



CHAPTER 5

THE TOWNS OF SOUTH-EAST ENGLAND

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INTRODUCTION

Five major towns including their extramural *territoria* are included within this regional survey of the South-East of England: the *colonia* at Colchester, the *municipium* of *Verulamium* at St Albans, and the cantonal capitals at Canterbury, Chichester and Winchester. In addition there is the small town of *Caesaromagus* at Chelmsford, Essex, which, though lacking the evidence for public buildings and street grid, Wachter argued, on the basis of the name, might have been an embryonic *civitas* capital of the Trinovantes, and therefore included it in his *The Towns of Roman Britain* (1995, 207–14). However, this review is focused on the larger towns, all of which, notwithstanding their legal status, have evidence of street grids and public buildings and may also have served as tribal capitals of, respectively, the Belgae, Cantiaci, Catuvellauni, Regni and Trinovantes. Otherwise ‘small’ towns, including *Caesaromagus*, which deserve collective consideration in their own right, are excluded from this review. Silchester, *civitas* capital of the Atrebates, is also excluded here as it is a scheduled greenfield site which has not seen significant development-driven excavation since 1990. The same is true of *Verulamium* as regards the intramural area, but the extramural territory has seen one major development-led excavation since 1990 at Folly Lane. The contributions that recent research-led excavations, undertaken within towns not affected by development, have made to perspectives and methodologies will be discussed in the concluding chapter of the book.

All of the major towns of the South-East have seen significant excavation within and without their walls, but publication is patchy with reports on significant excavations from within walled areas limited to Colchester and Winchester, while those on large-area excavations are awaited for Canterbury and Chichester. On the other hand, there is published work of major international significance on the suburbs from all of the major towns with the exception of Canterbury, where, nonetheless, the results of important work since 1990 are now in the public domain. The inclusion of excavations from extramural *territoria* begs the question of where limits to the scope of this survey should be set and this issue is complicated by the character of the late Iron Age origins of all of our major towns. The polyfocal, landscape character of the late Iron Age territorial *oppida* means that discoveries which may be quite distant from the walled area of the successor Roman towns may have profound importance for our understanding of their character and of their transition into the period of direct Roman political control (cf. Cunliffe 2005, 149–77, 402–6; Haselgrove and Millett 1997; Hawkes and Crummy 1995). For the Roman period, the distinction between intra- and extramural is also not straightforward: Colchester was walled in the later first century and Winchester was also defended by an earthen rampart and ditch at this time. Following the filling of the first-century ‘1955 ditch’ by the expanding town, *Verulamium* was subsequently defended by an earthen rampart and ditches by the late second century, these subsequently replaced by masonry walls by the late third century. At Canterbury and Chichester, the latter investigated more recently (CDC 2012), it seems that masonry wall and earthen rampart were contemporary and date to or after the late third century. Prior to the construction of defences, therefore, the extent of the street grid will be considered as defining the

urban nucleus in conjunction with the discovery of burials and cemeteries whose location was prescribed by law to be outside the town.

While the emphasis of this survey is on larger scale development-led excavations which were undertaken and published after the implementation of PPG 16 in 1990, it also draws on results of earlier, development-led work which have only been published since 1990. This reflects the often long gestation period between the execution of urban projects and their eventual publication. As a result, important work, particularly some intramural, but also extensive extramural investigations, carried out in Winchester, and also around Chichester at Fishbourne, regarding developments associated with their late Iron Age phases, is considered here. The latter includes the results of research excavations carried out since 1990, but which were prompted by the results of rescue excavations of the 1980s. It should also be emphasised that the focus on the larger scale projects reflects the scope of the volume as a whole and in no way diminishes the cumulative contribution of smaller scale work. With the exception of archive reports of relevant work published online as pdfs by the Colchester Archaeological Trust (<http://cat.essex.ac.uk/reports>), the publications are of traditional, print form, typically either monographs or articles in international, national and county journals. Excavations which have only so far been published in very summary form, as in 'Roman Britain in ...' in *Britannia*, are listed in the Appendix to this chapter along with other significant investigations, 1990–2013.

LATE IRON AGE

CAMULODUNUM

Major discoveries since 1990 from around all our towns, but to a lesser extent in the case of Canterbury, shed important light on their character in the pre-Roman Iron Age, particularly between the second half of the first century B.C. and the first half of the first century A.D. (Crummy 2014). At Colchester major redevelopment of land formerly occupied by the Colchester Garrison to the south of the Roman *colonia* (FIG. 1), as well as the extension of the Stanway Quarry immediately to the west of the *oppidum* at Gosbecks have allowed the excavation of significant areas of landscapes which provide evidence of isolated, sub-rectangular enclosures and roundhouses dating from the Middle Iron Age (from c. 200 B.C.), as at the Stanway Quarry, Abbotstone and Ypres Road sites (Crummy *et al.* 2007, 7–13; Pooley and Benfield 2005; Brooks and Masefield 2005). The subsequent development of a network of droveways is indicated at Ypres Road where the MIA enclosure was cut by a late Iron Age/early Roman trackway. However, while ditched droveways and associated fields dating from the late Iron Age and continuing into the Roman period have been discovered in the Garrison excavations (Area 6) (Brooks 2005), no associated houses of either LIA or Roman date have been found, despite the presence of inhumation burials close to field boundaries. The chronology of the occupation of the Middle Iron Age settlements is not clear: without more closely datable imports, such as ceramics, or radiocarbon dates, establishing the duration of the MIA phase of occupation is difficult. Nevertheless, as the network of droveways within the *oppidum* implies, by the late Iron Age cattle husbandry was a major element of the agricultural economy.

Evidence of occupation of the nucleated Sheepen site earlier than c. A.D. 10, the date of its foundation as argued by Hawkes and Hull (1947) and reasserted more recently by Hawkes (in Hawkes and Crummy 1995, 6–7) was recovered from excavations along its eastern edge in 2006 on the site of the Colchester Institute. Material in small quantities dating c. 50 B.C.–10 B.C. was recovered from a well and a ditch (Brooks and Holloway 2009).

The Stanway Quarry has also produced remarkable evidence of high-status burials adjacent to the Gosbecks site and dating between the second half of the first century B.C. and the mid-first century A.D. (Crummy *et al.* 2007) (FIGS 2 and 13). These discoveries were made over a number of years between 1987 and 1997. A Middle Iron Age, sub-rectangular settlement enclosure was followed by the establishment of a rectangular enclosure which contained the remains of a small wooden burial chamber and a cremation burial in a single pot. Around the middle of the first century A.D. a further three rectangular enclosures were laid out, each containing a single

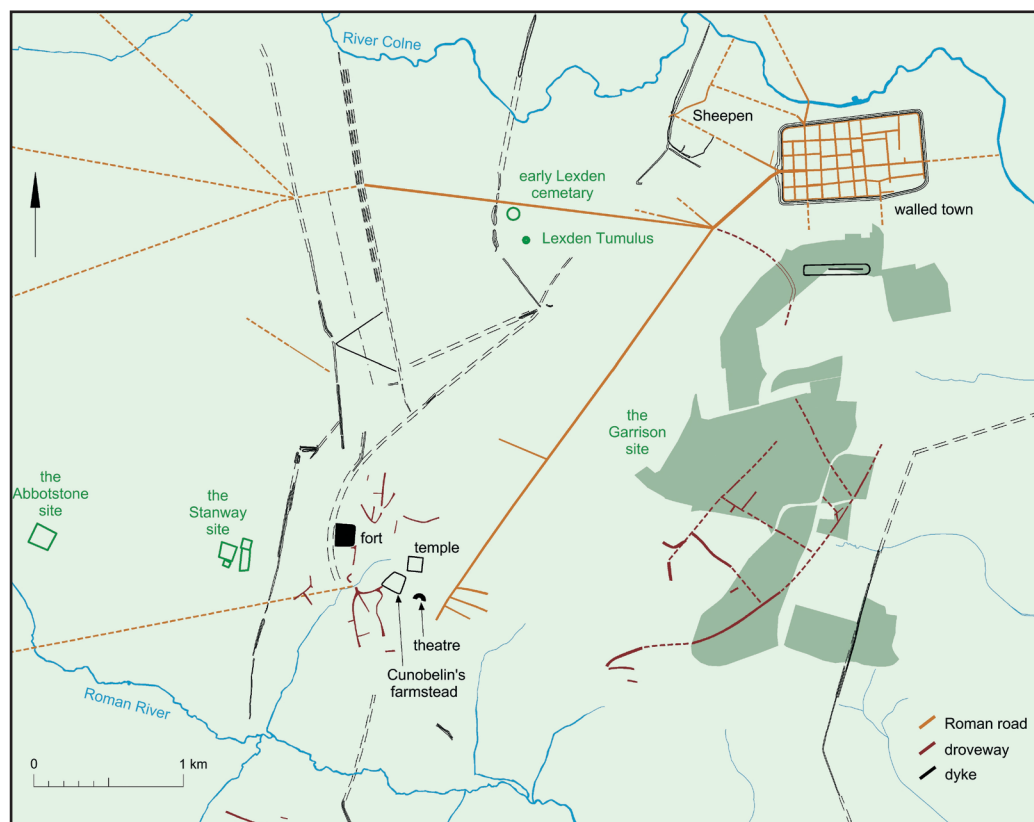


FIG. 1. General plan of the *oppidum*, legionary fortress and *colonia* of *Camulodunum* (Colchester) showing the extent of the Colchester Garrison development (© Colchester Archaeological Trust)

wooden burial chamber. The grave goods in the chambers had been smashed prior to deposition. In addition to the chambers, there were six secondary burials in this phase, each with exceptional grave goods: one with surgical instruments, one with spear and shield, and one with an inkwell. Ritual activity is indicated by the hundreds of sherds of smashed pottery, particularly in the ditches along the eastern side of the enclosures. The dating evidence assigns these burials to the Claudio-Neronian period, c. A.D. 40–60, very probably after A.D. 43 and before the Boudican rebellion of A.D. 60/1 (ibid., 438–43). The authors concluded that the burials were probably of members of the Trinovantian élite associated with the *oppidum* of *Camulodunum*, rather than of incoming Romans. The site produced only limited evidence of later first-century activity. Altogether the burials give remarkable insight into the continuity of the local élite in the shadow of the development of the nearby legionary fortress and its subsequent early transformation into a *colonia* between A.D. 43 and the Boudican revolt.

ST ALBANS – *VERULAMIUM*

A very close parallel to the Stanway burials was found at Folly Lane, 0.5 km north-east of the Roman town of *Verulamium*, in 1991 (Niblett 1999) (FIGS 3 and 10). Around the middle of the first century A.D. a large rectilinear enclosure was laid out over the course of a late pre-Roman Iron Age ditch and the remains of an associated settlement. With a single entrance facing south-west towards the river Ver and the emerging Roman town, the enclosure surrounded a funerary shaft containing the remains of an elaborate funerary chamber, the remains of a pyre 10 m north-west of the shaft and a high-status cremation burial on the north-east edge of the shaft. The funerary chamber was then destroyed and both shaft and burial were covered by a substantial deposit of gravel and turf, probably to form a barrow or turf stack. As at Stanway,

