

# Supplementary Table 1: Review of Late Roman sites in Flanders

The following appendix of Late Roman sites in Flanders (Belgium) derives from the PhD thesis: Van Thienen, V. 2016. *Abandoned, neglected and revived. Aspects in Late Roman society in Northern Gaul*. Unpublished thesis (PhD), Ghent University.

## LATE ROMAN SITES

The following list includes every site with coherent *in situ* structures, datable finds or independent dates provided by radiocarbon dating or dendrochronology, which has the potential to have been an active site or area between AD 275 and 450.

### **Avelgem – Kerkhove – Waarmaardse Kouter**

The Late Roman component from Kerkhove is very limited compared to its earlier Roman presence. The end of the Roman occupation is believed to have been caused by 'Frankish' and 'Saxons' raids in AD 260-270. A one-aisled timber construction was found on top of the rubble of a 3<sup>rd</sup> century stone construction associated with the former road-side building. The sparse material culture containing Eifel ware, handmade pottery, a Late Roman terra nigra foot-vessel and a coin from Constantine II places this phase in the 4<sup>th</sup> to mid-5<sup>th</sup> century. Additionally, a single Germanic female burial was found in a filled 3<sup>rd</sup> century ditch. Among the grave gifts were a silver ring, a wooden bracelet and coin of Postumus, dating the grave approximately at the end of the first half of the 4<sup>th</sup> century.

Main references: De Cock and Rogge 1988: 13-19; De Cock 1996: 85; Lamarcq and Rogge 1996: 131.

### **Boutersem – Kerkom – Boskouterstraat**

At this location, a Late Roman or Early Medieval sunken hut was excavated. The feature was filled with tile debris and burned clay. The lack of datable finds resulted in an unknown date. The lack of other Early Medieval traces or finds and the presence of an earlier Roman rural settlement, speaks in favour of a 4<sup>th</sup> or 5<sup>th</sup> century date. However, this remains speculation.

Main references: In't Ven and De Clercq 2005: 148-149; In't Ven et al. 2005: 283-300.

### **Damme – Sijsele – Antwerpse Heirweg**

On this rural site, traces were found containing much 3<sup>rd</sup> century ceramics, which indicated a possible continuation of the site past the AD 270 barrier.

Main references: In 't Ven et al. 2005: 47-75.

### **Dendermonde – Sint-Gillis-bij-Dendermonde – Zwijvekekouter**

On the terrain of 'Oud Klooster', a part of an Early Roman cremation field and additionally a single well were found. A <sup>14</sup>C date placed one of the base construction planks between AD 240 and 391. This was interpreted as the reuse of old wood for the well structure, given the suspected Merovingian nature of the handmade and Eifel pottery. Additionally, the contents of the well revealed pollen of rye, which was seen as proof for an early Medieval date. These finds occurred in the vicinity of a Saxon cemetery, where Late Roman finds such as Eifel ware and brooches were noted earlier and activities for the 4<sup>th</sup> and 5<sup>th</sup> century were proposed.

Main references: Van Doorselaer and Opsteyn 1999; Demey 2012.

### **Gavere – Asper – Jolleveld**

Among the Early Roman site at Asper, a part of the Late Roman settlement was encountered, where the earlier traces had been levelled. A series of related traces contained finds datable to the 4<sup>th</sup> and 5<sup>th</sup> century. Mostly handmade pottery, although the Late Roman terra nigra foot-vessel of type Chenet 342 and the samian bowl type Chenet 320 provide a date in the second half of the 4<sup>th</sup> century to the first half of the 5<sup>th</sup> century. The Merovingian cemetery and finds suggest a continuation into the late 5<sup>th</sup> century. Main references: Vermeulen 1986: 111-115; Vermeulen 1992, 49-50: 242-243.

### **Hasselt – Kuringen – Rode Rokstraat**

The recently excavated site of Hasselt – Rode Rokstraat is still in processing of the finds. Preliminary report on the site states a house resembling the Wijster type and the presence of immigrants from across the Rhine on this rural settlement. This is derived from the large quantity of 'Germanic' handmade pottery, although no sunken huts are found. The preliminary date is set on the second half of the 4<sup>th</sup> and the 5<sup>th</sup> century.

Main references: Hazen 2014: 103-106.

### **Heers – Vechmaal – Middelpadveld**

Among the 3<sup>rd</sup> century structures, a well was uncovered containing Argonne samian ware from type Chenet 320 and Eifel ware. Based on these finds, the fill was dated to the Late Roman period. Based on these findings, it was concluded that the villa of Middelpadveld had a continuous occupation from the Late Iron Age to the 4<sup>th</sup> century. No evidence for destruction or fire were found, leaving the end of the occupation uncertain.

Main references: Vanvinckenroye 1997: 179-192.

### **Herk-de-Stad - Donk – Landwijkbroek**

The excavations at Donk illustrated that only a short interruption or possibly a continuous occupation has occurred between the 3<sup>rd</sup> century and the reoccupation or arrival of new settlers in the 4<sup>th</sup> century. New structures are built in a similar orientation to the older structures. This rural settlement consist of a few houses and sunken huts and the finds from this phase can mainly be dated to the 4<sup>th</sup> century. Additionally a <sup>14</sup>C date from a sunken hut floor level gave a date of 1740±75 BP and dendrochronology places activity at the site after AD 383, which confirmed the general 3<sup>rd</sup> to 4<sup>th</sup> century chronology. In accordance to historical sources, the new settlers arrival and occupation has been estimated between AD 325 and 400.

Main references: Van Impe 1980: 108-109; Van Impe 1981: 47-51; Van Impe 1983: 65-94; Van Impe, Strobbe, Vynckier 1984a: 78-82; De Paepe and Van Impe 1991: 145-180.

### **Hoeselt – Hoeselt – Kerkstraat**

In the recent excavation at the Kerkstraat in Hoeselt, at least six inhumations were found. Most finds were of Roman date. A general (Late)-Roman date was proposed, given the combination of inhumation and Roman finds, although an Early Medieval chronology is also suggested.

Main references: Smeets 2012: 19-23.

### **Hove – Hove – J.Coverliersstraat**

A well with a radiocarbon date between AD 380 and 600 uncovered on the excavation at Hove is the sole Late Roman feature in a Merovingian rural settlement. A second well dated to AD 430-620. Additional a small secondary building was uncovered, which can possibly be placed in the Late Roman period, based on parallels from the northern Netherlands. Some unspecified stray finds would support a Late Roman component to the 6<sup>th</sup> century settlement.

Main references: Verhaert and Annaert 2003: 70-72.

### **Kinrooi – Kinrooi – Hezerheide**

A cremation burial field containing 73 Roman graves was found in the 19<sup>th</sup> century, not far from where the dock at the Meuse was found. The findings were never published and were revised in light of a

dissertation. From this re-evaluation, it was concluded that the burial site was used from the 1<sup>st</sup> to the 4<sup>th</sup> century, taken into account the widest chronology of the finds. For the 4<sup>th</sup> century, two glass vessels and a Late Roman terra nigra foot-vessel were identified. It is unsure if these finds come from one or multiple graves. Additional Merovingian graves were found, but a continued use of the burial ground could not be confirmed.

Main references: Keijers 2000: 93-113; 186-194.

#### **Kinrooi – Ophoven – Heerweg**

A second Roman burial site was found in the region of Kinrooi, along the road from Tongeren to Nijmegen. According to the finds, two samian bowls type Chenet 320, it was also used for a short period of time between the end of the 4<sup>th</sup> century and the start of the 5<sup>th</sup> century.

Main references: Keijers 2000: 128-142.

#### **Kinrooi – Ophoven – Steenberg**

A docking quay was encountered on an old riverbed of the Meuse. A radiocarbon date placed it between AD 210-350 (85.7%).

Main references: Heymans 1978: 24; Keijers 2000: 191.

#### **Knesselare – Knesselare – Kouter**

The excavation on the site of Knesselare – Kouter revealed a fortified settlement with a large palisade with three entrances: a heavy gate tower A, a smaller gate tower B and a *clavicula*-shaped entrance. It is not considered to be a permanent residence and it is unclear how long the occupation would have taken place. In general, the site has to be placed between the late 2<sup>nd</sup> and the early 4<sup>th</sup> century, based on the finds it is most likely that the active use of the site took place in the 3<sup>rd</sup> century. A 3<sup>rd</sup> to 4<sup>th</sup> century date is supported by two <sup>14</sup>C analyses from pits inside the palisade resulted in dates between AD 225-325 (1775±25BP) and AD 235-325 (1765±25BP).

