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**EXCAVATIONS ON THE ROMAN FORT  
AND SETTLEMENT SITE IN  
WOODBURY GREAT CLOSE  
AXMINSTER 1990**

by

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**Exeter Museums Archaeological Field Unit**

**Report No. 93.11**

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## Summary

A Roman settlement was discovered in late January 1990 during a fieldwalking programme undertaken by EMAFU in advance of the insertion of a water main by South West Water P.L.C. The site (SY297974) lies to the west of Woodbury Farm, Axminster, a Scheduled Ancient Monument (Devon 1031) believed since excavations in 1984 to be the site of a Roman fort. Woodbury Lane to the north of the field has long been thought to be part of the Roman Exeter-Dorchester road. The large quantity of pottery and tile discovered in fieldwalking suggested the existence of a Roman settlement as well as a military presence. Limited excavation and a watching brief of the pipe-trench followed and produced evidence for the following:

- (i) limited prehistoric activity.
- (ii) a buried soil probably developing throughout the Roman period.
- (iii) the north-west corner of the Roman fort (found north of the Scheduled area) and other probable first- or second-century activity including two main Roman roads (one being the Exeter-Dorchester road slightly to the south of the modern road, the other at right angles, possibly the Fosse Way) and an enclosure outside the fort.
- (iv) civil settlement of the site almost throughout the Roman period with evidence for wooden buildings and industrial activity principally pottery production, but possibly also ironworking.
- (v) limited modern activity.

The archaeological investigations were undertaken at the request of Devon County Council and funded by English Heritage and South West Water. Archaeological fieldwork was completed in mid March 1990. Further funding by English Heritage in December 1992 enabled the research archive to be completed in February 1993.

## The organisation of the archive report

This archive report has been divided into four parts:

- Part I: A discussion of the site, being a synthesis of Part II.  
Part II: A presentation of the stratigraphy, using matrices, and context descriptions discussed in groups, and described area by area.  
Part III: Indices and catalogues of the site archive.  
Part IV: Appendices; specialist reports.

## The contents and storage of the site archive

The site archive is stored under the project number 437 and will be transferred to RAM Museum when the project has been completed.

### Contents:

Site context sheets	240
A4 site plan sheets	27
A4 site section sheets	51
Finds catalogue sheet (F1)	18
Coin list (F4)	1
Site small finds register (S8)	1
Location of small finds (F3)	
Photographs	
Colour slide transparencies	215
B/W contact sheets	9 (x36 exposures)

## Part I The Excavations

### Topography

The Roman fort and settlement are sited on a spur at a height of 175.225 feet above sea level on the north-western slopes of Trinity Hill, which rises gradually to a maximum height of 675 feet OD at Moorland Ridge. The land slopes gently away from the site on all other sides apart from the north-east where there is a steep valley. To the west the land declines into the Axe valley at the confluence of the Axe and Yarty rivers.

### A brief note on the soils and geology found at the Axminster pipeline (June 1990) by M.G. Canti

The section of the pipeline trench seen on the 16th March 1990 was cut into a variety of lithologies. Most of the higher middle section went through clay-with-flints; this descended in a westerly direction through Rhaetic Beds and down into Keuper marl; and in an easterly direction through Rhaetic Beds to merge with the beginnings of the Lower Lias.

The solid geology here is unsurprising and largely follows the mapping of the British Geological Survey. However the drift mapping does not appear to have taken account of the clay-with-flints cover to be found on the site.

The soils were developed both from the clay-with flints and from additional, typically lighter substrates, perhaps including occupational material from the fort.

### Method of excavation and watching brief

The archaeological work was undertaken as a result of a new water main being inserted by South West Water from Musbury to Axminster. As this operation dictated the area of the site examined and the time available, the methods undertaken by the contractors are described here. Considerable preparation of the pipeline route is necessary before a pipe of this size is laid. In this instance a corridor of land 10m wide was fenced along the whole length of the pipeline, followed by stripping topsoil to a width of about 8m, with the remaining 2m width used as a spoil heap. The pipe-trench excavation and laying of the pipe followed, starting at the Musbury end of the route, leaving a gap of several weeks before Woodbury Great Close was reached. The pipe-trench was partially infilled at the time of pipelaying but not fully infilled until the pipes had been tested for leakage. Time gaps in between these operations allowed archaeological work to be done without hindering the contractors.

Fieldwalking of the pipeline took place shortly after topsoil stripping of the whole line had been completed, and the excavation of the pipe-trench and laying of the pipe had begun.

In the period available for the excavation of Woodbury Great Close, extremely bad weather (gales and heavy rain) was experienced, which in turn dictated the areas that could be examined. Area A (15 x 6m) was first examined as it was free from standing water (although a stream of running water ran along the north edge of the area stripped). This was also an area where there had been a concentration of pottery and tile during fieldwalking. Area B (16 x 5m) was another area chosen for excavation for similar reasons, although the west end of the area was frequently waterlogged. Neither of these

areas was fully excavated.

In an attempt to sample the whole field and to examine the areas most threatened by the pipe-trench a two-metre wide strip was examined over much of the field. The position of the pipe-trench had to be estimated at this stage on the contractors' advice, roughly central to the stripped area. The pipe-trench was actually cut slightly to the south of the area examined. Time permitted the partial excavation of Area C (between Areas A and B) but not the excavation of Area D although features visible as soilmarks were planned.

It was not possible to excavate in Field 8148 as it was permanently waterlogged, although this was realised to be potentially important from its proximity to the presumed fort.

Two trenches were dug here by machine, one across the old hedgebank (removed in 1989) and one to the west running parallel to the hedgebank. The former hedgebank reflected the line of a Roman road, but this was not realised until the pipe-trench was excavated as our small machine could not remove the large foundation stones used for the road and we mistakenly thought we had uncovered a hard seam of natural stone. Careful examination of the base of the trench was not possible as water was constantly flowing into the trench. A pump had to be used permanently to keep the water level down. When left overnight the trench completely filled with water. Because of these problems the trench was examined quickly and backfilled.

No excavation was undertaken in fields 5332 and 4653 (OS field numbers) as little pottery had been collected from here (possibly as the Roman deposits were sealed under the stony layer not removed in topsoil stripping). However it was noted that the soil was dark, possibly indicating Roman activity. As time was short it was decided to leave this area until the watching brief.

It took approximately three days for the pipe-trench excavation and pipelaying operation to be completed through fields 5332, 6844 and 8148. The pipe-trench excavation was observed and one side of the pipe-trench drawn as an outline section together with detailed drawings of the roads and the fort ditch.

#### **The preservation of the Roman deposits**

There has been little damage to the site in recent years. Modern ploughing does not penetrate below the stony layer (608) which seals most of the Roman deposits. Medieval, post-medieval and probably modern ditch digging to some extent has damaged the upper gravel make-up of the N-S Roman road. Some drainage pipes and small water pipes cross the site and a foul drain from the farm crosses the field near Woodbury Lane.

It is evident that there has been a build-up of soil on the site in the post-Roman period, preserving the site from modern plough damage. This may be gradual accumulation of hillwash from the east, settling on the plateau of field 6844, possibly being spread by ploughing over the field. Limited plough damage may have occurred in the earlier post-Roman periods, slightly truncating features and layers. This seems to have occurred in Area B. However, it is clear from the development of the stony layer which is probably the result of worm-sorting that the field has been under pasture for long periods in the past. As no surfaces were

visible on the Roman road running south of the modern Woodbury Lane it is likely that these have been removed by ploughing.

It is clear that the lower infills of the fort ditch have been waterlogged all year round (see Area G M13 and 14 Gr39). This leaves the possibility that Roman artefacts made from organic materials deposited in the ditch may be preserved. The waterlogged deposits are also rich in environmental remains (see Part IV Appendix 1). It is not clear how much effect the cutting of the pipe-trench will have on these deposits. It is possible that the pipe-trench will also act as a drain drawing water downhill to the west possibly lowering the water table in this area.

A World War II tank trap over 4m wide and over 2m deep cuts across the north-western corner of Woodbury Great Close running down to Musbury Lane in a large angled curve, thence down to the main Exeter-London railway line and the Axe. The tank trap is visible as an earthwork on RAF aerial photographs taken in January 1948 (SMR: ). It apparently has two banks either side of the ditch for much of its length. Roman deposits in Woodbury Great Close have certainly been cut by this large ditch. It must have been infilled shortly after the aerial photographs were taken and is now only visible as a slight undulation at best and is almost invisible in fields which have been ploughed.

#### **The strategy employed in sampling for environmental analysis**

By Stephen Reed

The aim of the sampling strategy was to recover as much environmental evidence about the Roman fort, roads, and associated settlement as possible. To this end samples were taken from a variety of features across the site.

- (i) Bulk samples of ditches including the Roman fort ditch.
- (ii) Bulk samples of post-holes and post-trenches.
- (iii) Bulk samples of Roman road make-up.

Other environmental sampling included:

- (iv) Monolith of the sealed Roman soil [649]
- (v) Monolith of Roman ditch fill [706]
- (vi) Monolith of the site soil profile including the burnt soil/dump [643]
- (vii) Kubicka box of sealed Roman soil [649] and [643]

#### **Evidence for prehistoric activity**

Only one feature (650, see archive plans 805 and 811, Section 3) lay clearly below the buried soil (see Area A, M1, G2). As the buried soil is thought to be the contemporary Roman soil this may indicate that the feature, a small ditch or pit is of prehistoric date. No dating evidence was retrieved from the feature itself. It is also possible that the feature is of Roman date and that ploughing or digging the soil in a later period has truncated the feature to make it appear below the buried soil.

A number of lithic artefacts were discovered in the excavation and fieldwalking. In a preliminary examination of the pottery, a piece of Iron Age date was identified. However, positive results from further excavation would be needed to establish whether there was prehistoric settlement on the site.

### The buried soil

Through most of the field under excavation (OS field No. 6844) a soil was present beneath the ploughsoil (607) and stony layer (608). It varied in depth from 0.16m to 0.40m (see contexts 610, 612, 627, 629, 630, 631, 649, 651, 681, 696, 707, 814, M1-2, 5-7, 9-11). It may also be preserved in isolated places in the field to the west of Wyke Lane (OS field No. 5332). The only areas the buried soil was not present was Area B. The soil was examined on site by Matthew Canti of the Ancient Monuments Laboratory.

### The first century: Military and Civil

#### The fort ditch

During the watching brief of the pipe-trench a large ditch at least 3m wide and over 2m deep was discovered in field 8148 (Area G, M13 & 14). The pipe-trench had apparently cut through the angle of the ditch where it turned from the south to the east, as the ditch was much shorter in the northern section of the pipe-trench than in the southern section. The size, nature and position of the ditch suggest it is the north-west corner of the fort at Woodbury Farm, slightly further north than had been previously suggested (Silvester and Bidwell 1984, 35, Fig. 2, 52).

Much of the lower part of the ditch appears to have silted up naturally (Groups 39, 40) with some possible dumping of material in the ditch. Most of this infilling has been waterlogged all year round and an iron pan (840) has developed through the ditch. The final infill of the ditch comprised approximately 1m of slightly dirty redeposited natural subsoil (Group 41, 850), probably deliberate infilling of the ditch, perhaps using material from the bank.

A larger area of the fort ditch was exposed in 1992 (Bedford and Reed 1993).

#### Other ditches and a possible enclosure

The establishment of the fort was probably the earliest Roman activity on the site, but there is considerable evidence for other activity in the first century extending over much of field 6844 and possibly into field 4653.

Starting from the west end in field 4653 a small ditch (802) 0.50m deep contained a small amount of pottery dating to the last quarter of the first century. The pottery may of course be residual but if not this ditch is at the extreme west end of the settlement and in this area the settlement was never extended beyond this ditch.

In Area B several elements of a timber building contained pottery provisionally dated first to second century (673, 674, 675, 702). It is discussed below with the later Roman settlement (paragraph 4).

In Area C two features appear from spot dating of the finds to be conclusively of first-century date. The largest of these may be an enclosure ditch as it turns at right angles (see 641, M5, G15). It is approximately 1.60-2.00m wide and 0.70m deep. Within the area enclosed by this ditch is a shallow gully (645, M5, G15), the other feature in this area containing first-century material.

In Area A examination of the pottery indicates that ditch 620 (M2, G8) was partially infilled in the first century, the primary fill (717, 638) containing only pottery of that date. As the latest fill (619) was of the late 3rd-early 4th centuries it seems that this ditch was a boundary marker in use for at least two centuries.

The two-metre wide strip examined in Area D lay almost directly above the line of another first-century ditch which ran east-west. This ditch (726, M6, G10) was traced for a length of over 27m. It was a maximum of 4m wide and approximately 0.80m deep. The lower infill was of natural silts (706) but the upper fill (705, 829) was of redeposited natural clay, possibly a bank pushed back into the ditch. This final infill seems to have occurred at the same time as or before the construction of the north-south road which cuts through the ditch (see Section 30 on Fig. 19).

It is likely that the road system was laid out in the first century although no evidence for the date of the construction was retrieved. The area examined was very near the crossroads of two major roads: the Dorchester to Exeter road running roughly east-west (Margary 4f) and a north-south road on the line of the Fosse Way (Margary 5a). Both of these roads were later than other activity on site. The north-south road cuts through ditch 726 (see above). The east-west road overlies a small ditch of unknown date (877, see Area G, M15, G43), which was completely infilled by the time the road was constructed. The two roads are similar in construction, the foundation being of huge irregular pieces of local stone, chert and quartz, overlain by gravels in a clay loam matrix (see Area G, M11, G30, M12, G35).

A V-shaped ditch to the east of the north-south ditch would stratigraphically appear to be of first-century date. Although one sherd was thought to be found in its fill this was of the late 3rd-early 4th-centuries. As this sherd was retrieved from the side of the pipe-trench it is possible that this sherd had been dragged down from later deposits during machining.

#### The later Roman settlement

The results of the excavation demonstrate that there was a settlement west of Woodbury Farm fort in the Roman period extending at least 225m west of the fort and 90m south of the Dorchester to Exeter road. On the basis of the preliminary examination of the finds this seems likely to be dated predominantly from the late second to early fourth centuries (N. Holbrook pers. comm.).

Roman activity was shown to extend at least 52m west of Wyke Lane (Fig. 2 and Fig. 7, Fig. 16). Several ditches or pits were located in this area (802, 803, 804, 805, 808) and patches of the buried soil appeared to survive in some areas (806, 807, 809, 810). It was only possible to examine this area in the pipe-trench section and therefore no plans were drawn for this area.

The first 26m east of Wyke Lane were not examined in detail as the pipe-trench here was backfilled immediately after laying the pipe. To the east of this area were examined in plan and some areas excavated prior to the excavation of the pipe-trench. The south section of the pipe-trench was drawn (Figs 8-14, 17-19). Throughout most of the area up to the road and the fort Roman activity post dating the military occupation was present.

Area B (Fig. 8) revealed at least two buildings or structures, one with a curved southern side represented by a post-trench (656) and post-holes (665, 754-6, 758, 759). To the south of this lay a post-trench of unknown purpose (660) containing at least one post-hole (759). A sherd from this post-trench has been dated to post c. 340. A rectangular building, possibly dating from the late first to early second centuries was excavated further to the west, at least 9m long in a NW-SE direction, also represented by post-trenches (648, 751, 673) containing post-holes (746-9, 752-3). Other possible post-holes or features may be associated with this building (674, 675). Two ditches run on the same alignment as this building to the west (618, 671).

In Area C a ditch c. 1.80m wide and 0.70m deep (637) cut the earlier enclosure (641) and was orientated north-south (Fig. 9). A shallow pit (823) revealed in the pipe-trench (Fig. 10) also cut through a long area of buried soil (814) as did two small features (824, 825) further east.

At Area A (Fig. 12) a number of possible post-holes (658, 677, 678, 752, 725) were revealed, together with a ditch (620) running E-W which was in use probably from the first or second century onward, associated with a ditch running N-S (629). A possible gravel surface (723) was also located in this area.

No features were excavated by hand east of Area A but a number of features were planned and finds collected from the surface. Several of these features appear to be of late Roman date (711, 713, 760, 721, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733) running right up to the N-S Roman road found adjacent to the west side of the fort.

One of the most distinctive elements of this excavation was a dark, almost black, deposit (Groups 9, 11, 13, 16, 22, 24) which overlay or even infilled many of the Roman remains. It contained finds predominantly of the late third to early fourth centuries although a sherd of the late fourth century was found beneath this (660). This may represent the distribution of midden deposits after the abandonment of the settlement.

## Conclusion

### *The fort*

The existence and position of the Roman military fort at Woodbury Farm has been confirmed by these rescue excavations. Not only has part of the fort defensive ditch been revealed but much residual pottery indicative of military occupancy of the site was found in later deposits. Adding the results of the present excavation to those of 1981 and 1982 (Silvester and Bidwell 1984), where military material was also found, there can no longer be any doubt of the existence of a Roman fort. Although the survey of the earthwork at Woodbury published by Silvester and Bidwell (1984, 35, Fig. 2, 52) has positioned the northern limit of the fort too far south, there is, however, no reason to doubt the interpretation of the remaining circuit of the fort's defences in that survey, which is additionally supported by evidence from aerial photography (*ibid.* 54-5). Further confirmation of this was produced in July 1992 during a watching brief of the excavation of a silage pit and associated pipe-trench which cut through a large area of the fort ditch (Bedford and Reed 1993).

### *Roman roads*

The line of the Dorchester to Exeter road has now been

generally accepted for many years (Margary 1973), as much of this road was built in the typically Roman style of long straight lengths. The discovery of a north/south Roman road here has, however, provoked further questions in what has been a lengthy debate about the southern end of the Fosse Way. There can now be no doubt that a major Roman road continuous with the Fosse Way, coming into Axminster from the north, met the Dorchester to Exeter road at a crossroads at the north-west corner of the Roman fort at Woodbury. A road may well have continued beyond the fort to Axmouth. Attempts to locate this have so far been unsuccessful or inconclusive (Simpson 1993). Examination of the field patterns in the landscape around Axminster (Fig. 5) reveals a network of boundaries, pathways and roads aligned on the Roman road system. It may well prove that many of these boundaries are of Roman origin, indicating a highly organised system of land management in the Roman period (Weddell 1989, 2, Fig. 4).

### *The extent of settlement at Woodbury*

The evidence for Roman settlement at Woodbury Great Close has been a significant discovery. The pipe-trench has demonstrated Roman occupation extending about 225m to the west of the fort, and likely to be at least 100m wide south of Woodbury Lane. The watching brief undertaken in 1993 demonstrated that the settlement extended at least 160m south of Woodbury Lane (Bedford and Reed 1993). Large quantities of finds have been recovered in recent years from fieldwalking in the fields to the east of the Scheduled Ancient Monument, making it certain that the settlement extended in this direction perhaps for another 200m. It now seems likely from the evidence of finds that the settlement developed in the first century and declined in the second, possibly as a result of the abandonment of the fort. The settlement flourished again in the late second to early fourth centuries with occupation probably ending some time in the mid fourth century. It appears therefore that the settlement at Woodbury Farm was about 600m long by at least 200m wide, an area in the order of 12ha or 30 acres, extending along the south side of Woodbury Lane. No finds have yet been retrieved from the north side of Woodbury Lane. Nothing was visible in the pipe-trench opposite Woodbury Farm which descended into a steep valley at that point.

In the later Roman period the site must have ranked as a small town, and may well have contained a *mansio* or official posting station since it lies at the junction of the two most important roads in the region mid-way between Dorchester and Exeter. The possible status of the settlement as a Roman *vicus* or lesser administrative centre is hinted at by the survival of the *wic* place-name element in Wyke Lane and in the name of a nearby Domesday manor. We do not know the name of the Roman settlement at Woodbury, but this site has as good a claim as any to be identified with the lost roadside station of *Moridunum*, listed in three early sources.

The area to the west of the projected line of the Fosse Way north of Woodbury Lane has been developed without archaeological examination. This area is more likely to have been occupied in the Roman period than that to the east of the Fosse Way as it has only a slight slope down to the north. The field name of Higher Blacklands west of Wyke Lane suggests the settlement may well extend further to the north-west. Even if the Roman settlement did not extend to the north of Woodbury Lane it is still the largest known settlement in Devon apart from Exeter and North Tawton.

### *The site of Moridunum*

The Antonine Itinerary XV lists the beginning and end of many routes throughout the Empire, with the total mileage followed by a list of stopping places and their distances *en route*. This itinerary places *Moridunum* 15 Roman miles from Exeter and 35Rm from Dorchester. The second source, the Ravenna Cosmology (compiled 700 AD), merely lists settlements and rivers within a general area, using Roman maps as its source. However, it is very full, mentioning many more places than other surviving sources. Some of these are duplicates however, and it appears to list *Moridunum* in no less than four different forms (Rivet and Smith 1979, 421). The third source for the site of *Moridunum* is given by the Peutinger Table, a map which appears to place the town somewhere inland to the west of Exeter and again marks its distance from Exeter as 15 Roman miles.

The location of *Moridunum* has been the subject of much debate amongst antiquarians and archaeologists, there being no obvious candidate in a suitable position. The discovery of the settlement at Woodbury Farm does not instantly provide a solution for there are several problems in relating the little that is known of the site of *Moridunum* with this site.

Firstly, *Moridunum* is listed twice as being 15 miles from Exeter and once as being 35 miles from Dorchester. The site at Woodbury is roughly equidistant between these two regional capitals. This is not as problematic as it at first seems as copyists were notorious makers of mistakes which were then perpetuated, and there are indeed problems throughout the Itineraries in linking known sites with the recorded mileage (*ibid.* 1979, 53). Secondly, on place-name evidence *Moridunum* literally translated means 'sea-fort' and Woodbury Farm is over 7km from the shore. However, this is not insurmountable. Rivet and Smith (1979, 421) note the use of the word *mori* (sea) for inland waters. As argued above, it is likely that the lower part of the Axe valley was an estuary in the Roman period (perhaps covering the area of Seaton Marshes as far inland as the Axe Bridge). In addition, much of the Axe/Yarty valley may have been marshland. This area is still subject to seasonal flooding. Other sites identified as the possible location of *Moridunum*: Hembury (Todd 1984, 266) and Sidford (Rivet and Smith 1979, 180) are also not on the coast. The identification of these sites as *Moridunum* partly comes from the necessity of the site being situated on a road, as it is listed in two sources as a road station (*ibid.*, 180). In this instance Woodbury Farm is ideally placed at a major road junction. The most informative source, the Antonine Itinerary, places *Moridunum* firmly between Exeter and Dorchester on the roadside and also *en route* to Ilchester which may be an interpretation of the Ravenna Cosmology (*ibid.*, 180). A route along the Exeter to Dorchester road and thence up the Fosse Way from Axminster would bring one to Ilchester.

Lastly, the site at Woodbury must claim to have more merits than the other sites put forward to date. Sidford (*ibid.*, 180) can perhaps most easily be discounted as no Roman settlement has yet been found here. Hembury (Todd 1984, 266), although no doubt the site of military buildings, has not yet produced evidence for significant later Roman settlement, and considering *Moridunum* is the only site mentioned besides *Isca Dumnoniorum* (Exeter) on the Peutinger Table one would imagine it to be a settlement of some importance in the later Roman period. Seaton (Holbrook 1987, 68) has most recently been proposed as the site of *Moridunum* from its coastal position, the possible site

of a fort and the presence of later Roman buildings. The identification of this site as *Moridunum* rests on the coastal route being taken by Itinerary XV (Margary route 49), a route which has yet to be demonstrated as Roman in origin. However, the most direct and least problematic road is that from Dorchester to Axminster, Honiton and Exeter (Margary 47) and the sheer extent of the site at Woodbury Farm would suggest it to be of greater prominence than that yet unknown at Seaton.

In conclusion, the site at Woodbury cannot be identified to be *Moridunum* with certainty as so little is known about the location of this Roman site. However, Woodbury is certainly a good candidate. It is likely that the question will only be answered by further excavation.

### Acknowledgements

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## PART 2

### Introduction

This section of the report contains a record of the detailed archaeological evidence upon which the narrative produced in Part I is based. The stratigraphic sequences are presented in the form of context matrices.

#### 2.1 Context matrix identification

Matrices have been constructed for the contexts of the different areas. These are numbered Matrix 1 to Matrix 15. The context matrix diagrams have been divided by horizontal lines at significant points; these indicate the divisions between stratigraphic groups. The group number for each particular group is located on the left hand side of the matrix diagram immediately below the horizontal line that defines its limit.

#### 2.2 Group identification

The contexts for the Woodbury Great Close 1990 site have been divided into 44 separate groups. Each group represents an archaeological event and consists of a number of contexts that have a clear association. The stratigraphic relationships between the groups are themselves illustrated by the group matrix. The groups relevant to each area are discussed next to the relevant matrix.

#### 2.3 Context information

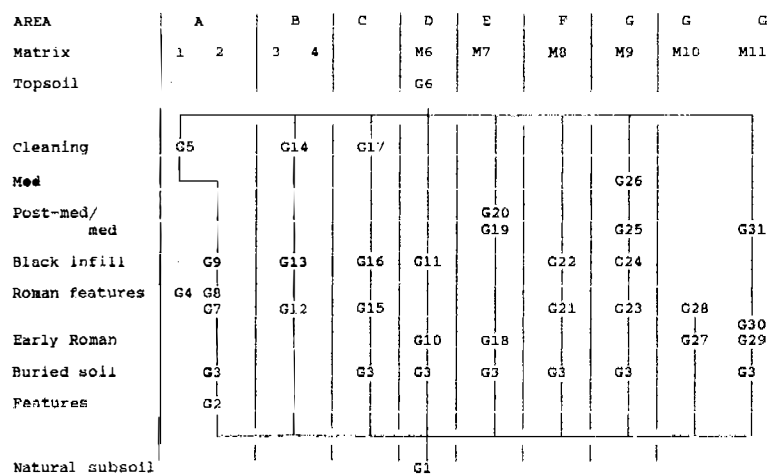
Information about individual contexts is provided in two forms. Firstly, the context number as it appears on the context matrix is annotated with an abbreviated 'type' description (e.g. (Cph = Cut, post-hole). Secondly, a standardised summary description of each context in numerical order is included in the report.

#### 2.4 The context description abbreviations

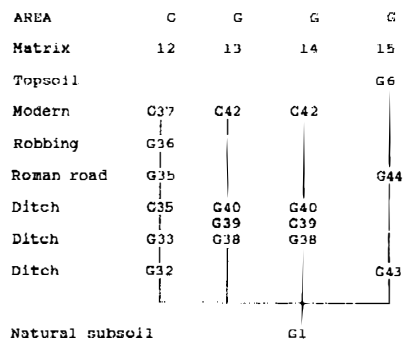
Layer	L
Fill	F
Cut	C
Build	B
Surface	S
Miscellaneous	Misc
Buried soil	bs
Ditch	dt
Gully	gl
Make-up	mk
Modern	mod
Natural	nat
Pit	pit
Post-hole	ph
Post-pit	ppt
Post-trench	pt

2.5 The matrices and discussion of the stratigraphic groups

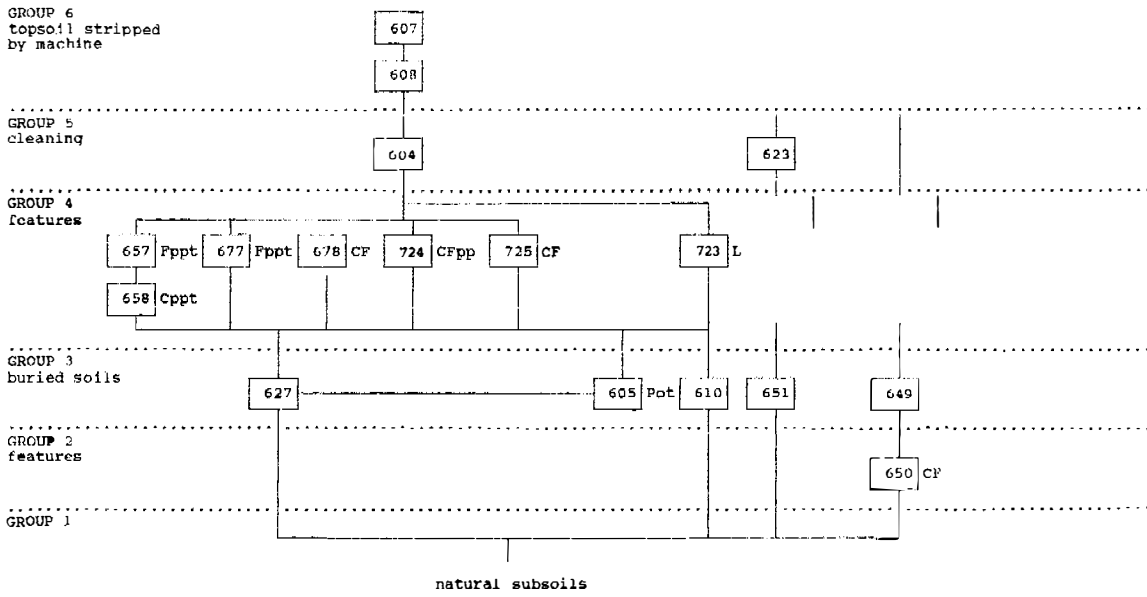
GROUP MATRIX 1



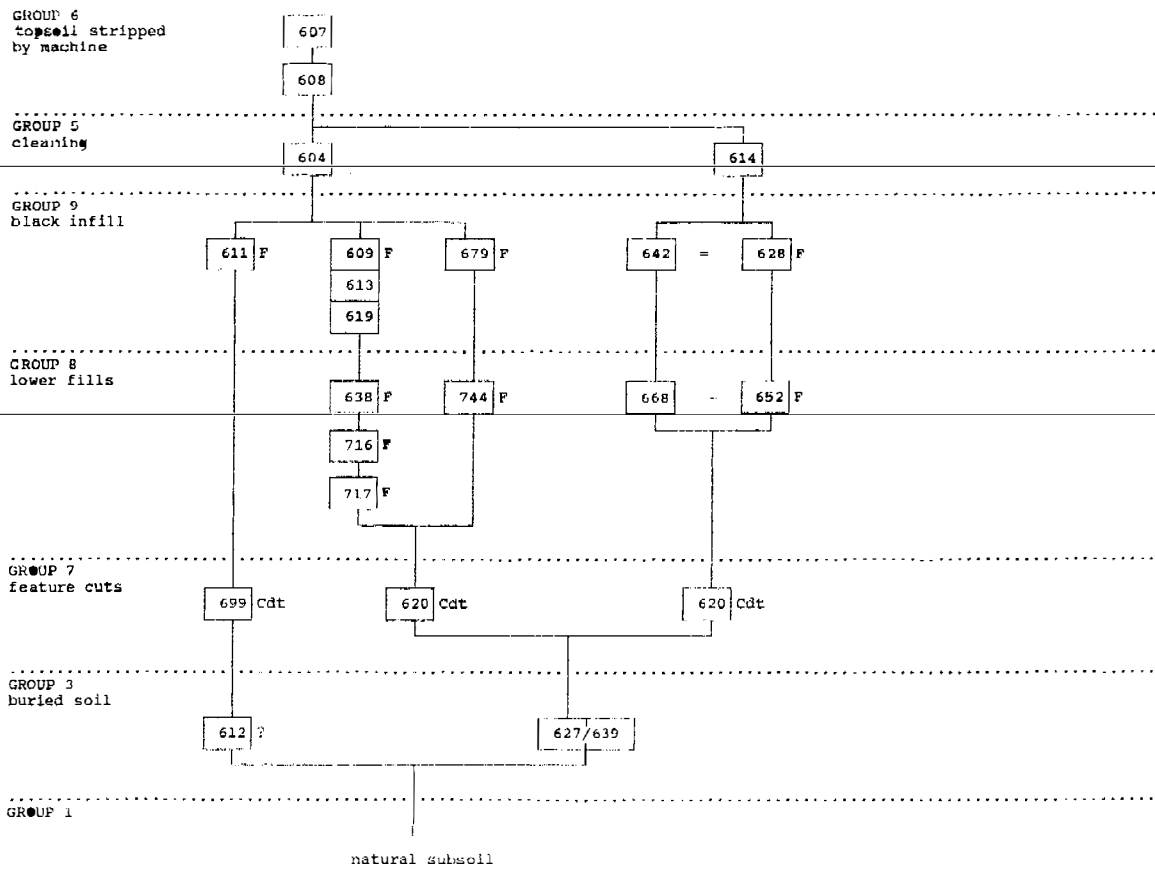
GROUP MATRIX 2



AREA A MATRIX 1



AREA A MATRIX 2



## AREA A

Matrix 1, 2

Figs: 11, 12 (archive drawings 805, 806)

### Group 1 Natural subsoils

The subsoil was of waterworn and angular chert and quartz stones in an orange/yellow clay matrix.

