suggesting use to at least the late-3rdC.		The artefacts suggest a religious function of the timber building possibly a temple.	P. Bennett pers. comm.; Driver *et al.* 1990: 89	47
		4th	Robbing	The lack of collapsed roofing material or walls suggests that the building may have been deliberately demolished.	There is a lack of dating material but it was possibly during the 4thC.			Driver *et al.* 1990: 91	
		5th	Uncertain	No activity seems present.	Uncertain.			Driver *et al.* 1990: 91	
	'Temple'; Gas Lane	1st	Uncertain			1	The area uncovered was very small.	P. Bennett *et al.* 1982: 43-4	
		2nd	Uncertain						
		3rd	The structure	The evidence consists of the mortared flint foundations of part of a Roman structure. The remains suggest at least 2 narrow rooms or 2 corridors surrounding other rooms. There were also fragments of a mosaic and painted wall plaster possibly from the structure.	Coins found dated from A.D. 268-73 and A.D. 330-40.		The fragmentary nature of the remains and the small size of excavation makes interpretation of the building difficult.	P. Bennett *et al.* 1982: 43-4	
		4th	Late Roman activity	Uncertain; the remains are very disturbed but continued activity is a possibility.	Coins dated to the period A.D. 330-40.			P. Bennett *et al.* 1982: 44	
		5th		Uncertain; the remains are very disturbed.	Remains disturbed.			P. Bennett *et al.* 1982: 44	
	'Temple' or 'Church'; Burgate Street	1st	Uncertain	Uncertain but there seems to have been no preceding activity on the site.		1		Frere and Stow 1983	
		2nd	Uncertain	Uncertain but there seems to have been no preceding activity on the site.				Frere and Stow 1983	
		3rd	Pre-'temple' structure	Timber building built on an unoccupied site. The floor levels were revealed by loam layers.	Possibly built *c.* A.D. 200.			Frere and Stow 1983: 43	
			The structure	The structure measured at least 33.5x26.8m. It possibly had 5 rooms in which the largest was 10.6x7.3m and had an apsidal east end.	Built in the mid-3rdC.; a possible *t.p.q.* for the building comes from a sherd of Antonine samian		Lay on the southwest side of St. George's Street. The building was very badly disturbed by modern cellars.	Frere and Stow 1983: 41-9	48

					and part of a possible 3rdC. *mortarium* below the north-east wall of Room 1.		There is no artefactual evidence for a religious use of the building and only in plan does it resemble a church. It may have been a townhouse.		
		4th	Destruction	The structure seems to have been destroyed by the late-4thC.	Late-4thC.; destruction levels produced late-4thC. pottery.			Frere and Stow 1983: 47	
	'*Mansio*'; The Tannery site	2nd	The structure	Parts of a large building with walls of flint and mortar with external buttresses were found together with much building débris and painted plaster.	Built in the early-2ndC.	5	The proximity of the building to the Roman London Gate and Watling Street suggests that it may have been a *mansio*.	P. Blockley 1987: 314	
	?Church of St. Martin	?	The structure	The structure is unknown but Bede in the *Historia Ecclesiatica* (I.26) tells us that "On the east side of the city stood an old church, built in the honour of St. Martin during the Roman occupation of Britain, where the Christian queen of whom I have spoken (Bertha) went to pray".	Uncertain.	5	The building has not been found archaeologically.	Esmonde Cleary 1987: 26-7	
	Ridingate	1st	Uncertain	No stratigraphy prior to the gate was excavated.	1stC.	1		P. Blockley 1989: 124	
		2nd	Street metallings	Unexcavated.	2ndC.			P. Blockley 1989: 124	
		3rd	The structure	Two-carriageway gate built as part of the new town walls. Good evidence for the construction from the surviving building remains.	No stratigraphy prior to the construction of the gate was excavated but work on the defences elsewhere in the town suggest that the gate was built *c.* A.D. 270-90.		This area of the town always had a problem with flooding and thus drainage was important. Drawings of this gate show arches of Roman date still standing in the 18thC.	K. Blockley 1986; P. Blockley 1989: 124	
		3rd	End of use as gateway	The south carriageway was blocked. A layer of pale grey green silty loam accumulated in the closed carriageway.	The silty loam contained 3rdC. pottery.			P. Blockley 1989: 130	
		4th	Metalworking	The resultant room of the blocked carriageway was used for metalworking. A deposit of brown clayey loam contained 2 coins of Constantine I, A.D. 319-20 and 322, and 4thC. pottery. Above this was a thin clay floor with much ash and charcoal above it. There were also traces of burning and trodden burnt daub representing a hearth.	The coins and pottery suggest a 4thC. date: 9 coins, with latest of A.D. 319-20, and 4thC. pottery were found on the floor surface.		Examination of the ash failed to illuminate the nature of the metalworking although copper alloy working seems most likely.	K. Blockley 1986; P. Blockley 1989: 130	49
		5th	Continuation	The structure remained standing and may have continued in use for metalworking	5thC.		The structure remained standing until Norman times.	P. Blockley 1989: 134	

				into the 5thC.					
	Worth Gate	3rd	Construction	This gate had a single-arched opening around 3.81m wide with retaining walls to revet the bank. It has only been excavated very partially. Deep-trenching for a gas main along the south-east side of Castle Street exposed the south-east side of the gate and the floor of a possible guard-chamber.	3rdC.	3	Drawings of this gate show that arches of Roman date were still standing in the 18thC.	Frere *et al.* 1982: 56	
		4th	Continuation		4thC.				
	London Gate	3rd	Construction	This was a single-arched opening 2.44m wide with retaining walls to revet the bank. Two walls were built of flint and mortar and lining a carriageway were evidenced. Unlike the Ridingate it had no flanking towers.	3rdC.: the footings of these wing-walls were dug through sticky road grit in which a 3rdC. coin of Elagabalus and a 3rdC. *mortarium* were found providing a *t.p.q.*	3	This is the gate where Watling Street left the town. It was not re-used in the medieval wall.	Frere *et al.* 1982: 33	
		4th	Continuation		4thC.				
	Queningate	3rd	Construction	This was a single-arched opening 2.64m wide with retaining walls to revet the bank. Two large ragstone blocks that make up the jambs on either side of the gate are visible in the medieval wall as are a few brick courses marking the turn of an arch.	3rdC.	5	Probably blocked in the 15thC. but was in use until that time.	Tatton-Brown 1982: 74	
		4th	Continuation		4thC.				
	Medieval North Gate	?		A Roman gate may have existed before the medieval gate here since a Roman road enters the town at the North Gate. More excavation work would beneeded here for confirmation.	Uncertain	5		Frere *et al.* 1982: 20	
	Medieval West Gate	?		A Roman gate may have existed before the medieval gate here since a Roman road leaves the town at the West Gate. More excavation would be needed here for confirmation.	Uncertain	5		Frere *et al.* 1982: 20	
	Burgate	?		A Roman gate may have preceded the Burgate.	Uncertain	5		Frere *et al.* 1982: 20, 74	
	Town wall	3rd	Construction	The Roman bank and wall are contemporary and there is no evidence for an earlier bank. In a number of places the wall survived to a height of 2.4-3.6m above the footings and at one point near the North Gate it still stands up to the	Late-3rdC.: a coin of Tetricus I was found in the bank at Burgate Lane and a coin of Victorinus in a context that appeared to antedate the wall near	1	The line of the Roman and medieval walls are identical. The wall enclosed an area of 52.6ha.	Frere *et al.* 1982: 17	

				base of the parapet at a height of 6m. It was about 2.3m wide and was built of coursed flint and mortar with no tile bonding courses. Some large sandstone boulders and re-used stone were used in the face. The bank consisted of brickearth tips and gravel probably mostly come from the upcast of the city ditch. It enclosed an ovoid polygon of 48ha.	the Dane John mound.				
Carmarthen	Amphitheatre	1st	Uncertain	The nature of the use of the site at this time is uncertain.		5			
		2nd	The structure	The structure measured 91x67m with an arena of 45x27m. It was built by cutting into the hillside and using the excavated soil and rock to form the seating bank and the southern half of the amphitheatre. The plan suggests that it may have had a smaller south *cavea* to the northern *cavea* perhaps indicating a theatre-amphitheatre structure.	Very slight evidence suggests that it was possibly built in the first half of the 2ndC. but little is known about any later activity.		The site is located 250m north-east of the eastern boundary of the Roman town defences. It has only been investigated by a trial trench in 1968 and further trenching in 1969. The size is large for such a small town suggesting that it may have functioned as a meeting place for surrounding inhabitants and had a variety of functions including fairs and markets and religious ceremonies.	H. James 2003: 18-19; Wacher 1995: 392-3	
	Temple	1st	The structure	The excavation was only on a small scale but it did suggest a building of Romano-Celtic type with a *cella* 14m^2 and an outer wall 23m^2. The whole foundation area has been extensively robbed but a possible worn floor surface was found.	Uncertain date of construction but perhaps late-1stC. to early-2ndC. The building may have pre-dated the street-grid and other buildings in the area since it was at a different alignment and of an earlier layer to Building C1 nearby.	2	The structure was excavated in Area C of the 105-111 Priory Street site in 1980-1984 and 1987. An unusual feature is a large foundation 'raft' for the *cella*: 2m deep packed with large cobbles perhaps as a soak-away indicating a wet area.	H. James 1984: 51; H. James 2003: 145-50	
		2nd	Abandonment and destruction	The building seems to have been abandoned and demolished. The earliest robbing at the southern end of the western outer wall was underway by the mid-2ndC.	Mid-2ndC.			H. James 1984: 51; H. James 2003: 150	

	Bathhouse	?		Discoveries relating to a bathhouse included part of a seal-lined tank with steps going down into it. To the west was a larger room with flues entering on 3 sides suggesting that there was originally a raised floor representing the *caldarium* of a bath-house. The 1962 trenching uncovered significant structural remains including a 6.7m length of stone-lined drain aligned north-south and a large quantity of box-flue tiles.	2 3rdC. coins were found along with 1stC. and 2ndC. pottery but also 3rdC. and 4thC. Black Burnished vessels and *mortaria* suggesting that it remained in use into the 3rdC. at least.	5	The discoveries were made in 1897 at 'Bryn Roma', 9 The Esplanade during excavations for the cellar of the new house. Small scale trenching took place in 1961 in the garden of Dyffryn House next door to the west of 'Bryn Roma'.	H. James 2003: 9, 20; W. Morris 1962	
	'*Mansio*'	1st-2nd	The structure	Part of a large Roman building probably stone built but almost wholly robbed out within the area excavated was exposed on the western side of the 14m^2 excavated area. Adjacent to 2 parallel wall lines on the western side of the excavation was a gravelled 'yard', bisected by 2 phases of open drains. The earlier drains were contemporary with the construction of the building. There is no evidence for any earlier Roman activity on the site. There is possible evidence for a later change in use of the building with structural alterations.	Probably built late-1st or early-2ndC. It is not possible to date the building closely since so little was exposed and because robbing had removed the stone of the walls and any material sealed within them or in their construction trenches. The samian present might suggest a late-1st or early-2ndC. date.	5	Excavated at 1-5 The Parade in 1986. It was only possible to excavate an area to the rear of the frontages where test pits had shown that the deep foundations of a new rear wing would destroy Roman levels. The purpose of this building is uncertain although a *mansio* is possible considering its position adjacent to the south gate and close to a bathhouse.	H. James and John 1986; H. James 2003: 19-20, 197-203; Wacher 1995: 392	
		3rd	Continuation	Continued maintenance of the 'yard', 'porch' and 'bay' floor surfaces.	Pottery suggests a 3rdC. date.			H. James 2003: 197	
		4th		There is evidence for the continued robbing of at least part of the walls but with continued occupation on the site. Over the latest yard surface was a thin sandy soil (11,015) containing much shattered and rotted animal bone, charcoal and pottery - occupation débris perhaps contemporary with or subsequent to the stone robbing.	The contexts of the 3rdC. and 4thC. material hint that the robbing of the walls was early-4thC. in date and the Black Burnished ware from the soil over the latest yard surface indicated use of the area to about A.D. 350-60.			H. James 2003: 201-3	
	Gates	?	Strucures	No gates are so far known.	?	5		H. James 2003; Wacher 1995: 393	
	Earthen rampart	2nd	Structure	A turf and clay bank has been identified on the north, east and south sides.	Antonine samian in the rampart suggests a date of the mid- to late-2ndC.	2		H. James 2003; Wacher 1995: 393	
	Walls	3rd-4th	Structure	Masonry replaced the rampart enclosing an area of *c.* 13ha.	3rd-4thC.: uncertain of the exact date.	2		H. James 2003; Wacher 1995: 393	

Chelmsford	Temple	1st	'Sacred grove'	A possible sacred area is indicated by a ditched enclosure of which the northern ditch, 705, and the eastern ditch, 205, lay within the excavation. Within the primary fill of ditch 205 was a copper alloy 'votive' bar and in the silting were 4 brooches. Also within Ditch 205 were 9 sheep skulls and a dog skull. Within Ditch 705 were pony bones, a human ankle bone and the tibia of a baby. To the east of this ditch was a group of 13 brooches, fragments of lamp chimney, and other copper alloy objects including a pin, a decorated stud, 2 finger-rings and a complete bracelet. Gravel layers laid over ditch 205 also contained a brooch, pin and finger-ring. The deposits may have been associated with post pit 193 1.67x1.52m and 1.00m deep which contained a post pipe set in a packing of flints and *septaria*; this may have been where a tall pole stood. There were also a number of empty pits which may represent trees in the sacred grove.	Date uncertain but pre-A.D. 80.	1	Objects seem to have been deposited in the ditch before or during the accumulation of silts *c.* A.D. 60-80 but also after the laying down of the gravel metalling *c.* A.D. 80-90. The animal bones and single human bones may also have been votive deposits. Votive deposition seems to have ceased by the end of the 1stC.	Wickendon 1992: 17-20, 127	
			Rectangular temple	The structure consisted of a rectangular building *c.* 6.70x2.3m with an external buttress. A second room continues to the east and a western extension ran outside the excavation. Within the structure were two clay-lined ovens which were probably successive.	There was very little dating material. Associated with the structure was a late Flavian samian platter footring and some coarse ware of *c.* A.D. 120. Probably built *c.* A.D. 90-100.		Wickendon (1992) suggests that this building was an apsidal temple or other public building but this is uncertain. It seems to have stood within or near the 'sacred grove'.	Wickendon 1992: 26, 127	
		2nd	Timber structures	A number of timber buildings existed across the site including a structure of corridor-type at least 37m long and *c.* 6.80m wide and comprising of a number of parallel slots and gravel floors. The 'sacred grove' seems to have continued in use.	2ndC.: pottery evidence was sparse but fabrics present were of the 1stC. and 2ndC. A.D.		The building lacks any artefacts of a religious nature although the author suggests that the building may have been a continuation of the religious use of the site.	Wickendon 1992: 29-31, 129	
		3rd	No activity	Coins and pottery suggest a hiatus of activity.	3rdC.		The 'sacred grove' may have continued to this date but this is uncertain.	Wickendon 1992: 36	

		4th	Octagonal temple	Excavations at 1-8 Rochford Road produced an octagonal structure *c.* 17.70m overall with a *cella* of *c.* 11.00m.	A date of construction is difficult since the building was heavily robbed and the surrounding ground surface has been scoured away by medieval alluvial silt. A date of the early-4thC. is suggested by a coin of A.D. 313-7 possibly stratified in the foundation make-up. There was also an increase in number of coins of the 4thC. on the site suggesting activity here.			Wickendon 1992: 36-7	
		4th/ 5th	Destruction and robbing	The masonry was comprehensively robbed.	The end date of the temple is difficult to establish since the late coins were found in site clearance levels. The latest coins are of Theodosius (A.D. 388-402) and the robbing appears to have been associated with late shell-tempered pottery although there was no Early Saxon handmade pottery. A date of *c.* A.D. 400 is possible.		It was not possible to identify when the temple fell into disuse due to the absence of floor levels and poor survival.	Wickendon 1992: 39-41, 141	
		5th	Timber structure	There is evidence for a stake-built structure *c.* 4x3m built within the ambulatory walls of the temple.	There is no dating evidence although it was post *c.* A.D. 400.		Wickendon suggests that this structure resembles Saxon buildings although no Saxon artefacts have been found. Roman finds of *c.* A.D. 400+ have been found in the vicinity so the building may have been Roman.	Wickendon 1992: 42-3, 141	50
	Mansio	1st	Activity	Activity of an uncertain nature.	1stC.	1			
		2nd	The building	The structure was first built in timber but there is little surviving evidence for its nature or plan except for some timber	Very little dating material but a few sherds of pottery in construction		North of the road lay the corner of a square building which was perhaps a Romano-	Drury 1988: 25	

				slots.	levels dates to early-2ndC. It was probably built *c.* A.D. 120-5.		Celtic temple. There was a short-lived timber phase (*c.* A.D. 120-5) and then rebuilt in stone (*c.* A.D. 125). It was then reconstructed *c.* A.D. 150 and again *c.* A.D. 200-20.		
		2nd	Rebuilding	The structure was then rebuilt in stone. The remains suggest a courtyard plan with rooms around the outside ranges. A *laconicum* and baths lay adjacent to the main building.	The very little dating material consists of 4 sherds of pottery: samian of Flavian-Trajanic date, samian ?Trajanic, a sherd of beaker ?early-2ndC. and a sherd of bowl *c.* 2ndC. It was perhaps built *c.* A D. 130.			Drury 1988: 26-30	
		3rd	Late Roman activity	A fire resulted in repairs and reconstructions. The *mansio* seems to have continued in use until the late-4thC.	Very limited dating evidence: there was a sherd of pottery of the early-mid-3rdC. in the burnt débris and in the *praefurnium* filling. A late-3rdC. to 4thC. date is possible for the reconstruction.			Drury 1988: 30-1	
		4th	Destruction and robbing	The walls were completely robbed suggesting a deliberate demolition in at least the areas excavated.	A number of coins including of the House of Theodosius (A.D. 388-402) suggest use to at least the late-4thC. before demolition.			Drury 1988: 34	
		5th	Uncertain	It is possible that activity continued within the building and that demolition was later in date.	There is no dating evidence for the 5thC.				
	Gate	2nd	Structure	An opening for a gate was revealed at the Moulsham Street excavations. The gate was probably of timber.	Probably built mid to late-2ndC.	3	No other gates are known.	Wacher 1995: 209	
	Earthen rampart	2nd	Structure	A 12m length of the clay rampart has been revealed at Moulsham Street. There does not seem to have been a later masonry wall here; it enclosed an area of *c.* 7ha.	Probably built in the mid-to late-2ndC.	3	This rampart may have been largely levelled by the 3rdC.	Wacher 1995: 209	
Chichester	*Forum-Basilica*	1st	Pre-*forum* gravelled area?	A large area near the centre of the town was spread with a thick layer of gravel.	Uncertain but 1stC.	5	The gravelling may have been used to level the area prior to the construction of the public	Wacher 1995: 262	

							buildings but it may also have functioned as a general assembly place before construction had taken place.		
		?	The building	The location of the *forum-basilica* is unknown although large pieces of masonry, stylobates and gutters have been found. Evidence for a statue or column of Jupiter possibly built in the *forum* in the 3rdC.; its base was found in Chapel Street in 1935.	?			Down and Rule 1971: 3; Down 1988: 31	
	Public baths	1st	The building	The northern part of the baths were uncovered including some of the heated suites. The whole structure appears to have measured *c.* 65x80m probably with a *palaestra* at the southern end and hot rooms at the northern end. At one time it had contained mosaics similar to those found at Fishbourne which could indicate an early original date of construction.	Pottery suggests it was built in the late-1stC.	1	The remains were excavated in Chapel Street, West Street and Tower Street car park. The building occupied the next *insula* west of the *forum*.	Down 1978: 139-44; Down 1988: 41-2; Wacher 1995: 264	
		2nd	Alterations	There is evidence for the change of use of the rooms: the tepid rooms seem to have become cold rooms with the filling in of hypocausts and the laying of mosaics over the floor.	Mid-2ndC.			Down 1978: 147	
		3rd	Alterations	Alterations included the filling up of the stockery with débris and the construction of Room 8.	Absence of late Roman colour-coated wares which are plentiful elsewhere on the site may suggest that the alterations took place before the 4thC.			Down 1978: 149	
		4th	Late Roman activity	There is evidence that the pumping equipment was still being repaired in the late-4thC. Thorough robbing in the post-Roman period has destroyed any evidence of the latest floor layers. There is also possible evidence for a timber building constructed within Room 5.	Dendrochronology of oak timbers from the cistern suggest a late-4thC. Date indicating that it continued in use. No evidence for the abandonment of the baths has been found. The latest coin is of Valens A.D. 364-78.			Down 1978: 152; Down 1988: 42	51
	Temple	?	The building	Very little is known about the building although the foundation of tiles set in	Finds consisted of a few sherds of 2ndC. and	5	Excavations at Lion Street. In 1723 an inscription dedicated	Down and Rule 1971: 51	

				mortar may be part of the steps leading up to the building.	3rdC. pottery.		to Neptune and Minerva was found in North Street.		
	Amphitheatre	1st	The building	This lies outside the town walls and consists of a sunken elliptical arena surrounded by a bank.	Few finds but coins and pottery possibly suggest that it was built *c.* A.D. 70-90.	4		G. White 1936: 157	
		2nd	Abandonment and robbing?	There is very limited evidence for the abandonment. The excavator suggested that it had been abandoned and robbed at the end of the 2ndC. although the small area of excavation and few finds make these conclusions problematic. It is equally possible that use continued to a later date.	Only 4 coins were recovered from the site: Vespasian *c.* A.D. 75, 2 of Domitian of A.D. 86 and 1 of Antonius Pius *c.* A.D. 159-161. 9 pieces of samian were found which range in date from Claudius-Nero to Trajan (A.D. 50-60 to 110).			G. White 1936: 157-8	
	Internal gravelled area	1st	Pre-gravelling timber structure	Evidence of post-holes and stake-holes.	1stC.	1	Excavations in the northwest quadrant of the site: area 3 - The Wool Shop site. The purpose of this structure is uncertain.	Down 1978: 90-4	
		2nd	Pre-gravelling	Evidence for a substantial masonry structure replacing timber buildings in the early-2ndC. A.D.	Built early-2ndC.: early-2ndC. A.D. and Antonine date samian.			Down 1978: 90-7	
		3rd	Gravelling	The masonry structure was demolished in the late-3rdC. and a layer of gravel laid down across the whole site.	Late-2ndC.+; no dating material but the samian of the previous building provides a *t.p.q.*		It seems that this gravelled area was part of a larger gravelling seen in the centre of the town although it is uncertain if it was continuous or that buildings were not built upon it.	Down 1978: 90-7	
		4th	Remetalling	Second layer of metalling seen across the site.	Possibly 4thC. since there was New Forest purple slip ware beneath it in one area.			Down 1978: 98	
	External gravelled area	1st	Timber buildings	Evidence for timber buildings.	1stC.	1	This is of an uncertain function but it was perhaps to keep cattle. Excavations were on the Cattle Market site.	Down 1989: 56	
		2nd	Timber buildings	There is evidence for an increased number of timber buildings at the stage.	Antonine samian and mid-2ndC. colour coated wares beneath the new structures.			Down 1989: 68	
		3rd	Extension	Large gravelled area laid over an area at	Late-3rdC. to mid-4thC.:			Down 1989: 70	

				the north of the site and also evidence for industrial activity: perhaps tanning and wool dyeing.	sealed pits containing late-2nd and 3rdC. pottery with the latest being New Forest beakers which post-date A.D. 270.				
		4th	Metalworking	Evidence for further gravel layers and also many iron-forging hearths and much iron slag.	Mid/late-4thC.-5thC. date based on pottery.			Down 1989: 59	
		5th	Continuation	Continuing activity with the iron-forging hearths possibly remaining in use into the 5thC. There was much iron-forging slag.	5thC.: coins of late-4thC. and early-5thC.			Down 1989: 72-4	
	North Gate	3rd		Part of the east 'tower' or 'guard room' was revealed in an excavation in 1958-60. The north wall consisted of three stepped courses of sandstone blocks. Part of the west tower was seen during engineering work.	Late-3rdC.	4		Magilton 2003: 163	
	South Gate	3rd		Street works on the site of the medieval south gate in 1979 revealed possible Roman masonry but the Roman street may have been 15m to the east so the remains are problematic.	Late-3rdC.	4		Magilton 2003: 163	
	East Gate	3rd		Nothing is known.	Late-3rdC.	5		Magilton 2003: 163	
	West Gate	3rd		Nothing is known.	Late-3rdC.	5		Magilton 2003: 163	
	Town wall	3rd		There is no evidence for a rampart before the masonry wall. An earthen rampart at the back of the wall was contemporary with masonry. The wall has been uncovered in various small excavations. Repairs are known with differing wall facings and mortars.	Late-3rdC.	1		Magilton 2003: 161-3	
		4th	Additions	Bastions were added, some with foundations using architectural fragments. There was also a new wide flat-bottomed ditch.	No accurate date is known but probably late-4thC.			Magilton 2003: 165	
Cirencester	*Forum-Basilica*	1st	Military levels	Ditches of the Leaholme fort.	1stC.	1		Holbrook 1998: 101	
		1st/2nd	The building	The *forum* was an area *c.* 107m long and 84m wide. The *basilica* was an aisled hall *c.* 85m long and 26m wide.	There is very little evidence for the construction date: the samian is Claudio-			Holbrook 1994: 61-2; Holbrook 1998: 108; Wacher 1964: 11	52

					Neronian whilst there is a sherd of coarse ware of a poppy head beaker; this type does not appear until *c.* A.D. 85 and is more common in the early-2ndC. It seems unlikely to have been completed before the late-1stC. at the earliest.				
		2nd	Use		Hadrianic and early Antonine samian.			Holbrook 1998: 104	
		2nd/ 3rd	Reconstruction and use	Repairs took place here due to the instability and cracking of the building. There is evidence for lead-working including molten lead spillages and cuts of sheet metal.	Very little dating material: Hadrianic and early Antonine samian. A coin of Gratian (A.D. 367-75) is likely to have been intrusive.		Wacher (1995) suggests that the industrial activity may represent plumbers' waste used for brazing one sheet to another. Bayley suggests that the spillages of molten metal may be from the casting of sheets which were then cut up and used for the repair of the building. It may be associated with the Period 3 repairs. An infant burial was identified under the burnt surface which may have been a foundation deposit for the renewal of the site.	Bayley 1998; Holbrook 1998; Wacher 1962: 7	
		4th	Bronze-working	Evidence for bronze-working was found within Room 2: burnt surfaces and ash; deposit ADXII 17 contained copper alloy waste including a pin, a stud and a lot of burnt material and ash.	Late-4thC.: Hadrianic and Antonine samian but also coins of the House of Theodosius and Tetricus II A.D. 270-3.		This activity is probably not associated with the earlier reconstruction work because it is associated with more than one floor level.	Holbrook 1998: 108	53
			Bronze-working	Evidence for bronze-working was found within Room 3/4 including an oven (ADIII 7) with a base formed from large stones, much reddened by burning and burnt clay sides. Fragments of copper alloy include part of a bracelet.	Late-4thC.: a number of floor surfaces and late coins including those of the House of Theodosius		The oven was also associated with animal bones. There were oyster shells with another hearth. This may suggest activity connected with the metalworking. Room 1, dating to the same period, had oyster shells and also a skeleton of a dog.	Holbrook 1998; Cripps 1898a, 1898b	
			Gravelled area	The external colonnade southeast of the *basilica* was removed to create a large	End of the 4thC.		It is uncertain what this large open space was used for but it	Wacher 1962: 8	

				open space which extended across the street into *insula* VI.			may have been used as a market area.		
			Forum	In this period the stylobate blocks from the southeast portico wall were partly removed and a wall AY IX 40 0.75m wide was built either in their place or above the remaining blocks. This wall represents the enclosure of the *forum* colonnade. The outer face was rendered with plaster and was painted red. Mosaics were then laid within the now enclosed portico.	The coin of Constantine II in the portico gives a date of after A.D. 335 for the laying of the mosaic. The enclosure of the portico should probably be associated with re-flagging of the courtyard, an event which is provided with a *t.p.q.* of A.D. 364 by the coin of Valentinian.		Mosaics were identified in trenches AY V and AY XIII which were dug in the inner portico. It is uncertain what this may represent. Wacher (1995: 314) suggested that additional administrative space may have been needed after the arrival of the governor of the newly-created province of *Britannia Prima*. But *Prima* was probably in existence from an earlier data, at least by A.D. 314; although this does not necessarily mean that the changes did not occur later when they were needed.	Holbrook 1998: 116; Wacher 1995: 314.	
		5th	Late Roman activity	The heavily worn latest floor paving stones of the *forum* and a coin of *c.* A.D. 430 suggest a continuing late use of the *forum*.	There is little material and no coins suggesting that the surface may have been kept clean beyond the use of coins in the 5thC. A coin of Valentinian I A.D. 364-75 provides a *t.p.q.* for the last re-flagging of the courtyard. The pottery is Oxford colour-coated and shell-tempered jars of *c.* A.D. 270-400+.			Holbrook 1998: 117-9; Wacher 1964: 14	54
	?*Macellum*	1st	Pre-*Macellum* phase	The southeast part of *insula* II seems to have been a large open gravelled area formed by the extension of the gravelled surface of the street.	From *c.* A.D. 70: pottery included Flavian-Trajanic samian and imitation BB1 ware.	1	It may be that the area was used as a market before the *macellum* was built. Although there is the possibility that a timber building lay here and has been destroyed by the later stone structure.	Holbrook 1994: 62; Holbrook 1998: 178-80; Wacher 1961	
		2nd	The building	The building comprised a colonnaded external portico with a range of rooms at the rear. An internal portico lay behind the shops and an open metalled courtyard lay beyond this.	Early-2ndC.: the pottery below, especially the BB1 ware gives a *t.p.q.*			Holbrook 1998: 180	

		3rd	Continuation	A number of floor layers and alterations show continuing use.	3rdC. pottery.			Holbrook 1998: 183-5	
		4th	Demolition	There is evidence for layers of rubble and some pits dug down into the building which were sealed by 'dark earth'. Some of the pits such as (AKI Pit I) contained a large number of animal bones.	The latest coin in the latest floor layer is of the House of Theodosius although it may have been a later loss since there are no Valentinianic levels. The next coins are of A.D. 350-60 possibly suggesting this date for the last floor. There are a number of coins of the House of Theodosius in the demolition débris.			Holbrook 1998: 185-6	
		5th	Activity?	The coins of the House of Theodosius may suggest continued activity into the early-5thC. but this is uncertain.	5thC.?: coins of the House of Theodosius.			Holbrook 1998: 186	
	Insula VI Public Building	1st	Military levels and timber buildings.	The military levels were cleared *c.* A.D. 75 and timber buildings were constructed on the site.	1stC.	1		Holbrook 1998: 122	
		2nd	The building	The structure was built on the site of earlier timber buildings. There were broad ranges around at least three sides of a central courtyard which was 56m across. The building measured 75m across.	Pottery suggests a construction date of *c.* A.D. 150-60/70. In the make-up dumps was much Hadrianic and earlier Antonine samian ware. Also Oxford white-ware *mortaria* and Wiltshire white slip flagons. Also a coin of Faustina II A.D. 150-61.		*Insula* VI is immediately southeast of the *forum*. The purpose of the structure is uncertain but suggestions include a market and a temenos. Its size suggests that it was a public building.	Holbrook 1998: 129-33, 139-140; McWhirr 1978: 74	
		2nd/ 3rd	Change	Overlying the surface of the courtyard were dumps of sandy silt and loam and contained much animal bone, oyster shell, iron slag and fragments of wall plaster, *tesserae* and limestone rubble.	The date is difficult to establish since all the pottery may be residual in the dump material. The pottery consists of Antonine samian and 2ndC. Oxfordshire *mortaria* and colour-coated beakers.			Holbrook 1998: 134-5	
		4th	Timber structures	Overlying the dumps was a deposit of limestone rubble and tile which included some reused facing stones. This seems to	Late-4thC. or early-5thC.: there was no dating material associated		The use of the buildings is uncertain although deposits associated with them contained	Holbrook 1998: 134-5	56

				have served as the foundation for timber-framed buildings VI.7 and VI.8 which are represented by post-settings.	with the construction of VI.8 but 2 3rdC.-4thC. coins and Oxford colour-coated and Nene Valley colour-coated wares were associated with the construction of VI.7.		much animal bone and pottery including processed cattle bones. There was much disturbance due to post-medieval cultivation.		
			Building VI.7 and metalworking?	The building was represented by an area of limestone and occasional tile patches rammed into dark brown loam. The average size of stone was *c.* 10x15cm, though there was considerable variation. The lack of mortar could indicate that the layer represents the foundation for a building of sleeper beam construction. The layer of loam above this stone floor showed considerable signs of burning and contained lumps of charcoal as well as metalworking slag and fragments of copper alloy, iron and lead.	2 3rdC.-4thC. coins and Oxford colour-coated and Nene Valley colour-coated wares were associated with the construction of VI.7.		Other interpretations for the layer of loam could be a trackway placed here although the lack of wear on the stones argues against this, unless it was almost immediately disused. It could be stones thrown down to consolidate a previously existing track. It is now difficult to say much about the metalworking evidence on the site since the slag was discarded during the excavation.	Unpublished site record book CIR 1974 K	
			Building VI.8	The highest surviving surface excavated in the trench was a stony layer. During excavation it was thought that this surface may have been the floor of a structure but no features such as post pipes or beam slots were found.	There was no dating material in association with the construction of the building.		This was excavated in Trench 1981/137.	Unpublished site record book 1981/137	
			Corridor/ Covered way	The corridor was paved with a tessellated floor of chequerboard pattern *c.* A.D. 330. By the later-4thC. parts of the floor began to subside but these were filled with mortar and cobbled over.	The tessellated floor was probably laid around A.D. 330 since no earlier coins have been found on it. There was a number of coins below this collapse including the House of Constantine, Valentinian II A.D. 383-7 and the House of Theodosius A.D. 388-402. The well-worn coins of *c.* A.D. 400 suggest activity into the 5thC.		This was excavated in Trench CIR 1974 H in The Admiral's Walk. The dating evidence suggests that the corridor remained in use for a long time after the dumping material in the courtyard (if this can be dated).	Holbrook 1998: 134-5; unpublished site record book CIR 1974 H	
		5th	Timber buildings	The dating evidence suggests that use of the timber buildings continued into the 5thC. although there is little evidence for	5thC.			Holbrook 1998: 135-8	

				their use.					
			Corridor/ Covered way	The dating evidence suggests that use in the corridor probably continued into the 5thC. with evidence for floor patching set in mortar. Then probably still in the 5thC. there is evidence for a hearth laid directly on the tessellated floor and a large number of animal bones which were largely broken. This might suggest that people were cooking and eating food here. The roof of the corridor then seems to have collapsed and some sandstone tiles were found lying on a layer of darkearth which covered the latest use of the corridor.	The well-worn coins of *c.* A.D. 400 suggest activity into the 5thC. But activity seems to have continued beyond the date of the last coins.		There is a very poor survival of later levels due to post-medieval disturbance.	Holbrook 1998: 135-8; unpublished site record book CIR 1974 H	
	Theatre	?	The building	Little is known about this structure. Excavations in *insula* XXX found two concentric walls with the outer wall having a diameter of *c.* 66m; this is too big for a temple.	Uncertain.	5	The location on the edge of the town is unusual for a theatre but it may have been associated with a temple which had pre-Roman origins.	Holbrook 1998: 142-5	
		?	Late Roman activity	Nothing is known about its later history.	Uncertain.			Holbrook 1998: 142-5	
	Amphitheatre	1st	?No activity	There seems to have been no activity here prior to the amphitheatre.	1stC.	1		Holbrook 1998: 149	
		2nd	The building	The building is represented by earth banks with timber and dry stone walls.	Built *c.* A.D. 100-20: a coin of A.D. 104-7 provided a *t.p.q.* for the construction of the seating area. There was BB1 coarse ware, common to the 2ndC., in the seating bank and in the arena.			Holbrook 1998: 149-57	
		2nd	Reconstruction	The arena wall was rebuilt in stone. The northeast entrance was rebuilt with 6 large stone posts supporting a vault which carried the seating over the passage.	Early-2ndC.: there was very little pottery; the coarse ware in the metalling in the entrance passage and in the construction of the entrance is of no different date to the earlier period being BB1 and Wiltshire White Slip flagons.			Holbrook 1998: 157-61	

		2nd	Rebuilding	The northeast entrance passage walls were rebuilt and 2 small chambers were added either side of the arena entrance.	Mid to late-2ndC.: a coin of Antonius Pius A.D. 138-61 provides a *t.p.q.* for the passage wall. A coin of Marcus Aurelius 161-180+ within the metalling below the northwest side chamber provides a *t.p.q.* of A.D. 161 for the construction of the chambers. There was also Hadrianic-early Antonine samian.			Holbrook 1998: 161; Wacher 1963: 23-36	
		3rd	Continuation	There is little direct evidence but the building seems to have remained in use.	Pottery including Nene Valley colour-coated ware within the side chambers suggests use into the mid-3rdC. whilst a barbarous radiate of A.D. 270-90 came from within the arena.			Holbrook 1998: 165-6	
		4th	Late Roman activity	The northeast entrance was demolished. Worn gravel surfaces have been found where gravel was placed over the demolished walls. The southeast and northwest chambers were also demolished and the arena was rebuilt.	Coins possibly from the rebuilding of the arena: Constans (A.D. 345-8), Theodora (A.D. 337-41) and Constantine (A.D. 335-7) provide dates.		It may have been that the northeast entrance was demolished in order to allow a wider access into the arena. The worn gravel and cobbles suggests that traffic entered the arena.	Holbrook 1998: 166-7, 170-4	
		5th	Changes	The width of the northeast entrance was reduced by the insertion of a timber palisade across the passage and the entrance of the arena was narrowed by the insertion of a number of large blocks as seen in trench AN X layer 5. The skeletons of 2 adults were found dug into the rear of the seating bank and the skeleton of a child was found just south of the crest on the bank. Within trench AN V a group of large slabs near the entrance seem to have been used as a hearth since they were very burnt.	First half of 5thC. For the narrowing of the entrance: a coin of Theodosius A.D. 388-402 was found under the blocks providing a *t.p.q.* 3 coins of the House of Theodosius were found in the sealing of the northeast entrance and a coin of the House of Theodosius over the rubble of the arena wall.			Holbrook 1998: 169-71; unpublished site record book CIR 62 N	55

			Timber building	Part of a timber building was identified by post-holes in the arena in Trench AU although it is uncertain whether this was late Roman or much later. There were 5 post-holes although post-hole V seems to have been medieval. Post-hole I is also problematic and may not have been a post-hole but rather a soft gap in the cobbled surface. The post-holes were sealed by a layer of soft silt.	Little dating evidence. The building may have been post-Roman in date rather than laet Roman.			Holbrook 1998: 169-71; unpublished site record book CIR 63 U	55
	Verulamium Gate	2nd	The structure	The position and size of the carriageways and the *spinae* was not identified. Part of the D-shaped northwestern tower survives. The gate may have had 2 portals but it is not possible to be certain. A gate tower was probably also on the other side but this has not be identified.	There is little dating evidence. The coin of Valentinian must have been intrusive. A few sherds of pottery in the construction deposits might suggest a date of the first half of the 2ndC.	3	Most of the masonry has been robbed to foundation level or below and only one large fragment of superstructure has survived at the north-east end. It lies within the grounds of the former St. Mary's Abbey. The masonry gates probably replaced timber gates associated with the rampart but before the masonry walls.	Holbrook 1998: 37, 44	
	Bath Gate: southwest gateway	2nd	The structure	The gateway was around 22m wide and had 2 carriageways between a central *spina*. Walls were observed within trench DX1; the *spina* had been robbed-out. Foundations of a drum tower on the north-western side of the gate were observed. Road metalling in front of the gateway was probably the Fosse Way.	2ndC.	3	Excavations and watching briefs occurred at Querns Hill in the 1970s.	Holbrook 1998: 49-54	
	Gloucester Gate	2nd	The structure	This has not been excavated and little is known.	A 2ndC. date is likely for its construction.	5		Holbrook 1998: 76	
	Silchester Gate	2nd	The structure	Little is known about the structure since it has not been excavated.	A 2ndC. date is likely for its construction.	5		Holbrook 1998: 95	
	Early Bank?	1st-2nd	The structure	Possible evidence for an early bark has been recognised in the north-eastern and south-western stretches of the circuit.	An accurate date is uncertain and may be different in the two ditches. Excavations at The Sands produced pottery of A.D. 100-25 but this may have been intrusive. The Watermoor Hospital site might suggest a date of *c.* A.D. 70.	3	The two sections of ditch may represent different events rather than a complete circuit. It may have been connected with military activity.	Holbrook 1998: 94-6	

	Earthen rampart	2nd	The structure	Sections of an earth and clay rampart have been evidenced on all sides of the town suggesting that it enclosed an area of *c.* 96ha and was about 3m high at the front. It probably had a ditch in front but there is less evidence for this.	A *t.p.q.* of *c.* A.D. 140-60 is possible. There is an absence of Antonine samian. The BB1 plain-rimmed dish may have been introduced *c.* A.D. 140-50. There is an absence of Nene Valley colour-coated ware.	2		Holbrook 1998: 91, 96	
		2nd-3rd	Additions	Internal towers were added to the earthen rampart perhaps first in timber and later in stone.	Later-2ndC. or early-3rdC.			Holbrook 1998: 96	
	Town wall	3rd	The structure	A masonry wall was inserted into the front of the earthwork. At first it seems to have been quite narrow: 1.2m and then later widened to 2.3 to 2.7m. It enclosed an area of 96ha.	A date of *c.* A.D. 240-70 is possible. There is little dating evidence. The group of pottery from the Abbey Grounds site possibly dates to the mid-3rdC. by the absence of BB1 conical flanged bowls and Oxford colour-coat types prevalent in the A.D. 270s. The latest piece is the Oxford bead and flange *mortarium* which dates to after *c.*A.D. 240.	2	The walls enclosed the second largest area in Britain after London.	Holbrook 1998: 98	
Colchester	Theatre	1st	The building	The theatre lay within *insula* XIII. Little work has been done on the structure. A small area was excavated in 1981 revealing a curved wall of *septaria* and mortar suggesting an overall diameter of 71m.	Date of construction is uncertain although the character of materials and methods may suggest a pre-Boudican date. Only one coin was found which was of the 2ndC.	3	Large foundations were observed in 1891 and 1957.	P. Crummy 1982	
		2nd	Continuation	Sand make-up over the floor suggests the continuing use of the building.	The sand make-up over the floor contained pottery and a coin of A.D. 141-61 suggesting the date of deposition of this material to after A.D. 150 and before 250.			P. Crummy 1982	
		3rd	Continuation?	Possible continuation of use but the excavated evidence was too small.	The sand make-up may suggest dated activity in the 3rdC.			P. Crummy 1982	

		4th	Late Roman activity	Nothing is known.	No material dated to the 4thC.			P. Crummy 1982	
	Circus	2nd?	The building	The building lay outside the south wall of the town. Excavations revealed small areas of a large elliptical structure suggesting a size of 448.2m long and 71.1-74.2m wide.	There is very limited dating evidence but the use of greensand in its construction might suggest a 2ndC. date.	4		P. Crummy 2005: 267-75	
		?	Late Roman activity	Nothing is known about later activity due to the small areas uncovered.	There is a possibility that remains of the building stood into the medieval period.			P. Crummy 2005: 275	
	Insula XV building	1st	The building	A long thick-walled structure *c.* 26x14m with an annexe on the east side and a large drain.	Uncertain of date of construction.	4	The structure was at first interpreted as a *mithraeum* but this is unlikely. It was probably connected with the water supply since it was built over a spring. There is evidence in the remaining structure where a large wheel would have stood to draw water.	P. Crummy pers. comm.; Hull 1958: 107-15	
		4th	Late Roman activity	The structure was demolished in the 4thC. although little is known about its earlier phases.	The latest sealed coin in the lowest layer above the floor of room D was of Constans (A.D. 337-50). It was demolished by *c.* A.D. 370: in the rubble layer were a number of coins dating to A.D. 364-75 being coins of the Tetrici, Constantine and Valentinian.			P. Crummy pers. comm.; Hull 1958: 112-3	
	Aisled building *insula* XXXV	3rd	The building	Excavations at Culver Street revealed a large structure at least 45m long and 17m wide with two rows of columns or piers. It was built on the street frontage. No floor levels survived and it seems that it may never have possessed a laid floor other than sandy clay. There are re-used building materials in its foundations possibly from locally demolished buildings. Two inhumations lay under the north aisle and pre-dated the robbing of the foundations.	The structure was built *c.* A.D. 275-325. The latest material in Passage 2 of Building 123, predating Building 127, contained a coin of A.D. 270-84. Carbon-14 dates for the burials suggest *c.* A.D. 225-375.	1	Buildings of this type could have functioned as a *basilica*, baths-*basilica*, house, church or barn. The absence of any floors, hypocausts and artefacts make an interpretation difficult. The plan, orientation and date may suggest a church. A barn may be suggested by the presence of a granary and corn-dryer near by. The burials, however, may support the temple or church	P. Crummy 1992: 112-6	

							interpretation.		
		4th	Continuation	There is little evidence known of the phases.	No dating evidence except that of the 2 burials.			P. Crummy 1992: 112-6	
		5th	Continuation	The building seems to have continued post-A.D. 400. The site was then directly overlaid with 'dark earth'.	There is no dating evidence.			P. Crummy 1992: 112-6	
	Building *insula* XVIII	?	The building	Wide foundations were found but little is known about the plan. It may have been a public building.	Uncertain	5	The purpose of this building is unknown.	P. Crummy 1984: 24	
		4th	Late Roman activity	The nature of any late Roman activity is uncertain due to the lack of late stratigraphic survival.	Uncertain			P. Crummy 1984: 24	
	Building *insula* XXVIX	?	The building	Very little is known about this building. Monumental architecture was uncovered on the site of St. Nicholas Church possibly suggesting a public building but this is uncertain.	Uncertain	5	The purpose of this building is unknown.	Hull 1960	
		4th	Late Roman activity	Nothing is known.	Uncertain			Hull 1960	
	Building *insula* XXX	1st	The building	Sainsbury's Site, Culver Street: the second phase of the site saw the construction of a massive masonry structure consisting of at least four solid east-west walls although the function is uncertain.	1stC.	3	Little remained due to robbing and later disturbance. It is possible that this structure was associated with the Temple of Claudius but its purpose is uncertain.	Dunnett 1971b: 98-100	
		2nd	Damage by fire	Damaged by fire in the 2ndC. and not rebuilt.	Late-2ndC.		It is uncertain why the building was not rebuilt; it may be that it was no longer needed.	Dunnett 1971b: 100	
		3rd	Robbing	Robbing began in the 3rdC.	Early-3rdC.		The robbing seems to have occurred about the same time as the blocking of the arcade in the façade in the front of the Temple of Claudius in the early-3rdC.	Dunnett 1971b: 100	
	Temple of Claudius	1st	The building	Large *podium c.* 32x23.5m containing vaults in *insula* XXII. Excavations at 98-99 High Street revealed the south wall of the precinct that surrounded the temple. There was evidence for destruction *c.* A.D. 60/1 and then rebuilding.	1stC.	3		P. Crummy 1980: 243; Hebditch 1971: 115	
		2nd	Alterations	Insertion of new walls.	Second half of the 2ndC.			Hebditch 1971: 115	
		3rd	Alterations	Continued use of the building and minor	3rdC.			Hebditch 1971:	

				alterations.				115	
		4th	Late Roman activity	Drury's analysis of the late Roman structure led him to suggest a drastic change in the 4thC. with a large wall built across the front of the temple creating a large hall or *basilica*. Excavations in 1996, however, showed that this wall is unlikely to have existed and that there was no major change to the front of the temple.	There was much late-4thC. pottery from the precinct including pottery of post A.D. 360-70 found in occupation levels next to the arcade. The latest coins were of Valentinian II (A.D. 382-92) and Theodosius I (A.D. 379-95). There was also a rim sherd of late-4thC. grey ware with a *chi-rho* symbol scratched onto it.		Drury (1984) has suggested that changes to the building indicated a conversion of the temple to a church. It now seems that the structure did not change radically but this need not necessarily mean that the use of the building did not change.	P. Crummy 1997: 120; Drury 1984	57
		5th	Continuation?	There is a possible continuation of use since the building remained standing. There is evidence for the late maintenance of some areas and late pottery sherds. Occupational débris might suggest domestic occupation. There is also slight evidence for possible metalworking within the precinct including a 'bun' of slag from the bottom of an iron-smithing hearth, fuel ash slag and some molten metal although it could be residual.	A 5thC. date is suggested by late pottery and the stratigraphy.		The building was left standing into Norman times. Drury (1984) has suggested that the temple enclosure may have become some kind of refuge or safe place for occupation but this may be stretching the evidence too far.	P. Crummy 1997: 120; Drury 1984: 35-7, 50	
	Balkerne Lane Temple	1st	Ditch	The temple was built over a backfilled defensive ditch.	1stC.	1		P. Crummy 1984: 123	
		2nd	The building	Very little evidence of the building survived except for the foundations of the *cella* and the robber trenches for the foundations of the ambulatory. No floor levels survived since they were destroyed by post-Roman activity.	Pottery and a coin of *c.* A.D. 71-2 within the upper fill of the ditch suggest that it was filled *c.* A.D. 75-85 indicating a late-1stC. or more likely 2ndC. date for construction.		This was built outside the town walls near the Balkerne Gate overlooking the valley of the River Colne. A fragment of copper alloy figurine of Mercury was found in the spoil taken from the site may relate to the temple.	P. Crummy 1980: 267-268; P. Crummy 1984: 123-6	
		3rd	Continuity	Little evidence for the phases of the site.	3rdC.			P. Crummy 1984: 123-6	
		4th	Late Roman activity	The ambulatory around all four sides of the temple was demolished and its foundations completely robbed. This left the central *cella* standing alone.	Very little dating evidence but the robber trench (KF12, KF28 and AF49/KF6) contained nothing necessarily later		There are indications that the *cella* may have remained standing at the end of the Roman period since the foundations survived to the	P. Crummy 1984: 125	59

					than a coin of A.D. 341-6.		height of the latest surviving Roman layer and a narrow trench of 4thC. or 5thC. was dug alongside the western face of the *cella*. P. Crummy suggests that the building may have been converted to Christian use in the mid-4thC.+.		
	Balkerne Lane Shrine	1st	Ditch	The shrine was built over a backfilled defensive ditch.	1stC.	1		P. Crummy 1984: 126	
		2nd	The building	There was a small square building 10.8x11.2m with three sides built on piers and a solid rear wall. The foundations had been thoroughly robbed and no floor levels survived.	There is little dating evidence although it was probably contemporary with the adjacent temple.		It is uncertain whether this was a shrine but its proximity, directly opposite, to the temple supports the possibility.	P. Crummy 1980: 267-8	
		3rd	Continuity	The surviving evidence does not reveal much about different phases of the structure.	3rdC.			P. Crummy 1984: 126	
		4th	Continuity	The surviving evidence does not reveal much about different phases of the structure.	4thC.			P. Crummy 1984: 126	
		5th	Demolition	The building was demolished; fragments of its masonry were found in the town ditch at the base of the topsoil which accumulated after its abandonment at the end of the Roman period.	Uncertain: stratigraphy in the ditch may suggest a 5thC. date. The robber trenches contained only Roman pottery, the latest being mid-3rdC. or later in date.			P. Crummy 1980: 267-8; P. Crummy 1984: 124	
	Temple in the Royal Grammar School Playing Field	1st/ 2nd	The building	Lay outside the walls *c.* 1km southwest of the town. The temple was difficult to identify; there was no evidence of a portico wall or stylobate. The remains are very scanty consisting of interior walls represented by chips of stone and mortar left by robbers.	There are very few stratified finds: coin of Domitian (A.D. 81-96) and Hadrian (A.D. 117-38).	4	The temple was first observed in 1938 as a cropmark. A bronze plaque dedicated to Silvanus was found within the enclosure. Two further bronze plaques to Silvanus were found within a pit along with bronze slag.	Hull 1958: 236-8	
		3rd	Continuation?	Uncertain due to poor survival.	Uncertain			Hull 1958: 236-8	
		4th	Late Roman activity	Uncertain due to poor survival.	The latest coin is Constans A.D. 330-45.			Hull 1958: 236-8	
	Laver's Temple	?	The building	Aerial photography shows a Romano-Celtic temple *c.* 220m northwest of the Balkerne Gate. There are no details about the building but the plan suggests 2	Uncertain	5		P. Crummy 1980: 259	

				squares one inside another.					
	Butt Road 'church'	4th	The building	Rectangular structure 7x24m with an apsidal east end. Two rows of post-pits suggest that the building contained aisles. There is no evidence for any solid floors suggesting plain sand or earth. The roof was tiled.	Built no later than *c.* A.D. 320-40.	1	A church is not the only possible interpretation for the building. A small utilitarian building lay west of the building. The building was associated with two successive cemeteries: the first was pagan with grave goods and the second consisted of 4thC. burials facing east-west with few grave goods. Alternative interpretations include a pagan feasting hall of an earlier date.	N. Crummy *et al.* 1993: 164-99; P. Crummy 1997: 121; Grew 1980: 377-8; Millett 1995b	58
			Dilapidation	The structure seems to have been in a dilapidated state by the 5thC. The building was not demolished but left in ruin. Some roof and aisle posts were taken and lead sheet was removed and buried in the hole of a removed post.	The 5 coins of A.D. 388-402 suggest use into the 5thC. before the process of dilapidation begins. Use may well have continued beyond this date.		Activity was still taking place including the recycling of some building parts.	N. Crummy *et al.* 1993: 184; P. Crummy 1997: 124	
		5th	Late Roman pit	'Hull's Pit' was dug within the 'church' building and contained part of a human skull, a complete thigh bone, silver amulet, silver ring, iron stylus, iron knife, a possible frying pan, parts of a large bowl, many iron nails, a number of coins, pottery, some painted wall-plaster, bird bones and a piece of marble. Two fragments of lead sheet were found in the backfill of the Phase 3 post-pit EF126.	5thC.		Interpretation of the pit is uncertain and the finds may simply be from disturbed burials or it may have had ritual connotations. The presence of wall plaster within the pit suggests that the building was already derelict. Despite the building's ruinous state the site may still have been venerated. The human bones may have been deposited here because of the significance of the site. The lead sheet may have come from lead tanks although this is uncertain.	N. Crummy *et al.* 1993: 175-6	58
	Monumental Arch: Balkerne Gate	1st	Structure	Stone arch with 2 portals.	The exact date of construction is uncertain but it may have been at the time of the foundation of the colony between *c.* A.D. 50/5-60/1.	2	The arch was built before the town walls perhaps at the time of the foundation of the colony.	P. Crummy 1984: 122	

		2nd	Alterations	The arch was incorporated into the town walls and side footways and a guardroom were added.	The town wall was built *c.* A.D. 100-25.			P. Crummy 1984: 15, 122	
		3rd	Continuation		3rdC.			P. Crummy 1984: 122	
		4th-5th?	Blocking	Demolition of the monumental arch along with part of the northern footway and then the construction of a thick wall filling the gap.	The date is uncertain. The rough coursing and absence of peg-tile might suggest a late Anglo-Saxon or Norman date although a late Roman date might suit the defensive sequence elsewhere on the wall.		The remains of the gate still stands today suggesting that one footway remained in use into the post-Roman period.	P. Crummy 1984: 122-3	
	Duncan's Gate	1st	Construction	A single portal gate on the north wall of the town. A single passage was formed by turning the town wall inwards.	1stC.: the wall was built around *c.* A.D. 70-85	3		P. Crummy 2003: 47; Hull 1958: 36-40	
	North Gate	1st	Construction	The gate on the north wall of the town had been substantially rebuilt in the medieval period. If the medieval gate retained the core of the Roman gate then it may have had one large portal and 2 footways. But if it was completely rebuilt then the Roman gate may have had a single or double portal.	1stC.: the wall was built around *c.* A.D. 70-85 but no finds were found associated with the gate.	3	Part of the eastern side of the gate was uncovered in 1944 by Hull. The excavations were very small and restricted.	P. Crummy 2003: 47; Hull 1958: 32-4	
	Head Gate	1st	Construction	The gate on the south wall of the town. This gate was altered as a medieval gate. The Roman gate may have had a double or single portal.	1stC.: the wall was built around *c.* A.D. 70-85.	3	The eastern side of the Roman gate was found in 1988 although its plan could not be reconstructed.	P. Crummy 1992: 396-8; Crummy 2003: 47	
	East Gate	1st	Construction	The gate on the east wall of the town. The medieval gate here was a single square-headed portal but the Roman gate may have had a double portal.	1stC.: the wall was built around *c.* A.D. 70-85.	3	The walls are very ruinous in this section.	P. Crummy 2003: 48; Hull 1958: 43-5	
	South Gate	1st	Construction	The gate on the south wall of the town. Nothing is known about this gate.	1stC.: the wall was built around *c.* A.D. 70-85.	5		P. Crummy 2003: 48	
	Town wall	1st	Construction	Wall of ashlar construction with a face of brick and dressed *septaria* laid in horizontal courses. The core was made by filling the space between the faces with rubble and mortar. It enclosed an area of 40ha.	1stC.: built around *c.* A.D. 70-85. Pottery including a sherd of plain *terra sigillata* dated to *c.* A.D. 70-85 was found in the construction level of the wall.	1	The town wall was probably the earliest in Britain.	P. Crummy 2003: 44; Hull 1958: 14-63	

	Gosbecks theatre	1st	The building	In its earliest phase the theatre consisted of a semi-circular timber *cavea* with a single north entrance, an orchestra and a timber stage.	Little dating evidence: early-2ndC. flagon-rim, providing a *t.p.q.* of *c.* A.D. 100, which lay beneath the loamy layer of the theatre entrance.	1	The site lies 3 miles west of the town. Much of the work here was designed simply to outline the plan of the structure and so stratigraphy is minimal. The theatre may have formed part of a rural sacred site and had a religious function.	Dunnett 1971a: 31-43; Hull 1958: 269	
		2nd	Rebuilding	The structure was rebuilt with an outer stone shell and a turf and timber interior. Evidence for decorative pilasters, an arched entrance and external staircases. A rectangular stage lay within it.	Mid- to late-2ndC. pottery and a coin of Hadrian A.D. 117-38 within the construction layers (layer 4 in stage area) provide a *t.p.q.* for the reconstruction of *c.* A.D. 150-200.		The absence of any evidence for timber renewal in the first theatre suggests that it may have only stood for *c.* 25 years.	Dunnett 1971a: 31-43; Hull 1958: 269	
		3rd	Abandonment	The structure seems to have been carefully demolished soon after abandonment.	Dating is difficult due to an absence of stratified coins and pottery later than the early-3rdC. The absence of any finds of definite 4thC. date suggests abandonment within the 3rdC., probably mid-3rdC.		Demolition of the *cavea* and entrance was probably undertaken due to the value of the Kentish ragstone.	Dunnett 1971a: 41	
	Gosbecks temple	1st	The building	Evidence for a Romano-Celtic temple surrounded by a double portico within a temenos. The remains were badly preserved and the exact position of the walls could not be determined.	Very little evidence to suggest a date although the 1stC. is possible.	2	The temple has mainly been identified through aerial photography.	P. Crummy 1980: 260-4; Hull 1958: 259	
		4th	Metalworking?	A statue of Mercury was found buried in a pit on the site. This may have been for recycling amongst other metalworking activity; slag was also found.	4thC.?		The bronze statuette was 0.5m high and was a nude with two wings on the head. It had been ploughed up and kept in a shed so the exact context is now lost.	P. Crummy 1980: 260; P. Crummy pers. comm.; Hull 1958: 264	60
	Gosbecks enclosure	?	The structure	Near the temple was another large enclosure but it is uncertain whether there was anything within it.	?	2	Dunnett (1971a) refers to this enclosure as a 'fairground' although it is likely to have been involved in the religious activity of the site.	Dunnett 1971a: 27	
	Sheepen Large Temple; St. Helena's School	1st	The structure	This was excavated in 1935. It was a large temple *c.* 18.9m^2. The upper floor levels have been destroyed. It lay within	There is little dating evidence although a coin of Domitian was found in	2	There were many springs in the Sheepen area. A group of at least four temples existed	P. Crummy 1980: 248-52; Hawkes and Hull 1947: 46;	

				an enclosure of *c.* 1.2ha with a wall *c.* 460m long.	the make-up of the temple providing a possible *t.p.q.* suggesting an earliest construction date of late-1stC.		here suggesting a possible sanctuary. There is evidence for other possible buildings associated with it such as shops and accommodation blocks. It is interesting to note metalworking activity immediately outside the temple enclosure.	Hull 1958: 224-31	
		4th	Late Roman activity	Coins suggest maintenance of the building until at least A.D. 333. The lack of much destruction débris suggests that the building was demolished carefully.	3 stratified coins in the gravel layers to the east of the temple may suggest continuation to at least A.D. 333.			P. Crummy 1980: 252; Hull 1958: 230	
	Sheepen Small Temple; St. Helena's School	3rd	The structure	This was a smaller rectangular temple *c.* 90m northwest of the larger temple. It consisted of a *cella* 7.0x5.5m with a portico.	Little evidence for dating but possibly built in the 3rdC. No floor levels survived.	2		P. Crummy 1980: 252; Hull 1958: 233-4	
		4th	Late Roman activity	Uncertain since no floor levels survived.	Uncertain			P. Crummy 1980: 252	
	Sheepen Temple	1st	The building	Little of the building is known. The structure began in timber and then burnt down and was rebuilt in masonry.	There was little dating evidence although it was possibly built in the 1stC.	4	The structure lay next to the River Colne.	P. Crummy 1980: 252	
		4th	Late Roman activity	Uncertain	Uncertain				
	Sheepen Temple	2nd	The building	Little is known about the building but it consisted of a timber-framed *cella* wall.	A coin in the make-up of the floor suggests construction after A.D. 183.	4	The structure lay next to the River Colne.	P. Crummy 1980: 252	
		4th	Late Roman activity	The absence of coins of the 4thC. suggests that the temple was destroyed by *c.* A.D. 300.	More than 70 coins came from the site of which most are of the 1stC. but the latest is of Tetricus I (A.D. 270-3). The absence of 4thC. coins may suggest that the temple was destroyed by *c.* A.D. 300 although the number of coins from the site overall was too low to be conclusive.			P. Crummy 1980: 252	
		5th	Uncertain	Uncertain if any later activity.	5thC.			P. Crummy 1980: 252	
Dorchester	*Forum-Basilica*	?	The building	Little is known about the structure except	Uncertain	5		RCHME 1970:	

				for a gravelled area possibly representing the *forum*.			534	
		4th	Metalworking	A hearth and lead-working waste were found dug into the gravel surface.	Late Roman pottery was found near the hearth.		RCHME 1970: 565-6.	
	Public baths	1st	The building	Excavations and geophysics at Wollaston House revealed an extensive bathhouse.	The excavation was very small and much had been destroyed by later activity. The construction date is uncertain but it was possibly Flavian since an aqueduct was constructed in the late-1stC.	1	Keen 1977; Keen 1978; J. Magilton pers. comm.; RCHME 1970: 534	
		4th	Late Roman activity	The latest activity identified was the insertion of a hot tub in the late-4thC. The size of the building contracted at this time.	Late-4thC.		The building may well have remained in use for some purpose well into the 5thC.	Keen 1977; J. Magilton pers. comm.; Putnam 2007: 70-1	
		5th	Robbing	Robbing of the building seems to have taken place in the 5thC. with the removal of the plumbing and structural features such as tiles.	Late-4thC. to 5thC.			J. Magilton pers. comm.	
	Temple Precinct?	?	The building	To the north of the bathhouse was a large open area bounded by a double wall.	No dates for the construction are available.	4	It is uncertain whether this open area was a temple precinct or a *palaestra* for the baths.	P. Woodward *et al.* 1993: 361	
	Aisled building (Building 2700)	4th	The building	Excavations at Greyhounds Yard produced a monumental stone building up to 13m wide and maximum length of *c.* 24m (the whole length was not excavated). Inside were the remains of internal stone pier bases which would have provided the settings for posts and would have run the length of the building in 2 aisles. In the north wall there was a door. An infant burial was found in the southwest corner of the building.	Built in the early-4thC. Pottery associated with construction included sherds dating to the late-3rdC. to 4thC.	1	Interpretations of these buildings have included aisled barns for storage. Its possible association with a courtyard house led P. Woodward *et al.* (1993) to suggest that it functioned as a barn as part of a unit which included small ancillary buildings and a deep cistern.	P. Woodward *et al.* 1993: 80, 365-7	
			Late Roman activity	Use continued until the end of the 4thC. although little is known about its end.	End of the 4thC.			P. Woodward *et al.* 1993: 366	
	Aisled building	?	The building	Excavations at Colliton Park produced a large timber building *c.* 14m wide and 20+m long with 2 rows of wooden posts.	Post-dated a 1stC. pit and still standing in the 4thC.	2	Monument 187 in the RCHME (1970).	RCHME 1970: 560	
		4th	Late Roman activity	The building was still standing in the 4thC.					
	Amphitheatre	1st	The building	Built within a Neolithic henge monument	The construction date is	2		Bradley 1975;	

				'Maumbury Rings' so creates an unusual nearly circular shape.	difficult to identify but possibly Claudio-Neronian.			Wacher 1995: 326	
		2nd	Continuation	The site continued in use but possibly at a reduced scale since there is evidence for natural erosion.	Little 2ndC. material.			Bradley 1975: 56-8	
		3rd	Desertion? or reduced activity	The site seems to have been deserted at the beginning of the 3rdC.	Little material of the 3rdC.			Bradley 1975: 56-8	
		3rd/ 4th	Late Roman activity	The structure may have been put to another use in the late-3rdC. to 4thC.: at the north entrance a possible gateway was built from reused masonry (2 pedestals of packed limestone fragments were found); There was also evidence for wear inside the enclosure but no more evidence was found due to the small scale of the excavations. Post-holes within the arena may suggest a structure.	The filling of 1 of the post-holes contained a sherd of New Forest ware while the soil level from which this was cut contained another sherd of the same ware and a coin of Carausius (A.D. 286-93) and a coin of Constantine I (A.D. 324-337).		Uncertain of the nature of the reuse of the structure.	Bradley 1975: 56-8, 78-9	61
			Burials	Three adult burials were found outside the northern entrance of the amphitheatre.	The date is uncertain. Pots associated with the burials may have been 2ndC. but the burials could be of a later date.			Bradley 1975: 61-2	
	Gates	?	Structures	No structural remains of the gates have been excavated; only the road alignments indicate the position of the gates.	Uncertain	5		Wacher 1995: 328-9	
	Earthen rampart	2nd		An earth bank with 1 and possibly 2 ditches was found.	Constructed in the late-2ndC.	4		Wacher 1995: 328	
	Town wall	4th		The wall was of limestone rubble masonry with bonding courses of flat slabs over a foundation of pitched flints. The facing was probably limestone ashlars but none have survived. It enclosed an area of 32ha.	*c.* A.D. 300.	4	A small part of the core of the wall still stands above ground in Albert Road.	Wacher 1995: 328	
	Romano-Celtic temple in Poundbury Camp?	4th	The building	Possible Romano-Celtic temple built next to a Bronze Age round barrow in the Iron Age hillfort. This has not been excavated but a square parch mark near the surviving barrow may be a temple.	4thC. although unexcavated.	5	Finds from the Iron Age hillfort indicate that in the 4thC. the interior may have been fairly intensively occupied and the defences refurbished with the possible temple as a focus for this activity. Finds included late Roman coins and pottery. The	Sparey Green 1987: 69	

							parch mark, however, may according to Sparey Green (1987) equally indicate the site of a 17thC. plague house known to have been in the area. Only excavation will decide the function of the building.		
Exeter	*Forum-Basilica*	1st	The building	The *basilica* covered the site, and incorporated parts, of the legionary baths and extended further to the southwest. It consisted of a nave with a range of rooms on its north-east side but no aisles. The complex measured 106.5x67m overall.	Built *c.* A.D. 80: finds from within the layer of ash over the floor of the furnace house of the bathhouse contained samian Dr. 27 (Nero-Vespasian) and a coin of Vespasian. Finds from within the dump of furnace ash used to level the site contained coins of Nero and Nero-Vespasian samian. Construction deposits also contained coins of Vespasian and Flavian samian.	1	Parts of the walls were also identified in a recent small area excavation at 2 Broadgate.	Bedford 1997; Bidwell 1979: 67	
		2nd/ 3rd	Alterations	Alterations included a range of rooms being built along the south-east side of the *basilica* and a room constructed on the site of the south-east *forum* portico.	Late Antonine to 3rdC.: sherds of late Antonine samian provide a *t.p.q.* for the activity.			Bidwell 1979: 91-98	
		3rd	Alterations	Reconstruction of the aisle/passage at the front of the *basilica* and alterations to the south-east range of the *basilica*. The exterior wall of the south-west aisle may have been replaced by a colonnade.	Last quarter of the 3rdC.: in the construction deposits were sherds of BB1 coarse ware dating from *c.* A.D. 250.			Bidwell 1979: 98-102	
		4th	Alterations	Extensive alterations were made including an extension to the end of the *basilica* involving the demolition of the south-east wall, to incorporate a tribunal, and extensions to the *curia* and south-west aisle. The *curia* was extended south-eastwards.	*c.* A.D. 340/50+: demolition débris in the hypocaust of the south-west aisle before alterations contained a fragment of an Oxford ware bowl dated to *c.* A.D. 340/50 providing a *t.p.q.*		Bidwell suggests that these rebuildings represent the continuing upkeep of the building and wealth of the town.	Bidwell 1979: 104, 108-9	
		4th/ 5th	Demolition	There is evidence for the deliberate	Late-4thC. or 5thC.; a		It is uncertain if the buildings	Bidwell 1979: 110	

				demolition of the *forum-basilica* and removal of débris.	*t.a.q.* for the demolition of the building was provided by burials laid out across the site. There was also a coin of Diocletian (A.D. 296-7) in the robbing trench of the tribunal screen.		had been abandoned and decayed before demolition.		
		5th	Metalworking	Metalworking activity after demolition pits had been dug into the *forum* site. A large pit (Pit 22) contained lumps of burnt clay, charcoal, slag, furnace lining and snippets of sheet bronze. Near the north-west side of the pit were a few broken tiles covered with a layer of burnt clay.	5thC.; a possible *t.a.q.* is provided by later burials dated to *c.* A.D. 450.		It is probable that the pit was dug in order to extract clay possibly for crucibles and furnace-linings. It was then filled with the metalworking waste.	Bidwell 1979: 110-1	62
			Burials	6 burials were dug into the demolished *forum*. No grave goods were found.	*c.* A.D. 450: Carbon-14 dated.			Bidwell 1979: 111-3	62
	Gravelled area	1st	The construction	Excavations in South Street revealed a large gravelled area next to the *forum*. It may have extended to as much as 67x32m. Different dumps of material and tip lines were visible in the gravel deposited over the area.	Probably contemporary with the *forum-basilica*.	1	This area may have been an open market place.	A. Fox 1952: 37; Bidwell 1979: 80	
		4th	Continuation	The area continued in use throughout the late Roman period.	4thC.			A. Fox 1952: 37; Bidwell 1979: 80	
	Public baths	1st?	The building	Little is known about this building although finds of massive masonry and tessellated pavements were made in the 19thC. and part of a pool, *natatio*, was uncovered in 1932. The *natatio* was such a large size that it may have been an external feature. The main bath building has still not been excavated.	The date of construction is uncertain but it was probably built the same time as the *forum-basilica*. In 1945-6 a room dated to later than *c.* A.D. 80 was excavated to the north-west of the *natatio*.	5		Bidwell 1979: 121-3; C. Henderson 1988: 113	
		2nd	Uncertain	Continuation of activity.	2ndC.				
		3rd	Late Roman activity	The *natatio* and drain seemed to have been filled in the late-3rdC. It is uncertain whether the main bathhouse followed a similar sequence.	Coin of Claudius II from the filling of the *natatio* and pottery from the upper silting of the drain included a rim of purple-gloss New Forest beaker dateable to after *c.* 270.			Bidwell 1979: 122	
		4th	Uncertain	It is uncertain but it is possible that the	Late Roman period			Exeter UAD	

				baths continued in use into the late Roman period.				monument number 10257	
	South Gate	2nd	Timber gateway	Timber gate with a single carriageway and flanked by towers set back 7.5m from the front line of the defences.	Built *c.* A.D. 160-80	4	Excavations in 1993.	Wacher 1995: 339	
		3rd	Stone gateway	The small area excavated appeared to be a square or rectangular guardroom probably in the base of the tower. Little remains and it may have been a single or double carriageway.	3rdC.		Only a small area was excavated since the rest lay below South Street.	A. Fox 1968; Wacher 1995: 339	
	Earthen rampart	2nd	Construction	Rampart of layers of clay and gravel.	Late-2ndC.	1		Wacher 1995: 339	
	Town wall	3rd	Construction	The wall was constructed on an unmortared rubble base. The wall had a rubble core behind large square ashlars and enclosed an area of 37.5ha.	3rdC.: Accurate dating is not possible.	2		Wacher 1995: 340	
		4th	Repairs	At Cricklade Street excavations of the wall showed that it had been built on a steep slope and collapsed demanding rebuilding.	Mid-4thC.			Wacher 1995: 340	
Gloucester	*Forum-Basilica*	1st	Fortress	Identified gullies and possible fortress buildings. Probably the site of the fortress *principia* building.	Little dating material although the backfilling of the gullies contained Neronian pottery.	2	Excavations at 11-17 Southgate Street.	Hurst 1972: 52	
			The building	Beneath the next phase of building was evidence for a masonry structure including floors and foundations of a similar layout to later buildings.	No dating material but probably part of the general founding of the *colonia* in the late-1stC. A.D.			Hurst 1972: 53-5	
		2nd	Rebuilding	Excavations identified colonnaded ranges and a sandstone paved courtyard. In the courtyard was a statue base.	Built *c.* A.D. 120s: the latest dateable object sealed by the building is a sherd of samian form 18 of Flavian-Trajanic date.			Hurst 1972: 52-8	
		3rd	Continuation	Little evidence.	Little dating material.				
		4th	Late Roman activity	In some areas of the courtyard, paving stones were removed but activity seems to have continued around it producing a thin layer of loam over the courtyard including a large quantity of animal bones. There is also possible evidence for a timber structure built within the courtyard represented by 3 squared posts although there is no other evidence.	Pottery suggests a 4thC. date.		This would suggest continued activity in the vicinity of the *forum-basilica* even after robbing of the stonework. The large quantity of bones may suggest that they were being deposited well after the date of the 4thC. pottery and coins found with them.	Hurst 1972: 58	63

	Temple precinct	1st	Fortress	Identified metalled streets, timber slots and occupation levels.	1stC.	2		Heighway *et al.* 1979: 161	
		2nd	The building	Excavations at 1 and 30 Westgate produced evidence for a large colonnaded structure with oolitic limestone columns and a sandstone flag floor. Located in the centre of the town; the colonnade south of the street would have bounded the forecourt of the *forum*. Excavations in Westgate in 1935 also revealed monumental stonework suggesting a podium to a temple.	Built in the 2ndC.: the building had almost no pottery but it sealed pottery of the 1stC. and 2ndC.		Upon excavation the excavators interpreted the evidence as the public baths but more recent analysis suggests that this is unlikely. Hurst (1999b) suggests that the remains may represent a *peribolos* of a temple precinct which was possibly *c.* 150x164m. Little else is known of this structure but it is possible that the centre of Gloucester was a monumental religious complex.	Hurst 1999b	
		3rd/ 4th	Alterations	New walls and floors of plaster were added which seem to have divided the building into smaller units.	3rdC. coins (Barbarous radiates of A.D. 270-90, Gallienus A.D. 259-68 and Severus A.D. 200) and late-3rdC. to 4thC. pottery suggest a 3rdC. to early-4thC. date.				
		4th	Metalworking	Three oolitic limestone moulds for casting pewter vessels were found in the destruction of layer of the stone building. A large collection of iron objects were also found including hinge-fittings, clench bolts and a lock-hasp.	Late-4thC. coins indicate a date for the destruction of the building after *c.* A.D. 370 but the metalworking probably occurred before the destruction.		This evidence suggests that, prior to destruction, the structure had been converted to an industrial use.	Blagg 1980: 103-5; Heighway and Garrod 1980: 78; Heighway *et al.* 1979: 163	64
			Destruction	The stone structure was deliberately demolished and the débris levelled over.	Coins indicate a date for the destruction of the building after *c.* A.D. 370.		Deliberate demolition and levelling suggests positive activity.	Heighway and Garrod 1980: 78; Heighway *et al.* 1979: 163	
		4th/ 5th	Timber structure	A timber structure at least $2m^2$ was constructed on the site and identified through preserved planks. Animal bones indicated the possible marketing of joints of meat.	Nine coins were in the loam packing and over the beams of the building with the latest being A.D. 367-82. These indicate a late-4thC. date as does the late-4thC. pottery. The timbers produced a carbon-14 date of A.D. 430 +/- 80.		The building and bones may suggest that the area was being used as a market place or ritual feasting may be another possibility.	Heighway and Garrod 1980; Heighway *et al.* 1979	64

		5th	Gravelled area	After the timber structure had gone out of use the whole area was covered by a layer of metalling which included re-used Roman building materials. Later the streets and surrounding areas were also covered creating a large gravelled area.	Coins suggest that the timber structure may have been demolished *c.* A.D. 390.		This large gravelled area would have connected with the *forum*. In 1900 a builder identified a Roman road covered in the same gravelling. There is no evidence for the use of this large metalled area although it may have been used as a market area. Finds included many cattle bones mostly consisting of the scapula, pelvis and femur; detailed examination showed evidence for butchery suggesting that the cattle were cut up here and the quality parts sold whilst the waste was deposited.	Heighway and Garrod 1980; Heighway *et al.* 1979; Hurst 1972: 57	64
	'*Macellum*'; 96 Northgate Street	1st	Timber structure	Posts of a verandah were set on an oak sill-beam.	1stC.: Flavian pottery lay under this associated with an earlier timber building.	2	The site lay just outside the north gate of the Roman town.	J. Rhodes 1974: 31	
		2nd	Masonry structure	Large stone building with a stone verandah.	2ndC.		Little is known about this building although it has been interpreted as a possible *macellum*. It may be important to note that such buildings are usually found within the town walls and therefore suggest that the town may have extended beyond the small enclosed area. But the remains may simply represent a row of shops.	Hurst 1999b; J. Rhodes 1974: 31-9	
		3rd/ 4th	Reconstruction	Evidence for numerous successive floor levels and the reconstruction of the verandah.	3rdC.-4thC.: pottery associated with the reconstruction dated to the 3rdC.			J. Rhodes 1974: 33	
		4th	Late Roman activity	The evidence is sparse but it seems that use continued into the 4thC.	4thC.: street remetalled and a new street-side drain was built sealing pottery of A.D. 290-370 suggesting possible continuing activity in the			J. Rhodes 1974: 33	

					macellum to at least the late-4thC.				
	'Temple'; 63-71 Northgate Street	1st	Timber building	There is evidence for a timber building underlying the masonry structure and postdating the fortress. A small area of a pebble floor and sill beam of the south wall was excavated.	1stC.	2	The nature of this building is uncertain although the brass Celtic deity may suggest a timber predecessor to the temple. The finds were recovered from the occupation destruction levels of this building.	Hurst 1972: 63	
		2nd	Masonry building and gravelled area	Masonry structure with piers and bases of oolitic limestone representing an arcade. The shape of the pier bases suggests a triangular plan. An open metalled area extended at least 8m south of the building.	Built in the 2ndC.		This building has been interpreted as a temple just outside the north gate of the town but little is known about it and this interpretation may be too fanciful from the surviving remains.	Hurst 1972: 63-5; Hurst 1999b	
		3rd	Alterations	Stone culvert added on the south of the building which then became disused and the building extended to the south.	3rdC.			Hurst 1972: 65	
		4th	Late Roman activity	Floor resurfacings included 4thC. coins. Also a number of structural alterations with some internal walls being converted into colonnades.	4thC.: floor resurfacings sealed 4thC. coins.			Hurst 1972: 65	65
		5th	Uncertain	It is possible that activity continued but there is no direct evidence.	5thC.			Hurst 1972: 65	
	North Gate	2nd	The Structure	The street lines suggest that the gate may have only been one carriageway. It may, however, have been quite elaborate with even a triumphal arch at its core suggested by the possible thickness of the wall flanking the carriageway at 2.5m and the 4m square outer terminal of the wall. The L-shaped in-turns may have been substantial enough to support flanking towers.	Early-2ndC.	4		Hurst 1986: 107	
	East Gate	2nd	The Structure	The south tower has been excavated and it appears to have been rectangular and contained 2 rooms. The width of the roadway suggests double portals.	Early-2ndC.	4		Heighway 1983: 45; Hurst 1986: 103, 107	
	West Gate	2nd	The Structure	Only part of the south tower is known.	Early-2ndC.	5		Hurst 1986: 103	
	South Gate	2nd	The Structure	Little known.	Early-2ndC.	5		Hurst 1986: 103	
	Town wall	1st	Fortress Defences	Turf-faced rampart about 4.5m wide with an *intervallum* 6m wide enclosing an	Late A.D. 60s	1		Hurst 1986: 101-3; Wacher 1995:	

				area of 17ha.				156	
		2nd	Alterations	A masonry wall was built in front of the legionary rampart.	Early-2ndC.			Hurst 1986: 104-6; Wacher 1995: 156-7	
		2nd-3rd	Alterations	Stone towers were built against the inside face of the curtain and the rampart was extended at the rear.	Late-2nd to early-3rdC.			Hurst 1986: 108-10	
		3rd-4th	Alterations	There is evidence for the replacementof lengths of wall reusing large ashlars in the base courses. Later the wall was again altered with facings of concrete above courses of reused stone.	Late-3rd or early-4thC.			Hurst 1986: 110-1; Wacher 1995: 157	
Leicester	*Forum-Basilica*	1st	Pre-*forum* cobbled area	Small cobbles lay on a weathered sandy layer. Found within all four sites excavated within the *forum-basilica* by Hebditch and Mellor (1973). Also found at the unpublished St. Nicholas Place excavations.	A Flavian date is suggested by pottery overlying the cobbles which dated between A.D. 70-110 and 80-120.	3	There is evidence for a level cobbled area across the whole of the *forum insula* sealing late Iron Age and Roman features. The cobbled layer also ran beneath the north-south street suggesting an extensive area perhaps used for assembly and commerce prior to the *forum*.	Buckley 2000; Hebditch and Mellor 1973: 7	
		2nd	The building	The *forum-basilica* has been excavated at a number of sites between 1961 and 1964 and more recently at St. Nicholas Place. It is a complex covering *c.* 132x91m with east and west ranges on the sides of the *forum*.	There is no clear dating evidence but pottery from the construction phases suggest the late-1stC. for construction.			Buckley 2000; Hebditch and Mellor 1973	
		3rd	Metalworking	A deep series of layers in ash representing the remains of a hearth was found over the remains of robbing and the surface of Period I up cast layers on Room 12 of the South Wing. Many fragments of bronze and some coins were found in these layers.	Late-3rdC.			Hebditch and Mellor 1973: 18	
		3rd/ 5th	Late Roman activity and timber structure.	The evidence is extremely patchy due to extensive damage caused by Medieval pits and other activity. The building seems to have been destroyed by fire after around A.D. 364: in the *basilica* was a deep layer of ash and building material in the north aisle and a number of rooms. In Room 2, however, there is evidence for a new floor laid over this suggesting continued use. Within the	Late-3rdC. to 4thC.: pottery types dating into the late-4thC.		It is uncertain for what purpose the timber structure was used or for how long use continued. It may suggest that there were more such structures here and that use of the *basilica* continued to a late date.	Anon unpublished; Buckley 2000; Hebditch and Mellor 1973	66

				portico there is evidence of some activity in the form of layers containing granite, tile and sandstone rubble with some mortar spreads and cobbles. In the south wing of the *forum* there were 2 post-holes and 3 stake-holes dug into the rubble caused by the fire suggesting a structure and continuing use of the site.					
		Post-5th	Robbing of the walls	Robber trenches.	13thC. - pottery in the robber trenches.		This dating evidence suggests that at least parts of the *forum-basilica* were standing into the medieval period.	Hebditch and Mellor 1973: 15	
	Bathhouse	2nd	The building	Excavations at 'Jewry Wall'. Finds from the building include a large iron boiler-support and a section of lead pipe.	Built between A.D. 145-60.	4	Kenyon (1948) originally suggested that the bathhouse was built upon an early incomplete *forum*. This now seems unlikely and instead it is probable that the building was begun *c.* A.D. 145-50, discontinued and then completed *c.* A.D. 155-60.	Blank 1970: 18; Kenyon 1948; Wacher 1974: 342	67
		3rd	Continuation	Continuing occupation layers.	3rdC.			Kenyon 1948: 34	
		4th/ 5th	Late Roman activity	No later levels within the baths survived but in the courtyard a succession of floors suggests the continued use of the building into the 4thC. Also the survival of the 'Jewry Wall', which was part of the unheated room in the baths, suggests at least parts remained standing to a late date.	4thC.+; much 4thC. pottery and also coins of the House of Theodosius of late-4thC. to early-5thC.		The church of St. Nicholas was built above the bathhouse incorporating the 'Jewry Wall'. This may suggest that the unheated room of the baths became a church or chapel and remained standing.	Kenyon 1948: 7	67
	Macellum	1st	Pre-building cobbled area	Cobbles were found at the lowest level of the site.	Flavian	3		Wacher 1959: 113-4	
			Timber structure	Little is known about this structure but it pre-dates the stone building.	1stC.			Wacher 1959: 113-4	
		2nd	The building	Traces of the *macellum* have been unoovered on a number of sites: at the former Maxim and Stibbe Buildings excavations identified a wall which may have been the footing for stylobate blocks onto which columns were placed. Another wall was visible as a robber trench. Further masonry and robber trenches were identified at Blue Boar Lane suggesting a basilical arrangement	Built shortly after A.D. 180.		The *macellum* was built on the site of an earlier townhouse.	N. Cooper unpublished; Haverfield 1918: 35; Meek 2000: 15; Meek 2001; Meek 2002; Wacher 1959	

				to the building.					
		3rd	Continuation	Continuation of use although there is little known about this phase.	3rdC.			N. Cooper unpublished	
		4th	Glass-working and the extraction of silver	There is evidence of a furnace constructed in the external portico of the west range dug into the concrete floor. Associated with this was glass-making waste and also a bloom of cupellation waste possibly from the extraction of silver.	Late-4thC.		Wacher (1995) suggests that the bloom of cupellation waste (15% copper, 55% lead and with a trace of silver) resulted from the extraction of silver from coinage which he highlights was illegal in the Roman world.	N. Cooper unpublished; Wacher 1995: 353	68
		4th-5th	Fire and new timber structure at the corner of the west range	Above the furnace in the west range portico, excavations found a layer of collapsed roof tiles and plaster which may suggest a fire. There was then a layer of stone, brick, tile and nails which might suggest a floor and a timber structure of which only the fixings survived.	Final quarter of the 4thC. to the early-5thC.		Some of the walls of the *macellum* seem to have been destroyed in the late-4thC. but use of the building continued.	N. Cooper unpublished; Wacher 1995: 362	68
	Temple	2nd	The building	Excavations at St. Nicholas Circle uncovered most of an aisled building 6.1m wide with a nave 15.2m long. The nave was at a lower level than the aisles. At the west end there was an anteroom or courtyard 12.2m long. A fragment of a carved stone torso and 2 small column bases were found in the building.	Built in the late-2ndC.	4	It has been suggested that the building was a *mithraeum* (Wilson 1970) but there were many other uses of such basilican-plan buildings.	Wacher 1995: 359; D. Wilson 1970: 286	69
		3rd	Continuation	Little is known about activity on the site at this time.	3rdC.			D. Wilson 1970: 286	
		4th	Late Roman activity	Evidence for late Roman activity consists of late-4thC. coins but with fewer after A.D. 360.	Late-4thC.		It is uncertain for how long the use of the building continued.	Wacher 1995: 359; D. Wilson 1970: 286	
	Courtyard structure (Vine Street): *?mansio/* ?townhouse	2nd-3rd	Construction and use	Excavated sections represented a monumental courtyard structure built in the northeastern corner of the town.	The exact dates and phases are uncertain until post-excavation work can take place; although it was probably built in the 2ndC.	1		Buckley 2007; Coward 2005; Higgins 2006; Higgins pers. comm.	70
		4th	Industrial activity and timber structures	There was evidence for post-holes and partitions suggesting timber structures, walls or stalls within a large room in the southeastern corner of the structure. This was associated with hammerscale and other metalworking remains suggesting	4thC. although more accurate dating not possible until post-excavation work.		The function of the building is so far unknown and is still under excavation although a townhouse or possible *mansio* has been suggested. The purpose of the metalworking is	Buckley 2007; Higgins 2006; Higgins pers. comm.	70

				iron-working and bronze-working. In the northeast corner of the building was a pit containing a deliberately placed lead ingot and nearby was a coin hoard. Within the area of the hypocaust of the small bathhouse was evidence for bone-working including the manufacture of bone pins.			uncertain although it may have been part of workshops or shops facing the street in front. Baby burials were found in the same area as the metalworking although these may have been earlier in date.		
		4th+?	Structures in the courtyard	A rectangular structure lay in a central position in the courtyard of the building possibly representing alterations to the building or its reuse. There was also evidence for other courtyard structures.	The date is uncertain but it may be late Roman, latest Roman or post-Roman. Material might suggest a medieval date although there appears to be much subsidence in the stratigraphy.		The structure may have been built over a well in the courtyard or it may have been built in the latest Roman or sub-Roman period and represent reuse of the surviving stone walls of the courtyard structure.	Buckley 2007; Higgins 2006; Higgins pers. comm.	70
	North Gate	3rd?	Structure	The structure has not been definitely identified although a mass of heavy masonry was recorded below the Cumberland Inn where a gate is possible.	3rdC.?	5	No other gates have been identified.	Wacher 1995: 358	
	Town wall	3rd	Construction	The earliest defences seem to have been a stone wall with bank and ditch; there does not seem to have been an earlier earthen rampart unless it ran on a different line. It enclosed an area of 42ha.	3rdC. although more accurate dating is not possible.	4	Excavations have established the line on the north, east and south sides but not the west.	Wacher 1995: 356	
Lincoln	*Forum-Basilica*	1st	*Principia*	Site of the *principia* building of the fortress.	No dateable material was found in the excavation of this phase but it was the 1stC. A.D.	1	The main excavations were on the site beneath St. Paul-in-the-Bail in 1978-9.	M. Jones and Gilmour 1980: 63-6	
			Timber building	Evidence for wall trenches and post-holes of the east part of a timber building. The plan suggests that the building had had a corridor or verandah along its east side.	1stC. A.D.; late Flavian and Trajanic.		It is uncertain what this structure may represent. The excavators suggested a possible early phase of *forum-basilica* but the possibility that the next phase may be a temple suggests that this could have been an early timber temple.	M. Jones 1999; M. Jones and Gilmour 1980: 66	
			Pre-*forum* 'Temple precinct'	Extensive paved precinct covering the earlier *principia* with a stone structure with a semi-circular pier beneath the later *basilica*. Discoveries in the make-up layers of the later *basilica* included fluted columns, antefixes and wall-paintings.	1stC. A.D.; exact dating difficult.		It has been suggested that the stone structure may have been a temple within a precinct. The paved surface has been found on a number of sites suggesting an area of at least	M. Jones 1999: 169-70; M. Jones and Gilmour 1980: 66	

							50m east-west and 40m north-south.		
		2nd	The building	There is evidence that there may have been a double-precinct *forum* consisting of a *basilica, forum* and temple precinct. 1979 excavations revealed the eastern range of the *forum* which consisted of a double row of rooms. The western row of rooms included an apsidal chamber and a small rectangular room.	Pottery, with the absence of black burnished ware, from the east range make-up layer suggests a date no later than the Trajanic period (A.D. 98-117); early-2ndC. A.D.		The *basilica* stood at the highest point of the town.	Gilmour and Jones 1980; M. Jones 2002: 67; M. Jones and Gilmour 1980: 66	
		3rd/ 4th	Continuation	It is possible to see a number of re-flooring episodes. There is evidence for a hearth, built of clay and tiles, and slag near by in the east range.	The exact dates are uncertain but possibly 3rdC.-4thC.		The authors suggest that the hearth may represent commercial activity.	M. Jones and Gilmour 1980: 68	
		4th	Late Roman activity	The survival of the *forum-basilica* is suggested by the standing 'Mint Wall' which runs for 22.5m and stands at 7.25m high. Excavations in a room in the east range shows patchings over the floors consisting of sand and flat pieces of limestone; the sand contained late-4thC. pottery.	Coin series and pottery suggest activity into the late-4thC. The uppermost floors and demolition deposits contained much 4thC. pottery.		The room in the east range may have been used as a shop in the late-4thC.	Gilmour and Jones 1980; M. Jones 1993: 16; M. Jones and Gilmour 1980: 68; Steane 2006; Steane and Vince 1993: 72	71
		3rd/4th	Metalworking	At the *forum* site a unit facing onto the street seems to have been used in the 4thC. for metalworking. The well in the *forum* may have been used as a source of water for the metalworking activities at this time. Finds include a hearth, slag, possible ingot, scrap metal and many coins and nails.	Coins suggest a date of the mid- to late-3rdC. and possibly into the 4thC.		The metalworking may represent a commercial area on the edge of the *forum* exploiting the street front. It is uncertain what the coins represent and they may even have been for recycling, as might the iron nails. There is also a possibility that the metalworking was intertwined with the religious activity on the site.	M. Jones 2003b: 127; Steane 2006	71
		4th-5th	Continued use of the rooms	After the metalworking activities the rooms continued in use possibly to a very late date.	The dating is uncertain since there may have been very late Roman pottery that was not identified at the time. There were also 2 coins of the House of Theodosius in the area of the rooms but in later features cut into them so		The function of the rooms is uncertain although it may have been commercial.	Steane 2006: 151-4	

					the coins may have related to activity in the rooms or they may have been residual.				
		5th	?Churches/ ?temples	A sequence of two successive timber structures was excavated on the site of the *forum*. The size of the first structure is uncertain but it may only have been *c.* 6m^2 and the second *c.* 25m long with an apsidal east end. The site was then used for burials. The well in the *forum* may have been used as a baptistery at this time.	Dating this sequence is difficult due to the lack of dateable material. One late coin (A.D. 388-402) suggests a 5thC. date. The burials suggest that the apsidal church may have gone out of use by 5thC./6thC.		The 'Mint Wall' may suggest that parts of the *forum-basilica* remained standing well into the post-Roman period. This is also suggested by the fact that the 7thC. church buildings respect the *forum* building.	Gilmour 2007: 232-9; M. Jones 1999: 172; M. Jones and Gilmour 1980: 69-71; Steane 1991; Steane and Vince 1993: 73; Steane 2006: 154-7	73, 74, 75
	Bailgate Colonnade	2nd?		A colonnade around 84m long with remains of 19 columns was uncovered. Some were double and triple columns perhaps to support arched entrances. One was on the line of the *decumanus* linking the east and west gates and another was at the junction between the *forum* and the *basilica*.	The dating is uncertain but it may have been constructed around the time of the *forum-basilica*	4	Revealed in the 1870s and 1890s.	M. Jones 2002: 64-5	
	Public baths	?	The building	Several rooms were uncovered including some which were heated with deep hypocausts and had tessellated pavements. Little is known about the plan of the building.	It was probably constructed in the late-2ndC.	3	Excavations were directed by Petch in 1956-7 at Cottesford Place and mainly conducted by volunteers in the evenings.	M. Jones 2003b: 79-80; Petch unpublished	72
		2nd	Extension	An extension was constructed.	Hadrianic period			M. Jones 2003b: 79-80; Petch unpublished	
			Modification	Took place in the Antonine period.	Antonine period			M. Jones 2003b: 79-80; Petch unpublished	
		4th	Late Roman Activity	Activity appears to have continued into the 4thC. but possibly not beyond *c.* A.D. 350.	The site produced dateable material extending beyond the 3rdC.		The excavations were not designed to explore the late Roman phases and so evidence may have been lost.	M. Jones 1993: 15; M. Jones 2003b: 127; Petch unpublished	
	Temple?	?	The building	A substantial masonry structure is known south of the *forum* but no details are available. It may have been a temple.	?	5		M. Jones 2003b: 79	
	Public building?	?	The building	A public building might be represented by several substantial walls to the west of the *forum*, all running parallel, north to south, some as much as 2m thick below the offset courses and incorporating tile	?	5		M. Jones 2003b: 80	

				courses.					
	Lower town: Temple complex	?	The structure	The complex lay at the foot of the hill inside the south gate of the lower city. This may have focused on the large fountain. Very little is known about it so it is not possible to reconstruct the plan. Beneath 287 High Street column bases, plinth or architrave stones and other architectural fragments were recovered.	?	4	A late-2ndC. or early-3rdC. inscription referring to the ward (*vicus*) of the guild of Mercury was found on the site. This may have been the tutelary shrine of the god.	M. Jones 2003b: 90; Stocker 2003	
		4th	Late Roman activity	Little is known about activity at this time although use of the structure may well have continued.	4thC.-5thC.		It has been suggested that the twin churches of St. Peter at Pleans and St. Peter-at-Arches represent an early Christian re-use of the temple location and may indicate continuity in the use of the site (Stocker 2003).	Stocker 2003	
	Lower town: bathhouse	?	The structure	During construction works in 274-7 High Street in 1997 damaged remains of what appeared to be a fluted column were pulled from a service trench. Further remains were found in 1792 and 1924-5 but little is known about the building.	?	5		M. Jones 2003b: 80	
	Lower town: Flaxengate structure	2nd	Timber buildings	Timber buildings occupied the site from the 2ndC.	2ndC.	1	Excavations at Flaxengate in 1972-6.	Colyer and Jones 1979: 53	
		3rd	Uncertain	Possible continuation of the structures although the site may have been cleared.	3rd C.			Colyer and Jones 1979: 54	
		4th	The building	The 1970s excavations in the west end of the site revealed the north-east corner of what is considered to have been a large rectangular basilican structure with an apse. It does not seem to have been an aisled structure. More recent excavations, however, failed to uncover further traces of the structure which raises doubts as to the nature of the building. Traces of the structure may have been lost due to later activity.	Built in the 4thC.		Interpretations of the use of the building are problematic. Possibilities include a barn/granary, a church or an assembly or audience hall.	Colyer and Jones 1979: 51- 4; M. Jones 1993: 16; M. Jones 2003b: 129	76
		4th-5th	Metalworking and butchery	There is evidence for organised butchery taking place within the building on a large scale as well as the possibility of gold- and silver-working.	4thC.-5thC.		The nature of the activity is uncertain although it does suggest a change in use of the building.	M. Jones 2002: 86	76
		5th+	Later activity	The building seems to have been standing well above ground into the Anglo-Scandinavian period suggesting	5thC.+		It is uncertain for how long the building remained in use but it continued to stand.	Colyer and Jones 1979: 54	76

				that it may have remained some kind of focus of activity.					
	Lower town: Water Fountain	?2nd	The structure	Excavations in 291-2 High Street (lower town) revealed a tiled octagonal masonry structure.	The date of construction is difficult although it may be in the Severan period when the defences around the lower town were built.	2	This structure has been interpreted by Thompson (1956) as a water fountain being fed by gravity from the springs on the hillside.	F. Thompson 1956: 32-6	
		4th	Late Roman activity	There is evidenc for continued use into the late-4thC.	Pottery suggests use into the late-4thC.			F. Thompson 1956: 32-6	
	North Gate: Newport Arch	2nd	Construction	The stone gate consisted of a frontal cladding.	2ndC.	4		M. Jones 2002: 59	
		3rd	Reconstruction	Single carriageway flanked by 2 footways. The semi-circular fronted towers had chamfered bases.	3rdC.		Rear arches are still standing.	M. Jones 2002: 59	
	East Gate	2nd		The stone gate consisted of a frontal cladding.	2ndC.	4		M. Jones 2002: 59	
		3rd		Double carriageway preserved from the fortress period. Had monumental towers.	Early-3rdC.		This was formally the front gate of the fortress.	M. Jones 2002: 59	
	South Gate	2nd		The stone gate consisted of a frontal cladding.	2ndC.	4		M. Jones 2002: 59	
		3rd		Double carriageway but it is so far uncertain whether it had side footways.	3rdC.		Excavations in 2001at 44 Steep Hill revealed large blocks of the east wall of the eastern carriageway and the 2 lowest stones of the *spina* between the 2 arches. Excavations have revealed monumental steps approaching the gate from the Lower Town.	M. Jones 2002: 60, 77	
	West Gate	2nd		Stone gate with frontal cladding.	2ndC.	4			
		3rd		The gate was exposed in 1836 but little is known about it. It appears to have been a smaller structure with a single carriageway and tower.	3rdC.		Exposed by accident in 1836.	M. Jones 2002: 59-60	
	Upper Town Wall	2nd	Construction	Stone wall taking the place of the legionary rampart. Enclosed an area of 15ha.	Early-2ndC.	1		M. Jones 2002: 58	
		2nd	Additions	Interval towers were added to the wall.	2ndC. but uncertain of exact date.			M. Jones 2002: 59	
		2nd-3rd	Heightening	The wall was heightened from 4m to around 6m.	Late-2ndC. to early-3rdC.			M. Jones 2002: 59	
		3rd-4th	Alterations	Thickening and heightening of the wall, now 7-8m, and rampart bank and digging	Late-3rdC. to 4thC.		There is an absence of external bastions unlike other towns.	M. Jones 2002: 120-1; M. Jones	

				a much wider ditch 25m across.				2003: 127	
	Lower Town Wall	2nd-3rd	Construction	The wall, surrounded by a ditch, enclosed an area of 25ha.	Late-2ndC. to early-3rdC.: dating is imprecise.	1	Construction began later than the street system since it involved the demolition of buildings.	Colyer 1975; M. Jones 2002: 79	
		3rd	Towers	Towers were added at intervals of 40-50m.	3rdC.			M. Jones 2002: 80	
		4th	Alterations	The wall was thickened to 3m and heightened to 7-8m.	Late-3rdC. to 4thC.			M. Jones 2002: 81; M. Jones 2003b: 127	
	Lower Town South Gate	2nd-3rd	Structure	A gate documented here in the 12thC. may have been a surviving Roman gate or based on it. Little else is known about the structure.	Late-2ndC. to early-3rdC.	5	A monumental arch may have stood here originally but this is now difficult to prove. The wall adjacent to the gate contained elements of a large dedicatory inscription from a significant structure. Many architectural fragments and tombstones were used in the rebuilt lower city wall especially in the south-west corner and east side.	M. Jones 2002: 80-1	
		5thC+	Religious focus	The church St. Peter at Arches inside the south gate of the lower city may have owed its location to the surviving public fountain which would have been a convenient structure for re-use as a baptistery. But there is no evidence that the church here was built before the 7thC. or 8thC.	5thC.+			M. Jones 2002: 130	
	Lower Town Additional South Gate	3rd-4th	Structure	The gate was found 100m east of the main south gate.	The date of construction is uncertain; it may have been a later insertion.	4		M. Jones 2002: 80	
	Lower Town West Gate	2nd-3rd	Structure	The gate has so far not been positively identified.	Probably 2nd-3rdC.	5		M. Jones 2002: 78	
	Lower Town Additional West Gate	4th	Structure	A new gate 100m south of the West Gate created on the site of an interval tower. It incorporated re-used blocks of masonry from a funerary monument or classical temple.	Mid to late-4thC.	3		M. Jones 2002: 80-1	
	Lower Town East Wall	2nd-3rd	Structure	The gate has so far not been positively identified.	2nd-3rdC.	5		M. Jones 2002: 78	

