Appendix I. Site catalogue

In this appendix, the data employed in this study are catalogued and briefly described per site. Sites are organised per subregion and in alphabetical order. The numbering is continuous and corresponds with the distribution maps. Per site record, a number of data have been included:

- site number
- location and toponym
- scale of research
- period of research
- short description of the site character, development, chronology and special elements
- reference

The site number is a three-digit number, corresponding with the subregional distribution maps. The site location is generally defined by means of a general location, in most cases a municipality, combined with a toponym, generally a street name, field name or the name of the development (project) related to the research. Scale of research is defined by rating letters A, B, C or D. A-sites are the best excavated sites, where the complete settlement could be studied and high resolution chronological data are available. B-sites are partially excavated settlements, where there is some insight into the settlement's lay-out as well as the developments in settlement organisation and of individual structures. The C category comprises well excavated and published house plans. Ideally, the house development trajectory is reconstructable, but this is not always the case. Lastly, the D category includes sites that are only fragmentarily excavated, but could nonetheless contribute to the study on developments in settlement organisation and house building. With regard to the period of research, a division has been created between sites that were excavated before 1950, between 1950 and 1979 and between 1980 and 2010. In the short description, some basic characteristics are mentioned, especially focussing on basic morphology and development trajectories in settlement organisation and house building. Special elements could include bath sections, (monumental) graves or elements with a probable ritual function. Lastly, per site the main literature is presented.

627 The subregional division used is introduced in chapter 2.
Northern sand and clay areas

001 Beneden-Leeuwen, D, 2000s, periphery of a hypothetical villa settlement. Several traditional post-built houses can be dated between the first half of the 1st century AD and the Late Roman period. Special material culture includes military equipment, import objects, tiles and tubuli as well as painted wall plaster. No structural traces of monumental house building have been found, however, Vos 2003.

002 Breda-Steenakker/Huifakker, A, 2000s, two well-excavated settlement cores. At the Huifakker-site, several post-built houses can be dated to the 1st century AD. They were not inhabited simultaneously, however. One of the houses has a wooden ambulatory that could possibly be interpreted as a portico (Koot/Berkvens 2004, 380). Long ditches organise settlement space and surrounding land during this phase. No coherent settlement compound seems to have been created, however. In the 3rd century, the site is re-occupied with five probably contemporary houses, situated relatively close to one another. The Steenakker site was occupied from the Late Iron Age until the 4th century AD. Two or three houses can be dated to each settlement phase, except for the 2nd century AD. In the Roman period, large ditches seem to have drained the area. Settlement space was not organised by a common ditch system, Koot/Berkvens 2004.

003 Cothen-De Zemelen, D, 2000s, simple building on stone foundations (26 x 9,5 m) This building has a plan similar to a byre house, but is constructed on stone foundations, Müller/Doesburg 2008; Vos 2009, 51-52.

004 Den Haag-Wateringseveld, A, 1990s-2000s, around the middle of the 1st century AD, a small settlement with several farmsteads was founded on a levee. In the second half of the 1st and early 2nd century, the settlement consisted of two or three contemporary farmsteads. Then, in the second quarter of the 2nd century, a large ditch system is created, organising both settlement space and the surrounding landscape. This system is laid out according to a Roman measure system. During the 2nd and early 3rd century the settlement remains the same size. In this period, a portioe-house (with a long fronting façade) similar to Druten house 12 and Hoogeloon house 28 was, which is interpreted as a veteran house by the authors. The settlement is abandoned in the early 3rd century, Siemons/Lanzing 2009.

005 Deurne-Groot Bottelsche Akker, B, 2000s, open multi-farmstead settlement, dated between the first half of the 1st century AD and the middle of the 3rd century. Over time, two or three contemporary farmsteads existed. Houses were rebuilt within the same locality but shifted in location over short distances, Hiddink 2008.

006 Druten-Klepperheide, A, 1970s, in the first half of the 1st century AD an open settlement with probably two contemporary farmsteads existed. In the second half of the 1st century one farmstead was probably enclosed. The house on this enclosed compound could be reconstructed as a kind of portico-house with an internal cellar or room,
partly constructed with stone. Fragments of painted wall plaster were found here (for a discussion of the interpretational difficulties see Heeren 2009, 203-5). Maas also dates the hypothetical round grave monument and bath house in this phase, although, according to Heeren, this latter structure should be dated much later. In the late 1st and first half of the 2nd century, several single-aisled houses formed a structured settlement, seemingly enclosed and organised by ditches. One of the houses had a long fronting portico, an internal gutter made of tiles and plastered walls. In the second half of the 2nd century, a house on stone foundations was constructed. Although it cannot be proven, it seems probable that the small bath house could be associated with this stone house. Besides the stone house, a number of post-built houses were part of the settlement during this phase. The settlement was abandoned somewhere in the 3rd century, Hulst 1978; Maas 2007; Heeren 2009, 203-205.

007 Ellewoutsdijk, B, 2000s, a settlement consisting of an open cluster of contemporary farmsteads (with a distance of 50-100 m between the farmsteads). The houses are traditional post-built structures. Habitation can be dated between around the middle of the 1st and the middle of the 2nd century AD. Per habitation phase, two to four farms will have been inhabited. Houses were rebuilt in the same location of shifted over short distances, Sier 2003.

008 Ewijk-De Grote Aalst, B, 2000s, enclosed, organised compound settlement with several buildings excavated, except for the monumental main house. The settlement started around the middle of the 1st century AD and consisted of wooden two-aisled houses during this early phase. Later on, in the 2nd and 3rd century, elements of Mediterranean building were also adopted, probably including the use of tiles for roof covering. At the time of writing, the excavation report had not yet been finished, Veldman/Van der Feijst in prep.

009 Geldermalsen-Honsgemert, A, 2000s, habitation on this site starts already in the 2nd century BC, comprising a small number of farmsteads situated along an old river arm. Farmstead shift over short distances in this early period and the settlement is enclosed nor organised by a common ditch system. In the early 1st century AD, the settlement consists of three farmsteads that are each individually enclosed by a ditch. In the second half of the 1st century the larger settlement is enclosed by a ditch system. One farmstead seems to take a special position within this enclosed settlement, as indicated by the entrance to the farmstead’s compound and fragments of military equipment found here. In the phase between 120 until 270 AD a new enclosure system is constructed, measuring 208 by 73 m. Farms within this system are rebuilt on the same location several times. In the later period, the settlement declines and only one farmstead remains on the enclosed settlement compound, Van Renswoude/Van Kerckhove 2009.

010 Helmond-Mierlo-Hout-Brandvoort, B, 1990s, multi-farmstead settlement with no clear enclosure. This settlement was founded only around 200 AD, and comprised two habitation phases with two or three contemporary farmsteads. Remarkable features are two rows of granaries that would have provided significant storage capacity. Habitation was probably limited to the first half of the 3rd century AD, De Groot 2001.

011 Hoogeloon-Kerkakkers, A, 1980s, enclosed multi-farmstead settlement that was inhabited during the first three centuries AD. The settlement was founded as an enclosed settlement during the first half of the 1st century AD. All houses, of which up to seven could have existed simultaneously, were traditional post-built Alphen-Ekeren type constructions. One of the houses (number VII/VIII) had a prominent position on a slightly higher part of the settlement terrain. In combination with the early imports found here, Slofstra argues that this house was the residence of a prominent member of the settlement community. In the 2nd century, a house on stone foundations was constructed within the existing settlement and on the exact location of the houses VII/VIII (51,5 by 19 m). This stone house was situated on a separate compound (49 by 71 m), enclosed by means of a palisade. During this phase, the traditional houses within the settlement are all situated well outside this separate compound (according to Slofstra seven or eight houses existed during this phase). Later in the 2nd century, a hypocausted room and a small bath section were constructed. These were also decorated with painted wall plaster, Slofstra 1987; Jeneson 2004.

012 Houten-Burgemeester Wallerweg, D, 1950s, two consecutive traditional post-built houses can be dated between 50/75 AD and 150/175 AD. The second house is associated with Roman-style imported objects. In a subsequent phase, after 175 AD, a house on stone foundations, measuring 27,75 by 11,35 m, was constructed at the same location. The fragmentarily documented house seems to consist of a number of rooms fronted by a portico, Van Dockum 1990; Vos 2009, 164-174.

013 Houten-Doornkade, B, 1980s, at this site, several farmsteads could be dated to the Late Iron Age or Early Roman Period. Possibly, the settlement is partly organised by ditches, comparable to the Wijk bij Duurstede-De Horden settlement. In the Flavian period, a large ditch system is created within which farmsteads are situated. On one of the farmsteads large 12 and 15-post granaries were documented. The settlement was occupied until around the middle of the 2nd century, Vos 2009, 118-127.
014 Houten-Molenzoom, C, 1990s, multi-phased farmstead with a traditional two-aisled house dated to the second half of the 1st century BC or first half of the 1st century AD. In a later period, which could probably be dated back to at least the first half of the 2nd century, four consecutive or partly contemporary houses of a single-aisled type were constructed. Two of these are post-built, two others are constructed with footings of tile fragments and brick, tile and fragments of wall painting (the youngest house), Vos 2009, 174-82.

015 Houten-Overdam (Terrein 8A), B, 1990s, dispersed cluster of farmsteads, enclosed around the middle of the 1st century AD (possibly, in a primary phase only a single farmstead was enclosed). In the Flavian period a ditch system is constructed. Like at some nearby settlements, ditches stretch into the surrounding landscape. Probably, a maximum of two contemporary farmsteads existed at this site. The settlement can be dated to at least the 1st and 2nd century AD, Vos 2009, 148-156.

016 Houten-Tiellandt, B, 1980s, enclosed multi-farmstead settlement. Remarkable is a large *horreum*. The house associated with this *horreum* has an ambulatory of wooden posts and is interpreted as a veteran farm by Vos (see Vos 2009, 238). The phasing of this settlement is not clear; no absolute datings are available, Vos 2009, 133-141.

017 Houten-Wulven, B, 1990s, enclosed multi-farmstead settlement with a portico-house (2-3 contemporary farmsteads). The geometrical enclosure was probably constructed in the Flavian period, parallel to Wijk bij Duurstede-De Horden. There are some fragmentary and non-confirmed indications for monumental building at this site (stone foundations). The settlement traces are not well dated but can probably be placed within the 1st and 2nd century AD, Vos 2009, 127-133.

018 Katwijk-Zanderij-Westerbaan, B, 2000s, at this site a relatively small-scale ditch system (with a width of less than 100 m) encloses and organises settlement space. Through time the settlement consists of two contemporary houses. One of these houses is rebuilt at exactly the same location a number of times. The other shifts in location over short distances. From the early 2nd century onwards, the ditches seem to have been replaced by a palisade. Occupation was dated between the middle of the 1st century AD and the middle of the 3rd century. In the second half of the 1st century AD a relatively large granary was part of the settlement, Van der Velde 2008.

019 Lent, 1980s, C, at the site of a Merovingian grave field, some Roman period traces of habitation were documented. Remarkable is the find of a large rectangular hall-like building with squarish footings in all four walls (made out of Grauwacke fragments). The building measured around 26 by 9.5 m. The authors argue that the inner house space was probably divided into several rooms and that the roof was covered with tiles. Fragments of painted wall plaster were also found. The building as such could not be directly dated. A well near the house, however, was dated between 70 and 150 AD. Besides this large building, a smaller secondary building, a 16-post granary (4.25 by 3.20 m) and some other small buildings and granaries were documented, Es/Hulst 1991, 61 ff.

020 Lieshout-Beekseweg, B, 2000s, open multi-farmstead settlement with between two and four contemporary farmsteads, founded in the last decades BC and occupied until the late 2nd century AD, Hiddink 2005a.

021 Moergestel, B, 1980s, open multi-farmstead settlement consisting of four adjacent farmsteads. At two of the farmsteads, the house was rebuilt twice, on the others rebuilding took place three times. At least three farmsteads were inhabited simultaneously, Verwers 1998, 66-67.

022 Mook-Plasmolen-Sint Jansberg, C, 1930s, large monumental house on stone foundations (20 by 83 m). The house was probably not constructed before 125 AD and was abandoned during the 3rd century. It consisted of a long stretched middle part with two porticos/hallways at the front and back and wings on both sides. The house can be reconstructed having 41 rooms, Braat 1934; Koster/Peterse/Swinkels 2002, 41 ff.

023 Nistelrode-Loo, B, 2000s, this settlement seems to have roots in the Late Iron Age, which could however not be well documented. Two consecutive post-built houses can be dated to the earlier Roman period, Jansen 2008, 152-153.

024 Nistelrode-Zwarte molen, B, 2000s, rural settlement, developing between around 70 and the 3rd century AD. Earliest habitation, around 70 AD, consists of a large portico-house (26 by 12 m) and a small hypothetical enclosed sanctuary (ritual compound). In a second phase, during the late 1st century AD, four wells form a perfect square with sides of 180 feet long, and a surface of 1 iugerum. The author suspects the use of a *groma* and the involvement of military land surveyors. Around the early 2nd century three post-built buildings and two granaries existed. Two houses and an enclosure ditch can be dated in the period between around 120 and 130 AD. They are possibly part of a well structured settlement compound. Around the middle of the 2nd century, several other post-built buildings were constructed. Again, the authors suggest that this settlement was structured according to geometrical principles;
probably with the help of land surveyors and their gruma (see Jansen 2008, 140-141). A post-built house and a circular ditch are the only structures that can be dated to the 3rd century, Jansen 2008.

025 Oosterhout-Muldersteeg B, 1980s, three post-built houses that are part of a settlement. Two of these houses were inhabited simultaneously between around 160/170 and 190 AD. One of the houses had a wooden portico constructed around the traditional core, Verwers/Kooistra 1990.

026 Oosterhout-Van Boetzelaerstraat, A, 1990s-2000s, enclosed multi-farmstead settlement covering a surface of around 4,5 hectares. The settlement has a long-stretched lay-out, along a water-carrying channel. All houses are traditional post-built constructions. Habitation can be dated between the early 1st century until the middle of the 3rd century AD. Each phase will have consisted of a maximum of five or six contemporary farmhouses, Van den Broeke 2002, 12-18.

027 Oss-Hor Zak, B, 1990s-2000s, at this site a long settlement history could be documented. Four houses of an Oss-Ussen type with double wall-posts could be dated to the Late Iron Age. A ditch possibly separated farmsteads from each other and the surrounding landscape. In this period the settlement became increasingly stable, consisting of more than one contemporary farmstead. In the Roman period a stable multi-farmstead settlement developed. A total of 13 houses were documented for the 1st and 2nd century AD settlement phases. The settlement consisted on two and possibly three contemporary farmsteads and was enclosed and organised by means of a common ditch system (approximately 150 by 150 m), created in the 1st century AD. Two relatively large horrea could also be dated to this period. At a distance of 200 m north of the settlement part of a grave field was documented, Jansen/Fokkens 2002.

028 Oss-IJsselstraat, B, 1970s, settlement of at least three contemporary farmsteads, probably enclosed by a ditch. In two cases, houses were rebuilt on the same spot. Settlement activity can be dated between 50 and 250 AD, Wesselingh 2000, 189-191.

029 Oss-Schalkskamp, B, 1990s, enclosed (multi-)farmstead settlement dating to the Late Iron Age and first half of the 1st century AD. One or two contemporary farmsteads, many small granaries and two relatively large granaries were part of this settlement, Wesselingh 2000, 171-182.

030 Oss-Jijver, B, 1970s, multi-farmstead settlement. During the first decades AD one or two farmsteads existed. After 70 AD, one farm is rebuilt and a large granary is constructed. Also for the period between 150 and 200 a house and a number of wells can be documented. After this period, however, the site does not seem to have been occupied. There are no indications for an enclosure ditch, Wesselingh 2000, 25-46.

031 Oss-Westerveld, A, 1980s, during the Late Iron Age, a cluster of three contemporaneous farmsteads shifted through a large territory. Towards the end of this period a stronger clustering of these farmsteads occurred. Then, in the early 1st century AD a large enclosed multi-farmstead settlement (7,5 hectares) was laid out at this same location (Wesselingh 2000, 158). The houses within the enclosure were oriented on the ditches. Separate farmsteads are recognizable, sometimes even marked by fences or ditches. During the pre-Flavian period the settlement expands rapidly up to eight or nine contemporaneous farmsteads and diminishes after 125 AD. Around 100 AD, one farmstead was clearly separated from the rest by a ditch. On this internal enclosed compound a portico-house and a large granary were situated. The settlement seems to have been occupied until the second half of the 2nd century AD, Wesselingh 2000, 71-169; Schinkel 2005.

032 Oss-Zomerhof, B, 1970s, this settlement starts as an organised enclosed multi-farmstead settlement around 70 AD. Three farmsteads were rebuilt twice on approximately the same location, until the settlement was abandoned in the first quarter of the 3rd century AD, Wesselingh 2000, 47-70.

033 Overasselt, C, 1930s, rectangular building on stone foundations, consisting of large hall-like space and two small rooms at one of the short sides, of which one was heated by means of a hypocaust system (32 by 10 m). A small cellar was situated in the large room. Two other buildings could be documented only very fragmentarily. Of one of these buildings, three rooms could be excavated. Two of these rooms had hypocausts. Habitation can be dated to the 2nd century AD, Braat 1934, 13-18.

