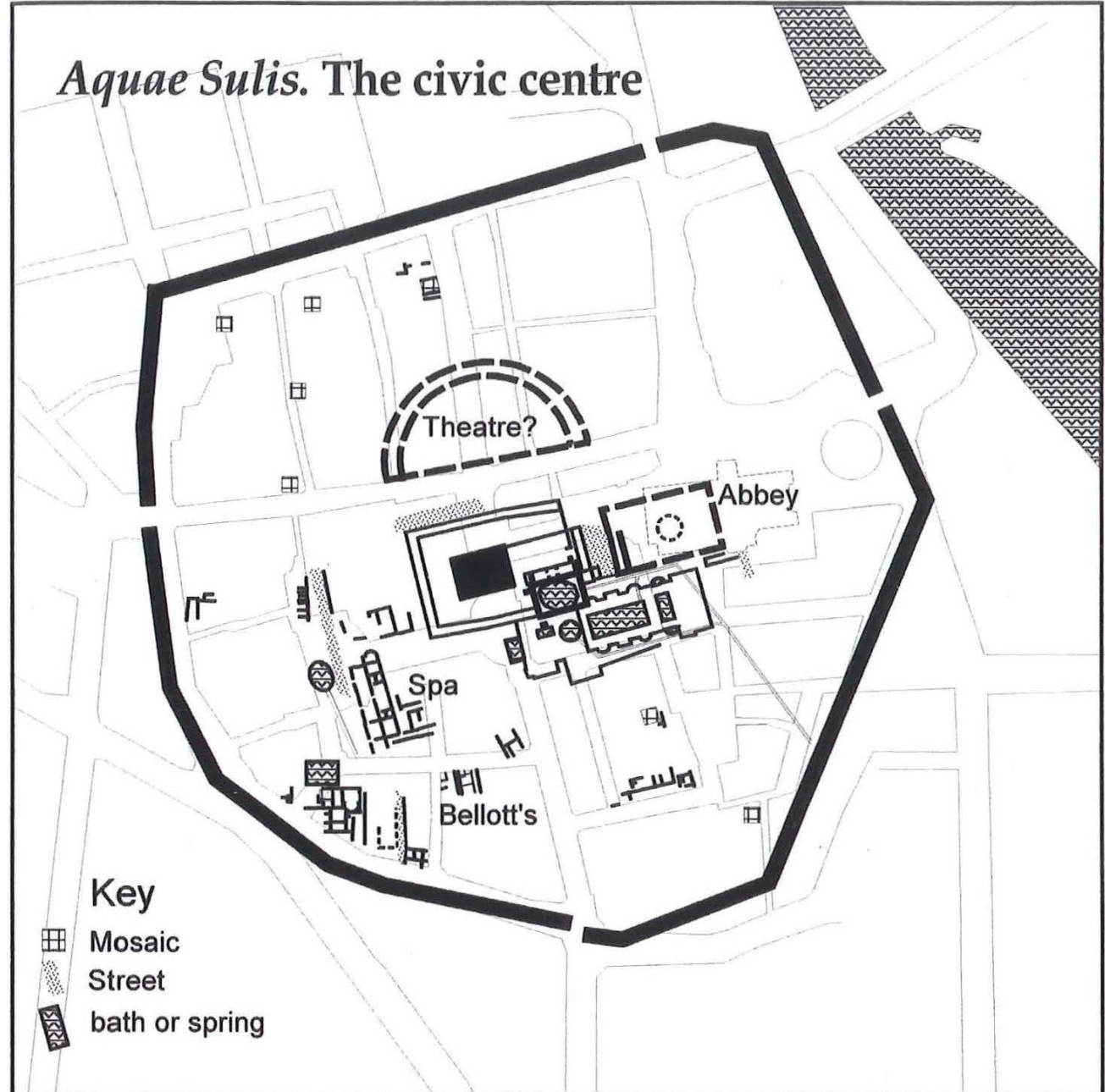


1. *Aquae Sullis* (= Bath)



↓ Source 1: Map of *Aquae Sullis* (= Roman Bath) (Source: *Aquae Sullis. The origins and development of a Roman town*, by Peter Daventport, p13, published in 2004 available here: <http://www.bathspa.gov.uk/visiting/visiting-the-city/visiting-the-city-roman-bath>)



Source 2: Minerva's Temple (Source: The Roman baths (Bath) website <https://www.romanbaths.co.uk/roman-temple-0>)

The Temple of Minerva in Bath dates from the end of the first century AD. Access was via a staircase with four large columns supporting a frieze and decorated pediment¹. Behind the columns, a large doorway gave access to the cellar where the cult statue of the goddess stood.

A reconstitution of the Roman temple of Aquae Sulis ↓



The Temple's **pediment** and Gorgon's head ↓



The temple's courtyard: This was a place of worship² and sacrifice where ceremonies took place around the great altar³ that formed a ritual focus in front of the Temple. The courtyard was contained within a colonnaded perimeter wall. Reconstitution of the temple courtyard:



The temple's courtyard today:



¹ Pediment = fronton

² Worship = cult

³ Altar = autel

Source 3 : The Roman Bathing complex (Source: The Roman baths (Bath) website <https://www.romanbaths.co.uk/roman-bathing-complex-0>)

The baths at Bath were unusual not just for their size, but also for the fact that they used so much hot water. Roman bathing was based around the practice of moving through a series of heated rooms culminating in a cold plunge at the end. The development of suites of heated rooms at both the western and eastern ends of the site may have allowed simultaneous use of the site by both men and women but maintained a seemly separation of facilities for them. The baths included:

The Great Bath fed with hot water directly from the Sacred Spring⁴ and provided a luxurious warm swim. ↓



The great bath today; ↓



The east baths: a large tepid bath fed by water that flowed through a pipe from the Great Bath.

The Laconium: It was a small room of intense dry heat. ↓



↑ The hypocaust

The circular bath: A cold plunge bath was a feature of many Roman bath houses, but rarely on this scale! The bath is 1.6 metres deep. ↓



⁴ Spring = source

The West baths: The western range of the bath house contained a series of heated rooms and plunge pools. ↓



Massage rooms: they were heated by an underground system of circulating warm air called **hypocaust** ↓



The hypocaust ↑

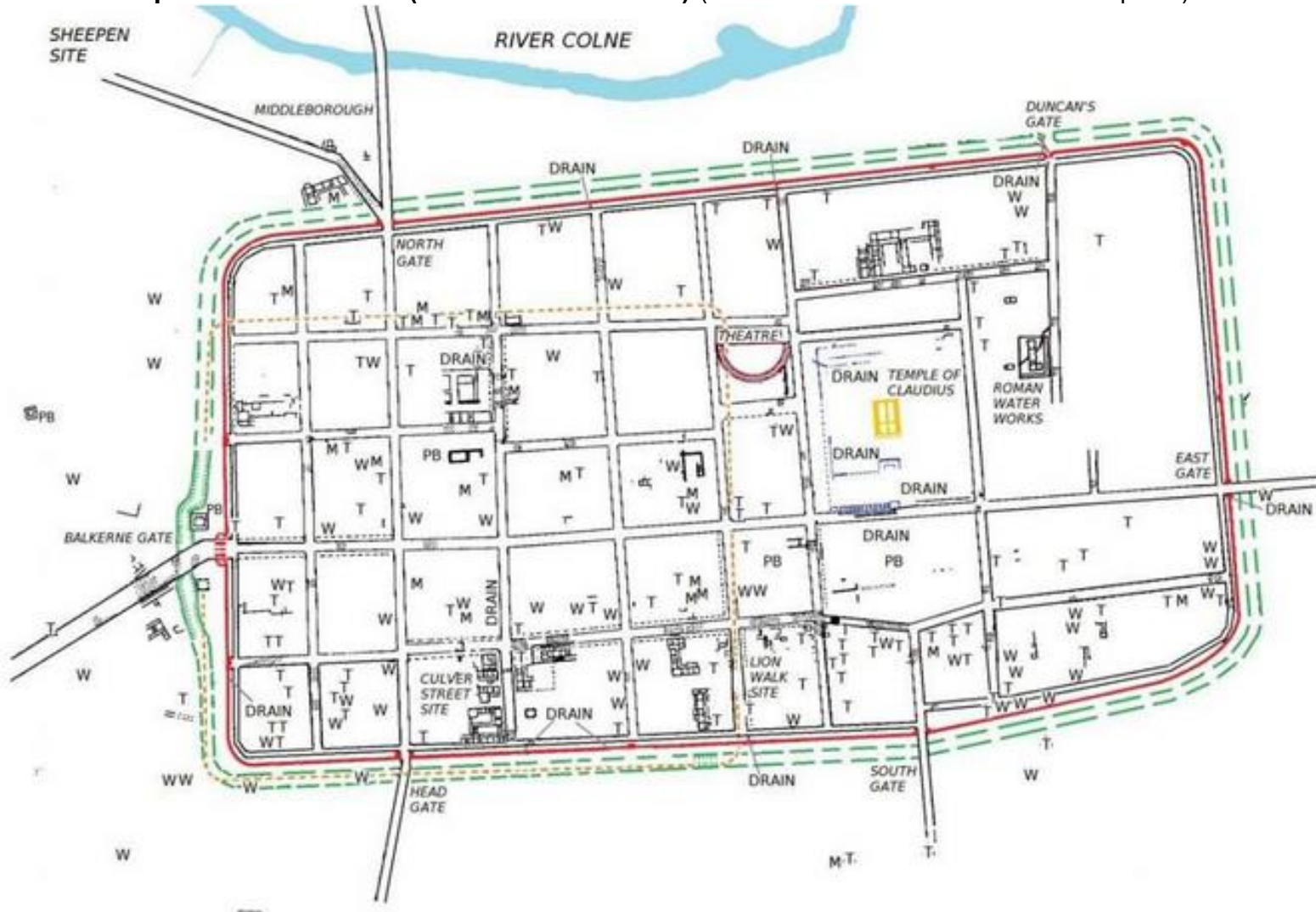
2. Camulodunum (Colchester)



