



Vivacity Heritage

**Really Roman**

**Vivacity**  
Peterborough  
Heritage

## Teachers' Resource Pack







## INTRODUCTION

There is a great story to uncover in this area of Roman invasion, occupation and settlement. Peterborough Museum has a unique collection of finds that tells the story from military fort to Roman town and provides a rich resource to bring the story of the Romans to life.

This teachers' resource pack has been designed to support the KS2 curriculum and a visit to the museum. You will find a selection of cross curricular activities supporting the development of key skills and other useful resources to complement your work in the classroom. The activities are suitable to be carried out before or after your visit to Peterborough Museum.

The Romans is a key topic in the history programme of study. The museum visit and the pack integrates the requirements for KS2 History with the practical understanding of how it relates to the local area.

### Contents:

- The Visit – A Really Roman Day
- Curriculum Connections
- Prehistory – Life before the Romans
- Roman Empire – A Very Short history
- The Romans Are Here!
- Loan Boxes
- Pre / Post Visit Activities
- Image Bank
- Glossary and Links



Arial View of Roman Peterborough (Durobrivae) and its suburbs



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# Really Roman

## THE VISIT: A Really Roman Day

During the 'Really Roman Day' at Peterborough Museum, children participate in up to four activities. These include:

- Roman life in Durobrivae – a gallery activity where the children help prepare for a banquet at Castor Palace.
- Clay Making – using our Roman collection as inspiration, children make a Roman head decoration out of clay.
- Meet a Roman soldier or surgeon – Living History activity.
- Archaeology Detectives – back in the Roman gallery, handle real Roman pottery fragments, analyse and identify.

More information:

Website:

<http://www.vivacity-peterborough.com/information-for-schools/learning/>

Email:

[museum.education@vivacity-peterborough.com](mailto:museum.education@vivacity-peterborough.com)

phone:

01733 864 700



**“We loved the interactivity of the day  
– all the children were involved”**

**Kinderley Primary, Year 4 teacher**

Peterborough Museum

[vivacity-peterborough.com/schools](http://vivacity-peterborough.com/schools)



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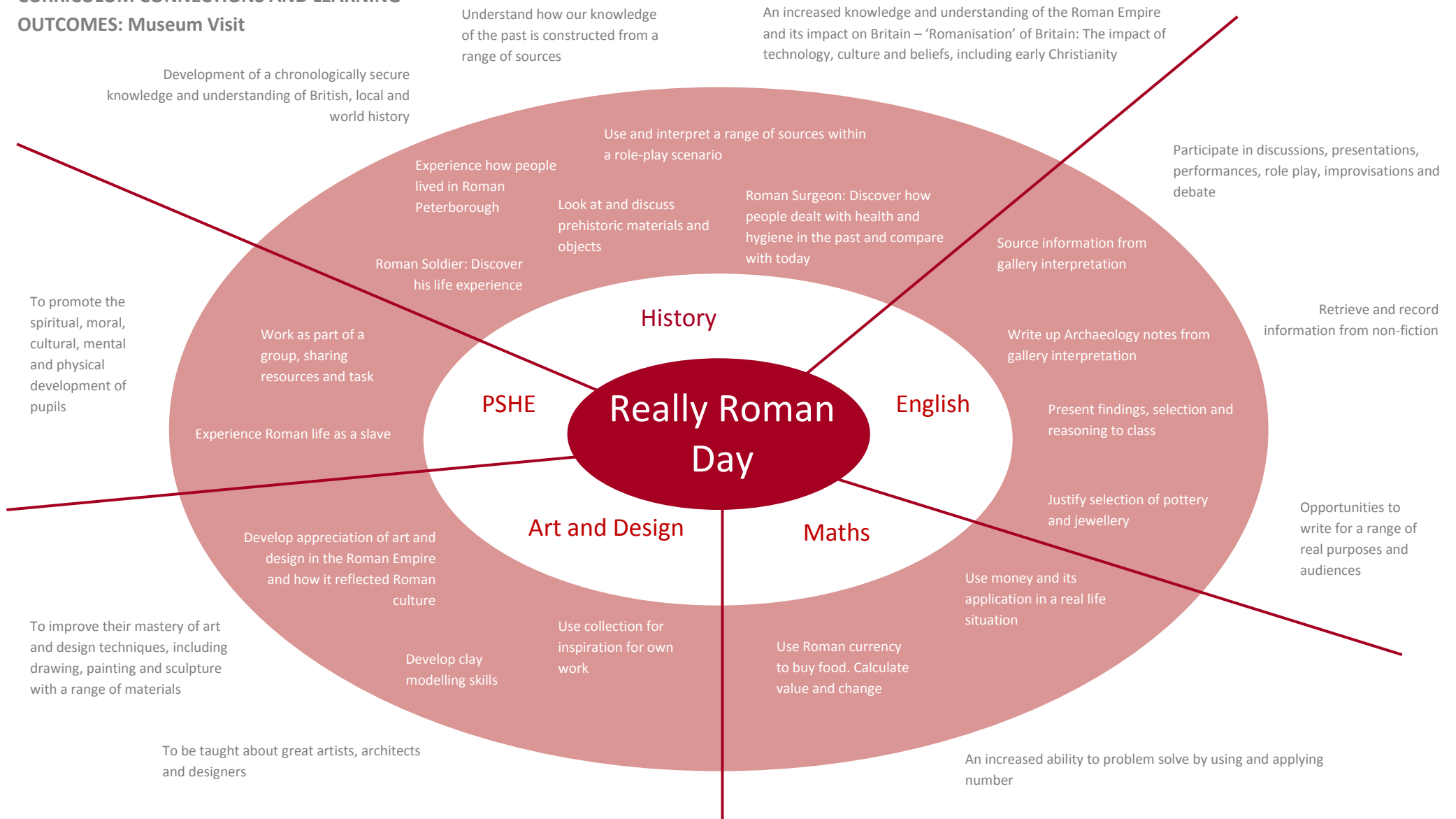


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# Really Roman

## CURRICULUM CONNECTIONS AND LEARNING

### OUTCOMES: Museum Visit







## PRE-HISTORY: Life before the Romans

There is evidence of human existence in the Peterborough area dating back a few hundred thousand years.

### Stone Age Neolithic 10,000-3,000 BC

- Skilled nomadic hunter-gatherers, able to live off the land without any formal method of agriculture.