034 Riethoven-Heesmortel, B, 1980s-1990s, multi-farmstead settlement that was probably enclosed by a double ditch enclosure for only part of its occupation period. Habitation could be dated from the last decades BC until the middle of the 3rd century AD. The double ditch can be dated in the 1st century AD and seems to have gone out of use afterwards. The settlement consists of several farmsteads that were rebuilt on approximately the same location, Van der Sanden 1989, 59-60; Vossen 1997; Verwers 1998, 64-66.
035 Rijswijk-De Bult, A, 1960s-1970s, this settlement starts with a single farmstead dated to the first half of the 1st century AD. The house was rebuilt over time, and around 60-70 AD, a second farmstead was founded. During the first decades of the 2nd century AD, three or four contemporary farmsteads existed, including a small granary. In this phase, or probably even somewhat earlier, the settlement was partially organised by ditches. It is only around the middle of the 2nd century, however, that the settlement is completely enclosed and organised by means of a coherent ditch system. The surrounding landscape is also organised by ditches, connected to the settlement. Next, in the first half of the 3rd century, a partly monumental house was constructed. A large granary could probably be associated with this house.628, Bloemers 1978; Heeren 2009, 216-218.

036 Tiel-Passewaaij, A, 1990s-2000s, this settlement starts in the late Iron Age with one or two and later three contemporary farmsteads. These farmsteads were dispersed over the streamridge. Around 40 AD the farmsteads started to cluster. In this period, the settlement was partly organised by ditches. In the late 1st or first half of the 2nd century, a first larger ditch system enclosed and organised the settlement. These ditches also structured the surrounding landscape. In the second half of the 2nd century a partly new settlement enclosure was created. In this phase, a large horreum and stable were constructed as well. In the 1st and 2nd century settlement phases, around three to five contemporary farmsteads were part of the settlement. In the 3rd century, the settlement declined towards two and later one farmstead. There are no indications for monumentalisation within the settlement. Some changes with regard to house building, mentioned by the author, include the construction of hypothetical wooden porticoes, the use of window glass and roof tiles, and the foundation of posts on wooden planks. These may represent military architectural influences (Heeren 2009, 300), Heeren 2006, 2009.

037 't Goy-Tuurdijk, D, 1950s/2000s, house on stone foundations, probably with a portico. Fragments of painted wall plaster were also found, Bogaers 1959; Vos 2009, 52-54.

038 Weert-Kampershoek, B, 1990s, multi-farmstead settlement dating to the Late Iron Age (1st century BC) and Roman Period (until the middle of the 3rd century AD). Within the excavated area, probably two farmsteads existed contemporaneously. Some farmsteads were partly organised and enclosed by a (palisaded) ditch. At one of the farmsteads a house was rebuilt at the same location two times within the time frame between 100/150 and 225/250 AD. In this period this farmstead was partly enclosed, Roymans/Tol 1996, 32-37.

039 Weert-Molenakker-Laarderweg, A, 1990s, at the location of a Late Iron Age defensive ditched structure (1,25 hectares surface), a rural settlement developed from around the middle of the 1st century BC, and existed until the middle of the 3rd century. No less than 45 post-built houses were documented within a relatively small area, inside the old enclosure, which by that time had lost its function but will have been visible still. Calculated for the 300 year period of habitation, probably four or five houses existed contemporaneously, Roymans 1995.

040 Weert-Raak, B, 1990s, open multi-farmstead settlement consisting of probably three contemporary farmsteads, shifting in location each time a farmhouse was rebuilt. Habitation can be dated between the Late Iron Age and the end of the 1st century AD, Roymans/Tol/Hiddink 1998, 25-29.

041 Nederweert-Rosveld, A, 2000s, settlement consisting of a cluster of two or three farmsteads, occupied between the early 1st century and the early 3rd century AD. Contemporary houses shared a similar orientation, but were not organised on a shared enclosed compound. Only in the settlement phase between around 150 and 180 AD, a rectangular settlement ditch organised settlement space. Houses were rebuilt on slightly different locations each time; they do not overlap, Hiddink 2005b.

042 Weeze-Vorselaar, B, 2000s, enclosed settlement that existed from the middle of the 1st century until the second half of the 3rd century AD. House 1 (see Archäologie im Rheinland 2008, 82, fig. 85) has a plan comparable to byre houses known from the Dutch region. House 2 has an atypical plan and was associated with the portico-houses of Druten by the author. The character of the settlement is comparable to settlements known from the Dutch sand and clay regions. This site is the first example of larger scale rural settlement research in the German sand and clay region, AIR 2008, 81-83.

043 Wijk bij Duurstede-De Geer, A, 1960s-1990s, this settlement has a structured settlement lay-out comparable to that of De Horden; a rectangular settlement enclosure can be dated to the 2nd century AD. Although not so much is known about the development of this specific settlement, a development trajectory similar to that of De Horden may be suggested, Vos 2009, 105-108.

628 Bloemers interpreted this non-residential structure as a temple, but Derks (1998, 152, note 96) and Heeren (2009, 217) argue that it should be re-interpreted as a large horreum.
044 Wijk bij Duurstede-De Horden, A, 1970s-1980s, during the first half of the 1st century AD, settlement at this site consists of a small number of loosely ordered and unenclosed farmsteads. During the Claudian-Neronian period one of the farmsteads is enclosed by a ditch system. Next, in the Flavian period, the complete settlement is reorganised with the construction of a new enclosure system, connecting to the existing one. The complete settlement is now organised by a common ditch system. During the 2nd century, ditches projecting from or connecting to the settlement organise the surrounding landscape. Besides many traditional houses, two portico-houses were documented as well. These houses can be dated to the later 2nd or early 3rd century AD. Vos associates these houses with veterans returning to their home settlements, Vos 2002; Vos 2009, 59-105.

045 Winssen-Waalbandijk, D, 1970s, several stone foundations and a hypocaust, documented at this site, will have been part of a monumental house. Traces of habitation could be documented over a surface of 15000 m2. Find material dates habitation between the second half of the 1st and the middle of the 3rd century AD. The stone foundations were dated to the 2nd century by the author, Van Kouwen 1978.
Flanders

046 Aalter-Langevoorde, A, 2000s, in the 2nd century BC, a first enclosure was dug at this site, possibly representing a compound with ritual significance. Next, around the middle of the 1st century BC, a new enclosure was created, enclosing an area of 150 by 150 meters. On the compound, a traditional Alphen-Ekeren type house and a number of secondary buildings -among which a large 9- and later 12-post granary- were situated against the northern enclosure ditch. Remarkably early imports, found in the enclosure ditches, can be dated to the Augustan period. Together with painted plaster and slate, possibly used for roof covering, this could indicate the special status of the inhabitants of this compound. The house was rebuilt in the Flavian period and habitation continued into the 2nd century AD, In’t Ven/De Clercq 2005, 242, De Clercq 2009, 220-225.

047 Antwerpen-Mortsel, C, 1960s, two post-built houses (26.5 by 17.5 m and 16 by 20 m), probably part of a larger enclosed settlement. One of the houses seems to have a wooden portico, resembling Druten house 1. The inner space of this house was divided into two parts; probably a byre and a residential section. A cellar, constructed of limonite and tiles, was connected to the house, De Boe 1966; Slofstra 1991, 164.

048 Beringen, B, 1990s, seemingly unenclosed settlement, consisting of one or more contemporary farmsteads. Habitation is dated between the Late Iron Age and Roman period. The houses dating to the earliest phase were of the Haps type. The Roman period houses were Alphen-Ekeren type constructions. These latter houses can be dated to the 2nd century AD. 1st century habitation activity is only suggested by pottery finds, Van Impe 2002.

049 Brecht-Zoegweg, B, 2000s, for the Iron Age, a somewhat dispersed cluster of post-built buildings was documented, probably representing several phases of a farmstead. In the Roman period, traditional post-built houses were being rebuilt on approximately the same location, the settlement is organised by means of ditches and houses were arranged around a central open space. From the 1st century AD onwards, houses are constructed with heavy central posts, typical for Alphen-Ekeren type houses. Habitation continues until the first quarter of the 3rd century, Delaruelle et al. 2004, 196-229.

050 Bruges-Refuge, A, 1990s, at Bruges-Refuge, an early Roman period settlement consists of a cluster of two traditional houses. During the Flavian period, the settlement was reorganised with four farmsteads being enclosed by a common ditch. The farms are situated against the ditches and surrounded an open space. Each farmstead had its own secondary building and well. Around the middle of the 2nd century, a new house is built at a prominent position on the northern small side of the compound. A remarkable cluster of granaries are situated around this house. Probably, the inhabitant of the house symbolically communicated his special position within the local community by building his house at a prominent location and in association with several storage structures, demonstrating his control over production and surplus, De Clercq 2009, 225-228.
051 Damme-Stoofweg West, C, 1990s, small part of an enclosed, probably structured settlement with one documented post-built house, orientated on the settlement enclosure. Habitation can be dated to the Roman period, In ‘t Ven/De Clercq 2005, 249-250.

052 Damme-Antwerpse Heirweg, B, 1990s, fragmentarily documented, structured and enclosed rural settlement with several post-built buildings. Habitation can be dated to the Roman period, In ‘t Ven/De Clercq 2005, 249-250.

053 Donk, B, 1970s-1980s, after the middle of the 1st century AD, a more or less structured, enclosed settlement was founded with buildings arranged around an open space (Van Impe 1983, 82). These buildings were post-built Alpen-Ekeren type constructions with heavy central posts, measuring between 18 and 27 m in length. According to the author, buildings H, I, J and K were simultaneously occupied, each having (partly) different functions. Habitation continued until the first half of the 3rd century AD, Van Impe 1983, 1984; Van Impe/Strobie/Vynckier 1984, 1985; Slofstra 1991, 150.

054 Ekeren-Het Laar, B, 2000s, several post-built houses and a number of secondary buildings represent Late Iron Age (probably four houses) and Roman period habitation (three houses and two secondary buildings). Individual ditches can probably be interpreted as part of a Roman period settlement enclosure, Delaruelle et al. 2004, 189-96.

055 Evergem-Kluizendok, A, 2000s, at this large site, measuring a total of 170 hectare, three areas, Zandeken (4 hectares), Hultjen (12 hectares) and Puymeersen (1 hectare), have been excavated. The sites comprise groups of more or less connected enclosed farmsteads, situated on the slightly higher parts of the relatively low sandy area. The excavations as well as paleo-ecological research indicate that the area was not inhabited before the 2nd century AD, when forest will have dominated the area. The excavations as well as paleo-ecological research indicate that the area was not inhabited before the 2nd century AD. This excavated settlement includes a number of fields, among which an Alpen-Ekeren type house, a five-post granary and a secondary building, Verbrugge 2008.


057 Machelen-Posthoornstraat, B, 2000s, partly documented, enclosed and structured settlement with a number of post-built buildings, among which an Alpen-Ekeren type house, a five-post granary and a secondary building, De Clercq 2009, 229-234;

058 Oelegem, B, 1970s, settlement traces including five or six houses and a number of smaller secondary buildings and four-post granaries. The houses with comprehensible plans were two-aisled Alpen-Ekeren type farms with heavy central posts and wall posts. The settlement, which will have consisted of a maximum of two contemporary farmsteads, can be dated from the late 1st or early 2nd until the early 3rd century AD. There is no clear indication for settlement organisation reaching beyond the individual farmstead, De Boe/Lauwers 1980.

059 Sint-Denijs-Westrem-Vliegveld and ‘The Loop’, B, 1990s, two partly documented rural settlements, consisting of an unenclosed settlement area with post-built structures. Both settlement are founded just after the middle of the 1st century AD and were occupied until the late 2nd century. Each habitation phase is represented by a single farmstead, consisting of a post-built house and secondary building. The Vliegveld site is situated along a road. At the ‘The Loop’ site a trail could be documented, De Clercq 2009.

060 Sint-Denijs-Westrem-Zone 1, B, 2000s, three Roman period farmsteads, consisting of a post-built house, secondary building and a well. The settlement was possibly enclosed by a ditch. The farmsteads are not contemporary. One of them can be dated in the late 1st or early 2nd century AD, another in the late 2nd or early 3rd century, Hoorne 2008.


062 Wijnegem-Steenakker, B, 1970s, the excavated settlement traces include two and possibly three post-built houses and three smaller buildings. The houses share a similar orientation and are situated 30-50 meter apart. They are of an
Oss-Ussen type and do not show characteristics of the more sturdy Alphen-Ekeren-type houses. The settlement can be dated to the Late Iron Age and/or Early Roman period. Settlement space is not organised by means of ditches. It remains unclear whether the documented houses are contemporary or successive, Cuyt 1991.

Dutch and German loess region

Distribution of sites in the Dutch and German loess region.

065 Aken-Süsterfeld, C, 1980s, multi-roomed house on stone foundations and a separate bath building. The house was built in the 1st century AD and extended in the 2nd or 3rd century. In that latter period the separate bath house was constructed, AIR 1993, 78-80.

066 Aldenhoven-Langweiler / Siedlung 32, B, 1990s, part of a Roman period settlement with post-built houses. Building 4 could probably be interpreted as the main house. (buildings 1-3 probably belong to the oldest phase, 4 and 5 to the younger). One or more buildings possibly had a tiled roof, Lenz 1999b, 143-147.

067 Aldenhoven-Schleiden / Siedlung 15, C-D, 1850s, large multi-roomed house on stone foundations which was partly excavated in 1850. In 1968, the site has been further studied by means of aerial photography. The house measured around 90 by 35 m and had a façade with two projecting wings. The triple apsidal room at the southern corner could possibly be interpreted as a triclinium, BJ 16, 81-90; Lenz 1999, 120-121.

068 Alsdorf-Hoengen-Bachfeld / Siedlung 31, C, 1990s, multi-roomed house on stone foundations (37 by 19 m) that was built in the late 1st century AD and abandoned in the 4th century. The house consisted of a central rectangular hall with a number of small rooms around it on all sides, Lenz 1999, 142.

069 Alt-Inden / Weisweiler 122, C, 2000s, during the earlier 1st century AD, single-aisled framework houses with squarish wall posts were constructed on this site. The site is situated along the river Inde and near a road that was constructed during the Augustan period. In the late 1st or early 2nd century the framework buildings were replaced by a large house on stone foundations. The L-shaped house was formed by a main section of 120 by 29 m and a transverse section of 40 by 50 m. As no secondary buildings were situated around the house, the author suspects that their functions were integrated in the main house (calling it a Kompaktanlage). Near the house a separate bath building was situated, consisting of three large rooms, a piscina and an alveus. Two building phases could be recognized, of which the second one was dated in the second half of the 2nd century. The bath was supplied with water through a 600 m long clay pipe system (see AIR 2005, 89-90), AIR 2005, 86-88.

070 Bad Neuenahr-Ahrweiler-Silberberg, C, 1980s, a first known house at this site could be dated around the middle of the 1st century AD. Of this house, only fragmentary stone foundations, a cellar and a praefurnium were preserved. A separate bath section, consisting of at least five rooms, was much better persevered. This first house was torn down
in the second half of the 1st century AD. After preparing the site by creating a plain of rubble and chalk, a new house was built, measuring 72 by 18-20 m. This house consisted of two large central rooms, surrounded by a number of smaller rooms fronted by a long portico. In a second phase, this portico was extended towards the still separate bath house, situated at the same location as the previous one. Over time, a number of rooms were added to the house. The bath house was extended towards at least seven rooms, reaching a surface of 180 m². As a result of good preservation the elevation of the house could be reconstructed as a stone base wall of 1,70-1,80 meters high, on which a framework construction was built. This framework wall was plastered on both out- and inside, Cüppers 1990, 324-325; Wegner 1985; Fehr 2003.

071 Bad Neuenahr-Ahrweiler Tiefenbachtal, C-D, 1950s, monumental settlement complex with three documented buildings on an enclosed compound (110 by 75 m). The complex is documented by survey only, BJ 160, 301-312; Cüppers 1990, 326-327

072 Bedburg-Garsdorf, B, 1950s, part of an enclosed compound settlement on which five buildings were documented. Probably, none of these constructions can be interpreted as the main house. During a first phase, all the buildings were post-built. In a second phase, one of the buildings is rebuilt in stone, although remaining the basic rectangular lay-out (divided in two spaces). The settlement was founded around the middle of the 1st century AD and abandoned in the 4th century. Outside the Roman period compound, an Iron Age settlement has been partly documented, BJ 159, 382-384.

073 Bedburg-Königshoven / Frimmersdorf 80, D, 1980s, rectangular settlement enclosure, measuring 100 by 108 m (1,080 HA = 4 Iugera), that is part of an enclosed compound settlement. Because of the limited extent of the excavations, traces of habitation on the enclosed compound were not documented, however. A small, separately enclosed area in the northeastern corner of the compound contained at least three graves, BJ 188, 406-408.

074 Bedburg-Morken-Harf, C, 1950s, large monumental house. The earliest habitation on this site comprises sunken-floor huts as well as a framework building with construction timbers set in hewn blocks of natural stone. This latter building is interpreted as a shed or granary and can be dated to the second half of the 1st century AD. In the early 2nd century AD, a large house on stone foundations was built. This house had a 104 m long portico-risalith façade. In the southeast corner of the house a bath section was situated. The choice for such a remarkably long-rectangular plan may be associated with the local geography, as the house is situated on a ridge between two streams and a ‘deeper’ design would not have been possible, or at least more difficult to realise, Hinz 1969a, BJ 157, 453-454.

075 Margraten-Berg-Backerbosch, B-C, 1870s-1880s, three monumental buildings were excavated by Habets in the later 19th century. The main house had a 82,7 m long façade and contained exotic building materials. Two other buildings (one measuring 20 by 9 m) probably also had residential functions. This site was dated between the early 2nd and 3rd century AD. During recent excavations, traces of at least two other buildings were documented, of which one measured 10 by 20 m, Habets 1895; De Groot 2006.