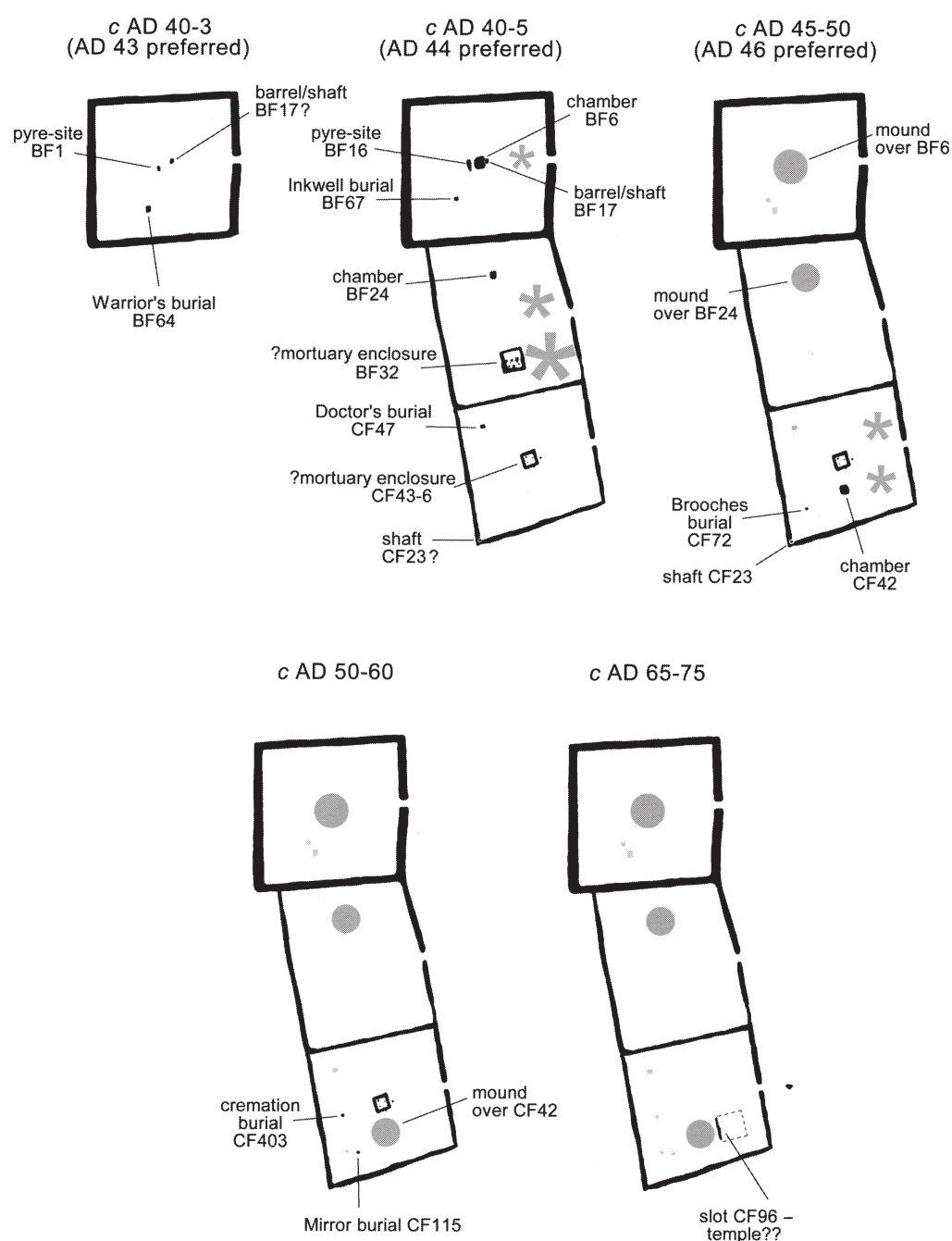


FIG. 2. The élite burial site at Stanway, *Camulodunum* (Colchester): speculative sequence and dates for the development of Enclosures 3–5. (© Colchester Archaeological Trust/Society for the Promotion of Roman Studies)

smashed pottery was a distinctive feature of the material filling the burial pit and shaft. However, in contrast to Stanway where it is suggested that the burial was that of a member of the local, pre-Roman élite connected with the *oppidum* of *Camulodunum*, the classic positioning of the burial, overlooking the site of the developing Roman town and close to the Colchester–*Verulamium* road, suggests someone who had had a major role in the early post-conquest development of the town. That individual may have earlier served in a Roman auxiliary regiment (Foster 1999, 176).

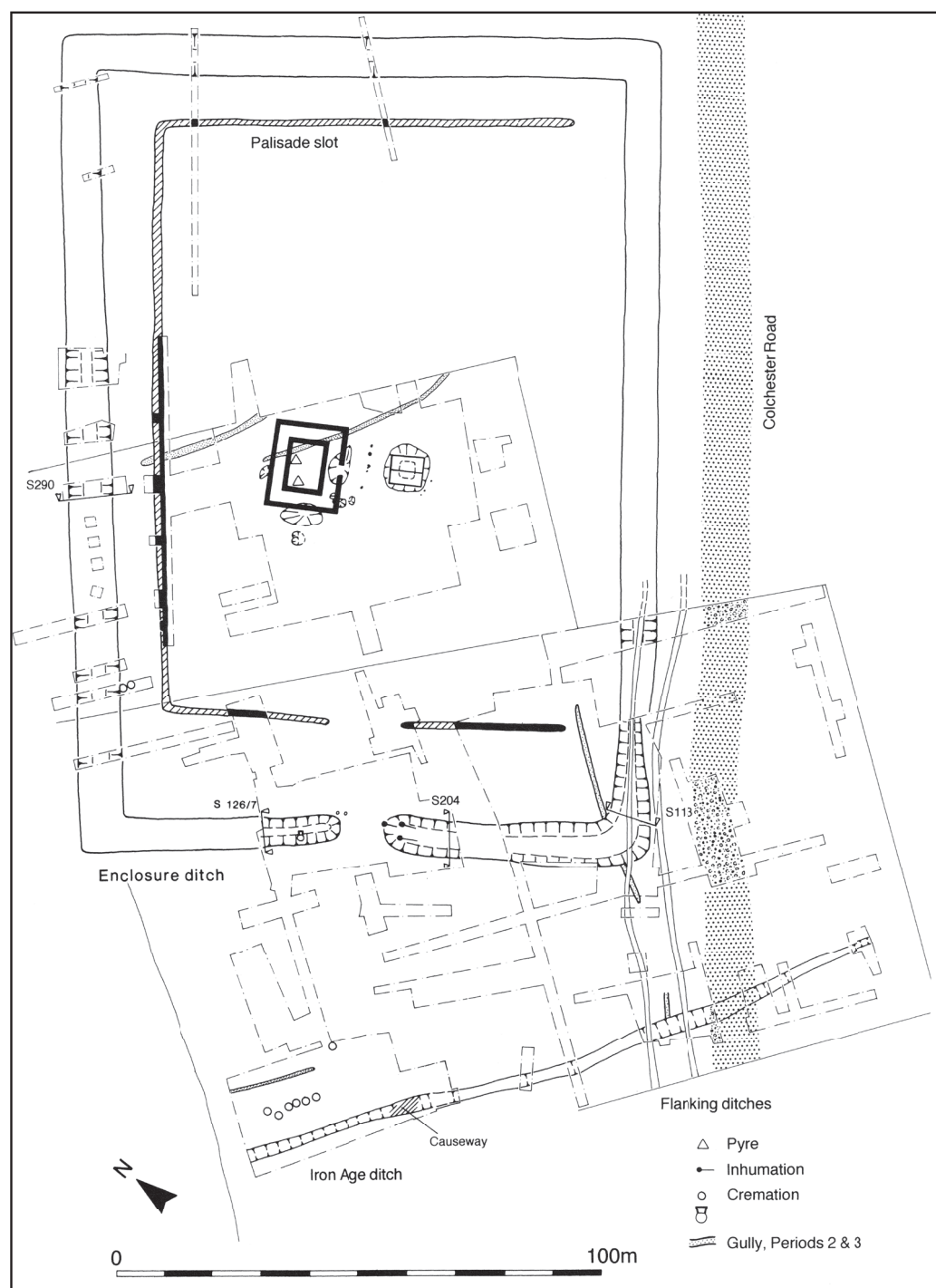


FIG. 3. Folly Lane, *Verulamium*: the ceremonial enclosure with élite burial site and temple showing the main features and excavated areas. (© Society for the Promotion of Roman Studies)

The burial site was subsequently marked by the construction of a Romano-Celtic temple in the early Flavian period which continued in use until the later third century (see further, below, p. 75).

While both Stanway and Folly Lane belong to a shared burial tradition with strong connections with northern France, notably the Champagne region, and with other close parallels in Essex and Hertfordshire, the positioning of the graves and the differences in the associated material culture point up the likely differences in the status and affiliations of the deceased. Whereas activity ceased at the Stanway site before the end of the first century A.D., the Folly Lane burial was marked, respected and probably integrated with rituals associated with the town, which it overlooks, for a further 200 years.

CHICHESTER

As with the landscapes defined by the dyke systems associated with the *oppidum* at *Camulodunum*, so, too, the Chichester Entrenchments provide a framework in which to investigate the late Iron Age origins of Chichester, which is located west of the river Lavant at the southern end of a group of earthworks that enclose territory which extends west to the Bosham stream, but which centres on Fishbourne Creek at the head of which lies Fishbourne Roman Palace, some 2 km west of the Roman town (Bradley 1971; Manley and Rudkin 2003, fig. 3) (FIG. 4).

The excavations of the palace produced significant quantities of pre-conquest 'Arretine' sigillata (Dannell 1971, 260–4), though the earliest structural evidence on the site was later and associated with the Claudian invasion of A.D. 43 (Cunliffe 1971a). Further finds of pre-conquest imports emerged from a number of rescue excavations from Chichester itself in the 1980s to give a second possible focus of late Iron Age, pre-conquest activity (Cunliffe *et al.* 1996, 15; Rigby 1996). Associated structural evidence remained in short supply. However, in 1983 and 1985–6, through excavations conducted in advance of the A27 Chichester bypass (Down 1996, 9–61), further evidence of pre-conquest and early Roman activity emerged which stimulated fresh research excavations by the Sussex Archaeological Society immediately to the east of the Roman palace between 1995 and 1999 and in 2002 (Manley and Rudkin 2003; 2005) (FIG. 5a). A significant discovery of both phases of investigation was that of a V-profiled ditch aligned east–west and thus parallel with two of the dykes located further to the north (Manley and Rudkin 2005). It was traced over more than 100 m east of the palace, providing the first securely dated late Iron Age, pre-A.D. 43 context in the wider Fishbourne and Chichester landscape (FIGS 5a–b). Notable among the finds was a large assemblage of pottery with a significant proportion of imports, including sigillatas and Gallo-Belgic wares, dating between *c.* 10 B.C. and A.D. 25 (Lyne with Dannell 2005). The faunal remains included a high proportion (72 per cent) of pig as well as some domestic fowl, with wild fauna and oyster also present, thus distinguishing the collection from typical, southern English, Iron Age assemblages, but linking it with continental practice (Sykes 2005; Allen and Sykes 2011). To conclude, the Fishbourne ditch has significantly added to our knowledge of the development of the local landscape and of the cultural associations of the consumers of the material deposited in the ditch. It leaves, however, a substantial question as to the nature of the contemporary occupation and what followed between A.D. 25 and 43.

Excavations in the north-east quadrant of the Roman town by Pre-Construct Archaeology between 2004 and 2007 produced evidence of a major north–south-aligned ditch with a later

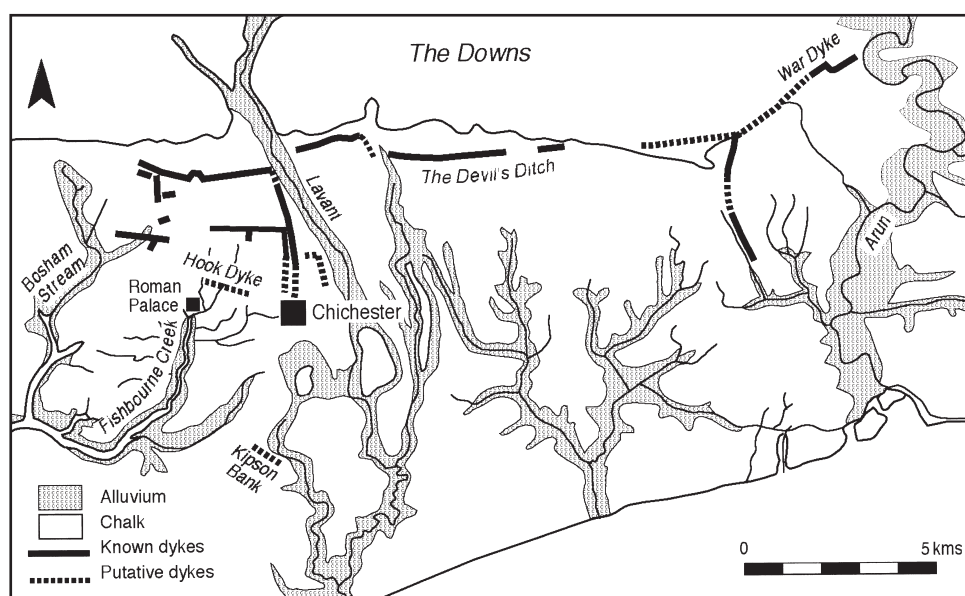


FIG. 4. Plan showing the location of Chichester, Fishbourne Roman Palace and the Chichester Dykes. (© Sussex Archaeological Society)

