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## PLATE SECTION

## PLATE I


Five miniature pots from graves at HOO88. From left to right: Nene Valley colour-coat funnel beaker (A.D. 200-400, height 97mm, max 41 mm ); Oxfordshire parchment ware necked bowl (A.D. $240-400$, height 76 mm , max. rim diameter 93 mm ). Thames-400, height 97 mm , max. rim diameter height 84 mm , max. rim diameter 69 mm ); Nene Valley colour-coat 'slit' inverted beaker (A.D. $270-400$, height io8mm hooked rim jar (A.D. I80-300, Moselkeramik baby's feeding cup (A.D. I $80-250$, height 91 mm , max. rim diameter 42 mm ). (p. 9 ) max. rim diameter 42 mm );

## PLATE II


(Photo: Trevor Hurst, Museum of London) Three pipe-clay Venus figurines (height of middle figure 184 mm ) from MSL87, part of a burial assemblage found with a child interred in a lead coffin. (p. 9)


Chip-carved, bronze- and silver-inlaid belt buckle, found with a gilt crossbow brooch accompanying an inhumation (provisionally dated to the early fifth
century A.D., height across buckle 85 mm ). (p. 9)

(Photo: Trevor Hurst, Museum of London) A. Base of barrel-shaped 'Frontinus' jug or bottle (Isings form 89), bearing the inscription FRONT SEXTIN. (p. 9)

(Photo: Trevor Hurst, Museum of London)
B. Late third-century jet Medusa pendant (width of head 43 mm ) from HOO88. Part of a mixed blue glass and jet necklace, including both facetted and cylindrical beads, deposited by the shoulder of a burial, inside a coffin, and covered by a flagon. (p. 9)

## PLATE V


(Photo: Newcastle University. Copyright reserved) Vindolanda Text no. I, inv. no. 86/470, Sheets I and 2 (front): Letter from Chrauttius to Veldedeius. Each sheet is 7 cm wide. (p. 33)

## 470 sheet 2 R.


(Photo: Newcastle Universiry. Copyright reserved)
Vindolanda Text no. 1 , inv. no. 86/470, reverse of Sheet 2 , with address: letter from Chrauttius to Veldedeius. The sheet is 7 cm wide. (p. 33)

Col. II
Vindolanda Text no. 2, inv. no. 88/946, Sheets I and 2 (front): letter from Octavius to Candidus. (p. 4I)


## Col. III

Vindolanda Text no. 2, inv. no. 88/946, Sheets 3 and 4 (front): letter from Octavius to Candidus. (p. 41 ) (pewcaste University. Copyrigh eserved)


Leadenhall Court excavations in 1986, looking W. Roman Basilica construction levels: $10 \times 100 \mathrm{~mm}$ scales rest on masonry foundations. Wall footings defining Rooms $1 / 4,5,7,8$ and 9 visible in Area $S$ (bounded by modern concrete) and Rooms 2 and 3 in Area W. A 5 m -wide road ran to N of Basilica in Area N (under plastic roof). (p. 57)

## PLATE X


A. London Basilica, second century: Area W, NW corner Room 3. The $10 \times 100 \mathrm{~mm}$ scale rests on mortar floor bounded by faced ragstone wall to W and partially robbed wall to N . Note offset foundations below four tile courses: cf. PL. XIA. (p. 62)

B. London Basilica, second century: Area W, looking S. Tiled junction of masonry walls dividing Room 3 (with io $\times 100 \mathrm{~mm}$ scale) and Room 2. Only three courses of a tile buttress survived, projecting northwards into Room i: cf. PL. XIA (p. 62)

PLATE XI

A. London Basilica, second century: Area S, looking E. Buttress on masonry wall representing first phase of construction, dividing Rooms 5 and 6 . The $5 \times 100 \mathrm{~mm}$ scale rests on off-set foundation which is not separated from superstructure by tile course: cf. PLS. XA and B. (p. 58)

B. London Basilica, second century: Area W, Room 1. The $5 \times 100 \mathrm{~mm}$ scale rests on worn and scorched opus signinum floor. Tile course at base of north wall visible to right. (p. 67)

## PLATE XII


A. London Basilica site, second-century Road: Area N, looking NE. The $10 \times 100 \mathrm{~mm}$ scale rests on road surface. Note ditch on southern edge running parallel to cracked sub-surface foundations of the northern range of Basilica exposed at base of medieval robber trench. (p. 61)