076 Blankenheim-Hülchrath, B, 1890s, 1910s, 1930s, monumental, axially organised complex. Only of the main house phasing has been reconstructed. A first monumental house was constructed during the 1st century AD and consisted of around 20 rooms (48 by 17 m). Already during this first phase a hypothetical bath section was situated in the west corner of the house. Around the middle of the second century the house is destroyed by fire, however. At the same location, even using existing foundations, the house is rebuilt, this time without projecting risaliths. From this phase on, the house develops towards a 30+room plan, with several rooms heated by hypocausts. The bath section is extended with among others an apsidal basin. During the two last phases, the central open hall is subdivided into a number of smaller rooms, Lenz 1998, 54; Horn 1987, 361-363, BJ 123, 210-226.

077 Bonn-Friesdorf, C, 1860s, 1920s, 1950s, fragmentarily documented monumental house (68 by 37 m). The structure of the house is not well documented. Remarkable are the circular rooms that are probably part of the bath section. The house was occupied at least during the 2nd century AD, BJ 159, 380-382.

078 Born-Buchten, C, 1920s, monumental house with a symmetrical lay-out, consisting of a central room, several smaller rooms and a fronting portico-risalith façade (25 by 12 m), OMROL 9, 2.

079 Bornheim-Bozdorf, C-D, 2000s, fragmentarily known settlement complex. The main house, a multi-roomed house on stone foundations, has a relatively simple plan, with a bath section added during a later phase (reconstructed size of the house: 20 x 11 m). Four other constructions can be interpreted as secondary buildings. Settlement activity can be dated in the 1st and 2nd century AD, AIR 2002, 89-92.
080 Broichweiden-Würselen, C, 1970s, a rectangular post-built house was constructed in the 1st century AD. Then, in a next phase, this house is replaced by a simple house on stone foundations, situated at exactly the same location (26 by 15 m). This house consists of a rectangular hall, fronted by a portico-risalith façade. The site seems to have been occupied until the 4th century, BJ 1977, 577-580.

081 Düren-Arnoldsweiler, C, 1980s, house on stone foundations (23 by 14 m) and two secondary buildings. Settlement activity can be dated from the 1st until the 4th century AD, BJ 186, 599-600.

082 Elsdorf-Etzweiler / Hambach 127, A, 1990s, well-structured compound settlement measuring 145 by 150 m (2,25 Ha). Three buildings were excavated, some more were recognized in the field. The main house is relatively simple (23 by 31 m) and can be dated to the 1st century AD. In the early 2nd century, a bath section is added to the existing house. A secondary house (16 by 31,5 m) with a portico-risalith façade was situated close to the main house. The third building is a large storage building, consisting of a large room with a raised floor and a very small room on one of the short ends of the rectangular building (10,5 by 25 m). On the east and west sides of the compound, many graves were documented. Besides simple cremation graves, a small monumental structure is mentioned, but not well published. The graves date settlement activity between the 1st and 3rd century AD, AIR 2000, 73-76.

083 Elsdorf-Neu-Etzweiler / HA 132, B-C, 1970s, several buildings forming a settlement (of which five were excavated). No enclosure was documented. The main house consisted of a hall and a number of small rooms, fronted by a portico-risalith façade (28,5 by 16,5 m). A bath section and hypocaust were probably later additions to the existing house. Another building can be interpreted as a large storage building (15,5 by 14 m). Metal working and glass production, documented at this site, probably were relatively late phenomena. Settlement activity can be dated between the second half of the 1st century and the late 4th century AD, Brügglar 2009.

084 Erkelenz-Commerden, B-C, 1990s, three buildings that are part of a settlement. The main house is of a well-known type with a portico-risalith façade and measures 20 by 17 m (reconstructable size). For the other buildings, a function could not be reconstructed. Settlement activity was dated between the middle of the 2nd and the 3rd century AD, AIR 1994, 67-70.

085 Eschweiler-Laurenzberg / Siedlung 63, B-C, 1960s, several monumental buildings that are part of asettlement complex. A simple stone house, consisting of a large central space and smaller surrounding rooms, could probably be interpreted as the oldest house (21 by 17 m). In a second phase, a new, much larger house with projecting wings was constructed just behind the old house (probably not before this old house was torn down). Of the six (partly) documented secondary buildings, building 1 can be interpreted as a large storage building (35 by 15 m). Settlement activity could not be dated more precisely than the reign of Trajan, Lenz 1999.

086 Euskirchen-Kreuzweingarten, C, 1830s-1880s, monumental house (87 by 56 m). The northern part of the house has as a typical structure with several rooms fronted by a portico-risalith façade (around 60 m wide). Behind this part, an open court surrounded by rooms is attached. A room, situated centrally on the south side of the court, has a mosaique floor and could possibly be interpreted as a triclinium. Habitation was dated between the second half of the 1st century and the middle of the 4th century AD. Although it seems clear that the house had multiple building phases, these were not reconstructed, Horn 1987, 426-427.

087 Frechen-Konigsdorf, C, 2000s, monumental house, measuring 32 by 21 m. Habitation activity can be dated between the 1st and 4th century AD. Remarkable elements are a large rectangular basin and a cistern, used for filtering and storing water respectively, AIR 2004, 94-96.

088 Alt-Etzweiler/Hambach 133, A, 2000s, well-structured enclosed compound settlement of about 1 hectare in surface. The first rectangular compound, created around the middle of the 1st century, was later extended with a new long rectangular section, interpreted as a garden. Here, a number of graves were situated. During another phase, the enclosure ditches were replaced by a palisade. Thirteen buildings were documented, of which most were post-built. The main house was constructed on stone foundations and had a simple plan consisting of a few rooms fronted by a portico-risalith façade (around 25 by 15 m). One building, deviating from the generally respected orientation, could perhaps be interpreted as the oldest element of the settlement, dating to the early Roman period. This phenomenon is possibly similar to that at the settlement of Hambach 412. A large rectangular building on stone foundations with buttresses possibly had a storage function and can probably be associated with a later settlement phase, AIR 2007, 111-114.

089 Heerlen-Heerlerbaan-Bovenste Caumer, C, 1920s, monumental house (25 by 20 m) consisting of a bipartite central hall, surrounded by a number of smaller rooms and fronted by a portico-risalith façade. In the western section of the house, a praefurnium and hypocaust were documented. Habitation was dated between the middle of the 2nd and the middle of the 3rd century AD, Peters 1930.
090 Heerlen-Meezenbroek, C, 1950s, not so well-documented monumental house, measuring 40 by 16 m. At least two rooms were heated by a hypocaust. Habitation was dated between the 2nd and early 3rd century AD, BROB 1950, 42.

091 Heerlen-Trilandis, A, 2000s, probably enclosed settlement consisting of several Alphen-Ekeren type post-built houses and a number of wells. Although the houses shared a similar orientation, the settlement was not rigidly structured on a compound, comparable to many settlements in the region. Only at one location, traces of a gravel foundation were documented, although the excavator does not associate this with a monumental house. Tichelman in prep.

092 Herzogenrath-Merkstein, A, 2000s, in the 1st century AD, an enclosed settlement (123 by 144 m) was founded. Parallel to the northern enclosure ditch, three buildings were situated, interpreted as a byre house, secondary building and granary by the author. In the 2nd century, another granary and a building interpreted as a stable were constructed. In this same century, or somewhat later in the 3rd century, several new buildings were constructed, one of which was constructed with horizontal beams on stone footings. In the 3rd century, the enclosure ditch was backfilled. The settlement was abandoned around the early 4th century AD.

093 Houthem-Kloosterbos (Rondenbosch), D, 1850s, two buildings on stone foundations. The fragmentarily documented main house measures 20 by 15,5 m and probably had a portico-risalith façade. The other building has a simple rectangular plan and measures 10 by 25 m. Habitation can be dated in the 2nd century AD, Schuermans 1867.

094 Jüchen-Altgarzewiler-Elsmar / FR 131, A-B, 1990s, organised compound settlement with two documented buildings (total surface: 50 x 95 m). The main house is a simple hall-type construction with timber framework walls. Two building phases were recognised (the first building measured 15 by 10 m, the second 24 by 11 m). These houses were not built on stone foundations and probably did not have a tiled roof. Settlement activity can be dated between the middle of the 1st and the middle of the 2nd century AD, AIR 1999, 76-79.

095 Jüchen-auf dem Fuchshöf / FR 129, A, 1990s, this settlement starts as an unenclosed cluster of buildings, probably representing a farmstead. This early habitation phase can be dated to the first half of the 1st century AD. In this phase, the main house is a simple post-built rectangular construction measuring 16 by 6 m. In a second phase, during the later 1st or early 2nd century, an enclosed compound was created (150 by 100 m), containing a number of buildings, arranged along the ditches and surrounding an open space. On the location of the previous main house, a new house, measuring 18 by 13 m, was constructed. This wooden house, has its posts resting in postholes with packings of gravel, quartzite and tile fragments, AIR 1997, 53-55.

096 Jüchen-Hochneukirch-Neuholz, A, 1990s, site with a long and well-reconstructable habitation history. The earliest habitation can be dated to the Middle to Late La Tène period and consists of small single-aisled post-built houses measuring around 6,5 – 9,0 m by an average 3,5 m (consisting of four or five opposing pairs of posts). Two-aisled houses with lengths between 7,5 and 9,0 m could also be documented. Excavated four-post constructions were interpreted as granaries. This settlement was not enclosed or organised by means of ditches or palisades. Next, around the start of the 1st century AD, two sunken-floor huts and a hypothetical building consisting of ditches (possibly foundations trenches) and postholes were constructed a short distance to the northwest. During this phase, a first geometrical ditch system organised settlement space, although it does not seem to have created a coherent compound. Settlement shifted in location again around the middle of the 1st century, when a small enclosed compound was created (80 by 80 m). On this enclosed compound, eight post-built constructions were situated, not yet strictly organised along the enclosure ditches. These buildings were traditional in plan and construction, although somewhat larger than earlier examples. Later in the 1st century, two larger single-aisled framework houses were constructed on this same compound. These houses, considerably larger than preceding ones, were orientated on the enclosure ditches. One of the houses had an internal cellar. Probably around 100 AD a new, larger palisade-enclosed compound was created at the same location (measuring at least 140 by 120 m). The main house on stone foundations had a typical plan with a portico-risalith façade (measuring around 36 by 20 m). Three or four secondary buildings, of which one constructed on linear stone foundations and one on stone footings, were organised along the palisade and around a central open space. Three small clusters of graves could be dated between the late 1st and 2nd century AD. The main house is destroyed by fire around the end of the 2nd century. Artisanal activity was also documented, dating to the 3rd century. AIR 2000, 69-72; Andrikopoulou-Strack 1999 et al.; Frank/Keller 2007.

097 Jüchen-Neuotzenrath, B, 1990s, part of an organised compound settlement with six documented buildings. The main house is a rectangular timber framework construction, with walls constructed on stone footings. A single risalith, situated at one of the corners of the house, was constructed on a linear stone foundation. Another building was interpreted as a secondary house. These secondary buildings were all set on stone footings. Habitation can be
dated between the early 2nd and early 3rd century AD. One of the secondary buildings, however, could be dated to the 4th century, AIR 1999, 82-84.

098 Jülich-Stetternich / HA 47, C, 1970s, three non-monumental buildings that represent the periphery of a rural settlement. These buildings are equally large (around 8 by 15 m) and probably have functions as shed or stable. Remarkably, these structures are situated very close to the main road (only tens of meters), Gaitzsch 1983, 349-352; BJ 182, 494.

099 Jülich-Welldorf / HA 23, C, 1970s, monumental house and secondary building. The fragmentarily documented house has a regular plan with a portico-risalith façade (24 by 18 m). The secondary building measures 15 by 11 m and can probably be interpreted as a granary on the basis of its plan. Settlement activity can be dated between the middle of the 2nd and the first half of the 3rd century AD, Gaitzsch 1983.

100 Kerkrade-Holzkuil, A, 2000s, this settlement was founded as a well-structured, yet unenclosed settlement during the late 1st century AD. In this phase, the settlement consisted of two opposing axes of post-built structures with a central open space in between. The main building was an Alphen-Ekeren type farmhouse. During the early 2nd century, this post-built house was replaced by a simple rectangular house on stone foundations and the settlement compound was being enclosed. During the next phases, the main house was rebuilt and extended again, resulting in a multi-roomed house with a portico-risalith façade, a cellar and a bath section, which was attached to the existing house is a later phase. The basic structure of the settlement was continued. On the central open space, a pond was created, Tichelman 2005.

101 Kerkrade-Spekholzerheide, C, 1930s-1940s, at this site, a post-built, probably single-aisled framework construction, can be dated to the 1st century AD (12,5 by 7,5 m). A hypothetical older post-built construction could possibly even be dated before the middle of the 1st century AD. Then, around the end of the 1st century AD, a multi-roomed house on stone foundations was constructed. In a first phase, the house consisted of a number of rooms fronted by a simple portico. In second phase, a bath section, a large room at the back of the house, and two risaliths were added (the final house measured 52 by 22 m). A probable secondary building measured 18 by 12,5 m. Habitation continued until the early 3rd century, Braat 1941; Koster/Peterse/Swinkels 2002, 48 ff.; Brunsting 1950.

102 Kerkrade-Winckelen, C-D, 2000s, four Alphen-Ekeren-type post-built farmhouses can be dated between the second half of the 2nd and the first half of the 3rd century AD. Building material points at the nearby presence of a monumental house, although structural traces have not been found. If correct, the post-built houses could be interpreted as secondary buildings belonging to a larger villa settlement, Dijkstra 1997.

103 Kerpen-Sindorf, B, 2000s, part of an enclosed compound settlement. Three buildings (building 100 and two two-aisled houses) represent the first settlement phase that can be dated to the 1st century AD. In this period a one hectare large compound was defined by a ditch. In a second phase, the compound was extended with 0,3 hectares. Habitation continued until the late 4th century, AIR 2002, 87-89.

104 Cologne-Braunsfeld, C, 1920s, multi-roomed house on stone foundations. The first phase, dated to the 2nd century AD, entails a simple rectangular framework house. Then, in the 3rd century a monumental house with a central hall fronted by a portico-risalith façade was constructed. In the 4th century, a bath section was created within the existing house. A number of very rich sarcophagi can be associated with this building phase, Horn 1987, 506; Van Ossel 1992, 198.

105 Cologne-Müngersdorf, A-B, 1920s, well-excavated enclosed compound settlement. The earliest documented house, situated at the same location as the later main house, was dated as early as the first half of the 1st century AD by Fremersdorf, but was redated to the midle of the 1st century by Horn. What the settlement looked like in this early phase is not clear. In a second phase, during the second half of the 1st century, a larger main house, a secondary house and two hall-type houses -barns or stables-, were part of the settlement, arranged around an open space. The façade of the main house seems orientated away from the secondary buildings, overlooking a part of the compound that is clear of structures; possibly a garden. The wall, enclosing the settlement, did not exist during the earliest settlement phases. It is not clear if the settlement was enclosed in another way during this phase. A large granary, built in the middle imperial period, indicates an economic shift towards the intensified and specialized production of corn. Several other buildings, interpreted as byres by Fremersdorf, point at the importance of livestock. The main house is situated in the same location for over three centuries: from the middle of the 1st century until the later 4th century. In the 3rd century, a tower granary was constructed within an existing building, indicating the need for safety precautions. This phenomenon can also be documented at other settlements, among which Vöerendaal-Ten Hove, Fremersdorf 1933; Horn 1987, 505.

building on stone foundations was excavated in 2001. This building, which probably had a simple rectangular plan, documented as well. During recent excavations at this site, two other buildings were partly documented. Yet another according to the excavator, belonged to a single monument. A well-preserved cella and a bath suite were these traces could have been part of a villa settlement comparable to that of Kerkrade-Holzkuil. Both houses can be dated in the 2nd century AD, Van Hoof/Van Wijk 2007.

Maasbracht-Brachterbeek-Steenakker, C, 1980s, a first monumental house was constructed in the late 1st century AD and consisted of a central hall and several smaller rooms, fronted by a portico-risalith façade. In the late 2nd century, rebuilding activities enhanced the monumentality and appearance of the house (now measuring 30 by 50 m).

First of all, the existing risaliths were replaced by larger ones with deeper foundations, indicating their tower-like appearance. These risaliths were now like projecting wings, containing several rooms. Secondly, at the centre of the portico, a monumental entrance was created. At the back of the house a cellar was built. The large amount of rich painted plaster can be dated to this period was well. To the east, a gallery connected the second phase risalith with an unexcavated building, probably the bath building. In both phases a number of rooms were heated by hypocausts. A second phase hypocaust was situated in a room in the eastern risalith. The house seems to have been abandoned during the second half of the 3rd century AD, Stuart/De Groot 1987.

Meerssen-Onderste Herkenbergh, D, 1860's, many stone foundations were documented at this site, that, according to the excavator, belonged to a single monumental house. A well-preserved cellar and a bath suite were documented as well. During recent excavations at this site, two other buildings were partly documented. Yet another building on stone foundations was excavated in 2001. This building, which probably had a simple rectangular plan, could be dated to the 2nd century AD, Schuermans 1867; Habets 1871; De Groot 2005, 2007.

Mönchengladbach-Herrath, C, 1970s, simple monumental house consisting of two rooms fronted by a portico-risalith façade (25 by 15 m). This house can be dated to the 2nd century AD. Part of an enclosure was documented as well, Ausgrabungen im Rheinland 1978, 106-107.

Neuss-Meertal, C, 1990s, simple multi-roomed house on stone foundations. The first phase of this house, dated to the late 1st century AD, consists of a hall and a room, fronted by a portico-risalith façade. In a next phase, extra rooms and a hypothetical bath section were added to the existing core (measuring 29,5 by 10 m), AIR 1995, 60-62.