### Group 2

A pit or ditch (650) was revealed in the sides of test pit A (a test pit excavated by machine by the contractors before topsoil stripping). This was the only feature observed to be sealed by the buried soil (649 Group 3).

### Group 3

A layer of soil (610, 612, 627, 639, 649, 650) was found to extend over most of the site. The only area where it was not found is Area B, the western end of the field. This contained some finds of Roman date but was cut by most of the features examined. It has therefore been interpreted as a contemporary soil. The soil ranged in depth from about 0.16m up to 0.40m but was generally around 0.20m deep, comprising a buff-brown or grey-brown clay loam, with generally few inclusions although in some areas (e.g. Test pit A context 649) it contained fairly frequent stones derived from the subsoil.

The whole pot (605) was found very near the surface in the initial cleaning up of the site partially buried within the buried soil (627).

### Group 4

This group comprises three probable post-pits (675/658, 677, 724), two features of unknown function (678, 725), and a layer (723) possibly a surface. These features cannot be said to be contemporary although the post-pits have a general similarity and their relationship with the ditches in group 8 is not known. None of the features in this group have the distinctive final black infill (see group 9) of the features in Group 8 and consequently it is likely that the features in Group 4 and those in Group 8 were infilled at a different time.

Of the three features identified as post-pits, two (657/658, 677) were excavated fully (both were cut by a modern drainage pipe) and a third (724) which was only partially within the area of excavation was unexcavated. 657/658 and 677 were roughly circular, approximately 1m in diameter. 724 in plan appeared to be a similar feature. A larger area would need to be examined to establish what the function of these post-pits was. However they are certainly substantial and may be part of a large building.

A layer of redeposited natural clay and gravel (723) overlay the buried soil. It is not known whether this was mere accident or to provide a more stable surface.

### Group 5

The context numbers in this group were used for the finds resulting from cleaning different parts of Area A: 604 for the main area, 614 for south of the pipe trench cutout and 623 for the two-metre wide strip examined to the west of Area A up to Test pit A.

### Group 6

This group represents the modern topsoil (607) on the site which comprised a modern ploughsoil 0.20-0.25m deep. The field is at present pasture but has been ploughed in recent years. Beneath the ploughsoil was a stony layer (608)

possibly worm-sorted. This was found across the whole field apart from around the former hedgebank between fields 6844 and 8148 (OS field Nos). The stony layer seals and preserves the Roman deposits from plough damage. The only feature observed cutting the stony layer was the World War II tank trap. The topsoil was stripped within the pipeline corridor prior to archaeological examination.

### Group 7

Along the N side of Area A ran a wide relatively shallow ditch (620). This may terminate at its E end in a rounded cut (699) although this looked rather like an individual pit after excavation; the infills however were continuous. The field slopes slightly from E-W and during excavation during a period of heavy rain a stream ran along our northern edge of excavation in a westerly direction. The large E-W ditch cut (620) was continuous with a small ditch (629) running S-N and joining its southern side.

### Group 8

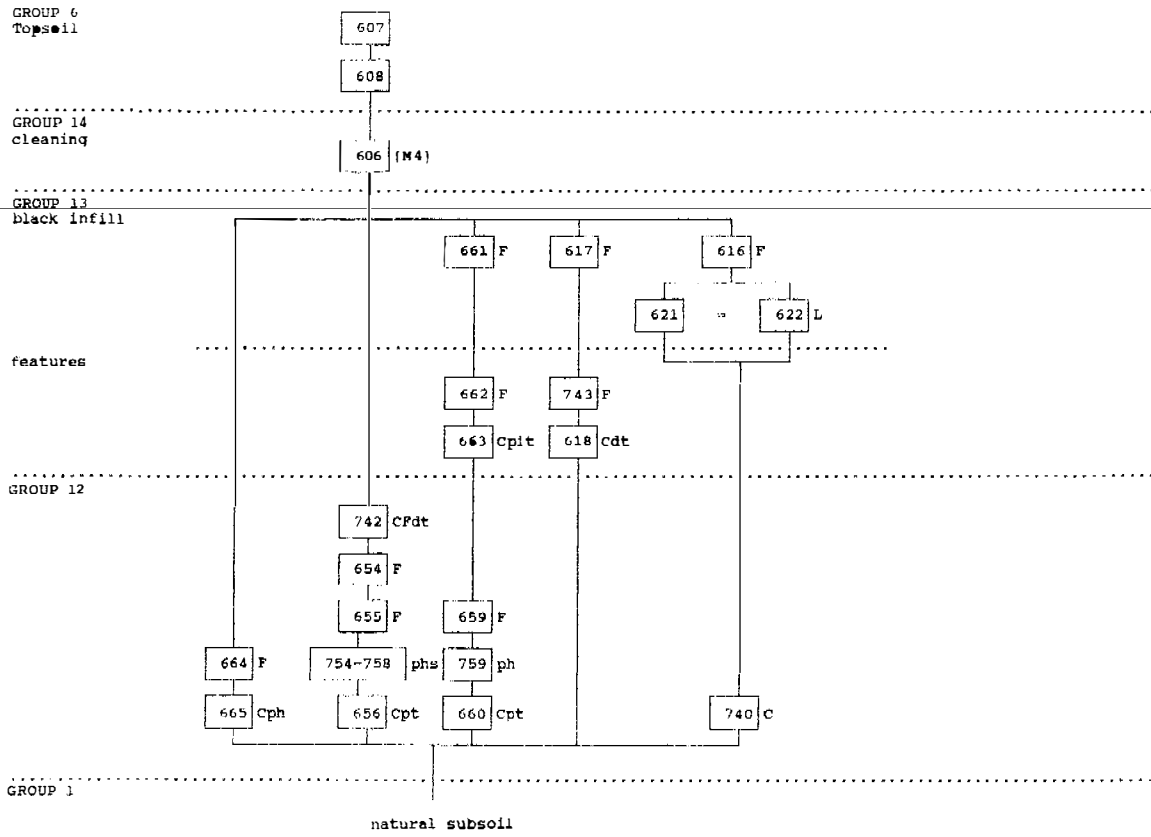
The infilling of these features has been divided into two groups as the uppermost fill is so distinctive. Group 8 comprises the lower fills and Group 9 the final infill.

Ditch 620 (Group 7) was examined in three parts by cutting two sections across the ditch and excavating what may be the E terminal. Of the two sections across the ditch only one was fully excavated (see section 23). This revealed the lowest layer of natural silting (717) which was sealed by a layer of redeposited natural yellow clay (716). Some further silting (638) occurred above this (744 in section 22) before the final infill (619 Group 9).

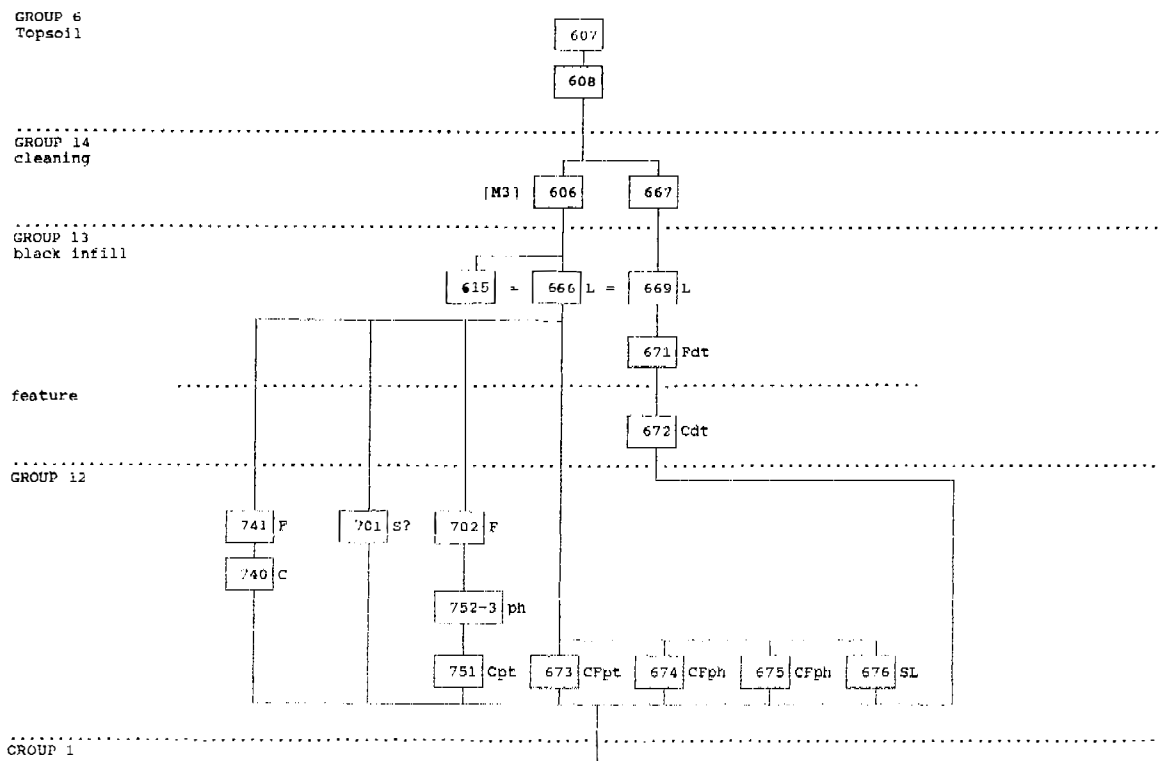
### Group 9

This group of contexts (609, 611, 613, 619, 679, 642, 628) represents one deposit of a rich, black, organic soil infilling ditches 620 and 629. 609 and 613 were used for this material until the limits of the ditch 620 had been defined and may be slightly contaminated. 611 is the infill of the E terminal or pit. 619 and 679 from the trenches at sections 23 and 22 respectively; 642 and 628 are from ditch 629.

AREA B MATRIX 3



AREA B MATRIX 4



natural subsoil

**AREA B**

Area B has been divided into five groups:

Group 1 natural subsoil - see Area A

Group 12 Roman features

Group 13 Roman features associated with black organic  
infill

Group 14 Cleaning Area B before excavation

Group 6 Topsoil - see Area A

**Group 12**

Parts of two buildings were found in Area B together with a post-trench of unknown function. One of the buildings is possibly part of a round-house represented by a curving post-trench (656) containing five post-holes. A further post-hole (665) at its E terminal may be associated with this structure. This building was cut by (?) a ditch (742) which was not excavated.

A post-trench (660) just to the south of the round building was partially excavated revealing one post-hole (679). This seems unassociated with any other possible structural features and may represent a fence. Post-trenches 673, 751 (containing post-holes 752 and 753) and probably post-hole 674 form the NW corner of a room. The function of post-pit 675 is not known but it may be associated with this structure. It is probable that post-trench 751 is the same as post-trench 648 in Area C (see Group 15).

670 and 676 comprised a very stony layer of medium stones all derived from the natural subsoil of clay-with-flints above clay subsoil. These layers may have been used as uneven rough surfaces. However, they may simply be a layer of stones laid down in the natural subsoil. Neither of these layers was removed.

**Group 13**

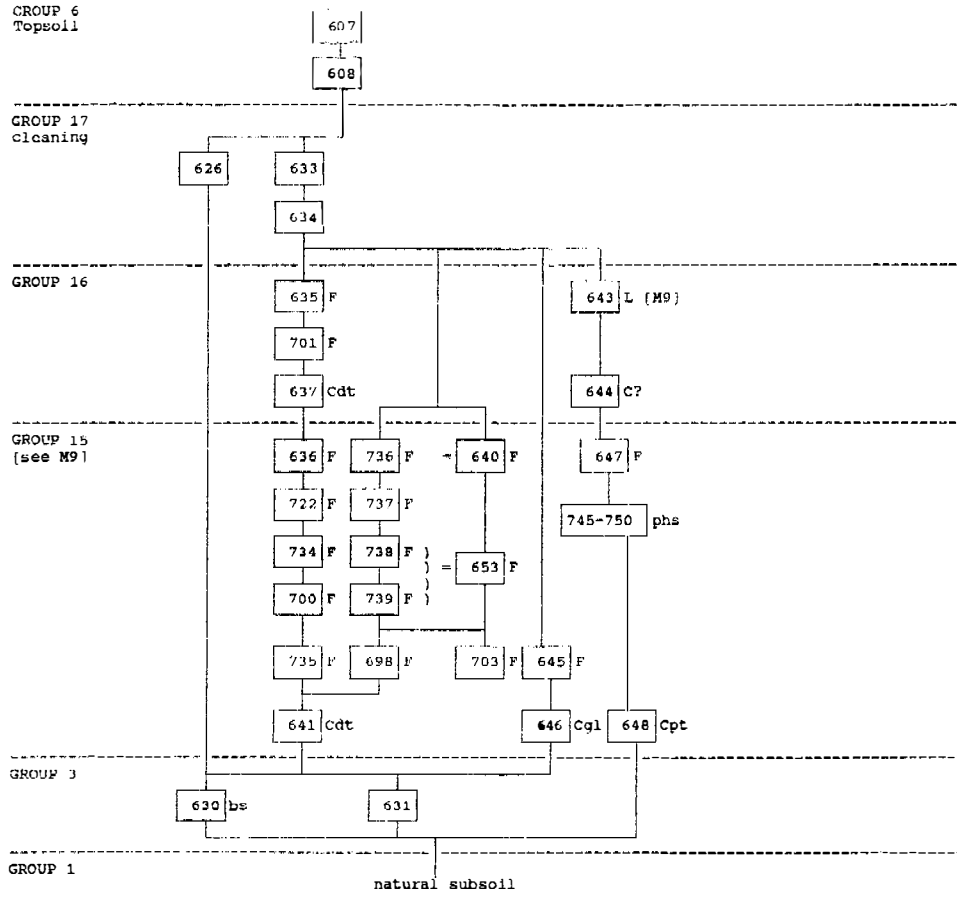
The features in this group are all infilled with a rich, black, organic deposit. Two small ditches (618, 672) are orientated N-S and run more or less parallel to each other. Ditch 618 had a primary fill of natural silting (743). The uppermost fills (617, 671) were of the same black organic deposit. A shallow scoop or depression (663) which cut post-trench 660 also contained an initial silting layer (662) infilled above by the black organic deposit. A further depression (740) also contained initial silting (741) followed by the black organic deposit as infill (615, 621, 622, 666). The black organic fill was also present as a layer above features 671, 673, 674, 675, 751.

The black organic deposits appear to be the same material, dumped as a layer and infilling features that were open at the time. No features have been observed cutting through this deposit except for 816 revealed in the side of the water main pipe trench (see Area G Group 25). As a summary the black organic layers/fills in Area B are 615, 616, 617, 621, 622, 661, 666, 669.

**Group 14**

The contexts in this group were used to label finds discovered when cleaning Area B. 606 was used for the main part of Area B, 667 for the extension to the E of Area B up to Testpit B.

AREA C MATRIX 5



## AREA C

Area C has been divided into five groups:

- Group 1 - natural subsoil. see Area A
- Group 3 - buried soil
- Group 15 - Roman features
- Group 16 - Later Roman features associated with black organic deposit
- Group 17 - Cleaning Area C
- Group 6 - Topsoil. see Area A

### Group 3 - buried soil

Two context numbers (630, 631) were given to the buried soil in Area C. The buried soil extends as far as ditch cut 641 to the west, but was not found further west than this.

### Group 15

This group comprises a probable enclosure ditch (641), a gully (646) and a post-trench (648). The portion of the ditch (641) excavated turned at right angles, suggesting it to be the SE corner of an enclosure lying to the north of the area examined. The ditch was approximately 1.60m wide and 0.70m deep.

Within the area on the inside of the enclosure ditch was a shallow gully (646) only 0.10m deep. It is not known whether this is contemporary with the enclosure ditch.

A post-trench (648) containing six small post-holes lay to the S of the enclosure ditch. It is probably continuous with post-trench 751 in Area B (see Group 12), being the N wall of a rectangular building.

### Group 16

The contexts in this group are either part of the black organic deposit found on the site or associated with it. They comprise a ditch (637) and a dumped layer (643).

The ditch (637) running approximately N-S is c. 1.75m wide and c. 0.70m deep. It cut ditch 641 after it was completely full. It was infilled with 701 and 635, both very dark fills with a high concentration of charcoal. 701 was slightly paler than 635 but was otherwise similar.

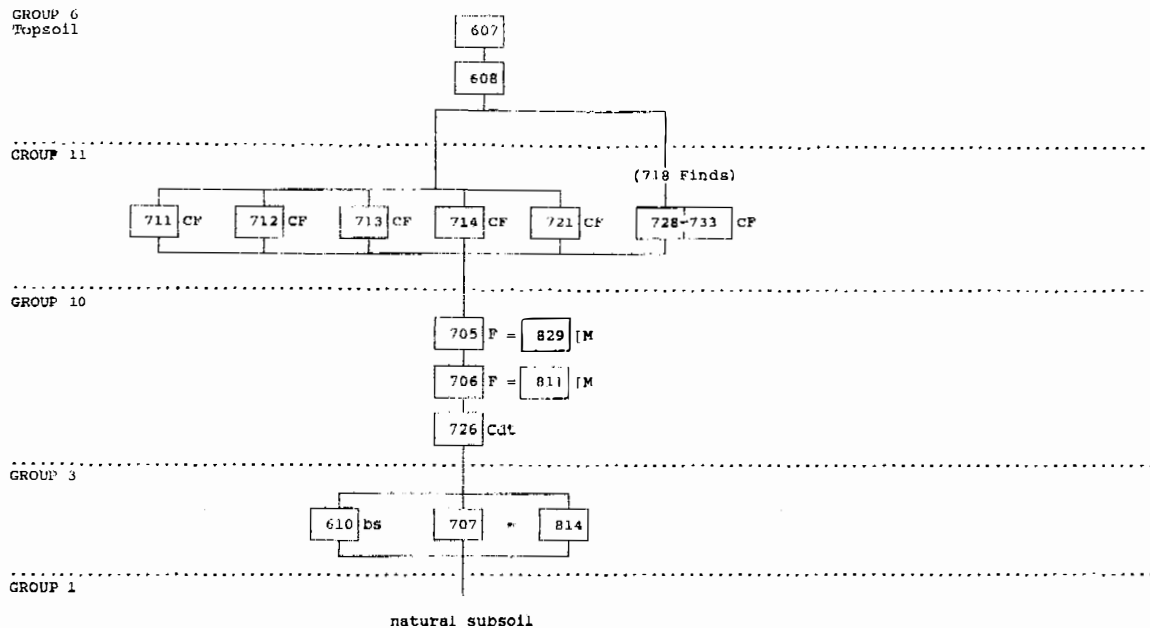
On the W side of Area C a layer (643) filled a depression or hollow (644) sloping from E to W. This is probably the natural slope of the subsoil as post-trench 648, which is sealed by 643, does not seem to be truncated. 643 is probably the same as 666 and 669 in Area B (see Matrix 4, Group 13). The layer was c. 0.20m deep.

### Group 17

Context numbers 626 and 633 were used for finds removed during the cleaning of Area C. 634 was used for further cleaning over ditches 641 and 637.



## AREA D MATRIX 6



## AREA D

Area D was a strip approximately 2m wide stretching from Area A to the hedgebank between fields 6844 and 8148 (OS field nos), at Area E. The remnants of topsoil and the stony layer (607, 608) were removed by machine. It was not possible to excavate the features revealed. A trench, however, was cut across the east end of Area D to provide a section across ditch 726. It was not appreciated before this trench was excavated that many of the features in Area D were actually cutting the redeposited natural (705, 829) within ditch 726 and not natural subsoil itself.

Area D has been divided into the following groups:

- Group 1 natural subsoil (see Area A)
- Group 3 buried soil
- Group 10 Early Roman ditch
- Group 11 Later Roman features
- Group 6 Topsoil (see Area A)

**Group 3**

The buried soil in this area was given context number 610 (see Area A), 707 and 814 (see also Area G Matrix 11).

**Group 10**

This group is the early Roman ditch running approximately E-W. It was over 27m long, approximately 4m wide and c. 1m deep. The lowest fill (706, 811) was of natural silting to a depth of c. 0.50m. The upper fill was of very clean redeposited natural (705). This may be a bank redeposited to infill the ditch. This ditch was cut by the Roman road (727, the Fosse Way?) and later Roman features.

**Group 11**

None of the features within this group were excavated. Finds recorded under these context numbers were found protruding from the fill. Context 718 was a general number given to finds recovered from features 728-733.

Without excavation it is not possible to determine the function of these features. However, many had the appearance of large pits (711, 713, 721, 729, 731, 732). Others may be small pits or post-pits: 712, 728, 730, 733.

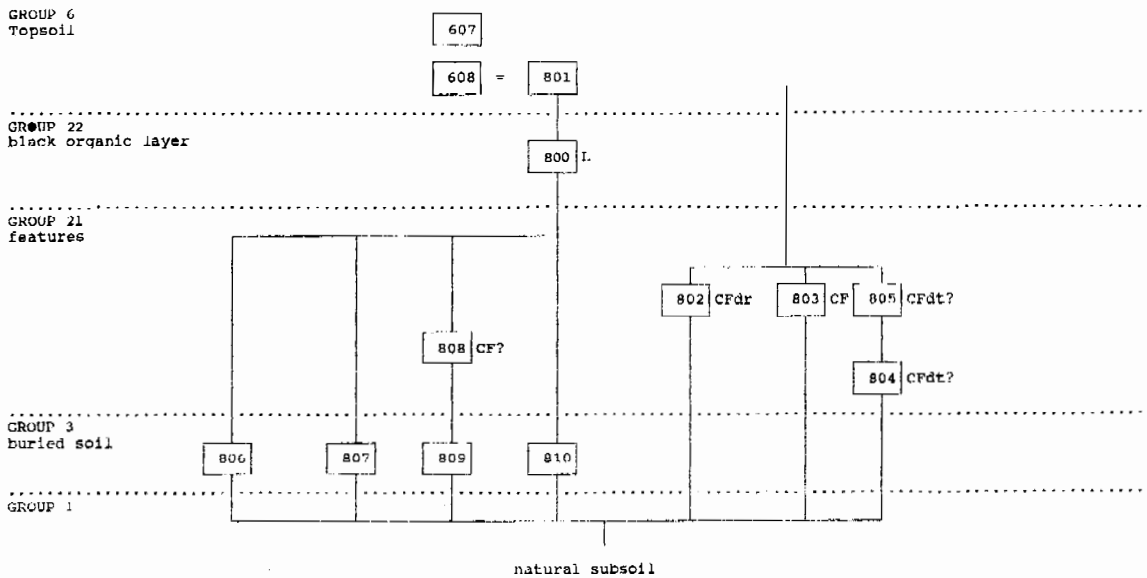
Many contained the black organic deposit recognised elsewhere on site: 711, 712, 713, 71, 728, 731.



**Group 20**

The contexts in this group represent modern or post-medieval ditches and layers associated with the use of the line of the Roman road as a field boundary.

## AREA F MATRIX 8

**Area F**

Area F is the examination of the contractors' pipe trench through fields 5332 and 4633 (OS field nos), west of Wyke Lane. Very little pottery was found here during fieldwalking although it was observed that the subsoil was dark. This was probably due to the Roman deposits being sealed below the stony layer (608). The deposits have been divided into the following groups:

- Group 1 natural subsoil (see Area A)
- Group 3 buried soil
- Group 21 Roman features
- Group 22 Dump of black organic deposit
- Group 6 Topsoil

**Group 3**

The following soils may be a remnant buried soil filling hollows and depressions: 806, 807, 809, 810. They were all sealed by the black organic deposit 800.

**Group 6**

The topsoil is similar to that in Field 6844. The stony layer and remnant of ploughsoil in this field is numbered 801.

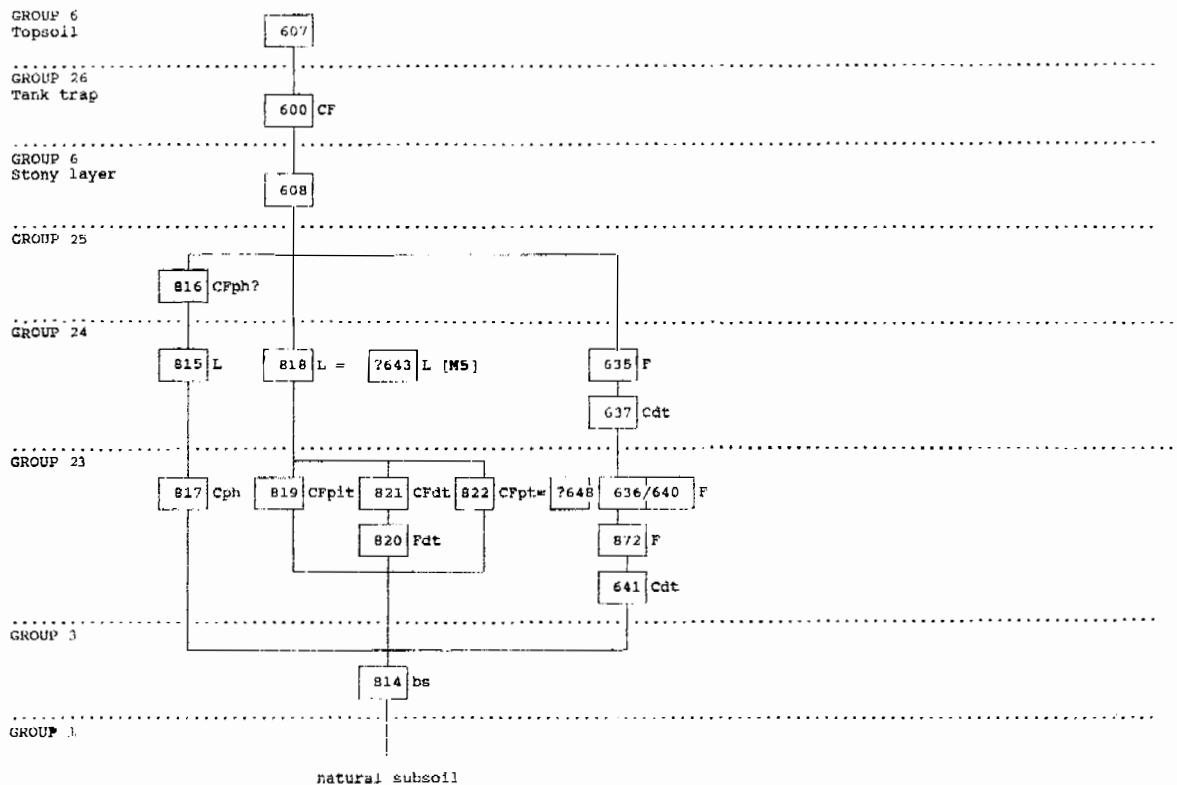
**Group 21**

Three ditches (802, 804, 805) and a feature (803) were found in Field 4653 just to the W of the field boundary with 5322. Roman pottery and tile was also found here during fieldwalking. These features appear to mark the W limit of the settlement in this area. A small feature (?) cut through buried soil 809 in Field 5332. This feature was sealed by the black organic deposit (see Group 22).

**Group 22**

Throughout Field 5322 a black organic deposit (800) had been deposited. This seemed to be of the same material as the black deposits found elsewhere on site. It was up to 0.40m thick.

## AREA G MATRIX 9

**Area G**

Area G refers to the sections revealed by the contractors' pipe trench through Field 6844. Matrices 9-15 show the stratigraphy of the trench and run adjacent to one another from west to east. Matrix 9 has been divided into the following groups:

- Group 1 natural subsoil (see Area A)
- Group 3 buried soil
- Group 6 topsoil (see Area A)
- Group 23 Roman features
- Group 24 Roman features associated with, and black organic deposit
- Group 25 feature cutting black organic deposit
- Group 26 World War II tank trap

**Group 3**

The number referring to the buried soil throughout the pipe trench is 814.

**Group 23**

This group comprises features of Roman date sealed by or earlier than the black organic deposit (Group 24). Feature 822 may be the same as post trench 648 in Area C (see Group 15). The pipe trench cut through ditches 641 and 637 slightly to the south of the area examined prior to the cutting of the trench. It was not possible to draw the sections in detail partly as the trench was filling with water but also through lack of time (see Area C, Group 15).

**Group 24**

At the W end of the pipetrench there was a layer of the black organic material 815 and 818 which is probably equivalent to 643, 666 and 669 in Areas B and C (see Groups 13 and 16).

The pipe trench and ditch 635/637 slightly further south than that examined in plan - see Area C, Group 16.

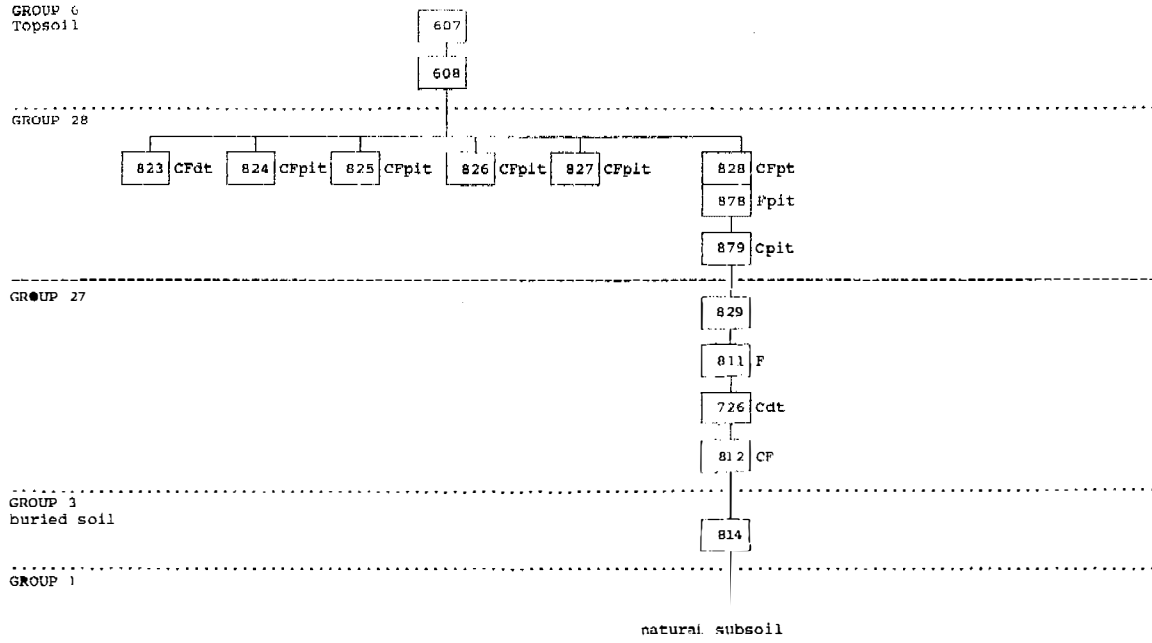
**Group 25**

?Posthole 816 is the only feature observed to cut the black organic material. It is of unknown date.

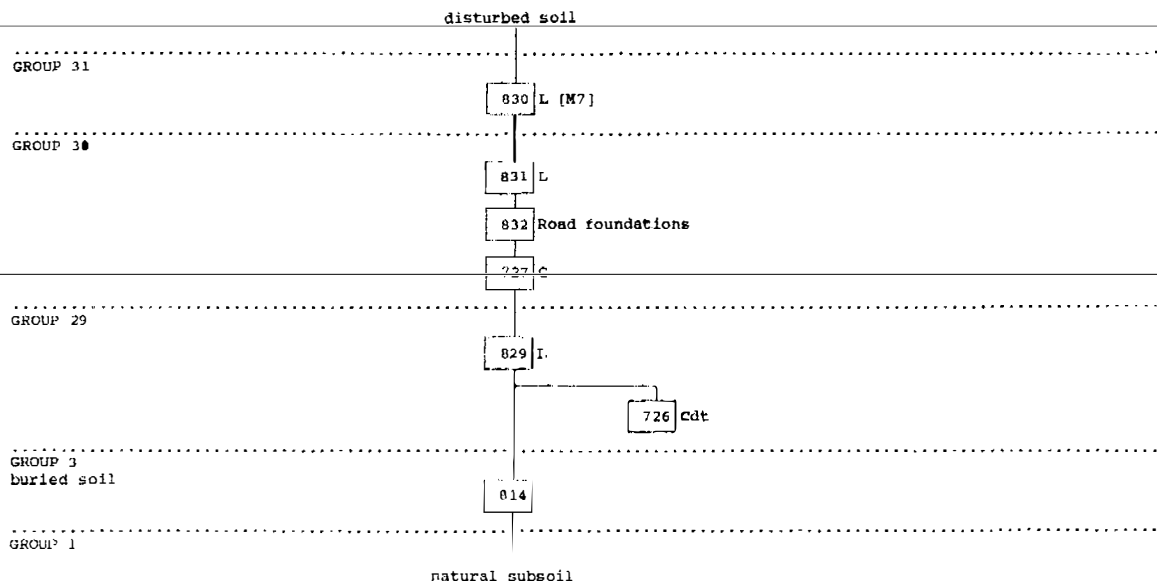
**Group 26**

The World War II tank trap was the only feature observed cutting the stony layer 608. It was 4.30m wide and over 2m deep. It was not possible to include this on the pipe trench section as the area was quickly infilled.

