

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATION OF AN
IRON AGE ENCLOSURE SETTLEMENT AND
A ROMAN MILITARY ESTABLISHMENT
AT THE FORMER ST LOYE'S, COLLEGE,
TOPSHAM ROAD, EXETER 2010**

**A SUMMARY REPORT,
POST-EXCAVATION ASSESSMENT REPORT
AND UPDATED PROJECT DESIGN**

**Prepared for
Helical (Exeter) Ltd**

**by
M.F.R. Steinmetzer and J.P. Salvatore**

with contributions by

John Allan, Paul Bidwell, Charlotte Coles, Tim Gent,
Andrew Passmore and Roger Tomlin

Exeter Archaeology

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GENERAL SUMMARY

Archaeological assessment and evaluation took place at the former St Loye's College site, Topsham Road, Exeter, Devon (SX 9363 9073) in advance of the development of some 10 hectares of land. This revealed activity of Roman date including ditches characteristic of the Roman military period and suggestive of the site of a fort.

Targeted open-area excavation of approx. 1.6ha of the north-eastern part of the site, covering the footprint of the 'fort' identified in the evaluation, was undertaken by Exeter Archaeology and took place between June and December 2010. The purpose of the intervention was to preserve all archaeological deposits in that area by record before the redevelopment of the site.

The excavations showed that much of the upper levels of archaeological deposit had been removed during previous building operations or in antiquity leaving only those features cut into the natural subsoil. Nevertheless, the surviving archaeological resource revealed evidence of at least two late pre-Roman Iron Age settlement enclosures, a Roman military works depot of the mid-1st century and Roman civil activity including some evidence for a mid-late Roman cemetery.

Detailed analysis of the stratigraphic, structural, artefactual and environmental records stemming from the excavation will make a significant contribution to both the understanding of Roman military activity in the South-West and the emerging understanding of the regional and local prehistoric pottery assemblages of Iron Age date including Ludwell Valley ware.

This document includes an excavation summary (Part Two), a post-excavation assessment (Part Three) and it then sets out a staged approach leading towards publication of the results of excavation (Parts Four and Five).

PART ONE: INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background to the excavation

In 2008 a substantial Roman military establishment, founded early in the second half of the first century AD, was discovered on the site of the former St Loye's College, on a spur above the River Exe, in Exeter, Devon (SX 9363 9073; Figure 1). The discovery was made during evaluation trenching in January and December 2008. The initial work was carried out on behalf of Helical (Exeter) Ltd to inform a planning application submitted to Exeter City Council for the redevelopment of the site to provide residential accommodation (planning ref: 09/0832/01).

This report presents an assessment of excavations carried out by Exeter Archaeology (EA) between June and December 2010. The project was undertaken in response to condition 14 attached to the outline planning permission (ref as above) subsequently granted for the redevelopment according to a methodology detailed in the *Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for archaeological monitoring, excavation and recording at the former St Loye's College, Topsham Road, Exeter* (Stead, 2010) which was approved by the planning authority under that condition. The WSI was composed following receipt of a brief for archaeological work from Exeter City Council (Pye, 2009).

1.2 The site

The site is located immediately to the south-west of the A3015 (Topsham Road), 2.5km south-east of Exeter and 3.5km north-west of Topsham (Fig. 1). Exposed in open area excavation was an Iron Age enclosure settlement of at least two major phases and part of the north-western and south-western defensive circuit of a Roman military establishment together with traces of its internal buildings; the remainder of the establishment is suspected to extend to the northeast beyond Topsham Road and under the Burnthouse Lane housing estate. The Roman military establishment occupies an elevated position at the end of a NE-SW ridge at a height of approximately 17m AOD. On its south-eastern side the ridge drops relatively steeply to the Ludwell Valley, while to the south-west the ground breaks to a gradual slope down to the River Exe. The ridge drops gently to the north-west towards Exeter.

Geologically, the ridge is composed of Breccia of the Dawlish Sandstone Formation. The overlying alluvial sequence (from north to south) is 4th river terrace deposits, blanket head and regolith, older head, and 3rd river terrace deposits (BGS 1995).

1.3 Original aims and objectives

The original aims and objectives of the project were detailed in a project brief supplied by the Exeter City Council Archaeology Officer (ECCAO) and a Written Scheme of Investigation (Stead 2010). These aims were to attempt to establish the following information:

- The date for the foundation of the Roman establishment.
- The length of military occupation.
- The relationship between the military activity at St Loye's and the occupation of the legionary fortress in Exeter and of the military site (?fort) in Topsham.
- The relationship between the military activity at St Loye's and the Roman military conquest and occupation of the wider area.