Neuss-Rommerskirchen/Nettesheim, C, 1980s, in the late 1st century AD, a framework house was constructed at this site. Next, around the middle of the 2nd century, a simple house on stone foundations replaced it. In a first phase, the house consisted of a hall, fronted by a façade with a portico and single risalith. In a second phase, a second risalith, several small rooms and a bath section were added to the existing house. Later, the bath section was abandoned and rebuilt in a slightly different location. In this latter phase, the house measured 32 by 16 m. The site was abandoned around 275 AD, AIR 1987, 80-81; BJ 189, 398-405.

Neuss-Weckenhoven, C, 1950s, in the second half of the 1st century AD, a rectangular, single-aisled house was constructed (18 by 7,5 m). The postholes in the walls were more or less square. In a next phase, on exactly the same location, a larger house on stone foundations is constructed (37 by 17 m). This house consisted of at least six rooms and a portico-risalith façade that is situated at the northeastern short side of the house. The site was inhabited until the second half of the 3rd century AD, Haupt 1968.

Nideggen-Wollersheim-Am Hostert, B-C, 1950s, partly documented monumental settlement complex, consisting of at least six monumental buildings and a grave monument. The complex can probably be reconstructed as a rectangular compound with a main house at one of the short ends and secondary houses on both of the long sides in front of the main house. The main house has a typical plan with a portico-risalith façade (measuring at least 35 by 20 m). Next to the main house, a smaller secondary house was situated (measuring 12 by 16 m). One of the other buildings (number IV in Pertikovits 1956, 102) was interpreted as a horreum (15,5 by 18 m). Remarkable is the group of graves, located less than 100 m to the northwest of the complex. One of the graves can be reconstructed as a grave pillar. One of the other graves, of which a rectangular stone foundation remains, also has a monumental character, Petrikovits 1956.
Niederzier / HA 69, A, 1980s, enclosed compound (0,9 hectares) settlement with buildings arranged around an open court. At least eight buildings were documented. The main house consists of a number of rooms fronted by a façade (15 by 10 m). Traces of a post-built construction could represent a predecessor. The fragmentarily documented building next to this main house is interpreted as a secondary house. Six other buildings were interpreted as secondary buildings, among others for holding livestock. On the south side of the compound, many cremation graves were documented. Furthermore, two sarcophagi were situated 100 meter from the settlement. Habitation was dated between the 2nd and 4th century AD, Gaitzsch 1986; BJ 183, 652-654.

Niederzier / HA 74, C, 1970s, at this partly excavated settlement, the main house consisted of a central hall, a number of smaller rooms and a fronting façade (20 by 14 m). The documented secondary building is a simple rectangular structure measuring 6,5 by 10 m. West of these buildings, around 20 m of enclosure ditch was documented. The settlement was inhabited until around 200 AD, Ausgrabungen im Rheinland 1978, 119-120.

Niederzier / HA 403, A, 1980s, enclosed compound settlement with buildings around an open court (total surface 0,75 hectares). The main house consists of a hall and a smaller room, fronted by a portico-risalith façade (28,5 by 16 m). A smaller building next to this house can be interpreted as a secondary house (16,5 by 9 m). The other buildings can be interpreted as sheds, granaries or stables. The settlement was founded around the middle of the 1st century AD and abandoned around the late 2nd century. The enclosure ditch was backfilled in the early 2nd century and replaced by a palisade. In the late 3rd and 4th century, the site was re-occupied. In this phase, the economic focus had shifted, however, BJ 185, 474-476; BJ 186, 617-626.

Niederzier /HA 516, A, 1980s, this settlement takes a start in the Claudian-Neronian period. During this phase an open settlement consisting of two buildings, a well and four graves existed. In the later 1st century a settlement enclosure was dug. The buildings were now orientated on this enclosure. Graves were situated outside the compound. The main house was extended considerably and building 2 was rebuild on a gravel foundation. During the first half of the 2nd century four new buildings were constructed and the main house was extended with a gravel-founded risalith at one corner. In this same period the enclosure ditch is filled up and replaced by a palisade. During the 3rd century, the agriculturally orientated settlement was given up and ovens were constructed around and inside the existing buildings. In this period, the economic focus changes from agriculture to artisan production; a phenomenon visible in many of the Rheinland settlements, BJ 186, 627-628; Kaszab-Olchewski 2006.

Niederzier-Hambach / HA 425, B, 1990s, part of an enclosed compound settlement. Parts of three buildings were documented. The only completely excavated building measured 15 by 8 m and can be interpreted as a secondary building. A corn drying oven was probably added in a later phase. The compound was defined by a double palisade. Habitation can be dated between the 2nd and 4th century AD. Fourteen graves were situated directly along a road, close to the settlement compound, AIR 1990, 50-53.

Niederzier-Hambach / HA 56, C, 1970s, four monumental buildings that are part of a settlement complex. The main house starts as a simple rectangular hall with porticoes. Later, small rooms and a bath section are added. This building measured 32 by 20-5 m. The other buildings can be interpreted as a shed and granary. One of the buildings has a basilical plan, which is quite rare for this region. Habitation can be dated between the middle of the 2nd century and around 270/280 AD, Ausgrabungen im Rheinland 1978, 108-112.

Niederzier-Hambach / HA 66, C, 1970s, two monumental buildings. The main house consists of a hall and several smaller rooms, fronted by a portico-risalith façade (18 by 27 m). The secondary building has two phases. During the first phase, a 10 by 10 m building could possibly be interpreted as a borsaum (Heimberg 2002/2003, 121). The superseding building is larger (19,5 x 16 m) and could have had a similar function. However, a residential function could also be suggested. Habitation activity can be dated to the late 2nd and 3rd century AD, Rech 1983.

Niederzier-Hambach/HA 512, A, 1980s, the first habitation phase on this site can be dated around the middle of the 1st century AD. To this phase belong a wooden building, a well, a sunken floor hut, two bustum-type graves and some simple ones. The wooden house, of which the exact plan remains eligible, is situated at the location of the later stone-built house. In this earliest phase, the settlement is not yet enclosed. This does happen during the second half of the 1st century, when a compound of 2,5 hectares is separated from the surrounding landscape by a ditch. The main building, still a post-built construction (although possibly on sandstone bases), is situated in the north corner of the compound, with four secondary buildings arranged along the enclosure ditches, surrounding an open court. At the southern part the enclosure a group of graves was situated. During the first half of the 2nd century the enclosure ditch was filled up and replaced by a palisade. Just like in the previous phase, besides the main house, four secondary buildings are situated on the compound. In this phase, the early 2nd century AD, a first house on stone foundations was built, consisting of a large hall and a number of smaller rooms, fronted by a portico-risalith façade. Then, a complete new building with a slightly different orientation is connected to the existing house by means of a tapering section between the two buildings. In a number of phases the house develops towards a plan of fifteen to twenty
rooms fronted by a portico-risalith façade. A hypothetical bath section is situated in the tapering connecting part between the two sections, Gaitzsch 1986; BJ 184, 617-622; Kaszab-Olschewski 2006.

123 Niederzier-Steinstrass / HA 264, C, 1970s, monumental house, measuring 39 by 17 m. The house consists of several small and large rooms, fronted by a portico. Habitation can be dated to the 2nd and 3rd century AD, Gaitzsch 1983; Ausgrabungen im Rheinland 1978, 115-116.

124 Niederzier-Steinstrass / HA 382, A-B, 1980s, part of an enclosed compound settlement. At least three buildings were documented. The main house consists of a large central hall and two or more porticos (16,5 by 18,5 m). The other buildings can be interpreted as a shed and workshop respectively. The compound has a surface of at least 2 hectares. In the northwest part of the compound a group of cremation graves was situated, BJ 183, 648-652.

125 Niederzier-Steinstrass / HA 59, A, 1980s, four development phases can be reconstructed for this settlement (see Hallmann-Preuss 2002/2003, 395 ff.). In the first phase, dated to the 1st century AD, a fairly small enclosed compound contained a simple house on stone foundations and two secondary buildings, arranged along the sides. The earliest house on stone foundations seems to have been constructed during the later 1st century and consisted of a central hall, a portico on three sides and probably three non-projecting risalits. Around the transition between the 2nd and 3rd century, a bath section and hypocausted rooms were added to the house on the west side. The presence of a post-built house preceding the stone house could be documented only fragmentarily. As a south ditch could not be documented, the compound measured at least 80 by 95 meter (0,76 hectares). During the second phase, dated to the 2nd century, the compound was extended considerably. The main house was now positioned centrally against the northern enclosure ditch and six secondary buildings were arranged in two rows in front of the main house, creating an almost axial lay-out. The compound, only partially enclosed by ditches, now covered a surface of 1,5 hectares. In the third phase, around the late 2nd and early 3rd century, the compound was extended to 1,78 hectares, this time towards the east. For a fourth phase no enclosure ditches could be documented. Apart from the main house, only two or three secondary buildings existed at this time. By this time, the 3rd century, the settlement had clearly started declining, Gaitzsch 1990; Van Ossel 1992, 217; Hallmann-Preuss 2002/2003.

126 Niederzier-Steinstrass / Hambach 412, B, 1980s, the first phase of this settlement can be dated to the beginning of the 1st century AD and consists of six similarly orientated post-built structures, partly constructed on horizontal foundation beams. Still in the first half of the 1st century, five new post-built buildings were erected, differing slightly in orientation. Three of these buildings were long rectangular two-aisled structures. These two settlement phases were unenclosed and not yet organised around a central open space. In the early second half of the 1st century, a rectangular enclosed compound is created on which at least four buildings are organised against the enclosure ditches and around a central open space. The now monumental main house consists of a hall fronted by a portico-risalith façade. This house existed for around 200 years and was partly reconstructed several times. Secondary buildings were also rebuilt in the same location. The enclosure ditch was backfilled and replaced by a palisade, similar to many other settlements in the German Hambach region. The settlement was occupied until the first half of the 3rd century AD. Like in many other settlements, the site is re-occupied during the Late Roman period, as traces of a building and several ovens indicate, AIR 2007, 69-71.

127 Niederzier-Steinstrass-Lich / HA 224, B, 1990s, partly documented compound settlement. The compound has a surface of 1,13 hectares (150 by 75 m) and is defined by means of a ditch and palisade. The probable main house (it has also been suggested that this building is not the main house) is a single-aisled post-built structure (22 by 11 m), comparable to houses at Frimmersdorf 131 and Jüchen-Neuotzenrath. The secondary building is a smaller, also single-aisled post-built structure. The ditch system could be dated to the 1st century AD. In the second half of the 3rd century, a burgus was constructed on this site, that remains occupied until the 4th century, BJ 195, 516-518.

128 Nuth-Arensghenout-Scherpenbek (Steenland), B-C, 1870s, rectangular enclosed compound (95 by 256 m) with two opposing buildings on the short sides. The main building measures 40 by 20 m and contains a cellar and hypocaust. The other building was somewhat smaller (17 by 20 m), Habets 1882.

129 Nuth-Op den Billich / Valkenburg-Ravensbosch, C, 1900s, two monumental buildings, situated less than 100 m from each other. The building referred to as Nuth-Op den Billich is a monumental house consisting of several rooms fronted by a portico-risalith façade (31,5 by 14 m). The other building, referred to as Valkenburg- Ravensbosch, was equally large (30 by 15,5 m) and also consisted of a number of rooms fronted by a portico-risalith façade. Both buildings were occupied at least during the 2nd and early 3rd century AD, Goossens/Holwerda/Krom 1907.

130 Nuth-Terstraten, D, 2000s, simple rectangular house on stone foundations. This building has a structure similar to traditional Alphen-Ekeren farmhouses. It supersedes a post-built granary and nearby traces of another post-built structure were documented as well. According to the author, these buildings can be interpreted as part of a villa.
settlement. The building on stone foundations could be dated to the late 2nd or 3rd century AD. The post-built constructions are somewhat older, perhaps reaching back into the 1st century AD, Hiddink/De Boer 2003, 22-41.

131 Nuth-Thull-Zandbergweg/Vaasrade, C, 1930s, monumental house consisting of a central hall and several smaller rooms, fronted by a portico-risalith façade (30 by 20 m). Two rooms, heated by means of hypocausts, were interpreted as part of a bath section. Habitation can be dated between the 2nd and the early 3rd century AD, Hiddink/De Boer 2003, 22-41.

132 Pulheim-Brauweiler, A, 1990s, the first phase of this settlement dates to the latest Iron Age or earliest Roman period and comprises a loosely ordered cluster of small buildings, similar to Jüchen-Neuholz. Around the middle of the 1st century AD, an enclosed compound is created, containing small, wooden buildings, partly built on horizontal foundation beams, orientated on the enclosure ditch. This compound is inhabited until the end of the 1st century AD. Around the same time, a new compound was created just west of the previous one. On this new compound, three large post-built constructions, one building on horizontal foundation beams and four sunken-floor huts were situated, arranged parallel to the enclosure ditches and surrounding an open space. The main house measured 28.5 by 13 m and had a single-aisled plan with walls of timbers set in pairs, partly on stone footings, AIR 1999, 72-75; Andrikopoulou-Strack et al. 2000.

133 Rheinbach-Baumarkt, B-C, 1990s, partly documented compound settlement. At least four buildings could be recognized. Only one corner of the main house was excavated. A secondary building on stone foundations measured 20 by 8 m. Near the northern settlement boundary, sixteen cremation graves were situated. Habitation could be dated between the 2nd and 4th century AD, AIR 1997, 65-66.

134 Rheinbach-Flerzheim, B-C, 1970s-1980s, partly documented compound settlement. Four buildings were excavated. The main house consists of a large hall and a number of smaller rooms, fronted by a portico-risalith façade (37 by 20 m). A bath section is probably added during a later phase. The first monumental phase can be dated to the first half of the 2nd century AD. Preceding this phase, a framework structure existed. A secondary residential building actually is a smaller version of the main house (22 by 10 m). Two secondary buildings on stone foundations can be interpreted as a shed and horreum respectively. A grave group, comprising sarcophagi and simple cremations graves, was situated north of the main house. Around 275 AD, the settlement was destroyed by fire. In the Late Roman period, a burgus is built on this site, Gechter 1990.

135 Schaesberg-Overstenhof, C-D, 1920s, partly documented monumental house, measuring 35 by 20 m, Peters 1922.

136 Schuld, C, 1960s, monumental house, measuring 52.5 by 26 m. The house consists of a central large space, surrounded by several smaller rooms and fronted by a portico-risalith façade (at least 20 rooms). The back of the house, two large corner risaliths were present. Traces of mosaic floors were documented in this house. Habitation can be dated in the 3rd and 4th century AD, Cüppers 1990, 547-549.

137 Simpelveld-Bocholtz (Vlengendaal), C, 1910s, three monumental buildings situated next to each other. The main house measures 44 by 31 m and consists of a central hall, surrounded by several smaller rooms and fronted by a portico-risalith façade. At the back of the house, a similar portico-risalith façade was situated. A bath section is situated in the west corner of the house. In at least three rooms traces of mosaic were documented. In front of the house a hypothetical basin was situated. There is mention of finds dating to the early Roman period (Sprokholt 1988, 142-143). The two secondary building are relatively simple rectangular constructions. Habitation can be dated between the first half of the 2nd until the early 3rd century AD, Goossen 1916.

138 Simpelveld-Remigiusstraat/Stampstraat, C, 1930s, two partly excavated monumental buildings, situated only 50 m from each other. The main house probably has a well-known plan with fronting portico. The second building was somewhat smaller and also consisted of a few rooms, fronted by a portico. The famous Simpelveld sarcophagus was found near these buildings. Habitation can be dated between the late 1st and early 3rd century AD, Braat 1941.

139 Sittard-Nusterweg, B-C, 2000s, two post-built houses of the Alphen-Ekeren type (15 by 7 and 18 by 7.5 m). A ditch, situated parallel to the long side of house 1 was interpreted as a portico-construction. Two long ditches organised settlement space. House 1 can be dated to the 2nd and 3rd century AD. House 2 is older and can be dated to the 1st and earlier 2nd century AD, Wetzels 2001.

629 In an earlier publication (Archaologie im Rheinland 1999, 82-4) a pre-Roman settlement phase was suggested, but later (Andrikopoulou-Strack et al. 2000) this first phase was redated to the earliest Roman period. Find material as well as house building was still heavily rooted in Iron Age tradition in this period.
140 Stein-Gemeentehaven, C, 1920s, two monumental buildings. The largest building has an atypical plan and it is not sure if it can be interpreted as part of a villa settlement (48 by 30 m). Some authors have suggested that this building should be interpreted as a peristyle-type villa house. Others suggested a function as praetorium. The second building is smaller rectangular structure with a portico on three sides (13 by 27 m), Remouchamps 1928, Bogaers 1986.

141 Titz / HA 303, B-C, 1980s, partly documented compound settlement with a surface of around 4 hectares. Four buildings were documented. The main house consists of a central part with four corner risaliths and a portico. This house is preceded by a post-built house, probably dating to the 1st century AD. Three buildings on stone foundations were documented as well. Remarkable is a small monumental grave complex, situated near one of the settlement enclosure ditches. Habitation can be dated in the 1st and 2nd century AD. A burgus was constructed during the later Roman period, BJ 1986, 635-636; Van Ossel 1992, 223-224.

142 Vaals-Lemiers-Platte Bend, C, 1930s, monumental house and separate bath building. The house consists of a large central room, a number of smaller rooms and a portico-risalith façade on both long sides of the house (32 by 17 m). Northwest of the house, a separate bath house was situated, consisting of four rooms, of which one had an apsis, Braat 1934.

143 Valkenburg-Heihof, C-D, 1900s, at this site two buildings were documented. The first house measures 16,75 by 11,25 m, the second 10 by 7 m. Both buildings were constructed on gravel footings. With recent research on this site, three more, somewhat smaller buildings were excavated. These houses were constructed on footings as well, Holwerda/Goossens 1907; De Groot 2007.