Source 1: Colchester Town Wall (Source: Colchester Heritage Explorer website) <https://colchesterheritage.co.uk/blog/town-wall>



Source 2: Map of Camulodunum (= Roman Colchester) (source: article Camulodunum on Wikipedia)



ROMAN CIRCUS

	TOWN WALLS		TEMPLE PRECINCT		EXTENT OF ROMAN LEGIONARY FORT		ROMAN DRAIN	STREETS AND EXCAVATED REMAINS OF ROMAN COLCHESTER		
	DEFENSIVE DITCH (unexcavated)		TEMPLE OF CLAUDIUS		MOSAIC		TESSELLATED PAVEMENT			
	DEFENSIVE DITCH (excavated)		ROMAN THEATRE		FRAGMENT OF ROMAN WALL		PUBLIC BUILDING	SCALE		
	METALLED STREET SURFACE		EXCAVATED ROMAN BUILDINGS							

Source 3: The temple of Claudius in *Camulodunum* (source: Article "Temple of Claudis at Colchester, on the University of Chicago website, https://penelope.uchicago.edu/~grout/encyclopaedia_romana/britannia/boudica/clauiuspodium.html)

Model of the Temple of Claudius in Camulodunum ↓



Bronze head of Claudius found in Colchester ↓



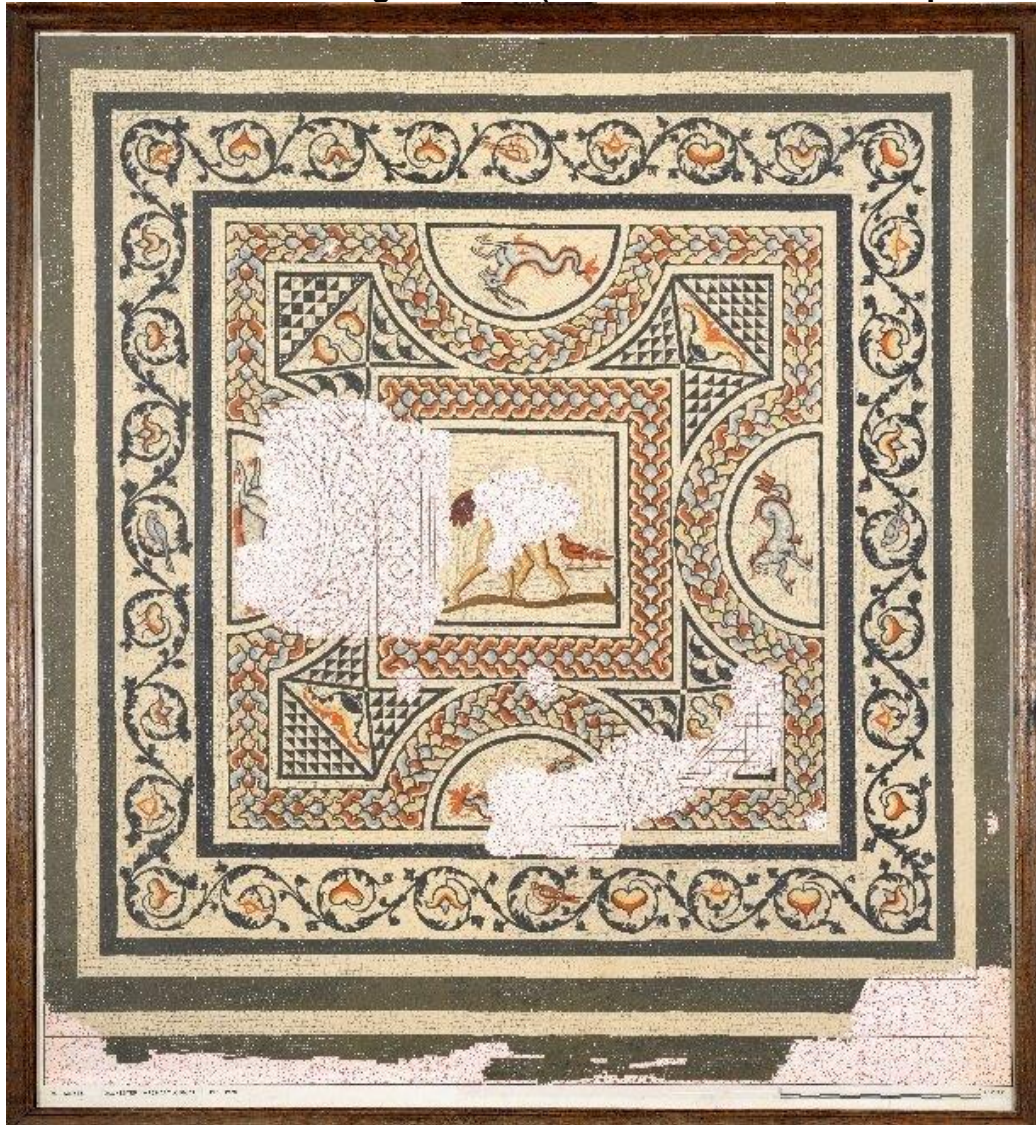
Source 4: The Roman circus (Source: visit Colchester website <https://www.visitcolchester.com/things-to-do/roman-circus-visitor-centre-p1190001>)

The site of the Roman circus was identified in 2004 and represents the only known Roman circus in Britain. It was a monumental structure and it may have seated up to 8,000 spectators: it would have been used as a venue for spectator sports, including chariot-racing. It was built in the early 2nd century CE⁵ and seems to have been in use for about 150 years.



⁵ CE = AD

Source 5: Middlesborough mosaic (Source: Colchester and Ipswich museums website <https://cimuseums.org.uk/selling-stories/>)



The Middlesborough Mosaic was one of several laid in a large villa built just outside the town walls of Roman Colchester.

It's an outstanding example of mosaic art in Roman Britain, made up of around 250,000 tesserae (tiny cubes of stone, pottery and tile) and dating from the second half of the 2nd century.

The design of wrestling cupids and sea-beasts would probably have been chosen from a catalogue of patterns, just as we choose our flooring today.

Parts of the mosaic are damaged. Best preserved are two of the sea beasts; the Hippocampus, a half horse/ half fish and the Capricornus, a half goat/ half fish.