B. London Basilica: section through second- and third-century destruction and redevelopment horizons in Nave, Area M, looking S. The $5 \times 100 \mathrm{~mm}$ scale rests vertically against thick destruction horizon sealing a levelled wall to E, part of the original second-century Basilica. The second major destruction horizon overlies a scorched surface and is itself sealed by an opus signinum floor cut by a later intrusion, with modern debris above. (p. 67)

PLATE XIII

A. London Basilica: vertical view of pier base in Nave, Area M. The $5 \times 100 \mathrm{~mm}$ scale rests on upper face of partially obscured square stone plinth dividing Nave (foreground) from N Aisle in later second to third centuries. Plinth once supported tile pier (cf. PL. xiIIB), but only mortar outlines of tiles survived later robbing: note c. 0.2 m unmortared berm on S, E and W edges. (p. 68)

B. London Basilica: pier in Nave. Tile pier built over stone plinth dividing Nave from S Aisle in second- and third-century Basilica: cf. Pl. XiIIA. Pier recorded in $\mathbf{1 8 8 1}$, and still survives in basement of 90 Gracechurch Street, standing 0.7 m high. (p. 68)

PLATE XIV

A. London Basilica: Area D. Fragmentary remains of base of plaster niche in Nave, visible above $10 \times 10 \mathrm{~mm}$ scale. (p. 71)

B. London Basilica: third-century developments, Area M, Room I. The $5 \times 100 \mathrm{~mm}$ scale rests on destruction horizon of burnt roof tiles; note tile foundations of later wall laid to $S$ (left), with base of main $\mathrm{N}-\mathrm{S}$ wall just visible to N (right): cf. PL. XIB. (p. 75)

PLATE XV


London Basilica: fourth-century destruction deposits in Nave, Area D. The $5 \times 100 \mathrm{~mm}$ scale rests on a disturbed opus signinum floor sealed by a deposit of roof tile in black silt, visible in section. The semi-articulated block of collapsed wall has been cut by later pits to E and W . (p. 77)

PLATE XVI

(Photo: Museum of London)
Billingsgate: overall view of the quay from the east. The relatively poor survival of the eastern section of the quay is clear. The two north-south lines of piles (centre and foreground) mark an eleventh-century inlet which appears to take advantage of the absence of the quay in this area. Scale $10 \times 100 \mathrm{~mm}$. (p. 1оr).

(Photo Museum of London)
A. Billingsgate: the projecting south end of a cradling timber, with the sillbeam wedged in place. Scale $2 \times 100 \mathrm{~mm}$. (p. 10I).

(Photo: Museum of London) B. Billingsgate: detail of tongue-and-groove scarf joint from the second tier. Scale $2 \times 100 \mathrm{~mm}$. (p. IOI).

(Photo: Museum of London)
A. Billingsgate: impression left by an angle brace on the rear of a sillbeam, with (left) the cradling timber seen in PL. XVIIA passing beneath the quayfront. Scale $10 \times 10 \mathrm{~mm}$. (p. IO2).

(Photo: Museum of London)
B. Billingsgate: tieback attached to the quayfront using a half-dovetail joint. The joint has failed, allowing the quayfront (left) to subside. Scale $2 \times 100 \mathrm{~mm}$. (p. 102)

Billingsgate: view of the quay structure with angle braces and tiebacks in place. The angle braces would have prevented the tieback piles from being pulled forward. Scale $5 \times 100 \mathrm{~mm}$. (p. 103).

PLATE XX

(Photo: Museum of London)
A. Billingsgate: overall view of the quay from the south, showing a timber of the replaced third tier (left), and the remains of a second between the two large mortises in the quayfront. The two pairs of piles and single collapsed pile behind the quay to the east (right) also belong to the reconstruction, and can be contrasted with the more substantial primary tieback piles to the left. Scale $10 \times 100 \mathrm{~mm}$. (p. 105).

(Photo: Museum of London)
B. Billingsgate: detail of the partially-excavated cranebase, showing the central ridge with mortises and notched shoulder; note that the two visible notches are opposite the edges of the tieback pile to the west (right-centre). The wide plank and smaller fragments (foreground) probably acted as a working platform. The intervening three piles are part of the later reconstruction. Scale $5 \times 100 \mathrm{~mm}$. (p. I05).