London	*Forum-Basilica*	1st	Pre-*forum* gravelled area	A gravelled area was identified contemporary with timber structures. The area was possibly about 33m wide east-west and at least 40m long north-south with an overall area of 1,320m^2. The surface was constructed of gravel between *c.* 0.075-0.125m. It had been laid on clean natural brick-earth without a trampled surface suggesting that the area had been de-turfed prior to the gravelling.	Pre-Boudican date *c.* A.D. 50-60.	1	The gravelled area identified in the GPO Tunnel along Gracechurch Street, in a shaft dug in Gracechurch Street in 1978 and at Fenchurch Street. It is difficult to identify the extent of the gravelled area without further excavation underneath buildings in the area. It would seem, however, that the area did not extend beyond the timber buildings identified in the All Hallows church site in Lombard Street.	Marsden 1987: 17, 21, 100-1	
		1st	Pre-*forum* timber buildings	Timber structures were evidenced across the site of the *forum* excavations of 1968-9; the site seems to have been cleared by A.D. 60. There were 3 main buildings identified with the best revealed measuring 56.5x14.0m with a range of rooms alongside a verandah or portico beside the main street. The other 2 buildings were not uncovered to much extent but one was possibly 13.4m wide and the other 7.8m wide.	Pottery suggests a date of *c.* A.D. 44-60.			Marsden 1987: 20-1; Philp 1977: 7-16	
		1st	First *forum-basilica*	Oblong shaped open area *c.* 100x50m enclosed on all sides. The *basilica* was built on the north range: aisled hall 44x22.7m.	Pottery suggests that it was built *c.* A.D. 75.		The oblong shape of the *forum* is more characteristic of continental *fora* than those built in Britain.	Bateman 1998: 50; Brigham 1992a: 81; Perring 1991a: 23-4; Philp 1977	
		2nd	Second *forum-basilica*	Large *forum* complex *c.* 165x165m with monumental *basilica*. The *basilica* consisted of 2 main groups of rooms. The first consisted of the Nave, Antechambers and Apse with a wing extending north of the Antechambers. The second group included the Northern Range which consisted of a row of offices and a long portico which ran the length of the Nave and North Aisle. The structure seems to have suffered from structural flaws with cracking and subsidence leading to repairs in the mid-2ndC.	Built *c.* A.D. 100-20/30: the clearance and construction horizon beneath the Nave contained pottery dated to A.D. 70-100 and coins dated to A.D. 68-9 and A.D. 69-79. In the Northern Range material in the clearance and construction layer was later at A.D. 100+.			Bateman 1998: 50; Brigham 1990; Brigham 1992a: 81; Brigham 1992b	77

		2nd	Fire	There is evidence across the *basilica* for scorched brickearth slabs. In the public rooms the timber floors were carefully cleared but in the Northern Range the timber floor left more trace. The wooden partitions in Rooms 1/4 were burnt.	Pottery within the destruction material from the burnt clearance layer dated to A.D. 120-60, 120-200 and 120-250 suggesting a date *c.* mid-2ndC.			Brigham 1990: 70, 81	
		2nd	Reconstruction	The building was refurbished following clearance. In parts of the *basilica* silt deposits and débris collected in rooms perhaps suggesting neglect although floor surfaces were laid over this.	A late-2ndC. date is likely although the levels within the building contained little pottery.			Brigham 1990: 71, 73	
		3rd	Fire	Burnt deposits were found in some rooms but it is uncertain whether the whole complex was affected. Room 1/4 was badly damaged and the roof collapsed.	A pottery sherd of A.D. 250-400 came from the burnt brickearth floor in Room 1/4. Burnt deposits also came from Room 5: a sherd of A.D. 250-350 came from the final truncated layer.			Brigham 1990: 81	
		3rd	Repairs	Floor surfaces were laid over the burnt deposits although it was not often possible to date the length of occupation. The last dateable material within Room 1/4 (pot sherd of A.D. 250-400) occurred under at least 2 floor levels suggesting continued use for some time after the fire. In the Nave was a further *opus signinum* floor as was also evidenced in other rooms.	*c.* A.D. 270-300: in the nave a sherd of A.D. 250-400 was found beneath the final *opus signinum* floor (D36) although there is no direct evidence for the end of occupation. In Room 8 in the office range was late-2ndC. to mid-3rdC. pottery in the final trampled surface.			Bateman 1998: 51; Brigham 1990; Perring 1991a: 113	
		3rd/4th	Metalworking	The east portico was demolished *c.* mid-3rdC. and then the site used for iron smelting represented by hearths and iron slag. There is also evidence for possible timber shelters. Hearths were also identified in the east range and may represent similar activity.	Mid-3rdC. to the end of the 3rdC.		Brigham (1992a) suggests that the metalworking may have been recycling fittings from the *basilica* such as hinges, fittings, clamps, spikes and window grilles.	Brigham 1992a: 91	77

			Demolition	There is evidence for the deliberate and thorough demolition and clearance of the *forum* and *basilica* leaving a large open space.	The exact date is difficult but demolition probably occurred at the end of the 3rdC. or start of 4thC. Within the *basilica* there was no pottery necessarily later than A.D. 250 but a street laid out as part of the *basilica* redevelopment had 9 resurfacings between A.D. 130-270 with the 8th surface dated by pottery to *c.* A.D. 200-50. The nineth surface was allowed to silt over. A building north of this contained pottery up to A.D. 400 and was then destroyed.		It may be that the large open area was still used perhaps as a market or meeting place. The standing remains may also have been utilised. The masonry may have been used to build the defences and thus indicate that the town was still populated.	Bateman 1998: 51, 56; G. Milne 1992: 29; Perring 1991a: 113	
		4th/ 5th	Post-demolition activity	There is growing evidence that there may have been activity on the site of the *forum* after its demolition. Excavations in the southeast corner of the *forum* at 168 Fenchurch Street revealed traces of a possible structure (Building 13) represented by a buttressed foundation of large ragstone blocks. The mortared foundation was 1.16m wide and at least 1.1m deep with a shallow buttress attached to the east side. Further activity in this area is suggested by pits containing late Roman pottery cut into the *forum*. Excavations at 54-8 Lombard Street in the western corner of the *forum* revealed a possible stone wall built on the *forum* in the late Roman period and may have represented a building.	There is little dating evidence for the structure although through stratigraphic considerations it is likely to be of a post-*forum* date. The pits contained Alice Holt/Farnham ware which dates from A.D. 250-400.		The evidence was uncovered in a small excavation in the corner of the *forum* and so might suggest that there was much more activity on the site at this time but it has not survived.	Dunwoodie 2004; Unpublished site records GM100	78
		4th/ 5th	Apse	Evidence from wall survival, to a greater height than other areas, and later alterations suggest that the apsidal east end of the *basilica* may have remained standing after the demolition of other parts of the *forum-basilica*.	4thC.+		The apse and possibly more of the building may have been standing into the medieval period and may have continued the function of the *basilica*. It is uncertain for how long it	Blagg 1996: 44; Brigham 1990: 93; Brigham 1992a: 94-5; Lambert 1916; G. Milne 1992: 32	

							remained it use.		
	Temple	1st	The building	This lay west of, and possibly associated with, the *forum*. It consisted of a *cella* 8.5m^2 and an apse on its north side; a portico ran around its outside. A gravelled area surrounded the temple and was enclosed by a precinct wall.	Coins and pottery suggest that it was built *c.* A.D. mid 70s.	1	Walls were uncovered at 17-19 Gracechurch Street and Lombard Street.	Perring 1991a: 25	
		2nd	Demolition	The structure was demolished and not rebuilt when the *forum-basilica* was rebuilt.	*c.* A.D. 100-20/30.			Perring 1991a: 25	
	Huggin Hill Public baths	1st	The building	Monumental building with an extensive hypocaust system constructed on a carefully prepared site and enlarged *c.* A.D. 122. The building consisted of an east and west group of rooms.	Built *c.* A.D. 75-80: very little dating material came from the construction phases of the site. Three sherds of pottery of possible Flavian date were found in the rubble back-fill of the construction trench on the north side of the apse of the *caldarium*. Sherds of 1stC. date were found in the foundation of the retaining wall on the north side of Room 13.	1	Areas on the site of the baths were excavated on three occasions. In 1964 excavations took place on the site of the later Dominant House whilst in 1969 excavations took place on the site of the near by Fur Trade House. In 1989 further excavations took place on the site of Dominant House after its demolition.	Bateman 1998: 48-49; Blagg 1996: 45; Frere 1990; 342-4; Marsden 1976; MoLAS archive GM240; Rowsome 1999: 263	79
		2nd	Demolition	There seems to be evidence for careful demolition: removal of mosaics, marble, lead pipes and tanks and other features and the rooms were then filled with rubble.	After *c.* A.D. 140: the only dating evidence came from the dumped material used to cover the site. There were no coins of use for dating but the latest samian dated to the mid-2ndC. so demolition did not occur before this.			Bateman 1998: 48-9; Marsden 1976: 20; Rowsome 1999: 269-70	
			Timber and clay buildings and metalworking	Evidence for timber and clay-walled multi-roomed structures built within the shell of the building incorporating masonry of the baths into the foundations. Hearths, metalworking and glass-working débris was also present although this activity may have preceded the structures and took place within the shell of the baths. A limestone mould	2ndC.-3rdC.: there were no coins for dating but samian in dumping layer before the new structures dates from the Flavian period to mid-2ndC.		Perring (1991a) suggests that the metalworking may have been a private venture paying rent for the public land.	Heathcote 1990: 166; Marsden 1976; MoLAS archive DMT88; Perring 1991a: 103; Rowsome 1999: 269-70	79

				used for casting metal dishes was found.					
		3rd	Continuation?		3rdC.: no dateable material. The dumped deposits over the timber buildings contained only pottery of 1stC. and 2ndC. date.			Marsden 1976: 25	
		4th	Masonry structures	The evidence consists only of a few truncated foundations representing relatively narrow walls. There was much reuse of building materials from the baths.	4thC.		It is not possible to identify the function of these buildings.	Marsden 1976: 23	
		5th	Unknown	Parts of the bath building remained standing?	5thC.		Marsden (1976) suggests that parts of the bath building may never have been demolished and was still standing into the 9thC. and was known, according to documentary records, as 'Hwaetmundes stan'. There is, however, no archaeological evidence to support this view.	Marsden 1976: 23	
	Cheapside baths	1st/ 2nd	The structure	This was a structure *c.* 21.6m long and 13.7m wide containing at least 6 rooms.	It is uncertain when it was built since no dateable finds were excavated but it was probably the late-1stC. to early-2ndC.	1	It is uncertain whether this was a public building. Blagg (1996) suggests that they may have been built as part of an inn.	Blagg 1996: 45; Marsden 1976: 32; Rowsome 1999: 273	
		2nd	Modifications	Insertion of new floors and hypocausts into the existing rooms.	There is very little dating evidence: 1 sherd of mica dusted ware dish of the late-1stC. or early-2ndC. was found in the filling of the hypocaust in the *caldarium* apse in the preceding period.			Marsden 1976: 37	
		2nd/ 3rd	Late Roman activity	The building was out of use by the early-3rdC.; flue channels became blocked and the hypocaust was filled in.	Early-3rdC.: 5 sherds of pottery of 2ndC.-3rdC. date were recovered from the black soil between the ragstone lumps used in the packing in Chambers 6 and 7.			Marsden 1976: 37-8; Rowsome 1999: 274	
		2nd/ 3rd	Demolition	There is evidence for the in-filling of the	The rubble fill of the			Marsden 1976: 38	

				hypocausts and deposits laid over the demolished walls.	hypocaust in the south-west corner of the *caldarium* contained a base of a Nene Valley ware jar probably of the late-2ndC. or 3rdC.				
	Billingsgate Baths	3rd	The building	A small brick-built bath suite was discovered in 1848 and 1859 but it is likely to have been a private bathhouse belonging to a house.	Built in the 3rdC.	2		Marsden 1980: 151-2	
		5th	Late Roman activity	Traces of 5thC. occupation was preserved in layers overlying the bath.	5thC.			Marsden 1980: 202	
	'Babe Ruth' Public baths; 172-176 The Highway	2nd	The building	The northern limits of a substantial stone, brick and tile building were uncovered. Two phases were identified. At least 8 rooms of the earlier phase were identified the walls of which were then demolished for the next phase. At least 9 rooms included an apse and a hypocaust system.	Built 2ndC.	1	The bathhouse was built outside the town walls.	MoLAS archive HGA02	
		3rd/ 4th?	Reconstruction	In this phase there were at least 9 rooms including an apse and a hypocaust system.	Uncertain of exact date but between 2ndC. and 4thC.			MoLAS archive HGA02	
		5th	Demolition	Demolition involved the systematic stripping of all flooring and the removal of walls.	Early-5thC.: demolition appears to have occurred shortly after A.D. 400.			MoLAS archive HGA02	
	Amphitheatre	1st	The structure	This was first built in timber, mainly represented by post-holes, robbed-slots but also waterlogged timbers. The bank behind the arena comprised mainly natural brickearth.	Built *c.* A.D. 70; dated by dendrochronology.	1	There is little evidence for activities that were conducted within the amphitheatre.	Bateman 1997: 53-4, 67; Bateman 1998: 52-3; Bateman 2000: 39	
		2nd	Reconstruction	The structure was rebuilt on a larger scale using masonry for the arena and walls; the *cavea* and other structures continued to be in timber.	Pottery suggests that it was rebuilt *c.* A.D. 120.			Bateman 1997: 53-4, 67; Bateman 1998: 52-3; Bateman 2000: 39	80
		3rd	Later Roman activity	A number of late floorings along with pottery and coins were identified. The high number of sheep and horse bones in the highest deposits suggest that the structure may have been used as a market.	Pottery and coins suggest a late-3rdC. date. Dendrochronology on the timber drainage system suggests that the latest rebuilds of the central drain complex dated to *c.* A.D. 243.		Bateman (1997) suggests that it is unlikely that a secondary use of the amphitheatre, such as a market or corral, would have led to the relaying of a large and compact gravel and sand surface. The original use may have continued into the late-3rdC. It is uncertain if it then became a market area.	Bateman 1997: 68; Bateman 1998: 52-3; Bateman 2000: 40; MoLAS archive GAG87	80

		4th	Robbing	The walls appear to have been robbed after abandonment.	Coins in the robber trenches suggest a date after A.D. 367, possibly into the 5thC.			Bateman 1997: 68; Bateman 1998: 52-3; Bateman 2000: 41	
	Aisled building; Colchester House	4th	The building	Remains indicate a monumental stone structure with internal pillars, external wall foundations 2m thick and a floor of rubble, concrete and a layer of tiles and sandstone slabs.	Built after *c.* A.D. 350 since pottery of Portchester D type was found beneath it.	1	Built in the southeast corner of the town. Possibilities for its function include a church/cathedral, audience chamber of leading members of the diocese or a granary or store building.	Sankey 1998: 78-80; MoLAS archive PEP88	88
		5th	Later activity	The site was covered in 'dark earth' which may relate to later activity on the site although this is uncertain.	The 'dark earth' layer probably dates to the 5thC.			MoLAS archive PEP88	
	Octagonal Temple; Old Bailey site	2nd-3rd	The building	Structure 16m in diameter surrounded by an ambulatory 3.75m wide. This enclosed an area of 520m^2. There is evidence for red painted wall plaster. The structure replaced an area of kilns.	Built *c.* late-2ndC. or early-3rdC.	1	The evidence was very badly destroyed but the robber trenches did suggest an octagonal shape. A pit near the temple contained a human skull which may relate to a burial or ritual activity associated with the temple. Traces of ragstone walling near by might suggest an ancillary building.	Bateman 1998: 56; MoLAS archive OBA88, VAL88	
	Mansio; Old Bailey site	3rd	The building	The structure replaced the octagonal temple after extensive robbing. It was a masonry structure of at least 9 rooms and a hypocaust system; the full extent of the building could not be determined.	Built *c.* A.D. 270	1	There is no evidence for the function of the building but its location outside the town between the two city gates at Ludgate and Newgate may suggest a *mansio*.	Bateman 1998: 56; MoLAS archive VAL88; Perring 1991a: 113	
		4th	Late Roman activity	There is evidence that the structure was demolished and robbed.	A coin of A.D. 335-41 suggests that the building lasted until at least the mid-4thC.			MoLAS archive OBA88	
	Mansio; 15-23 Southwark Street	1st	The building	A monumental masonry structure with a courtyard *c.* 18m across (Buildings 4 and 5). At least 3 rooms had tessellated pavements. It was built on the site of two timber buildings.	A date of construction *c.* A.D. 74 is suggested by coins and pottery.	1	The structure lay outside the town walls at Southwark. It may have been a *mansio* which would have included administrative functions. The masonry had been extensively robbed in Area I but survived better in Area II. The interpretation of the building as	Cowan 1992: 29-31; Perring 1991a: 35	

							a *mansio* is not definite. Other interpretations might include a temple, indicated by the size and shape of the structure and the central courtyard, or less likely a *macellum*.		
		2nd	Rebuilding	A new structure (Building 6) probably represents a rebuilding of the *mansio*. It was a clay and timber building built over the demolished Building 5. Building 4 seems to have continued in use at this time. There were at least 11 rooms in the area that were excavated. Room 2 had a hypocaust.	Early-2ndC.: pottery from the make-up layers dated to A.D. 120-60 but the flue tiles dated to *c.* A.D. 50-120+.			Cowan 1992: 35-41	
		3rd	Rebuilding	Evidence for another building (Building 7) probably represents a rebuilding of the *mansio* over the demolished site of Building 6. This was a masonry building and was the last structure to be built over the site. A large number of rooms were identified and some had hypocaust floors. Building 4 seems to have continued in use at this time.	An early-3rdC. date is suggested by coins and pottery.			Cowan 1992: 41-53	
		4th	Robbing	Building 7 was demolished and robbed and the trenches and hypocausts were then backfilled.	Pottery from robber trenches (206) in Area II was dated to A.D. 250+, 2 coins dated to A.D. 315 and A.D. 340-6.			Cowan 1992: 53-6	
		4th	Burials	13 inhumation burials were found cutting through the robbing of buildings on the site. One group of burials was aligned east-west whilst another was north-south.	The latest coin associated with the burials dated to A.D. 293-6 but pottery dated up to A.D. 400.		It is possible that these burials were grouped around surviving parts of the building as a religious focus. Rooms 9-12 of Building 4 are a possible focus since the burials appeared to surround them.	Cowan 1992: 56-60	83
		5th?	Late Roman activity: 'dark earth'	'Dark earth' over the site might represent the churning up of late Roman occupation layers on the site. Evidence for timber and clay buildings on the site could have been destroyed by later reworking.	The date is uncertain but it probably represents activity in the late-4thC., into the 5thC. and later.			Cowan 1992: 60-1	83

	Temple of Mithras	3rd	The building	Structure *c.* 17.83x7.84m with a nave, aisles and apse at the west; columns divided the aisles from the nave. The apse was two steps above the nave floor. The building was entered at the east end. A number of floor layers within the building indicate a long period of use.	Built in the mid-3rdC.: the material laid down from the setting of the temple contained finds of the first half of the 3rdC. and a very worn sestertius of Hadrian which suggests a similar date and *t.p.q.* for the temple. Material from immediately under Floor 1 was also of a date of the late-2ndC. to early 3rdC. A coin of Marius A.D. 268 and pottery suggest Floor 3 was laid *c.* A.D. 280.	1	The site had been previously occupied by timber buildings which were demolished in the early-3rdC.	Shepherd 1998: 56, 63, 73; Perring 1991a: 105	
		4th	Alterations: a new temple?	There is evidence for major alterations to the structure including the removal of columns which had divided the nave from the aisles. Many of the temple sculptures, including the broken head of Mithras, were buried in a pit and then new floors were laid. Sculptures of a later date in the building included a marble statue of Bacchus and a roundel depicting Danubian riders with a female figure.	The date of these changes is difficult to establish but the stratigraphy through new floor levels suggests perhaps the early-4thC.		It is uncertain what the alterations and the burial of statues might represent. Perring (1991a) has suggested that it may be have been the result of militant Christians or possibly a change in religion worshipped there. Henig (1998) suggests that the temple may have now become a *bacchium* or *sacrarium*.	Henig 1998; Perring 1991a: 115; Shepherd 1998: 84	81, 82
		5th	Continuation of use.	Pits were dug into the latest floor of the temple. The building does not seem to have been demolished until the post-Roman period.	Stratigraphic layers suggest use of the building into the 5thC. and possibly later.			Shepherd 1998: 97	
	Tabard Square temples	1st/ 2nd	The building	Two aligned Romano-Celtic temples were excavated on the site with dimensions of 11x11m. There was a large gravelled area around the two temples. To the south of the temples was a ditch which produced a rich assemblage of artefacts including brooches, coins, seal boxes, leather shoes and complete pots which may have been 'ritually killed' with holes punched through them. These may have been ritual deposits on the boundary of the	A coin of A.D. 72 found at the bottom of a foundation of the building may give so indication of the date of construction.	3	The western building was almost completely robbed and extended largely beyond the excavated area. A fairly complete plan survived of the northern temple.	Durrani 2004: 544-5; MoLAS archive LLS02	

				site.					
		3rd	Continuation of use?	There is little evidence concering the use of the buildings at this time due to the poor survival of stratigraphy.	3rdC.			Durrani 2004; MoLAS archive LLS02	
		4th	Late Roman activity	Between the two temples was a pit containing a plaque dedicated to Mars Camulos dating to the 2ndC. This may suggest that the temples had been demolished by this time although there is no definite evidence for this.	Deposition of the plaque seems to have taken place in the 4thC.		This deposition may suggest that the site remained a focus for religious activity into the 4thC. Although the reasons for its burial is uncertain. The excavators suggested that the deposition may have been due to the introduction of Christianity at this time (Durrani 2004).	Durrani 2004: 547; MoLAS archive LLS02	
	Riverside Temple complex	1st	The structures	Excavations have indicated that there was a careful preparation of the area prior to construction of the complex and substantial foundations were made. Most of the evidence comes from the large quantities of masonry reused in later structures in the area including the riverside wall at Baynard's Castle. All the monuments reused in this wall were free-standing structures within the complex: a monumental arch *c.* 7.57m wide with figures of gods, a screen depicting deities and two altars which would have stood within temples. These monuments, however, suggest a religious complex with numerous temples.	The complex was probably built in the 1stC. although dating is difficult since no buildings survive.	2	Blagg (1996) suggests that these remains may represent a temple complex. It may be that it was associated with the Huggin Hill baths.	Blagg 1996: 46; C. Hill *et al.* 1980: 125-6; Perring 1991a: 106; T. Williams 1993: 9-10	
		2nd	Continuation?	It is difficult to identify the details of any periods of use since the evidence is based on reused demolished masonry.	2ndC.				
		3rd	Demolition	The demolition of the structure is represented by the reuse of its stonework elsewhere in the town but nothing is known about the circumstances of the demolition.	The exact date of the demolition is uncertain although dendrochronology shows that the next phase was built in A.D. 294.			T. Williams 1993: 11, 27	
	Monumental Arch	2nd-3rd	Structure	This was a structure built of Lincolnshire limestone. It was at least 8m high, 7.5m wide and *c.* 1.15m deep. The sides of the arch had standing divinities of which parts of Minerva and Hercules survived.	The style of the arch suggests a late-2nd or early-3rdC. date for construction.	2	The stones for the arch were re-used in the foundations of a late-3rdC. or 4thC. addition to the south-west angle of the town wall. The arch may have	C. Hill *et al.* 1980; Perring 1991a: 93	

				A frieze above the arch depicted gods.			been associated with a temple complex.		
		3rd-4th	Destruction	The arch was demolished and stones were used in the foundations of the south-west angle of the city wall.	Late-3rd or 4thC.			C. Hill *et al.* 1980; Perring 1991a: 93	
	'Allectan Palace' complex	3rd		Building débris from the earlier complex was used in the foundations and structure of this new complex. It was a large set of buildings with its southern boundary formed by the newly constructed riverside wall. The surviving masonry suggests monumental buildings.	Dates were obtained by dendrochronology of the oak piles beneath the foundations indicating a construction date of *c.* A.D. 294.	3	Excavations occurred on a number of sites including Peter's Hill and Sunlight Wharf. The small scale of the excavations meant that it was difficult to identify individual buildings but the overall size of the complex suggested a public building. Its position on the hillside just below the natural spring line may suggest that there was a bath building here. Possibilities for the function of this complex include a temple-baths complex or, favoured by T. Williams (1993), a palace complex. The date of construction led Williams to suggest an administrative complex for Allectus although this is probably unlikely.	T. Williams 1993: 26-32	
		4th	Robbing	There is some evidence for the robbing of the superstructure of the building indicated by the absence of decorative details including *tesserae* and plaster.	The exact date of the robbing is uncertain but it appears to have been in the 4thC.			T. Williams 1993: 32	
			Timber structures	Excavations at Peter's Hill showed a series of compacted earth floors and hearths constructed within the complex at this location. Associated with these was evidence for a timber building with an area of at least 8x6m.	A coin of Constantine (A.D. 330-5) and pottery suggest that the timber structure was built *c.* A.D. 340 or after.		The function of the hearth is uncertain since no industrial waste was found; it may have been domestic. The structure may have been a dwelling although this is uncertain. No other contemporary remains were found due to truncation so it is not possible to identify the nature of the use of this area.	T. Williams 1993: 32-5, 52-3	
		5th	Continuation	A number of replacement floors and hearths suggest that use of the timber	Pottery suggests that use continued into the 5thC.			T. Williams 1993: 36	84

				building continued for a long period although the exact dates are difficult to establish.	although the pottery can only be placed within a broad framework of the mid-4thC. to early-5thC.				
	Cannon Street complex	1st	The structures	This was a large complex consisting of a central courtyard area possibly containing a pool, a hall-like building 24.38x13.1m, rooms with hypocaust floors to the north and rooms to the east. To the south of the courtyard, at a lower level, were other rooms.	Built *c.* A.D. 80-100	1	Marsden (1975) suggests that the remains represented a large palace although this has now been disputed by Milne (1996) who argues that the remains represent separate buildings and are of differing dates making a palace less likely. It is uncertain what these structures may have been but a temple complex is a possibility.	Marsden 1975; G. Milne 1996; Perring 1991a: 31-4	
		2nd	Continuation	Use of the complex continued although little can be differentiated about the nature of the use.	2ndC.			Marsden 1975	
		3rd	Demolition	There is evidence for the deliberate demolition and robbing of the structures and then a later stone building with hypocausts and chalk floors was built on the site.	3rdC.+		The purpose of this new building is uncertain.	Marsden 1975: 73	
		4th	Late Roman activity	It is possible that at least the south wing of the complex remained standing and in use since there is no evidence for demolition. Evidence for late activity includes a hearth constructed over the floor in Room 10 in the 4thC.	4thC.			Marsden 1975: 78	
	Aisled building 'Fenchurch Street *basilica*'	1st	The building	The building was excavated at 5-12 Fenchurch Street close to the *forum*. It was a building 19x11m with timber and brickearth walls on gravel and mortar foundations. Two aisles divided it into rooms by partitions some of which contained hearths.	1stC.	1	It is uncertain what this building may have been although a *macellum* has been suggested by Perring (1991a).	Perring 1991a: 35-6	87
		2nd	Alterations	A room with painted wall plaster and an *opus signinum* floor was added.	2ndC.			Perring 1991a: 35; M. Rhodes 1987: 169	
		3rd	Demolition	The building remained standing until the mid-2ndC. when it then appears to have been demolished.	Mid-2ndC.			Perring 1991a: 35-6	
	Masonry complex	1st	Pre-complex	There is some evidence that timber	Built late-1st to early-	1		Yule 2005	

	Winchester Palace		buildings	buildings were on the site before the masonry complex was constructed. Some of these appear to have been granaries.	2ndC.				
		2nd	The complex	Masonry buildings representing a monumental complex were identified including a large masonry building (Building 12), an additional wing (Building 13) and a bathhouse (Building 14) of which the *caldarium* and plunge bath were uncovered.	Built possible around A.D. 120.		The nature and rôle of the building is uncertain although it is possible that it had an official function.	Yule 2005	85
		3rd	Continuation	The buildings are likely to have remained in use up to their demolition.	3rdC.			Yule 2005; MoLAS archive WP83c	
		4th	Demolition	There is evidence that most of the rooms within Buildings 12-14 had been demolished by about A.D. 300. But Room C seems to have remained standing and continued in use. Other parts of the building may also have continued in use at the same time as Room C.	Demolition of parts of the building occurred *c.* A.D. 300.			Yule 2005; MoLAS archive WP83c	
		4th	Late Roman activity and ?bone-working	The artefacts within the 'dark earth' that lay over the buildings consisted of many 4thC. coins and pottery and also evidence for bone working and pin manufacture. It is uncertain whether this represents activity within the buildings or simply residual activity.	The exact dates are uncertain but it appears to fall within the 4thC.-5thC.			Yule 2005: 76, 78-9	85
	Newgate	2nd	Structure	The gate has been excavated to a sufficient amount to identify the plan of the strucuture. It consisted of twin portals 10.5m wide flanked by square towers which projected in front of the line of the curtain wall.	Late-2ndC.	5	The road from the gate led west to Silchester and Gloucester. Marsden (1980) suggests that this gate may have begun as a free-standing arch earlier than the town wall. This is because the plinth of the gate lay at a different height to the plinth of the wall.	Marsden 1980: 123-4; Wacher 1995: 100	
	Bishopgate	2nd	Structure	Little structural details are known about the gate.	Late-2ndC.	5	Ermine Street left the town through this gate and led to York.	Marsden 1980: 123; Wacher 1995: 100	
	Aldgate	2nd	Structure	Little structural details are known about the gate but it is thought to have had twin portals and two square projecting towers.	Late-2ndC.	5	The road to Colchester left the town through this gate. It is thought to have been inserted after the curtain wall had been	Marsden 1980: 123; Wacher 1995: 100	

							built.		
	Ludgate	2nd	Structure	Foundations were glimpsed in a watching brief in 1982. It seems that it had two square projecting towers.	Late-2ndC.	5	The gateway led towards the southwest of Britain.	Marsden 1980: 123; G. Milne 1995: 78	
	Aldersgate	3rd?	Structure	Foundations glimpsed in a watching brief in 1985. This had a double carriageway and appears to have been later than the other gates.	3rdC.?	5		G. Milne 1995: 78	
	Town wall	2nd	Construction	There is so far little indication that a ditch may have preceded the wall. The wall was 2.7m thick at the base and over 6m high. It enclosed an area of 125ha.	Late-2ndC.: a worn coin of Commodus of A.D. 183-4 was found in a deposit antedating the construction.	1	The wall incorporated the Cripplegate fort into the circuit. The waterfront was not enclosed. Excavations at the Blomfield House site in 1988 found timber buildings antedating the wall. There was also a group of 500 coin moulds thought to represent late-3rdC. coin forging by the wall. A hoard of similar coins of early-3rdC. date were found in a tower on the wall near the Old Bailey site.	G. Milne 1995: 77-8	
		3rd	Construction	The riverside wall was constructed.	Dendrochronology suggests the late-3rdC.		Excavations at Baynard's Castle 1975-6.	C. Hill *et al.* 1980; G. Milne 1995: 84	
		4th	Additions	D-shaped bastions were added to the external face of the wall. The V-shaped ditch was filled in and a new U-shaped ditch was cut further out.	Mid-4thC.			G. Milne 1995: 85	
Silchester	*Forum-Basilica*	1st	Pre-*forum-basilica* buildings	There is evidence for timber buildings under the later timber *forum-basilica*. Two ranges of timber buildings have been found which may represent two wings of a large courtyard building. One range (Building 1) is aligned east-west whilst the other (Building 2) is aligned north-south. Industrial activity is evidenced through smithing slag, spreads of hammer-scale and crucible fragments which suggest copper alloy working. In Room III of Building 2 there was a dense layer of industrial waste including charcoal lenses and metalworking débris. Metalworking waste came from another part of Building 2.	Dating is difficult because there were no Roman coins beneath the building. Some sherds of samian and coarse ware suggest an early post-conquest date.	1	Fulford and Timby (2000) have suggested that these structures may represent shops or workshops fronting onto a *forum* piazza.	Fulford and Timby 2000: 37-44; 565-7	

			Timber building	A timber *forum-basilica* was found directly beneath the masonry reconstruction. The *basilica* comprised a hall divided into two by an entrance onto the *forum*. The hall also contained a nave flanked by aisles.	The probable date of construction is *c.* A.D. 85: a *t.p.q.* is provided by a worn as of A.D. 77-8.			Fulford and Timby 2000: 44-58; 569	
			Gravelled area	The *forum-basilica* was surrounded by a gravelled area.	The date is uncertain but possibly the same as the construction date of the *forum-basilica.*		Boon (1974) has suggested that this area may have been used for cattle-markets but there is no definite evidence for the function.	Boon 1974: 110-1	
		2nd	Reconstruction	The *forum-basilica* was rebuilt in masonry but with an apparent lack of architectural embellishments or floors. Originally the *basilica* was planned to have opposing apses at either end but alterations were made with the construction of a continuous wall across the open end of each of the two apses; two cross-walls were placed at right-angles which divided each end into three rooms. In the central room of the north range is evidence for a cruciform trench constructed before the apse was replaced. This may have been intended for a foundation to take a monumental statue; a fragment of moulded limestone was found in its fill. The trench was sealed by make-up associated with the changes to the apse. The south range was too badly destroyed by Victorian digging to identify any levels.	Pottery and a cast counterfeit coin of Domitian of *c.* A.D. 122 suggest a mid-2ndC. date. Then there is very little evidence for use until the late-3rdC.		The reasons for the changes to the apses is uncertain but may have been designed to give the support to the first-floor level. The reason for the lack of architectural embellishments is uncertain. The building may never have been completed or the structural elements may have been robbed in the 4thC.-5thC.	Fulford and Timby 2000: 59-60; 573-6	89
		3rd	Bronze-working	Pit F68 contained a fragment of a bronze statue as well as a mould for the production of copies of the coins of Tetricus II.	Second half of the 3rdC.: pit F68 which contained a fragment of bronze statue also contained coins of A.D. 268-74, 268-70 and 271-4.		The coin mould may suggest that coin production was taking place here whilst the fragment of a bronze statue suggests recycling.	Boon 1957; Fulford and Timby 2000: 72; Grew 1981: 362; Northover *et al.* 2000	89
			Pewter production	Fragments of crucibles were found used for melting leaded bronze. 10 fragments of similar crucibles were found on the site in 1892 and had been used for the production of dishes and plates.	Second half of the 3rdC.: pit F115 containing a fragment of limestone mould for pewter casting also contained coins of A.D. 268-74, 268-70 and			Blagg and Reed 1977; Fulford and Timby 2000: 72, 581	

					271-4.				
		3rd/ 4th/ 5th	Iron-working	Features full of ash from iron-smithing indicate the presence of hearths; 42kg of forging slag were recorded. Analysis of the slag suggests smithing rather than smelting activities here. A large number of nails were associated with the activity. These may have been scrap for reworking or the product of smithing. There is also evidence for a slighttimber structure enclosing a tiled area. There was a large number of late coins here as well as a high incidence of bird bones.	Late-3rdC. to 5thC.: 12 pits out of 19 with coins and iron-smithing slag produced coins of the 4thC. from A.D. 320s-370s with one pit or post-hole containing a coin of Theodosius (A.D. 383-8).		The features associated with iron-working broadly fell into two zones at the north and south of the main hall. The tiled area may have been an altar with the bird bones representing sacrifices. It is likely that there was steady metalworking for around 150 years.	Fulford and Timby 2000: 74; Grant 2000; Grew 1981: 362; Richards 2000; Serjeantson 2000	89
		5th	Insertion of a hypocaust into the southern ambulatory of the west range. Access to the west ambulatory was blocked off.	The hypocaust was built with broken tile and a poor quality mix of mortar and clay.	The exact date is uncertain but it may be late or sub-Roman. An unstratified fragment of yellow-green glass with engraved decoration dated to the late-4thC. or 5thC. whilst a piece of window glass associated with the hypocaust could be of the 7thC.-9thC.		This might suggest at least one heated chamber in this area of the building.	Fulford and Timby 2000: 76-8; Price 2000	89
			Wall robbing	The majority of walls were only robbed down to the ground surface whilst the main structural walls were robbed to the foundations suggesting that this occurred later. This may suggest that the shell of the *basilica* was left standing into the post-Roman period and possibly as late as the 7thC. or 8thC.	A coin of A.D. 360-8 was found within a pit containing slag cut into the foundations of the north colonnade where a stylobate block had been removed, but the foundation left. This suggests that this wall may have been robbed by the end of the 4thC. A knife with a leaf-shaped blade could be Saxon in date or later and was found within the south end of the main hall. This suggests that the main structure stood to a late date. The late window glass dating to the 4thC.		The function of the *basilica* at this late date is uncertain although possibilities include a church or a hall/palace for a local ruler (Fulford and Timby 2000: 581).	Allen 2000; Fulford and Timby 2000: 78, 581; Price 2000	

					and post-Roman period supports this view.				
	Bathhouse	?	The building	The identified bathhouse lay within *insula* XXXIII southeast of the *forum*.		4	It was excavated between 1903 and 1904.	Boon 1957: 101	
		4th	Late Roman activity	Use of the building seems to have continued into the 4thC. although part of the south *caldarium* was pulled down.				Boon 1974	
	'Church'	1st/ 2nd	Gravelled area	The later buildings on the site lay within a large gravelled area which surrounded the *forum*. This area around the 'church' was *c.* 41x29m and seems to have been devoid of any known feature except for the later timber and stone buildings.	The first layers of the gravel area pre-dated building on the site and are likely to be of the 1stC. A.D.	2		Boon 1974: 175	
		3rd	Pre-'church' timber building	Excavations in 1882 revealed a line of post-holes and a drainage ditch suggesting a large timber building pre-dating the 'church'. The building appears to have been associated with a well found 6.10m west of the building.	3rdC. pottery was associated with these features.		The purpose of the timber building cannot be surmised from the surviving evidence but its proximity to the *forum* could suggest a market hall.	Frere 1975: 292	
		3rd?	The building	The stone building consisted of a central portion, 8.91x3.05m, with a semi-circular apse at the west end. On the north and south side were rectangular rooms *c.* 1.52m wide.	The date of construction is difficult since there is little material. The earlier timber structure possibly stood into the 3rdC. The plan of the building may indicate a 3rdC. date for construction although analysis of the mosaics may even indicate a late-2ndC. date.		There has been much debate about the function of the building. G. Fox and St. John Hope (1893) suggested that the building was a church but noted that the plan resembled the *basilica* except for its size. There are no finds to suggest a use and apses are rare on provincial churches of this period (King 1983). It may have been a different kind of religious building or, instead, it possibly had a different function entirely.	Cosh 2004; Frere 1975: 291; G. Fox and St. John Hope 1893: 563-8; King 1983	90
			Late ?occupation and ?industrial activity.	Evidence consisted of hearths dug into the floors of the central and eastern rooms of the building which incorporated building débris such as wall-plaster. There were also a number of post-holes evident which might indicate structures of some kind. No evidence for metalworking waste was found but it cannot necessarily be ruled out	The date of the activity is uncertain but there is late-4thC. pottery and 7 coins with a date range of A.D. 275-360. This might suggest a late-4thC. date which is similar to the layers in the *forum-basilica*.		The upper levels of the so-called 'squatter occupation' have been ploughed away so much evidence for activity may have been lost.	Frere 1975: 287; King 1983: 228	
	Mansio	?	The building	Large building 61x64m within *insula*	Uncertain	4	Little is known about the	Boon 1957: 116.	

				VIII near the South Gate.			building except for its plan. It was explored in the 19thC. and filled in by 1880.		
		?	Late Roman activity	Nothing is known of the late Roman period although a skeleton of a man was found within the cold plunge bath of the baths attached to the *mansio* in 1833.	Uncertain			Boon 1974: 81	
	Amphitheatre	1st	The building	The amphitheatre was first constructed in timber with a circular arena *c.* 43 by 42.2m with two entrances on the north-south axis.	There is very little dating evidence. The pottery within the primary seating back was of no different date to pre-construction levels providing only a *t.p.q.* of *c.* A.D. 55-75.	1		Fulford 1989: 13-27	
		2nd	Alterations	Alterations to the layout of the arena were identified: the arena changed from a circular to an oval plan.	Very little dating evidence. A *t.p.q.* of *c.* A.D. 125 is gained from the *sigillata* from the first phase of the arena and southern entrance. 1 sherd of Hadrianic-Antonine samian came from the second phase of the south entrance. Possibly *c.* mid-2ndC.			Fulford 1989: 29-36	
		3rd	Rebuilding	The structure was rebuilt in stone. The arena timber wall was replaced with a stone wall and the arena measured 45.5x39.2m. There is little finds evidence to indicate a use of the structure.	Rebuilding mid-3rdC.: dating evidence only from the Hadrianic-Antonine samian from the preceding phase. On stylistic grounds the town wall is similar and dated to *c.* A.D. 260-80.			Fulford 1989: 37-49, 55	
		4th	Late Roman activity	There is little evidence for the late Roman period and it is possible that the walls were robbed before the end of the Roman period. Two 4thC. coins may represent intermittent activity within the arena.	Little dating evidence for robbing. The two 4thC. coins (Constantine II and Magnentius) were unlikely to have been incorporated into the arena surface until after it had ceased to be used. They may provide a *t.p.q.* of the mid-4thC.			Fulford 1989: 58, 192	

	Temple *insula* VII	2nd/3rd	The building	16-sided building, with inner and outer walls, standing within a rectangular walled enclosure. A few pits yielding no finds may have been for trees creating a sacred grove. There are no finds to suggest the use of the building.	Coins suggest that it was built in the 2ndC. or early-3rdC.	4	The foundations of the temple were uncovered by Joyce and re-investigated by G. Fox and St. John Hope.	Boon 1957: 123; Boon 1974: 157; G. Fox and St. John Hope 1894: 206-9	
		4th	Late Roman activity	Uncertain about late Roman activity.	4thC.			G. Fox and St. John Hope 1894: 206-9	
	Temples and sacred precinct *insula* XXX	1st/2nd	The buildings	Two temples were built within a walled precinct of 1.2ha. One temple was 22.25m^2 with an 11m *cella* whilst the other was 15.25m^2 with a 5.5m *cella*. Red *tesserae* and worked purbeck marble were also found.	1stC.	4	It is uncertain whether other buildings were also present within the precinct.	Boon 1974: 155-6; G. Fox and St. John Hope 1890: 744-9	
		4th	Late Roman activity	Continued use of the site is evidenced by coins of the 4thC.	4thC.: the latest coin was of Valens.			Boon 1957: 120; Boon 1974: 156	
	Temple *insula* XXXV	1st	The Building	10.7x11.1m with an altar base found 7.6m east of the building.	Dated to the 1stC. by its alignment to the baths.	4		Boon 1974: 153; St. John Hope 1908: 206-8	
		4th	Late Roman activity	Uncertain	?				
	Temple *insula* XXXVI	?1st	The Building	Less than 6m^2 building within a precinct of 30x35m.	?1stC.	4	The only other known features within the precinct are 2 pits containing pins and little pots and coins of the 4thC. These may have been votive pits.	Boon 1974: 153	
		4th	Late Roman activity	Uncertain about the building but coins and objects within the two pits in the precinct suggest 4thC. activity.	4thC.			Boon 1974: 153	
	North Gate	2nd	The structure	This structure was a single entrance gate consisting of two nearly parallel walls.	Built late-2ndC.	4		G. Fox and St. John Hope 1890: 751-2	
	South Gate	2nd	The structure	This structure was a single entrance gate built of stone and tile courses.	Built late-2ndC. between A.D. 180-200.	2	The building of the South gate was followed, probably after a very short interval, by the erection of the earthen rampart.	Fulford 1984: 42	
		3rd	Continuation	Incorporation into town walls.	Stratigraphy suggests 3rdC.			Fulford 1984: 42	
		4th-5th?	Blocking?	Rubble was found between the in-turns of the gate. No evidence was found from between the gate-footings themselves and it is uncertain whether the rubble did come from the gate.	Uncertain of date.		Large fragments of architectural stone were found by the Victorian excavators. These may have come from a public building such as the	Fulford 1984: 75	

							basilica.		
		4th-5th?	Metalworking?	Late Roman occupation was excavated to the tail of the earthen rampart to the north and on either side of the gate-footings. The metalworking evidence consisted of waste from copper alloy and lead-working although it may have been dumped here from elsewhere.	4thC.-5thC.: coins range from A.D. 268-70 to the House of Valentinian (A.D. 364-78). The pottery included Oxfordshire ware dating to *c.* A.D. 350.			Fulford 1984: 75	
	South-East Gate	2nd	Construction	In its final form the gate consisted of two brick piers, roughly L-shaped in plan, which flanked a narrow passageway, a little over 1m wide at ground level. The piers were founded partly on massive greensand blocks and partly on packed flint rubble. The gate appears at first to have been a timber gate and passage and then became a timber gate and wooden passage with masonry infill. This was then followed by brick piers and masonry passage walls.	Built in the late-2ndC. between A.D. 180-200.	2		Fulford 1984: 42	
		3rd	Continuation	The gate was Incorporated into the town walls.	3rdC.			Fulford 1984: 72	
		4th-5th?	Blocking?	The south face of the blocking has been destroyed so it is not possible to ascertain the width of the blocking. The rear face has survived and indicates courses of flints and *tegulae*.	The date is unknown; excavations either side of the blocking in 1893 did not produce any dating material.			Fulford 1984: 76	
	West Gate	2nd	Construction	The structure was a double portal gate with small guardrooms.	Built late-2ndC. between A.D. 180-200.	2	Excavated by G. Fox and St. John Hope.	G. Fox and St. John Hope 1890: 754-5	
		3rd	Continuation		3rdC.				
		4th-5th?	Blocking?	Fragments of stonework were found by the West Gate where there seems to be evidence for blocking of the southern carriageway with uncut carstone and rubble. But none of the architectural stonework was actually found in the rubble of the supposed blocking, but nearby.	4thC.-5thC.			G. Fox and St. John Hope 1890: 756-7; Fulford 1984: 75	
	North-East (Amphitheatre) Gate	3rd	The Structure	It seems that there was no gate here before the construction of the town wall since the older rampart continues across the opening.	Stratigraphy suggests a 3rdC. date.	4	If the gate was a secondary decision it may have coincided with the refurbishment of the amphitheatre. The outer half in which the archway was set had	G. Fox and St. John Hope 1894: 237; Fulford 1984: 71-2	

							been entirely destroyed and removed but the side walls of the passage through the wall remained.		
	Rampart	2nd	The Structure	Excavations have shown that the cultivated soil was sealed by a layer of dark brown crumbly soil, intermingled with patches of charcoal. The truncated remains of the rampart were represented by a layer of brown clay mixed with some small gravel. This layer was sealed by the foundations of the town wall.	The latest pottery from the layer immediately beneath the rampart included Central Gaulish samian of *c.* A.D. 150-80, an Oxfordshire *mortarium* of *c.* A.D. 180-240 and BB1 pottery dated to *c.* A.D. 160-200.	2		Fulford 1984: 58-9	
	Town wall	3rd	The Structure	This was a construction of stone and tile courses enclosing an area of 40ha.	Amongst the tile and rubble which overlay the metalled berm was a sherd of a New Forest indented beaker with a *t.p.q.* of *c.* A.D. 270.	2		Fulford 1984: 66-70	
Verulamium	*Forum-Basilica*	1st	Pre-*forum* building	There was evidence for lengths of flint and mortar walls, some bearing painted wall plaster, and areas of mortared floors. A chalk floor was identified under the later *forum* walls on Frere's Site G.	1stC. excavations of the southeast corner of the *basilica* produced stratified samian of *c.* A.D. 65-80.	4	Uncertain of plan or function; excavations took place in the early 1900s. It is possible that it was an early *forum-basilica.*	Frere 1983: 55; Montagu-Puckle and Niblett 1987: 178; Niblett 2001: 65	
			The building	The original *forum* consisted of an open courtyard of rammed gravel surrounded by a corridor. Two possible classical temples are known on the south side of the *forum* courtyard. There was also another masonry building in between these two buildings which has been interpreted as a temple or as a possible *curia* due to its off-centre entrance.	Built around A.D. 79 as suggested by an Agricolan inscription.		The building has been revealed in a number of small excavations but never to a great extent. Much less is known about the *basilica* than the *forum*. The southeast corner of the *basilica* was excavated in 1972 and the *forum* saw a small rescue excavation in 1979. Areas were also excavated between 1898-1902 and in 1937.	Corder 1940; Lowther 1937; Montagu-Puckle and Niblett 1987; Page 1914: 130; Saunders 1980-2	91
		2nd	Reconstruction	The structure appears to have been badly damaged by a fire *c.* A.D. 155-60; excavation revealed floor levels placed over destruction débris. This period may have seen an enlargement of the offices noted in the northeast and southwest sides.	*c.* A.D. 155-60 but only 2 coins were in the repair floor level: 2 very worn coins of Hadrian were found minted A.D. 125-38 and 120s.		The new plan is still not well understood due to the small amount of excavation that has taken place.	Frere 1983: 57; Montagu-Puckle and Niblett 1987: 180; Saunders 1980-2: 203	91
		3rd	Continuation	Continuation seems most likely although	3rdC.			Montagu-Puckle	

				on the 1972 site these layers were destroyed by 19thC. cellars.				and Niblett 1987: 180	
		4th/ 5th	Late Roman activity	In a late phase a portico was added to the Watling Street frontage of the building in an unknown date but probably the 4thC. In Frere's excavations over the secondary floors in the excavated areas was a layer of earth and powdered mortar containing small pieces of painted plaster; this may represent the decay of the building. On top of this was a layer of broken roof tiles which suggested the robbing of roof tile and the rejection of broken tiles. On the site of the *basilica* much had been lost due to later activity although the presence of a small quantity of later-4thC. unstratified pottery may suggest continued use to the end of the 4thC. and into the 5thC.	Uncertain of date but possibly late-4thC. or even 5thC.: some late 4thC. pottery, although unstratified, was found on the 1972 site suggesting the possible continuation of use into the 5thC.		Frere's (1983) conclusions from his small area of excavation may be problematic since the stratigraphic layers were not entirely confident but some kind of robbing can be identified.	Frere 1983: 57-8; Montagu-Puckle and Niblett 1987: 180	91
			Structural activity	Evidence for late or post-Roman walls subdividing the southwest and northwest porticoes of the *forum* court were found in the 19thC. Further excavations in 1995 found a wall butting against this portico built of flint and reused Roman tile set in a loose and crumbly mortar which appears to represent an adaptation of the standing remains of the *forum-basilica* complex.	?5thC. or possibly contemporary with the portico added to the Watling Street frontage probably in the 4thC.			Niblett *et al.* 2006: 38-9	91
		5th+?	Demolition	It is uncertain when the building was demolished although the *basilica* and probably also the *forum* would perhaps have been demolished before the construction of St. Michael's church on the site at the end of the Saxon period.	Sub-Roman or Post-Roman?		Demolition would have demanded much man-power and organisation.	Niblett 2001: 143	
	Gravelled area	1st	The construction	A wide gravelled piazza lay outside the north-east entrance of the *basilica*.	Constructed in the late-1stC.	1		Niblett 2001: 135	
		4th	Resurfacings	The area continued to be kept and re-surfaced throughout its life into the 4thC.	Late-1stC. to 4thC.			Niblett 2001: 135	

	Theatre	1st	Pre-theatre gravelled surface	An area of cobbles was found on the site of the theatre and temple prior to their construction. Archive records of Kenyon's excavation, however, suggest that beneath the southeast end of the *cavea* the side ditch of street 27 was cut into earlier occupation layers. A masonry foundation under the extreme eastern end of the *cavea* followed an alignment different to that of the stage building and suggests that there was at least one structure pre-dating the theatre on the north side of street 27.	Early post-conquest.	2	Excavations seemed to suggest that no buildings existed on the site prior to the construction of the theatre. The gravelled area was well-maintained until the construction of the theatre. This would have meant easy access to the temple which itself was not built until *c.* A.D. 90. It is possible that this area was laid out for the theatre and may have been used for gatherings before its construction. Kenyon's excavations, however, might indicate earlier use of at least part of the site and it is uncertain how far the Roman construction may have destroyed pre-existing activity.	Frere 1983: 73-4; Kenyon 1935: 214; Niblett 2005a: 102	
		2nd	The building	As first built, the theatre was a timber circular structure with a *cavea*. The circular form surrounded 3 quarters of the circumference by the *cavea*. The *cavea* was pierced by 3 gangways, 1 opposite the stage and others on transverse diameter.	Kenyon (1935) suggested a date of construction, based on samian and coins, to *c.* A.D. 140-50. Recent analysis of coarse wares within the pre-theatre ditch below the south side of the building suggests the ditch was backfilled between A.D. 150-60 and so was likely to have been built *c.* A.D. 160.			Kenyon 1935: 215; Niblett 2005a	
		2nd	Alteration and change to classical style	Changes to the original building. The stage was made more elaborate and increased in size. New access was made to the *cavea* by lateral staircases off the south and probably the north gangways. Half of the orchestra was given up to seating. This resulted in a theatre in the more classical style.	A coin of Trajan of A.D. 112-4 came from the mortar débris in the stage area. In the make-up of the floors of the south gangway was Hadrian-Antonine and Antonine pottery with the latest *c.* A.D. 160. This suggests a date of alteration soon after the first building			Kenyon 1935: 222	

					between A.D. 160-70.				
		3rd	Continuation	New floors and new walls in the stage buildings. It was a period of general repair and minor alterations.	Pottery in the make-up of the floors and stage consisted of late Antonine samian and Castor ware suggesting an early-3rdC. date.			Kenyon 1935: 228	
		4th	Rebuilding	General reconstruction and enlargement after a period of decay. The *cavea* was extended and new floor levels added. The exterior corridor was built.	*c.* A.D. 300: coins were found associated with the new floor levels with the latest dating to Carausius (A.D. 287-93). The latest amongst other coins associated with the repairs was a follis of Diocletian minted A.D. 296-305; this was in mint condition.			Kenyon 1935: 232; Niblett 1999: 417	
			Late Roman activity	It seems that soon after rebuilding, the theatre was used for an activity that resulted in the formation of 'dark earth' containing a large number of late coins. Access to the *insula* XVI temple was blocked at this time.	4thC.-5thC.: the large number coins went up to Honorius (A.D. 395-423) and Arcadius (A.D. 383-408). The filling may relate to the date at which the entrance to the adjacent temple was transferred from the east to the west side *c.* A.D. 380.		The origins of this material is still uncertain although Kenyon (1935) suggested that the theatre was now being used as a rubbish dump. An alternative suggestion, although perhaps less likely, is that the theatre was used intensively for a period perhaps including markets and timber structures.	Kenyon 1935: 239-240	
		5th	Uncertain						
	Mansio	1st	Pre-*mansio* buildings	Three buildings were identified below the *mansio*.	1stC.	2		E. Black 1995: 70; Wheeler and Wheeler 1936: 93-4	
		2nd	The building	A large courtyard building replaced buildings destroyed by the Antonine fire *c.* A.D. 155.	Coins indicated that it was built *c.* mid-2ndC.		This building has been reinterpreted as a *mansio* by E. Black (1995) because of its plan and location on the road coming from London. *Mansiones*, however, are difficult to identify in the archaeological record.	E. Black 1995: 70; Wheeler and Wheeler 1936: 93-5	
		3rd		The building may have been in a	Material covering the			Wheeler and	

				dilapidated state before rebuilding at the start of the 4thC. since débris seems to have accumulated over the floors.	débris layer contained coins suggesting a date of the late-3rdC.			Wheeler 1936: 95	
		4th	Late Roman activity	The structure was rebuilt with rooms extended and a tripartite entrance hall constructed.	Rebuilt *c.* A.D. 300. It is very difficult to date subsequent activity since only 4 unstratified coins of the 4thC. were recovered, 1 of Crispus (A.D. 317-26), 1 of Constans (A.D. 337-50), 1 unidentified 4thC. and a 4thC. barbarous minim.			E. Black 1995: 81-2; Wheeler and Wheeler 1936: 95	
		5th?	Timber structure	4 post-holes indicated a structure *c.* 3.75x4.5m lying over the south corner of the internal colonnade.	This could not be dated but it probably dated to the 5thC.			E. Black 1995: 82; Wheeler and Wheeler 1936: 96	95
	Macellum, insula XVII	1st	Pre-building occupation	Excavations produced what appeared to be a layer of 'green gravel' containing occupation material. 4 post-holes were identified possibly indicating a wattle fence. Close by were other post-holes although a structure seemed unlikely.	Early to mid-1stC.: there was much Belgic pottery but also samian of Claudio-Neronian date.	2		Richardson 1944: 82	
		1st	Timber buildings	Timber structures predated the later stone structure; they seem to have been destroyed by fire possibly around A.D. 60/1.	There was a brooch of the mid-1stC. and samian ware of *c.* A.D. 60-5.			Richardson 1944: 84	
		1st	The building	The building was of rectangular plan 400m^2 with a row of small rooms along the two lengths of the building with a central courtyard.	Built in the late-1stC. or early-2ndC. although there was not much dating material and the stratigraphic layers had been destroyed by later rebuilding.		It has been suggested by Niblett (2001) that the substantial quantity of animal bones found by fieldwalking in the vicinity may indicate a meat market.	Niblett 2001: 77; Richardson 1944	
		2nd	Reconstruction	The structure was rebuilt after a fire. The building was now smaller but there were still two ranges of shops with a central court. A raised stone-built apse at the northeast end may have housed a large statue.	Late-2ndC.: there was much pottery sealed by rebuilding and contemporary with the construction including samian and coarse wares which does not seem to be later than A D. 160.			Niblett 2001: 114; Richardson 1944: 86-7.	94
		3rd	Alterations	A number of alterations were made to the building including the addition of two central walls with piers thus dividing the	Late-3rdC.-4thC.: there was Rhenish and Castor ware in the			Richardson 1944: 88-9	

				building into three aisles.	reconstruction layer and a very worn *as* of Constantius II (A.D. 340-61) in a subsequent repair of the metalled surface.				
		4th	Late Roman activity	Later levels have been destroyed making analysis of use difficult.	There was a number of 4thC. coins with the latest being of Magnus Maximus of A.D. 383-8 but uncertain of the stratigraphy. The latest stratified pottery dates to the early 4thC.		Despite the destruction of the later layers there is sufficient evidence to suggest that the market kept in use into the end of the 4thC.	Richardson 1944: 89	94
			Later buildings?	The published report and the archive mention the existence of late Roman wall trenches cutting across the southeast side of the building.	Uncertain		The latest layers on the site were clearly badly plough damaged and nothing more is known about these late features.	Niblett 2005a: 105	
	Public Baths, *insula* XIX	1st	The building	Only the plunge-bath was revealed which consisted of a sunken area 1.1m deep lined with mortar and surrounded by a colonnade of oolitic limestone columns.	Built mid-1stC.	3	A small area of the building was revealed in a rescue excavation in 1973.	Niblett 2001: 65	
			Destruction	The bathhouse seems to have gone out of use by the end of the 1stC. A.D. It may have been destroyed in the Boudican revolt although this is uncertain.	End of the 1stC.			Niblett 2001: 65; Niblett 2005a: 85	
	Public Baths, *insula* III	1st	The building	The small area of excavations revealed 1 room with a hypocaust and two further rooms with vaulted drains.	Pottery sealed below the building suggests that it was built in the late-1stC.	3	A small area of the building was excavated in 1988. Finds included dress pins and tweezers. Niblett (2001) suggests that this bathhouse may have replaced the bathhouse in *insula* XIX. The building had been badly robbed and little dateable material came from the building.	Niblett 2001: 77	
		2nd	Continuation	Little is known but it seems to have continued in use.				Niblett 2005a: 85-6	
		3rd	Reconstruction	After a fire the building seems to have laid in ruins for around 50 years before it was rebuilt. Excavations have revealed vaulted masonry drains, a hypocaust and a range of small rooms, possibly shops.	Early-3rdC.			Niblett 2001: 114	

			Dereliction	It seems that the north-eastern portico was derelict by the late-3rdC. but it is uncertain about the rest of the baths.	Late-3rdC.		The baths may have continued in use beyond this date but it is not possible to be certain from the surviving evidence.	Niblett 2001: 135	
			Demolition	On demolition a thick layer of rubble from it was used as levelling in the south corner of *insula* XIII. This incorporated large numbers of flue tiles. It is uncertain whether it was rebuilt in the early-4thC.	Demolition in the late-3rdC.			Niblett 2005a: 85-6	
	Bathhouse, Branch Road	2nd	The building	Excavations revealed a number of rooms including two plunge baths in the *frigidarium* with tessellated floors. The building measured at least 55x30m although it clearly extended north-west of the excavation and more remains may well be preserved beneath the 19thC. embankment of the Verulam Road. A suite comprising a *frigidarium*, *tepidarium* and an apsidal *caldarium* occupied the south side of the building.	There is relatively little pottery within construction levels of the bathhouse but of the 14 vessel types represented all had date ranges overlapping *c.* A.D. 150-60. There were no forms that commenced later than A.D. 160. There were also two coins of Antonius Pius A.D. 138-61 and A.D. 154-6. It was perhaps built around A.D. 140 which would coincide with the refurbishment of the temple.	1	The structure was situated 275m outside the north-east gate of the town beside the Roman road. Niblett (2001) suggests that this may have been associated with the Folly Lane temple and was involved in ritual washing. Layers of silt suggest that it may only have been used seasonally perhaps for festivals or markets.	Niblett 2001: 111, 290-1; D. Wilson 1975: 258	92
		3rd	Abandonment	The building seems to have fallen into decay. Water-borne silts were accumulating in the hypocausts, implying that the drainage and/or water supply were no longer operating properly. The building was partially robbed in the Roman period.	Abandonment in the second quarter of the 3rdC. at a time when the Folly Lane site may have been in decline. The latest coin is of A.D. 330-48.			Niblett 2005a: 83-5; D. Wilson 1975: 258	
	Temple, *insula* XVI	1st	Pre-temple gravelled surface.	Prior to the construction of the temple there seems to have been a metalled surface as found underneath the theatre.	1stC.: pottery sealed by the temple ranged in date from Claudius to Vespasian but the only coins were 2 of Cunobelin and 2 of Claudius.	2	It is uncertain whether there may have been a timber temple/shrine here prior to the stone temple. Even without a timber structure it is possible that the open gravelled area was used for gatherings, religious activity and festivals.	Frere 1983: 74	
		1st/ 2nd	The building	A square temple was built with a *cella* of 5.8m^2 internally. It lay within an	The construction was dated by Lowther (1937)		Two further temples have been revealed by aerial photography	Lowther 1937; Niblett 1999: 291;	

				enclosure.	to *c.* A.D. 90 based on 2 fragments of Flavian samian from the construction trenches of the *cella* wall. Early-2ndC. sherds from the construction trench of the *temenos* wall may indicate a later date.		in *insula* XVII and one in *insula* XXI but these have not been excavated.	Wheeler and Wheeler 1936: 132	
		3rd	Additions	Two symmetrical wings were added to the temple.	3rdC.: the wings were built into material containing 3rdC. pottery.			Lowther 1937: 30; Wheeler and Wheeler 1936: 132	
		4th	Late Roman activity	The direction of the door appears to have changed in the late 4thC.: the east gate was demolished and a new gateway constructed on the west. Walls of this reconstruction had been built into an existing spread of intensively black material in which were found 149 coins with the latest being 11 of the House of Theodosius.	Late-4thC.: the gateway was built into a thick black layer which produced many late-4thC. coins including 22 of the House of Valentinian and 11 of the House of Theodosius.		This temple seems to have been in use into the late-4thC.-5thC. It is uncertain what its use may have been but it seems to have been pagan. The change in alignment may suggest a different use but it is uncertain what this may have been. It is uncertain whether the building was converted into a church since there is no evidence for the use of the building.	Niblett 1993: 91; Kenyon 1935: 241; Lowther 1937: 33-4	93
	Triangular Temple	1st	The building	Triangular shaped temple with a hall at the back.	Late-1stC.: layers predating the temple contained pottery up to the A.D. 70s.	2	This temple was built within a triangular *insula* created where the street-grid met Watling Street. Wheeler and Wheeler (1936) highlight that fact that the location of the temple would have made the congregation of people outside quite difficult.	Wheeler and Wheeler 1936: 113	96
		3rd	Restoration	Repairs to floors. Patches of flooring of cement, supplemented by brick, showed that both the court and adjacent corridors had been raised *c.* 23cm above their previous levels.	3rdC.: coin of Tetricus I (A.D. 270-3) incorporated into a floor re-patching.			Wheeler and Wheeler 1936: 117	
		4th	Late Roman activity	The temple still seems to have been in use in the 4thC. There were large quantities of late Roman coins in and around the temple which could be	4thC.			Niblett 1993: 91	96

				interpreted either as evidence for continued votive offerings or as evidence from the dumping of rubbish.					
	Temple, *insula* XVII	?	The building	Romano-Celtic style	Unknown	5	Unexcavated	Niblett 2001: 77	
	Temple, *insula* XXI	?	The building	Romano-Celtic style	Unknown	5	Unexcavated	Niblett 2001: 77	
	Classical temple? *insula* VI	2nd	The building	A small rectangular structure with unusually deep and well-built footings.	Dated to the later-2ndC.	3	This structure was excavated by the Wheelers in 1931. It was initially interpreted as a small classical temple at the entrance to the town. It was only exposed in two small trenches and finds which might have thrown light on the building's use, were very few.	Niblett 2005a: 97	
		3rd	Change	The structure was incorporated into the neighbouring house.	3rdC.		The function of the building at this time is uncertain and it is unclear whether it was originally a temple.	Niblett 2005a: 97	
	Verulam Hills Field 'Church'	4th?	The building	Only part of the plan of a rectangular flint building was revealed. The structure was 8m wide and at least 11m long and had an apse at the north-west end. The structure was orientated north-west to south-east. The building lay within a ditched enclosure of the mid-1stC. A.D. and deposited within it was a piece of bronze statue amongst other items.	4thC.? Very little dating evidence. It may have been earlier.	3	This structure lay outside the town walls on the Verulum Hills Field site 50m northwest of a small cemetery. This has encouraged suggestions that the structure was a church. The burials, however, dated to the 2ndC. and 3rdC. and do not appear to have belonged to a larger and later cemetery. This makes more unlikely that the structure was a church. The items deposited within the ditch may suggest that it functioned as a ritual enclosure.	Anthony 1968: 49-50; Niblett 2005a: 98-9	98
	Rectangular structure, 'church', *insula* IX	4th?	The building	The structure was a building of mortared flint with tile bonding courses measuring 32x12m overall. It consisted of a rectangular aisled nave with 2 square 'apses' at the northeast and southwest end.	There is little dating evidence since the building had been robbed but the character of the masonry suggests a late Roman date.	4	The purpose of this structure is unknown. A church was suggested because of its plan (Wheeler and Wheeler 1936). Niblett (2005a) has highlighted the fact that the end projections of the building were of thicker masonry suggesting possibly granary towers on the ends of a barn. It seems that the building	Niblett 2001: 136-7; Niblett 2005a: 99; Wheeler and Wheeler 1936: 122-3	98

							was constructed in isolation and it may have functioned as a granary.		
	St Albans shrine	?	The building	This structure remains undiscovered but documentary evidence might indicate that is did once exist.	Unknown	5	Gildas writes about St Alban in his work *De excidio et conquestu Britanniae*.	Biddle and Kjølbye-Biddle 2001; Niblett 2005a: 100	
	Folly Lane Temple	1st	Pre-Temple	A large ceremonial enclosure was laid out at this site surrounding a funerary shaft, remains of pyre and cremation burial of the late pre-Roman Iron Age.	Mid-1stC.	1		Niblett 1999: 56-64	
		1st	The structure	A rectangular building 14x17m with a *cella* 8x10.5m and ambulatory 2.5m wide was built within the large ceremonial enclosure.	The dating of this structure is difficult due to later disturbance and little surviving material. It was probably of the late-1stC. since grog-tempered pottery lay in the make-up material beneath the gravel floor.		The temple lies within 0.2m of the modern surface and cultivation has removed much of the superstructure and original floor. It lay directly above and had the same alignment as the late pre-Roman Iron Age mortuary chamber. Niblett (1999) suggests that this temple may have been part of the religious centre of Verulamium including the theatre and temples in the town and the Branch Road bathhouse. On the edge of the site it appears that small-scale metalworking took place.	Niblett 1999: 65-70, 414	97
		2nd	Shafts	The ceremonial enclosure ditch was filled in and its southwestern arm filled with chalk rubble. Southwest of the enclosure was a large number of pits and deep shafts. These contained deposited items including dogs, horse bones and a de-fleshed human skull.	It is uncertain when they were dug since few were fully excavated and none contained closely dateable material in their bases. The earliest filling began in the mid-2ndC. suggested by Hadrianic pottery. Others were filled up to the late-3rdC. and early 4thC.		Small-scale industrial activity continued close to the site.	Niblett 1999: 83-90	
		3rd	Disrepair	There is evidence that rubbish had fallen into the hollow of the enclosure ditch. Some new shafts were still dug on the lower slope.	Pottery within the backfill suggests a mid to late-3rdC. date.			Niblett 1999: 302, 417	

		4th	Late Roman activity	Occasional finds of pottery in the hollow outside the temple entrance, in the temple débris and in the gullies suggest continued visits to the temple until the early-4thC. even though the temple had possibly fallen into neglect by this time.	Early-4thC.: there was little dateable material but the date was suggested by the stratigraphy. The latest coin was of the House of Valentinian 364-78.		The absence of building material suggests that the building may have been deliberately demolished but the reasons are uncertain.	Niblett 1999: 71, 417	
		5th	Uncertain	There is evidence for possible continuing small-scale activity in the vicinity of the temple.	5thC.		On the Lower Slope there was evidence for the remains of five buildings dating from the late Roman or possibly sub-Roman periods. The absence of associated layers makes the dating and interpretation of the structures difficult. The filling of the hollow-way east of the building produced an unusually large quantity of weathered late Roman pottery as well as sherds in handmade chaff-tempered fabric; it is possible that some of the material derived from building 1. The use of earth-set posts suggests a late Roman date.	Niblett 1999: 417-9	
	Aisled building *insula* II	3rd	The building	This was built on a site replacing earlier buildings. It was a double-sided building represented by the flint bases of the former timber posts.	Coins and pottery suggest that it was built in the late-3rdC.	4	This was possibly connected with another building excavated near by and has been interpreted as a barn.	Wheeler and Wheeler 1936: 86-9	
		4th	Late Roman activity	Uncertain about late Roman activity.					
	Aisled building *insula* XXVII	4th/ 5th	The building	This structure replaced a large courtyard building in *insula* XXVII. It was a rectangular building *c.* 43m long and possibly as much as 17m wide (the end was not excavated).	The date is uncertain since the structure lay very near the modern surface and layers had been disturbed. It replaced a building constructed in the late-4thC. or 5thC.	1	Neal (2003), examining the mosaics, has suggested that the courtyard building may have been built earlier than the 4thC. suggested by Frere (1983). This need not mean, however, that there was not late occupation within it. The function of the rectangular building constructed on the site is uncertain although Frere (1983) suggested that it may have been a barn.	Frere 1983: 224-5; Neal 2003	

		5th	Late Roman activity	The aisled building seems to have been demolished and a pipe line inserted across the site.	5thC.		This still suggests that activity was taking place in the vicinity of the site.	Frere 1983: 226	
	Northern *Monumental Arch*	3rd	Structure	Excavations uncovered the foundations of the arch which consisted of a solid block of coursed flints and mortar. At the southwest end the foundation was traversed by two conduits.	c. A.D. 250-75. At the level of the base of the construction trench below the surviving street-surface was a layer of road-silt which yielded a sherd of samian of form 45, later than A.D. 170 with coarse-ware Antonine pottery. Elsewhere late Antonine and some 3rdC. pottery was found below the arch.	4	This site was excavated in 1961 because of plough damage. No fragment of inscription or architectural decoration was found to indicate the purpose of the arch. The arch lies just behind the point where the 1stC. defences crossed Watling Street. The arch may have been built to commemorate the ancient boundary of the town (the 1955 Ditch) which was now within the new town boundary. The ditch was filled in between A.D. 150-70. The lack of any architectural decoration might suggest thorough demolition and robbing of the arch.	Frere 1983: 75-9	
	Southern Monumental Arch	3rd	Structure	The foundations of an arch were uncovered but they had been extensively robbed. The foundations were around 4.5m wide and survived to only about 10.7m long but its original length indicated by robber trenches was around 14m. Fragments of marble veneer were found in the vicinity. These may have come from the arch but this is uncertain.	A 3rdC. date is likely although the pottery is not published and cannot be checked.	4	The arch was discovered by Wheeler just outside the 1955 Ditch at the south end of the city. This was probably contemporary with the Northern Monumental Arch and was built for the same purpose.	Frere 1983: 77; Niblett 2001: 84-5; Wheeler and Wheeler 1936: 76-8	
	Monumental Arch	?	Earlier arch	Only the southern part of the structure has been seen; the remainder lies under the modern drive leading to Gorhambury House.	Uncertain of date.	2	This arch may have marked the north-western boundary of an early, perhaps pre-Flavian, settlement. It is possible that a fourth arch existed marking the southern boundary. This might be expected to lie somewhere in the vicinity of *insula* III although there is no sign of it on air photographs.	Niblett 2005a: 77	
		4th	Structure	The structure was built between the theatre and the *macellum* over Watling	4thC.		The 4thC. arch may have replaced an earlier structure	Wheeler and Wheeler 1936:	

				Street. Excavations uncovered a pier of brick which had been integral with a sleeper-wall. It seems to have been one jamb of a triumphal arch. The plan indicates a single arch.			although the evidence for this is poor. It is uncertain for how long the structure stood after construction. The theatre was out of use by *c.* A.D. 380 but the temple and *macellum* remained longer.	129	
	Portico *insula* XIV	1st	Structure	Room I of Building XIV, was thought to have been a street portico.	1stC.; *c.* A.D. 43-60	1	There was only poor survival due to later activity on the site.	Frere 1983: 84	
		1st	Destruction	The structure was destroyed in the Boudican destruction and buildings were not again built on the site until the Hadrianic period.	1stC.			Frere 1983: 86	
		2nd	Rebuilding	The whole block was reconstructed. The buildings were still in timber. A portico ran along the front of the buildings.	*c.* A.D. 105-30			Frere 1972: 41	
		2nd	Destruction	Fire led to the destruction of the *insula* around A.D. 155-60.	*c.* A.D. 155-60			Frere 1972: 98	
		3rd	Rebuilding	The shop front was rebuilt in stone with a portico.	*c.* A.D. 260-70		The *insula* lay empty until rebuilding although pits might suggest some sort of activity such as temporary markets.	Frere 1972: 98	
		4th	Destruction	Rubble probably from the destruction suggests a late-4thC. date.	*c.* A.D. 370s			Frere 1972: 112	
	Portico *insula* XXVII	2nd	Structure	There is evidence for a portico suggested in the excavations of Building XXVII 2 A. In Trench 57 X VII the outer wall ran past the projected wall of Room 2, suggesting that a portico flanked the street and connected Buildings 2A and 2B. Its inner wall had been destroyed by the foundations of the external wall of Building XXVII, 2. In the stretch that fronted Building 2A the foundation trench was 18cm wide and 25cm deep but further on just 7-10 cm deep.	2ndC.	3		Frere 1983: 203	
		2nd	Destruction	The structure seems to have been destroyed by the Antonine fire.	*c.* A.D. 155-60			Frere 1983: 212	
		3rd	No activity?					Frere 1983: 212	
		4th	Construction	Courtyard building XXVII,2 was built on the site.				Frere 1993: 212	
	London Gate	2nd	Construction	The gate at the south-east corner of the town had a double carriageway each 3.5m wide with narrower footways on	2ndC.: around A.D. 120-40. The eastern tower sealed 2 coins: as of Nero	3	The gate brought Watling Street through the Fosse. It pre-dated the 3rdC. town walls	Niblett 2001: 84; Wheeler and Wheeler 1936: 64-	

				the sides. It was topped by a gatehouse and supported by projecting drum towers tied together with sleeper walls. It was built from flint and mortar with layers of brick.	(A.D. 54-68) and an as of Trajan (A.D. 103-11). The latest samian was *c.* A.D. 110-40 but the bulk of pottery was before A.D. 125.		which abutted them on either side and was contemporary with the Fosse earthwork. It had been thoroughly robbed in the medieval period. There was an almost complete destruction of the towers below floor-level.	6	
		3rd	Continuation	Continuation of use is likely although there is little evidence to discern phases of use.	3rdC.			Wheeler and Wheeler 1936: 66	
		4th	Uncertain	Nothing survives of the later history of the gate due to robbing.	4thC.		It is uncertain whether the gate was ever partially blocked due to poor survival of the remains.	Wheeler and Wheeler 1936: 66-7	
	Chester Gate	1st	Pre-gate features	Traces of occupation beneath the gate included animal bones, ash, pottery which was predominantly pre-Roman, and under the south-western tower was a clay-lined hearth or oven. This was then covered by later occupation.	1stC.	2		Wheeler and Wheeler 1936: 68	
		2nd	Construction	The gate at the north-west corner of the town had a double carriageway each 3.5m wide with narrower footways on the sides. It was topped by a gatehouse and supported by projecting drum towers.	2ndC.: around A.D. 120-40. Three coins were found in sealed layers beneath the flooring and original road-metal of the gate: as of Nero (A.D. 66), a dupondius of Trajan (A.D. 98-9) and a dupondius of Hadrian (A.D. 118-9) in good condition. Most of the pottery is 1stC.		The gate brought Watling Street through the Fosse. It pre-dated the 3rdC. town wall which abutted the gate on either side and was contemporary with the Fosse earthwork. It had been completely robbed but the substructure of the north-eastern tower was well preserved.	Niblett 2001: 84; Wheeler and Wheeler 1936: 68-9	
		3rd	Continuation	A number of floor layers were found within the gate.	3rdC.			Wheeler and Wheeler 1936: 70	
		4th	Destruction?	An upper layer within the gate contained a semi-barbarous third brass of Magnentius (A.D. 350-3). Over this was another floor of chalk which was then covered by a thick layer of burnt material containing roof-tile suggesting a partial destruction of the gate.	Late-4thC.		This destruction seems to represent the final phase of the gate although it is unclear how extensive the destruction was.	Wheeler and Wheeler 1936: 70	
	South-West Gate	2nd	Construction	The position of the gate was indicated by an interruption in the ditch but it had been very heavily robbed in the later-	2ndC. although little dating material	3		Wheeler and Wheeler 1936: 71	

				medieval period. It was flanked with square towers which were tied together by a pair of sleeper walls.					
		3rd	Continuation	A number of floor layers were found within the gate.	3rdC.			Wheeler and Wheeler 1936: 72	
		4th	Uncertain	The upper levels had been completed removed.	4thC.			Wheeler and Wheeler 1936: 72-3	
	1955 ditch	1st	Construction	3-3.5m deep and 6m wide ditch with a V-shaped profile. It ran around the south, east and west sides of the settlement but was absent from the north where there was a marshy valley floor. It enclosed an area of 75ha.	A.D. late-50s/early-60s: dating evidence is limited.	1	This ditch demonstrates the expansion of the town from the central enclosure.	Niblett 2001: 71-2	
	The Fosse	2nd	Construction	The earthwork consisted of a ditch 13m wide and 4m deep with a bank on the inner side and a smaller counter-scarp bank on the outer side. It was constructed in the south-eastern half of the town and may have enclosed a large area here extending beyond the 3rdC. town walls.	First half of the 2ndC.: a small number of pottery sherds were found on the old ground surface beneath the core of the bank and date from at least the late-1stC.	1	It has been suggested that the Fosse may date to the time when the 1955 ditch was being extensively back filled and built over. It may have enclosed an area of over 200ha.	Niblett 2001: 82-4	
	Town wall	3rd	Construction	The walls enclosed an area of 81ha and above foundation level it was nearly 2.5m thick. Excavations revealed a wall faced with dressed flint with tile levelling courses. In the south corner of the town were two internal interval towers with large semicircular bastions projecting from the outer face of the wall. Behind the wall was a clay and gravel bank constructed as the wall was being built. This was made from the material dug out of the town ditch which lay 6-7m in front of the wall.	3rdC.: the exact date of construction is far from certain. The best dating evidence comes from the material contained in, or sealed beneath, the bank behind the wall but only 8 sections have been cut through it. Frere (1983) suggested the late-3rdC. although an earlier-3rdC. date is also possible.	2	The remains above ground today consist of a few stretches of flint and mortar core. That the towers and bastions were only provided at the south corner of the town with no obvious strategic purpose might suggest that it was designed to provide an impressive façade for those approaching the town from London. The wall and bank surrounded the whole town although it is not certain whether the ditch ever ran along the river valley on the north-east side of the town.	Niblett 2001: 122-4	
Winchester	*Forum-Basilica*	1st	Timber buildings	There is evidence for timber buildings around the site of the later *forum-basilica*. Some at least seem to have had mortar floors.	1stC.	3	The purpose of these buildings is obscure.	Biddle 1966: 320; Biddle 1969: 314	
		2nd	The building	A monumental stone structure and walls carrying rectangular brick piers were	There is no evidence for a construction date but		The remains were excavated at the site of the cathedral. The	Biddle and Quirk 1962: 153; Biddle	

				observed. The remains tentatively suggest a building of *c.* 110x120m.	the date is probably late-1stC. or 2ndC. *c.* A.D. 100.		site was built upon a tufa island in the River Itchen.	1964: 294; Biddle 1966: 320; Biddle 1969: 314	
		3rd	Alterations	Structural alterations were observed.	3rdC.			Biddle 1964: 204	
		4th	Late Roman activity and abandonment	The later levels have been badly disturbed by Saxon activity. Destruction débris suggests that the building was demolished. The lack of roof tiles may suggest that these were robbed. Excavations in the northern wing of the *forum* have shown that alterations were made in the 4thC. but after this the floors were not cleaned and there is evidence for fires or hearths.	Coins of A.D. 270-90, a coin of Carausius (A.D. 287-93) and no Constantinian coins suggests last decade of 3rdC. or 4thC.		After demolition the area lay open.	Biddle 1964: 204; Biddle 1969: 315; Teague 1988: 6-8	99
		5th	?activity	The undated latest activity may have continued into the 5thC. although this is uncertain.	5thC.: no dating evidence.			Teague 1988: 6-8	
	Public Baths	1st	Timber building/ masonry building with timber partitions	There is little known about this structure.	1stC.	3	Excavations took place at High Street and The Square.	Winchester Museums Service SQ 88	
		2nd/ 3rd	Masonry structure	A large masonry structure of public building proportions replaced the earlier building. The building had two phases.	It was built in the late-2ndC. or early-3rdC.			Winchester Museums Service SQ 88	
		4th	Demolition	There is some evidence that at least part of the building was demolished.	A 4thC. date is possible although a more exact date is uncertain.			Winchester Museums Service SQ 88	
	Temple	1st	Timber buildings	Timber buildings occupied the site until they were cleared at the end of the 1stC.	Samian ware suggests that the timber buildings were in use until A.D. 90 or 95.	1		Biddle 1975: 297-8	
		2nd	The building	A Romano-Celtic temple with an oblong *cella* 5x4m internally surrounded by an ambulatory *c.* 13.2x11.7m. Two wells contemporary with the use of the temple were found to the south, one of which contained a wooden statuette of a native deity, possibly of the goddess Epona or a priestess of her cult.	Built *c.* A.D. 100; little direct evidence but it appears to have been contemporary with the first street and the earlier phase ended *c.* A.D. 90-5.		Excavations at Lower Brook Street	Biddle 1975: 298-9	
		3rd	Demolition	Spread of demolition deposits on the site produced fragments of painted wall-plaster.	Demolition in the late-3rdC.: a few sherds of New Forest purple-gloss ware suggest a post-*c.* A.D. 270. date.			Biddle 1975: 299	

		4th	Post-temple structure	After demolition of the temple an oblong structure of flint and tile on foundations of rammed chalk was built. There were hearths and ovens but no evidence for metalworking.	New structure built in 4thC.: 4thC. pottery from construction layers.		Biddle (1975) suggests that this building may have been used for industry such as cloth-finishing although this is uncertain.	Biddle 1975: 300; Wild 1967	
			Late Roman activity and metalworking	The rooms were demolished leaving the corridor standing as an independent structure. Metalworking was indicated by a hearth and bronze-working débris.	The date is difficult to establish due to disturbance and there being few finds. It was probably a late-4thC. to 5thC. date.			Biddle 1975: 301	
		5th	Continuation of metalworking?	Activity may have continued into the 5thC. although there is little dating evidence.	5thC.			Biddle 1975: 301	
	South Gate	3rd?		Excavations at Southgate Street showed that the wall turned inwards for at least 5.5m on the east side of the gate but no actual gate structure was identified. It may have been set back behind the line of the curtain wall.	Early-3rdC.?	5	Little is known about the other gates and they probably lay near or on the site of the medieval gates.	Wacher 1995: 296	
	Earthen rampart	1st	Construction		Second half of the 1stC.	4		Wacher 1995: 296	
		2nd	Reconstruction	This rampart consisted of a new bank incorporating the Flavian work. New layers were tipped on top of the existing rampart.	End of the 2ndC.			Wacher 1995: 296	
	Town wall	3rd	Structure	The town wall was probably inserted in front of the pre-existing bank although this is uncertain. The wall was built of large flints laid in courses. It enclosed an area of 58ha.	The wall was probably built in the early-3rdC.	4		Wacher 1995: 296	
Wroxeter	*Forum-Basilica*	1st	Bath building	The *forum-basilica* was built on the site of a bath building that was never completed.	Late-1stC.	2		Atkinson 1942: 123; R. White and Barker 1998: 84	
		2nd	The Building	The building filled the whole *insula* and had an internal courtyard 74x64m surrounded by an internal colonnade and a row of rooms, perhaps shops. The *basilica* lay on the west side of the courtyard. The large central room directly opposite the entrance was probably the *sacellum* (shrine) which would have contained a statue of the emperor and perhaps a god of the local people. There was also evidence for	Pottery and coins suggest that it began to be built *c.* A.D. 120. The *forum* inscription suggests that the building was complete by A.D. 129 or 130.			Atkinson 1942: 104-6; R. White and Barker 1998: 84, 86	

				statue bases within the *forum*.					
			Gravelled area	A large gravelled area was found beyond the *forum*.	Associated with the construction of the *forum*			G. Webster 1975: 58-59	
			Destruction by fire	The building was damaged by fire but reconstructed. It is uncertain how much the building was destroyed.	*c.* A.D. 165-75: the fire is dateable by the names of the potters of samian vessels and *mortaria* within the gutter covered with destruction débris.		Many complete and unused samian dishes and *mortaria* were found in the east portico gutter buried by destruction débris.	Atkinson 1942: 104-6	
		3rd	Destruction by fire	Destruction débris and the gradiometry survey shows a reversal of polarity from negative to positive which is indicative of fire. Use continued in the West Range and possibly within the *forum* courtyard.	*c.* A.D. 275			Atkinson 1942: 106; R. White and Barker 1998: 112	
		4th	Post-second fire repairs	Evidence for refloorings consisting of cobbles, roof slates and cement.	Coins suggest late-4thC.		These ephemeral remains suggest that the *forum-basilica* was still being used even though it had not been rebuilt.	Atkinson 1942: 108-11	100
			Iron-working	Evidence within the east portico in front of East Room A: furnace built against the back wall of the colonnade. This consists of two parallel walls of sandstone set in clay forming a passage. The whole of the clay was reddened and burnt to the consistency of brick. A few lumps of iron slag were also found suggesting iron smithing. In Room 1 of the West Range were many pieces of iron including padlocks, lock-plates, keys, handles, staples, hinges and nails. Bronze objects included a lock lever, 9 studs and a fragment of a diploma. There were also fragments of glass and pot sherds.	Coins suggest third quarter of 4thC.		The presence of the diploma fragment in Room 1 led Atkinson to state that the room had functioned as an archive or for administration. But this assertion on one fragment of diploma is problematic and it may have been a collection of material for recycling.	Atkinson 1942: 102, 108-9	100
			Bronze-working	Near the east entrance: waste included an imperfect and unfinished casting of the copper part of a brooch.	4thC.			Atkinson 1942; R. White and Barker 1998	
		5th	Demolition?	The date of the end of the use of the building is uncertain. The building may have been demolished but that is unlikely to have occurred before the 5thC.	5thC.+			White and Barker 1998	

	Bathhouse	1st	Timber buildings	Timber framed buildings of at least 3 phases were represented by sill-beam trenches and post-holes and based on the footings of military buildings.	Built *c.* A.D. 90; dating evidence suggests activity in the period A.D. 90-120 but does not allow dating of phases within this. The coarse pottery was indistinguishable from the military pottery and the samian was of military date.	1	These buildings may have been shops.	Ellis 2000: xii, 11-19	
		2nd	The building	The bath building lay in *insula* V surrounded by porticoes. The baths-*basilica* lay on its north side with a *macellum* and other rooms in the west range. A courtyard between the baths and the *macellum* contained a *natatio*. The bath building consisted of numerous rooms with the mains ones, in sequence, being the *caldarium*, *tepidarium* and then the *frigidarium* leading into the baths-*basilica*. A possible exercise yard lay on the east side of the baths within the complex.	The structure was built in the 2ndC.: there was very little pottery and most was dated to the 1stC. except a carinated bowl of Flavian/Trajanic date. From the foundation trench of the additional wall (KG 9) came a samian sherd of A.D. 100-50 and early-2ndC. pottery. BB1 ware in the construction level of the courtyard would suggest at date in the A.D. 120s-30s for construction.			Ellis 2000: 19-25; R. White 1999	
		3rd	Alterations	A number of structural alterations and additions were identified. A second *caldarium* was added connected to the baths via the western *laconicum* which was converted to a *tepidarium*. The *natatio* in the courtyard was abandoned and in-filled.	Alterations occurred throughout the 3rdC. There was no dating evidence for the added baths but it may have followed the filling of the *natatio* in the first half of the 3rdC.			Ellis 2000: 48-53	
		4th	Collapse and disuse	The collapse and disuse of the baths is suggested by the robbing of *pilae* tiles and the removal of the walls of the *caldarium* and the *tepidarium* to foundation level.	Late-4thC.			Ellis 2000: 55	
			Metalworking	A crucible for metalworking was found on the herringbone floor of late-3rdC. to 4thC. date in Room 11A.	A coin of A.D. 244-7 was found from the same occupation layer although the activity may have			Ellis 2000: 55	

					been later.				
		4th/ 5th	The *frigidarium*	There is evidence that after the baths fell into disuse the *frigidarium* remained standing and possibly in use into the post-Roman period. The centre two of the four doors between the *frigidarium* Room 3 and Rooms 4A and B were blocked but there was evidence for new floors laid inside. The 'Old Work' formed part of the *frigidarium* walls and its only entrance. Directly outside the *frigidarium* were the new buildings suggesting that it may have formed part of the complex.	Late 4thC. onwards.		Twelve burials were found in the hypocaust surrounding the *frigidarium*. These may have been formally buried here rather than digging a grave. This may be a cemetery suggesting that the *frigidarium* may have become a church or chapel; the building was orientated east-west.	Ellis 2000: 55; R. White and Barker 1998: 125	104
	Baths-*basilica*	1st	Timber buildings	The floors of the *basilica* were not removed but there is likely to have been pre-*basilica* buildings.	1stC.	1		P. Barker *et al.* 1997: 49	
		2nd	The building	This was a rectangular building 73.8x19.2m with external porticos on the west and north sides.	It was built in the early-2ndC.: single worn coin of Trajan from beneath the nave provides a *t.p.q.* of A.D. 98-117.			P. Barker *et al.* 1997: 20, 49	
		3rd	Repairs and alterations	Repairs included new herringbone-tile floors and other reflooring.	Late-3rdC.: there was no direct dating evidence although the *macellum* received a similar herringbone-tile floor with a coin of Tetricus II (A.D. 270-3) as its *t.p.q.*			P. Barker *et al.* 1997: 53-64	
		4th	Repairs and renovation	Reflooring and repairs show that the *basilica* was still being kept well into the 4thC.	Late-4thC.: the latest coin dated to A.D. 249-51 but was probably residual. A 4thC. brooch came from the south aisle. There was a small amount of 4thC. pottery: Oxford, Nene Valley and Calcite-gritted wares.			P. Barker *et al.* 1997: 64-7	
			Timber structures and metalworking	Under the reflooring in the north aisle was a baby burial. In this period the two rooms of the Annexe were joined by knocking the wall through. It is also evident that there was no longer a roof and so the building can no longer have	Last quarter of the 4thC.: a coin of Gratian under the nave floor had an earliest minting date of A.D. 367 (to A.D. 375). This floor has links with		There has been much written about baby burials and their possible symbolic significance (*e.g.* Scott 1991). In this context the baby burials may represent ritual activity	P. Barker *et al.* 1997: 79-83	101, 102, 103

				been used by the public. Two timber structures, 59i and 60i were built which were possibly shelters for metalworkers. A casting pit B593 was recognised and, significantly, it was filled with the disarticulated remains of a foetus or newborn baby after the pit had gone out of use. Another baby burial was found in pit B591, another just west of Building 60i in pit B534 and one in the northwest corner of the room. In the south room within the additional room Building 69 built within its southwest corner in Phase V was a hearth B605 consisting of 3 large blocks of sandstones, shattered and decayed by the heat. Another hearth was evidenced embedded within it. This was formed from at least 3 micaceus flagstone slates.	the layers in the Annexe but it is uncertain if it can be used to date the activity here.		connected with regeneration and associated with the metalworking.		
			Metalworking	In the annexe the two metalworking shelters 59i and 60i were replaced by shelters 59ii and 60ii. Two hearth phases were within Building 59ii: the first hearth, B500, was rectangular with large sandstone blocks; the second hearth, B470, was red clay and ceramic tile. At the east end of the building was another hearth with two phases. Hearth B507, clay and tiles, being replaced by B455 represented by 4 clay tiles. Building 60ii had a tile and clay hearth.	Late-4thC./early-5thC.+ There was no dating material but a date can be suggested by the stratigraphic layering.		It is possible that these workshops were to repair the baths-*basilica* building.	P. Barker *et al.* 1997: 83-9	
		5th	Bronze-working and lead-working	In the south aisle of the *basilica* were wattle structures (Buildings 54-6). Within Building 54 was a hearth D1365: ceramic and micaceus flagstone slates with much charcoal, ash and bone. Off-cuts of bronze were also found. There was also evidence of a possible casting mould cut into the surface of a large square block of sandstone (D1251). In the west portico was an oven with a lot of charred grain suggesting a bread oven. Within the nave was a lime pit which was filled with other material including	Early-5thC.: there is little dating material but a remnant magnetic date of *c.* A.D. 500-50 was taken from the oven in the west portico. A carbon-14 date on a hearth in the north aisle produced a date of cal. A.D. 410-650.		The baths-*basilica* building in this period was no longer being repaired. The authors suggest that this implies that the *basilica* had gone out of general public use. The metalworking suggests an industrial rather than domestic use of the small buildings and could be a continuation of the work going on in the annexe in the previous phase.	P. Barker *et al.* 1997: 89-103	

				lead droplets and charcoal that seem to represent lead-working or casting within the hollow above the lime pit					
			Demolition	Selective demolition of the site is evident involving taking down the roof and robbing some of the structure but leaving the main walls standing. Suriving evidence suggests the possibility that the apse may have remained standing beyond the demolition of the nave and aisles.	It is likely to have been of the 5thC. onwards but it was very poorly dated since the two carbon-14 dates were of cal. A.D. 390-660.		Evidence suggests that there was careful site clearance and site preparation for further construction activity.	P. Barker *et al.* 1997: 105-6	
			Rebuilding	Rubble platforms were laid down and timber buildings were constructed. A burial of a young man was cut into the rubble platform of Building 11 which had been built over the north aisle and north portico of the *basilica*.	5thC.+ Very poorly dated although the post-phase burial provided a carbon-14 date of cal. A.D. 600-790 giving a *t.a.q.* of A.D. 790 at 95% probability.		In total 36 timber-framed buildings were found in the excavated area and more outside have been suggested. The buildings appear to be of Roman style.	P. Barker *et al.* 1997: 138-168, 176.	
	Macellum	1st	Timber buildings	Timber framed buildings post-dating military structures were identified.	1stC. although there was no close date available from the pottery.	1		Ellis 2000: 25-8	
		2nd	The building	The structure was built on the Watling Street frontage. It was a rectangular structure with a central courtyard and portico with 'shops' on three sides. It formed part of the west range of the baths.	Built in the 2ndC.: 2 coins were found in the construction layers with the latest of Trajan (A.D. 103-11). The dateable vessel glass was of pieces in use between the late-1stC. and first half of the 2ndC.			Ellis 2000: 28-30	
		3rd	Repairs and re-flooring	New herringbone floors were laid in the building in this phase.	Late-3rdC. to early-4thC.: 4 coins were found and of the 2 of Tetricus II, dated to A.D. 270-3, 1 was sealed beneath the herringbone floor and the other came from the corridor to the north. The latest pottery included 2 early-3rdC. sherds. A fragment of vessel glass of the late-3rdC. or early-4thC. was sealed beneath the floor.		Repairs occurred in Period 3 of the site and indicate the continued use of the building.	Ellis 2000: 55-6	

		3rd/ 4th	Iron-smithing, ?lead-working	In the corridor a hearth of reused *pilae* brick and herringbone tile was found towards its west end. Ash, cinders, iron slag and hearth lining came from the hearth. A number of metal items were also found, which may have been scrap, including 2 chain fragments, 5 pins, 2 toilet instruments, 2 keys, a knife and handle, a spatula, hinge, stud and 2 2ndC. brooches. Lead cuttings probably also from the same context may suggest lead-working.	Late-3rdC. to early-4thC.: very little dating evidence but the stratigraphic layers suggest a date of this period.		The origins of the scrap material are uncertain but it seems to have been found together in the *macellum* and may represent the collection of scrap metal.	Ellis 2000: 56; Macalister 2000: 315	104
		4th		The hearth was sealed beneath a layer of stone roof slates which formed the base of a gravel surface on which stone and herringbone tile fragments and bones were strewn. The drain beneath the east side of the *macellum* was robbed of its sides and base.	4 coins were found with the latest of A.D. 364-78. There was also a 4thC. glass fragment.		The hearth may have been sealed by a floor suggesting continued activity.	Ellis 2000: 57-8	
	Porticoes	1st	Pre-portico activity	The locality was the site of timber buildings post-dating the fort.	1stC.	1		Ellis 2000	
		2nd	The building	Street porticos surrounding the 2ndC. Baths/*macellum* complex.	Built in the 2ndC.: 4 coins were found but of Claudian date; the vessel glass was mainly of the 1stC. but there was some into the mid-2ndC. The latest pottery was Hadrianic/Antonine in date but was highly fragmentary and may have been residual.			Ellis 2000: 34-6	
		3rd	Pits and post-holes	Activity within the porticos in the late Roman period includes pits, post-holes and worn areas of floor suggesting timber structures, perhaps stalls or shelters. Pits F523, F572, F1012 and F1017 contained fragments of crucibles from metalworking.	Late-3rdC. to early-4thC.: items from the pits were 3rdC. to 4thC. The coins found were of Hadrianic and pre-Hadrianic date but there were also coins of Antonius Pius (A.D. 155-6) and Caracalla (A.D. 205).		Many of the pits contained animal bones.	Ellis 2000: 58-62	
		4th	Continuation	The pits were covered over by a gravel surface followed by make-up layers and	18 coins were found with the latest from the west		The re-flooring suggests a change, but continuation, in	Ellis 2000: 62-6	105, 106

				re-gravelling. A crucible used for metalworking was amongst the items recovered.	portico dating to A.D. 327-8 and from the south portico to A.D. 341-6. The latest gravel surface in the south portico is also given a *t.p.q.* by the 4thC. finds in pit F930.		use of the portico which remained available for repair and refurbishment.		
		4th/ 5th	Continuation	Over the gravel floors were post-holes and heavily worn patches which may represent market stalls.	Coins included those of the late-4thC.			Ellis 2000: 66-7	
		5th	Continuation	In the west portico a new level of stone rubble was laid which may have been platforms or they may have been pathways leading to the *macellum*.	A large number of coins were found with the latest being of Arcadius and the House of Theodosius (A.D. 388-402). Use may have continued for longer.			Ellis 2000: 67-8	107
	?Forum Boarium	?	The structure	A rectangular enclosure 168x152m north of the baths was identified by aerial photography. The underlying ditch of the fortress and its granary can be identified beneath suggesting that the enclosure contained no buildings.	?	5	It is uncertain whether this enclosure functioned as a *forum boarium* since it has not been excavated. A religious enclosure is also a possibility.	R. White and Barker 1998: 92	
	Temple	2nd	The building	The structure was built south of the *forum* after a fire had destroyed the buildings previously on the site. Other buildings in the vicinity may have been associated with it and formed a sacred complex but little is known about this area. There is evidence that the temple had a four column façade and a clay and cobble podium.	Dating by stratigraphy was difficult since the stone had been robbed and the floor broken. Pottery within a pit under the west wall contained samian and coarse wares belonging to the late-1stC.and early-2ndC., a sestertius of Trajan dating to A.D. 116 was found embedded in a piece of *opus signinum* floor that had surrounded three sides of the podium. The latest coins below the courtyard were of Hadrian.	2	Fragments of sculpture including a horse's head and a relief depicting Venus may suggest that either Venus or Epona, the Celtic horse goddess, or both were worshipped here.	Bushe-Fox 1914: 2, 9; G. Webster 1975: 58; R. White and Barker 1998: 95	108
		3rd	Scrap metal collection	Between the north wall and the pedestal in front of the podium were a large number of bronze and iron objects	Coins amongst the metalwork dated to between A.D. 244-93		The whole group of objects found here appears to have been a collection of old metal	Bushe-Fox 1914: 9	

				including hooks, loops, clamps, rivets and *c.* 1300 nails.	suggesting a *t.p.q.* for its collection; although it is difficult to relate this to the use of the temple.		possibly from the temple itself. Alternatively, the temple may have been used as a collection point for the metal.		
		4th	Late Roman activity	The metalwork collection may suggest that activity, including metalworking, continued in the building into the 4thC.	Coins from the metalwork collection suggest a 4thC.+ date		No evidence for metalworking was found on the site so it is uncertain whether the metal was collected for reworking here or whether it was taken elsewhere.	Bushe-Fox 1914: 9	
	Rectangular enclosure	?	The building	A large rectangular enclosure was found west of the temple with double walls, rounded corners and an alcove set in one side and an entrance in the other. The double walls may have supported seating.	No dating evidence was found associated with the structure.	5	The structure may have been a focus for rituals or theatrical performances connected with the temple.	Bushe-Fox 1916: 20-2; G. Webster 1975: 58; R. White and Barker 1998: 95	
	Temple	?	The building	Square-cut column bases forming a colonnade were uncovered in the mid-19thC. immediately north of the *forum-basilica* These may have been the colonnade in front of a temple although nothing else is known about the building.	No dating evidence is known.	5	The site now lies below farm buildings so does not show up in aerial photography. Its proximity to the *forum* may suggest a public temple. The stone was removed in the mid-19thC.	R. White and Barker 1998: 92-4	
	Temple	?	The building	Roman-Celtic style temple set within a *temenos*. It was identified through geophysical survey.	Unexcavated	5	The structure lay south of the baths opposite the temple excavated by Bushe-Fox (1916).	R. White and Barker 1998: 95	
	Temple	?	The building	Roman-Celtic style set within a *temenos*. It was identified through geophysical survey.	Unexcavated	5	The structure lay north of the *forum-basilica*.	R. White and Barker 1998: 95	
	?church	?	The building	Geophysical survey suggests a building 30m long and 13m wide with an apsidal end and orientated east-west. A portico on the west and north sides suggests that it stands alone within an enclosed area. The internal plan suggests a wide nave with aisles north and south.	Unexcavated	5	The purpose of this building is uncertain although the plan does suggest a possible religious building with people meeting together; perhaps a church or *mithraeum*. The structure has not been excavated and so the construction date is unknown which may help with the identification of function.	R. White and Barker 1998: 108	
	Mansio	?	The building	This was a large structure with two conjoined courtyards, 145m^2 and the other 45x43m, with rooms around them.	Unexcavated	5		R. White and Barker 1998: 75	