144 Valkenburg-Vogelenzang, C, 1920s, at this site two buildings were documented. The main house consists of a number of rooms fronted by a portico-risalith façade (37 by 16 m). A bath section, connected to the house on the southwestern side, was probably a later addition to the existing core. At this house, famous inscriptions mentioning patronage relationships were found. The secondary building is a simple rectangular structure measuring 16 by 8 m. Habitation can dated between the early 2nd and early 3rd century AD, Remouchamps 1925; for a discussion on the inscriptions also see Slofstra 1983.

145 Voerendaal-Colmont-Stockveld (Ubachsberg), C, 1920s, monumental house consisting of a hall, fronted by a portico-risalith façade (34 by 14 m). Habitation can be dated between the late 1st and late 2nd or early 3rd century AD, Remouchamps 1923.

146 Voerendaal-Ten Hove, A, 1890s, 1950s, 1980s, the oldest traces of habitation at this site can be dated to the Late Iron Age. In this period, a seemingly fortified compound, enclosed by large ditches, was constructed. Comparable Late Iron Age ‘forts’ have also been documented in Germany and Belgium (Niederzier, Jülich and Latinne). These latter sites seem to have been abandoned around the middle of the first century BC. If this is also the case at Voerendaal remains unclear, unfortunately. In the period between 50 BC and 50 AD, a large rectangular enclosure was created. Contrary to the preceding enclosure, this one does not seem to have had defensive functions. Various post-built structures were documented on this compound, but chronology remains problematic, as these structures have not been published until now. It seems likely, however, that an enclosed settlement with several post-built houses and secondary buildings existed during this period. Around the middle of the 1st century AD, a first simple stone house, consisting of two central rooms, a number of smaller rooms and risaliths was constructed on the compound, probably taking a central position. Several post-built buildings can also be dated to this period. Then, around the turn of the 1st to the 2nd century, the simple stone house was abandoned and the settlement was reorganised in a radical way. Directly behind the old house, that was torn down, a planned and coherent monumental complex was laid out, consisting of a main house, granary, a separate bath building and other secondary buildings. These buildings were connected by a large portico, creating a visually coherent monumental complex with a visually impressive façade, Braat 1953, Willems/Kooistra 1986, 1987, 1988.

147 Wesseling-Gut Eichholz, 1980s, B, at this site, several buildings that are part of a settlement complex were documented. The main house consists of a hall fronted by a portico-risalith façade (22 by 20 m). Two other monumental buildings are somewhat smaller and can be interpreted as secondary buildings (20 by 12 and 22 by 15 m). Still other buildings are only very fragmentarily documented. A group of cremation graves, situated on the west side of the settlement, belongs to the early habitation phases. Habitation can be dated between the middle of the 1st and the 4th century AD, AIR 1987, 74-75.

148 Wilre-In den Vroenhof-Louwberg, C-D, 1870s, fragmentarily documented monumental building, measuring 23 by 38 m, Habets 1895, 264-266.
Belgian loess region

Distribution of sites in the Belgian loess region.

149 Aiseau-Presles, D, 1870s, at this site, three monumental buildings were documented. The main house, that was documented only fragmentarily, seems to be of a winged type and had an internal bath section. A second, smaller house had a façade with two risaliths. A third is a small separate bath building. The precise structure of the settlement complex remains unclear, De Maeyer 1937, 63; Brulet 2009, 303-304.

150 Ambresin, C, 1870s, monumental house with around 15 rooms, fronted by a portico-risalith façade. A large court, defined by walls, is attached to the house. Remarkable is a round room, heated by a hypocaust. The site was occupied at least during the 2nd and 3rd century AD, De Maeyer 1937, 71; Brulet 2009, 438-439.

151 Anthée-Grand Bon Dieu, B, 1860s-1880s, large monumental axially organised villa complex. The total complex measures 646 by 212 m and thus covers a surface of approximately 13 hectares. The main house is situated on the residential compound that is divided from the working compound by means of a wall. This house has a long rectangular plan with projecting wings and is over 100 m wide. On the working compound 24 secondary buildings were documented. Several of these building will have had residential functions, which is especially clear for the buildings closest to the main residential compound. One of these even has five hypocausts, a cellar and a mosaique floor. In total, nine buildings have a cellar and four have a hypocaust. Three buildings seem to have had metallurgical functions, De Maeyer 1937, 77, 81; Brulet 2009, 561-564.

152 Arquennes-Maleville, C, 1870s, simple monumental house that, during a first phase, consisted of a few rooms fronted by a portico-risalith façade. In a next phase, two cellars were constructed in and attached to the existing building and a separate bath building is connected to the house. No absolute chronology is available for this site, De Maeyer 1937, 72; Brulet 2009, 365-366.

153 Ath-Meslin-l’Eveque/Ghislenghien, B, 1980s-1990s, two settlement cores were documented at this site, 1.5 km apart. The oldest settlement activity was documented along the river Sille. The small post-built constructions found here could be dated between 40 and 10 BC. At another part of this site, a rectangular enclosed settlement compound with post-built constructions could be dated to the first half of the 1st century AD. At least one of the buildings was identified as an Alphen-Ekeren type house by the author (Deramix et al. 2010, 47). Then, in the later 1st century, the settlement is directly superseded by a monumental, axially organised settlement complex that followed the existing orientation. The complex measured at least 5 ha and was dominated by a large house with a 110 m long façade. At again another part of the site, an enclosed settlement could be dated between the second half of the 1st century and the first quarter of the 2nd century AD. Three buildings could be defined as Alphen-Ekeren type constructions.
Remarkably, one of the buildings was separately enclosed by means of a ditch, Derameix/Sartiaux 1994; Houbrachts 1994; Braekeleer 1994; Bruyelle 2009, 309-310; Derameix et al. 2010.

154 Bassenge-Int’ les Deux Voyes, D, 1990s, a post-built structure, measuring 11.5 by 6.5 m can be dated to the Iron Age. To the Roman period (2nd and early 3rd century) belong fragmentary traces of a number of monumental buildings, Close 1997.

155 Basse-Wavre-L’Hosté, C, 1990s, large monumental house with over fifty rooms of which ten are heated by a hypocaust. The fronting gallery is 110 m wide. Habitation can be dated between the middle of the 1st century AD until the middle of the 3rd century. In the 2nd century, a bath section is constructed and connected to the existing house on the west side. Secondary houses were documented during a survey, covering a surface of 4 hectares. Hypothetical reconstruction of the villa estate surface has resulted in an estimated surface of between 250 and 300 hectares, De Maeyer 1937, 73; Bruyelle 2009, 297-299.

156 Bierbeck, C, 1970s, monumental house consisting of a number of rooms fronted by a portico-risalith façade (16 by 33 m). A cellar was situated in the west corner of the house. Local sandstone (‘Diestaanse steen’) was used for its construction. Habitation can be dated between approximately 100 and 300 AD, Deweerdt/Provoost 1982.

157 Broekom-Sassenbroekberg, B, 1980s, Late Iron Age settlement activity consisted of fragmentary habitation traces. During the second half of the 1st century, a house on stone foundations, consisting of a large hall, some smaller rooms and a fronting portico-risalith façade, is built (20 by 10 m). Next, during the first half of the 2nd century, the villa is extended with a large room towards the east, and, logically, the façade is extended as well, requiring the construction of a new risalith. In the western risalith a basement is created. At the end of the 2nd century the house is extended considerably. Seven rooms are added to existing house and a new portico façade with projecting wings is created at the south side of the house. Possibly, this side now is the new front of the house. On the southwest side of the house, an apsidal room is constructed, which is heated by a hypocaust. This room could have functioned as a triclinium or a bath room. Building B, to the north of the house, could possibly be interpreted as a separate bath house, although the author interprets this building as a secondary residence (24 by 9.5 m). This building can be dated between the 2nd century and the middle of the 3rd century. Building C consists of a 15 m long wall and four masonry pillar bases. Building D is an a-typical long rectangular building (69 by 13 m), dated in the Flavian period or early 2nd century. This building seems to have had at least partly residential functions, Vanvinckenroye 1988.

158 Bruyelle-Haute Éloge, B, 1990s, fragmentarily documented axially organised settlement complex. Of the main house, only the bath section has been preserved. The first building phase of this bath section can be dated before the early 2nd century AD. In this same period, the wall dividing the main residential compound and working compound was constructed. During the second half of the 2nd century, the bath section was extended and existed until the 4th century. On the working compound a number of monumental buildings can be dated to the 2nd century AD. Besides the architectural elements, other archaeological traces can be dated between the first half of the 1st century and the first half of the 4th century, with emphasis on the Flavian period and first half of the 2nd century, Corbiau 1997, 319-322; Bruyelle 2009, 305-309.

159 Clermont-sous-Huy-Arvy, D, 1960s-1970s, fragmentarily documented large monumental house. The house is over 100 m long, only 15 m deep and had a fronting portico-risalith façade. A bath section is connected to the southwest side of the house. The earliest phase can be dated to the late 1st century AD. In later phases, the portico, risalith and bath section are added. The house is probably occupied until the middle of the 3rd century. Under the bath section, traces of a post-built house were documented that could be dated to the second half of the 1st century AD, Bruyelle 2009, 405-406.

160 Dinant-Gemechenne-Chiautes, C, 1970s, monumental house comprising a number of rooms fronted by a portico-risalith façade, constructed during the 1st century AD. In the early 2nd century, a separate bath building is constructed just north of the existing house, Bruyelle 2009, 516-517.

161 Champion-Le Emptinne, A, 1980s, axially organised settlement complex. The complex seems to have been laid out as a coherent whole in the second half of the 1st century, with a monumental main house with bath building at one of the short sides of the long rectangular compound and two rows of post-built buildings in front of this house, on both sides of a central axis. There are indications that the monumental house is preceded by a post-built structure, which could not be well documented, however. In the 2nd century AD, a number of hypocausted rooms are added to the main house, the bath building is extended considerably and is connected to the house by means of a hallway. Some secondary buildings are also rebuilt during this phase. In the late 2nd and early 3rd century, the enclosure goes out of use, some changes or additions are made to the house and bath and one of the secondary buildings is rebuilt on stone foundations. The other post-built structures are abandoned without rebuilding. In the
later 3rd century, only part of the main house is being occupied, reaching into the 4th century even, Ossel/Defgnee 2001; Corbiou 1997, 323-327; Brulet 2009, 540-546.

162 Erps-Kwerps, D, 1980s-1990s, fragmentary traces indicate habitation activity during the Late Iron Age at this site. The earliest houses, however, can be dated to the early Roman period. Two Alphen-Ekeren type houses were orientated northeast-southwest. In the late 1st century AD, a stone-built house, measuring 51 by 23 m, and orientated parallel to the wooden houses, was constructed a short distance to the northwest. This house was of a well-known type with several rooms fronted by a portico-ralisalith façade. Three post-built constructions were also part of the settlement during this phase. In the middle of the 2nd century, the house was extended with a portico at the back. One of the secondary buildings was reconstructed on stone foundations. Habitation continued until the end of the 3rd century, Verbeek 1995.

163 Evelette-Résimont, C, 1960s, fragmentarily documented monumental house, consisting of a number of rooms fronted by a hypothetical portico-ralisalith façade. A large room formed the core of the house. To the sides, a hypocausted room, a cellar and a small bath section were situated. The house was occupied at least during the 2nd and 3rd century AD, Willems 1966; Brulet 2009, 559.

164 Froyennes, C, 1960s, simple monumental house (22 by 17 m) consisting of a central room, surrounded by a number of smaller rooms and fronted by a portico-ralisalith façade. Two rooms were heated by means of a hypocaust. The house was probably built in the 1st century AD, Brulet 2009, 366-367.

165 Gerpinnes, C, 1870s, monumental house consisting of a central hall, fronted by a portico-ralisalith façade. In later building phases, several smaller rooms were added to the central hall. A short distance from the house, a separate bath house was situated, De Maeyer 1937, 85-87.

166 Gesves-Sur le Corria, B, 2000s, the earliest phase of this settlement is represented by the fragmentarily documented building I, which is directly superseded by building H and, later, the stone-built bath section (see fig.1 in Lefert 2008). Building H and building G are simple post-built houses sharing the same orientation, and probably dating to the late pre-Roman period. The earliest Roman period habitation comprises buildings J, I and C; all two-aisled houses with an orientation deviating from the earlier houses. In a next phase, a simple stone house is constructed, consisting of five rooms and a fronting portico. Unfortunately, an absolute chronology is not available for these developments. In later phases, the stone house is extended with a new section on the west side. Probably during this same phase, a separate bath section was constructed some fifty meter south of the house. Later on, this baths section is extended with a number of rooms and connected to the house by a corridor, which also provides a monumental entrance to the yard in front of the house, Lefert/Bausier 2006; Lefert 2008; Brulet 2009, 531-5.

167 Graux-Al Ronce, C, 1890s, simple monumental house. In its first phase the house consisted of a few rooms fronted by a portico-ralisalith façade. In a second phase, a bath section and some rooms are attached to the existing core. Fifty meters from this main house, two connected secondary buildings on stone foundations were situated, De Maeyer 1937, 57; Brulet 2009, 549-550.

168 Haccourt, C, 1960s, at this site, the pre-Roman settlement phase comprises traces of several post-built houses within a settlement, organised by ditches. A first Roman period post-built structure could probably be dated to the middle of the 1st century AD. Continuity between these two phases is a possible scenario (De Boe 1974, 43-44). Unfortunately, little is known about the plans of these houses. After the middle of the 1st century AD, probably around 70, a new house is built, of which only the cellar was preserved. The superseding house probably had a simple plan, built on stone foundations, without hypocausts, and concrete floors. A capital, found in the cellar, does indicate the existence of a portico, however. Several decades later, probably before the end of the 1st century, a new house was build. This house consisted of a long part, comprising several rooms, and a bath section at the south end of the building, together creating a house with a length of 78,5 m. In the early 2nd century the existing bath house is partly put out of use, and in the frigidarium a mosaique floor is created. At the back of the building a new bath section is built. A new portico is also connected to this bath section. Next, in the first half of the 2nd century, it seems that this house was deliberately torn down, as plans for creating a much larger house were to be executed. This new house measured 103 by 46 meters. The monumental façade consists of two projecting wings with a portico in between. A centrally positioned portal accentuates the entrance. This portal leads to the main hall that is surrounded by an open court on three sides. In front of the portico a long basin is situated. The rest of the house comprises a large number of rooms and two open courts. A separate bath building was situated south of the main house. Later, with the extension of this bath section, it was also connected to the house by means of a portico-gallery. The considerable luxury of this house is illustrated by three rooms with mosaics, many rooms with painted walls and even marble plates used in the most important spaces. With regard to the orientation of this house, it is remarkable that what seems to be the main façade is orientated away from the settlement complex that is reconstructed as stretching towards the southwest. Looking at the relief map, it seems that the house was situated on a small hill and
overlooked the surroundings. This would have been the most visible side of the house and therefore needed to have an elaborate façade, it seems. The settlement complex outside the main house was not excavated. Surveys have however indicated that it stretched towards the southwest for possibly around 500 m. An axial lay-out seems a probability, De Boe 1974, 1975, 1976; Lensen 1987; Brulet 2009, 425-429.

169 Haillot-Matagne, C, 2000s, simple monumental house consisting of a hall, fronted by a portico-risalith façade. In a second phase, a small bath section is added at the west side of the house, Brulet 2009, 560.

170 Haltinne-Strud, C, 1960s, simple monumental house with a hall and possibly some other rooms, fronted by a portico with single risalith. The occupation can be dated between the late 1st and second half of the 3rd century AD, Hazee 1969, Brulet 2009, 535.

171 Hamois-Sur le Hody, A, 1990s-2000s, a first settlement phase can probably be dated around the middle of the second half of the first century AD. In this period, the settlement consists of wooden buildings, arranged in two opposing axes, similar to the Kerkrade-Holzkuil settlement. During the earlier settlement phases, wooden two-aisled houses dominate. Later on, however, central posts were being replaced by pairs of wall posts supporting the roof, thereby creating a single-aisled structure. This development is for example visible at building N, which develops from a two-aisled post-built to a one-aisled post-built construction, and then to a building on stone foundations. At the end of the 1st or early 2nd century, the wooden house, positioned centrally on the northern axis, is being rebuilt as a house with stone foundations, which develops further in a number of phases. The original house consists of large central rooms and several smaller rooms, fronted by a portico-risalith façade. After a first extension of the main house towards the west, a bath section is constructed and the house is extended still two more times, creating a façade of around 50 m wide. Possibly, this latter house was not the first one on stone foundations, however. The simple rectangular, bipartite house on stone foundations, directly overlaying the wooden house, could represent a first stone phase, although this cannot be proven. Parallel to Kerkrade-Holzkuil, this settlement is founded as a well structured, planned compound settlement, Lefert/Bausier/Nachtergael 2000, 2001, 2002; Brulet 2009, 535-540.

172 Heestert, B, 1980s, a rectangular post-built houses, measuring 16,9 x 7,6 m, can be dated around the middle of the 1st century AD and represents the earliest structure on this site. In the early 2nd century, a house on stone foundations (21,5 by 14,8 m) and a separate bath house (4,2 by 6,2 m) were constructed. The house has a typical layout with a portico-risalith façade. The settlement is enclosed by a ditch system. Habitation continues until the third quarter of the 3rd century AD, Van Doorselaer 1995.

173 Houdeng-Goegnies, C, ?, at this site, two monumental buildings were documented. The building interpreted as the main house consists of a relatively large number of rooms and has two projecting wings. The second building also seems to have had residential functions and a typical lay-out with a portico-risalith façade, De Maeyer 1937, 83-85.