The general shape and built of the fortification suggest knowledge of Roman military design. Two hypotheses for its origin are put forward. The first is that this site represents a local reinforcement without official military status built as reaction in times of crisis/instability by local leaders. These local elite were supported by state officials, with knowledge of Roman defences, potentially to guard the passing road. The second idea is that this is a fortification build by rebellious locals or *bagaudae*.

Main references: De Clercq, Hoorne, Vanhee 2008.

#### **Kontich – Kontich – Erfling**

A Roman well excavated in 1948 was placed in the 3<sup>rd</sup> or 4<sup>th</sup> century based on structure and a samian bowl.

Main references: Van Passen 1964: 37; Bauwens-Lesenne 1965: 89; Anseeuw 1987: 107.

#### **Kortenbergh – Erps-Kwerps – Lelieboomgaarden**

The site of Erps-Kwerps uncovered a reoccupation of a Roman villa estate between the end of the 3<sup>rd</sup> and 5<sup>th</sup> century, with a preference for the 4<sup>th</sup> century based on the material culture. The most prominent indication for a Late Roman occupation comes from the archaeobotanical analyses on the fill of a well. This revealed that the surrounding overgrown terrain was cleared and the uprooted weeds were dumped in the abandoned well. This was seen as a suggestion that at least a part of the land from the former villa was again being prepared for cultivation. Other structures could by means of stratigraphy be placed after the villa occupation, such as a kiln or oven, traces indicating stone recuperation from roads and a ditch system. Some of the material culture, such as the handmade pottery, suggests a Germanic presence.

Main references: Lentacker et al. 1992: 110-131; Verbeeck 1994: 67-90.

#### **Kortrijk – Kortrijk – Begijnhof (Artillerietoren)**

A series of finds in the same area of the Begijnhof, Artillerietoren and Onze-Lieve-Vrouw of Kortrijk, reveal a real Late Roman phase. At this location, a hypocaust, concrete, mortar and an abundance of

ceramic building material suggests the presence of a bath. Based on associated ceramics and coins, this bath structure could be dated to the 4<sup>th</sup> and 5<sup>th</sup> century. Furthermore, two structures with dug out features have been encountered, together with 'Germanic' handmade pottery. Also evidence of artisanal or production activities is given by ovens or kilns and metal waste. In addition, an abundance of 4<sup>th</sup> century pottery is frequently found in this location.

It is not quite clear if the central place of *Cortoriacum* (Kortrijk) remained a central place with some urban characteristics in the Late Roman period or if it transformed more into a rural orientated settlement. In general, it is assumed that the populated area of *Cortoriacum* in the 4<sup>th</sup> century was reduced and located more to the west than in the 3<sup>rd</sup> century. Additionally, there are elements arguing the presence of a military fort. Brulet (1990&) interpreted the available evidence as the emergence of a Late Roman fort under the military expansion of Valentinian guarding the river Lys in the Mid-Roman *vicus*. Here, we can add the reference in the *Notitia Dignitatum* to the military unit of the *Cortoriacenses*, which is thought to have been stationed in Kortrijk.

Main references: Brulet 1990: 116, 153; Rogge 1988; Van Doorselaer et al. 1990; Despriet 1991; 1996; 2012: 73-74.

### **Kruishoutem – Kruishoutem – Kappellekouter**

The bulk of the Late Roman occupation has never been completely excavated. Its location is considered to be in the same location as the previous central place of Kruishoutem – Kapellekouter. The only structure in situ is a well with a Late Roman terra nigra foot-vessel of type Chenet 342 in its fill. In addition, a large quantity of 4<sup>th</sup> century bronze coins was found, as were some Germanic brooches that can be dated to the second part of the 4<sup>th</sup> century and first half of the 5<sup>th</sup>. The site is considered to have a continuous occupation from the 3<sup>rd</sup> century to the Merovingian phase, although with a change in its population. It is also thought possible that the religious function of the site survived in the 4<sup>th</sup> century, indicated by the find of a part of a bronze cult statuette in the same fill as the Late Roman terra nigra foot-vessel.

Main references: Vermeulen 1992; Vermeulen, Rogge, Van Durme 1993: 58-74; 172-174; Rogge and Beeckmans 1994; Rogge and Braeckman 1996: 88-102.

### **Lanaken – Neerharen – Hangveld**

In the direct vicinity of the destroyed 3<sup>rd</sup> century villa of Neerharen-Rekem, a new rural settlement emerges in the second half of the 4<sup>th</sup> century, characterised by house plans that appear to originate north of the Rhine and a large number of sunken hut features (ca. 30). These new settlers were interpreted as (Salian) Franks, possibly linked to the migration/relocation under Justinian, although plenty of imported ware was found in the sunken huts as well. The site reoccupation is more precisely dated to start between AD 360 or 380 and 400, based on numismatic evidence. The new settlements continues to exist throughout the first half of the 5<sup>th</sup> century. Other finds support this general date range and both pottery and metal finds illustrate the Germanic nature of the settlement. The recent numismatic study put forward some new considerations, beside the classic immigrated Germanic tribe. The presence of a high concentration of coins is considered to be linked to the military aspect of this region in Northern Gaul, or to the vicinity of urban centres such as Tongeren and Maastricht. The structures and material record of Neerharen-Rekem speak in favour of a rural community focussed on agriculture and small scale productions. Besides the hypothesis of Germanic mercenaries/soldiers, an monetary exchange of surplus or products for bronze coins is suggested. The latter would indicate that the new Germanic settlers are well-integrated in the Roman economic and monetary system. As far as the archaeological record can tell, the site occupation appears to have ended with the 5<sup>th</sup> century settlement and was not reoccupied again until the 7<sup>th</sup> century.

Main references: De Boe 1982: 70-74; De Boe 1983: 69-73; De Boe 1985: 60-62; De Boe 1986: 26; De Boe 1987: 53-56; Stroobants 2013: 71-128.

### **Lanaken – Rekem – Sint-Petronella**

In the vicinity of the Roman and Germanic settlement of Neerharen-Rekem, a square structure was excavated. It has been considered to be a Gall-Roman temple or an early Christian church, given that it was found underneath a small Romanesque church. Additionally, the 2<sup>nd</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> century Roman cemetery at the St. Petronella chapel contained a grave dated in the 4<sup>th</sup> century, based on the pottery found. Other finds from this location revealed samian sherds and Eifel ware that can be dated to the 4<sup>th</sup> century as well. These elements can be viewed as a continued occupation of the burial site into the 4<sup>th</sup> century. Given that the later church was built on top of the Roman square structure, it is also possible that the site remained in use into the Early Medieval period.

Main references: Claassen and Janssen 1972; Janssens 1982.

#### **Lanaken – Rekem – Steenweg**

In the vicinity of the Roman and Germanic settlement of Neerharen-Rekem and the St. Petronella structure, some Roman burials were found on the location also known as '*De Tombos*'. One burial contained a cremation with a 4<sup>th</sup> century pot.

Main references: Janssens 1982: 125-127; 137.

#### **Landen – Landen – Sint-Gertrudiskerk**

Among the Merovingian traces and burials near the church, two graves were discovered that were believed to predate the Merovingian phase. A possible 5<sup>th</sup> century Frankish identity was ascribed to them. No grave goods were determined to shed more light on the matter.

Main references: Provoost 1981: 32; Piton 1981: 36.

#### **Landen – Wange – Damekot**

The Late Roman rural settlement at Wange was situated in the remnants of landscape filled with abandoned villa estates. The villa at Wange itself was burnt down in the middle of the 3<sup>rd</sup> century. Excavations only uncovered eight sunken huts from the new occupation in the vicinity of the former villa building. From the material recorded, several phases were reconstructed for the 5<sup>th</sup> century. The first settlement consisted of two farmsteads with sunken features, after which two more sunken huts were added, approximately around AD 475, and one was given up. By the late 5<sup>th</sup> and early 6<sup>th</sup> century, a new sunken structure was added. Additionally, at a short distance of these Late Roman features, some Frankish graves were discovered. Finds placed some burials in the middle of the 5<sup>th</sup> century.

Main references: Lodewijckx 1991: 46-50; Lodewijckx 1996: 214-220; Opsteyn 2003; Opsteyn and Lodewijckx 1998: 13-16; Opsteyn and Lodewijckx 2001: 217-230; Opsteyn and Lodewijckx 2004: 125-155.