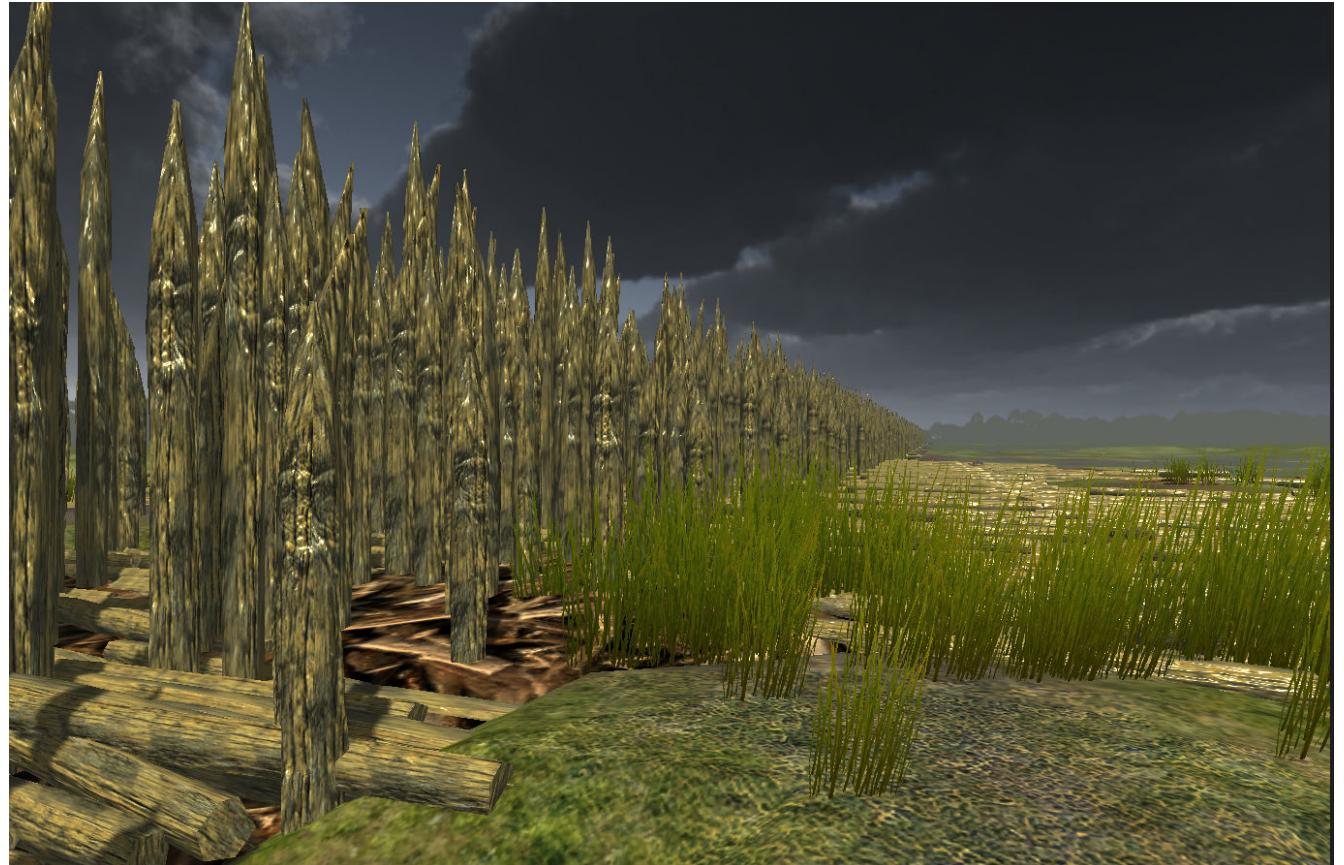
### Bronze Age 3,000 – 1,000 BC

- First evidence of farming - cultivating crops and rearing herds of animals - and of pottery-making.
- Flag Fen timber causeway and platform was built to cross the wetlands and was probably designed to manage animal herds and maybe for ritual purposes. Beautiful bronze worked tools, jewellery and weapons have been found at Flag Fen.
- Living in small communities in round houses made of wood and thatch.

### Iron Age 1000 BC – AD 43

- Organised tribes controlled areas. Often fighting amongst themselves for land and supremacy. Each tribe had its own king or queen and its own land.
- Many Iron Age hill top forts and farming settlements surrounded by ditches and fences have been discovered.
- They were highly skilled craftsmen and traders – blacksmiths, jewellery makers, carpenters, potters and weavers.
- Fen edge provided fish and fowl for food, pastureland in drier months, reeds for thatching,

peat or turf for burning, land for crops and stock and salt from salt water creeks for preserving food.

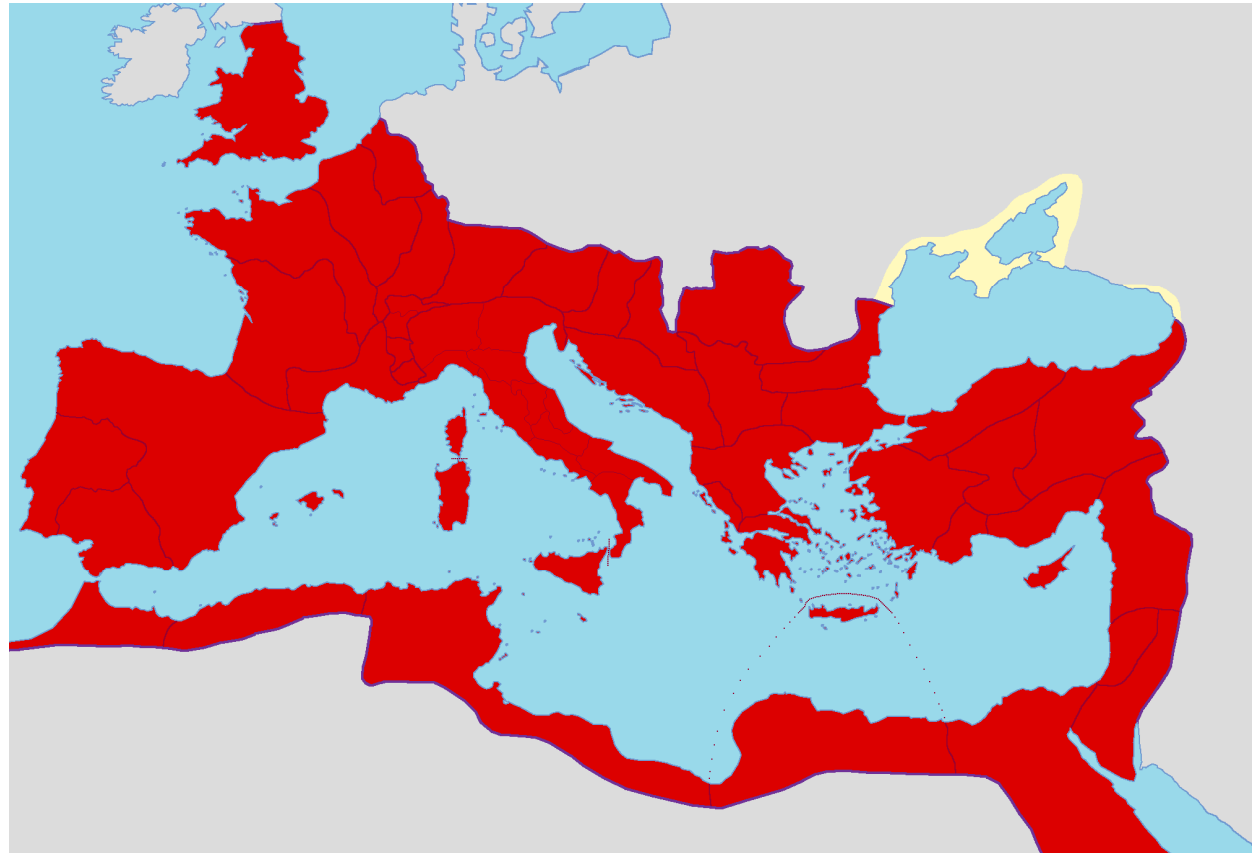


Visual reconstruction of the Bronze Age timber causeway at Flag Fen



## ROMAN EMPIRE: A Very Short History

- Rome was founded in 753 BC by Romulus.
- Rome's third king - Tullus Hostilius - conquered neighbouring settlements and an empire began to grow.
- The empire was so huge by the third century it was divided into the western and eastern empires, each having its own emperor.
- The Western Empire fell due to a century spent battling a host of enemies. Germanic tribes including Visigoths in Spain, Vandals in Africa, Ostrogoths in Italy, Franks in France, and Saxons in Britain. Ultimately the Western Empire fell in 476 AD when Germanic soldier Odoacer captured Rome. The Eastern Empire continued until 1453, when it was attacked by the Turks.