				A long rectangular building next to it may have been its bathhouse. This was identified through aerial photography and geophysical survey.					
	Gates	?	Uncertain	No gate structures have been identified.	Uncertain	5		Wacher 1995: 371	
	Earthen rampart	2nd	Construction	The rampart was a bank of earth, cobbles and turf with a timber palisade and platform; there were two ditches.	Late-2ndC.	1		R. White and Barker 1997: 98	
	Town wall	3rd-4th	Construction	The town wall seems to have been built on top of the existing rampart. Stone does not seem to have been used. The ditches in front of the rampart were re-cut so that a single wide ditch was created. The spoil was dumped on the rampart to increase its height. It enclosed an area of 72ha.	Late-3rd-4thC.: accurate date uncertain.	5	The walls enclosed the Bell Brook valley which at the western end is relatively flat but on the east side the stream lies in a steep profile which cannot be crossed easily by the defences. R. White and Barker (1998) suggest that this may have been to promote expansion or to enclose the suburbs.	Wacher 1995: 371; R. White and Barker 1998: 77-80, 104	
York	*Forum-Basilica*	?	The building	The location of the *forum-basilica* is unknown although it may have been identified by a row of column bases that have been found within the area of the Roman town.	The date of the known features is uncertain.	5	Another possibility for the building is a temple. An altar dedicated to the spirit of the emperor was found but this may have been associated with a temple built within the *forum*.	Ottaway 1993: 87	
	Public baths	?	The remains	Little detail is known since the remains were dug up in 1839. Evidence included an apsed *caldarium* and cold plunges.	The date of the known features is uncertain.	5	Remains were found in the northwest part of the town at the site of the now old station.	Ottaway 1993: 87; RCHM 1962: 54-5	
	Stone structure; Queen's Hotel site, 1-9 Micklegate	3rd	The building	Excavations in 1988-9 produced a fraction of an extensive building with limestone walls founded on massive stone footings 2.5m deep.	Built early-3rdC.	3	The structure succeeded a period of ditch digging and rubbish dumping. The function of this site is uncertain but a bathhouse has been suggested.	Monaghan 1997: 1099-102; Ottaway 1993: 87; Ottaway 1999: 142	
			Reconstruction	New walls may suggest that the structure was rebuilt.	Late-3rdC.			Ottaway 1993: 102	
		4th	Late Roman activity	There is evidence that walls were demolished.	After *c.* A.D. 360			Ottaway 1999: 147	
		5th	Uncertain	The use of the structure in this period is uncertain.	5thC.?			Ottway 1999: 147	
	Wellington Row structure	2nd	The building	A masonry structure 15.5x10.5m with walls of oolitic limestone was founded on timber piles and clay and cobble. The roof had probably been covered in thin	Built in the late-2ndC.	1	The function of the building is uncertain although the lack of internal divisions negates a dwelling or workshop and may	Ottaway 1993: 73-77; Ottaway 1999: 141; Ottaway 2004	

				sandstone slabs since these were found in abundance.			suggest a place of assembly, perhaps of a religious nature.		
		3rd	Reconstruction	After a fire the building was extended for 2m; the substantial nature of the building was indicated by a construction trench 1.5m deep.	3rdC.			Ottaway 1993: 76	
		4th	Late Roman activity	The latest floor surface was of cobbles and beaten earth. Then there was a collection of rubbish and débris over the floors. There were 100+ mid-4thC. bronze coins deposited near a stone roof support; a small pit containing a pot and a lamb's skeleton was found near this. The surviving shell of the building appears to have been used to a late date.	Last floor surface *c.* A.D. 360; rubbish and demolition *c.* A.D. 380-400.		The deposits suggest continuing activity. It is possible that the building became a shrine although other functions are also possible.	Ottaway 1993: 112-4; Ottaway 1999: 147: Whyman 2001	110
		5th	Continuation of use?	Stratigraphic layers within the building suggest that use may well have continued into the 5thC.	5thC.: the late Roman pottery from the building has been the subject of a recent study by Whyman (2001) which has led to the suggestion of a possible continuation of use into the 5thC.			Ottaway 1993: 114; Whyman 2001	
	Stone structure; General Accident site, Tanner Row	3rd	The building	Substantial foundations of a masonry structure with robbed walls.	Built early-3rdC.	5	The function of the building is unknown although the structure replaced a number of timber buildings representing a change in the use of the site.	Ottaway 1993: 87; Ottaway 1999: 141-2	
		4th	Late Roman activity	There is insufficient datail from the site to indicate whether the building remained in use.	4thC.?			Ottway 1999: 141-2	
	Stone structure; junction of Rougier Street and George Hudson Street	?	The building	The structure was represented by rows of column bases.	Uncertain	5	The building has been interpreted as representing a temple or it may have been a shrine associated with the *forum-basilica.*	Ottaway 1999: 144; RCHME 1962: 53	
		?	Late Roman activity	Uncertain	Uncertain				
	Structure; 5 Rougier Street	2nd	The structure	Rectangular structure built on stone pillars.	Built late-2ndC.	5	This building may have been a granary or warehouse.	Ottaway 1999: 142	
		?	Late Roman activity	Uncertain	Uncertain				
	Mithraeum	?	The remains	A bull-slaying relief was recovered in the 18thC. but nothing else is known about	Uncertain	5	This relief may suggest that a *mithraeum* stood on the corner	Ottaway 1993: 87; Ottaway 1999:	

				the possible structure.			of Mickelgate and George Hudson Street.	144; RCHME 1962: 120	
	Serapeum	?	The remains	The foundations of an apsed building, mosaic pavement and dedication stone to Serapis was found in Tanner Row.	Uncertain	5	These remains may suggest a *Serapeum*.	Ottaway 1993: 87; Ottaway 1999: 144; RCHME 1962: 53	
	Gates	?	The structures	Little is known about the gates.	Uncertain	5		Wacher 1995: 172-3	
	Town wall	?	The structure	Little is known about the town wall. Small patches of Roman masonry have been observed under the medieval walls.	Uncertain	5		Wacher 1995: 172-3	
	Fortress *principia*	1st	The structure	Excavations revealed a monumental building with widely spaced colonnades and narrow aisles.	Pottery suggests that it was built *c.* late-1stC./early-2ndC.	1	Excavations of the building occurred in the central tower and transept of the Minster.	D. Phillips and Heywood 1995: 33	
		2nd	Continuation	Use of the building continued.	2ndC.			D. Phillips and Heywood 1995	
		3rd	Continuation	Use of the building continued.	3rdC.			D. Phillips and Heywood 1995	
		4th	Late Roman activity	The building remained standing and roofed into the sub-Roman period. The removal of flagstone floor surfaces and the accumulation of débris suggest the stripping of buildings and the departure of the army in the late-4thC.	Late-4thC. to 5thC.+		A piece of tile with a *chi-rho* symbol was found on the site of the Minster. This may suggest that the building was used for Christian activity in the latest Roman period which might also be supported by the later presence of the Minster.	Ottaway 1993: 108; D. Phillips and Heywood 1995: 64	109
		5th	Sub-Roman activity	There is evidence for new floors of crushed tile and mortar. There was also a lot of animal bone including many young pigs.	Bones carbon-14 dated to late-4th to 5thC.+		The building may have become a market hall and held intermittent assemblies from the 5thC. onwards. Another interpretation of the pig bones is that they might indicate ritual feasting amongst an élite using the *principia*. It may be that the fortress was now the focus of occupation.	Ottaway 1999: 148; D. Phillips and Heywood 1995: 65, 187	109
			Metalworking	Iron- and bronze-working represented by 'bowl' type hearths, charcoal and débris and a mould in the rear range. Bronze fragments indicate the melting and casting of bronze.	Late-4thC./early-5thC.+		The metalworking activity appears to have been contemporary with the layers of pig bones. It may be that ritualised metalworking was intertwined with the feasting activities.	D. Phillips and Heywood 1995: 66-7	
			Demolition	The structure was demolished and	5thC.-7thC./8thC.			D. Phillips and	

				robbed between the 5thC. and 7thC./8thC.				Heywood 1995: 190	

Gazetteer 3: Late alterations to public buildings

Town	Public Building	Location within the building	Structural Evidence	Activity within the building	Date	Qual.	Other Information	References
Caerwent	Temple	Inner side of entrance hall	Alterations and repair work is evidenced in the structure including the addition of a range of rooms to the inner side of the entrance hall and the construction of two half-domed niches.	The repair work and alterations indicate the continuing use of the building although there is no evidence for the activities that took place.	4thC. coin of Valentinian (A.D. 364-75) was found beneath repair-work to the foundations.	1		Brewer 1990: 79; Brewer 1993: 59; Frere 1985: 260
Cirencester	*Forum-Basilica*	*Forum*: Inner portico of the northwest range.	The stylobate blocks of the portico wall were partly removed and a wall AY IX 40 0.75m wide was built enclosing the *forum* colonnade of the portico. There is evidence that the walls were painted red. Mosaics were laid within the enclosed portico. In AY V make-up for the floor comprised dumps of fragmented wall-plaster AY V 10, stone and loam, including a reused fragment of a coping stone. Mosaics were identified in trenches AY V and AY XIII which were dug in the inner portico.	It is uncertain what the structural changes may represent and there is little evidence to suggest what activities might have been undertaken in this building at this time. It has sometimes been linked with the creation of *Britannia Prima c.* A.D. 314 and the construction of a new administrative building or palace. The building may be of a later date so may not support this interpretation. It may simply represent the continuation of use of the *forum-basilica* complex.	A coin of Constantine II (A.D. 317-40) was in the make-up for the mosaic in trench AY V in the portico. This gives a date of after A.D. 335 for the laying of the mosaic. The enclosure of the portico should probably be associated with re-flagging of the courtyard, an event which is provided with a *t.p.q.* of A.D. 364 by the coin of Valentinian found in trench IX in layer 18.	1		Holbrook 1998: 116; Wacher 1995: 314; Unpublished site record book CIR 63 Y
	Amphitheatre	Northeast entrance	The northeast entrance of the structure was demolished. Worn gravel surfaces have been found where gravel was placed over the demolished walls. The width of the northeast entrance was reduced by the insertion of a timber palisade across the passage and the entrance of the arena was narrowed by the insertion of a number of large blocks as seen in trench AN X layer 5.	Within trench AN V a group of large slabs near the entrance seem to have been used as a hearth since they were very burnt.	A coin of Theodosius A.D. 388-402 was found under the blocks providing a *t.p.q.* and suggesting a date of the first half of the 5thC. for the narrowing of the entrance. Three coins of the House of Theodosius were found in the sealing of the northeast entrance.	1		Holbrook 1998: 169-71; unpublished site record book CIR 62 N
		Southeast and northeast chambers	Demolished		Little dating evidence			Holbrook 1998: 169-71
		Arena	Rebuilt		Coins possibly from the rebuilding of the arena: Constans (A.D. 345-8), Theodora (A.D. 337-41) and Constantine (A.D. 335-7).			Holbrook 1998: 169-71

Colchester	Temple of Claudius		Early excavations identified what was thought to have been a large wall built across the front of the temple creating a large hall or *basilica*. Later excavations, however, showed that this wall is unlikely to have existed.	It has been suggested that the temple was converted into a church in the latest Roman period although there is so far little evidence to support this. It does seem likely, that the structure remained in use to the latest Roman and probably also post-Roman period.	Pottery of post A.D. 360-70 found in occupation levels next to the arcade. The latest coins were of Valentinian II (A.D. 382-92) and Theodosius I (A.D. 379-95).	3		Drury 1984; P. Crummy 1997: 120
	Balkerne Lane Temple	*Cella*	The ambulatory was demolished and its foundations robbed out completely in the 4thC. The foundations of the *cella*, however, survived to the height of the latest surviving Roman layers indicating that the walls of the *cella* were probably left standing at the end of the Roman period.	The function of the structure at this time is uncertain although it may have continued as a temple. P. Crummy (1984) suggests that a possible explanation for the demolition of the ambulatory is that the building was converted to a church in the mid-4thC. or later. This is still uncertain.	The date for the alterations is uncertain but the robber trench contained nothing necessarily later than a coin of A.D. 341-6 found in it.	1		P. Crummy 1984: 125
Dorchester	Amphitheatre	Northern entrance	Two stone features were found flanking the entrance. These were described as 'rustic pedestals'. The eastern 'pedestal' measured 76cm across and stood 43cm high. The other was 73cm high and 91cm in diameter. Each consisted of a mass of irregular Purbeck limestone fragments, some of which were evidently reused and bore traces of mortar. They had not been placed symmetrically in relation to the entrance cutting. There are some signs that these sockets were associated with a line of uprights although their traces are tenuous.	It is possible that these alterations formed a new gate to the enclosure perhaps representing a new function of the amphitheatre.	There is little dating evidence although the filling of 1 of the post-holes included a sherd of New Forest Ware. The soil level from which this was probably cut contained a further sherd of this type and 2 coins, 1 of Carausius (A.D. 286-93) and the other of Constantine I (A.D. 324-37).	2		Bradley 1975: 56-8
		South, east and west recesses	The west recess seems to have remained in use with new flooring laid but the southern recess was filled with rubbish. There is no evidence for what happened to the eastern recess.					Bradley 1975: 91
		Southern entrance	The southern recess went out of use and an entrance was created through the wall.					Bradley 1975: 58
		Arena	There was slight evidence surviving for 2 paths across the arena indicating some kind of use. There were also traces of timber structures within the arena.	The function of the enclosure is uncertain although Bradley (1975) suggests that one possible use was to keep animals.				Bradley 1975: 78-9
Gloucester	63-71 Northgate Street Temple	Internal walls	There is little evidence but the internal walls do appear to have been converted into arcades or colonnades.	The use of this building is uncertain.	The floor resurfacings were sealed by 4thC. coins but use possibly continued into the 5thC.	2		Hurst 1972: 65
	96 Northgate Street '*macellum*'	Verandah and interior	Reconstruction of the verandah. New pillar-bases (or column-plinths) were arranged in		There is little dating material although the	2		J. Rhodes 1974: 33

			pairs. Each consisted of a block of stone 95cm square half buried in the floors upon a foundation or rubble and oak piles. New floors were also identified.		street was remetalled and a new street-side drain was built sealing pottery of A.D. 290-370. This suggests possible continuing activity in the *macellum* to at least the late-4thC.			
Leicester	Bathhouse	Courtyard	Most of the interior of the baths has been robbed. On the south and west sides the Baths were surrounded by a courtyard. Within the courtyard there was a complicated succession of floors surviving suggesting prolonged and heavy use.	The use of the courtyard is uncertain.	The layers of floors within the courtyard dated to between the 2ndC. and 4thC. There was a quantity of 4thC. pottery and coins suggesting late use of the area.	4		Kenyon 1948
		Unheated room/ 'Jewry Wall'	The 'Jewry Wall' was part of an unheated room of the baths. It was incorporated into the medieval church of St. Nicholas.	The function of the bath building at this time is uncertain. The close proximity to the church may suggest that it had some kind of Christian use such as a chapel but there is no definite evidence for this.	Parts of the building remained standing into the 5thC. and beyond			Kenyon 1948
London	*Forum-Basilica*	Apse of the *basilica*	Part of the *basilica* appears to have been demolished down to the level of the final floor and the site carefully cleared. The final floor of the rooms of the *basilica* were sealed by silts but the Eastern Antechamber was directly sealed by rubble suggesting that this part of the building remained in use to a later date. Evidence for wall survival in this area, to a height of up to 15.4m OD in 1880, suggests that they remained standing. Later alterations suggest that the apsidal east end of the *basilica* may have remained standing after the demolition of other parts of the *forum-basilica*. There was a raised tessellated pavement in the western half of the adjoining room.	There is little evidence for the use ofthe Apse, if it remained standing, although the tessellated pavement may suggest an official use or a temple.	The exact date for demolition is difficult but it may have occurred as early as the end of the 3rdC. or start of 4thC. Within the *basilica* there was no pottery necessarily later than A.D. 250 but a street laid out as part of the *basilica* redevelopment had 9 resurfacings between A.D. 130-270 with the 8th surface dated by pottery to A.D. 200-50. The 9th surface was allowed to silt over. A building north of this contained pottery up to A.D. 400 and was then destroyed.	1		G. Milne 1992: 29-33
	Huggin Hill Baths	Uncertain	There is little structural evidence. Historical records have led Marsden to suggest that parts of the baths may have continued to stand into the post-Roman period. 9thC. records refer to	The survival of the walls might suggest that the building remained a focus for activity on the site although insufficient information is known of the site at this	There is no dating evidence except for the 9thC. date of the documentary evidence.	1		Marsden 1976: 23

			remains known as 'Hwaetmundes stan' in the vicinity of the baths which may be a reference to the structure.	time.				
	Amphitheatre	Arena	There seems to be evidence for the laying of an extensive and compact gravel surface in the late-3rdC. perhaps suggesting continued use for some function. The arena then seems to have silted up and there are many cattle and horse bones as well as late coins from the building.	Bateman (1997) suggests that it is unlikely that a second use such as a market or animal corral would have needed such a floor. The large quantities of animal bones and coins might suggest a market here although it might simply be that the arena had become a dump for rubbish from elsewhere.	Pottery and coins suggest a late-3rdC. date for the new floor. Dendrochronology on the timber drainage system suggests that the latest rebuilds of the central drain complex dated to *c.* A.D. 243. There are also late-4thC. coins. Robbing of the amphitheatre walls seem to have occurred in the late-4thC.	1		Bateman 1997: 68; Bateman 2000: 40
	Temple of Mithras		Activity now seems to have centred on the front of the apse where there appears to have been a low platform, probably for the cult image, surmounted by a baldachino. Floor 5 covered the whole of the building with fewer divisions inside. The presence of timbers running down the length of the building may support some form of partitioning of screens or rails. The building then seems to have been left to decay with plaster and rubble evident over the floor. Later it seems that the body of the temple was divided into two parts: a western area in which the floor was continuous across the width of the building, and as eastern one in which the longitudinal beams continued to maintain the distinction between nave and side aisles.	The main group of sculptures were buried in Pit A in Floor 5. The pit contained a whole pot, the hand and head of a statue and a miniature statue. Henig (1998) suggests that the temple may have now become a *bacchium* or *sacrarium*. A marble statue of Bacchus did come from the site. Stratigraphy suggests a use into the 5thC.	There is no significant dating material but some 4thC. pottery is evident. Much is based on stratigraphic layers.	1		Henig 1998; Shepherd 1998: 84
	'Allectan Palace'		Little is known about this complex although the masonry would seem to suggest monumental buildings. The construction incorporated a lot of building débris from an earlier complex and the southern boundary was formed by the newly constructed riverside wall.	There is little evidence for the use of the complex. Possibilities that have been suggested for the function of the complex include a temple-baths complex or, favoured by T. Williams (1993), a palace complex. The date of construction led Williams (*ibid.*) to suggest an administrative centre for Allectus although this cannot be proved. It may simply represent changes to the previous complex which appears to have had some kind of religious function.	Built A.D. 294 dated by the dendrochronology of the oak piles beneath the foundations.	3	Excavations occurred on a number of sites including Peter's Hill and Sunlight Wharf. The small scale of the excavations meant that it was difficult to identify individual buildings but the overall size	T. Williams 1993: 26-32

							of the complex suggested a public building.	
	Cannon Street complex		There is evidence for the deliberatedemolition and robbing of the structures and then a later stone building with hypocausts and chalk floors built. There is, however, a suggestion that the south wing of the complex may have remained standing and in use since there is no obvious evidence that the building was demolished.	The purpose of this new building is uncertain.	Demolition seems to have occurred in the 3rdC. but with remaining structures continuing in use into the 4thC.	1		Marsden 1976: 73-8
Silchester	*Forum-Basilica*	Western range	A new hypocaust was inserted into the south ambulatory of the Western range. It was built with broken tile and a poor quality mix of mortar and clay. The stokehole (2448) opened into the western ambulatory through a wall of similar construction to that of the hypocaust itself. In the late or sub-Roman period access between the south and west ambulatories were blocked off.	This evidence suggests at least one heated chamber that might have continued to have had an official function.	The hypocaust was only partly excavated and no firm dating evidence was obtained but there are indications that it cut a stone-free (turf?) layer which contained pottery sherds of a 4thC. date.	1		Fulford and Timby 2000: 76-8
		Basilica	The minor walls of the *basilica* only seem to have been robbed down to the ground surface whilst the main structural walls were robbed to the foundations suggesting that this robbing may have taken place later. This would suggest that the shell of the *basilica* was left standing into the post-Roman period.	Fulford and Timby (2000: 581) have suggested that the shell of the building may have stood into the 7thC. or 8thC. and could have been a palace to a sub-Roman petty king or possibly a church. The building certainly could have remained an important structure within the settlement. A knife with a leaf-shaped blade which could be Saxon or later was found within the south end of the main hall.	A coin of A.D. 360-8 was found within a pit containing slag cut into the foundations of the north colonnade suggesting that the wall may have been robbed by the end of the 4thC.			Fulford and Timby 2000: 78, 581
	Amphitheatre	Arena	There is very little evidence for activity within the arena although 2 4thC. coins may represent intermittent activity before robbing began.	There is no evidence for what activity may have been taking place here.	Little dating evidence for robbing. The 2 4thC. coins (Constantine II and Magnentius) which are unlikely to have been incorporated into the arena surface after it had ceased to be used may provide a *t.p.q.* of the mid-4thC.	1		Fulford 1989: 58, 192
Verulamium	*Forum-Basilica*	*Basilica*	On the site of the *basilica* much had been lost due to later activity although the presence of a small quantity of later-4thC. unstratified pottery may suggest continued use to the end of the 4thC. and into the 5thC.	There is no evidence for the type of activity in the building at this time.	Late-4thC. pottery present may suggest activity into the 5thC.	4		Frere 1983: 57-8; Montagu-Puckle and Niblett 1987: 180

	Insula XVI Temple	Western gateway	The earlier plan of the temple was retained but the buttresses to the central wall were dispersed and the new walls carried across its opening. A new gateway was constructed in the centre of the colonnades at the west end of the *insula*. The western gateway was formed with engaged columns clasping the ends of the inner and outer walls on either side of the opening. The inner pair was built of reused segmental bricks.	It is uncertain what the use of the structure may have been but it seems to have been pagan. The change in alignment may suggest a different use but it is uncertain what this may have been. It is uncertain whether the building was converted to a church since there is no evidence for the use of the building.	Late-4thC.: gateway built into a thick black layer which produced many late-4thC. coins including 22 of the House of Valentinian and 11 of the House of Theodosius.	2		Lowther 1937: 33-4
Wroxeter	*Forum-Basilica*	*Forum*: Eastern entrance passage	The remains of a rough west walling may suggest that the entrance passage was used as a room in this last period although there is no trace of an east wall and the evidence is slight.	There is no evidence for how the area might have been used at this time.	Coins found in the unstratified soil above the pavement in the area were Victorinus, 2 of Tetricus I and 5 Barbarous pieces.	3		Atkinson 1943: 109-10
	Public Baths	*Frigidarium*	The 'Old Work' suggests that the *frigidarium* remained standing despite later Anglo-Saxon robbing.	The east-west orientation of the room and vaulted roof may suggest that the room functioned as a church and the west plunge pool could have been a font. There were also twelve burials in the hypocausts. A granary is another possibility.	There is very little dating evidence. The Carbon-14 date for the burial came to cal. A.D. 600-790 suggesting a *t.a.q.* for Phase Z of A.D. 790 (95% probability).	1	The almost complete destruction of the later levels of the baths precludes any definite conclusions about the possible use of any of the rooms.	P. Barker *et al.* 1997: 138

Gazetteer 4: Industrial activity within public buildings in the later Roman period

Town	Public building	Type of Industrial Activity	Hearths	Slag	Waste/scrap	Moulds and Crucibles	Date	Qual.	Other Information	References
Caerwent	*Forum-Basilica*	Iron-smithing	Several circular hearths surrounded by stake-holes were identified in the nave of the building.		There were pits containing iron-smithing waste.		*c.* A.D. 330-60	1	Alterations to the building seem to have continued until the A.D. 330s-40s. Then after the metalworking the building seems to have been in decay by *c.* A.D. 395.	Brewer 1990; Brewer 1993; Brewer and Guest 2001; unpublished report
Canterbury	The Ridingate: Roman gateway	Bronze-working	Traces of burning and burnt daub suggest a hearth base. Quantities of ash and charcoal probably represented accumulations within the hearth.				Coins and pottery suggest a date of the late-3rdC. to early-4thC.	1	Samples of the ash were taken for scientific analysis but failed to reveal the type of metal being worked.	K. Blockley 1986; P. Blockley 1989
	St. Margaret's Street Public Baths	Iron-working	Hearth 731 was a standard keyhole shape, with a stoke-hole and a single flue. The primary fill of both the flue and the firing chamber was charcoal powder with patches of brick-earth. Cutting this was a possible bowl hearth.	Lumps of slag in pit 693 west of Hearth 731.			A *t.p.q.* for Structure R21B is provided by the coin of A.D. 345-8 from the scattered hoard within the silt below this structure.	1		K. Blockley *et al.* 1995: 190

		Iron-working	Tile hearth 623 and a rectilinear hearth 605 which was 14cm deep, 91cm long and 31cm wide and filled with charcoal.	Slag was present			Levels within the structure contained nothing later than a House of Constantine copy issued A.D. 350-60. The lifespan of this structure cannot be closely dated but rubble from the collapsed roof which sealed the abandoned R21C contained 2 coins of the House of Theodosius issued A.D. 388-402 both badly corroded. But this rubble was not well sealed and also contained early-medieval pottery. The building probably continued in use to the end of the 4thC. and probably later.		It is uncertain what metal was worked. Some deposits were taken for analysis but were not instructive. It seems likely that it was ironworking.	K. Blockley *et al.* 1995: 190-1
		Iron-working			Metalworking waste evidenced.		Coins suggest late-4thC. activity took place after the silting of the *piscina*.		This activity was interpreted by Blockley *et al.* (1995) as representing squatter occupation within the *piscina* but this may be too simplistic.	K. Blockley *et al.* 1995: 185
		Bone-working			Large number of both unfinished and finished bone pins, fragments of bones.				It is uncertain whether this material represents bone-working activity within the *palaestra* or, perhaps more likely, whether it was	K. Blockley *et al.* 1995

									dumped here.	
Cirencester	*Forum-Basilica*	Lead-working	A burnt floor and stake-holes have been evidenced.		Molten lead spillages and off-cuts of sheet metal.		Hadrianic or early Antonine	1	Wacher (1995) suggests that the activity may represent plumbers' waste used for brazing one sheet to another. Bayley (1998) suggests that the spillages of molten metal may be from the casting of sheets which were then cut up and used for the repair of the building. It may be associated with the Period 3 repairs. An infant burial was identified under the burnt surface which may have been a foundation deposit for the renewal of the site.	Bayley 1998; Holbrook 1998: 108; Wacher 1995
		Bronze-working	Burnt surfaces and ash indicate the presence of a hearth.		Deposit ADXII 17 contained copper alloy waste including a pin, a stud as well as a fragment of clinker. A bronze eye from a statue was found by Cripps and may represent a statue that was reused.		Second half of the 4thC. after the A.D. 380s. The latest floor within the room produced coins of the House of Theodosius.		The presence of timber trenches and stake-holes possibly suggest a timber structure. This activity was probably not connected with reconstruction work because it was associated with more than one floor level and therefore must have taken place in this room for another reason.	Holbrook 1998: 108-9

		Bronze-working	A hearth pit AXI 8 lined with burnt clay and containing many oyster shells was found cutting mortar and grit floor ADV 81/ADXI 4. This was overlaid by some floor layers. Then Oven ADIII 7 cut a cobble and gravel surface. Its base was formed from large stones, much reddened by burning and burnt clay sides.		Fragments of copper alloy include part of a bracelet.		The second floor surface ADV 77/8 contained a coin of A.D. 268-70 while a third yielded a latest coin of A.D. 367-75. Occupation ADV 14a above this floor produced a coin of A.D. 350-60 and a subsequent patching ADV 7 2 produced coins of A.D. 388-402.		The walls between rooms 3 and 4 were demolished. The oven was also associated with animal bones and oyster shells were associated with another hearth. This may suggest ritual activity connected with the metalworking. Room 1, dating to the same period, had oyster shells and also a skeleton of a dog.	Holbrook 1998: 109; Cripps 1898a; 1898b
	Insula VI building	Bronze- and iron-working?	Burnt loam and lumps of charcoal may represent the presence of hearth(s).	Slag was present	Fragments of copper alloy and iron.		Dating is difficult but two 3rdC.-4thC. coins and Oxford colour-coated and Nene Valley colour-coated wares were associated with the construction of VI.7 suggesting a possible 4thC. date.	1	The identification of this metalworking activity is difficult since the slag was discarded during the excavation.	Unpublished site record book CIR 1974 K
	?*Macellum*	Gold-working	Two hearths and much charcoal material.		Crucible fragments used for melting gold.		Period 3: earlier/mid-2ndC. - later 4thC.	1	This may indicate that there was a shop occupied by a goldsmith or high-quality metalworker within the *macellum* at this late date.	Holbrook 1998; Bayley 1998
Colchester	Gosbecks Temple	Bronze-working		Slag was found	A statue of Mercury was found buried in a pit which may have been intended for recycling amongst other		Uncertain	2		P. Crummy 1980: 260; P. Crummy pers. comm.; Hull 1958: 264

					metalworking.					
	Butt Road 'church'	Lead-working?			Lead sheeting was found removed from the roof and placed in a hole made by a removed post-hole.		5thC.: 5 coins of A.D. 388-402 suggest a use into the early 5thC.	1	The presence of the lead sheeting need not necessarily mean that the activity took place in this building.	N. Crummy *et al.* 1993: 184; P. Crummy 1997: 124
Dorchester	*Forum-Basilica*	Lead-working	One hearth was identified.		Lead-working waste.		Late Roman pottery indicates a late date.	5	The hearth was cut into a flint-gravelled floor which is believed to be the *forum*.	RCHME 1970.
Exeter	*Forum-Basilica*	Bronze-working	Near the north-west side of Pit 22 were a few broken tiles covered with a layer of burnt clay indicating a hearth.	Large lumps of slag present.	Snippets of sheet bronze and pieces of furnace lining. The pit also contained burnt clay and charcoal.		The metalworking took place after the building had been demolished in the late-4th or 5thC. A *t.a.q.* of *c.* A.D. 450 was provided by burials over the site after the metalworking.	1	It is possible that the pit was dug in order to extract clay for crucibles and furnace-linings. It was then filled with the waste.	Bidwell 1979: 110-1; Bidwell 1980
Gloucester	Temple precinct	Pewter production and possibly iron-working	One hearth was evidenced.		Scrap iron objects include hinge-fittings, clench-bolts and a lock-hasp.	3 oolitic limestone moulds for casting pewter.	The destruction material contained late Roman pottery including shell-tempered ware suggesting a late-4thC. date.	2	In the late-4thC. Building B1 was deliberately demolished and in the destruction layer was built Building B2: a timber structure. Butchers' bones indicate joints of meat. Coin evidence suggests that this went out of use *c.* A.D. 390 and was then covered by metalling over the whole area.	Heighway *et al.* 1979; Heighway and Garrod 1980.
Leicester	*Forum-Basilica*	Bronze-working	A deep series of layers of ash represents the remains of a hearth.		Many unidentified bronze		Late-3rdC.	3		Hebditch and Mellor 1973

					fragments.					
		Lead-working	An ashy layer may represent a hearth.		Fragments of lead.		Late 3rdC.		This activity may represent refurbishment work in the *forum-basilica*. Later evidence is slight because of medieval disturbance.	Hebditch and Mellor 1973
	Macellum	Silver-working and glass-working	The Furnace B I (19) was set into concrete floor (12) and had an extensive area of burning around it.		The surface of tiles coating the inner furnace was covered in molten glass. There was also a bloom of cupellation waste (15% copper, 55% lead and with a trace of silver) possibly from the extraction of silver from coinage. The hearth may first have been used for cupellation and then glass-making.		Late-4thC.	3		N. Cooper unpublished; Wacher 1995: 353
	Vine Street courtyard structure: ?*mansiol* townhouse	Iron-working, bronze-working, lead-working and bone-working	Possible hearth identified in the northeast corner of the building.		Waste from bronze and iron-working including hammerscale. A lead ingot buried in a pit in the building might suggest lead-working on the site. Also waste from bone-working in the area of the hypocaust of the		Uncertain of dates until post-excavation work has taken place although the 4thC. seems most probable.	1	The function of the courtyard structure is still uncertain and it may have been a townhouse rather than a public building such as a *mansio*. Baby burials were found in the area of the metalworking although whether these were contemporary and associated with the metalworking is, as	Current and unpublished excavation by the University of Leicester; Buckley 2007; Higgins 2006; Higgins pers. comm.

					bath suite.				yet, uncertain.	
Lincoln	*Forum-Basilica*	Metalworking	Hearth built of clay and tiles.	Slag present	Much scrap metal and a possible ingot present. The large number of coins and iron nails may also have been for recycling although this is uncertain.		The exact dates are uncertain but probably late-3rdC. and possibly into the 4thC.	1	M. Jones and Gilmour (1980) suggest that the hearth may represent commercial activity within the *forum* facing the street front although this is uncertain.	M. Jones and Gilmour 1980; Steane 2006: 186
	Flaxengate *basilica* building	Metalworking and butchery			Waste from gold- and silver-working and many bones from butchery activities.		Later-4thC. date	1		Colyer and Jones 1979; M. Jones 2002: 86
London	*Forum-Basilica*	Iron-working	Hearths were present in the east range and east portico of the *basilica*.	Iron slag present			The east portico seems to have been demolished in *c.* A.D. 300 and the metalworking activity took place here after that. Demolition of the *basilica* took place in the late-3rdC. or 4thC. although it is possible that some parts remained standing.	1	There is also evidence for possible timber structures in the east portico associated with the metalworking. The activity may have involved recycling fittings from the *basilica* and other buildings such as hinges, fittings, clamps, spikes and window grilles.	Brigham 1992a: 91
	Huggin Hill Public Baths	Metalworking, pewter manufacture(?) and glass-working	Hearths evidenced		Waste from metalworking was present.	1 limestone mould used for casting metal dishes was found.	There was little dating evidence and there were no coins but the activity took place after the mid-2ndC. since there was Flavian to mid-2ndC. samian in the destruction deposit prior to the timber structures.	1	Timber and clay-walled multi-roomed Structures A and B were built within the shell of the building and were associated with the metalworking. They incorporated some of the building material from the bath building in their	Heathcote 1990; Marsden 1976; Perring 1991a; Rowsome 1999: 269-70

							The metalworking activity may have continued into the 3rdC. but there is no dating evidence. This was then replaced in the 4thC. by masonry structures of unknown function.		foundations.	
	Winchester Palace complex	Bone-working			Waste from bone-working includes evidence for rough cut and unfinished pins.			1		Yule 2005
Silchester	*Forum-Basilica*	Bronze-working and ?coin casting			Pit F68 contained a fragment of a bronze statue. In the northern part of the hall were statuary fragments and copper alloy letters.	Unstratified from this period was half a mould for casting copies of a coin of Tetricus II.	Second half of the 3rdC. The coin casting is likely to have been around A.D. 270-80.	1	Most of the evidence for this period is preserved in small features cut into the make-up since the Victorian excavators had largely removed the general occupation level within the *basilica.*	Fulford and Timby 2000: 72
		Pewter production				A limestone mould used for casting pewter was found in Pit F115. A wheel-thrown crucible used for melting leaded bronze found	Second half of the 3rdC.	1	Similar crucibles were found on the site in 1892.	Fulford and Timby 2000: 73; Northover *et al.* 2000

		Iron-working	Features full of ash from iron-smithing suggest hearths.	42kg of forging slag recorded	A large number of nails were associated with the activity and may have been scrap (or the produce of the ironworking).		Late-3rdC.-5thC.	1	Associated with the iron-working was a number of stone roofing slabs used as sharpening stones. There is also evidence for a slight structure enclosing a tiled area which may have been an altar. There was a large number of late Roman coins in this area. A high incidence of bird bones may represent sacrifices and other ritual activity here which may have been associated with the altar and the metalworking. It is suggested that there was metalworking activity here for around 150 years.	Fulford and Timby 2000: 74; Grant 2000; Richards 2000; Serjeantson 2000
	'Church'	Iron-working?	Hearths were dug into the floors of the Nave and Narthex which may represent similar activity to that within the *basilica*.				There was little closely dateable pottery but a tentative date is around A.D. 340-70.	2	There was also a number of post-holes cut into the floor of the building which Frere (1975) termed 'squatter occupation'.	Frere 1975: 287
	South Gate	Bronze- and lead-working	Three fragments of heavy hearth bottom were found (238g) for non-ferrous lead- or bronze-working	492g of iron-rich fuel-ash slag usually associated with iron-working.	Lumps of copper alloy perhaps from spillage, lumps of lead and fragments of copper alloy objects perhaps for recycling found.		4thC.: associated with 4thC. coins the latest being Gratian A.D. 367-75.	2	The nature of the evidence is a little problematic and it may have been dumped from elsewhere.	Bayley 1984: 120-1; Fulford 1984: 75
Winchester	Site of the Romano-Celtic temple; Lower Brook Street	Cloth-making?	Hearths and ovens identified		There was no evidence for metalworking		There is little dating evidence but a few scraps of	1	An oblong structure was built on the site of the demolished	Biddle 1975: 299; Seeck (ed.) 1876: 151; Wild 1967

					and therefore it may have been used for cloth-making.		New Forest purple gloss ware suggest that the temple was not demolished earlier than A.D. 270.		temple. It has been suggested that this building may have been the *gynaeceum* mentioned in the *Notitia Dignitatum* as *procurator gynaecii (in Britannis) Ventensis* although there is no direct proof of this and the town referred to as *Venta* is uncertain.	
		Bronze-working	A hearth was inserted against the north wall of the corridor of the building.		Fragments of bronze-working residue were present.		Dating is difficult but it may have been in use in the late-4thC. and into the 5thC.		The temple was demolished in the late-3rdC. and a stone building, of unknown function although also possible religious, was built in its place. This saw a number of alterations and then fell out of use. It was this building that was taken over by bronze-working.	Biddle 1975: 301
Wroxeter	*Forum-Basilica*	Iron-working	A furnace was built against the back wall of the colonnade. This consists of two parallel walls of sandstone set in clay forming a passage. The whole of the clay was reddened and burnt to the consistency of brick.	A few lumps of iron slag were found.			A number of coins were found on the furnace or pavement or close by at the same level: Helena A.D. 337, Constans A.D. 342-8, Constans A.D. 348-50 and Valentinian A.D. 364-75. This implies a use during the third quarter of the 4thC.	2		Atkinson 1942: 108-9
			A hearth is represented by a				Mid-4thC. date			Atkinson 1942

			patch of roof-tiles laid flat with signs of burning around it.								
		Bronze-working			An imperfect and unfinished casting of the copper part of a brooch.		4thC.				Atkinson 1942; R. White and Barker 1997
	Baths-*Basilica*	Bronze-working	Hearth B605: 3 large blocks of sandstones, shattered and decayed by the heat Another hearth was evidenced embedded within it. Formed from at least 3 micaceus flagstone slates.			A number of casting pits were identified as well as a slab of *opus signinum* which was heat-fractured but not marked by fire or ash and may have been used in conjunction with the hearth perhaps as a stand for crucibles or some other industrial use. Another pit may have been for quenching.	This activity belonged to Phase W1 of the last quarter of the 4thC. There is very little dating evidence although a coin below the nave floor for this period was of Gratian with an earliest minting date of A.D. 367 providing a *t.p.q.*	1	At this period the two rooms of the Annexe were taken over by metalworkers. It is evident that there was no longer a roof to the Annexe and so the building can no longer have been used by the public. Two flimsy structures, 59i and 60i were possibly shelters for the metalworkers. Casting pit B593 was filled with the disarticulated remains of a foetus or newborn after the pit had gone out of use. Another baby burial was found in pit B591 and another just west of Building 60i in pit B534. This may represent ritual activity connected with regeneration and associated with the metalworking.	P. Barker *et al.* 1997: 81-6
		Bronze-working	There were two phases of hearths within Building 59ii: The first hearth, B500, was rectangular with large sandstone blocks. The second hearth, B470, was red clay and				This activity belonged to Phase W2; there is no dating evidence but it stratigraphically		In this period the wall separating the 2 rooms in the Annexe was demolished creating 1 room. The two metalworking	P. Barker *et al.* 1997: 88

			ceramic tile. At the east end of the building was another hearth with 2 phases. Hearth B507, clay and tiles, being replaced by B455 represented by 4 clay tiles. Building 60ii had a tile and clay hearth.				follows W1.		shelters 59i and 60i were replaced by 59ii and 60ii. It is possible that these workshops were to repair the baths-*basilica* building.	
		Bronze-working	Hearth D1365: ceramic and micaceus flagstone slates with much charcoal, ash and bone.		Off-cuts of bronze.	Evidence of a possible casting mould cut into the surface of a large square block of sandstone (D1251).	Phase X: early 5thC.		The baths-*basilica* building by this period was no longer being repaired and the eastern end of the building became a focus for a group of lightweight wattle structures (Buildings 54-6). The metalworking suggests an industrial rather than domestic use of the small buildings and could be a continuation of the work going on in the annexe in the previous phase. The presence of these structures need not mean that the building was not still being used as a public structure.	P. Barker *et al.* 1997: 89-91
		Lime pit and lead-working			Lime pit which was filled with other material including lead droplets and charcoal that seem to represent lead-working or casting within the hollow above the lime pit.		Phase X: early 5thC.			P. Barker *et al.* 1997: 91-5

	Temple	Bronze- and iron-working?			A large number of bronze and iron objects including hooks, loops, clamps, rivets and 1,300 nails. Some of the bronze fragments probably belonged to a statue as the patterns on them represent hair and drapery.		There is little dating evidence but the collection of objects may suggest that the building was no longer being used as a temple.	2	There is no evidence that metalworking actually took place here but the collection of metal objects may suggest that they were gathered together for recycling that may or may not have occurred in the temple itself. It is possible that the metal was taken to the *forum-basilica* or baths-*basilica* for reworking	Bushe-Fox 1914: 2-9
	Baths, *macellum* and porticoes	Bronze and other metalworking				Crucibles found.	3rdC. and 4thC.	1	The crucibles along with other evidence such as animal bones have been taken to indicate a market within the porticoes in the 3rdC. and 4thC.	Ellis 2000: 55, 344
York	*Principia* building	Iron- and bronze-working	Bowl type hearths were identified.		Bronze fragments indicate the melting and casting of bronze. There was also much charcoal.		Dating is difficult but was probably late-4thC./early-5thC.+	1	There was also evidence for new floors of crushed tile and mortar and also a lot of animal bones including many young pigs which have been the result of feasting activities.	D. Phillips and Heywood 1995: 66-7
		Pewter manufacture				A fragment of clay mould was found perhaps for casting pewter.	Dating is difficult but it was probably the late-4thC./early-5thC.+			D. Phillips and Heywood 1995: 66-7

Gazetteer 5: Structures within public buildings

Town	Public Building	Type of Structure	Location within the public building	Structural Evidence	Activity within the structure	Date	Qual.	Other Information	References
Caerwent	Public Bath Building	Structure with possible apse	The structure was built within the ruins of the colonnade of the baths	The possible structure would have been timber with an oblong plan of 6.4x5.2m with a flattened apse at the east end but the west end was largely missing. An L-shaped section of masonry may suggest another building here at its southwest corner. The early date of the excavations now makes conclusions difficult.	The use of this building is uncertain. The excavator Nash-Williams (1930) suggested that a church was possible although this has now largely been rejected. No artefacts were excavated that suggested a use.	A 4thC. date has been suggested by the stratigraphic relationship of the walls over the colonnade. Coins of Tetricus I (A.D. 268-73), Constantius II (A.D. 337-61), Valens (A.D. 364-78) and Arcadius (A.D. 394-408) were found within the building.	2		Nash-Williams 1930
Canterbury	St. Margaret's Street Public Bath Building	Timber structure R21A	The *laconicum* of the baths	Overlying the robbed hypocaust of the *laconicum* was a layer of dark grey silt and above this was a cream pebbly mortar floor cut by grooves and post-holes representing a structure.	There is no evidence for the use of the structure.	There is no dating evidence for the construction of the building although it was sealed by floor silts containing a scattered hoard of mainly mid-4thC. coins of the House of Constantine, including one issued in A.D. 345-8, and a number of Constantinopolis issues dated to A.D. 330-45.	1		K. Blockley *et al.* 1995: 188
		Timber structure R21B	Above R21A in the *laconicum* of the baths	Sealing the flood siltsover structure R21A was a layer of crushed *opus signinum* and wall plaster perhaps fallen from the northeast wall of the *laconicum*. This deposit seems to have served as a rough floor surface into which a number of shallow slots and post-holes were cut representing a building.	Associated with the structure was Hearth 731 of keyhole shape with a stoke-hole and a single flue narrowing at the flue arch forming a 'neck' between the flue and firing chamber. This was overlain by a possible bowl hearth. The presence of iron slag suggests industrial activity, perhaps blacksmithing.	A *t.p.q.* for Structure R21B is provided by the coin of A.D. 345-8 from the scattered hoard within the silt below this structure. A number of coins in levels within R21B and a *t.p.q.* for the end of occupation is provided by the coin of Valens (A.D. 364-78) from the thick charcoal dump (610) sealing the occupation deposits. This suggests a life span of *c.* 20 years.			K. Blockley *et al.* 1995: 190

		Timber structure R21C	Above R21B in the *laconicum* of the baths	A timber structure represented by flat ragstone blocks, *tegulae* and imbrex fragments formed sills which probably supported horizontal beams. The southwest wall of the structure butted up to the northwest wall of the *laconicum*.	A tile hearth and a rectangular hearth 91cm by 31cm were found together with ash and some slag suggesting industrial activity.	Levels within the structure contained nothing later than a coin of a House of Constantine copy issued A.D. 350-60. The lifespan of this structure cannot be closely dated although it stratigraphically follows R21B.			K. Blockley *et al.* 1995: 190
	Portico	Timber stalls R24 D and R24 E-F	Along portico R24	A floor was laid within the portico consisting of chips of tile, white *tesserae*, small pebbles and flint chips. A series of straight and curving slots over this floor possibly represented timber stalls.	Over the floor was a large number of animal bones especially *bos* metapodials suggesting a possible market use.	There is little evidence for the later phases of the portico but construction of R24 is given a *t.p.q.* by a coin of Allectus (A.D. 293-6) from Area MII (B550), a ground surface sealed by waste from the construction levels. A barbarous radiate also came from the same level. Dating evidence for the use of the structure is sparse.	1		K. Blockley *et al.* 1995: 172, 199-202, 204-6
	Road	Structure R25A: row of shops	On the road	Timber building over the flood silt that covered the site and dated to Period 4II (*c.* A.D. 360-70). The timber floor-planks were impressed into the silts. The structure survived as thin lines of light grey/white micaceous sandy silt running across the width of the street 20cm apart from each other. In Area MII a series of slots cut through the strains, running down the length of the road. This shallow wall foundation was constructed of courses of flint nodules and brick fragments and may have formed a sill to a beam and was a dividing wall between rows of shops along the street.		The silt contained a coin of Theodosius issued A.D. 388-402 but this is more likely to have been lost when R25A was in use since the silts were earlier in date so were probably built *c.* A.D. 360-70.	1		K. Blockley *et al.* 1995: 204-6
		Structure R25B	On the road over R25A	In Area MII the plank floor of R25A was replaced with a roughly poured *opus signinum* floor of R25B. There was no evidence for this rebuild on MIII but the destruction of later features		This overlay R25A sealing the coin of A.D. 388-402 suggesting that it was built in the late-4th/early-5thC. and continued in use into			K. Blockley *et al.* 1995: 206

				may account for this. This was the last building on the site before black loam covered the site.		the first quarter of the 5thC.			
	Temple: St. Gabriel's Chapel	Timber structure	The structure was dug into the 'townhouse'	The timber structure was represented by 4 post-holes 119, 127, 128, 133, the rectangular feature 129 and nails.	The presence of religious artefacts may suggest that the building served as a temple. These consisted of the horn of a bull made of clay, a clay statuette figure and a piece of face-urn.	There is no dating evidence for the timber building. A coin of A.D. 270-90 from the courtyard surface in the 'townhouse' suggests that this building was in use during the late-3rdC.	1	The 'townhouse' may also have been a religious structure although this is uncertain.	P. Bennett pers. comm.; Driver *et al.* 1990: 89
Chelmsford	Temple	Timber structure	The structure appears to have been built against the *cella* wall in the north-east quarter of the temple after the ambulatory wall had been demolished and its foundation robbed.	The structure was around 4x3m of sub-rectangular plan and appears to have consisted of small posts represented by stake-holes. The stake-holes are absent over the ambulatory robbing trenches but may have been missed in the dark loamy fill of the robber trenches.	There is no evidence for the use of the structure.	There is no dating evidence: the pottery in the stake-holes consisted of a small number of sherds and was residual dating to the 1stC.-2ndC.	1	Wickenden (1992) suggests that the plan of the building is Germanic which would have implications for the continued use or reuse of the site.	Wickenden 1992: 42-3
Chichester	Public baths	Timber structure	Room 5	Evidence for timber beams lay outside the walls which by then must have been demolished but not robbed out, and part of a wall constructed of greensand and flint and laid down on the accumulated layers of charcoal in the stockery.	The function of the structure is uncertain but it may have been unrelated to the functioning of the baths.	There is little dating evidence due to the coin series ending in the last quarter of the 4thC. and the disturbance caused by robbing.	1		Down 1978: 152
Cirencester	*Insula* VI structure possibly a temple precinct	Structure VI.7	Courtyard of the public building	The building was represented by an area of limestone blocks and occasional tile pitches rammed into dark brown loam. The average size of stone was *c.* 10x15cm, though there was considerable variation. The lack of mortar could indicate that the layer represents the foundation for a building of sleeper beam construction.	There is little evidence for the use of this structure although the layer of loam above the stone floor showed considerable signs of burning and contained lumps of charcoal. It also contained metalworking slag and fragments of copper alloy, iron and lead possibly suggesting metalworking.	Two 3rdC.-4thC. coins and Oxford colour-coated and Nene Valley colour-coated wares were associated with the construction of Structure VI.7 indicating a 4thC. date.	1		Holbrook 1998: 134-5; Unpublished site record book CIR 1974 K
		Structure VI.8	Courtyard of the public building	The highest surviving surface excavated in the trench 1981/137 was a stony surface. During excavation it was thought that this surface may have been the surface of a structure and features such as post pipes or beam slots were	There is no evidence for the use of the structure.	There was no dating material in association with the construction of the building.			Holbrook 1998: 134-5; Unpublished site record book 1981/137

				sought but none were found.					
	Amphitheatre	Timber structure	Within the arena	There were 5 post-holes although post-hole V may have been of medieval date. Post-hole I is also problematic and may not have been a post-hole but rather a soft gap in the cobbled surface. The post-holes were sealed by a layer of soft silt.	There is no evidence for the use of the building.	There is little dating evidence and the building may have been post-Roman.	1	It is uncertain whether this building was late-Roman or much later. It is also uncertain whether the post-holes represented a structure.	Holbrook 1998: 169-71; unpublished site record book CIR 63 U
Dorchester	Amphitheatre	Timber structure	Within the arena	Post-holes and slots may suggest traces of structures within the arena.	There is no evidence for the use of the structure.	The filling of 1 of the post-holes contained a sherd of New Forest Ware while the soil level from which this was cut contained another sherd of the same ware and a coin of Carausius (A.D. 286-93) and a coin of Constantine I (A.D. 324-37).	2		Bradley 1975: 56-8, 78-9
Gloucester	*Forum-Basilica*	Timber structure	Within the courtyard of the *forum*	The only evidence for the structure was 3 squared post-holes dug through the courtyard.	There is no evidence for the use of the structure.	There is little dating evidence although pottery may suggest a 4thC. date.	2		*Hurst 1972: 58*
	Temple precinct	Timber structure B2	Over the demolished colonnaded courtyard of the temple.	Only evidence for 2 sides remained. The timber structure was originally at least $2m^2$. The remains consisted of floor planks which were thin due to subsequent compression.	No occupation layers survived but butchery bones may indicate the marketing of joints of meat. There was also a steelyard with fittings.	There were 9 coins, the latest being A.D. 367-82, in the loam packing around and over the beams.	2		*Heighway and* Garrod 1980: 82
Leicester	*Forum-Basilica*	Timber structure	South wing of the *forum*	Two post-holes and three stake-holes were dug into the rubble caused by the fire.	The function of the structure is uncertain.	The fire probably occurred in the late-4thC. although the date of the structure is uncertain.	3		Buckley 2000; Hebditch and Mellor 1973
	Macellum	Timber structure	Corner of the West range	One area of floor was covered by a layer of small stones and tile lumps (9) with a loose mortar building which might be interpreted as a floor repair perhaps for a building. The building is suggested by a thick layer of burnt roof timbers and tile. These were of oak and nails had been used to attach a roof of *tegulae* and imbrices.	There is no evidence for the use of the structure.	There is little dating evidence.	3		N. Cooper unpublished

	Vine Street courtyard structure: ?*mansio*/ townhouse	Timber partitions, structures or stalls.	Within a large room in the southeast corner of the structure	The evidence consisted of slots and post-holes which may have formed partitions in the large room, structures or stalls. Post-excavation analysis is still needed before any patterns in the post-holes can be identified.	These structures may have been involved in the metalworking activities within the area at the same time.	The dating evidence is not completely certain until post-excavation work can be carried out, although it appears to fall within the 4thC.	1	The function of the courtyard structure is still uncertain and it may have been a townhouse rather than a public building such as a *mansio*. The discovery of the timber structures by modern excavations and in the area of the site least disturbed by Victorian cellars highlights what could have been lost across the building and on other sites all over Britain.	Higgins 2006; Higgins pers. comm.
Lincoln	*Forum-Basilica*	Timber structure (Structure 3)	East section of the *forum*	There were slots from timber features, including a north-south and an east-west internal slot, suggesting a structure 6m wide and at least 6m in length. Along the north-south internal slot there had been 4 posts 1.30m apart. At the northeast corner of the structure, the packing consisted of several reused flat slabs probably from the *forum* courtyard. A possible reconstruction is a north-south rectangular aisled building.	It has been suggested that the building may have been a church since it was succeeded by further possible church structures although there is no proof of certainty. Its possible north-south alignment rather than east-west might make a church less likely than a temple or shrine.	There is very little dating evidence as there is no useful pottery and there remains a possibility that the building was post-Roman. One coin of the House of Theodosius was found but it is uncertain whether this relates to the latest activity on the *forum* or to the date of the later timber structures.	1	If this structure was a late Roman timber shrine or temple it has implications for not only the continuity of paganism but also the use of timber for important buildings at this time.	Gilmour 2007: 232-3; Steane 2006: 154-5
		Apsidal-ended structure (Structure 4)	East section of the *forum*	There were slots from timber features including an elliptical east end measuring 6m east-west and 7m north-south. There were also 5 post-holes in the north-south slot separating the apse. The structure was a timber-framed building and may have been around 8m wide and 20m long.	The design of the structure and the fact that it lay below a possible early-medieval church has meant that a church has been the most popular interpretation for this building.	There is little dating evidence. The latest pottery was of the fourth century and the coin of the House of Theodosius may relate to the structure although this is uncertain.		Upon excavation it was thought that the structure may have been a stone building but the presence of beam slots and posts make a timber-framed structure more likely.	Steane 2006: 156-7
London	*Forum-Basilica*	Timber structure	Nave of the *basilica*	The structure was represented by clay post-pads which may have supported a	The building may be related to the evidence for metalworking	There is little evidence for dating although it post-	1		G. Milne 1992: 29-31

				timber platform for a building laid over the last *opus signinum* floor.	within the *basilica* at this time.	dated the demolition of at least part of the *basilica* which probably occurred at the end of the 3rdC. or start of 4thC. Within the *basilica* there was no pottery necessarily later than A.D. 250.			
		Timber structure	Southeast area of the *forum*	Foundation of mortared Kentish rag stone and rubble 1.16m wide and at least 1.1m deep for a building which may have had a timber frame.	There is no evidence for the use of the structure although a number of pits were found near the wall.	Dating is uncertain although the wall seems to be later than the *forum*.			Dunwoodie 2004: 34
	Huggin Hill public baths	Timber structure Building A	Built within the shell of the former service rooms.	This was a multi-roomed timber and clay-walled structure incorporating masonry of the baths into the foundations. It is represented by three sides of a room situated over Room 2 of the former baths. There were 2 phases to this building.	There was evidence for metal- and glass-working within this structure.	Dating evidence suggests that this structure was in use through the Hadrianic and early-Antonine periods.	1		Marsden 1976; Heathcote 1990
		Timber structure Building B	Built within the shell of the former service rooms.	This was a timber and clay-walled structure incorporating masonry of the baths into the foundations but it was not easy to interpret as it survived too poorly.	There was evidence for metal- and glass-working within this structure.	There is no dating evidence but it lay over part of the bath building indicating that it was of post mid-2ndC. date.			Marsden 1976; Heathcote 1990
		Stone structure	Built over the timber structures	Evidence consists only of a few truncated foundations representing relatively narrow walls; much reuse of building materials from the baths.	There is no evidence for the use of these structures.	4thC.			Rowsome 1997
	'Allectan' Palace complex	Peter's Hill Site	Timber buildings	Evidence consisted of compacted earth floors and hearths constructed within the complex at this location. Associated with these was evidence for a timber building at least 8x6m.	There is no evidence for the use of the structures although the hearths might suggest a domestic or industrial function.	A coin of Constantine (A.D. 330-5) and pottery suggest that it was built *c.* A.D. 340 or after. Late pottery and a number of replacement floors could suggest use into the 5thC.	3		T. Williams 1993: 32-5, 52-3
Silchester	*Forum-Basilica*	*Basilica*	Timber structures	A possible structure was built against the west wall of the *basilica* represented by a row of post-holes towards its south end (F359, 356, 360, 358/357). These define an area of around 8m by 4m which includes a number of slag-filled pits as well as two without and 1 containing a late-3rdC. Claudian copy. Other structures might be suggested by	There is little evidence for what might have been taking place in this building although a number of pits within the building contained iron-working slag which may suggest metalworking here.	There is little dating evidence although 1 pit within the structure contained a late-3rdC. Claudian copy coin providing a possible *t.p.q.* date.	1		Fulford and Timby 2000: 75

				evidence for posts and other features.					
Verulamium	'*Mansio*'	Timber building	Lying over the south corner of the internal colonnade of the possible *mansio* building.	Four post-holes suggested a possible structure *c.* 3.75m by 4.5m.	There is no evidence for the use of the structure.	This building could not be dated.	2		E. Black 1995: 82; Wheeler and Wheeler 1936: 96
Winchester	Temple	Stone structure	Built over the site of the temple	The building was an oblong structure of flint and tile on foundations of rammed chalk.	There were hearths and ovens but no evidence for metalworking. Another industrial activity such as cloth-making has been suggested.	4thC. pottery was found in the construction layers.	2	Biddle suggests that this building may have been used for industry such as cloth-finishing.	Biddle 1975: 300
Wroxeter	Baths-*Basilica*						1		
		Timber building 59i	This lay against the north wall of the north room of the Annexe to the *basilica*	The evidence for this structure consisted of a line of post-holes B522, B532 and B530 running east-west across the width of the annexe. This probably represents an open-fronted lean-to.	There is little evidence for activity within the structure although there was possibly a baby burial placed in its corner. Activity outside the structure is represented by casting pits B593 and B540. The building may has been interpreted as the shelter for metalworkers since the Annexe may not have been roofed at this time.	There is very little dating evidence for these structures. A coin of Gratian dating between A.D. 367-75 was found beneath the Phase W1 pebble floor at the west end of the nave which is believed to belong to the same phase as buildings 59i and 60i.			P. Barker *et al.* 1997: 82
		Timber building 60i	This building was aligned north-south along the east wall of the annexe of the *basilica* in the north room	The structure was rectangular consisting of 4 post-holes B536, B523, B511 and B529. It is unclear if this had solid walls or was merely an open-sided shelter.	There was little evidence for activity within the structure but it may have been used as a shelter and to prepare material for floor patches and metalworking.				P. Barker *et al.* 1997: 81
		Timber building 59ii	Annexe to the *basilica*	This structure was represented by a line of post-holes B459, B456, B515, B439.	Inside the structure were 2 two-phase hearths. Hearth B507 was replaced by a hearth made of 4 clay tiles B455 in which was found a complete iron trowel.	Buildings 59ii and 60ii have been placed within Phase W2 following W1 although there is no dating evidence to improve understanding of the stratigraphy.			P. Barker *et al.* 1997: 83
		Timber building 60ii	Annexe to the *basilica*	This structure retained post-holes B523 and B536 from building 60i but there were also now B511, B535 and B527.	Inside the structure is a hollow probably for mixing different mortars. A hearth was north of this.				P. Barker *et al.* 1997: 83-4
		Timber building 52	Extreme west end of the South Aisle leaning against the	This structure is represented by a mortar platform D419 which has been interpreted as the floor. It may have	There is no evidence for the use of the structure.	This structure has been attributed to Phase Y by the stratigraphic layers			P. Barker *et al.* 1997: 104

			west and south walls of the *basilica*	been of framed construction and an area of laid terracotta tiles D350 may indicate the position of the entrance.		although there is little dating evidence.			
		Timber building 53	South Aisle of the *basilica*: located east of the central doorway in the south wall.	This building is represented by a mass of around 40 stake-holes D221. They suggest a rectangular structure although it is not possible to say anything else about it.	There is no evidence for activity within this building.	Buildings 53, 54 and 55 have been attributed to Phase X. A date for the end of the Phase W was gained from a Carbon-14 date taken from a human skull fragment cal. A.D. 80-420 and Carbon-14 charcoal from the latest north portico surface cal. A.D. 410-650 so a date around 410 is possible. This provides a possible date for the start of Phase X which supersedes the latest coins on the site (Arcadius and Valentinian II A.D. 388-92).			P. Barker *et al.* 1997: 91
		Timber building 54	South Aisle of the *basilica*: the extreme east end of the south aisle in the corner between the eastern jamb of the *frigidarium* doorway in the 'Old Work' and the east wall of the *basilica*.	The surviving structural evidence consisted on a beam-slot D1340 which formed part of the north wall and 2 stake-holes D1678 and D1677 along the edge of a slight scarp of rubble forming the line of the west wall and delimiting the floor of the building. The building seems to have been a lean-to with the 'Old Work' as its back wall and the east wall of the *basilica* as its eastern side.	Near the centre of the building was a hearth of ceramic and micaceous flagstone slates D1365 with much charcoal, ash and bone. Off-cuts of bronze suggest an industrial use for the hearth and this is reinforced by the presence nearby of a possibly mould for casting cut into the surface of a large square block of sandstone D1251 with worn edges and showed tool marks. It may have been used to cast metal ingots melted on the hearth.			Much of the floor area of the building had been destroyed by archaeological trenches dug to examine the junction between the 'Old Work' and the annexe.	P. Barker *et al.* 1997: 89-91
		Timber building 55	Nave of the *basilica*: north part of the east end of the nave 7.5m from the east wall of the *basilica*.	This was a stake-hole structure and appears to have had a southern wall, represented by the line of stake-holes D192/D190-D437. Post-holes D347 and D437 lay each side of a coarse pebble surface D446 at the east end of the building and these might represent its entrance.	There is no evidence for the use of the structure.				P. Barker *et al.* 1997: 91

		Timber building 56	East end of the North Aisle	Wattle structure with the eastern edge of the building defined by the row of stake-holes D696. There is a more substantial row D218B lying in a curve approximately a metre further to the west with a group of east to west stake-holes D218D dividing the two floor levels. The south wall of the building may have been renewed since it showed as both a line of stake-holes (D218-C) and as a narrow slot D215 which suggests a more substantial wall, perhaps framed, based on a sleeper beam.	There is no evidence for the use of the structure.				P. Barker *et al.* 1997: 95
		Timber building 57	North portico	Stake-holes suggest a rectangular structure with a well-defined north wall made up of numerous stake-holes cut into the backfilled robber-trench. A doorway leading south into the annexe was found and there may also have been a second door giving access onto the portico either via Building 58 or perhaps at the south of the east wall.	There is no evidence for the use of the structure.				P. Barker *et al.* 1997: 102-3
		Timber building 58	North portico	The evidence for this structure consisted of 1 post-hole C450 which had been dug into the backfilled robber trench for the north portico colonnade. This lay at the eastern end of a line of stylobates (C451-C454) which were clearly *in situ* and together these features represent evidence for the north wall of the building. An extensive ware pattern between stylobates C451 and C452 suggested the location of the floor and door.	There is no evidence for the use of the structure.				P. Barker *et al.* 1997: 102
		Timber building 63	West portico filling almost the whole width of the portico	Post-hole building with at least 4 rooms although the evidence is too slight to be certain. The south wall consisted of two post-holes D1194 and D1097 and a post-pad D1171 with the end of the wall probably attached to the west wall of the *basilica*. The southern room appears to have been sub-divided into three parts by post-holes D1197, D1199,	One of the rooms to the north contained a large hearth D958 and an oven D371. The quantities of charred grain may indicate a bread oven here.	A coin of Valens (dating to A.D. 367-75) had become embedded in material of one of the ovens. Remnant magnetism suggested that the oven had last been fired in the first half of the 6thC. or possibly in the later-5thC.			P. Barker *et al.* 1997: 99

				D1198 and D1194 and by D55, D57, D1025 and D1097.					
		Timber building 64	West portico on the south side to Building 63	The north wall of the structure consisted of post-hole D1015 and post-setting D2535. This being at the ends of the wall possibly indicated a framed wall. Its west wall lay just inside the line of a colonnade.	There is no evidence for the use of the structure.				P. Barker *et al.* 1997: 99
	Post-*basilica* buildings	Large number of timber buildings.		A number of buildings were constructed on the site of the *basilica* and around it in Phase Z including a large structure (Building 10). These appear to have been built in a style influenced by Roman architecture.		There is very little dating evidence for Phase Z: a burial in the area was Carbon-14 dated and came to cal. A.D. 600-790 possibly suggesting a *t.a.q.* for Phase Z of A.D. 790.	1		P. Barker *et al.* 1997: 125-45
	Public Bath Building	Portico		Within excavated areas of the portico of the baths were a large number of pits, cutting features and stone-packed post-holes perhaps suggesting buildings or stalls.	The pits suggest that there may have been market stalls here.	There was a large number of late-4thC. coins and also coins of the House of Theodosius suggesting a 4th-5thC. use.	1		Ellis 2000: 58-68

Gazetteer 6: 'Squatter occupation' within public buildings

Town	Public Building	Location within the building	Activity within the building	Date	Qual.	Other Information	References
Canterbury	St. Margaret's Street public bath building	*Piscina*	After the abandonment of the baths, the *pisina* was covered by a deposit of water-borne silts from flooding. Above this layerwas pottery, metalworking waste and late Roman coins. These are suggestive of occupation within the shell of the baths in the late-4thC. and contemporary with the timber structures in the disused *laconicum*.	Late-4thC.	1		K. Blockley *et al.* 1995: 185
	Theatre	Arena	There is no evidence for the way in which the structure may have been used but it seems to have remained standing into the medieval period and its central location within the town suggests that it may have continued to have a function. It continued to influence the street system and it is possible that it was used as a meeting place or market well into the post-Roman period.	4th-5thC.+?	3		P. Bennett pers. comm.; Frere 1970
	Temple precinct	Edge of the precinct	Excavations at Stour Street/Adelaide Place produced a multiple burial of an adult male and female, 2 children and a dog in a pit dug into silt on the courtyard surface. They were buried with personal ornaments and the child has evidence for trauma to the skull. The burials may suggest a ritual use of the temple precinct area into the 5thC.	Analysis of the beads and metalwork present suggests a late Roman date rather than early Anglo-Saxon. They may date to the early-5thC.	1	Suggestions for the reasons of death have included plague and fire. The location of the burials is often taken to represent a breakdown in civic discipline. What might be possible instead, however, is that they could indicate continued religious activity on the temple site.	P. Bennett 1980; P. Bennett 1981; P. Bennett pers. comm.
Cirencester	?*Macellum*		Layers of rubble and some pits were dug down into the building and were sealed by 'dark earth'. Some of the pits such as (AKI Pit I) contained a large number of animal bones. There were a number of coins of the House of Theodosius in the demolition rubble which might suggest that the building was in use into the 5thC.	Coins of the House of Theodosius suggest a use to a late date, possibly into the 5thC.	1		Holbrook 1998: 185-6
Colchester	Temple of Claudius		Drury's (1984) analysis of the late Roman structure led him to suggest a drastic change in the 4thC. with a large wall built across the front of the temple creating a large hall or *basilica*. Excavations in 1996, however, showed that this wall did not exist and that there was no major change to the front of the temple. But there is possibly evidence for a change of use since a piece of pottery was found	Pottery of post-A.D. 360-70 was found in occupation levels next to the arcade. The latest coins were of Valentinian II (A.D. 382-92) and Theodosius I (A.D.	3		Drury 1984; P. Crummy 1997: 120

			with a *chi-rho* symbol scratched upon it. This might indicate that the building was being used as a church but this is uncertain.	379-95).			
Gloucester	*Forum-Basilica*		In some areas of the courtyard paving stones were removed but activity seems to have continued around it producing a thin layer of loam over the courtyard including a large quantity of animal bones.	Pottery suggests a 4thC. date.	2		Hurst 1972: 58
Leceister	*Forum-Basilica*	*Basilica*	There seems to have been a fire after around A.D. 364 in the *basilica* represented by a deep layer of ash and building material in the north aisle and a number of rooms. In Room 2, however, there is evidence for a new floor laid over the ash suggesting continued use of the room. Within the portico there is evidence of some activity in the form of layers containing granite, tile and sandstone rubble with some mortar spreads and cobbles. Other rooms such as Room 12 in the South Wing, however, do not seem to have been used after the fire.	Late-3rdC. to 4thC.: pottery types dating into the late-4thC.	3		Anon unpublished; Buckley 2000; Hebditch and Mellor 1973
	Bathhouse	Courtyard	No later levels within the baths survived but in the courtyard a succession of floors suggests the continued use of the building into the 4thC.	4thC. pottery and coins associated with the latest floors suggest continued use to this time.	4		Kenyon 1948: 33-4
Lincoln	*Forum-Basilica*	East Range	Excavations within the rooms of the East Range of the *forum* revealed sequences of refloorings consisting of clay, sand, pieces of limestone and crushed tile. The floors were covered in a sandy accumulation containing late-Roman pottery.	The sand over the floor patchings contained late-4thC. pottery.	1	The significance of the evidence could simply be that the floors were no longer cleaned at a time when they were becoming worn and only rudimentary repairs were being carried out. It is possible that activity continued into the post-Roman period.	M. Jones and Gilmour 1980: 68; Steane 2006: 148-50
London	Amphitheatre	Arena	A number of late floorings consisting of extensive and compact gravel and sand surfaces suggests that the amphitheatre may have remained in use. The high number of cattle and horse bones in the highest deposits suggest that the structure may then have been used as a market although the bones may simply have been dumped in this structure.	4thC. pottery associated with the latest floor and also late coins.	1		Bateman 1997: 68; Bateman 1998: 52-3; Bateman 2000: 40; MoLAS archive GAG87

Silchester	Amphitheatre	Arena	There is little evidence for the late Roman period and it is possible that the walls were robbed before the end of the Roman period. Two 4thC. coins of Constantine II and Magnentius, however, may represent intermittent activity within the arena but of an uncertain nature.	There is little dating evidence for the robbing. The two 4thC. coins, Constantine II (A.D. 337-61) and Magnentius (A.D. 350-3) may indicate a continuation of activity within the arena.	1		Fulford 1989: 58, 192
Verulamium	*Forum-Basilica*	*Basilica*	There had been much later disturbance on the site of the *basilica* but the presence of a small quantity of later-4thC. unstratified pottery may suggest continued use to the end of the 4thC. and into the 5thC. Over the secondary floors was a layer of earth and powdered mortar containing small pieces of painted plaster; this may represent the decay of the building. On top of this was a layer of broken roof tiles which suggested the robbing of roof tile and the rejection of broken tiles. It is uncertain what type of activity might have been taking place here.		4		Frere 1983: 57-8; Montagu-Puckle and Niblett 1987: 180; Niblett 2005a: 82-3
	Folly Lane temple		Occasional finds of pottery in the hollow outside the temple entrance, in the temple débris and in the gullies suggest continued visits until the early-4thC. even though the temple had possibly fallen into neglect by this time.	There is little dateable material but continued activity is also suggested by the stratigraphy.	1		Niblett 1999: 71, 417
Wroxeter	*Forum-Basilica*	*Forum* forecourt	Opposite bases 6 and 7 of the east portico was a line of paving of small blocks of sandstone set on edge in mortar on the upper gravel surface of the court. A little further south was a patch of similar cobbling resting against the upper surface of a fallen drum from the colonnade. This might be a pathway leading north-east across the forecourt laid down when the *forum* had been in ruins for a considerable period.	There is little dating evidence.	2		Atkinson 1943: 108
		East portico	Above the second destruction layer between column bases 5 and 6 was a single layer of stone roof-slates, laid to form a path running diagonally across the portico from south-east to north-west.	There is little dating evidence although a number of coins were found associated with the furnace or on a level close by: Helena (A.D. 337), Constans (A.D. 342-			Atkinson 1943: 109

				8), Constans (A.D. 348-50) and Valentinian (A.D. 364-75). This implies a use during the third quarter of the 4thC.			
		East Room A	On the south side of the room there was a layer of white cement separated from the second destruction débris by a layer of mixed earth. This might suggest a new floor within the room after the fire.	Coins were found above the débris of the second destruction layer but none were decisively sealed by the white cement layer above this: 4 Claudius II (A.D. 268-70), 2 Tetricus I (A.D. 270/1-73/4), 2 Barbarous pieces, 3 Constantinian period (*c.* A.D. 305-63), 1 Valentinian (A.D. 364-75). 4 were found below the cement and 2 coins of Claudius II, 1 barbarous radiate, 1 Constantinian coin and1 Valentinian coin was found above it.			Atkinson 1943: 109
		Eastern entrance passage	Over the débris of the second destruction was a rough and irregular cement floor. The remains of a rough west walling may suggest that the entrance passage was used as a room in this last period. No trace of an east wall was found.	Coins found in unstratified soil above this pavement were Victorinus (A.D. 268-70/1), 2 of Tetricus I (A.D. 270/1-73/4) and 5 Barbarous radiates.		Traces in the east entrance and East Room 4 suggest a re-occupation of separate parts of the building not long after the fire and its supposed destruction.	Atkinson 1943: 109-10
		East Room 4	Above the second débris layer, and separated from it by a layer of soil, was the remains of a clay floor on which were traces of gravel.	Above the floor were coins of Constantine (A.D. 330-5) and Valentinian and below it but not sealed by it were			Atkinson 1943: 110

				coins of Tetricus I (A.D. 270/1-273/4) and Allectus (A.D. 293-6)			
York	Wellington Row		The latest floor surface within the building was of cobbles and beaten earth. There was then an apparent accumulation of rubbish and débris over the floors. 100+ mid-4thC. bronze coins were found deposited near a stone roof support; a small pit containing a pot and a lamb skeleton was found near this.	The coins dated to the mid-4thC. There was also a lot of late Roman pottery which has been the subject of a recent study by Whyman 2001 which has suggested a possible use of the building into the 5thC. or beyond.	1	The evidence is difficult to interpret. The building may have fallen into disrepair with its surviving shell being used as a rubbish tip or the finds might suggest that the building was still being used for some kind of activity. The coins and pit deposit may even suggest a religious function.	Ottaway 1993: 112-4; Ottaway 1999: 147; Whyman 2001

Gazetteer 7: New public buildings within towns in the later Roman period

Town	Public Building	Location within the town	Structural Evidence	Activity within the building	Date	Qual.	Other Information	References
Canterbury	Extensive paved area	The surface was laid down across and beyond the temple precinct in the centre of the town including over the demolished porticoes.	The new paved courtyard surface consisted of building débris, including 16 types of marble, limestone, ornamental stone and brick.	The use of the surface is uncertain although the many coins and animal bones may suggest a continued religious use of the area. This may also be suggested by the 5thC. group burial on the edge of the site. Another possibility, or an additional use, may be a market function.	The large number of late Roman coins suggests a late-4thC.+ date for use.	1	The new surface seems to have joined the temple precinct with the *forum*.	P. Bennett pers. comm.; P. Bennett and Nebiker 1989; Frere 1977: 424
Colchester	Culver Street Aisled Building	*Insula* XXXV	A large structure at least 45m long and 17m wide with two rows of columns or piers. It was built on the street frontage. No floor levels survived and it may never have possessed a laid floor other than sandy clay. There is evidence that there were re-used building materials in its foundations possibly from locally demolished buildings.	The absence of any floors, hypocausts or artefacts makes an interpretation of the function of the building difficult.	The latest material in Passage 2 of Building 123, predating 127, contained a coin of A.D. 270-84. Carbon-14 dates for the burials suggests *c.* A.D. 225-375. This suggests that the building was built *c.* A.D. 275-325.	1	Two inhumations lay under the north aisle and pre-dated the robbing of the foundations. The plan of the building could suggest a *basilica*, baths-*basilica*, house, church or barn. The presence of a granary and corn-dryer nearby might support a barn but the burials may suggest a temple or church.	P. Crummy 1992: 112-6
	Butt Road 'church'	Extramural	This was a rectangular structure 7x24m with an apsidal east end. Two rows of post-pits suggest that the building contained aisles. There is no evidence for any solid floors suggesting plain sand or earth instead; the roof was tiled.	There is little direct evidence for the function of the building but its plan and the presence of 2 successive cemeteries has led to the suggestion of a cemetery 'church'. Other interpretations, however, have suggested that the building was of an earlier date and may have been a pagan feasting hall (Millett 1995b).	The structure was built no later than *c.* A.D. 320-40. Five coins of A.D. 388-402 suggest use of the structure into the 5thC. before the process of dilapidation began.	1	There was also a pit dug next to the 'church' in the 5thC. which contained part of a human skull, a complete thigh bone, silver amulet, silver ring, iron stylus, iron knife, a possible frying pan, parts of a large bowl, many iron nails, a number of coins, pottery, some painted wall-plaster, bird bones and a piece of marble. This may be from a disturbed burial or it may indicate ritual deposition on the site.	N. Crummy *et al.* 1993: 184; P. Crummy 1997: 124; Millett 1995b
Dorchester	Aisled Building 2700	Greyhounds Yard	A stone building up to 13m wide and maximum length of *c.* 24m	There is no direct evidence for the use of the building although	Pottery associated with the construction	1	An infant burial was found in the southwest corner of	P. Woodward *et al.* 1993: 80, 365-7

			(whole length not excavated). Inside were the remains of internal stone pier bases which would have provided the settings for posts and would have run the length of the building in two aisles. In the north wall there was a door.	its possible association with a courtyard house has led P. Woodward *et al.* (1993) to suggest that it may have functioned as a barn as part of a unit which included small ancillary buildings.	included sherds dating to the late-3rdC. to 4thC. suggesting that it was built in the early-4thC.		the building.	
	Colliton Park Aisled Building	Colliton Park	A large timber building *c.* 14m wide and 20+ metres long with 2 rows of wooden posts.	There is no direct evidence for the function of this building although it may have been a barn or store building.	The date of construction is uncertain although it seems to have been standing in the 4thC. and possibly to a later date.	2		RCHME 1970: 560
Gloucester	Large gravelled area	This covered the area of the demolished public building and the streets and surrounding area. It extended to the *forum*.	The surfaced area consisted of a well-laid metalling of pebbles and pounded building material.	There is little evidence for the use of the surfaced area although a large number of cattle bones may suggest that butchery and market activity took place here.	The date is uncertain but stratigraphic layering suggests that it probably dated to the late-4thC.	2	Detailed examination of the bones suggested that they had been cut up here and the quality parts sold whilst the waste was deposited.	Heighway and Garrod 1980: 82-5
Lincoln	?Church 1 or temple/shrine (Structure 3)	Within the *forum* courtyard	Rectangular aisled timber building cut by the later ?church. Its measurements are difficult but it may have only been around 6m^2. Its orientation is also uncertain although it may have been north-south rather than an east-west orientation like the later Structure 4.	The function of the building is uncertain due to very few finds from the site. The north-south direction, if correct, would suggest that a church was unlikely and perhaps a timber temple or shrine within the *forum* more possible. This would suggest that timber temples may have been more common than is often supposed within Roman towns.	The dates of the ?churches are uncertain although they post-date the *forum* and pre-date the early-medieval church. 1 late Roman coin of Arcadius of *c.* A.D. 390 was recovered from a surface which was either a late *forum* surface cut by the apsidal ?church or the only remains of the internal flooring of the ?church itself.	1	These timber structures and the later church on the site suggest that the *forum-basilica* building was still extant at this time and remained a significant monument within the town. The interpretation has sometimes been related to the reference of a bishop in Lincoln by A.D. 314 in the records of the Council of Arles. This date, however, may be too early for this structure and no definite late Roman church buildings have so far been found in Lincoln.	Gilmour 2007: 232-3, 251; M. Jones 1999: 172; M. Jones and Gilmour 1980: 69-71; Steane 1991; Steane and Vince 1993: 73
	?Church 2 (Structure 4)	Within the *forum* courtyard	Timber apsidal building measuring around 25m long and facing east-west.	The function is uncertain due to the lack of finds. The east-west orientation and the apse might suggest a church but there is no positive proof of this.	What may have been a foundation deposit from a feature immediately west of the second ?church's screen, beneath the	1		Gilmour 2007: 233-9; M. Jones 1999: 172; M. Jones 2002: 129; M. Jones and Gilmour 1980: 69-

					altar, gave a medial date of A.D. 441 so it is likely to be of the 5th-6thC.			71; Steane 1991; Steane and Vince 1993: 73
	?Church 3 (Structure 5)	Within the *forum* courtyard	After ?Church 2 had gone out of use, activity on the site was indicated by a number of post-holes but the pattern was not discernible.			1		M. Jones 1999: 172; M. Jones and Gilmour 1980: 69-71; Steane 1991; Steane and Vince 1993: 73
	Large rectangular structure	Flaxengate area	The north-east corner of a large rectangular basilican structure was revealed in excavation. It does not seem to have been an aisled structure.	There is no evidence for the use of the building. Possibilities include a barn/granary, a church or an assembly or audience hall.	Built in the 4thC., it seems to have survived into the 5thC.	2		Colyer and Jones 1979: 51-4; M. Jones 1993: 16; M. Jones 2003b: 129
London	Aisled Building	Colchester House in the southeast corner of the Roman town	Monumental stone structure with internal pillars, external wall foundations 2m thick and a floor of rubble, concrete and a layer of tiles and sandstone slabs. The length of the building is uncertain.	There is no artefactual evidence to suggest a use but the plan suggests a long building with a spacing of pillars and thus it may have functioned either as a church or a *horreum*.	It was built after *c.* A.D. 350 since there was Portchester D type pottery in significant quantities beneath it.	1		Sankey 1998
Silchester	'Church'	Lay near the *forum-basilica*	Stone structure with the central part of the building being a long room 8.91x3.05m with a semi-circular west end and rectangular at the other. North and south of this were approximately rectangular rooms 1.52m wide each having wider extensions at their west ends. Across the east ends of all 3 rooms was a room 7.39x.06m with a hole at this north end 0.71m in diameter surrounded by an area of red tessellated pavement. At the western end of the main room was a square mosaic panel of geometric pattern.	The function of this building has received much discussion; there are no artefacts to suggest its use. The most common suggestion is that the building was a church although King (1983) has highlighted the fact that such apses are very rare on provincial churches of this date. A temple is another possibility although King's reanalysis was unable to come up with any other firm suggestions.	The latest dateable pottery from the make-up of the floors is two pieces of Antonine samian ware, 1 of form 79, probably late Antonine, so they can only suggest that the building cannot have been built before A.D. 200. The site was occupied by an earlier timber building with probable 3rdC. pottery. Reanalysis of the mosaic within the building (Cosh 2004) may even indicate a late-2ndC. date. A coin of A.D. 335-7 was found in a	2		Cosh 2004; Frere 1975: 291; G. Fox and St. John Hope 1893: 563-8; King 1983

					contemporary gravel surface outside the building.			
Verulamium	'Church'	Outside the walls on the Verulum Hills Field site 50m northwest of a small cemetery.	Only part of the plan was revealed: a rectangular structure 3.6m wide and at least 6m long with a semi-circular apse at its northwest end.	There is no evidence for the function of this building. Only the plan and its location around 50m northwest of a small 3rdC. cemetery has been used to suggest that is was a church. None of the burials show any specifically Christian characteristics and a fragment of a life-sized statue decorated with a winged cupid, found in the plough soil over the building and almost certainly derived from it, does not suggest a Christian function.	Its initial date was uncertain because all the stratified layers had been eroded away.	3		Anthony 1968; Niblett 2001: 137
	'Church' or barn	*Insula* IX	There was a stone rectangular structure 32x12m with square projections at both ends.	There is no evidence to suggest the use of this building except its plan. Reanalysis led Niblett (2005a) to indicate that the end projections of the structure were of thicker masonry suggesting possibly granary towers on the ends of a barn rather than a church.	There is little dating evidence since the building had been robbed but the character of the masonry suggests a late Roman date.	4	It seems that the building was constructed in isolation.	Niblett 2001: 136-7; Niblett 2005a: 98; Wheeler and Wheeler 1936: 122-3
	Shrine to St. Alban	The location of this structure is uncertain but it may lie near the present abbey.	The nature of the structure is uncertain since it has not been identified archaeologically.			5	Knowledge of this possible structure is based on documentary evidence.	Biddle and Kjølbye-Biddle 2001; Niblett 2005a: 100
	Aisled building	*Insula* XXVII	Rectangular stone building *c.* 43m long and possibly as much as 17m wide (the end was not excavated).	The use of the building is uncertain although Frere (1983: 224-5) suggested that a barn was a possible function since there was a lack of features to suggest other interpretations such as a church.	The date is uncertain since the structure is very near the modern surface so the layers have been disturbed but it replaced a building constructed in the late-4thC. or 5thC.	1	This building was built on the site of a courtyard structure that was probably built in the 4thC.	Frere 1983: 224-5; Neal 2003

Gazetteer 8: List of Roman towns in France and Spain		
Province	Town	Main references
Gallia Belgica	Amiens (*Sammarobriva Ambianorum*)	Bayard and Massy 1983; Bayard and Piton 1979; Bedon *et al.* 1988; Bromwich 2003; Buchez and Gemehl 1997
	Arras (*Nemetacum*)	Bedon *et al.* 1988; Bromwich 2003; Jacques and Jelski 1984; Knight 2001
	Bavay (*Bagacum Nerviorum*)	Bromwich 2003; Hanoune and Muller 1994; Thollard 1994
	Beauvais (*Caesaromagus*)	Bromwich 2003; Frezouls 1982; Leman 1982
	Brumuth (*Brocomagus*)	Bedon *et al.* 1988
	Grand (*Grannum*)	Bromwich 2003; Colardelle 1991; Frezouls 1982; King 1990
	Langres (*Andematunnum*)	Bromwich 2003
	Metz (*Divodurum Mediomatricorum*)	Bayard 1990; Bromwich 2003; Frezouls 1982; Halsall 1996; Vigneron 1986; Wightman 1985
	Reims (*Ducocortorum*)	Bromwich 2003; Neiss 1984
	Senlins (*Augustomagus*)	Bromwich 2003; Durand 1984
	Soissons (*Augusta Suess(i)onum*)	Bedon *et al.* 1988; Refente 1984
	St-Quentin (*Augusta Viromanduorum*)	Bedon *et al.* 1988; Knight 2001
	Thérouanne (*Teruanna*)	Bedon *et al.* 1988; Delamaire 1984; Knight 2001
	Tongeren (*Adtuatuca Tungrorum*)	Bedon *et al.* 1988; Wightman 1985
	Toul (*Tullum*)	Bromwich 2003
	Trier (*Colonia Trevirorum*)	Bedon *et al.* 1988; Loseby 1996; Wightman 1970
Gallia Lugdenensis	Alet (*Aletum*)	Knight 2001
	Angers (*Iuliomagus*)	Knight 2001
	Autun (*Augustodunum*)	Bedon *et al.* 1988; Frezouls 1997; Rebourg 1998
	Auxerre (*Autessiodurum*)	Bedon *et al.* 1988; Bromwich 2003; Sapin 1998
	Avranches (*Legedia*)	Bedon *et al.* 1988; Knight 2001
	Bayeux (*Augustodurum*)	Bedon *et al.* 1988; Knight 2001
	Bourges (*Avaricum*)	Bouet 2003b; Roumegoux 1992; Troadec 1996
	Carhaix (*Vorgium*)	Bedon *et al.* 1988; Knight 2001
	Chalon-sur-Saône (*Cabillonum*)	Bedon *et al.* 1988; Knight 2001
	Chartres (*Autricum*)	Bromwich 2003; Dufour 1993; Frezouls 1997; Piton 1993
	Corseul (*Fanum Martis*)	Bromwich 2003
	Dijon	Knight 2001
	Evreux (*Mediolanum*)	Knight 2001
	Feurs (*Forum Segusiavorum*)	Guichard and Valette 1990; Valette and Guichard 1991
	Jublains (*Novidunum Diablintum*)	Bromwich 2003
	Le Mans (*Subdinum*)	Knight 2001
	Lillebonne (*Juliobona*)	Knight 2001
	Lisieux (*Noviomagus Lexoviorum*)	Bedon *et al.* 1988; Knight 2001
	Lyon (*Lugdunum*)	Bromwich 2003
	Meaux (*Iatinum*)	Bedon *et al.* 1988; Bromwich 2003; Marion 2005
	Nantes (*Condevicnum*)	Bedon *et al.* 1988; Bromwich 2003
	Orléans (*Civitas Aurelianorum*)	Knight 2001
	Paris (*Lutetia Parisiorum*)	Busson 1998; Guyard 2003; Velay 1992
	Rennes (*Civitas Redonum*)	Knight 2001
	Rouen (*Rotomagus*)	Knight 2001
	Sens (*Agedincum*)	Bromwich 2003
	Tours (*Caesarodunum*)	Bedon *et al.* 1988; Knight 2001
	Troyes (*Augustobona*)	Bedon *et al.* 1988; Bromwich 2003; Knight 2001
	Vannes (*Civitas Venetum*)	Knight 2001
	Vieux (*Araegenua*)	Bedon *et al.* 1988; Knight 2001
Gallia Aquitania	Auch (*Augusta Auscorum*)	Bedon *et al.* 1988; Lapart 1992
	Bordeaux (*Burdigala*)	Barraud and Gaidon 1992; Barraud *et al.* 1996; Heijmans 2006
	Cahors (*Divona*)	Bouet 2003b; Gonsalves 1992; Heijmans 2006
	Clermont-Ferrand (*Augustonemetum*)	Bedon *et al.* 1988; Knight 2001; Sauget and Pin 1992
	Dax (*Aquae Tarbellicae*)	Bedon *et al.* 1988; Maurin and Watier 1996
	Javols (*Anderitum*)	Bouet 2003b; Knight 2001
	Lectoure (*Civitas Lactoratium*)	Petit and Sillieres 1992

	Lescar (*Civitas Beneharnensium*)	Rechin 1992
	Limoges (*Augustoritum*)	Bedon *et al.* 1988; Bouet 2003b; Desbordes and Loustaud 1992
	Périgueux (*Vesunna Petrucoriorum*)	Bedon *et al.* 1988; Bouet 2003b; Heijmans 2006
	Poitiers (*Lemonum Limonum*)	Knight 2001; Bouet 2003b; Heijmans 2006
	Rodez (*Segodunum*)	Bedon *et al.* 1988
	Saint-Bertand-de-Comminges (*Lugdunum Convenarum*)	Bedon *et al.* 1988; Bouet 2003b; Heijmans 2006
	Saint-Lizier-en-Couserans (*Civitas Consorannorum*)	Bareille and Sablayrolles 1992; Bedon *et al.* 1988; Bouet 2003b; Heijmans 2006; Knight 2001
	Saintes (*Mediolanum Santonum*)	Bedon *et al.* 1988; Bouet 2003b; Dorcau *et al.* 1982; Heijmans 2006
Gallia Narbonensis	Aix-en-Provence (*Colonia Iulia Augusta Aquae Sextiae*)	Bedon *et al.* 1988; Bromwich 1993; Heijmans 2006; Nin 2006
	Alba (*Alba Helvirorum*)	Bedon *et al.* 1988; Bromwich 1993
	Apt (*Colonia Julia Apta*)	Bedon *et al.* 1988; Heijmans 2006
	Arles (*Arelantensis Sextanorum*)	Bromwich 1993; Heijmans 2004; Heijmans 2006; Heijmans and Sintès 1994; Loseby 1996; Sintès 1994
	Avignon (*Colonia Iulia Auenniol Civitas Avennicorum*)	Bedon *et al.* 1988; Bromwich 1993; Heijmans 2006
	Béziers (*Colonia Iulia Victrix Septimanorum Baeterrae*)	Bedon *et al.* 1988; Bromwich 1993; Knight 2001; Heijmans 2006
	Carcassone (*Colonia Iulia Carcaso*)	Bromwich 1993; Heijmans 2006
	Carpentras (*Colonia Iulia Meminorum*)	Bedon *et al.* 1988; Heijmans 2006
	Cavaillon (*Colonia Iulia Cabellio*)	Bedon *et al.* 1988; Bromwich 1993
	Chateau-Roussillon (*Colonia Julia Ruscino*)	Bedon *et al.* 1988; Bromwich 1993
	Die (*Colonia Dea Augusta Vocontiorum*)	Bromwich 1993
	Digne (*Colonia Iulia Dinia Lub(entia?)/ Civitas Diniensium*)	Knight 2001
	Fréjus (*Colonia Octavanorum Pacensis/Pacata Classica Forum Iulii*)	Beraud *et al.* 1991; Heijmans 2006
	Geneva (*Genava*)	Collis 1975
	Grenoble (*Cularo/Gratianopolis*)	Bromwich 2003
	Marseille (*Massalia*)	Bromwich 1993; Heijmans 2006
	Narbonne (*Colonia Iulia Paterna Claudia Narbo Martius Decumanorum*)	Heijmans 2006; Knight 2001
	Nîmes (*Colonia Augusta Nemausus*)	Heijmans 2006; Monteil 1999; Varène 1990
	Orange (*Colonia Firma Iulia Secundanorum Arausio*)	Bedon *et al.* 1988; Heijmans 2006
	Riez (*Colonia Iulia Augusta Apollinaris Reiorum*)	Bromwich 1993
	Toulouse (*Colonia Iulia Tolosa*)	Arramond and Boudartchouk 1996; Baccrabère 2001; Bouet 2003a; Heijmans 2006; Knight 2001; Pailler 2001
	Vaison-la-Romaine (*Civitas Vasio Vocontiorum*)	Bedon *et al.* 1988
	Valence (*Colonia Iulia Valentia*)	Bedon *et al.* 1988
	Vienne (*Colonia Iulia Augusta Florentia Vienna*)	Bedon *et al.* 1988; Bromwich 1993; Heijmans 2006; Pelletier 2001
Baetica	Arva	Cepas 1997
	Bolonia (*Baelo Claudia*)	Cepas 1997; Keay 1988
	Cádiz (Gades)	Cepas 1997; Curchin 1991
	Carmona (*Carmo*)	Cepas 1997
	Carteia	Cepas 1997
	Córdoba (*Corduba*)	Alonso and Oliva 1993; Kulikowski 2004
	Écija (*Astigi*)	Curchin 1991; Keay 2003
	Huelva (*Onuba*)	Cepas 1997

	Italica	Rodríguez Gutiérrez 2004; Rodríguez Hidalgo and Keay 1995
	Málaga (*Malaca)*	Arce 1982
	Munigua	Alonso and Oliva 1993; Cepas 1997
	Peñaflor (Celti)	Keay *et al.* 2001
	Porcuna (*Obulco*)	Cepas 1997
	Seville (*Hispalis*)	Alonso and Oliva 1993; Curchin 1991; Kulikowski 2004
	Singili Barba	Cepas 1997
Tarraconensis	Ampurias (*Emporion*)	Cepas 1997
	Badalona (*Baetulo*)	Cepas 1997; Durán 1993
	Barcelona (*Barcino*)	Cepas 1997; Durán 1993
	Bilbilis	Cepas 1997
	Calahorra (*Calagurris*)	Cepas 1997
	Cartagena (*Carthago Nova*)	Casal and Gascó 1993; Cepas 1997; Keay 2003
	Castulo	Cepas 1997
	Clunia	Abásalo 1993; Cepas 1997
	Complutum	Cepas 1997; Kulikowski 2004
	Denia (*Dianium*)	Cepas 1997
	El Tolmo de Minateda	Cepas 1997
	Ercavica	Cepas 1997
	Gerona (*Gerunda*)	Cepas 1997; Durán 1993
	Gijón	Ochoa 1993
	Ilici	Casal and Gascó 1993
	Iluro	Cepas 1997
	Jaca (*Iaca*)	Cepas 1997
	Labitulosa	Cepas 1997
	Liria (*Edeta Liria*)	Cepas 1997
	Llerda	Cepas 1997
	Numantia	Cepas 1997
	Pallantia	Abásalo 1993
	Pamplona (*Pompaelo*)	Cepas 1997
	Sagunto (*Saguntum*)	Casal and Gascó 1993; Mierse 1999
	Saldania	Abásalo 1993
	Segobriga	Cepas 1997
	Tarraggona (*Tarraco*)	Arce 2002; Cepas 1997; Dupré Raventós 2004; Keay 1996; Kulikowski 2004
	Tiermes (*Termes*)	Cepas 1997; Kulikowski 2004
	Toledo (*Toletum*)	Cepas 1997; Fuentes Dominguez 1993
	Tongobriga	Cepas 1997
	Tortosa (*Dertosa*)	Cepas 1997
	Uxama	Cepas 1997
	Valencia (*Valentia*)	Casal and Gascó 1993
	Valeria	Cepas 1997
	Zaragoza (*Caesaraugusta*)	Cepas 1997; Kulikowski 2004
Lusitania	Astorga (*Asturica Augusta*)	Cepas 1997; Curchin 1991
	Beja (*Pax Iulia*)	Curchin 1991
	Braga (*Bracara Augusta*)	Curchin 1991
	Caparra (*Capera*)	Cepas 1997
	Coimbra (*Aeminium*)	Cepas 1997
	Conimbriga	Cepas 1997
	Evora (*Ebora*)	Cepas 1997
	Juliobriga	Cepas 1997
	Lisbon (*Olisipo*)	Cepas 1997
	Lugo (*Lucus Augusti*)	Cepas 1997; Ochoa 1993
	Mérida (*Augusta Emerita*)	Álvarez Martinez 1993; Arce 2002; Durán Cabello 2004; Keay 2003; Mateos Cruz 2004
	Mértola	Kulikowski 2004
	Mirobriga	Cepas 1997
	Santarem (*Scallabis*)	Curchin 1991

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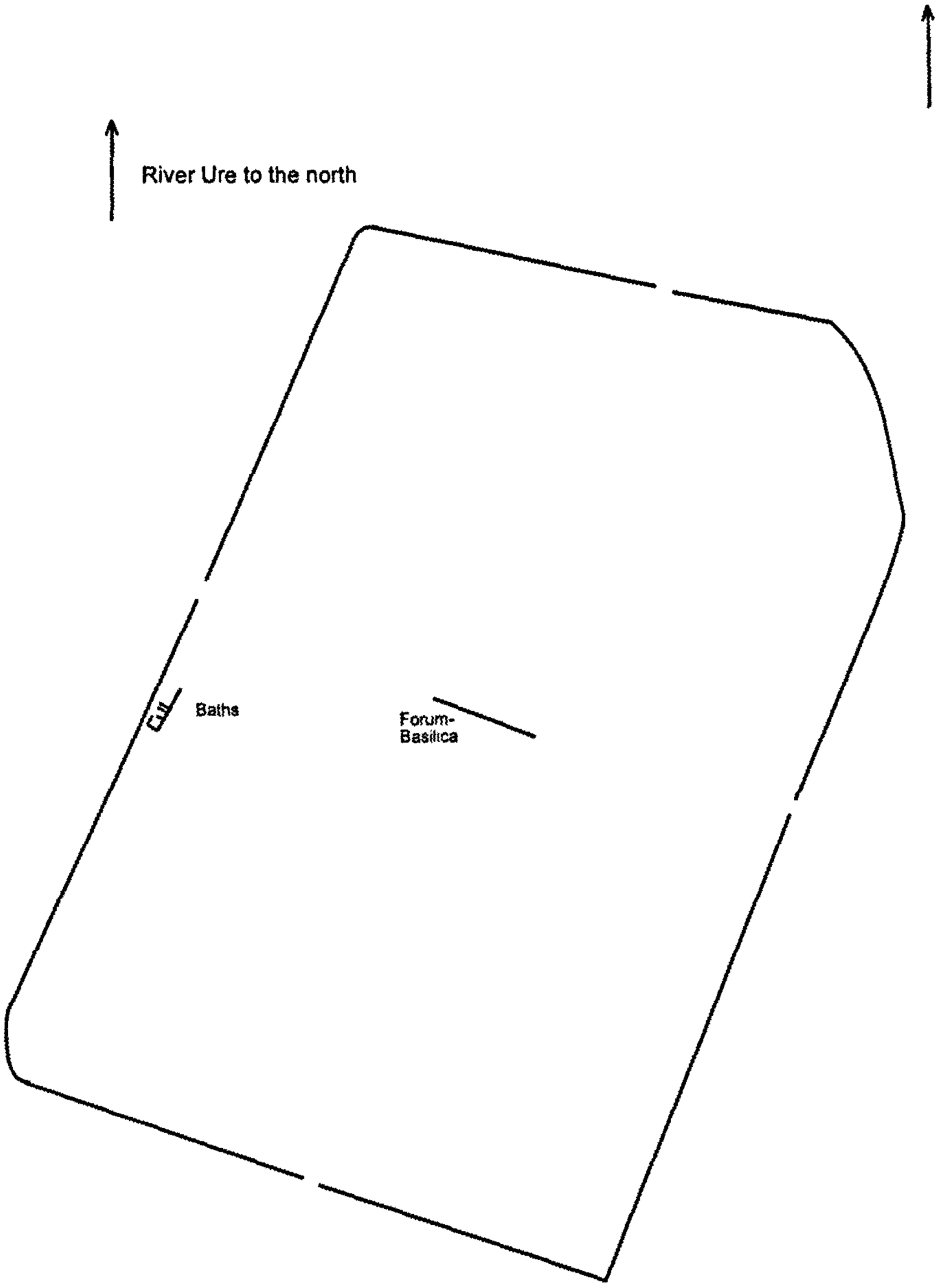
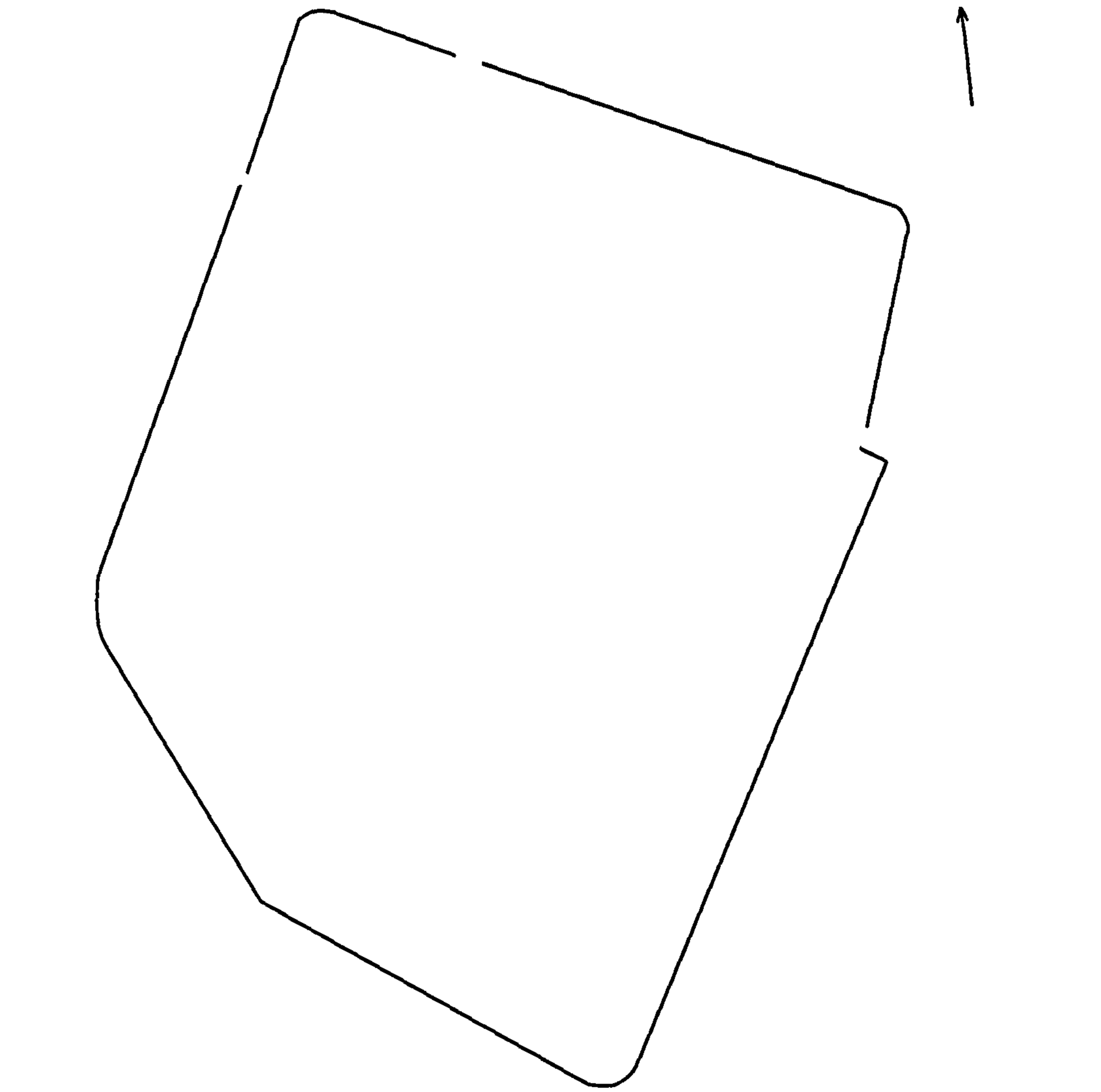


Diagram 1: Plan of current knowledge of the public buildings at Aldborough (redrawn by the author from Wacher 1995 figure 179).



River Humber

0 100 200 m

Diagram 2: Plan of the Roman town of Brough-on-Humber. Very little is known about the public buildings in the town (redrawn by the author from Wacher 1995 figure 176).