174 Rochefort-Jemelle-La Malagne, A-B, 1890s, 1990s, large part of a monumental villa complex with a pseudo-axial organisation. The oldest core of the built main house had two dominant rooms that perhaps could be interpreted as tricliniae. This house was probably constructed during the late 1st century AD. No earlier, non-monumental building phase was documented. In later phases, the house was extended considerably by the construction of a new section around and besides it. A bath section was constructed within this new section, connected to the oldest core. The house was destroyed by fire around 270-275 AD. A walled court in front of the house probably probably represents a garden. The complex seems to have been laid out as a planned unit. Five secondary buildings were documented. Both buildings G and H (see Brulet 2009, 571) are interpreted as residential. In the 4th century, economic focus shifted towards iron and bronze working. The site was occupied until the early 5th century, Mignot 1996; Mignot 1997; Brulet 2009, 570-573.

175 Jette, C, 1960s, monumental house consisting of a central hall fronted by a portico-risalith façade (measuring approximately 23 by 14 m). Find material dates habitation to the 2nd and 3rd century AD, Matthys 1973.

176 Kerkom-Boskouterstraat, C, 1990s, monumental building consisting of a large central space and a number of smaller spaces around it (37 by 19 m). Fragmentary indications for a preceding post-built structures were also documented, In' t Ven/De Clercq 2005.

177 Kesselt, A, 2000s, settlement consisting of a number of post-built houses arranged around a central open space on which wells and ponds were situated. Settlement space does not seem to have been enclosed. This settlement can be dated to the 2nd and 3rd century AD. An earlier settlement phase can be dated to the Late Iron Age but cannot be connected to the 2nd century settlement, publication in prep.
178 Lanaken-Smeermaas-Kerkveld, D, 1990s, during the Late Iron Age or Early Roman period, probably two contemporary farmsteads with post-built, Alphen-Ekeren type houses existed at this site. An excavated ditch indicates that these farmsteads were situated on an enclosed compound. In a next phase, dated to the late 1st or 2nd century AD, a monumental house was constructed, of which only the cellar had been preserved. This house was probably destroyed by fire in the 2nd or early 3rd century, Pauwels/Creepers 2006.

179 Landen-Betzveld, C, ?, monumental house and secondary building. The house has a long rectangular plan, measuring 54 by 10 m, and two projecting corner rooms. The bath section is situated in the northeastern corner section of the house and probably represents a later addition. The secondary building has a simple plan consisting of a large and small room and measures 15 by 9 m, De Maeyer 1937, 68-70.

180 Latinne -Les Grandes Pièces, B, 1970s, fragmentarily documented villa settlement, with several buildings arranged around and open space, situated on a rectangular compound. The main house is fragmentarily known and has a 43 m-long portico-risalith façade. Habitation activity can probably be dated back to the 1st century AD, although the documented structures can only be dated to the 2nd and early 3rd century, Plumier 1984; Brulet 2009, 398-399.

181 Le Roux-lez-Fosses-Vigetaille, C, 1900s, at this site three buildings on stone foundations were documented. The main house consists of three rooms fronted by a portico-risalith façade (22 by 13 m). One of the risaliths was heated by a hypocaust. Near the house, a large granary, measuring 9 by 16 m, was situated. Another, long rectangular secondary building (32 by 6 m) was documented south of the main house, De Maeyer 1937, 52; Brulet 2009, 528.

182 Luik-La Place Saint Lambert, C, 1970s-2000s, monumental house with four corner risaliths and a central risalith at the back of the house. The house was constructed around the late 1st century and was occupied at least until the first half of the 3rd century. The bath section, located in the northwest risalith, represents a later addition to the existing house, Brulet 2009, 421-423.

183 Maillen-Al Sauveniere, C, 1880s, a long rectangular monumental house, consisting of a residential section to the west and a connected building, which probably had economic functions. The main room of the residential part was a pseudo-apsidal space. A bath section was attached at the back of the house. The house was occupied from the 2nd until the 4th century AD, De Maeyer 1937, 97-99; Brulet 2009, 510-511.

184 Maillen-Arche, C, 1880s, simple monumental house, consisting of two rooms, a cellar in a risalith and a small bath section. The house was occupied from the 1st century AD until the Late Roman period, De Maeyer 1937, 54; Brulet 2009, 511.

185 Maillen-Ronchinne, C, 1890s, three monumental buildings situated on one and the same axis. The main house is a long rectangular structure with a fronting portico, measuring 110 m. In the western part of the house, small rooms are arranged around an apsidal reception room. In the same section, the bath section is situated as well. A small building south of the main house consists of a large room heated by a hypocaust. West of the house, two secondary buildings were documented. One could be associated with metallurgical activity, the other probably had residential functions. No datings are available, De Maeyer 1937, 95; Brulet 2009, 509-511.

186 Matagne-La-Petite-Aux Mures, C, 1980s, monumental house with projecting wings (total width 60 m). The house was built as a winged house with a small bath section and was later extended with a new fronting portico. The construction of the house is dated to the 2nd century AD. It was destroyed by fire in the second half of the 3rd century AD, Rober 1980; Plumier 1987, 61; Brulet 2009, 523-524.

187 Matagne-La-Petite-La Plaine de Bieure, C, 1970s, the first phase of a monumental house, dated to the second half of the 1st century AD, is represented by a typical plan with a portico-risalith façade. In the early 2nd century, a new hall and portico-risalith façade are constructed at the back of the house. In the 3rd century, a number of small rooms are added to the sides of the central hall and a hypocaust is constructed in the west risalith, Plumier 1987, 65; Brulet 2009, 523.

188 Merbes-Le-Chateau-Champs de Saint-Eloi, C, 2000s, monumental house that measured 91.5 by 19 meter (1843m²) in its most elaborate stage. The oldest core of the house was around 50 meter in length and consisted of around 20 rooms fronted by a portico. In this part, the bath section was situated. Next, the house was extended towards both sides. Both new sections are structured as separate houses with a larger central room surrounded by smaller rooms and fronted by the extended portico that stretched along the full length of the house. Only on the south side, a risalith projects sidewards from the house, in line with the portico, Authom/Paridaens 2008.
189 Merchtem-Dooren, C, 2000s, monumental house measuring 38 by 17.5 m. The house consists of a long-rectangular central hall with central roof-supporting posts, surrounded by a number of smaller rooms and fronted by a portico. Habitation is dated between the late 1st and late 2nd century AD. A simple rectangular building measuring 9.75 by 28.5 m was interpreted as a secondary building. Near the house, an enclosed grave field was documented, containing eight simple cremation graves. Most graves can be dated to the first half of the 2nd century AD, Van Den Vonder 2008.

190 Mettet-Bauselenne, B, 1890s-1900s, partly excavated, highly monumental, axially organised villa complex. On the main residential compound a number of connected buildings had access to a number of open courts. This compound was separated from the working compound by a wall. On this latter compound, a number of monumental secondary buildings were situated. The complex can be dated between the 1st and late 4th century AD, De Maeyer 1937, 101; Brulet 2009, 547-549.

191 Mettet-Try Salet, C, 1900s, simple monumental house, consisting of six rooms fronted by a (portico-)risalith façade, De Maeyer 1937, 56; Brulet 2009, 549.

192 Miecret-Saint Donat, C-D, 1960s, fragmentarily documented monumental house. In a first phase, a simple rectangular structure existed. Next, a long rectangular house with an internal bath section was constructed. To the northeast of this house, a separate bath building was situated. No absolute dates are available, Materne 1969; Brulet 2009, 546-547.

193 Modave-Survillers, C, 1880s, monumental house with a simple core, consisting of a few rooms fronted by a portico-risalith façade. Probably in a later phase, a number of heated rooms and a bath section were attached to the existing house on the west side, De Maeyer 1937, 61; Brulet 2009, 424-425.

194 Montenaken-Weyerbampaet, C, ?, at this site two monumental buildings were documented. The best excavated building has a long-rectangular plan with projecting corner rooms at the northern short side (the long side has a length of 50 m). A partly excavated building was situated at 75 m distance, De Maeyer 1937, 76.

195 Neerharen-Rekem, A, 1980s, during the early phases, probably dating in the Late Iron Age and early Roman period, an enclosed settlement with post-built houses existed. It is not entirely clear wether the settlement enclosure existed already in the Late Iron Age, however. Next, during the Flavian period, a monumental house is being erected on the location of one of the two-aisled farms. Interestingly, it was around this particular post-built house that a remarkable number of granaries were situated. The monumental house was built as a simple construction with a portico-risalith façade. In later phases, a back façade, an apsidal room and a bath section were added. Although no clear picture of the complete lay-out of the complex could be reconstructed, it seems that the main house takes a central position with the secondary buildings arranged in front of it on both sides. One of the secondary buildings could be interpreted as a secondary residence, De Boe 1982, 1985a, 1987.

196 Nivelles-La Tournette, B, 1980s, this settlement consisted of eight monumental buildings. The buildings were more or less arranged in a row, with the main house (A) taking a central position. No settlement enclosure was documented. The main house consisted of a number of rooms fronted by a portico-risalith façade. A building behind this house, measuring 10.5 by 24 m, represents the oldest monumental building within the settlement. Another residential building, consisting of a hall fronted by a portico-risalith façade, was documented a short distance to the northwest. Southeast of the main house, a small separate bath building was situated. The other secondary buildings were fairly simple constructions. At building B (see Brulet 2009, 291, fig. 22) Samian ware from southern Gaul was found. This building can be dated to the 1st century AD, it seems. The other building were probably constructed during the early 2nd century and occupied until the third quarter of the 3rd century, Corbiau 1997, 342-344; Brulet 2009, 290-291.

197 Piringen-Mulkenveld, C-D, 1980s, earliest habitation at this site can be dated to the Flavian period and consists of a small a-typical house on stone foundations, consisting of only a few small rooms and lacking a portico-risalith façade. As a result of severe erosion, several post-built secondary buildings around this house could not be documented in any detail. In the 2nd century, habitation shifted towards the north, where a new and probably larger house was built. Unfortunately, this house was not excavated. Occupation of this settlement continued until the middle of the 3rd century, Vanvinckenroye 1990.

198 Riemst-Lafelt, B, 1990s, at this site, four Alphen-Ekeren type houses were excavated, of which only the central posts were preserved. In a later phase, at the same location a house on stone foundations was built. Only parts of this house have been preserved. Without any more chronological detail, habitation at this site covers the period between the 1st and 3rd century AD. Possibly, a phasing similar to Lanaken-Smeermaas-Kerkveld could be suggested, Vanderhoeven/Creemers 1999.
199 Rognee-le Péruwelz, B-C, 1880s, monumental house, built around a central open court (measuring 65 by 70 m). The rooms of the house are situated on the north-east and north-west sides of the court. The two other sides are not well documented. In the centre of the court, a cistern is situated. A bath section is constructed in the north-west part of the house. The find material dates the site between the 1st and 3rd century AD, De Maeyer 1937, 104; Brulet 2009, 580-583.

200 Roly-La Crayellerie, C, 1970s, monumental house consisting of a hall and two small rooms fronted by a portico-risalith façade, constructed during the 1st century AD. In the second half of the 2nd century AD, a number of rooms, of which two were heated by a hypocaust, were attached to the existing house core, Dewert 1980; Brulet 2009, 566.

201 Rosmeer-Diepestraat, C, 1970s, the earliest Roman period habitation is represented by traces of a post-built house. In the second half of the 1st century AD, a house on stone-foundations was built at the same location. Although only partly documented, we can probably reconstruct the house plan as consisting of a large room surrounded by smaller rooms and fronted by a portico-risalith façade. In the third quarter of the 3rd century, the house was abandoned. Traces of Iron Age habitation were documented, but their chronological relationship to the Roman period settlement could not be determined, De Boe/Van Impe 1979.

202 's Gravenvoeren-Het Steenbosch, C-D, 1840s, large monumental house that, according to De Maeyer, was inhabited during the Roman period as well as the early and later Medieval period. The not well-documented structure is over 150 m in length, but it remains unclear which parts can be dated to the Roman period, De Maeyer 1937, 119.

203 Saint-Georges-sur-Meuse-Warfée, C-D, 1940s-1960s, monumental house consisting of a few rooms fronted by a portico-risalith façade. Two rectangular rooms, projecting to the sides, are added to the risaliths, creating a 30 m long façade. One of the main rooms behind the façade is heated by a hypocaust, Destexhe 1973; Brulet 2009, 431-432.

204 Saint-Gérard-Try Hallot, B-C, 1880s, fragments of a very large monumental, probably axially organised villa complex (19 hectares). In the northern section, parts of the main house were excavated. The part of the main house that was excavated had a long rectangular plan with a fronting portico. Besides this main house, four secondary building on stone foundations were documented. The complex was occupied during the 2nd and 4th century and until the 4th century AD, Brulet 1970; Brulet 2009, 550-551.

205 Sauveniere-Arlansart, C, 1890s, the first phase of this simple monumental house (28 by 18 m) comprised a few rooms fronted by a portico-risalith façade. In a next phase, a larger risalith with a cellar and a room heated by a hypocaust were added, De Maeyer 1937, 159; Brulet 2009, 530-531.

206 Serville-Pré des Wez, C, 1890s, simple monumental house consisting of a hall fronted by a portico-risalith façade. The house is abandoned in the second half of the 3rd century AD, De Maeyer 1937, 51; Brulet 2009, 565.

207 Soignies-La Coulbrie, C, 1890s, simple monumental house consisting of a few rooms fronted by a portico-risalith façade. The house was built around the middle of the 1st century AD and only in a second phase the risaliths were added. In the third quarter of the 2nd century, the house was destroyed by fire, Scholl 1987; Dewert 1980; Brulet 2009, 366.

208 Tiegem, C-D, 1980s, early habitation is represented by a 24 m long post-built structure, dated to the (later) 1st and 2nd century AD. In a second phase, a house on stone foundations is constructed, sharing the orientation of the preceding house. Occupation continues until the first half of the 3rd century, Van Doorselaer 1995, De Cock 1988.

209 Treignes-Les Bruyères, C, 1980s, in the early phases of this site, during the second half of the 1st century AD, buildings on stone foundations could be associated with metallurgical activity. Next, around the middle of the 2nd century, an a-typical monumental house was constructed, consisting of a bipartite central space with smaller rooms around it on all four sides. Around 225 a cave was constructed, which was destroyed by fire around 260 AD. The house was occupied until around 375, Bott/Cattelain 1997; Bott/Cattelain 2000; Doyen 1985, 1987, Brulet 2009, 577-579.

210 Val-Meer-Meerberg, C-D, 1970s, the earliest habitation traces are represented by postholes and pits, dated to the later pre-Roman or proto-historic period. Probably in the later 1st or 2nd century AD, a house on stone foundations was constructed. This portico-risalith type house had an internal cellar and bath section. Occupation continued until the second half of the 3rd century, De Boe 1971.

211 Vechmaal-Middelpadveld, B, 1990s, pre-Roman habitation comprised two fragmentarily preserved two-aisled houses and a settlement enclosure ditch. Probably around the middle of the 1st century AD, another two-aisled house
was built, containing a small internal cellar. The authors suggest the presence of a (probably partly) tiled roof. In the early 2nd century, a stone-built house is constructed. In a first phase two rectangular rooms are fronted by a portico-risalith façade. Next, during the late 2nd or early 3rd century AD, a bath section is connected to the existing house by a section of five new rooms. Habitation activity seems to continue until the middle of the 4th century, Vanvinckenroye 1997.

212 Vechmaal-Walenveld, C, 1980s, monumental house consisting of a number of rooms fronted by a portico-risalith façade (40 by 15 m). In two of the central rooms, divided by a narrow hall-like space, a hearth was found. A cellar was situated in one of the risaliths. Many fragments of daub were found here, suggesting that the elevation of the house was a framework construction. The house can be dated to the 2nd and 3rd century AD, although find material dates back to the Flavian period. Settlement traces from this period have probably been erased by the severe erosion. Directly south of the house, a rectangular secondary building was documented (19,5 by 11 m). This buildings was (partly) heated by a hypocaust and was constructed only during the later 2nd century AD, it seems, Vanvinckenroye 1990, 21 ff.

213 Vedrin-Berlacominés, C, 1980s, simple monumental house (23,75 x 11m) consisting of a hall fronted by a portico. Attached to this portico was one risalith and a heated room, De Maeyer 1937, 55; Plumier 1988, 305 ff.; Brulet 2009, 558-559.

214 Velaines-Popuelles-Le Moreux, B, 1960s-1970s, part of a monumental, probably axially organised settlement complex. Part of the main residential compound has been excavated, including a small section of the main house, two secondary buildings and a portico and porch (the latter dividing the main residential compound from the working compound). The complex has only been approximately dated between the 1st and 3rd century AD, Lambert 1971; Brulet 2009, 321-322.

215 Veldwezelt, A-B, 2000s, a trapezoidal enclosure at this site can probably be dated to the Late Iron Age. The oldest documented building superseded this enclosure, but pre dates the Alphen-Ekeren type houses at this site. Eight of these latter mentioned houses were documented. One of the Alphen-Ekeren type post-built houses has its posts set on tile fragments. A phasing could not be reconstructed, however. The north and south settlement boundaries are defined by a small ditch and a road respectively. An interesting element is a small, partly stone-lined cellar. Although no traces of a superseding structure seem to have been documented, such a structure could have existed. Like at several other sites, erosion will have erased the traces of such a building on shallow stone or horizontal beam foundations. Within the settlement, several ponds, probably used for watering livestock, were situated, Pauwels 2007; Vanderhoeven et al. 2006.