- The date of the end of the military occupation of the site.
- Details of how the establishment was decommissioned, and whether it was deliberately levelled.

PART TWO: EXCAVATION SUMMARY

The site had suffered significant truncation from later agricultural use of the site. A deep ploughsoil extended over much of the site, lying directly over the natural geology. In addition to cultivation disturbance, modern building foundations had either removed areas of deposits entirely or had completely truncated Roman or early medieval deposits. Archaeological features were therefore limited to those cut into the natural geology. No occupation horizons were preserved and no significant stratigraphic relationships were encountered inside of the defensive ditches although some phasing of the Roman timber buildings at the top of the site was apparent. The archaeological remains of all periods are shown on Fig. 2.

The main results from the project can be summarised as follows:

2.1 Prehistoric/Iron Age/Late pre-Roman Iron Age (Fig. 3)

A small number of lithics and at least one sherd of Bronze Age date were recovered. All were recovered as residual items from later contexts and suggest a use of the site that extends back to the Mesolithic period although no features of Bronze Age date or earlier were identified.

Some post-alignments and possible four-post structures recorded at the site may belong to the earliest Iron Age phases. However, the earliest clearly recognisable and identifiable features on the site date to the late pre-Roman Iron Age. The principal components were the remains of at least two major enclosures, one superimposed on the other, sited just below the ridgeline at the centre of the site (Fig. 3). There is evidence of additional complexity including probable remodelling of both enclosures. A possible round house, with an internal diameter of about 7m, appears to be located centrally inside the earlier enclosure, and this association is supported by ceramic evidence, with similar pottery recovered from the round house gulley and the enclosure ditch suggesting a date of between 50BC and 50AD for the complex as a whole.

The earlier of the two enclosures has a plan not entirely dissimilar to late Iron Age banjo enclosures known from the Wessex region further to the east and known particularly well in the Hampshire/Berks/Oxfordshire borders area. As the name suggests, these enclosures were curvilinear with a protruding funnel-shaped entrance. The St Loye's example does not possess a very clear funnel entrance (it has more of a snub-nosed appearance) but its shape is nevertheless suggestive of this characteristic late Iron Age arrangement, the entrance in this case being on the south-east side.

The entrance to the second and later enclosure, which may have retained the roundhouse as its focus, is slightly displaced in relation to the earlier enclosure entrance and although it retains a position on the same side it is placed about 9m further to the south-west. Extensive re-modelling of the south-west side of the enclosure including evidence for sections of palisade with or without an

accompanying ditch suggest different phases of activity and purpose although these are likely to remain beyond our understanding.

The later and rectangular enclosure ditch does appear clearly to have been functioning at the time of the Roman military occupation as, following a period of brief abandonment, it can be shown by excavation to have been deliberately backfilled to ground level during the Roman military period at Exeter (c. AD55-75).

2.2 Roman military (Figs. 4-6, Pls. 1-4)

Extensive archaeological evidence for a Roman military establishment was found during excavation (Fig. 4) although its presence had been known from the evaluation stage.

Following the infilling of the later Iron Age enclosure ditch (see above) a post-trench building of Roman military design was constructed over the top of it - a *terminus post quem* of A.D. 55 for this event being provided by a potter's stamp of Nestor on a samian vessel found in the upper fills of the ditch (Nestor was active in Gaul from AD 55-65). The most likely scenario for this undertaking was the establishment of a 'fort' which almost certainly would have stood astride the Roman road which led from the fort or fortlet at Topsham to the legionary fortress at Exeter. Two military-style ditches seen in the primary evaluation were found to be the inner (Punic) and outer (V-shaped) defensive ditches of the base, the south-west corner of which was recovered in plan (Fig. 5; Plate 1). An unbroken length of almost 200m of the south-western defences was exposed. No evidence was found to indicate the presence of interval and corner towers which might otherwise have been expected within the rampart area to the rear of the ditches and, unusually, no barracks were present in the southwest corner of the fort.

However, the recorded remains of timber buildings within the excavated area of the base included a workshop (*fabrica*) arranged around three sides of a courtyard with an accommodation block or barrack forming one side (Fig. 6). The workshop building on the north-west side of the complex was well represented by post-trenches and post pits indicating an aisled building allowing a high roof line with probable clerestory lighting – this building had been erected directly above the infilled ditch of the Iron Age enclosure. It bears a striking resemblance in plan, albeit somewhat smaller in scale, to part of the *fabrica* building excavated at the site of the legionary fortress at Exeter in the 1970s (Henderson, 1988, 98).