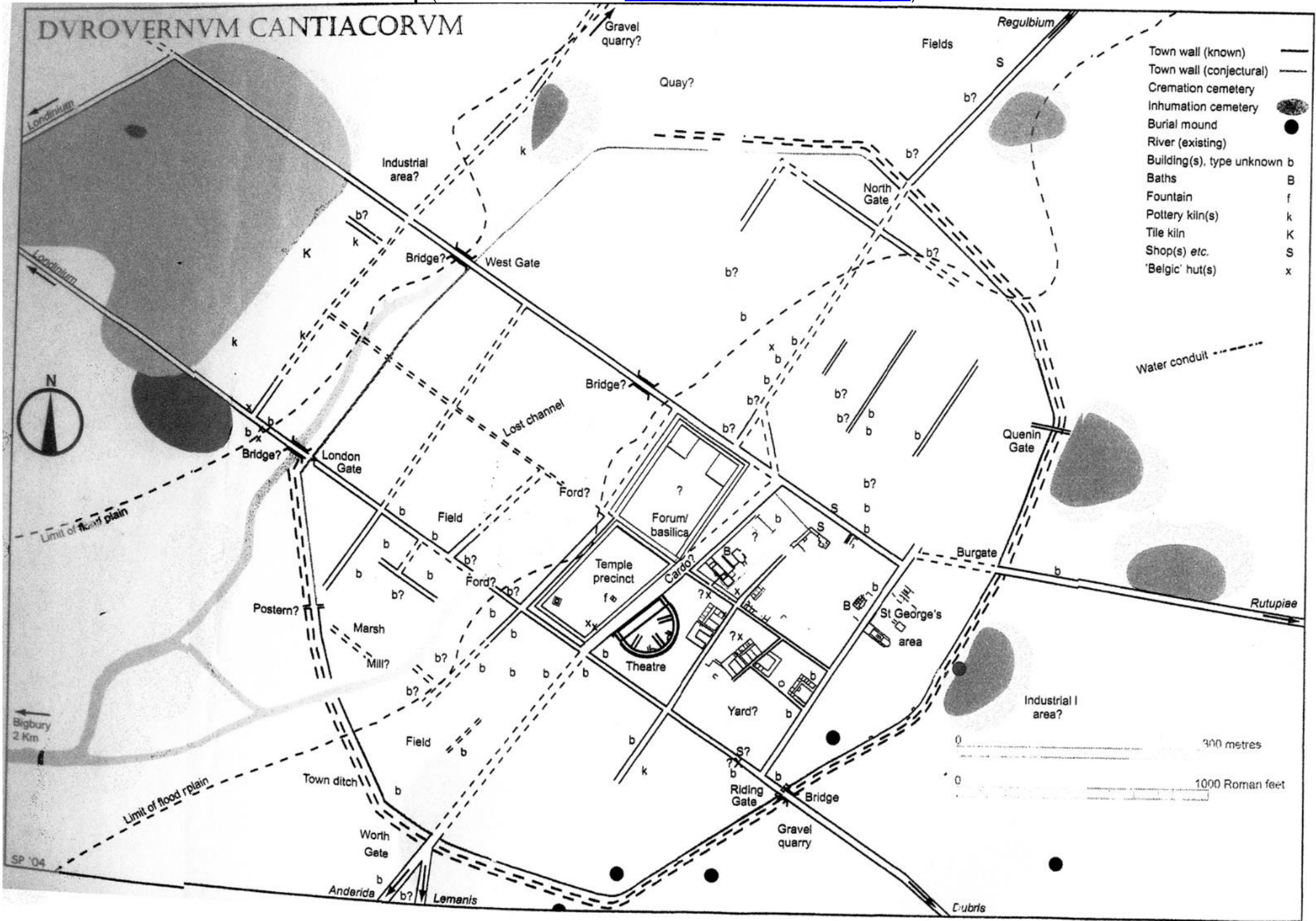
3. *Durovernum Cantiacorum* (Canterbury)



Source 1: Canterbury's city wall (Source: "Canterbury city walls" article on wikipedia https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Canterbury_city_walls): The medieval wall copied the route of the Roman wall from the 3rd century.



Source 2: Durovernum Cantiacorum map (source: favonius website <http://www.favonius.com/romans/canterbury.htm>)



Source 3: The Theatre (Source: Favonius website, <http://www.favonius.com/romans/canterbury.htm>)

There was a simple theatre of sorts started here in Flavian times (AD69-96); it was probably an oval shaped gravel bank with wooden seating on top.[...] the theatre was redeveloped at least once into a much larger edifice so that by the beginning of the 3rd. century it had a massive superstructure four storeys high and was now semi-circular with a diameter of some 70m., a truly impressive building for plays, performances and religious ritual showing.



Source 4: Mosaic pavement, with geometrical flower patterns and interlaced borders, found in **Roman town house in Canterbury** (Source: Roman Canterbury Museum <https://canterburymuseums.co.uk/collections/canterbury-roman-museum/mosaics/>).



Source 5: The Public Baths (Source: Favonius website
<http://www.favonius.com/romans/canterbury.htm>)



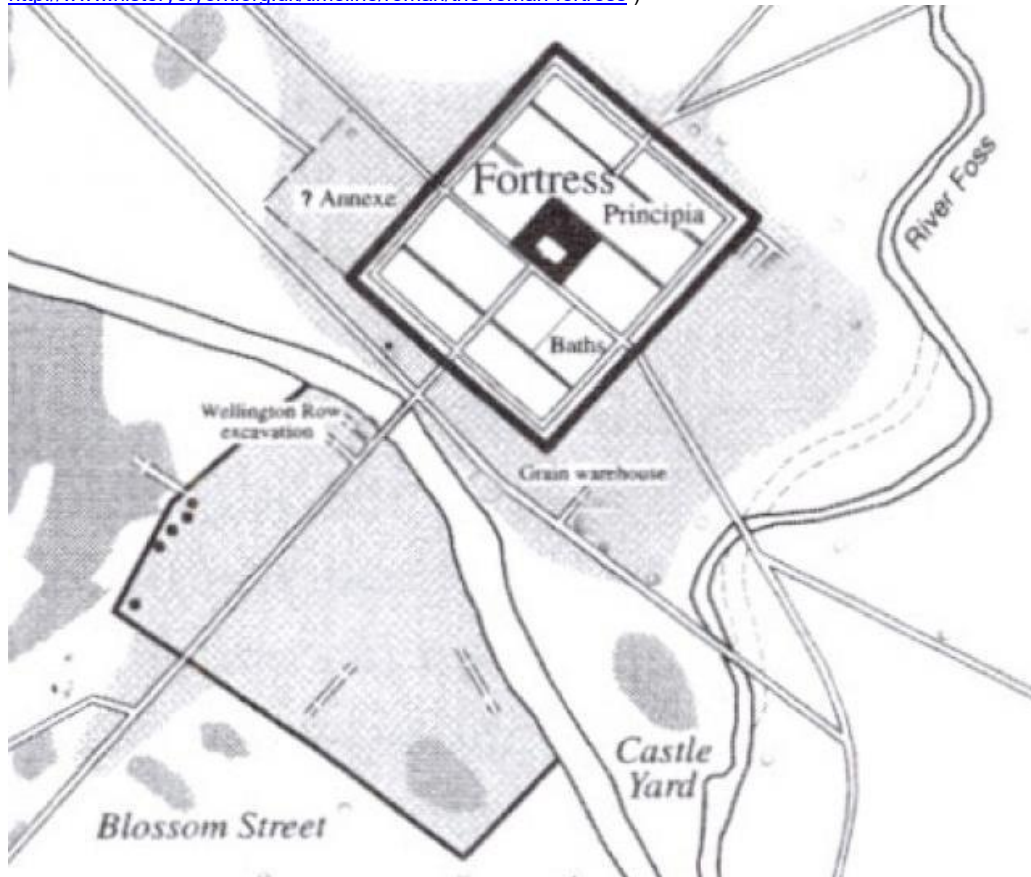
The Hypocaust system

Here are the visible remains of a 2nd century bath complex: there is evidence of the usual furnace (*praefurnium*), *caldarium*, *tepidarium* and *frigidarium* with a cold plunge pool. There may also have been a very hot dry room (*laconicum*) and a *palaestra* (exercise yard), even a swimming pool as well.