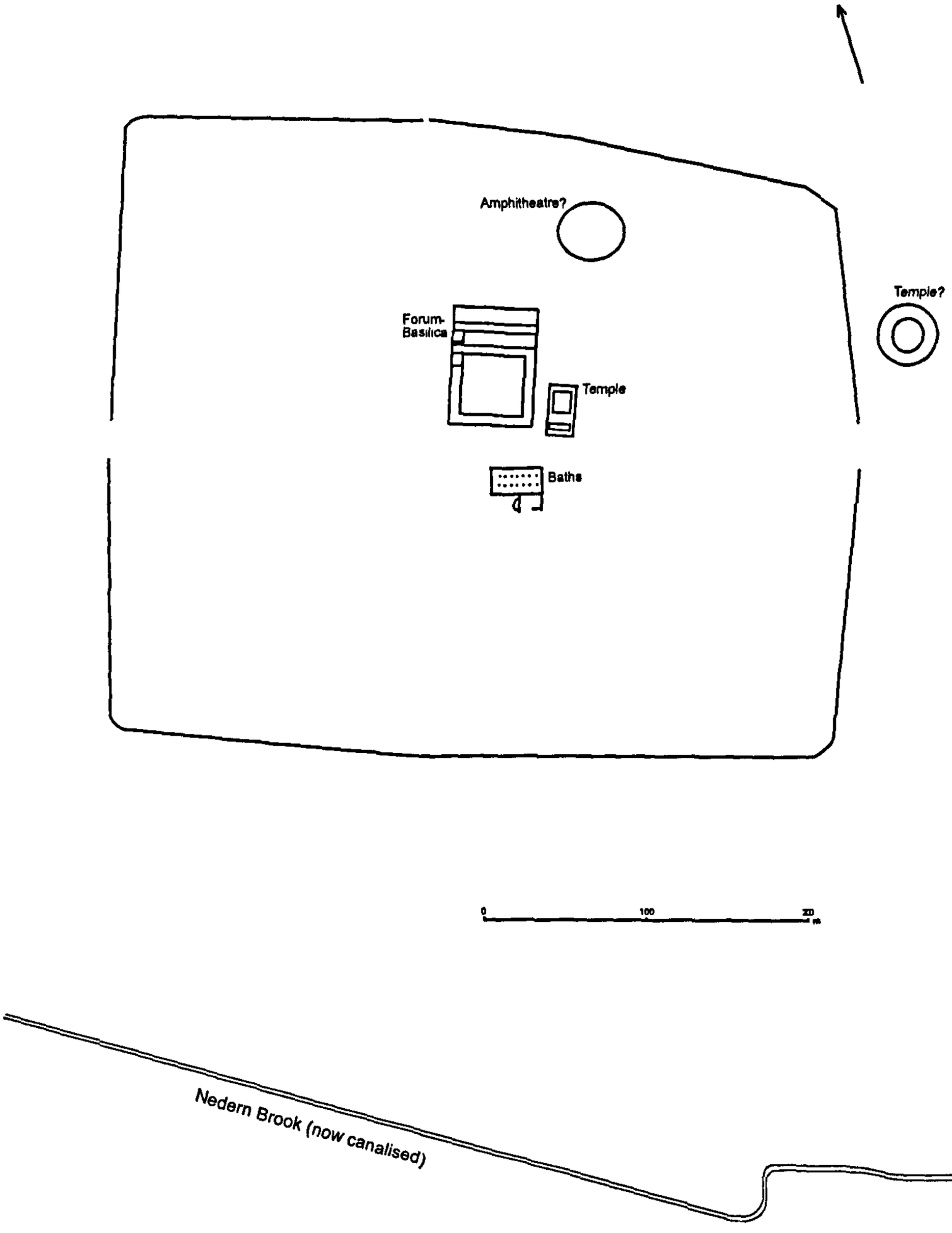


Diagram 3: Plan of Caerwent with current knowledge of the public buildings (redrawn with additions by the author from Wacher 1995 figure 170).

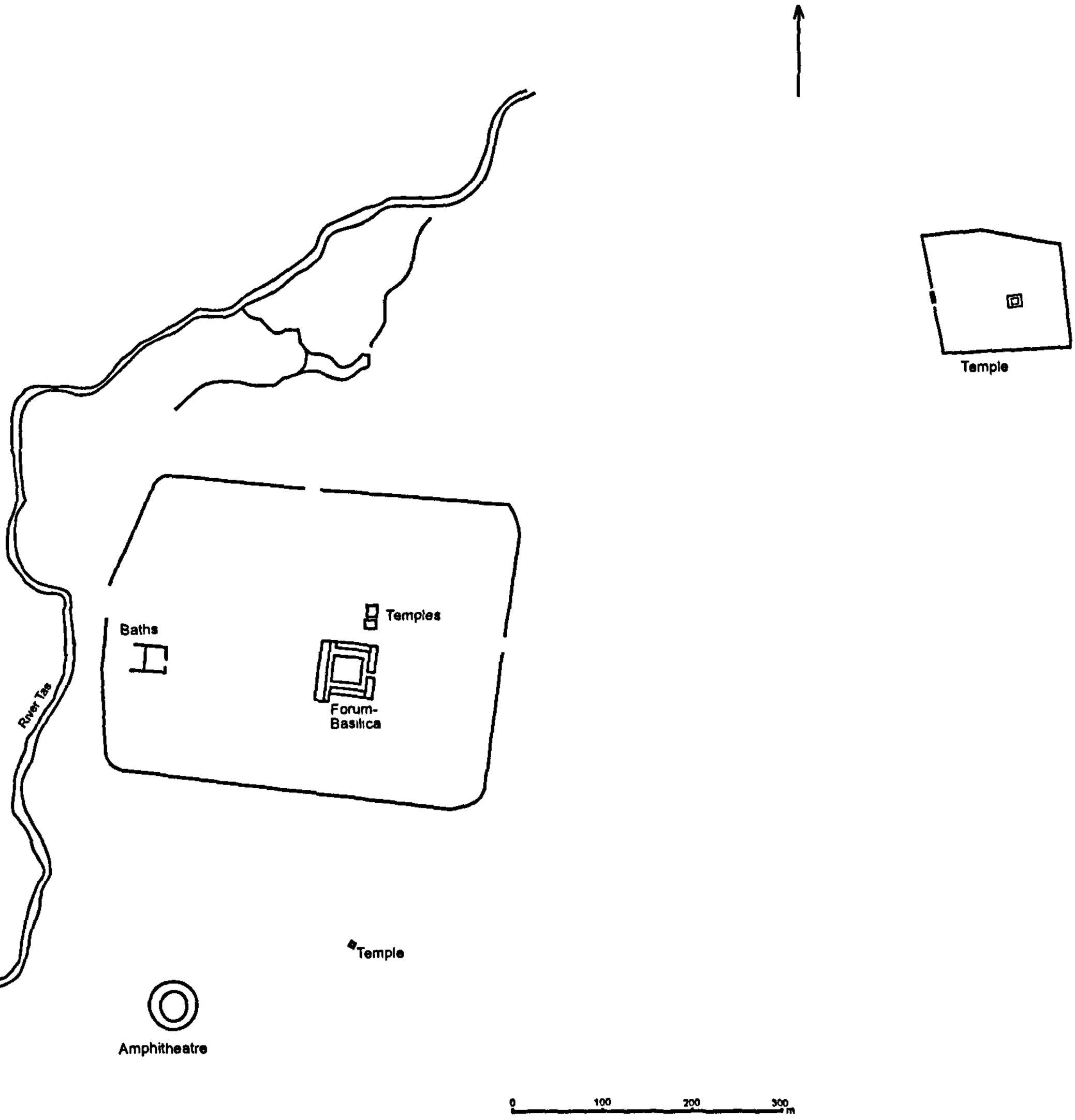


Diagram 4: Plan of Caistor-by-Norwich with current knowledge of the public buildings (redrawn with additions by the author from Creighton 2006 figure 7.5 and Wacher 1995 figure 112).

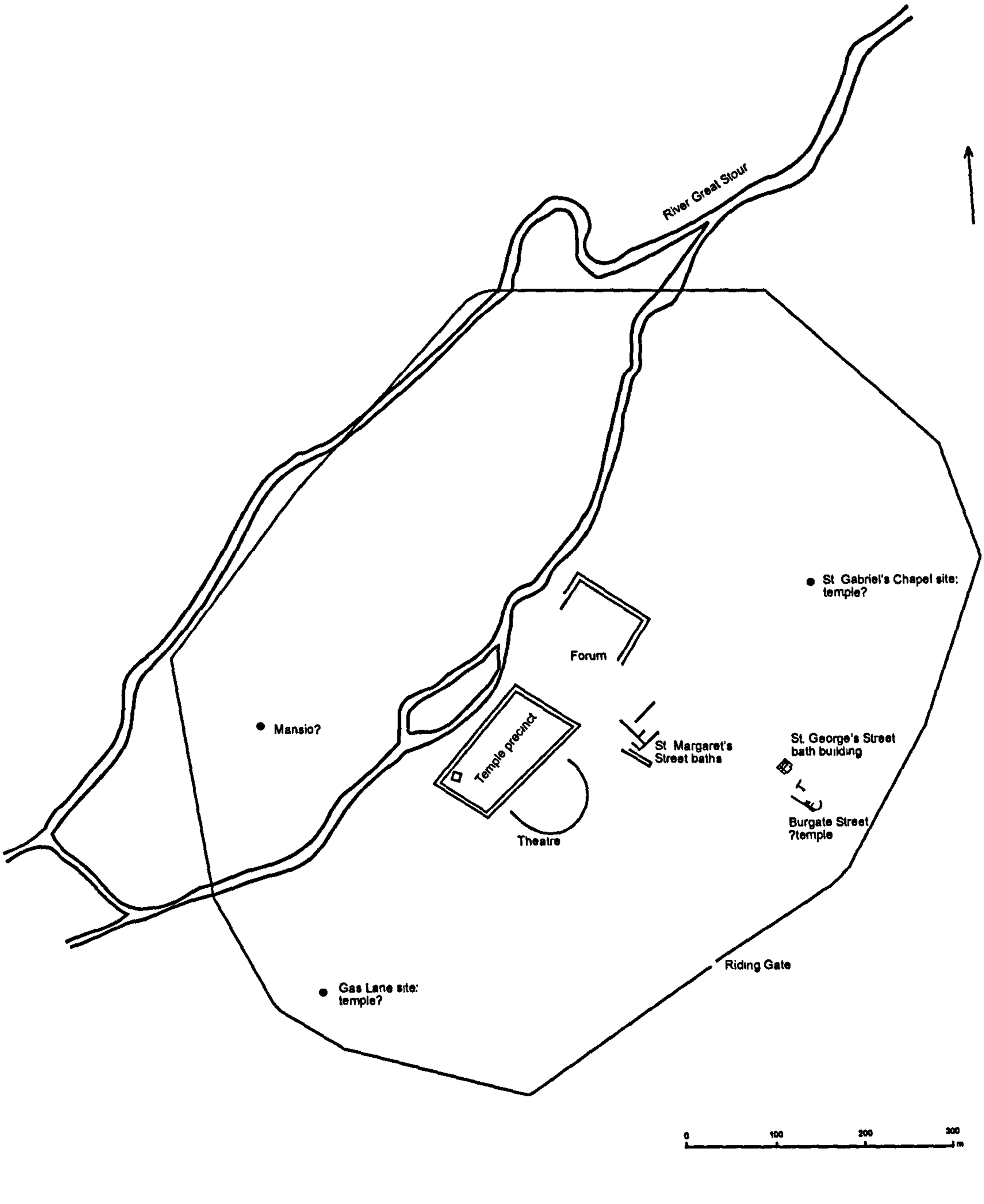


Diagram 5: Plan of the known public buildings at Canterbury (redrawn by the author from K. Blockley *et al.* 1995 figure 233, Frere and Stow 1993 figure 144 and Wacher 1995 figure 88).

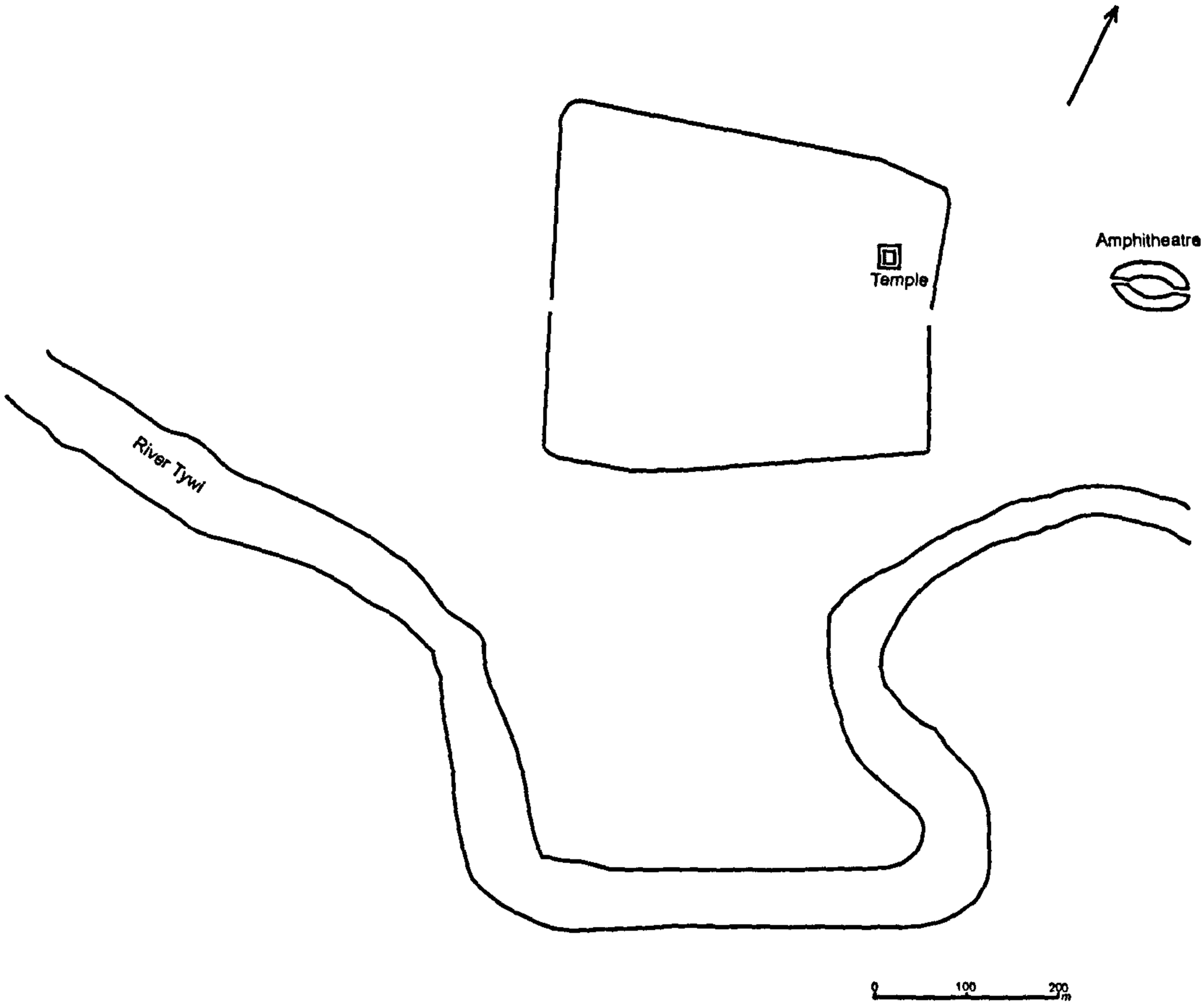


Diagram 6: Plan of Carmarthen with the known public buildings (redrawn with alterations by the author from H. James 2003 figure 1.4).

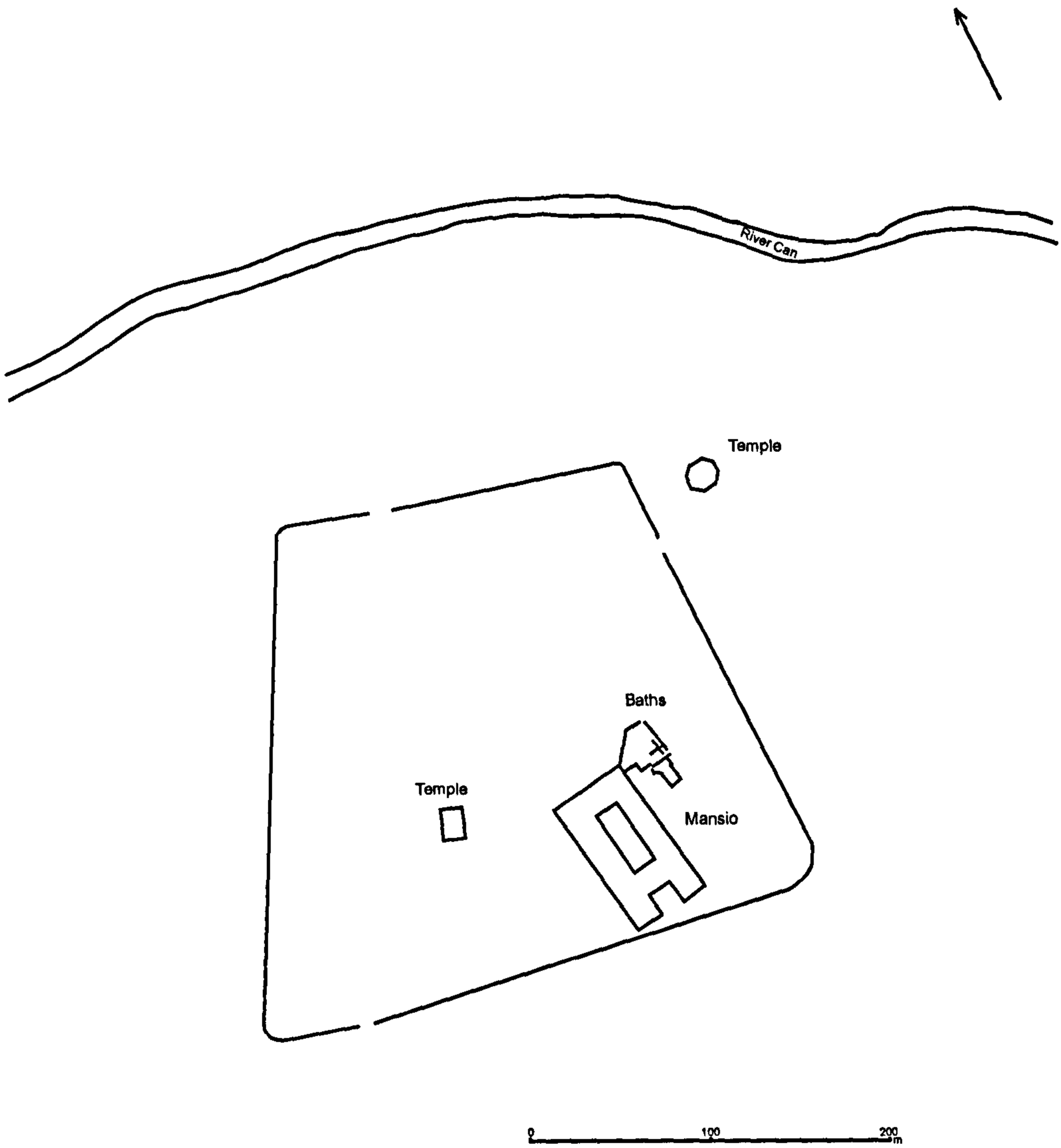


Diagram 7: Plan of the public buildings known at Chelmsford (redrawn by the author from Wacher 1995 figure 94).

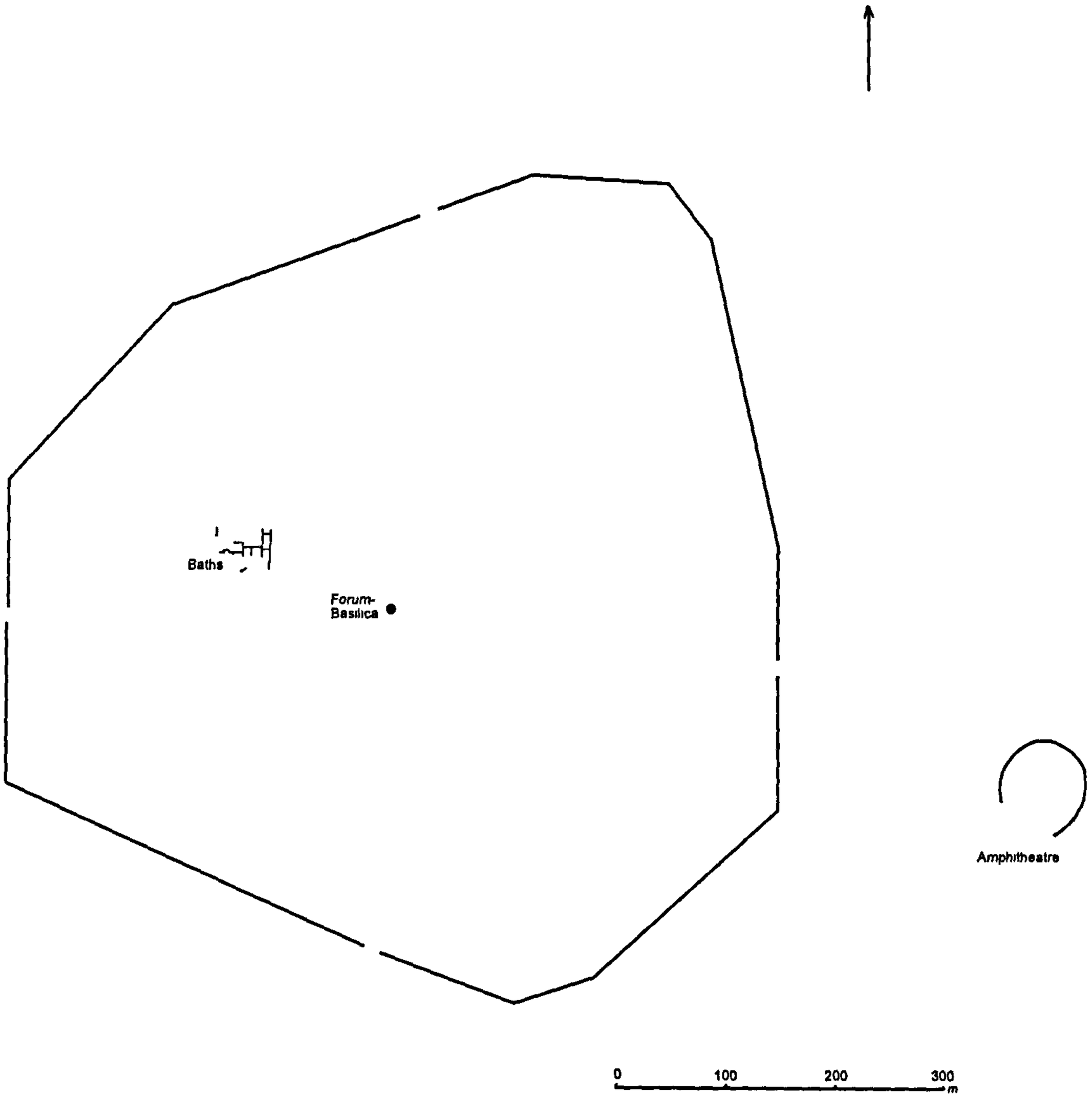


Diagram 8: Plan of the known public buildings at Chichester (redrawn by the author from Wacher 1995 figure 117).

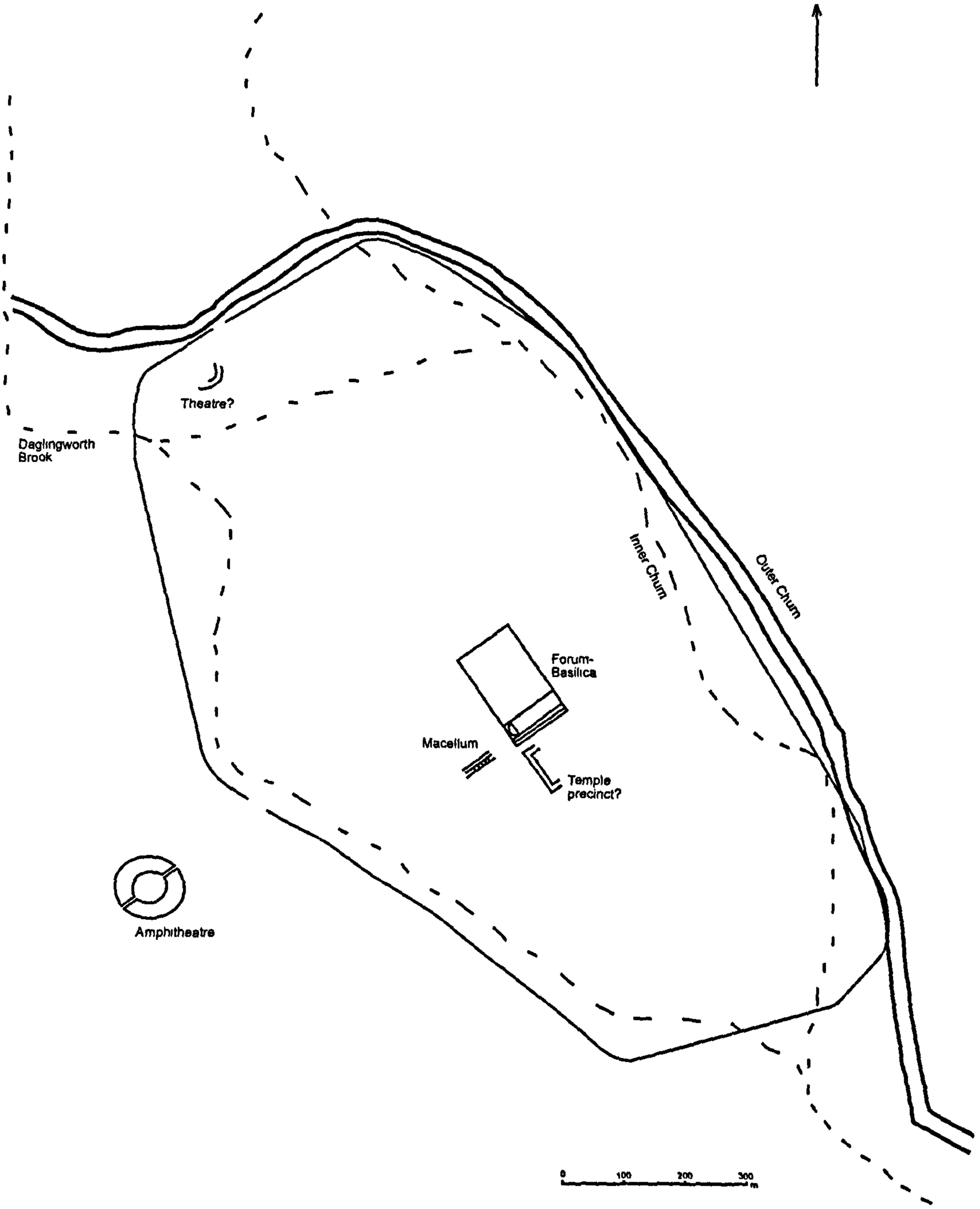


Diagram 9: Plan of the public buildings known at Cirencester (redrawn by the author from Holbrook 1998 figure 6).

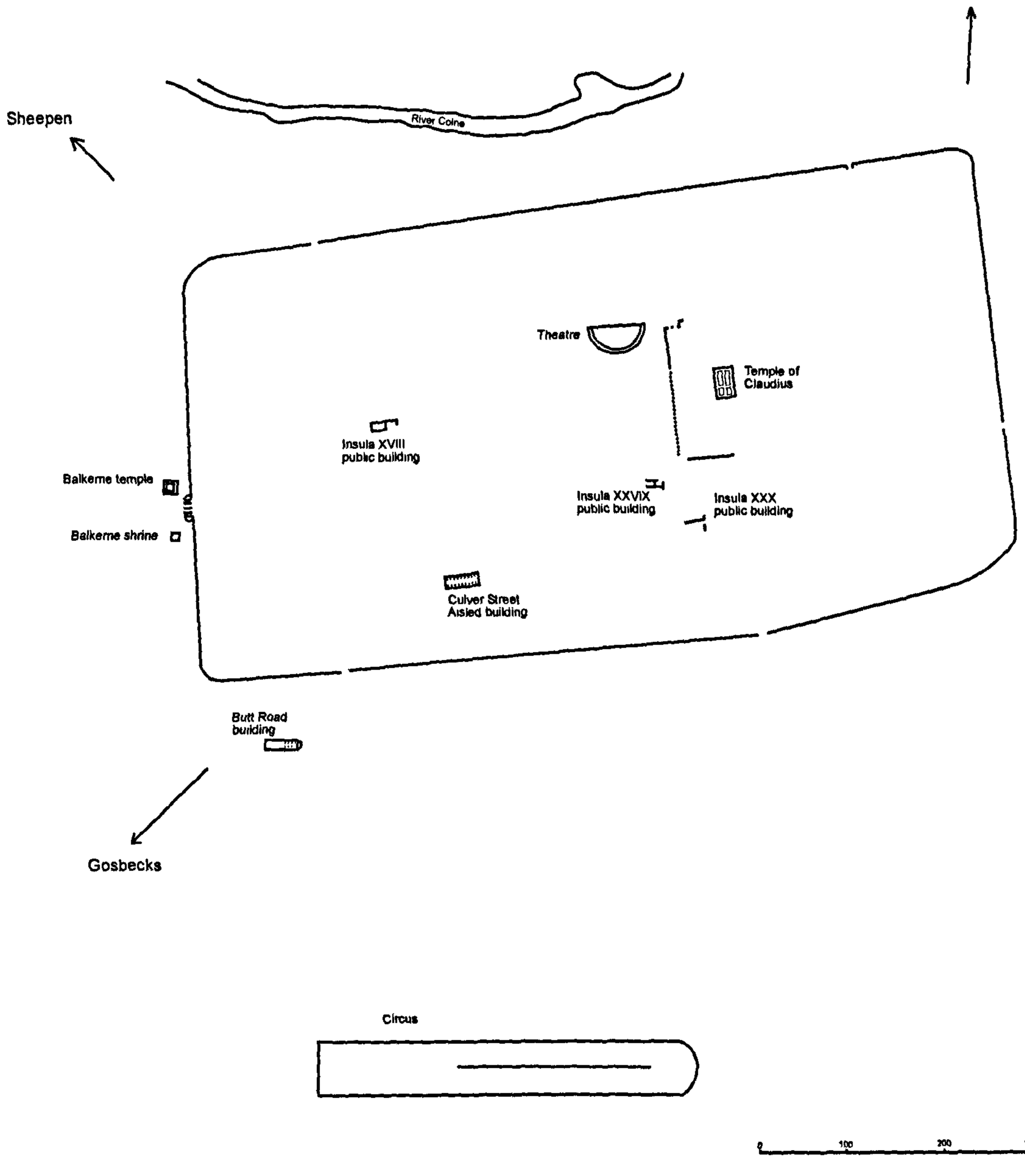


Diagram 10: Plan of the public buildings known at Colchester (redrawn with additions by the author from P. Crummy 1992 figure 2.9).

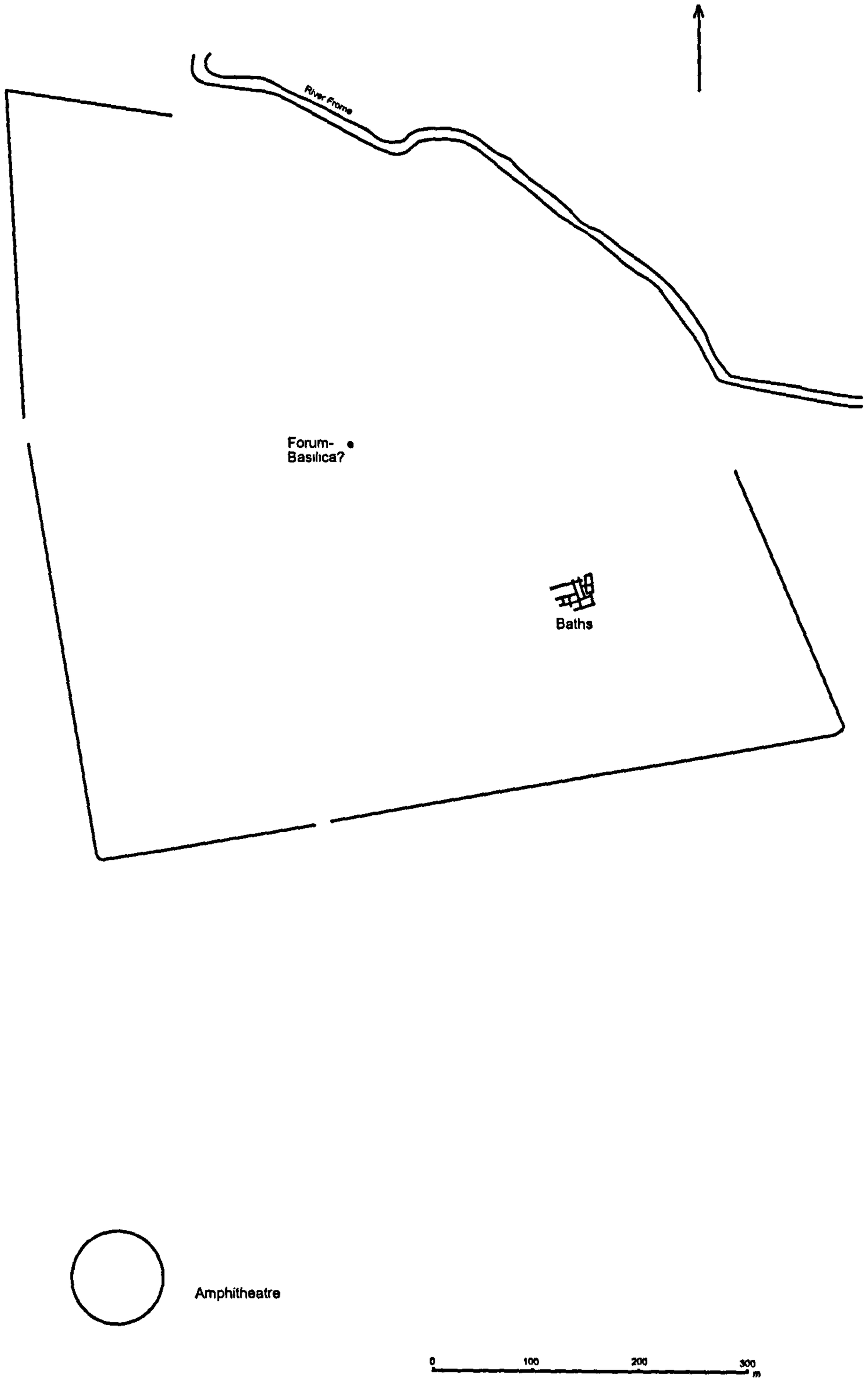


Diagram 11: Plan of the known public buildings from Dorchester (redrawn by the author from P. Woodward *et al.* 1993 figure 173 and Wacher 1995 figure 145).

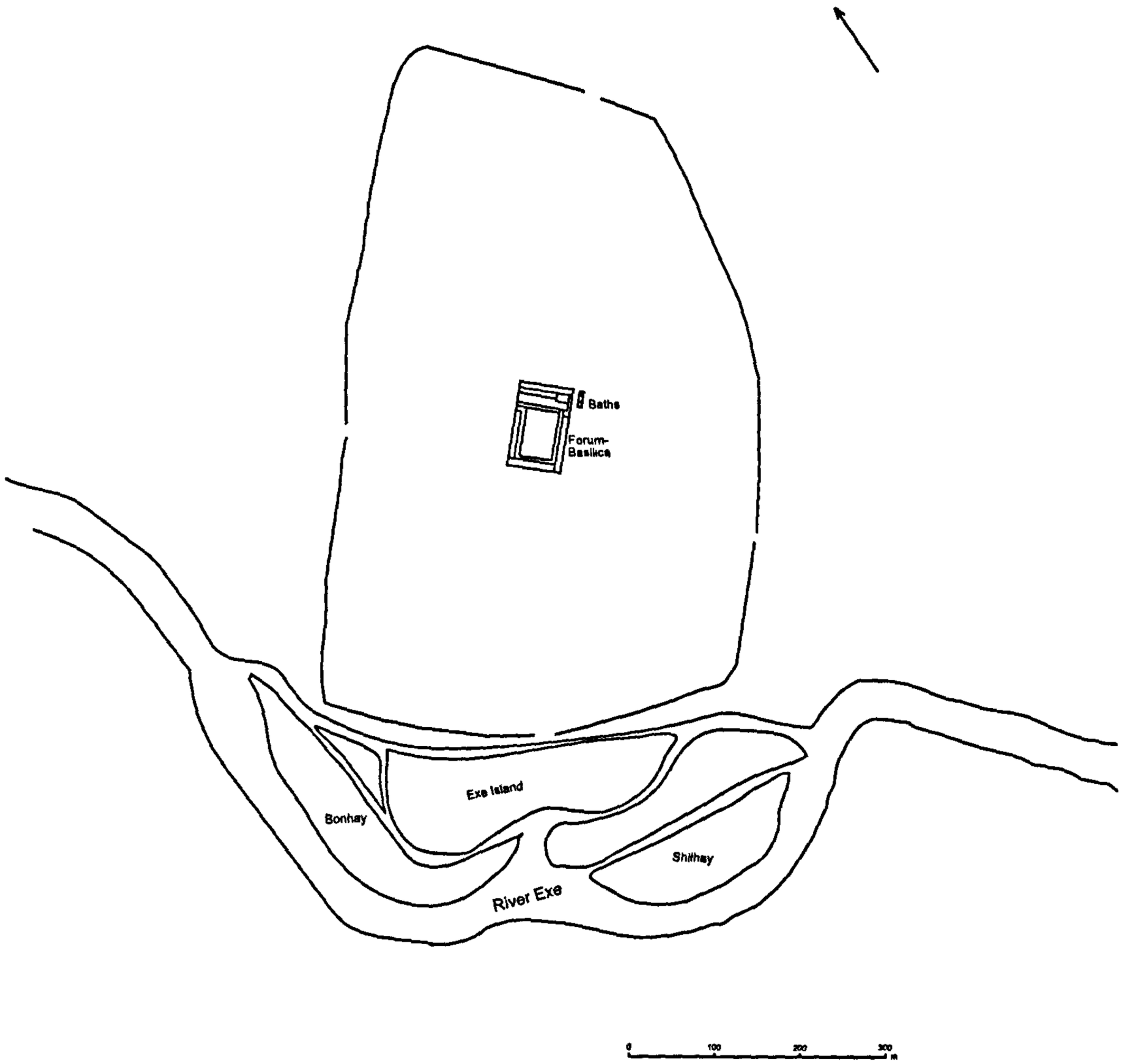


Diagram 12: Plan of the public buildings known at Exeter (redrawn by the author from information from unpublished Exeter UAD plans, A. Fox 1952 figure 1 and Wacher 1995 figure 151).

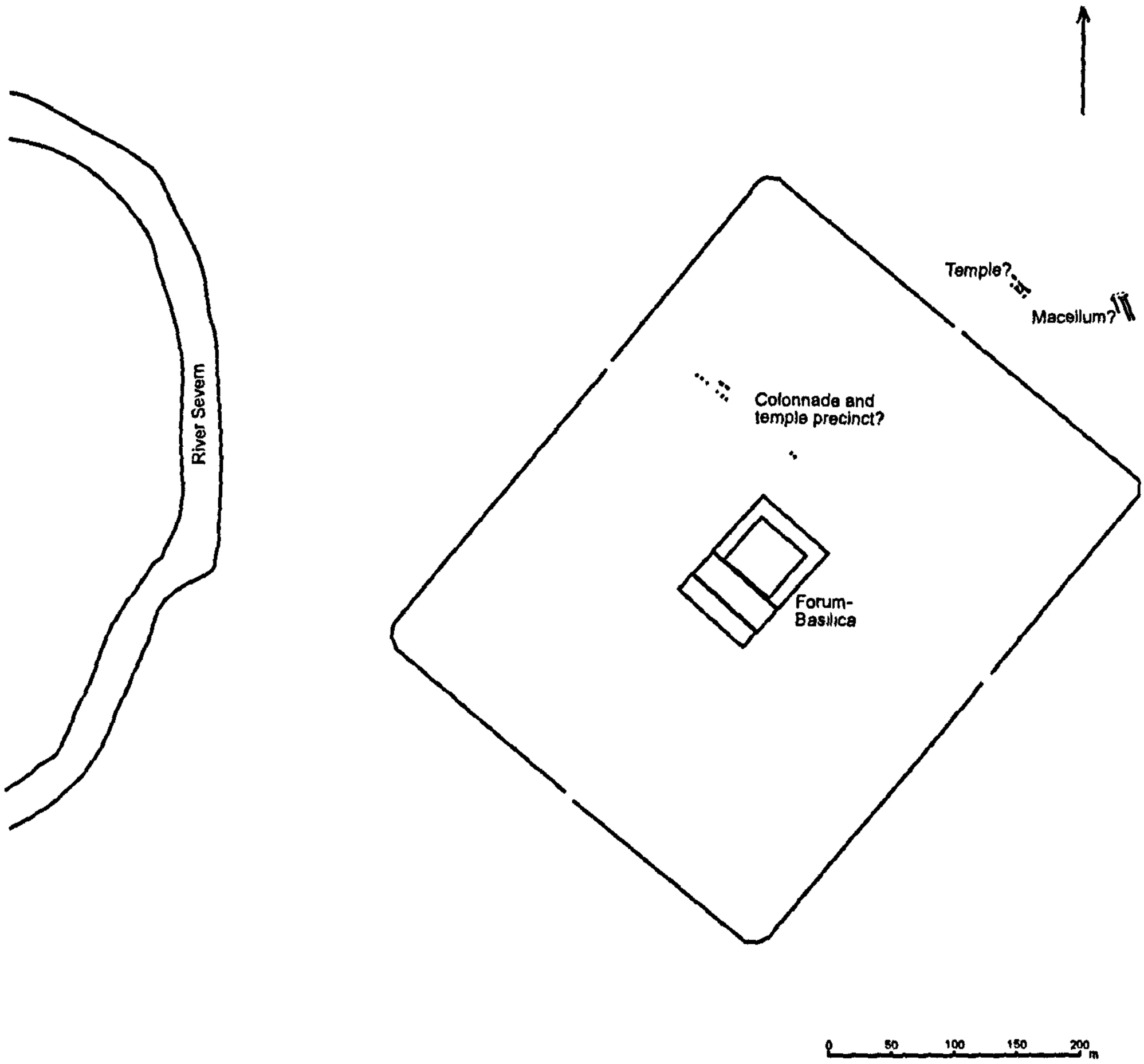


Diagram 13: Plan of the known public buildings in Gloucester (redrawn with additions by the author from Wacher 1995 figure 66).

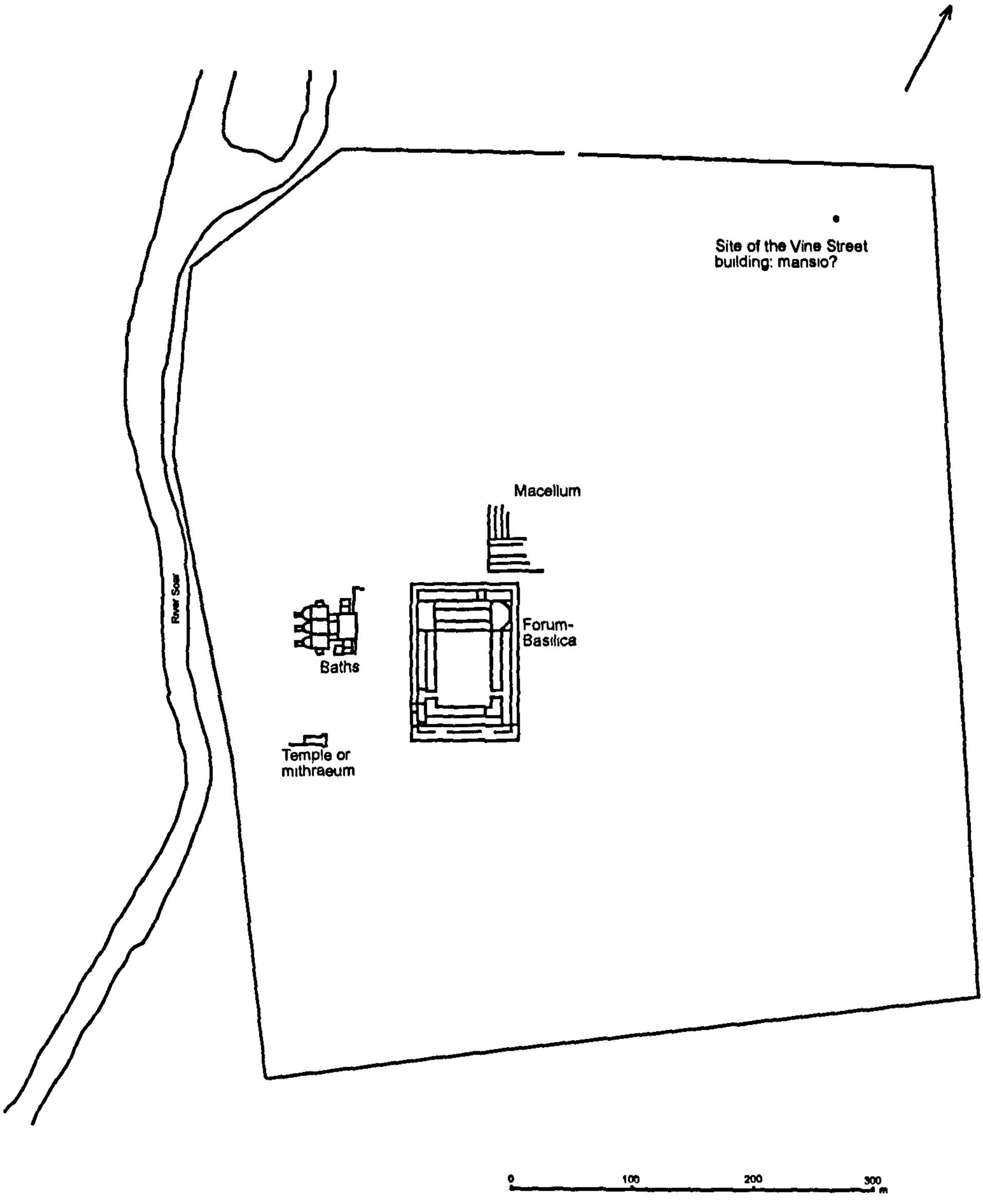


Diagram 14: Plan of the public buildings known at Leicester (redrawn with additions by the author from Wacher 1995 figure 154).

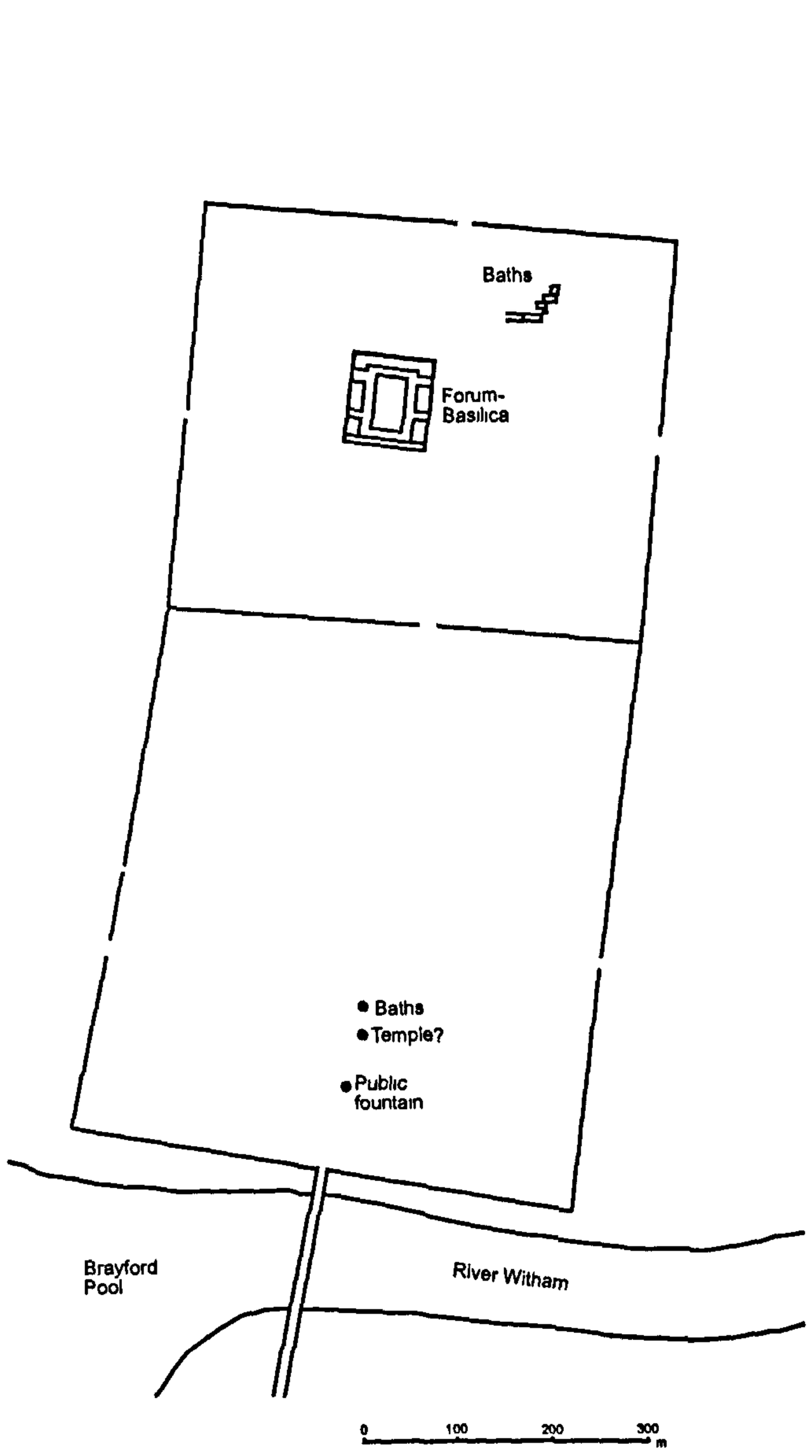


Diagram 15: Plan of the known public buildings at Lincoln (redrawn by the author from M. Jones 2002 figure 25).

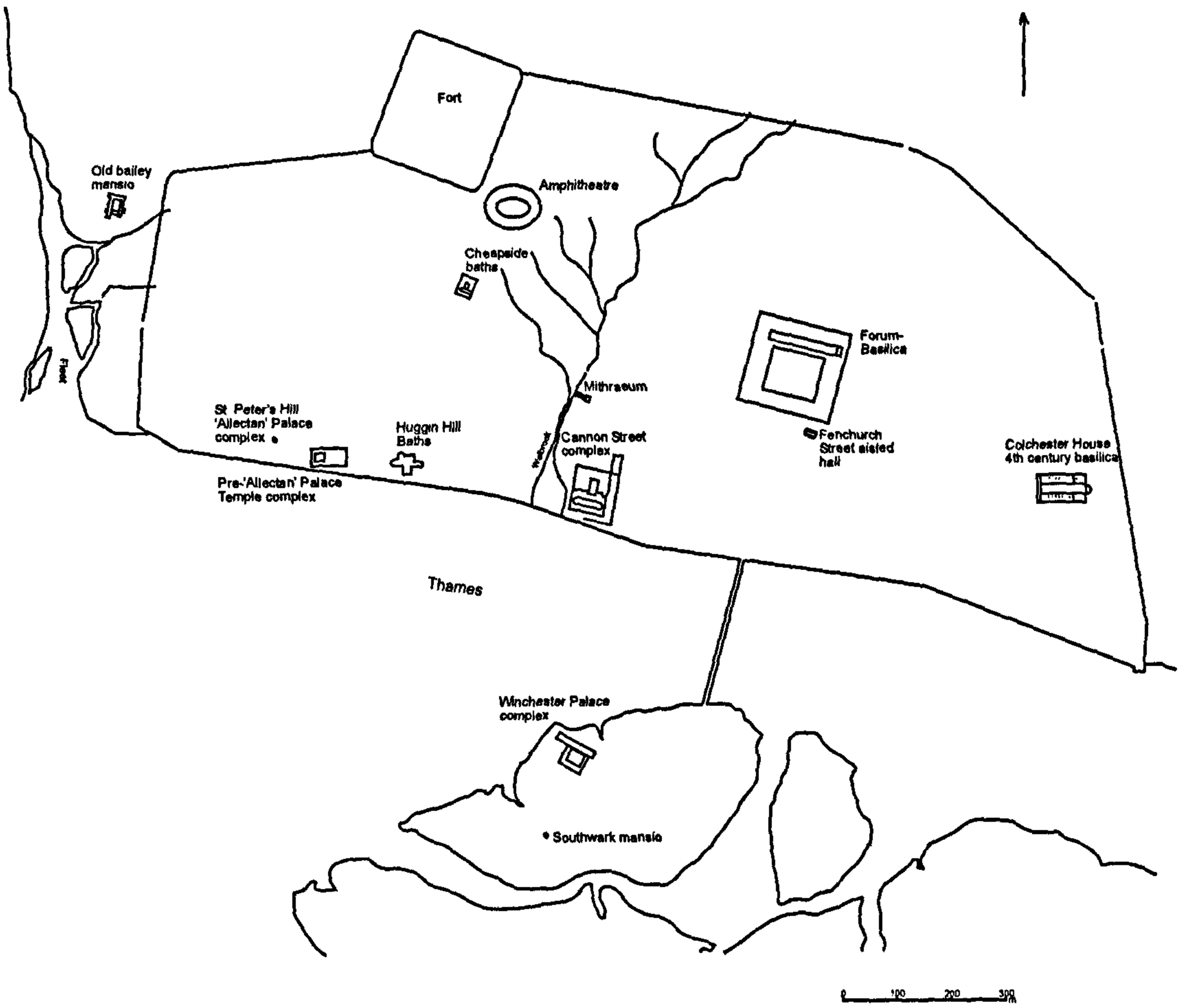


Diagram 16: Plan of the public buildings known at London (redrawn by the author from Bateman 1998 figure 2).

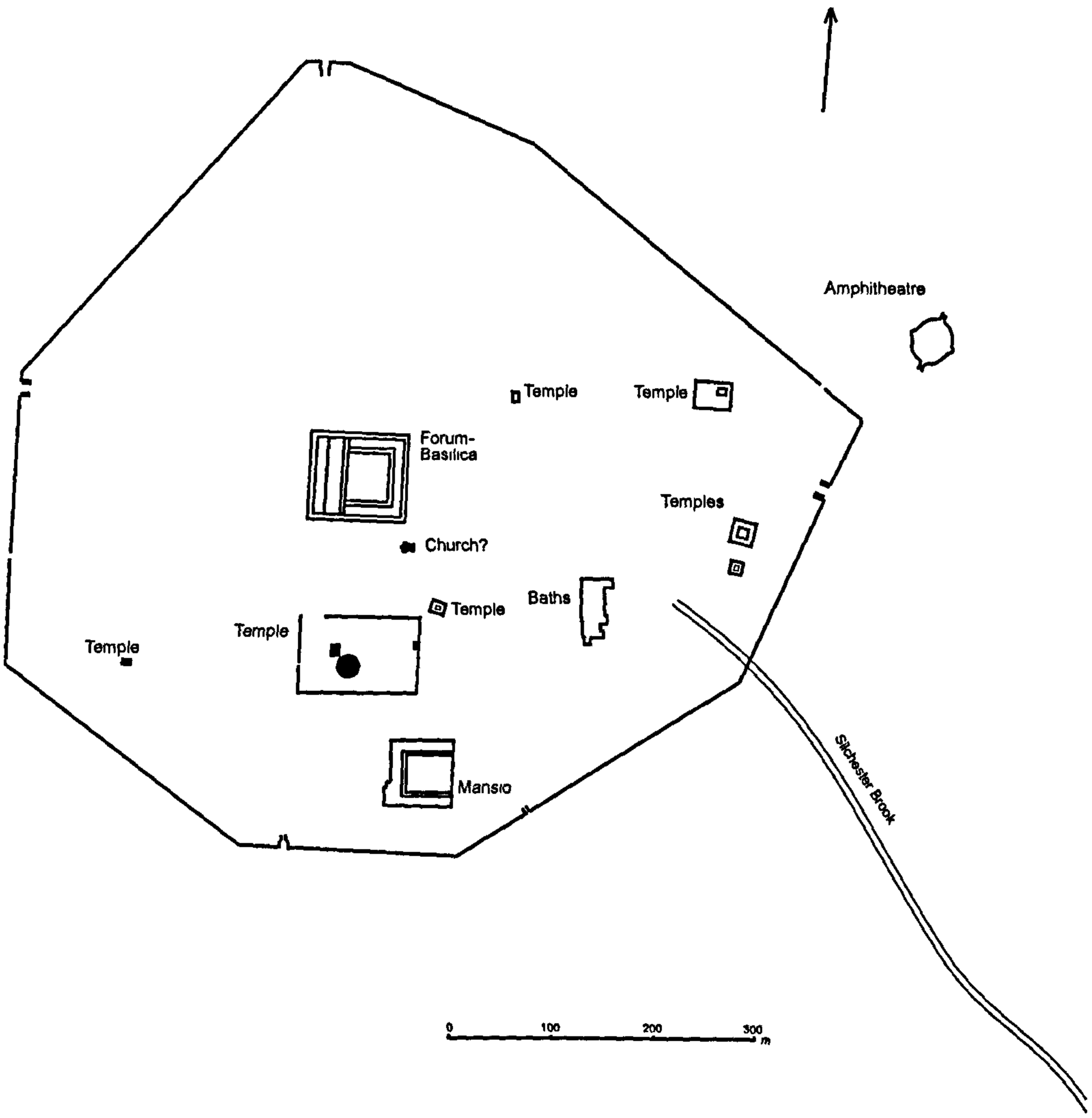


Diagram 17: Plan of the public buildings known at Silchester (redrawn by the author from Boon 1974).

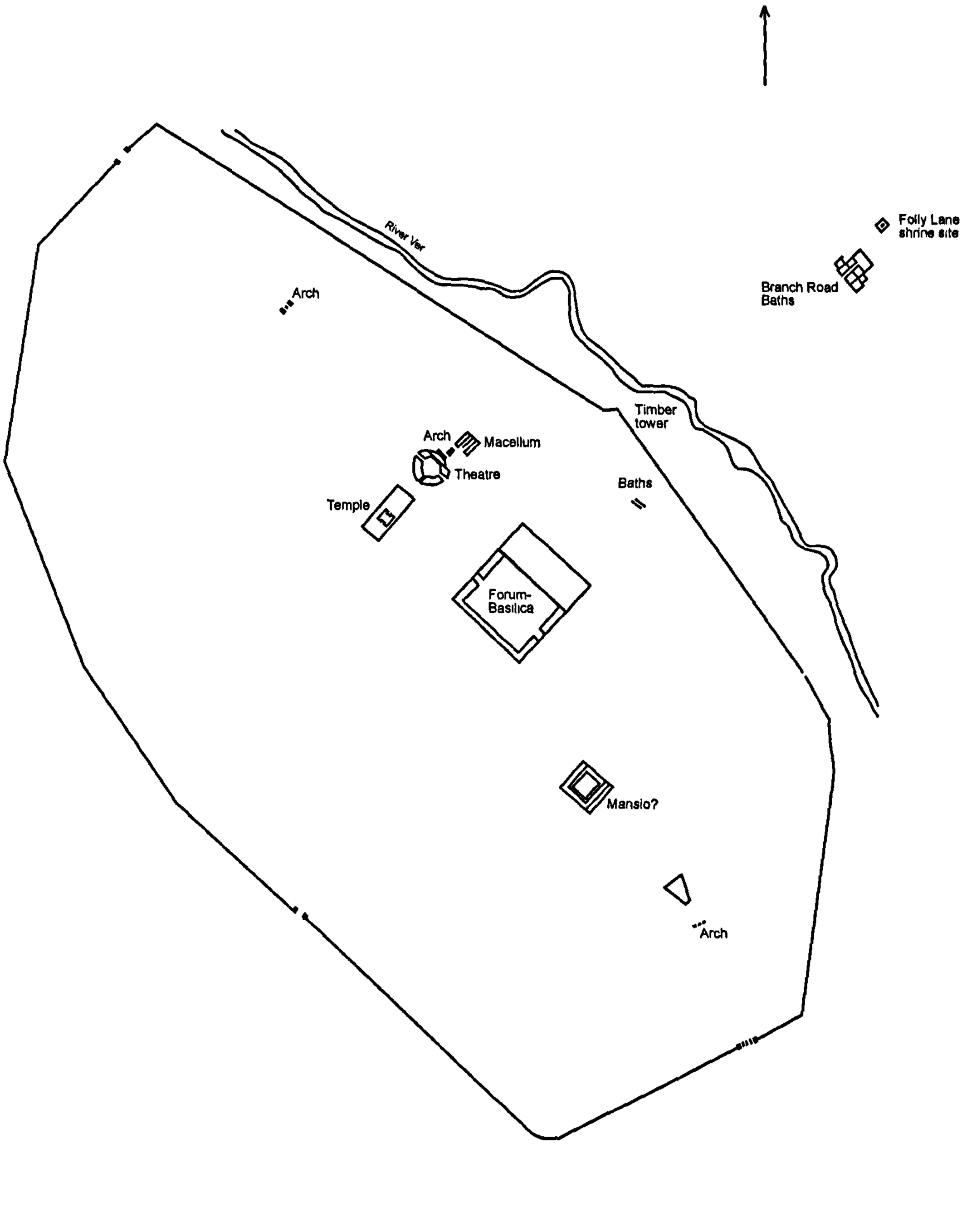


Diagram 18: Plan of the public buildings known at Verulamium (redrawn by the author from Niblett 2001 figure 43).

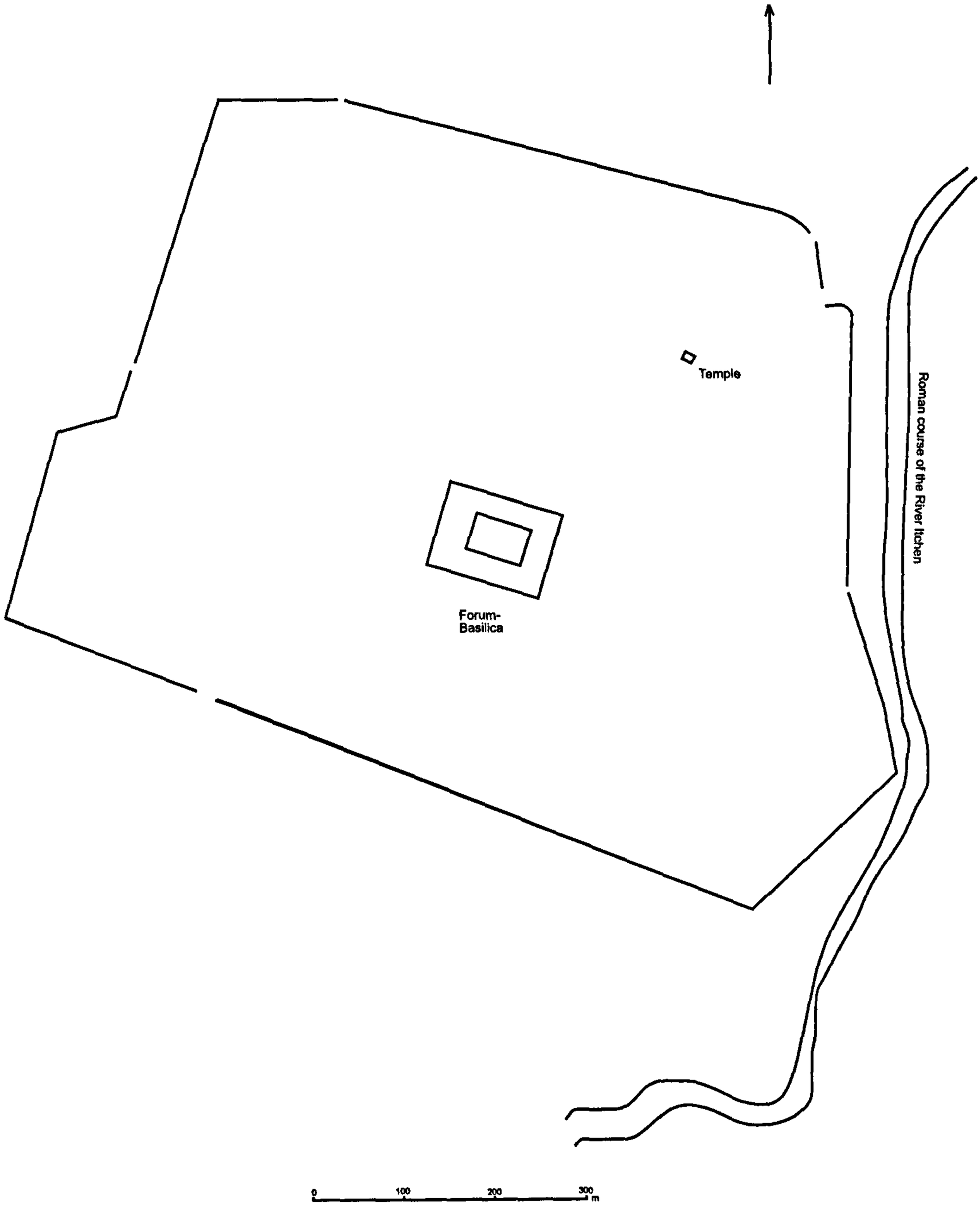


Diagram 19: Plan of the public buildings known at Winchester (redrawn by the author from plans at the Winchester Museums Service archive).

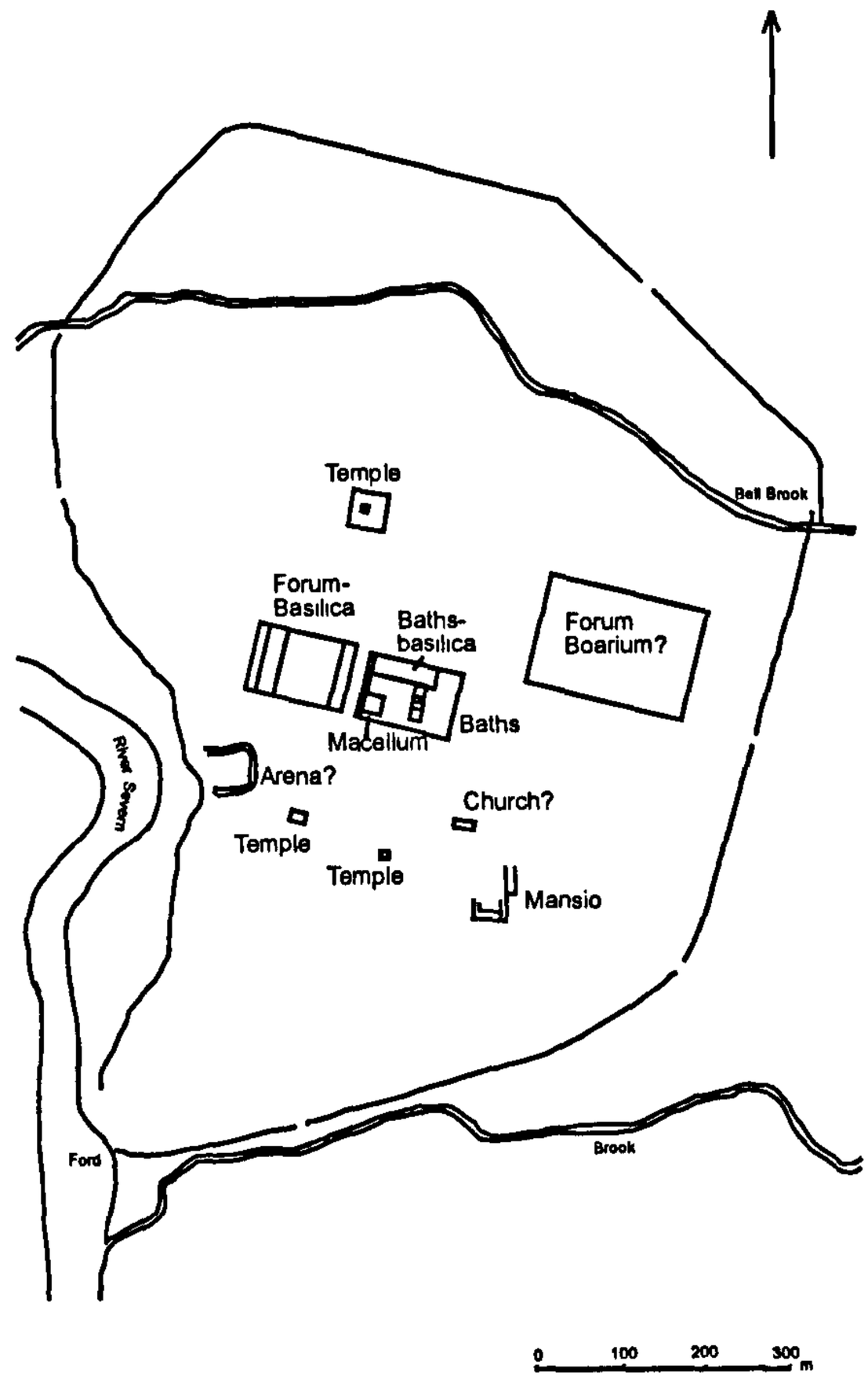


Diagram 20: Plan of the public buildings known at Wroxeter (redrawn by the author from R. White and Barker 1998 figure 39).

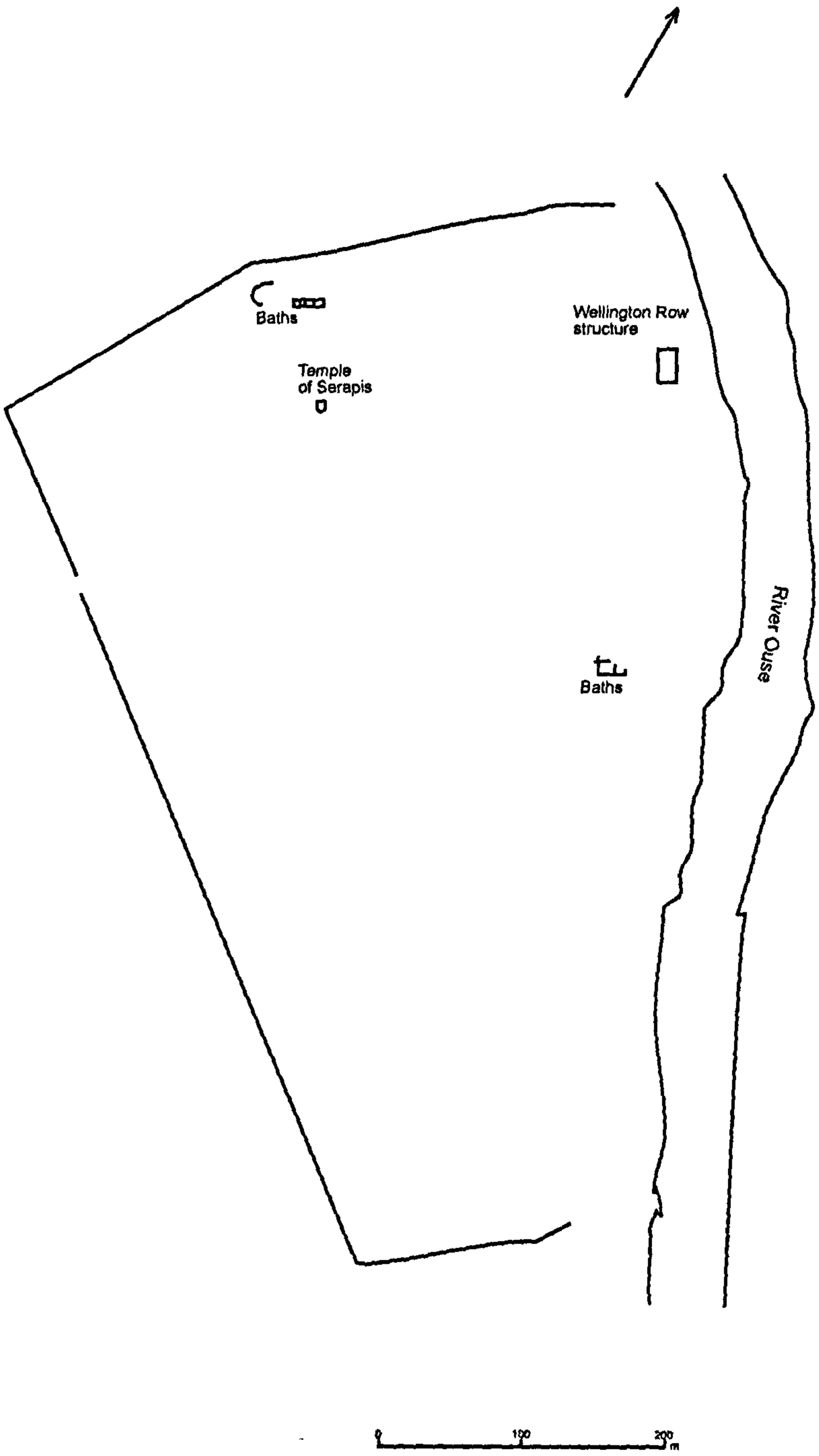


Diagram 21: Plan of the public buildings known at York (redrawn by the author from Wacher 1995 figure 44).

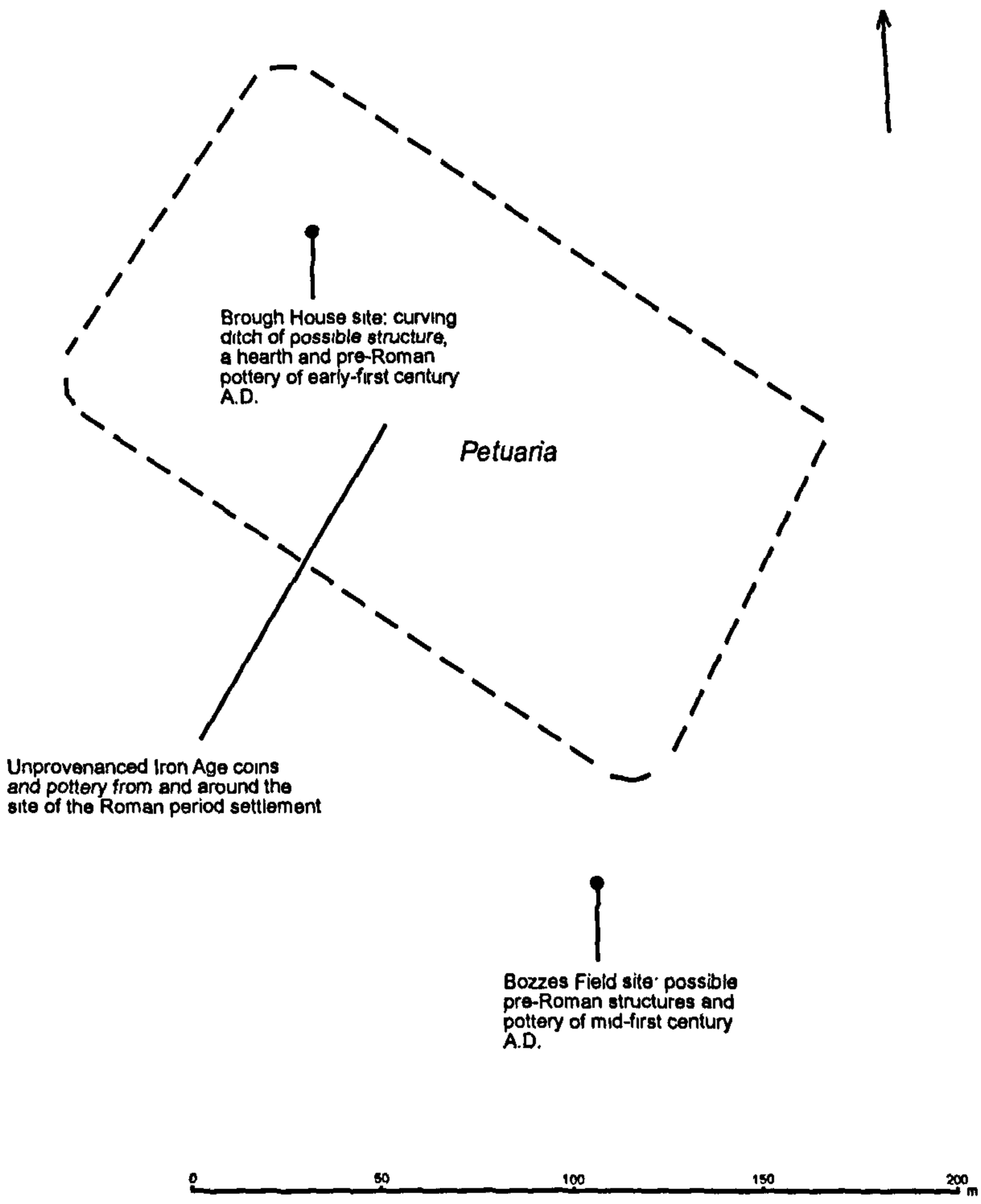


Diagram 22: Plan of known late pre-Roman activity around the area of the Roman town of Brough-on-Humber (redrawn with additions by the author from Wacher 1969 figure 3).

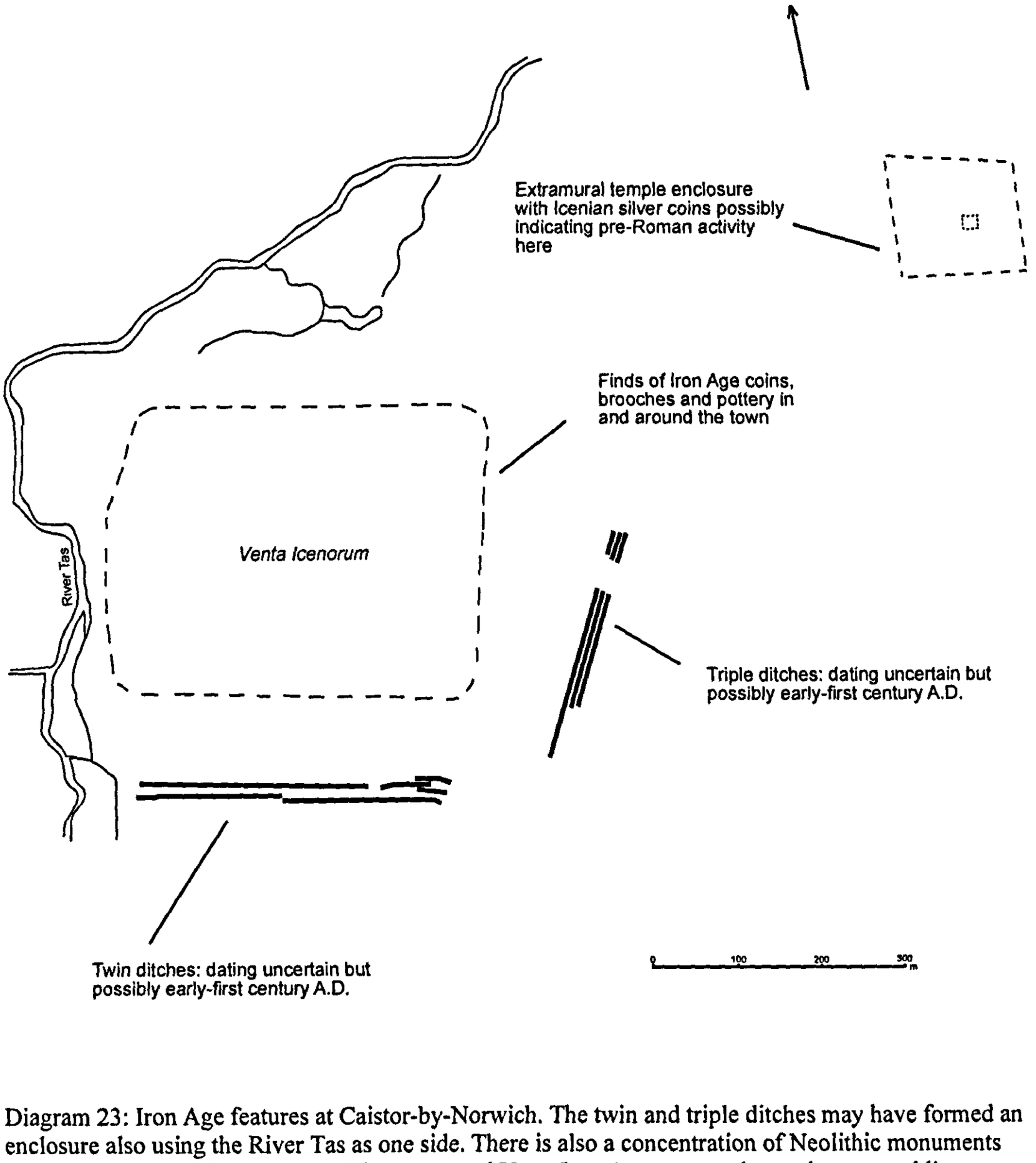


Diagram 23: Iron Age features at Caistor-by-Norwich. The twin and triple ditches may have formed an enclosure also using the River Tas as one side. There is also a concentration of Neolithic monuments located near the confluence of the Rivers Tas and Yare. Iron Age rectangular enclosures and linear features have also been found overlooking the Roman town at Harford farm (redrawn and revised by the author from D. Wilson 2003 figure 25.6).

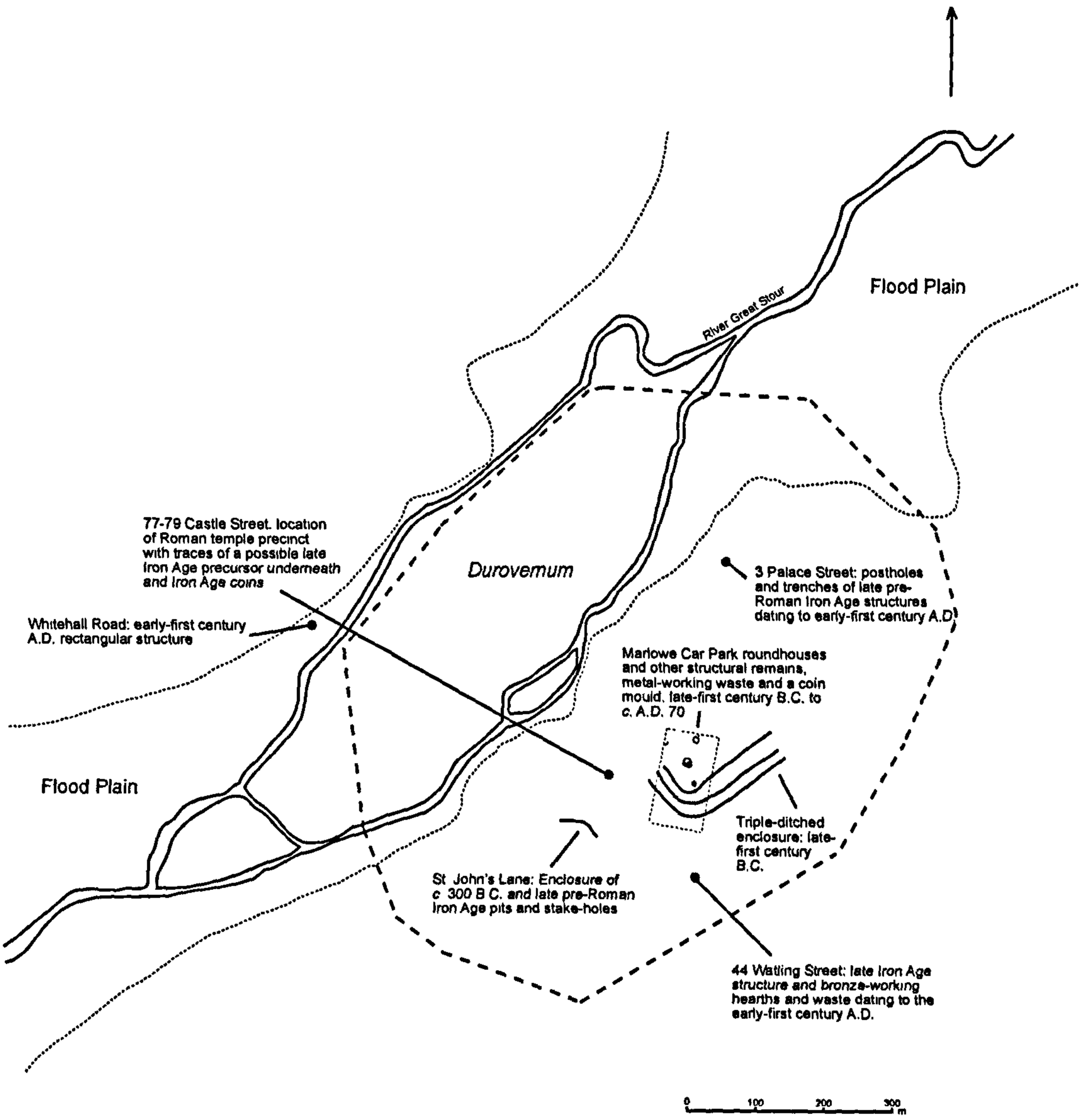


Diagram 24: Plan of known Iron Age activity around Canterbury possibly indicating an *oppidum*-type settlement by the River Stour and its floodplain (redrawn and revised with data added by the author from K. Blockley *et al*. 1995 figure 232).

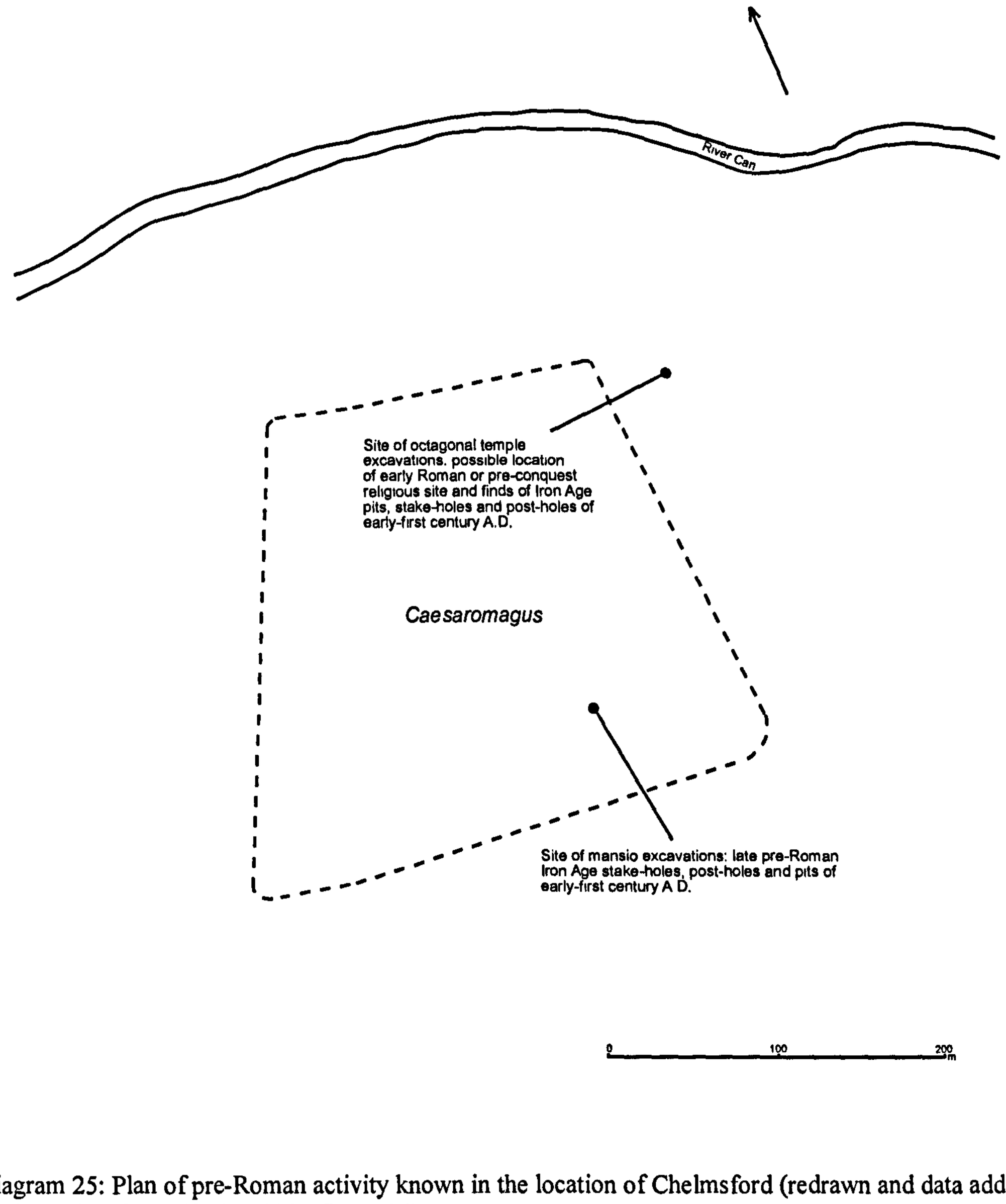


Diagram 25: Plan of pre-Roman activity known in the location of Chelmsford (redrawn and data added by the author from Wacher 1995 figure 94).

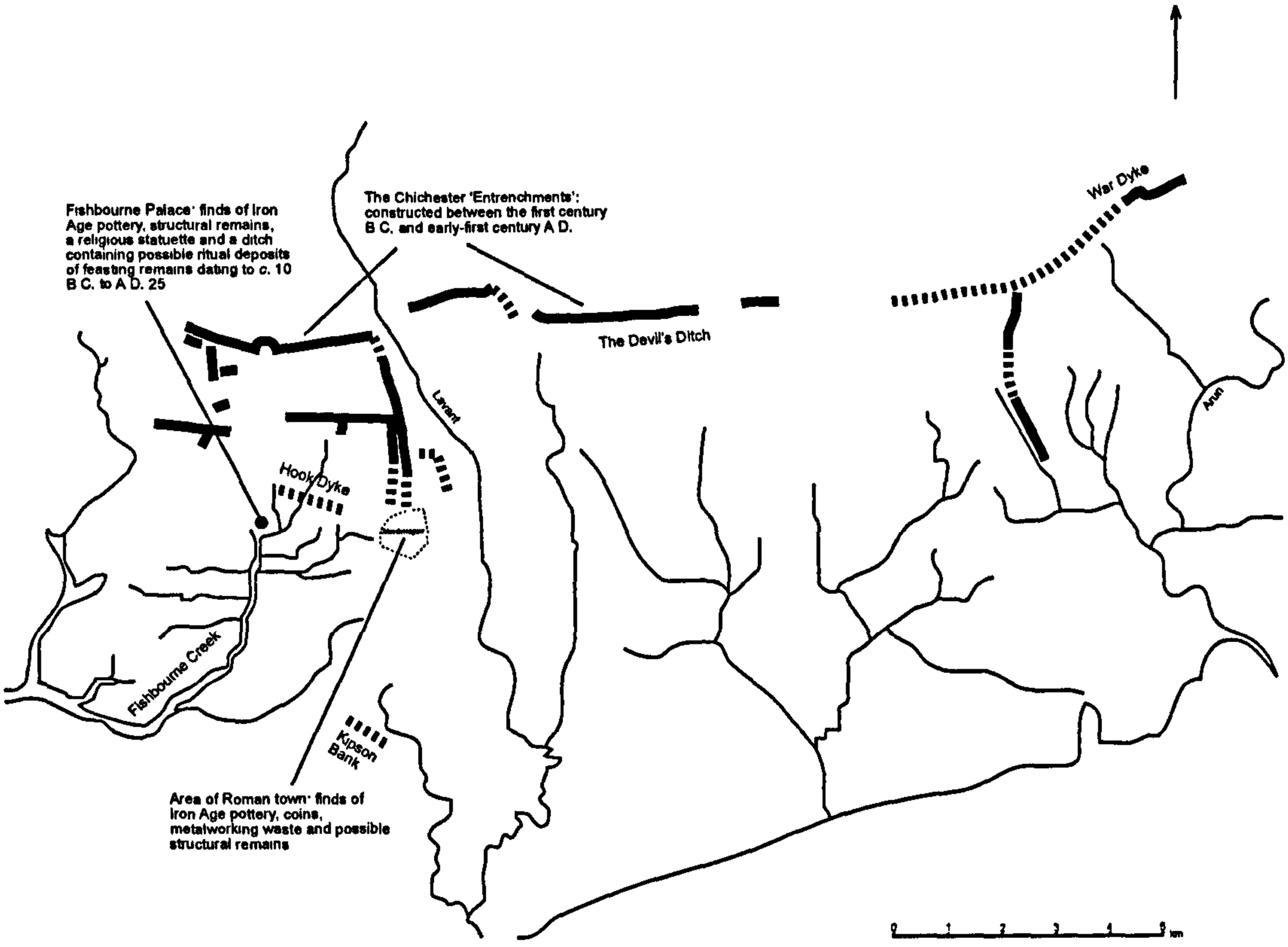


Diagram 26: Plan of late pre-Roman activity around the town of Chichester (redrawn and data added by the author from Manley and Rudkin 2003 figure 3).

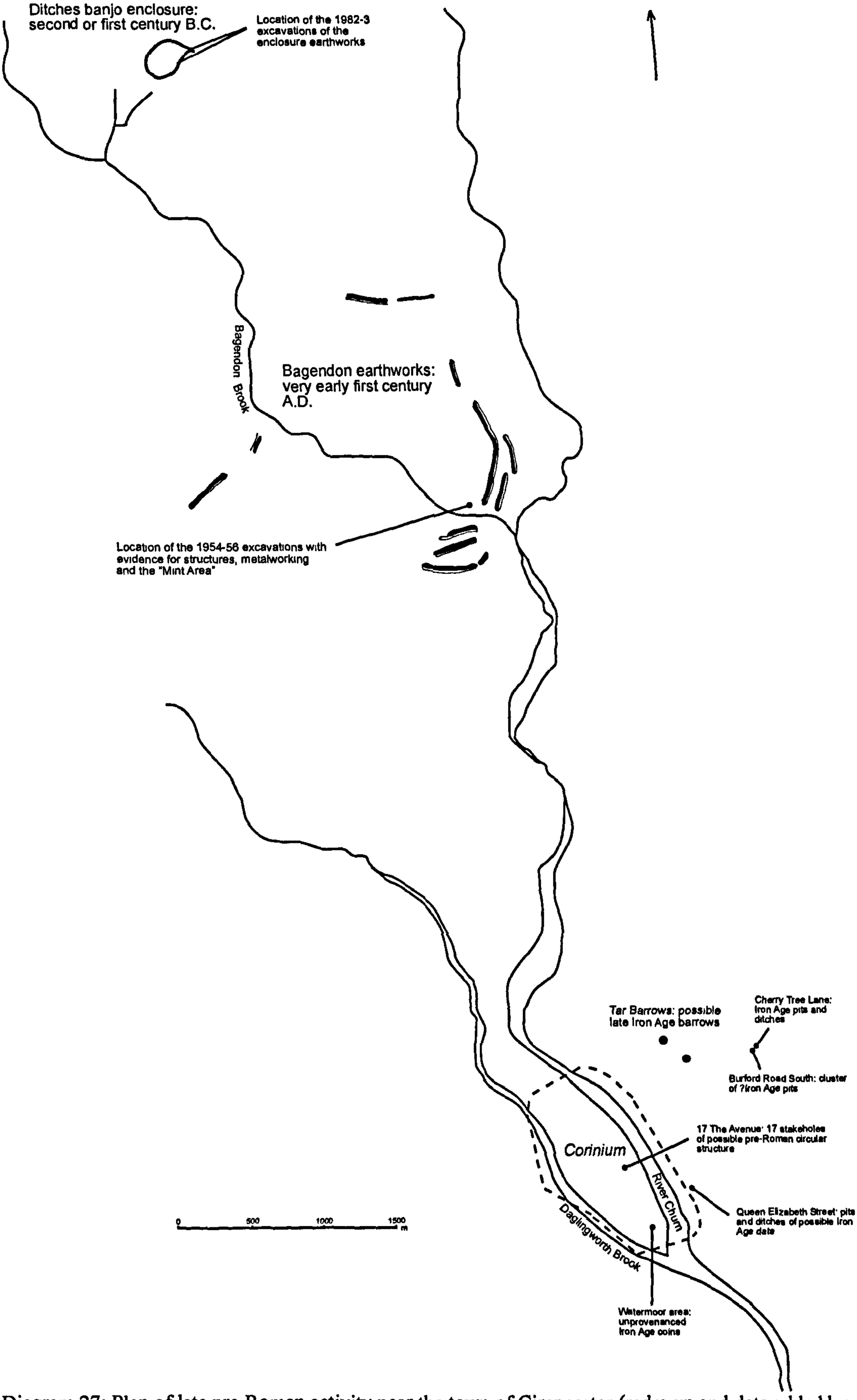


Diagram 27: Plan of late pre-Roman activity near the town of Cirencester (redrawn and data added by the author from Creighton 2006 figure 7.1, Trow 1988 figure 1, Wacher and McWhirr 1982 figure 1).

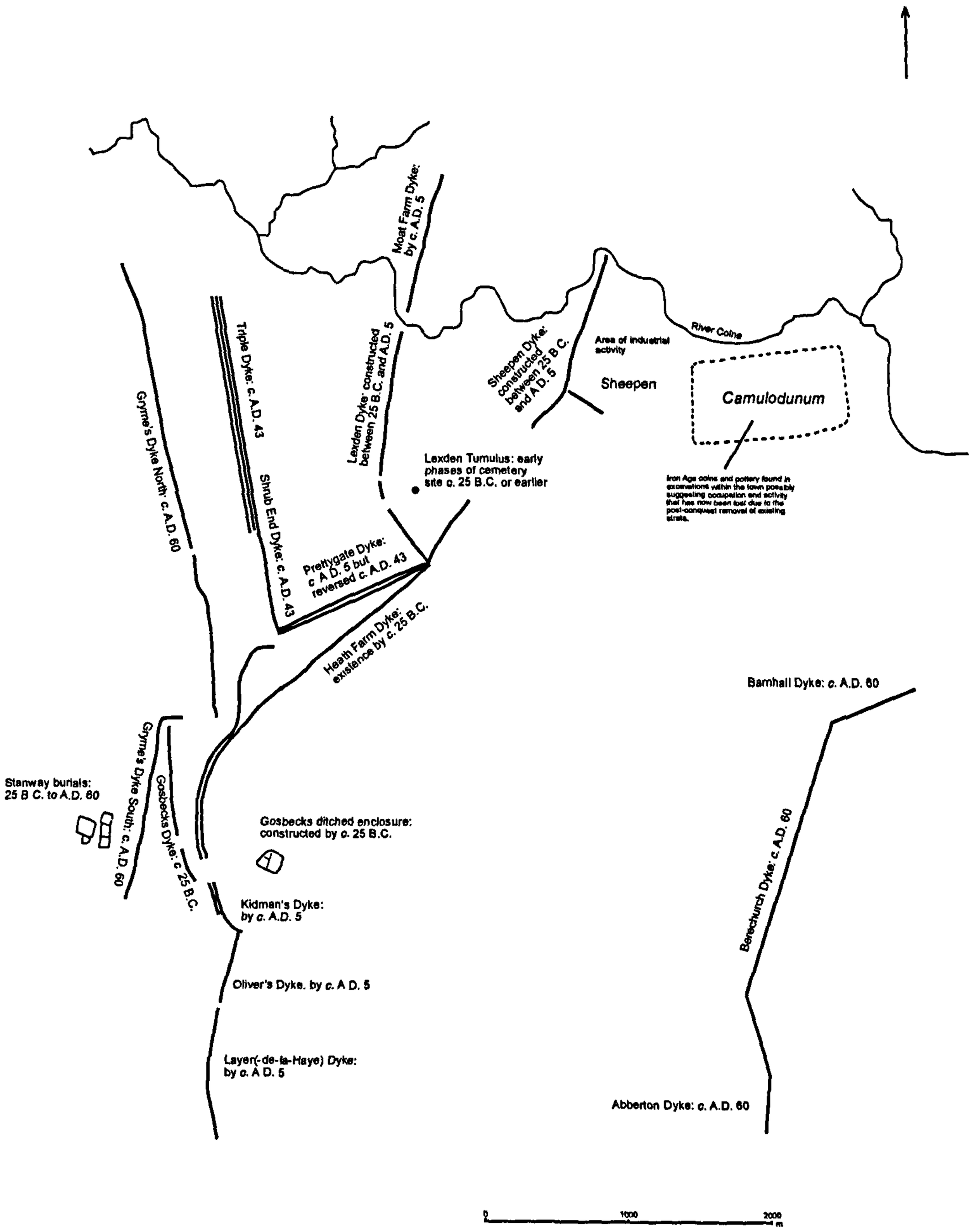


Diagram 28: Plan of dykes, earthworks and burial areas around the Roman town of Camulodunum dating from the first century B.C. to first century A.D. (redrawn and data added by the author from Hawkes and Crummy 1995 figure 6.1).

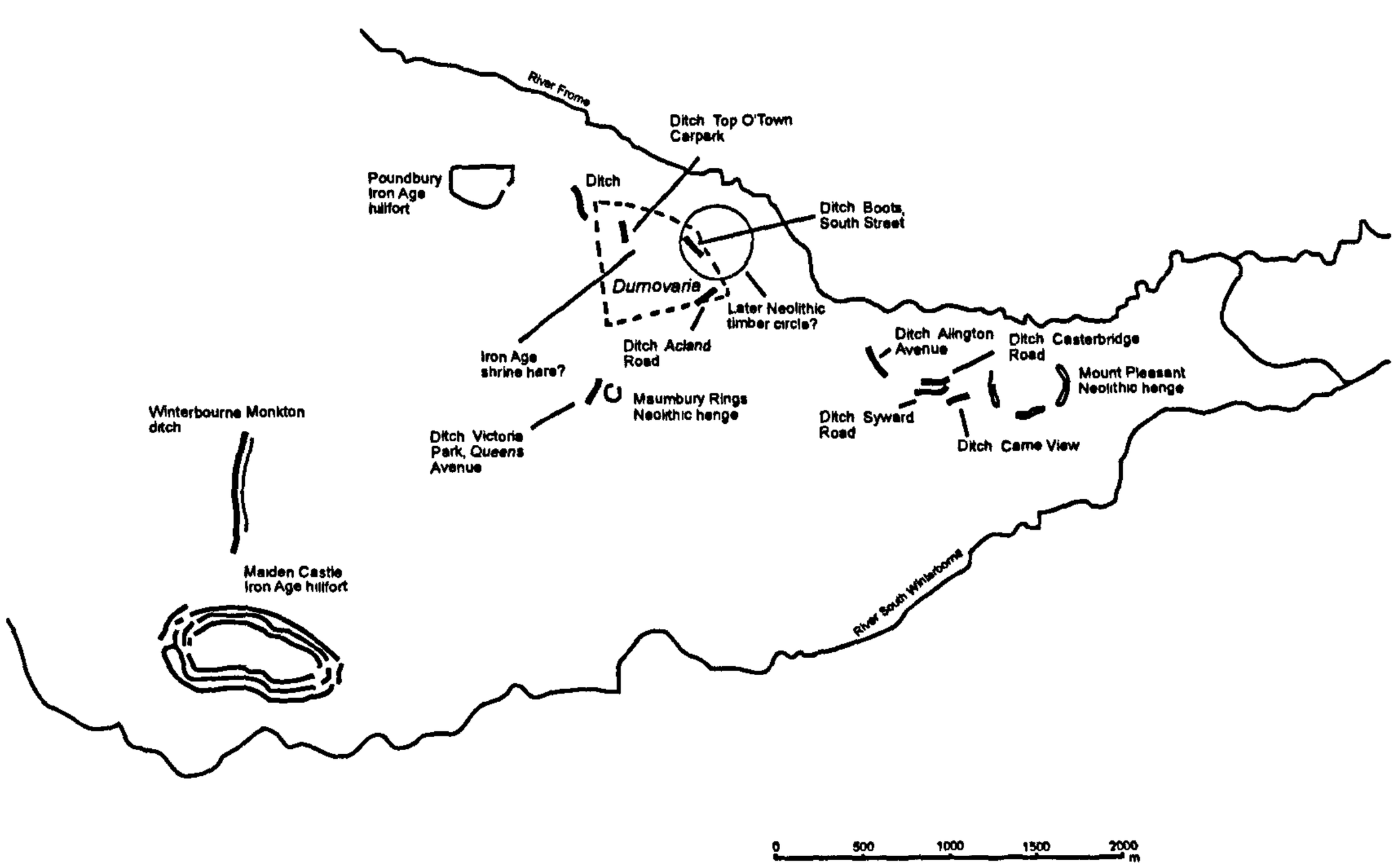


Diagram 29: Plan of pre-Roman monuments around the Roman town at Dorchester showing a rich historic landscape by the side of the Rivers Frome and South Winterbourne. It has been suggested that there may have been some sort of Iron Age settlement or shrine here beside the River Frome although no definite evidence has yet been found (redrawn and data added by the author from P. Woodward *et al.* 1993 figure 173).