The Roman Empire at its height 120 AD





## THE ROMANS ARE HERE! Invasion 43 AD

Why invade Britain?

Claudius invaded Britain:

- To crush resistance – maybe British tribes had supported the Gauls in the past.
- To exploit minerals and resources.
- To bring Claudius a military triumph. He was not a popular emperor.

The invasion:

- The army consisted of four legions and auxiliary units – 30-40,000 men.
- Army met with resistance from southern tribes but specialist Roman units were well trained.
- Claudius personally came with elephants for 11 British kings in return for submission.
- By 47 AD, Rome held territories south of the line from Exeter to Lincoln.
- There were frequent rebellions and forts were built to maintain control of areas.
- An alliance was made with the Iceni tribe, most local to Peterborough.
- By 75 – 77 AD Britannia had become a province of Rome.



Roman Coins

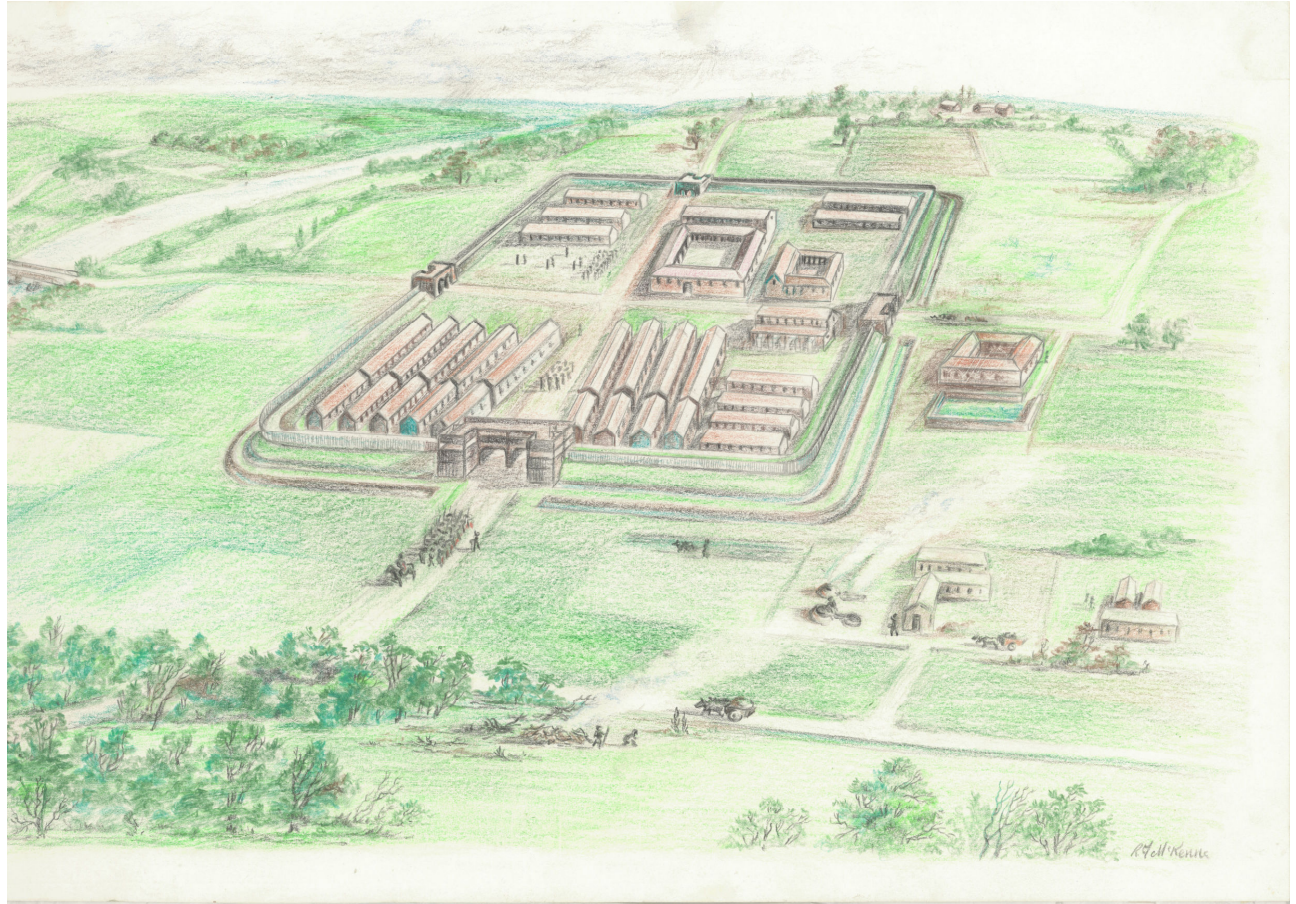


## THE ROMANS ARE HERE! Longthorpe Fort

The Romans built the main north-south route of eastern Roman Britain, Ermine Street, which ran through the Peterborough area. In 47AD a fort was built at Longthorpe, on the outskirts of modern Peterborough. Longthorpe was well placed because soldiers could control routes running from north-south and east-west.

The ninth legion Hispania was based at Longthorpe with a supporting auxiliary army.

- Soldiers lived in barrack blocks, each housing a century of men.
- The building in the centre was the headquarters.
- Just beyond the fort walls was an area of potteries and metalworking; industries supporting the fort, worked by soldiers and also local people.
- Longthorpe housed half a legion (2,700 men).
- After a heavy defeat with Boudicca and the Iceni tribe, the fort was downsized.
- Later, when Ermine Street was diverted, a new fort was built where the village of Water Newton is today.



Artist impression of Longthorpe Fort





## THE ROMANS ARE HERE! Initial Impact

It is likely that after 43 AD, life would have gone on as before for the native Britons for quite a long time. Many existing customs such as farming methods, religious practice and art style continued with little change. Many continued to live in roundhouses until they rebuilt and lived in rectangular houses.

Payment in kind made formerly to Iron Age landlords for rent of land would now be paid to the Roman army officials, claiming it as tax and used to support the army.

Most likely, the Iron Age families that accepted Roman fashion, adopted latest technology and paid Roman taxes did very well and became wealthy through trading and supplying Romans. Others probably had their land taken away and made slaves.

The greatest changes would have been:

- Strong military presence
- Introduction of taxation
- Roman law
- Use of Latin



Iron Age reconstructed roundhouse at Flag Fen Archaeology Park



## THE ROMANS ARE HERE! Romanisation

Over time, people from many different parts of the empire, most of them speaking Latin, came to live in Britain. Some of the men were soldiers, some were government officials and others were merchants. Many of them brought wives and families.