#### **Linter – Overhespen – Korte Walsbergenstraat**

Already early on, some inhumations with 4<sup>th</sup> century Argonne samian ware type Chenet 320 were found in Overhespen and interpreted as possible Late Roman or Frankish graves. Additional excavations in the 1980's and 1990's in the direct area uncovered more 'Frankish' graves. The complete burial ground appeared to have been plundered in the past. Only one grave was preserved well enough to date the contents of the burial ca. AD 440.

Main references: Van Doorselaer 1964: 28-29; Lodewijckx 1991: 46-47; Lodewijckx 1996: 216-220.

#### **Lummen – Meldert – Zelemsebaan**

The recent excavation of Meldert – Zelemsebaan added a well-documented Late Roman rural site for the south of Limburg. Agricultural are supported by the identification of rye and evidence for horticulture was found by pollen analyses on the fill of a watering or drenching feature. The feature itself is indicative for husbandry activities. In association are other structures, including houses, sunken huts, secondary buildings and supportive features such as wells. Material culture places the main occupation in the second half of the 4<sup>th</sup> and the start of the 5<sup>th</sup> century. Radiocarbon dates support this with a date of AD 430-540 AD (68.2%) or AD 400-600 ( 95.4%) (1569±45 BP). Additionally, a dendrochronological analyses places a repair to a well after AD 411-412. In general, this active Late Roman rural component in the

transition of the 4<sup>th</sup> to the 5<sup>th</sup> century displays mixed signals pointing towards Roman and Germanic residents.

Main references: Smeets and Steenhoudt 2012.

#### **Nazareth – Eke – ‘s Gravendreef**

The processing of the excavation in Nazareth is still on-going. The preliminary results indicate a rural settlement at the second half of the 3<sup>rd</sup> century, crossing the AD 270 barrier and maybe continuing into the early 4<sup>th</sup> century. As is indicated by <sup>14</sup>C analyses on a sherd from a posthole of a Wijster A house. This sherd had soot on the outside, which gave a date AD 220-390 (95.4%) – AD 245-335 (68.2). Additionally, food residue was present on the inside and was tested as well. Combined this sherd was appointed a date: AD 210-340 (91.7%) – AD 280-325 (41.0%). Most finds from the final phase of this settlement appear to be handmade ceramics, of which some show Germanic characteristics.

Main references: T. Dyselinck 2017.

#### **Oudenburg – Oudenburg – Castellum**

The excavation of Oudenburg – Spegelaere added much information on this Late Roman *castellum*. This fort is considered as a part of the coastal defence, known as the *Litus Saxonicum*, with parallels on either side of the channel. The excavated south-west corner revealed a complex occupation history and was divided in five phases based on stratigraphic, ceramic and numismatic considerations. The construction of the fort has been placed ca. AD 200 and three succeeding phases of wood and earth constructions took place before the third quarter of the 3<sup>rd</sup> century. The fortification was built amid a civilian settlement, which apparently disappeared in the later part of the 3<sup>rd</sup> century. The first stone construction is suspected shortly after this, with an occupation approximately between AD 260 and 280. A larger hiatus in occupation could be placed between the end of the 3<sup>rd</sup> century and ca. AD 325. From then on, the fort was probably equipped with a more permanent military residence. The end of this official military facility is traditionally placed with the withdrawal of Roman forces from Northern Gaul in the beginning of the 5<sup>th</sup> century. From the material record, it became evident that this military centre was well connected in the interregional economic networks with Britain and other Continental provinces, as well as contained a major influence and exchange with the local and indigenous elements. Additionally, Germanic elements are present in the finds from the second half of the 4<sup>th</sup> century. Furthermore, the presence of female attributes informs us that the occupation was not strictly military. The general conclusion is that for the major part of its existence, the Roman fort was not an isolated feature but very interactive on a local and regional level. The site knew an (interrupted) continuous occupation from the 3<sup>rd</sup> century into the Late Roman period and remained a focal point for Early Medieval activities if not occupation.

Main references: Mertens 1958: 5-23; Mertens 1987; Vanhoutte and Patrouille 2003: 81-83; Vanhoutte 2007; Vanhoutte 2009; Vanhoutte et al. 2009.

#### **Oudenburg – Oudenburg – Grafveld**

The burial site from the military occupation in the 4<sup>th</sup> century from Oudenburg is divided in the main burial site A and a smaller burial ground B. Burial site A contains 216 inhumation graves from the second part of the 4<sup>th</sup> century. Most graves contained males, although a minor number of children and females have been found as well. The burial rite in a wooden rectangular casket and with numerous grave goods, such as crossbow brooches and belt buckles, it was interpreted as representing a regular military unit of the Roman army. The excavation on burial site B revealed only a small number of graves, which appeared to date in the first half of the 4<sup>th</sup> century. Both burial grounds were located on top of the Early Roman civilian/rural settlement.

Main references: Mertens and Van Impe 1971.

#### **Oudenburg – Oudenburg – Riethove**

Excavations at this location discovered multiple cart tracks, in which an Argonne samian bowl from the end of the 4<sup>th</sup> and beginning of the 5<sup>th</sup> century was found. Further along the road, four inhumations were encountered. No grave goods were discovered, although one person was buried in a wooden casket. The

similarities with the graves from burial site A potentially indicate a chronology in the second part of the 4<sup>th</sup> century.

Main references: Dhaeze and Vanhoutte 2009: 83-85.

#### **Riemst – Riemst – Toekomststraat**

A lead sarcophagus with inhumation was found without context. No grave goods were present inside the casket. A Late-Roman coin was found in the fill of the burial pit and a <sup>14</sup>C analyses was performed on the skeleton. This placed the sarcophagus between AD 210 and 390 (95.4%) (1760±25BP), supporting a good chance for a Late Roman date.

Main references: Vynckier and Vanderhoeven 2010.

#### **Riemst - Zichen-Zussen-Bolder – Bolderstraat**

On the location better known as Val-Meer, three Late Roman burials were found containing one cremation and one inhumation. The nature of the third burial remained uncertain. Identifiable finds included Eifel ware, glass vessels, a belt buckle and a coin. The neighbouring rural settlement also revealed Constantinian coins, supporting Late Roman activities in the area.

Main references: Vanderhoeven, Vynckier and Pauwels 1999; Pauwels, Vanderhoeven and Vynckier 2002: 311-312.

#### **Sint-Martens-Latem – Brakel – Torenhuis**

A part of the Germanic settlement was encountered partially overlapping the location of a Roman rural settlement. Traces of a farmstead and two sunken huts were uncovered from the late 4<sup>th</sup> and early 5<sup>th</sup> century. A coin of Theodosius and Eifel ware place the start of the Germanic occupation in the second part of the 4<sup>th</sup> century, continuing on for the major part of the 5<sup>th</sup> century and possibly even later, given the historically attested 8<sup>th</sup> century village of *Brakela*. The Germanic character seems evident from the sunken huts and the forms and provenance of some of the handmade pottery, resembling finds from across the Rhine frontier. The reconstruction of the rural activities on the site based on evidence from pollen and bone finds, indicates a mixture of agriculture and husbandry. Additional finds indicate potential metal and textile production or processing on the site, albeit on a domestic scale. Furthermore, glass and ceramic imports from the Rhine area demonstrate that this Germanic settlement had access to interregional trade from Roman economic networks, at least for the 4<sup>th</sup> century.

Main references: Vermeulen 1983: 59-65; Vermeulen, Bourgeois, Rommelaere 1988: 29; Vermeulen 1989; Vermeulen 1992.

#### **Temse – Temse – Hollebeek**

In 1956, a Roman well was found in Temse, containing finds such as Roman ceramic building material, limestone from the region of Tournai (*Doornikse kalksteen*), a basalt lave millstone (*Eifel?*) and other Roman ceramics, such as sherds from a dolium and an amphora. A date for the 4<sup>th</sup> and 5<sup>th</sup> century was suggested, confirmed by the find of a Late Roman terra nigra foot-vessel type Chenet 342. It is believed that the well was part of a larger production or processing site, although this cannot be confirmed.

Main references: Thoen 1966: 114; Dewulf 1967: 237; Thoen et al. 1989: 74-75; Rogge, Thoen, Vermeulen 1990: 59.

#### **Tongeren – 's Herenelderen – 1877**

In 1877, at 's Herenelderen, a cremation was found with a glass vessel, two brooches and a coin of Constantine. Based on the finds, the burial was dated to the first half of the 4<sup>th</sup> century.

Main references: Van Doorselaer 1964: 144; Bauwens-Lesenne 1968: 331.

