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The Romans laid out buildings, streets and a port, and shortly afterwards they built a bridge. They called the settlement Londinium. Not everyone welcomed the new settlers. In AD 61 the native Iceni tribe, led by Queen Boudicca, rose up against the Romans. They burnt Londinium to the ground and killed 30,000 Londoners. The Romans regained control and over the next 20 years rebuilt Londinium. By AD 100, the city was thriving again. The Romans ruled in Britain until AD 410, when they left Britain and London. Evidence of Roman London today. There is still evidence of Roman London. Parts of the Roman wall can still be seen. Remains of the Roman fort with nineteenth-century walls built atop it. The wall enclosed an area of about 330 acres (130 ha) and had six gates. The first port. The original Roman crossing of the River Thames was further up river at Westminster: even today, the Roman road, the Watling Street today the Edgware Road, comes into London pointing to a crossing at Westminster. London itself was only founded around AD 50 Here at Regis House, the very first revetment of the river can be seen, dated by tree-ring dating to AD 52, probably the earliest attempt to embank the river and turn London into the great port that it soon became. The great rebuilding. Within 10 years, London had grown to become one of the foremost cities in the country. Port of Roman London. 75. role more akin to that of a merchant navy. Here, ignominiously dumped as hard core in the footings of a wall because there was no longer a well-maintained fleet of stone barges able to bring fresh stone to the city in sufficient quantities, are the fragments of the tomb of the very man who personally sanctioned and planned the initial development of the Port of Roman London in the aftermath of.
The Port of London lies along the banks of the River Thames from the capital to the North Sea. Once the largest port in the world, it is the United Kingdom's second largest port, after Grimsby & Immingham as of 2012. The port is governed by the Port of London Authority (PLA), a public trust established in 1908 whose responsibility extends over the Tideway of the River Thames, but which neither owns or operate any facilities. Roman London was founded on the banks of the Thames to take advantage of the tidal river for traffic trade and communications. But precisely where were the bridge and the harbour, and what did they look like? The remains of Roman vessels had been found at County Hall, in Southwark and at Blackfriars, but no sign of the port itself. Then, from 1973 onwards, in a long series of major archaeological excavations within the City, the ancient harbour was gradually revealed, often where it was least expected. This event was part of Totally Thames 2017 that ran from 1-30 September & also was part From the founding of London to the departure of Roman troops. The Roman bridge proved a convenient central point for the new network of roads which soon spread out like a fan from the crossing place and allowed the speedy movement of troops. The Roman settlement on the north side of the bridge, called Londinium, quickly became important as a trading centre for goods brought up the Thames River by boat and unloaded at wooden docks by the bridge. Just 18 years after the arrival of the Romans, Boudicca, queen of the Iceni tribe of present-day East Anglia, launched her rebellion against the new rulers of Britain.