Under Roman rule:

- Britons gradually adopted roman customs, law and religion
- The Romans built many roads, towns, bath houses and buildings
- Trade and industry flourished

In the Nene vallery and Fenland area, there is evidence of a Romanised society with Roman buildings, farmsteads, villas, industrial works and a large town called Durobrivae

Durobrivae means settlement/fort by the river crossing/bridge. We know the name of this settlement because a mortarium was discovered at Water Newton with painted inscription:

‘SENNANIUS DUROBRIVIS URI(t)’ which translates to: Sennanius of Durobrivae fired this.



Fragment of a mortarium



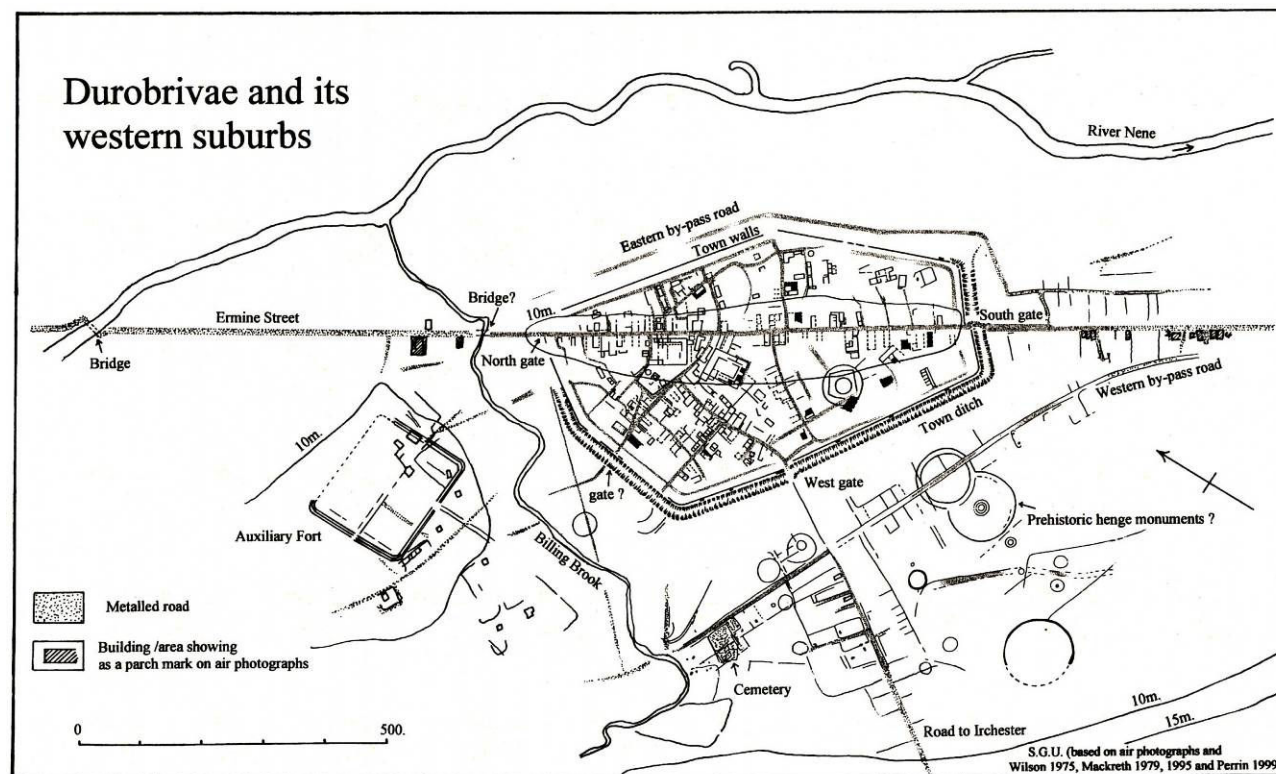


## THE ROMANS ARE HERE! The Growth of Durobrivae

As the local tribes accepted Roman occupation, military presence declined and towns began to grow.

Durobrivae most likely developed from the vicus (local people) serving the many travellers crossing the bridge, which was the only reliable crossing north for many miles. It gradually grew into a walled commercial town with large industrial suburbs. The town prospered because:

- The region had huge resources of raw materials – water, farmland, stone, iron ore, clay, salt and timber
- There was a good road system to transport produce for trade. All traffic to York, Lincoln and London passed through the town
- It was a good stopping place between other river crossings along Ermine Street
- The Nene provided a waterway to the North Sea to transport produce for trade and export – grain, leather, salt, meat, iron works, pottery
- The crossing of the Nene here was a very important military link between Hadrian's frontier and the rest of the empire
- Durobrivae was well placed to provide political control of the fens, becoming a regional centre for the Fenland people



18 Durobrivae and its western suburbs



## THE ROMANS ARE HERE! Industry

Normangate Field was the suburban industrial area outside Durobrivae, as large as the town itself. Evidence of a whole range of industrial trades and crafts has been found there.

- Pottery workshops
- Carpenters
- Glass workers
- House builders
- Fresco painters
- Metal workers
- Lime burners
- Tile makers
- Timber merchants
- Mosaic makers



Artist impression of Normangate Field





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### THE ROMANS ARE HERE! Industry

#### Nene Valley Pottery Industry

In 60 AD, pottery was being produced under supervision of the army. It was probably a conscripted workforce, making Romanised pots for the forts around.

By 120 – 200 AD, there was large scale production in and around Durobrivea with 80 kilns found in the area. The Nene Valley was an ideal location with a rich supply of clay and fuels for kilns.

#### Roman Ironworks Industry

Iron ore was also worked in and around Durobrivae in Roman times.

At Bedford Perlieus, just north of Durobrivae, archaeologists have found evidence of a very large iron working industry. Iron was smelted and transported to workshops or smiths in the area to be made into tools, pots and weapons for sale.

Other Items such as bracelets, rings and needles made of bronze have also been found.



Child's bracelet with snake design



## THE ROMANS ARE HERE! Farms and Villas

Most people in Roman Britain lived in the countryside in small villages or isolated farms. Some people were very poor, working on the land for wealthy farm estates. These large estates were probably owned by people who were Roman or Romanised-government officials, retired army officers, or landowner Britons who had been part of the Iron Age aristocracy.

The owners of large, rich estates built themselves a new type of country house in Roman style known as a 'villa'.

Evidence has been found that tells us that the Nene Valley and Fens had many villas.

The most significant villa in this area is Castor which was a three storey building cut into the hill side. It was first discovered by Edmond Artis, an antiquarian in the 1820s. This villa was so large, it is regarded more as a praetorium – an imposing palace and probably the home of the Roman governor who controlled the area.

To find out more: [www.castorromans.co.uk](http://www.castorromans.co.uk) – self guided walk around the actual site itself. The walk has been put together by pupils from Castor Primary.



Artist impression of Castor Palace (Praetorium)

© Dr Stephen Upex





## THE ROMANS ARE HERE! Roman Beliefs

Everyone in Roman Britain believed there were many gods inhabiting the earth, air, sky and water.

The gods influenced every aspect of life and death. People believed they could engage with the gods to influence the world in their favour – by throwing a coin into a spring, worshipping in a temple, buying a statue. Superstition was everywhere because the natural world seemed mysterious or scary.

Before the Romans, the Iron Age people worshipped their own gods. After the conquest, existing beliefs were blended with the new Roman gods. People worshipped in shrines, at home and at work.

The idea of one god and Christianity was introduced by Eastern Mediterranean cults. At first, Christianity was not tolerated by the Romans but eventually it was officially recognised as the principal religion in 312AD.