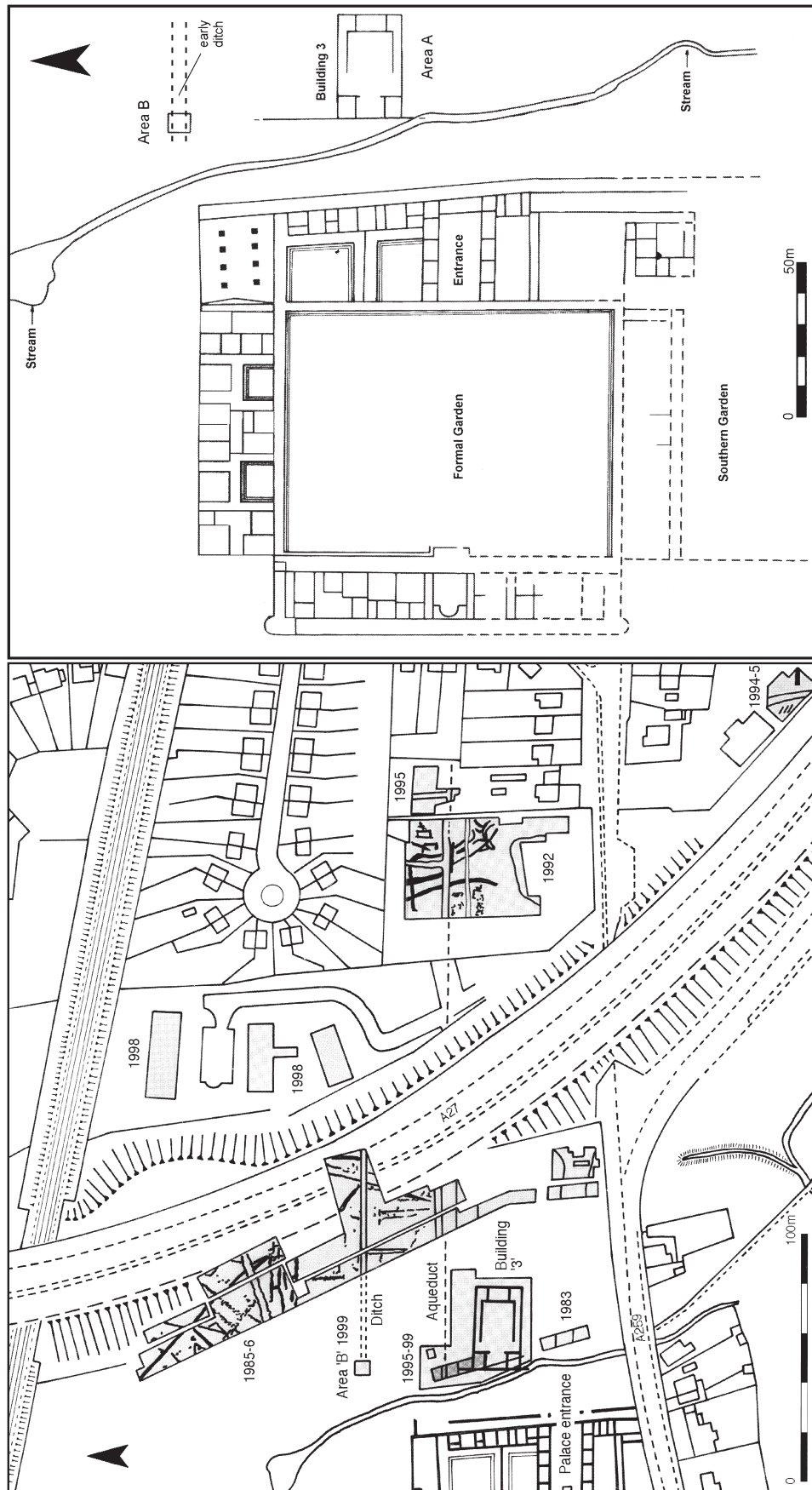


FIG. 5. (a) Plan of all excavations carried out east of Fishbourne Roman Palace in the 1980s and 1990s; (b) Outline plan of Fishbourne Roman Palace showing the location of the late Iron Age ditch in Area B. (© *Sussex Archaeological Society*)

finds assemblage indicating a pre-Flavian and, possibly, therefore, an immediate pre-conquest date for it (PCA forthcoming). This feature may represent remains of one of the north–south ‘legs’ representing the eastern limit of the Fishbourne-centred dykes. It is probably to be linked to a similar, north–south ditch with a pre-Flavian finds assemblage found further to the south outside the walled town on the Cattlemarket site (Down 1989, 60–6). Yet another major ditch, dated to about the mid-first century A.D., was found further to the east beyond the town walls (Seager Smith *et al.* 2007). Elsewhere in the wider landscape south of the dykes which extend eastward from the Fishbourne complex, parallel with and to the south of the South Downs, the Devil’s Ditch and War Dyke, a notable discovery in 1992, and potentially relevant to the development of the *oppidum*, was the first-century B.C. cremation cemetery at Westhampnett where the pottery indicates strong links across the Channel to Normandy (Fitzpatrick 1997).

WINCHESTER

The third town where there has been a significant increase in knowledge of its pre-Roman antecedents since 1990 is Winchester. Although much has been learned of the character and chronology of the Oram’s Arbour enclosure before and after 1990 (Qualmann *et al.* 2004), particularly to the west of the walled Roman town, excavations on the site of Northgate House between 2002 and 2007 revealed important new evidence from within the Roman town (Brown and Biddulph 2011). Earlier work had established that the enclosure was constructed sometime between the late fourth century B.C. and the mid-first century B.C. The bank and ditch enclosed some 20 ha and continued in use until the late first century A.D. Only a very small proportion of the interior had been excavated before 2002, producing some evidence of internal features, including the remains of roundhouses, and a small quantity of cultural material. Two phases of Iron Age occupation were revealed by the Northgate House excavations, the earlier dating from *c.* 700 B.C. and pre-dating the enclosure and the second, of Middle Iron Age date, *c.* 400–100 B.C., and thus contemporary with the enclosure. The remains of up to five Middle Iron Age roundhouses were recorded on the same north–east–south–west alignment as that of a holloway on the adjacent Discovery Centre site which passed through the northern entrance of the enclosure (*ibid.*, 47–8) (FIG. 6). The line of this trackway was followed by that of the Roman street which passed through the north gate, approximately in the same position as its Iron Age predecessor.

Whether there was continuous occupation within the enclosure up to the formation of the Roman town is uncertain but the evidence at present suggests that there was a gap in occupation between the first century B.C. and the first century A.D. Since a key source of evidence for dating activity between the later first century B.C. and the Roman occupation in southern England is provided by the presence of Mediterranean and Gaulish imported pottery, its absence is assumed to indicate an absence of occupation. However, it may be that the settlement in question was simply not in receipt of such goods and that occupation continued into the first century A.D. Although the project obtained two radiocarbon dates from the surface of the holloway, the results were inconclusive. Nevertheless, the late Iron Age to early Roman period at Winchester is one where radiocarbon dating could profitably be deployed in the future.

ROMAN INTRAMURAL

INTRODUCTION

In addition to minor excavations and watching-briefs, there have been major area excavations within the walled circuits of all the major towns of the South-East since 1990, but only two projects of significance, undertaken in, respectively, Colchester in 2000 and Winchester between 2002 and 2007, have seen ‘full’ publication (Brooks 2004; Ford and Teague 2011). Winchester has also seen the publication of a major rescue excavation of 1987–88, as it happens published since 1990 (Zant 1993), as well as a report on excavations shedding light on the Iron Age enclosure of Oram’s Arbour where it is overlain by the Roman town (Qualmann *et al.* 2004). A major excavation within Colchester at 29–39 Head Street has been reported (Brooks 2004).

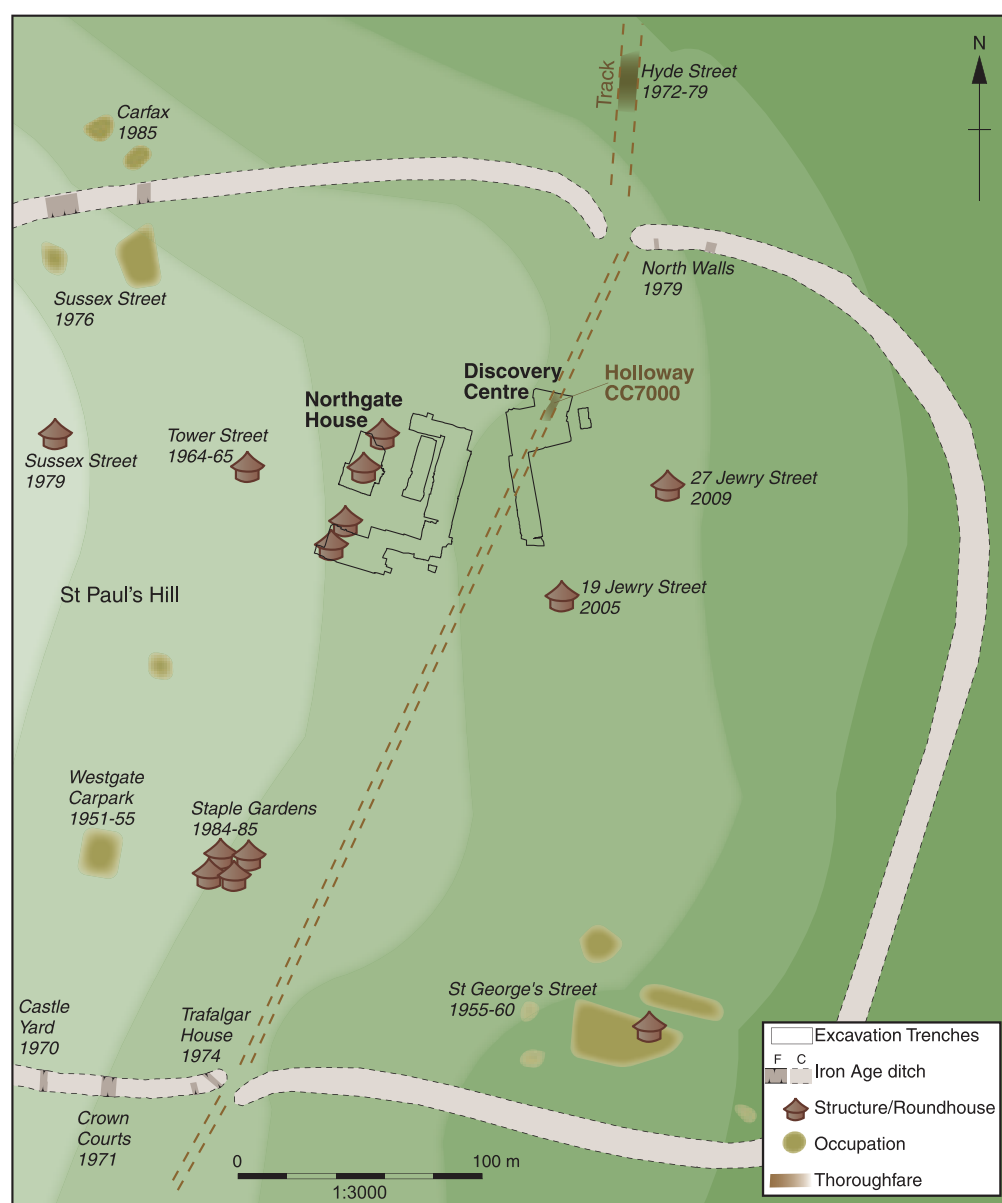


FIG. 6. Winchester: Northgate House excavations in the wider context of the Iron Age enclosure and settlement of Oram's Arbour. (© Oxford Archaeology)

Other excavations with potentially very significant results, judging by draft and interim reports, such as the Canterbury Whitefriars site and the Chichester Shippams site, where fieldwork was completed between five and ten years ago, remain unpublished.

While we are very conscious of a backlog of unpublished urban excavations undertaken between the 1960s and the 1980s, there clearly remains a major problem in bringing large and complex urban excavations with their associated finds and environmental assemblages to publication. One approach has been to publish thematically: thus the Roman structural remains of *The Brooks, Winchester, 1987–88* have been published (Zant 1993), but, to date, none of the associated finds. On the other hand, *Oram's Arbour* (Qualmann *et al.* 2004) reports inclusively on finds and environmental evidence as well as the structural sequence where it relates to the Iron Age. However, *Winchester – A City in the Making* with a CD of supplementary data (Ford and Teague 2011) is a model for a 'complete' publication of structures and associated finds of all periods from the prehistoric through to the post-medieval and modern periods. Closely comparable is the report on 29–39 Head Street, Colchester which also includes accounts of the major categories of finds, but with evidence — for example there is no commentary on the

catalogue of samian ware — of insufficient resourcing to develop these to a level comparable with, say, *Winchester – A City in the Making* (Brooks 2004). As with the latter report the competitive environment of commercial archaeology has led to a shift away from thematic reporting that characterised pre-PPG 16 work through the ‘in-house unit’, the Colchester Archaeological Trust or Winchester City Museum Service, to an inclusive, individual, project-led approach where site reports include research on the finds and environmental data.