Further timber buildings were located to the north-east, with at least two showing evidence of wholesale rebuilding. These buildings were clearly of Roman military origin but at least some of them may have continued in use following their abandonment for army purposes. They are likely to have been fronting onto the Roman road and thus attractive for re-use in the civil period – the results of pottery analysis (as yet awaited) will assist in determining whether this may have been the case (see below).

The presence of open spaces within the fort, the apparent absence of barracks (although these could be situated elsewhere within the defences) and the apparent random nature of the building plan, suggest that the establishment was not a standard

auxiliary fort but more likely a supply base or works depot. The size of the works depot is yet to be established - the south-west corner was located and an unbroken length of nearly 200m of the south-west defences were exposed with no indication of a turn although this might be expected to occur before the Ludwell Stream is reached, perhaps at the crest of the slope down to it. The implication must be that the establishment is sizeable with at least part of it lying beneath the Burnthouse Lane housing estate on the opposite side of Topsham Road.

The excavation demonstrated that the defences were deliberately slighted. The inner ditch for example showed clear evidence of the turf-clay rampart material having been pushed forward into the ditch at the time of abandonment (Pl. 2) – this is a well-known Roman military practice. At the same time some of the buildings will have been dismantled although some of those fronting the Topsham/Exeter road could have been retained into the civil period; only further study of the dating evidence will reveal whether this may be the case. Wells and cisterns may have been backfilled at the end of the military occupation of the site and there is some evidence to suggest this; again, dating evidence will be required including analysis of the environmental material from the wells. One find from an abandoned cistern, a complete smoke-blackened antefix (Pl. 3), raises the possibility of a high quality building somewhere within the complex. Similar antefixes are known from the military bathhouse of the Roman legionary fortress at Exeter (Bidwell, 1979, 149). The St Loye's antefix may have been located on the roof-line of a bathhouse at a location above or in close proximity to the furnace house – this would account for its smoke-blackened appearance. Further support for this hypothesis is generated by the observation that the smoke has blackened only the decorated front face of the antefix; none however is apparent on the rear where this would have been attached to the roof tiling and thus not open to the elements (Durrant, pers. comm.).

A Roman wooden writing tablet recovered from a well, with surviving and readable ink letters, may represent the earliest example of writing recorded in the South-West of Britain (Pl. 3). It has been studied by Prof. Roger Tomlin of the Centre for the study of Ancient Documents (CSAD) in Oxford. Prof. Tomlin has deduced that the text looks like the 'address' of a letter, with the recipient's name in Line 1: *This seems to have been written symmetrically either side of the binding-cord in quite elegant capitals, so that only two letters have probably been lost, [...]ro. The most likely restoration is [Ve]ro, 'to Verus', although other names are possible such as Carus and Varus. In Line 2, he would have been described by his rank or occupation, which makes arm[...] an attractive reading, whether for arm[orum custodi], 'armourer', or a reference to armamentarium, 'the armoury' (Tomlin in litt.).* The implications of this particular find are significant given that the current suggestion is that the defended establishment is a supply base and/or works depot.

2.3 Roman civil (Fig. 7)

A small number of ditches, forming part of a Romano-British fieldsystem, were exposed in the eastern part of the site. No settlement activity was identified, although industrial activity, in the form of four 'ovens' or firing chambers, was located in the centre of the site. In addition, five Romano-British graves were identified. All were inhumations, although no human skeletal material survived due to the acidic nature of the soils. The presence of the graves suggests a small? Roman cemetery of mid-late

Roman date perhaps relating to a community either farming the land or engaged in commerce in a location alongside the Roman road

2.4 Post-medieval

A small number of post-medieval features were uncovered during the excavations including a saw-pit. The most prominent feature was a large circular ditch of unknown function and possible 17th-century date. Generally the evidence indicates that until the late 18th century the area was agricultural with enclosed fields either side of the Topsham Road.

2.5 Undated features

There was a general paucity of finds from part of the site; this resulted in a number of the features being classified as undated. These features appear to have been individual postholes and lines of posts which may be prehistoric (see 2.1). The purpose of the alignments is not known.

PART THREE: POST-EXCAVATION ASSESSMENT

Details are given for each assemblage by period and by quantification. Some brief comment on the information potential which may be derived from each assemblage is also provided.