The Water Newton Treasure, pictured, was discovered in the 1970s and would have been buried in Durobrivae in the middle of the 4<sup>th</sup> Century AD. The items bear the earliest Christian symbols of the chi rho.



The Water Newton Silver



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## Really Roman

### LOAN BOXES:

For schools within Peterborough City Council, we have two sets of Really Roman loan boxes that can be borrowed as part of the school session here. The set comprises of two boxes and can be borrowed either the week before the school visit to the museum, or the week after.

The loan box set has been designed to support and compliment the Really Roman Day here at the museum. Teachers are welcome to come to the museum to view the boxes in advance in order to plan their use.

- Dressing up clothes
- Replica Roman artefacts and kitchenware
- Real Roman artefacts
- Activity Pack (contains activities for the artefacts, clothing and kitchenware)

This fantastic resource has been made possible by the **'Romans of Fane Road' Community Heritage Project**. Teachers are asked at the time of booking whether they would like to borrow a set. If no set is available for the preferred week, an alternative week is offered. Boxes must be picked up and dropped off at the museum and contents are checked thoroughly. Breakages and any lost items must be paid for and late returns will be charged at £10 a day. Sorry to be so ruthless, but this is a great resource and one that we wish lots to enjoy!



Clothing and replica artefacts





## PRE/POST-VISIT: Setting the Scene

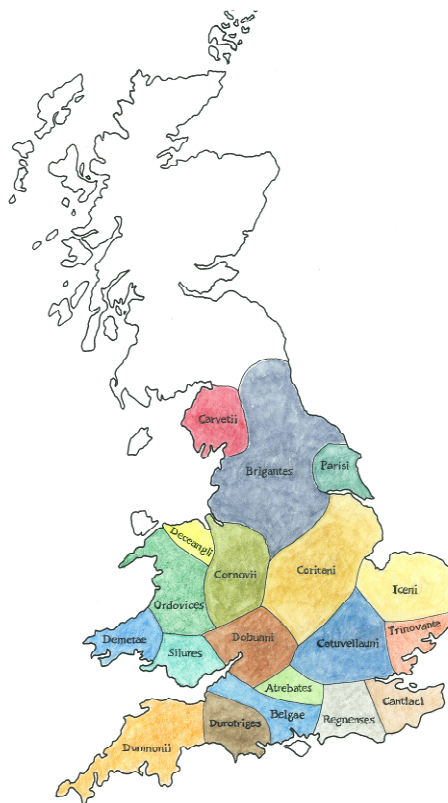
These types of questions/prompts for looking will help pupils gain an understanding of what the impact of the Roman invasion had on the local people at the time.



This is an artist's impression of an Iron Age settlement at Fengate, based on archaeological evidence.

Can you see...?

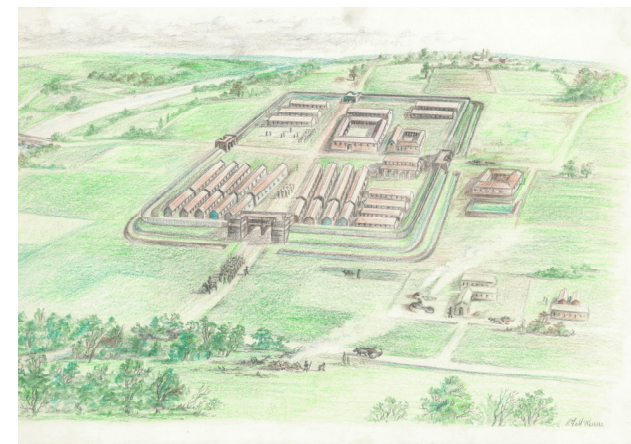
- The homes that people were living in
- What these homes are made from
- The activities people are doing
- The clothes they are wearing



This map shows the different Iron Age tribal areas in Briton during this time.

Can you see...?

- Where Peterborough area would be located
- What tribes would be in control of the Peterborough area and therefore would be concerned with the Romans entering the area



This is an artist's impression of the Roman fort at Longthorpe, built in 47 AD. It housed half a legion (2,700 men)

Can you see...?

- The building made out of wood – most of these are barrack blocks, buildings where the soldiers lived
- The headquarters building towards the centre
- The industries outside the fort – potteries and metalworking – industries supporting the fort and the soldiers who worked there
- what the fort layout tells you about the organisation of the Roman army



## PRE/POST-VISIT: Setting the Scene continued

*Imagine the time when Roman soldiers arrived at Longthorpe...*

Here is an imaginary description of life in this area when the Romans first arrived...

(This could be read out with images on previous page.)

*Imagine a landscape of local Iron Age farmers, potters and craftsmen living on farmsteads or in small settlements.*

*The Roman army arrive to build a new fort at Longthorpe. They would need cattle, corn and vegetables to feed the troops. They demand beer, bread, jewellery to send home and clothing. The farmers could trade with the soldiers or maybe they have their goods commandeered. The local people are forced to pay taxes but they are used to having to pay rent to Iron Age landlords so it is not so bad... and they see providing goods for these new settlers as an opportunity to make some money...*

*Later, the main road (Ermine Street) that serves north-south is diverted and a new fort is needed at Water Newton. The main road attracts many people to arrive... In a short time, a vicus develops outside the fort – a settlement where traders live alongside soldiers' families just outside the gates of a fortress. Workshops begin to straddle the streets leading to the fortress, making goods from clay, wood and metal. Farmers sell meat and vegetables, craftsmen sell cloth and jewellery.*

Ideas for follow-up:

- different viewpoints
- pros and cons for local people / Romans





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## Really Roman

### PRE/POST-VISIT – Life in a Roman town

Look at these artists' impressions of Durobrivae...



A bird's eye view of Durobrivae and the immediate surrounding area.

Can you see...?

- Wall around the town
- Ermine Street running north – south through the town
- River Nene
- Castor Palace towards the top right hand corner



Life in the centre of Durobrivae.

Can you see...?

- Market stall and items being sold
- The buildings and different types of materials being used
- The clothing on the people



View of Durobrivae and the surrounding countryside from a window in Castor Palace.

Can you see...?

- The walled town of Durobrivae
- People working in the surrounding countryside
- Types of animals



## PRE/POST-VISIT: life in a Roman town continued

*Imagine being a Roman citizen, or slave, walking through Durobrivae...*

Here is an imaginary description of Durobrivae

(This could be read out with images from previous page.)

*Imagine winding streets with densely packed stone and wood buildings running along them. It is a busy, noisy, bustling place.*

*On the ground floor of the buildings are the workshops where people work as craftsmen and tradesmen to earn a living – blacksmiths, potters, carpenters, metal workers, weavers, serving take away food etc. Families live above in small rooms. Small lanes down the sides of buildings lead to backyards used as outdoor work spaces or for growing vegetables, keeping pigs and chickens.*

*Away from the centre are larger town houses where the wealthier people live. The streets are wider, gardens are bigger.*

*The town has a temple, baths and a large mansion in the centre. The mansion provides accommodation for officials travelling along Ermine Street.*

*There is also a forum near the mansion and an amphitheatre. Just outside the walls is a cemetery, placed well away from water sources and wells.*

*Outside the walls of the town are huge industrial suburbs of factories and workshops where people work – Normangate Field is one suburb, just north of the River Nene, which even has a temple and shrine.*

Ideas for follow-up:

- Make comparisons with a modern day town/city
- Pros and cons for living and working in Durobrivae





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### PRE/POST VISIT: Take One Pot

We can tell a lot about Roman life from looking at pottery.

