

Excavations At Chester The Western And Southern Roman Extramural Settlements

[#Chester Roman archaeology](#) [#Roman extramural settlements](#) [#Ancient Chester excavations](#) [#Western Roman Chester](#) [#Southern Roman Chester](#)

Recent archaeological excavations at Chester have shed new light on the Roman extramural settlements, specifically focusing on the historically rich western and southern areas outside the main fortress walls. These discoveries offer crucial insights into the daily life, structures, and expansion of Roman influence beyond the primary military installations in ancient Britain.

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Excavations at Chester

"Concentrates on ten interventions carried out over twenty-five years in the area to the west and south of the [Chester Roman legionary] fortress and attempts to summarise in more detail than has been done hitherto discoveries elsewhere around its perimeter. Discussions attempt to characterise the townscape, its development and population, and also to explore the role of the Chester extramural settlement in the wider [social and economic] processes."--Foreword, p. iii.

Excavations at Chester. The Northern and Eastern Roman Extramural Settlements

This publication presents the results of fifteen archaeological investigations carried out within the canabae to the north and east of the Roman legionary fortress at Chester between 1990 and 2019.

Journal of Roman Pottery Studies

The Journal of Roman Pottery Studies continues to present a range of important new research in the field by both established and early career scholars. Volume XVIII has a strong theme on pottery production with papers on kiln sites, mortaria and late Roman pottery production in East Anglia and at a small town in Belgium. A major new third century assemblage from civitas Cananefatium in South Holland is presented. The second part of an important gazetteer of less common samian ware fabrics and types in northern and western Britain covers fabrics from Central and East Gaul

Excavations at Chester. Roman Land Division and a Probable Villa in the Hinterland of Deva

Excavations carried out by Northern Archaeological Associates (NAA) at Saighton Camp – a former British Army training camp – located to the south of the Roman legionary fortress of Chester (Deva Victrix) revealed important and extensive Roman period remains.

Roman Frontier Archaeology – in Britain and Beyond

Contributions by leading archaeologists and historians pay tribute to Paul Bidwell, admired for his ground-breaking work both in the south-west and the military north of Roman Britain. This collection will be essential reading for anyone with an interest in either the civil or military aspects of Roman Britain, or the frontiers of the Roman empire.

Excavations in the Extramural Settlement of Roman Alchester, Oxfordshire, 1991

Major excavations of the town of Alchester has produced evidence of extensive activity throughout the Roman period. This evidence has been integrated to produce this framework for understanding the development of the Roman town.

Excavations at Chester. Medieval and Post-Medieval Development within the Northern and Eastern Suburbs to c. 1900

Bringing together results from archaeological investigations carried out in the suburbs to the north and east of the medieval and later City of Chester, significant stretches of the defensive ditch cut during the Civil War of the 17th century were excavated. The results bring into question the accepted lines of these massive defensive outworks.

Excavations at Chester. the Northern and Eastern Roman Extramural Settlements

This publication presents the results of fifteen archaeological investigations carried out within the canabae to the north and east of the Roman legionary fortress at Chester between 1990 and 2019.

Processes of Cultural Change and Integration in the Roman World

Processes of Cultural Change and Integration in the Roman World is a collection of studies on the mechanisms by which interaction occurred between Rome and the peoples that became part of its Empire between c. 300 BC and AD 300.

Roman Chester

A history of Roman Chester

The Roman Amphitheatre of Chester

"This is the first of two volumes dealing with the major research excavations on the Chester Amphitheatre in 2004-2006. The amphitheatre was discovered in 1929 and partially excavated in the 1970s, after which the northern half was laid out as a public monument. This fully integrated volume tells the story of the site from the Mesolithic to the end of the life of the amphitheatre. It contains full stratigraphic and structural detail, including CGI reconstruction of Amphitheatre 2, artefactual and ecofactual evidence, and takes account of the findings of all excavations on the site since 1929. A second volume will deal with the robbing and reuse of the amphitheatre in the post Roman period, and the development of the medieval and post-medieval urban landscape of the site"--

Extra-mural Areas of Romano-British Towns

This useful study is divided into two parts: the first describes the evidence for areas of extra-mural occupation around Romano-British towns. The second part consists of general discussion of the types of structure found-defences, public works and buildings, private buildings, including those used for manufacture and commerce, and cemeteries.

Roman Chester

This is a definitive publication on the structural history of, and finds from the largest and most impressive amphitheatre of Roman Britain, situated within one of the original 1st century AD legionary fortresses. It also presents evidence for Mesolithic-Iron Age occupation of the site.