216 Vezin-Namèche, A, 1990s, first habitation activity could be dated to the late 1st century AD, although no structural traces belonging to this period were documented. During the 2nd century, an enclosed settlement developed, consisting of at least five post-built houses. In the late 2nd or early 3rd century, one of the houses was rebuilt on stone foundations. A portico-risalith façade was later added to this existing house. Probably during the same phase, two secondary houses on stone foundations were constructed as well. During the late Roman period, important metal working activity developed on this site and the settlement was only abandoned in the early 5th century, Robinet 2004; Brulet 2009, 505-509.

217 Villers-le-Bouillet-Vi-Tchestia, C, 1930s, 1970s, 1990s, at this site two monumental houses were fragmentarily documented. One of the houses had a typical lay-out with a number of rooms fronted by a portico risalith facades. At one of the back corners, a bath section is attached, probably during a later phase. The second house is less well-known and seems to consist of a central room, surrounded by several smaller rooms. A heated room and a cellar are documented just west of this structure. This site is occupied at least until the 4th century AD, Brulet 2009, 435-436.


219 Visé-Lixhe-Loën, C, 1960s, parts of several buildings on stone foundations were documented at this site. Best preserved is a rectangular building divided into three aisles by two rows of roof supporting posts or columns (13,6 by 27 m). Near this building, a cellar and a single room were documented. They were part of buildings that have been eroded beyond recognition. The three-aisled building is constructed around the end of the 1st century AD and is abandoned after a fire in the 3rd century. This building could possibly be interpreted as a granary or artisan workshop, Van Ossel 1983; Brulet 2009, 437-438.

220 Vodelée-Vieille Terre au Couvent, C, 1980s, monumental house consisting of a hall and two small rooms, dated around or in the second half of the 2nd century AD. In a second phase, a portico-risalith façade is added to the existing house. In the 3rd century, a second portico-risalith façade is added, a cellar is dug, several hypocausts are
constructed and a bath section is integrated into an existing risalith. The house is destroyed by fire in the second half of the 3rd century, Rober 1987; Brulet 2009, 524-525.

221 Wahanges-Beauvechain-l’Ecluse-Leckbosch, C, 1930s, 1940s, 1970s, monumental house with a wide facade (51 m). The house could only be approximately dated to the 2nd and 3rd century AD, Van Ossel 1984; Dewert 1980; Brulet 2009, 283.

222 Wancennes-La Couturelle, B, 1880s, 1960s, 1980s, settlement complex with a ‘dispersed plan’ (Brulet 2009, 511), consisting of eight buildings, covering a settlement surface of 2 hectares. The main house has not been very well documented, but seems organised around a central open space and measures at least 33 by 37 m. A bath section was documented as well. Habitation can generally be dated between the 1st century and around 275 AD, Devillers 1971, 1987; Van Ossel 1992; Brulet 2009, 511-512.

223 Wange-Damekot, C, 1980s, pre-Roman post-built houses were excavated of which the plans have not been published. The houses dated to the Early Roman period were still traditional post-built structures, although the associated material culture was clearly influenced by Roman-style imports. According to the author, there was a continuous development from pre-Roman to Roman period. Somewhere during the 2nd century AD, a house on stone foundations was built, consisting of several rooms fronted by a portico-risalith façade (measuring 38 by 15 m). One or more rooms were heated by a hypocaust and the eastern risalith had a cellar, where fifteen dolia were dug into the ground. In a second phase, a bath section was constructed against the west side of the house. The house was destroyed by fire in the third quarter of the 3rd century, Lodewijckx 1995.
Northwestern France

Distribution of sites in Northwestern France.

224 Amiens - Le Champ Pillard, B, 2000s, a settlement enclosure ditch and a number of quite hypothetical post-built constructions can be dated to the late 1st century AD. For the second habitation phase, during the 2nd and 3rd century, several post-built constructions and two cellars, lined by chalkstone blocks, were documented. Of the hypothetical main house, only a number of posts were preserved. During the 3rd century, a framework house on horizontal foundation beams and a roof covered with tiles was constructed (12 by 7 m). A large cellar with stairs was situated within this house, BSR 2004, 92-94.

225 Amiens-Renancourt - Rue Haute-des-Champs, B, 1990s, the oldest traces of habitation comprise ditches and some post-built structures, situated on the eastern part of the site. Then, in the latest pre-Roman period (La Tène D 2B), habitation shifted towards the west, where a rectilinear ditch system was created. This compound was divided into two courts, separated by a palisade. Several post-built structures could be recognized here. The settlement existed until the earliest decades AD. Then, around the middle of the 1st century AD, monumental buildings were constructed on this site. A bath section was added in a second phase (several decades later). The site was abandoned already in the early 2nd century, BSR 1997, 84-85.

226 Arras-Actiparc /Delta 3, A, 1990s-2000s, large-scale settlement research, providing insight into the way the landscape was settled during the Iron Age and Roman period, was carried out at this site. At Delta 3, several rectangular and trapezoidal enclosures existed during the period between the 2nd century BC and the 1st century AD, situated only short distances from each other. The surface of these enclosed compounds varies from 1300 to 6000 m2. A number of these enclosures can be associated with continuous settlement activity from the Late Iron Age until the middle of the 2nd century AD. At one location, at a certain point in time, a simple house on stone foundations with a portico-risalith façade was constructed (measuring 24 by 5 m). This building was situated on an enclosed compound measuring 110 by 65 m and containing several other buildings. At Actiparc, five settlements were documented. One of these was interpreted as a high status settlement (named ‘Les Soixante’). It consisted of a large enclosed compound with a monumental entrance and at least two relatively large houses. Within the compound, traces of salt and bronze working have been found. The other four settlements (at sections called ‘Les Quarante’ and ‘Le Buisson’) can be dated between the Late Iron Age and the High Empire. At ‘Le Buisson’, three enclosed compounds are situated less than 50 meters apart. They probably represent single farmsteads. The construction of a small Roman military fort and the construction of a road, mark the reorganisation of the area under direct influence of the Romans. At a certain point in time, a stone villa house is constructed at ‘Les Quarante’. As this site remains to be published only as a pre-publication, unfortunately, no more detailed phasing is available at this point, Blancquaert/Prilaux 2003.
227 Arras-villa du Mont Saint-Vaast, C, 1980s, monumental house measuring 22 by 16 m. The simple house core is surrounded by a portico on three sides. Find material indicates that the site was inhabited between the Tiberian period and the early 2nd century, CAG 62/1, 153-4.

228 Mazoches-La Foulere, A, 1990s, during the LT D1 period, two zones were inhabited at this site. At one zone a trapezoidal enclosure of 100 by 60 m existed. In the period LT D2 and the earliest Roman period, habituation shifted somewhat toward the southeast. Here, a more or less rectangular double enclosed settlement was founded (94 by 84 m). A traditional post-built house was situated in the northeast corner of the compound. Later research has shown that the settlement extends towards the west, where a row of post-built constructions was documented. Ben Redjeb, Duvette and Querel reconstruct this settlement as a more or less axially organised complex with a residential compound (the inner compound of the above mentioned double enclosure) and a court (‘working compound’), extending towards the west, with building on at least one side (Ben Redjeb/Duvette/Querel 2005, fig. 12). During the 1st century AD, settlement space decreased in size, now consisting of only a small enclosure and a small number of post-built constructions. No traces of monumental buildings were documented at this site, Collart 1996, 137 ff.

229 Beaurieux-Les Greves, A, 1980s, at Beaurieux-Les Greves, a rectilinear enclosed compound, with several buildings arranged around an open court, can be dated to the Late Iron Age. The three larger buildings seem to be residences, whereas two other buildings were probably barns or byres. At this stage, the settlement seems to show an almost axial lay-out, with a house situated at one of the short ends, overlooking rows of buildings on either side of an imaginary axis. This is not a single farmstead compound. Other than some other complexes, however, the axial organisation of the settlement does not develop further. During the earlier 1st century AD, the compound was reduced, and in the middle or later 1st century the ditch was finally backfilled. Around this period or somewhat later, a number of buildings were rebuilt in stone. The main houses took a central position, flanked by buildings arranged along the line of the backfilled enclosure ditches, Haselgrove 1996, 155-161; CAG 02, 118.

230 Beauvais-Rue de Witten-'Les Champs Dolents', B, 1990s, first habitation activity could be dated to the La Tène C1/C2 period. For later periods, several enclosures could be documented. A first settlement enclosure dates to the LTD1/D2 period, however (zone 189). Another one, just to the east, could not be dated precisely, but probably belongs to the early Roman period (zone 2). The trapezoidal enclosure at zone 4 can probably be dated to the Tiberian-Claudian period and was abandoned already in the second half of the 1st century AD. The youngest enclosure at this site, superseding the older enclosure in zone 4, has a long rectangular shape, interpreted as a villa settlement by the author. Of this compound, a surface of 18000 m2 has been documented, the total surface being estimated at 30000 m2. The main residential section is situated in the northern part of the enclosed area, the working compound in the southern part. During a later phase, possibly the later 3rd century, the compound is extended considerably, but the general lay-out is maintained. Of the internal habitation only few traces have been documented. Along the enclosure ditches, two granaries, ovens and stone floors have been found. On the northern residential compound, a stone-lined cellar was documented, that could be dated in the 1st century AD and was abandoned already at the end of that same century. It was replaced by a new cellar, constructed with limestone, silex and chalkstone. Near this cellar, a hypocaust was documented as well. Both will have been part of the main house, of which the foundations have been completely eroded, BSR 1996, 50-52, BSR 1999, 46, BSR 2002, 64-65.

231 Beauvais-Le Brin de Glaine- ZAC du Haut Villé, B, 1990s-2000s, in the period LTD1, an enclosure with a surface of 1 hectare contained a small post-built house and a number of small secondary buildings. These buildings were situated on the inner compound, which measured about half a hectare. The other part of the settlement had non-residential functions. During the 1st or 2nd century AD, the inhabited surface decreased as the settlement now consisted of a trapezoidal enclosure. A stone-built granary (13 by 8 m) can be dated to the second half of the 2nd or first half of the 3rd century. A house has not been documented for this later period, BSR 2000, 56-57, BSR 2004, 60-61.

232 Beher-Au Dessus des Grands Riots, A, 1990s, first settlement activity at this site can be dated to the 2nd century BC and comprised a small double curvilinear enclosed compound. This first compound was replaced by a somewhat larger one around the end of the Augustan period. Around the middle of the 1st century AD, the inner compound was doubled in surface and now got a more or less rectangular lay-out. Unfortunately, internal habitation has not been documented for these early periods. During the Flavian period, settlement space is restructured again and in the first half of the 2nd century, the axial structure of the settlement takes form. Around the middle of the 2nd century, the residential compound is divided from the working compound by means of a palisade. Until the middle of the 2nd century, only the south side of the compound was lined with buildings. Only during the second half of the 2nd and the earlier 3rd century, buildings are constructed on the north side as well. Most 1st century buildings are constructed as framework construction on simple silex foundations. Chalkstone foundations were constructed from the late 1st or

638 For these zones see BSR 2002, 65.
early 2nd century AD onwards. The oldest monumental core of the main houses consists of a row of four rooms. During a later phase, a portico-risalith façade and a few rooms are added to this core. The bath section can be dated to the second half of the 2nd century, Bayard 1996, 169-177.

233 Bohain-en-Vermontois, A-B, 2000s, a trapezoidal enclosure can be dated between the middle of the 1st and the middle of the 2nd century AD. Ditches organised internal settlement space. Most buildings were situated in the central part of the settlement, defined by these ditches. During the second half of the 1st century AD, a traditional two-aisled house was situated in the northeast corner of the compound. In a next phase, dated to the first half of the 2nd century, a single-aisled house with heavy wall posts, a stone-lined cellar and a tiled roof was constructed, positioned centrally against the western enclosure ditch. Already before the middle of the 2nd century AD the settlement is abandoned, AEP 2004 (nr. 28), BSR 2000, 19-20.

234 Callengeville-Mont Cauvet, B, 1990s, axially organised settlement complex with a simple monumental main house and a number of post-built constructions, the latter probably representing preceding settlement phases, Bayard 1996, 175.

235 Chavignon - Terres de la Malmaison, B-C, 2000s, this settlement is founded in the second half of the 1st century AD. The oldest structure is a ditch system, orientated on a road. In the late 1st or early 2nd century AD, two buildings on stone foundations and a number of smaller structures were constructed. In the 2nd century, two new buildings on stone foundations are constructed within an enclosed compound, which is subdivided by means of internal ditches. Another habitation phase can be dated to the late 2nd or early 3rd century. In this phase, a house on stone foundations, containing a cellar, a nine-post granary, a large rectangular building and a smaller building, are part of the settlement complex. All buildings are abandoned in the 4th century, BSR 2003, 28-29.

236 Chambly-Le Chemin Herbu - La Remise Ronde, D, 2000s, this site has three habitation phases. The first phase can be dated to the 1st century AD and comprised three post-built structures, ditches, holes and a palisade. Space was structured by means of two ditches. In the late 1st and 2nd century, the central settlement space was reorganised; a road and parcelling system were constructed. One possible building can be recognized. During the late 2nd and 3rd century, east of the road, houses on stone foundations were constructed. The author states that the minimum length of the settlement complex was 200 m, comparable to complexes like Verneuil and Roye, BSR 2002, 72-73.

237 Courmelles-La Plaine du Mont de Courmelles (ZAC), A, 2000s, a rectangular enclosed settlement compound with a wooden house on horizontal beams, a small secondary building and a pond can be dated between 70 and 120 AD. In the 2nd century, the enclosure ditches were backfilled, and two buildings, one post-built, the other on horizontal foundations, were built. Early 3rd century, the settlement is abandoned, BSR 2005, 22.

238 Épau-Bézu - ZID de l'Omois, B, 2000s, La Tène period habitation comprises a rectangular enclosure of circa 4000 m2 with internal palisades and several buildings. Around the middle or the second half of the 1st century AD, only a short distance to the west, a new settlement was founded, with buildings constructed on horizontal foundations. In this period, the spatial layout of the settlement was radically reorganised, creating an axial lay-out. Of the main house, orientated towards the north, only a hypocaust and basement were preserved. This house overlooked two rows of secondary buildings on both sides of a central axis, projecting towards the north, BSR 2004, 28-30.

239 Famechon-Le Marais, B, 1970s-1980s, a Late La Tène settlement at this site was abandoned well before in the earliest Roman period a settlement complex was laid out. At the location of the later working compound, however, a ditch, palisade and a four-post building could be dated to the LTD2 period. These latter structures had an orientation and spatial lay-out, exactly parallel to the settlement complex that developed here from the earliest Roman period onwards. On the residential compound of this axially organised complex, a 12 meter building on silex and chalkstone foundations was constructed in the Augustan-Tiberian period. In this same period, four buildings on chalkstone foundations were built on the working compound, following the existing LTD2 habitation. Next, around the middle of the 1st century AD, the main house was rebuilt as a 23 meter long structure on chalkstone foundations. In three of the buildings on the working compound, a hearth was found, indicating a residential function. During the next phases, the main house was extended and decorated, and around the middle of the 2nd century the houses on the working compound developed towards multi-roomed buildings on massive chalkstone foundations. Around the late 3rd century, the buildings were probably abandoned, although habitation seems to have continued on the working compound until end of the 4th century, Collart 1996, 146-149.

240 Gouvieux-La Flache, B, 1990s, at this site, continuity between the Late Iron Age and the Roman period could be documented. The Late Iron Age habitation comprised a settlement enclosure, but internal structures could not be documented as a result of severe erosion. In the 1st century AD, settlement space was reorganised with the creation of a more orthogonal lay-out. The earliest use of stone, dating to the 1st or 2nd century AD, is documented for a
cellar, with the superseding structure, probably a framework house, no longer being traceable. The settlement compound measured 80 by 80 m and contained a main house and two rows of buildings, ordered around an open court. Only during the second half of the 3rd century, buildings with heavy stone foundations were constructed on this site, AEP 1998 (nr. 2), BSR 1997, 57-58.

241 Hamblain-les-Près, C, 1980s, a first post-built house can be dated to the late La Tène period. Then, in the first decades of the 1st century AD, two post-built constructions, probably a house and granary, were built. Next, according to the author, already during the second quarter of the 1st century, a house on stone foundations was constructed. This rectangular house, measuring 29 by 13 m, consisted of a number of rooms, with a portico at the back and one risalith at the front. In a next phase, during the Claudian period, a second risalith was constructed. One or more rooms of this house was probably heated by a hypocaust and decorated with wall paintings and even mosaic. At the end of the 1st century AD, the addition of new rooms around the existing core resulted in a significantly larger house, measuring 65 by 20 m. This house probably also contained a bath section. During the 2nd century, apart from a number of small changes, the basic structure of the house remained the same. The settlement seems to have been abandoned after the 2nd century, although habitation activity is documented again for the 4th century, Jacques/Tuffreau-Libre 1984, CAG 62/2, 487-489.

242 Hargnies-Foret de Mormal - Brai Préchon, C, 1920s-1950s, monumental house consisting of a number of rooms fronted by a portico-risalith façade (22 by 11 m), CAG 59, 321-322.

243 Hordain - ZAC la Fosse à Loups, A, 2000s, at this site, large-scale settlement research covered a number of settlement cores, dated between the Iron Age and Roman period. In sector 6, a rectangular enclosed compound, measuring 100 by 60 m, was created in the early 1st century AD. Habitation, consisting of one traditional post-built house and a number of secondary buildings, was concentrated on one half of the compound. The other half is clear of built structures and might have been used for agro-pastoral activities. In the second phase, this mentioned divide was marked by a ditch. Around the middle of the 1st century AD, the compound was extended to the north and east, doubling its surface. In this period, the main house was also rebuilt as a simple rectangular house on stone foundations. Directly to the north of the settlement a road was constructed. Remarkably, after the abandonment of the settlement in the early 2nd century AD, it was re-established in the 3rd century, following the main lay-out of the 1st century compound. On the residential part of the compound, three stone buildings were situated, Archeologie en Nord-Pas-de-Calais 2007.