From the evidence of Roman pottery and kilns that archaeologists have found, we can put together a story that helps us imagine how the pot might have been made.

We know from one piece of pottery that there was a potter called Sennarius.



So let's take one pot ...



...and imagine him working in his pottery workshop



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## Really Roman

### PRE/POST VISIT: Take One Pot continued

*My name is Sennarius. I am a potter working in a workshop just outside the town of Durobrivae. There are lots of potters working with me. We produce black and white ware using the local clays. I learnt my skills as an apprentice and now I am in charge of a group of men.*

*It is early morning and already a wagon full of raw wet clay has arrived. The clay was dug from the earth nearby. There is plenty of clay around here. Once cleaned and well mixed, we can start making the pots.*

*We each have a potter's wheel to shape the clay. It took many years to become skilled enough to produce lots of pots looking the same.*

*Then they are left until they are leather hard. If it is warm, it only takes a couple of hours. In the winter it takes much longer. We make more pots while they are drying.*

*We then have to mix some clay with water in big containers to make a slip. The slip is like paint or watery mud. We add black dye to one container of slip and white to another. We then have to mix really well.*

*The pots are now ready to decorate. The pots are held very carefully upside down and dipped into the containers of black slip. Then they are put back on the shelf to dry.*

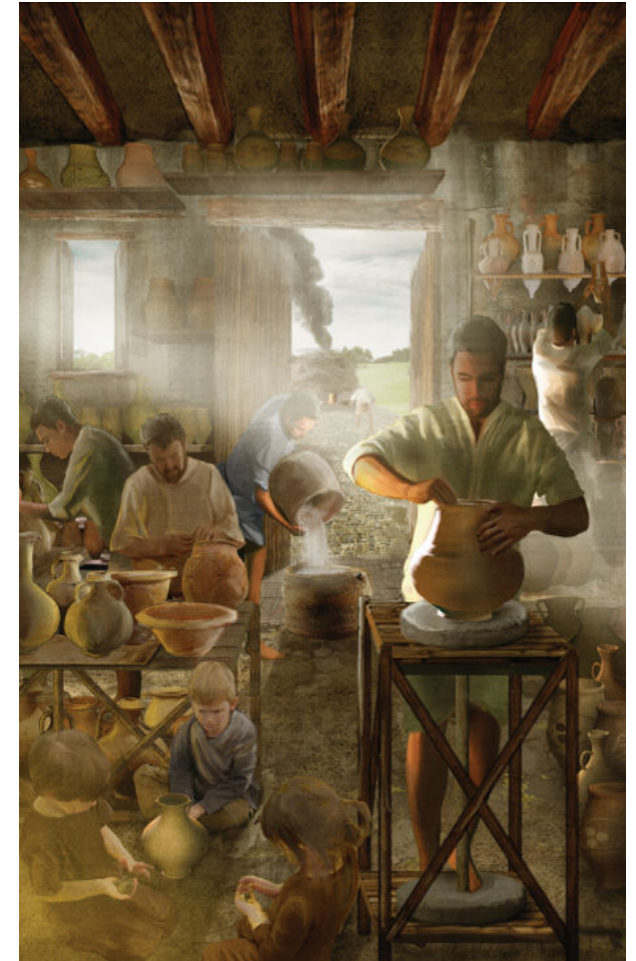
*Once completely dry we add the final decoration by painting and trailing on the white swirly patterns and shapes.*

*The pots are left to dry once more. When completely dried out, they are ready for firing.*

*Huge kilns are just outside the workshops. Men have to fire up the kilns every few days. It is hard work. They have dug huge pits in the ground.*

*The pots are carefully stacked on clay bars radiating from the centre like spokes of a wheel. The kiln is sealed with a clay lid, straw and grass. It needs to be well sealed so that no heat is lost. Wood has to be collected to feed the furnace. The fire is lit and the kiln gets hotter and hotter. The pots are baked hard.*

*After two days, the kiln is allowed to cool. The kiln is opened and the fired, finished pots are ready to sell. Some are taken into Durobrivae. Others are packed onto wagons and transported north or south along Ermine Street to other big towns like Londinium (London) and Eboracum (York).*







## POST VISIT: Cross Curricular

Come to Durobrivae!

At Peterborough Museum, you found out about the town of Durobrivae – imagine it is Roman times and you are a travel writer - encourage people to visit!

*Visit Britannia, the most northerly province in the Roman Empire!*

*Visit Durobrivae, a pottery town in Britannia...*

Design a travel poster to encourage people to visit. Write a tour guide of Britannia. Research other major Roman cities in Britannia such as Londinium, Verulamium.

*The 10 must-sees for a truly memorable visit...*

Salve!

At Peterborough Museum, you may have met a Roman soldier based at Longthorpe Fort. You found out that the discipline and training of a soldier was very hard...

...SIN DEX... SIN DEX... SIN DEX...

INTENTE! It's time for Latin PE!

Here are some more Latin commands for training exercises. Work hard or your commander might decimate you!

INTENTE	attention
QUIETE	stand at ease
PROCEDITE	move forward
CONSISTITE	halt
SIN(ISTER)	left
DEX(TER)	right
SALUTATE	salute
TESTUDINEM FACITE	form a testudo
SCUTA PORTATE	carry shield

Ready, Steady, Cook!

At the museum, you helped to prepare food for the banquet.

What types of food were available in Roman times? Compare with food available today. Why are different foods available today?

What did rich Roman people eat? What did poor Romans eat? Research and compare.

Cook one or more of the recipes you helped to prepare



## IMAGE BANK: Drinking Vessels



Black and White Ware

The grey pots were dipped in a coloured slip (mixture of clay and water). The decoration was dribbled on, like icing, before firing. They were used as drinking cups.

Can you see...?

- The decoration style
- The coloured slip it was dipped into before decoration added

Can you imagine...?

- What other patterns they used on other pots
- How it might have been held to drink from



Hunts Cup

Scroll shapes and animal shapes were added to the pot. The decoration illustrated a hunt, using the hare, dog and deer. They were used as drinking cups.

Can you see...?

- The animal
- The other shapes added

Can you imagine...?

- Other animals that might be on the pot, not seen
- How big and heavy it might be



Indented Beaker

Like all of these cups on this page, this beaker was dipped into a coloured slip before being fired.

Can you see...?

- The folds around the beaker
- Where the pot would have been held as it was dipped into coloured slip

Can you imagine...?

- How it might have been held





## IMAGE BANK: Cooking preparation



Can you see...?

- The holes in the middle
- The deepness of the vessel

Can you imagine...?

- What this would have been used for?
- What would have been placed inside?

Do we have something similar in today's kitchens?



A mortarium, used for grinding grain, herbs and spices.

Can you see...?

- The grit added to the inside of the bowl

Can you imagine...?

- Why the grit was added to the inside
- How the shape helped with food preparation



An amphora, used for transporting and storing liquids and dry products such as wine, vinegar, olive oil and honey.

Can you see...?

- The pointed base for embedding in soft ground or in racks or baskets
- The handles for carrying and for fastening a rope harness during transport



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## Really Roman

### IMAGE BANK: Serving



Caster box, for storing and serving food.