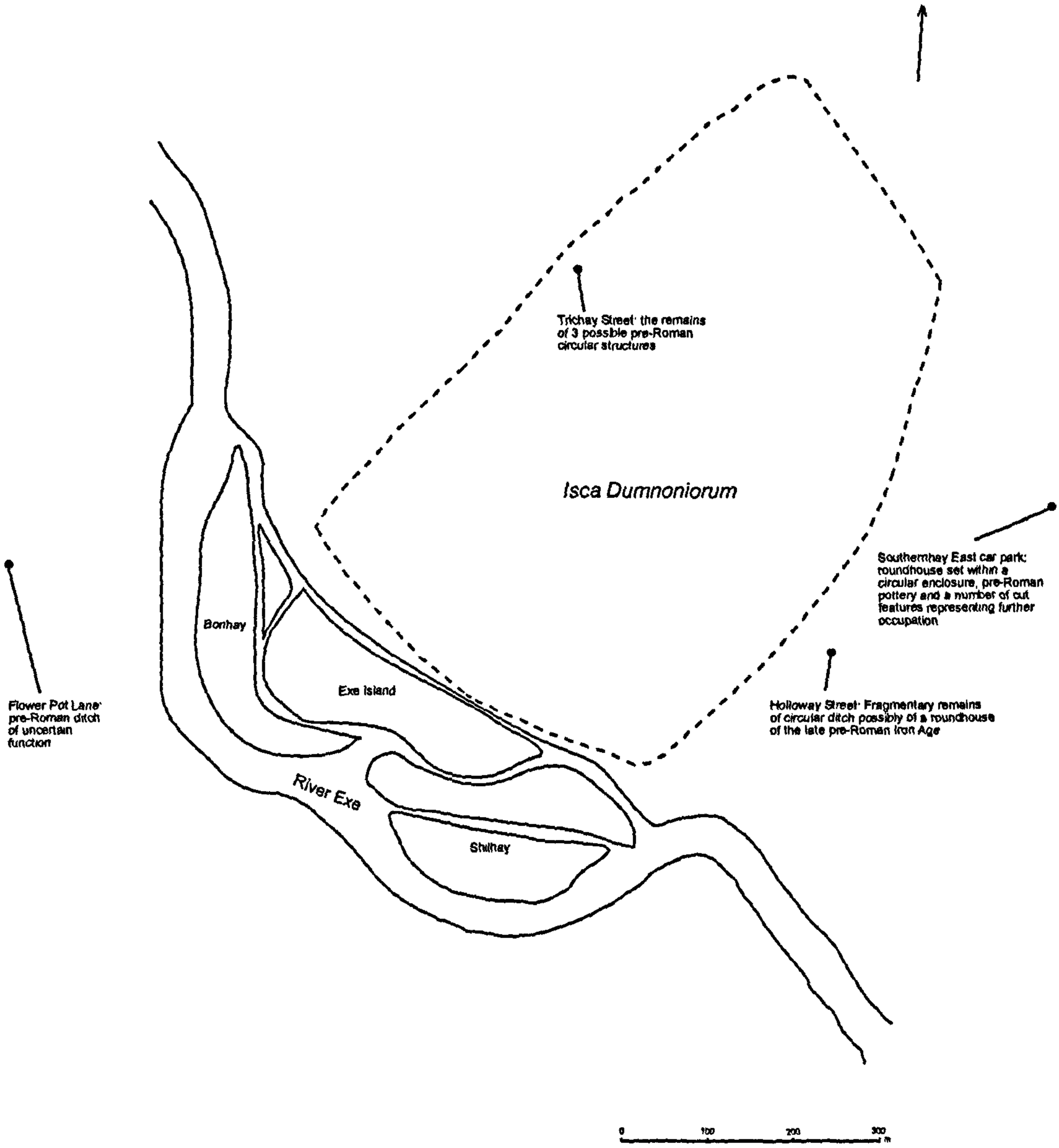


Diagram 30: Plan of known pre-Roman activity around the town of Exeter (redrawn and data added by the author from maps at the Exeter Urban Archaeology Database, Exeter City Council).

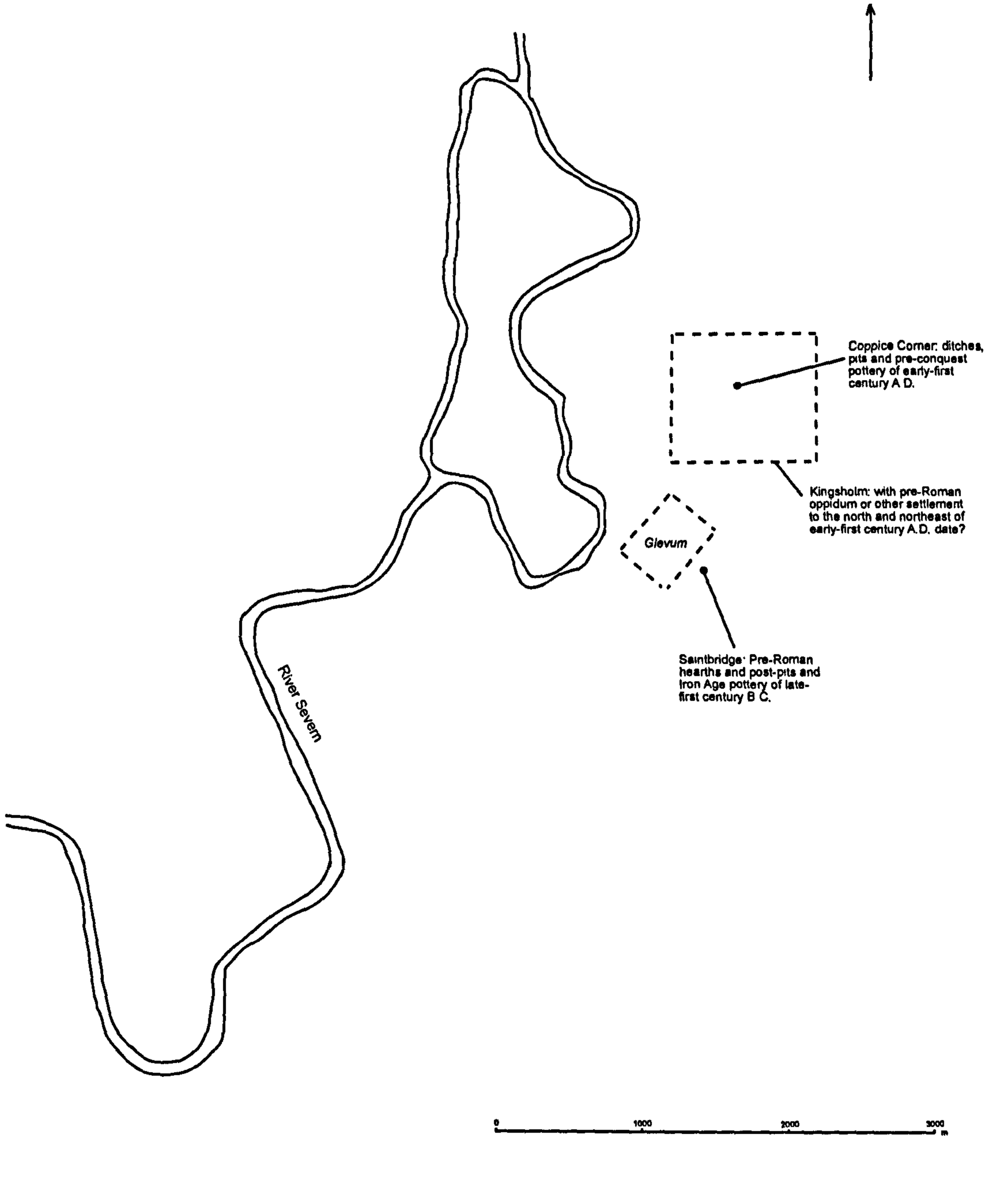


Diagram 31: Plan of known possible late pre-Roman Iron Age activity around Gloucester (redrawn and data added by the author from Hurst 1985 figure 1).

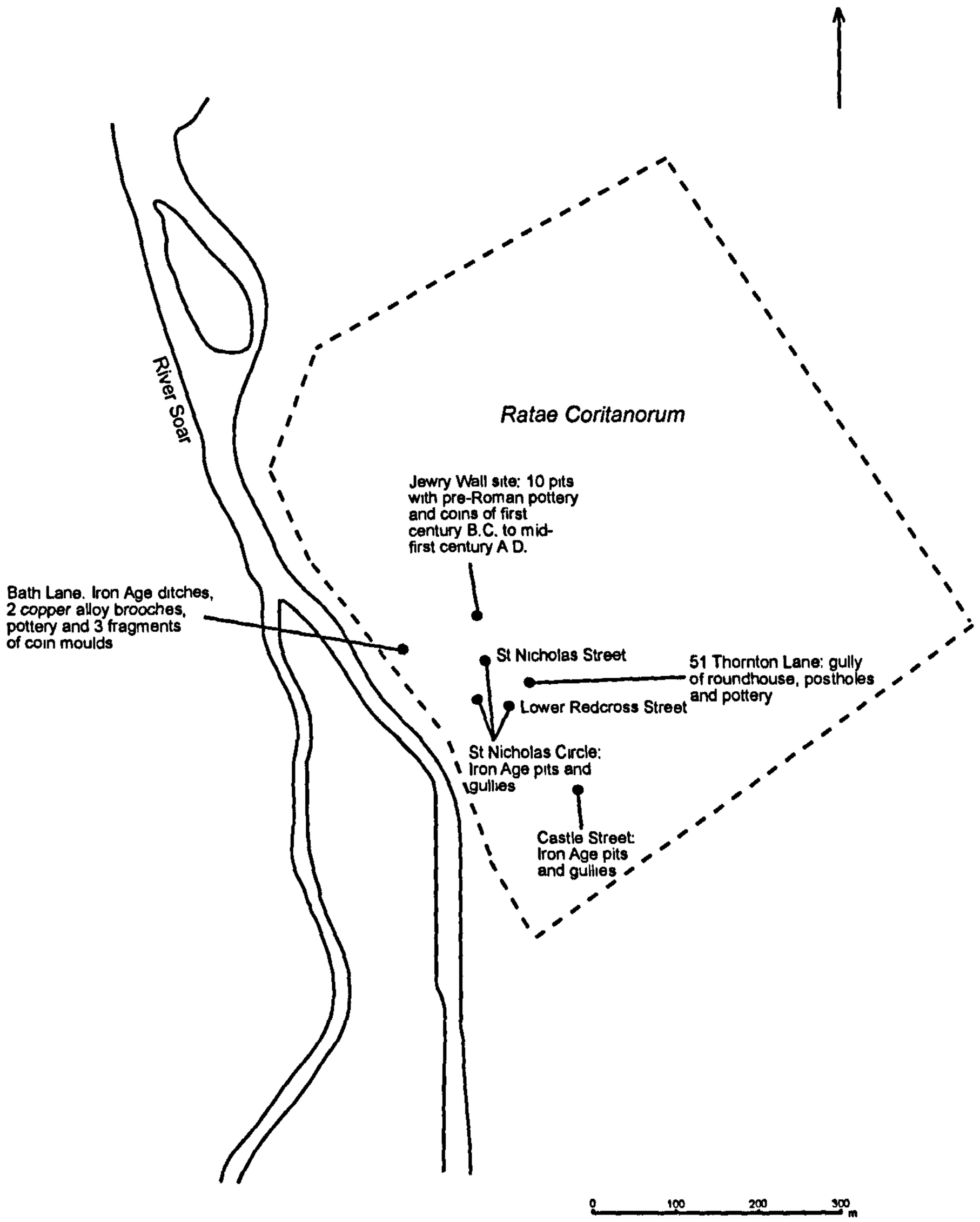


Diagram 32: Plan of late pre-Roman activity at Leicester indicating a possible concentration of activity close of the River Soar (redrawn and data added by the author from Cooper and Buckley 2003 figure 4.1).

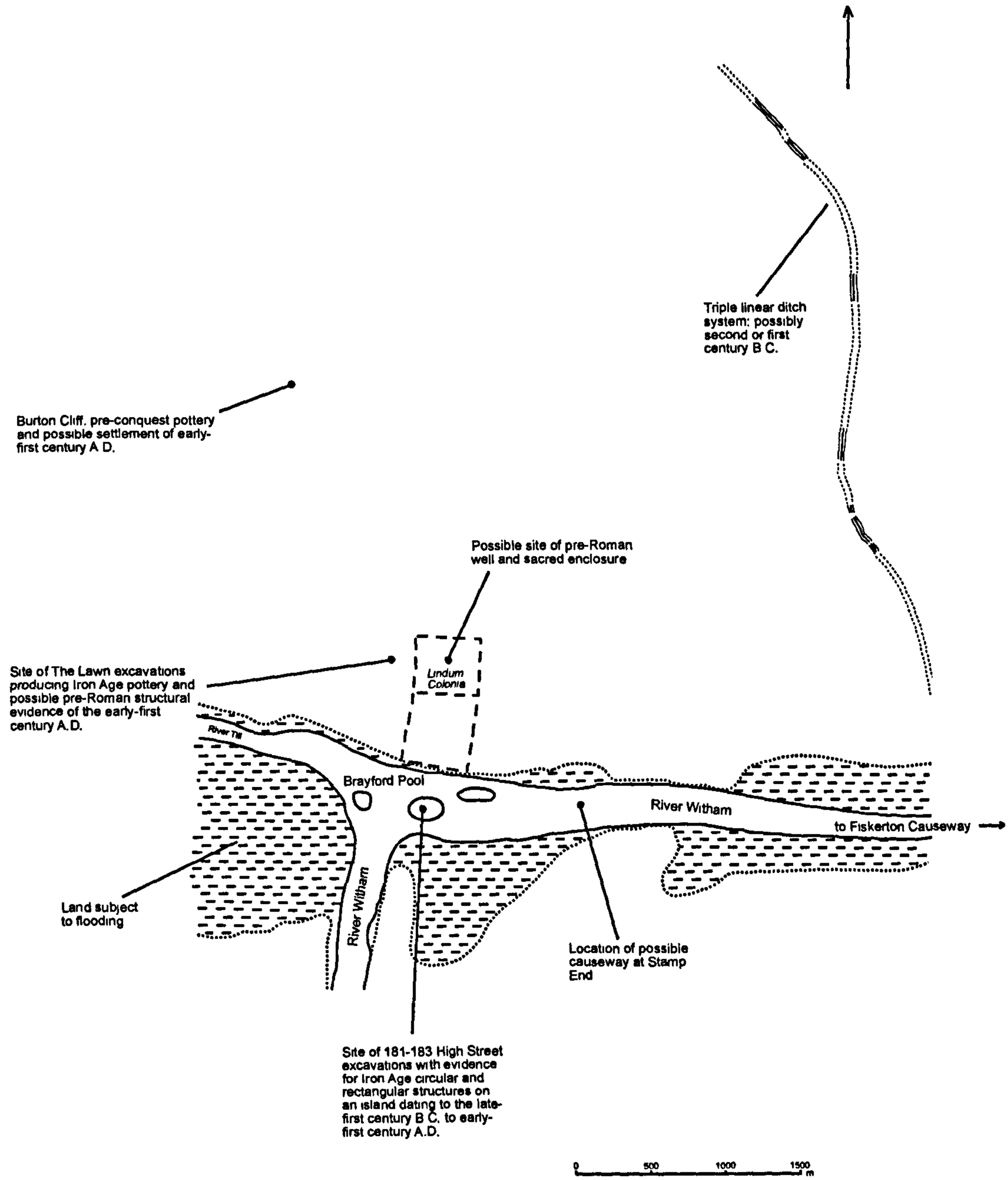


Diagram 33: Plan of late pre-Roman activity around Lincoln (redrawn and data added by the author from M. Jones and Stocker 2003 figure 5.10).

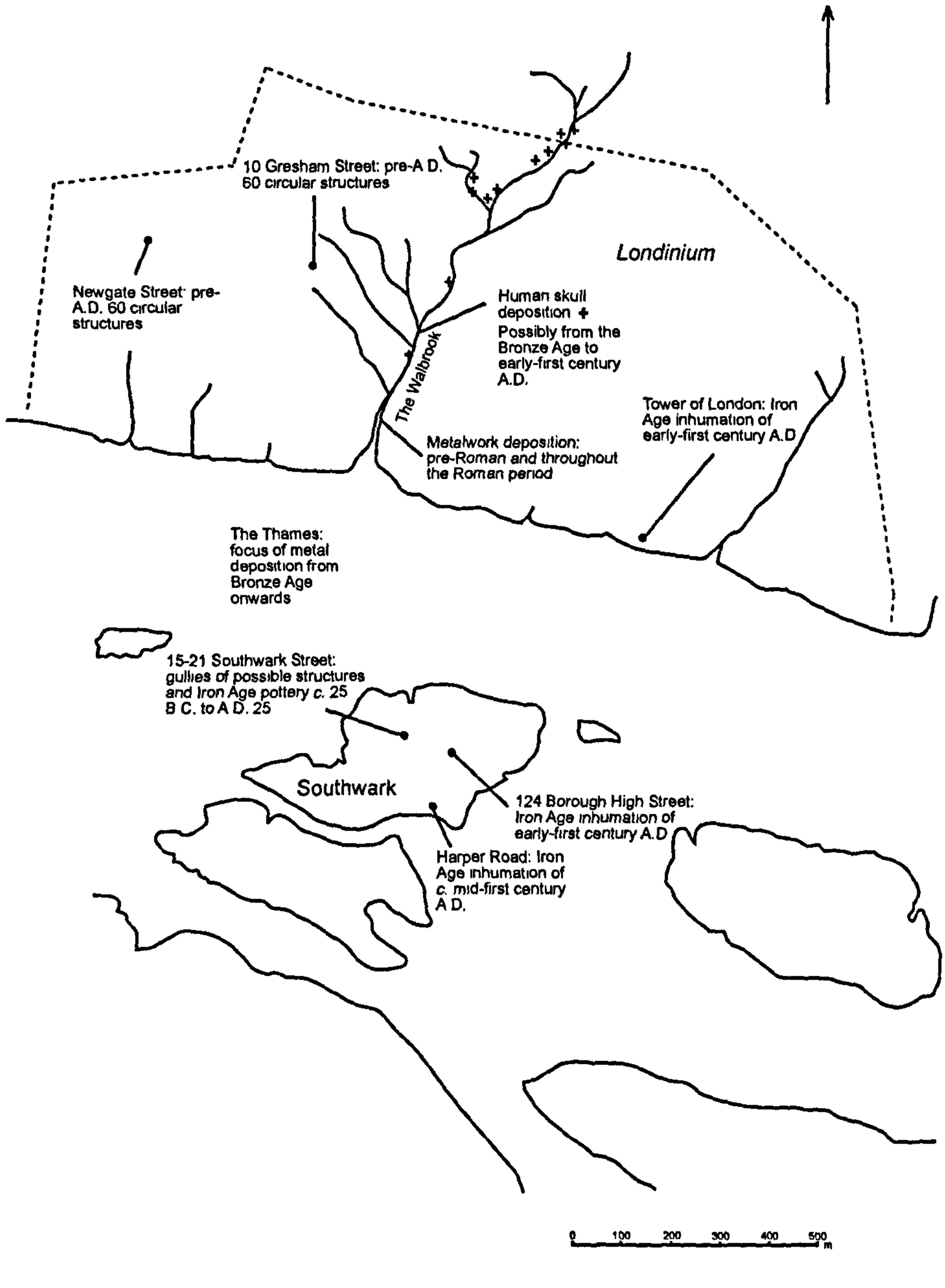


Diagram 34: Plan of late pre-Roman and some early post-conquest activity around London (redrawn and data added by the author from Creighton 2006 figure 5.2).

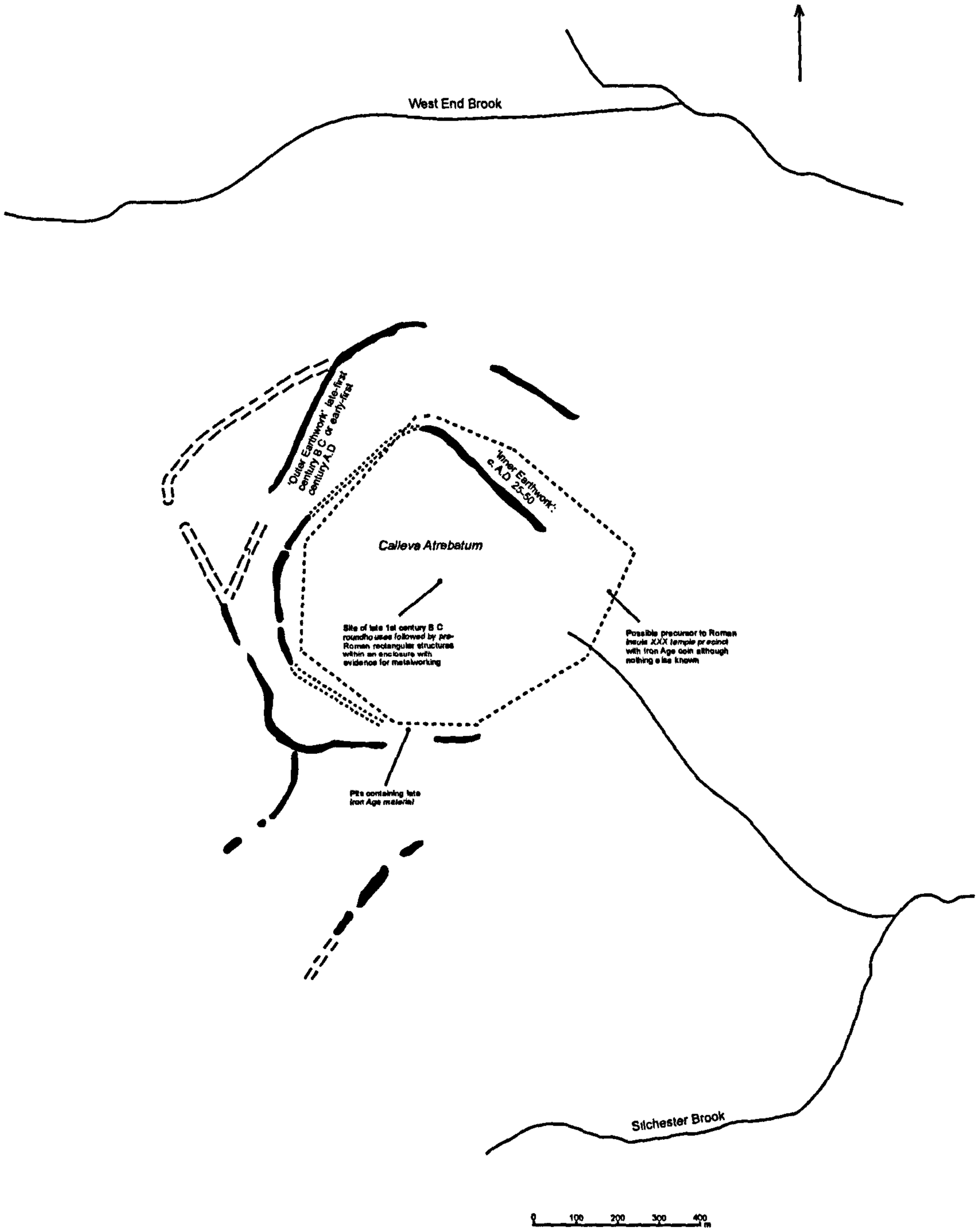
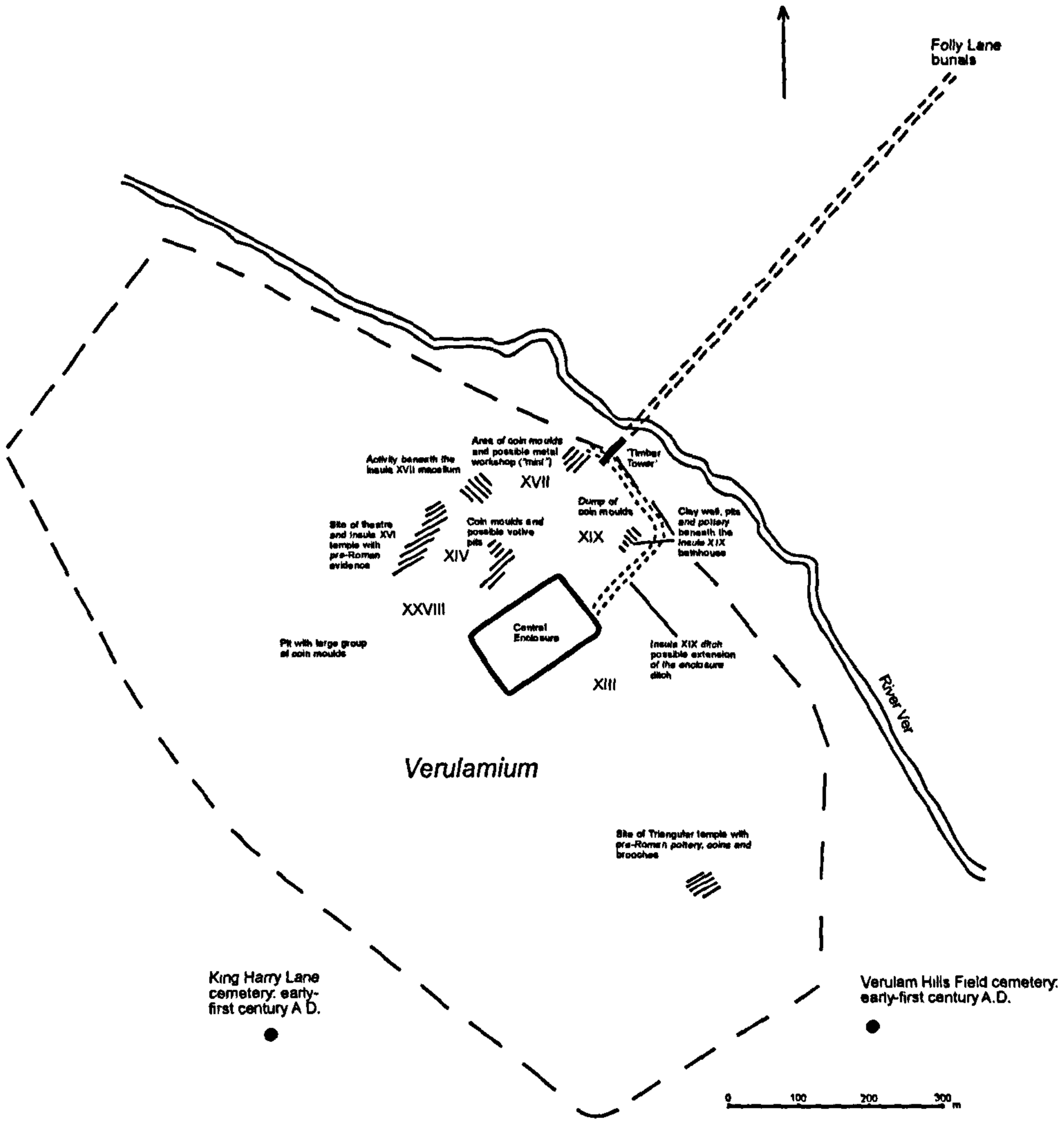


Diagram 35: Plan of activity connected with the late pre-Roman *oppidum* at Silchester (redrawn and data added by the author from Creighton 2006 figure 7.4 and Fulford 1984 figure 85).



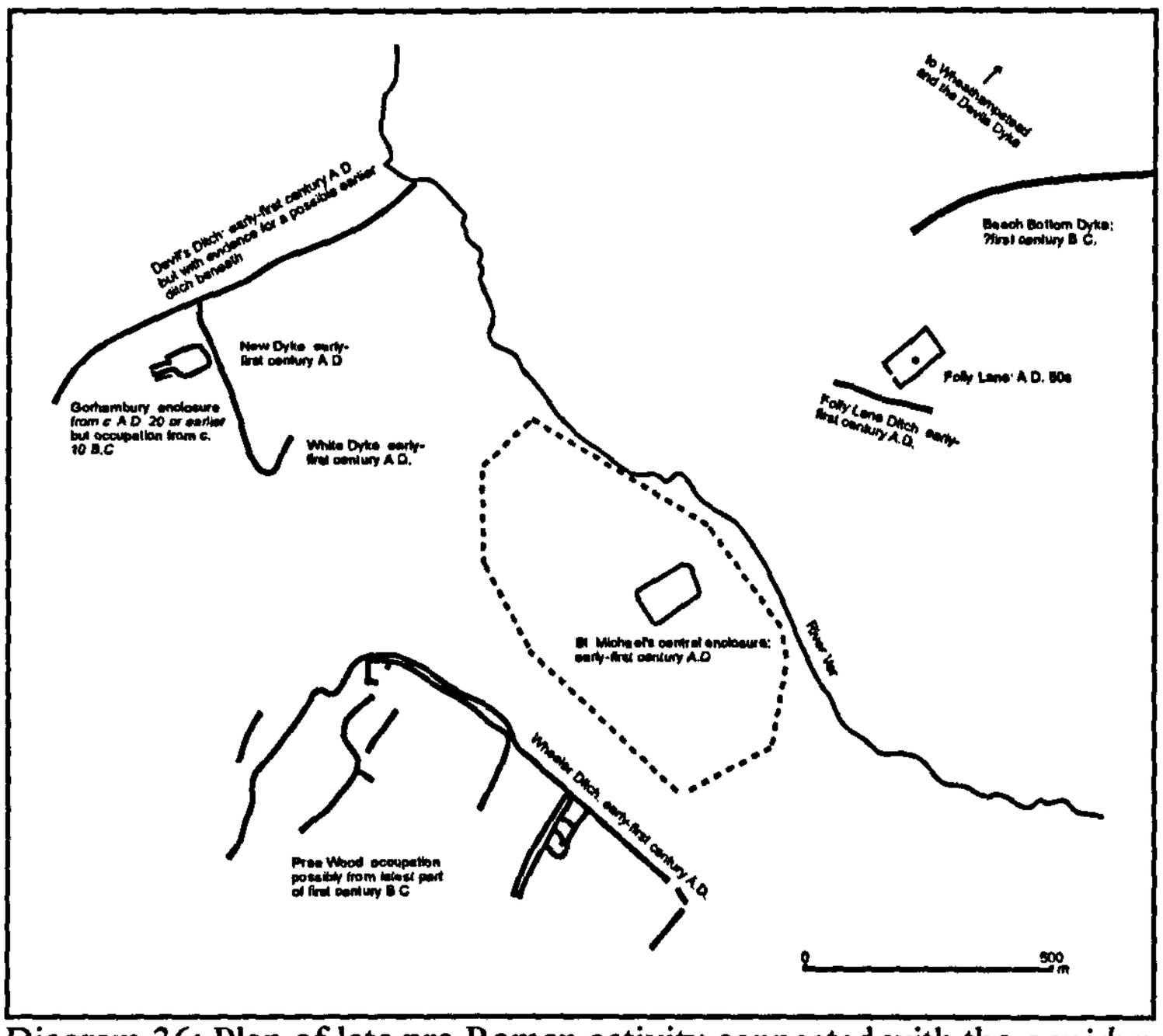


Diagram 36: Plan of late pre-Roman activity connected with the *oppidum* of Verlamion (redrawn and data added by the author from Niblett 2001 figure 19 and I. Thompson 2005 figure 3.1).

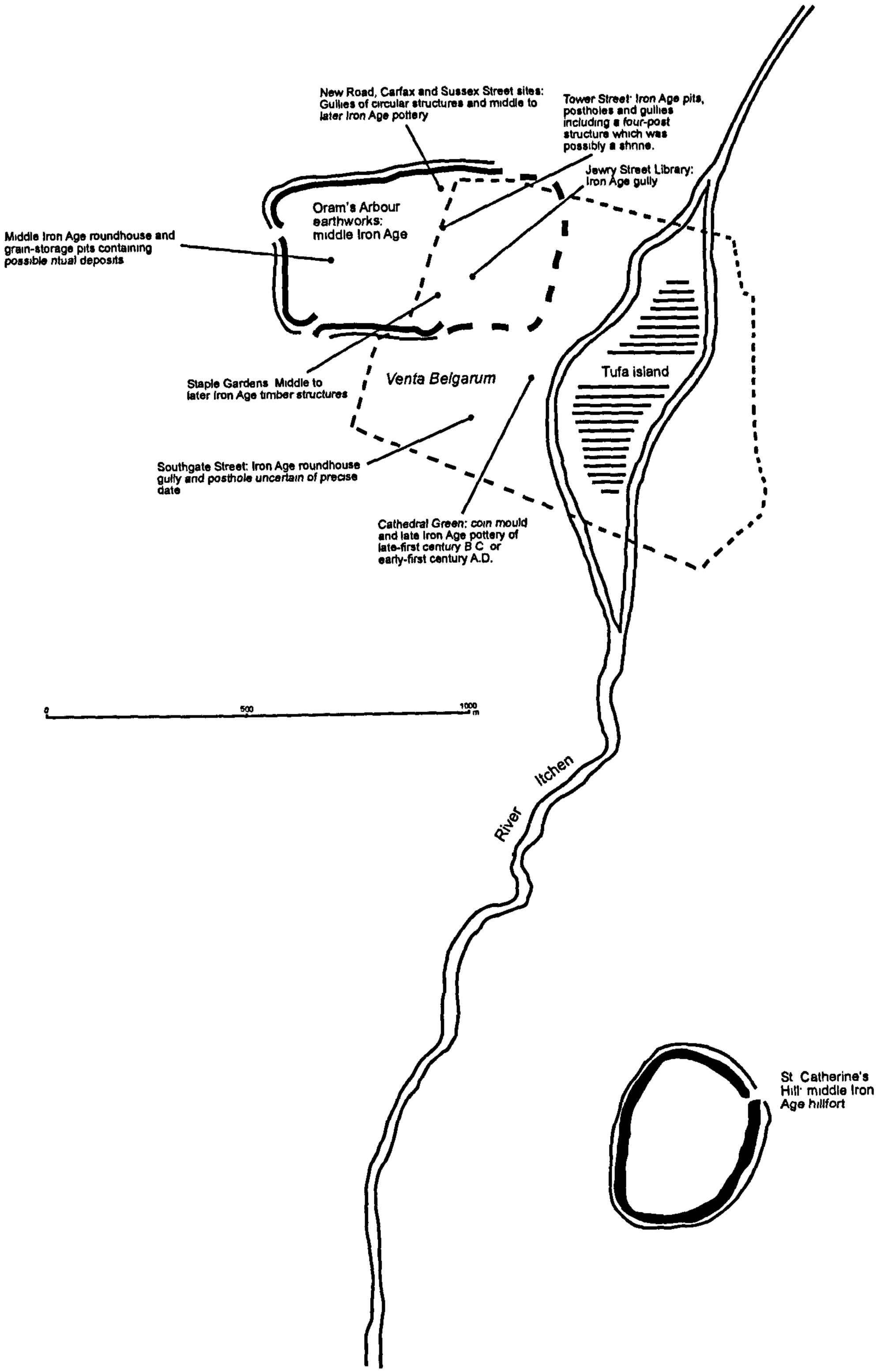


Diagram 37: Plan of the pre-Roman activity around Winchester with the excavations within and outside the Middle Iron Age *oppidum* of the Oram's Arbour marked on (redrawn and data added by the author from Qualmann *et al.* 2004 figure 1).

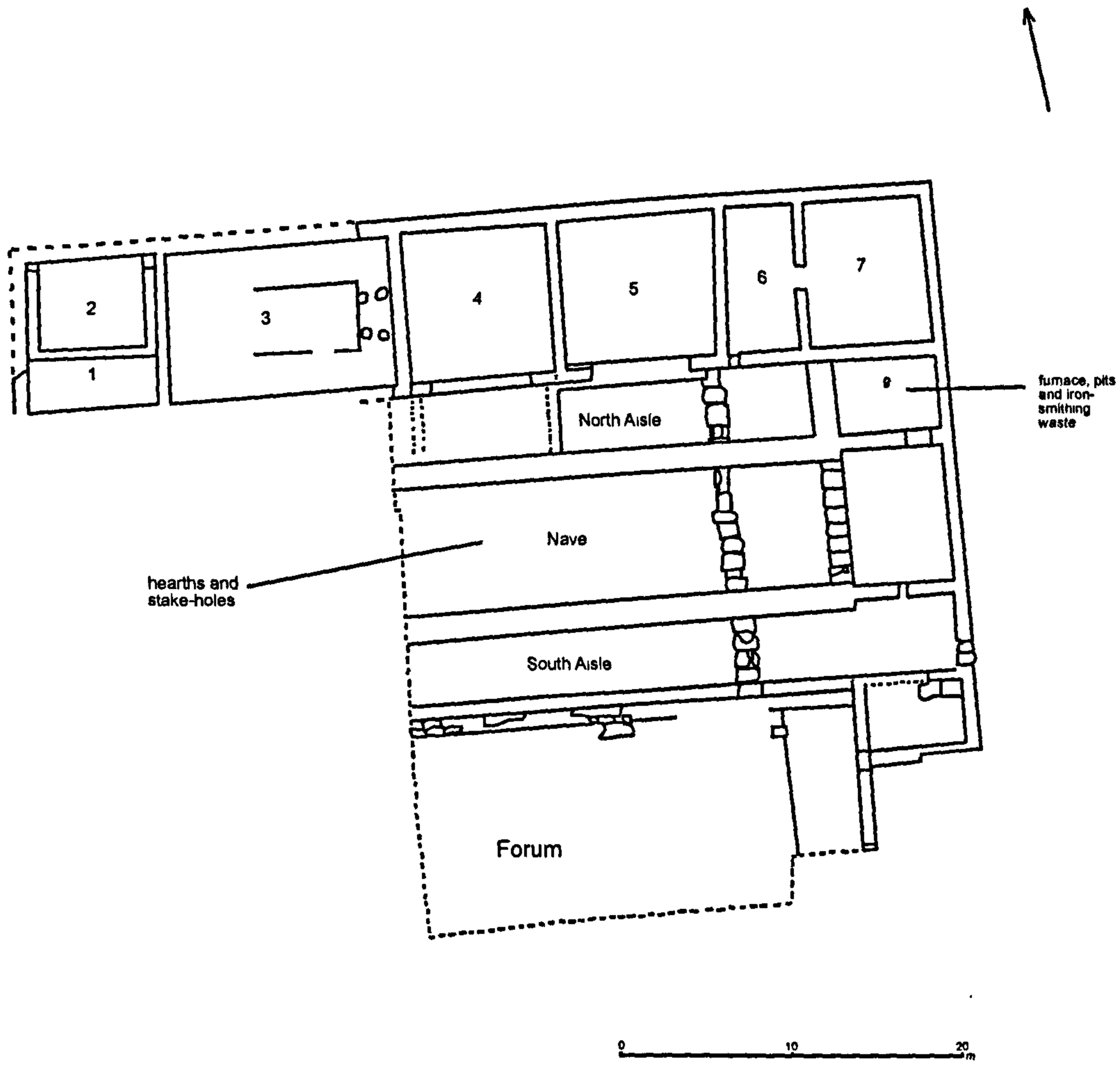


Diagram 38: Plan of the excavated areas of the *forum-basilica* at Caerwent showing the location of the metalworking waste in the fourth century (redrawn and data added by the author from unpublished excavation reports).

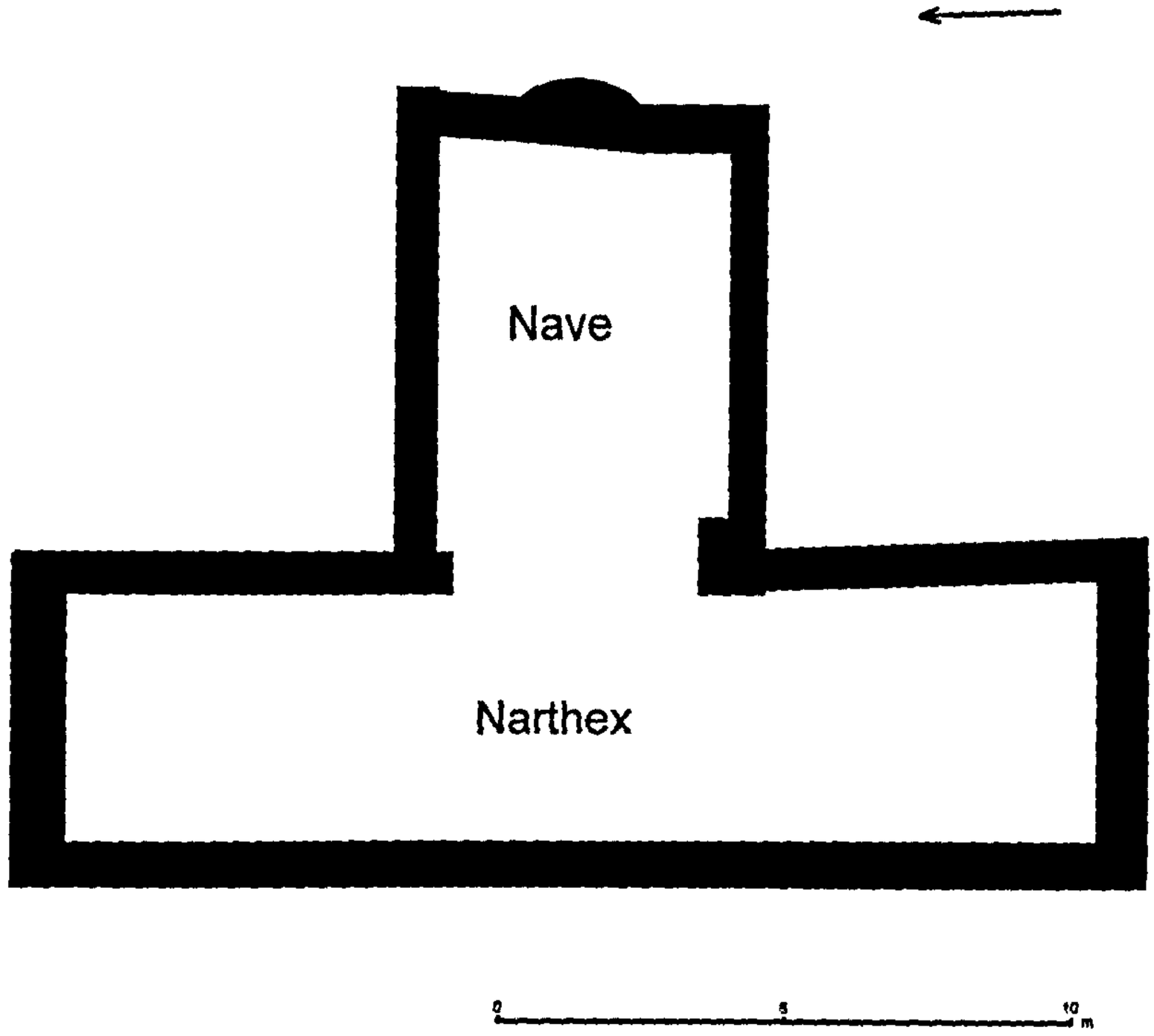


Diagram 39: Plan of the possible late Roman church constructed over a section of the bathhouse at Caerwent although this building is now generally considered not to have been a church (redrawn by the author from Nash-Williams 1930 figure 1).

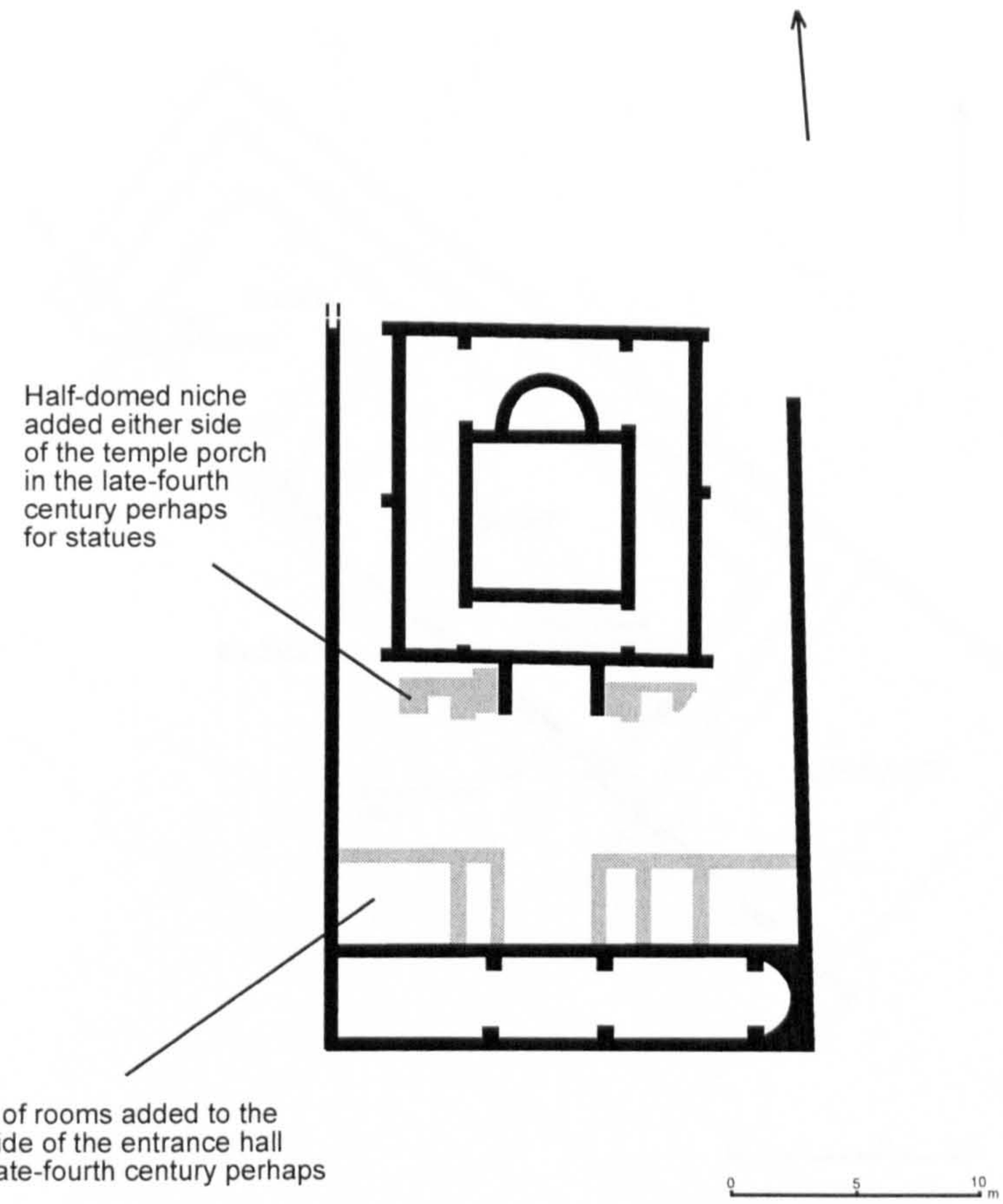


Diagram 40: Temple at Caerwent with late-fourth century structural changes suggesting a continuation and possible additional use to the building (redrawn and data added by the author from Brewer 1993 figure 3).

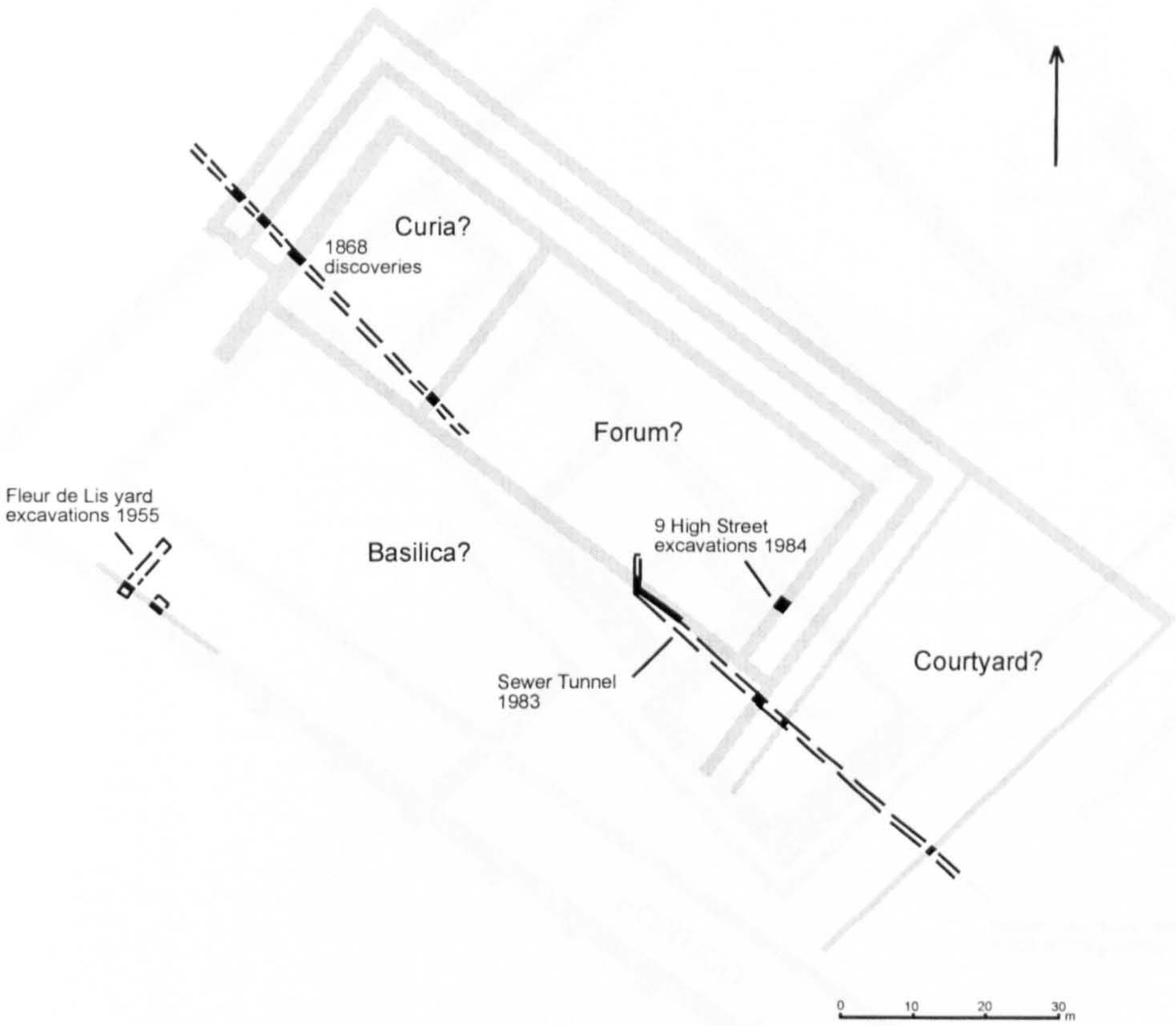


Diagram 41: Plan of current knowledge of the *forum-basilica* at Canterbury (redrawn and data added by the author from P. Bennett 1981 figure 4).

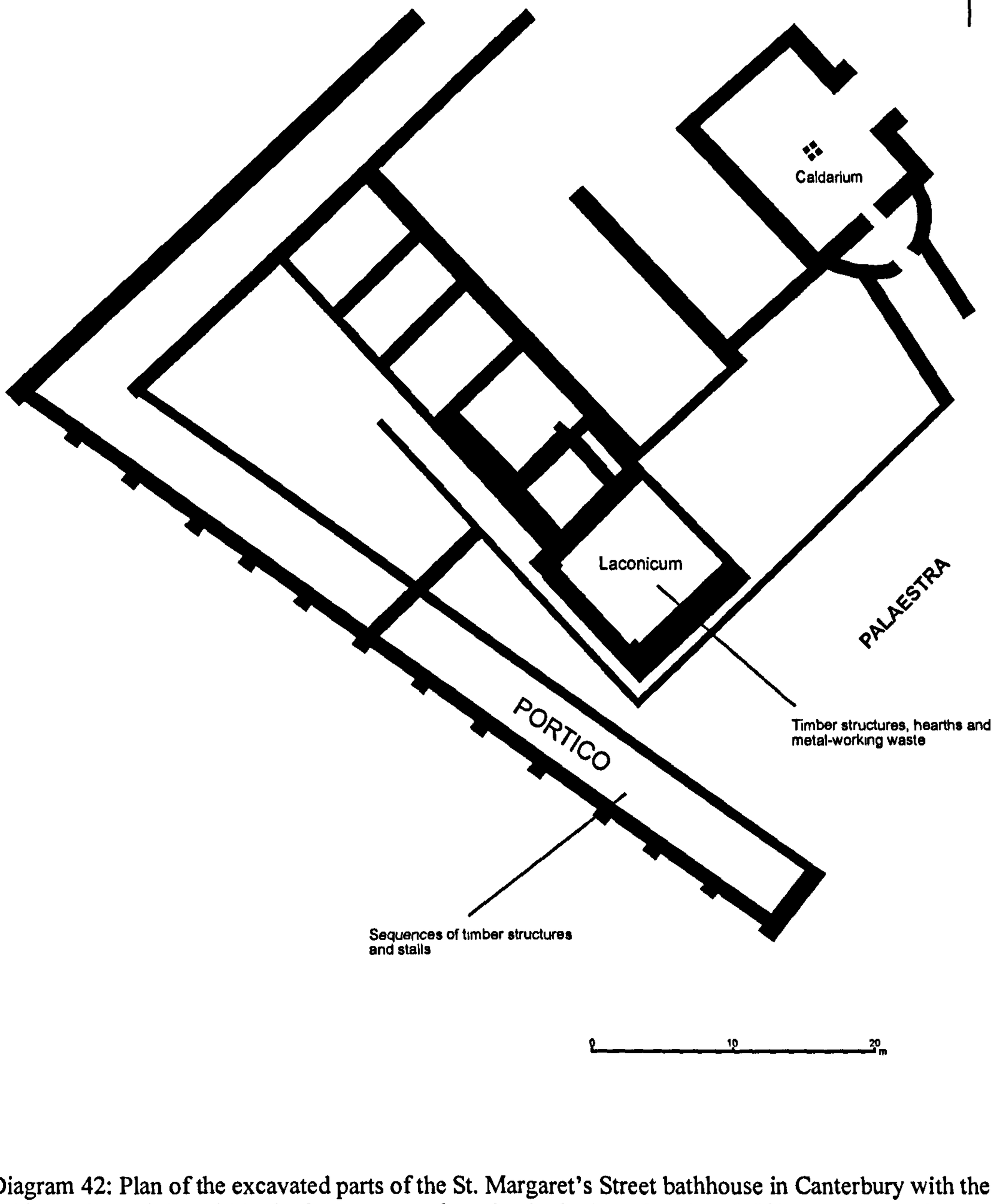


Diagram 42: Plan of the excavated parts of the St. Margaret's Street bathhouse in Canterbury with the evidence for activity within the *laconicum* and portico in the later fourth and fifth centuries (redrawn and data added by the author from K. Blockley *et al.* 1995 figure 92).

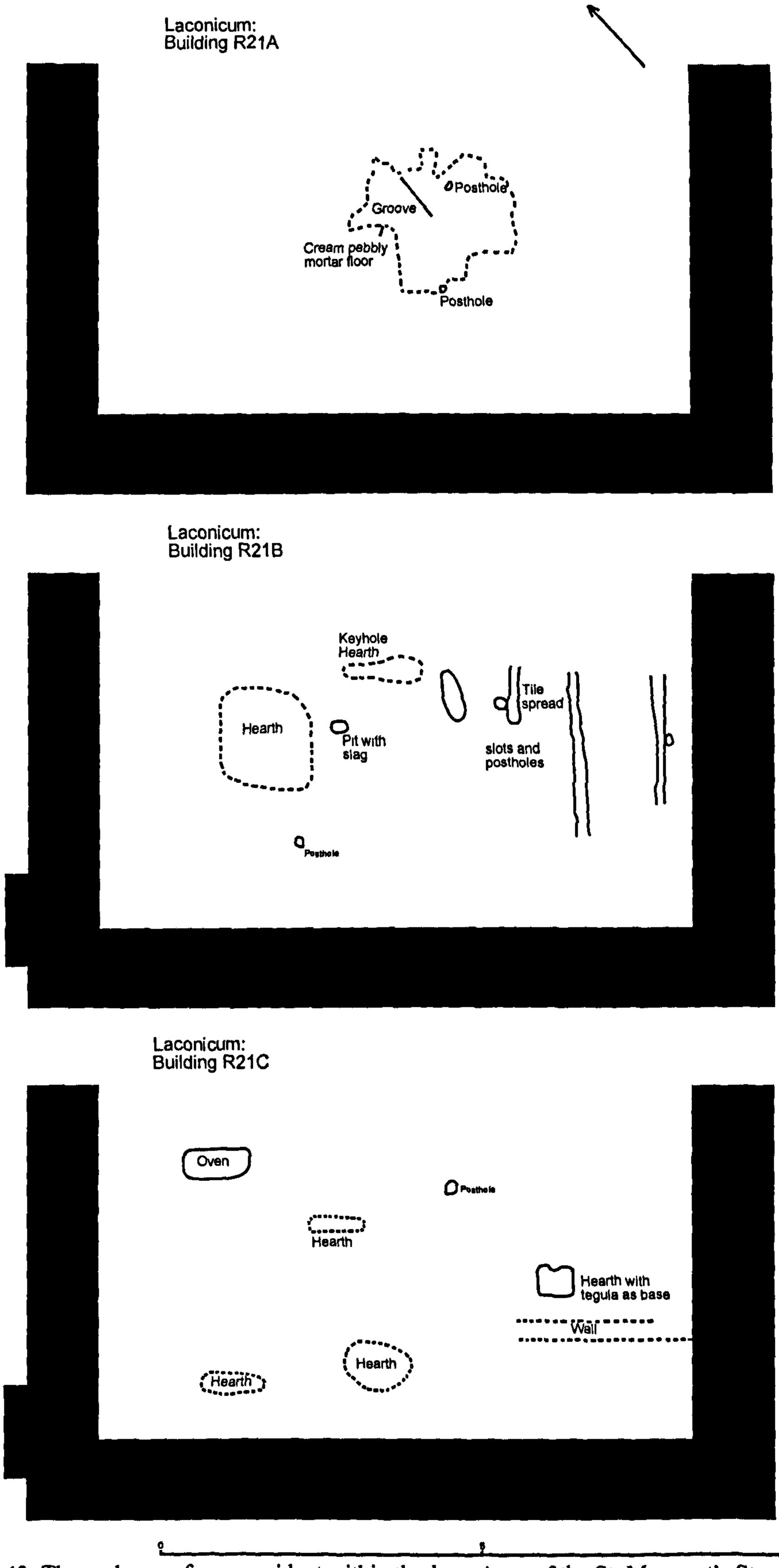
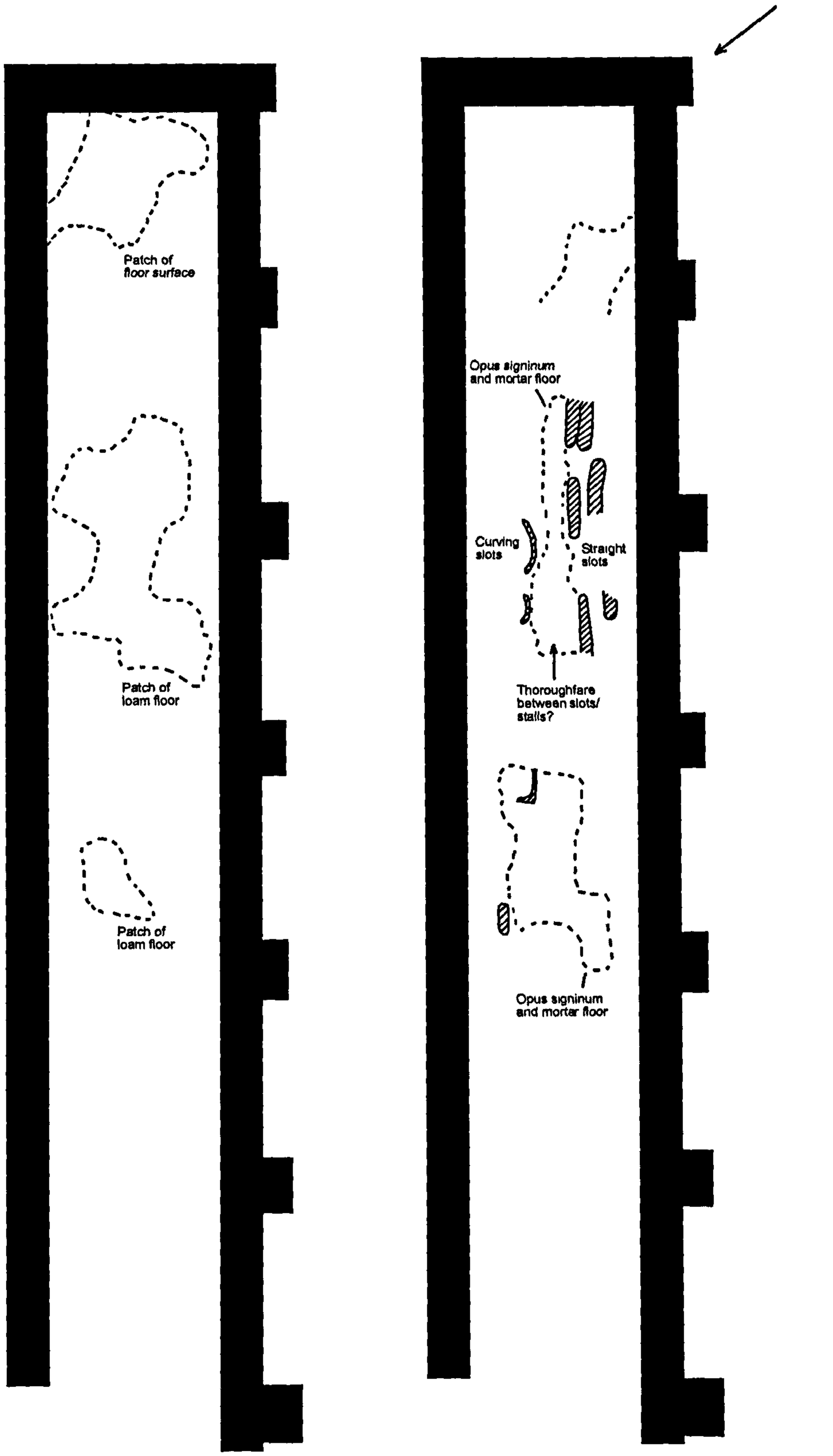


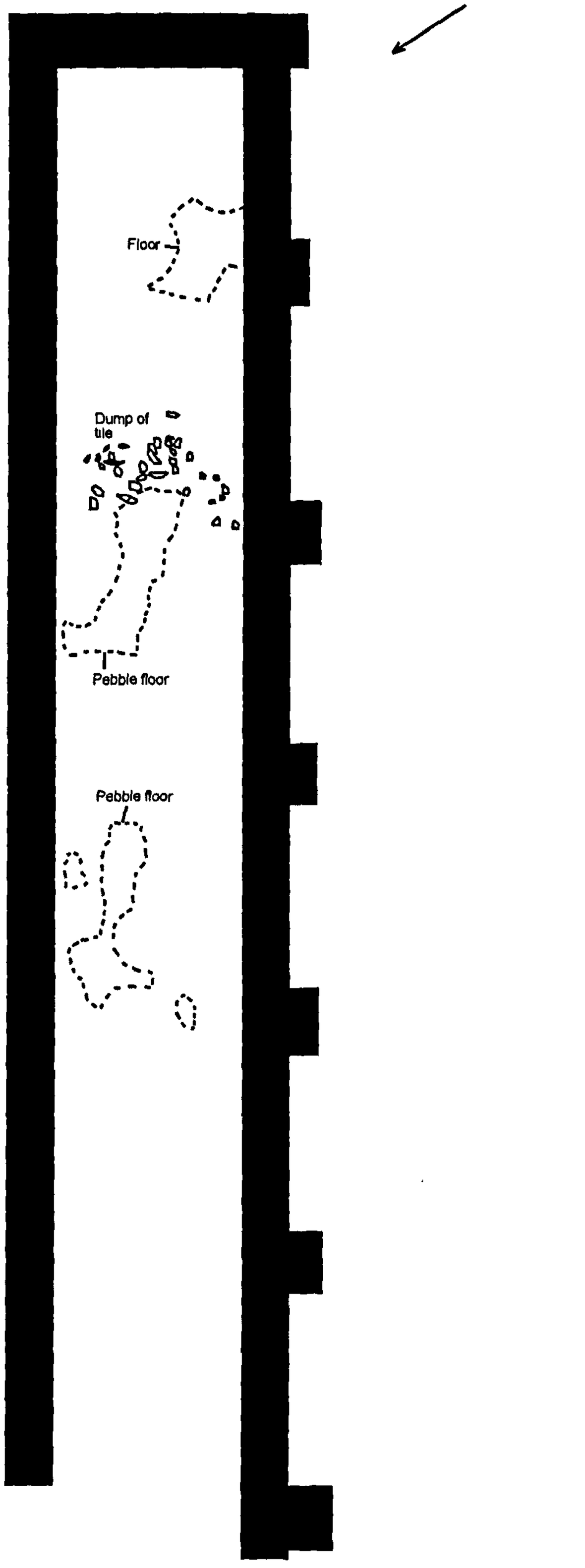
Diagram 43: Three phases of reuse evident within the *laconicum* of the St. Margaret's Street bathhouse in Canterbury dating to the fourth to fifth century (redrawn by the author from K. Blockley *et al.* 1995 figure 95).



Baths Portico: Building R24C
Period 4I

Baths Portico: Building R24D
Period 4II

Diagram 44: Activity within the portico of the St. Margaret's Street bathhouse in Canterbury probably dating to the second half of the fourth century (redrawn by the author from K. Blockley *et al.* 1995 figure 100).



Baths Portico: Building R24E
Period 4III

Diagram 45: Activity within the portico of the St. Margaret's Street bathhouse in Canterbury probably dating to late fourth to early fifth centuries (redrawn by the author from K. Blockley *et al.* 1995 figure 101).

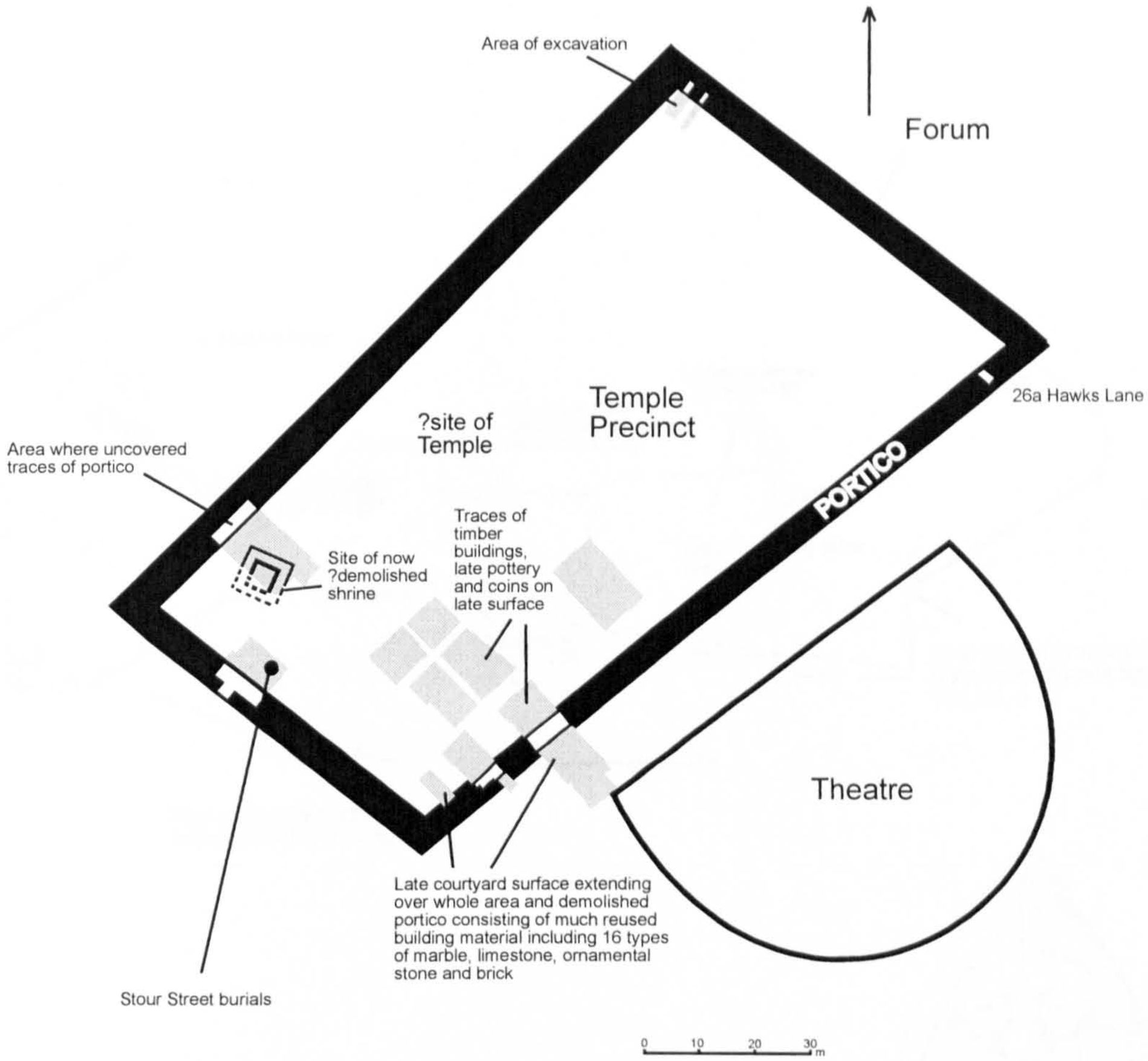


Diagram 46: The Canterbury temple precinct in the late-fourth and fifth century (redrawn and data added by the author from P. Bennett and Nebiker 1989 figure 2 and P. Bennett 1980 figure 3).

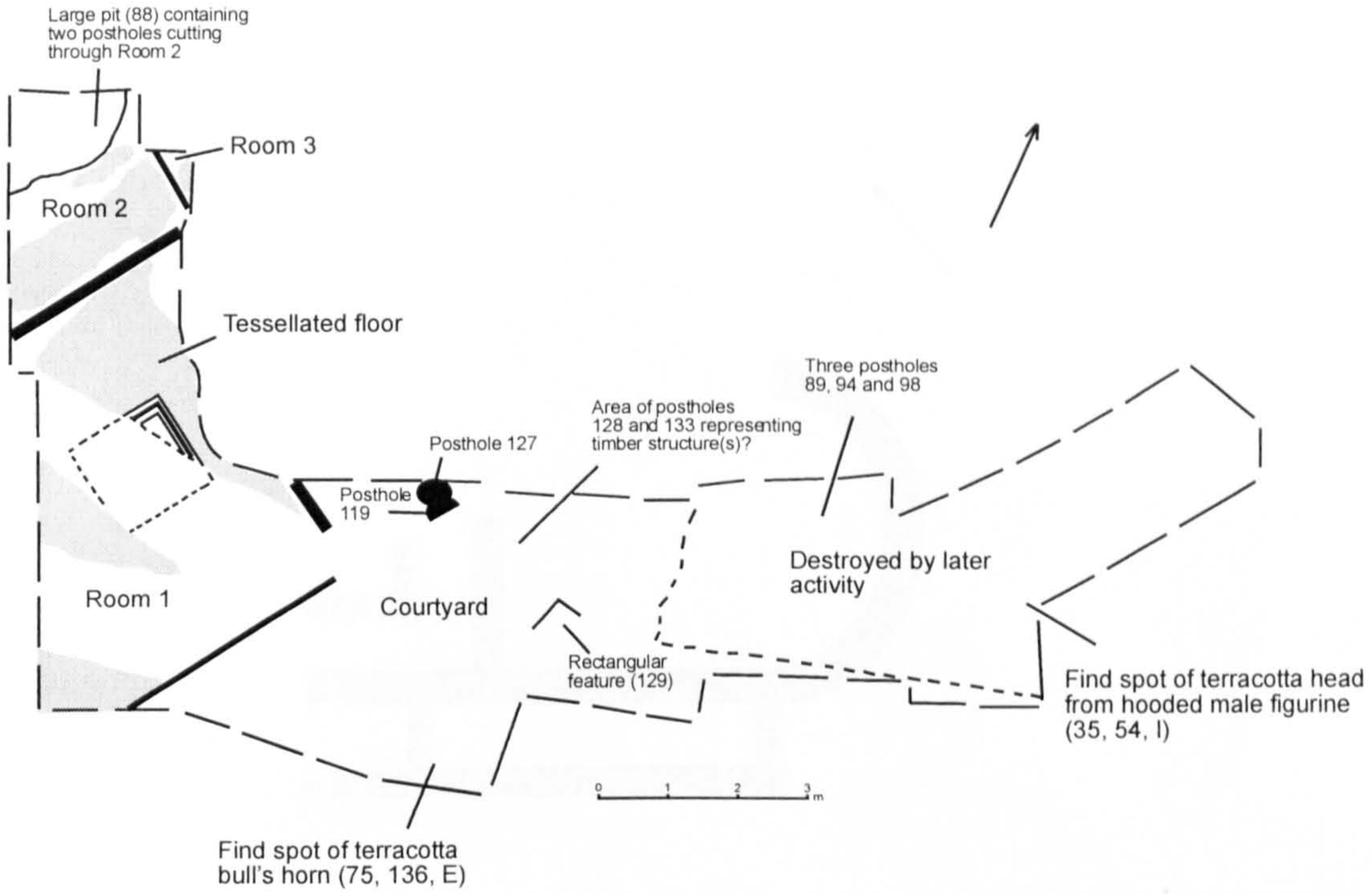


Diagram 47: Plan of the late Roman timber structure dug into the ?townhouse at the St. Gabriel's Chapel site in Canterbury. The timber structure may have had a religious function and some religious items, including a terracotta bull's horn and a terracotta head, came from the site (redrawn and data added by the author from Driver *et al.* 1990 figures 29 and 94).

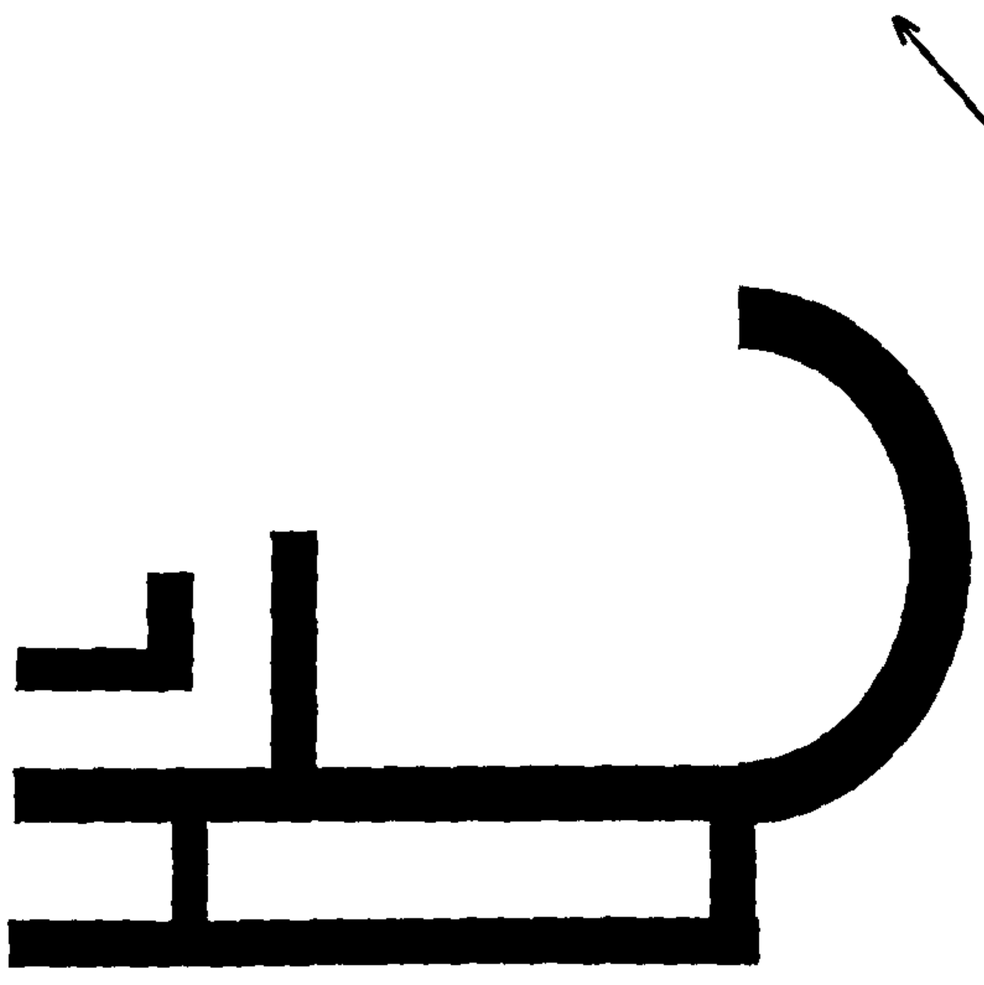


Diagram 48: The excavated remains of a possible temple at Burgate Street, Canterbury. The late Roman layers of the building did not survive so it is not possible to identify its late use (redrawn by the author from Frere and Stow 1983 figure 8).

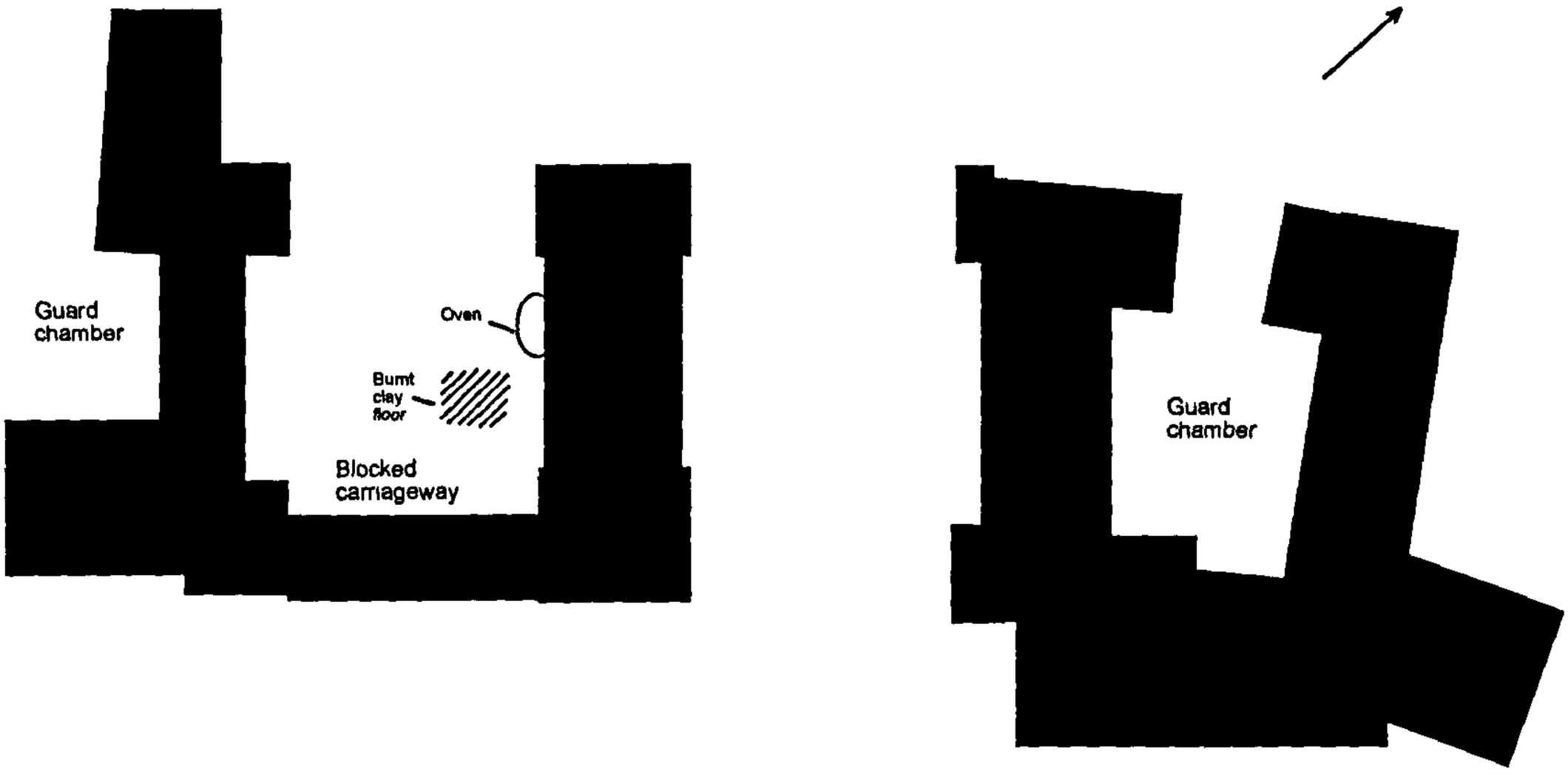


Diagram 49: Plan of the Ridingate gateway at Canterbury in the southeast of the town showing evidence for metalworking in the fourth century blocked carriageway (redrawn and data added by the author from P. Blockley 1989 figure 1).

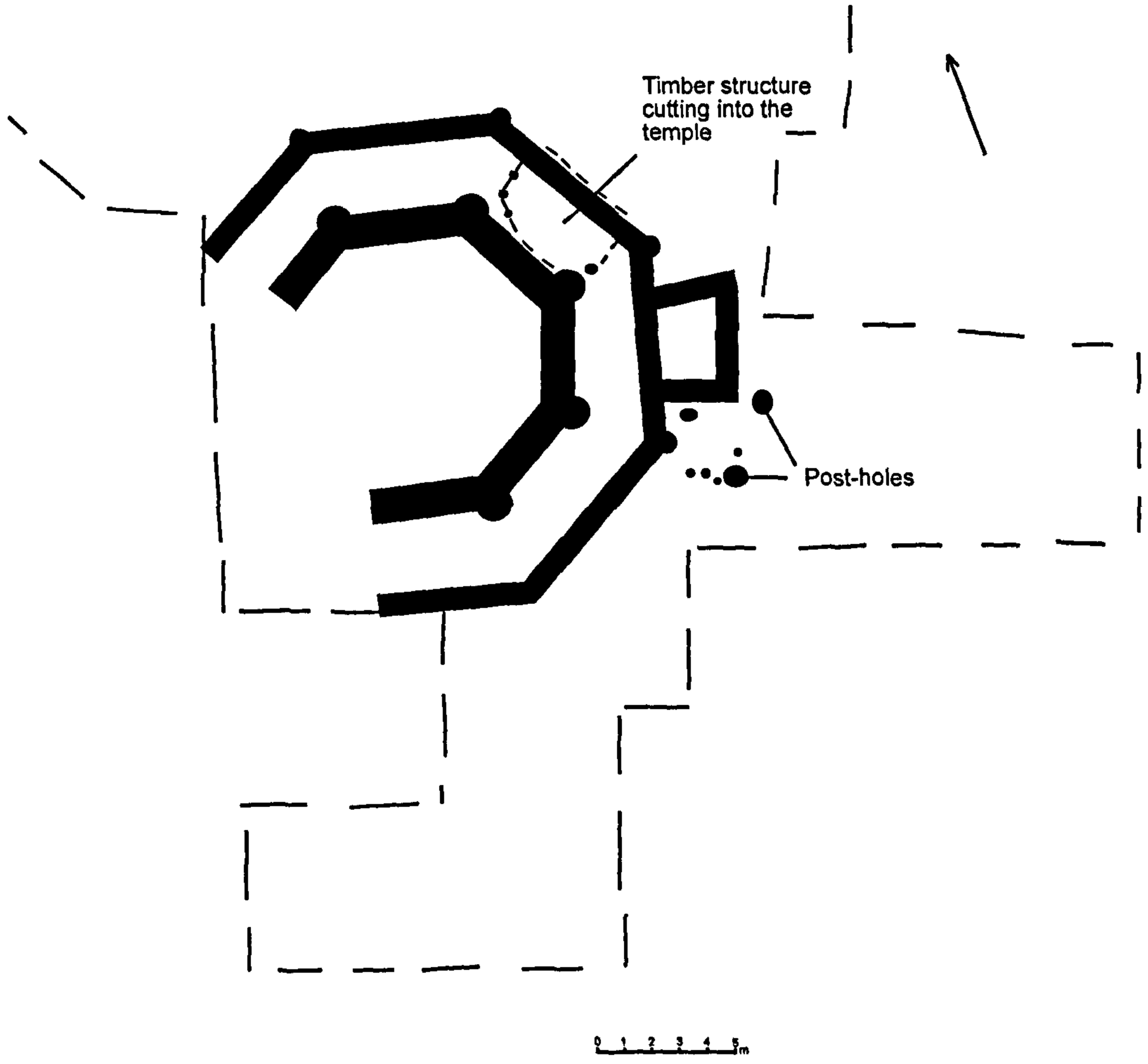


Diagram 50: Plan of the octagonal temple at Chelmsford with evidence for a possible late timber structure cutting through the portico (redrawn by the author from Wickenden 1992 figure 22).

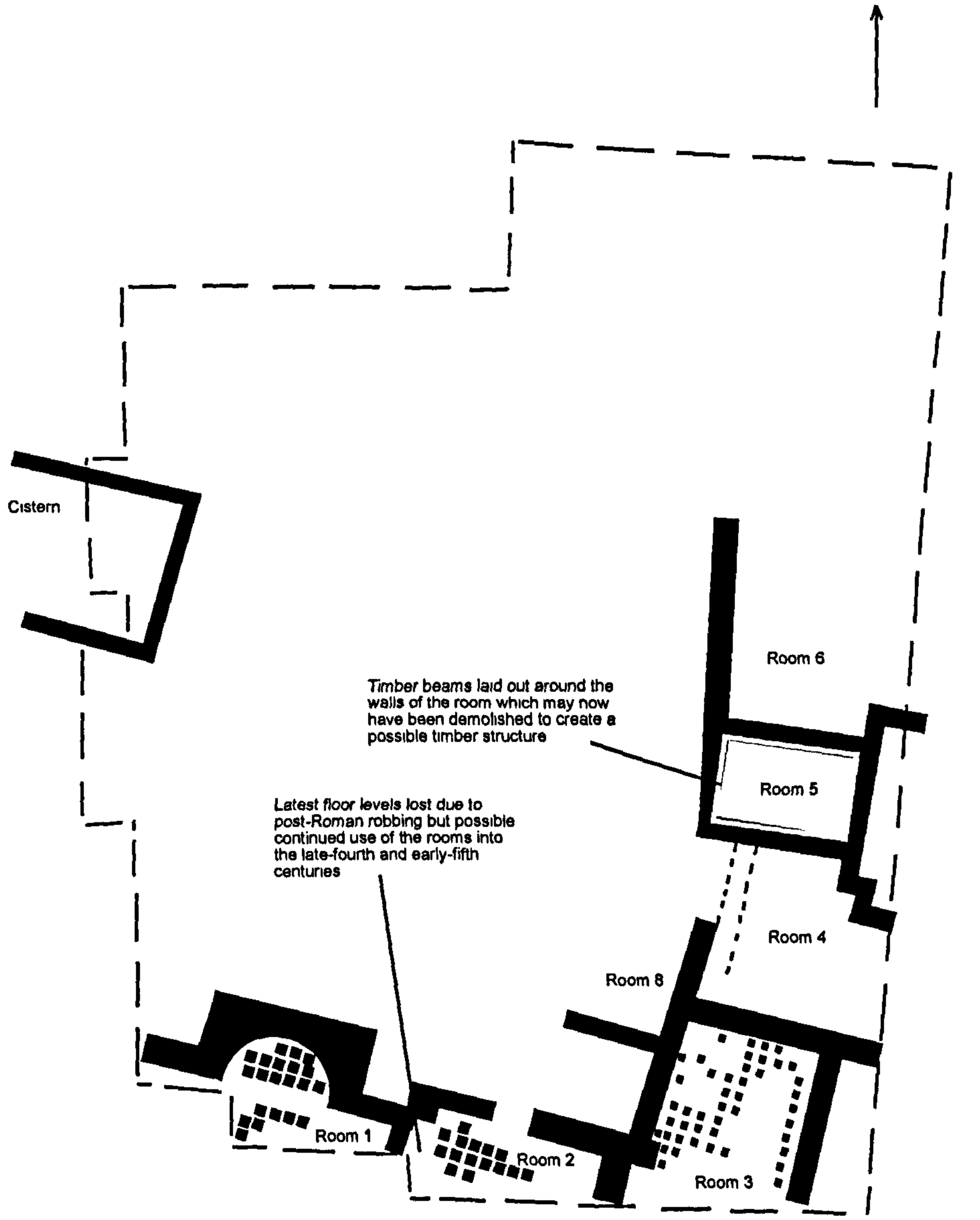


Diagram 51: Plan of the excavated northern section of the bathhouse on the Tower Street site in Chichester showing evidence for probably late-fourth to fifth century activity (redrawn with data added by the author from Down 1978 figure 7.54).

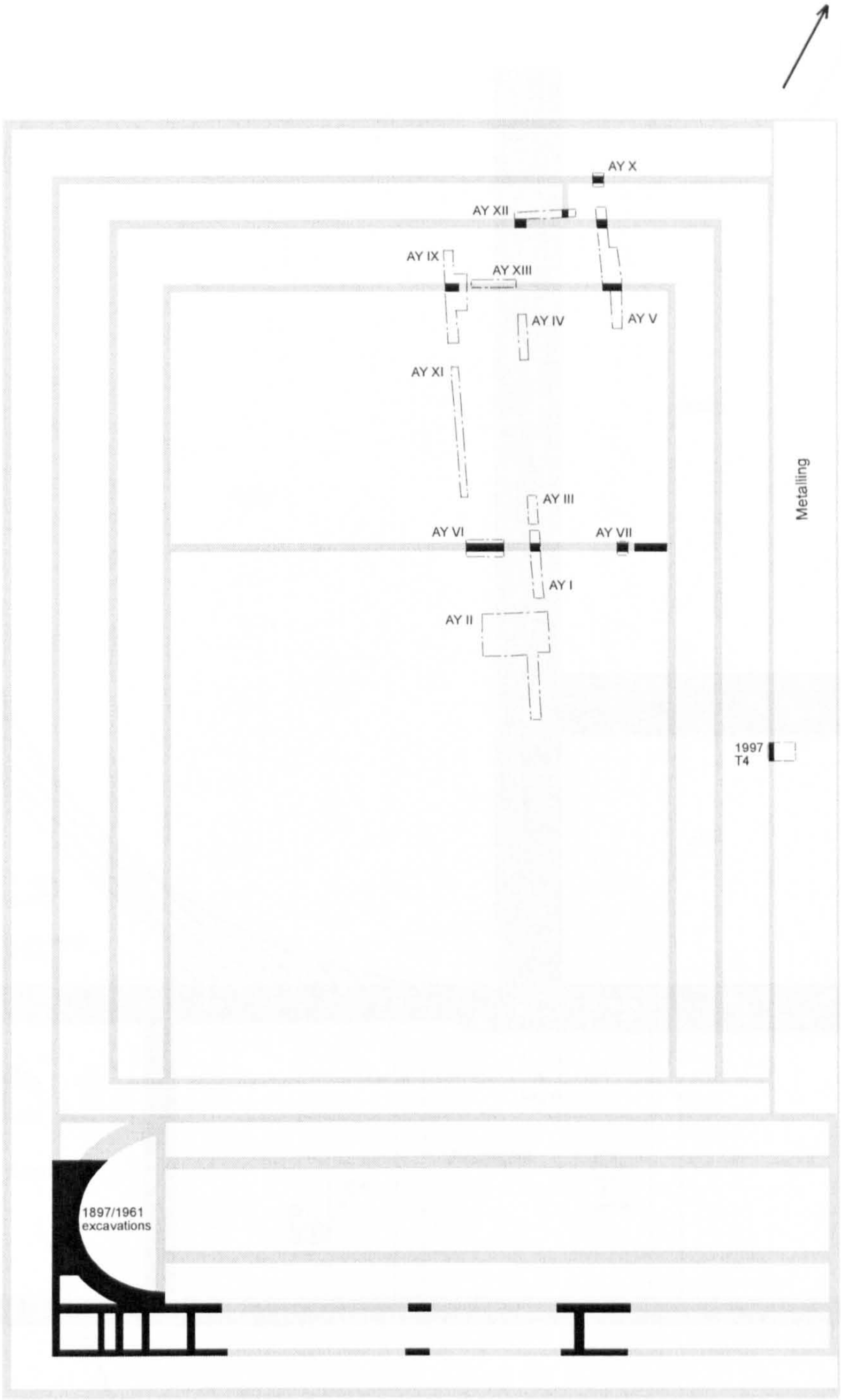


Diagram 52: Plan of the *forum-basilica* at Cirencester with the excavated areas in dark (redrawn and data added by the author from Holbrook 1998 figure 60).

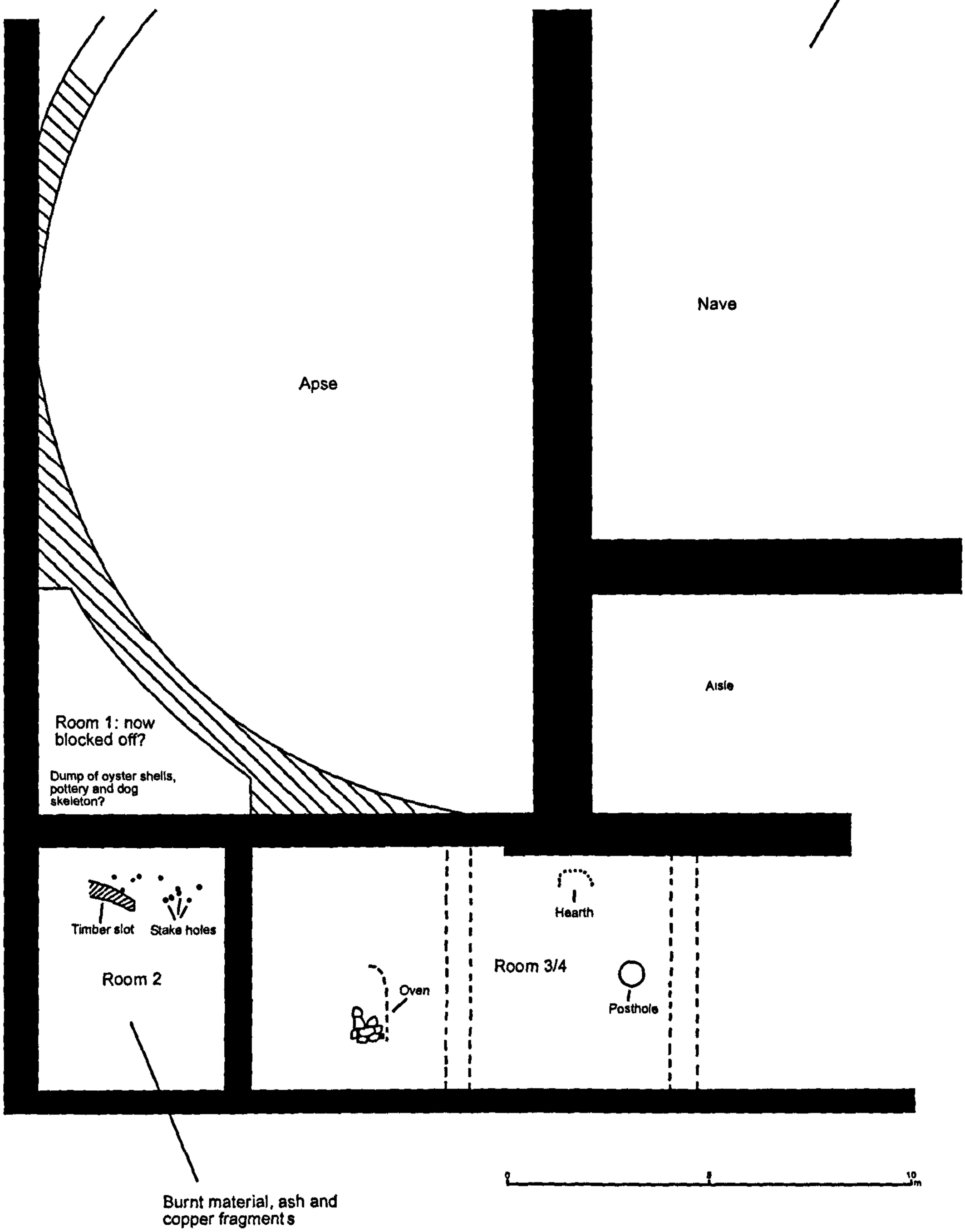


Diagram 53: Plan of activity within the excavated areas of the Cirencester *basilica* in Phase 3 dating to the second half of the fourth century and later. There is evidence for timber structures, hearths and industrial activity (redrawn with data added by the author from Holbrook 1998 figure 61).

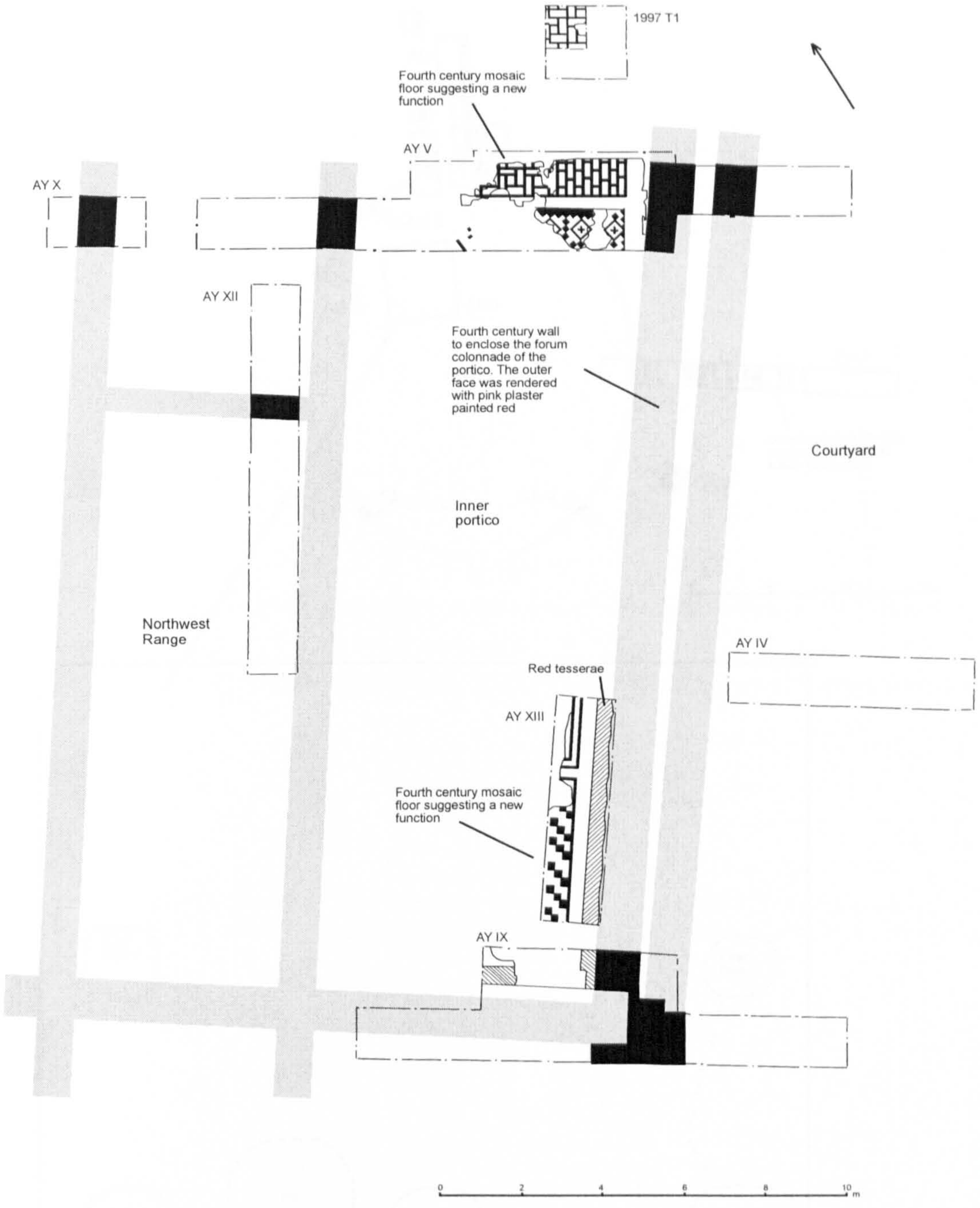


Diagram 54: Excavations shown the fourth century changes to the *forum* at Cirencester including the enclosure of the *forum* courtyard and the laying down of mosaics (redrawn and data added by the author from Holbrook 1998 figure 73).

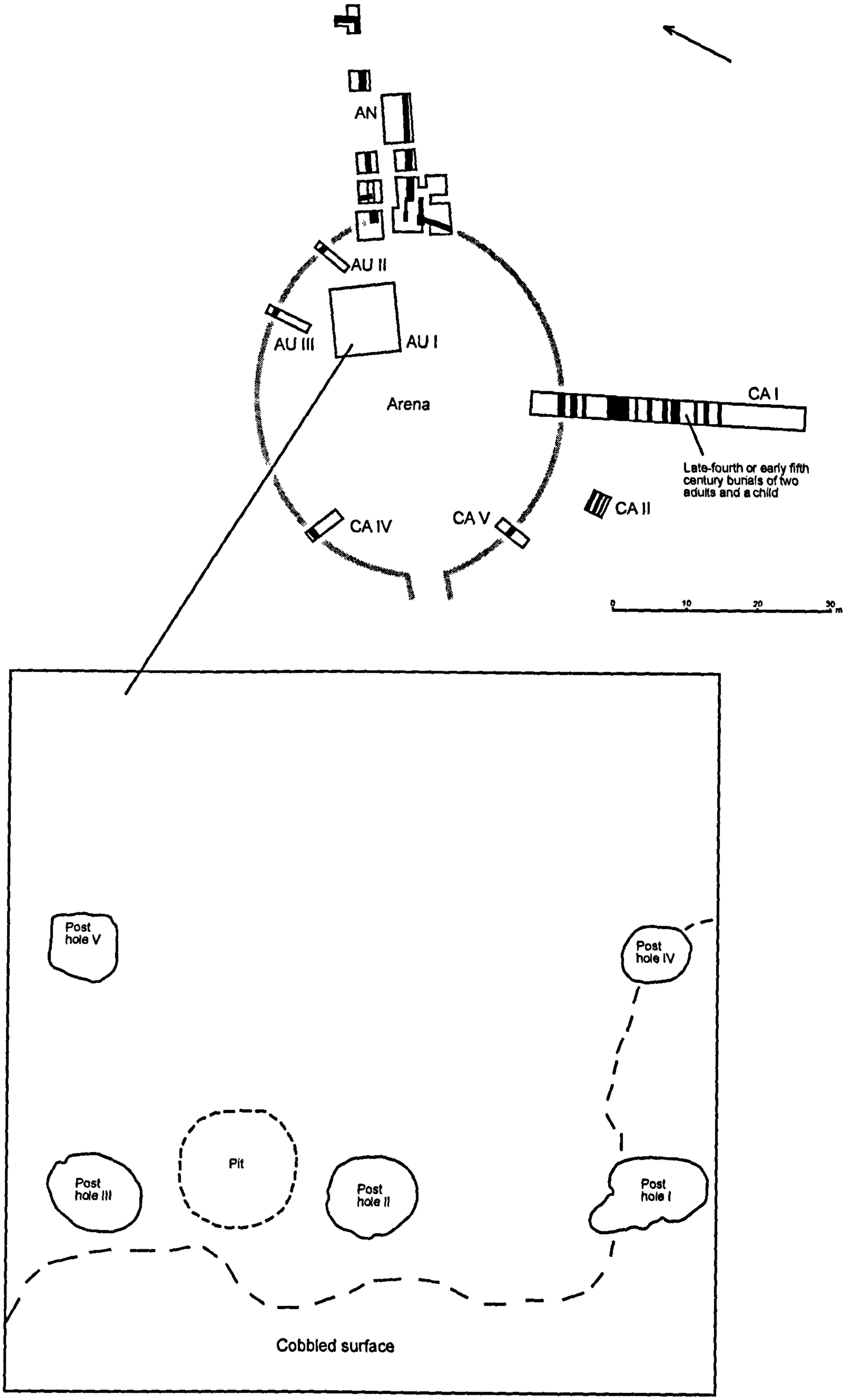


Diagram 55: The excavated areas of the Cirencester amphitheatre with late-fourth and fifth century activity including a possible timber structure within the arena (redrawn and data added by the author from Holbrook 1998 figures 102 and 124).