#### **Tongeren - Tongeren - Aan de Zeedijken**

In 1946, an inhumation was found just outside the city wall of Tongeren. The inhumation was presumed to have been buried in a wooden casket and, based on the associated pottery, it was dated to the 4<sup>th</sup> century.

Main references: Van de Weerd and De Laet 1947: 130.

#### **Tongeren – Tongeren – Beukenbergweg**

Remnants of the 4<sup>th</sup> century town wall were found and listed in 1935.

Main references: Paquay 1935: 20.

#### **Tongeren – Tongeren – Bilzerpoort**

Location of a tower and part of the 4<sup>th</sup> century wall were found here. Paquay mentions that here the 4<sup>th</sup> century wall joins the 2<sup>nd</sup> century wall.

Main references: Paquay 1935: 11; 18-19.

#### **Tongeren – Tongeren – Cesarlaan**

Multiple finds on the location of the 2<sup>nd</sup> century wall near the temple, revealed remodelling of the earlier wall in the 4<sup>th</sup> century with new towers.

Main references: Mertens 1968: 86; Smeesters 1975; Mertens 1977: 49-54.

#### **Tongeren – Tongeren – Clarissenstraat**

On this location, a Roman basement with burn marks was found, most likely from the 3<sup>rd</sup> century based on finds from previous research in the direct vicinity. It was determined that, after the fire, the entrance to the basement was sealed. Potentially this evidence can be placed in the Late Roman phase.

Main references: Hensen, Schurmans, Vanderhoeven 2003: 31-32.

#### **Tongeren – Tongeren – Darenbergstraat**

A Late Roman burial was found at the Darenbergstraat, which is located within the area of the north-eastern burial site. The inhumation was found in a wooden burial chamber/casket with multiple grave goods. Based on the Eifel ceramics, the glass vessels and its location, the grave was considered to belong to the Late Roman phase of Tongeren.

Main references: Vanderhoeven and Vynckier 2003: 77.

#### **Tongeren – Tongeren – Jaminéstraat**

Six graves containing seven inhumations (3 male, 3 female and 1 child) in caskets were found in an intervention excavation inside the boundaries of the northeast cemetery. These were interpreted to be part of the Late Roman, potentially Christian, burial ground. This was indicated by the burial method, the inhumation rite, the absence of grave goods, their orientation and the location of the graves along the road to Cologne.

Main references: Vanderhoeven et al. 1995-1996: 85-96.

#### **Tongeren – Tongeren – Kielenstraat**

Three graves were encountered in the ruins of a 3<sup>rd</sup> century private building, just outside the 4<sup>th</sup> century wall. Based on stratigraphic evidence, these were placed in the Late Roman or Early Medieval phase. Two burials consisted of remnants of the 3<sup>rd</sup> century building. The only clear associated find, however, was a 2<sup>nd</sup> – 3<sup>rd</sup> century Roman circular brooch with email.

Main references: Driesen and Borgers 2008: 31.

#### **Tongeren – Tongeren – Kliniek**

A well was found containing a coin of Valentinian alongside some unspecified brooches and ceramics. Based on the coin, the well is placed in the Late Roman period.

Main references: Anseeuw 1987: 188.

#### **Tongeren – Tongeren – Kloosterstraat**

Four walls and remnants of a road were found in the sewer excavations of 1934-1935. Additionally, the dark earth has been found on the same location.



Main references: Paquay 1935: 13; 17.

#### **Tongeren – Tongeren – Koninksemsteenweg**

Part of the 4<sup>th</sup> century wall and a ditch were recovered at this location.

Main references: Vanvinckenroye 1971: 14-15.

#### **Tongeren – Tongeren – Koppelkiststeeg**

The *Bisschopstoren* was found on the corner of the Koppelkiststeeg and the Vrijthof. This tower was part of the 4<sup>th</sup> century wall.

Main references: Paquay 1935; 10.

#### **Tongeren – Tongeren – Maastrichterstraat a**

A series of walls were found here in 1934-1935, of which the date is uncertain. At the same location, a part of the 4<sup>th</sup> century wall has been found and a gate has been suggested here, although never excavated. Additionally, we can mention the presence of the dark earth layer.

Main references: Paquay 1935.

#### **Tongeren – Tongeren – Minderbroederstraat**

Outside the 4<sup>th</sup> century wall, three ovens connected to a shared chimney-structure were uncovered during excavations. They were dated to the 4<sup>th</sup> century based on stratigraphic evidence, two sherds and an imitation coin of Tetricus I. One sherd was a fragment of a samian bowl type Chenet 320, the other a fragment of Eifel ware. No indications regarding their function were found.

Main references: Vanderhoeven and Vynckier 1991: 4; Vanderhoeven et al. 1994: 55-56.

#### **Tongeren – Tongeren – Muntstraat**

On the corner of the Munstraat and Plein, a part of the 4<sup>th</sup> century wall was found.

Main references: Paquay 1935: 10.

#### **Tongeren – Tongeren – Noordoost Grafveld**

A large burial site of Tongeren is located in the north and the east outside the city wall. The excavations of this cemetery have been a series of smaller interventions, obscuring a complete overview. It is believed to be one large necropolis and the hypotheses that this is an early Christian cemetery has been entertained since the first finds. This notion is based on some Christian symbols, the burial rite and the dominant east-west orientation. The earliest finds were noted by Lesenne and Vanvinckenroye. The most recent and detailed excavations were carried out at the Jaminéstraat and Darenbergstraat. Most frequently, the burial rite consists of an inhumation in a wooden casket. Both with or without grave goods occurred. The Darenbergstraat burial is an exception with a burial chamber and a large amount of grave goods. A ditch was found in association with the necropolis, containing Eifel ware and a samian bowl of type Chenet 320, supporting a 4<sup>th</sup> century date. In general, it was concluded from the finds that this cemetery was created ca. AD 300 and remained in use to the middle of the 5<sup>th</sup> century.

Main references: Van Crombruggen 1962: 36-41; Vanvinckenroye 1963; Van Doorselaer 1964: 146; Bauwens-Lesenne 1968; Brulet 1990: 263-264; Vanvinckenroye 1995: 151-184; Vanderhoeven et al. 1995-1996: 85-96; Vanderhoeven and Vynckier 2003: 77.

#### **Tongeren – Tongeren – O.L.V.-Basiliek**

Beneath the current basilica in the heart of Tongeren, excavations revealed structures related to urban housing units, a water basin and a small bath. Based on stratigraphic evidence, these can be placed after the 3<sup>rd</sup> century and before the earliest church of the 5<sup>th</sup> and 6<sup>th</sup> century. Additionally, a Valentinian III coin and an inscription referring to Jupiter Dolichenus both refer to the Late Roman period. No evidence of a preceding Roman *basilica* has been found, creating doubt on the traditional explanation for the origin of the church. We can also add a part of the 4<sup>th</sup> century wall and a tower from this wall.

Main references: Paquay 1935:11; Van den Hove, Vanderhoeven, Vynckier 2002: 17-20; Van den Hove, Vanderhoeven, Vynckier 2003: 73-74.

#### **Tongeren – Tongeren – Plein**

Adjacent to a part of the 4<sup>th</sup> century city wall, some smaller walls, a hypocaust and stones have been encountered. The smaller structures probably predate the 4<sup>th</sup> century city wall.

Main references: Paquay 1935: 13; 17; 23-24.

#### **Tongeren – Tongeren – Putstraat**

A series of stone structures were found beneath the Putstraat. Combined with the find of a samian bowl of type Chenet 320, these could be related to the Late Roman phase of Tongeren. The association, however, is unsure.

Main references: Paquay 1935: 13.

#### **Tongeren – Tongeren – Regulierenplein**

Foundations of the 4<sup>th</sup> century wall were found at this location.

Main references: Paquay 1935: 10.

#### **Tongeren – Tongeren – Romeinse Kassei**

In 2004, a Late Roman inhumation constructed in roof tiles was discovered within the boundaries of the southwest necropolis.

Main references: Pauwels, Vanderhoeven and Vynckier 2005: 77.

#### **Tongeren – Tongeren – Rijknormaalschool**

Excavations uncovered an elevation of a road structure that was thought to be an active road in the Late Roman phase. Additionally, the dark earth layer was found as well, containing multiple 4<sup>th</sup> century finds.

Main references: Vanvinckenroye 1965.

#### **Tongeren – Tongeren – Sint-Catharinastraat**

A series of walls were discovered with the excavations in 1934. A coin of Crispus gives a first indication towards a potential 4<sup>th</sup> century date, although the structures were found outside the 4<sup>th</sup> century wall. Additional finds from that location include also a samian bowl type Chenet 320.