244 Hornoy-Le-Bourg - A 29 - L'Ancien Grand Bois, B, 2000s, of the earliest habitation, dated to the La Tène period, only a limited number of pits were documented. Around the middle of the 1st century AD, however, a small enclosure with a monumental entrance was constructed. Inside the new enclosure, during the first half of the 2nd century, two wooden buildings were built. Then, in the second half of the 2nd century, the sites is reorganised, internal space being segmented by two ditches. A pond is situated in the southern part. Only in the fourth phase, which is difficult to date, a large building on silex foundations was constructed, BSR 2003, 109-110.

245 Juvincourt-et-Dumary-Le Gué de Mauchamps, B, 1980s-1990s, during the earliest Roman period, a large, probably long rectangular complex is laid out, measuring at least 210 by 192 m. Following an axial lay-out, buildings were arranged along the enclosures on both sides of a central axis. These buildings are of a type, indigenous to the area and known from the La Tène period. Despite the considerable dimension of this early settlement, it did not develop towards a monumental complex, like documented for many other cases. A small settlement core continued to be inhabited until the 5th century on this location, however, CAG 02, 265-267; Collart 1996, 144-146.

246 La Chapelle-en-Serval - La Riolette, B, 2000s, fragmentary settlement activity can be dated before middle of the 1st century AD. Around the middle of the 1st century, two stone-built buildings were constructed. However, already at the end of the 1st century, the settlement was abandoned, BSR 2005, 61-62.

247 Lépine- Ébruyeres, C, 1970s, monumental house, measuring 56 by 26 m and consisting of a central part with three rooms and two projecting wings. A hypocaust is constructed in the second half of the 2nd century AD. Habitation continued until the late 3rd century, CAG 62/2, 442.

248 Limé-Pont-d'Ance-Les Terres Noires, C, 1880s, 1970s-1980s, highly monumental complex, measuring 800 by 300 m. Probably, the development of this complex can be related to abandonment of the Limé-Les Terres Noires settlement, CAG 02, 288 ff.; BSR 2002, 36-38.

249 Limé-Les Terres Noires-Les Fraiches Terres, B, 1990s, earliest habitation, dated to the Late La Tène period, comprises an enclosure system and small settlement. In the Augustan period, a larger orthogonal ditch system is laid
out, respecting the existing La Tène orientation. Then, during the early 1st century AD, a large settlement complex is created. This complex can be reconstituted as an axially organised rectangular enclosed settlement with traditional wooden buildings arranged along the enclosure ditches. Internal settlement space was segmented by ditches. Between the end of the 1st and the end of the 2nd century AD, the working compound of the settlement is abandoned. Like at Juvincourt, the settlement does not develop towards a monumental villa complex. It is important to emphasise that the Limé settlement was created within an existing late La Tène structure, BSR 1998, 32-34; CAG 02, 285-291.

249 Maubeuge-Bois Brulé, C, 1960s, in the 1st or 2nd century AD, a 19 by 11 m house on stone foundations, consisting of a number of rooms and a fronting portico, is constructed. In a second phase, the house was enlarged considerably by adding two risaliths on one of the short sides and a long room at the other side. The house now measured 30 by 16 m. One of the risalith rooms is heated by a hypocaust and the other contains as a cellar. A hypocaust and adjacent basin possibly indicate the existence of a small bath section, CAG 59, 392-3.

250 Mercin-et-Vaux-Le Quinconce, D, 1890s, 1990s, fragmentarily documented remains of an axially organised monumental settlement complex. The main house, which itself was not excavated, is fronted by a basin. A wall and gate divide the main residential compound from the working compound. The first monumental structures, like the basin and a building in the northeast sector of the excavated area, could be dated to the period between 50 and 70 AD. Fragments of wall paintings, found in the basin date to the period before 70 AD. The settlement is occupied until at least the 5th century, CAG 02, 303-309.

251 Monchy-Les Preux, A, 2000s, at this site a LTD2 curvilinear double compound settlement is reorganised during the latest decades BC. The La Tène enclosure is abandoned and at the same location a new, more or less rectangular enclosure is created, covering a surface of 5607 m². Both the orientation of the enclosure and the position of the entrance is similar to the preceding enclosure. In this phase, two new buildings are constructed. During the second half of the 1st century the first developments in house building become apparent as new materials and techniques are adopted. A house on stone foundations with a typical portico-risalith lay-out was constructed. The settlement complex has a fixed axial lay-out, with the main house at one of the short sides, overlooking two rows of buildings, situated on both sides of a central axis, Gricourt/Jacques 2007.

252 Neuville-Saint-Amand-La Vallée de Neuville, B, 2000s, at this site, part of an axially organised settlement was documented. Of the main house, only two cellars had been preserved. The compound on which this house was situated was divided from the working compound by means of a ditch. On this latter compound, two buildings could be fragmentarily documented. Settlement activity was dated between the late 1st and the early 2nd century AD, BSR 2005, 31-33.

253 Plailly - La Butte Grise, B, 1980s, an enclosure consisting of two compounds can be dated to the Augustan-Tiberian period. On one compound, two larger wooden buildings and a small secondary structure were situated. With only one small secondary building, the other compound was mainly empty. Around the middle of the 1st century AD, a third, eastern enclosure was created, resulting in a new bipartite spatial structure. A stone-lined cellar can also be dated to this phase. During the second half of the 1st century, settlement space was reorganised and segmented by ditches. Next, in the 2nd century, a monumental house was built on the eastern compound and two rows of buildings projected towards the west on both sides of a central axis. A wall divided the main house from these secondary buildings. The axial structure of the 2nd century monumental complex seems to have been present already in the 1st century non-monumental settlement phases, CAG 60, 375; Gallia Informations 1989, 233-235.

254 Ploisy-Le Bras de Fer, A, 2000s, at this large site, several zones have been excavated. At Zone 1, during the LTD2 period, an enclosure was created only a short distance away from a LTC1 enclosed settlement. This new enclosure consisted of a rectangular residential part and a curvilinear part, probably used for livestock. Besides some extensions, the enclosures remain basically the same until their abandonment, somewhere between the late 1st and middle of the 2nd century AD. In Zone 5, a small, organised settlement, comprising three buildings, was founded around the end of the 1st century AD. After a reorganisation in the second half of the 1st century, new buildings were built in the 2nd century. A stone cellar was also constructed during this phase. At the end of the 3rd and early 4th century two buildings and an oven existed on this site. At Zone 5, in the first half of the 1st century AD, a rectangular enclosure was created. In the 2nd century the enclosure was backfilled and at least two new buildings were constructed. At the end of the 3rd century the site was abandoned, BSR 2003, 40-44.

255 Roisel - Rue du Nouveau Monde, B, 1990s-2000s, during the Early Roman period, a settlement with post-built houses existed. In a next phase, during the late 1st century AD, an axially organised settlement with a stone-built house (including mosaic floors and painted walls) was constructed, BSR 2004, 119-120.
256 Ronchères-Le Bois de la Forge, A, 2000s, at this site, a rectangular enclosed settlement was dated to the Late La Tène period and Roman period (120 by 80 m). During the La Tène period, several post-built constructions (probably a house, secondary building and a number of storage structures) were situated on the compound in a more or less structured manner. In the Roman period, four building with chalkstone foundations were constructed. Habitation continued until the first half of the 2nd century AD, BSR 2002, 42-45.

257 Roëy-Le Puits a Marne, A, 1990s, during the LTD2 or Augustan period, a rectangular compound was created, which general form and orientation was continued for the following centuries. Internal habitation dating before the 2nd century AD could not be documented, probably as a result of severe erosion. Only in the 3rd century AD, the residential compound is monumentally separated from the working compound. During the 1st century AD, three small, enclosed settlements were situated within an area of about 64 hectares. During the 2nd century some significant changes can be documented. The settlement in zone 1 is abandoned and those in zone 3 and 5 develop towards what the author terms small exploitation units. According to this author, this development can be related to the development of a large villa complex in the near surrounding, Collart 1996, J.L. Collart pers. comm., BSR 1997, 106-108.

258 Saint-Quentin – Parc des Autoroutes-A26-A29, A, 1990s, at this site, pre-Roman habitation dating to the Early, Middle and Late La Tène periods was documented. The Late La Tène remains comprise several parts of a ditch system. During the earliest Roman period, LTD2 or Augustan period, a road and parcelling system were laid out, restructuring the landscape, without respecting the La Tène orientation. Within this new spatial organisation, around the middle of the 1st century AD, a new rectangular enclosure is constructed, measuring 105 by 191 metres (around 2 hectares). Internal space was segmented by ditches and palisades, among others creating a division between a residential and working compound. On the residential compound, the main house developed from a post-built to a stone-built structure during the second half of the 1st century AD. Like at other axial complexes, this house was positioned perpendicular to the main axis and overlooked the working compound. A road entered the working compound on the short side, opposing the main house, and ended just in front of the residential compound. The author speaks of this settlement as a foundation ex nihilo. Although this is correct in a strict sense, we should not forget that the development of this settlement seems to be part of a longer term, more complex settlement development trajectory, which could well involve continuous development lines of habitation. At a site nearby, Saint-Quentin-Tranche 6, a Late La Tène enclosure was superseded by an Early Roman enclosure, only sixty meters to the northwest. Both had a similar orientation. On the same location, a new, larger enclosure was dug during the second half of the 1st century, containing four wooden buildings. Already around the late 1st century, however, habitation activity decreased, something that, according to the author, could possibly be related to the development of the villa settlement 600 m away, as described above. During the 2nd century, a stone-built granary with buttresses (65 m2) and a cellar (25 m²) were constructed. This seemingly open settlement was abandoned in the early 3rd century. The abandonment of yet another Early Roman period settlement, that of Saint-Quentin-ZAC du Parcs des Autoroutes-Voie de Francilly, is also related to the development of the axial villa complex by the author, CAG 02, 397-399; BSR 1999, 33-34, BSR 2002, 45-46, BSR 2004, 39-43, BSR 2004, 40-42.

259 Seclin-Les Hauts de Clauwiers, A, 1990s, four post-built structures can be dated to the Late La Tène period. A fragmentarily documented double ditch possibly enclosed this settlement. In a next phase, dated between the 1st century BC and 1st century AD, a slightly trapezoidal enclosure, measuring 137 by 144 m, was dug. This compound contained sunken-floor constructions and rectangular post-built houses. A large granary measured 26 by 7 m. The enclosure ditch of this settlement followed the orientation of the pre-Roman ditches. During the 1st and 2nd century AD, the enclosure was enlarged to 149 by 163 m. Three buildings (V, S and L) were now constructed with stone foundations. Buildings P and Q were large storage buildings with a total storage capacity of 1030 m². Next, during the 2nd and 3rd century, buildings L and V were extended, and the storage capacity increased to 1275 m². In the 4th century, the settlement declined to a surface of 50 by 36 m. During this phase, a tower granary was built. By this time, the other storage buildings have gone out of use. In two buildings, artisanal activities were carried out during this phase, Revillion/Bouche/Wozny 1994; CAG 59, 395-406.

260 Somain-Derrière L’Abbaye, D, 1990s, two buildings on stone foundations that can be interpreted as secondary buildings belonging to an axially organised settlement complex (trapezoidal plan). One building has three rooms (19 by 10 m), the other four (33 by 14 m). Between these two buildings, a four-post structure was documented, CAG 59, 409-410.

261 Soupir-Le Parc, B, 2000s, part of a rural settlement. Three or four post-built buildings and a number of palisades were documented. No monumental constructions were found here. Occupation can be dated between the 2nd and 4th century AD, BSR 2000, 42, CAG 02, 463.

262 Translay, B, 1990s, two enclosures (enclosure 1 and 3 in Bayard 1996, fig. 8) can be dated to the late LTC2-early LTD1 period and seem to be abandoned before the LTD2 period. One of these is cut by a somewhat younger
enclosure, which was also abandoned before the turn of the Millennium, however. Then, around 200 m to the north, a much larger rectangular enclosure was constructed, with buildings ranged around the sides, surrounding an open space. This sequence of enclosures being abandoned, reconstructed and shifting in location over short distances seems to be a common phenomenon in this region. A quite similar site was documented at Beauvais-Rue de Witten-'Les Champs Dolents', Bayard 1996, 164-165.

263 Trinquies, B, 1990s, the periphery of a settlement organised by ditches was documented here and could be dated between the early 2nd century BC and the early 1st century AD. Still during the Augustan period, a new enclosed settlement was founded somewhat to the north. This settlement did not exist for more than 50-100 years, however. Then, around the middle of the 1st century AD, a new enclosure was constructed around 200 m to the south. This axially organised settlement would remain stable for the following centuries, Bayard 1996, 165.

264 Verberie-Les Gats/La Plaine D’Herneuse, B, 1990s, during the earlier La Tène periods, extensive, dispersed habitation existed, of which ditches, silos and several post-built constructions were part. In time, habitation became increasingly concentrated. During the Late La Tène period, a rectangular enclosed compound was created, containing three houses, a secondary building, silos and a number of granaries. In a second phase, a new enclosure is dug, following a new orientation, BSR 1998, 88-90, BSR 1999, 68-71.

265 Villers-Vicomte - A La Rosière, B, 1990s, during the LTD2 period an enclosed settlement existed. Then, in the late 1st century AD, a house with silex foundation was constructed on what was probably an axially organised settlement complex. The settlement was abandoned in the 3rd century, CAG 60, 503-504.

266 Onnaing-Toyota, A, 1990s-2000s, at this site, from the LTC1 period onwards, space was structured by means of ditches and habitation was concentrated within enclosures. Nine of these enclosed settlements, on a distance of a few hundred meters from each other, could be dated to the Late Iron Age phase. Like at many other sites, the LTD2 phase is less well represented archaeologically. Local geography plays an important role in the choice of location for founding these Iron Age enclosures. With regard to settlement development trajectories, a heterogeneous image appears. Some settlements exist for one or two generations, without changing (sites 4, 6, 17, 19 and 21), others shift over short distances (sites 8 and 9), and yet others have longer life-spans and change gradually over time (sites 14 and 16). During the pre-Roman period, three or four contemporary settlements exist within the excavated area, at a distance of between 800 and 1500 meters from each other, each having 60 to 80 hectares as their territory. For the Roman period, eight rectangular, enclosed settlement compounds have been documented, orientated on two main axes, of which one has pre-Roman roots. Furthermore, two roads could be dated between the early 2nd century BC and the early 1st century AD. Still during the Augustan period, a new enclosed settlement was constructed around 200 m to the south. This axially organised settlement would remain stable for the following centuries, Bayard 1996, 165.

267 Verneuil-en-Halatte-Le Buffose, B, 1950s, 1980s, at this site, it is difficult to establish the character and importance of pre-Roman habitation activity, as it remained largely unstudied. For the Augustan-Tiberian period, a long rectangular enclosed compound with wooden buildings is being constructed. At one side of the enclosed compound a U-formed area is defined by palisades, probably a predecessor of the pars rustica, which was later separated from the rest of the compound (pars rustica) by a wall. Within this U-formed area, a wooden house was situated, overlooking the compound and positioned perpendicular to the central axis. Thus, already in this early phase, an axial lay out seems present. Over time, settlement space was being increasingly segmented by means of ditches and palisades. In the Claudian period, the western, U-formed compound was enclosed by a stone wall, measuring 63 by 71 meter. In the same phase, a cellar was constructed with walls of limestone blocks. The superceding structure of what would have been the main building was not preserved, as it probably was a wooden framework structure with shallow foundations. It was only during the Flavian period that this wooden house is being replaced by a stone house, fronted by a basin. During the course of the 2nd century several buildings on the working compound were built or rebuilt in stone. At the same location as the post-built granary, now a large stone-built granary was constructed. The new monumental secondary buildings were situated on the outside of a wall, defining the working compound. A number of walls, a gate and a long rectangular basin separate the working compound from the residential compound. Habitation activity can be documented even up to the early 5th century AD. Although the settlement complex develops in terms of size, monumentality and spatial complexity, the basic spatial structure remains similar over time, Collart 1996, 124 ff.
268 Venette-Bois de Plaisance-zone 1, A, 2000s, a small enclosed settlement, dating to the LTD1 period, comprised a central residential compound and an external compound with other functions, lacking any buildings. After a hiatus in habitation, during the 1st century AD, a large rectangular enclosure was created, measuring 185 by 85 m. Internal space seems to have been organised by ditches, creating separate compounds within the enclosure. Internal habitation is not well known. A 1st or 2nd century cellar would have belonged to a house, of which no traces were found. Isolated remains and foundations ditches indicate the existence of buildings on stone foundations in this period. Habitation traces can be dated as late as the 4th century, BSR 2004, 83 ff.

269 Venette-Bois de Plaisance-zone 4, B, 2000s, parallel to zone 1, at zone 4 as well, a rectangular enclosure was dug during the 1st century AD. On this compound, ditches organised settlement space and created separate sections. In the earliest phase, a traditional house was situated on the compound. Two cellars can be dated to the late 1st or early 2nd century. This site is occupied until the second half of the 3rd century, BSR 2005, 87 ff.

270 Zouafques, B, 1990s, three monumental buildings are part of a probably axially organised settlement complex. The main house consists of a number of rooms fronted by a portico-risalith façade and measures 30 by 13 m. Two secondary buildings, measuring 16 by 9 m, are situated in front of the main house, on both sides of an imaginary central axis. This settlement is remarkably late and can be dated to the late 3rd or early 4th century AD. Occupation continued until the late 4th century, CAG 59, 109-110.