had been the deconstructing of the orthodox view and the presentation of alternatives for debate.

In summarising what everyone agreed to be a very stimulating and worthwhile conference, Professor Cunliffe reinforced

A. There are oblique references in Dio to the harvest, but the timing is non-proven. A commander would normally start his

Q. (Richard Jones) Re. the timing of the invasion. The Chidham peninsula near Fishbourne in medieval times produced the

probably not an early settlement, and the other at or near Exeter from the mid-50s. The Iron Age view of the Fosse Way

frontier cannot be political, as the western boundaries would have marked the edge.

A. It was the fashion to think that the Romans did not think in terms of frontiers until Hadrian, but the Fosse Way as a

back to top

fell. With the dawn the tide changed and when they rowed towards shore their

Hadrian's Wall and other frontiers.

a triumph of Romano-Celtic art using imperial imagery: the

the coast via the southern Fosse Way and due south from Verulamium. This would have given a quadrilateral which was

Its massive size and strength suggest a military origin. The method of construction appears to be identical to that of one

1918 two desilvered lead ingots from the Mendips were found a few metres north of this site, stamped IMP. VESPASIAN.

Only one corner of this building was uncovered, with 20cm square posts packed with Isle of Wight limestone, at intervals

Nigel Nicolson

The shelter from the winds at Richborough is complete, even from the east, and it can be argued that Caesar's fleet

oars but the heavier transports would have made 5 knots at most. They were reluctant to sail to windward, preferring to

tradition with a single square sail. A

from an early tombstone.

While Plautius waited for the arrival of his emperor, he may have taken the opportunity to subdue the potentially hostile

along the south bank, with Surrey probably Atrebatic. If the Romans turned east from Silchester, the two-day battle site

target which would be easily accessible to the Romans heading north from the Solent. There is evidence that could be

the tribes to unite for more than one battle, as they were not geared up for more protracted action. In AD43, Plautius's

playing-card design.

John Hind's work, published in Britannia in 1989, brought together the evidence against which the speaker built up his

boundary for a long time, but the political situation could be fickle, unlike socio-economic units.

Tacitus was wrong with date of a fort in Carlisle.

Q: What indication is there of the craft or sailing vessels on trading routes to Hengistbury Head pre-invasion?

 tons of grain per month, which could have come through Rhine communications system. Finds of imported grain

The longer the sea journey even if it is thought the territory is friendly where the landing is to be made, the more

Plautius knew the emperor would be coming, so would have to be in an appropriate position before the summer was too

safely but suffered damage to ships. They probably assumed they would be able to land in good order. However, they

We assume the troops gathered at Boulogne because of the existing harbour works and lighthouse built by Gaius for his

Prof. Fulford posed some basic questions such as, did Claudius bring all his troops from Gaul. Unfortunately Dio doesn't

the first contact was with Caratacus and quick contact is more likely from a Sussex landing. Plautius secured an alliance

indicates that the campaign started earlier than Dio suggests.

was of the third regnal year of Claudius which must be before 29

only in Britain for sixteen days, had made a rapid return in 44 days and was only absent from Rome for six months. He

done by one force but at the end, he is referring again to three forces.

important today, is the account of the battle with Boudica. Tacitus indicates a rapid victory with a single Roman force

Tacitus had changed things. His text applies exclusively to Colchester, although he hadn't changed the reference to the