COLCHESTER

The excavations at 29–39 Head Street, Colchester have also provided valuable insights into the life and character of the Roman fortress and the *colonia* (Brooks 2004). In addition to a description of the stratigraphic sequence, there are reports on the major categories of finds, including the faunal and botanical remains. The sequence was severely fragmented by later developments and the late Roman levels had been completely truncated. Nevertheless, it was possible to trace the development through five periods between the foundation of the fortress after A.D. 43 and the later third century, with evidence of the Boudican destruction interrupting the early development of the *colonia* in A.D. 60/1. Subsequently in the Flavian period, from c. A.D. 70, a new building, comprising at least seven rooms, was constructed in timber. With modifications this continued into the late second century when it was replaced with a new, masonry-founded building with remains of a hypocaust and an unusual basin, perhaps part of a nymphaeum. Among an important set of specialist reports on the material culture and environmental remains, where, *inter alia*, Curl reports on the very rare find of a bone of Brown bear in a late second-century context and of the Black rat, also from a second-century context (2004, 143), it is that on the pottery which has proved in the first instance to have a wider significance and impact beyond Colchester itself. Although Paul Bidwell had drawn attention to the differences between the pottery consumed at Sheepen after A.D. 43 and that consumed in the fortress and pre-Boudican *colonia*, attributing them to chronological factors (1999), Jane Timby’s report (2004) on the pottery other than the samian (which is reported on by Bird (2004) and Dickinson (2004)) draws close and detailed attention to the fundamental differences in the pre-Flavian assemblages between Colchester and Sheepen, for example with the lack of Gallo-Belgic wares in the fortress and *colonia*, but a comparative abundance of South Gaulish samian and Dressel 20 amphorae. At the same time Timby also draws attention to the small quantities in total of imported pottery among the fortress-period pottery alongside the evidence for the early, local manufacture of fine wares, table wares, mortaria and cooking wares by military potters. An important implication of her work is that a relative absence of imported wares from a site where a conquest-period military occupation is suspected or assumed, as for example at London, may not mean that such an occupation did not take place.

This pottery report has provided an important reference point in Martin Pitts’ developing analysis of variability in pottery assemblages and material culture, such as brooches, in late Iron Age and early Roman contexts in South-East England (e.g. Pitts 2007; 2010; 2014; Perring and Pitts 2013; Pitts and Perring 2006). In essence he has taken forward the observations of Bidwell and Timby to show that there were two very different and distinct patterns of consumption of table wares, including drinking vessels, as well as other types of pottery such as mortaria, across South-East England in the aftermath of the Claudian invasion of A.D. 43. On the one hand, Gallo-Belgic table and drinking wares have a pattern of consumption strongly associated with Iron Age settlements and cemeteries; on the other, South Gaulish terra sigillata, along with mortaria and certain types of amphorae, particularly Baetican Dressel 20 olive oil carriers, have a clear association with the Roman military, as has now been shown to be the case with the legionary fortress and pre-Boudican *colonia* at Colchester.

CANTERBURY

Well-developed mitigation strategies have resulted in little significant excavation within the walled area of Canterbury, the exception being the unpublished Whitefriars site excavated between 2001



and 2003 (Appendix 1). This revealed a complex sequence through the Roman period from first-century clay quarry pits to early Roman timber buildings subsequently replaced by at least five later Roman masonry structures. Here, where an internal masonry tower was discovered, and at St Mildred's Tannery, where a postern gate was identified (Pratt 2009), new light has been shed on the town's defences.

CHICHESTER

There is a small number of published, developer-funded excavations from within the walls since 1990. A draft report exists for the large-area excavations in the north-east quadrant of the Roman town undertaken between 2004 and 2007 on the sites of the Shippam's factory and the Sports and Social Club. These produced evidence of occupation across two insulae from the later first through to the late fourth century (PCA forthcoming). Occupation of the later first and second centuries, following the establishment of the streets by the later first century A.D., was relatively intense. It was characterised by simple, clay-floored, timber-built structures along with numerous hearths and wells. Documented activities included evidence of ferrous and non-ferrous metalworking, horn-working and the processing of animal bone to extract marrow and grease. There was also some evidence for animal husbandry, for example the keeping of goat and pigs. With the exception of some chaff from later Roman deposits, the assemblages of charred cereals were clean of crop-processing debris. However, and in contrast, excavations of late Roman deposits at Pallant House Gallery in the south-east quadrant of the town produced high densities of glume chaff, mostly of spelt wheat (Stevens 2008). The Shippam sites produced no evidence of masonry buildings and little, in general, for use of the areas investigated in the third and fourth centuries. Ritual activity, some interpreted as foundation deposits, was documented at the Shippam sites, particularly the burial of complete or partial skeletons of polled, female sheep, including one where the remains had been burnt. This recalls similar evidence observed by Maltby from suburban Winchester (below, p. 79).

WINCHESTER

The Winchester reports provide significant new information on the development of the urban community of *Venta Belgarum* through the Roman period. In the case of The Brooks, where an area straddling two insulae in the centre of the northern half of the town was investigated, the emphasis of the fieldwork was to recover the development of the structural sequence (Zant 1993) (FIGS 7–8). This revealed a sequence, typical of southern towns in Roman Britain, of timber-framed buildings being replaced by stone-footed 'town-houses' from the late second century onwards. Occupation within the excavated area was at its most dense in the first half of the fourth century. The sequence begins in the Flavian (late first century A.D.) period with the construction of an east–west and a north–south street (FIG. 7a). At the same time timber strip buildings were constructed fronting the north–south street with the northernmost building (VIII.13) continuing in use until the later second century. While the others may not have lasted beyond the end of the first century before being demolished, a small, winged timber house (VIII.14) was not built on this site until around the middle of the second century, but it did not survive beyond the turn of the second and third centuries (FIG. 7b). Drainage of this low-lying area of the town was addressed through the construction of a substantial timber-lined drain along the edge of the east–west street which remained in use until the later second century. However, a significant area to the south of the intersection of the two streets remained unoccupied throughout the Roman period. Further evidence of the process of drainage and reclamation of the low-lying land of the Itchen floodplain was recovered further to the south from excavations in the gardens of the Pilgrim's School within the precinct of Winchester Cathedral. Here systematic drainage was found to have started by the late second century A.D., but not to have been completed by the late fourth century when there is evidence for the breakdown of the drainage system (Champness *et al.* 2012).

Returning to The Brooks, towards the end of the second century the timber building of

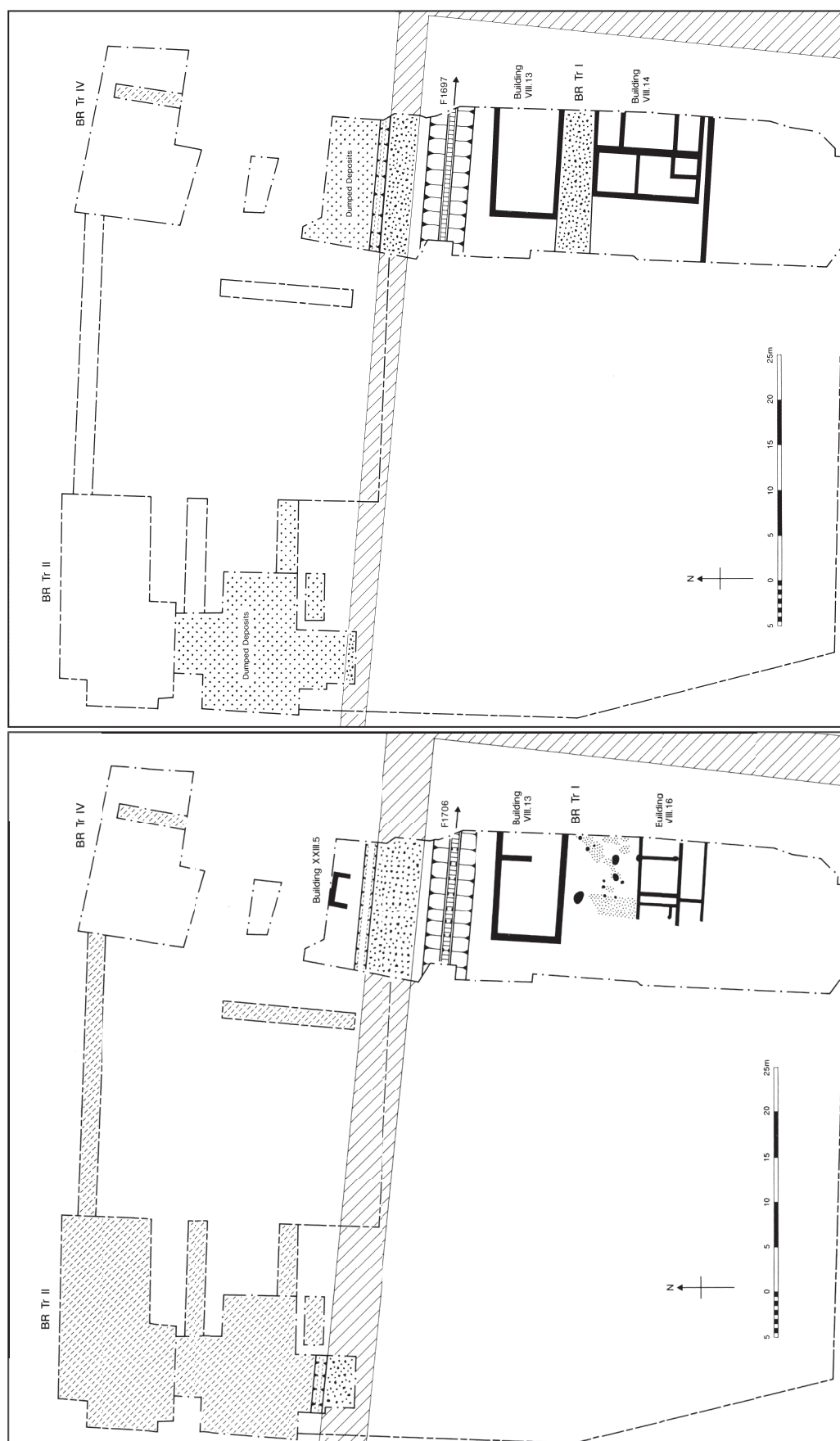


FIG. 7. Winchester, The Brooks site: (a) in the last quarter of the first century A.D.; (b) in the mid-second century A.D. (© Winchester Museums)

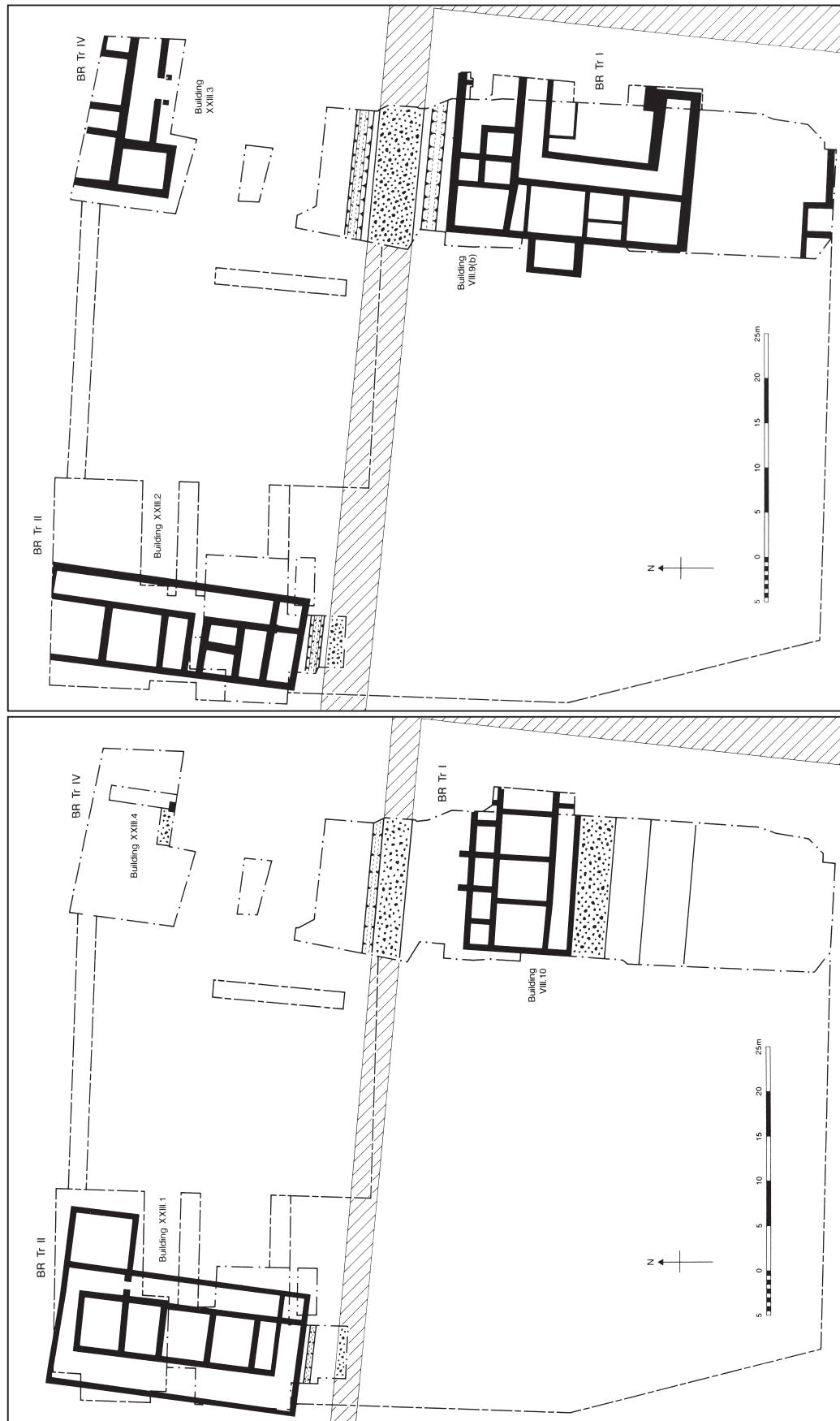


FIG. 8. Winchester, The Brooks site: (a) in the early third century A.D.; (b) in the mid-fourth century A.D. (© Winchester Museums)