Main references: Paquay 1935: 12-13.

#### **Tongeren – Tongeren – Sint-Truidersteenweg a**

A series of pits with settlement waste were found during excavations. In one of the fills, a Eifel ware pot containing glass residue, possibly implies glass production. The Eifel ware was seen as evidence for a 4<sup>th</sup> century date.

Main references: Vanderhoeven, Van Rechem, Vynckier 2003: 75-76.

#### **Tongeren – Tongeren – Vermeulenstraat**

Multiple excavations at the Vermeulenstraat confirmed the presence of Late Roman structures at that location. Most structures relate to urban private or public buildings, of which the most prominent feature is the hypocaust. The lay-out of the foundations, remaining structures and the presence of decorated plaster led to the conclusion that the hypocaust is part of a (luxurious) private house. Other features indicate the potential of an artisanal area, such as the find of a wooden chalk pit. Additional layers beneath the dark earth covering the 2<sup>nd</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> century structures and traces can be appointed to a Late Roman phase. All these structures, traces and layers have been found in association with 3<sup>rd</sup> and 4<sup>th</sup> century coins

Main references: Vanderhoeven and Vynckier 2008; Borgers, Steenhoudt, Van de Velde 2008; Vanderhoeven and Vynckier 2009: 374-375; Driesen 2011.

#### **Tongeren – Tongeren – Vrijthof**

On the location known as Vrijthof, the 4<sup>th</sup> century wall and its tower here was encountered on multiple occasions. More recent excavations also uncovered a burned layer that covered the 2<sup>nd</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> century buildings present here. Traces of the removal of structures were found on top of this layer. The fill of one of these traces contained 4<sup>th</sup> century Argonne mortaria, which provided the Late Roman date. This fill was beneath the dark earth layer, which contained only Roman finds and no Medieval artefacts, pointing to a deposit at the end of the Late Roman phase of Tongeren or the Early Medieval period. Additionally, a samian bowl type Chenet 320 found earlier in the same location supports a 4<sup>th</sup> century activity. Other finds also include other pottery, ceramic building material, floor mortar and an architectural stone. Main references: Paquay 1935: 10-11; Reygel, Wesemael 2011: 44-47.

#### **Tongeren – Tongeren – Wijngaardstraat**

At this location, the 4<sup>th</sup> century city wall was encountered, along with the so-called *Romboutstower*. Main references: Paquay 1935: 10.

#### **Tongeren – Tongeren – Zuidwest Grafveld**

This large necropolis in the southwest of Tongeren outside the city walls, stretches into present day Koninksem. This cemetery was mainly excavated in the 1970's and 1980's, although more recent finds have been made within the established boundaries of this burial site, i.e. mainly between the two roads leading south from Tongeren. After the large scale excavations, Vanvinckenroye reports of 178 Late Roman graves. Mainly, these consist of inhumations, with or without grave goods, in a wooden casket and with a dominant orientation of southwest-northeast. Additionally, wooden burial chambers with Christian iconography have been encountered. The graves and grave goods demonstrate a continuous use throughout the entire Roman period.

Main references: Van Crombruggen 1962: 36-40; Vanvinckenroye 1963; Van Doorselaer 1964: 146-147; Vanvinckenroye 1984; Brulet 1990: 264-265; Pauwels, Vanderhoeven, Vynckier 2005.

#### **Torhout – Torhout – Sint-Pietersbandenkerk**

A double squared structure was found underneath the present day St. Peter in Chains church at Torhout. It was first interpreted as a Carolingian church, an reinterpreted as a Roman watchtower. The latest excavation revealed traces outside the church that based on stratigraphy and 3<sup>rd</sup> or 4<sup>th</sup> century pottery, are potentially Late Roman. Among the oldest finds was a coin of Gratianus. Currently, it is thought to be a Roman temple with a continued religious use into the Medieval period.

Main references: Cools 1986: 81-90; Cools 1988: 84-86; Huyghe 2010; Huyghe and Hillewaert 2010: 128-140; Decraemer et al. 2011: 57-62.

#### **Turnhout – Turnhout – Tijn-en-Nelestraat**

A rural settlement from the 1<sup>st</sup> to the 4<sup>th</sup> century containing two houses, secondary buildings and a well that could be placed in the Late Roman phase. The two houses could be placed in the 3<sup>rd</sup> and 4<sup>th</sup> century by means of radiocarbon dating. House 7 is dated between AD 220-390 (95.4%) and house 8 is dated to AD230-390 (95.4%). This settlement appears to be a continued Gallo-Roman occupation, with no indications of Germanic elements. The reason for the end of the Roman occupation remains unclear.

Main references: De Smaele et al. 2012.

#### **Zelee – Zelee – Kamershoek**

On a 3<sup>rd</sup> century settlement, a pit was found containing pottery indicating a date in the second half of the 3<sup>rd</sup> century or early 4<sup>th</sup> century. It contained multiple Germanic pots with ties to the 'Frisian' area in the northern Netherlands and a possible 3<sup>rd</sup> century Argonne cup with metallic hue. The presence of Germanic pottery was interpreted as a short Germanic occupation or presence on the site at the end of the 3<sup>rd</sup> century.

Main references: De Clercq et al. 2003: 32-34; De Clercq and Taayke 2004; De Clercq et al. 2005: 209-214; In't Ven and De Clercq 2005: 90-91.

### **Zottegem – Velzeke-Ruddershove – Steenbeke**

Near the central place of Velzeke, a fortification from the third quarter of the 3<sup>rd</sup> century came to light. On the location of the villa of Velzeke-Steenbeke revealed two parallel wide ditches and a rampart with palisade. These traces of this fortification are filled with material from the former villa, implying that the villa was abandoned or destroyed before this small fort or *burgus* was constructed. Similarities with the *burgi* on the road of Bavay-Cologne are noted. Based on the finds, such as military equipment, brooches and coins of Postumus, a date ca. AD 275 was assigned. It was construed that the occupation was only short-lived and was thought to be either connected with defences erected to counter the barbaric incursions or are to be considered related to the military power of Postumus.

Main references: Lamarcq and Rogge 1996: 89-91; Deschieter 2016.

## **LATE ROMAN FINDS**

The following list includes every context or find without coherent structures or associated site that can be dated by its nature, associated finds or independent dating analyses between AD 275 and 450.

### **Aalter – Aalter – Houtem**

Stray find of a *Schalenumme*, suspected to be Late Roman. Additionally, a coin of Constantine (AD 307-337) was found in the area.

Main references: Rogge and Van Doorselaer 1990: 13-14; De Clercq 1997.

### **Alveringen – Izenberge – 1845**

Coin hoard containing coins from Gordianus III (AD 238-244), Philipp (AD 244-249) and Postumus (AD 260-269).

Main references: Thirion 1967: 99; Roumegoux and Termore 1993: 77.

### **Asse – Asse – Kalkoven**

Coin finds from Gallienus (AD 253-268), Constantine (AD 307-337), Constantine II (AD 337-340) and Constantius II (AD 337-361).

Main references: Cumont 1905a: 104-105; Desittere 1963: 5-6.

### **Asse – Asse – Nerviërstraat**

A dark earth layer and a roof tile structure were provided a *post quem* for the second half of the 3<sup>rd</sup> century.

Main references: De Beenhouwer and Magerman 2011: 10-11.

### **Begijnendijk – Betekom – 1901**

Coin finds of Constantine (AD 307-337), potential coin hoard.

Main references: Desittere 1963: 13-14; Thirion 1967: 53.

### **Beveren – Vrasene – Heilige Kruiskerk**

Stray find of Eifel ware, 4<sup>th</sup> or 5<sup>th</sup> century.

Main references: Van Hove 1995: 467-468.

### **Bilzen – Bilzen – 1964**

Stray find of an Argonne samian bowl with roulette decoration, 4<sup>th</sup> century.

Main references: Van Doorselaer 1964: 128; Bauwens-Lesenne 1968: 23.

### **Bonheiden – Rijmenam – Sint-Maartensberg**

Coin hoard containing bronze coins from Constantius (AD 305-306) or Constans (AD 337-350). Additionally, golden coins of Constantine (AD 307-337) were found in the vicinity.  
Main references: Bauwens-Lesenne 1965: 148-149.

#### **Bornem – Branst – Luipegem**

Stray find of a pottery consisting of Eifel ware, potential Late Roman terra nigra and handmade pottery with chamotte and grass-tempering. Suspected to be Late Roman.  
Main references: Segers 1988: 22-23.