Can you see...?

- The lid
- The ridged, rolled pattern along the edge of the lid
- the grey ware under the coloured slip

Can you imagine...?

- The pottery tool for making the ridged, rolled pattern
- What food would have been served
- Why it had a lid



Spoons

Can you see...?

- The two different shapes
- The material they are made from
- the long, thin handle

Can you imagine...?

- What these spoons were used for
- What food they were used with



Samian ware

Made in France and Germany and imported by the Romans. A mould was used to make them. Plates, bowls and cups were made and was used as 'best'. Imitation Samian, made here, has been found (but is regarded as being 'not as good')

Can you see...?

- The reddish clay colour
- The shiny and smooth surface
- The narrowness of the sides
- Plate, bowl or cup?





## IMAGE BANK: Jewellery



Brooch

Can you see...?

- How the brooch was fastened to the garment
- What animal this is
- What material it is made from

Can you imagine...?

- Where it would have been worn
- The person who would have worn this



Ring

Can you see...?

- What animal this is
- What material it is made from

This animal was said to give good luck

Can you imagine...?

- What luck the wearer was hoping to have



Hairpin

Can you see...?

- What image has been carved
- How the image has been carved
- What material it is made from

Can you imagine...?

- How it was used
- What the hairpin looked like in the hair
- What the hair looked like with the hairpin (if you have long hair, model with pencils!)
- Other styles of hairpins



## IMAGE BANK: Personal hygiene



Tweezers

Can you see...?

- How this object has been made
- The material

Can you imagine...?

- How it might have been held and used
- What it was used for

Is the design similar to something we use today?



Tooth Pick

Can you see...?

- The material this object is made of
- The shape/pattern/design
- The thinner, pointier end

Can you imagine...?

- What it might have been used for?  
Remember, it relates to personal hygiene
- Why it was decorated so highly
- The Roman who owned it



## IMAGE BANK: Christianity



Coin

Can you see...?

- What this object is - explain your reasoning
- What it is made from
- The CHI-RO design on the reverse (side shown)

Can you imagine...?

- The Emperor shown on the obverse side
- Why they showed this early Christian symbol on a coin



Silverware

The original Water Newton Silver were found buried together. The originals are now displayed in the British Museum. Peterborough Museum displays these high quality replicas.

Can you see...?

- The different items in the hoard
- The detail/patterns on the items
- What material they are made of

Can you imagine...?

- What the items would have been used for
- Why they were buried in Roman times
- Who would have buried them



Pottery fragment

Can you see...?

- The Roman God of Jupiter

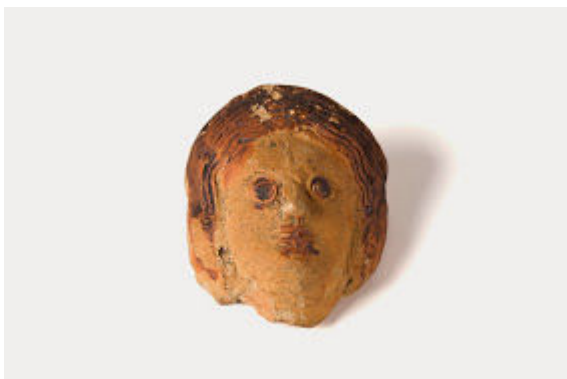
Can you imagine...?

- What the rest of the image looked like
- What the rest of the pottery ware looked like
- Why Jupiter is shown on this pottery ware





## IMAGE BANK: Uniquely Roman



Roman face spout made from clay

These were used to decorate the spouts of some jugs

Can you see...?

- A female or male face
- The hairstyle
- How the face has been constructed out of clay
- How the colour has been applied to the clay

Can you imagine...?

- What the complete jug looked like
- Why they decorated jugs with faces
- Who the face was modelled from



Dormouse pot

Can you see...?

- The round holes running gradually down the side of the pot

Can you imagine...?

- Live dormice being stored in the pot
- What the purpose of putting live dormice in here was
- What the role of the holes were
- How they ensured the dormice didn't escape
- Where the pot and dormice would have been stored?



Mosaic floor

Can you see...?

- What the mosaic floor is made from
- The colours of the individual stones (tesserae)
- The shape/image

Can you imagine...?

- The villa this floor would have decorated
- How easy/hard it would have been to make
- The skill required to make it
- What the whole floor would have looked like



## IMAGE BANK: Ninth Legion, Longthorpe Fort



Roof tile

Can you see...?

- The shape of the tile
- What is stamped on the tile
- The number nine in Roman numerals

Can you imagine...?

- How the tiles were fitted together on the roof
- How the tile was made
- Why it was stamped



1AD Spatha (sword)

Can you see...?

- The material it is made from
- The shape of the handle

Can you imagine...?

- How big it is
- How heavy it was to hold
- How the handle shape helped the user



Bone grip for Gladius sword

Can you see...?

- The bone material structure?
- How the shape helps the grip?
- How the grip joins with the metal sword part?

Can you imagine...?

- What it must have felt like to hold the sword as a Roman legionary?