Flavian origin was replaced by a stone-footed building of double-corridor plan (VIII.10) which continued in use until the beginning of the fourth century (FIG. 8a). It was only at this time that the western and northern parts of the site were occupied with the construction of a stone-footed, double-corridor house (XXIII.1) which was occupied into the early fourth century, when it was replaced by a single-corridor building (XXIII.2). A further, winged-corridor house (XXIII.3) was also built at this time in this insula, fronting on the north–south street. In Insula VIII to the south a large, L-shaped, stone-footed house (VIII.9a) was built over VIII.10. This house was later extended (VIII.9b) to create a courtyard-type arrangement and was refurbished internally with new walls, tessellated and mosaic floors, painted wall-plaster and heating systems. Remains of a further, late Roman town-house were also discovered in the south-east corner of the site (FIG. 8b).

The second half of the fourth century saw the gradual abandonment and demolition of all of the town-houses, but with evidence of some continuing occupation and activity, including possible metalworking, to the late fourth or early fifth century. The latest, securely dated Roman activity consisted of the digging of cesspits against the south wall of House VIII.9b in the very late fourth or early fifth century.

In the case of the Northgate House and Discovery Centre excavations in the north-west quarter of the town, as a consequence of the combination of the mitigation strategy and the impact on the Roman stratigraphy of medieval and later development, a much more fragmented picture of urban development has emerged with three principal phases of Roman activity defined (Ford and Teague 2011). However, in contrast with The Brooks, an occupational context is provided for the structural remains with a rich array of finds and environmental evidence. As at The Brooks, Roman developments began in the late first century A.D. with the laying out of a principal NNE/SSW trending street associated with a stone-lined water channel, fed perhaps from an external aqueduct to the north of the town. The truncated remains of three timber buildings were found constructed at right angles to the street. Away from the street frontage the first building with stone foundations is dated to the third century. Importantly this also provided evidence of a timber structure comprising large timbers infilled with wattle and daub, a rare example confirming the combination of timber superstructure on masonry foundations. The excavators observed an increase in activity and density of settlement in the first half of the fourth century, with buildings extending along both sides of a newly metalled street at right angles to the main NNE/SSW street (FIG. 15). Further buildings were located to the north and south of this side street. Buildings in general were abandoned in the second half of the fourth century and ‘dark earths’ derived from middening with inputs of animal dung developed across the site.

With *Winchester – a City in the Making* we have for the first time for Winchester an excavation where all categories of recovered evidence are reported on. These give valuable insights into the character of the occupation and the life of the inhabitants in the north-west quarter of the town. To give some examples: a fully quantified pottery report, paying attention to both fabric and form, gives insight into both social practice and the wider, economic relations of the town (Biddulph and Booth 2011). A set of four, fourth-century, square weaving tablets, with a fifth, triangular plate, is an important discovery among the other fully reported categories of finds (Cool 2011). Analysis of bulk and microscopic slags shows that iron-working, particularly smithing, was an important activity throughout the Roman period, but particularly in the fourth century (Starley 2011). Further analysis of hearth bottoms may reveal, as Allen has shown with those recovered from Silchester (2012), that smelting was also an important aspect of metalworking in the north-west quarter. Among the environmental reports, that on the charred and mineralised plant remains provides evidence of malting in the early Roman period. Also, a large deposit of bread wheat points to the storage of grain within the excavated areas, while the recovery of, predominantly, barley samples points to the use of this crop for animal fodder throughout the Roman period (Carruthers 2011). As noted above, the report on the soil micromorphology provides valuable illumination of the origin of the late Roman ‘dark earth’ (Macphail and Crowther 2011). In combination the reporting of the material culture and the environmental data provides invaluable insights into the life and work of Roman Winchester. Although applied with more effect to the Saxon occupation, radiocarbon dates were obtained for



a few stratigraphically isolated features within the Roman sequence and beneath the late 'dark earth'. This innovative use of C14 dating in the Roman period could usefully be deployed more widely, particularly at the 'early' and 'late' ends of the sequence (Griffiths *et al.* 2011, 234–6).

ROMAN EXTRAMURAL

INTRODUCTION

Since 1990 excavations have shed important light on the occupation of the suburbs of the major Roman towns of the South-East, particularly Colchester, St Albans and Winchester. Not surprisingly, work has very significantly expanded our knowledge and understanding of the cemeteries of these towns and of the changing character of burial practice over time (see Pearce, Ch. 8, below). However, the large areas which have been examined outside the walled circuits have also illuminated our knowledge of the layout of the landscape, with fields and lanes defined in the hinterland as well as more robust, metalled, suburban streets closer to town defences. The first discovery of the remains of a circus from Roman Britain is a further find of exceptional importance, in this case from the *colonia* of Colchester. In general, since these suburban areas have not been subjected to the same intensity of post-Roman development as the core urban areas, archaeological deposits have suffered less fragmentation with corresponding good preservation.

COLCHESTER

With Colchester we are concerned with both the development of the suburbs of the Roman *colonia* and also with that of the hinterland of the *oppidum* of *Camulodunum*. As a result of redevelopments of the Colchester Garrison much has been learned about the development of the landscape extending over 2 km south of the Roman *colonia* and to the east-north-east of Gosbecks. There is no evidence for a Roman re-organisation of the landscape, rather continuity from the late Iron Age through to the third century, with implied continuity of agricultural regime and a presumed emphasis on cattle husbandry (cf. Holbrook 2010, 4). At Earlswood Way, for example, a ditched driveway crossed the excavated area. Flanked on both sides by rectilinear fields and dating from the late Iron Age, it continued in use through the Roman period (Brooks 2005). Elsewhere in the Garrison further ditches forming part of a field-system and on a south-east/north-west orientation similar to that at Earlswood Way were recorded in Area S2 (Benfield and Masfield 2012). While inhumations in the ditches at Earlswood Way indicated that a settlement existed close by, more tangible evidence of structures and a more complex sequence of five periods were recovered at Goojerat Barracks. Here finds associated with two enclosures dating from the late Iron Age through to the mid-second century suggested a building, perhaps a farmstead, in close proximity, while a well, pits, post-holes and beam slots indicated a timber building in an adjacent, third enclosure. Between the mid-second and mid-third century the enclosures were replaced with two new enclosures, perhaps suggesting a change in land use. In the late third century a ring ditch was placed centrally in one of the enclosures, similar to ring ditches associated with cremations found south of the circus and to inhumations within ring ditches in Garrison Area A1 (Brooks *et al.* 2012).

Closer to the town, and to the north-west, more substantial suburban development was recovered from the former St Mary's Hospital site at the top of Balkerne Lane and close to the walled town. On both sides of a hitherto unknown street, which led north-westwards out of the Balkerne Gate, a sequence of buildings dating from the mid-first century A.D. to c. A.D. 300 was revealed in excavations undertaken by the Colchester Archaeological Trust (CAT) (Benfield 2008; Crummy 2002; 2003; Crummy, N. 2004). Further excavations undertaken by Wessex Archaeology to the north and south of the area investigated by CAT revealed evidence of more buildings, though these gave way in the north to an inhumation cemetery from the late third century. In the southern area, closer to the town, the latest phase of building was constructed after A.D. 293. In an earlier phase, dating to the second half of the second century, Building 7 was found to contain well-constructed ovens in one room, while a second had three complete pots,

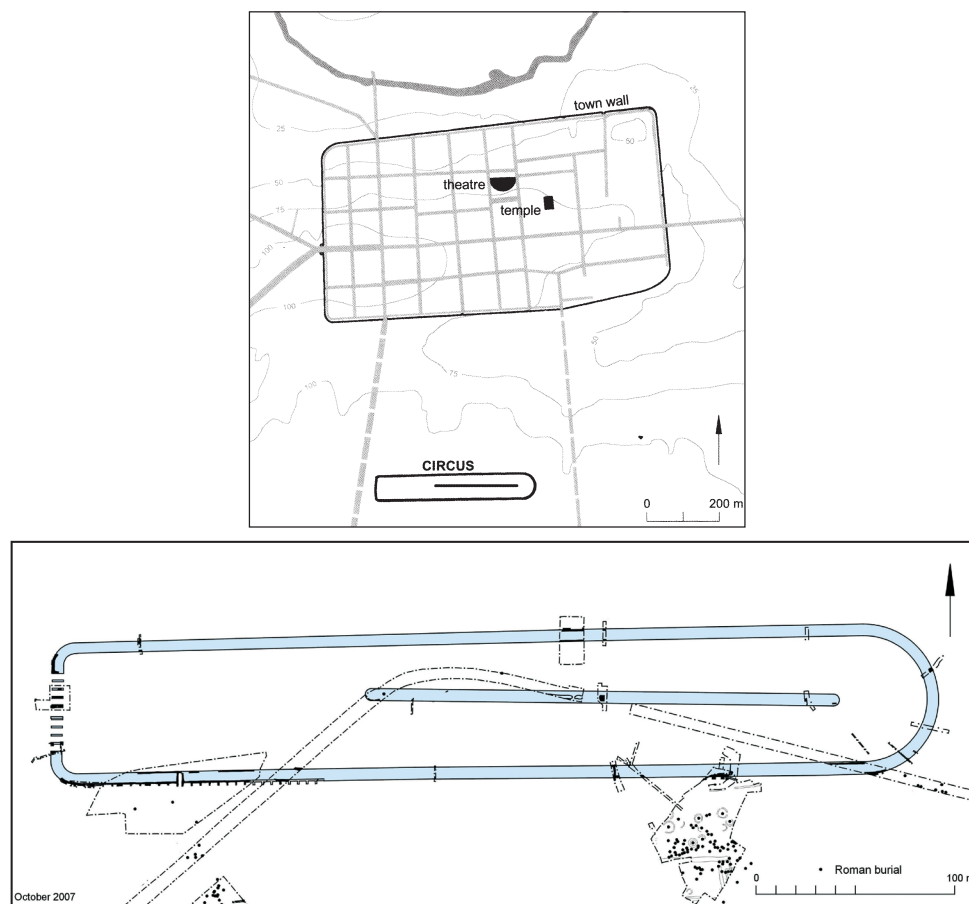


FIG. 9. (a) Roman Colchester and the location of the circus (© Colchester Archaeological Trust/Society for the Promotion of Roman Studies); (b) Plan of the Roman circus at Colchester (May 2014) (© Colchester Archaeological Trust)

one with graffiti, set into its floor, their necks flush with the surface of the floor. The excavators speculated whether this and the overlying, fourth-century, Building 9 might have been shrines (Birbeck 2009).