#### **Bornem – Hingene – Eikevliet**

Stray find of a pottery consisting of Eifel ware, potential Late Roman terra nigra and handmade pottery with chamotte and grass-tempering. Suspected to be Late Roman.  
Main references: Segers 1988: 22-24; Segers 2001: 14-15; 52.

#### **Bornem – Hingene – Heek**

Stray find of Eifel ware, 4<sup>th</sup> or 5<sup>th</sup> century.  
Main references: Segers 1988: 24; Segers 2001: 14-15; 52.

#### **De Panne – Adinkerke – Oude Duinen**

Stray find of Anglosaxon pottery (5<sup>th</sup>-6<sup>th</sup> century) and a glass vessel with dolphin-shaped handles (late 3<sup>rd</sup> to early 5<sup>th</sup> century), suspected continuity (Late) Roman to Early Medieval. Additionally, the fill of a peat extraction pit gave a <sup>14</sup>C date for the 4<sup>th</sup> and 5<sup>th</sup> century. Only Early Medieval pottery was found associated with the same layer. Other Anglosaxon pottery has been found in the area of De Panne.  
Main references: Roumegoux and Termote 1993: 78; Vanhoutte 2011: 5-9.

#### **Deerlijk – Deerlijk – 1848**

Coin hoard or treasure containing ca. 45 divers coins consisting of (among others) Valentinian (AD 364-375), Theodosius (AD 379-395) and Justinian (AD 527-565). Also a small jar with a coin from Maximianus (AD 286-310) found in Deerlijk. As well as a partial samian pot with three bronzes from Constantine (AD 307-337).  
Main references: Bauwens-Lesenne 1963: 20; Thirion 1967: 67; De Maeyer 1979: 74; De Meulemeester et al. 1984: 49; Maddens 1990: 22.

#### **Deinze – Bachte-Maria-Lerne – Kouter**

Stray finds of Eifel ware and building ceramics, suspected to be Late Roman.  
Main references: De Clercq 1997; De Clercq 1998: 61.

#### **Deinze – Bachte-Maria-Lerne – Schipdonk**

Some pits containing pottery were analysed by <sup>14</sup>C: indicating a Late Roman to Early Medieval date (1670±25BP).  
Main references: De Clercq and Van Strydonck 2002: 3-6.

#### **Dendermonde – Appels – 1934**

River find of a 'Saxon' figurehead, i.e. a stem post from a boat. Placed in 4<sup>th</sup> to 5<sup>th</sup> century by <sup>14</sup>C dating 1550±105BP.  
Main references: Bauwens-Lesenne 1962: 11; Barker, Burleigh, Meeks 1971: 158; Van Doorselaer and Opsteyn 1999: 20.

#### **Gent – Drongen – Valkenhuis**

Coin hoard containing 200 coins from Postumus.  
Main reference: Bauwens-Lesenne 1962: 48; Thirion 1967: 71; De Mayer 1979: 61.

### **Gent – Gent – St. Baafsabdij**

This area of Ghent is also known as Sint-Macharius or Sint-Baafs wijk. This area has been considered to be the location of a military infrastructure in Ghent, possibly a fort (*castellum/castrum Gandavum*), however no conclusive evidence has been found. Multiple studies have revealed enough finds to argue a continued Late Roman occupation in the area. Finds include Eifel ware and coins from Gordianus III, Postumus, Tetricus, Constantine, Valens and Valentinus III. Additional, potential Germanic material was found in some pits. These pits were found in association with structures thought to have belonged to the Late Roman period. Unfortunately, much of the material has gone missing, making it difficult to confirm this assumption.

Main references: Van den Eynde 1983: 34-36; 77-79; 96-97; Rogge, Thoen, Vermeulen 1990: 64; Lamarcq and Rogge 1996: 104.

### **Gent – Sint-Denijs-Westrem – 1787**

Coin hoard containing coins from Valentinian I (AD 364-375), Valens I (AD 364-378), Theodosius I (AD 379-395), Honorius (AD 393-423) and Constantine III (AD 407-411).

Main references: Bauwens-Lesenne 1962: 188; Thirion 1967: 148; Vermeulen 1992: 63.

### **Gistel – Gistel – 1877**

Coin find of Constantine (AD 307-337).

Main references: Bauwens-Lesenne 1963: 36-37.

### **Halen – Halen – 1957**

Coin find of Crispus (AD 317-326).

Main references: Bauwens-Lesenne 1968: 103.

### **Halen – Halen – Bokkenberg**

Some layers were found that were analysed by  $^{14}\text{C}$  and could be dated between AD 210-340 and 290-320 AD. Only handmade pottery was found in association.

Main references: Cornelis and Sevenants 2011: 24.

### **Hamont-Achel – Achel – 1864**

Coin find of Postumus (AD 260-269) and Constantine II (AD 307-337) and additionally sherds with roulette decoration.

Main references: Bauwens-Lesenne 1968: 3.

### **Harelbeke – Harelbeke – Marktplaats**

Coin hoard containing coins from Constantine (AD 307-337).

Main references: Bauwens-Lesenne 1963: 39; Favoral and Despriet 1967: 179; Despriet 1975: 196; Ooghe, Debrabandere, Despriet 1979: 29; De Meulemeester et al. 1984: 49.

### **Harelbeke – Harelbeke – Schipstraat**

Coin find of a silver coin of Valerian II (AD 256-258).

Main references: Bauwens-Lesenne 1963: 40; Favoral and Despriet 1967: 180; Despriet 1975: 196; Ooghe, Debrabandere, Despriet 1979: 29.

### **Harelbeke – Harelbeke – Sint-Salvator**

Spoliation of 4<sup>th</sup> century building ceramics and stones, integrated into the church foundations.

Main references: Bauwens-Lesenne 1963: 40; Despriet 1975: 197; Ooghe, Debrabandere, Despriet 1979: 33; Matton and Ferfer 1993: 10.

### **Harelbeke – Harelbeke – Stasegem**

Coin find of Gallienus (AD 253-268) and Constantine (AD 307-337).

Main references: Favoral and Despriet 1967: 193-194; Ooghe, Debrabandere, Despriet 1979: 57.

#### **Heuvelland – Dranouter – 1858**

Assemblage of pottery, one containing coins from Postumus (AD 260-269).

Main references: Bauwens-Lesenne 1963: 30; Thirion 1967: 71; Roumegoux and Termote 1993: 77.

#### **Heuvelland – Wijtschate - 1845**

Coin hoard containing more than 1000 coins ranging from Trajan to Postumus (AD 260-269).

Main references: Bauwens-Lesenne 1963: 133-134; Thirion 1967: 175-176; Roumegoux and Termote 1993: 77.

#### **Houthalen-Helchteren – Helchteren – 1910**

Coin hoard containing 261 coins from Gratianus (AD 364-397) to Honorius (AD 393-423) and Theodosius (AD 379-395).

Main references: Roosens 1962: 31; Lallemand 1961: 47-69.

#### **Ieper – Elverdinge – 1920**

Coin hoard containing ca. 700 coins from Vespasian to Postumus (AD 260-269).

Main references: Bauwens-Lesenne 1963: 31; Thirion 1967: 75; Roumegoux and Termote 1993: 77.

#### **Ieper – Ieper – 1923**

Coin find of Constantine (AD 307-337).

Main references: Bauwens-Lesenne 1963: 46-47.

#### **Izegem – Izegem – Molenhoekstraat**

Coin find of Constantine (AD 307-337).

Main references: Devliegheer 1962: 17; Bauwens-Lesenne 1963: 49; De Laet and Trimpe Burge 1964: 65.

#### **Jabbeke – Jabbeke – Gemeneweidestraat**

Stray find of a crossbow brooch, Eifel ware and Argonne samian ware. Possibly end 3<sup>rd</sup> or 4<sup>th</sup> century.

Main references: De Cock, Rogge, Van Doorselaer 1986: 91.

#### **Jabbeke – Varsenare – Zandstraat**

At the terrain also known as '*d'Hooghe Noene*' some finds pointed to activities or the presence of a Late Roman settlement in the area. Among the finds were handmade pottery and a crossbow brooch.

Main references: Hollevoet 1998: 168; Hillevaert, Hollevoet, Ryckaert 2012: 71.

#### **Jabbeke – Zerkegem – Hoge Dijken**

In the vicinity of Oudenburg, traces were found implying a rural settlement, although no actual buildings or settlement structures were found. Among the finds were handmade pottery and a crossbow brooch, supporting a Late Roman date. The nature of the handmade pottery has been thought to point to a Germanic occupation.