(Photo: Museum of London) A. Billingsgate: the later reconstructed frontage and Period III timbers just visible through the post-Roman foreshore (foreground). The gap marked by the Period III timbers appears to have been deliberately cut, possibly as a drainage channel. Over the quay to the north (left) is a section through the first eleventh-century embankment. The rubble may derive from the riverside wall. Scale $5 \times 100 \mathrm{~mm}$. (p. 106).

(Photo: Museum of London)
B. Swan Lane I: detail of a dovetail joint used to attach tiebacks to the quayfront (foreground). Scale $10 \times$ Io mm. (p. III).

PLATE XXII

(Photo: Museum of London) A. Billingsgate Buildings (1974): detail of a cruciform tieback (centre) retaining the early second-century waterfront (III) (just visible in the foreground). This type of bracing was employed at Swan Lane. Immediately to the rear of the tieback is the frontage of Revetment II, with I in the far background. The two banks of rubble in the sections to left and right (foreground) appear to represent the foundations of a structure similar to the riverside wall, but of an earlier date. The relationship between the position of the wall and Revetment III should be compared with FIG II. (p. 115).

B. Swan Lane: from the west (left) the late revetment (IV) and (right) the final quay (V) with a parapet to the south. Note the use of a free double-dovetail to scarf the two quay beams. A plank walkway is visible between the two waterfronts where the scale rests. Scale $2 \times 100 \mathrm{~mm}$. (p. II7).

PLATE XXIII


Fortress baths at Chester: fallen section of concrete vaulting seen in 1964 resting on soil accumulation over tepidarium floor. Note the vault-rib formed of lines of interlocking tubuli lingulati. (Scale in feet). (p. 217)

## PLATE XXIV


A. Fortress baths at Chester: close-up view of fallen vault-rib of tubuli lingulati. (Scale in inches). (p. 217)

B. Fortress baths at Chester: fallen vault-rib of tubuli lingulati seen in cross-section. Note mortar jointing. (Scale in inches). (p. 217)

(Photo: Vindolanda Trust) A. Iron shears from Vindolanda, seen from above. (p. 269)


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(Photo: Vindolanda Trust)
B. Iron shears from Vindolanda, seen from the side (p. 269)


(Photo: Cambridge University Museum of Archaeology and Anthropology) A. Collyrium stamp from Castle Hill, Cambridge. Face a, and impressions of Faces a and c. (p. 277)

(Photo: R. Jackson)
B. Collyrium stamp from Castle Hill, Cambridge. Face c. (p. 277)

## PLATE XXVII


(Photo: Newport Museum and Art Gallery) A bronze head of Mars from Shirenewton, Gwent. Scale 2:1. (p. 295)

B. Carlisle, sandstone relief of Minerva:
height $450 \mathrm{~mm}($ p. 320 ).


PLATE XXIX

(Photo: R. Selkirk)
A. Brinkheugh, Northumberland. Northern abutment of the bridge (p. 318).

(Photo: R. Selkirk)
B. Hartburn, Northumberland. Rock-cut post-holes for a bridge, below water in the bed of the burn (p. 320 ).

PLATE XXX

(Photo: Grosvenor Museum)

## A. Chester, the fortress wall at St. John Street (p. 329).


(Photo: British Museum)
B. Meonstoke, Hants. External face of the north-east arch of the blind arcade on the south-east façade, as lifted (p. 355 and compare fig. 25). The internal face of this arch is shown in Britannia XIX (1988), pl. XXVIII.


(Photo: Elaine Wakefield)
A. Dorchester, Dorset: three baked clay antefixes from a late first- to early second-century building in Trench 3 at Acland Road (p. 352).

(Photo: Lincoln Archaeological Trust)
B. Lincoln: Wooden paddle-shaped object from Waterside North (1) . Length 237 mm . (p. 33I).

## PLATE XXXIII


(Photo: Alan Whitworth)
A. Hadrian's Wall (near MC 35): inscribed building stone (p. 366, No. 5). Width of stone 0.30 m .

B. London: fragment of brick bearing part of an undeciphered graffito (p. 370. No. 25). Width of fragment 0.14 m .

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