AREA G MATRIX 10



AREA G MATRIX 11



**AREA G**

Matrix 10 has been divided into five groups:

- Group 1 natural subsoil (see Area A)
- Group 3 buried soil (see matrix 9, Group 3)
- Group 6 Topsoil (see Area A)
- Group 27 Early Roman features
- Group 28 Late Roman features

**Group 27**

A section through the long axis of ditch 726 was produced by the excavation of the pipe trench. This showed the same sequence as that in Area D, Group 10: a lower silting layer (811) scaped by a thick layer of redeposited natural (829).

This ditch cut a small feature (812) which had slightly sloping sides and a flat base but a very distinctive fill containing a high percentage of burnt debris: charcoal and pieces of fired clay.

**Group 28**

The features in this group are probably associated with the Roman settlement. Most contain the dark organic infill (823, 826, 828/878/879). One of these features (879) cut through the fills of ditch 726. Only one feature is of doubtful date (827). This had a greyish fill more like the features in Area A, Group 4.

Matrix 11 has been divided into the following groups:

- Group 1 natural subsoil (see Area A)
- Group 3 buried soil (see Area G, Matrix 9, Group 3)
- Group 29 redeposited natural
- Group 30 Roman road (Tosse Way)
- Group 31 modern ditch disturbance

**Group 29**

The redeposited natural layer found in this group is continuous with that infilling the top of ditch 726. This may be the remnant of a bank or the upcast of natural from ditch 726 which was largely redeposited as the uppermost fill of the ditch.

**Group 30**

The Roman road was built within a steep-sided cut (727) with large foundation stones of chert and quartz (832) overlain by gravel (831). This section (the N side of the pipetrench) was much disturbed by its proximity to the trench we cut across the hedgebank (section 19).

**Group 31**

830 is probably a modern or post-medieval ditch associated with the hedgebank.

AREA G MATRIX 12

GROUP 6  
Topsoil

disturbed

GROUP 37

GROUP 36

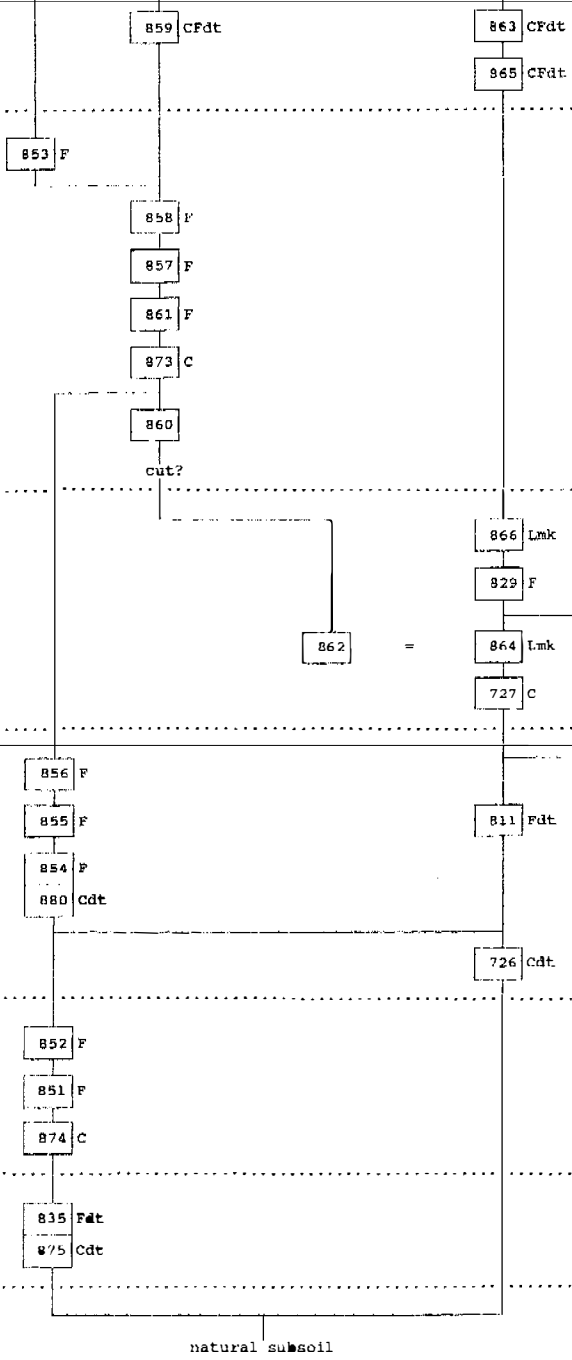
GROUP 35  
road

GROUP 34

GROUP 33

GROUP 32

GROUP 1



MATRIX 12

Matrix 12 shows the relationships between contexts in section 32, the S section of the pipe trench through the N-S Roman road (Fosse Way). It has been divided into the following groups:

- Group 1 natural subsoil (see Area A)
- Group 32 an early ditch
- Group 33 an early Roman feature
- Group 34 an early ditch
- Group 35 the Roman road
- Group 36 robbing or disturbance of the road
- Group 37 post-medieval or modern ditches

**Group 32**

This ditch (835/875) is probably of Roman military date. It runs approximately N-S and this section indicates that it is earlier than the Roman road.

**Group 33**

This feature cuts across the ditch in Group 32 and is in turn cut by 726/880.

**Group 34**

The Roman road cut (727) certainly cuts through the lower ditch fill (811) of ditch 726. It also cuts through 854-856/880, a probable ditch cut through its long axis to the east. It is likely that these two features are the same ditch although the fills differ - most notably in that the redeposited natural used as an upper fill above 811 and found throughout the length of ditch 726 is absent in ditch 880.

**Group 35**

The road in the south side of the section cut by the pipe trench was not as well-preserved as that on the north. This is mainly as it has been subjected to robbing, principally of the large foundation stones cut some date after the road went out of use (see Group 36). As in the N side of the section the cut is steep-sided with a flat base. The foundation stones are set within the cut in a dark matrix (862), here probably contaminated by also cutting through ditch 727.

The upper fill (829) of ditch 726 overlies the large road foundations suggesting that the ditch was infilled at the time of the construction of the road. 866 may be road make-up.

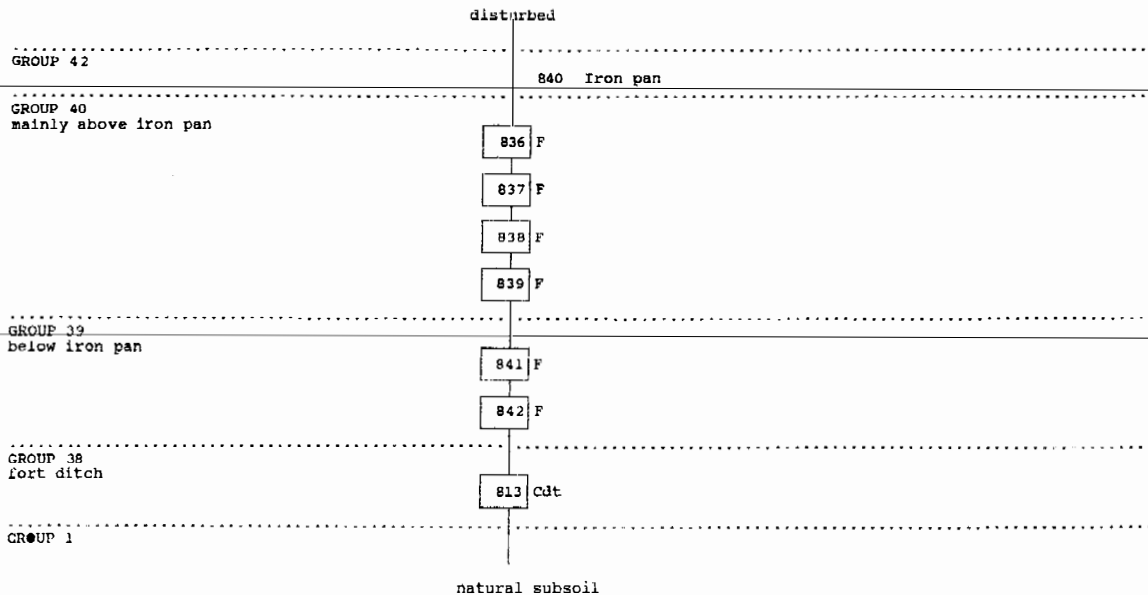
**Group 36**

873 is probably a cut to rob the road of the large foundation stones which are missing in this area. 861, 857 and 853 are probably redeposited road make-up, being comprised largely of stones from the natural gravels.

**Group 37**

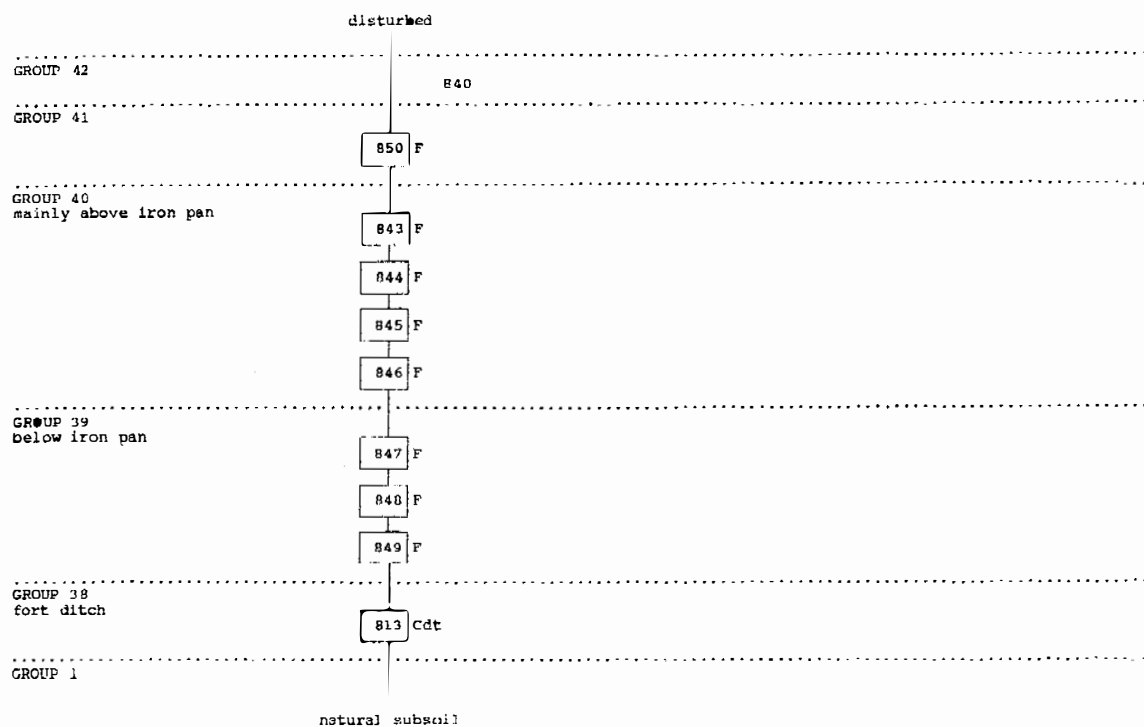
This group probably represents post-medieval activity associated with the use of the line of the road as a field boundary.

AREA G MATRIX 13





## AREA G MATRIX 14



## MATRICES 13 and 14

It was not possible to draw a complete section of one side of the fort ditch as the edges left by the machine were extremely irregular and the ditch fills, being very wet, frequently collapsed. Consequently only two sample areas of the W side of the S section of the ditch were drawn, separated by an area where the ditch fills had slumped.

Matrices 13 and 14 have been divided into six groups:

- Group 1 natural subsoil (see Area A)
- Group 38 the fort ditch cut
- Group 39 the waterlogged ditch fills
- Group 40 ditch infilling not waterlogged
- Group 41 an upper ditch fill of redeposited material
- Group 42 Iron pan formation through the ditch

**Group 38**

The NW corner of the fort ditch (813) was cut by the pipe trench. Neither the full width nor depth were revealed but at this point it is at least 3m wide and 2m deep.

The context no. 813 was also used as a general number for finds from the ditch fill. An environmental sample taken from the very base of the ditch fills before the pipe was inserted was also given this number.

**Group 39**

The ditch fills in this group appeared to be permanently waterlogged below the iron pan (840) (see Group 42). Most of the contexts reflect natural silting of the ditch (841, 842, 848, 849) although one fill (847) may have been deliberately dumped within the ditch. These fills are generally below 1m in the ditch fill.

**Group 40**

The contexts in this group also reflect dumping of material and natural silting of the ditch. They are largely above the iron pan (840) and are not waterlogged all year round. Having said this, parts of 849 does appear below the iron pan and 846 and 847 are probably the same layer separated by the iron pan (840).

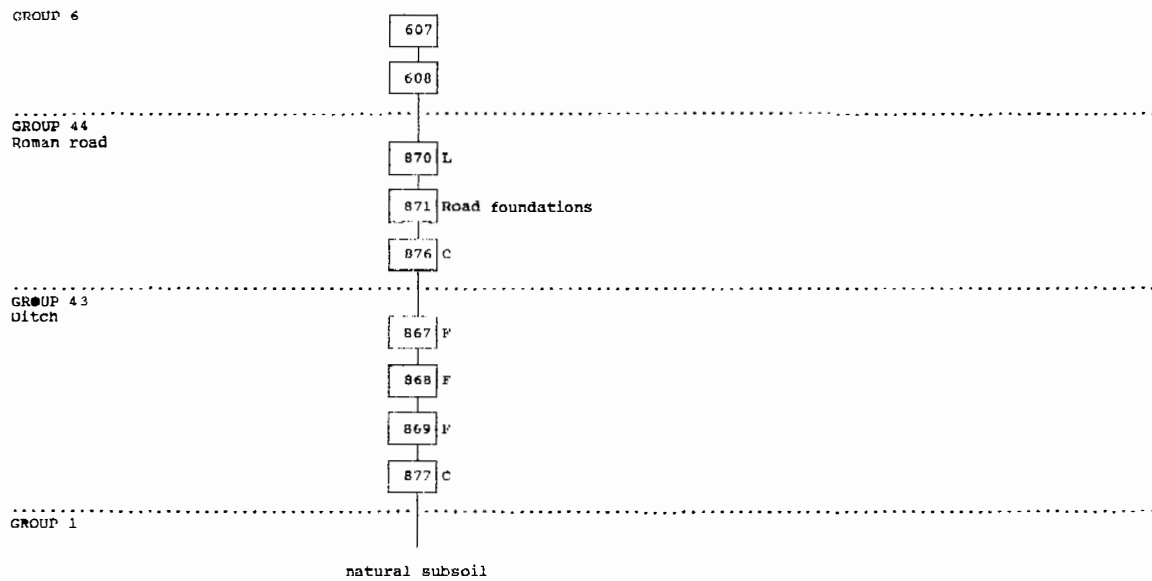
**Group 41**

Towards the centre of the ditch the uppermost 1m was filled with slightly dirty redeposited natural (850), probably deliberate infilling of the ditch.

**Group 42**

An iron pan (840) has developed across the fort ditch cutting through layers within the ditch. It has probably developed across the top of the part of the ditch fill which is permanently waterlogged.

## AREA G MATRIX 15



## MATRIX 15

This matrix shows the relationships of deposits in Section 29, the section across the Roman road running just to the south of the modern Woodbury Lane. It has been divided into the following groups:

- Group 1 natural subsoil (see Area A)
- Group 43 an early ditch
- Group 44 the Roman road
- Group 6 Topsoil (see Area A)

**Group 43**

A small ditch (877) running approximately N-S was sited by the Roman road (Group 44) which had also partially sunk into the upper fill (867) of the ditch. The ditch appears to have silted up naturally before the construction of the road.

**Group 44**

The road to the south of Woodbury Lane would have been part of the Exeter-Dorchester road. It was constructed in a similar way to the section of the Fosse Way excavated on the site and using similar materials; large foundation stones (871) of up to 3 courses deep, many pitched, overlain by a stony gravel layer of make-up (870). No surfaces were seen, probably having been destroyed by ploughing.

## GROUP / MATRIX INDEX

<i>Context</i>	<i>Group</i>	<i>Matrix</i>	<i>Context</i>	<i>Group</i>	<i>Matrix</i>	<i>Context</i>	<i>Group</i>	<i>Matrix</i>
600	26	9	666	13	4	732	11	6
601			667	14	4	733	11	6
602	20	7	668	8	2	734	15	5
603	20	7	669	13	4	735	15	5
604	5	1,2,	670	12	4	736	15	5
605	4	1	671	13	4	737	15	5
606	14	3	672	13	4	738	15	5
607	6	1-9	673	12	4	739	15	5
608	6	1-6,8-9	674	12	4	740	12	4
609	9	2	675	12	4	741	12	4
610	3	1,6	676	12	4	742	12	3
611	9	2	677	4	1	743	13	3
612	3	2	678	4	1	744	8	2
613	9	2	679	9	2	745	15	5
614	5	2	680	18	7	746	15	5
615	13	4	681	3	7	747	15	5
616	13	3	682	20	7	748	15	5
617	13	3	683	18	7	749	15	5
618	13	3	684	20	7	750	15	5
619	9	2	685	20	7	751	12	4
620	7	2	686	20	7	752	12	4
621	13	3	687	20	7	753	12	4
622	13	3	688	20	7	754	12	3
623	5	1	689	19	7	755	12	3
624	19	7	690	19	7	756	12	3
625	19	7	691	19	7	757	12	3
626	17	5	692	19	7	758	12	3
627	3	1,2,	693	19	7	759	12	3
628	9	2	694	19	7	800	22	8
629	7	2	695	19	7	801	6	8
630	3	5	696	3	7	802	21	8
631	3	5	697	18	7	803	21	8
633	17	5	698	15	5	804	21	8
634	17	5	699	7	2	805	21	8
635	16,24	5,9	700	15	5	806	3	8
636	15,23	5,9	701	16	5	807	3	8
637	16,24	5,9	702	12	4	808	21	8
638	8	2	703	15	5	809	3	8
639	3	2	704			810	3	8
640	15,23	5,9	705	10	6	811	10,27,34	6,10,12
641	15,23	5,9,	706	10	6	812	27	10
642	9	2	707	3	6	813	38	13,14
643	16,24	5,9,	708	18	7	814	3	6,9,11
644	16	5	709	19	7	815	24	9
645	15	5	710	19	7	816	25	9
647	15	5	711	11	6	817	23	9
648			712	11	6	818	25	9
649	3	1	713	11	6	819	23	9
650	2	1	714	11	6	820	23	9
651	3	1	715			821	23	9
652	8	2	716	8	2	822	23	9
653	15	5	717	8	2	823	28	10
654	12	3	718	11	6	824	28	10
655	12	3	721	11	6	825	28	10
656	12	3	722	15	5	826	28	10
657	4	1	723	4	1	827	28	10
658	4	1	724	4	1	828		10,28
659	12	3	725	4	1	829	10,27,29,11	6,10,12
660	12	3	726	10,27,34	6,10,12	830	20,31	7,11
661	13	3	727	30,35	11,12	831	30	11
662	13	3	728	11	6	832	30	11
663	13	3	729	11	6	833		
664	12	3	730	11	6	834		
665	12	3	731	11	6	835	32	11

<i>Context</i>	<i>Group</i>	<i>Matrix</i>
836	40	13
837	40	13
838	40	13
839	40	13
840	42	13,14
841	39	13
842	39	13
843	40	14
844	40	14
845	40	14
846	40	14
847	39	14
848	39	14
849	39	14
850	41	14
851	33	12
852	33	12
853	36	12
854	34	12
855	34	12
856	34	12
857	36	12
858	36	12
859	37	12
860	36	12
861	36	12
862	35	12
863	37	12
864	35	12
865	37	12
866	35	12
867	43	15
868	43	15
869	43	15
870	44	15
871	44	15
872	23	●
873	36	12
874	33	12
875	32	12
876	44	15
877	43	15
878	28	10
879	28	19
880	34	12

### 3.2 The context descriptions

#### List of abbreviations (for contexts)

Length	Le
Depth	D
Height	H
Width	Wth
Diameter	diam
North	N
South	S
East	E
West	W

- 517 Fieldwalking in OS field No. 4653.
- 518 Fieldwalking in OS field No. 5332.
- 600 Fill of tank trap. WWII. Yellow/grey mottled clay, tight redeposited natural gravels, mixed with loam. Visible on 1946 RAF aerial photograph. Wth = 4.30m; D = 2m.
- 602 This trench was abandoned, see 685.
- 603 This trench was abandoned, see 830.
- 604 Cleaning Area A.
- 605 A whole pot found very near the surface, oriented NE-SW, with the mouth to the NE. Lifted with fill, sample No. 301.
- 606 Cleaning Area B.
- 607 Ploughsoil. Mid-brown, clay loam, firm, occ stones from the natural gravels. D = 0.20-0.25m.
- 608 Stony layer below ploughsoil. Mid-brown, clay loam, firm, frequent stones from the natural gravels. D = 0.10-0.13m.
- 609 Layer of very dark, brown-black, clay loam, soft (wet), occ stone and gravels; fairly frequent pottery and tile, occ frags of slate. High organic content. Within 620.
- 610 Layer of buried soil; mid buff-brown clay loam, fairly soft but very wet when excavated; occ stones and gravels, generally of clean appearance.
- 611 Fill of ditch 699. Very dark brown/black, silty clay, loose and soft (wet), occ stones (derived from natural subsoils), occ tile, rich organic deposit. Probably same as 619.
- 612 Layer of buried soil. Yellow buff clay loam, fairly firm but damp, occ angular stones from natural gravels.
- 614 Cleaning Area A to south of modern pipe cutout; probably the same as 608.
- 615 Under 606; over 714.
- 616 Layer, c. 2.5 x 2.6m, of black/dark brown clay loam, soft (wet), occ gravels. D = 0.10m.
- 617 Fill of ditch 718. Black/very dark brown clay loam, loose but very wet; freq large stones (from natural gravels), freq charcoal.
- 618 Cut, orientation: N-S, of a wide U-shaped ditch with slightly squared base, probably draining to the north. Contains 617, 743. Le = 2.70m; Wth = 1.20m; D = 0.54m.
- 619 Fill of ditch 620. Black, gritty clay loam, fairly soft and loose but wet, occ large stones from natural gravels, charcoal, some bone and teeth but in poor condition. Same as 611, 642 and 679. Probably all part of same dumping activity and infilling of features. 609 and 613 are part of 619.
- 620 Cut of ditch. Contains 613, 619, 679, 716, 717, orientation: E-W along the north edge of Area A. Probably continuous with 629 and 699. 699 may be a rounded terminal to the ditch. 629 drains into 620 from the south; 620 extends beyond the edges of excavation to the north and west. Wth = 3m max; D = 0.90m.
- 621 Fill or layer in depression 740. Black, gritty, clay loam, loose but very wet; occ large stones from natural gravels, charcoal, high organic content.
- 622 Layer or fill in depression 740. Black gritty clay loam, soft and loose (very wet); occ stones from natural gravel; high organic content.
- 623 Cleaning strip to west of Area A.
- 624 Fill of ditch 625. Mid buff-brown clay loam, smooth (very wet), occ small stones and gravels (derived from natural).
- 625 Ditch cut revealed by machine stripping by contractors. Very little of this feature was excavated as the area was permanently waterlogged. Contains 624. Le = at least 4.50m; Wth = 1.05m; D = 0.30m.
- 626 Cleaning strip after contractor topsoil stripping, in Area C.
- 627 Layer of buried soil, 11m x 3.25m. Buff/brown clay loam, fairly tight, clean appearance, rare stones from natural gravel. D = 0.22m.
- 628 Fill of ditch 629. Black, gritty clay loam, fairly loose (wet), occ large stones from natural, some small angular stones.
- 629 Ditch, V-shaped, draining to north, containing 628, 642, 652, 668. Seems to be continuous with 620. Wth = 0.75-1.00m; D = 0.38-0.50m.
- 630 Layer buried soil. Grey brown clay loam (wet), occ stone from natural gravels. Site waterlogged when excavated.
- 631 Layer of buried soil, thought to be feature but only part of b.s., slightly darker than 630.
- 633 Cleaning Area C.
- 634 Layer / cleaning to reveal features 635/636/637.
- 635 Fill of ditch 637. Very dark brown/black gritty clay

- loam, plastic, sticky, occ stones (from natural gravels), tile flecks, charcoal, occ patches of orange sand, occ slag, small amount of poorly preserved bone. High organic content.
- 636 Fill of ditch 641. Buff/yellow-brown clayey loam, firm, plastic, occ stones derived from natural gravels.
- 637 Ditch, V-shaped cut; orientation NE-SW. Contains 635, 701. Cuts through 641 and fills. With = 1.75m; D = 0.70m.
- 638 Layer in ditch 620. Mid brown clay loam, firm, charcoal flecks, occ stones from natural gravel.
- 639 Buried soil. Same as 627, 630, 651, 610 etc to south of 620 and west of 629.
- 640 Fill of ditch 641. Dark brown, silty clay loam, gritty, firm, some angular stones from natural gravels.
- 641 Ditch, a rounded U-shaped cut, orientation NW-SE, turning at right angles at its east end (to NE).
- 642 Fill of ditch 629. Black gritty clay loam, firm, occ stones (from natural); occ tile flecks and chips.
- 643 Layer of dark brown/black clay loam, fairly plastic, firm, occ stones from natural gravels, charcoal flecks. Organic layer seemingly filling a depression to the east of testpit B covering post-trench 648. Slopes E-W. Probably the same as 669 in Area B. D = 0.20m max.
- 644 Cut? This is probably not a cut but during excavation it was thought that 643 may be within a cut or man-made depression. Compare with 740.
- 645 Fill of gully 646. Mottled grey-brown clay loam, firm, occ natural gravel stones, charcoal flecks, tile flecks.
- 647 Fill of post-trench 648. Dark grey/black clay loam, firm, mottled brown, charcoal and tile flecks.
- 648 Cut for slot trench/post-trench. Running parallel and to the south-west of ditch 640/641 (approx 1 bucket of soil). Base rounded with steep sides; varies in depth. Contained post-holes.
- 649 Buried soil. Grey brown clay loam, fairly firm, fairly freq small stones from natural gravels, very occ fleck of tile. Probably same as 630. This context number used for this layer in testpit A. Horizontal layer possibly an old sealed soil lying beneath the stony layer and modern topsoil. Contains finds elsewhere. D = c. 0.16m.
- 650 Ditch/pit cut and fill. Mottled grey and yellow clay loam, fairly tight, with occ gravels but upper layer fairly clean. Lower layer of coarse gravels just above water table. This is the only feature that has been found beneath, i.e. sealed, the buried soil 649.
- 651 Under 623; over natural.
- 652 Infill of ditch 629. Yellow grey silty clay loam, firm, with freq grit and some small gravels and stones (derived from natural subsoil). Lowest fill/silting of ditch 629. D = 0.10m.
- 653 This number refers to finds from mid-area of ditch 41 = 738, 739. See those contexts for description.
- 654 Fill of post-trench. Grey brown very gritty clay loam, fairly loose, freq gravels - freq small to medium gravels, occ flecks of charcoal. Very stony layer. Fill of 656. D = 0.09-0.10m.
- 655 Fill of post-trench 656. Yellow/grey gritty gravel, peagrit and silt; loose. Lower fill of post-trench 656. D = c. 0.02-0.03m.
- 656 Cut of post-trench. Curving cut apparently south arc of a circle, most of which is outside the area of excavation. Contains post-holes ?possible round house. Visible after cleaning up. Contains 5 post-holes not regularly spaced. May terminate in post-hole 665. Le = c. 5.40m; With = 0.398-0.50m; D = 0.10-0.12m.
- 657 Fill of post-hole 658. Mid buff brown clay loam, firm, with stones from natural gravels and occ charcoal. Visible in plan as a circle of stones from natural gravels (around the edges). The soil infilling the post-hole is slightly darker than the surrounding soil 627. Diam = 1.10m; D = c. 0.40m.
- 658 Cut of post-hole. Diam = 1.10m. Large roughly circular post-pit(?), cut by modern drainage ditch cutout (ceramic pipe) to the south. D = 0.40m.
- 659 Fill of post-trench 660. Mottled brown buff/yellow clay loam/clay, firm, fairly clean, occ flecks of charcoal.
- 660 Cut of post-trench. Contains context 659. U-shaped linear feature with terminal at east end. Contained one possible post-hole.
- 661 Fill of pit or depression. Dark brown/black gritty clay loam with some silt; fairly firm. Within 663.
- 662 Fill of pit or depression 663. Primary silting of depression/churned up natural?
- 663 Pit or depression. Cuts natural gravels. Contains 661 and 662.
- 664 Post-hole fill? Grey brown gritty clay/silty loam, fairly loose, containing gravel grits. Within post-hole 665.
- 665 Cut of post-hole? 0.70 x 0.50m. At east end of post-trench 656. May therefore be associated with circular structure. Roughly ovoid. Contains fill 664.
- 666 Fill of ditch? Blackish/dark brown gritty clay loam; fairly loose, soft. Contains occ stones from natural gravels. High organic content. Slopes down S-N. Under 615 as excavated but really the same deposit. Also the same as 616, 669 and probably 643, 621, 622, 661, 617 etc - all the same material - a general spread or dump of organic soil.
- 667 Cleaning sector to east of Area B. Mainly composed of topsoil and loose 669, disturbed by machining.
- 668 Infill of ditch 629. Yellow grey silty clay loam; firm, with freq grit and some small gravels and stones (derived from natural subsoil). Fill removed to north of bank

- where pipe-trench cuts through. Same as 652.
- 669 Layer of black gritty clay loam: fairly loose/soft. Contains occ stones from natural gravels. High organic content. The same material as 666 and 643 and rest of black organic spread in this area.
- 670 Layer or possible gravel surface. Yellow/brown clay loam; firm/tight. Contains freq large gravels. Appears to be associated with ditches 617/618 and 671/672 which run either side of it. May be a natural occurrence - seems to be directly above natural clay. Same as 676. Very uneven - not laid but may be a surface composed of redeposited natural gravels.
- 671 Fill of ditch 672. Dark brown/black silt clay loam, firm with ?burnt clay, tile, occ stones. Discovered when 666/669 being removed - very similar material. Continuous with 669?
- 672 Cut of ditch 3.00 x c. 0.65m. Contains fill 671. orientation: N-S, approx parallel to ditch 618. D = 0.40m.
- 673 Fill of post-trench. Dark brown silty clay loam; sticky with occ gravel inclusions. Only visible after 669 had been removed. Runs N-S approx parallel to 671/672. Approx at right angles to 702, these two post-trenches being the north and west sides of a building.
- 674 Post-hole cut and fill c. 0.60-0.75m. Dark brown/black firm clay loam. Inclusions from natural gravels; angular stones, charcoal flecks. Roughly circular; not visible until 669 was removed. To west of post-trench 673. D = 0.18-0.25m.
- 675 Cut and fill of post-pit. Dark brown/black firm loam containing large and small angular stones. Not visible until 669 removed. Roughly circular.
- 676 Layer/gravel surface. Medium-sized angular stones derived from natural gravels. May just be a layer of natural gravel stones, but possibly a rough surface, same as 670.
- 677 Cut and fill of pit/post-pit. Mid brown firm clay loam, containing angular stones from gravels with occ flecks of charcoal. Roughly ovoid. Cuts buried soil layer 627.
- 678 Cut and fill of pit 1.05 x 0.50m. Mid brown firm clay loam with occ stones and charcoal flecks. Cuts buried soil 627. Edges very difficult - may not have been correctly dug, but visible as a darker patch. Contained several nails. D = 0.30m.
- 679 Fill of ?ditch 620. Black, fairly soft and loose clayey, gritty loam. Occ large gravel stones. Contains occ bone and teeth, but in very poor condition. Uppermost fill of ditch 620. Equivalent to 619 - same material. D = 0.44m.
- 680 Redeposited natural layer. Orange/brown tight clay containing angular stones, chert and flints. At east end of section across hedgebank. Lc = 3.60m in section; D = 0.20m max in section.
- 681 Layer of buried soil. Grey/brown tight clay loam with mottled iron panning, charcoal flecks and small angular stones. Sealed by 680 at east end of section across hedgebank. Lc = 5.30m in section; D = 0.40m max in section.
- 682 Fill of cut 683, road make-up. Grey/brown clay loam, firm but stony, which causes it to collapse. Contains very freq angular and rounded stones, freq grit, gravels etc, occ charcoal and occ tile frags. This may be the same as 831/866; gravel make-up above large stone foundations.
- 683 Construction cut for road. Contains 682; sealed by 684. Long shallow cut. Lc = c. 6.00m; D = 0.40-0.50m.
- 684 Modern layer and infill. Grey/brown firm clay loam containing fairly freq small stones, tile flecks, iron pan content. Similar in appearance to buried soil 681. ?Redeposited. Lc = c. 5.70m in section; D = 0.30m max in section.
- 685 Fill of hedge ditch 686. Dark brown firm clay loam containing freq roots, wood, straw and binder twine.
- 686 Ditch cut containing 685. Orientated N-S. Still visible as an earthwork further north, recently infilled. Wide V-shape. Wth = 3.15m in section; D = 0.62m max in section.
- 687 Hedge ditch cut and fill. Mid brown firm clay loam; clean, containing binder twine.
- 688 Layer. Mid brown very firm clay loam containing fairly few occ angular stones, blocky. Lc = 4.20m in section; D = 0.24m max in section.
- 689 Fill of ditch cut 691. Mid brown/mottled grey firm clay loam containing occ stones. D = 0.30m in section.
- 690 Fill of ditch 690. Grey/brown mottled gritty firm clay loam containing freq angular stones and grits.
- 691 Cut for hedge ditch, containing 689 and 690. Gradually sloping outwards; may be continuous with 683 although the fills are completely different. May be a cut for robbing road or an earlier hedge ditch than 686.
- 692 Layer - ?redeposited result of robbing of road. Grey/brown firm tight clay loam containing large angular stones. Possibly within ditch cut 69. Lc = 1.80m max in section; D = 0.40m.
- 693 Fill of ditch 695. Grey/yellow tight clay loam containing freq angular small stones, mainly natural gravels and cherts. Redeposited. Very similar to 682. ?Redeposited road. Lc = 2.60m in section; D = 0.40m max.
- 694 Fill of ditch 695 (or possibly layer?). Grey/brown/mottled orange tight clay with some silt and loams. Contains freq redeposited gravels. Lc = 0.60m in section; D = 0.20m max in section.
- 695 Cut of ditch containing 693 and 694. Steep sloping west edge may be continuous with 683 as fills 682 and 693 are very similar. D = 0.40m in section.