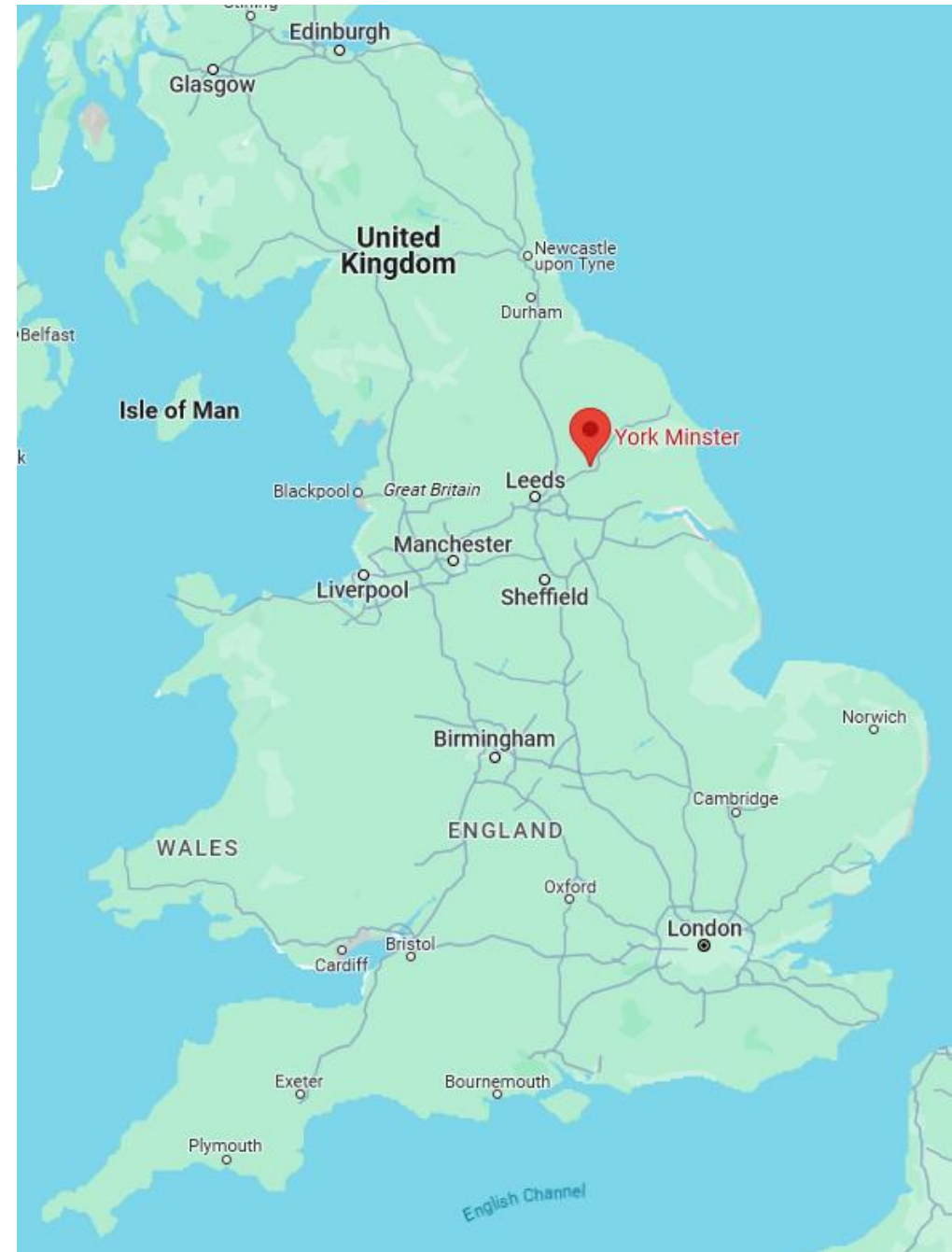


4. Eboracum (York)

Source 1: **Eboracum fortress map:** (source: History of York website, <http://www.historyofyork.org.uk/timeline/roman/the-roman-fortress>)



= city walls



Source 2: South West corner of the Roman fortress (source History of York website <http://www.historyofyork.org.uk/timeline/roman/rebuilt-in-stone>)

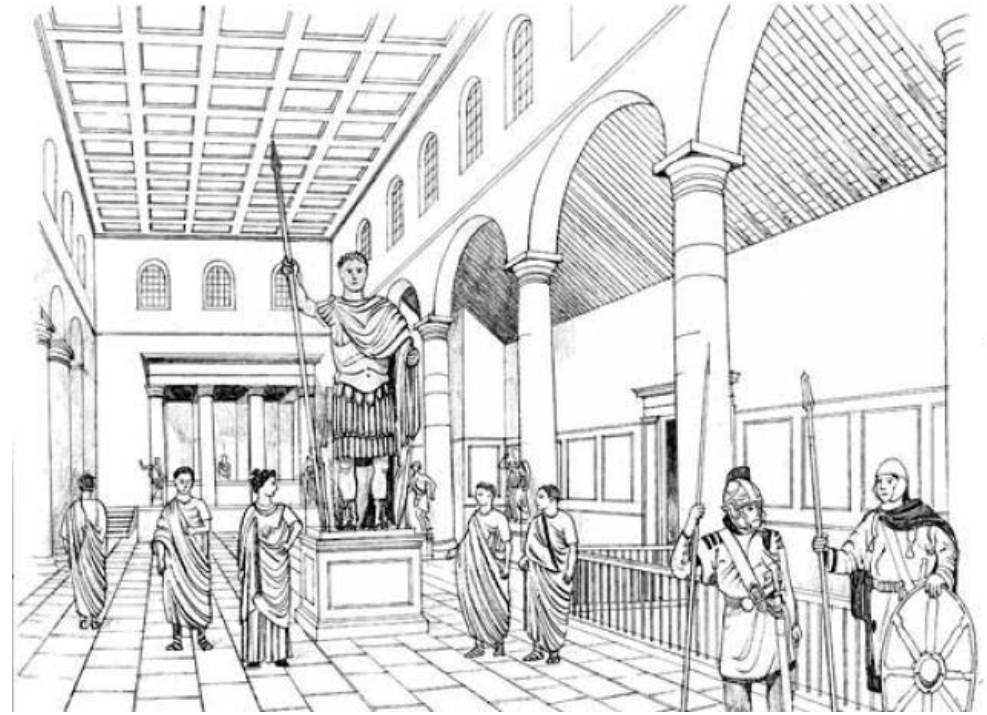
The Sixth Legion remained in York until the end of the Roman Empire and was responsible for much of the reconstruction of the defences. The Romans used several types of stone in their buildings. But it was not so much the stone but the use of mortar to hold it together that was the real Roman revolution



Source 3: The basilica (source: History of York website <http://www.historyofyork.org.uk/timeline/roman/the-basilica>)

It would have been here that the governor presided over court cases or addressed his officers on formal occasions.

Reconstitution of what the basilica may have looked like inside:



Source 4: The statue of the god Mars

(source: History of York website, <http://www.historyofyork.org.uk/timeline/roman/statue-of-the-god-mars>)

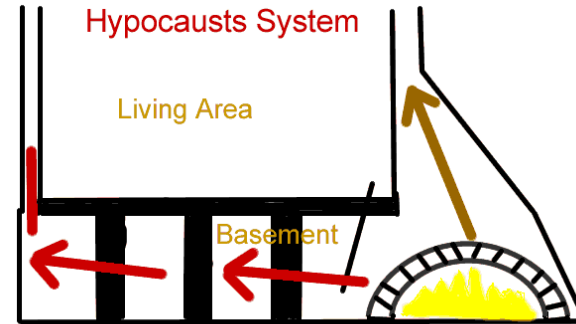
This is a stunning life-size statue of the Roman god of war - Mars - wearing full armour and carrying a shield. He has a sword on his hip and in his other hand he probably would have been carrying a metal spear.

The god of war was very popular with the army and it's no surprise that York with its legionary fortress and garrison of some 5000 soldiers should have had a temple dedicated to him.



Source 5: York Roman baths (source: historic UK website <https://www.historic-uk.com/HistoryMagazine/DestinationsUK/Roman-Baths-York/>)

Originally built by the ninth legion sometime between 71 AD and 122 AD, the complex would have covered an area of around 200 square metres, although only the caldarium (hot room), a small section of the frigidarium (cold room), and a single plunge pool have since been excavated.



Roman hypocaust systems allowed hot air to circulate beneath the floor and through the walls of buildings. Floors were raised on brick columns (pilae).