The Roman Amphitheatre of Chester

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The Roman West in the Third Century

Excavations by Oxford Archaeology in advance of a programme of improvements to the railway between Bicester and Oxford investigated part of the south-eastern extramural settlement associated with the Roman fortress and subsequent town at Alchester, Oxfordshire, as well as rural settlements in its rural hinterland. The investigations at Alchester extended across two successive routes south to Dorchester-on-Thames, the earlier of which by-passed the eastern side of Otmoor and was superseded by a more direct route across the moor at the end of the 1st century AD. Settlement beside the earlier road may have been a successor to a pre-Roman settlement and appears from artefactual evidence to have been of quite high status during the initial, military phase, although no contemporary structural evidence was found. Stone-founded buildings were constructed during the late 1st-early 2nd century, including two single-celled structures of uncertain function that may represent a gatehouse or a pair of shrines. The buildings were demolished by c AD 200, when the area was abandoned. An insight into the diverse lives of the inhabitants is provided by finds that included part of a priestly headdress, two pairs of slave shackles and a group of roof tiles bearing the footprints of a young child. The extramural settlement may have been partly rural in character, involved in farming the landscape around the town, which was intensively managed for agricultural production, probably as meadow and pasture. Ditched enclosures beside the later road may have been part of a second extramural area or a discrete farming establishment. No buildings were identified but two large pits contained domestic refuse and building material. Excavations at six other locations investigated farmsteads that dated from the middle Iron Age to the 3rd century AD and included a rare deposit of debris from copper and iron working from a middle Iron Age enclosure ditch.

Roman Cheshire

This book, organised into 14 well-crafted chapters, charts the archaeology, folklore, heritage and landscape development of one of England's most enigmatic monuments, Old Oswestry Hillfort, from the Iron Age, through its inclusion as part of an early medieval boundary between England and Wales, to its role during World War I.

Footprints from the Past

Interdisciplinary studies are increasingly widely recognised as being among the most fruitful approaches to generating original perspectives on the medieval past. In this major collection of 27 papers, contributors transcend traditional disciplinary boundaries to offer new approaches to a number of themes ranging in time from late antiquity to the high Middle Ages. The main focus is on material culture, but also includes insights into the compositional techniques of Bede and the Beowulf-poet, and the strategies adopted by anonymous scribes to record information in unfamiliar languages. Contributors offer fresh insights into some of the most iconic survivals from the period, from the wooden doors of Sta Sabina in Rome to the Ruthwell Cross, and from St Cuthbert's coffin to the design of its final resting place, the Romanesque cathedral at Durham. Important thematic surveys reveal early medieval Welsh and Pictish carvers interacting with the political and intellectual concerns of the wider Insular and continental world. Other contributors consider what it is to be Viking, revealing how radically present perceptions shape our understanding of the past, how recent archaeological work reveals the inadequacy of the traditional categorisation of the Vikings as 'incomers', and how recontextualising Viking material culture can lead to unexpected insights into famous historical episodes such as King Edgar's boat trip on the Dee. Recent landmark finds, notably the runic-inscribed Saltfleetby spindle whorl and the sword pommel from Beckley, are also published here for the first time in comprehensive

analyses which will remain the fundamental discussions of these spectacular objects for many years to come. This book will be indispensable reading for everyone interested in medieval culture.

Old Oswestry Hillfort and its Landscape: Ancient Past, Uncertain Future

Much of Roman Chester has been lost through post-Roman dismantling and "recycling" of building materials, though excavations over recent years have added substantially to our knowledge of the town known as Deva. In this companion volume to *Chester: AD400-1066*, David Mason traces the early history of this military stronghold: the construction and early years of the fort, and the development of the garrison town and the surrounding civilian settlement. This is essentially the first study to focus solely on Roman Chester, other than excavation reports, and it represents a well-written informative history of the rise, burgeoning and decline of the Roman town and its inhabitants.

Crossing Boundaries

Excavations at Chester: Medieval and post-medieval development within the northern and eastern suburbs to c. 1900 brings together for the first time the results from archaeological investigations carried out within the suburbs to the north and east of the medieval and later City of Chester between 2002 and 2018. At sites investigated to both the north and east of the City, significant stretches of the defensive ditch cut during the Civil War of the 17th century were excavated. The results bring into question the accepted lines of these massive defensive outworks. To the northwest of the City, the findings demonstrate that the land remained agricultural until late in the 18th century and was not truly developed until the arrival of the canal network. To the north of the City, development of terraced housing had begun by the 1830s, shortly before the arrival of the railway network, in the area that would become the suburb of Newtown. To the east of the City, and north of the major route of Foregate Street, evidence for industry in the form of tanneries was uncovered on land that had otherwise been predominately agricultural. This area too witnessed an explosion in terraced housing from the beginning of the 19th century, and the remains of buildings relating to both entertainment and worship were also encountered.

