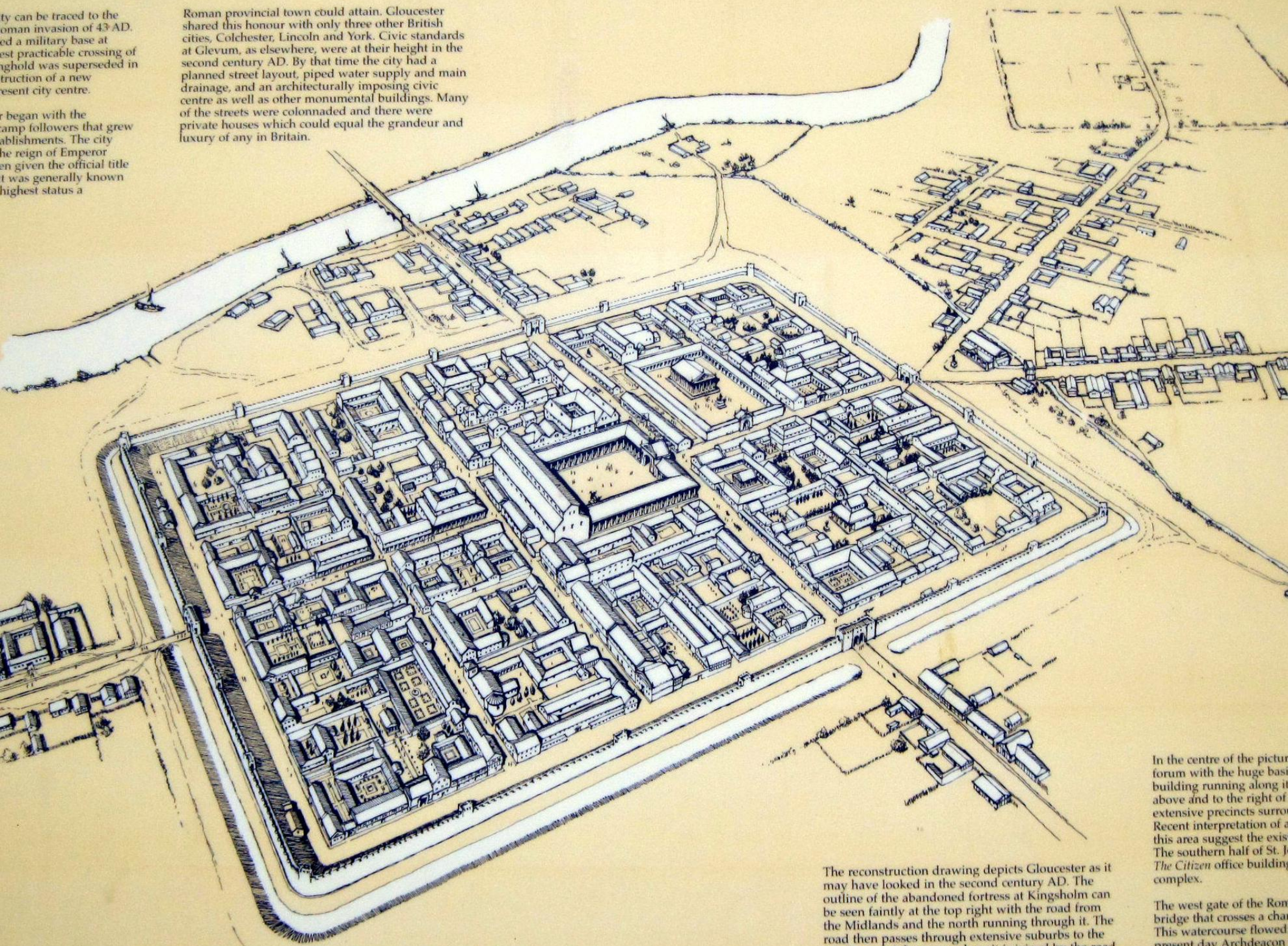


ty can be traced to the  
oman invasion of 43 AD.  
ed a military base at  
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highest status a

Roman provincial town could attain. Gloucester shared this honour with only three other British cities, Colchester, Lincoln and York. Civic standards at Glevum, as elsewhere, were at their height in the second century AD. By that time the city had a planned street layout, piped water supply and main drainage, and an architecturally imposing civic centre as well as other monumental buildings. Many of the streets were colonnaded and there were private houses which could equal the grandeur and luxury of any in Britain.



In the centre of the picture is the forum with the huge basilica building running along it. Above and to the right of the forum are extensive precincts surrounding the forum. Recent interpretation of the ruins in this area suggest the existence of the southern half of St. James' Church. The Citizen office building complex.

The reconstruction drawing depicts Gloucester as it may have looked in the second century AD. The outline of the abandoned fortress at Kingsholm can be seen faintly at the top right with the road from the Midlands and the north running through it. The road then passes through extensive suburbs to the north gate of the town where it is joined by the road from the west. The remains of the

The west gate of the Roman bridge that crosses a channel. This watercourse flowed through the present day Archdeacon's garden. The bridge was built by the Romans and is the oldest bridge in the city. It is the only bridge in the city that has survived since Roman times. It is the only bridge in the city that has survived since Roman times. It is the only bridge in the city that has survived since Roman times.