3.1 Stratigraphic and feature record

Context record sheets (number of contexts)	1649
Environmental Record Sheets	65
A1, A3 and A4 Plans / Sections	591

Photographic record

B/W Films (36 exp.)	68
Digital images	1650

3.2 Artefactual record

3.2.1 Prehistoric

Flint

A total of 50 worked lithics was recovered during the excavation, representing residual material incorporated within Roman features. The assemblage has been analysed by Tim Gent.

Scrapers are represented four times in the assemblage, which also produced five examples of utilised or notched flakes. Three of the scrapers possess fairly crude steep retouching, and suggest a later Bronze Age presence. One scraper, a large example of a basic thumbnail type, and a broken flake, display more accomplished intrusive retouching, and are thought to represent a late Neolithic or Early Bronze Age technology. The seven examples of blade production suggest an even earlier use of the site, being either Early Neolithic or Mesolithic in date. A possible example of microliths production waste may indicate the latter, pushing the use of the site back at least five millennia before the arrival of Roman troops.

Pottery

Iron Age coarsewares are to be studied by Henrietta Quinnell. Roger Taylor will provide petrological analysis of local and regional fabrics to ascertain the geographical source of clays and inclusions

3.2.2 *Roman*

Pottery (coarsewares, finewares, mortaria, amphora and samian)

The total assemblage, which comprises over 3,000 individual sherds, will be studied by Paul Bidwell and Alex Croom at TWM Archaeology, Arbeia Roman Fort. The assemblage has already been deposited at Arbeia Roman fort and the following items have been agreed upon:

The report will provide detailed descriptions for the Roman military contexts of the various fabric types, their quantification by weight, sherd count and EVE (estimated vessel equivalents) as well as the dating of the individual vessels within each numbered deposit.

For post-military contexts only spot-dating will be provided.

Detailed quantification of common coarse ware fabrics (e.g. treat all flagons as one fabric, all BB1 as one, and all fortress fabrics as one) will not be included.

Detailed quantification of mortaria and amphorae other than fabrics of special interest will not be included.

Report on the decorated samian only, by appointed specialist. Potters stamps undertaken by TWM Archaeology.

Illustration of approximately 100 vessels, plus rubbings of decorated samian.

The Roman pottery sequence at Exeter is fundamental to the Roman archaeology of SW England, and any progress here will have wider implications. The St Loyes assemblage is one of the largest excavated in the city since Princesshay in 2005. It includes both new vessel forms and more complete examples of published types.

Glass

87 sherds from Roman contexts were recovered. The assemblage is in excellent condition. The vessel glass adds a new group of fragments to the fine series already published from Exeter, which is by far the most important series for the region. Analysis of the glass has already been conducted by Hilary Cool.

Querns

Although small, the assemblage has the potential, through comparison with fragments found on other Roman sites in Exeter and the surrounding area, to advance understanding of the different forms and uses of querns in Exeter during the Roman period. Identification of the different stone types will not only provide insight into the trade/movement and distribution of these tools but may also enable the actual quarries to be located. Analysis by Sue Watts.

Coins

A total of 6 coins were recovered in various states of preservation although the general consensus is that preservation is poor. The assemblage contains a single silver coin and there is no indication that any grouping could have been a hoard or part

hoard; they all appear to be entirely consistent with a pattern of casual loss. The coin assemblage is being analysed by Norman Shiel.

Other Metalwork and metal finds

- Iron

A total of two iron objects, a large number of nails and some coffin nails and coffin furniture, were recovered. However, initial inspection suggests that there are a few finds of great interest in the assemblage. However, advice on the suitability of X-raying objects where detail of their manufacture or function will be taken.

- Copper-Alloy

Three copper-alloy objects were recovered from Roman contexts including a single brooch.

- Lead

18 lead objects were recovered from Roman contexts although many of these may be scraps or off-cuts.

Ceramic building material

A total of 1509 pieces of Roman tile, mostly initially identified as roofing tile but including probable box tile, pilae tiles and floor tiles, was recovered. The St Loye's tile collection is the largest recovered from Exeter since the Princesshay excavations in 2005. It has the potential to provide information regarding the construction and appearance of buildings and the nature of manufacture and trade. Petrological study by Roger Taylor should allow comparison with the tiles from the legionary bath-house and may establish the presence or absence of distinctively legionary tile types.

Burnt clay/daub

A small amount of clearly identifiable wattle and daub was recovered from what was believed to be an industrial feature (context 1880) within the Roman civil period.

Leather

The recovered leather comes from a single well which appears to have been backfilled in the late 2nd century AD. Almost all the pieces are from shoes, of which there are at least two complete soles which represents a significant recovery of Roman footwear. A leather strap was also recovered and some cobblers' waste may be present. Other finds of leather from the Roman period in the region are not numerous. Further study by a specialist is recommended.