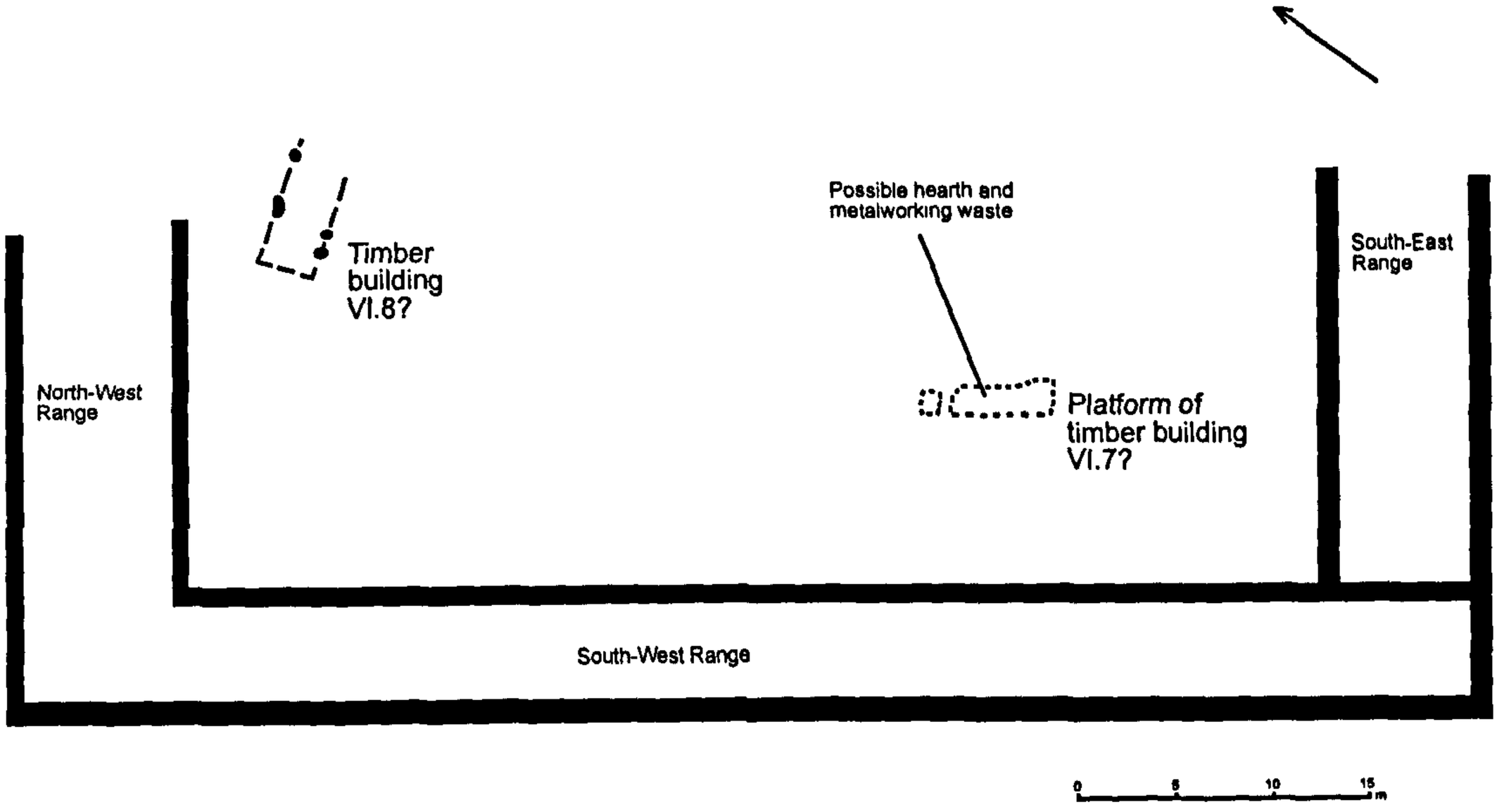
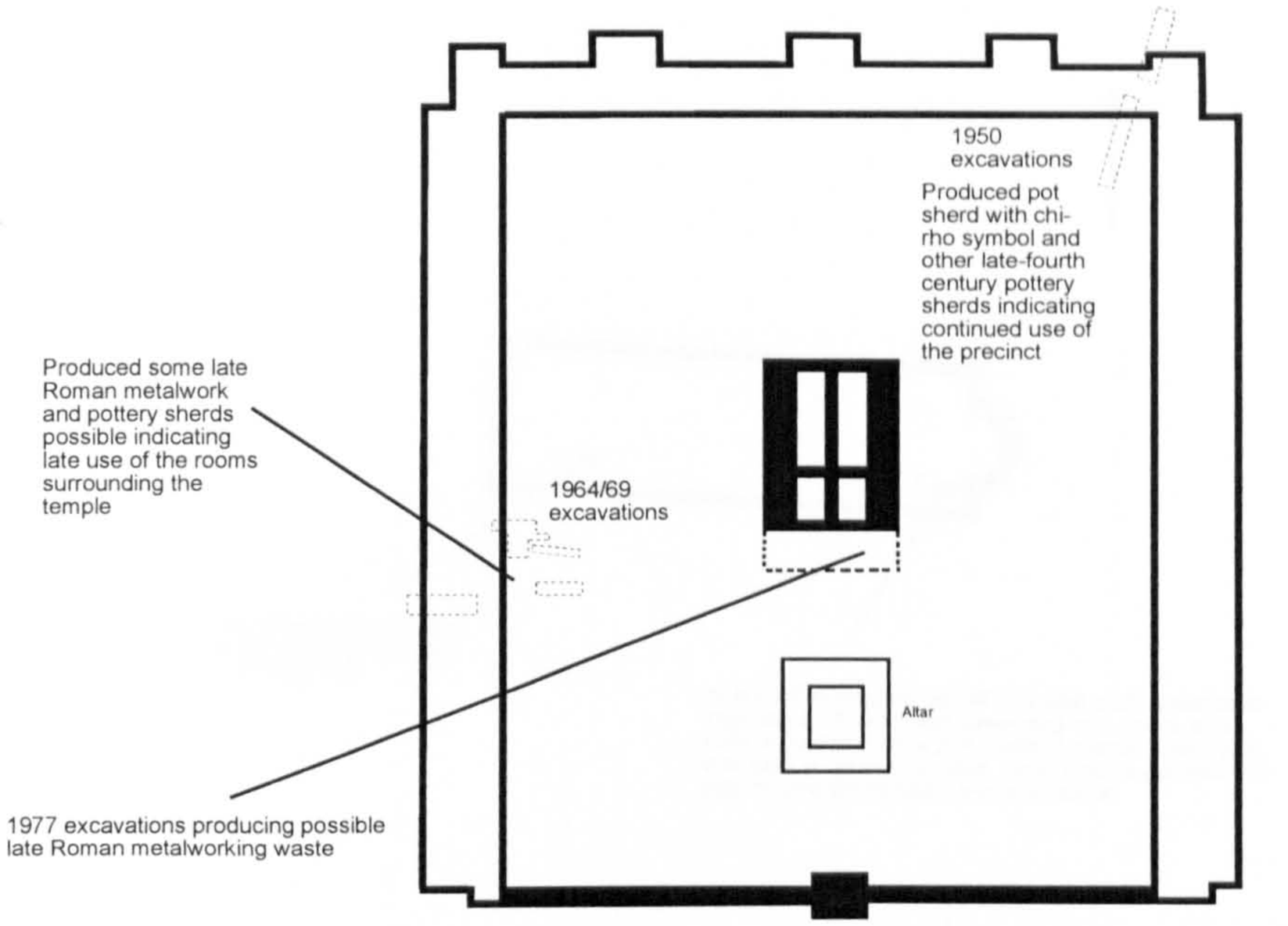


Diagram 56: Plan of the possible timber structures within the Cirencester *insula* VI building dating to the late-fourth and fifth centuries (redrawn and dated added by the author from Holbrook 1998 figure 96).



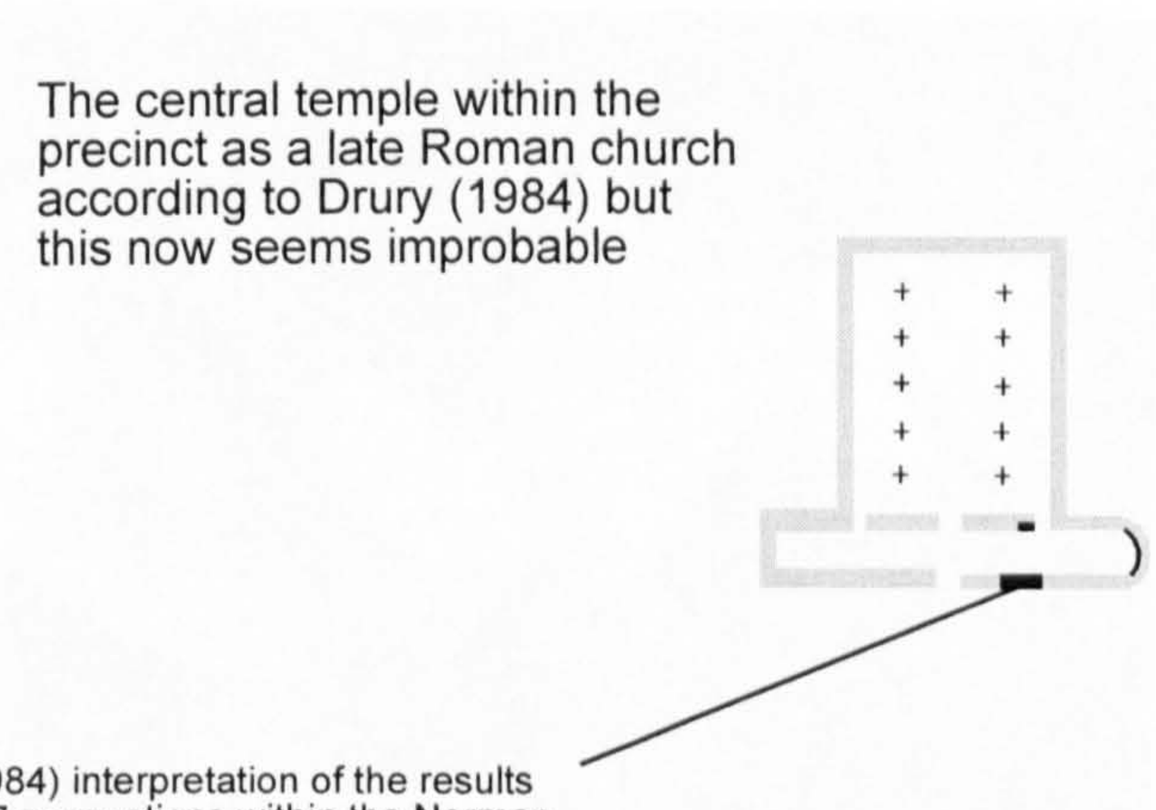
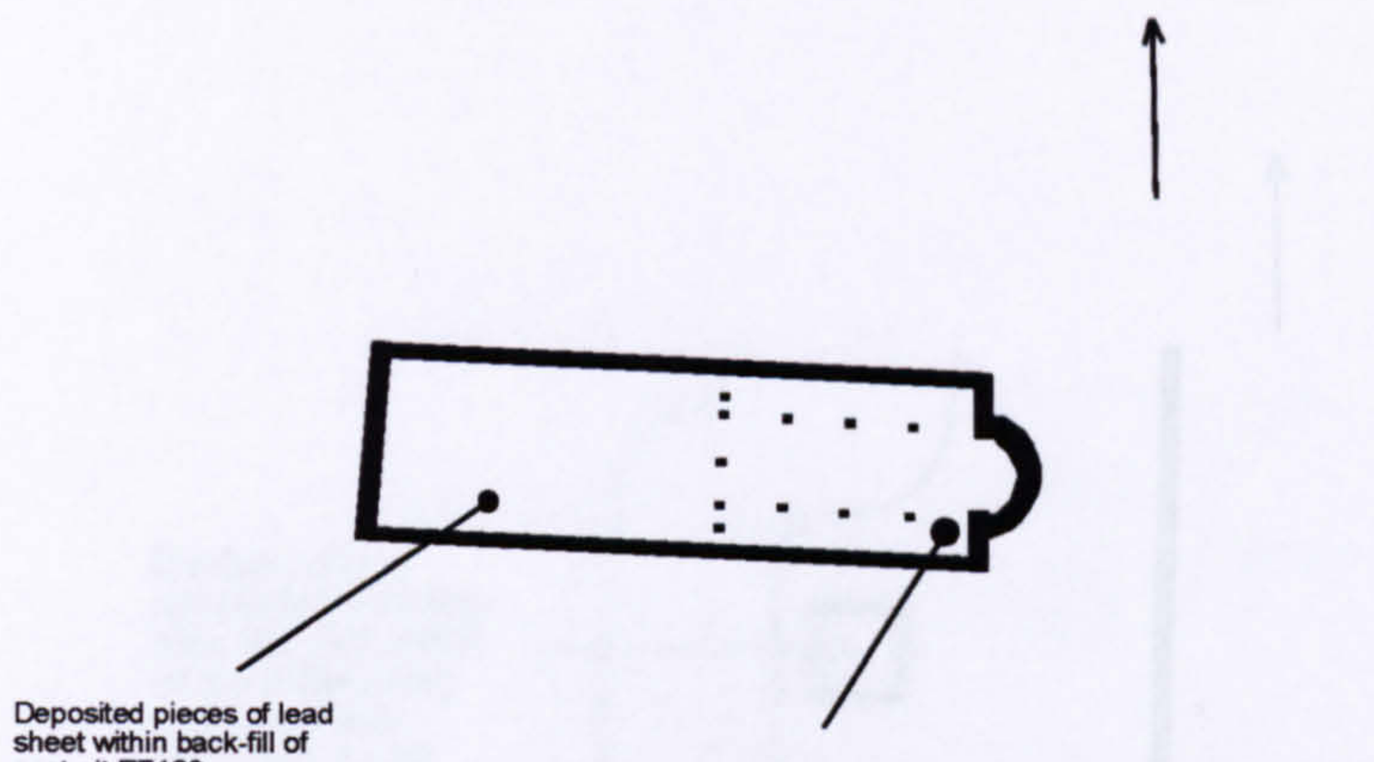


Diagram 57: The Temple of Claudius at Colchester. Despite interpretations of a church in the fourth century this now seems unlikely although a piece of pottery with a *chi-rho* symbol was found. The building did, however, remain standing to the Norman period (redrawn and data added by the author from Drury 1984 figures 11, 13 and 16).



The deposit of lead within the building

Diagram 58: The Colchester Butt Road building in the fourth and fifth centuries showing the location of 'Hull's Pit' and the deposit of lead (redrawn and data added by the author from N. Crummy *et al.* 1993 figure 3.24 and P. Crummy 1997).

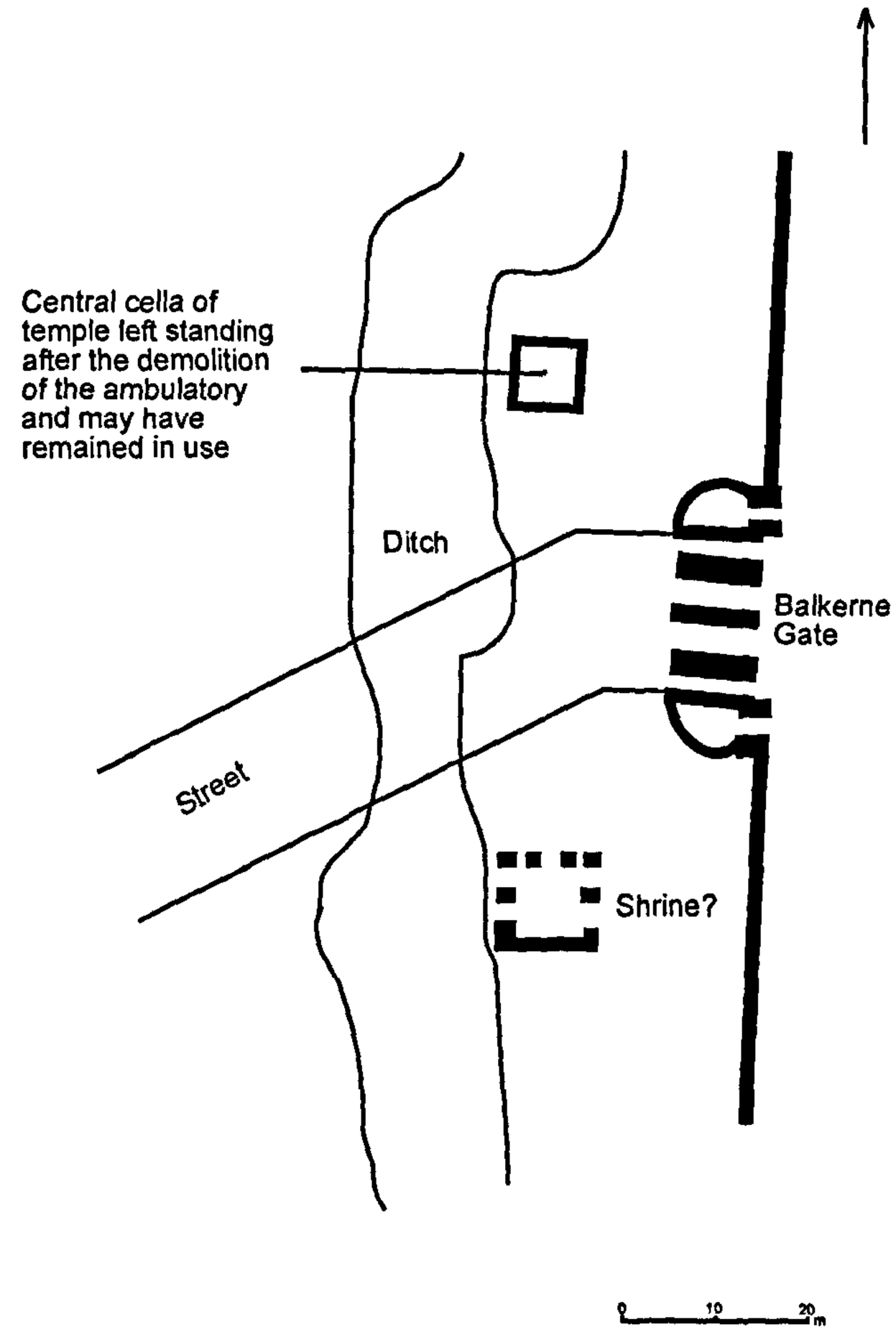
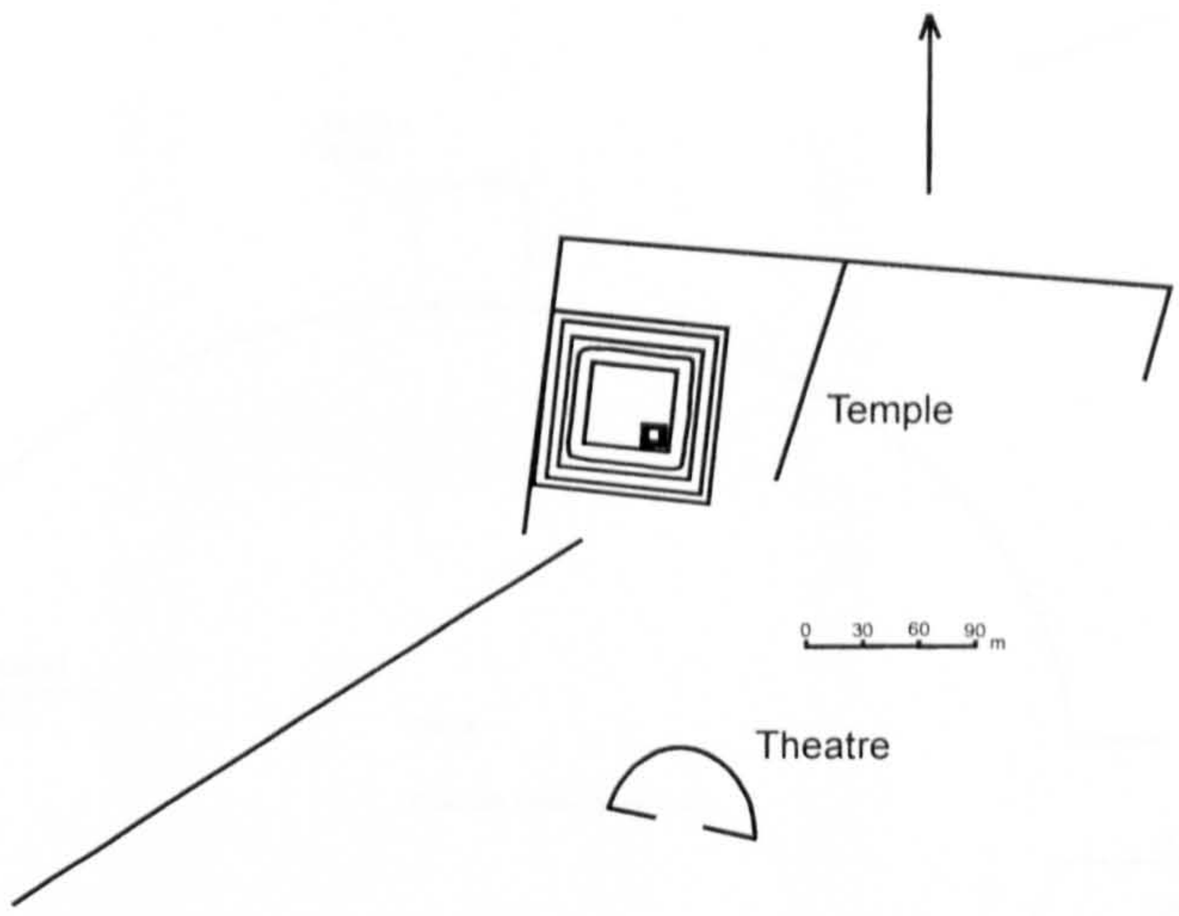


Diagram 59: Fourth century structural alterations to the Balkerne Lane temple (redrawn and data added by the author from P. Crummy 1984 figure 105).



Pit with bronze statue of Mercury. This may have been a deliberate deposit in the fourth century and it is also possible that the statue was to be recycled (redrawn by the author from Dunnett 1971 and Hull 1958)

Diagram 60: Plan of the temple and theatre at Gosbecks outside Colchester with the fourth century pit containing the bronze statuette of Mercury. The temple structure may well have continued in use to the late-fourth and fifth centuries but the theatre seems to have been demolished in the third century (redrawn and data added by the author from Dunnett 1971a figure 1 and Hull 1958 plate XL).

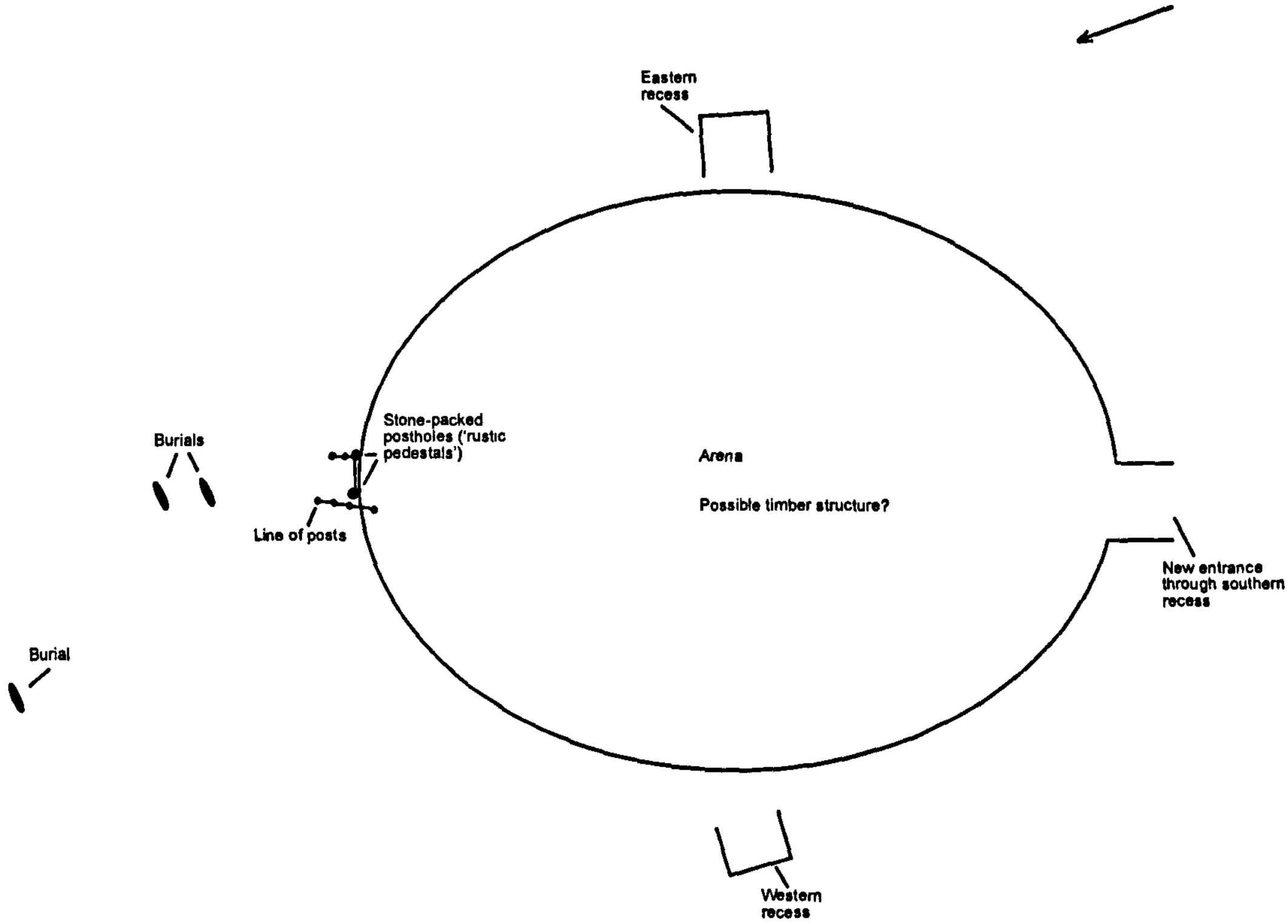


Diagram 61: The excavated late features connected with the amphitheatre at Dorchester (redrawn and data added by the author from Bradley 1975 figure 17).

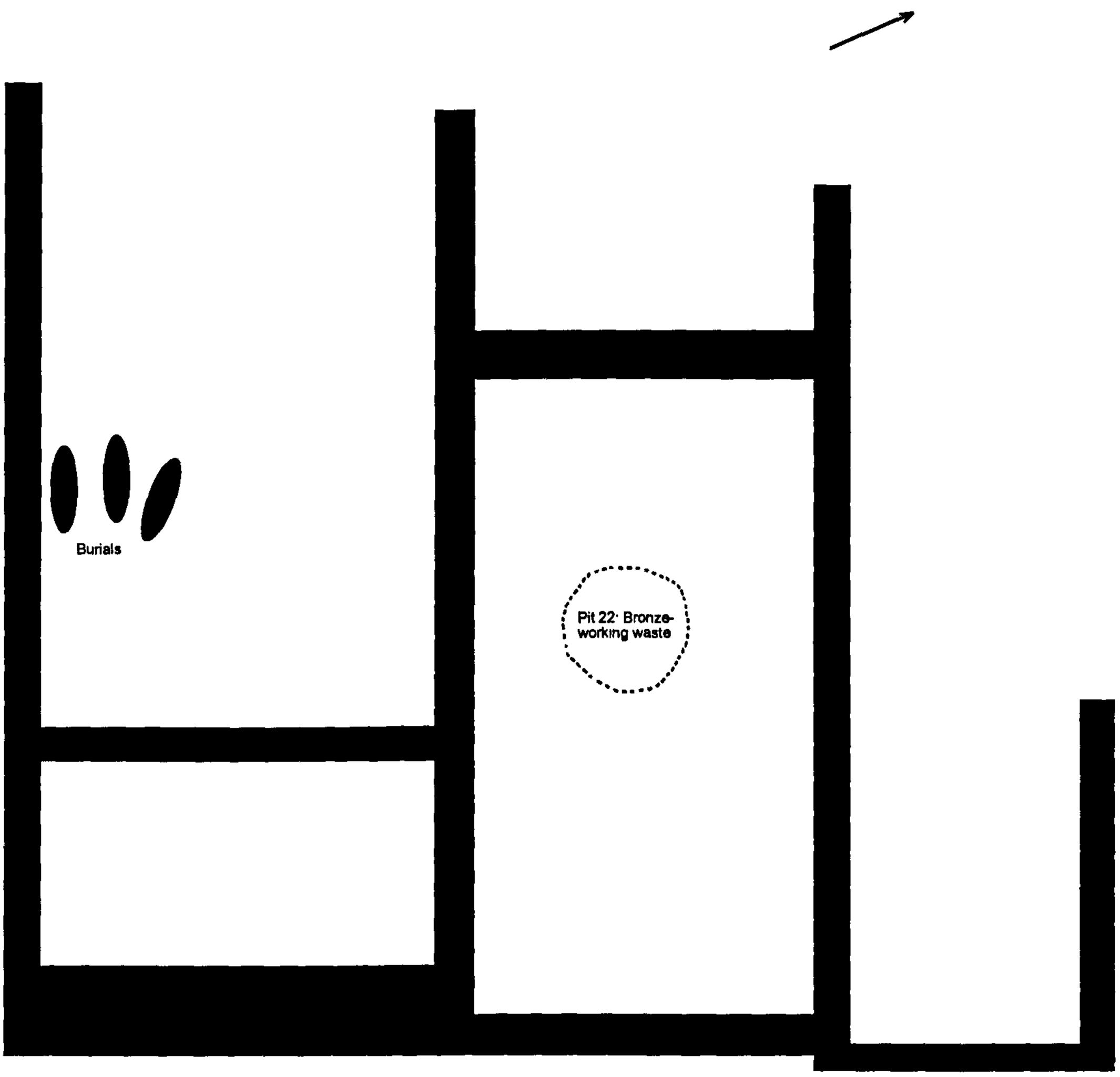


Diagram 62: Plan of the excavated south-east area of the Exeter *forum-basilica* in the late-fourth and fifth centuries showing the pit containing bronze-working waste cut into the room interpreted as having been the *curia* and the location of the inhumation burials (redrawn and data added by the author from Bidwell 1979 figure 32).

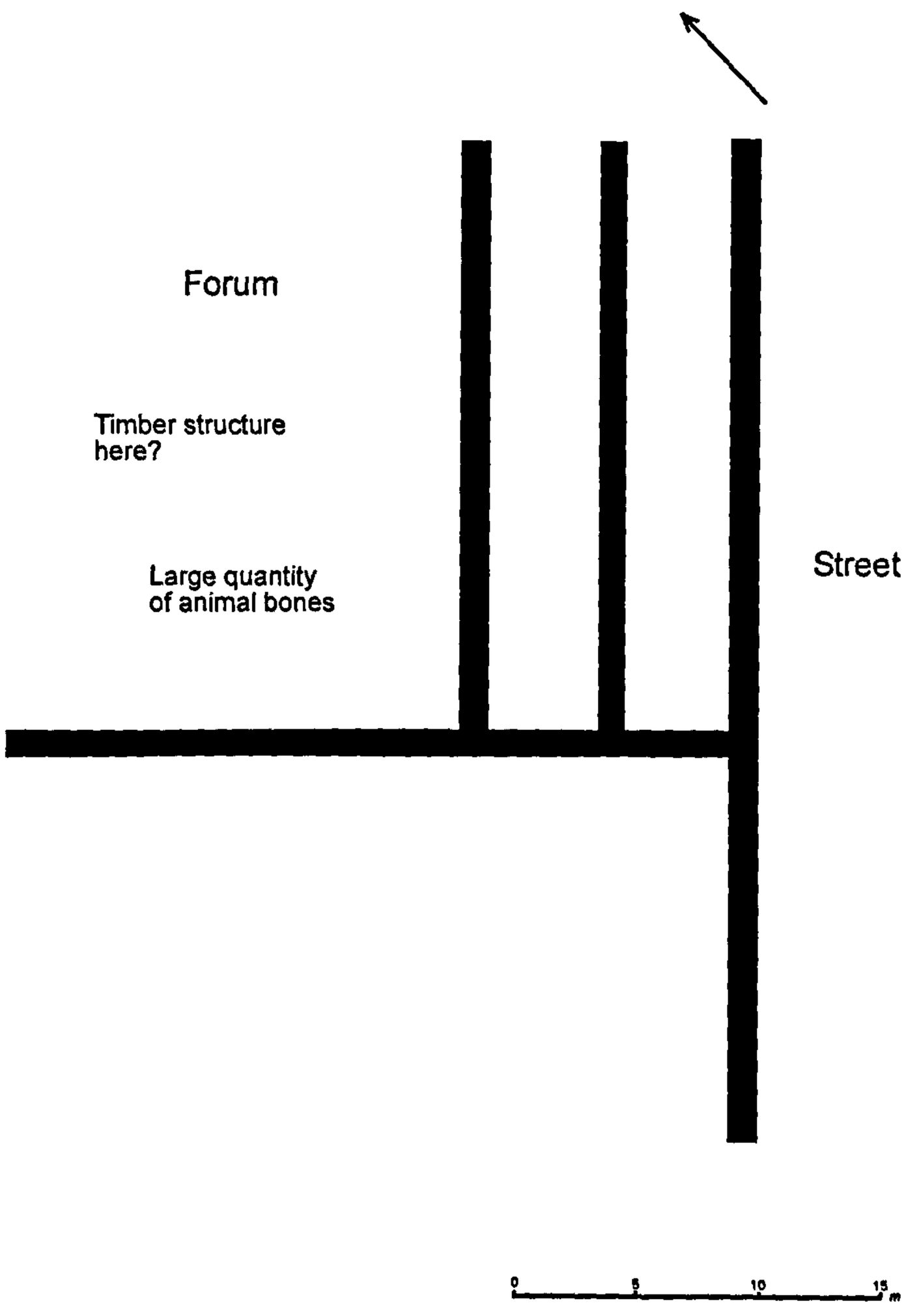


Diagram 63: Plan of the limited area of the Gloucester *forum-basilica* excavated at 11-17 Southgate Street (redrawn and data added by the author from Hurst 1972 figure 17).

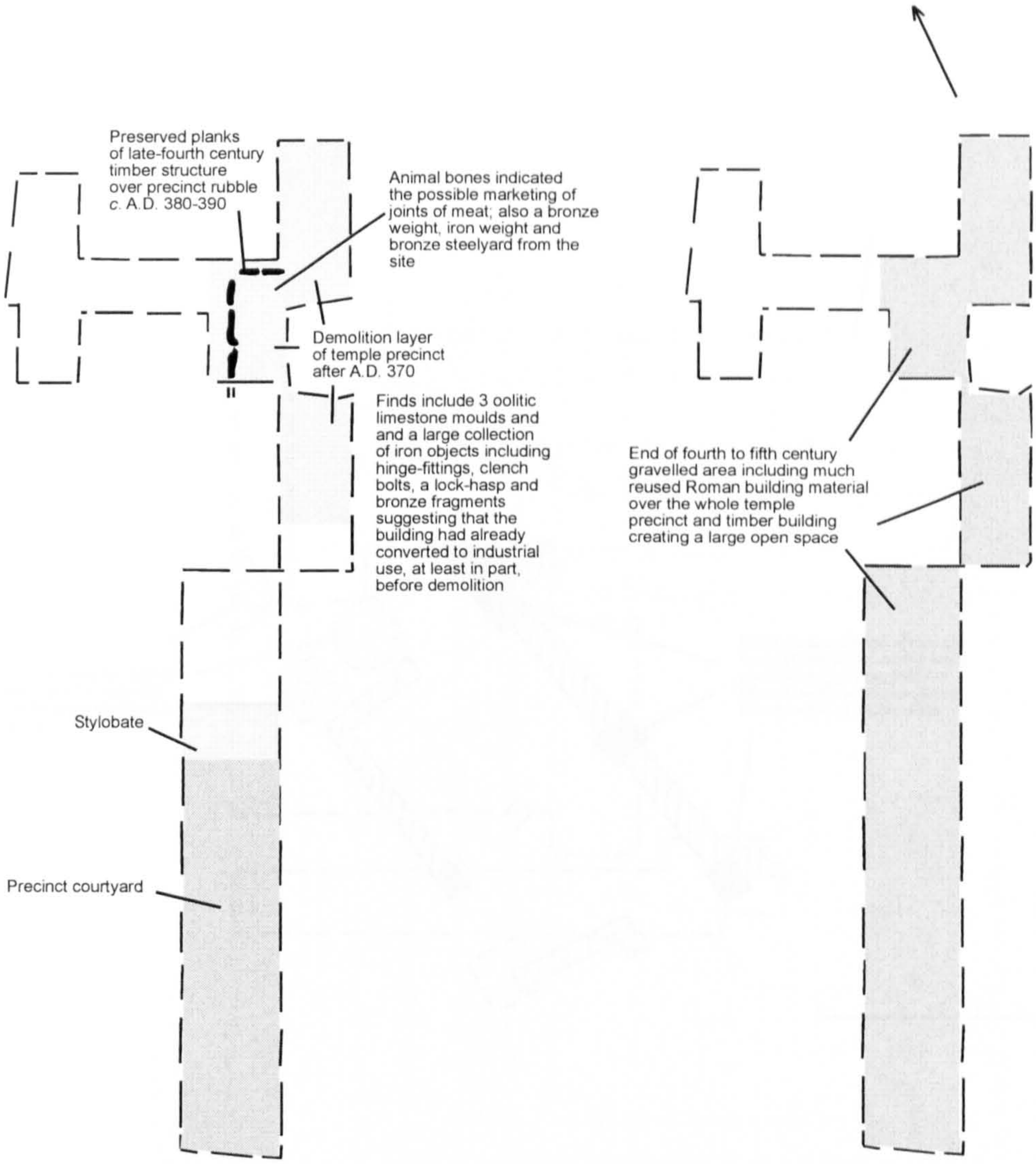


Diagram 64: Fourth and fifth century layers of the possible temple precinct at 1 Westgate Street, Gloucester with evidence for a timber structure, metalworking waste and three oolitic limestone moulds and later a large gravelled surface over the site (redrawn and data added by the author from Heighway *et al*. 1979 figure3 and Heighway and Garrod 1980 figure 13).

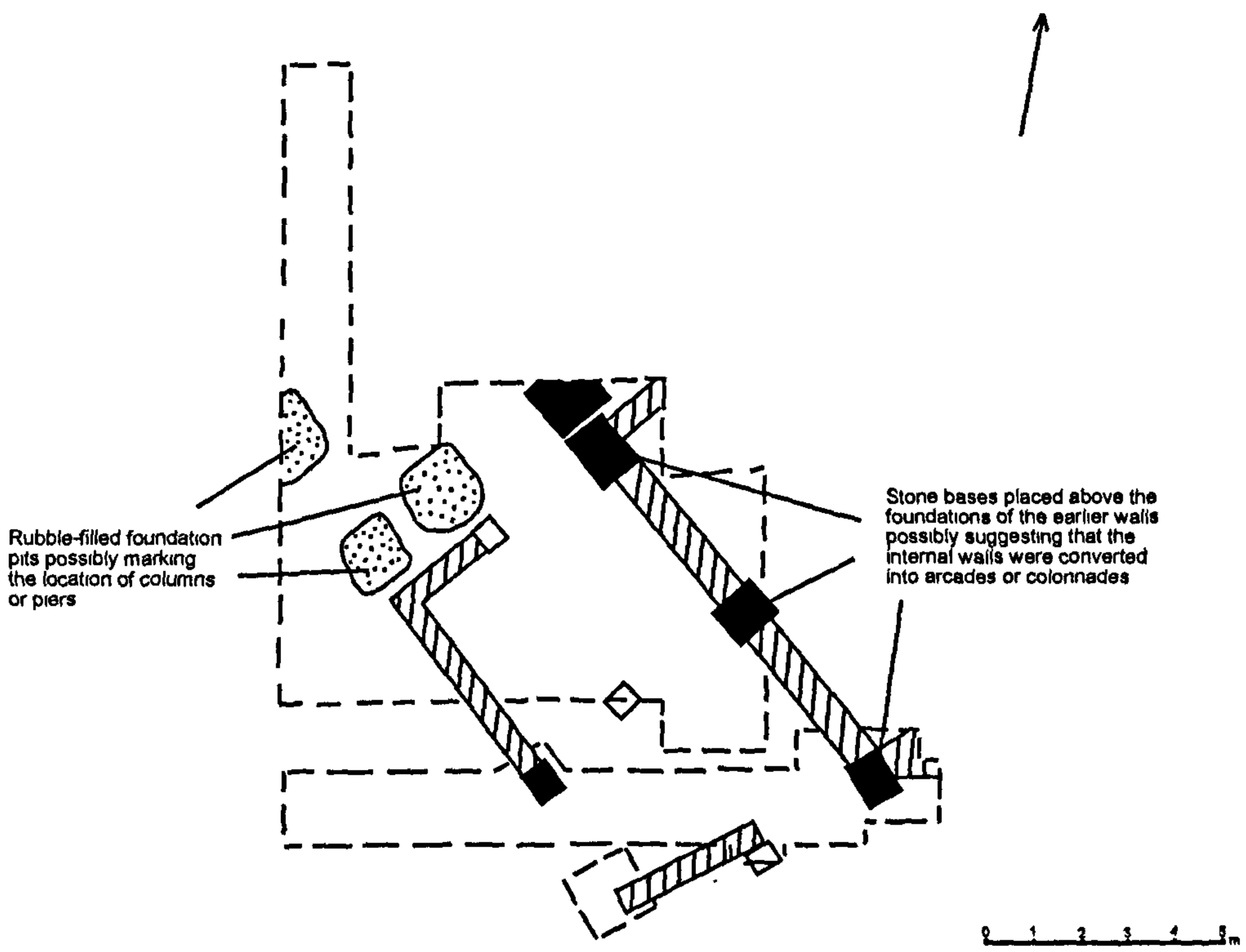


Diagram 65: Alterations to the possible extramural temple building at 63-71 Northgate Street, Gloucester, in the fourth century although the significance of these alterations are uncertain with such little evidence (redrawn and data added by the author from J. Rhodes 1974 figure 11).

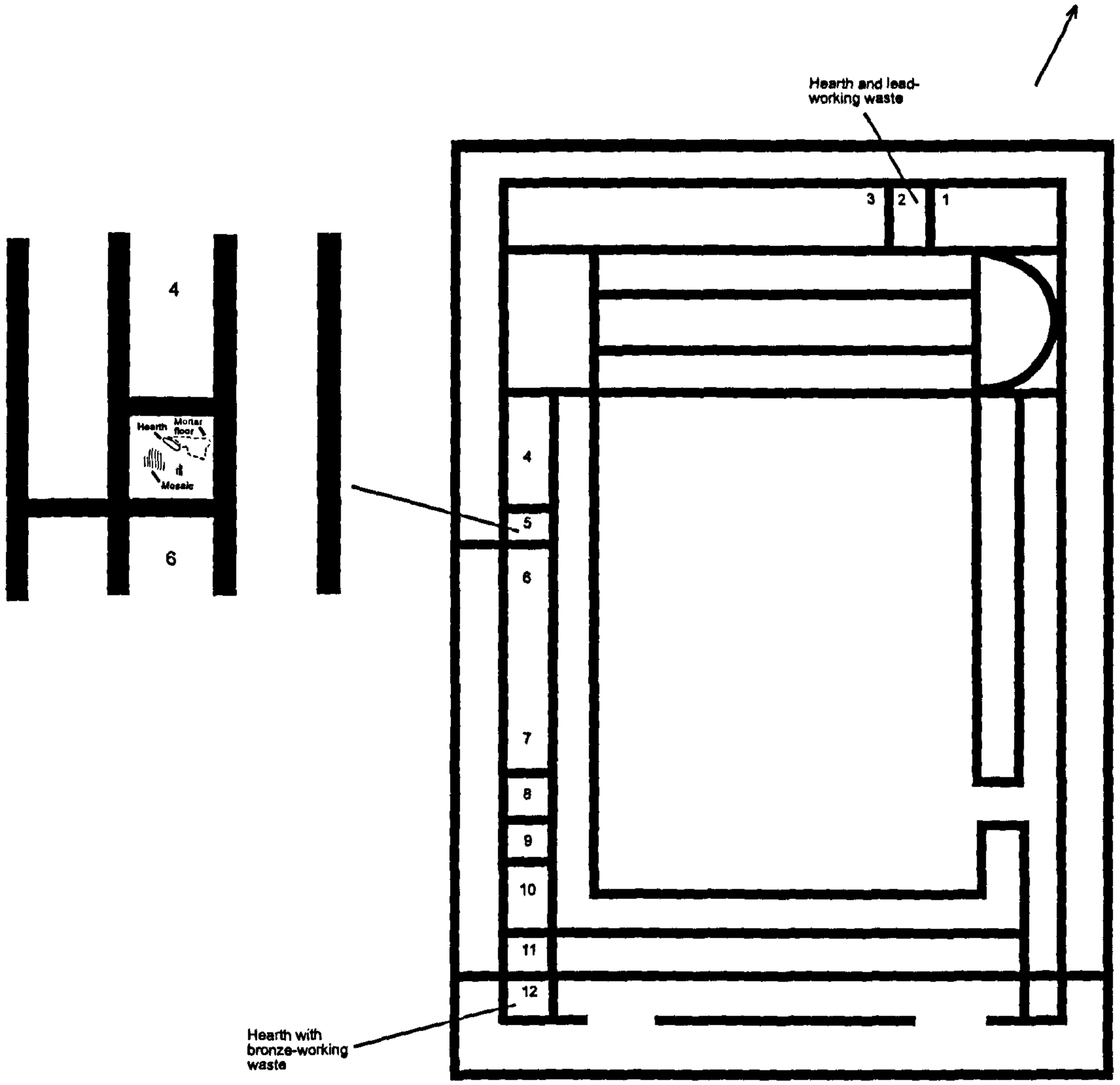


Diagram 66: Plan of the *forum-basilica* at Leicester showing activity of the late-third and fourth centuries, including hearths and metalworking, within Rooms 2, 5 and 12 (redrawn and data added by the author from Hebditch and Mellor 1973 figures 2 and 8).

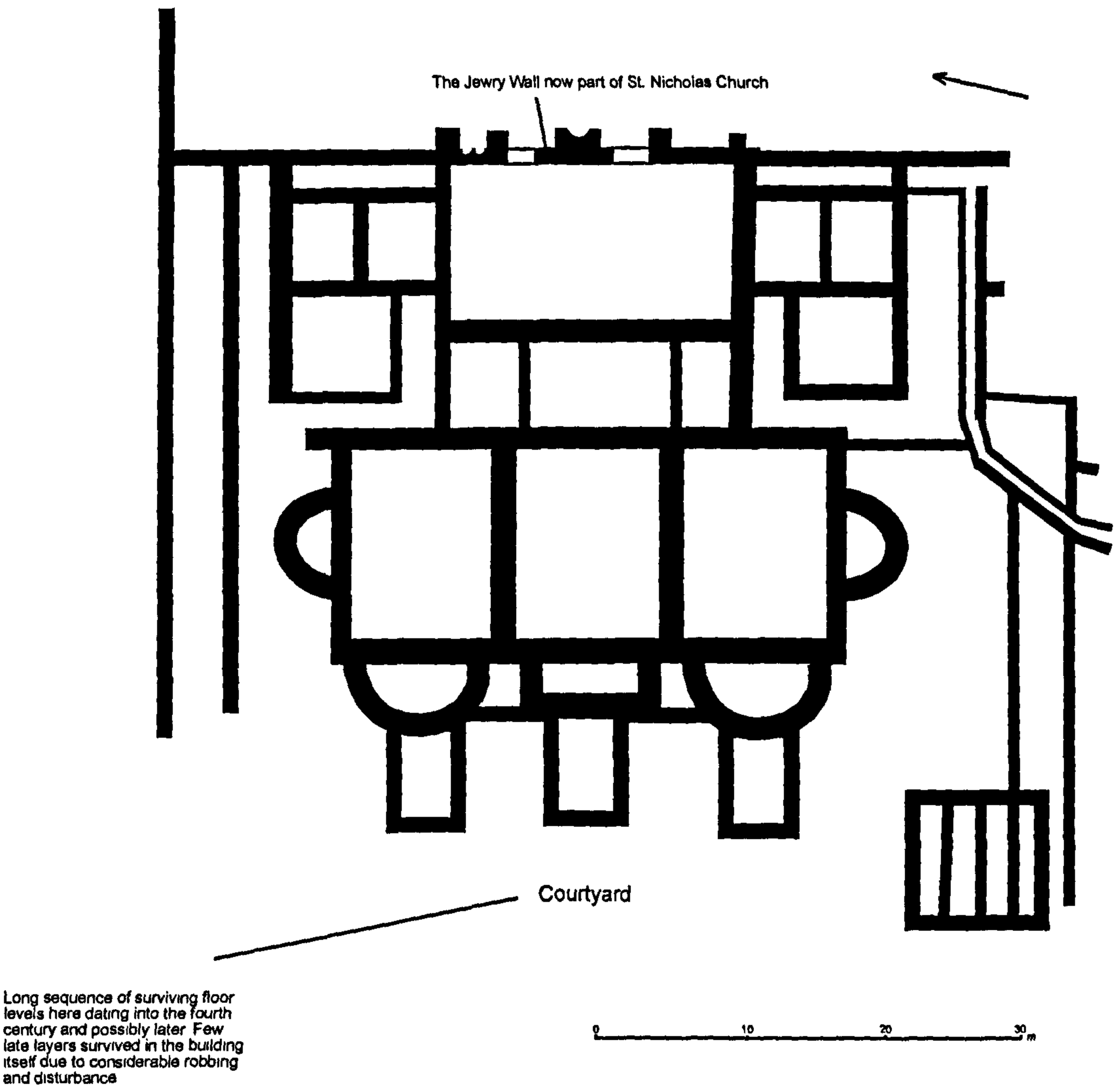


Diagram 67: The excavated areas of the Jewry Wall bathhouse at Leicester showing the late activity identified within the courtyard (redrawn and data added by the author from Kenyon 1948 plate XXVII).

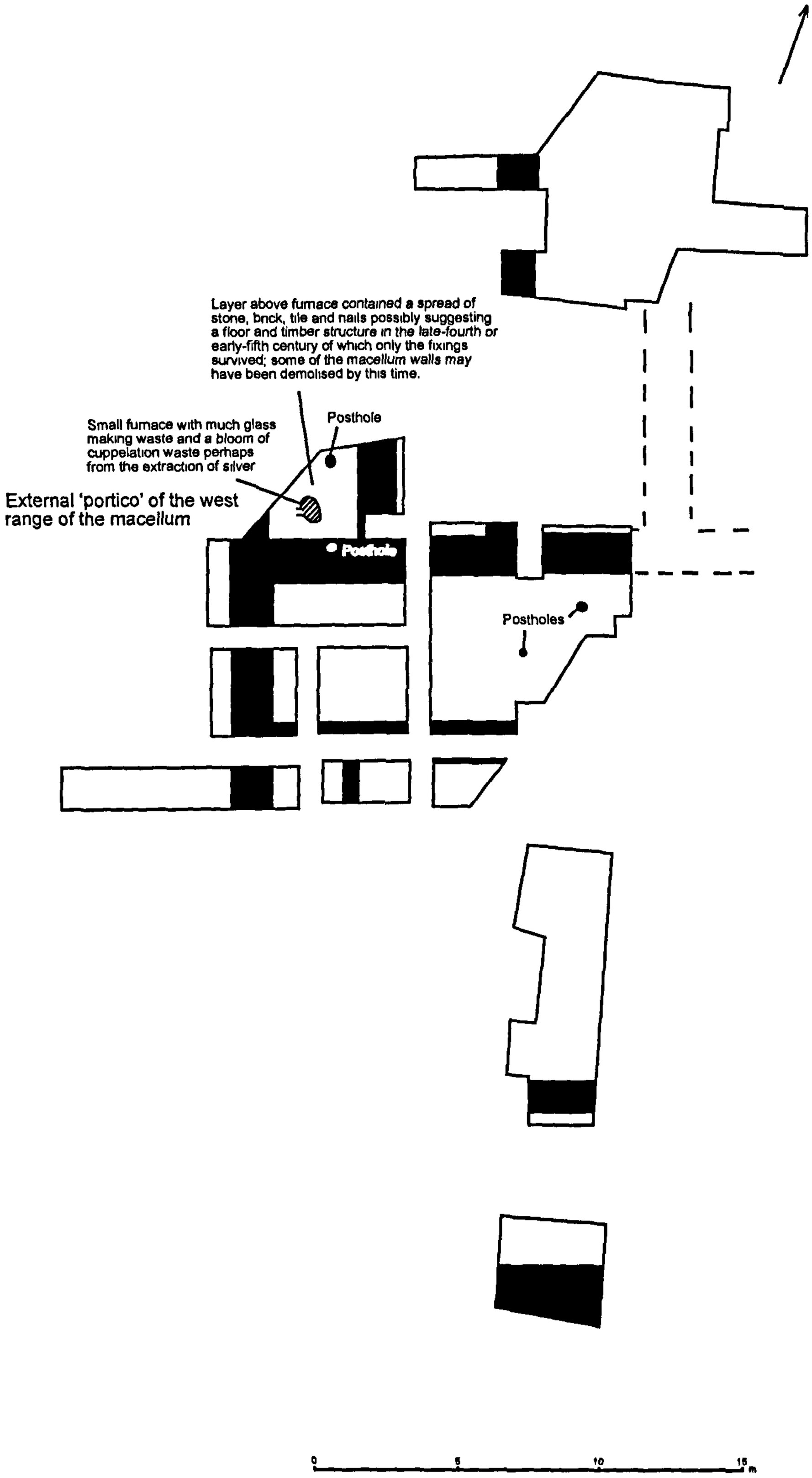


Diagram 68: The excavated areas of the *macellum* at Blue Boar Lane in Leicester and the fourth to fifth century activity within its west range (redrawn and data added by the author from N. Cooper unpublished).

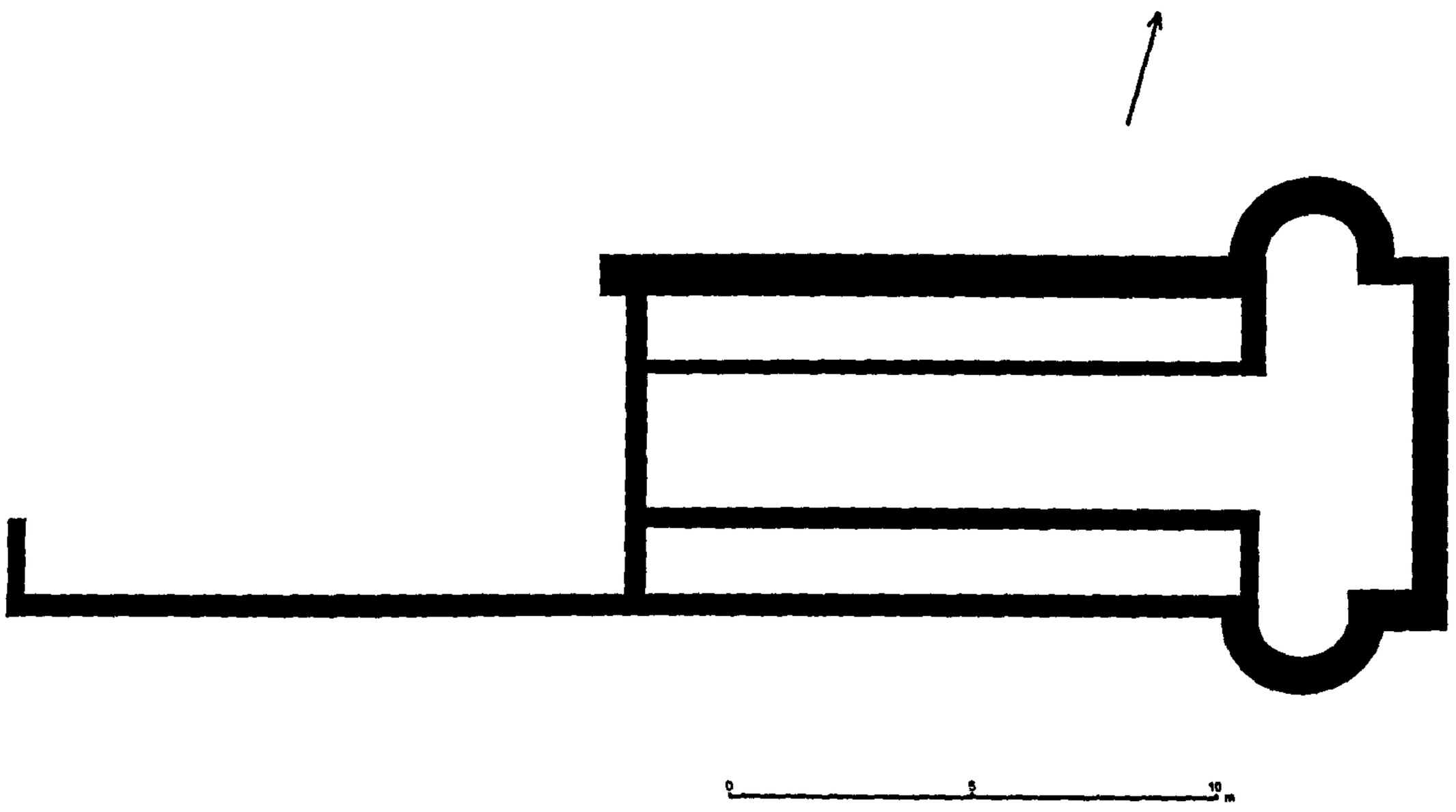


Diagram 69: The excavated area of a possible temple building or *mithraeum* at Leicester (redrawn by author from Mellor 1975 figure 163).

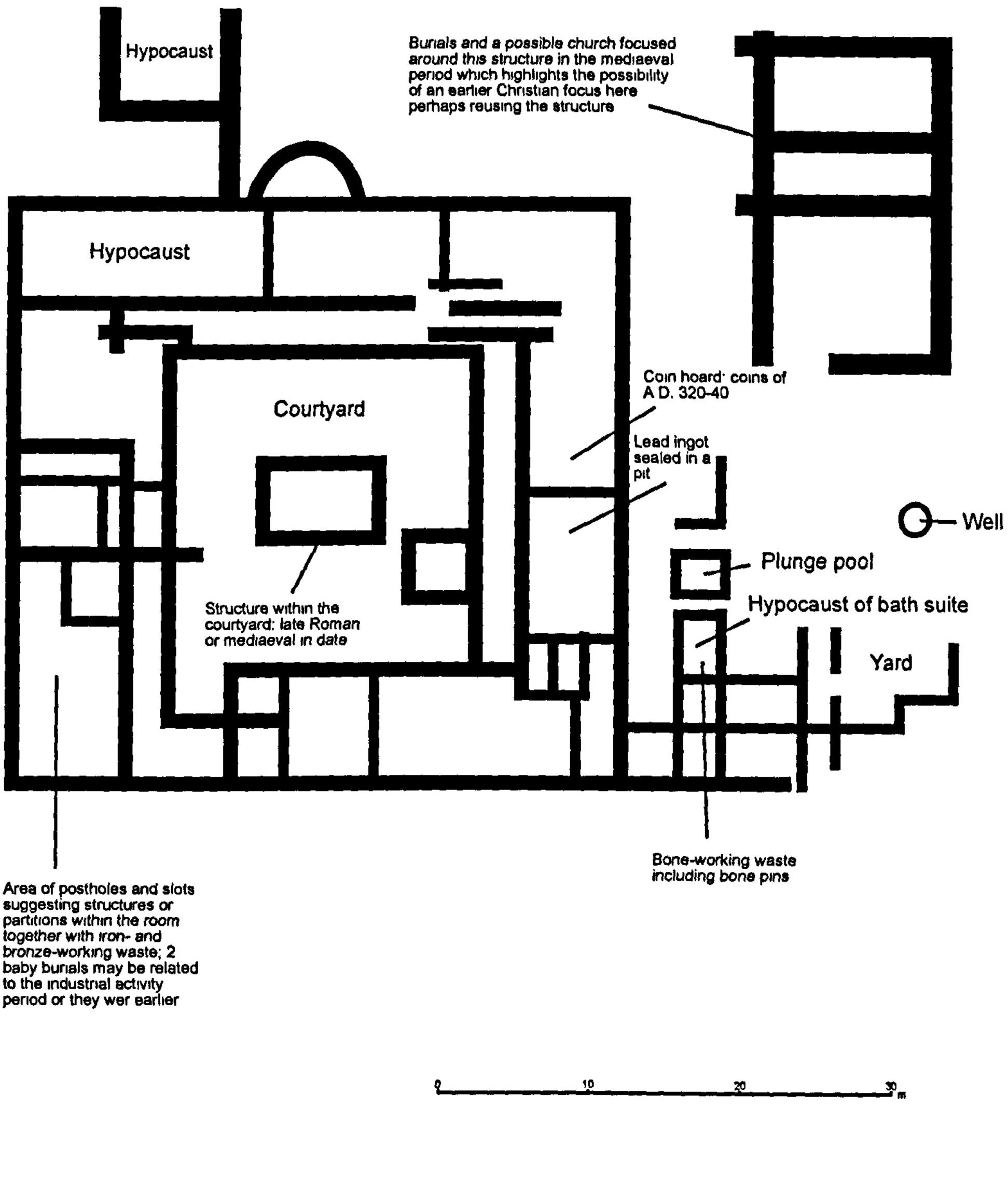


Diagram 70: Plan of the courtyard structure uncovered at Vine Street in northeast corner of Leicester with traces of late Roman activity marked on. The function of the structure remains problematic and whilst a *mansio* may be a possibility, it may equally have been a townhouse (redrawn and data added by the author from unpublished excavation plans from the University of Leicester).

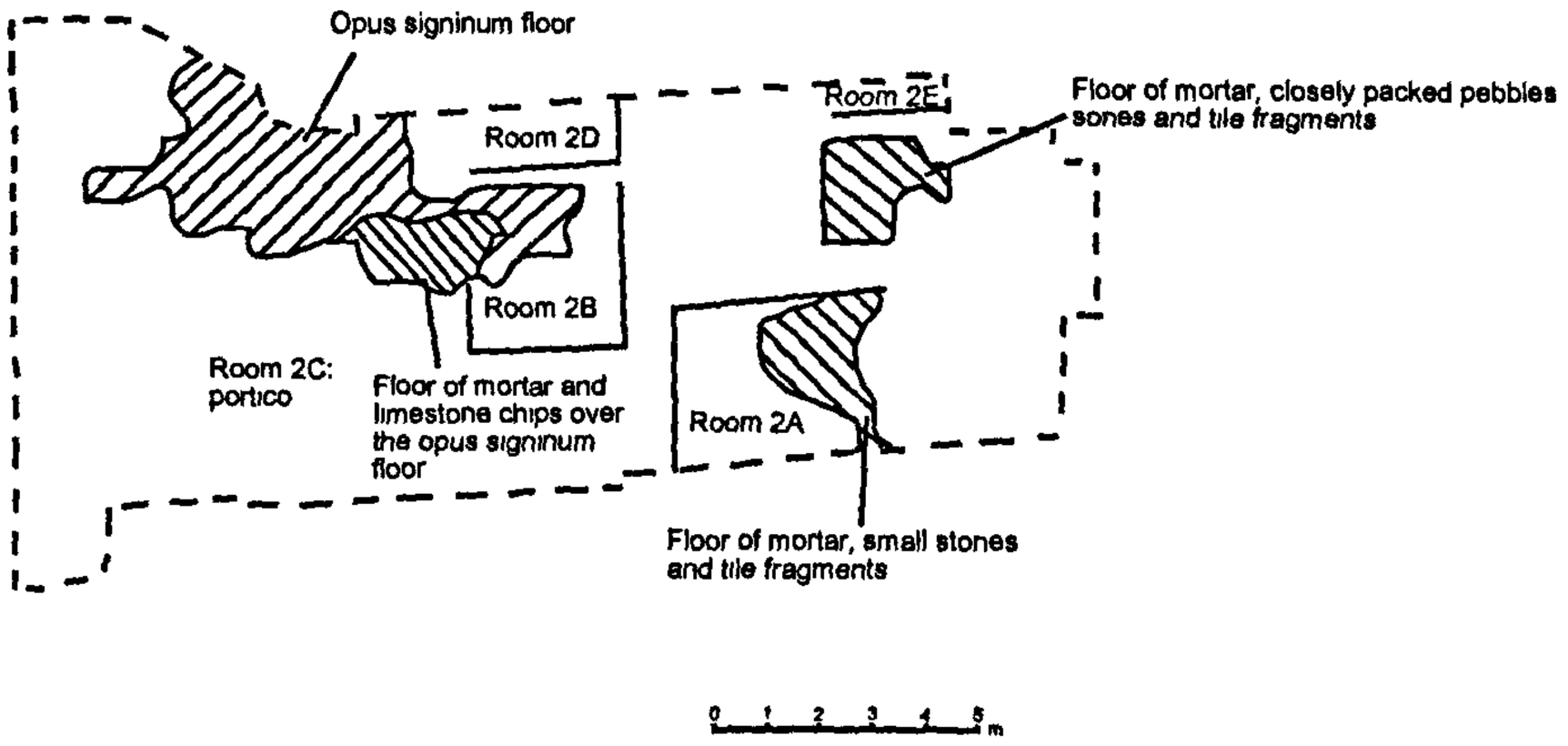


Diagram 71: Plan of the excavated areas of the East Range of the *forum* at Lincoln showing the location of the rooms and some of the refloorings within them in the late-fourth century (redrawn and data added by the author from Steane 2006 figure 9.23).

Diagram 72: Plan of the excavated areas of the Upper City bathhouse at Cottesford Place in Lincoln uncovered in 1956-7. The excavations were not designed to uncover late Roman activity but primarily the stone structure and therefore information may have been lost. The finds from the site, however, might suggest use into at least the mid-fourth century (redrawn by the author from M. Jones 2003b: 80)

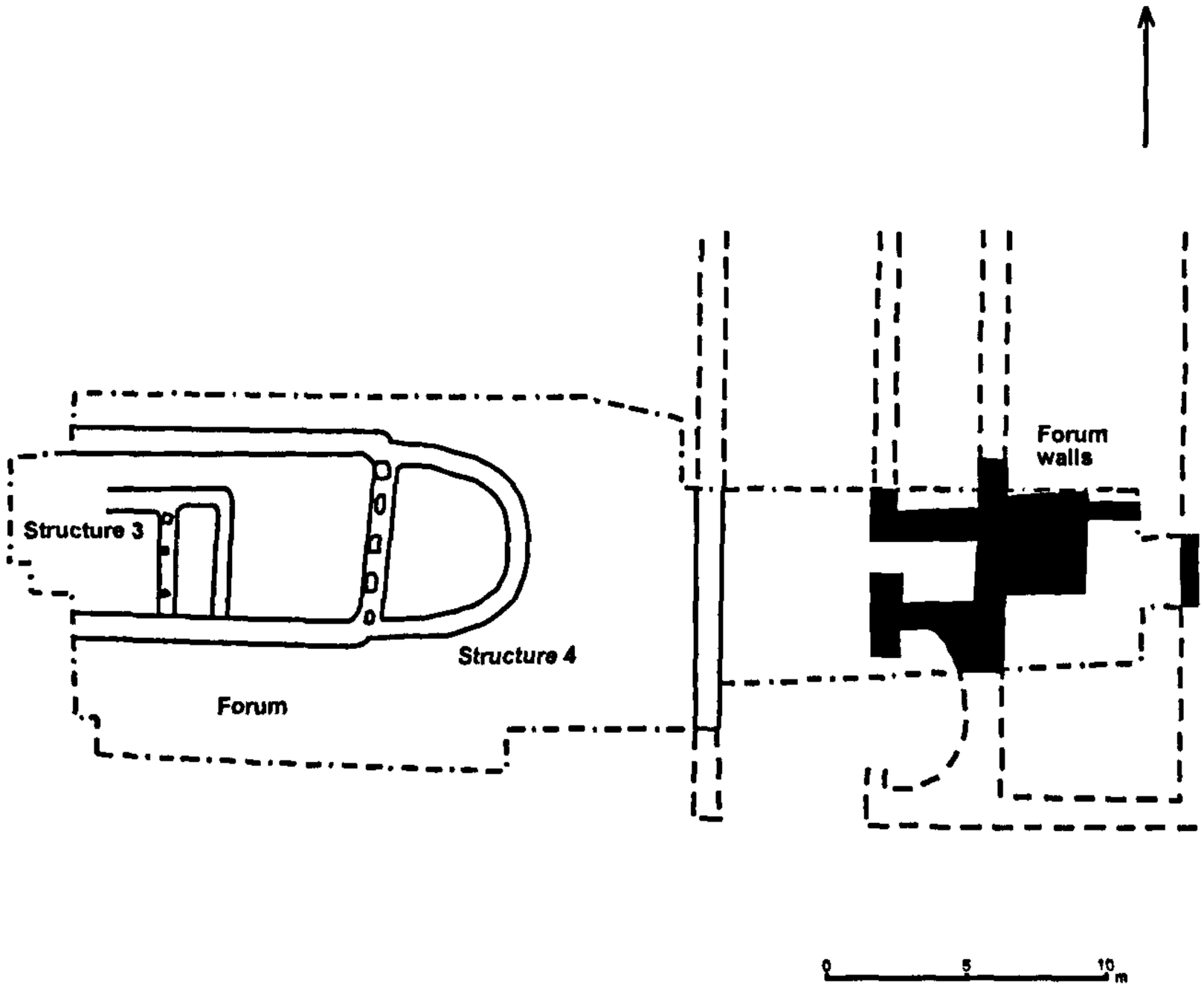


Diagram 73: Plan of the area and structural remains excavated of the Lincoln *forum* at the St. Paul-in-the-Bail site showing the position of the timber structures within the *forum* excavations (redrawn and data added by the author from M. Jones and Gilmour 1980 figure 5).

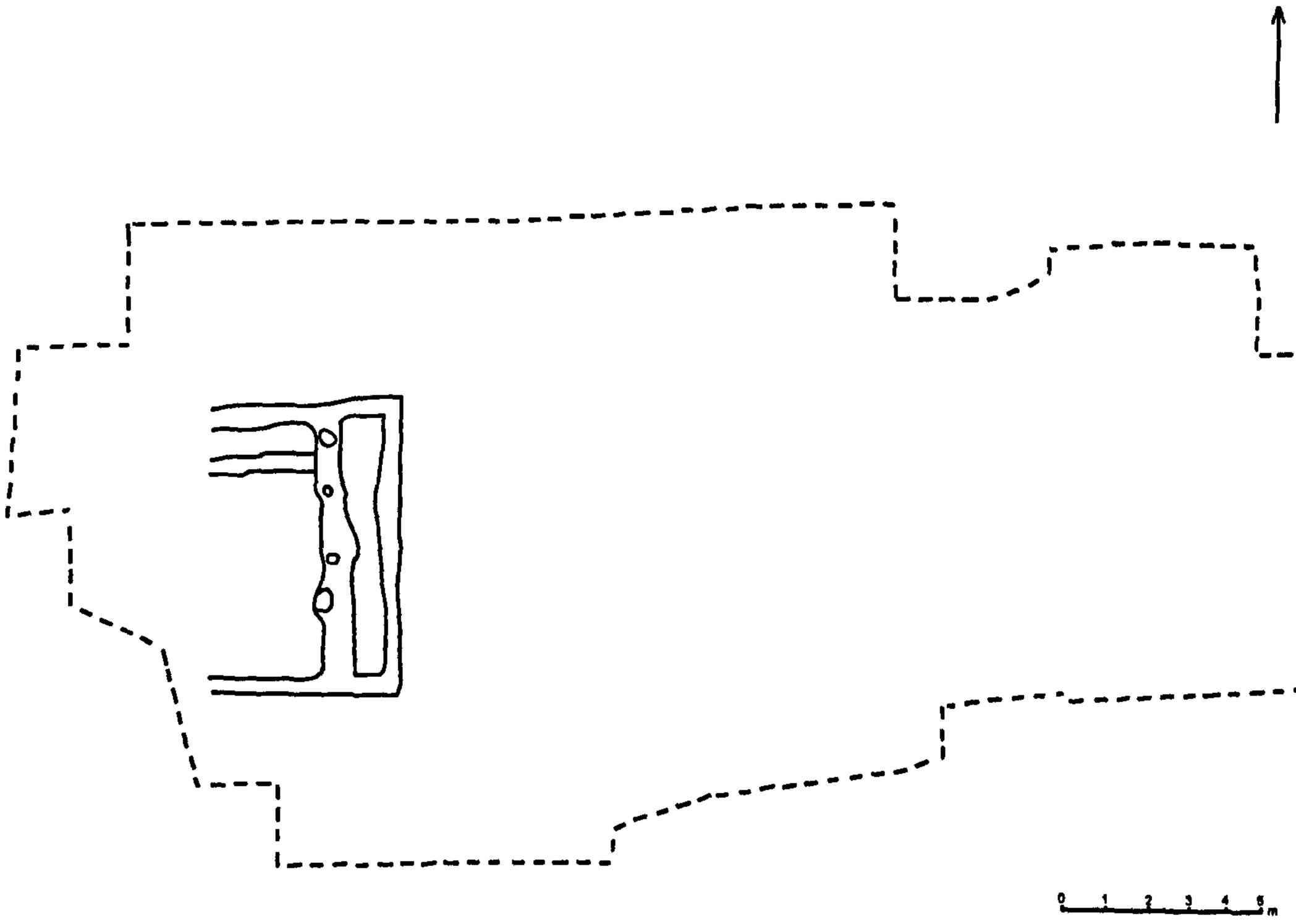


Diagram 74: The first timber structure (Structure 3) built within the *forum* at Lincoln perhaps dating to the late-fourth or fifth centuries. The function of this structure is uncertain but it may have been an aisled building facing north-south perhaps making a temple or shrine more likely than a church (redrawn by the author from Steane 2006 figure 9.25).

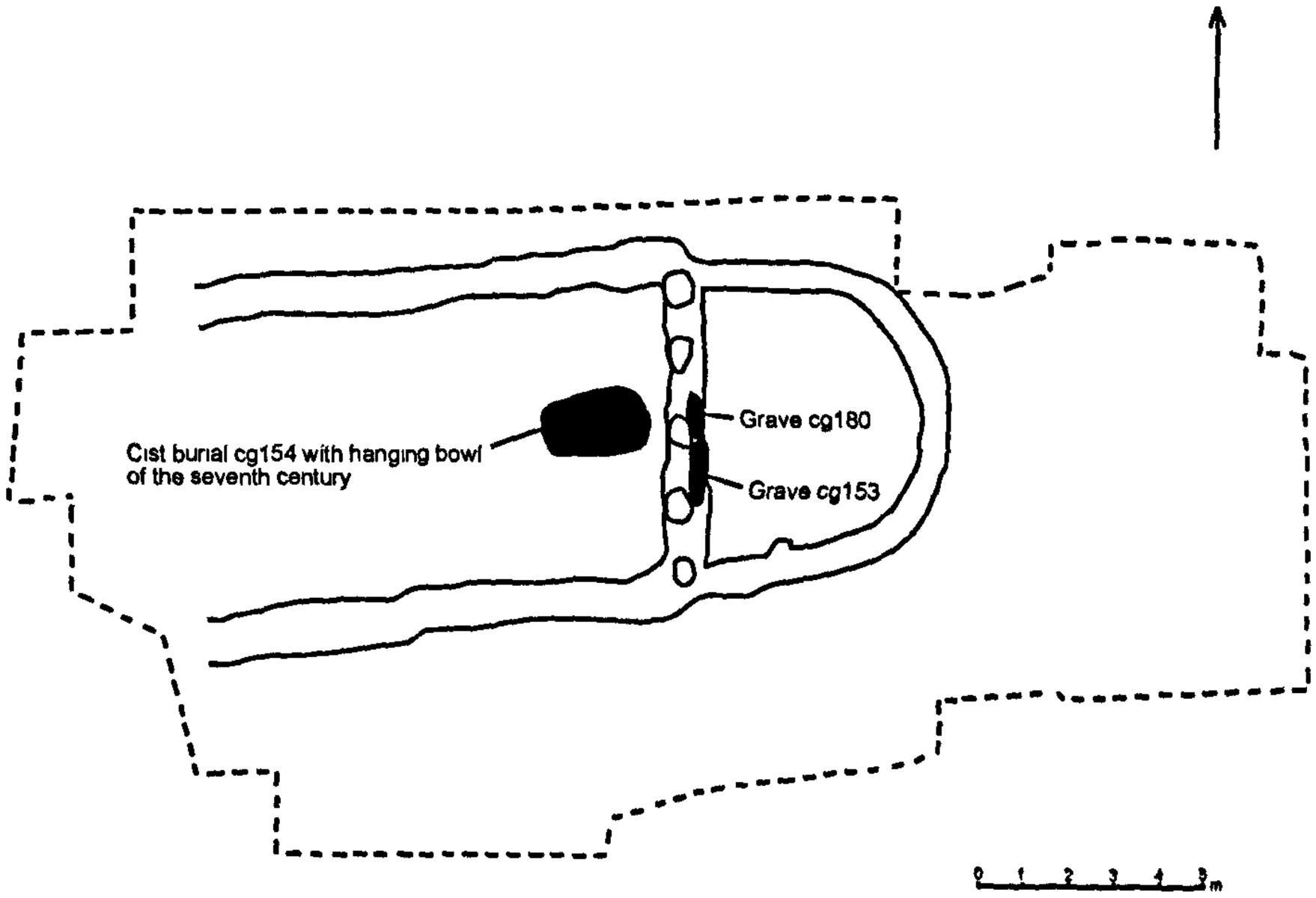


Diagram 75: The apsidal timber building (Structure 4) within the *forum* at Lincoln showing the location of two possible fifth century burials placed within the trench dividing the apse from the rest of the building. The function of the structure is uncertain but a church is a possibility. There is also a later cist burial within the building which may have been inserted whilst the building was still standing or post-dating the building (redrawn and data added by the author from Steane 2006 figure 9.28).

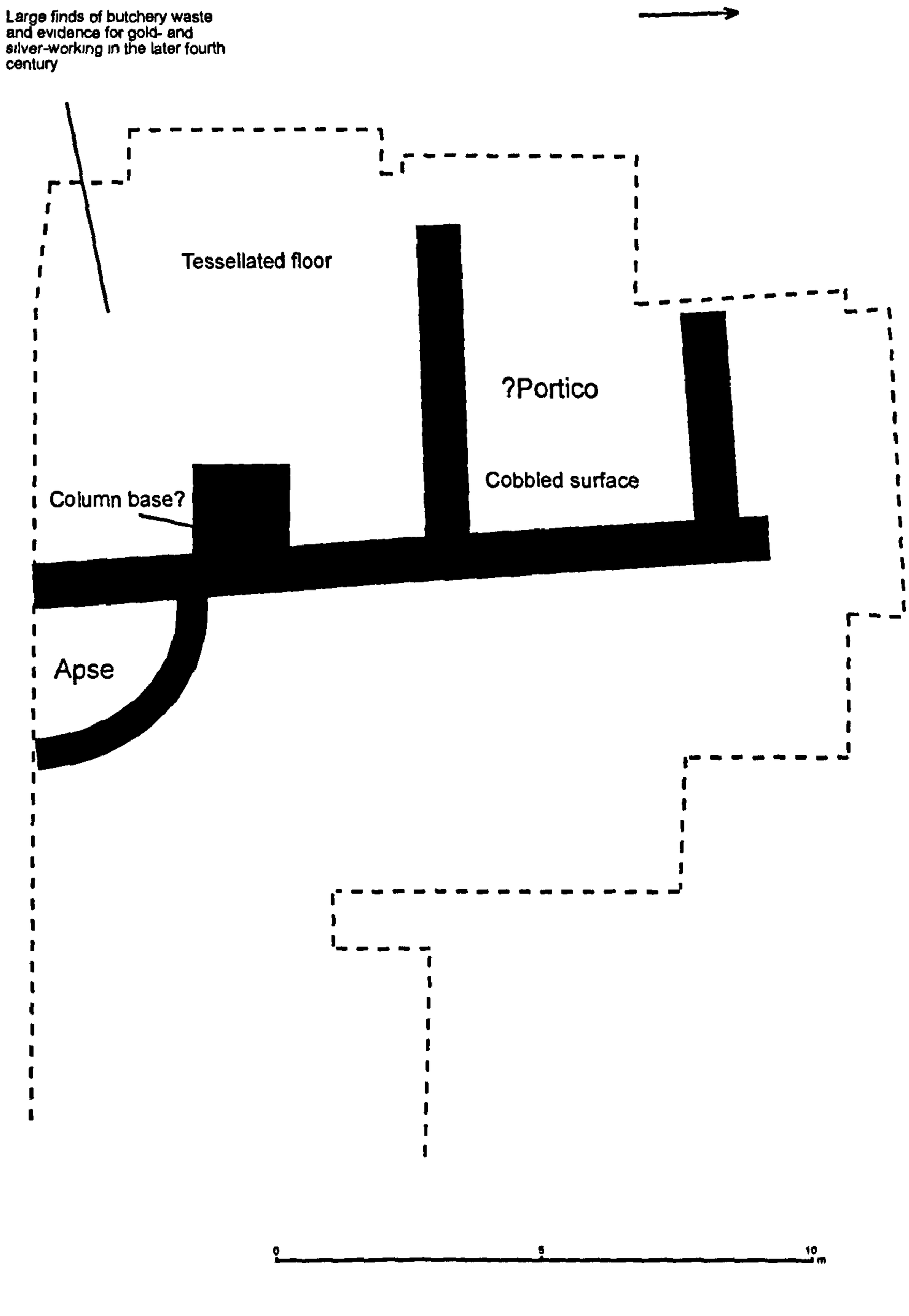


Diagram 76: Plan of the excavated area of a possible fourth century basilican building at Flaxengate in the lower city at Lincoln. Evidence for activity within the building in the later-fourth century includes large-scale butchery and gold- and silver-working (redrawn and data added by the author from Colyer and Jones 1979 figure 2).

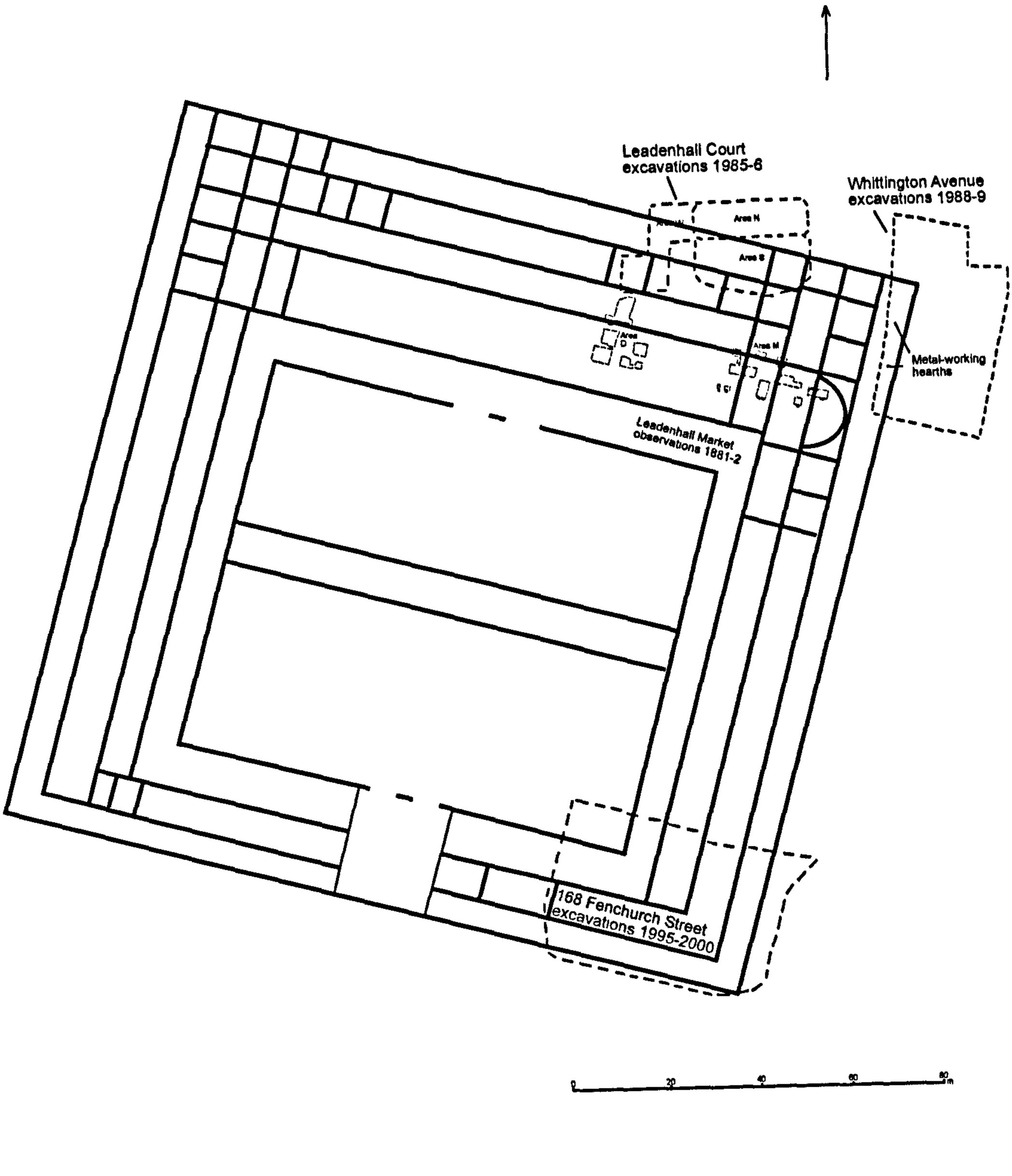


Diagram 77: Plan of the second *forum-basilica* at London with the locations of the main excavated areas mentioned in the text (redrawn and data added by the author from G. Milne 1992 figures 2 and 4).

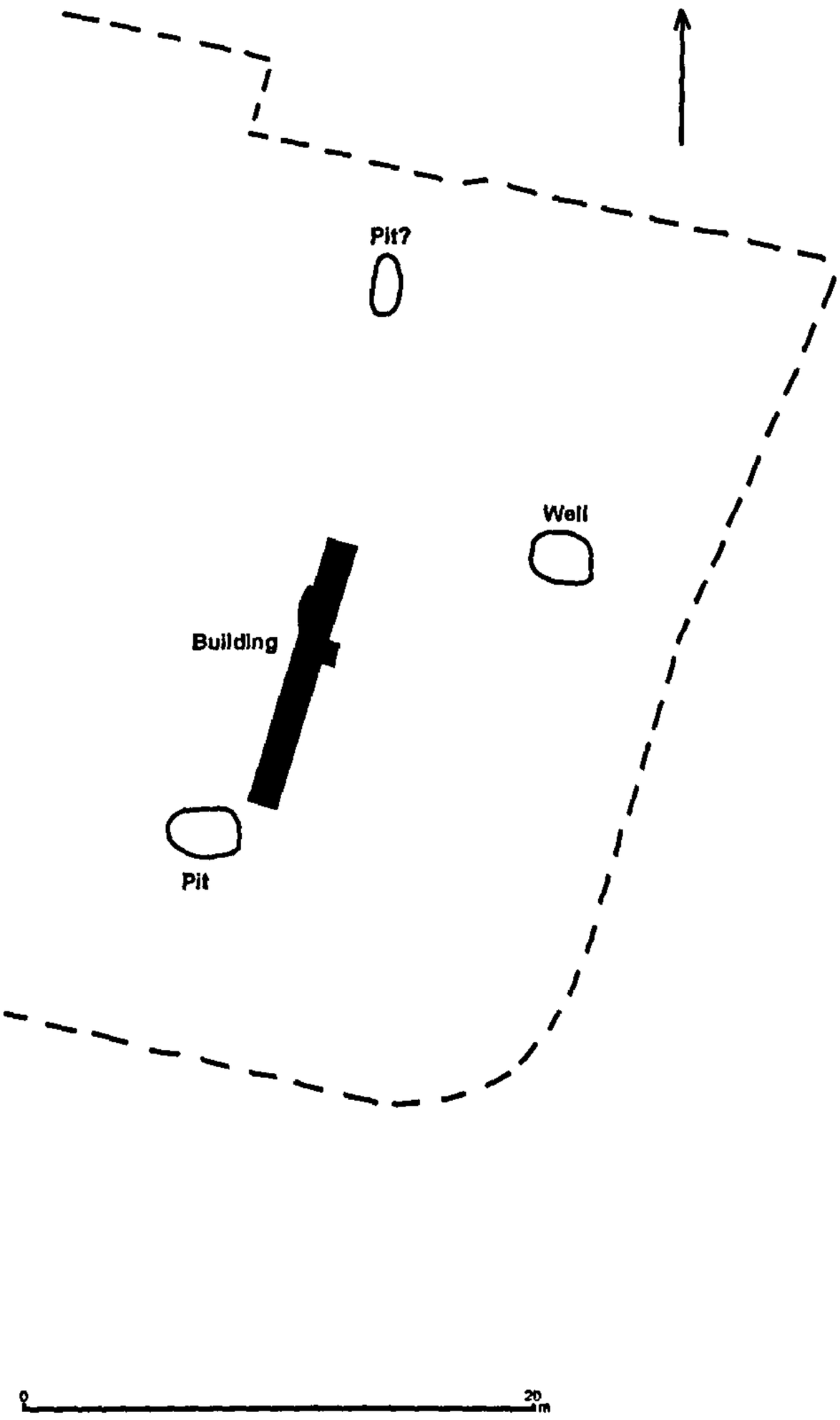


Diagram 78: Plan of the structural remains and other evidence within the south and east wings of the London *forum* dating to the late-fourth and early-fifth centuries excavated at 168 Fenchurch Street (redrawn and data added by the author from Dunwoodie 2004 figure 44).

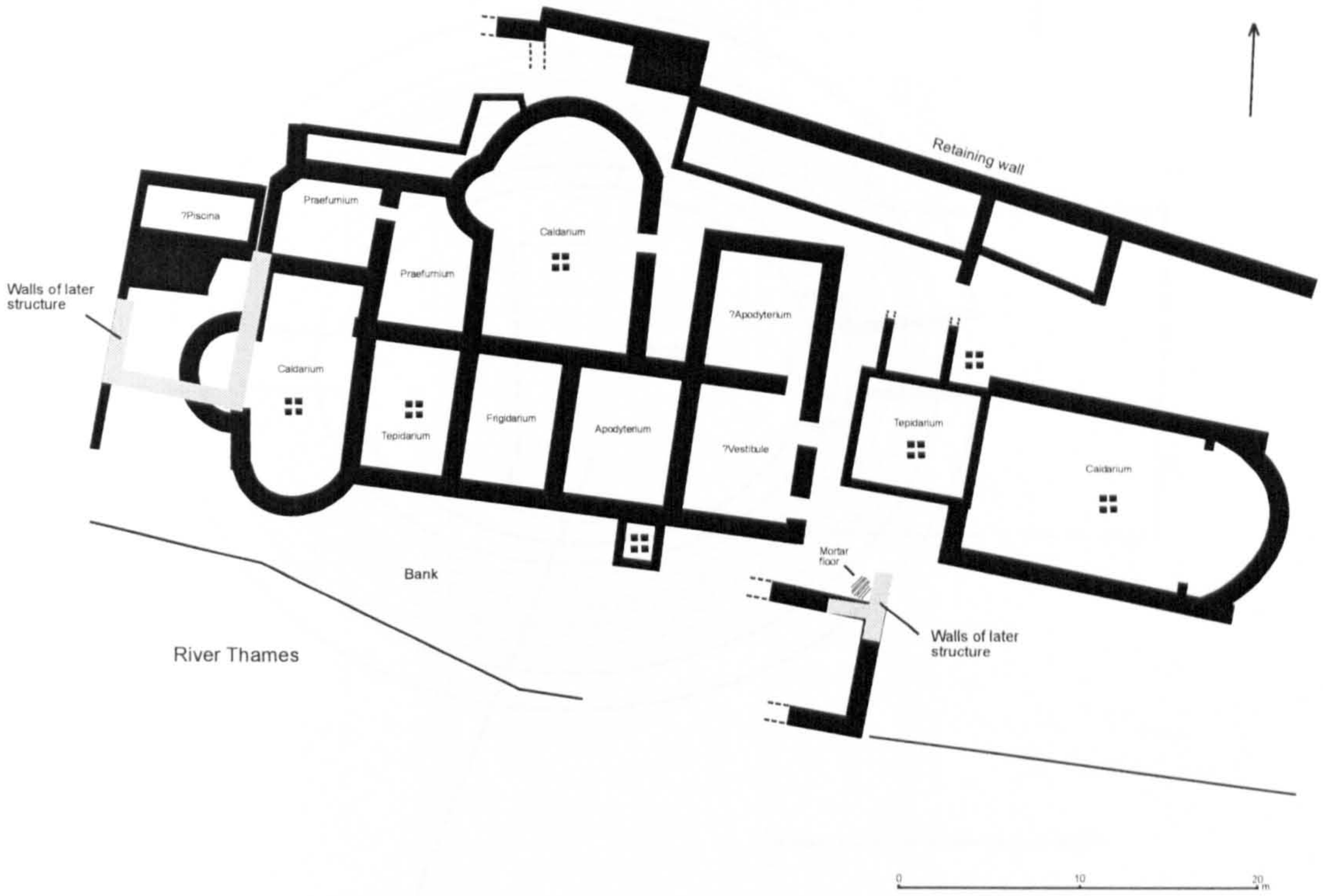


Diagram 79: The excavated areas of the London Huggin Hill baths complex showing evidence for later structures built on the site of demolished parts of the building. Other areas may have remained standing. There was also evidence for metalworking and glass-working on the site (redrawn and data added by the author from Marsden 1976 figure 3 and Rowsome 1999 figure 2).

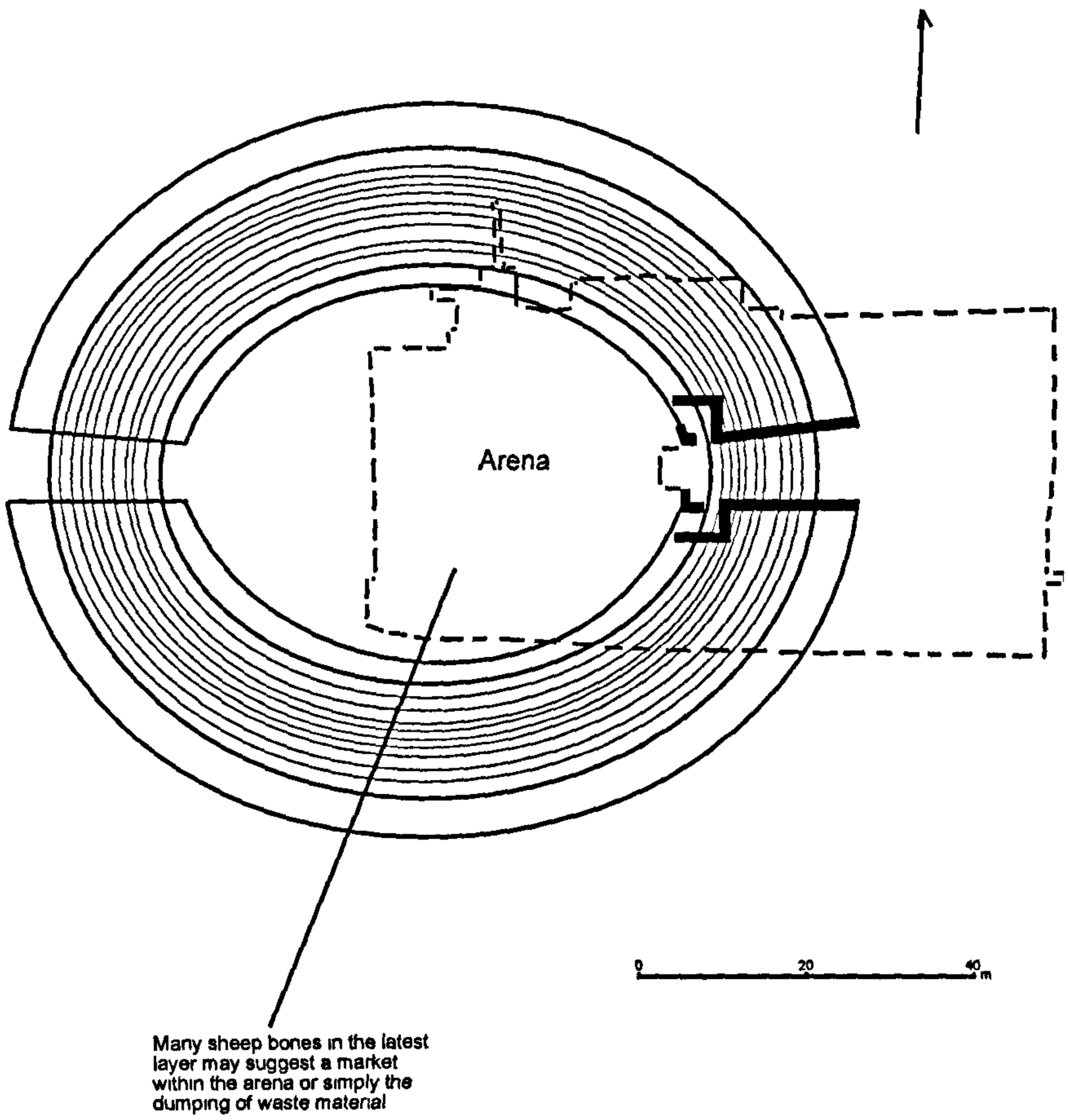


Diagram 80: The excavated area of the amphitheatre at London. The late layers produced many sheep bones suggesting the possibility of a market within the arena although they may simply have been dumped there from elsewhere (redrawn and data added by the author from Bateman 2000).

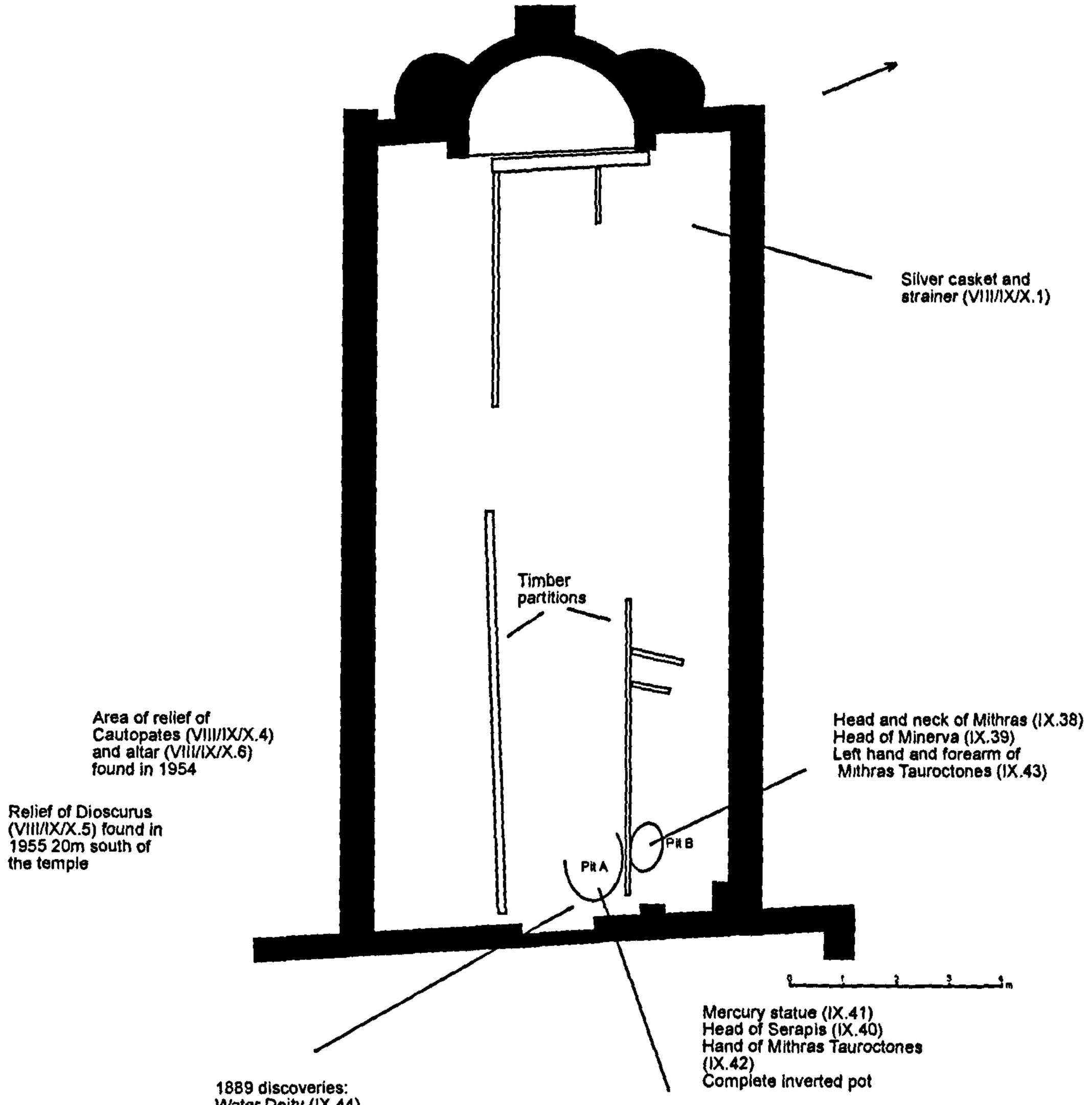


Diagram 81: The Temple of Mithras in London in Phase III dating the fourth century with the locations of all the finds of statuary and other religious items (redrawn and data added by the author from Shepherd 1998 figure 103).

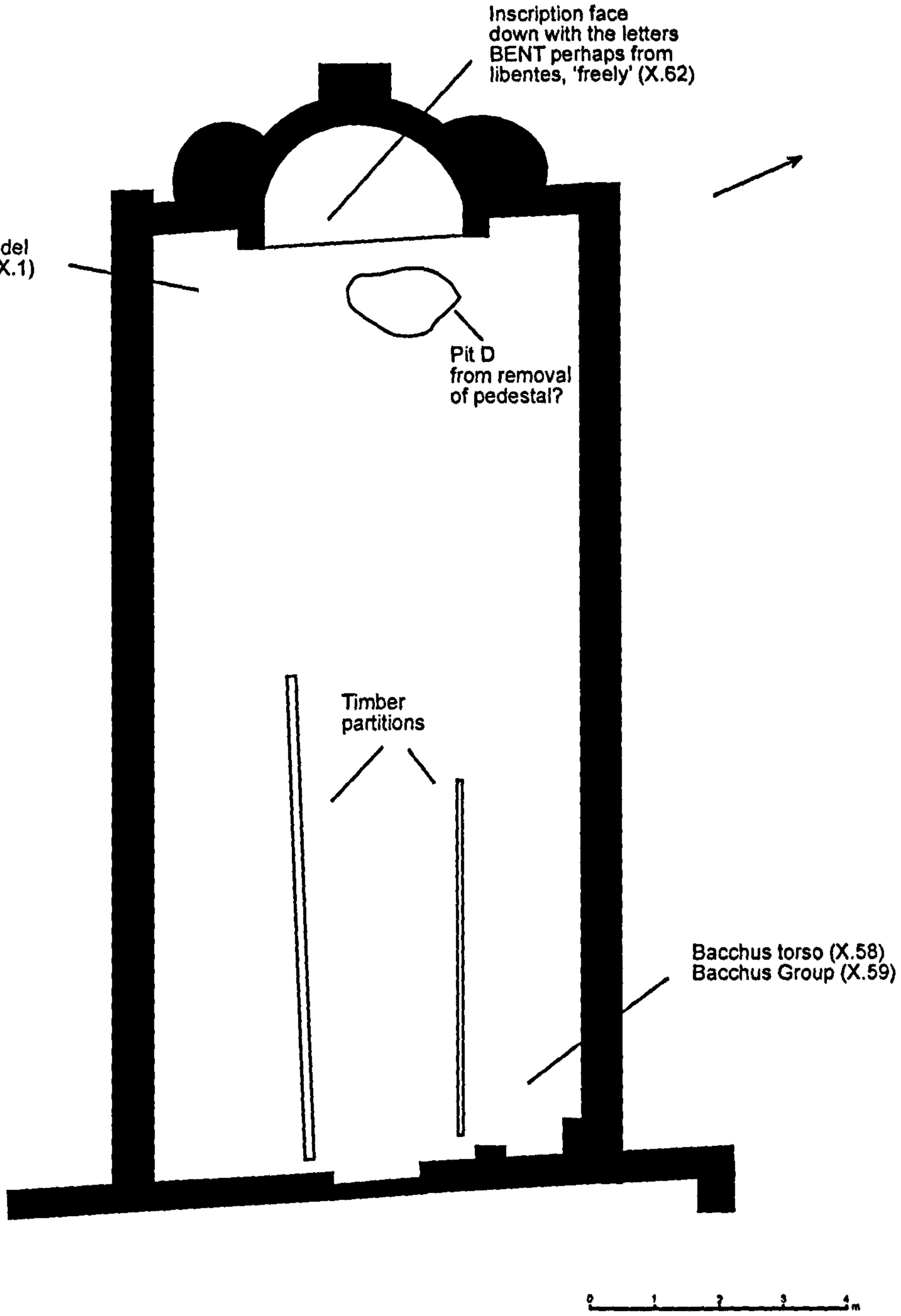


Diagram 82: Plan of the alterations to the temple of Mithras at London Phase IV in the late-fourth and early-fifth centuries. The building may have remained in use well into the fifth century and possibly later (redrawn and data added by the author from Shepherd 1998 figure 126).

