

ROMAN-GALLIC WALLS

During the 3rd century, the Romans built a thick wall to protect themselves against Frankish and Alaman invasions. The wall was 0.5 mile long. Augustomagus was then enclosed in a 15 acres castrum which ensured security for its administration and its inhabitants: the Sulbanectes.

Built using the Roman technique of alternating stones and bricks to ensure solidity, the city wall of Senlis is one among very few of its kind which has remained almost complete. We can still admire 16 out of the 30 original towers.

Parts of these city walls cannot be seen from the streets of the city as they are enclosed in private properties.

The best viewing points of the walls are:

- The King's garden (*Jardin du Roy*)
- The park of the royal castle (*Parc du Château royal*)
- *Rue de la Treille*
- The garden of the Bishop's house (*Jardin de l'évêché*)
- *Square Vernet*

The basement of the walls are laid on re-used material such as columns and statues. We can discover these foundations in situ at the museum of art and archeology (*Musée d'Art et d'Archéologie*) which reveals exceptional elements brought from destroyed buildings and assembled dry on 3 or 4 levels.