Exeter Archaeology is in the process of taking advice from English Heritage on this matter.

Wood

Three pieces of wood were recovered, one of which was post-medieval in date. The other two pieces are un-worked and no further analysis is required.

Wooden writing tablet

A wooden writing tablet (originally a stylus tablet) was recovered from a well. There is now no trace of the black wax filling, and almost no sign of any incisions left by the stylus. The tablet was re-used for an ink text, apparently a letter and this has been examined by Prof. Roger Tomlin who has produced a report which restores a possible name and an occupation given as part of the address.

3.2.3 *Post-medieval*

Pottery and clay pipe

For the post-medieval pottery and clay pipe further analysis is not merited. Only minimal description will be required – this will be undertaken by John Allan.

3.3 **Environmental record and bone remains**

A total of 65 bulk samples were taken from a variety of contexts across the site, in line with the *Written Scheme of Investigation* and the advice provided by English Heritage's Regional Science Advisor. No suitable samples for pollen analysis were identified on site. Samples for wood charcoal, plant macrofossil and Coleoptera analysis will be sent to specialists. In addition other samples have been processed and sorted in house by EA for the recovery of further charcoal and/or metalworking debris. Samples from the graves were scanned by Charlotte Coles (EA) for bone fragments, but none were present.

3.3.1 *Wood charcoal*

A total of 9 charcoal samples have been submitted to Dana Challinor for identification and analysis. The bulk of the material was recovered from deposits within kilns (industrial debris)

Analysis of the charcoal samples would have the potential to shed light on the character of local woodland over time; i.e the range of taxa, species dominance and evidence of woodland management. To maintain firewood supplies it is probable that extant woodland was managed. The charcoal assemblage also has the potential to provide information regarding the economic use of woodland resources, such as the selection of fuel for specific purposes.

Initial assessment of the assemblage indicates the dominance of oak, although one sample contains predominantly cereal grain.

3.3.2 *Plant macrofossils*

A total of 4 samples were taken from two Roman wells and will be submitted to Julie Jones for analysis. This should enable a discussion of the economy of the site during the Roman military phase, including crop husbandry practises. It will show the range of cereals cultivated, as well as the use of local resources, and will complement the studies from the charcoal analysis. It will also allow comparative discussion of both economic and environmental evidence from other local sites.

3.3.3 *Coleoptera*

A total of 4 samples were taken from two Roman wells and will be submitted to David Smith for processing and analysis. A full identification and count of the beetles, flies and other insect remains recovered will be produced. The various taxa will also be assigned to both ecological and synanthropic groupings. The work will probably indicate the nature of the fills of the wells and an interpretation of how these deposits formed. In addition it may be possible make some specific interpretations about the nature of the landscape and use of the sites in general. Lastly, the insect

faunas from the site will be compared with a range of other insect faunas from Roman civil and military settlements.

3.3.4 *Faunal bone*

A total of 107 fragments of faunal bone was recovered, of which 11 came from post-medieval deposits. Initial scanning of the assemblage by Charlotte Coles indicates species present include includes sheep, cattle and possibly sheep. Due to the poor preservation of the assemblage no more than a summary species listing and discussion is required.

3.3.5 *Human bone*

One single adult human premolar tooth root was identified from deposits (context 1708) within a complex industrial feature of the Roman civil period. Seven other fragments of burnt bone were also retrieved from this context. However it is not possible to determine whether these are human or animal remains and no further work is proposed (comment by Charlotte Coles).

3.4 **Project archive**

The site records have been compiled into a fully integrated site archive which is currently held at Exeter Archaeology's offices under project numbers 5620, 6266, 6737 and 6846 pending deposition at Exeter Museum (accession numbers 15/2008 and 448/2009).

PART FOUR: UPDATED PROJECT DESIGN

The original aims and objectives of the project have been fulfilled through the excavation phase but these can be enhanced by detailed analysis and interpretation of the archaeological resource and through the dissemination of the results. This updated project design outlines the demand for, and specifies the requirements of, analysis and publication of the existing dataset recovered during the initial evaluation (January and December 2008) and subsequent rescue excavation (June-December 2010) in line with section 3.1 (v) of the Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) which specifies full publication of the Roman fort.

4.1 **Updated aims and objectives**

The research aims to be addressed during analysis remain those detailed in section 1.3 (derived from Stead 2010). In addition the following aims and objectives have been identified as a result of the fieldwork.