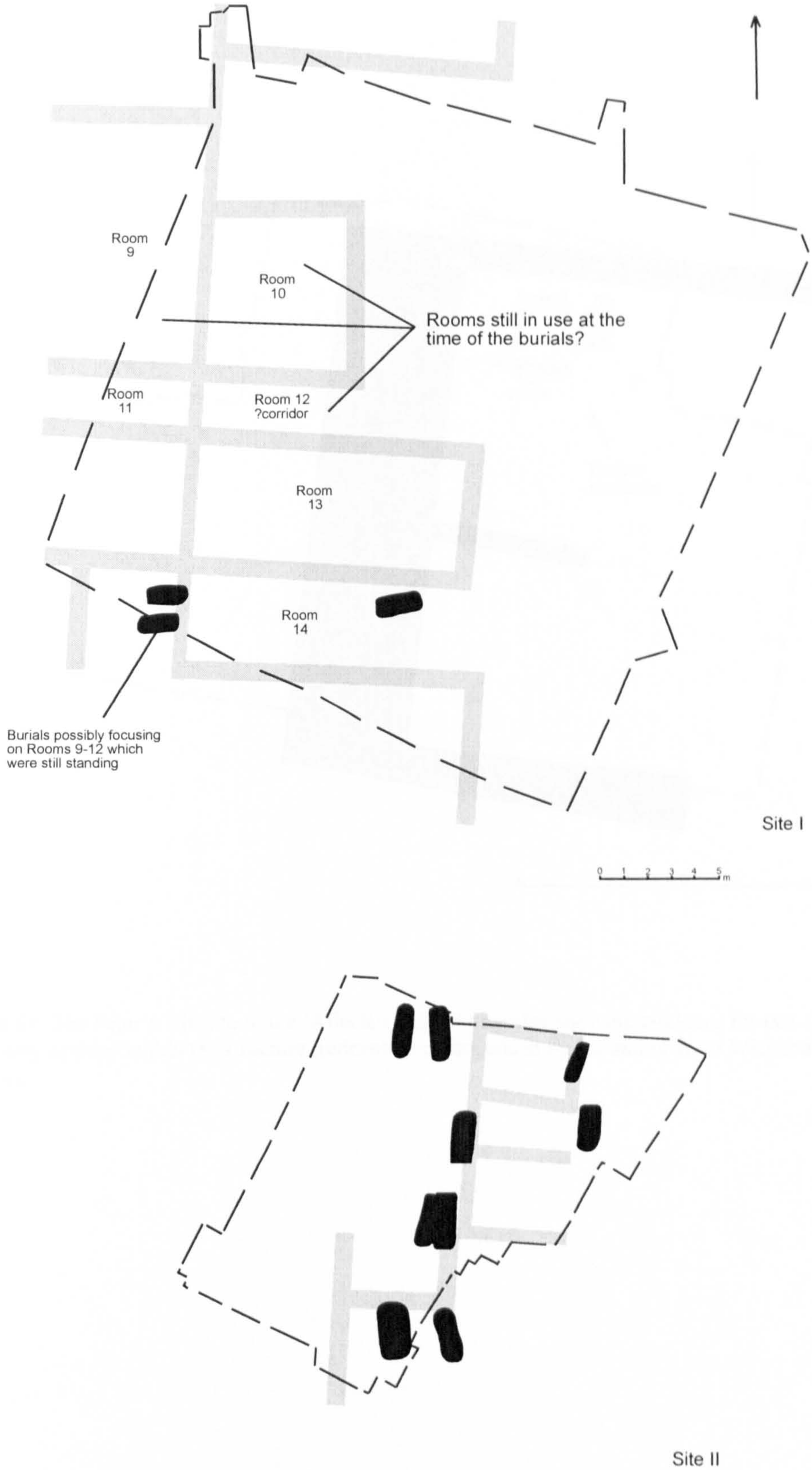


Diagram 83: The two excavation sites of the Southwark *mansio* structure in London showing the location of the fourth and early-fifth century burials cutting into parts of the building. They may have been surrounding rooms that were still in use including rooms 9, 10, 11, 12 and possibly 13 (redrawn and data added by the author from Cowan 1992 figure 16).

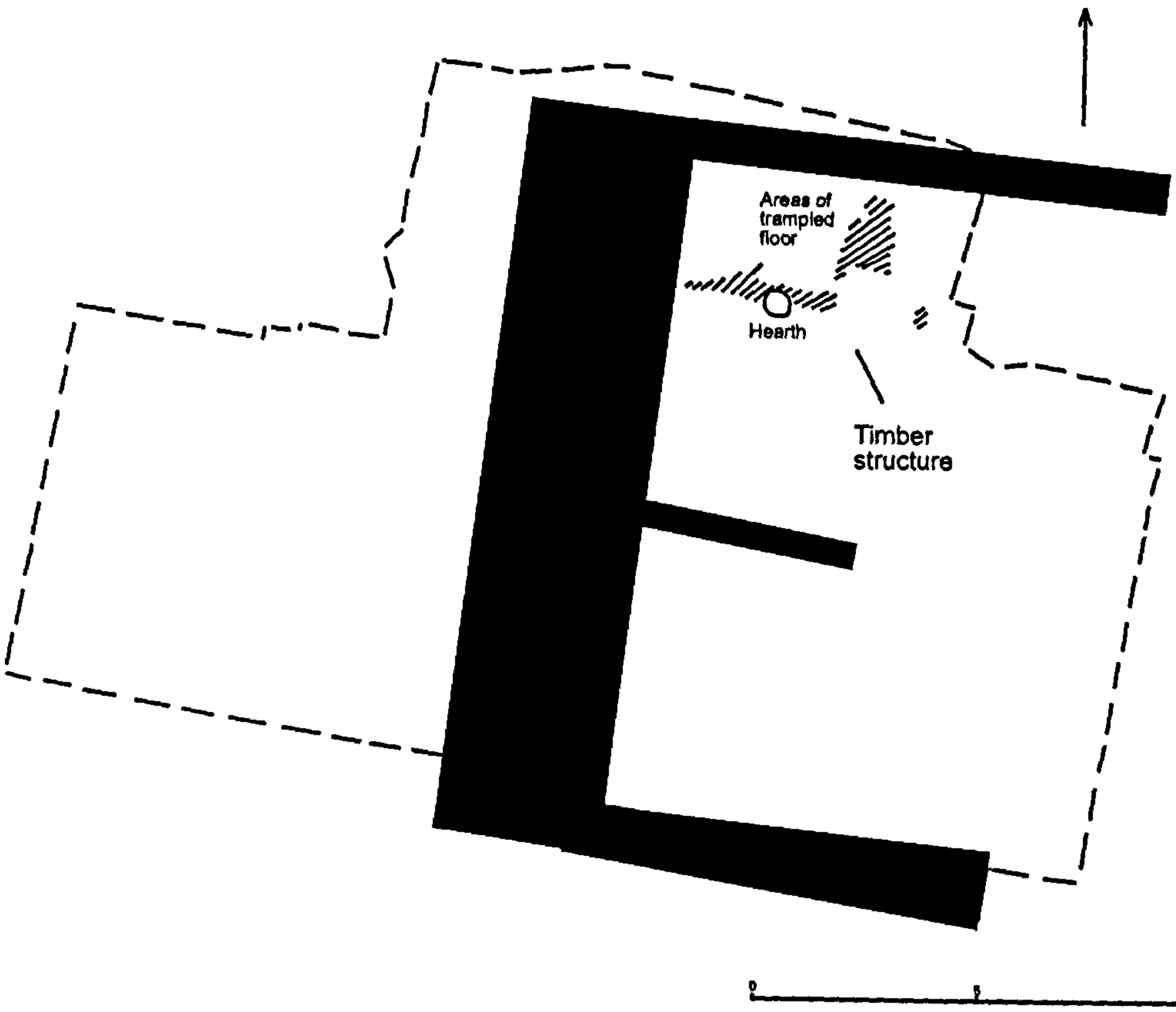


Diagram 84: The Peter's Hill site of the 'Allectan Palace' complex showing evidence for late-fourth to fifth century activity within the structure (redrawn and data added by the author from Wickenden 1992 figure 46).

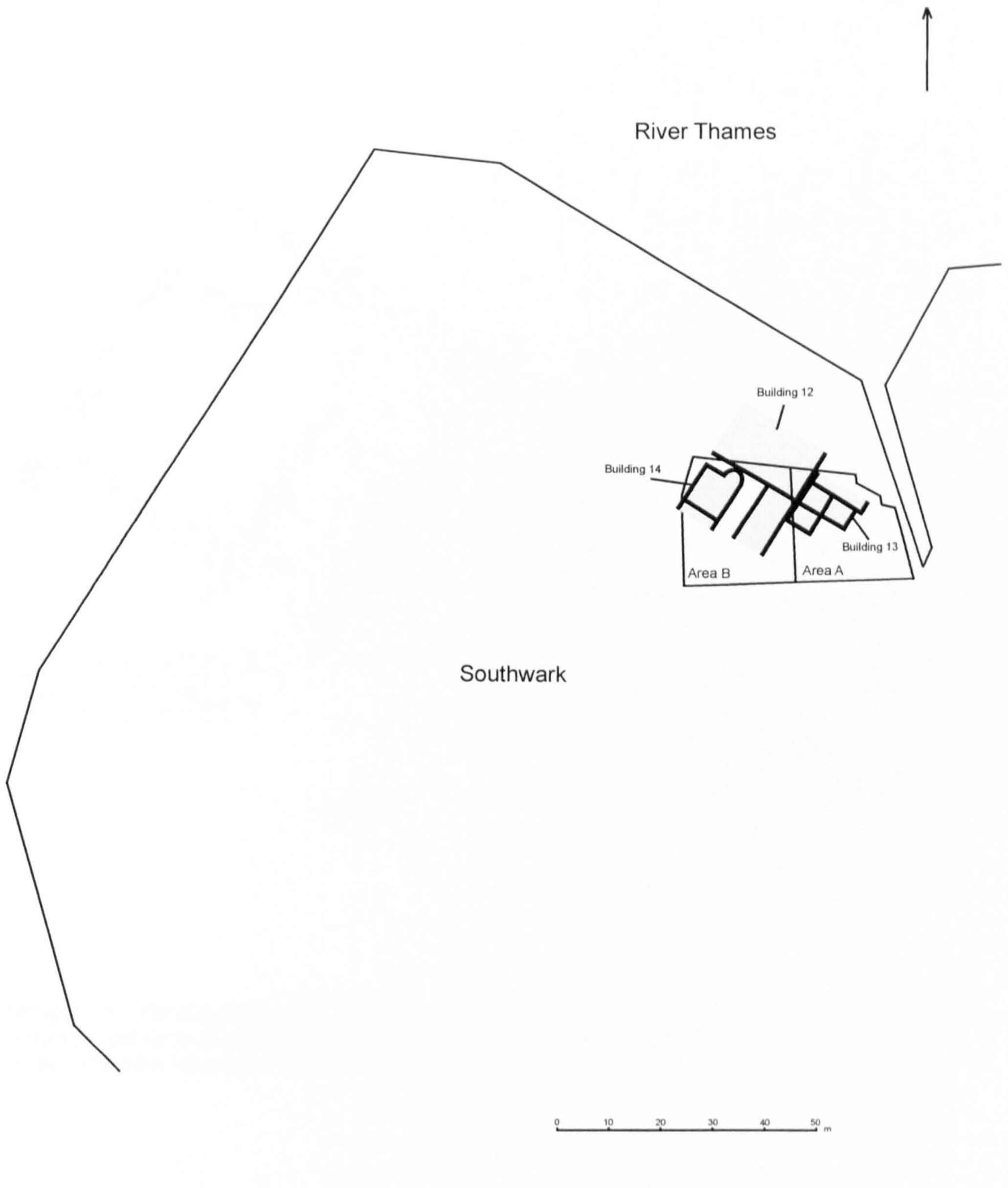


Diagram 85: The location and excavated sites of the Winchester Palace complex at Southwark in London (redrawn by the author from Yule 2005 figure 52).

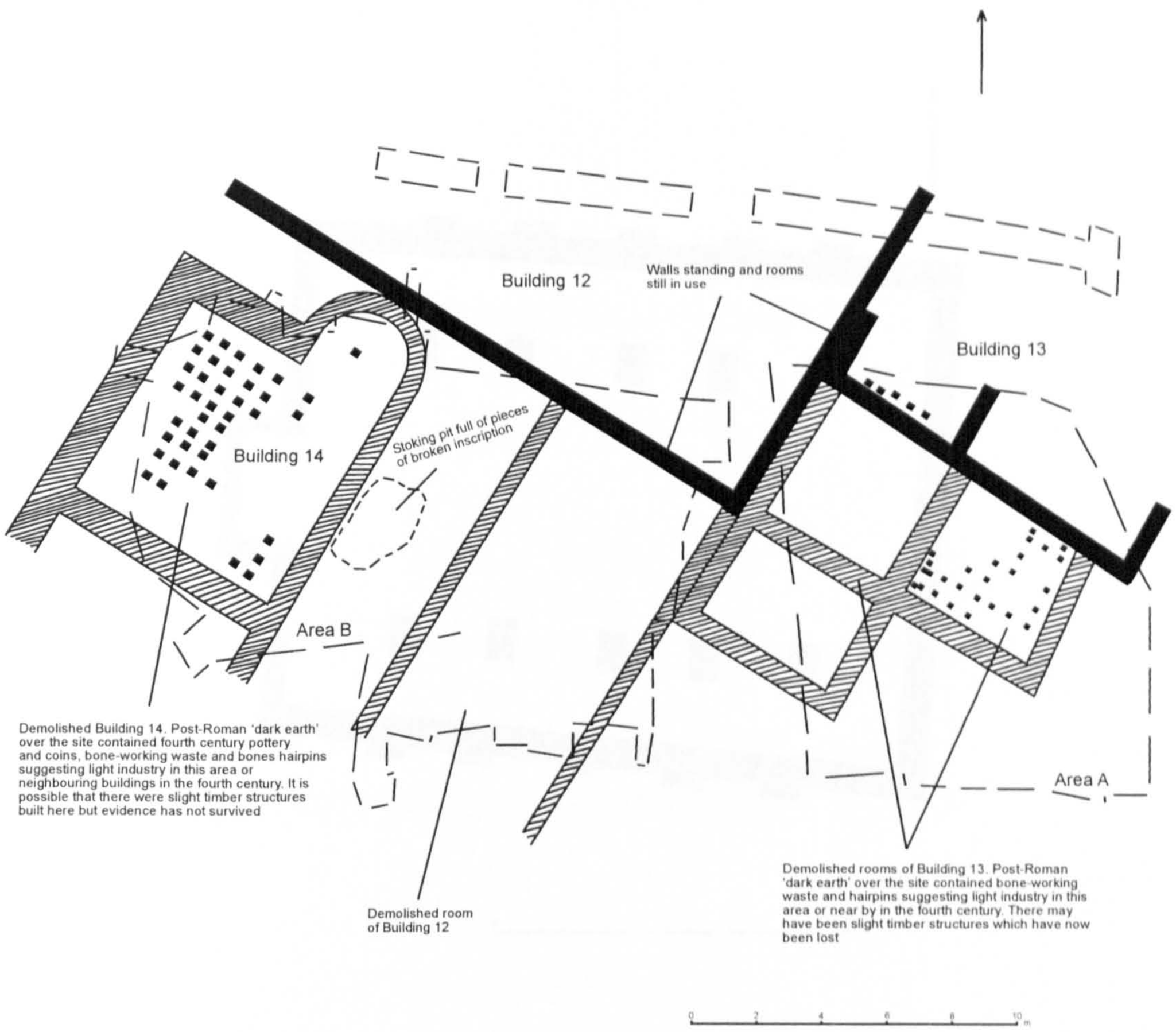


Diagram 86: The excavated areas of the Winchester Palace complex in London in the fourth century. Despite some areas being demolished there were other areas still standing and in use into the fifth century (redrawn and data added by the author from Yule 2005 figure 45).

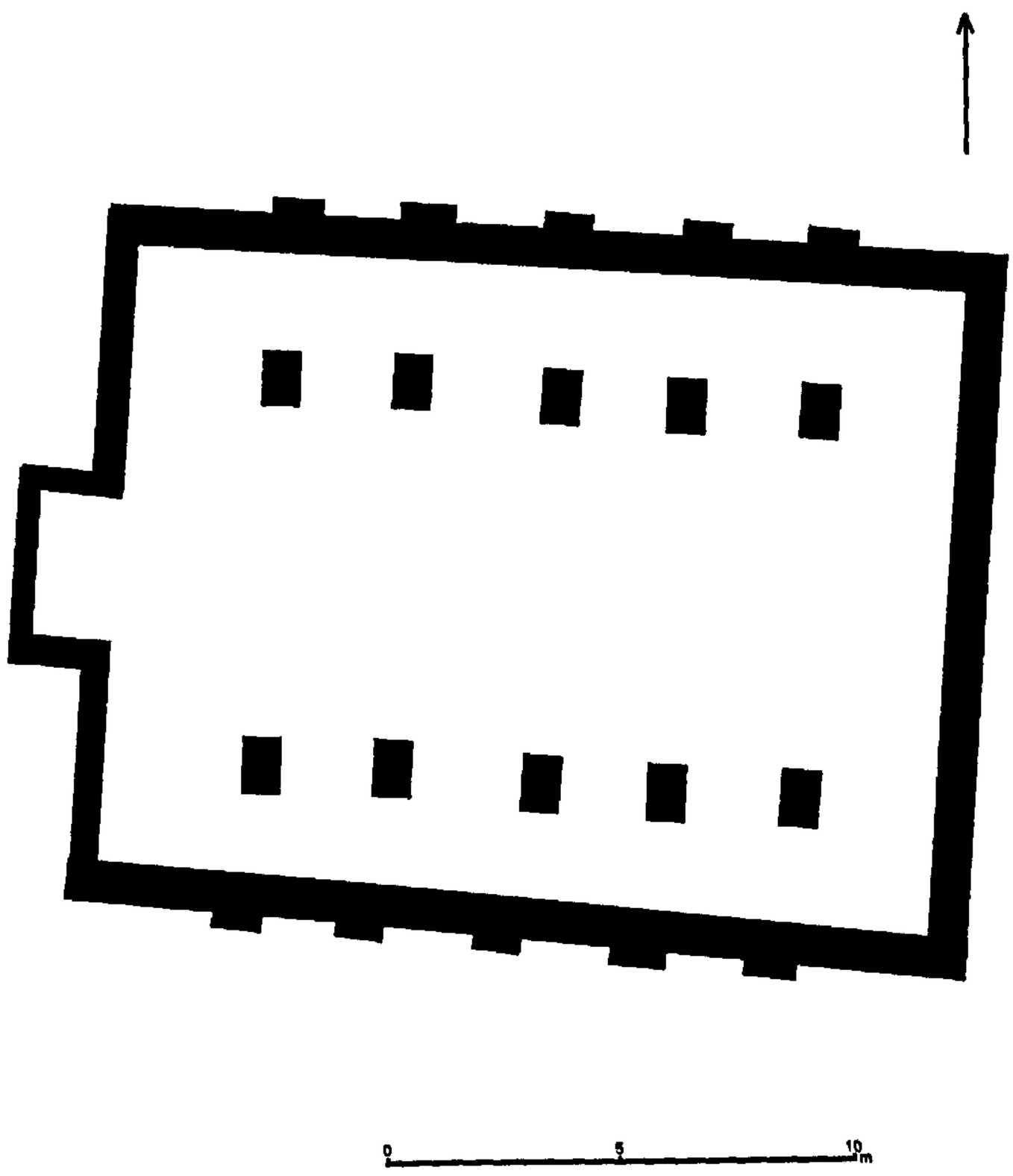


Diagram 87: Plan of the Fenchurch Street *basilica* building in London dating to the first and second centuries A.D. (redrawn by the author from Hammer 1987 figure 13 in the Museum of London archaeology archive).

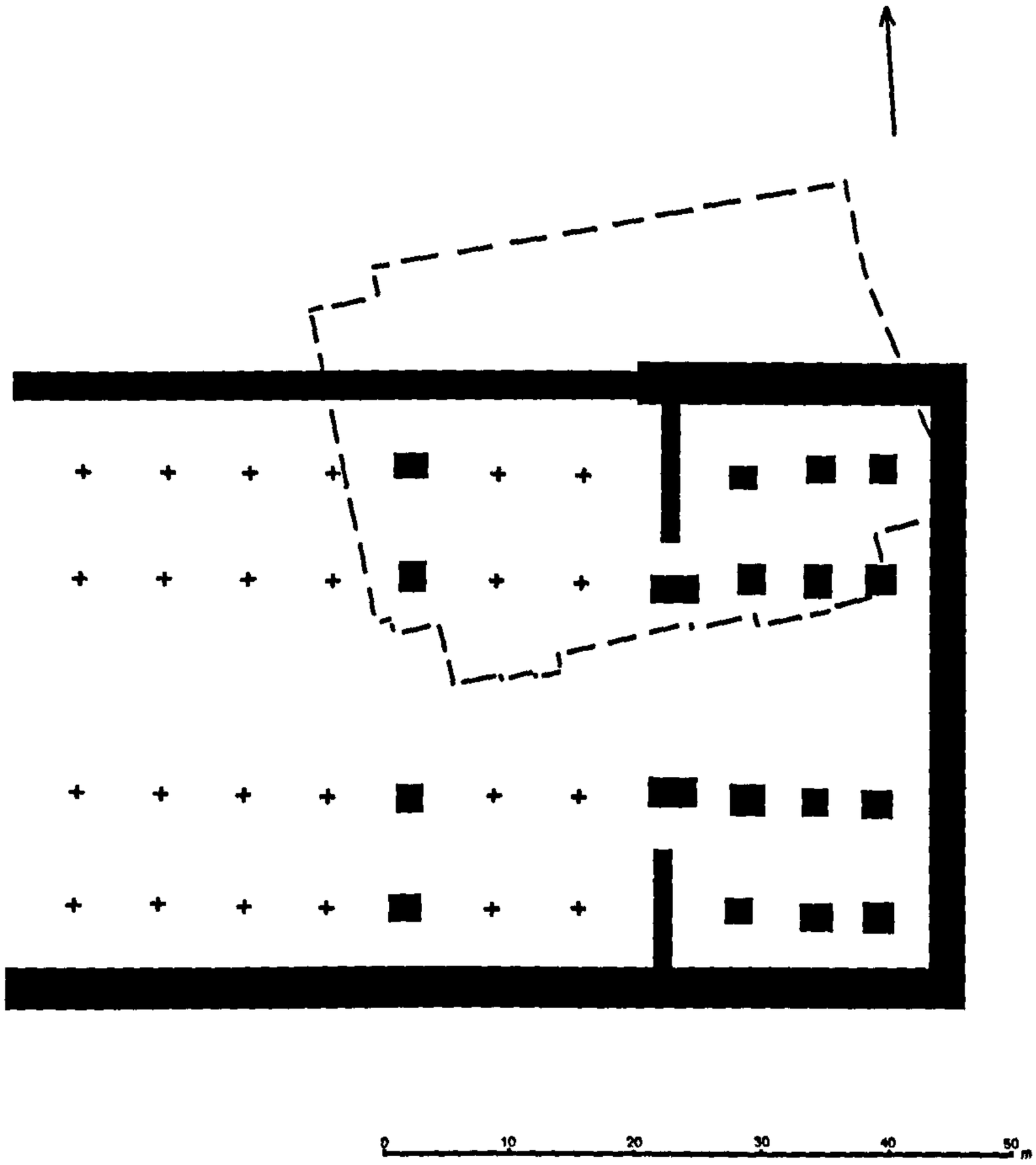


Diagram 88: Plan of the fourth century aisled building at Colchester House, London. The function of this building is uncertain although a church, temple, *basilica* or meeting chamber are possibilities (redrawn by the author from Sankey 1998 figure 17).

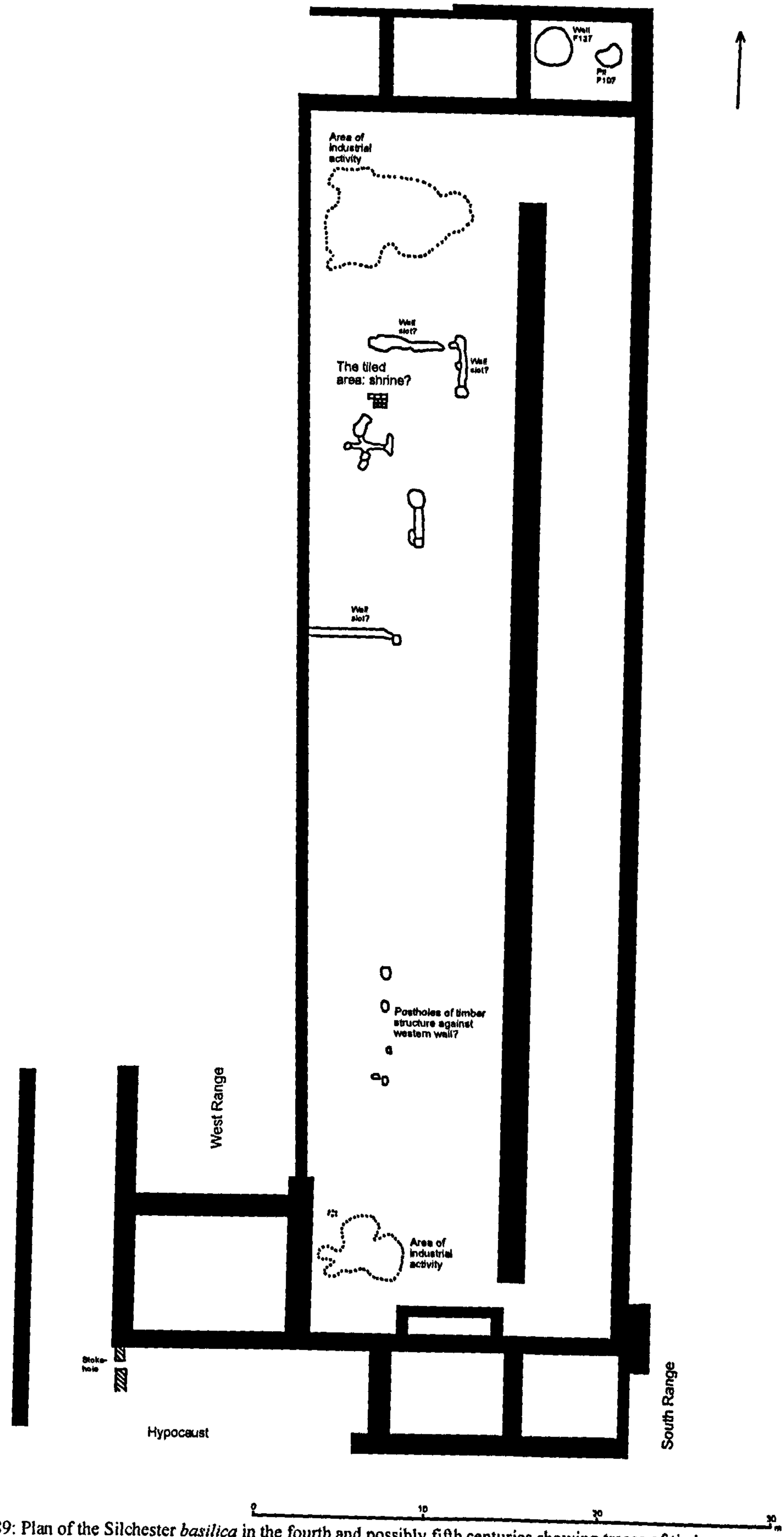


Diagram 89: Plan of the Silchester *basilica* in the fourth and possibly fifth centuries showing traces of timber structures, metalworking and a possible tiled shrine (redrawn and data added by the author from Fulford and Timby 2000 figure 71).

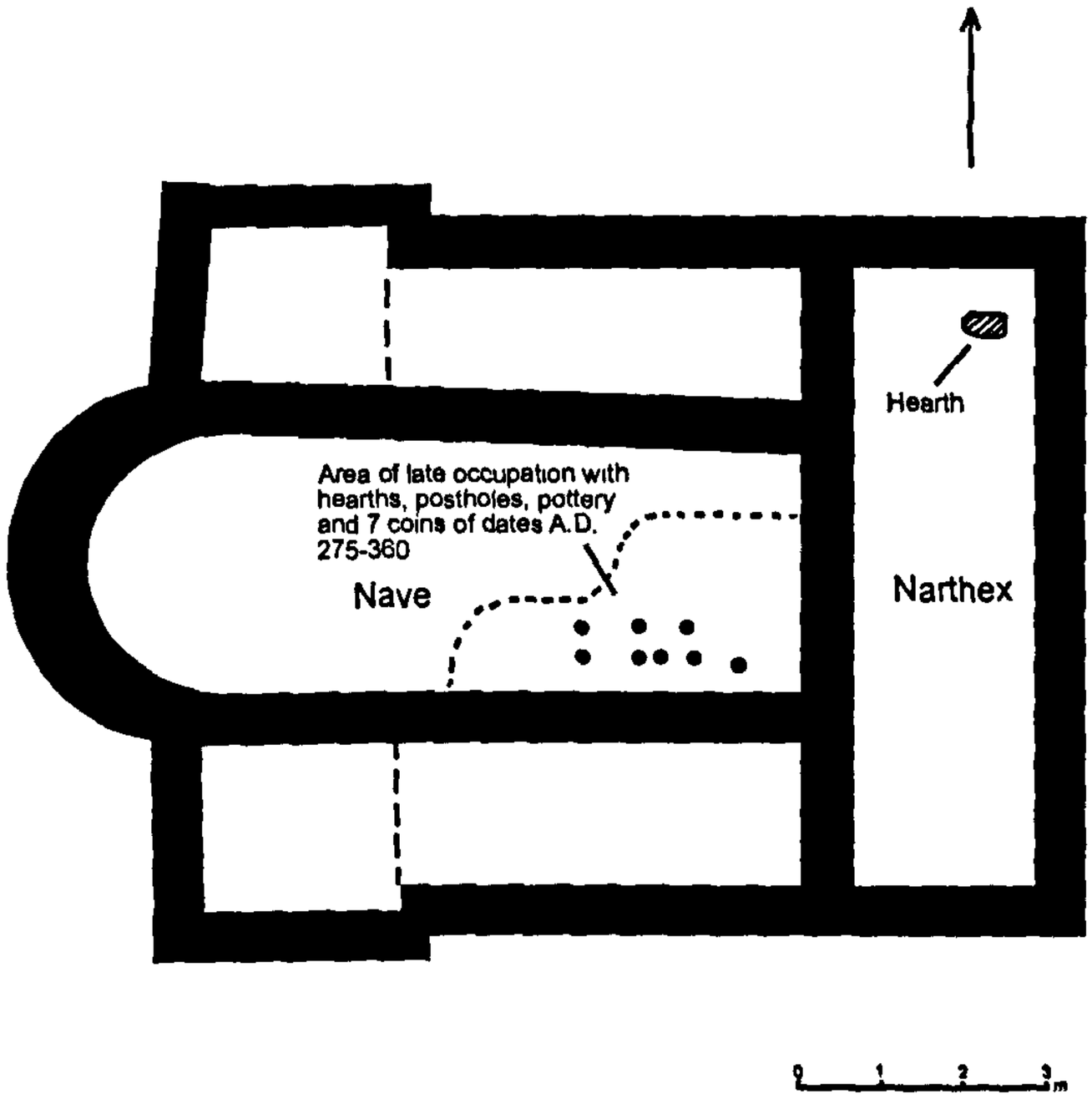


Diagram 90: Plan of the Silchester 'church' structure showing the location of the so-called 'squatter occupation' in the fourth century (redrawn by the author with data added from King 1983 figure 1).

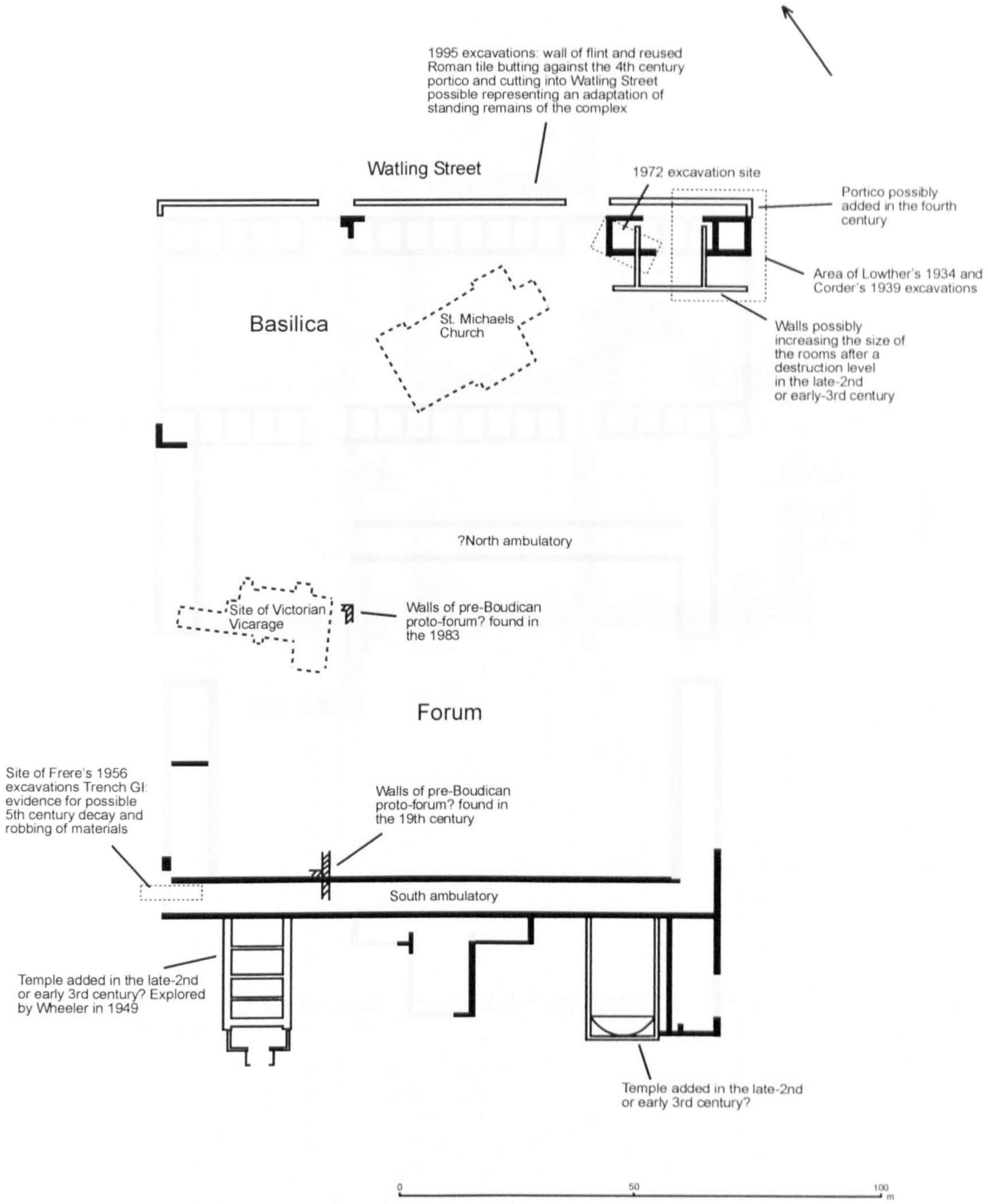


Diagram 91: Plan of the excavated areas of the *forum-basilica* at Verulamium. The late Roman phases of the building are still largely unknown although some late structural features and a small quantity of late-fourth century pottery within the *basilica* may indicate the use of the building into the fifth century (redrawn and data added by the author from Niblett 2005a figure 4.15).

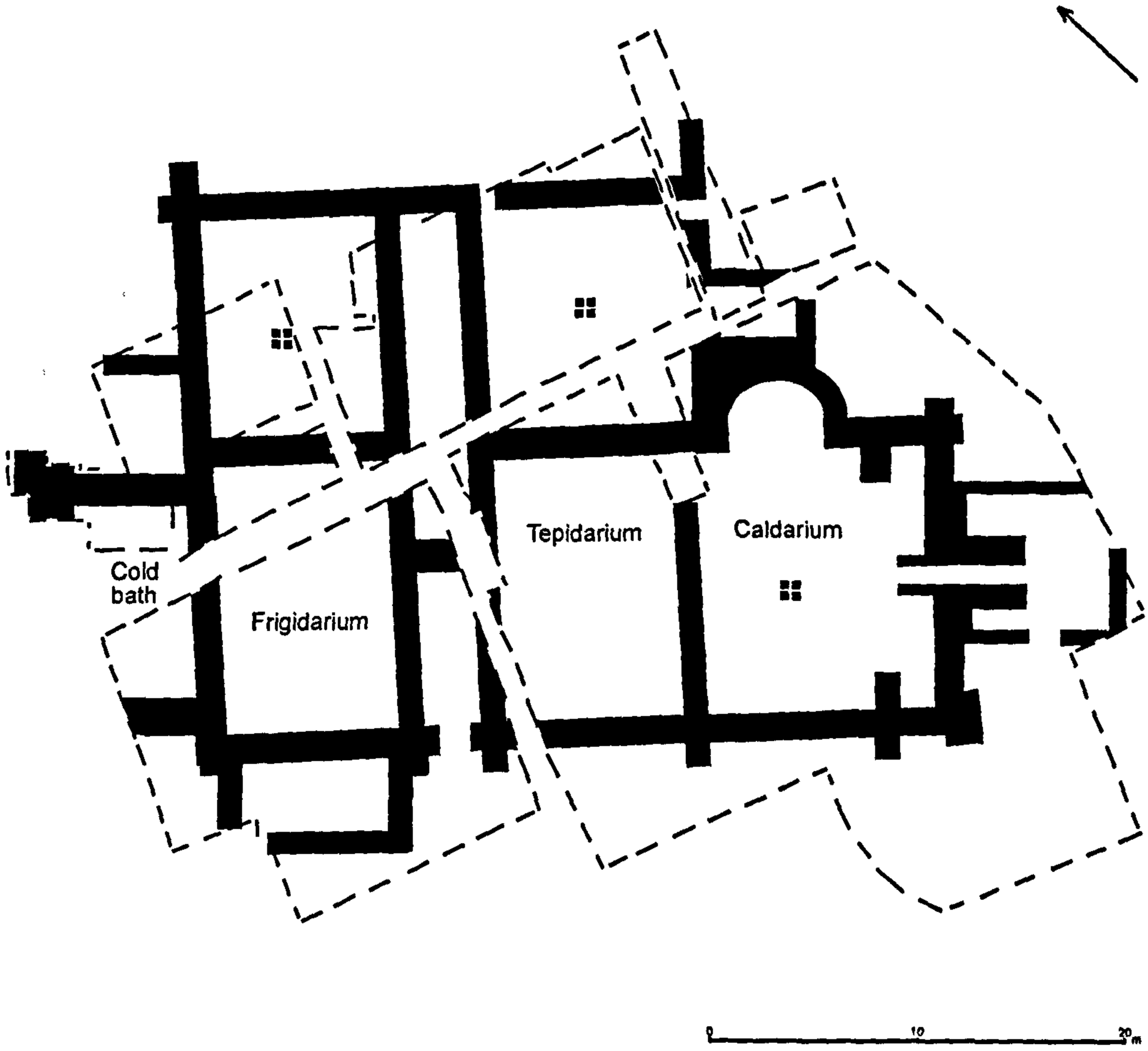


Diagram 92: Plan of the excavated areas of the Branch Road bathhouse at Verulamium (redrawn by the author from Niblett 2005a figure 4.17).

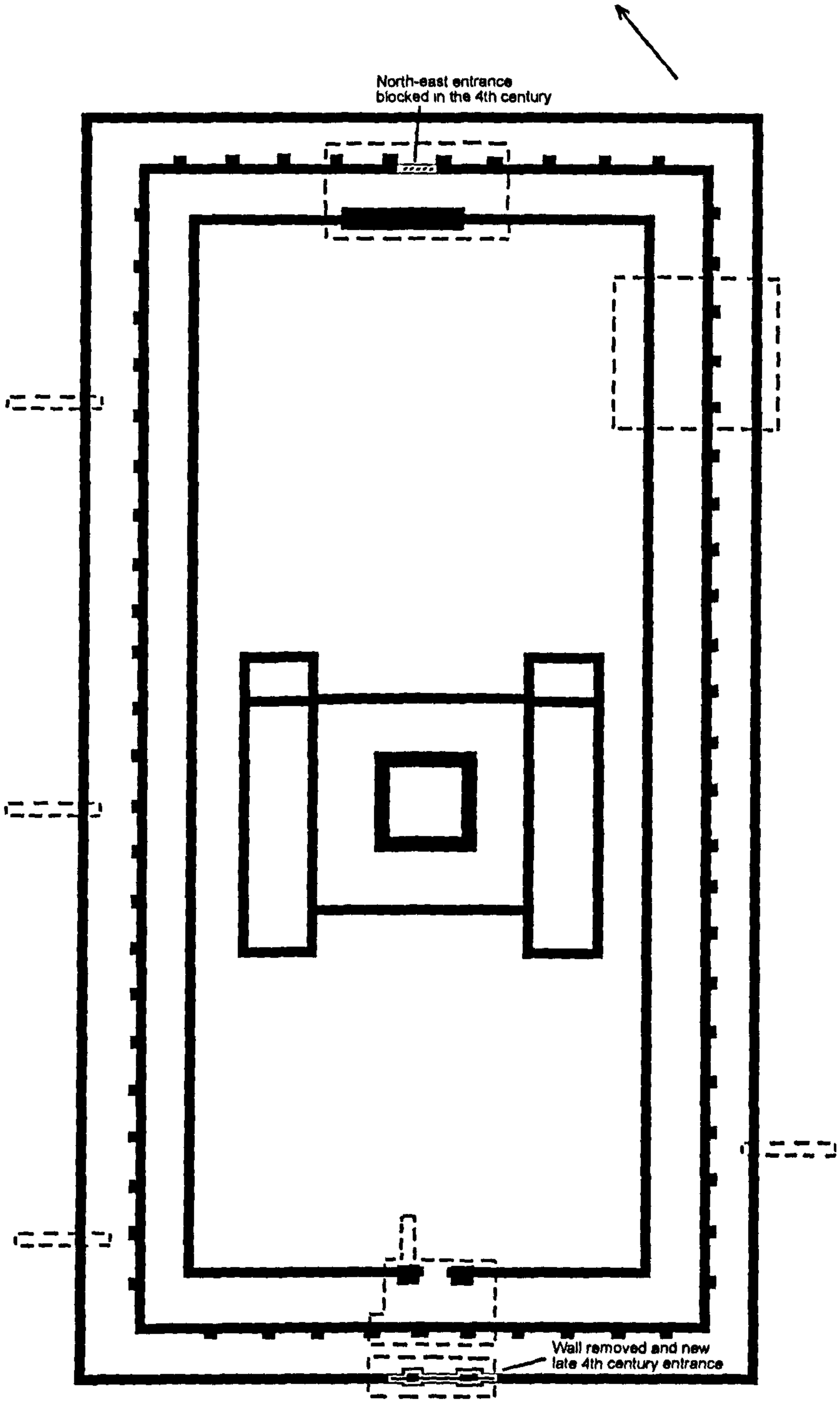


Diagram 93: The excavated areas of the *insula* XVI temple at Verulamium showing possible evidence for the change in location of the entrance in the fourth century which suggest a change in use (redrawn by the author from Niblett 2005a figure 4.25).

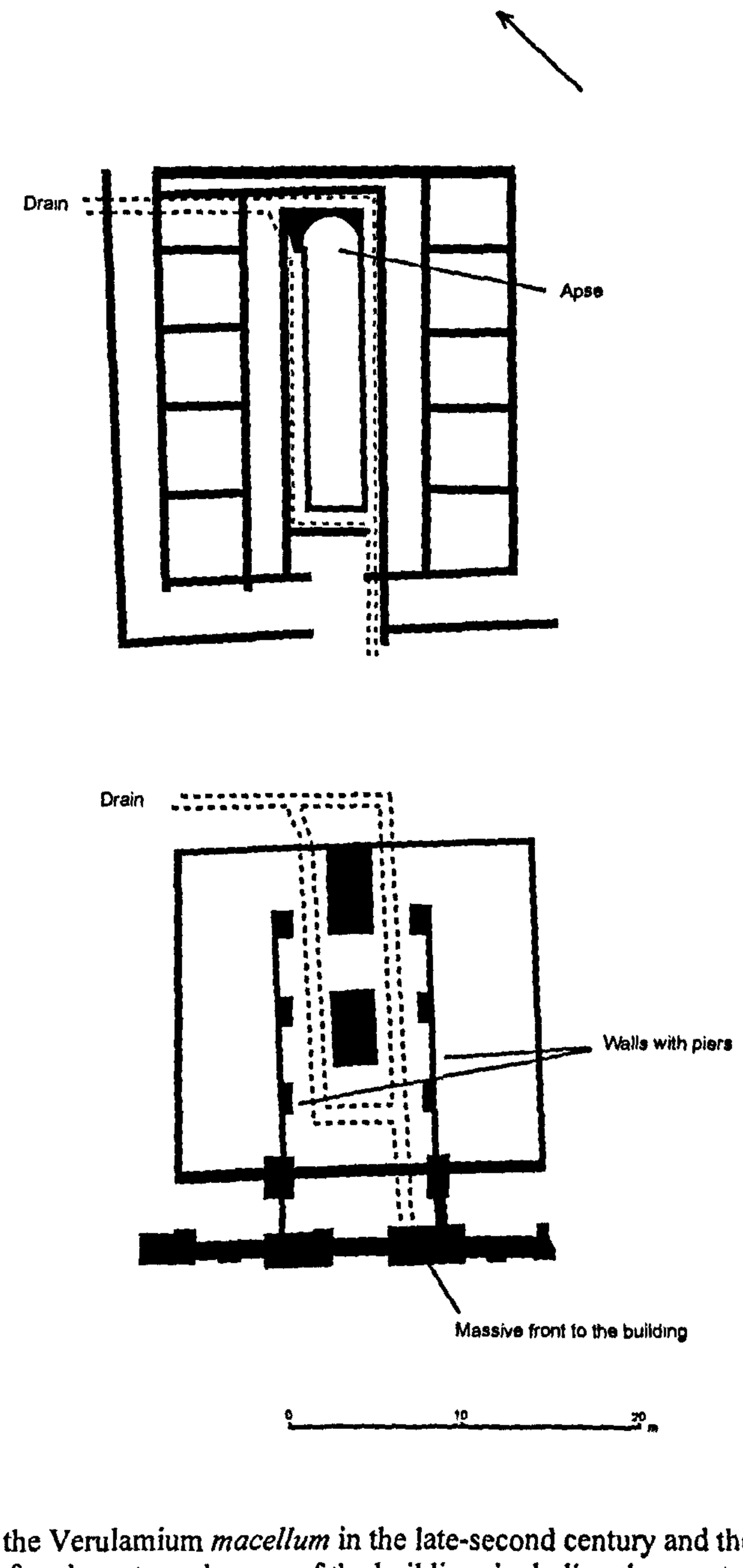


Diagram 94: Plans of the Verulamium *macellum* in the late-second century and then the early-fourth century onwards. The fourth century changes of the building, including the construction of a monumental front, suggest that the building was still important and may have remained in use into the fifth century; the latest coin is A.D. 388. Since its excavation in the 1930s it has been identified as a *macellum* but this need not necessarily be the case and Niblett has suggested that a *nymphaeum* might be a possibility considering the apparent importance in the management of water on the site (redrawn by the author from Niblett 2005a figure 4.35).

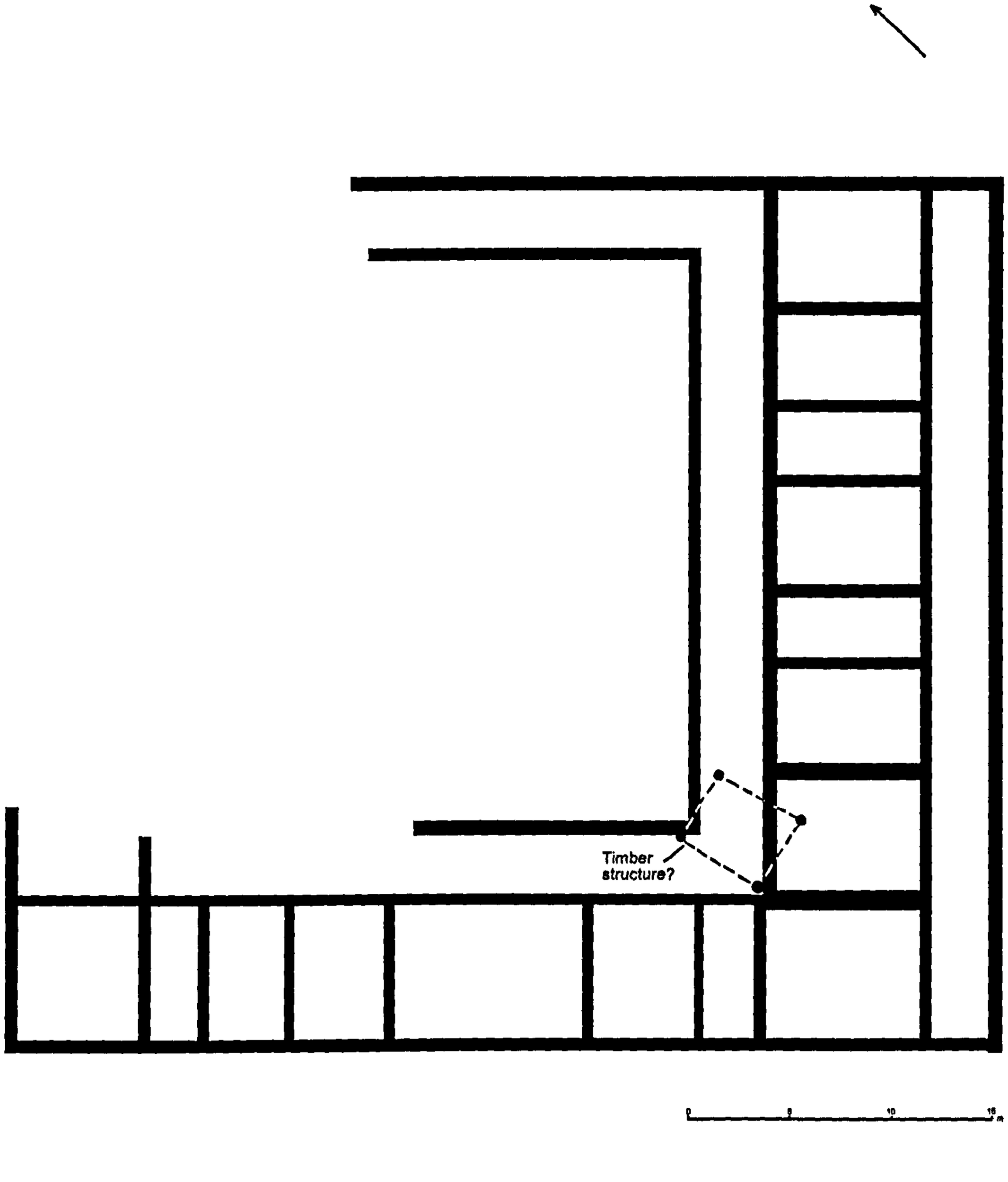


Diagram 95: A section of the possible *mansio* structure at Verulamium showing the location of a possible timber structure cut into part of it in the late-fourth or early-fifth centuries (redrawn and data added by the author from Wheeler and Wheeler 1936 plate XXX).

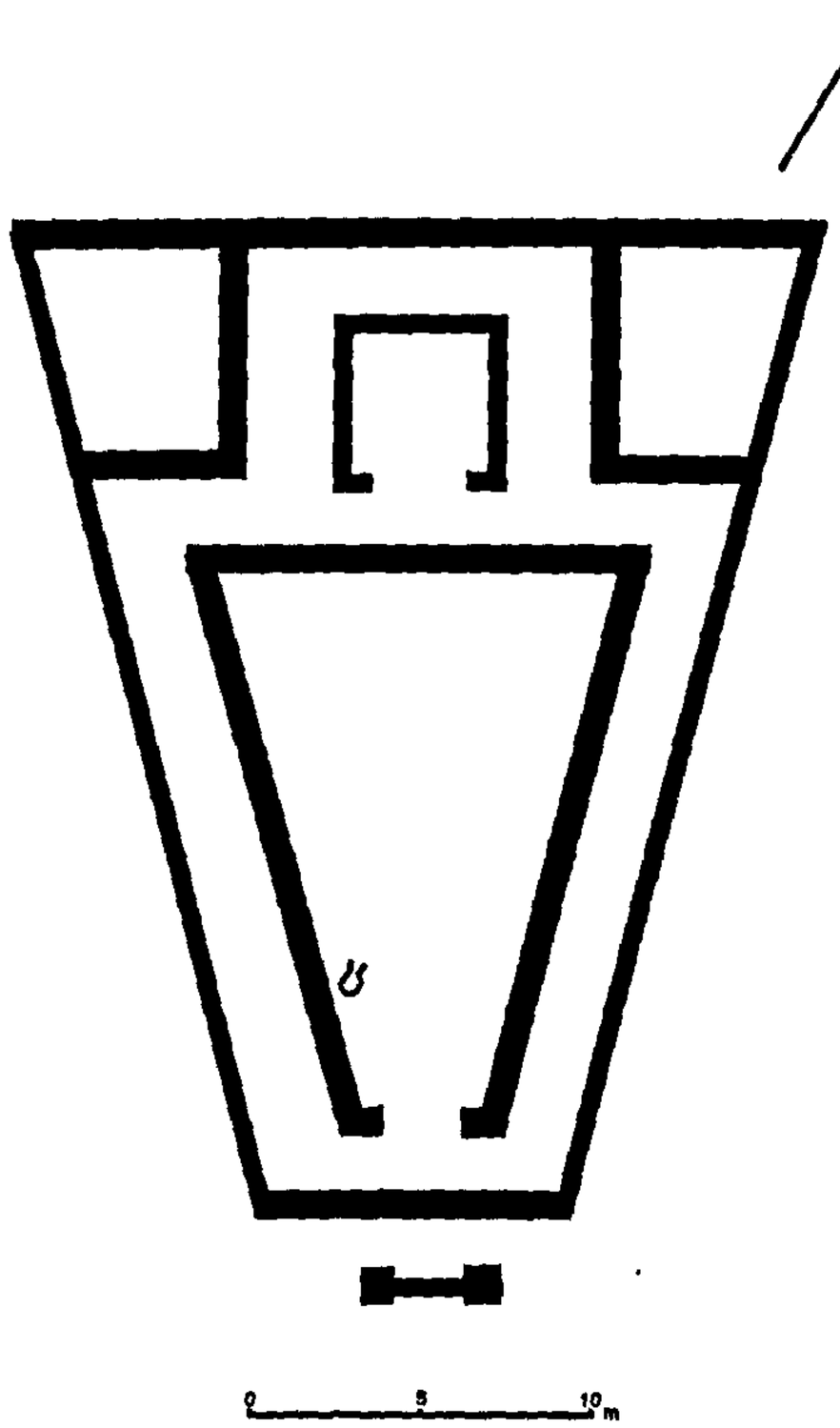


Diagram 96: Plan of the Triangular Temple at Verulamium excavated by the Wheelers in the 1930s with evidence for possible pre-Roman religious activity and a large number of late Roman coins suggesting the continuity in religious function to a late date (redrawn by the author from Niblett 2005a figure 4.24).

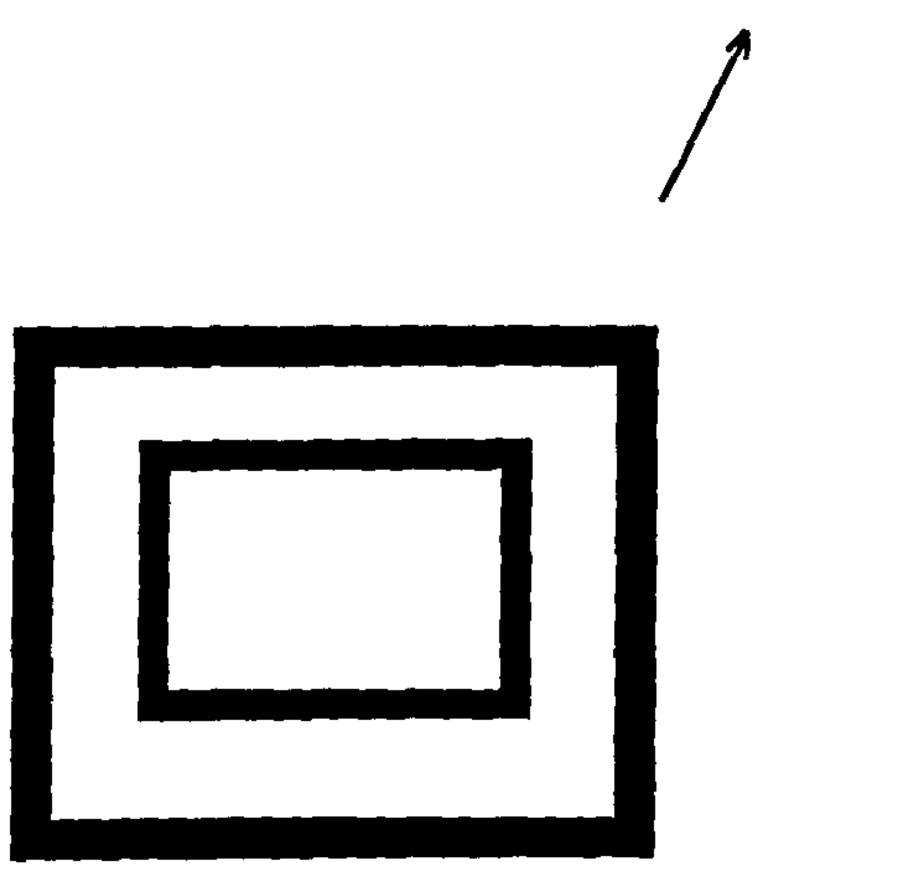


Diagram 97: Plan of the Folly Lane temple at Verulamium (redrawn by the author from Niblett 2005a figure 4.23).

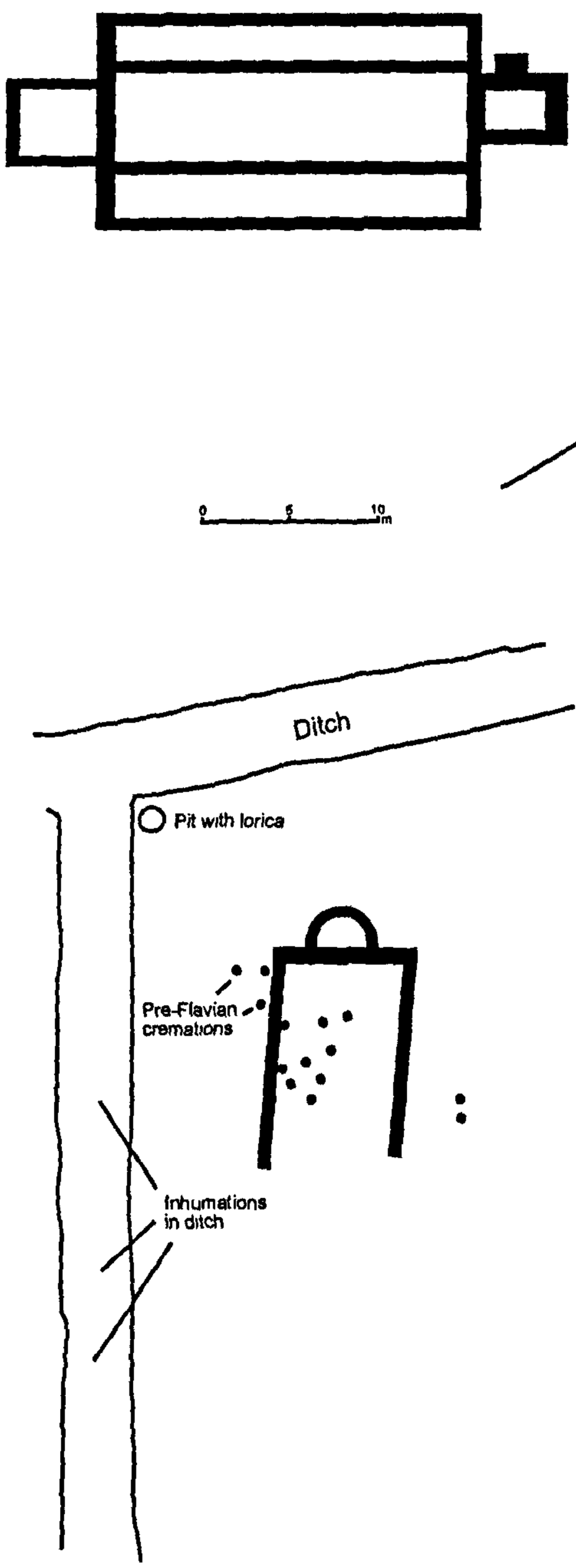


Diagram 98: The plans of two structures traditionally supposed to have been churches at Verulamium, the *insula* IX basilican building and an apsed building in Verulam Hills field. There is very little dating evidence for either structure although the apsed building may date to the fourth century. The basilican building could instead have functioned as a barn or granary (redrawn by the author from Niblett 2005a figures 4.32 and 4.33 and Wheeler and Wheeler 1936 plate XXXV).

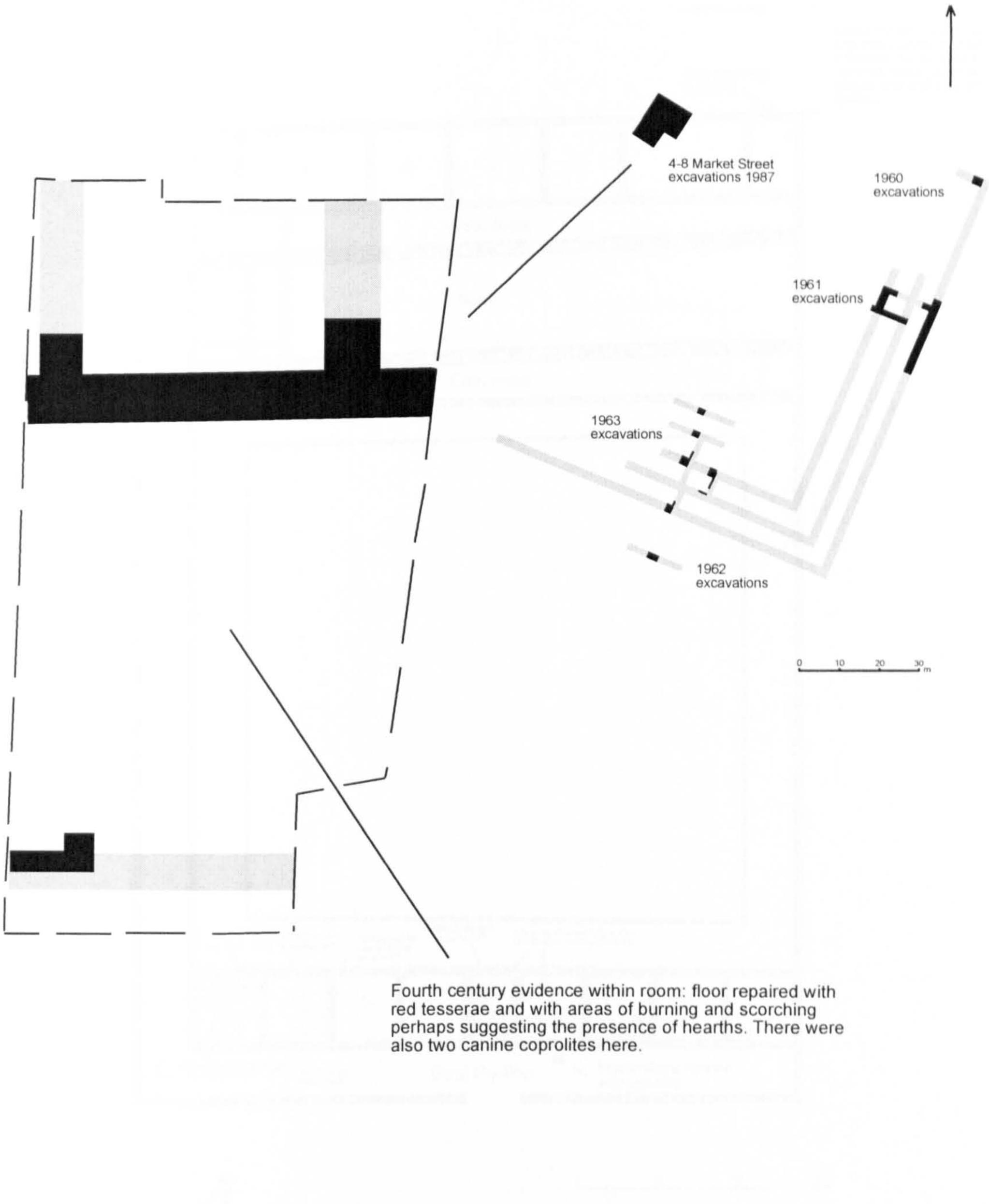


Diagram 99: Plan of knowledge of the *forum-basilica* at Winchester and the 1987 Market Street excavations with evidence for late occupation (redrawn and data added by the author from Biddle 1964 figure 6 and unpublished archive diagrams of MAS87).

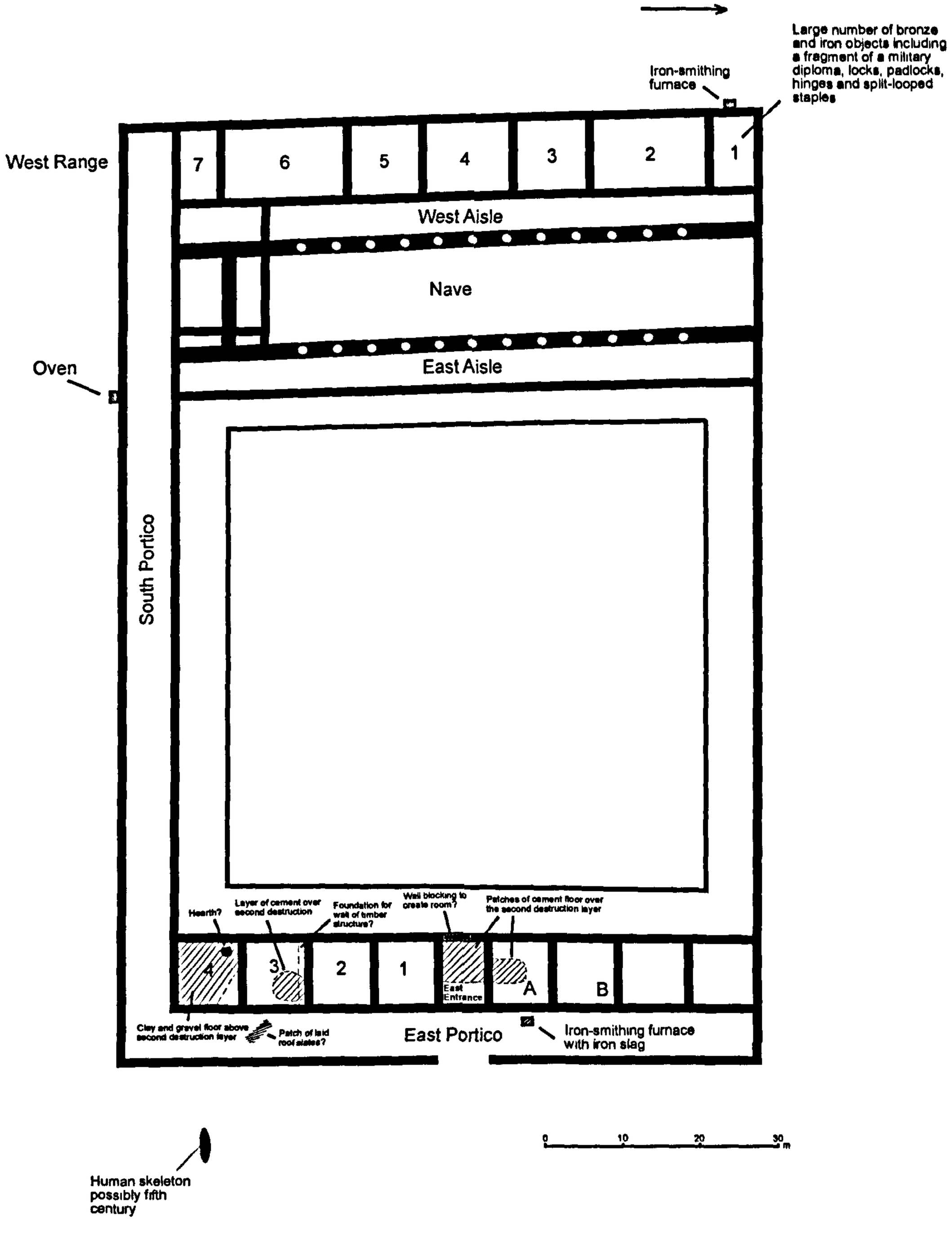


Diagram 100: Plan of the late features associated with the *forum-basilica* at Wroxeter (redrawn and data added by the author from Atkinson 1943 plate 73 and R. White and Barker 1998 figure 44).

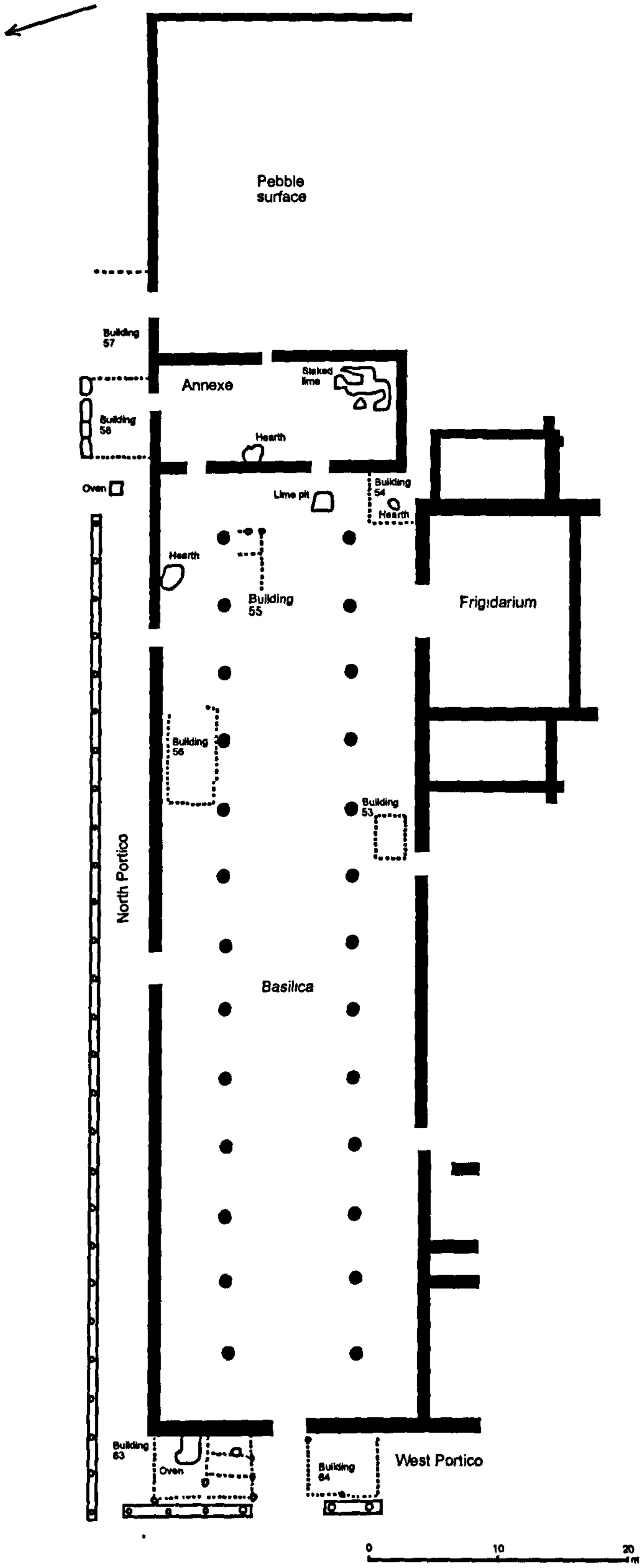


Diagram 101: Plan of the Wroxeter Baths-*Basilica* in Phase X dating to the very late-fourth century and early-fifth century showing the location of timber structures and industrial activity (redrawn and data added by the author from P. Barker *et al.* 1997 plan A9).

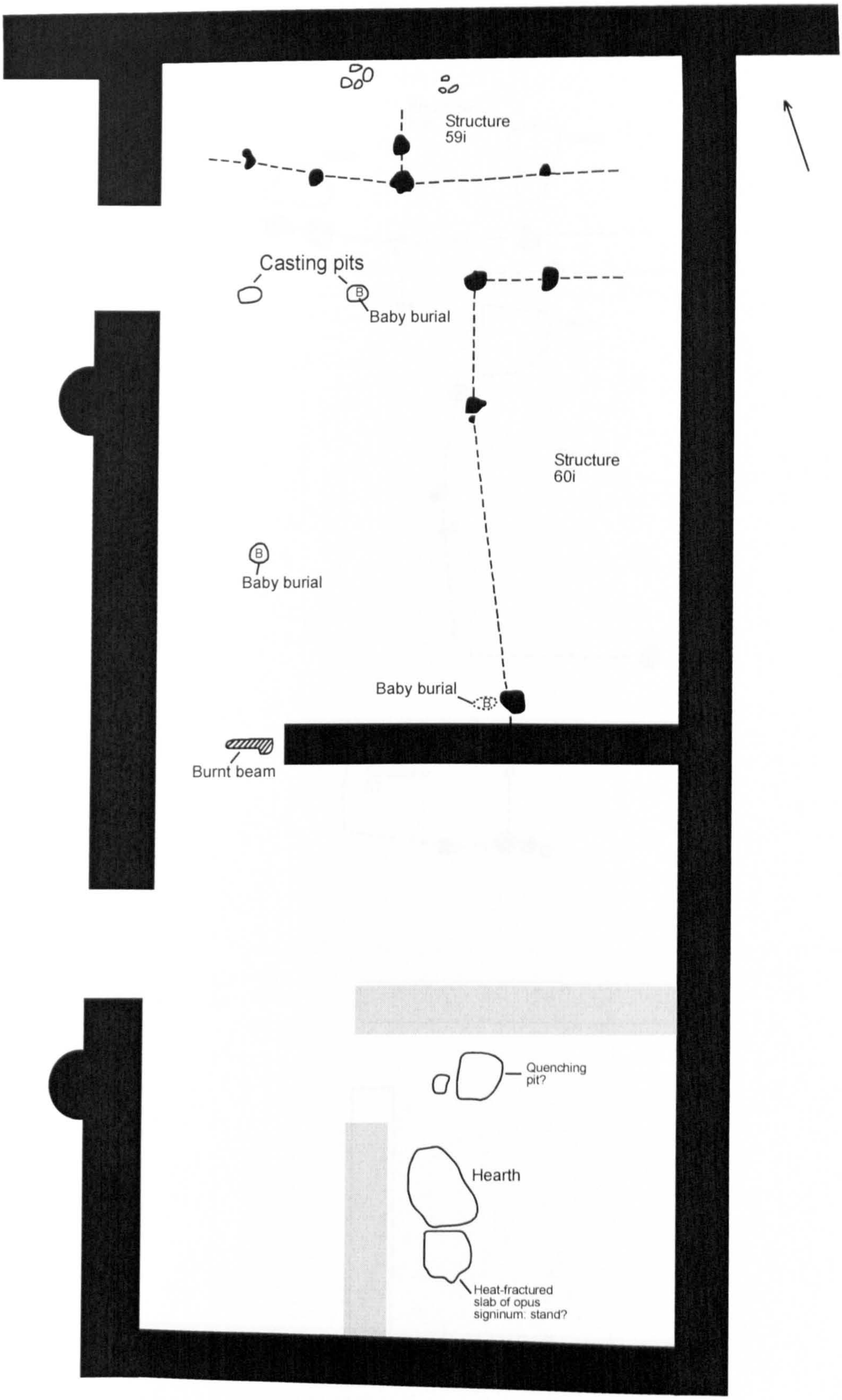


Diagram 102: Plan of the Annexe of the Wroxeter Baths-*Basilica* in Phase W1 dating to the late-fourth century showing timber structures, hearths and casting pits for bronze-working and the location of baby burials that seem to have been associated with the industrial activity (redrawn and data added by the author from P. Barker *et al.* 1997 plan A61).

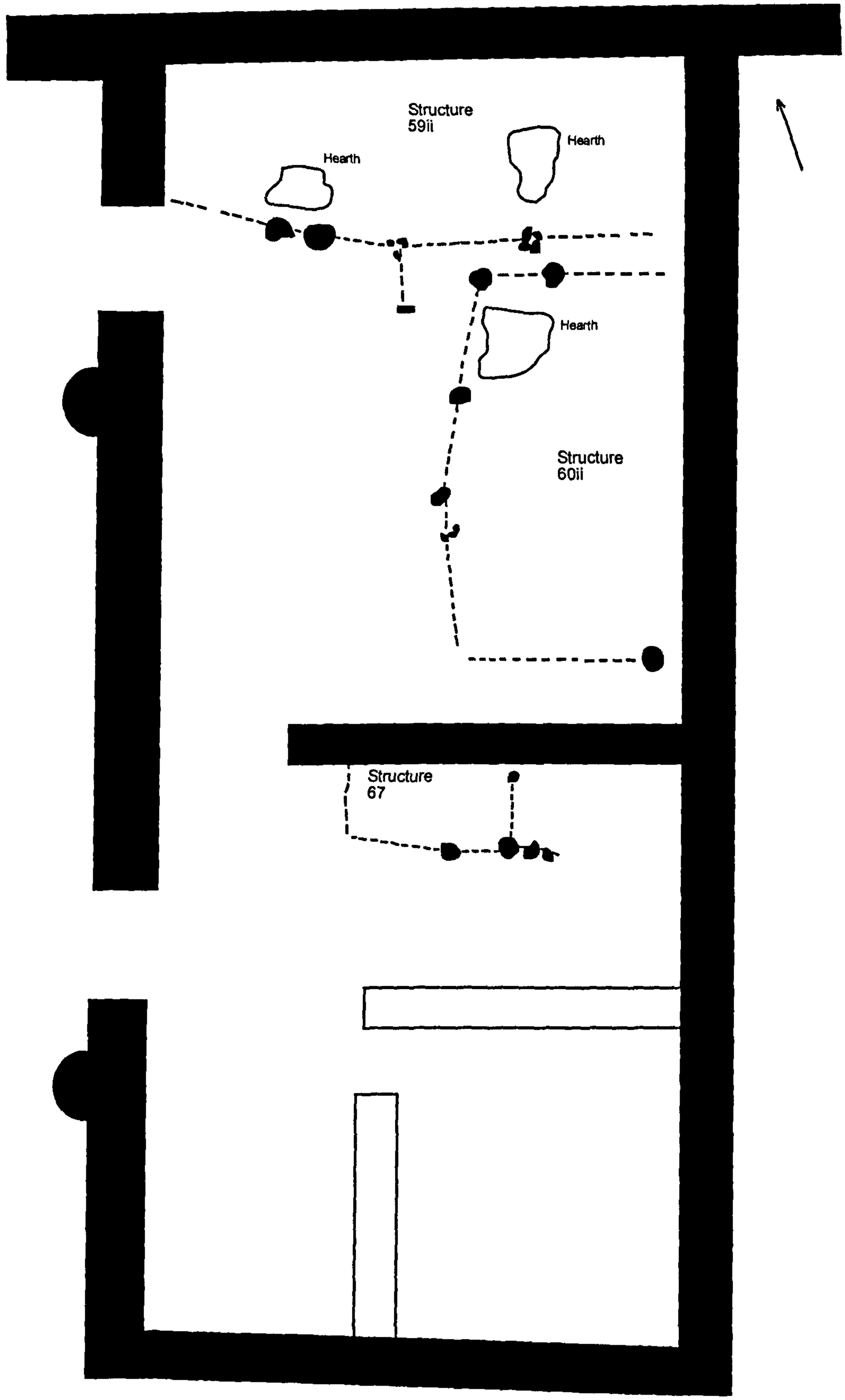


Diagram 103: Plan of the Annexe of the Wroxeter Baths-*Basilica* in Phase W2 dating to the late-fourth century showing timber structures and hearths for industrial activity (redrawn by the author from P. Barker *et al.* 1997 plan A63).

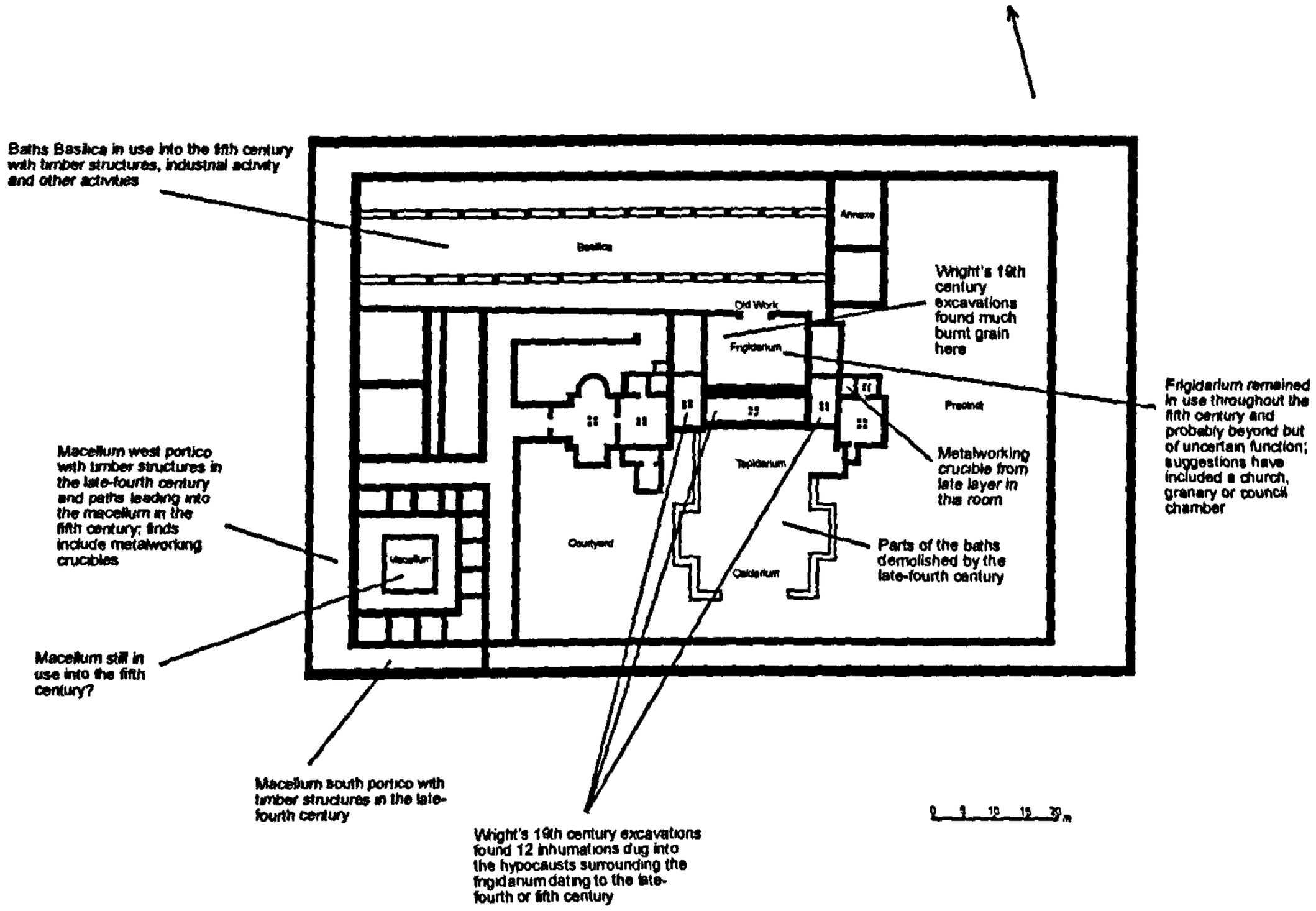


Diagram 104: The baths *insula* at Wroxeter in the late-fourth and fifth centuries including the baths-*basilica*, the *macellum*, the porticoes and the *frigidarium* (redrawn and data added by the author from R. White and Barker 1997 figure 59).

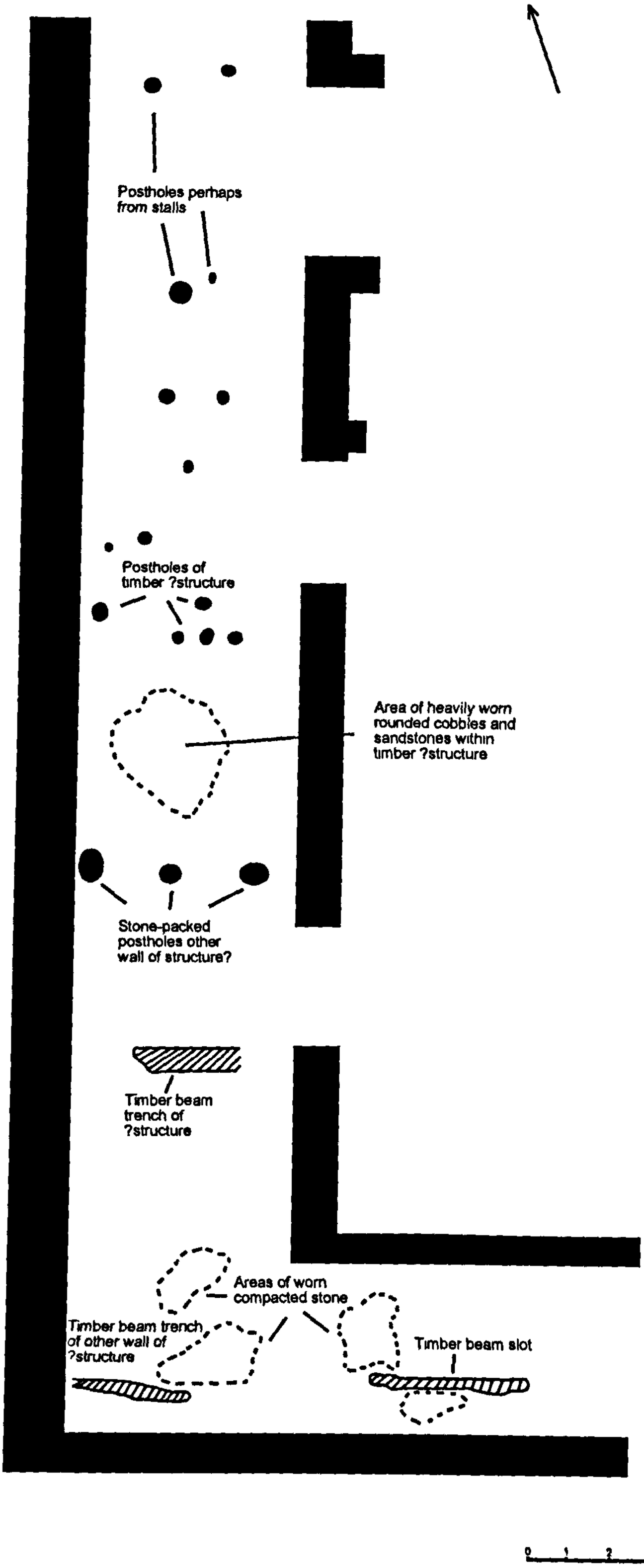


Diagram 105: Plan of late-fourth century activity within the West Portico of the *macellum* at Wroxeter (redrawn and data added by the author from Ellis 2000 figure 2.55).

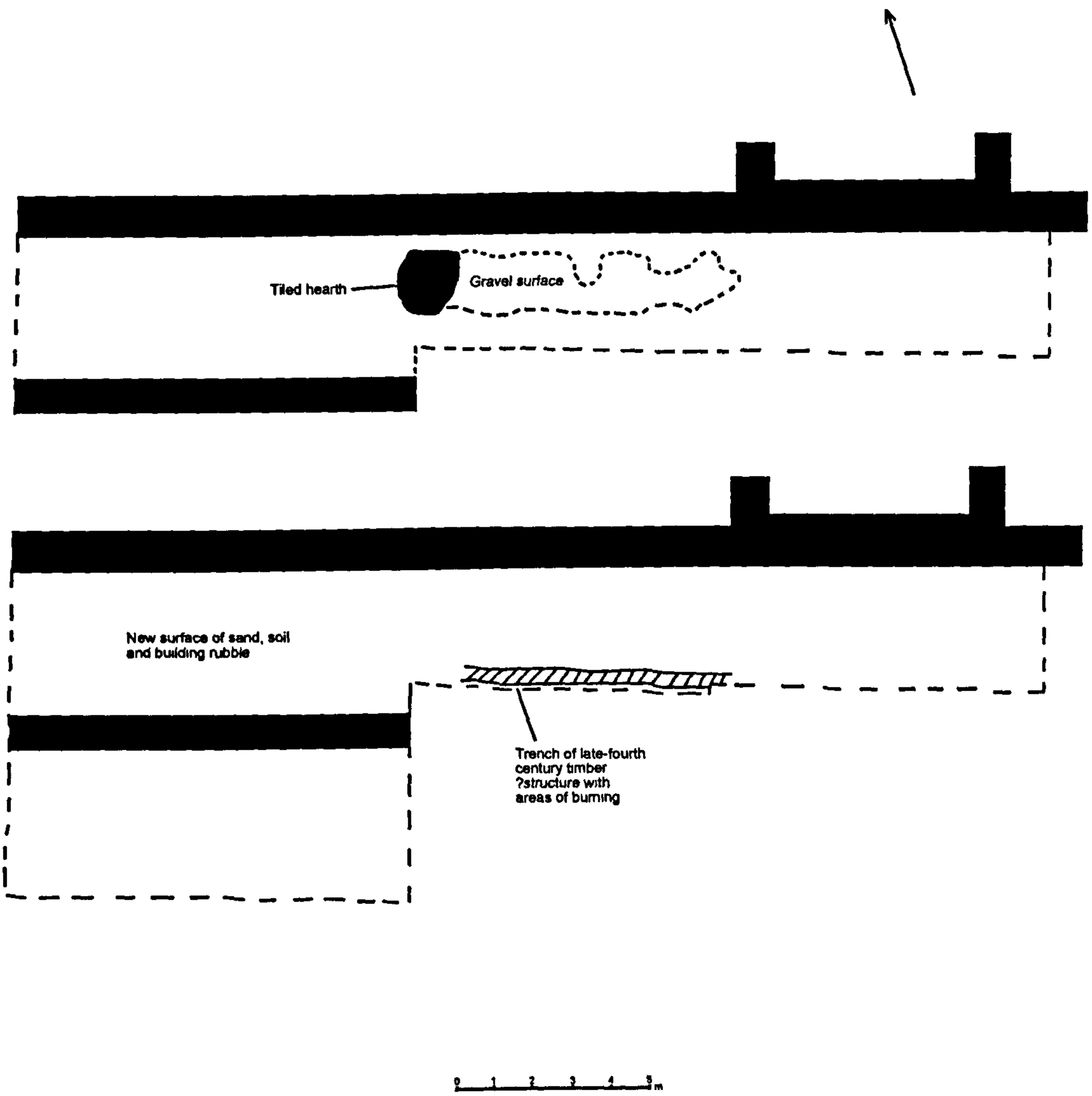


Diagram 106: Two phases of fourth century activity within a section of the South Portico of the *macellum* at Wroxeter (redrawn and data added by the author from Ellis 2000 figure 2.63).

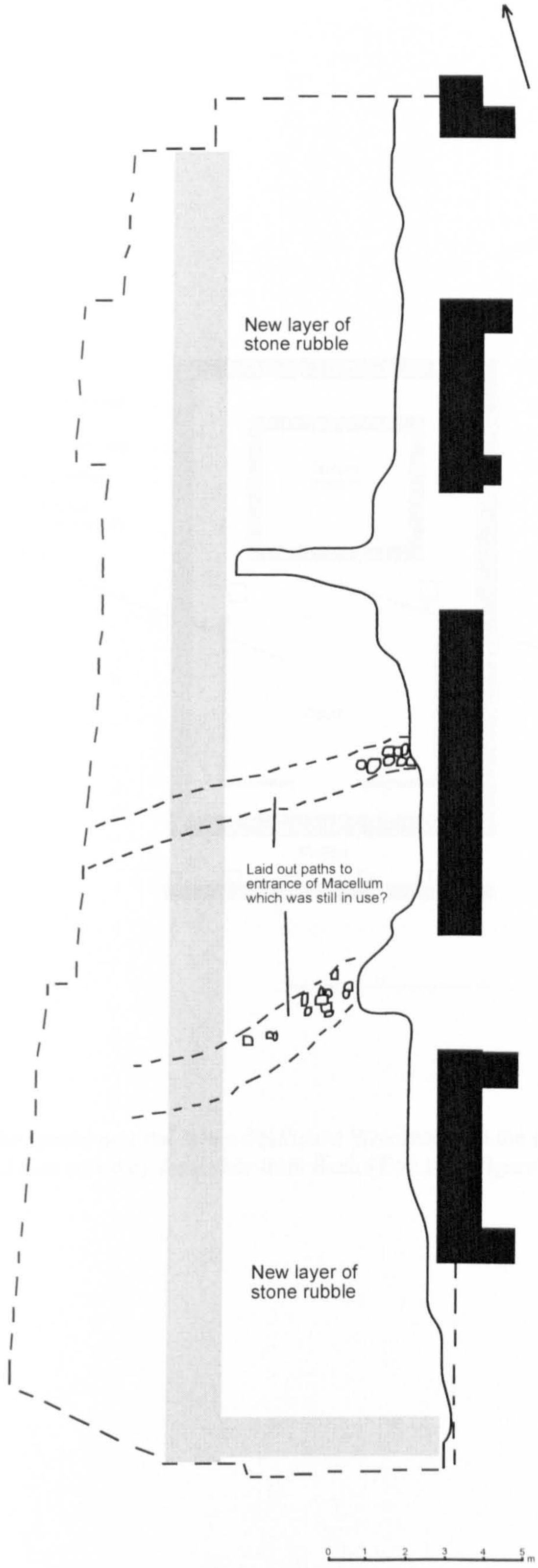


Diagram 107: Activity of the fifth century within the West Portico of the *macellum* at Wroxeter (redrawn and data added by the author from Ellis 2000 figure 2.55).

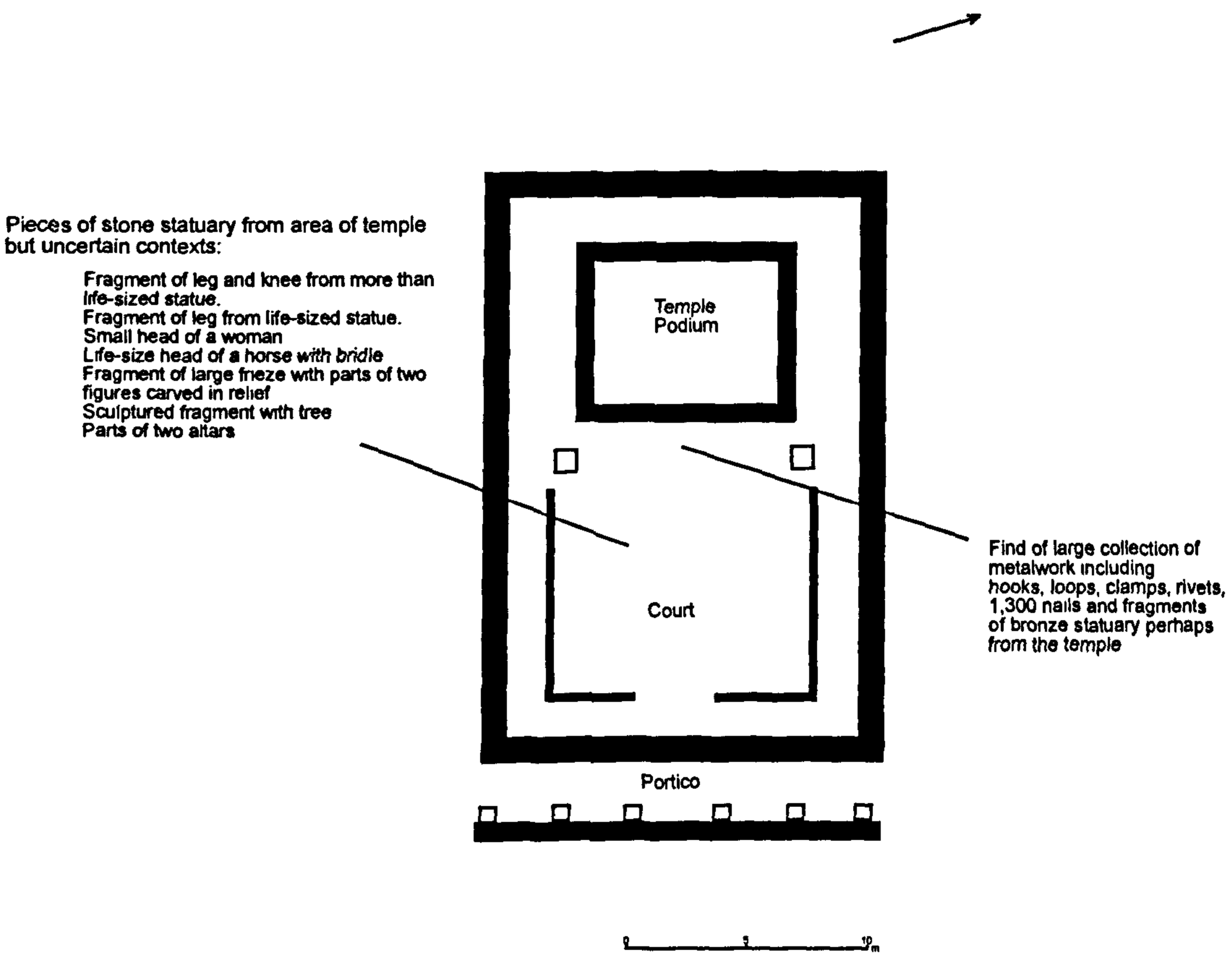


Diagram 108: Plan of the temple near the *forum-basilica* at Wroxeter with the location of late finds marked on (redrawn and data added by the author from Bushe-Fox 1914 figure 3).

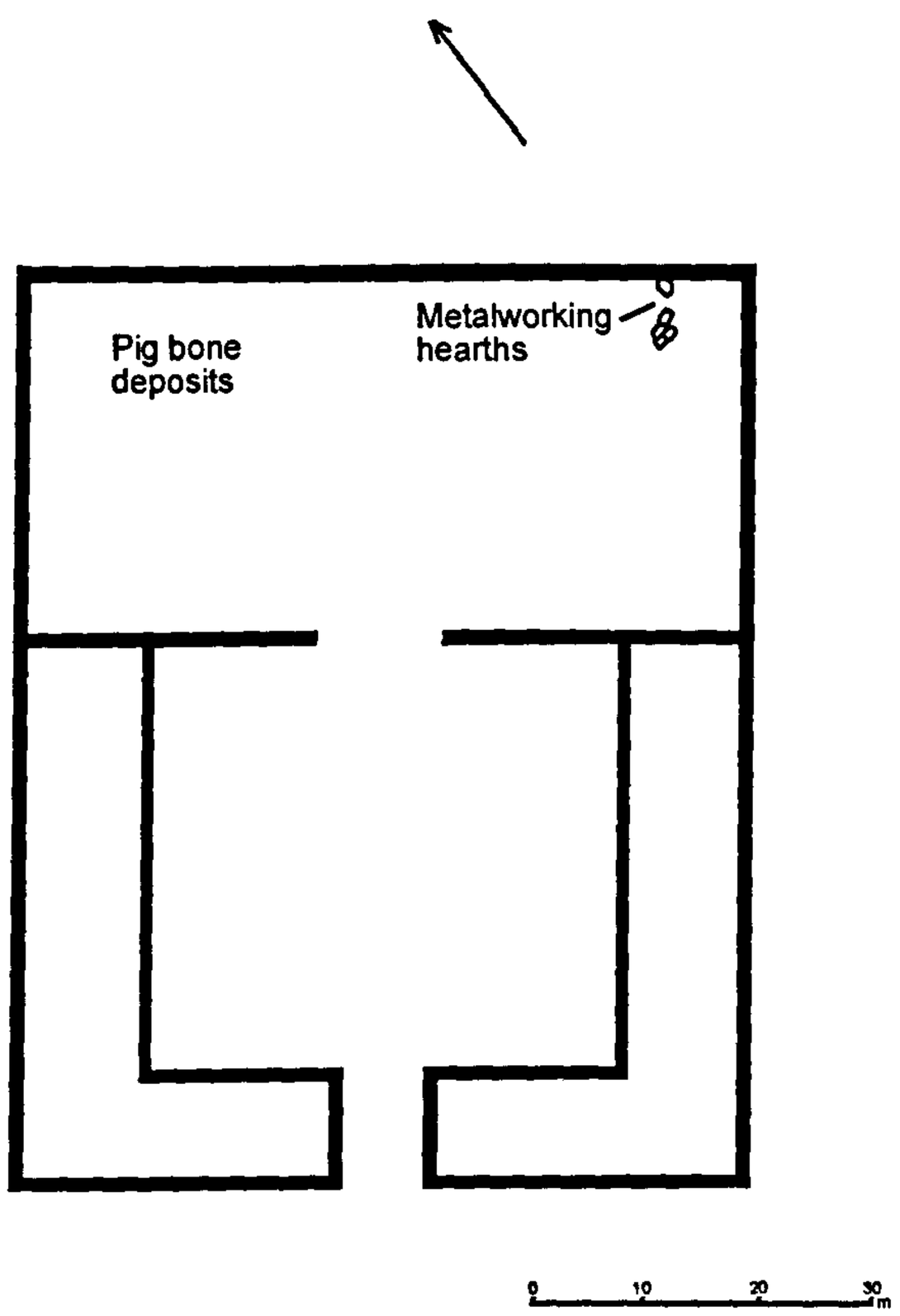


Diagram 109: Plan of the *principia* building at York showing the location of possible fifth century activity (redrawn and data added by the author from D. Phillips and Heywood 1995 figure 82).

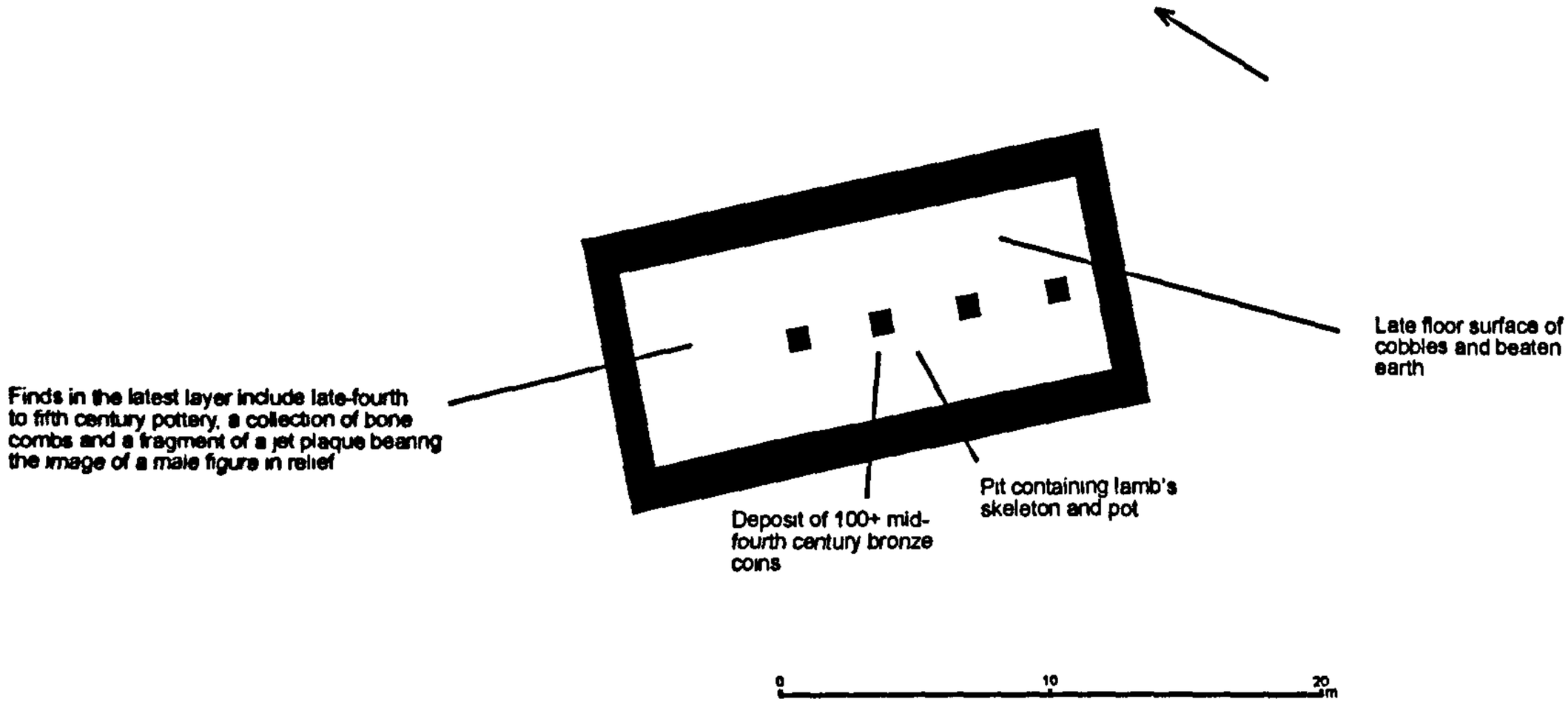


Diagram 110: Plan of the York Wellington Row structure in the late-fourth and early-fifth centuries. The function of the building is still uncertain but it may have been some kind of temple or shrine (redrawn and data added by the author from Ottaway 2004 figure 83).