— Smoke from Fire
— Heated Air

The hypocaust under the caldarium today ↓



5. Londinium (London)



Source 1: Map of *Londinium* (source: Heritage daily website: <https://www.heritagedaily.com/2023/02/londinium-ad-47/146190>)



Source 2: A reconstruction of how the basilica and forum may have looked after AD120 in Londinium (Source: Historic UK website, <https://www.historic-uk.com/HistoryMagazine/DestinationsUK/Londons-Roman-Basilica-Forum/>)



The basilica acted as a civic centre and housed city administrators, law courts, an assembly hall, the treasury, and shrines. At its height it was also the largest building of its type north of the Alps, showing the importance of London within the Roman Empire.

The basilica also formed one side of a forum, a huge open-air square that acted as a public meeting place and housed many shops and market stalls. The forum was also a popular place for socialising and partying in Roman London!



The remains of one of the basilica's arches, situated in the basement of a barber shop.

Source 3: Billingsgate bath house (source Roman Britain website, <https://www.roman-britain.co.uk/places/billingsgate-roman-house-and-baths/>)

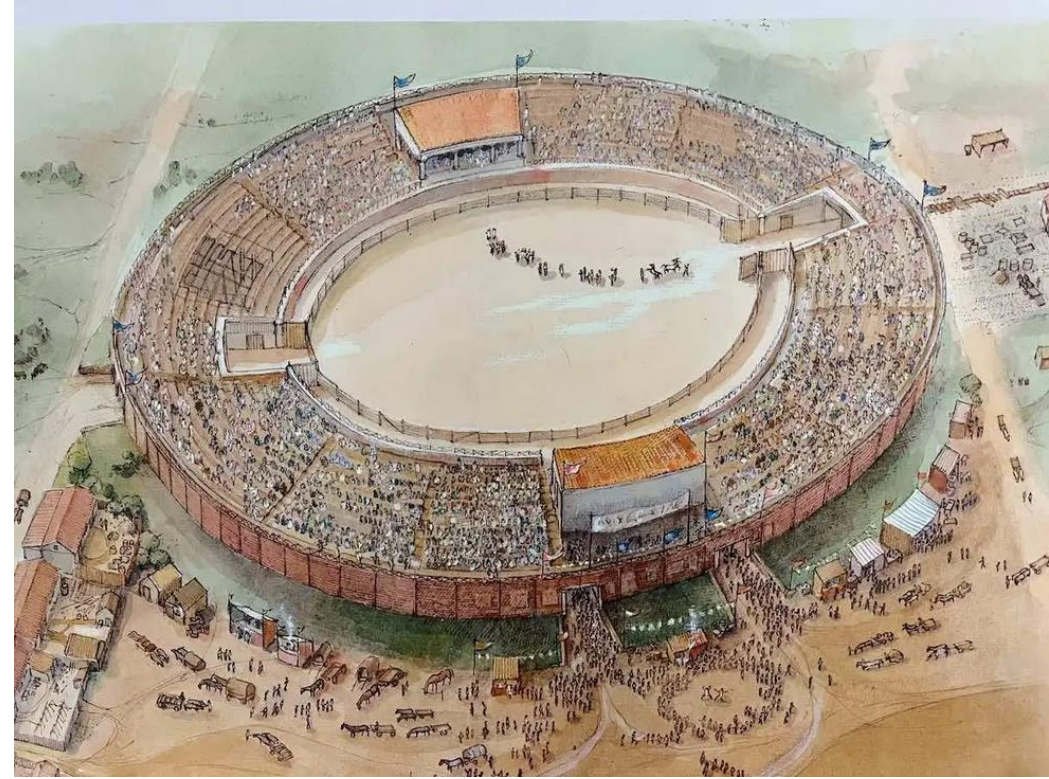


The bathhouse, which was located in the basement of the house, was a complex structure with a series of interconnected rooms and pools. It was heated by an underfloor heating system, known as a hypocaust, which was fuelled by a furnace located in a nearby room.

Source 4a: The amphitheatre (source: Roman Britain website <https://www.roman-britain.co.uk/places/londons-roman-amphitheatre/>)

“The London Roman Amphitheatre is an ancient arena that was used for gladiatorial games and other public spectacles in the Roman city of Londinium. The amphitheatre was constructed in the 1st century AD and was one of the largest in Roman Britain, capable of seating up to 6,000 spectators. It was a quite surprising discovery as the amphitheatre was found within the old Roman city walls, whereas the majority of ancient amphitheatres were located on the outside.”

Source 4b: An illustration of what Londinium amphitheatre likely looked like (Source: living in London website, <https://livinglondonhistory.com/discovering-the-remains-of-londons-roman-amphitheatre/>)

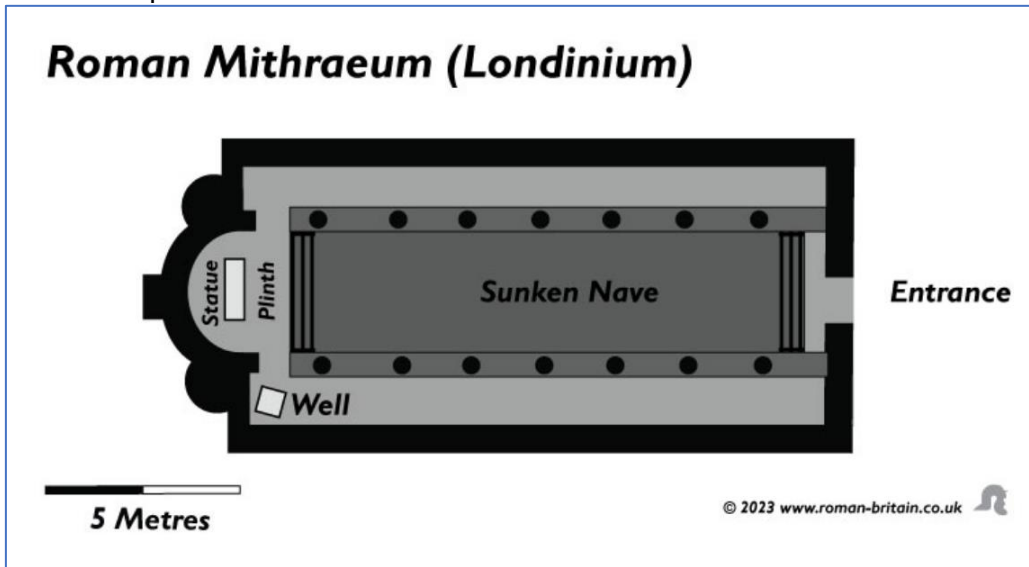


Source 5a: The Mithraeum (source Roman Britain website, <https://www.roman-britain.co.uk/places/london-mithraeum/>)

The London Mithraeum, also known as the Temple of Mithras in London, was a Roman temple dedicated to the god Mithras, who was an important deity⁶ in the Roman Empire.

The Temple of Mithras was an important site for the worship⁷ of the god Mithras, who was often associated with the sun and was a patron of soldiers and merchants. The temple was used for private ceremonies and rituals by members of the Mithraic cult, which was a secretive and exclusive organization only open to men.

Mithraeum plan:



The remains of the Mithraeum today:



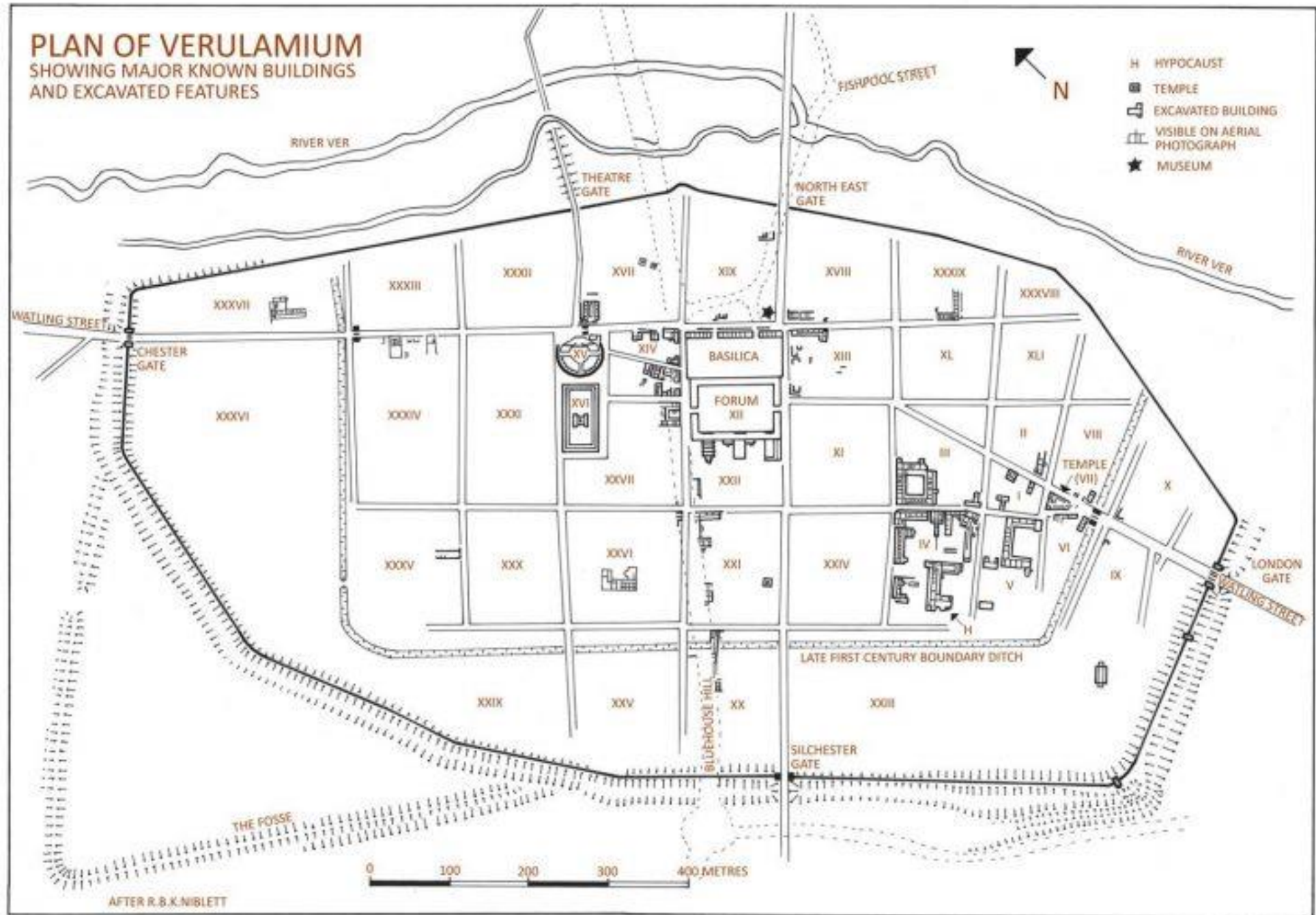
⁶ Deity = god

⁷ Worship = cult

6. *Verulamium* (St Albans)



Source 1: Map of Verulamium (Source: St Albans and Hertfordshire architectural and archeological society website, <https://www.stalbanshistory.org/archaeology/the-roman-city-of-verulamium/the-man-who-found-verulamiums-theatre-richard-grove-low-1801-1872>)



Source 2: Verulamium's theatre (source: The Gorhambury Estate website, <https://www.gorhamburyestate.co.uk/The-Roman-Theatre>)

“The Roman Theatre of Verulamium is unique. Built in about 140AD it is the only example of its kind in Britain, being a theatre with a stage⁸ rather than an amphitheatre. [...] From about 180AD the stage came into greater use and the auditorium was extended. By about 300AD, after some redevelopment work, the Theatre could seat 2,000 spectators.”

Artist's Impression of the Roman Theatre of Verulamium circa AD 180:



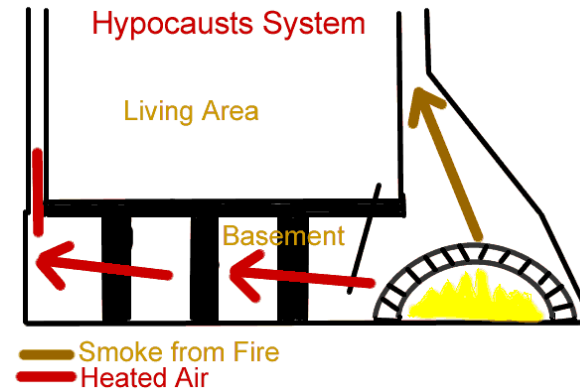
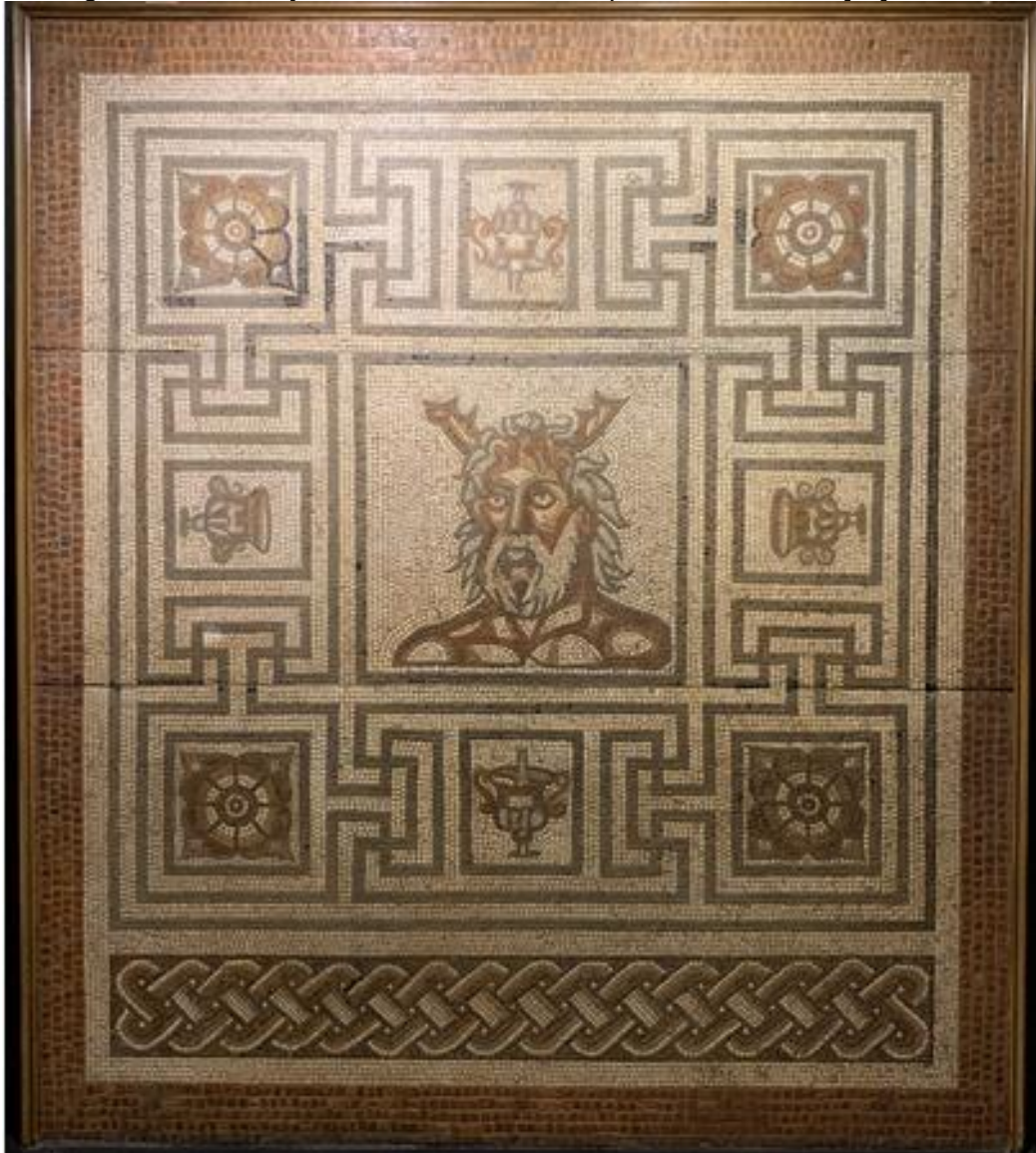
The remains of the theatre today:



⁸ Stage = scène

Source 3: Verulamium hypocaust and mosaic (Source Roman Britain website, <https://www.roman-britain.co.uk/places/verulamium-hypocaust-and-mosaic/>)

“The mosaic floor forms just one of the rooms of the great house 60 m long, with at least 30 rooms on two storeys. The floor is thought to have been part of the reception and meeting rooms of a large town house, built around AD 200 near Watling Street, the major Roman road that ran past Verulamium. [...]