Main references: Rogge and De Cock 1986: 74; Verhaege 1988: 76-77; De Boe 1987: 46-47; De Cock, Rogge and Van Doorselaer 1987: 41-43.

#### **Kortesseem – Vliermaal – Boschelstraat**

Suspected 4<sup>th</sup> century burial containing samian and Eifel ware.

Main references: Croes 2002.

#### **Kortrijk – Kortrijk – Gentsesteenweg**

Stray find of Late Roman pottery, including Argonne samian ware type Chenet 320, 324 and 333, as well as a Pirling 109 vessel. Thought to potentially be connected to a Late Roman necropolis.

Main references: Rogge 1988: 52; Maddens 1990: 27-28.

**Kortrijk – Kortrijk – Groeningestraat**

Coin find of a Julianus (AD 360-363).

Main references: De Meulemeester et al. 1984: 50; Brulet 1990: 153; Despriet 1991: 37.

**Kortrijk – Kortrijk – Guido Gezellestraat**

Stray finds of a samian plate and samian imitation bowl, suspected Late Roman.

Main references: Rogge 1988: 46-48; Despriet 1991: 23; 41.

**Kortrijk – Kortrijk – Jozef Vandalenplein**

Stray find of an assemblage containing building ceramics, architectural stones and myriad of pottery (among others Eifel ware, terra nigra, Arras ware). Suspected to be Late Roman.

Main references: Despriet 1975: 44-45.

**Kortrijk – Kortrijk – Konventstraat**

A (waste) layer was uncovered at the Konventstraat, containing building material (pink mortar and tiles), stones (Tournai limestone), bone and pottery (samian ware with roulette decoration and potential Late Roman terra nigra foot-vessel type Chenet 342), potentially indicating a Late Roman date. Thought to be part of the location of the Late Roman settlement or fortification, derived from in situ traces.

Main references: Rogge 1988: 45-51; Maddens 1990: 27-28; Despriet 1991: 30-31; 32, 61; Despriet 1996: 36; Hillevaert, Hollevoet, Ryckaert 2012: 71-12.

**Kortrijk – Kortrijk – Onze-Lieve-Vrouwstraat**

Coin find of Valens (AD 364-378).

Main references: De Meulemeester et al. 1984: 50; Despriet 1991 : 37-38.

**Kortrijk – Kortrijk – Papenstraat**

Excavations in 1970 uncovered a V-shaped ditch containing a 4<sup>th</sup> century samian sherd. Additionally, a V-shaped pit was found at the same location, containing pottery, ceramic building material and a bronze object.

Main references: De Meulemeester et al. 1984: 49; Rogge 1988: 45.

**Kortrijk – Kortrijk – Pieter De Cockelaerestraat**

In 1951, a waste pit was found with pottery, metal (iron nails and a brooch) and glass objects, ceramic building materials (tiles) and stone (Tournai limestone). In 1973, a Roman layer and a Medieval ditch contained Late Roman pottery and a bronze 'sheath cap' and additional stray finds from 1976 and 1986 consist of pink mortar, Tournai limestone, tiles and Argonne samian ware.

Main reference: Rogge 1988: 45-46; Brulet 1990: 153; Despriet 1991: 22; 38-39; Hillevaert, Hollevoet, Ryckaert 2012: 71-12.

**Kortrijk – Kortrijk – Plein**

Stray find of a 4<sup>th</sup> century samian bowl type Chenet 320 with roulette decoration (1975).

Main references: Despriet 1976: 406; Rogge 1988: 45-46; Despriet 1991: 39.

**Kortrijk – Kortrijk – Sint-Maartenskerk**

Spoliation of 4<sup>th</sup> century building ceramics (tiles, mortar, Tournai limestone) and a stray find of a 4<sup>th</sup> century Argonne samian sherd.

Main references: De Meulemeester et al. 1984: 49-50; Rogge 1988: 46; Despriet 1991: 42.

**Kortrijk – Kortrijk – Verzetskaai**

Stray find of two samian vessels with roulette decoration, thought to be Late Roman.



Main references: Despriet 1991: 27.

**Lanaken – Neerharen – Delstraat**

Stray find of a Wijster hairpin and a belt buckle, 4<sup>th</sup> or 5<sup>th</sup> century.

Main references: Wesemael 2008: 15.

**Lanaken – Rekem – Porte de Weset**

Coin find of Arcadius (AD 395-408).

Main references: Thirion 1970: 76; Heeren 1976: 41.

**Lier – Kleine Nete – 1983**

Stray find of a crossbow brooch type 3/4 (Keller-Pröttel-Swift), 4<sup>th</sup> century.

Main reference: Annaert 1999: 13-14.

**Lier – Lier – Florent Van Cauwenberghstraat**

A ditch uncovered on this location contained Eifel and handmade pottery, indicating a 4<sup>th</sup> or 5<sup>th</sup> century date. Additionally, a grouping of postholes and a possible hearth was thought to be a Late Roman secondary building.

Main references: Bruggeman, Van Celst, Reyns 2012: 23-25; 33-34.

**Lier – Lier – Paul Krugerstraat**

In 1937, a coin hoard containing ca. 4000 bronze coins was found. The 4<sup>th</sup> century coins range from Constantine to Honorius (AD 265-423).

Main references: Lallemand 1965a: 49-87; Roosens 1966: 41; Thirion 1967: 108-109; Lallemand 1968: 22-41.

**Linter – Overhespen – Walsbergenstraat**

Near the site of Wange, a double V-shaped ditch was encountered, running parallel with the road Tienen-Tongeren. The assumed defensive nature of this ditch was believed to be related to the 3<sup>rd</sup> century events. Additionally, inhumation burials with 4<sup>th</sup> century Argonne samian ware with roulette decoration were already encountered in the direct area of Overhespen.

Main references: Van Doorselaer 1964: 28-29; Lodewijckx 1991: 42-43; Lodewijckx 1996: 214-216.

**Lochristi – Zeveneken – 1823**

Coin hoard containing coins from Constans II (AD 408-411).

Main references: Thirion 1967: 110.

**Lokeren – Keersmaker – 1819**

Coin hoard containing coins from Postumus (AD 260-269).

Main references: Thirion 1967: 110.

**Lo-Reninge – Noorschote – 1857**

Coin hoard containing coins from Gallienus (AD 253-268).

Main references: Thirion 1967: 131-132; De Maeyer 1979: 78; Roumegoux and Termote 1993: 76-77.

**Maaseik – Maaseik – Aldeneik**

Coin find of Claudius II (AD 268-270).

Main references: Bauwens-Lesenne 1968: 213.

**Maasmechelen – Mechelen-aan-de-Maas – Berenshoeveweg**

Stray find of Roman pottery, suspected Late Roman based on the samian ware.

Main references: Bauwens-Lesenne 1968: 219.

**Maldegem – Adegem – Balgerhoeke**

Possible 4<sup>th</sup> century finds were encountered while digging the Schipdonk canal. The reliability of these is uncertain.

Main references: Thoen and De Clercq 1995: 11; De Clercq 1997: 32.

**Maldegem – Maldegem – Burkel**

At Maldegem – Ede, a pit without further association was found, containing ceramic building material and a dozen sherds of handmade pottery with grass- or chaff temper. Possible 5<sup>th</sup> century. A later excavation in the vicinity revealed a Roman settlement, dated to the 2<sup>nd</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> century.

Main references: De Clercq 1997: 29; Crombé et al. 2005: 93-117.

**Maldegem – Maldegem – Vakebuurtstraat**

Coin find of Numerian (AD 283-284).

Main references: Thoen and De Clercq 1995: 15.

**Maldegem – Maldegem – Vliegplein**

Pottery and coin find of Postumus (AD 260-269). Pottery unspecified.

Main references: Thoen and De Clercq 1995: 17.

**Mechelen – Mechelen – Varkensstraat**

Coin find of Theodosius I (AD 379-395).

Main references: Sevenants 1987: 209.

**Menen – Lauwe – 1936**

Coin hoard containing ca. 30 coins from Gordianus III (AD 238-244) and Severus II (AD 306-307) among others.

Main references: Bauwens-Lesenne 1963: 66; Thirion 1967: 106; Maddens 1990: 26.

**Morstel – Mortsel – Steenakker**

On the field of Steenakker, a series of pits were found. One of them contained potential 3<sup>rd</sup> to 4<sup>th</sup> century Germanic handmade pottery.