- 696 Layer of buried soil. Grey/brown tight clay loam containing freq small angular stones and mottled orange flecks. Equivalent to 707 and 814. Le = 1.80m in section; D = 0.34m max in section.
- 697 Layer at west end of section across hedgebank - redeposited natural. Orange/brown tight firm clay with some loam containing natural gravels. Le = 0.64m in section; D = 0.08m max in section.
- 698 Fill of ditch 641 (silting). Yellow/grey firm silty clay containing small angular gravels (very stony) and charcoal frags. Lowest fill of 641. D = 0.15m in section.
- 699 Cut for pit or ditch 1.40 x 1.30m. ?Same as 620. Rounded, slightly oval shape contains 611; cuts through buried soil 612. May be eastern terminal of 620 and may therefore not be bottomed. All black materials - 611 - was removed. D = 0.45m (max).
- 700 Fill in ditch 641. Black, firm gritty clay silt with freq charcoal grits and small angular stones. D = 0.10m in section.
- 701 Fill of ditch 637. Grey/brown firm silty clay loam containing occ larger stones and small stones derived from gravels. Possibly partial silting of ditch. Sloping down east side of ditch cut. Could be a slightly different fill deliberately deposited in ditch.
- 702 Fill of post-trench and post-holes 751-753. Yellow-grey firm silty clay mixed with loam. Contains very freq small natural gravels. Fills post-trench 751 and post-depressions 752 and 753.
- 703 Double-numbered with 698 q.v.
- 704 Fill of ditch 726. Yellow/orange tight clay containing gravels. Very like natural but very slightly dirty (= 705). Possibly bank redeposited into ditch to fill it up.
- 705 Fill of ditch 726. Yellow/orange tight clay containing very clean gravels. Equivalent to 704 and 829. Natural redeposited gravels, possibly bank infilling ditch (see 704). Le = 3.60m in section (min); D = 0.60m (max).
- 706 Fill of ditch 726 - silting. Grey/brown firm silty clay loam containing very gritty small frags of natural gravels; occ larger stones and freq charcoal.
- 707 Layer of buried soil. Same texture/components as 814. D = 0.50m (max).
- 708 Layer of redeposited natural. Yellow/orange tight clay containing gravels. To east of trench except across hedgebank; possibly remnant of bank or upcast from ditch - see 704 and 705. Equivalent to 680.
- 709 Post-hole cut and fill.
- 710 Cut and fill of ditch. Linear feature; not planned but observed cutting redeposited natural layer 708.
- 711 Fill of pit 5.50 x 1.50m. Black (as 619) with tile and freq large stones. Not excavated; only seen in plan. Extends beyond edge of excavation. Equivalent to 713.
- 712 Cut and fill of unidentified feature. Black (as 619), presumably cut into infill of earlier ditch. Not excavated.
- 713 Fill of unidentified feature. Description as 619. Not excavated; extends beyond edge of excavation. Le = 7.20m; Wth = 2.00m (max).
- 714 Fill (buried soil), possibly in ditch 726? Buff/brown firm clay loam with few inclusions. Very similar to 610. Not excavated, only seen in plan.
- 716 Fill in ditch 620. Tight yellow clay containing very few inclusions - some mottled contamination of charcoal. Thought originally to be natural but found to be redeposited.
- 717 Lowest fill of ditch 620. Grey loose (wet) silty clay loam containing grits, small stones and charcoal flecks.
- 718 Finds (from cleaning ditch) from 728-733, 814 and 829.
- 721 Fill of unidentified feature. Not excavated. Black - same description as 619/613. Cut into the infilling of earlier ditch; extends beyond edge of excavation (608 removed by machine). Le = 7.60m; Wth = 2.15m.
- 722 Fill of ditch 641. Mottled yellow/grey firm silt with a very few stones from natural gravels. D = c. 0.20m (max).
- 723 Layer of orange/yellow tight clay containing natural gravels, both waterworn and angular. Originally believed to be natural but was found in later stages of excavation to be overlying 610 (buried soil). It seemed very much like natural where cut by 699 - possibly part of it is natural and part, to south of excavated area, is redeposited?
- 724 Cut and fill of ?post-hole 1.00 x 0.30m (min). Mid brown firm clay loam, fairly clean with rare natural gravels as inclusions and very occ fleck of charcoal. Not excavated; recognised after cleaning and rain. Slightly darker than buried soil 627.
- 725 Cut and fill of unidentified feature. Buff/grey/brown firm clay loam with occ stones (derived from natural) and charcoal. Possibly two features not really excavated, only seen in section; very difficult to see - only clearly visible when cut through natural. D = 0.42m (min).
- 726 Cut of ditch. Le = 27m; Wth = c. 4m; D = c. 1m.
- 727 Cut for Roman road foundations. Contains 831, 832, 864. Steep sides and flat base almost completely filled with foundations. Wth = c. 5.50m; D = 0.64m.
- 728 Cut and fill of unidentified feature 1.00 x 1.85m. Black - same as 619. Not excavated. Under machine stripping. Cuts 829.
- 729 Cut and fill of unidentified feature 1.00 x 1.50m. Grey/buff firm clay loam with fairly clean occ stones. May be same feature as 728 but different type of fill. Not excavated. Extends beyond edge of excavation.



- 730 Cut and fill of unidentified feature 0.50 x 0.50m. Grey/buff firm loam; fairly clean. Under machine stripping. Not excavated.
- 731 Cut and fill of unidentified feature 1.30 x 0.25m (min). Black - same as 619 etc. Under machine stripping. Not excavated - extends beyond edge of excavation.
- 732 Cut and fill of unidentified feature 1.55 x 1.00m. Dark brown firm clay loam containing charcoal flecks and tile. Not excavated - extends beyond edge of excavation.
- 733 Cut and fill of unidentified feature 1.00 x 0.45m. Black/grey firm loam containing charcoal flecks and occ small stone. Not excavated.
- 734 Fill within ditch 641. Grey/yellow firm clay loam, fairly clean. Recorded in section only. D = 0.24m (max).
- 735 Fill in ditch 641. Yellow/grey firm silty clay containing grits, a few small stones, occ charcoal flecks, very wet. Lowest till of ditch - primary silting. D = 0.16m (max).
- 736 Fill of ditch 641. Very dark brown slightly gritty/firm silty clay loam with some angular stones (from natural gravel). D = 0.28m (max).
- 737 Fill of ditch 641. Yellow/mottled grey/brown firm clay loam containing angular stones from natural gravels. D = 0.20m (max).
- 738 Fill of ditch 641. Dark brown firm gritty silty clay loam containing grit, very freq pea-grit, occ stones, some large stones, charcoal and tile flecks. D = 0.16m.
- 739 Fill of ditch 641. Mottled yellow/grey/brown firm clay loam containing occ angular stones; fairly clean. Smooth appearance. D = c. 0.14-0.16m.
- 740 Cut of ditch or depression. Contains 615, 616, 666, 621, 622, 741. Along the north edge of Area B. A rather irregular shallow cut or series of scrapes/depressions, in general sloping S-N.
- 741 Fill in ditch 740. Yellow/grey loose sticky (wet) silty clay containing freq small irregular stones derived from natural gravels. Silting of ditch/depression. D = 0.12m.
- 742 Cut and fill of ditch running N-S. Mid brown firm clay loam containing few inclusions; occ small angular stones. Thought to cut 656 although not excavated correctly - portion where it cuts 656 (if it did) removed during excavation of 656. Lc = c. 5.30m; Wth = 0.74m.
- 743 Fill of ditch 618. Yellow/grey sticky gritty silty clay containing very freq frags of natural gravels and grits. Lowest silting of ditch. D = 0.10m.
- 744 Fill of ditch 620. Buff/brown firm gritty clay loam, containing fairly freq small angular stones derived from natural gravels. Similar to buried soil 627 but slightly dirtier. Not fully excavated.
- 745 Cut of post-hole. One of five post-holes in trench 648. Diam = c. 0.19m; D = 0.22m.
- 746 Cut of post-hole. Diam = c. 0.10-0.14m; D = 0.22m.
- 747 Cut of post-hole in trench 648. Diam = c. 0.12m; D = 0.14m.
- 748 Cut of post hole in trench 648. Diam = c. 0.15m; D = 0.08m.
- 749 Cut of post-hole in trench 648. Diam = c. 0.15m; D = 0.10m.
- 750 Fill of post-trench 648 and post-holes. Yellow/grey loose silt clay containing mixed gravels.
- 751 Cut of post-trench 702. Post-trench probably the same as 648 in Area C; contains two post-holes? 752/3. Lc = 2.35m; Wth = 0.35m.
- 752 Cut of post-hole within post-trench 751; contains 702. Diam 0.37 x 0.20m. Ovoid depression. D = 0.28m.
- 753 Cut of post-hole in post-trench 751. Diam (min) 0.30 x 0.20m. Ovoid - extends into bank to east. D = 0.24m.
- 754 Post-hole in post-trench 656. Diam 0.27 x 0.36m. Roughly circular - ovoid hole in base of 656 contains 655 as fill. D = 0.23m; 0.06m below base of post-trench.
- 755 Post-hole in post-trench 656. Diam 0.20 x 0.26m. Circular - ovoid hole filled with 655. Off centre of post-trench. D = c. 0.30m; 0.07-0.17m below base of post-trench.
- 756 Post-hole in post-trench 656. Diam 0.10 x 0.12m. Roughly circular; off centre of trench. D = c. 0.18m; 0.06m below base of post-trench.
- 757 Post-hole in post-trench 656. Diam 0.11 x 0.12m. Circular hole, central to post-trench. D = c. 0.21m; 0.07m below base of post-trench.
- 758 Post-hole in trench 656. Diam = c. 0.17m. Roughly circular (extends beyond the edge of excavation). Central to post-trench. D = 0.23m; 0.09m below base of post-trench.
- 759 Post-hole in post-trench 660. Diam = 0.22 x 0.16m. Just off centre in post-trench. D = 0.32m; 0.11m below base of post-trench.
- 800 Dump layer. Very dark grey friable, angular blocky sandy clay loam. Contains freq small-medium angular and ww stones, lots of worms, small roots and tile. MUNSELL. 2.5YR 30/2.5/0. Layer found over entire length of pipe-trench through field (OS5332) to west of Wyke Lane although the black deposit tapers out towards Wyke Lane. Unfortunately the east end of this deposit could not be examined as it was backfilled immediately. Lc = c. 0.36m; D = 0.40m max.
- 801 Layer below ploughsoil. Dark brown friable angular, blocky, clay loam with freq small-medium stones and w stones, worms and freq roots. MUNSELL. 10YR33. May be equivalent to 608 in field to east of Wyke Lane. This layer effectively sealed Roman deposits. Partially disturbed by machine action.
- 802 Cut and fill of ditch. Very dark greyish brown friable, angular blocky, firm silty loam. Contains abundant

- small-medium ww gravels, freq charcoal, worms and small roots. MUNSELL 10YR32. Under layer of disturbed material. Ditch runs NW-SE, cut obliquely. D = 0.50m.
- 803 Cut and fill of ?pit. Dark brown friable, angular blocky, firm clay silt loam. Contains abundant small-medium and ww gravels, fairly freq ?fired clay, freq charcoal, worms and small fine roots. MUNSELL 10YR33. Not observed on south side of pipe-trench. Le = 2.50m; D = c. 0.15m.
- 804 Cut and fill of ditch, possibly running N-S. Not on same alignment as 802. Dark greyish brown, friable, slightly plastic, loose, sub-angular blocky, sandy silty clay. Contains abundant small gravels, (no charcoal), fine roots. MUNSELL 10YR42. Wth = c. 0.50m; D = c. 0.50m.
- 805 Cut and fill of ditch running ?N-S. Dark brown friable, angular blocky firm sandy silty clay with abundant small-medium ww gravels and abundant fine roots. No charcoal except for lowest layer which is almost entirely charcoal approx 0.05m deep. Wth = 1.80m; D = 0.35m.
- 806 Layer of ?buried soil. May be the same as 807, 809 and 810. Dark greyish brown friable angular blocky, slightly plastic silty clay loam. Contains abundant small-medium angular gravels (no charcoal). Le = 2.10m; D = 0.15m.
- 807 Layer of ?buried soil/remnant soil? May equal 806 and 809. Dark greyish brown friable slightly plastic angular blocky sandy clay. Contains freq angular gravels, common flecks charcoal, occ small fine roots, worms. Le = c. 3.75m; D = 0.20m max.
- 808 Cut and fill of ?pit. Greyish brown/light olive brown friable angular blocky silty clay containing fine roots, occ angular stones, freq charcoal, worms. MUNSELL 2.5Y52/54. Does not appear in south side of section. Wth = 1.00m; D = 0.25m.
- 809 Layer ?buried soil cut by 808. May equal 806, 807, 810. Dark greyish brown friable slightly plastic angular blocky sandy clay. Contains freq small-medium angular and ww stones, charcoal frags; no worms, occ fine roots. Le = 2.05m; D = 0.15m max.
- 810 Layer of remnant soil. Dark greyish brown friable slightly plastic sub-angular blocky sandy clay. Contains freq small-medium ww and angular gravels, freq charcoal flecks, freq fine roots and worms. MUNSELL 2.5Y42. Buried soil = ?806, 807, 809. Continues in length beyond area examined in section. Not possible to examine to the east of this as backfilled quickly up to Wyke Lane by contractors. Le = 1.00m; D = 0.15m max.
- 811 Fill of ditch 726. Very dark greyish/brown friable sub-angular blocky clayey silt. Contains freq small angular stones, no roots, no worms, freq charcoal. MUNSELL 2.5Y32. Plastic when moist. Silting infill of ditch. Le = 24.50m; D = 0.40m max.
- 812 Cut and fill of ?pit. Yellowish brown plastic clay containing rare small stones, extremely abundant charcoal, freq flecks (pieces of) burnt clay, no roots, no worms. MUNSELL 10YR54. Discoloured with extremely abundant charcoal and freq flecks and lumps of burnt ?fired clay. Wth = 0.75m; D = 0.20m.
- 813 Roman fort ditch cut. Contains contexts 836-850. Number also given to finds from the fill of ditch when no context. Pipe-trench cuts across the north-west corner of the ditch - the length on south side of pipe-trench being longer than that on the north. Not possible to look at the plans as pipe laid and partially backfilled immediately. Not visible on surface as uppermost fill is of redeposited natural (850). Time permitted only a small part of ditch fills to be drawn in detail. Le (N side) = 4.00m; L (S side) = 6.65m; Wth = 3.00m (min); D over 2.00m.
- 814 Layer of buried soil. Grey friable angular blocky silty loam. Contains freq fine roots, manganese and iron staining, abundant small-medium angular and rounded stones, charcoal flecks, worms. Cut by 817, 818, 822, 631, 823, 827, 824, 811, 825, 727, 826. MUNSELL 2.5Y50. Extends through most of field (WGC) but not so easily detected east of robbed out hedgebank (although small patch identified east of fort ditch). See section 28/13. D = up to 0.40m but mainly 0.10-0.20m.
- 815 Layer which also infills features. Very dark grey (looks black) firm, friable angular blocky coarse sandy silty loam. Contains freq small-medium angular stones, extremely abundant charcoal, freq roots. MUNSELL 10YR31. Probably the same as 818. Le = 15.00m; D = 0.40m max.
- 816 Cut and fill of post hole. Description as 815 but tightly packed with medium-large sub-angular stones. Small feature ?post-hole and packing. Wth = 0.40m; D = 0.30m.
- 817 Post-hole (or possibly stake-hole) cut and fill. Brown/dark brown friable sub-angular blocky silt loam. Contains abundant small angular stones (no charcoal seen), no roots, no worms. MUNSELL 10YR43. Wth = c. 0.09m; D = 0.30m.
- 818 Layer. Description same as 815. Also infills depressions. Le = c. 19.5m; D = 0.40m max.
- 819 Cut and fill of pit. Yellowish brown friable angular blocky fine sandy silt. Contains abundant charcoal flecks, freq small-medium stones, abundant fine roots, worms. MUNSELL 10YR54. Not visible on north side of trench. Wth = 0.75m; D = 0.40m.
- 820 Cut and fill of ditch. Greyish brown friable, slightly plastic sandy silt. Contains very abundant stones, freq charcoal. MUNSELL 2.5Y52. Contains 821. Ditch running at slight angle to trench SE-NW but smaller and shallower on north side. Middle fill = grey sandy silt [2.5YR52], no stones, no roots. Lower fill = see 821. Wth = 1.25m; D = 0.40m.
- 821 Ditch silting: lowest fill of ditch 820. Yellow/grey smooth silt with gravel inclusions. Not marked on section.
- 822 Cut and fill of ?post-trench. Dark brown friable, slightly plastic sandy silt. Contains redeposited natural clay.

- charcoal, common small angular stones, few fine roots. MUNSELL 10YR33. ?Post-trench - has mottled yellow/grey appearance - may be small feature. Possible for 647/648? Wth = 0.50m; D = 0.35m.
- 823 Cut and fill of ?ditch/feature. Brown/dark brown friable slightly plastic clay loam. Contains redeposited natural, freq stones, freq fine roots, charcoal, worms. MUNSELL 10YR43. Possibly running SE-NW; visible in north section but not very clear. May be feature shallowing out. Lower fill: as above but extremely abundant small angular stones; up to 0.20m from base. Lc = 5.50m; D = 0.50m.
- 824 Cut and fill of pit. Very dark grey - same as 818/815. MUNSELL 10YR31. Does not appear in north side of pipe-trench. Wth = 0.80m; D = 0.40m.
- 825 Cut and fill of pit. Description same as 818. Small feature. Wth = 1.80m; D = 0.40m.
- 826 Cut and fill of pit. Description same as 818. Tadpole-shaped in section - long sloping east side; not visible on other side of pipe-trench. Lc = 2.25m; D = 0.45m.
- 827 Cut and fill of ?pit/feature. Greyish-brown friable slightly plastic sandy silty clay. Contains common small angular stones, flecks redeposited natural, freq charcoal frags. MUNSELL 2.5Y52. Possibly cuts through buried soil 814 although very difficult to be certain as they are very similar. Flat bottom, slightly sloping sides; not visible on north side of trench. Wth = c. 1.00m; D = 0.35m.
- 828 Fill of pit 879. Description as 818. Upper layer as 818. Lower layer: bottom 0.07-0.10m = 878. Looks like dirty natural - mottled orange/grey. May be mixing of natural and upper layer.
- 829 Fill of ditch 726. Orange yellow tight clay containing flints and gravels. MUNSELL 7.5YR58. Ditch fill of redeposited natural over 811. Continues beyond area examined. Cut by 828. Lc = 29.00m; D = 0.45m max.
- 830 Cut of hedge ditch. Very dark greyish brown friable angular blocky silty loam. Contains common small-medium angular stones, common small and fine roots. MUNSELL 10YR32. Small, probably modern hedge ditch running N-S. Wth = c. 1.00m; D = c. 0.40m.
- 831 Make-up layer within 727. Very dark grey blocky sub-angular blocky sandy clay. Contains extremely abundant grit and small medium angular stones, some redeposited natural orange clay. MUNSELL 7.5YR30; (orange clay = 7.5YR58). Gravel make-up layer above large stone road foundations 832. Cut by ?830, 833.
- 832 Road foundations. Large boulders of chert in plastic clay, structureless abundant grit, common fine roots, some iron staining. MUNSELL 10YR41. Equivalent to 864. On north side of section large boulders, seem to be smaller on south side of pipe-trench set in a clay matrix. Wth = 5.50m max; D = 0.45m max.
- 833 Cut and fill of hedge ditch. Brown/dark brown friable slightly plastic silty loam. Contains abundant small angular stones, wood, worms, freq fine roots. MUNSELL 10YR43. Probably a ditch associated with the former hedge. Wth = c. 3.85m; D = 0.50m max.
- 834 Layer within 727. Greyish brown friable angular blocky silty clay. Contains abundant small-medium angular stones, no organic matter; few fine roots, worms. MUNSELL 2.5Y52. Probably associated with road. Probably = 831.
- 835 Fill of ditch 875. Grey structureless plastic and sticky clayey silt. Contains abundant small angular stones, charcoal, iron staining, no worms. MUNSELL 10YR51. Ditch running N-S; V-shaped partially collapsing from section on north side; better on south side - cut at an oblique angle; oozing water. Wth = 2.25m; D = 1.00m.
- 836 Fill in ditch 813. Uppermost fill in fort ditch; probably very disturbed; unable to give reliable description. D = 0.20m.
- 837 Fill in ditch 813. Dark brown friable angular blocky slightly plastic sandy clay, silty. Contains abundant small-medium angular stones, iron staining, common charcoal flecks, worms. Fill in fort ditch. MUNSELL 10YR33. D = 0.17m.
- 838 Fill in ditch 813. Greyish brown plastic slightly sticky structureless silty clay. Contains redeposited natural (c. 40%) abundant small-medium stones, few fine roots, piece of tile, some charcoal and manganese; worms. ?Dumping/infill layer in fort ditch. MUNSELL 2.5Y52. [Redep. natural = 7.5YR58]. D = 0.14m.
- 839 Fill in ditch 813. Dark grey plastic, slightly sticky silty clay. Contains abundant small-medium angular stones, iron staining, manganese, frags of ?fired clay, abundant charcoal, worms. Silt layer in fort ditch; iron pan layer 840 cuts through this layer. MUNSELL 7.5YR40. D = 0.40m.
- 840 Iron pan. Strong brown, hard/brittle. MUNSELL 7.5YR58. Layer of iron panning possibly indicating top of waterlogged deposits. Cuts through 846/847 but then seems to follow 847 down. D = 0.12m.
- 841 Fill within ditch 813. Greyish brown friable angular blocky silty clay. Contains 50% redeposited natural, charcoal frags, abundant small angular stones. Silt layer in fort ditch. MUNSELL 2.5Y52. May equal 839. D = 0.20m.
- 842 Fill within ditch 813. Grey/light grey plastic structureless silty clay. Contains charcoal/waterlogged plant remains, freq small angular and ww stones; rootless, wormless. Silt layer in fort ditch. MUNSELL 2.5Y60. D = 0.10m.
- 843 Fill within ditch 813. Very dark greyish brown friable slightly sticky plastic silty clay. Contains abundant small angular stones, abundant charcoal, fired clay frags/flecks, no roots, no worms. Silt layer within fort ditch. MUNSELL 2.5Y32. D = 0.10m.
- 844 Fill within ditch 813. Greenish brown sticky structureless clayey silt. Contains extremely abundant small angular stones, freq charcoal, common flecks fired clay, iron staining c. 20%. Silt layer in fort ditch. MUNSELL 2.5Y52. D = 0.20m.

- 845 Fill in ditch 813. Dark grey sticky structureless silt. Contains common small angular stones, some coarse sand, freq charcoal frags, freq flecks fired clay; no roots, no worms. Silt layer in fort ditch. MUNSELL 2.5Y40. D = 0.08m.
- 846 Fill (dumping layer) within fort ditch 813. Light brownish grey plastic structureless clay containing 40% iron staining, redeposited natural, small-medium angular stones, manganese, odd fleck of fired clay. May be same as 847, separated by iron panning (847 waterlogged). Stones derived from gravels. Dump of material in ditch? Possibly worms higher in layer. MUNSELL 2.5Y62; iron staining 7.5YR58. D = 0.30m.
- 847 Fill in fort ditch 813. Light grey plastic structureless clay containing freq small-medium angular stones, rootless, wormless, occ flecks fired clay, occ charcoal. Dumped clay layer in ditch? (see 846). All stones derived from gravel. Possibly waterlogged all year round. Quite clean in appearance. MUNSELL 7.5YR70. D = 0.26m.
- 848 Fill in ditch 813 - waterlogged silting. Dark grey/olive-grey/olive-mottled sticky sandy silt. 20% olive-grey/olive turns from slate grey/olive-grey as it oxidises; clay similar to deep-dug natural clay in colour; has sky blue coloration (in spots) as it oxidises. Contains freq angular stones, charcoal, waterlogged organic material; high percentage is rootless and wormless. MUNSELL 2.5Y50; 5Y52/53. D = 0.38m.
- 849 Fill in fort ditch 813 (silt). Very dark grey sticky structureless silt; stone-free, some iron content, high percentage organic matter, oily substance oozing out, little white specks, no worms, no roots; also has a sky blue spotty characteristic. This is c. 0.07m above the sample taken of organic material from base of pipe-trench. Quite clean-looking. MUNSELL 2.5Y30. D = 0.56m.
- 850 Redeposited bank/upper fill of fort ditch 813. Brown friable angular blocky silty clay with some loam content. Contains iron and manganese staining, abundant small-medium and sub-angular stones derived from natural gravels, freq fine roots, worms. Like dirty/redeposited natural, no noticeable charcoal. This could be the dumping/final infilling of the ditch with the redeposited bank. Not spotted during period of excavation as this area was always waterlogged and had no noticeable feature. MUNSELL 10YR5/3. D = 0.84m.
- 851 Fill of feature 874 (possible ditch?). Dark greyish brown friable slightly plastic sub-angular blocky clay loam. Contains freq small-medium angular stones, iron staining, manganese, charcoal, frags broken tile, rare small roots and worms. MUNSELL 2.5Y4/2. This seems to seal 835 matrix; very similar to 835 but stones less abundant. D = 0.28m.
- 852 Upper fill of feature/?ditch 874. Yellow friable sub-angular blocky silty clay (some redeposited natural and loam). Contains heavy iron staining, manganese, charcoal, abundant small angular stones and common medium angular stones, freq small fine roots, worms. Mottled appearance. MUNSELL 10YR7/6. Cut by 854. D = 0.24m.
- 853 Layer of road gravels? (redeposited). Greyish brown friable slightly plastic weak-structured silty loam. Contains extremely abundant small-medium angular stones, abundant fine roots, frags of tile, iron staining, manganese. MUNSELL 2.5Y5/2. Very similar to road gravels - could be redeposited after robbing of road? D = 0.30m.
- 854 Fill of ditch 880. Over 835. Dark grey friable sub-angular blocky very hard silty clay, high percentage iron in patches. heavily stained by iron and manganese, containing flecks of charcoal and fired clay. Freq small-medium angular stones, rare fine roots, worms. MUNSELL 5Y4/1. D = c. 0.65m (max).
- 855 Fill in ditch 880. Very dark grey plastic slightly friable fine sandy silt with very weak structure. Contains abundant charcoal frags, abundant flecks fired clay/tile, common small angular stones. MUNSELL 10YR3/1. D = 0.05m.
- 856 Fill in ditch 880. Cut by robbing 873. Brown friable slightly plastic angular blocky clay loam. Contains common small angular stones, freq charcoal frags, some redeposited natural (c. 5%), flecks of tile, few fine roots, worms. MUNSELL 10YR5/3. D = 0.24m.
- 857 Fill in ditch 873 - redeposited road make-up? Greyish brown friable slightly plastic sub-angular blocky silty clay. Contains extremely abundant small-medium angular stones, tile frags, slate, few charcoal frags, common small roots, probably worms. MUNSELL 2.5Y5/2. D = 0.44m (max).
- 858 Fill in robbing cut 873? Greyish brown friable angular blocky silty clay. Contains freq small angular stones, flecks of tile, few fine roots, worms. Heavy iron staining; 50% redeposited natural. MUNSELL 2.5Y5/2 (redeposited natural = 7.5YR58). D = 0.30m (max).
- 859 Cut and fill of modern hedge ditch. Dark greyish brown friable angular blocky silty loam containing occ small angular stones, charcoal, roots, modern plant remains, binder twinc. MUNSELL 10YR4/2. Hedge removed by farmer in 1989. Wth = 0.80m; D = 0.14m.
- 860 Fill within ?robbing cut 727. Very dark grey friable angular blocky clay containing some redeposited natural, abundant small-medium angular stones, occ tile, occ charcoal flecks, few fine roots. Heavily iron stained. MUNSELL 10YR3/1; (iron staining 7.5YR5/8). Wth = 0.85m; D = 0.40m (max).
- 861 ?Redeposited road make-up within robbing cut 873. Very dark brown friable plastic angular blocky clay. Contains abundant small-large angular stones, flecks charcoal, fired clay and some tile. MUNSELL 5Y2/1. D = 0.32m.
- 862 Probable road make-up. Black friable slightly sticky structureless black silty clay containing freq small angular stones, abundant organic matter, charcoal, c. 40% iron staining, rootless, wormless, occ tile flecks. MUNSELL 2.5YR N2.5/0. Probable road make-up left after stones (864) robbed. The remaining stones (864) seem to be set within this material which differs from north section - possibly contaminated by ditch fill 706.