- What is the context and character of prehistoric, specifically pre-Roman Iron Age, activity in the location?
- Is there evidence from the enclosure ditch fills of a period of abandonment prior to the Roman military use of the site?
- What was the function of the Roman military establishment given that the present state of knowledge suggests that it is not a fort.
- Did a civilian population occupy the site after the military phase ceased?
- What is the context and character of Roman civil activity in the location?

The assessment has identified the following classes of data as being of crucial importance for an understanding of the site and to fulfil the research aims:

- the stratigraphic and structural record
- the Iron Age and Roman ceramics
- the environmental record

4.2 Publication

It is proposed that the academic publication of the project will take the form of a single integrated report in standard form to be published in the *Proceedings of the Devon Archaeological Society*. Advanced negotiations are under way with the DAS in order to achieve this objective and an ‘in principle’ agreement is already in place. In the interim, a summary account has been submitted to *Britannia* (the journal of Romano-British and kindred studies) for inclusion in the forthcoming edition of *Britannia* which will include the section: Roman Britain in 2010.

The final publication will contain an executive summary, and a background to the project, which will detail the location and topography of the site and the circumstances under which the project was carried out. A summary of the stratigraphic, structural, and artefactual records, i.e. a description of the site, the results of scientific dating, and ceramic analysis will be presented, based on the site research archive. This will be followed by an account of the archaeological evidence to set the site within its appropriate context, as far as may be possible – particular attention will be paid to the Iron Age settlement evidence and the remains of the Roman military establishment. A general discussion will follow which will set the results within the context of regional and national tradition. The final text and layout will be agreed with the editor of the receiving journal.

A copy of the final publication will be deposited with the Devon Historic Environment Record (HER) on completion. For the other lower areas of the site, outside the “fort” envelope, reporting will consist of:

- a) the deposition of the final version of the assessment report and of the two evaluation reports with Devon HER and OASIS, and
- b) the compilation of a short Devon HER entry to cover the (negative) results of the later monitoring and trial trenching carried out around Millbrook House.

These will be undertaken by March 2012.

4.3 Publication synopsis (NB approximation only)

The final length of the publication inclusive of the required illustrations and appendices will be confirmed once the specialist reports and the draft text have been compiled and following negotiation with the publishers of the journal.

<i>Text</i>	<i>Length (words)</i>	<i>Illustrations</i>
<i>Summary</i>	100	
<i>Introduction</i>		
• The site:	500	
• Situation/topography/geology	500	1 location map
• Background to the	1000	

Investigations: General historical and archaeological background (J. Salvatore)	1000	1 illustration
<i>The recording project</i>		
• Stratigraphic Account/description of results	2500	
• Narrative	6000	Overall site plan & 10 Illustrations
<i>Finds Reports</i>		
• Lithics (T. Gent)	250	
• Prehistoric Pottery (H. Quinell)	2000	1 page of ceramics
• Roman Pottery (P. Bidwell)	3000	1 page of illustrations
• Roman Glass (H. Cool)	750	½ page of illustrations
• Querns (S. Watts)	250	½ page of illustrations
• Coins (N. Shiel)	250	
• Metalwork (Jane Cowgill)	250	
• Slag (Jane Cowgill)	250	
• Ceramic Building Materials (R. Taylor)	1000	½ page of illustrations
• Leather (yet to be identified)	1000	1 page of illustrations
• Wooden writing tablet (R. Tomlin)	500	1 photo? 1 drawing
• Wood charcoal (D. Chaliner)	1200 max	1 page of tables (1) and possibly 1 graph
• Plant macrofossil (J. Jones)	1000	1 page of tables
• Coleoptera (David Smith)	1000	1 page of tables
<i>General discussion</i> John Salvatore, Henrietta Quinell, Val Maxfield		
	5000	4 illustrations
<i>Acknowledgments</i>		
<i>References</i>		
<i>Appendices</i>		

PART FIVE: RESOURCES AND PROGRAMMING

5.1 Staffing

Appropriate staffing as required to undertake and complete the project under the overall direction of Exeter Archaeology. It is anticipated that the lead author will be Dr John P. Salvatore with contributions from Henrietta Quinnell and others.