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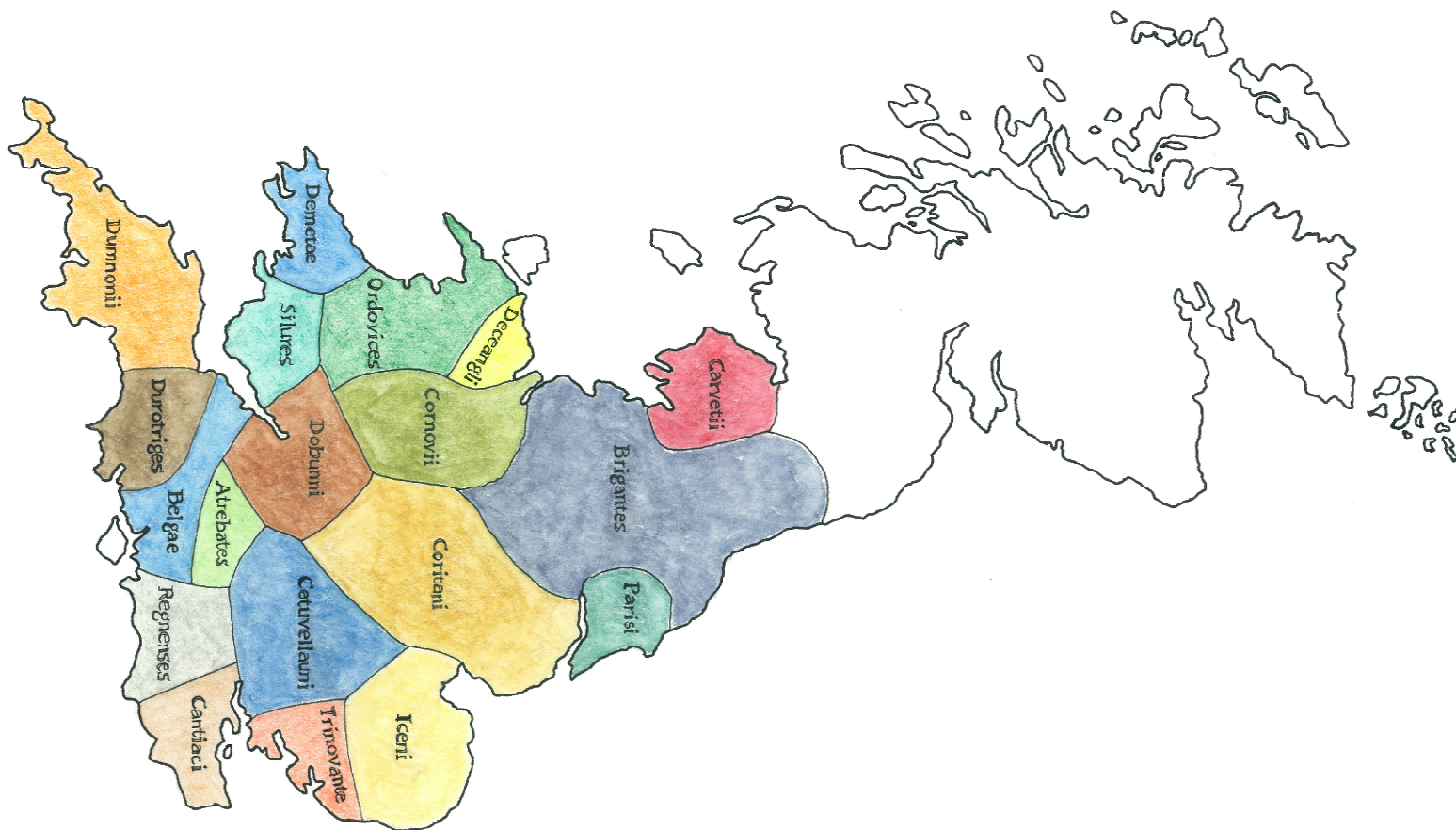
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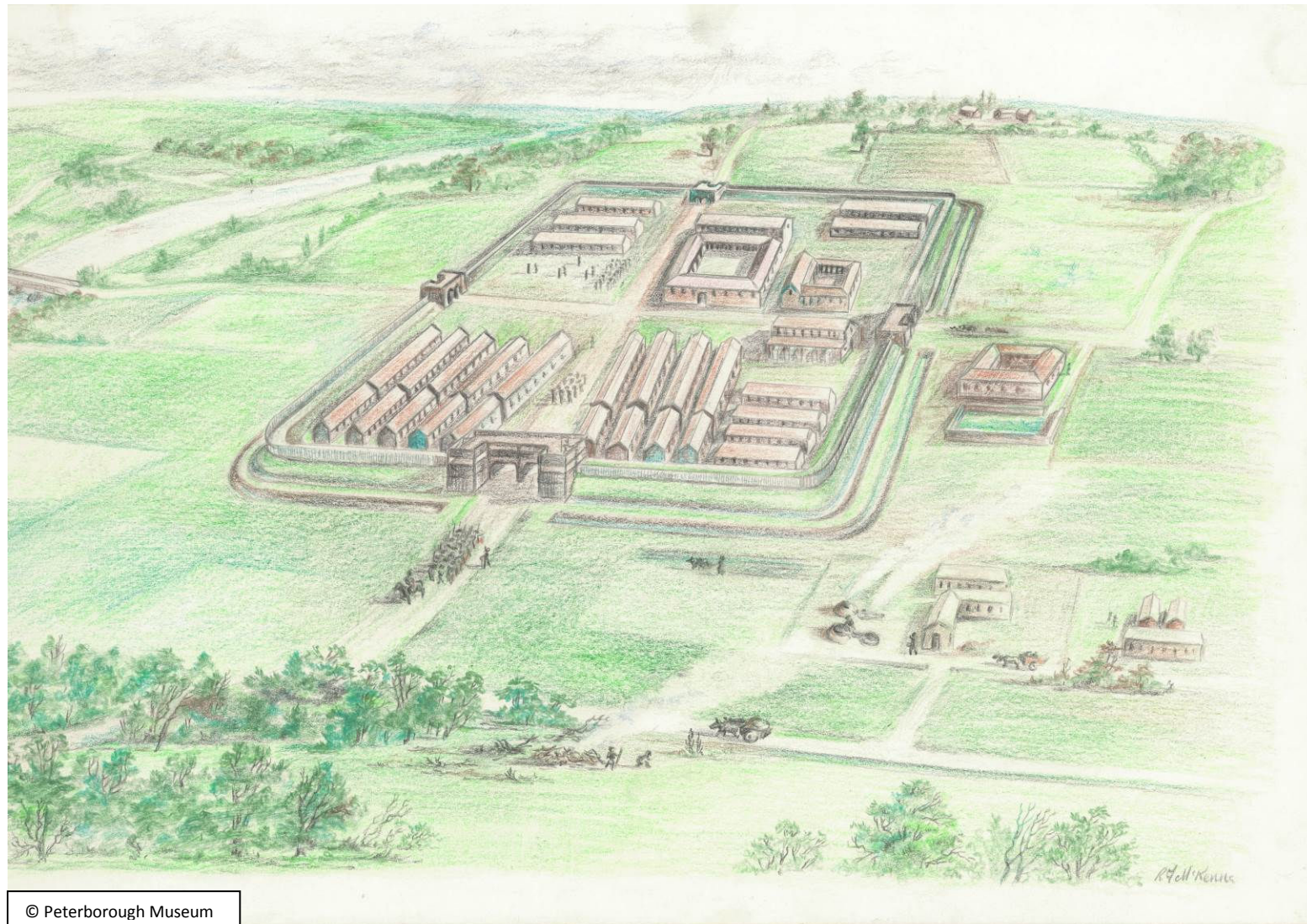




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## GLOSSARY AND LINKS

<b>Stone Age</b>	10,000 – 3,000 BC
<b>Bronze Age</b>	3,000 – 1,000 BC
<b>Iron Age</b>	1,000 – 43 AD
<b>Longthorpe Fort</b>	Roman Fortress on the main route north which ran through Longthorpe, built in 47 AD
<b>Durobrivae</b>	Name of the Roman settlement near Peterborough
<b>Normangate Field</b>	Suburban industrial area outside of Durobrivae
<b>Iceni</b>	Local Iron Age tribe
<b>Boudicca</b>	Head of the Iceni tribe, she led a revolt against Roman rule
<b>Castor ware / Nene Valley Ware</b>	Locally produced pottery, traded all over the country

<b>Samian Ware</b>	Fine Pottery imported from France and Germany
<b>Mortarium</b>	Shallow dish with rough surface used for grinding grain, herbs and spices
<b>Amphora</b>	Container with a pointed base used for transporting and storing liquids such as wine and oil
<b>Gladius</b>	Latin word for sword and was the primary sword of Ancient Roman foot soldiers. This sword was known as the Gladius Hispaniensis.

### Useful Links:

Romans of Fane Road:

[www.oxfordarchaeology.com/community-projects/257-the-romans-of-fane-road](http://www.oxfordarchaeology.com/community-projects/257-the-romans-of-fane-road)

Castor Primary School Roman Walks:

[www.castorromans.co.uk](http://www.castorromans.co.uk)

Romans Revisited Image Bank:

<http://peterboroughmuseum.omeka.net/collections/show/2>

Flag Fen

<http://www.vivacity-peterborough.com/museums-and-heritage/flag-fen/>

British Museum

[http://www.britishmuseum.org/explore/cultures/europe/roman\\_britain.aspx](http://www.britishmuseum.org/explore/cultures/europe/roman_britain.aspx)