- D = 0.22m.
- 863 Cut and fill of modern hedge ditch. Dark greyish brown friable sub-angular blocky clayey loam containing common small angular stones and worms. Iron staining down root channels. MUNSELL 10YR4/2. D = 0.36m (max).
- 864 Road foundations; set in 862. Consists of chert boulders and medium and large irregular blocks of chert and some quartz. Possibly pitched N-S; seems to be leaning back in section. Stones generally smaller than those in north section (8320). Orientation N-S apparently beneath later hedgebank (now removed). D = 0.60m (max).
- 865 Fairly modern/post-Roman ditch cut and fill. Dark greyish brown sub-angular blocky clay loam. freq largish stones, abundant small-medium stones, medium roots, tile flecks, occ charcoal frags. MUNSELL 10YR42. Iron staining down root channels. May contain stones robbed from road. D = 0.45m (max).
- 866 Road gravels make-up *in situ*. No surface visible. Brown friable angular blocky silty loam. Contains freq charcoal frags, freq tile frags, extremely abundant small angular stones, abundant medium angular stones, freq fine roots, occ small-medium roots. MUNSELL 10YR5/3. D = 0.40m (max).
- 867 Fill (silting) in ditch 877. Dark grey sandy silt containing freq small angular stones, occ flecks charcoal, no roots, no worms. MUNSELL 5Y4/1. 871 (road foundations) have sunk into this feature. D = 0.10m.
- 868 Fill (silting) of small ditch 877. Yellowish brown slightly silty sand containing freq small rounded stones, occ charcoal flecks, no roots, no worms. MUNSELL 10YR5/8. D = c. 0.13m (max).
- 869 Primary fill of small ditch 877. Dark grey sticky structureless fine sandy silt containing abundant charcoal flecks, no stones, no worms, no roots. MUNSELL 10.5Y4/0. D = c. 0.09m.
- 870 Gravel road make-up. Dark yellowish brown friable sub-angular blocky silty loam. Contains abundant small-medium angular stones, abundant fine roots, common flecks tile, worms. MUNSELL 10YR4/4. Gravels above Woodbury Lane Road. No surface visible. D = c. 0.45m (max).
- 871 Road foundation. Dark yellowish brown sub-angular blocky silty clay. Contains flecks of redeposited natural, abundant small and medium angular stones often pitched, no noticeable charcoal, no roots, worms. MUNSELL 10YR33. Partially sunk into 867. Alignment of 867 = N-S; Woodbury Lane (871) is aligned E-W. D = 0.50m (max).
- 872 Ditch fill of 641. Same as fills 738-9, 698, 700, 734-5 in sections 20, 24. No time to draw this in detail as base of trench filled with water so separated uppermost ditch fills (as 640) and lower greyer silting fills (as 872). D = 0.60m.
- 873 ?Robbing cut. Contains 858, 861, 857. Sloping cut from E-W which seems to contain gravels redeposited from Roman road. L.e = 3.40m; D = 0.60m.
- 874 Cut of ?ditch/feature. Contains 851, 852. Gradually sloping on east side. L.e = 3.25m; D = 0.53m (max).
- 875 Cut for ditch; contains 835. V-shaped ditch cut at an oblique angle by pipe-trench. Oozing water. With = 1.14m; D = 0.62m.
- 876 Cut for road. Contains 870, 871.
- 877 Cut for ditch; contains 869, 867, 868. Ditch beneath Roman Woodbury Lane. Road foundations 871 have slumped into the uppermost fill of this ditch (867). With = 0.80m; D = c. 0.44m.
- 878 Fill of pit 879. Very dark greyish brown friable angular blocky slightly plastic dirty clay. Contains few inclusions: charcoal, occ small angular stones, few fine roots. MUNSELL 10YR32. May be mixing of natural + 828 or initial infill of feature. L.e = 1.75m; D = 0.07-0.10m.
- 879 Cut of ?pit. Cuts through uppermost fill of ditch 726 (829). Continues beyond area examined (backfilled accessway across pipe-trench). L.e = 2.00m; D = 0.40m (max).
- 880 Cut of ditch. Contains 854, 855, 856. May be the same as 726.

## 3.3 GENERAL CONTEXT INDEX

<i>Context</i>	<i>Period</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Area</i>	<i>Plan</i>	<i>Context</i>	<i>Period</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Area</i>	<i>Plan</i>
600	MOD	Fdt	G		665	R	Cph	B	13
601	NA	Misc			666	R	Fdt	B	
602	MOD	L	E		667	NA	Misc	B	
603	MOD	I	E		668	R	Fdt	A	19,24
604	NA	Misc	A		669	R	L	B	
605	R	Misc	A	1	670	R	L	B	
606	NA	Misc	B		671	R	Fdt	B	16
607	MOD	L	A		672	R	Cdt	B	16
608	MOD	L	A		673	R	Fpt	B	16
609	R	I	A		674	R	Cph	B	16
610	R	Lbs	A	20	675	R	Cppt	B	16
611	R	Fdt	A		676	R	L	B	16
612	R	Lbs	A		677	R	Cpt/ppt	A	24
613	R	Fdt	A	4,5	678	R	Cpt	A	
614	R	Misc	A		679	R	Fdt	A	
615	R	I	B		680	R	L	E	
616	R	L	B		681	R	Lbs	E	
617	R	Fdt	B	11	682	R	Frd	E	
618	R	Cdt	B	11	683	R	Cen	E	
619	R	Fdt	A		684	MOD	L.mod	E	
620	R	Cdt	A	4,6	685	MOD	Fdt	E	
621	R	LF	B	11	686	PM	Cdt	E	
622	R	LF	B	11	687	PM	Cdt	E	
623	NA	Misc	A	4,5,6,	688	PM	L	E	
624	PEN	Fdt	E	3	689	PM	Fdt	E	
625	PEN	Cdt	E	3	690	PM	Fdt	E	
626	NA	Misc	C		691	PM	Cdt	E	
627	R	Lbs	A	4	692	PFEN	L	E	
628	R	Fdt	A		693	PEN	Fdt	E	
629	R	Cdt	A	19,24	694	PFEN	Fdt	E	
630	R	Lbs	C	7,8,	695	R	Cdt	E	
631	R	Lbs	C		696	R	Lbs	E	
633	NA	Misc	C	8	697	R	L	E	
634	R	L	C	8,9,	698	R	Fdt	C	
635	R	Fdt	C	9	699	R	Cpt/dt	A	18
636	R	Fdt	C	9	700	R	Fdt	C	
637	R	Cdt	C	9,17	701	R	Fdt	C	
638	R	Fdt	A		702	R	Fpt	B	16
639	R	Lbs	A	5	703	R	Fdt	C	
640	R	Fdt	C	9,10	704	R	Fdt	D	
641	R	Cdt	C	9,10,17	705	R	Fdt	D	
642	R	F	A	5	706	R	Fdt	D	
643	R	L	C		707	R	Lbs	D	
644	R	C	C		708	R	L	D	
645	R	Fgl	C	9	709	R	Fph	E	
646	R	Cgl			710	R	Cdt	E	
647	R	Fst	C	10	711	R	Fpt	D	20
648	R	Cpt	C	10	712	R	C	D	20
649	R	Lbs	A		713	R	F	D	20,21
650	R	FCdt	A		714	R	Lbs	D	20
651	R	Lbs	A	5	715	R	Misc		
652	R	Fdt	A		716	R	Fdt	A	
653	R	Fdt	C		717	R	Fdt	A	
654	R	Fpt	B		718	R	Misc	D	
655	R	Fpt	B	12	721	R	F	D	21
656	R	Cpt	B	12,15	722	R	Fdt	C	
657	R	Fph	A	18	723	R	L	A	4
658	R	Cph	A		724	R	Cph	A	18
659	R	Fpt	B	12,13	725	PFEN	C	A	18
660	R	Cpt	B	12,13	726	R	Cdt	D	
661	R	Fpt?	B	14	727	R	Cen	E	
662	R	Fpt?	B		728	R	C	D	22
663	R	Cpt	B	13,14	729	R	C	D	22
664	R	Fph	B		730	R	C	D	22

<i>Context</i>	<i>Period</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Area</i>	<i>Plan</i>	<i>Context</i>	<i>Period</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Area</i>	<i>Plan</i>
731	R	C	D	22	837	R	Fdt	G	
732	PEN	C	D	22	838	R	Fdt	G	
733	R	C	D	22	839	R	Fdt	G	
734	R	Fdt	C		840	NA	L	G	
735	R	Fdt	C		841	R	Fdt	G	
736	R	Fdt	C		842	R	Fdt	G	
737	R	Fdt	C		843	R	Fdt	G	
738	R	Fdt	C		844	R	Fdt	G	
739	R	Fdt	C		845	R	Fdt	G	
740	R	Cdt	B	11	846	R	Fdt	G	
741	R	Fdt	B		847	R	Fdt	G	
742	R	Cdt	B	15	848	R	Fdt	G	
743	R	Fdt	B		849	R	Fdt	G	
744	R	Fdt	A		850	R	Fdt	G	
745	R	Cph	C	10	851	R	Fdt	G	
746	R	Cph	C	10	852	R	Fdt	G	
747	R	Cph	C	10	853	R	L	G	
748	R	Cph	C	10	854	R	Fdt	G	
749	R	Cph	C	10	855	R	Fdt	G	
750	R	Fpt/ph's	C		856	R	Fdt	G	
751	R	Cpt	B	16	857	R	Fdt	G	
752	R	Cph	B	16	858	R	Frb	G	
753	R	Cph	B	16	859	MOD	Chd	G	
754	R	Cph	B	12	860	R	Frb	G	
755	R	Cph	B	12	861	R	Frb	G	
756	R	Cph	B	12	862	R	L	G	
757	R	Cph	B	15	863	MOD	Cdt	G	
758	R	Cph	B	15	864	R	Brdf	G	
759	R	Cph	B	13	865	PEN	Cdt	G	
800	R	Ldp	F		866	R	Lmk	G	
801	PEN	L	F		867	R	Fdt	G	
802	R	Cdt	F		868	R	Fdt	G	
803	R	Cpt	F		869	R	Fdt	G	
804	R	Cdt	F		870	R	Lmk	G	
805	R	Cdt	F		871	R	Brdf	G	
806	R	Lbs	F		872	R	Fdt	G	
807	R	Lbs	F		873	R	Crb	G	
808	R	Cpt	F		874	R	Cdt	G	
809	PEN	Lbs	F		875	R	Cdt	G	
810	R	Lbs	F		876	R	Crd	G	
811	R	Fdt	G		877	R	Cdt	G	
812	R	Cpt	G		878	R	Fpt	G	
813	R	Cdt	G		879	R	Cpt	G	
814	R	Lbs	G		880	R	Cdt	G	
815	R	L	G						
816	R	Cph	G						
817	R	Cph	G						
818	R	L	G						
819	R	Cpt	G						
820	R	Cdt	G						
821	R	Fdt	G						
822	R	Cpt	G						
823	R	Cdt	G						
824	R	Cpt	G						
825	R	Cpt	G						
826	R	Cpt	G						
827	R	Cpt	G						
828	R	Fpt	G						
829	R	Fdt	G	20,21					
830	PM	Cdt	G						
831	R	Lmk	G						
832	R	Brdf	G						
833	PM	Chd	G						
834	R	L	G						
835	R	Cdt	G						
836	R	Fdt	G						

## 3.4 Archive section index

<i>Context</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Sheet</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>Context</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Sheet</i>	<i>Location</i>
600				665			
601				666	17	812	802
602				667			
603				668	2	811	806
604				669	16,26	811	802
605				670			
606				671	26	-	802
607	3,6,17	801,811,812	802,805	672	26	-	802
608	3,6,17,21	801,811,812	802,805,806	673	16,25	811,813	802
609				674	16,25	811,813	802
610	18	811	806	675			
611				676	26		802
612				677			
613				678			
614				679	22	813	806
615	16	811	802	680	19	812	810
616	16	811	802	681	19	812	810
617	4	811	802	682	19	812	810
618	4,8	811	802	683	19	812	810
619	23	813	806	684	19	812	810
620	23	813	806	685	19	812	810
621				686	19	812	810
622	17	812	802	687	19	812	810
623				688	19	812	810
624	34	-	810	689	19	812	810
625	34	-	810	690	19	812	810
626				691	19	812	810
627	1	811	806	692	19	812	810
628	2	811	806	693	19	812	810
629	2	811	806	694	19	812	810
630				695	19	812	810
631				696	19	812	810
633				697	19	812	810
634				698	20	812	810
635	24	813	803	699			803
636	24	813	803	700	24	813	805
637	24	813	803	701	24	813	803
638				702			
639				703			
640				704			
641	20	812	803	705	21	812	810
642				706	21	812	810
643	6	811	802	707	21	812	810
644				708			
645	5			709			
646	5	811	803	710			
647	6,13,14	811	802	711			
648	6,7,13,14	811	802	712			
649	3	811	805	713			
650	3	811	805	714			
651				715			
652	2	811	806	716	23	813	806
653				717	23	813	806
654				718			
655				721			
656	11,12	811	802	722	24	813	803
657	1	811	806	723	18	811	806
658	1811	806		724			
659	9,10	811	802	725	18	811	806
660	9,10	811	802	726	21	812	810
661	15	811	802	727	30,32	813	810
662	15	811	802	728			
663	15	811	802	729			
664				730			



<i>Context</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Sheet</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>Context</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Sheet</i>	<i>Location</i>
731				845	31	814	810
732				846	31	814	810
733				847	31	814	810
734	24	813	803	848	31	814	810
735	24	813	803	849	31	814	810
736	20	812	803	850	31	814	810
737	20	812	803	851	32	-	810
738	20	812	803	852	32	-	810
739	20	812	803	853	32	-	810
740	17	812	802	854	32	-	810
741	17	812	802	855	32	-	810
742				856	32	-	810
743	8	811	-	857	32	-	810
744	22	813	806	858	32	-	810
745	6,7	811	802	859	32	-	810
746	7	811	802	860	32	-	810
747	7	811	802	861	32	-	810
748	7	811	802	862	32	-	810
749	7	811	802	863	32	-	810
750	4,6	811	802	864	32	-	810
800	33	801	810	865	32	-	810
801	33	801	810	866	32	-	810
802	33	801	810	867	29	814	810
803	33	801	810	868	29	814	810
804	33	801	810	869	29	814	810
805	33	801	810	870	29	814	810
806	33	801	810	871	29	814	810
807	33	801	810	872	28	801-9	810
808	33	801	810	873	32	-	810
809	33	801	810	874	32	-	810
810	33	801	810	875	28	801-9	810
811	28/ 8-10.	808	802-8,810	876	29	814	810
812	28/9	811	802-8,810	877	29	814	810
813	28/12,13. 31	811,814	802-8,810	878	28(8)	801-9	810
814	28[1-7,10, 13],30	813	802-8,810	879	28(8)	801-9	810
815	28[1,2]	801-9	802-8,810	880	32	-	810
816	28[1]	801-9	802-8,810				
817	28[2]	801-9	802-8,810				
818	28[2,3]	801-9	802-8,810				
819	28[2]	801-9	802-8,810				
820	28[2]	801-9	802-8,810				
821	28	801-9	802-8,810				
822	28[3]	801-9	802-8,810				
823	28[4]	801-9	802-8,810				
824							
825							
826	28[6]	801-9	802-8,810				
827	28[7]	801-9	802-8,810				
828	28[8]	801-9	802-8,810				
829	28[8],30	801-9	802-8,810				
830	28[10],30	801-9	802-8,810				
831	28[10], 30	801-9	802-8,810				
832	28[10],30	801-9	802-8,810				
833	28[10]	801-9	802-8,810				
834	28[11]	801-9	802-8,810				
835	28[11]	801-9	802-8,810				
836	31	814	810				
837	31	814	810				
838	31	814	810				
839	31	814	810				
840	31	814	810				
841	31	814	810				
842	31	814	810				
843	31	814	810				
844	31	814	810				

## 3.5 Photographic index

<i>Context</i>	<i>B/W</i>	<i>Slide</i>	<i>Context</i>	<i>B/W</i>	<i>Slide</i>
600	1678/18,19,1698/12	1,144,145	663	1692/8,9664	
601			665	1692/8,9	53,54
602			666		
603			667		
604			668		
605	1678/20-24	4-7	669		65,66
606			670		67,68
607	1682/28,29,1688/5-8	39-41	671	1688/26-69,1692/18-20,22,25	65,67
608	1688/5-8,28-9,	34,35,39-41	672		65,67
609	1678/34,35	8,9	673	1688/26-29,1692/18-20,22,26,27	65
610	1678/36	10-12,34-35	674	1688/26-29,1692/18-20,22,26,27	65
611	1678/36,16	10,21	675	1688/26-29,1692/18-20,22-24,26,27	62-65
612	1678/36	10	676		66,67
613	1678/34,35,1682/32-3	11,12,15	677	1688/9,23,1695/4	31-33
614	1682/4	13	678		
615	1678/32,33	42 (45)	679	1695/3	26
616	1678/32,33	42 (43,44)	680	1688/34,35,1692/10-13	25,26,27
617	1678/32,33,1682/7	42,48	681	1688/34,35,1692/10-13	25,26,27
618	1678/32,33,1682/7	48	682	1688/35	23,24,25
619	1682/3	23-25	683	1688/35,36	23,25
620	1682/9,15,1695/3,5,6	24,25	684	1688/35,36	23,24,25
621		55	685	1688/36,37	23,24
622		55	686	1688/36,37	23,24
623			687	1692/2,3	21
624			688	1692/2,3	21,22,23
625			689	1688/38	23
626			690	1688/38	23
627	1682/32,33	8,9,11,12,15,16	691	1688/38	23
628	1682/10-11,14-15	17-20	692	1688/38,1692/2	22,23
629	1682/10-11,14-16	17-20	693	1688/38,1692/2	22,23
630			694	1692/2	21,22
631			695	1692/2	21,22
633			696	1692/2,3	21
634			697		
635	1682/17,18	73,74,84,85,153-4	698		
636	1695/9,10	73,74,84,85,153	699		
637	1682/17,18,21-23		700		
		73-77,86,87,153,154	701	1695/9,10	84,85
638			702	1692/18-22	61,62
639			703		
640	1682/17,18,24,1692/14,15,	78-82	704	1692/28-34	115,116
641	1882/17-20,24-6,1692/14,15,1695/9-14,	73-4,78-82,87-91,153	705	1692/28-34	115,116
642			706	1692/28-34	115,116
643	1682/27	93,94	707	1692/28-32	115,116
644			708	1692/10-13	128-133
645	1682/25,26	82,83	709	1692/10-13	128-133
646	1682/25-6	82,83,89	710	1692/10-13	128,129
647		81,92-96	711		101,103
648	1688/30-33,1692/14-5	81,89,92-96	712		102,103
649	1682/28,29	37,38	713		103,104
650	1682/28,29	37,38	714		101,103
651			715		
652	1682/11,15	18,19,20	716	1695/5,6	25
653			717	1695/5,6	25
654	1678/27,30,31	46	718		
655			721		107
656	1678/27,30,31,1682/34,1692/4-9	46,49-54,70	722	1695/9,10	84,85
657	1682/30,31	27,28	723		10,11
658	1682/30,31,1688/3,4	27-30	724		
659		46	725		31,35
660	1692/8,9	46,54	726		112-114
661			727		163-182
662			728		108
			729		

<i>Context</i>	<i>B/W</i>	<i>Slide</i>	<i>Context</i>	<i>B/W</i>	<i>Slide</i>
730			832	1698/20-22,1709/13-15	162-168
731			833	1703/26-28	167
732			834	1703/18	165
733		108	835	1709/1-2, 28	182,183
734	1695/9,10		836	1703/23-24	187
735	1695/9,10		837	1703/23-24	187
736			838	1703/23-4	187
737			839	1703/23-24	187
738			840	1703/23-24	185-87
739			841	1703/23-24	187
740			842	1703/23-24	187
741			843	1709/31-2	185-6
742			844	1709/31-2	185-6
743			845	1709/31-2	185-6
744	1695/3	26	846	1709/31-2	185-6
745			847	1709/31-2	185-6
746			848	1709/31-2	185-6
747			849	1709/31-2	185-6
748			850	1709/31-2	185-6
749			851	1709/1-2, 28	182,183
750			852	1709/1-2,28	182,183
751			853	1703/34	176,181,182
752			854	1709/26-7	
753					175-6,179-80,182-3
754			855	1709/26-7	175-6,179-80
755			856	1709/26-7	175-6,179-80
756			857	1709/25-7	175-6,179-80
757			858	1709/26-7	175-6,179-80,181
758			859	1709/26-7	175-6,179-80
759			860	1709/26-7	175-6,179-181
800	1698/3-6,8		861	1709/25-27	175-181
		137,138,140,141-3	862	1709/25-27	175-181
801	1698/5,6,8		863	1709/25-7	174-80
		137,138,140,141-3	864	1709/24-27	173-80
802	1698/1	135	865	1709/25	173-80
803	1698/1	135	866	1709/24-27	173-4,177-8
804	1698/1	135	867	1698/31,33;1703/5,6	205-8
805	1698/1	135	868	1698/31,33;1703/5,6	205-8
806	1698/2	136	869	1698/31,33;1703/5,6	205-8
807	1698/3-4	137,138	870	1698/24-28,1703/3-10,1709/20,21	194-214
808	1698/5,6	140,141	871	1698/24-28,31-36,1703/3-10	194-214
809	1698/5,6	140,141	872	1703/16,17	153-4
810	1698/8	142,143	873	1709/26-27	175-76
811	1698/18,1703/20,1709/16,17,22,24	156-161,173	874	1709/1-2,28	182-83
812	1698/18	159-161	875	1709/1-2,28	182-83
813	1698/23,29,30,1703/21-25,1709/18,19,30-32	184-193	876	1698/24-28,31-36,1703/3-10	194-214
814	1703/13,14	148-150,153	877	1698/31,33, 1703/5,6	205-8
815	1698/10,11,1703/13,14	146,148-150	878	1703/20	156
816	1703/13	149	879	1703/20	156
817	1703/14	150	880	1709/26-27	
818	1703/15	151			175-6,179-80,182-3
819	1703/15	151			
820	1703/15	151			
821	1703/15	151			
822					
823					
824					
825					
826					
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828	1703/20	156			
829	1703/20,1709/16,17,22,24				
		101,102,104,107-114			
830	1703/26-28	167			
831	1698/20-22,1709/13-15	162-168			

## Appendix I: Waterlogged and Charred Plant Remains from Woodbury Great Close 1990 by John Letts

### Introduction

Eighteen waterlogged soil samples and twelve light-fraction flotation samples from the 1990 rescue excavations of a Roman Fort at Woodbury Great Close, Axminster, Devon, were examined in the Environmental Archaeology Unit of The University Museum, Oxford. Only one of the soil samples contained waterlogged plant remains - sample 326/813 taken from the lower level of a c. 2.0m deep ditch which surrounded the Roman fort. All of the flotation samples contained charcoal, but only one sample (327/811) from an early Roman period ditch, contained a significant quantity of charred cereal and weed remains.

### Procedure

A 250g portion of each soil sample was disaggregated in hot water and its floating organic content was washed over a 0.25mm sieve. The procedure was repeated until only non-floating residue remained. This residue was washed over a 0.5mm mesh, dried, and sorted for non-floating plant tissues. The floating fraction was soaked in hot water for one hour before being re-washed over a nest of geological sieves with standard mesh sizes down to 0.25mm. Each of these fractions was sorted in water at 10-40x magnification. Light fraction flotation samples were also collected on a 0.25mm mesh. Dry samples were sieved into standard size fractions in order to facilitate sorting. Seeds and tissues from both waterlogged and charred samples were identified with the aid of reference material from the Ilton-Robinson Seed Collection, and nomenclature follows Clapham, Tutin and Moore (1989).

### Sample data

The following soil samples were examined:

\* Note: New sample numbers (in brackets) have been attributed to samples which appear to have been labelled incorrectly during excavation.

Sample	Context	Description on sample bag
301	605	possible pot contents/cremation
301 (311)	645	infill of gully
302	661	ditch fill
304	655	post hole
305	648	post trench fill
307	654	post trench fill
310 (331)	810	buried soil under 800
312	669	charcoal layer
313	673	post trench fill
314	675	post hole fill
315	706	ditch fill
316	717	ditch fill
326 (330)	813	ditch fill - fort ditch
329	821	Roman feature - ditch fill
332	812	burnt pit fill predating Roman ditch
336	848	ditch fill - fort ditch
338	839	ditch fill - fort ditch
340	868	ditch fill - sealed by Roman road
341	869	Roman road - ditch fill?

### Results and Discussion

#### a) soil samples / waterlogged plant remains

Comminuted charcoal was present in most of the soil

samples, but particularly in 332, 301 (311), 341, 314 and 336.

Seeds identified in sample 326 (330)/813 are listed in Table 1.

Although single seeds of birch *Betula pubescens/pendula* and blackberry *Rubus fruticosus* s.l. were recovered, there is little evidence that woody vegetation grew in the immediate vicinity of the fort. This is confirmed by seeds of duckweed *Lemna* sp., a floating aquatic species which flowers and produces seed only when exposed to direct sunlight in open water during a warm summer.

The majority of species represented are herbaceous perennials of open habitat. Few of these are characteristic of disturbed ground, and those that do occur as arable weeds are just as common in grassland and waste ground. There is thus little evidence that arable activity occurred in the vicinity of the site, and the single glume base of spelt wheat *Triticum aestivum* ssp. *spelta* may be derived from imported grain.

The fort ditch must have held shallow eutrophic water for much of the year. Emergent aquatic perennials such as watercress *Nasturtium officinale*, fool's watercress *Apium nodiflorum*, sedges *Carex* sp., rushes *Juncus* sp. and the spike rush *Eleocharis* sp. probably dominated the seasonal shallows, and were joined by the submerged aquatic starwort *Callitriche* sp. in permanently wet locations. Many other species identified in the sample frequent wet mud and shallow waters; bog stitchwort *Stellaria alsine* and brooklime/water speedwell *Veronica* sp. section *Beccabunga* require stable, shallow water year-round, while ground ivy *Glechoma hederacea* and bur marigold *Bidens cernua* prefer damp or seasonally dry soils subject to flooding in winter.

The vicinity of the fort ditch at this location was probably dominated by grassland/pasture; parsley piert *Aphanes microcarpa* L., tormentil *Potentilla erecta* L., sharp dock *Rumex conglomeratus* Murray, cat's ear *Hypochoeris* sp., grasses *Gramineae*, the soft rush group *Juncus effusus*, thistles, ground ivy and certain sedges are all common in damp grassland.

Some of the species that are present prefer slightly acidic soils.

#### b) Flotation samples / charred plant remains

Most of the samples contained small quantities of charcoal. With the exception of one sample (327/811) taken from the lower level of an early Roman ditch (726), the samples were not particularly rich in charred plant remains.

The majority of identifiable wheat grains are of spelt wheat *Triticum aestivum* ssp. *spelta* - the most common wheat on Roman sites in Britain. Spelt glume bases were recovered in two samples, including 327/811 which also contained a relatively high number of small hulled wheat internode fragments. Four charred cereal specimens could not be identified with absolute certainty as barley *Hordeum vulgare*, but both 6 and 2 rowed forms would be typical of a Roman period site. Oat grains *Avena* sp. can be identified to species level without their associated floret bases - although most Roman oats are of the wild type *A. serotina/favua*. Many of the samples contained badly charred and unidentifiable cereal grain.

The few non-cereal taxa present are common arable weeds. Two of the samples, however, contained charred fragments of hazel *Corylus avellana* nutshell.

Only sample 327/811 produced an assortment of specimens which allows for its categorization as detritus from the fine cleaning of hulled (and presumably spelt) wheat. This sample was taken from the lowest level of an early Roman period ditch (726).

Thirteen samples recovered by flotation from 10 or 20 litre bulk samples were examined:

#### Conclusion

The waterlogged remains from the fort ditch (813) suggest a local environment free of trees or shrubs and dominated by grassland or lightly grazed pasture. Although the ditch held shallow water for most of the year, it may have been seasonally dry in locations. Little arable activity or soil disturbance occurred in the adjacent area at this phase of its occupation, and ditch maintenance did not disrupt a well-established herbaceous bank plant community.

The charred remains suggest that spelt wheat and possibly barley and hazelnut were consumed at the site, and that the "cleanings" from hulled wheat - which contained some cereal grain, crop weeds, chaff and other detritus - were used as fuel. Waste from burning was eventually discarded into nearby ditches.

If further excavation occurs, it would be interesting to obtain further waterlogged samples from the lower levels of the fort ditch where preservation appears to be excellent. Flotation samples from the early Roman ditch 726 and from contexts 635 and 661 might also produce interesting results.

#### References

Clapham, A., T. Tutin and D. Moore 1989 *Flora of the British Isles 3rd ed.* Cambridge: University Press.

302	661	308	635	315	706	335	845
(302)	661	309	619	322	680		
304	665	310	646	327	811		
305	648	314	675	332	812		

Taxa identified in these samples are listed in Table 2.

Table 1. Waterlogged plant remains from the Roman Fort at Woodbury Great Close, Axminster, Devon

FAMILY/species	Common name	Sample No.
RANUNCULACEAE Ranunculus subgen. Batrachium (DC.) A. Gray	water crowfoot	1
CRUCIFERAE Nasturtium officinale R. Br.	watercress	2
HYPERICACEAE Hypericum sp.	St. John's wort	16
CARYOPHYLLACEAE Stellaria alsine Grimm	bog stitchwort	25
ROSACEAE Aphanes microcarpa (Boiss. & Reuter) Rothm. Potentilla erecta L. Rubus sp.	slender parsley-piert tormentil blackberry	1 1 1
CALLITRICHACEAE Callitriche sp.	starwort	2
ONAGRACEAE Epilobium sp.	willow herb	1
UMBELLIFERAE Apium nodiflorum (L.) Lag.	fool's watercress	128
POLYGONACEAE Polygonum aviculare agg. Rumex conglomeratus Murray Rumex sp.	knotgrass sharp dock dock	3 1 12
URTICACEAE Urtica dioica L.	nettle	104
BETULACEAE Betula pubescens/pendula	birch	1
SOLANACEAE Solanum dulcamara L.	black nightshade	1
SCROPHULARIACEAE Veronica section Beccabunga (Hill) Dumort	brooklime/water speedwell	12
LABIATAE Mentha sp. Glechoma hederaccae L.	mint ground ivy	10 2
COMPOSITAE Bidens cf. cernua L. Carduus sp. Carduus/Cirsium sp. Hypochoeris sp.	bur marigold thistle thistle cat's ear	3 1 2 1
JUNCACEAE Juncus effusus group J. articulatus group	soft rush jointed rush	740 1
LEMNACEAE Lemna sp.	duckweed	4
CYPERACEAE Carex sp. Eleocharis sp.	sedge spike rush	2 2

indet		1
GRAMINEAE		
Triticum aestivum ssp. spelta (glume base)	spelt wheat	1
indet.	grass	96
BRYOPHYTA	moss	x
TOTAL SPECIMENS/250g sample		1169

Table 2. Charred Plant Remains from Woodbury Great Close, Axminster, Devon

FAMILY/species	COMMON NAME	302	308	309	310	314
		661	635	619	646	675
LEGUMINOSAE						
Vicia/Lathyrus sp.	vetch	1	2			1
CORYLACEAE						
Corylus avellana L.	hazel (shell frag.)	1	1			
GRAMINEAE						
cf. Hordeum vulgare L.	barley		1	1		
Triticum spelta	spelt wheat	3	2			
T. spelta (glume base)			3			
Triticum sp.	wheat	9	3			
Triticum sp. (glume base)	hulled wheat	1				
cereal indet.		14	11	5	1	
Bromus sp.	brome grass			2		
BUD					1	
SAMPLE VOLUME		10	10	20	20	
FAMILY/species	COMMON NAME	315	322	327	335	
		706	680	811	845	
LEGUMINOSAE						
Vicia/Lathyrus sp.	vetch			1		
POLYGONACEAE						
Rumex sp.	dock			2	1	
COMPOSITAE						
Tripleurospermum sp.	scentless mayweed			1		
GRAMINEAE						
cf. Hordeum vulgare L.	barley			2		
Triticum spelta	spelt wheat			1		
T. spelta (glume base)				1		
Triticum sp.	wheat			4		
Triticum sp. (glume base)	hulled wheat			32		
Triticum sp. (spikelet fork)	- do -			4		
Triticum sp. (rachis frag.)	- do -			14		
cereal indet.		1		15	3	
Avena sp.	oat		1	1	1	
Avena sp. (awn frag.)		2		12		
Avena/Bromus sp.				1		
indet. Gramineae	grass	1		1		
BUD					1	
THORN				1		
SAMPLE VOLUME		20	20	20	10	

#### 4.2 Appendix 2: The finds archive

The finds archive for this report has been organised into two parts. Part 1 is a simple site inventory of artifacts separated into categories by material, set out in alphabetical order giving quantities per context only. Part 2 is a more detailed catalogue of materials that have been examined by specialists. It also gives a full small finds/copper alloy and ironwork index (conservation and X-ray numbers where relevant) as well as preliminary identifications. Details of further analysis of each category of material is also provided.

The following site codes have been used to mark artefacts, finds labels and bags: MAPI.90 = Musbury-Axminster Pipeline 1990 (contexts 517, 518 only used for this report); WDY89+ = Woodbury, Axminster fieldwalking finds (unstratified) 1989 (field number: 8236); WGC90 = Axminster, Woodbury Great Close 1990

The above site codes will be used throughout the finds archive to identify each site. Where relevant small finds numbers are used and are denoted by the abbreviation (SF.). All weights are in grams (to the nearest 5 grams).