Roman Chester

"This is the first of two volumes dealing with the major research excavations on the Chester Amphitheatre in 2004-2006. The amphitheatre was discovered in 1929 and partially excavated in the 1970s, after which the northern half was laid out as a public monument. This fully integrated volume tells the story of the site from the Mesolithic to the end of the life of the amphitheatre. It contains full stratigraphic and structural detail, including CGI reconstruction of Amphitheatre 2, artefactual and ecofactual evidence, and takes account of the findings of all excavations on the site since 1929. A second volume will deal with the robbing and reuse of the amphitheatre in the post Roman period, and the development of the medieval and post-medieval urban landscape of the site"--

Excavations at Chester. Medieval and Post-Medieval Development Within the Northern and Eastern Suburbs to C. 1900

This title describes the results of 12 major excavations at Cambourne. Extensive Iron Age and Romano-British settlement and landscape features revealed a series of farmsteads.

The Roman and Later Defences

Long-distance trade under Rome is well-understood. But the importance of local exchange has not been fully explored. The volume investigates how inland regions could become prosperous in late antiquity, especially when not integrated in long-range trading networks. Robust local economies emerge, stimulated by both taxation and local market systems.

The Roman Amphitheatre of Chester

The third Roman Alcester report focuses on the results of five excavations in the 'northern suburbs' of the extramural area which lay to the south of Alcester, the largest and possibly the most important Roman settlement in Warwickshire which is also one of the most thoroughly excavated. The volume includes reports on ceramics and metal objects which were associated with the original military settlement and the development of the town in the early AD 60s. In addition, evidence was found for the first civilian structures which were built on top of early, regular and possibly military buildings.

The volume concludes with an overview of the development of Alcester in the light of twenty years of excavation. Further finds reports and catalogues can be examined on the enclosed microfiche.

Cambourne New Settlement

In 2002 the fullest evidence so far recovered for the Roman settlement at Nantwich, a historic salt-producing centre in Cheshire (north-western England), was revealed by an excavation carried out at Kingsley Fields, on the west side of the town, ahead of a housing development. This uncovered a previously unknown Roman road, linking the settlement at Nantwich to the main road network, and, positioned along this, evidence for the collection and storage of brine and the production of salt, together with buildings, enclosures, a well and a small number of cremation burials. Waterlogged conditions meant that organic remains, including structural timbers, were well preserved on the site. These included the two finest examples of timber-built brine tanks excavated from Roman Britain. This volume presents the wide-ranging finds of these investigations. Contents: Introduction (Peter Connelly & David Power); 2) Background to the Excavation (Peter Connelly & David Power); 3) The Excavation (Peter Arrowsmith, Simon Askew, Peter Connelly & David Power); 4) Coarse Pottery (Philip Mills with Jeremy Evans); 5) Samian Ware (Felicity C Wild); 6) Coins (David Shotter); 7) Small Finds and Vessel Glass (H E M Cool); 8) Cremated Remains (Jacqueline I McKinley, Catherine Barnett & Ruth Pelling); 9) Leather (Quita Mould); 10) Wooden Objects (Peter Arrowsmith & Steven Bellshaw); 11) Quernstones (John Cruse); 12) Architectural and Altar Fragments (Peter Arrowsmith); 13) Fired Clay and Briquetage (Cynthia Poole); 14) Industrial Debris (Mark Adams); 15) Brick and Tile (Jeff Speakman); 16) Structural Timbers (Peter Arrowsmith, Michael Nevell & David Power); 17) Dendrochronological Samples of Structural Timbers (Ian Tyers); 18) Plant Macrofossils, Wood, Diatoms, Faunal Remains and Insect Analysis (Charlotte OBrien, Lorne Elliott, Nigel Cameron, Louisa Gidney & Steve Davis), 19) Conclusion (Peter Arrowsmith & David Power); Appendix A. Kingsley Cottage, Red Lion Lane, Nantwich, A Note on the Evaluation in 2003 (Peter Arrowsmith); Appendix B. St Anne's Lane, Nantwich, A Note on the Excavations by Gifford in 2006 (Michael Nevell).

Local Economies?