Much has also been learned about the funerary landscape around the *colonia*. It was already known that cremation burials were more distant from the town than inhumations as a consequence of the disappearance of extramural developments around the town from the later third century and the resulting release of land for inhumation cemeteries close to the town. The following is therefore intended to give an indication of the scale of what has been discovered since 1990. At the St Mary's Hospital site, for example, 104 inhumations were recovered from immediately to the north of the town (Benfield 2008). However, with the shift of development in the 1990s towards the modern suburbs much more has been learned about the size and character of cremation cemeteries than ever before. Some of these were located over 500 m from the town, as at Handford House to the west, where at least 51 cremations were excavated (Orr 2010), and at the Abbey Field sports track to the south, where 71 cremations were excavated (Crossan 2001a and b), while at least 139 cremations were recovered from the Colchester Garrison (Pooley *et al.* 2011). The ASDA site to the north of the town produced some 60 cremations (Shimmin 2009). A temple tomb was found in the grounds of the Colchester Royal Grammar associated with six cremation burials (Brooks 2006). The implications of these cemeteries and their associated burial practice are further considered by Pearce (below, Ch. 8).

A discovery, so far unique to Roman Britain, is that of Colchester's circus, oriented east–west and located some 500 m south of the town on the site of the Colchester Garrison (FIGS 9a–b and 14). The complete plan of the building was recovered by a series of small-scale investigations.



At 450 m it proved to be of average length, but it was narrower (71.1–74.3 m) than normal because it was fitted out with only eight, rather than the customary twelve gates. The circus was constructed in the early second century when Colchester was at its most prosperous and it ceased to be used during the late third century as the town started to decline (Crummy 2005; 2008a; 2008b; 2009; 2011).

VERULAMIUM

At *Verulamium*, the most significant advances in knowledge are captured by the discoveries on the Folly Lane site to the north of the Roman town and in the area between it and the river Ver to the south (Niblett 1999). As has been noted above (p. 63) a masonry-founded Romano-Celtic temple was constructed on the site of the Period 3 (mid-first-century A.D.) pyre within the Ceremonial Enclosure (FIG. 10). Its entrance faced on to the site of the high-status burial and it was built probably in the early Flavian period and certainly by the middle of the second century (Period 4/5). At the same time the Ceremonial Enclosure ditch was filled in and probably replaced by a palisade surrounding the temple on three sides with an entrance aligned with that of the enclosure and thus facing the town. The enclosure itself seems to have fallen into disrepair in the mid-to-late third century and was eventually abandoned in the first half of the fourth century.

The area to the south-west of the Ceremonial Enclosure was also investigated with trenches and limited-area excavations to reveal considerable evidence of occupation from the early Hadrianic period through to the fourth century (Niblett 1999, 73–119). Scattered sherds of grass-tempered and later Saxon pottery indicate some continuing post-Roman occupation from the fifth century onwards. These sample excavations extended some 250 m south-west of the Enclosure and covered some 4.5 ha (11 acres). From the perspective of the town they have given important insight into suburban occupation up to about 750 m from the walls. Occupation and activity was clearly influenced by the road between *Verulamium* and Colchester whose changing positions and courses were traced within the area under excavation. Although a road between the towns is indicated by the progress of the Roman conquest after A.D. 43, notably with the discovery of an early fort further west at Alchester (Oxon.) dating from A.D. 44 (Sauer 2001), the earliest evidence at Folly Lane is of a road dating from the later first century A.D. but which was abandoned for a new road a little further to the east in the later second or early third century, a course which shifted yet further to the east to form a holloway in the late Roman period. In addition to quite extensive evidence of iron-working from the second century and through the Roman period, the lower slope produced waste on a scale indicative of commercial butchery as well as a small quantity of bone-working debris, including of ivory. Distinctive features of the occupation were the numerous ‘shafts’ over 2 m deep, as well as several wells, dating between the mid-second and mid-third century. Since some of these had notable deposits or finds, including a defleshed human cranium, but also contexts with near-complete pots, including fragments of face pots, or with massive deposits of butchered cattle bone, the excavator was inclined to interpret the whole area as part of a ritual or ceremonial complex (Niblett 1999, 99), linking the temple and Ceremonial Enclosure with the theatre and temple in the town in *Insulae* XVII and XVI. However, such deposits are not now seen as unusual, but a commonplace of urban life in Roman Britain (see also Winchester suburbs, below, p. 79) (cf. Fulford 2001; Eckardt 2006).

CANTERBURY

Excavations since 1990 outside the walled area at Canterbury have yielded valuable evidence of land use and occupation in the Roman suburbs. At North Lane in 1996, following evaluation in 1993, an area of >400 m², only some 100 m west of the walled area on the western side and 150 m north of the Roman road leading out of Westgate (Rady 2009), was excavated, while at Market Way, St Stephens (1998–9), an area of 1.2 ha, some 750 m north of the walled town, was investigated (Helm and Rady 2010). Both excavations were in areas where earlier work had produced evidence of early Roman tile-making and pottery kilns. While the more distant of the two investigations at Market Way revealed evidence of the establishment of a field-system by

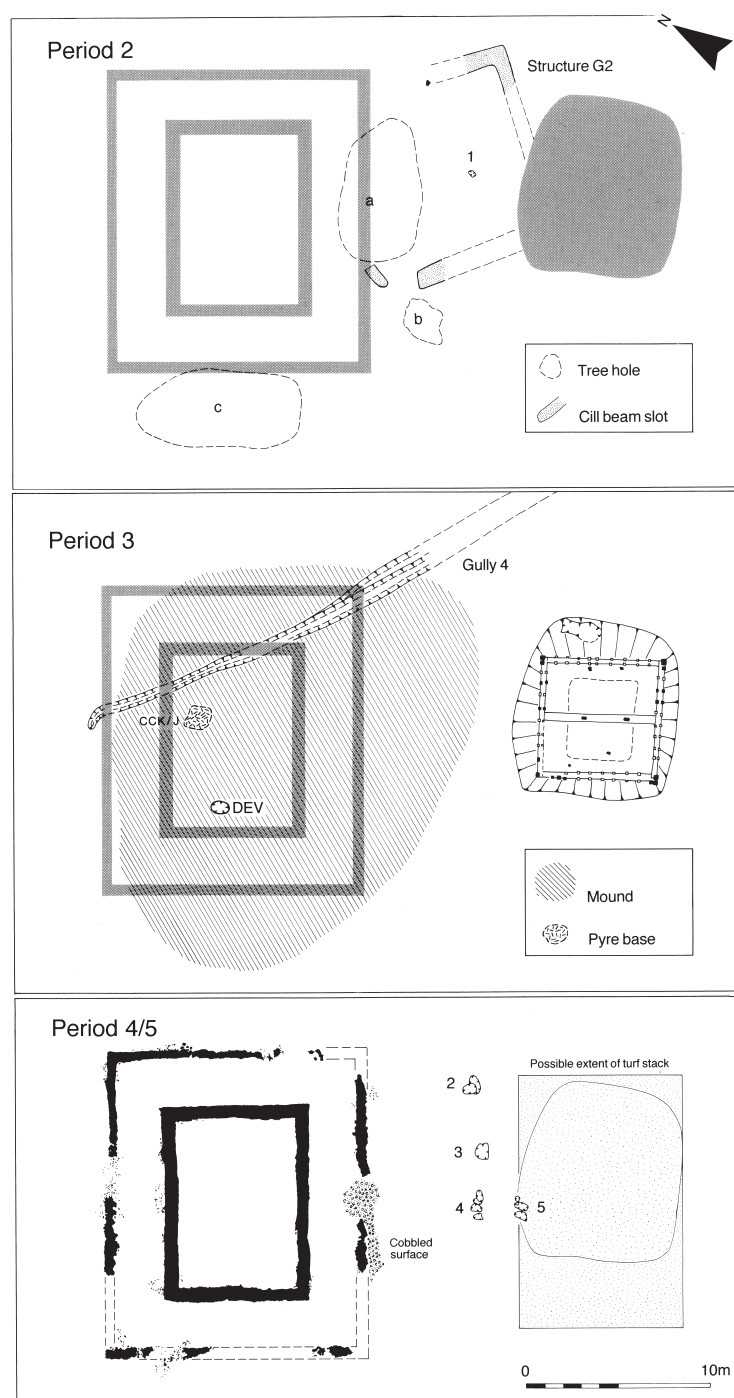


FIG. 10. Folly Lane, *Verulamium*: the Romano-Celtic temple, funerary shaft and turf stack. (© *Society for the Promotion of Roman Studies*)

the late first century B.C. which remained in use until the third or fourth century, that at North Lane produced evidence for the development of a previously unrecorded north–south-oriented, suburban road or street which was metalled by the mid-second century and continued to be resurfaced to the late third or fourth century. Both areas produced evidence of early Roman quarry pits, for gravel at North Lane, and for brickearth at Market Way, where there was also a scatter of early Roman rubbish pits across the whole of the excavated area. Inhumations of later third- and fourth-century date were recovered from both areas: two from Market Way, which respected the still surviving field boundaries, and five from beside the road at North Lane. Subsequent to the above reports, Weekes (2011) has published a survey of the cemeteries of the



town, with records for 95 sites up to June 2010. He notes that there are only single examples of cemeteries with, respectively, between 51 and 100 burials, and with more than 100 burials.

CHICHESTER

An important excavation to the east of the walled town revealed a large (5.5 m wide), mid-first-century defensive ditch (above, p. 66), followed by domestic settlement associated with crop-processing with continuity of occupation and activity, including quarrying for clay and gravel, through the fourth century (Seager Smith *et al.* 2007). An excavation some 300 m north of the north gate revealed late second- to late third-century activity, including some cremation burials (Thorne 2012).

WINCHESTER

At Winchester research on the cemeteries and the Roman suburbs more generally has been a major focus of development-led excavation and publication since 1990. First, excavations undertaken between 1971 and 1986 by Winchester City Museums have been published between 2008 and 2012. These include the results of work which has contributed much to the characterisation of the occupation, burials and cemeteries to the north, west and east of the Roman town (FIG. 11). The publications take the form of separate monographs on the 'small finds' (Rees *et al.* 2008), the environmental evidence (Maltby 2010), and the excavations themselves (Ottaway *et al.* 2012). At the time of writing, the pottery is the only major remaining category of material yet to be published.

Second, since 1990, excavations of great significance, which took place between 2000 and 2005 in the northern suburbs on the site of the late Roman inhumation cemetery at Lankhills School, some 500 m along the road to Cirencester, which leads out of the north gate of the Roman town, have also been comprehensively published in one volume (Booth *et al.* 2010 (see further this volume, Pearce, Ch. 8); however, a further 56 burials excavated by Wessex Archaeology on an adjacent site in Worthy Lane in 2008 remain unpublished (Appendix 1)) (FIGS 11–12). An innovation in this project and publication is the inclusion of research on the carbon, nitrogen, oxygen and strontium isotope analyses of samples of the human remains (FIG. 12b). This Lankhills project complemented earlier investigations by Giles Clarke and the Winchester Excavation Committee undertaken in the 1970s. However the major publication which followed did not include a report on the human remains (Clarke 1979). What distinguishes Lankhills from other urban cemeteries of the late Roman period from Winchester and from southern Britain more generally is the high proportion of burials which were furnished with grave goods. Among these furnished burials were two groups which Clarke interpreted as of intrusive elements in the population, one Pannonian, the other Anglo-Saxon (Clarke 1979, 174–5 and 377–403), but both representing groups of officials, rather than soldiers, in the late Roman town (FIG. 12a). The recent developments in isotope analysis have provided the opportunity to test these interpretations with the result that it has not been possible to sustain the claim that intrusive groups can be identified on the basis of their associated grave goods and their disposition within the grave (Evans *et al.* 2006; Eckardt *et al.* 2009; Chenery *et al.* 2010).