##### PART 1

##### BONE (*faunal*)

##### WGC90

Context	Quantity
609	5
613	1
614	7 (discarded)
615	1
619	35
628	7
642	2
652	4
653	1
677	5
679	4
706	12
711	5
717	6

##### BONE (*?human*)

800 2

Total quantity of bone: 97

##### CHARCOAL

##### WGC90

Context	Quantity
627	3 flecks
642	5 flecks
671	1 fleck

Total quantity of charcoal: 9

##### CLAYPIPE

##### MAPI.90

Context	Quantity
518	1 stem

Total quantity of claypipe: 1 stem

##### COINS

##### WGC90

Context Quantity

601	1 (SF. 1)
626	2 (SF. 4 & 5)
Total quantity of coins: 3	

##### COPPER ALLOY

##### WGC90

Context	Quantity
601	2 (SF. 1 & 8)
604	1 (SF. 10)
606	1 (SF. 2)
619	1 (SF. 3)
626	3 (SF. 4, 5 & 6)

Total quantity of copper alloy: 8

##### GLASS

##### MAPI.90

Context	Quantity
518	1

Total quantity of glass: 1

##### WGC90

601	3
604	1
611	1
613	2
616	3
619	2
626	1
633	3
634	1
635	2
642	12
652	1
667	1
706	3
713	1 (SF. 11)
717	1

Total quantity of glass: 38

##### IRONWORK

##### MAPI.90

Context Quantity



518 5

Total quantity of ironwork: 5

## WGC90

601	2
604	5
606	5
609	8 (1 object SF. 16)
611	2
613	3
615	8
616	1
617	1
619	3
621	1
626	1
627	1
628	2
633	11
634	7
635	9
640	1
642	1
643	1
645	1
652	1
657	1
661	1
667	1
669	2 (1 object SF. 12)
677	1
678	9
679	2
711	2
715	1
717	1
800	3 (3 objects SF. 13, 14 & 15)

Total quantity of ironwork: 99

## LEAD

## WGC90

Context	Quantity
601	1

Total quantity of lead: 1

## LITHICS

## MAPI.90

Context	Quantity	Weight
517	50	470
518	10	145

Total quantity of lithics: 60

Total weight (approx): 615

## WGC90

600	2	75
601	64	865
602	2	75

604	23	310
606	29	255
609	6	145
610	3	35
611	1	5
612	4	5
613	1	5
616	6	220
619	4	80
621	9	230
623	13	330
624	8	75
626	3	35
627	9	30
628	22	350
630	3	30
631	1	40
633	21	420
634	1	5
635	1	5
639	4	30
640	1	15
642	2	25
648	2	10
652	1	5
653	2	25
655	4	60
659	1	25
661	1	10
662	9	105
667	2	25
668	1	50
679	6	30
681	1	20
692	1	5
706	8	160
708	2	10
711	2	20
715	2	65
718	1	5
813	1	10
863	1	5

Total quantity of lithics: 291  
Total weight (approx): 4340

## MISCELLANEOUS

## MAPL90

Context	Quantity/Description
518	1 worked bone handle

## WGC90

606	3 fragments of baked clay.
615	27 fragments of baked clay.
645	1 fragment of baked clay (?mould).
646	1 fragment of baked clay.
667	2 fragments of baked clay.
669	16 fragments of baked clay.
671	12 fragments of baked clay.
719	2 fragments of baked clay.

Total quantity of baked clay: 64

<i>ORGANIC</i>		666	23	
		667	102	
WGC90		668	29	
		669	90	
<i>Context</i>	<i>Quantity</i>	671	35 (1 object SF. 9)	
615	1 (SF. 7)	673	9	
		674	1	
<i>POTTERY</i>		675	4	
		677	2	
MAP1.90		678	9	
		679	122	
<i>Context</i>	<i>Number Of Sherds</i>	681	1	
517	6	698	6	
518	366	702	3	
Total number of sherds: 372		703	5	
		705	2	
WDY89		706	61	
		709	1	
unstrat	114	710	1	
		711	66	
WGC90		712	3	
		713	2	
Unstrat	31	715	18	
600	3	716	11	
601	163	717	21	
603	1	718	13	
604	365	719	10	
605	50	721	7	
606	151	722	5	
609	322 (1 sherd SF. 18)	800	14	
610	10	802	4	
611	46	811	9	
612	1	813	1	
613	124	828	1	
614	20	831	1	
615	184	835	2	
616	76	854	2	
617	14	858	1	
619	274	861	2	
621	18			
622	6			Total number of sherds: 3762
623	32			
624	7			<i>SLAG</i>
626	104			
627	18			WGC90
628	33			
630	6			<i>Context</i>
631	12			<i>Quantity</i>
633	179			<i>Weight</i>
634	97	601	1	140
635	139	604	1	35
636	11	609	1	85
638	21	611	1	50
639	4	615	3	705
640	62	623	1	85
642	140	626	2	120
643	101	633	9	345
645	47	634	7	45
646	11	635	4	330
648	20	642	1	390
652	76	667	1	155
653	33	679	1	40
657	8	718	3	25
660	6			
661	28			Total quantity of slag: 36
662	7			Total weight (approx): 2550
664	2			

*SMALL FINDS*

WGC90

*Context Small Finds Number*

601 1 & 8  
604 10  
606 2  
609 16 & 18  
615 7  
619 3 & 17  
626 4, 5 & 6  
669 12  
671 9  
713 11  
800 13, 14 & 15

Total number of small finds: 18

*STONE*

WGC90

*Context Quantity*

601 1 object  
619 2 fragments (SF: 17)

Total quantity of stone: 3

*TILE*

MAPL90

*Context Quantity*

517 10

Total quantity of tile: 10

WGC90

600 2  
601 68  
602 5  
603 1  
604 520  
606 151  
609 75  
611 7  
612 6  
613 128  
614 1  
615 20  
616 45  
617 4  
619 72  
621 3  
622 5  
623 102  
624 2  
626 203  
627 7  
628 41  
630 19  
631 5  
633 216  
634 68  
635 45

642 17  
646 1  
652 1  
661 14  
667 41  
668 2  
669 2  
671 1  
679 35  
706 4  
711 17  
716 3  
718 6  
721 2  
800 8  
813 7  
824 1  
835 1  
854 1  
860 1

Total quantity of tile: 1986

**PART 2***BONE*

No further analysis required.

*CHARCOAL*

No further analysis required.

*CLAYPIPE*

MAPL90

*Context Date*

518 1 stem: after 1600 AD

*COINS*

Awaiting identification and dating.

*COPPER ALLOY*

<i>Context Number</i>	<i>Conservation Number</i>	<i>X-Ray Preliminary Number</i>
<i>Description</i> 601 (SF: 1) unidentified	3758	-----1 coin:
601 (SF: 8) brooch/fibula	C903836	CX2231
604 (SF: 10)	C903834	CX223
	1 object: binding wrapped around ironwork core	
606 (SF: 2) fragment: brooch	3749	CX2011
619 (SF: 3) pin	3744	-----1 object: long pin
626 (SF: 4) unidentified	3743	-----1 coin:
626 (SF: 5) unidentified	3757	-----1 coin:
626 (SF: 6) brooch pin fragment	C903835	CX2231 object:

## GLASS

No further analysis required.

## IRONWORK

MAPL90

Untreated

*Context*            *Preliminary Description*  
518                    5 objects: 3 nails, 2 unidentified.

WGC90

Untreated (x-rayed only)

<i>Context Number</i>	<i>X-Ray Number</i>	<i>Preliminary Description</i>
601	CX250	1 staple, 1 ?nail
604	CX250	1 nail
606	CX253	3 nails, 1 ?scrap
609	CX253	8 nails
609 (SF. 16)	CX212	1 ?hook
611	CX252	1 nail
613	CX253	3 nails
615	CX251	4 nails
616	CX250	1 nail
619	CX250	2 nails
626	CX251	1 horseshoe
627	CX251	1 nail
628	CX253	2 nails
633	CX254/255	8 nails
634	CX252	1 nail
635	CX254	6 nails
640	CX252	1 nail
642	CX250	1 nail
643	CX251	1 nail
645	CX252	1 nail
652	CX251	1 nail
657	CX251	1 nail
661	CX253	1 nail
667	CX250	1 nail
669	CX250	1 nail
677	CX251	1 nail
678	CX252	9 nails
679	CX251	2 nails
715	CX250	1 nail
717	CX255	1 nail

Treated

<i>Context Slide Number</i>	<i>Conservation Preliminary Number</i>	<i>X Ray Number</i>
604	C924114	CX250
CS1/36, CS2/19	4 objects: 1 ?awl, 2 ?punches, 1 unidentified	
606	C924119	CX253
CS2/3, CS2/29	1 object: ?punch/?chisel	
611	C924125	CX387
CS2/9, CS2/27	1 object: strap/binding	
615	C924126	CX387
CS2/10, CS2/24	1 object: strap/lifting	
615	C924120	CX251
CS2/4, CS2/17	3 objects: 1 chisel/graver/tracer, 1	

617	strap, 1 unidentified	
CS1/32, CS2/32	C924110	CX252
619	1 object: ?tool	
CS1/37, CS2/22	C924115	CX250
621	1 object: ?steelyard	
CS1/33, CS2/33	C924111	CX251
633	1 object: round ended strip	
CS2/8, CS2/25	C924124	CX387
633	1 object: ?weight	
CS2/5, CS2/24	C924121	CX254/255
634	2 objects: 1 nail, 1 unidentified/waste	
CS2/2, CS2/20, CS2/21	C924118	CX252
634	4 objects: 1 ?drill bit, 1 ?ear scoop, 1 ?punch, 1 unidentified	
CS2/7, CS2/28	C924123	CX387
635	2 lumps (possibly tinned)	
CS2/6, CS2/16	C924122	CX254
unidentified	3 objects: 1 half ?hippo sandal, 2	
669 (SF. 12)	C924113	CX212
CS1/35, CS2/31	1 object: fitting	
711	C924116	CX253
CS1/38, CS2/30	2 objects: unidentified	
800 (SF. 14)	C924117	CX212
CS2/1, CS2/18	1 object: ?tool	
800 (SF. 13 & 15)	C924112	CX212
CS1/34, CS2/15	2 fragments of same object: ?binding	
800	C924109	CX250
CS1/31, CS2/23	1 object: stylus	

Awaiting further analysis.

## LEAD

WGC90

<i>Context</i>	<i>Description</i>
601	?scrap

Awaiting further analysis

## LITHICS

Awaiting further analysis

## MISCELLANEOUS

No further analysis

## ORGANIC

Awaiting further analysis

## POTTERY

## ROMAN

## Glossary of abbreviations

Fabric Type/Origin  
Number

5	South Devon Ware
31	South-East Dorset Black-Burnished Ware
40	South-Western Black-Burnished Ware
60	Fine South-Western Black-Burnished Ware
81	Hand-Made Grey-Burnished Ware
100/371	Fortress Ware A
101	Exeter Gritty Grey Ware
107	Norton Fitzwarren Ware
125	Exeter Micaceous Grey Ware
151	Exeter Sandy Grey Ware
200*	South-Western Grey Ware Storage Jars
202*	Taunton Ware
222*	Butt Beaker, Oxidised Fabric
405	Flagon Fabric
406	Flagon Fabric
435	Flagon Fabric
440	Flagon Fabric
451	Flagon Fabric
496*	Samian Early Lezoux Type
498*	Samian Maitres de Veres Type
499*	Samian Montans Type
500*	Samian South Gaulish Type
501*	Samian Central Gaulish Type
507*	Unspecified Rough Cast Ware
513*	Rhenish Ware-Trier Moselkeramic
514*	Nene Valley Colour Coat
519*	New Forest Colour Coat
521*	Oxford Colour Coat
524*	Unspecified Fine Ware
527*	Lower Rhineland Ware
530*	Unspecified Colour Coat

## Amphorae

600*	Dressel 20
612*	Unspecified

## Mortaria

701*	Unspecified British Fabric
708*	Unspecified Gallia Belgica
723*	Unspecified Rhineland
733*	Unspecified Oxford
763*	FB32 (Caerleon)

## Miscellaneous

1000*	Unspecified Fabric
-------	--------------------

Form Type  
999 Unspecified form

BKR	Beaker
BRB	Bead rim bowl
BWL	Bowl
CP	Cooking pot
CSJ	Counter sunk jar
CUP	Cup
Dr.	Dragendorff
FL	Flagon
FRB	Flat rim bowl
FRD	Flat rim dish

Im	Imitation
JAR	Jar
LID	Lid
MOR	Mortarium
PL	Plate
PRD	Plain rim dish
RIM	Rim
Ritt.	Ritterling
SJ	Storage jar
TKD	Tankard

For descriptions and discussions of fabrics and forms mentioned see Holbrook and Bidwell 1991, Exeter Archaeological Reports 4.  
(\* = Fabric Number Not Used In EAR 4)

## Miscellaneous

ERE Estimated Rim Equivalent (expressed as a percentage)  
Wt Weight in grams

## MAPI.90

517 Unstratified  
Fabric 1000  
(scraps, little of interest)

518 Unstratified  
Fabric 200  
(Fig.2/34)

Fabric 500  
Form Dr.29 Wt 75  
(Flavian)

Fabric 501  
Form Dr.31 Wt 5  
(Antonine)  
Form Dr.33 Wt 5 ERE 7  
(Antonine)  
Form Dr.37 Wt 20 ERE 18  
(Antonine)  
Form Dr.38 Wt 20 ERE 6  
(Antonine)

Fabric 507  
(3 sherds, beaker)

Fabric 7514/7527 Wt 5  
(2 sherds)

Fabric 519 Wt 5  
(2 sherds, beaker)

Fabric 524  
(Fig.2/33, beaker, soft orange micaceous fabric with abundant small black grit & occasional larger brown/purple inclusions. ?Local product)

Fabric 708 Wt 25  
Form MOR ERE 6  
(c.160-230 AD, Fig.2/35, cf. Exeter type TC49, buff-cream fabric with occasional small red inclusions)

(Other wares: Fabric 40: early ribbed bead rim bowls, counter-sunk lug handle jar, lots of late BBI cooking pots, plain rim dishes & flanged bowls, Dressel 20 amphora).





Form	42			ERE	7	Form	12			ERE	3
Form	92			ERE	3	Form	43.1			ERE	5
Form	CP			ERE	5	Fabric	500				
Form	CP			ERE	8	Form	999	Wt	2		
Fabric	107	Wt	45				(1C)				
Form	CSJ					Fabric	600	Wt	50		
	(Fig.2/24)					Fabric	1000	Wt	5		
Fabric	125	Wt	35			Form	FL				
Form	BKR					Fabric	1000	Wt	5		
	(indented)						(scraps)				
Fabric	151	Wt	2				(NB: 1 sherd post-medieval, intrusive)				
Fabric	200	Wt	4015			<b>630</b>	<i>Rom</i>				
Form	2.1			ERE	13	Fabric	31	Wt	5		
Form	999			ERE	6	Fabric	40	Wt	10		
	(Fig.2/30, akin to type 3)					Fabric	500	Wt	2		
Form	999			ERE	13	Form	Dr.15/17	Wt	3		
	(Fig.2/25)						(Pre-Flavian)				
Form	999			ERE	44	Fabric	600	Wt	20		
	(Fig.2/26. waster. heavily overfired, split & crazed)					<b>631</b>	<i>Rom</i>				
(NB: some considerable variation in the fabric, but always full of quartz grits & soft pale flaky grits. Colour varies from buff to grey, also two waster sherds (from same vessel) show thumb impressions as type 3)						Fabric	31	Wt	10		
Fabric	500					Fabric	40	Wt	10		
Form	999	Wt	10			Fabric	519	Wt	2		
	(1C)					Form	BKR				
Fabric	501					Fabric	1000	Wt	10		
Form	999	Wt	5			<b>635</b>	<i>Rom</i>				
	(2C)					Fabric	5	Wt	5		
Fabric	513	Wt	3			Fabric	31	Wt	290		
Form	999			ERE	4	Form	11			ERE	10
Fabric	519	Wt	1			Form	20			ERE	16
Fabric	600	Wt	400			Form	45			ERE	9
Fabric	1000	Wt	75			Form	64			ERE	3
Form	FL					Fabric	40	Wt	375		
Fabric	1000	Wt	10			Form	25			ERE	4
Form	RIM			ERE	5	Form	92			ERE	3
	(reeded rim vessel, dark grey fabric with buff exteriors)					Fabric	81	Wt	3		
<b>621/622</b>	<i>Rom</i>					Fabric	101	Wt	170		
Fabric	31	Wt	75			Form	13.1			ERE	5
Form	56			ERE	3	Form	29			ERE	11
Form	56			ERE	6		(Fig.1/14)				
Form	FRB					Fabric	125	Wt	40		
	(?burnt. rouletting)					Fabric	151	Wt	5		
Fabric	40	Wt	90			Fabric	200	Wt	570		
Form	19			ERE	2	Form	SJ			ERE	7
Form	BIRB						(Fig.2/27 & 2/32, considerable variety in fabric, one body sherd clearly a waster)				
Form	CP			ERE	2	Fabric	202	Wt	30		
Form	FRB			ERE	2	Form	?LID			ERE	6
Fabric	101	Wt	10			Fabric	500				
Form	10			ERE	8	Form	999	Wt	3		
Fabric	733	Wt	50				(1C)				
Form	MOR					Fabric	501				
<b>624</b>	<i>Rom</i>					Form	Dr.31	Wt	5		
Fabric	1000						(Antonine)				
	(abraded scraps)					Form	Dr.37	Wt	25		
<b>627</b>	<i>Rom</i>						(2C. burnt)				
Fabric	31	Wt	60			Fabric	513	Wt	5		



Fabric	519	Wt	10						
Fabric	600	Wt	460						inclusions of white quartz, yellow & red material. Has light brown micaceous surfaces)
Fabric	701	Wt	320						
Form	MOR			ERE	62				
	(3C, Fig.2/22, light orange fabric with abundant white, grey and purple inclusions. Larger grade inclusions act as trituration grit on interior. Crack near base-second or possible waster. Local product)								
Fabric	1000	Wt	10						
Form	BKR			ERE	12				
	(Fig.2/20, small beaker, hard light red fabric with abundant small rounded black grit & red/purple inclusions. Local? product)								
Fabric	1000	Wt	55						
Form	BWL			ERE	23				
	(Fig.2/21, soft orange slightly micaceous fabric with numerous red/purple inclusions up to 4mm across. ?Local product)								
<b>636</b>	<i>Rom</i>								
Fabric	40	Wt	120						
Form	42			ERE	3				
Form	CP								
<b>638</b>	<i>Late 1C/Early 2C</i>								
Fabric	40	Wt	105						
Form	17.1			ERE	5				
Form	42			ERE	4				
Fabric	500	Wt	5						
Form	Dr.18	Wt	5	ERE	2				
	(Flavian?)								
<b>639</b>	<i>Rom</i>								
Fabric	40	Wt	5						
	(prehistoric pot: Wt 20)								
<b>640</b>	<i>Rom</i>								
Fabric	31	Wt	205						
Form	33								
	(Fig.1/3, bowl base)								
Form	CP								
Fabric	40	Wt	220						
Form	42			ERE	6				
Form	92			ERE	7				
Form	CP								
	(with scribed decoration)								
Fabric	81	WT	50						
Form	4.2			ERE	20				
Form	BRB								
Fabric	222	Wt	2						
	(red laminar fabric as Exeter examples. Rouletted decoration)								
Fabric	500								
Form	Dr.18	Wt	30						
	(Pre-Flavian?)								
Form	Dr.18R	Wt	20						
	(Flavian?)								
Form	Dr.27	Wt	1						
	(Flavian)								
Fabric	600	Wt	80						
Fabric	1000	Wt	55						
	(Fig.1/11, dark brown gritty fabric with								
Fabric	1000	Wt	10						
	(Fig.1/16, fabric close to SE Dorset BBI but apparently wheel-thrown)								
	(prehistoric pot:	Wt 2,		ERE	6)				
<b>642/628</b>	<i>Rom</i>								
Fabric	31	Wt	710						
Form	4			ERE	11				
Form	20			ERE	6				
Form	20			ERE	7				
Form	20			ERE	11				
Form	38			ERE	4				
Form	56			ERE	5				
	(obtuse lattice with line above)								
Form	57			ERE	10				
Form	59			ERE	14				
Form	59.1			ERE	8				
Fabric	40	Wt	210						
Fabric	101	Wt	35						
Form	10			ERE	10				
Fabric	125	Wt	30						
Fabric	200	Wt	155						
Fabric	?435	Wt	25						
Fabric	451	Wt	70						
	(bilid handle from large flagon)								
Fabric	500								
Form	Dr.18	Wt	1	ERE	9				
	(Neronian-Vespasian)								
Form	Dr.29	Wt	1						
	(1C)								
Form	999	Wt	1						
	(1C)								
Fabric	?501								
Form	Dr.37	Wt	1						
	(Hadrianic?)								
Fabric	513	Wt	3						
Fabric	600	Wt	105						
Form	RIM			ERE	12				
	(pointed, 1C/2C)								
Fabric	763	Wt	50						
	(same vessel as context 609)								
Fabric	1000	Wt	25						
	(miscellaneous scraps)								
<b>643</b>	<i>Rom</i>								
Fabric	31	Wt	70						
Fabric	40	Wt	455						
Form	42			ERE	13				
Fabric	81	Wt	45						
Form	42			ERE	13				
Fabric	81	Wt	45						
Form	2			ERE	7				
Fabric	?101	Wt	35						
Fabric	125	Wt	55						
Form	14.1			ERE	9				
Form	18			ERE	5				
	(1 sherd rouletted decoration)								
Form	30			ERE	4				
Fabric	151	Wt	35						







Fabric	125	Wt	25		
Form	30.2			ERE	4
Fabric	501				
Form	Dr.33	Wt	27		
	(Antonine?)				
Form	Dr.37	Wt	26		
	(Hadrianic or Hadrianic-Antonine)				
Fabric	1000	Wt	45		
	(abraded scraps)				
(NB: 1 sherd post-medieval intrusive)					

<b>802</b>	<i>Rom</i>				
Fabric	31	Wt	10		
Form	56			ERE	3
Fabric	101	Wt	30		

<b>811</b>	<i>Rom</i>				
Fabric	40	Wt	25		

<b>828</b>	<i>Rom</i>				
Fabric	600	Wt	50		

<b>831</b>	<i>Rom</i>				
Fabric	31	Wt	5		
Fabric	40	Wt	5		

<b>835</b>	<i>Rom</i>				
Fabric	500				
Form	PLATTE	Wt	5		
	(1C)				
Fabric	?519	Wt	2		

<b>854</b>	<i>Rom</i>				
Fabric	31	Wt	50		
Form	FL				
	(neck with vertical lines)				
Fabric	40	Wt	55		

<b>858</b>	<i>Rom</i>				
Fabric	40	Wt	5		

<b>861</b>	<i>Rom</i>				
Fabric	500				
Form	Ritt.9	Wt	5		
	(Pre-Flavian)				

#### *Cleaning layers & Unstratified*

The pottery from the following contexts has not been fully catalogued, it has only been processed for interesting forms & finewares.

#### **600**

Fabric	1000				
	(scraps)				

#### **601**

Total Wt:	1250				
Fabric	500				
Form	Dr.37	Wt	14		ERE 2
	(Flavian)				
Form	999	Wt	20		

(1C)

Fabric	501				
Form	999	Wt	13		
	(2C)				

Fabric	514	Wt	10		
Form	BKR				
	(2 sherds)				

(other wares: BB1, grey ware, Dressel 20 amphora)

#### **604**

Total Wt: 2425

Fabric	200	Wt	35		
	(fig.2/29)				

Fabric	496				
Form	Dr.27	Wt	5		ERE4
	(Neronian-Vespasian?)				

Fabric	500				
Form	Dr.27	Wt	6		ERE3
	(Pre-Flavian?)				

Form	Dr.33	Wt	8		
	(1C)				

Form	999	Wt	12		
	(1C)				

Fabric	519	Wt	15		
Form	BKR				
	(6 sherds)				

Fabric	521	Wt	25		
	(5 sherds, all have lost colour coat, includes 1 mortarium)				

(other wares: BB1, South-Western grey ware storage jars, some post-medieval wares)

#### **606**

Total Wt: 1100

Fabric	514	Wt	2		
	(1 sherd with barbotine decoration)				

Fabric	519	Wt	2		
Form	BKR				
	(1 sherd)				

Fabric	521	Wt	20		
Form	Im Dr.38				
	(1 sherd)				

Fabric	701	Wt	430		
Form	999			ERE	14

(c.50-85 AD, fig.1/18, Hard rough fabric with abundant red ferrous & small black grit inclusions. Pale yellow-buff trituration grits. A well worn vessel repaired in antiquity with a lead rivet. A local product imitating mortaria produced in central France (Exeter types TC8 18))

(other wares: BB1:- flanged bowls, plain rim dishes etc., small quantity of SW grey ware storage jars)

#### **614**

Total Wt: 125

Fabric	500				
Form	Dr.27	Wt	1		
	(Pre-Flavian?)				

Form	Dr.29	Wt	8		
	(1C)				

Form	Dr.30	Wt	15		
	(1C)				

(other wares: small group of BB1)

**623**

Total Wt: 200

Fabric	500				
Form	Dr.18	Wt	3		ERE7
	(Flavian)		Qty 2		
Fabric	519	Wt	2		
Form	BKR				
	(1 sherd)				

(other wares: small group containing, fabric 101, SW grey ware storage jars, medieval &amp; post-medieval wares)

**626**

Total Wt: 750

Fabric	519	Wt	5		
Form	BKR				
	(2 sherds)				

(other wares: BB1, SW grey ware storage jars, Dressel 20 amphora rim with hole drilled in top)

**633**

Total Wt: 1250

Fabric	31				
	(late CP rims)				
Fabric	240				
	(rim from a large flagon)				
Fabric	81				
	(type 2.1)				
Fabric	125	Wt	10		
Form	BW1			ERE	5
	(Fig.1/12, cf. type 48)				
Fabric	200				
Fabric	500				
Form	Dr.35/36	Wt	8	ERE	8
	(late Flavian)				
Form	Dr.37	Wt	11		
	(c.70-85 AD)				
Fabric	?500				
Form	Dr.18	Wt	4	ERE	2
	(1C?)				
Fabric	501				
Form	Dr.37	Wt	3	ERE	2
	(2C)				

**634**

Total Wt: 1800

Fabric	151	Wt	65		
Form	29			ERE	48
	(Fig.1/9)				
Fabric	500				
Form	Dr.18	Wt	7	ERE	4
	(1C)				
Form	Dr.27?	Wt	3		
	(1C)				
Form	Dr.30	Wt	2		
	(c.70-85 AD)				
Fabric	513	Wt	1		
	(1 sherd)				

(other wares: BB1:- late CP rims, SW grey ware storage jars with thumb impressions, Dressel 20 amphora)

**667**

Total Wt: 1175

Fabric	500				
--------	-----	--	--	--	--

Form	Dr.29	Wt	10		
	(Flavian?)				
Fabric	519	Wt	2		
Form	BKR				
	(1 sherd)				
Fabric	1000	Wt	85		
Form	?LID				
	(Fig.2/23, buff surfaces with orange core & dark rounded inclusions. ?Local product)				

(other wares: fabric 40 (large quantity): sherd from a samian imitation, fabric 125, fabric 151, SW grey ware storage jars)

**715**

(wares: BB1, fabric 125)

**719**

Total Wt: 150

Fabric	500				
Form	Dr.27	Wt	5		
	(Flavian)				

(other wares: BB1, Dressel 20 amphora)

**Unstratified**

Total Wt: 765

Fabric	31	Wt	20		
Fabric	40	Wt	75		
Form	24			ERE	20
Form	57			ERE	3
Fabric	101	Wt	5		
Fabric	151	Wt	10		
Fabric	371	Wt	5		
Form	6.1			ERE	13
Fabric	500				
Form	Dr.30	Wt	25		
	(c.50-65 AD)				
Form	Dr.37	Wt	5		
	(Flavian)				
Form	BW1	Wt	30		
	(1C)				

(other wares: fabric 40 type 10.1, fabric 151 type 11, Dressel 20 amphora)

Contexts: 603, 648, 661 &amp; 813 not catalogued.

WDY89+ (field number: 8236)

little of special interest: BB1 late forms, New Forest beaker, Oxfordshire Dr.38 imitation, Dressel 20 amphora, Samian.

**MEDIEVAL & POST-MEDIEVAL***Glossary of abbreviations*

Bas	Basaltes
Blk	Black
Bs	Base
Bwl	Bowl
C	Century
Ch	Chert
CW	Coarseware
EAR	Exeter Archaeological Reports
Exe	Exeter
Fb	Fabric

Hnd Handle  
 Impsd Impressed  
 Jg Jug  
 L Late  
 Med Medieval  
 Ox Oxidised  
 Rim Rim  
 sh Sherd  
 SS South Somerset  
 T Total  
 Thmb Thumbed  
 Tmp Tempered  
 Typ Type  
 Un Unidentified  
 Ves Vessel  
 W Ware  
 wt Weight (in grams)

For descriptions and discussions of fabric and forms mentioned see Allan (1984 Exeter Archaeological Reports: 3)

#### MAPI.90

*Context Contents*

517 Unstratified  
 T sh: 3  
 T wt: 65  
 Cht Tmp Ox Med CW (13C/14C): 1: 1 Ves  
 SS CW Bwl (16C. EAR 3 Typ 18): 1  
 : 1 Ves  
 Un CW (?SS): 1: 1 Ves

518 Unstratified  
 T sh: 2  
 T wt: 15  
 Un Jg Fb (L. Med Typ): 1: 1 Ves  
 SS CW (17C/18C): 1: 1 Ves

#### *Statistics Medieval/Post-Medieval*

Total number of sherds: 5  
 Total weight in grams: 80  
 Minimum number of vessels: 5

#### WDY89

Unstrat  
 T sh: 5  
 T wt: 70  
 ?Exe Fb 240 Jg (Thmb Impsd Bs, 1250-1500 AD): 2: 2 Ves  
 Cht Tmp Ox CW (13C/14C): 1: 1 Ves  
 SS CW Rim (16C/E17C): 1: 1 Ves  
 Blk Bas W Hnd (Mid 18C+): 1: 1 Ves

#### *Statistics Medieval/Post-Medieval*

Total number of sherds: 5  
 Total weight in grams: 70  
 Minimum number of vessels: 5

#### SLAG

Awaiting further analysis

#### SMALL FINDS

<i>Small Finds Ray Number Description</i>	<i>Context Preliminary Number</i>	<i>Conservation X-Number Number</i>
1 alloy coin	601	3758-----1 copper
2	606	3749CX2011
3 copper alloy fragment ?brooch	619	3744-----1 copper
4 alloy pin	626	3743-----1 copper
5 alloy coin	626	3757 ---1 copper
6 alloy coin	626	C903835-----1
7 copper alloy brooch pin fragment	615	-----
8 unidentified organic material	601	C903836CX2231
9 copper alloy brooch/fibula	671	-----1
10 circular ceramic sherd pierced centrally	604	C903834CX2231
11 copper alloy object with ironwork core	713	-----1 roman
12 glass melon bead fragment	669	C924113CX2121
13 ironwork fitting	800	C924112CX212
14 1 ironwork fragment (fits same object as SF. 15) ?binding	800	C924117CX2121
15 ironwork ?tool	800	C924112CX212
16 1 ironwork fragment (fits same object as SF. 13) ?binding	609	-----CX2121
17 ironwork ?hook	619	-----2
18 fragments of stone bowl	609	-----
		1 ceramic sherd of South-East Dorset BB1 with bright red slip