5.2 Specialists

Exeter Archaeology

Medieval and post-medieval pottery: John Allan

Ceramic building materials: John Allan + freelance specialist Roger Taylor

External

Prehistoric pottery: Henrietta Quinnell, freelance specialist

Roman pottery: Paul Bidwell, freelance specialist

Roman glass: Hilary Cool, freelance specialist

Roman coins: Norman Shiel, freelance specialist

Quernstones: Sue Watts, freelance specialist

Ceramic petrology: Roger Taylor, Royal Albert Memorial Museum, Exeter

Leather: Freelance specialist yet to be identified

Wooden writing tablet: Prof. Roger Tomlin, Wolfson College Oxford, Oxford

Coleoptera: David Smith (University of Birmingham), freelance specialist

Charred plant remains: Julie Jones, freelance specialist

Wood charcoal: Dana Challinor, freelance specialist

Industrial residue: Freelance specialist yet to be identified

Conservation: Alison Hopper-Bishop, Royal Albert Memorial Museum, Exeter

Archaeological Illustrator (finds): Jane Reed

5.3 Programming

Specialist reports are underway as of May 2011. Other programming elements await to be confirmed. It is anticipated that a preliminary draft will be available by the end of November 2011 and that a draft will be submitted to interested parties (including the Archaeology Officer of Exeter City Council) for comment prior to submission of a final draft to the editor of the Proceedings of the Devon Archaeological Society by March 2012.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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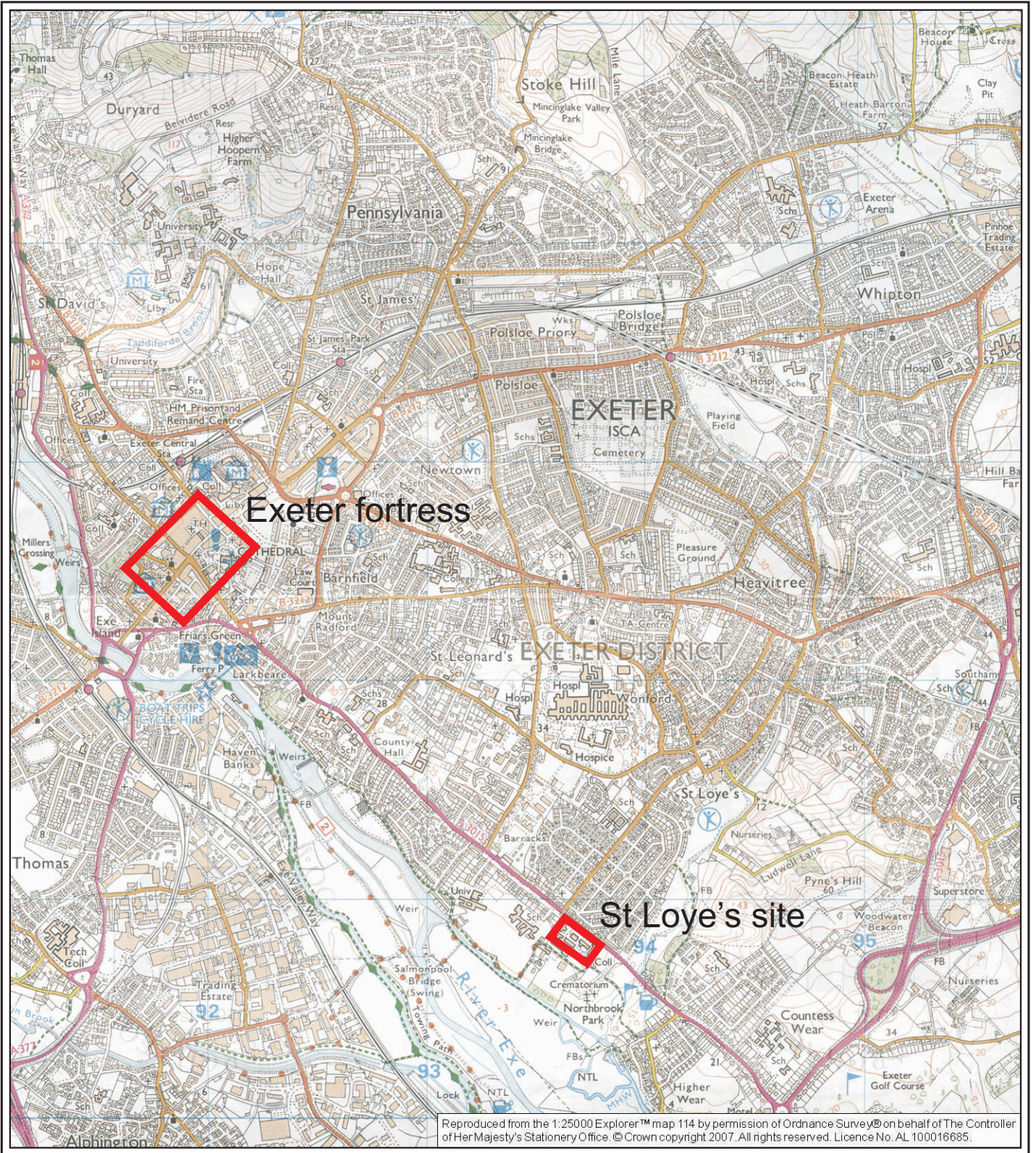


Fig. 1 Site location.