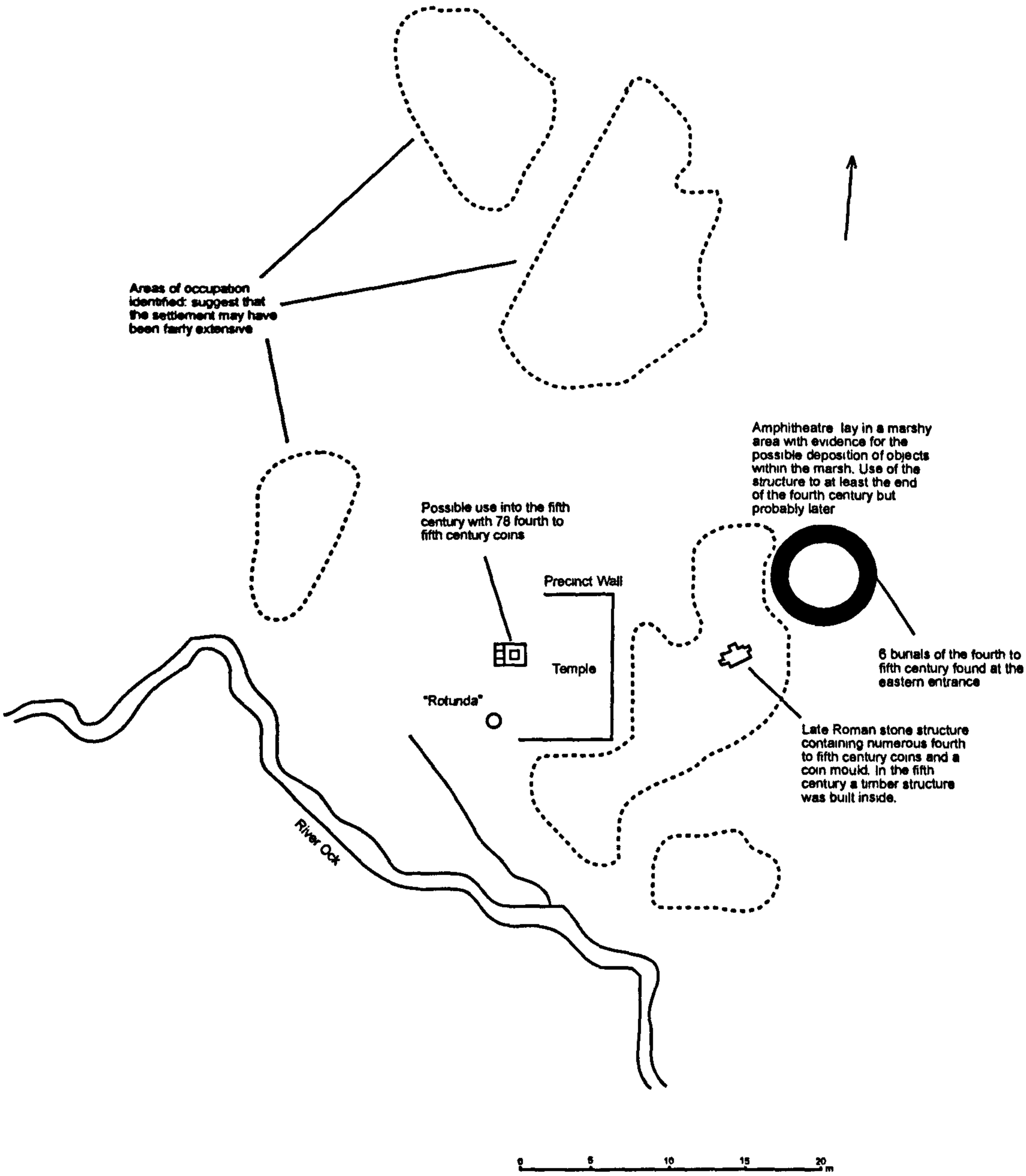


Diagram 111: Plan of the Romano-British settlement of Frilford in Oxfordshire showing the excavated public buildings and the late Roman activity associated with them. The nature of the settlement is still uncertain although suggestions have included a religious sanctuary and/or small town. The extent of occupation was probably far greater than is currently known (redrawn and data added by the author from Hingley 1985 figure 3 and Lock *et al.* 2003).

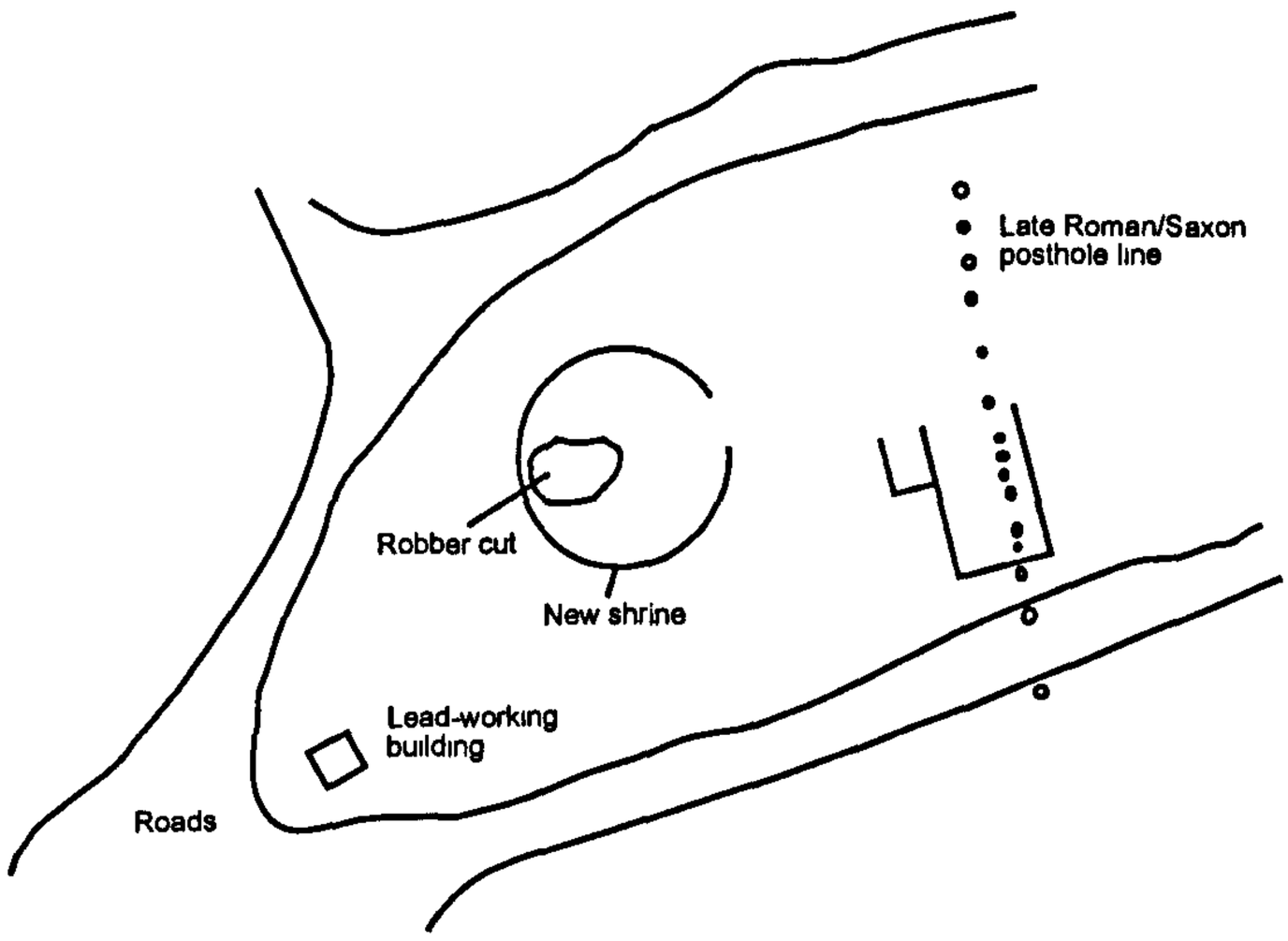


Diagram 112: Plan of activity within the temple precinct of the settlement at Elms Farm, Heybridge in Essex in the late-fourth and fifth centuries. The plan shows a small structure built within the corner of the precinct with evidence for lead-working and a square building constructed over the line of the precinct wall (redrawn and data added by the author from Atkinson and Preston 1998 figure 7).

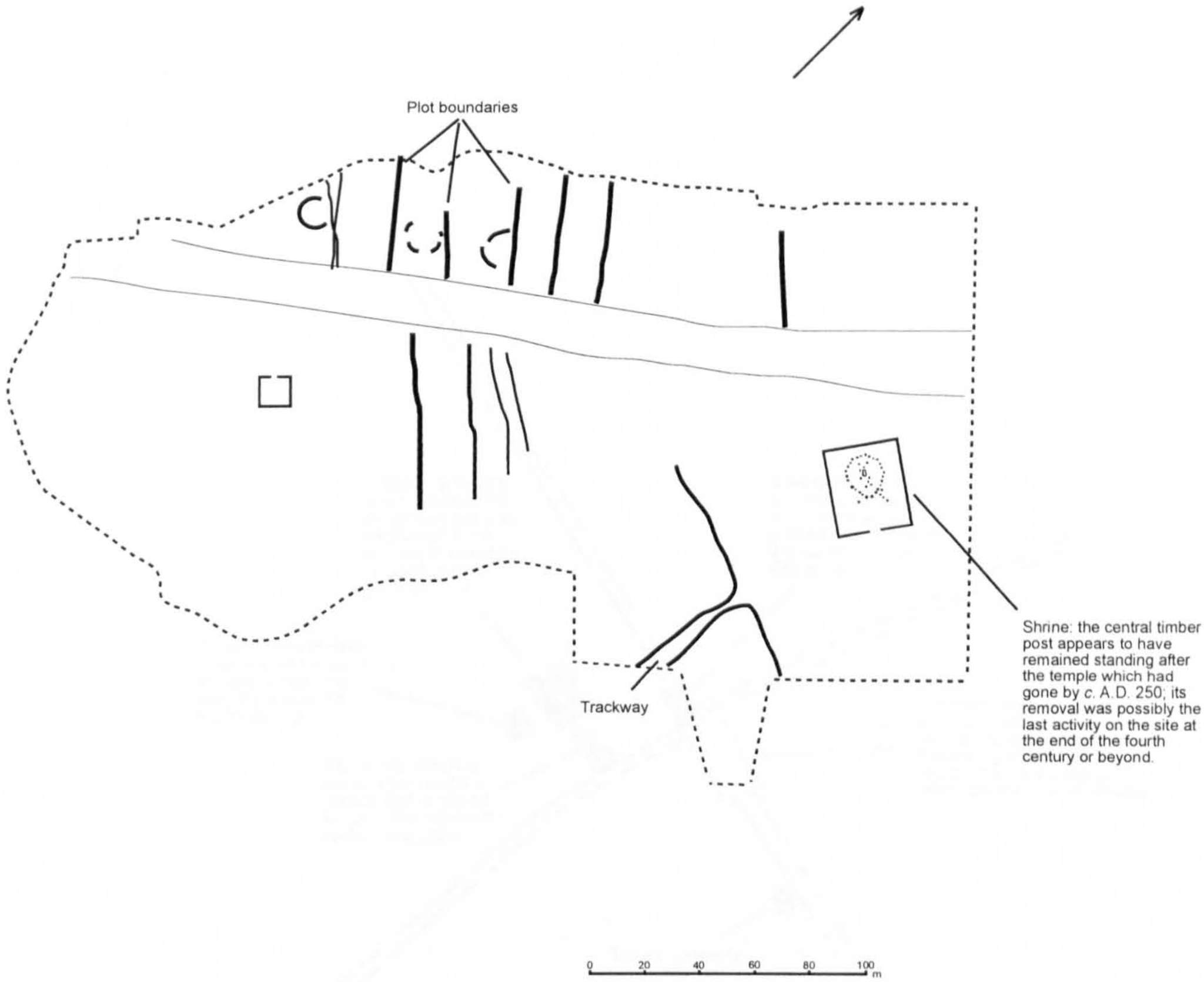


Diagram 113: Simplified plan of the settlement at Westhawk Farm in Kent identified through excavation and survey work. The shrine may have been some kind of focus to the activity in the settlement although the nature of the settlement is still uncertain (redrawn and data added by the author from Booth 2001 figure 1).

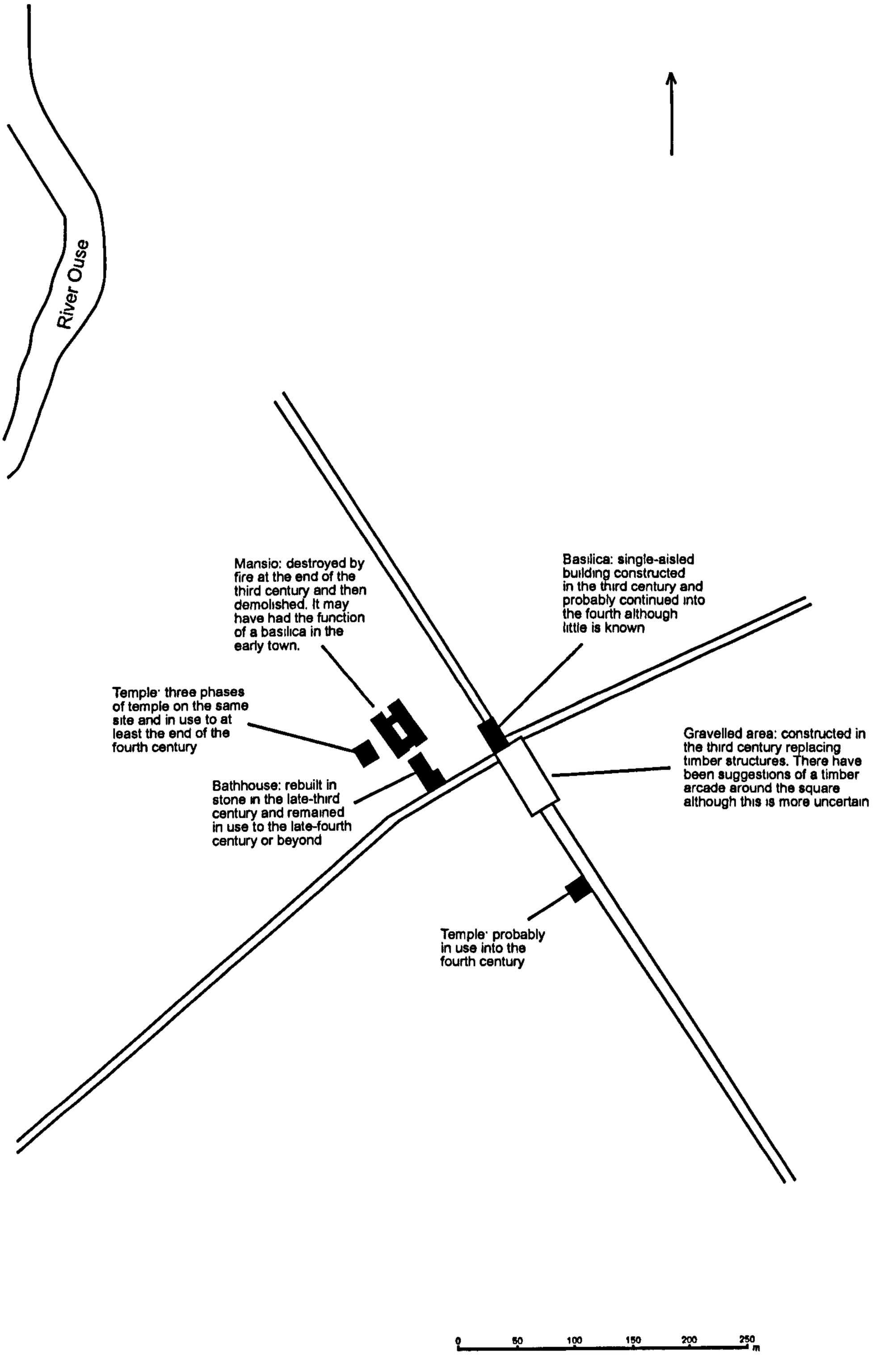


Diagram 114: Plan showing the possible public buildings at the small town of Godmanchester (Cambridgeshire) in the valley of the Great Ouse. Some of the excavations, especially around the gravelled area were problematic and so conclusions can only be tentative but the number of public buildings and the large gravelled area do suggest that the categorisation of town and 'small town' is not simple, especially regarding towns in the late Roman period (redrawn and data added by the author from H. Green 1975 figure 10).

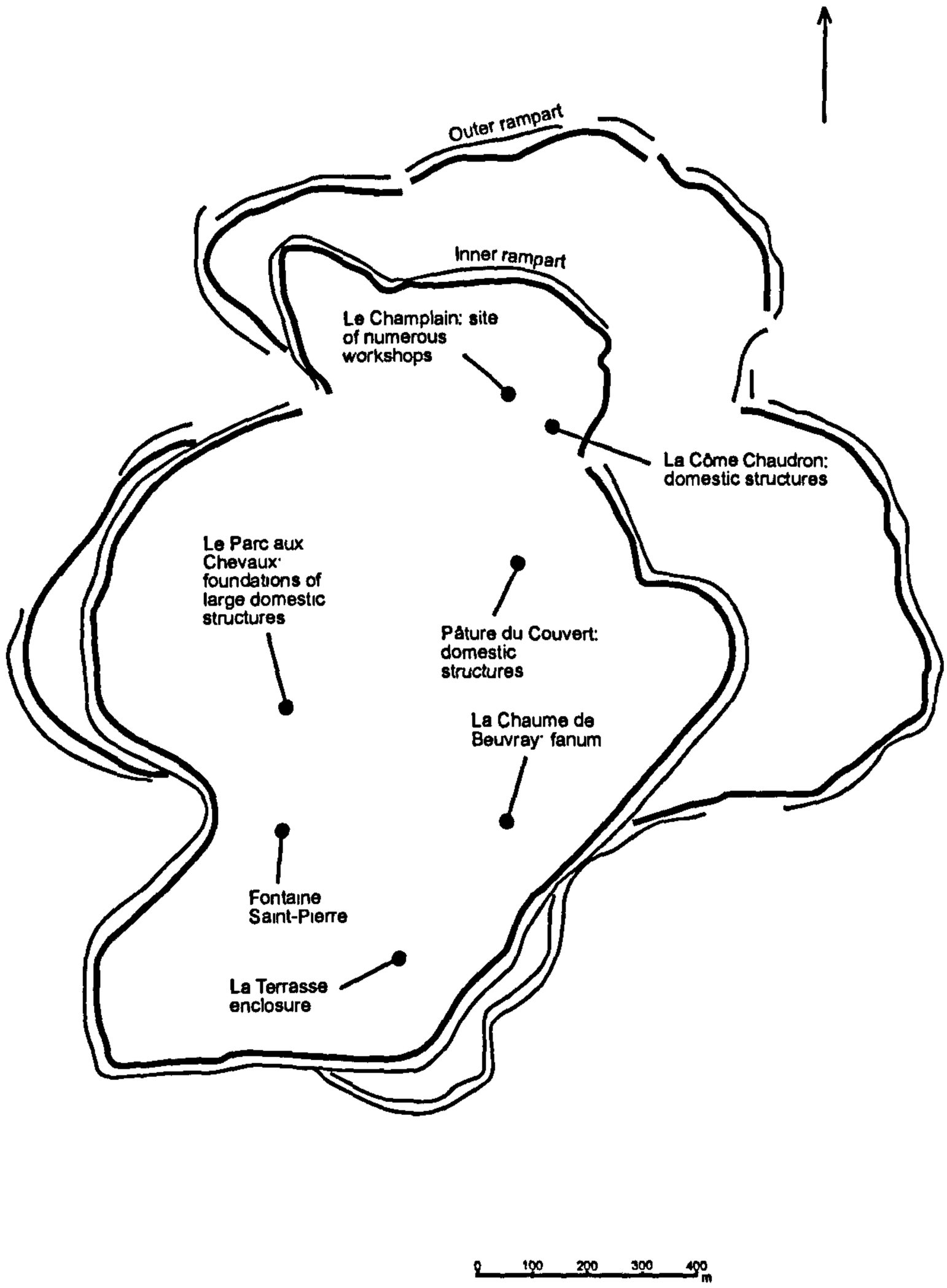


Diagram 115: Plan of Mont Beuvray (Bibracte) *oppidum* that preceded the Roman town of Autun in *Gallia Lugdunensis* which had a very similar exterior plan. The excavated areas of the interior might suggest zoning of activities (redrawn with additions by the author from Rebourg 1998 figure 4).

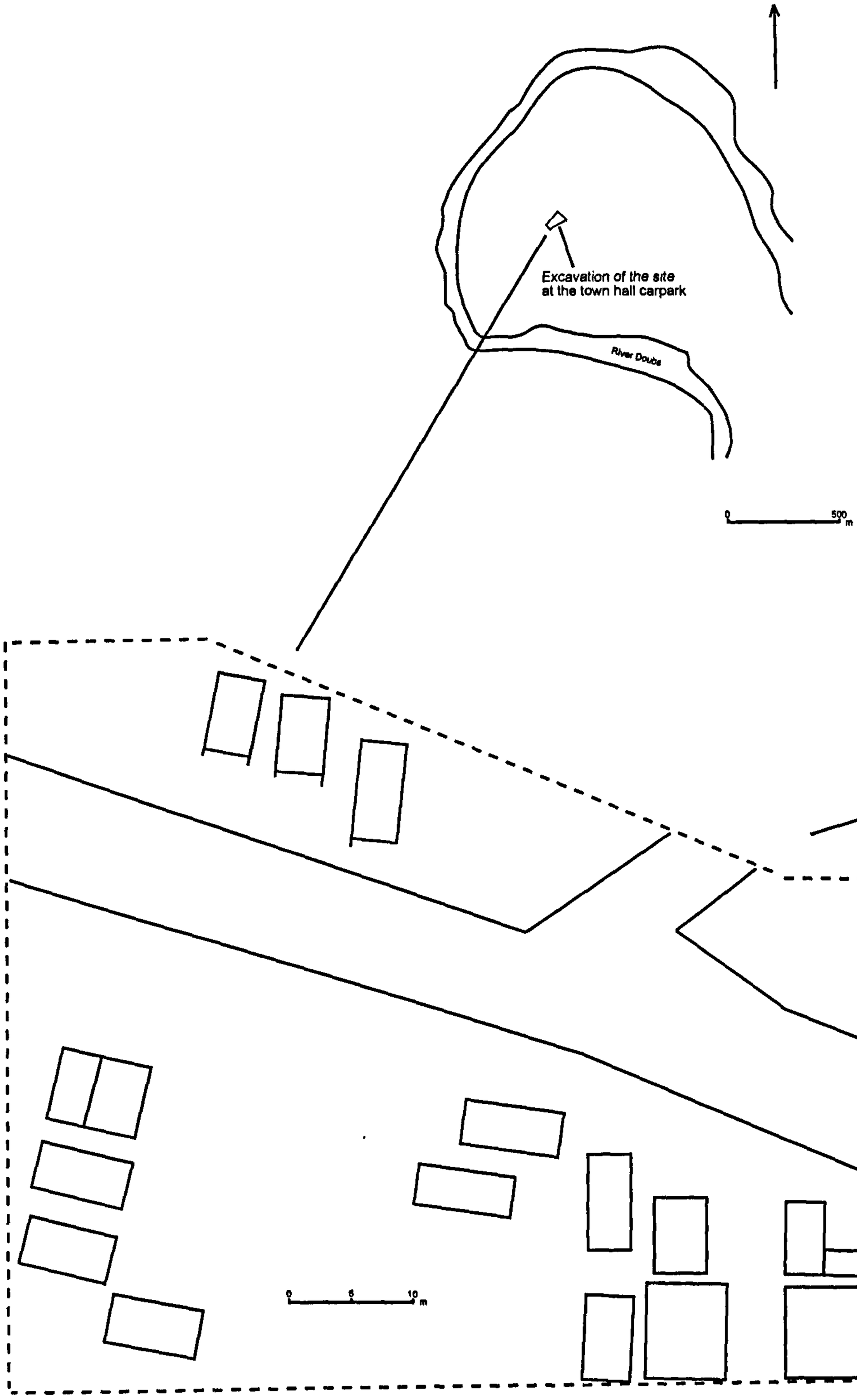


Diagram 116: Plan of the town hall car park excavations at Besançon showing occupation within the late Iron Age *oppidum* (redrawn and data added by the author from Claudine and Maurice 1992 figures 11 and 26).

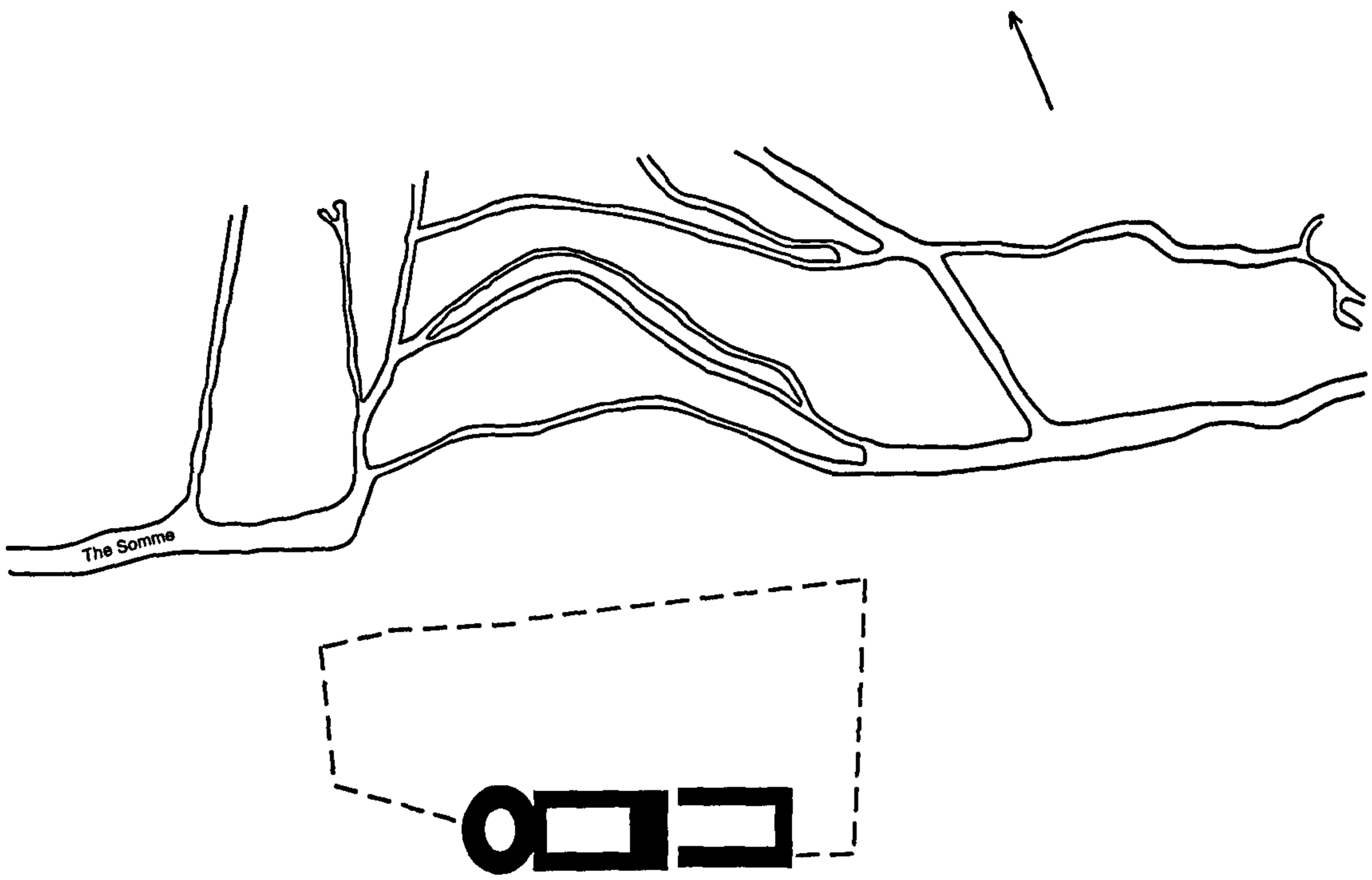


Diagram 117: Plan of fourth century Amiens (*Samarobriva*), *Gallia Belgica*, with the amphitheatre and *forum-basilica* forming part of a 20ha walled centre. The amphitheatre was incorporated into the defences and the entrances were blocked. The town lay beside the River Somme with surrounding marshland and islands where there are many man-made canals today (redrawn by the author from Bayard and Massy 1983 figure 113).

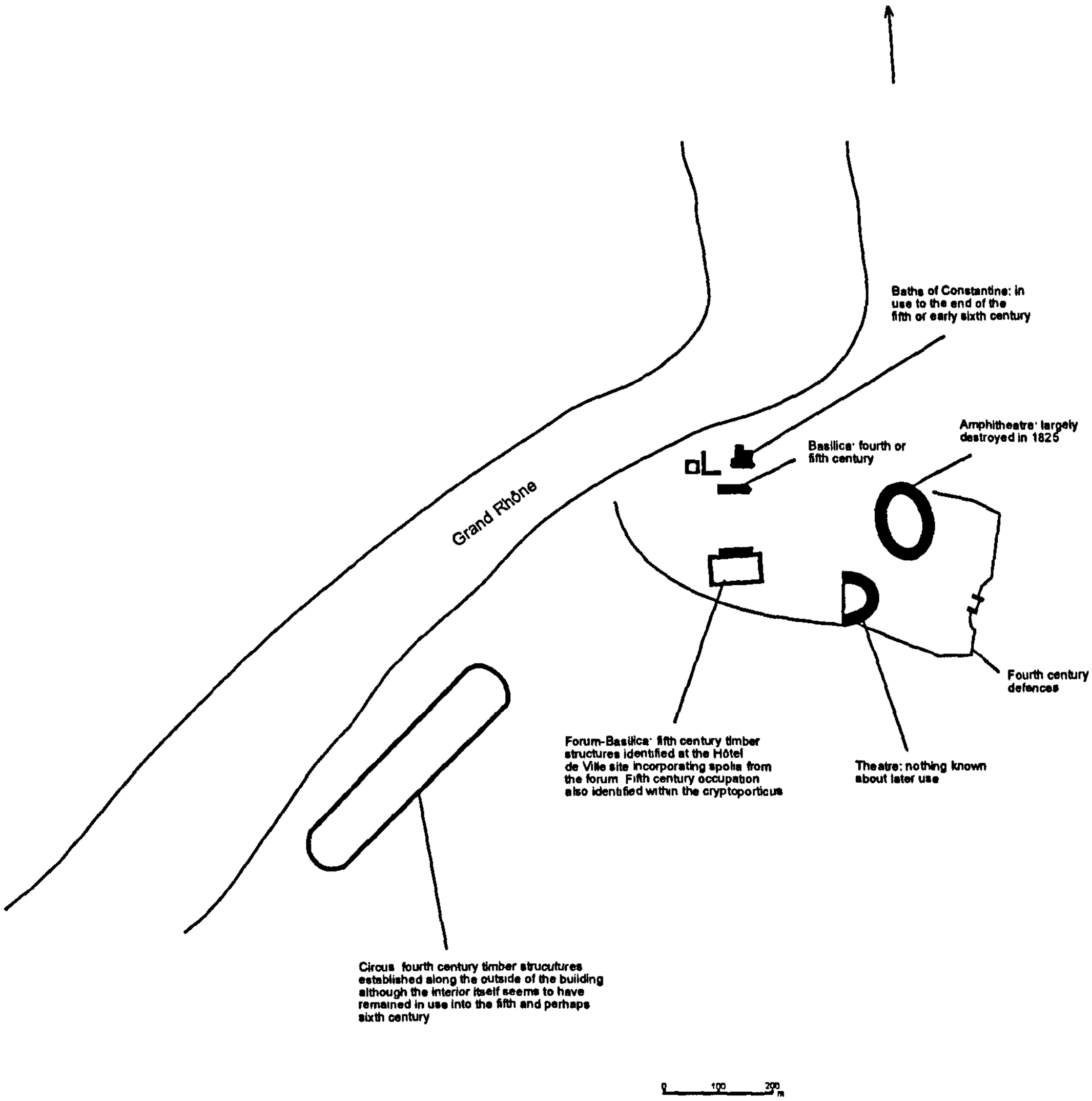


Diagram 118: Plan of the public buildings and late activity at Arles (*Colonia Iulia Paterna*), *Gallia Narbonensis* (redrawn and data added by the author from Heijmans 2004 figure 15).

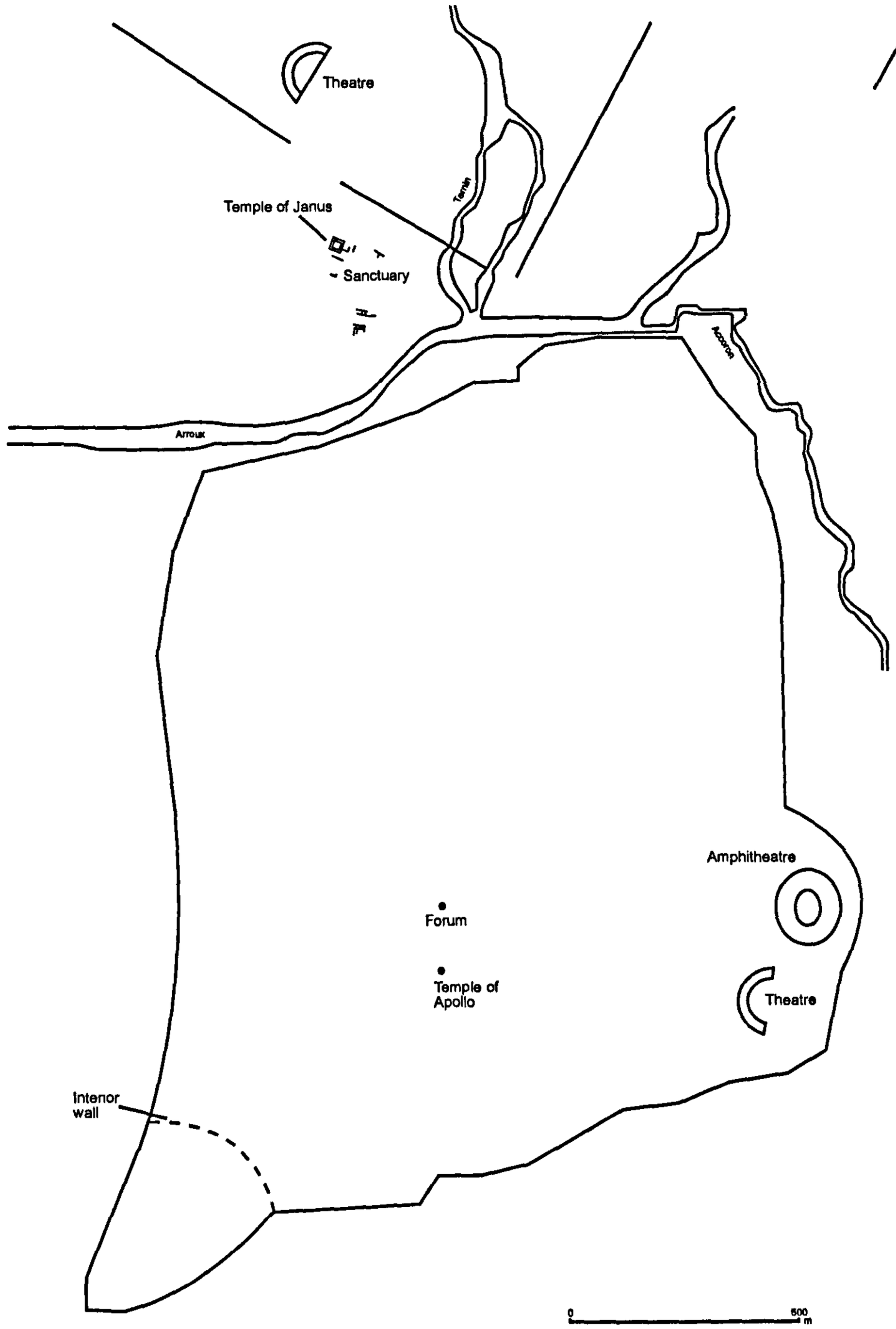


Diagram 119: Plan of Autun (*Augustodunum*), *Gallia Lugdunensis*, and the known public buildings including the extramural sanctuary complex which seems to be intertwined with the watery nature of the area. It has also been noted that the plan of the town has similarities with the late Iron Age *oppidum* of Bibracte (redrawn and data added by the author from Rebourg 1998 figure 57).

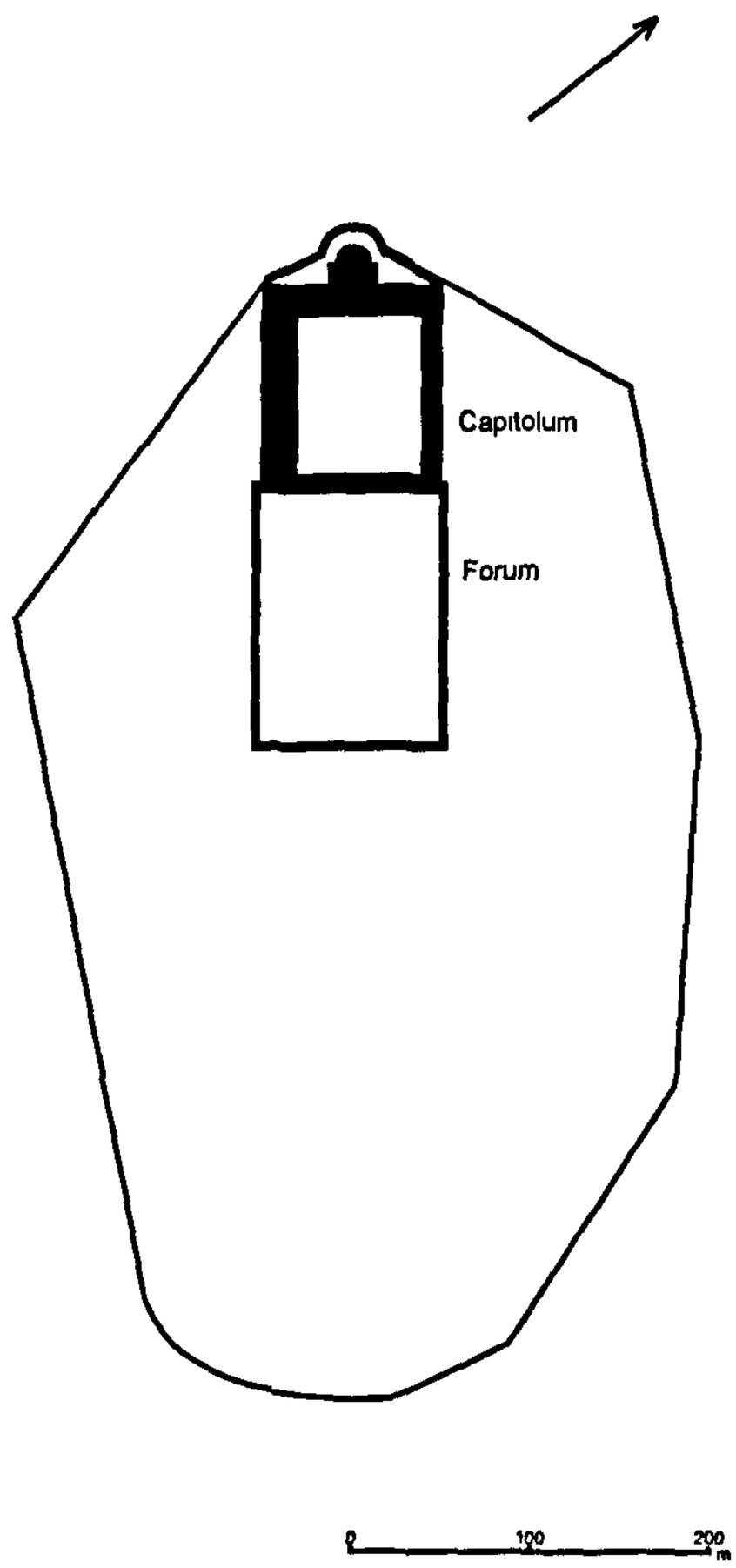


Diagram 120: Plan of fourth century Bavay (*Bagacum Nerviorum*), *Gallia Belgica*, with the *forum* which may have been converted into a *castrum*. Little is known about the other public buildings within the town (redrawn by the author from Bedon *et al.* 1988 page 83).

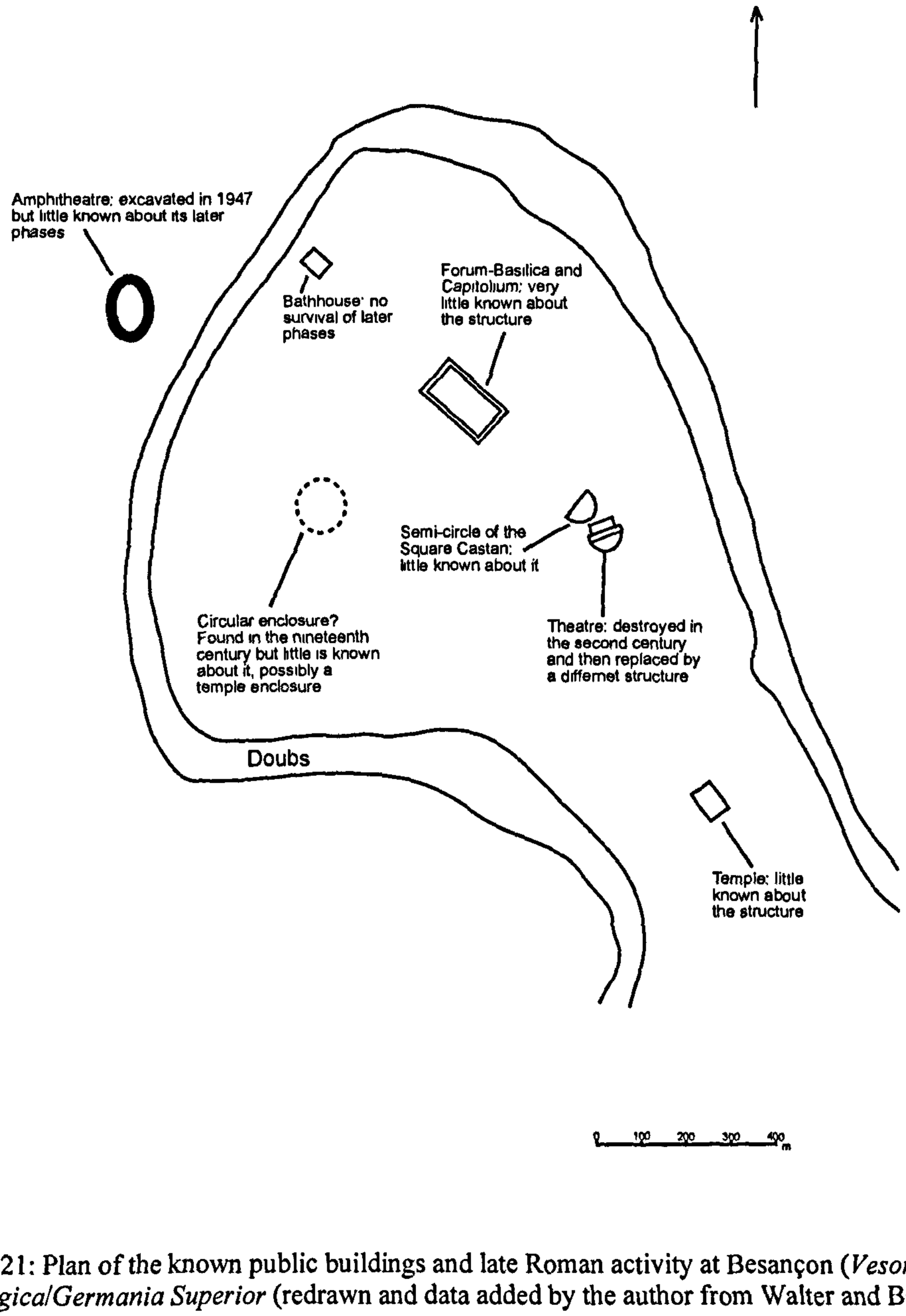


Diagram 121: Plan of the known public buildings and late Roman activity at Besançon (*Vesontio*), *Gallia Belgica/Germania Superior* (redrawn and data added by the author from Walter and Barçon 2004 figure 1).

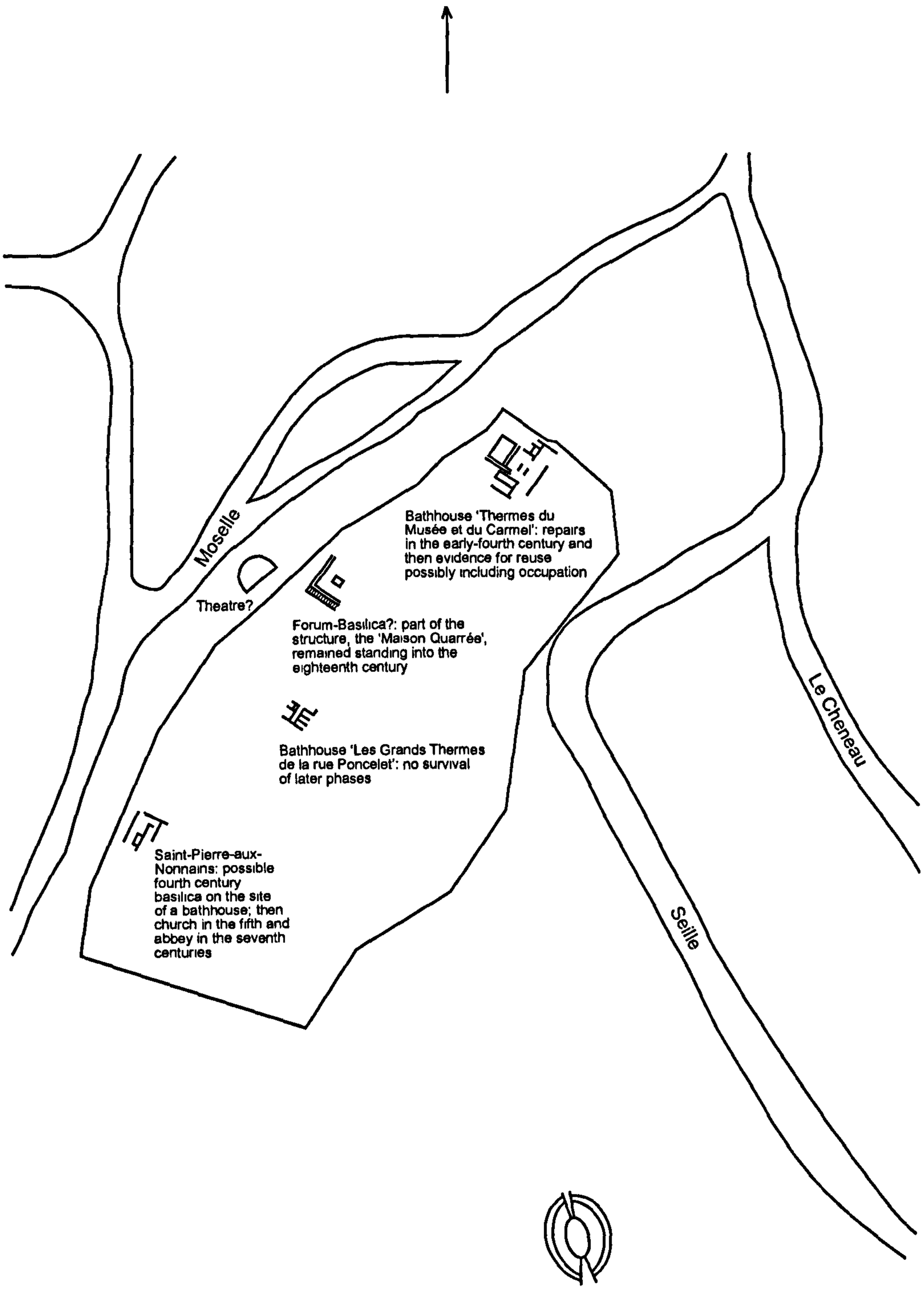


Diagram 122: Plan of Metz (*Divodurum Mediomatricorum*), *Gallia Belgica*, showing the known public buildings and late Roman activity associated with them (redrawn with data added by the author from Bedon *et al.* 1988 page 177).

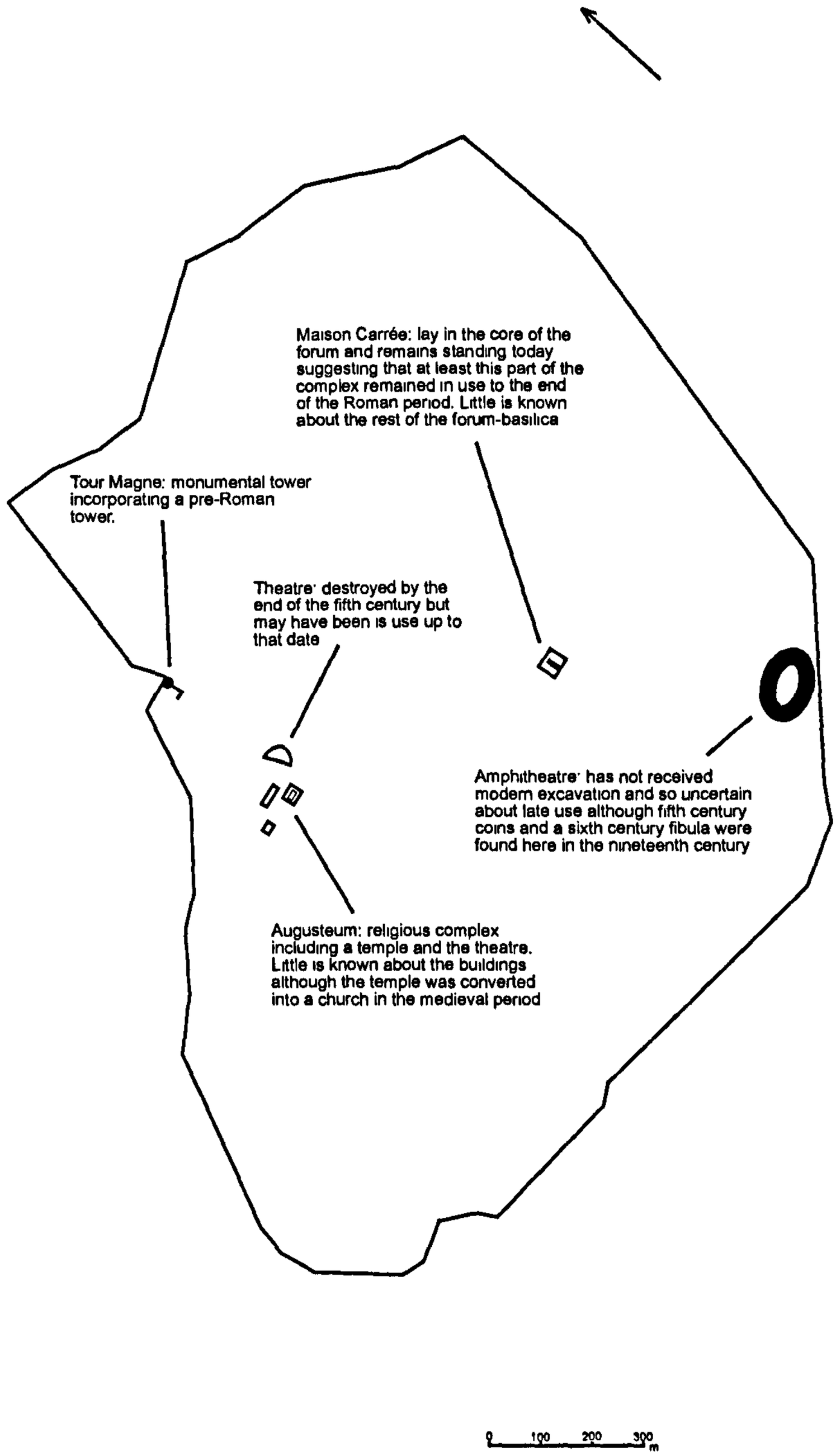


Diagram 123: Plan of the public buildings and late Roman activity at Nîmes (*Colonia Augusta Nemausus*), *Gallia Narbonensis* (redrawn and data added by the author from Monteil 1999 figure 13).

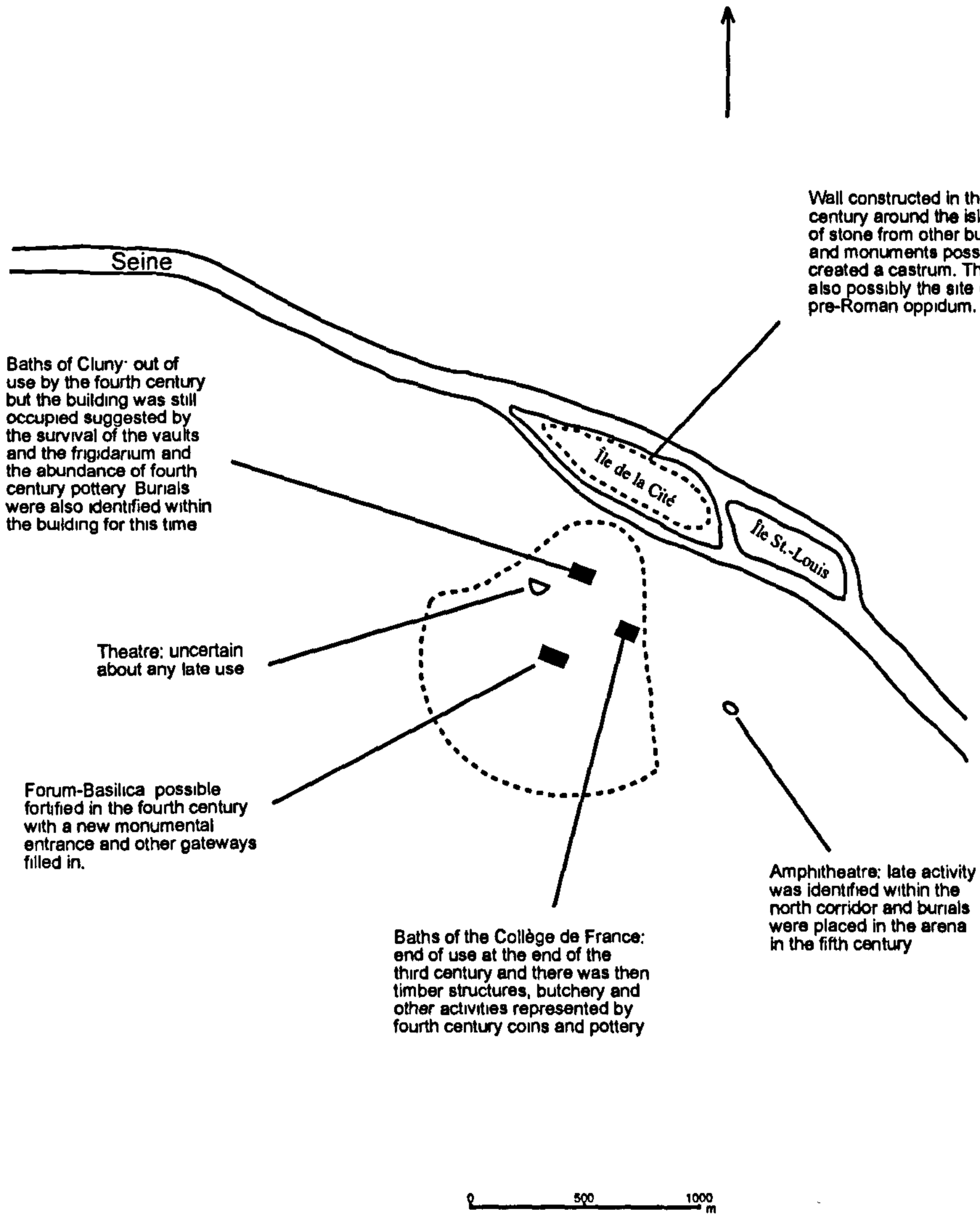


Diagram 124: Plan of the public buildings in Paris (*Lutetia Parisiorum*), *Gallia Narbonensis*, and late Roman activity identified connected with the buildings (redrawn and data added by the author from Knight 2001 figure 14).

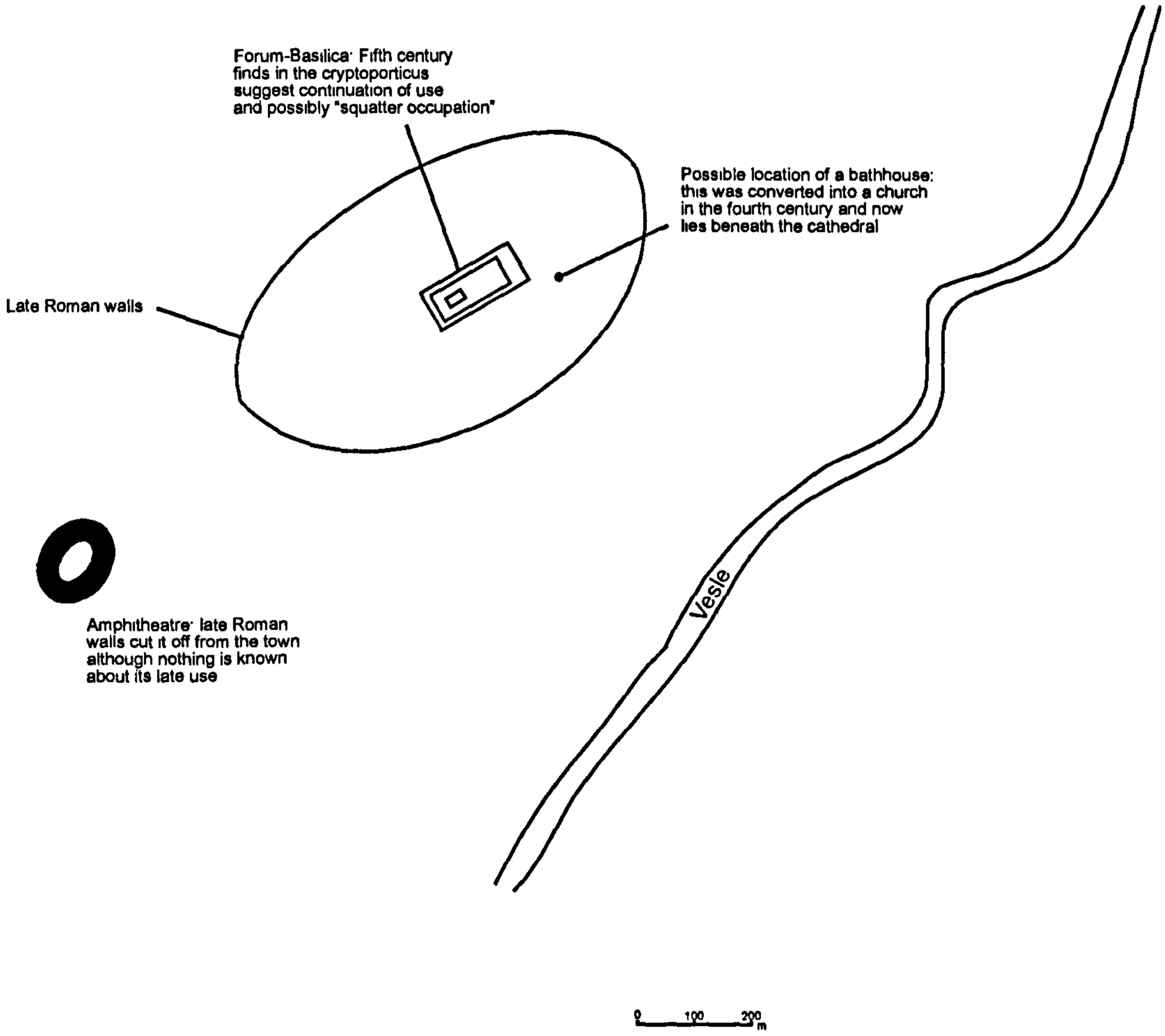


Diagram 125: Plan of the known public buildings and late Roman activity at Reims (*Ducocortorum*) in *Gallia Belgica* (redrawn and data added by the author from Bedon *et al.* 1988 pages 206-7).

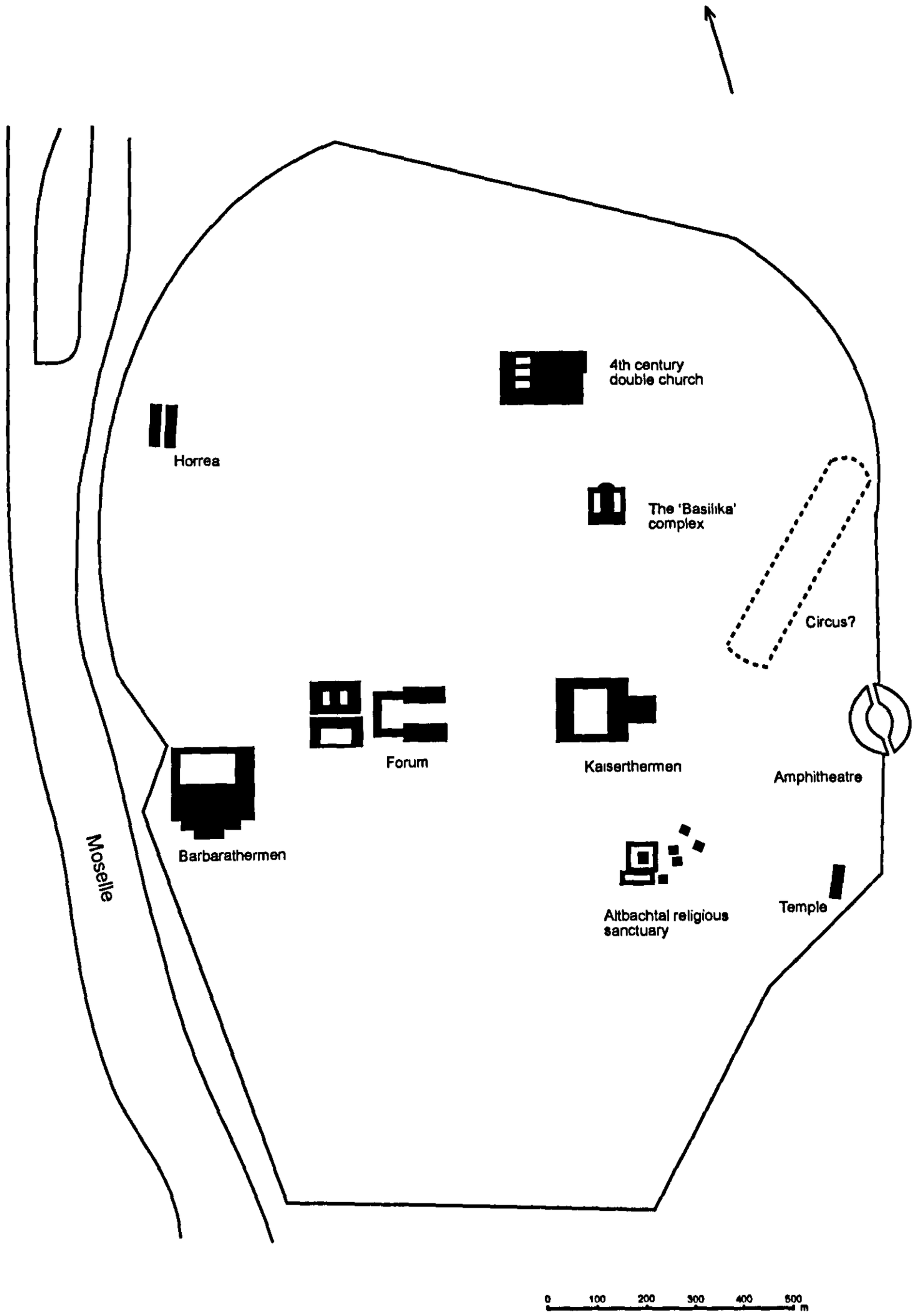


Diagram 126: Plan of Trier (*Colonia Trevirorum*), *Belgica Prima*, with the fourth century public buildings including the Kaiserthermen, the Basilika complex and the double church (redrawn and data added by the author from Wightman 1970 figure 12).

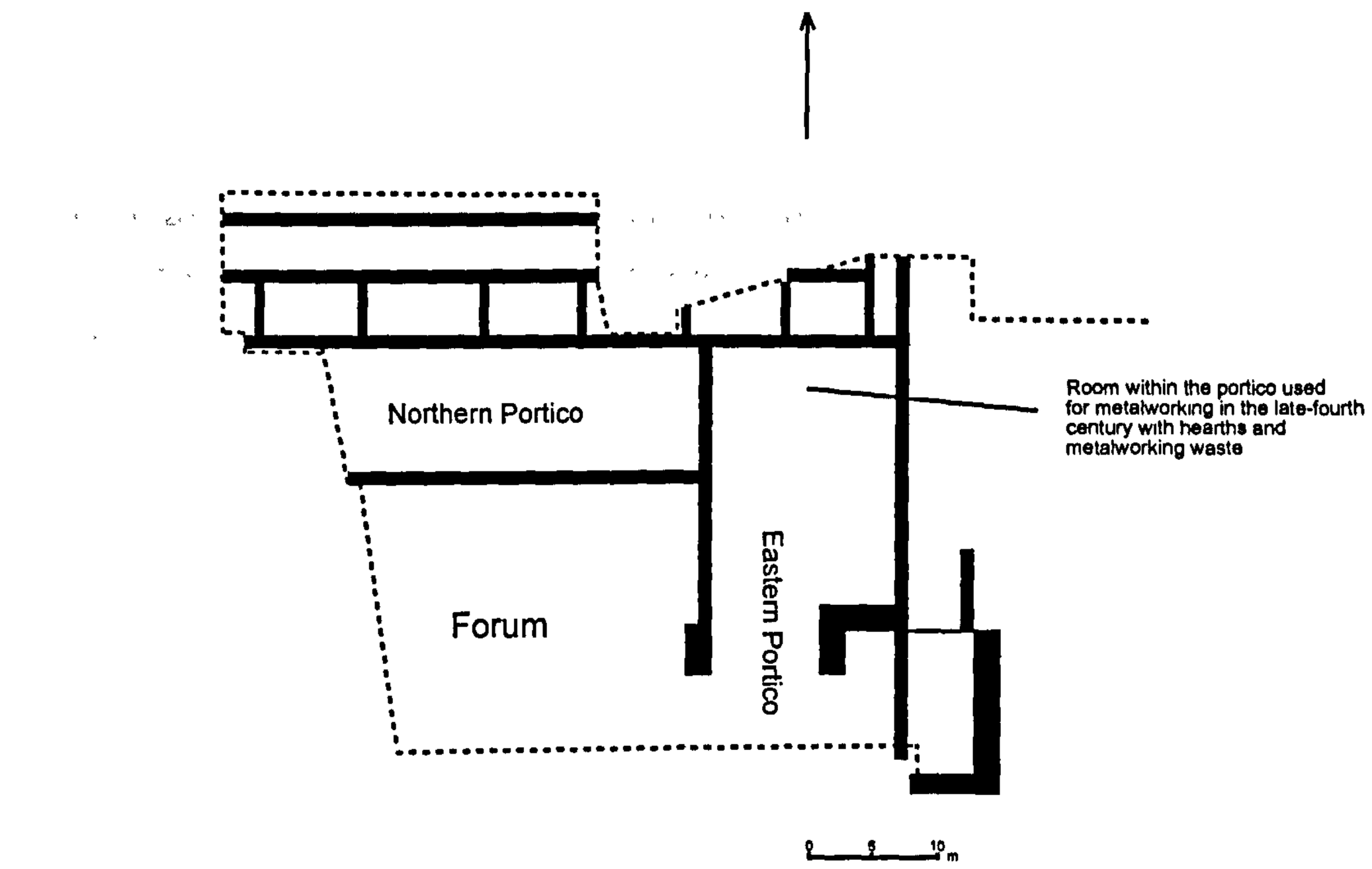


Diagram 127: Plan of the excavated area of the *forum* at Amiens showing the location of the metalworking evidence dating to the later fourth century (redrawn and data added by the author from Bayard and Massy 1983 figure 118).

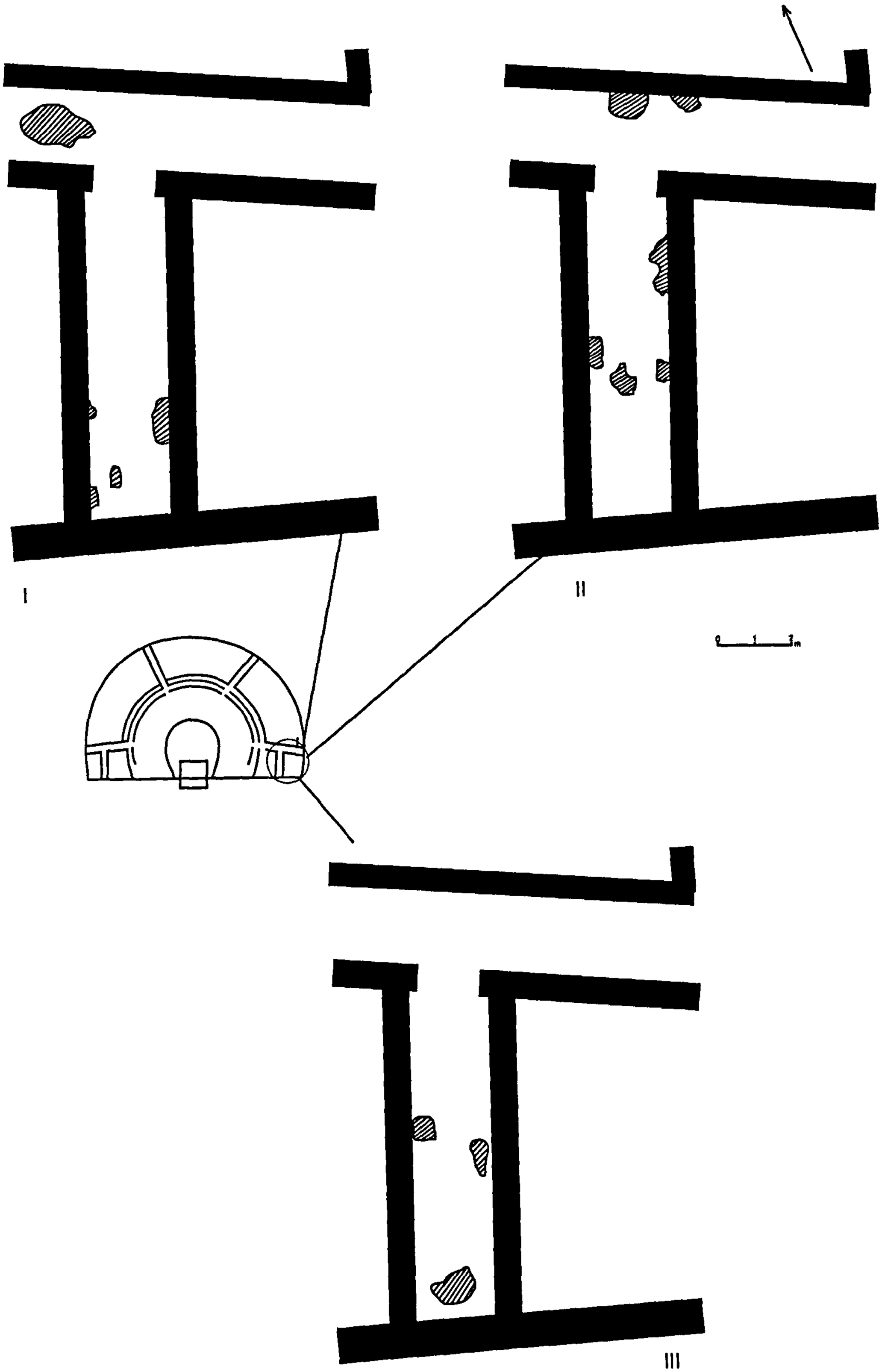


Diagram 128: Plan of three phases of metalworking hearths within corridors 4 and 6 of the theatre at Argentomagus dating to the fourth century (redrawn and data added by the author from Dumasy 2000 figures 215-7).

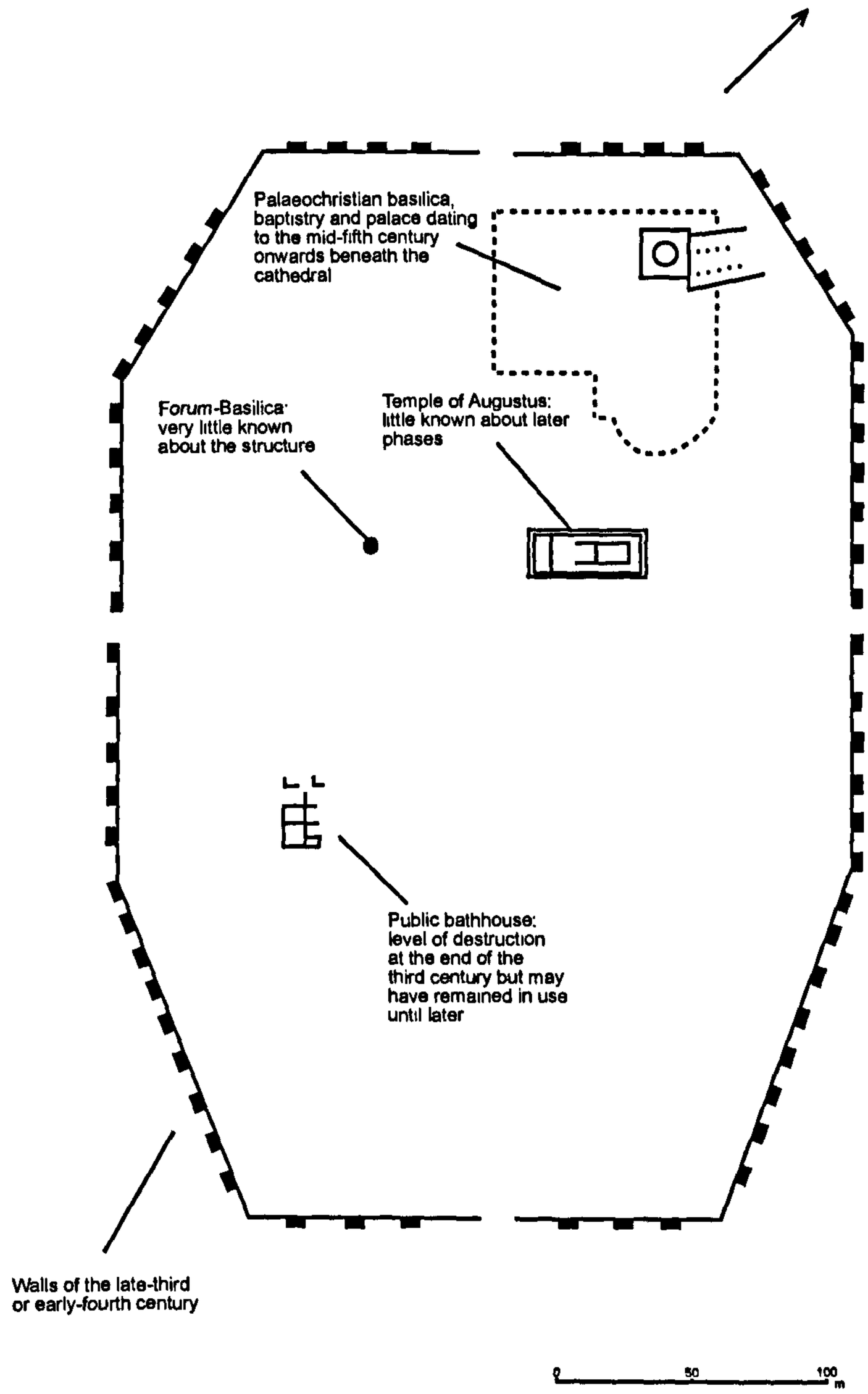


Diagram 129: Plan of the known public buildings and late Roman activity at Barcelona (*Barcino*), *Tarraconensis* (redrawn and data added by the author from Cepas 1997 page 139).

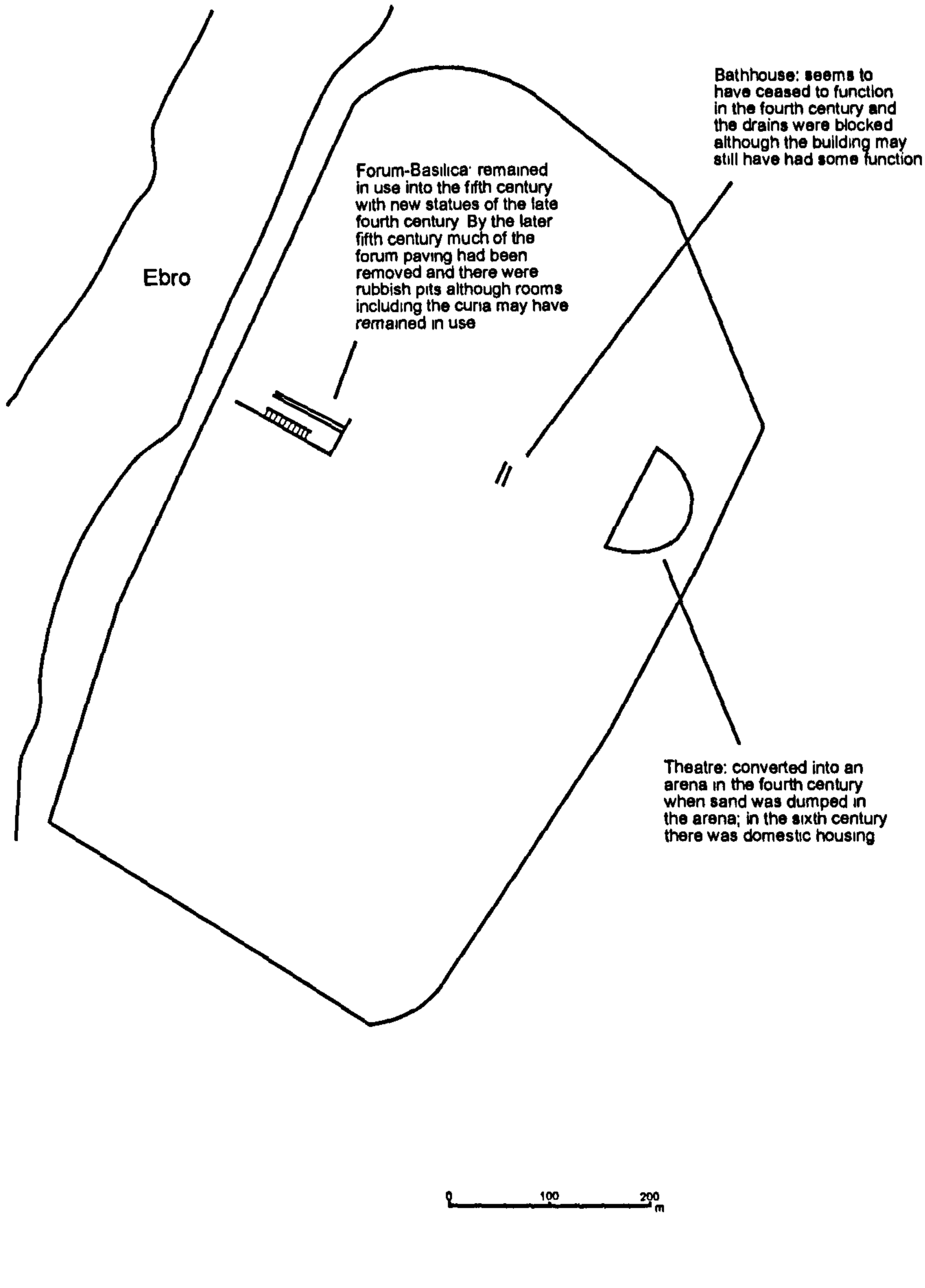


Diagram 130: Plan of the known public buildings and late Roman activity connected with them at Zaragoza (*Caesaraugusta*), *Tarraconensis* (redrawn and data added by the author from Cepas 1997 page 163).

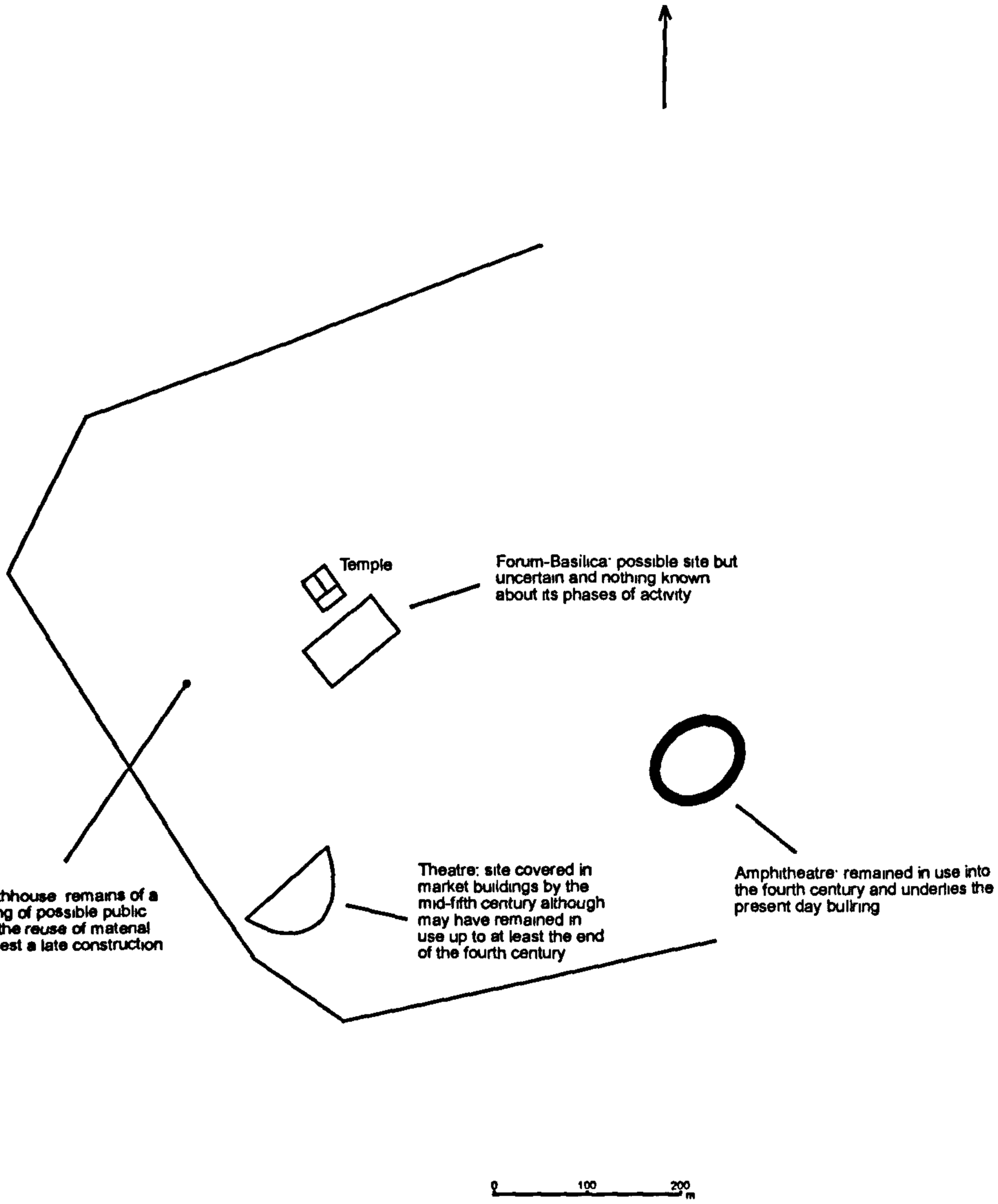


Diagram 131: Plan of the known public buildings and late Roman activity associated with them at Cartagena (*Carthago Nova*), *Tarraconensis*. As the plan shows, very little is known about the public buildings or their later phases (redrawn and data added by the author from Cepas 1997 page 143).

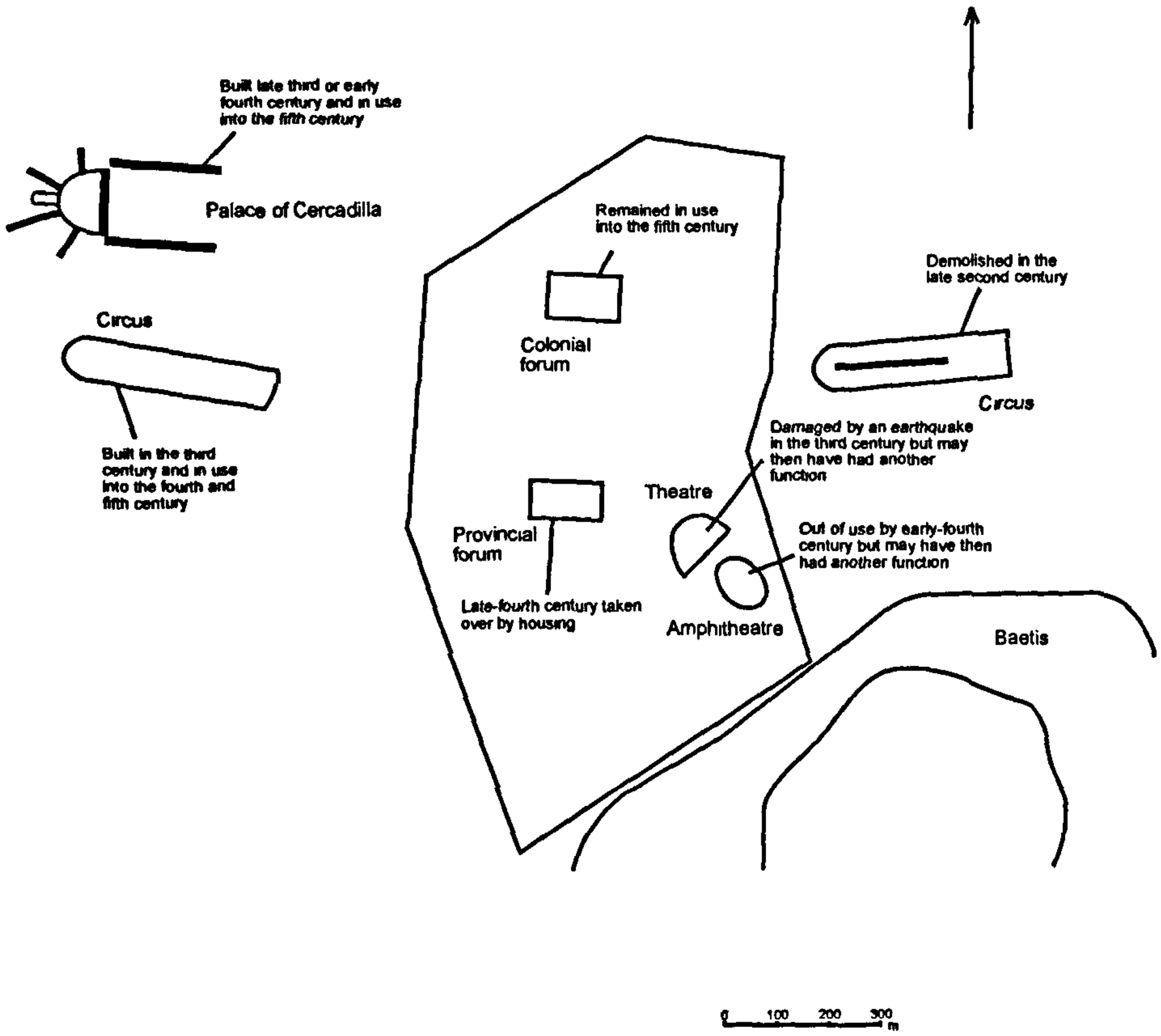


Diagram 132: Plan of the public buildings and extramural late Roman palace structure at Córdoba (*Corduba*), *Baetica* (redrawn and data added by the author from Dupré Raventós 2004 figure 44).

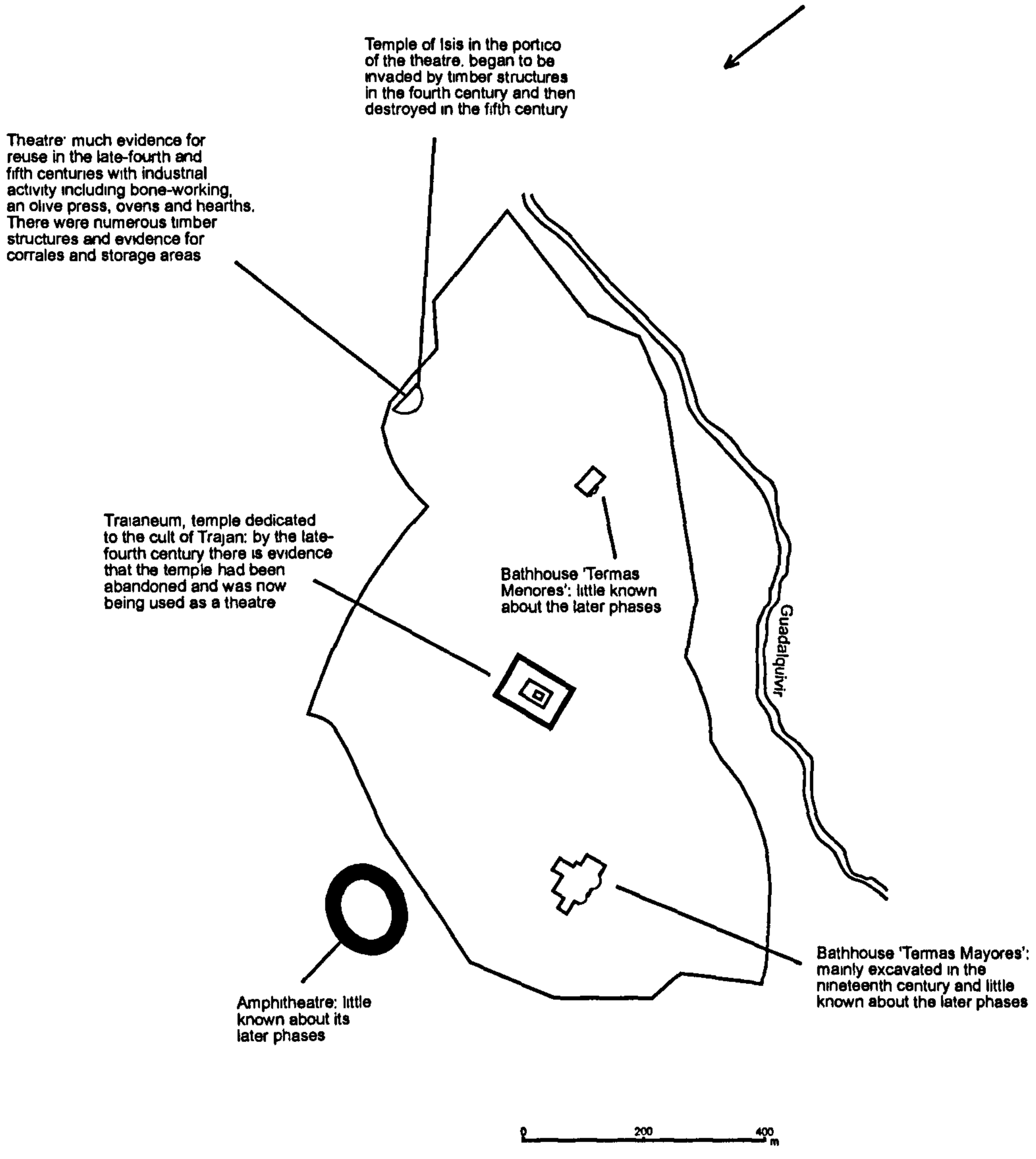


Diagram 133: Plan of the public buildings and late Roman activity at Italica, *Baetica* (redrawn and data added by the author from Rodríguez Hidalgo and Keay 1995 figure 4).

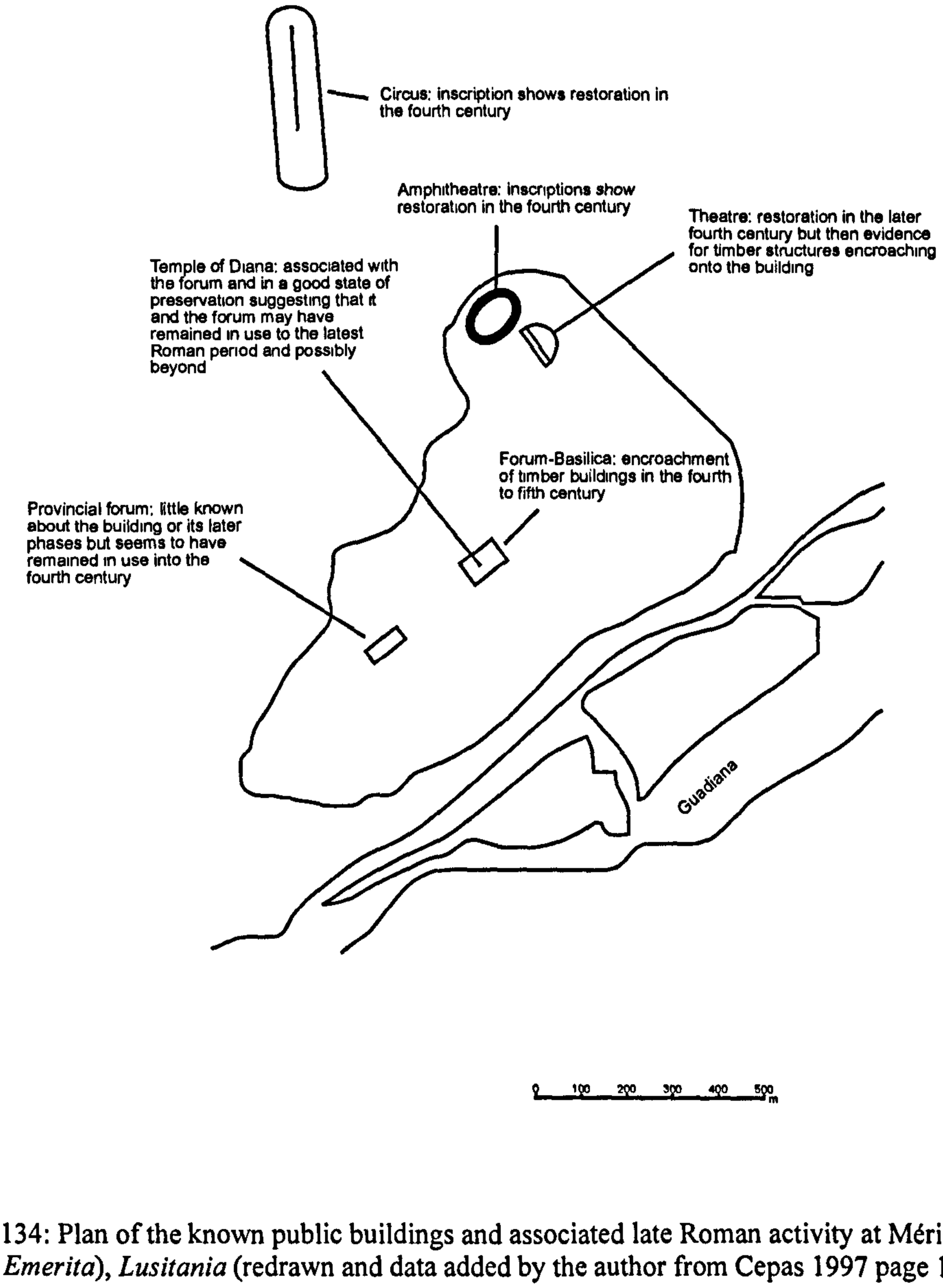


Diagram 134: Plan of the known public buildings and associated late Roman activity at Mérida (*Augusta Emerita*), *Lusitania* (redrawn and data added by the author from Cepas 1997 page 197).

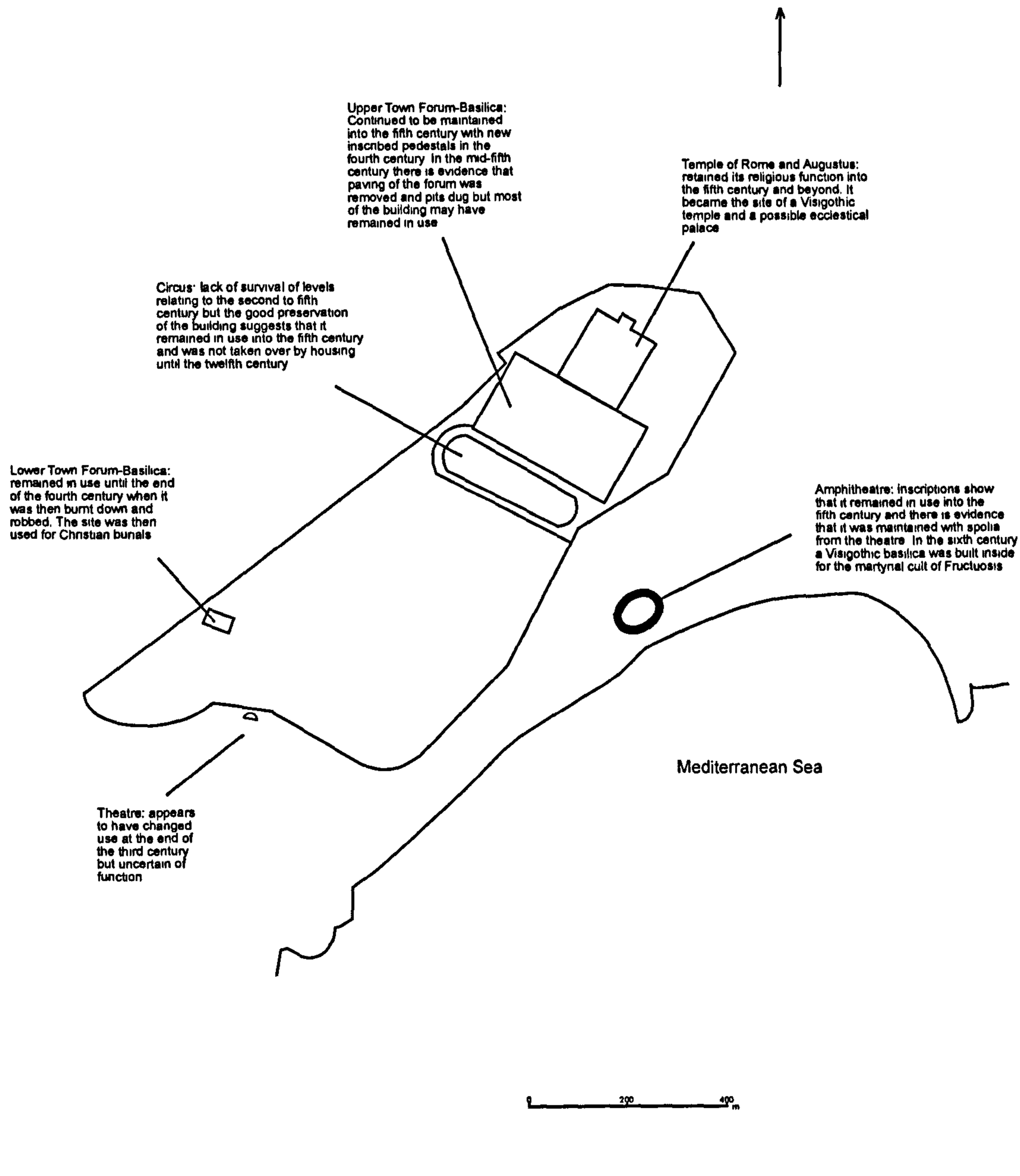


Diagram 135: Plan of the public buildings and associated late Roman activity at Tarragona (*Tarraco*), *Tarraconensis* (redrawn and data added by the author from Kulikowski 2004 page 59).

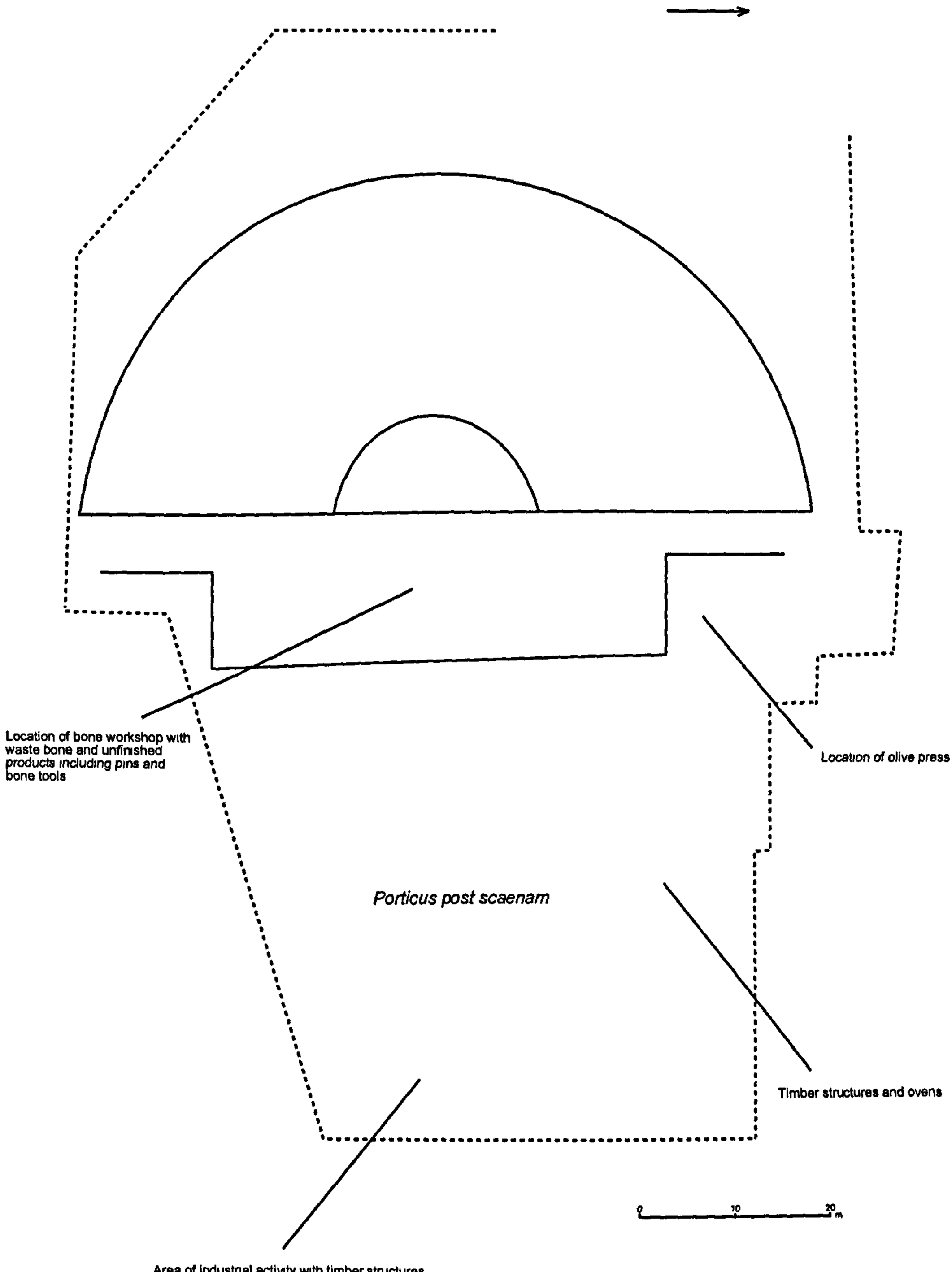


Diagram 136: Plan of the theatre at Italica showing the location of industrial and other activity dating to the fourth century clearly indicating the structure was still the focus of much activity after the apparent end of its use as a theatre (redrawn and data added by the author from Rodríguez Gutiérrez 2004 figure 91).