In combining the results of the 1971–86 work with the 2000–05 excavations at Lankhills it can be seen that there has been a very substantial increase in knowledge about the cemeteries of Roman Winchester. This is particularly the case with the late Roman period where pre-1990 excavations, but excluding Lankhills, had already recorded some 440 inhumations from cemeteries to the north, west and east of the town with groups of over 100 burials from Victoria Road West and Chester Road (Ottaway *et al.* 2012, 341). Adding the total of some 750 inhumations from the combined excavations at Lankhills (Booth *et al.* 2010, 533) brings the overall number from Winchester to almost 1,200 inhumations. By contrast only one, substantial, early Roman cremation cemetery has so far been published, that just to the north of the town at Victoria Road East where 118 cremations were recorded (Ottaway 2012). These therefore amount to less than 10 per cent of all the Winchester Roman burials. In addition, just as in Colchester and elsewhere, the practice of inhumation is also reported from the early Roman

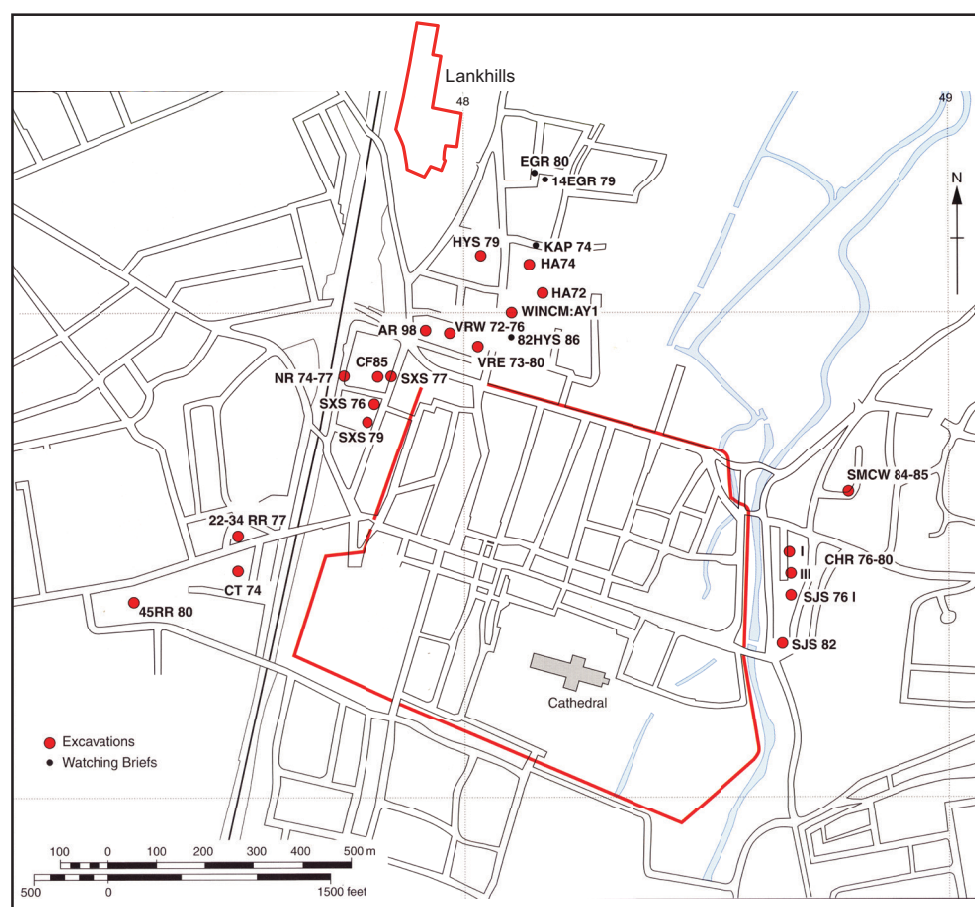


FIG. 11. Winchester: location of Roman cemetery excavations between 1971 and 2005.
(© Winchester Museums)

period, as, too, is the rite of cremation also a feature of the late Roman period. In looking at the overall distributions of burials, a striking feature of the Winchester evidence is the lack of burials from within what remained of the Oram's Harbour Iron Age enclosure outside the later defended area of the town. However, the enclosure also had other influences as far as burial practice was concerned: first, no burials were interred within the enclosure where it extended beyond the walls to the west and, second, its silted-up ditch was used for the interment of late Roman inhumations where their orientation generally respected the alignment of the ditch, rather than following the north-south or east-west orientations adopted in the inhumation cemeteries elsewhere in the town (Qualmann and Scobie 2012, with summary on p. 171; also Ottaway and Rees 2012, 342).

While discoveries from the 1970s, the 1980s and post-1990 relating to the development of the cemeteries dominate the archaeological record from the Roman suburbs, there are also other important finds to note, such as the development of the roads radiating out from the town from soon after the conquest in A.D. 43, and occupation in the suburbs, especially between the mid-second and the mid-fourth century (Qualmann and Ottaway 2012). While it cannot always be certain whether deposits of material from ditches, pits and wells can necessarily be related to occupations practised close by in the suburbs, rather than resulting from the dumping of rubbish from within the town, it would seem that the crafts from the suburbs include horn- and leather-working, spinning and weaving, bone-working, smithing, copper alloy and silver refining, and, possibly, glass-working. However, only evidence of bone-working, with an important assemblage of debris from the western suburbs at Crowder Terrace, bone-processing for the extraction of marrow and grease, butchery waste, smithing slag and scrap iron have been found in any great quantities (Rees *et al.* 2008, 182–94, 387; Maltby 2010, 245–54).

Both Maltby (2010, 246–8), in relation to the faunal remains, and Rees *et al.* (2008, 380–1),

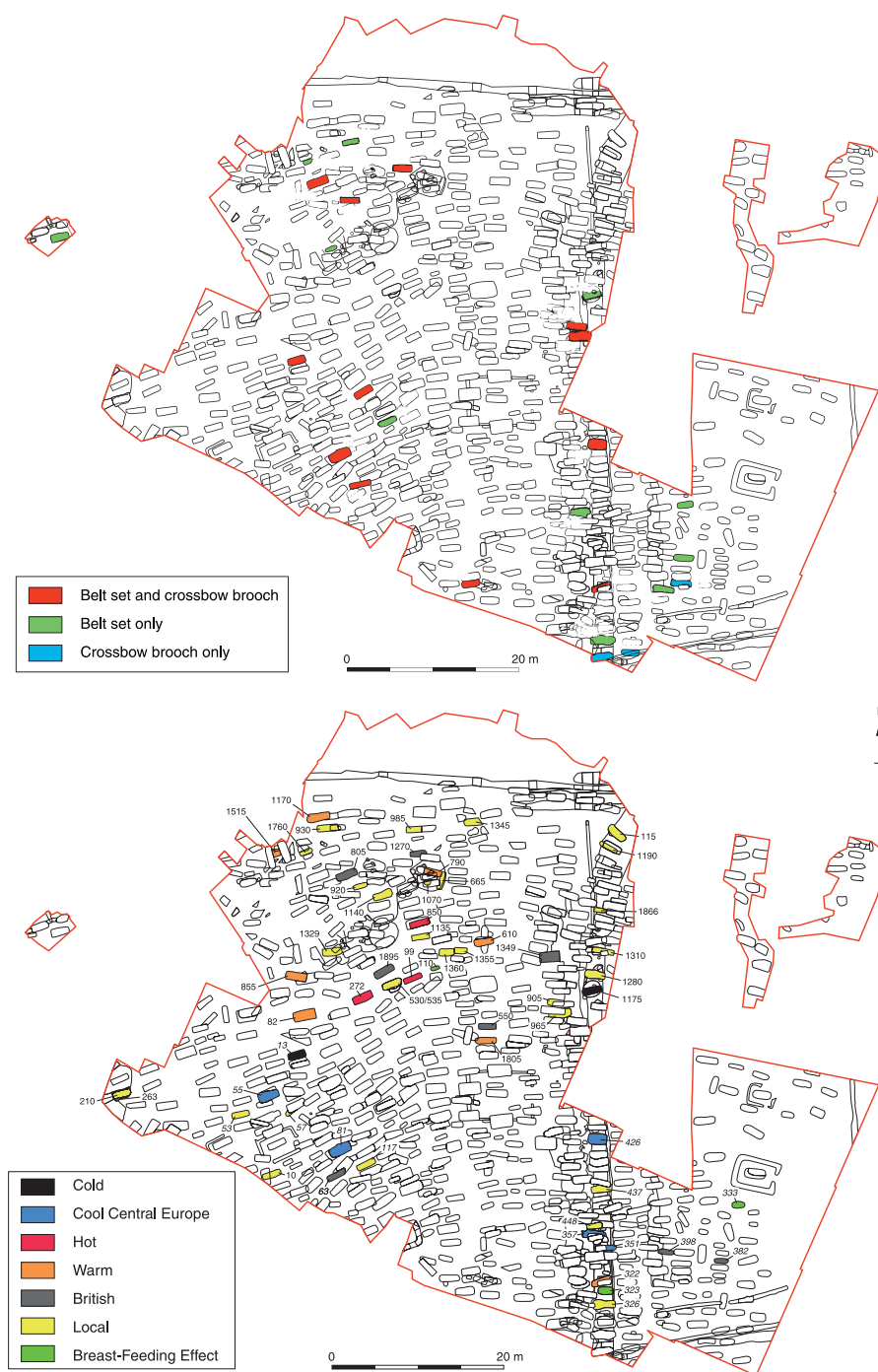


FIG. 12. Winchester: the late Roman cemetery at Lankhills. (a) Distribution of graves with belt sets and crossbow brooches; (b) distribution of graves with Sr and O analyses by broad isotopic character. (© Oxford Archaeology)

in relation to certain artefacts, draw attention to unusual or 'structured deposits' similar to those reported from the eastern suburbs of *Verulamium* (above, p. 75; Niblett 1999). Where animal burials are concerned, interesting and variable practice has been identified. In the case of dogs, possible interpretations include deliberate culling to account for large numbers of deaths from single contexts (Maltby 2010, 246–7). Maltby also notes the unusual treatment of sheep, where bone groups of complete carcasses with evidence of butchery and cooking were buried as discrete groups under floors of buildings, perhaps as foundation deposits, as well as in features associated with boundaries (above, p. 69 for Chichester) (2010, 247–8).

Maltby's magisterial report (2010) on the faunal remains from the suburbs also makes an invaluable contribution to the study of the meat supply to the Roman town, with cattle providing at least half of that consumed. Mortality profiles show a marked peak of slaughter as adults that had not reached very old age, with a possible deliberate selection of females for the urban meat-market. While cattle were subjected to specialist butchery, there is little evidence of comparable practice with the other two principal components of the meat diet, sheep and goat, where there is also evidence of a clear preference for the selection of animals for slaughter aged between two and six years of age, and with pigs, the third most important component of the meat diet, where animals were commonly slaughtered in their second or third year. Maltby's Winchester study also includes an invaluable overview of the zooarchaeological evidence for the feeding of Roman towns in Britain more generally (2010, 255–304) which draws on material excavated both before and after 1990. Irrespective of date of publication, the great majority of the material in question was excavated and reported in the context of rescue archaeology funded by English Heritage and its predecessor bodies or by developer-funded projects.

CONCLUSIONS

To conclude, discoveries of national and international importance have been fully reported on from work undertaken in Roman towns and their suburbs in the South-East since 1990, notably from Colchester, St Albans (*Verulamium*) and Winchester. There have also been major publications in the last 20–25 years of development-led excavations carried out before 1990, particularly from Winchester.

For the pre-Roman Iron Age and our knowledge of the development of the territorial *oppida* of the South-East, the discoveries of settlements, trackways and field-systems in the Colchester hinterland have made a major contribution to our knowledge of *Camulodunum*. The richly furnished cremation burials from Stanway, Colchester and Folly Lane, *Verulamium* provide powerful insights into the élite of the conquest period. While the rites suggest a common ancestry in burial customs with the Champagne region of northern France, there can hardly be a more powerful and poignant contrast in location, Stanway obscurely positioned adjacent to the *oppidum* at Gosbecks and distant from the fortress and *colonia*, Folly Lane on a hill, conspicuously adjacent to a major Roman road and overlooking the developing Roman town of *Verulamium*. There are also distinctive differences in grave goods' assemblages between the burials in the two locations.

Major discoveries from the suburbs of the Roman towns range from the circus at Colchester, the first of its kind in Roman Britain, to the extensive excavation of cemeteries of early and late Roman date, with major publications from Winchester, including that of Lankhills, still unique in its character in an urban context in Roman Britain. The evidence for the continuation into the Roman period of the pre-existing organisation of the landscape in the vicinity of the fortress, later *colonia*, of Colchester is also an important conclusion arising from the work undertaken since 1990 to the south and west of the Roman city. What has been learned from the suburbs of our towns makes a very substantial addition to the state of knowledge summarised by Esmonde Cleary (1987) shortly before the implementation of PPG 16.

This picture contrasts with that from within the walls of our towns where only two major excavations undertaken since 1990 have been published. Both add valuable knowledge, more to our understanding of the character of urban life in Roman Britain than to the plans and histories of individual structures. However, the absence of other reports of major excavations since 1990 reminds us of the difficulties encountered in bringing urban excavations to publication and of the legacy of unpublished work from the 1960s onwards. Even within our small, intramural sample from the South-East there are distinct contrasts between the reporting of the Colchester and Winchester excavations by, respectively, the Colchester Archaeological Trust and Oxford Archaeology, particularly among the finds, where there is a greater range of materials reported from Winchester than Colchester, for example of metalworking residues and building materials (see also above, pp. 68, 72). If limited resources do not allow for a comprehensive approach, it is helpful for the researcher to know what strategies were employed to recover finds and whether



FIG. 13. Reconstruction of the Stanway (*Camulodunum*) warrior burial by Peter Froste. (© Colchester Archaeological Trust)

absences of certain categories of material, such as metalworking residues, commonly found elsewhere, are substantive or not. Sieving was carried out at Head Street, Colchester, but was it only the faunal remains which were retrieved from the samples?