A research and community-training excavation took place over two summer seasons in 2013-14 within the Roman extramural settlement at Maryport, including the backplot. The primary aim of the project, which attracted around 125 volunteers, was to enhance understanding of the settlement through the excavation of a single building plot, the first time this had been undertaken at Maryport in modern times. Using geophysical survey evidence, a plot located 150 m north-east of the fort, adjacent to the main Roman road, was selected for investigation. The earliest feature was a small ditch, possibly part of a late pre-Roman or early Roman field system, but there was little evidence for activity before the late Hadrianic period (c AD 130+), when a timber 'strip building' was constructed on the street frontage. This went out of use in the mid-second century, but was immediately replaced by a similar structure. Following the demolition of this building around the end of the century, the plot was seemingly abandoned for a time, after which a stone-footed strip building was erected, probably c AD 220-30. Although direct evidence was sparse, all three buildings may have been multifunctional, possibly combining residential and commercial functions. To the rear was a palimpsest of features, including plot-boundary ditches and a group of wells and/or water cisterns. The Roman properties on either side of this also contained stone-footed strip buildings during the third century, one separated by a minor road, extending north-west from the main road. The stone-footed building, and probably also those in the adjacent plots, had been demolished by c AD 270. Subsequent activity was extremely limited, but included the cutting, in the late third/early fourth century, of a ditch along the north-eastern boundary of the targeted plot. Thereafter, the site seems to have been abandoned completely, and no evidence of post-Roman activity was identified.

Roman Alcester

Accompanying CD-ROM contains ... "Data and GIS."--CD-ROM label.

Roman Nantwich

Gorhambury, just north of Verulamium, was the site of a substantial Roman villa complex which was excavated between 1972 and 1982 as part of a programme designed to test the interrelationships between villa sites in the Verulamium area and to examine trends in their growth, decline and prosperity. The villa was found to have grown out of a settlement belonging to the late Iron Age. A series of

ditches of this phase enclosed an aisled barn, a nine-post granary and a circular house; these were the beginnings of a sequence of structures on the same spot which show increasing signs of Roman influence, all of which lay within the limits of the farmstead established at this early period. Timber buildings of the first half of the first century were followed around AD100, by a small but luxurious villa, rebuilt in the late second century, and thereafter in a gradual decline until its apparent abandonment around AD 350. Work on virtually the whole of the farmstead area has enabled a full sequence of plans of the main houses and all the ancillary structures - including barns, subsidiary housing and bath-houses - to be presented in the report. The catalogue of finds is an attempt to show the full range of material recovered from this working farmstead.

The Maryport Roman Settlement Project

The 1964-6 excavations at the Roman small town of Alcester, Warwickshire, were directed by Christine Mahany for the Ministry of Public Buildings and Works. The work was concentrated on the southern extramural area at Birch Abbey, where a housing estate was due to be constructed, and there were also two investigations of the town defences (sites K and M) and one excavation (site L) in the northern extramural area. The results are reported in two parts. Part 1 describes the background to the excavations, and the stratigraphy and structures found on the sites. It also contains a discussion of the structures in their Roman context, and includes a review of work in the town up to December 1989. Part 2 contains details of the pottery and other finds, and a synthetic discussion of both the finds and the function of the site.

Roman Manchester

This book aims to examine and define the functions of towns in Roman Britain and to apply the definition so formed to Romano-British sites; to consider the towns' foundation, political status, development and decline; and to illustrate the town's individual characters and their surroundings.

The Roman Roadside Settlement at Westhawk Farm, Ashford, Kent

Organized jointly by the Oxford University Dept. for External Studies and the Institute of Archaeology.

Excavation of the Iron Age, Roman and Medieval settlement at Gorhambury, St Albans

The first major excavation within a Roman small town in Suffolk for over 20 years showed that Wixoe was a post-Boudican planned town established at the same time as others in the region. Analysis of the significant pottery assemblage identified supply patterns similar to other civilian Roman 'borderland' settlements, especially Great Chesterford

Roman Alcester Southern Extramural Area, 1964-1966 Excavations: Stratigraphy and structures

This volume presents an assessment of the contribution that developer-funded archaeology has made to knowledge of the major towns of Roman Britain. It contains papers on the legislative and planning framework; cases studies (London and York); regional reviews (towns of the South-East, South-West and the Midlands and North); and thematic national reviews of funerary and burial evidence, faunal remains and plant evidence. The volume concludes with a review by Fulford of the overall contribution of development-led work to our understanding of Romano-British urbanism.

Excavations at Chester, the Roman Later Defences

Excavations during the construction work associated with the Great Western railway line uncovered part of a large, previously unknown Romano-British settlement along the road between the Roman towns of Aquae Sulis and Cunetio. The full extent of the settlement is unknown but evidence from metal detector finds and field names suggests that it may have

Cirencester the Roman Town Defences, Public Buildings and Shops

TOWNS OF ROMAN BRITAIN