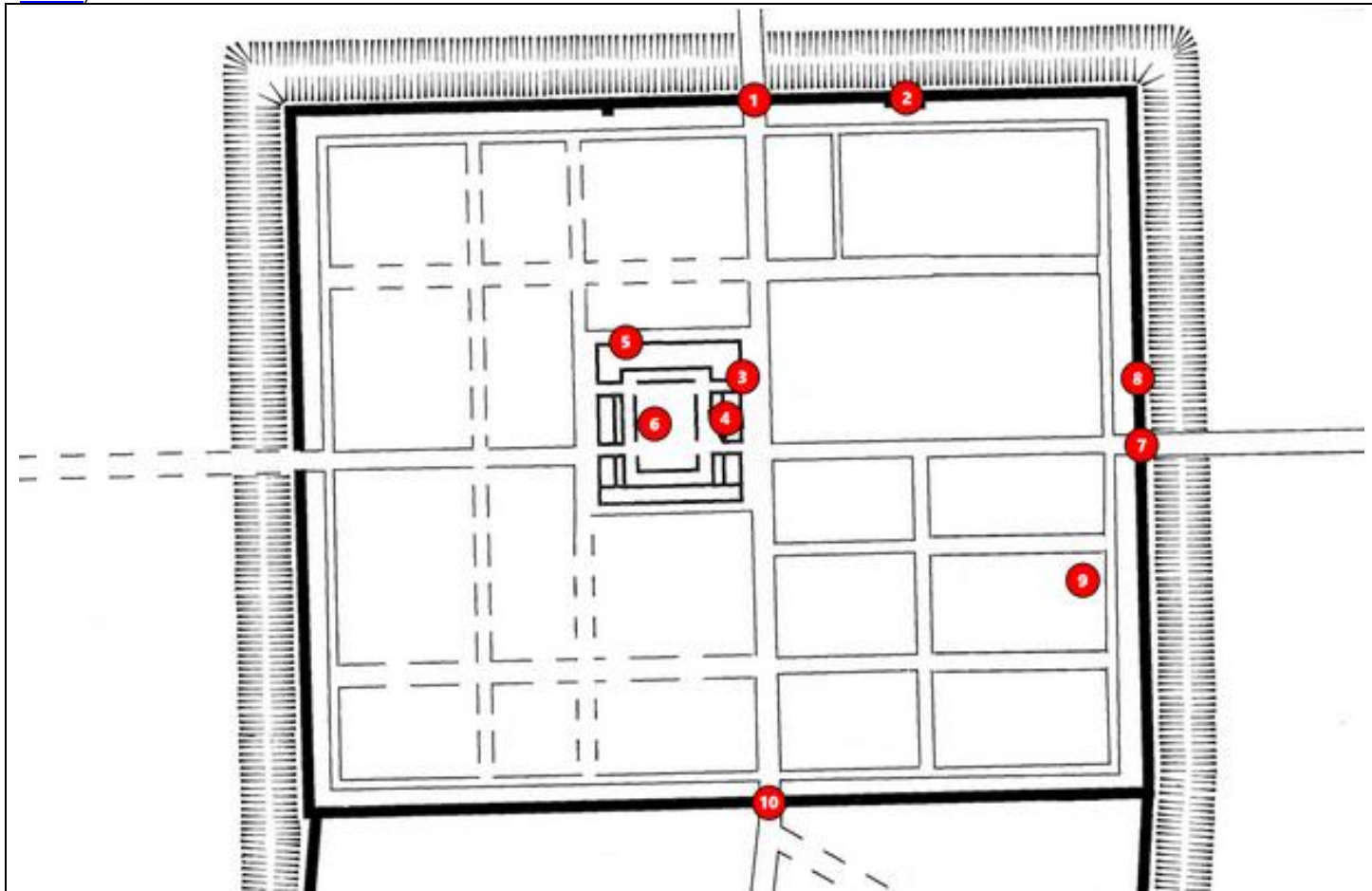


Roman hypocaust systems allowed hot air to circulate beneath the floor and through the walls of buildings. Floors were raised on brick columns (pilae) or, as in this case, trenches were cut below the floor to allow the hot air through. The mosaic covering the hypocaust was made of tesserae (small cubes) of cut stone or tile.

7. *Lindum* (= Roman Lincoln):



Source 1: Map of *Lindum* (Source: Roman Lincolnshire website, <https://romanlincolnshire.wordpress.com/physical-remains-lincoln/>)

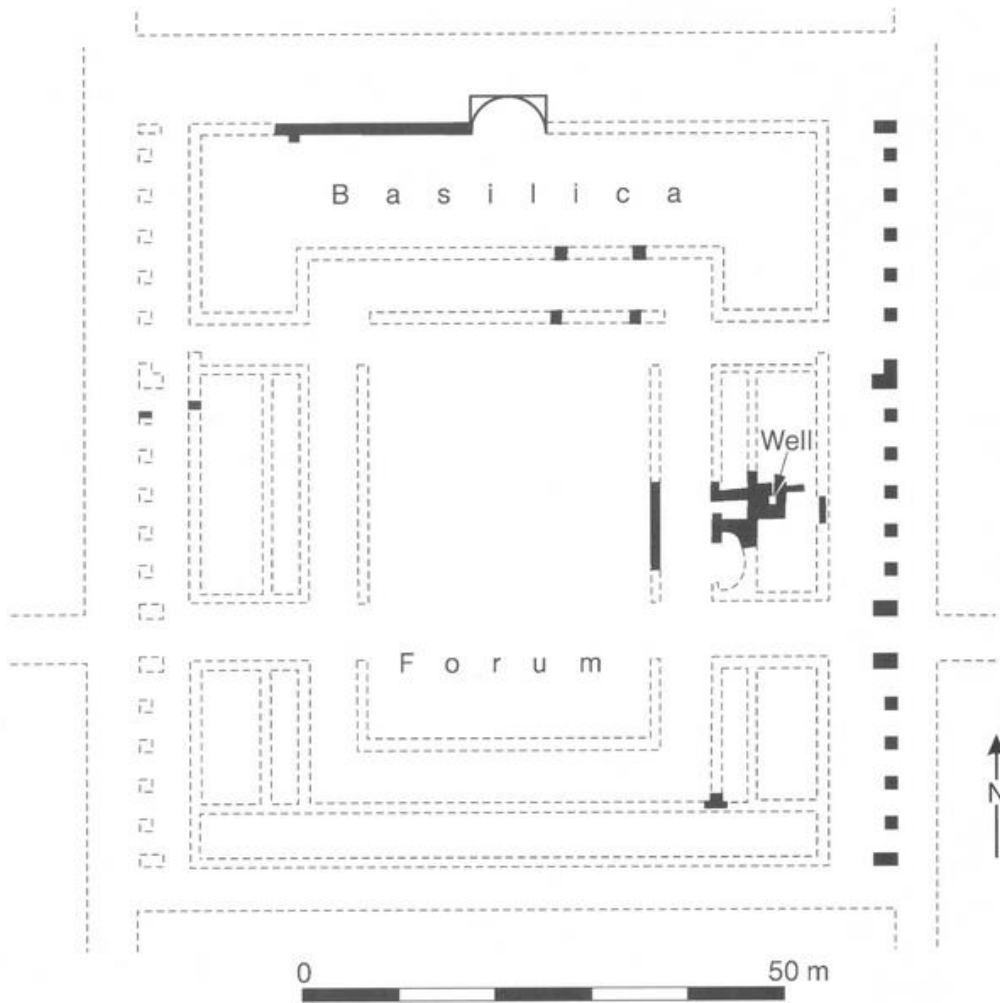


- 1 = the north gate⁹ of the upper city
- 2 = Section of the northern wall of the upper city and castellum aquae
- 3 = Forum colonnade
- 4 = Forum well¹⁰
- 5 = North wall of the basilica
- 6 = The forum
- 7 = east gate of the city
- 8 = eastern wall of the city
- 9 = Roman mosaic
- 10 = Southern gate of the city

⁹ Gate = fortified entrance

¹⁰ Well = un puits

Source 2: The forum and the basilica (Source: Roman Lincolnshire website, <https://romanlincolnshire.wordpress.com/physical-remains-lincoln/>)