Main references: Verstappen 2000: 89-94.

**Nevele – Merendree – Molenkouter**

A fragment of a Germanic handmade pot, possibly a *Schalurne* was encountered on this location. Parallels with Elewijt placed it in the Late Roman to Early Medieval period. The more recent stray find of a crossbow brooch (type 1 or 2 Keller-Pröttel-Swift, late 3<sup>rd</sup> – early 4<sup>th</sup> century) and a coin of Constantine (AD 307-337) support a Late Roman date for the area.

Main references: De Clercq 1997; De Clercq 1998: 61; De Clercq and Van Dierendonk 2006 : 66-67.

**Oudenburg – Oudenburg – Oude M**

Oudenburg – Oude M refers to the area containing the Kasteeldreef, Jeugdpad and Munt Burgstraat. A suspected 4<sup>th</sup> century inhumation was encountered here containing a Pirling 250 vessel dated to AD 300-325. Additional stray finds from this area consist of samian ware, a coin of Constantius II (AD 337-361) and a crossbow brooch.

Main references: Hollevoet 1985.

**Oudenburg – Oudenburg – Stedebeek**

Oudenburg – Stedebeek is a combination of excavations and finds in the Stedebeekpad, Bekestraat and Groeningestraat. Here, multiple cart tracks were found on an inland road to the south, believed to originate from the Roman fort. Finds from the cart tracks include 4<sup>th</sup> century Argonne samian ware with

roulette decoration, Mayen Eifel ware (Alzei 27 and 28) and grey to blue-grey smooth pottery. Also in this excavation, some horse burials and ca. 30 4<sup>th</sup> century coins were found as well. Additionally, some inhumations and cremations were found, but could not be dated due to the lack of grave goods.

Main references: Hollevoet 1992: 195-207; Hollevoet 1993: 207-216.

#### **Oudenburg – Roksem – Hoge Dijken**

Related to the site at Jabbeke – Zerkegem – Hoge Dijken. Also at this location, multiple stray pottery finds point to a Late Roman phase in the area.

Main references: Hollevoet 1991, 183.

#### **Oudenburg – Roksem – Zeeweg**

The so-called *Zeeweg* is an inland road, connecting Oudenburg with the rest of Gaul. This road would have been an active route in the Late Roman period and most likely also in the Early Medieval period.

Related to Oudenburg – Stedebeek.

Main references: De Meulemeester and Dewilde 1987: 225-231; Dewilde 1988: 194; Hillewaert, Hollevoet, Ryckaert 2012: 42.

#### **Poperinge – Poperinge – H. Hartklooster**

Coin find of Maximian (AD 286-310) or Galerius (AD 305-311).

Main references: Bauwens-Lesenne 1963: 99; Roumegoux and Termote 1993: 76-77.

#### **Riemst – Vlijtingen – Lafelt**

On the mid-Roman villa estate a V-shaped ditch was found encircling one of the stone secondary buildings. The ditch is considered to be Late Roman, function unclear.

Main references: Vanderhoeven, Vynckier, Pauwels 1999; Pauwels, Vanderhoeven, Vynckier 2002: 297-300.

#### **Ronse – Ronse – Albertpark**

Coin find of Maxentius (AD 307). Additional stray finds consist of samian ware.

Main references: Cromb  1989: 105-106; Bradt and Acke 2009: 7.

#### **Ronse – Ronse – Muziekberg**

Coin find of Constantius (AD 307-308), Constantine (AD 307-337), and Constantius II (AD 337-361).

Main references: Deconinck 1963: 17; Lesenne 1978: 236.

#### **Ronse – Ronse – Spoorwegbrug**

Coin hoard containing coins from Tetricus (AD 271-274) and Constantine (AD 307-337).

Main references: Thirion 1967: 141.

#### **Roosdaal – Strijtem – 1899**

Coin find of Postumus (AD 260-269).

Main references: Cumont 1905b: 482; Desittere 1963: 138-139.

#### **Ruisbroek – Sauvegarde – Sint-Katharinastraat**

Stray find of Eifel ware type Alzei 27, dated to AD 270-330, handmade pottery and 'plain' Roman pottery.

Main references: Segers 1988: 22-24.

#### **Sint-Amands – Sint-Amands – 1802**

Coin finds from Gallienus (AD 253-268), Claudius II (AD 268-270), Victorinus (AD 269-270), Tetricus (AD 271-274), Maximian (AD 286-310) and Constantine (AD 307-337).

Main references: Thirion 1967: 147; Bauwens-Lesenne 1968: 156; Segers 1988: 24.

**Sint-Amands – Mariekerke – 1939**

River find of a 'Saxon' figurehead from 1939. Placed in the Late Roman – Early Medieval period based on comparison to the Appels-figurehead and the radiocarbon dating performed by the British Museum, placing it at ca. AD 352 (1598±70BP).

Main references: Barker, Burleigh, Meeks 1971: 157; Segers 2001: 23-26.

**Sint-Gillis-Waas – Sint-Gillis-Waas – Hol**

In the excavation in 1990 a 'Saxon' sherd with chevron decoration was found. Suspected to be from the 4<sup>th</sup> and 5<sup>th</sup> century, the associated pits and buildings were considered to be from the 4<sup>th</sup> and 5<sup>th</sup> century as well. The handmade pottery with grog (chamotte) and plant (chaff) temper was considered to resemble 'Migration period' ceramics. The site was interpreted as a Roman-Germanic settlement. A more recent study, however, contests a Late Roman date based on the house plan and the secondary building (e.g. the nine-post granary). Potentially, this settlement continues into the second half of the 3<sup>rd</sup> century.

Main references: Van Hove and Van Roeyen 1990: 30-37; Hollevoet and Van Roeyen 1992: 209-221; Hollevoet and Van Roeyen 1995: 419-444; De Clercq 2009: 93.

**Sint-Truiden – Velm – Molenbeek**

Dredging of a local stream revealed ten Roman coins. One was identified as a coin from Constans I (AD 341-346) and three others could be dated between AD 355 and 363.

Main references: Smeesters 1972: 68-69.

**Temse – Tielrode – 1966**

Coin hoard containing ca. 20 coins from Constantine (AD 307-337).

Main references: Thoen 1966: 72-73; Thirion 1967: 159.

**Tongeren – Piringen – Mulken**

Coin find dated to AD 364-378, possibly Valens or Valentinian. Additionally, a base of a Late Roman terra nigra foot-vessel was recovered, type Chenet 320 or Gellep 273.

Main references: Nales and Bink 2005: 28; 35.

**Tongeren – Koninksem – 1894**

Coin hoard containing ca. 350 coins. The 4<sup>th</sup> century coins range from Constantine (AD 307-337) to Arcadius/Honorius (AD 395-423).

Main references: Roossens 1966: 41; Lallemand 1965b: 89-107.

**Tongeren – Vreren – 1899**

Coin find of Constantine (AD 307-337).

Main references: Bauwens-Lesenne 1968: 371.

**Wervik – Wervik – Sint-Maartensplein**

Coin finds of Claudius II (AD 268-270), Constantine (AD 307-337) and Constans II (AD 409-411).

Main references: Brulet 1990: 117; Termote 1995.

**Wervik – Wervik – Steenakker**

Stray find of Eifel ware, suspected 4<sup>th</sup> or 5<sup>th</sup> century.

Main references: Bauwens-Lesenne 1963: 130-131; Goeminne 1970 : 66-68.

**Wichelen – Schellebelle – Brugske**

From the Scheldt between Wichelen and Schellebelle, two Wijster hairpins from the 4<sup>th</sup> or 5<sup>th</sup> century were recovered.

Main references: Verlaeckaert 1995: 32-34; Verlaeckaert 1996.

**Zingem – Zingem – Welden**

Coin hoard containing coins from Philipp I (AD 244-249) to Postumus (AD 206-269). Associated with Zingem is an iron lance tip. Its date is contested.

Main references: Thirion 1967: 178; Rogge and Beeckmans 1994: 72.

#### **Zottegem – Grotenberge – Leenstraat**

Coin hoard containing coins from Gordianus III (AD 238-244) to Postumus (AD 260-269).

Main references: Thirion 1967: 87-88; Rogge and Beeckmans 1994: 72.

#### **Zottegem – Velzeke-Ruddershove – Velzeke**

Stray find of a crossbow brooch, 3<sup>rd</sup> or 4<sup>th</sup> century. Providence debated.

Main references: Rogge and Beeckmans 1994: 58-59.

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