#### STONE

Awaiting further analysis

#### TILE

Awaiting further analysis

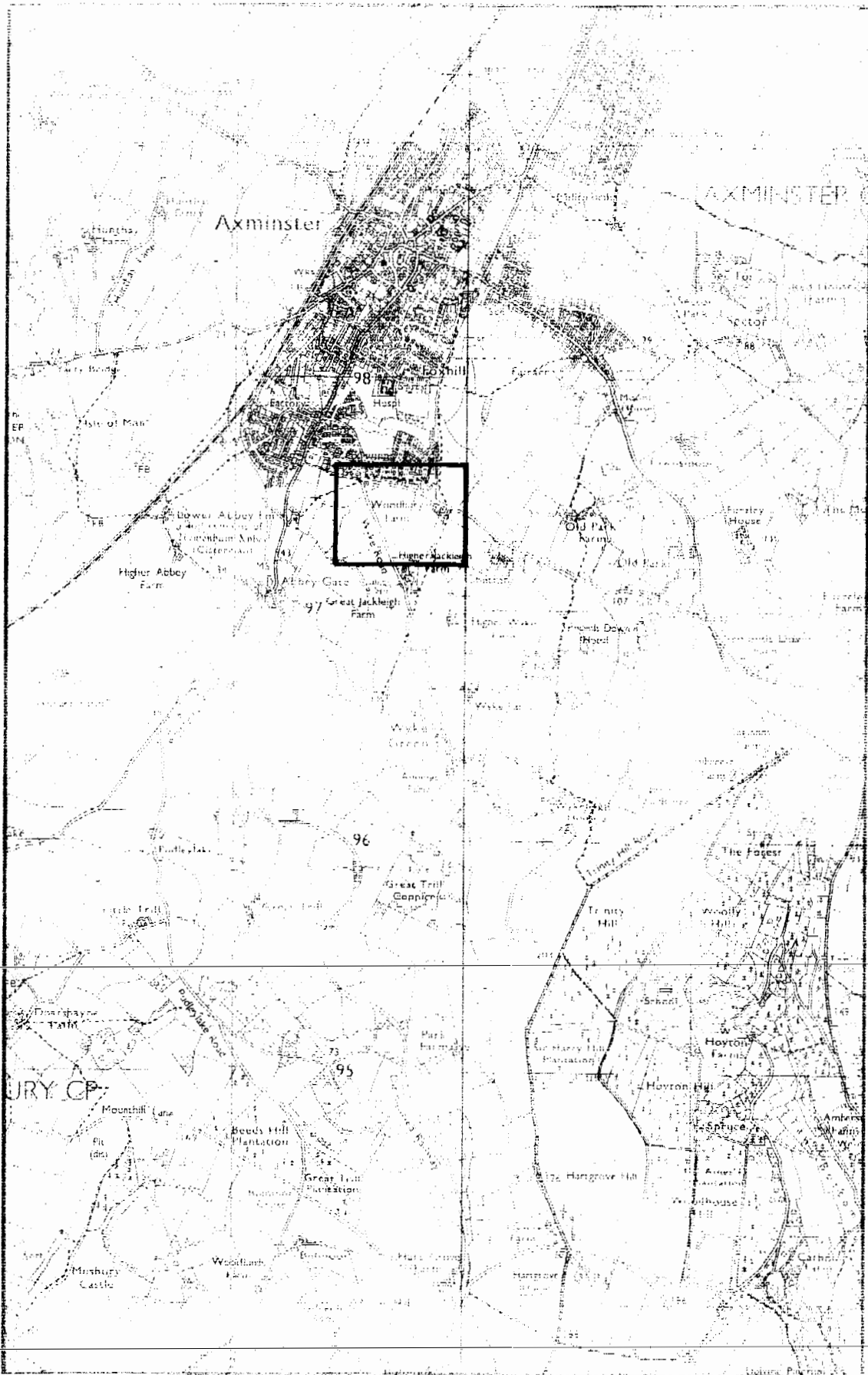


Fig. 1. Site location



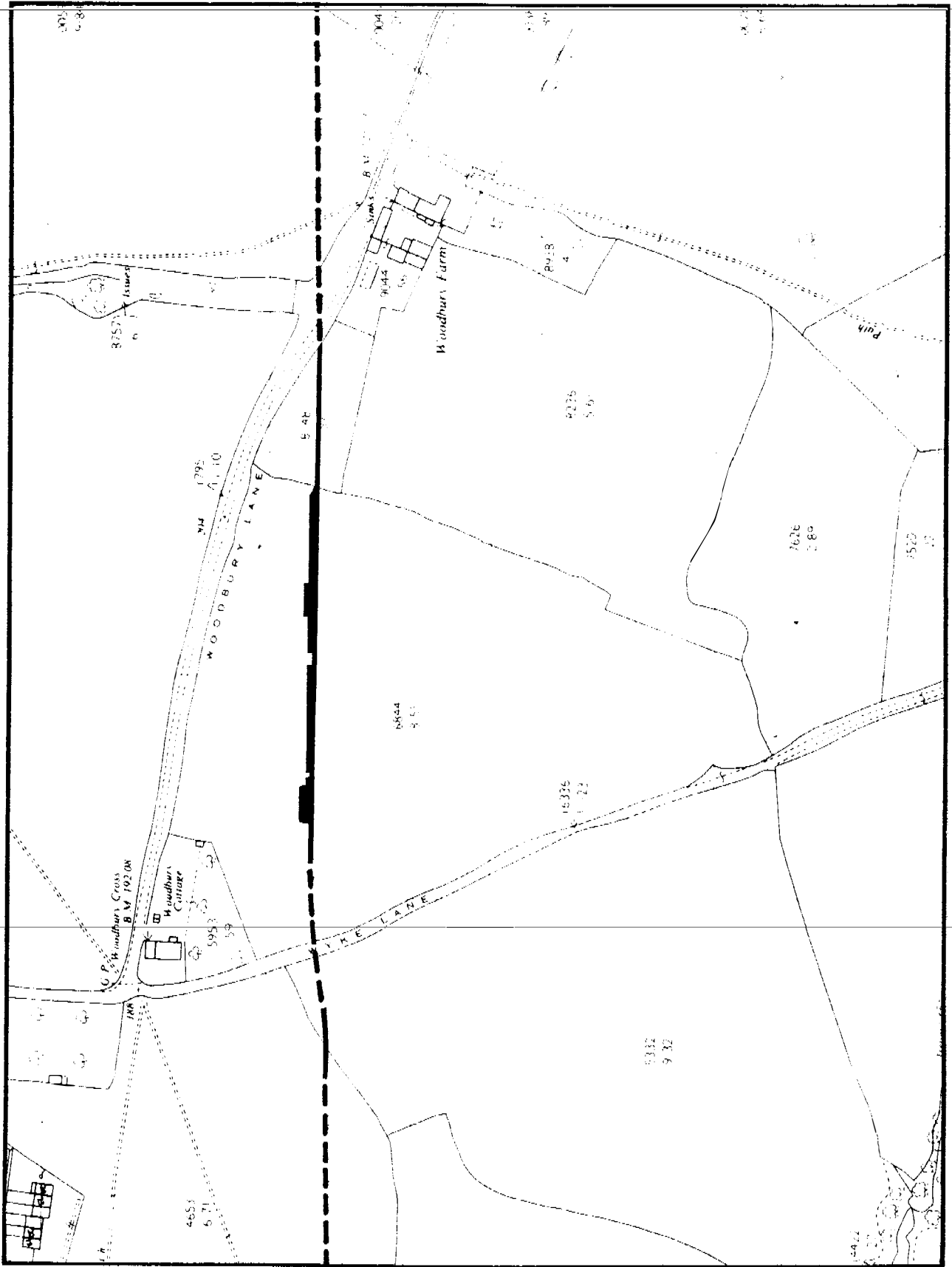


Fig. 2 Position of areas examined and pipe-trench.

# MUSBURY-AXMINSTER WATER MAIN 1990: WOODBURY GREAT CLOSE

Roman 1st Century

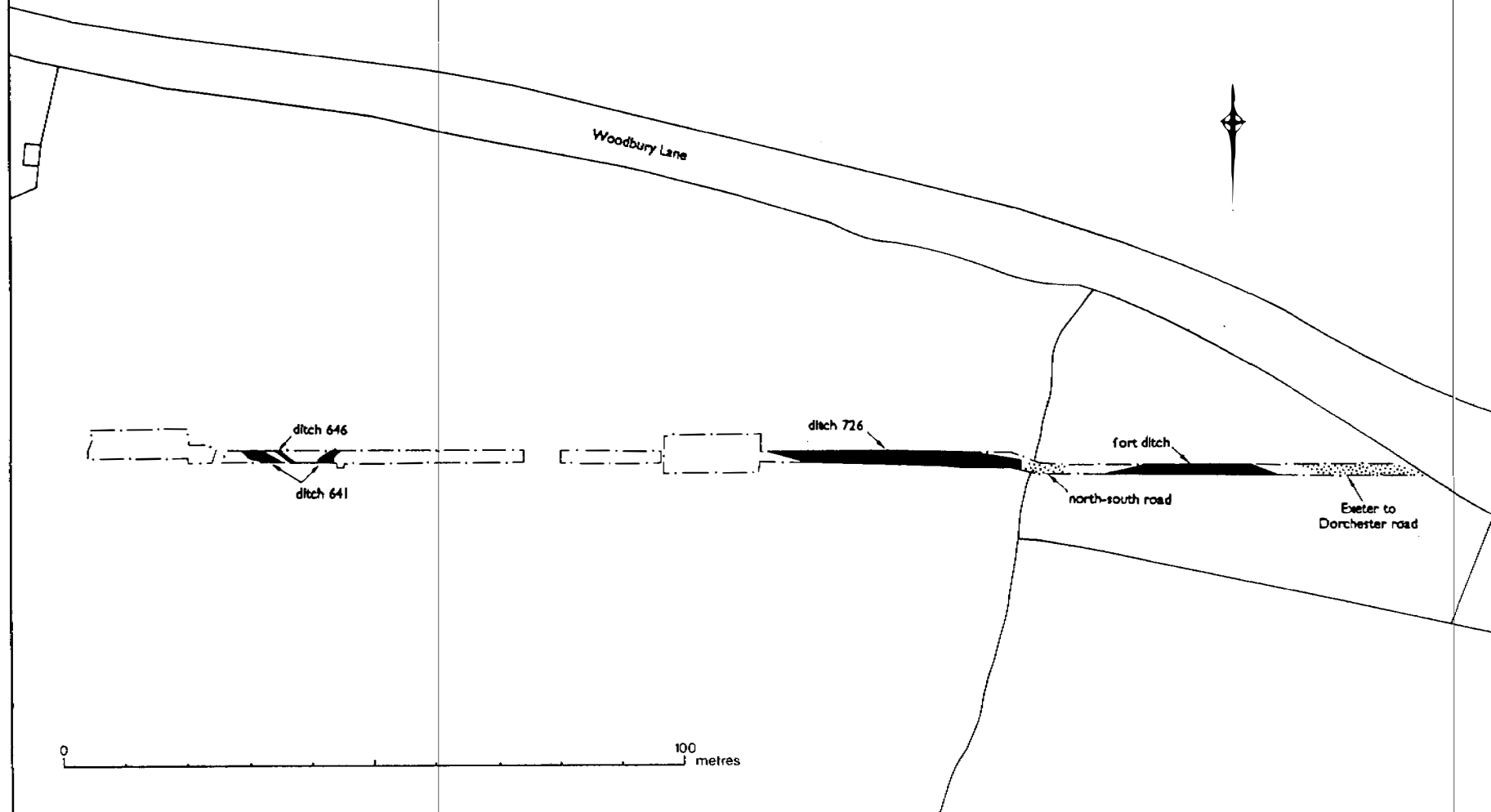


Fig. 3 The Roman fort ditch and other first-century features.

# MUSBURY-AXMINSTER WATER MAIN 1990: WOODBURY GREAT CLOSE

Roman 2nd Century and later

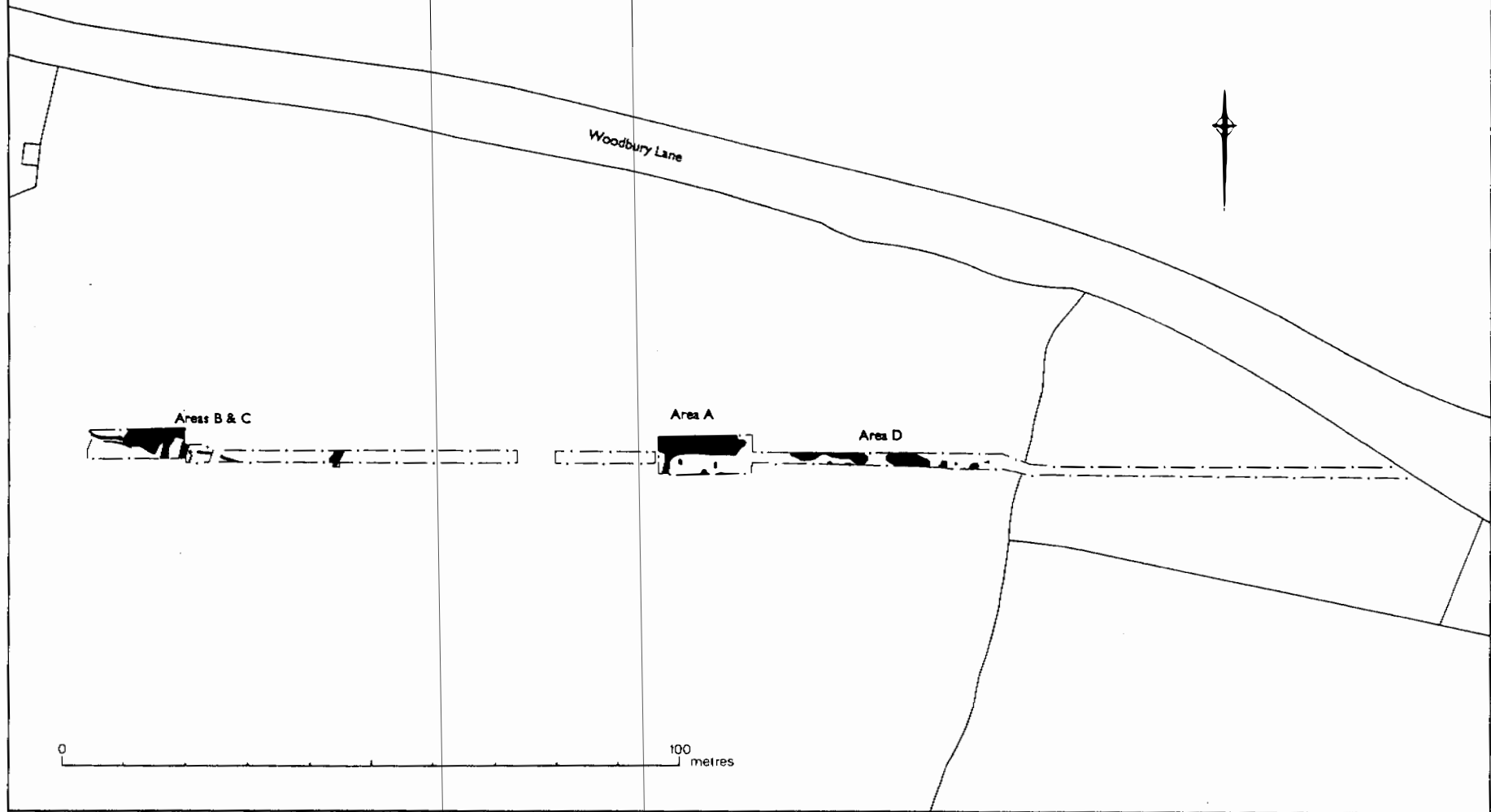
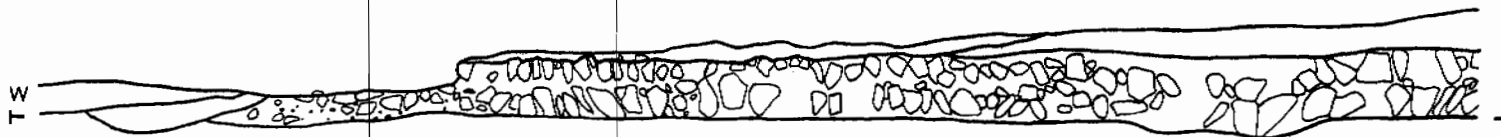


Fig. 4 Features of the later Roman period.

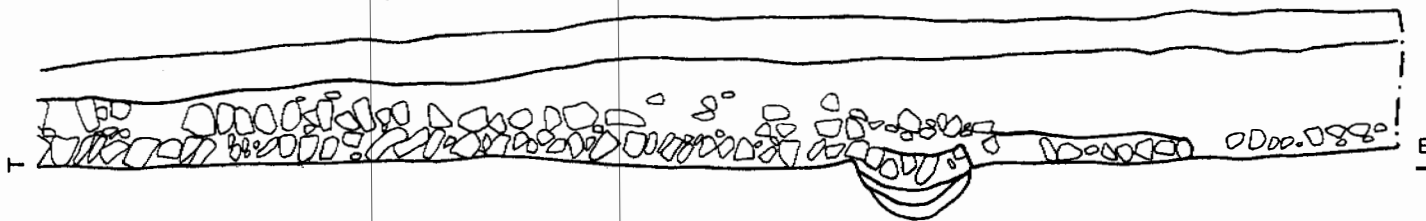
# WOODBURY GREAT CLOSE 1990

## Roman roads

Exeter to Dorchester road



Exeter to Dorchester road (cont.)



north-south road

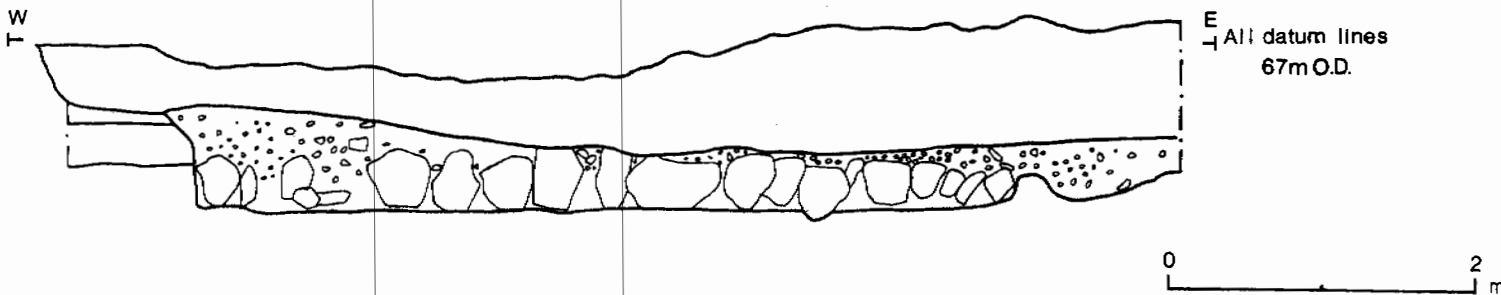


Fig. 5 The Roman roads in section.

WOODBURY GREAT CLOSE 1990

Areas B & C

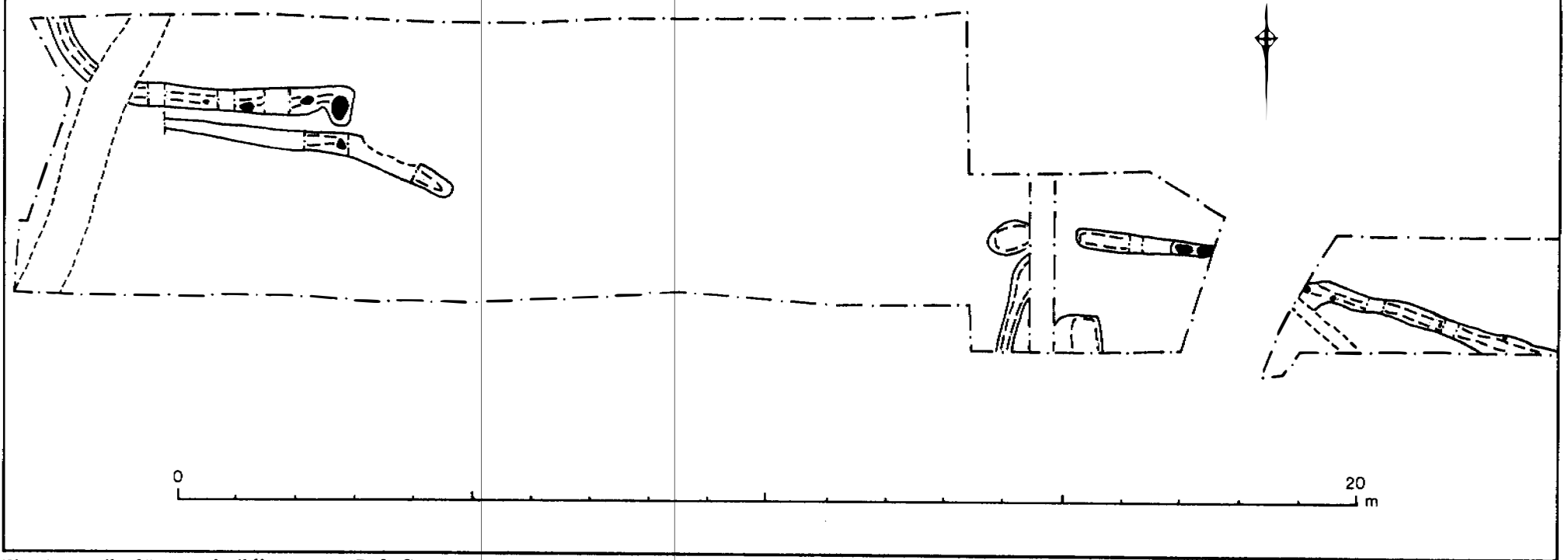


Fig. 6 Detail of Roman buildings. Area B & C.

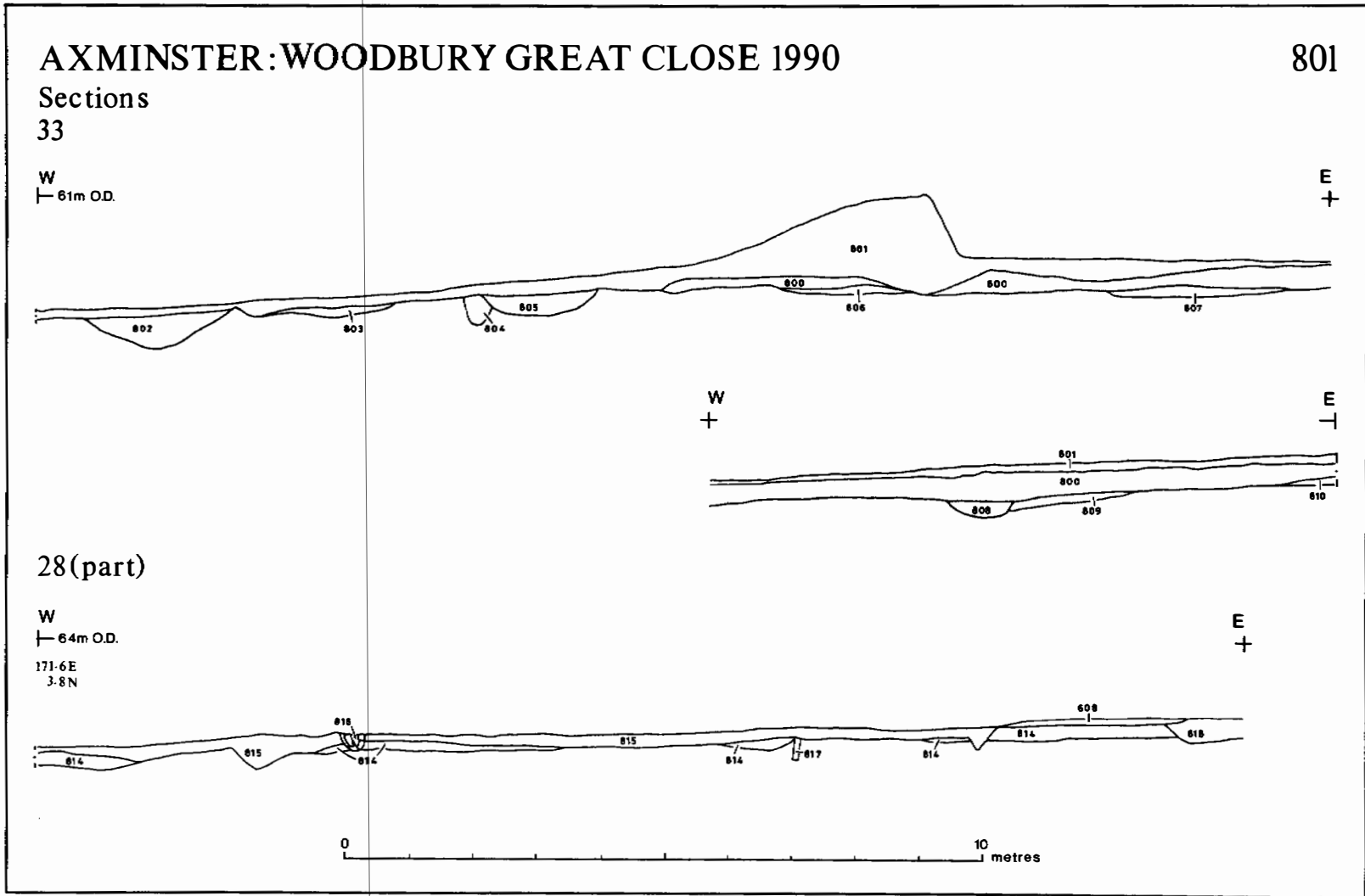


Fig. 7 Sections 28 and 33 either side of Wyke Lane.

AXMINSTER: WOODBURY GREAT CLOSE 1990  
 Areas Band C

802

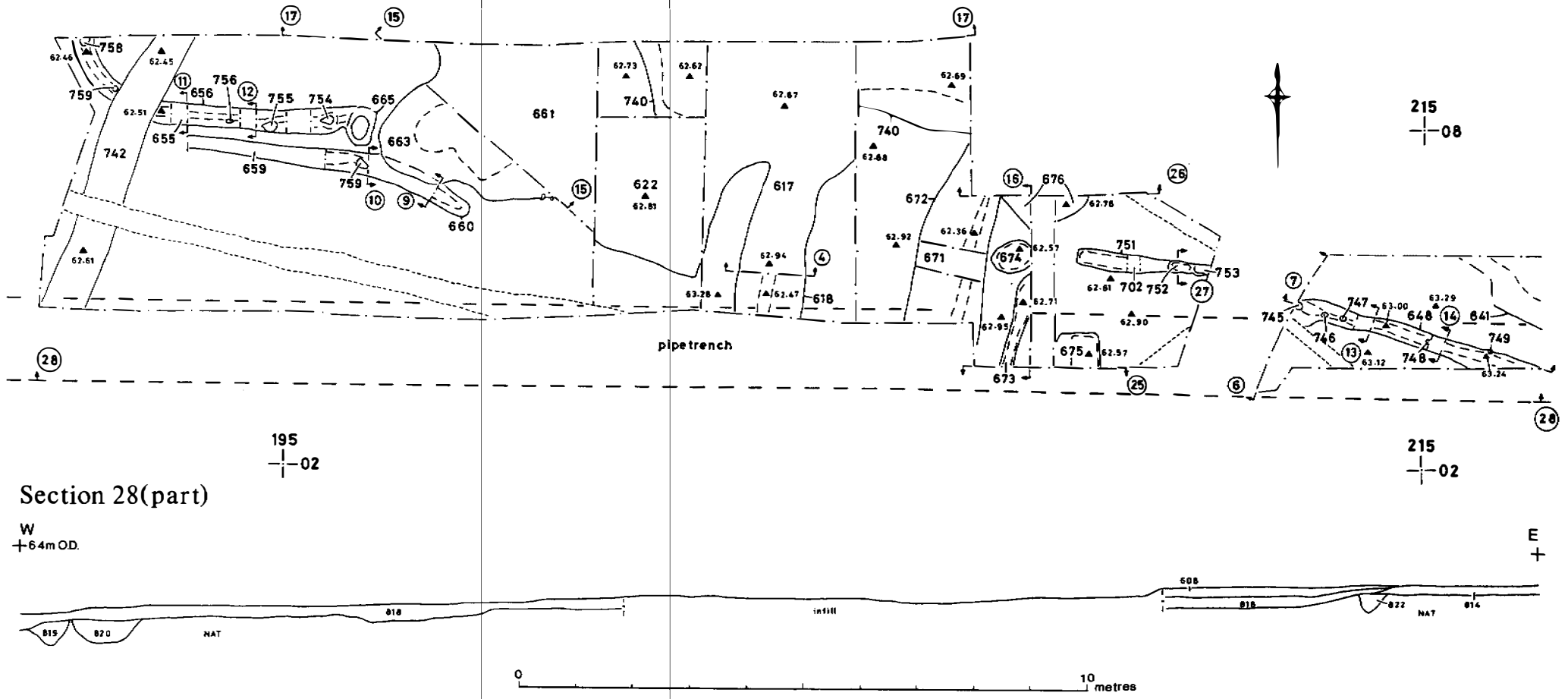
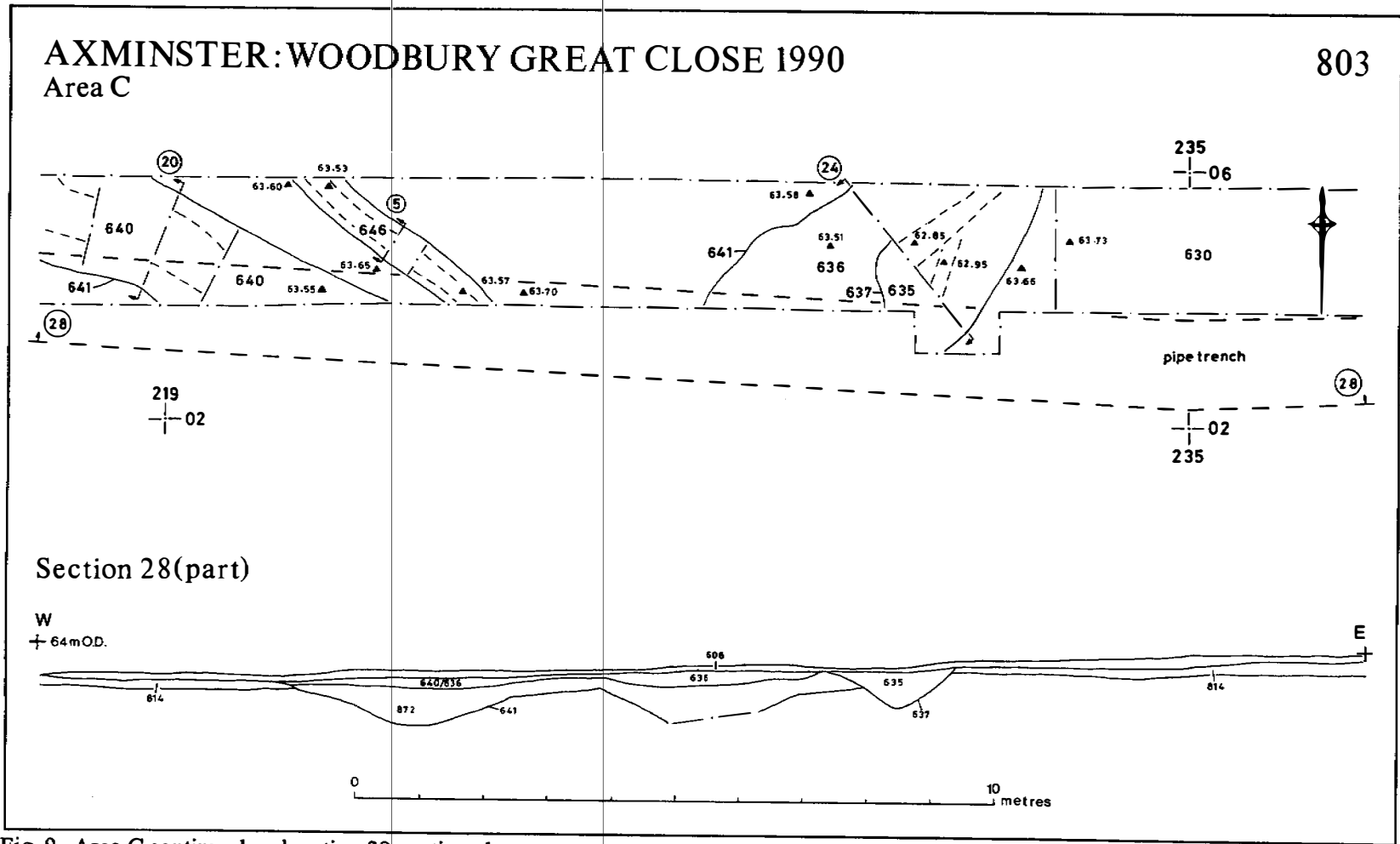


Fig 8 Areas B and C and section 28 continued.