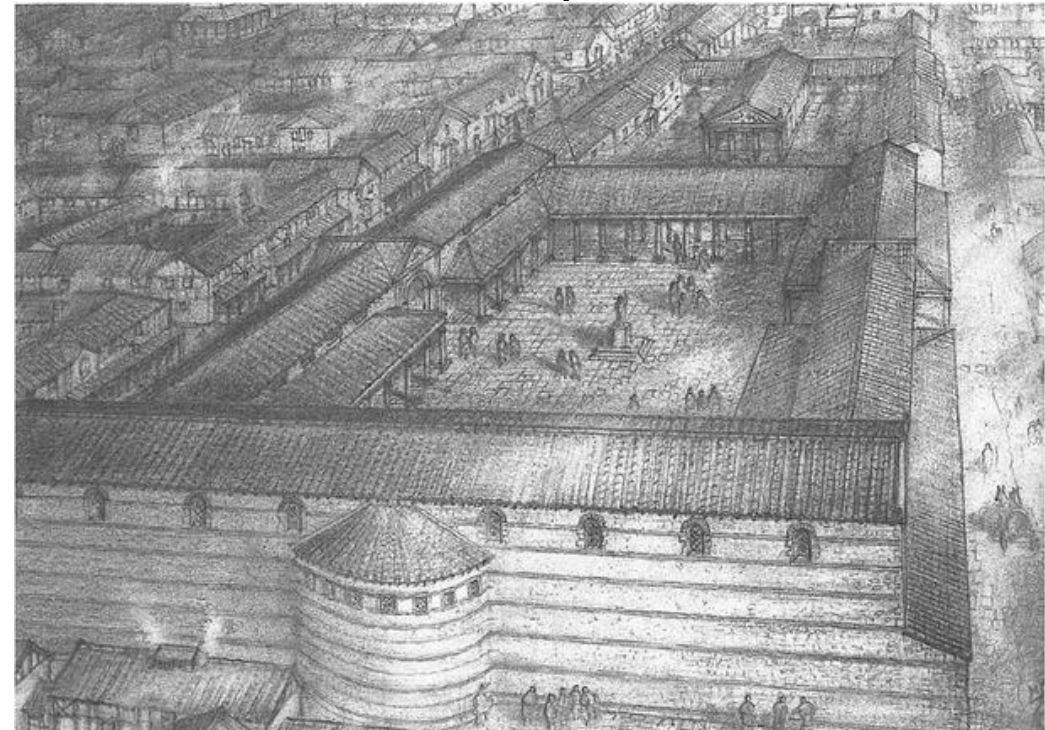
The well¹¹ located in the forum was one of a number that served the *Colonia*, and in this instance was located in a prominent location at the heart of the town.



← The “Mint wall” is the only surviving remnant of the Basilica – the large public hall which stood at the northern end of the forum and would have been central to the governance of the *Colonia*. In the reconstruction drawing below, the basilica is the large building at the bottom, and the Mint Wall the section to the right of the

hypothetical apsidal protrusion.

Reconstruction of the forum and basilica by David Vale :



¹¹ Well = puñts

Source 3 : The mosaic: (Source: Roman Lincolnshire website, <https://romanlincolnshire.wordpress.com/physical-remains-lincoln/>)



Originally decorating a room in a 4th Century townhouse, the surviving section of this mosaic features an 8 pointed star motif surrounded by sections of guilloche¹².

¹² Guilloche = un motif d'entrelacs

Source 4: Copper table leg found in Greetwell villa, next to Lincoln
(Source: Roman Lincolnshire website, <https://romanlincolnshire.wordpress.com/2017/08/05/evidence-of-bacchus-in-lincolnshire/>)
The youthful god Bacchus (Roman god of wine and revelry¹³) has a faun skin over one shoulder and his hair is adorned with leaves and berries.



¹³ Revelry = festivity

8. Viroconium (= Wroxeter)



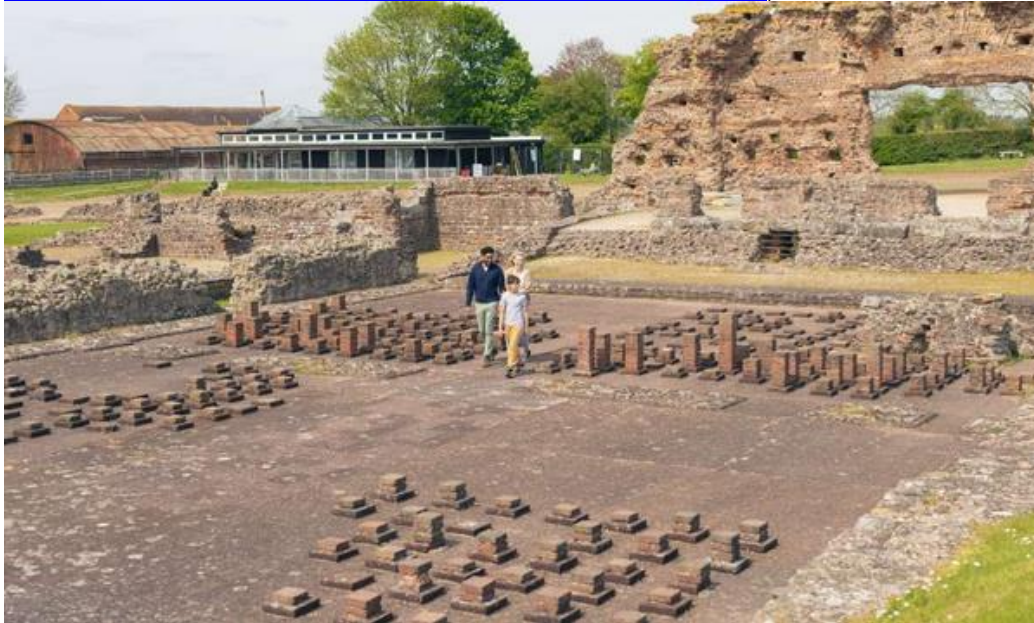
Source 1: Reconstitution of Viroconium in the 2nd century AD (source English Heritage website, <https://www.english-heritage.org.uk/visit/places/wroxeter-roman-city/history/>)



Source 2a: The public baths (source: English Heritage website (<https://www.english-heritage.org.uk/visit/places/wroxeter-roman-city/history/description/>))

“The principal ruins visible at Wroxeter are those of its public baths, the only complete public baths complex to be seen in Britain. [...] the baths themselves, a simple and practical design that led bathers through a succession of unheated and heated rooms that were either humid (like a Turkish bath today) or dry (like a sauna).”

Source 2b: The public baths today (Source: English Heritage website: <https://www.english-heritage.org.uk/visit/places/wroxeter-roman-city/things-to-do/>)



We can see the *pilae*, of the hypocaust, the underground heating system used to warm up the pools of the baths.

Source 3: The Forum (source: English Heritage website (<https://www.english-heritage.org.uk/visit/places/wroxeter-roman-city/history/description/>))

“On the opposite side of the modern road lay Wroxeter’s forum. Today, only its colonnade is visible, [...]. It provided the location for Wroxeter’s market stalls, but in its forum basilica [...], there will have been administrative offices, a shrine, and the offices used by the magistrates and council to provide justice and administration for the tribal area.

This reconstruction illustrates how the forum at Wroxeter Roman City would have looked like. ↓



Source 4a: The Temple (source: Roman Britain website (<https://www.roman-britain.co.uk/places/viroconium-cornoviorum-wroxeter-temples/>))

“This large structure measuring 50 ft. across the front by 98 ft.14 long overall, stands just south of the Wroxeter forum facing east onto the Watling Street. The temple consisted of a rectangular cobbled¹⁵ court enclosed by walls [...]. The facade was supported upon 6 columns [...]

The western half of the courtyard, lacking a colonnade, was dominated by a rectangular podium. [...] The temple was originally constructed in the latter half of the 2nd century and was abandoned by the early-4th. There is evidence to support the view that this temple may have been dedicated to Jupiter.”

Source 4b: The Temple today (Source: Heritage Daily website, <https://www.heritagedaily.com/2020/06/viroconium-wroxeter-roman-city/129668>).



¹⁴ 50ftx98ft = 15mx30m

Source 5: The mosaics (Source: K. M Kenyon, *Excavations at Viroconium*, 1936), <https://www.abebooks.fr/servlet/BookDetailsPL?bi=18666344055>

Surviving fragments of mosaic in the north aisle of the hall



¹⁵ Cobbled = paved