Of scientific approaches infrequently applied in the Roman period, it is refreshing to see the application of radiocarbon dating in the Oxford Archaeology Winchester reports. Even if the



FIG. 14. Reconstruction of the Roman circus at Colchester by Peter Froste. (© Colchester Archaeological Trust)

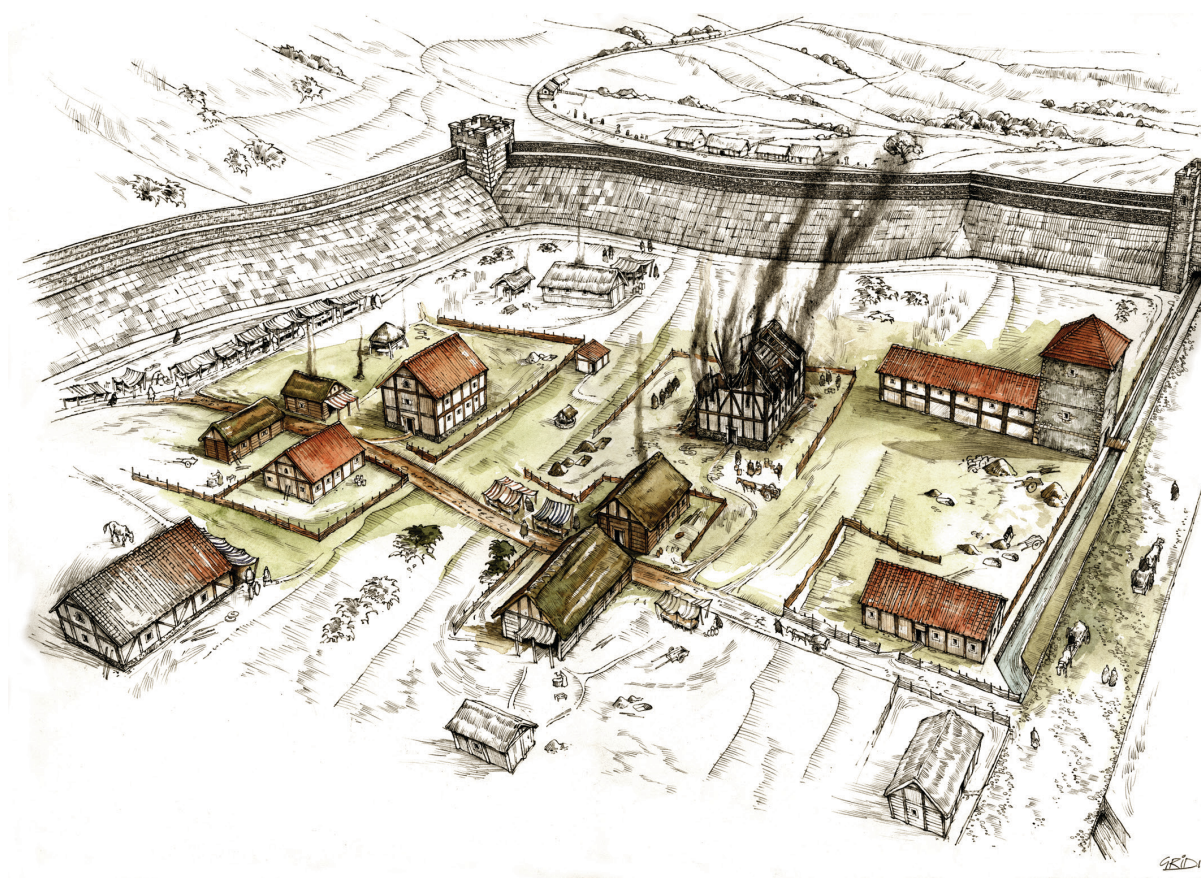


FIG. 15. Winchester: The Northgate House, Staple Gardens and former Winchester Library, Jewry Street sites; reconstruction of the sites within the north-west corner of the Roman town during the mid-third to early fourth century by Mark Gridley. (© Oxford Archaeology)

results in these cases were inconclusive, there is clearly potential, particularly in the Iron Age to Roman and the Roman to early medieval transitions, for more extensive and focused programmes of radiocarbon dating. The Oxford Archaeology Winchester reports also show the potential for more extensive sampling for the micromorphological and chemical characterisation of soils. These approaches have contributed much to our understanding of late Roman 'dark earths', but there are clearly opportunities for wider applications to characterise other aspects of urban life. Finally, the Oxford Archaeology publication of the Lankhills cemetery has been pioneering in the application of isotope analyses as part of the post-excavation process and the potential for the integration of this approach in future cemetery excavations is manifest.

A new and very welcome development in the publication of excavations undertaken since 1990 in the South-East has been publication of archive reports as pdfs on the web, notably by the Colchester Archaeological Trust. The inclusion of artistic reconstructions in colour of both the high-status, early Roman burials of Folly Lane and Stanway, of major buildings, such as the Colchester circus, and of urban environments, such as the sequence reported in *Winchester – City in the Making* is also to be welcomed (FIGS 13–15). Such illustrations help to interpret the 'hard' archaeological data and to stimulate yet further reflection.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

I am very grateful to Philip Crummy, Neil Holbrook and James Kenny (Chichester City Archaeologist) for their help towards the preparation of this contribution.

APPENDIX: SIGNIFICANT INVESTIGATIONS 1990–2013

Key: Organisation: ASE = Archaeology South East; Canterbury = Canterbury Archaeological Trust; Colchester = Colchester Archaeological Trust; Oxford = Oxford Archaeology; PCA = Pre-Construct Archaeology; St Albans = St Albans Museum Service; Wessex = Wessex Archaeology; WinMus = Winchester Museum Service.
Documentation/References: F = final report; S = summary/interim; N = note; GL = grey literature report.

Site	Year	Organisation	Principal Findings	Documentation	References
Canterbury Intramural					
Longmarket	1992	Canterbury	LPRIA and early Roman timber buildings replaced by second- to fourth-century A.D. bath-house.	N	Esmonde Cleary 1993, 309
St Mildred's Tannery	1999–2002, 2004–2011	Canterbury	Postern gate; fragments of buildings including possible bath-house and aisled building.	S	Pratt 2009
Whitefriars	2001–2003	Canterbury	First-century clay quarry pits and agricultural activity; early Roman timber buildings replaced by at least five later Roman masonry buildings. Roads and tracks. Internal masonry tower of town defences. A number of scattered early Roman burials.	N	Fitzpatrick 2002b, 352–3; Fitzpatrick 2003, 355–6; Fitzpatrick 2004, 313
Rose Lane	2002–2004	Canterbury	Fourth-century masonry building destroyed by fire; subsequent timber building.	F	Weekes 2012
The Friars	2009	Canterbury	Second-century masonry house with hypocaust and painted wall-plaster.	N	Booth 2010, 406
18 High Street	2010	Canterbury	First-century timber building rebuilt in stone, and a second masonry building. Buildings replaced by further timber buildings which were burnt in the later second century.	N	Booth 2011, 394
Canterbury Extramural					
North Lane	1993–1996	Canterbury	Quarry pits and five inhumations flanking a road.	F	Rady 2009
27 St Dunstan's Terrace	2002	Canterbury	Cemetery: at least 92 cremations, mostly urned of late first- to early third-century date, and 23 inhumations.	N/S	Fitzpatrick 2003, 356; Weekes 2011
10 Wincheap	2002	Canterbury	Metalled areas and butchery deposits suggest roadside yards. Little activity after mid-third century.	F	Shand and Hicks 2013
Market Way	2004	Canterbury	Early Roman field-system with later inhumation burial accompanied by an inscribed marble plaque. Wasters from nearby tile kiln.	F	Helm and Rady 2010

Site	Year	Organisation	Principal Findings	Documentation	References
Augustine House	2007	Canterbury	Early Roman quarry pits; later Roman sub-octagonal timber structure associated with five inhumations and 212 fourth-century coins.	N/GL	Booth 2008, 334 (N); Helm 2012 (GL)
25–27 St Dunstan's Street	2011	Canterbury	Cemetery: 137 later Roman inhumations.	N	Booth 2012, 351–2
Chichester Intramural					
Pallant House Gallery	2003	Wessex	Ditch and two wells.	F	Godden 2008
East Street, Shippams site	2004–2007	PCA	Town defences; streets; timber buildings; masonry building.	N	Booth 2008, 328–9
Chichester Extramural					
Rowe's Garage	2002	Wessex	Mid-first-century A.D. defensive ditch; small-scale domestic and agricultural activity, crop-processing and quarry pits.	F	Seager Smith <i>et al.</i> 2007
Festival Theatre	2008	ASE	Ditched trackway; pits and a single late third-century cremation burial.	F	Thorne 2012
Winchester Intramural					
Northgate House	2002–2007	Oxford	Iron Age occupation within Oram's Arbour; early Roman timber buildings; later Roman masonry-founded building with timber superstructure.	F	Ford <i>et al.</i> 2011
Pilgrims' School	2005–2007	Oxford	Evidence for floodplain management.	F	Champness <i>et al.</i> 2012
Winchester Extramural					
Andover Road, former Eagle Hotel	1998	WinMus	Cemetery: 38 fourth-century inhumations, one in a lead coffin.	F	Teague 2012
Hyde Street	2000–2001	Wessex	Road leading towards Silchester; roadside structures; two early Roman and two later Roman cremations.	F	Birbeck and Moore 2004
Lankhills	2000–2005	Oxford	Cemetery: 307 inhumations and 25 cremations.	F	Booth <i>et al.</i> 2010
Worthy Lane, Winchester Hotel	2008	Wessex	Cemetery: 56 inhumations and a mortuary enclosure	N	Booth 2009, 273
Verulamium Extramural					
Folly Lane	1991–1993	St Albans	LPRIA and early Roman ceremonial site replaced by a Romano-Celtic temple in the Flavian period.	F	Niblett 1999



Colchester Intramural					
East Stockwell Street	1989–1990	Colchester	Masonry building of at least ten rooms.	F	Benfield and Garrod 1992
29–39 Head Street	2000	Colchester	Fortress building; Flavian and second-century houses.	N/GL	Fitzpatrick 2001, 362 (N); Brooks 2004 (GL)
Colchester Extramural					
2 St John's Street	1990	Colchester	Traces of occupation and buildings adjacent to road leading out of Head Gate, mid-first to mid-third century.	F	Benfield and Garrod 1992, 33–7
Stanway	1991–97	Colchester	Late Iron Age and early Roman richly appointed cremation burials.	F	Crummy <i>et al.</i> 2007
Gosbecks, Barbour Gardens and Tumulus Way	1996	Colchester	Cemetery: ten late first- or early second-century cremations, one contained within a ditched enclosure. Seven later inhumations.	N	Esmonde Cleary 1997, 432
Turner Rise	1996–1999	Colchester	Cemetery: c. 60 cremation burials.	N/GL	Esmonde Cleary 1997, 434 (N); Esmonde Cleary 1998, 408 (N); Shimmin 2009 (GL)
Abbey Field	2000	Colchester	Cemetery: mid-Roman cremation cemetery of 51 burials which continued in use into the later fourth century.	N/GL	Fitzpatrick 2001, 361 (N); Crossan 2001 (GL)
St Mary's Hospital, Balcerne Hill	2001–2004	Colchester	Cemetery comprising 104 inhumations. Sequence of buildings from mid-first century A.D. to c. A.D. 300.	N	Fitzpatrick 2002a, 325 (N); Crummy 2002 (S); 2003 (S); 2004 (S); Benfield 2008 (GL);
Garrison	2002–2012	Colchester	Sampling of the Berechurch dyke; Iron Age and early Roman agricultural landscape, with some settlement; masonry circus; 800+ burials, both cremations and inhumations.	S/N/GL	Crummy 2005; 2008a; 2008b; 2009 (all S); Brooks and Masfield 2005 (GL); Brooks 2005 (GL); Brooks <i>et al.</i> 2007 (GL); Pooley <i>et al.</i> 2011 (GL); Benfield and Masfield 2012 (GL); Booth 2013, 323 (N)
Lexden Road, Royal Grammar School	2005	Colchester	Temple tomb with six associated cremations.	N	Booth 2008, 312 (N); Brooks 2006 (GL)
Sheepen Road	2007	Colchester	Timber buildings, wells and metal-working evidence.	N	Booth 2008, 313
Balcerne Heights	2003	Wessex	Earlier Roman buildings; later Roman inhumation cemetery.	F	Birbeck 2009

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