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Area C

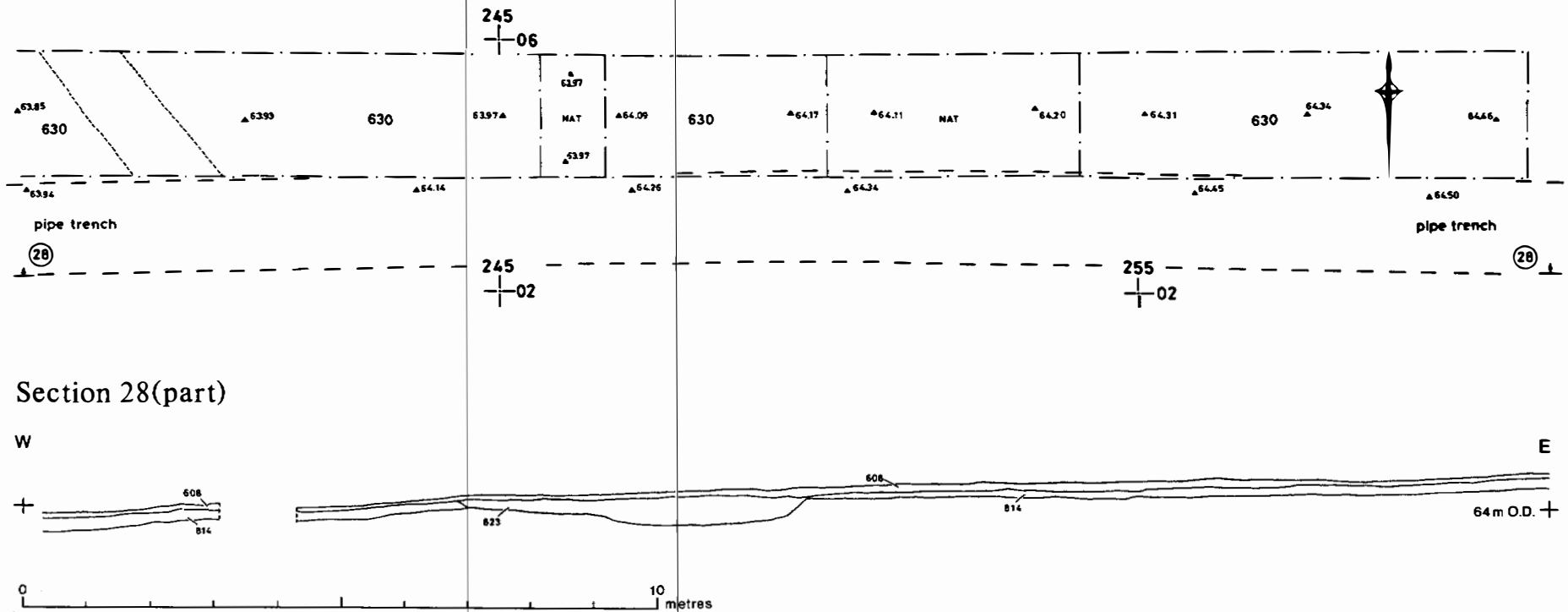


Fig. 10 Area C continued and section 28 continued.

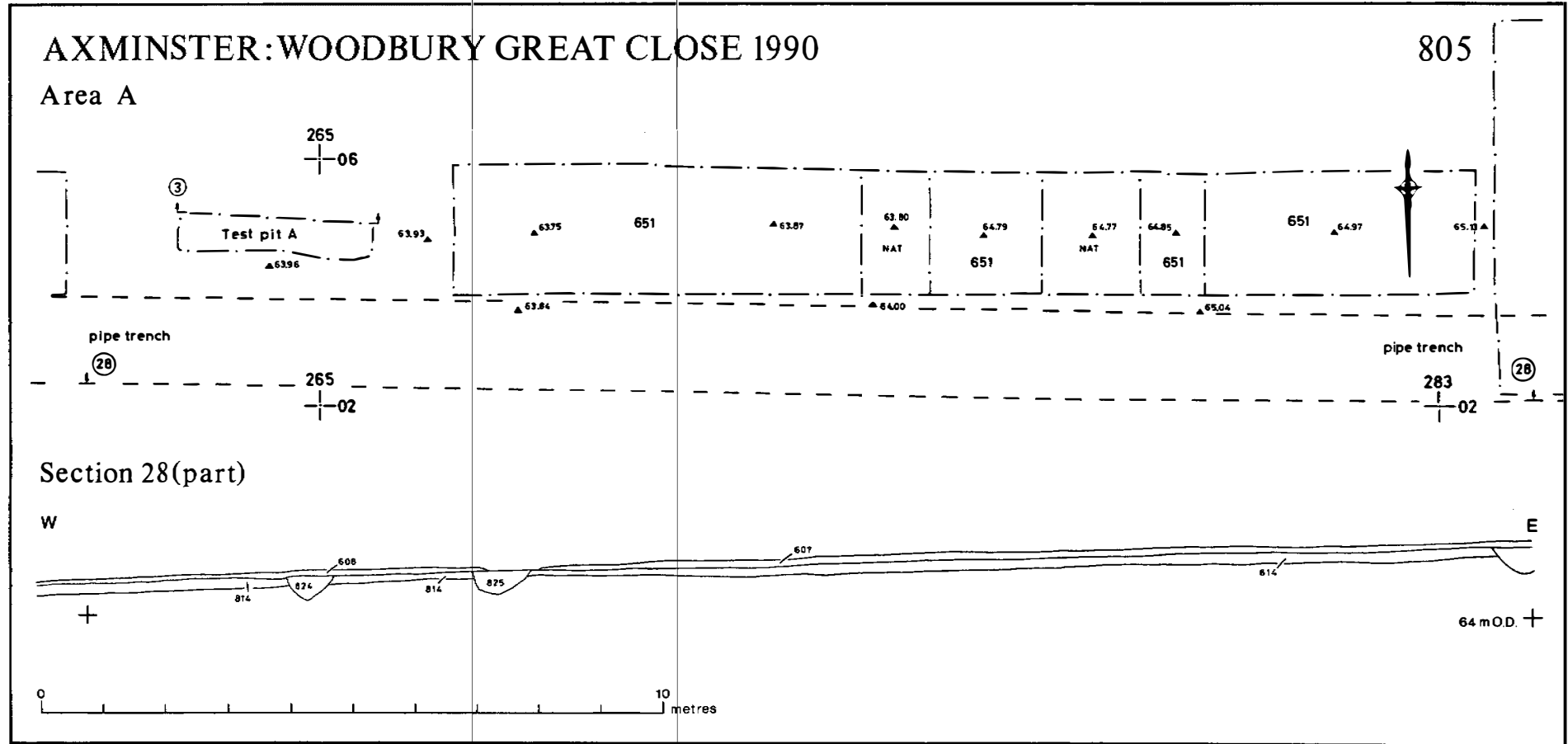


Fig. 11 Area A and section 28 continued.



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Area D

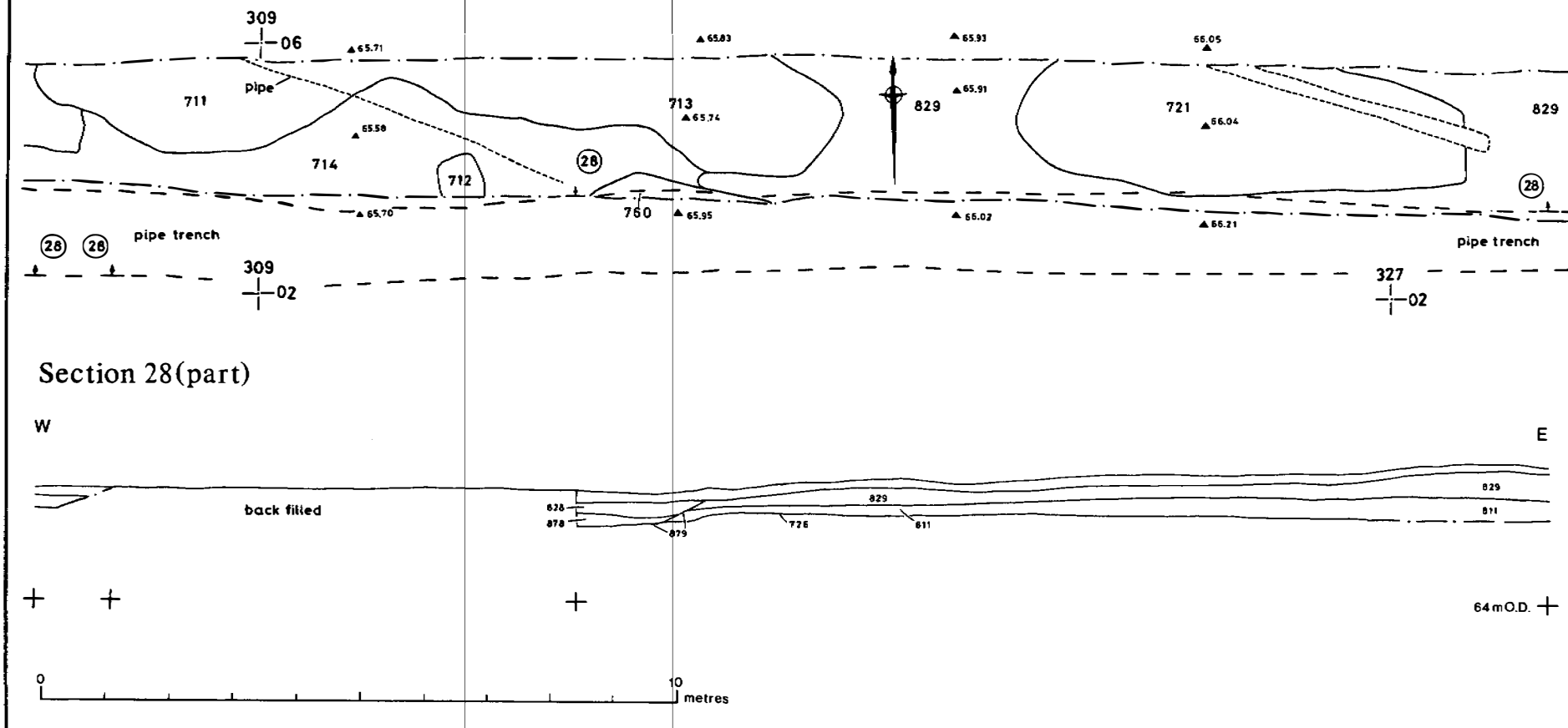
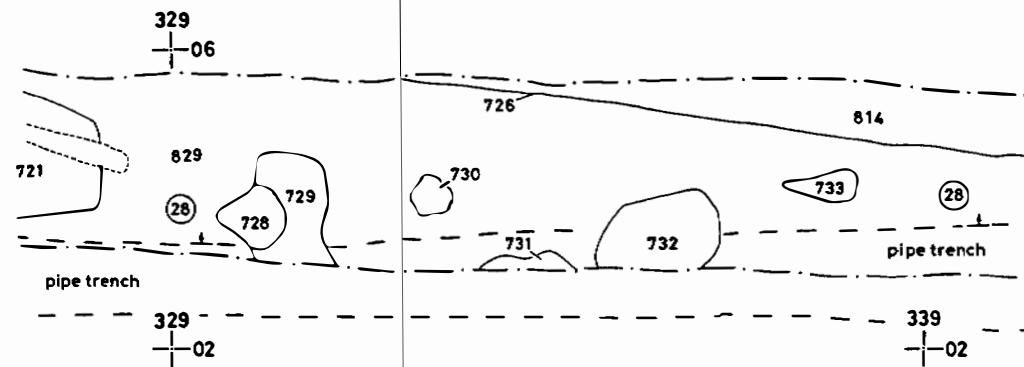


Fig. 13 Area D and section 28 continued.

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Area D



Section 28 (part)

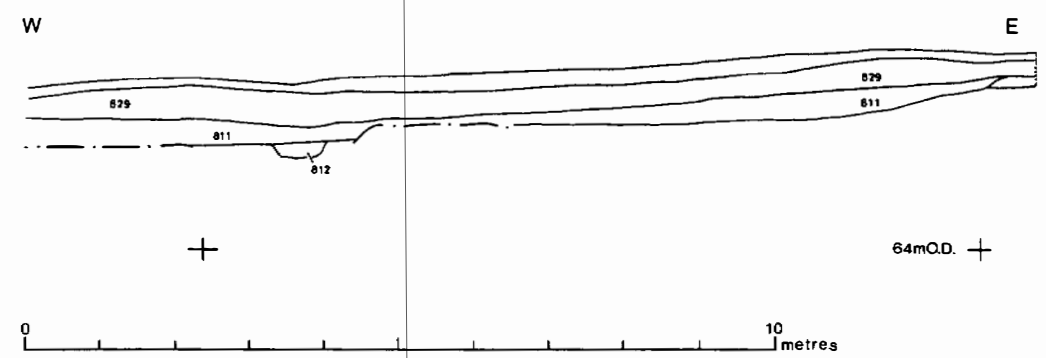


Fig. 14 Area D continued and section 28 continued.

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Section 28(part)

809

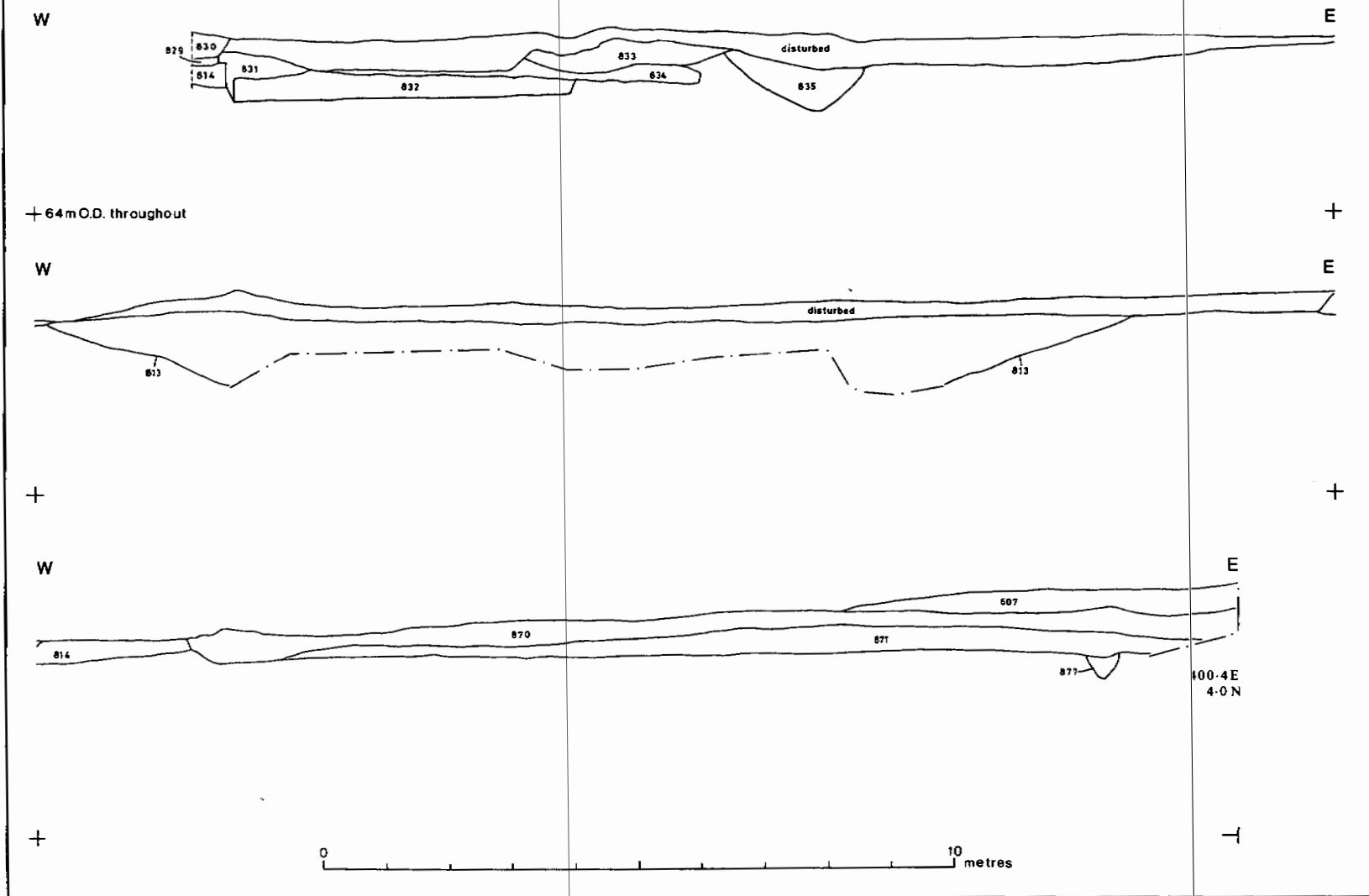


Fig. 15 Section 28 continued.

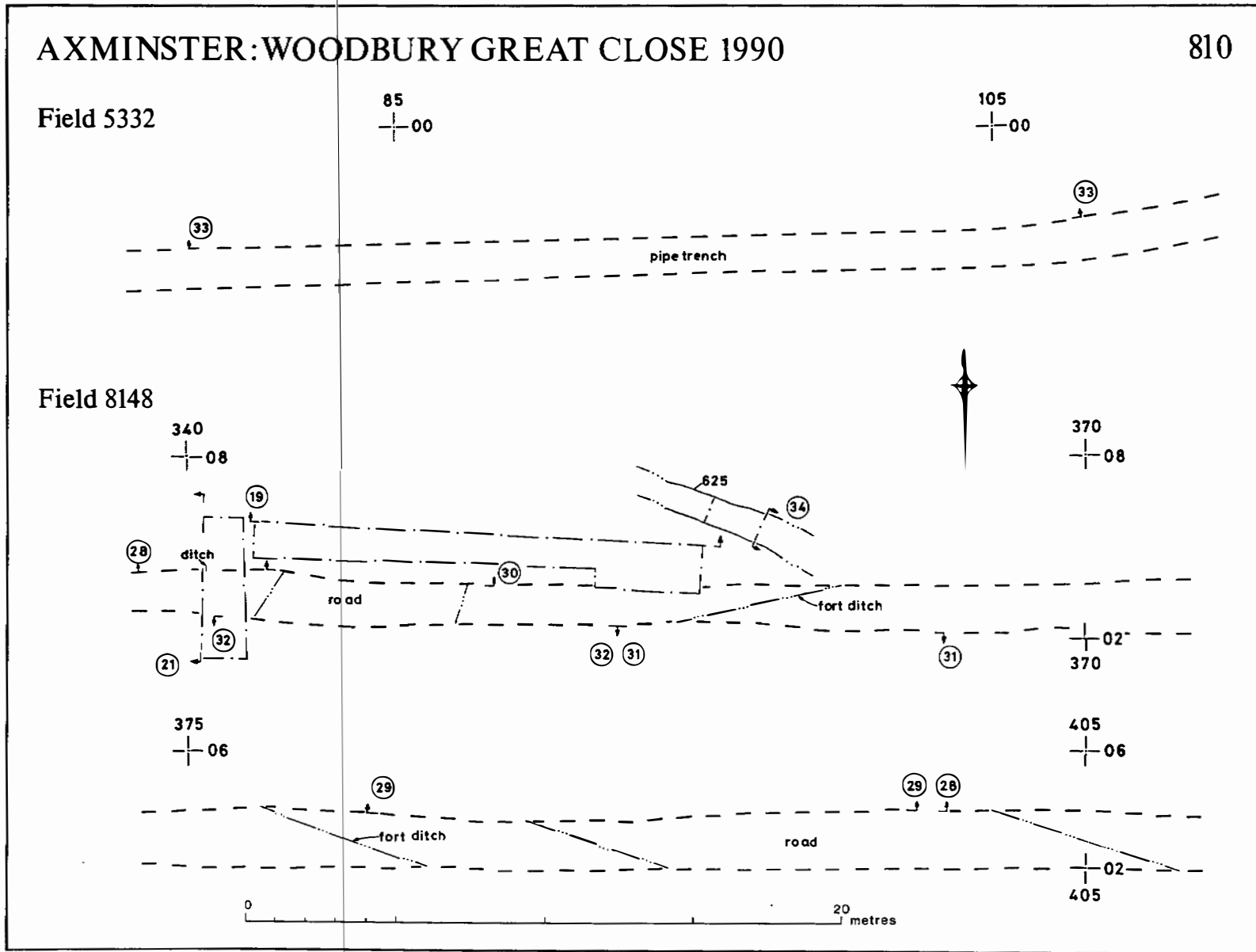


Fig. 16 Position of section 33, and Roman military plan in field 8148.

Sections

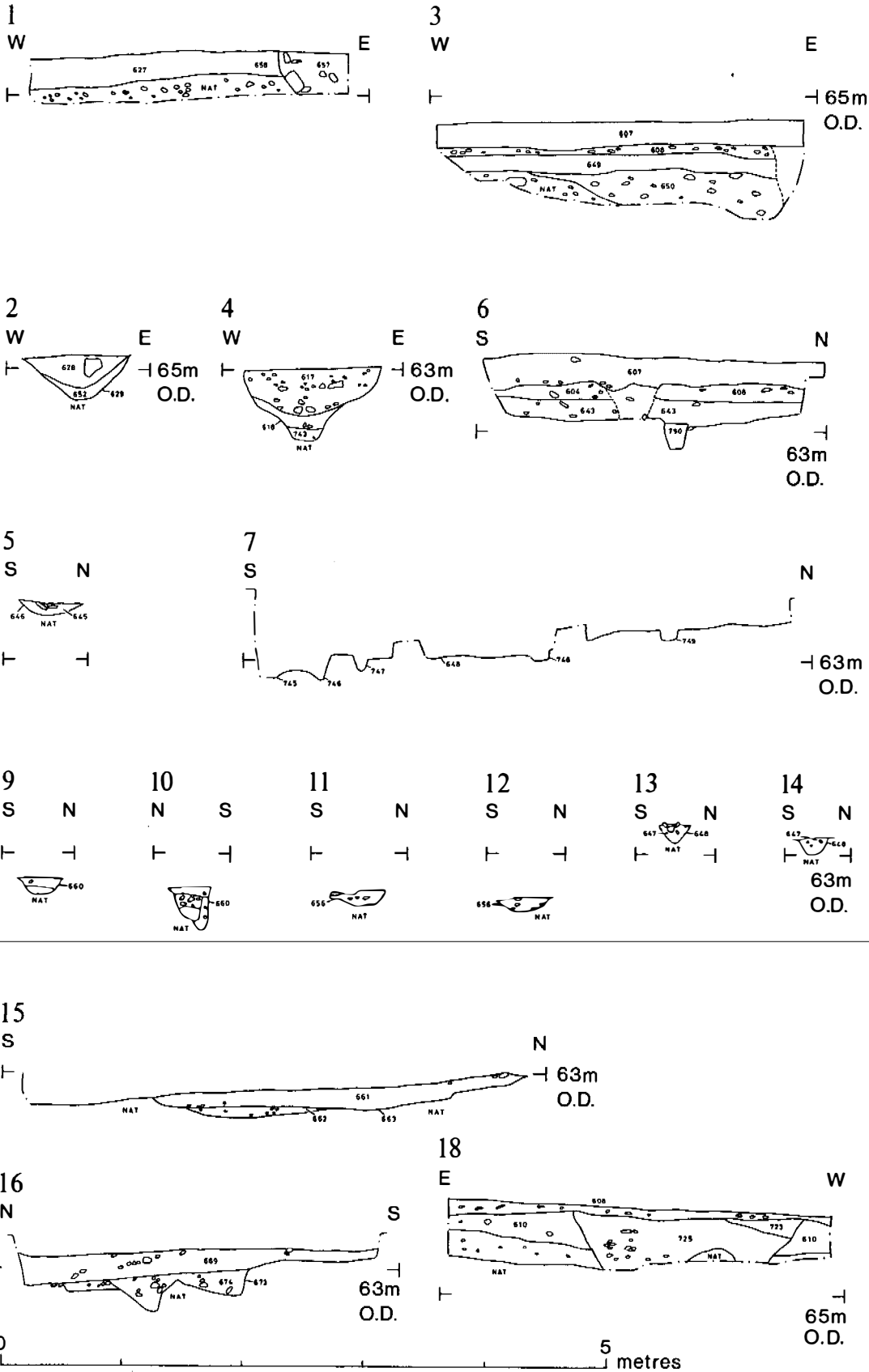


Fig. 17 Sections 1-7, 9-16, 18.



AXMINSTER : WOODBURY GREAT CLOSE 1990

812

Sections

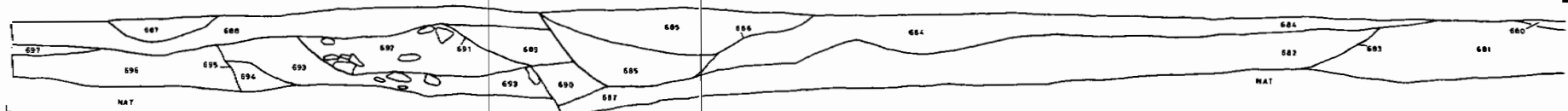
17

W



19

W



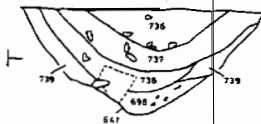
19(cont')

W



20

S



21

S

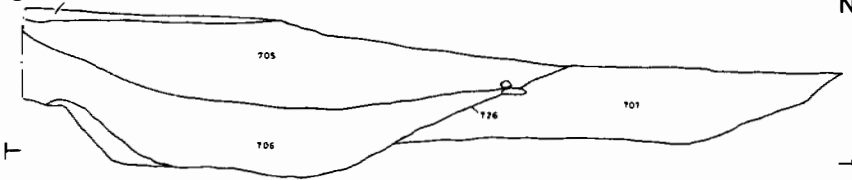


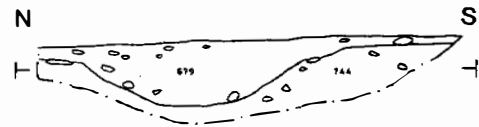
Fig. 18 Sections 17, 19-21.

# AXMINSTER : WOODBURY GREAT CLOSE 1990

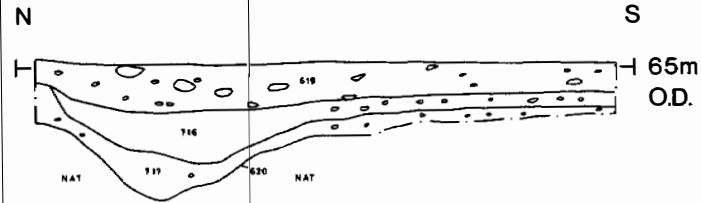
813

## Sections

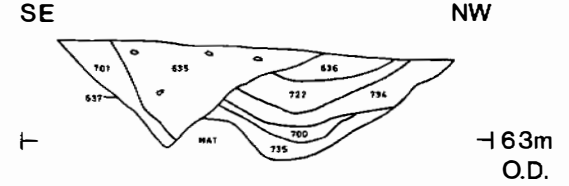
22



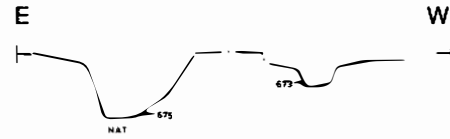
23



24



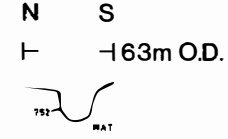
25



26



27



30



0 5 metres

Fig. 19 Sections 22-27, 30.

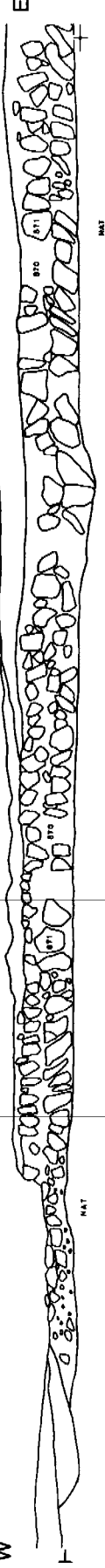
# AXMINSTER : WOODBURY GREAT CLOSE 1990

814

Sections

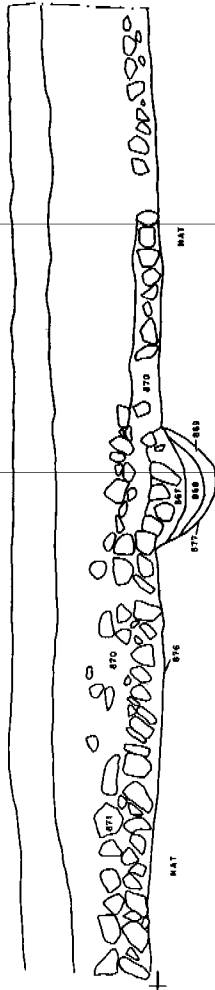
29

W



29 (cont')

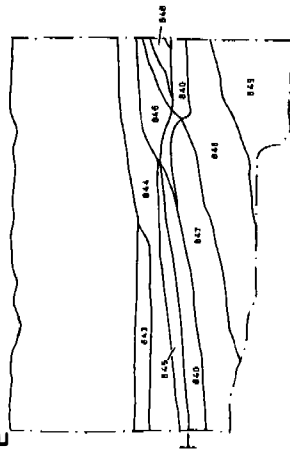
W



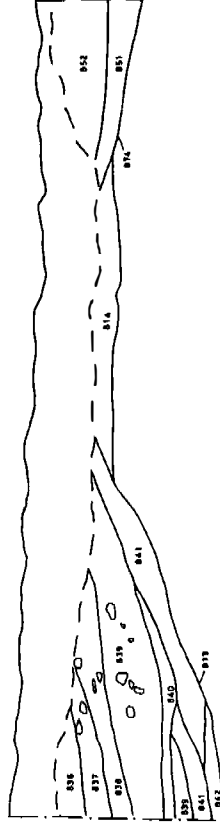
- 67m  
O.D.

31

E



W



- 66m O.D.



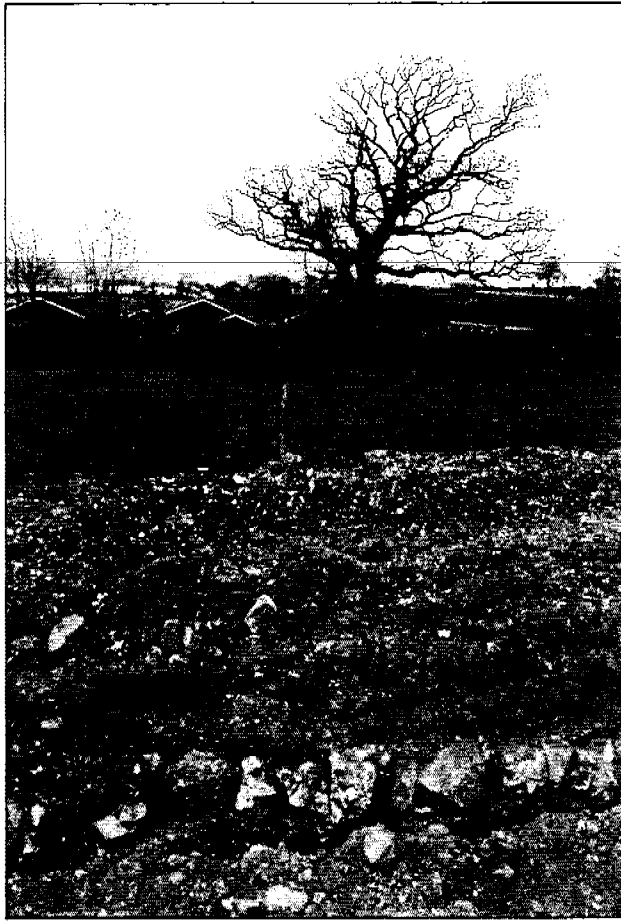
Fig. 20 Sections 29, 31.



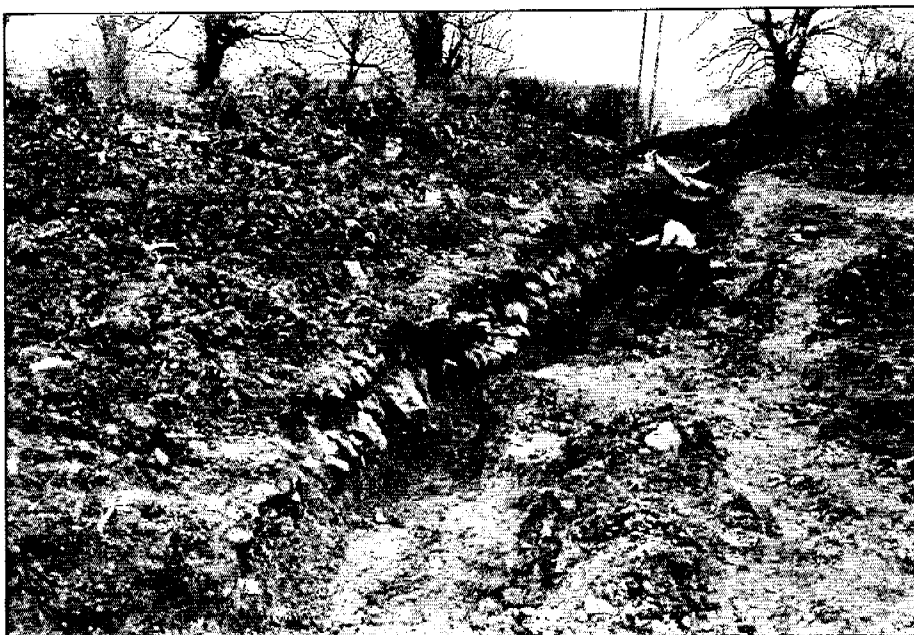
Pl. 1 Area C: the first-century enclosure ditch (641) under excavation with part of the post-trench (648) of a later Roman rectangular building to the right of the picture, looking east.



Pl. 2 Area B before excavation with Roman building remains (656) and part of the black organic layer (661) showing as soil marks, looking east.



Pl. 3 The Roman north-south road running adjacent to the west side of the fort after being cut by the pipe-trench, looking north.



Pl. 4 The Roman Dorchester-Exeter road cut by the pipe-trench being examined and cleaned after much of the trench had been refilled and the pipe covered, looking east.