Fig. 2 Multi-period plan of the archaeological remains.



Fig. 3 Plan of the late pre-Roman Iron Age settlement enclosures.

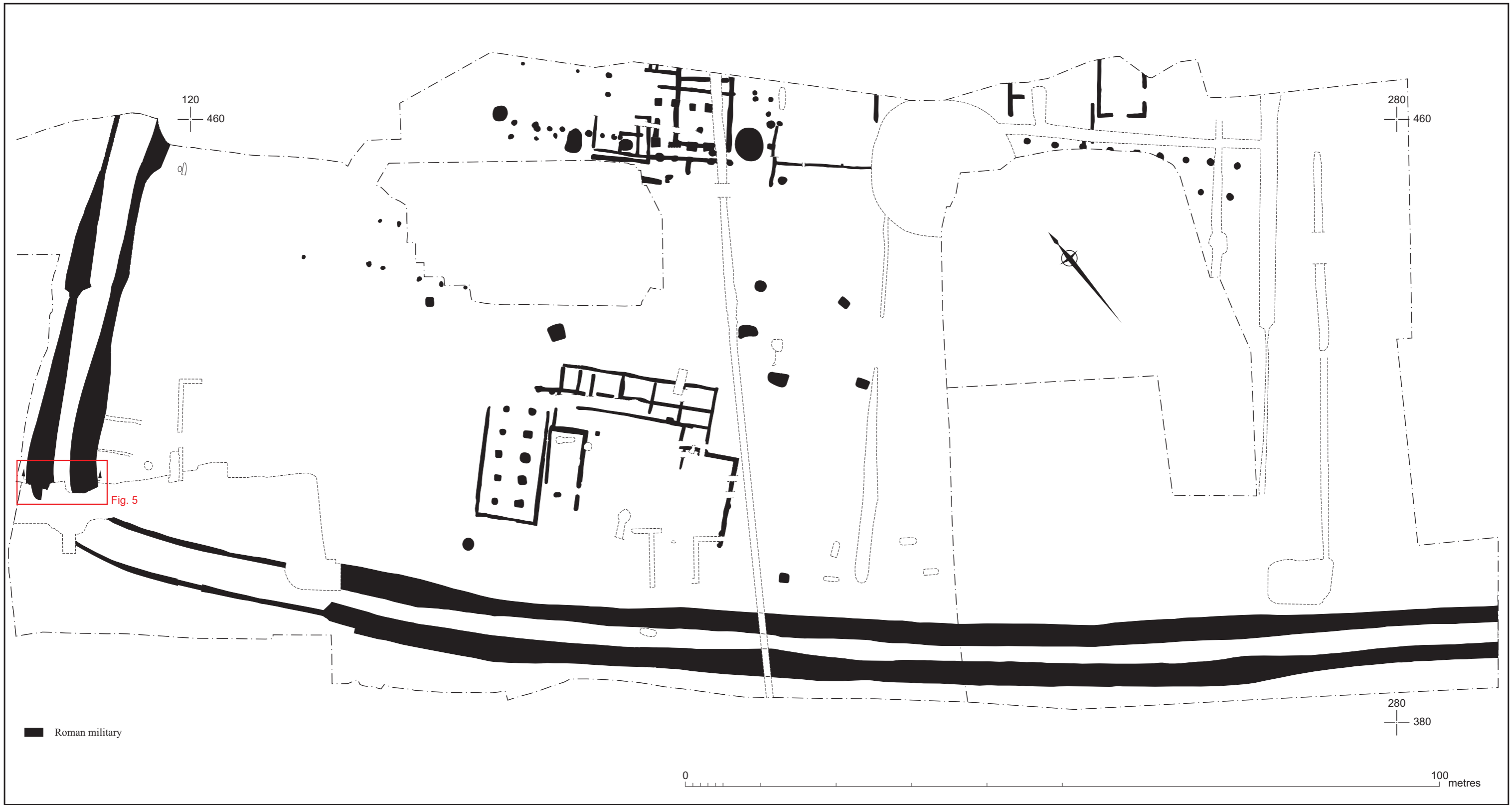


Fig. 4 Plan of the Roman military features.

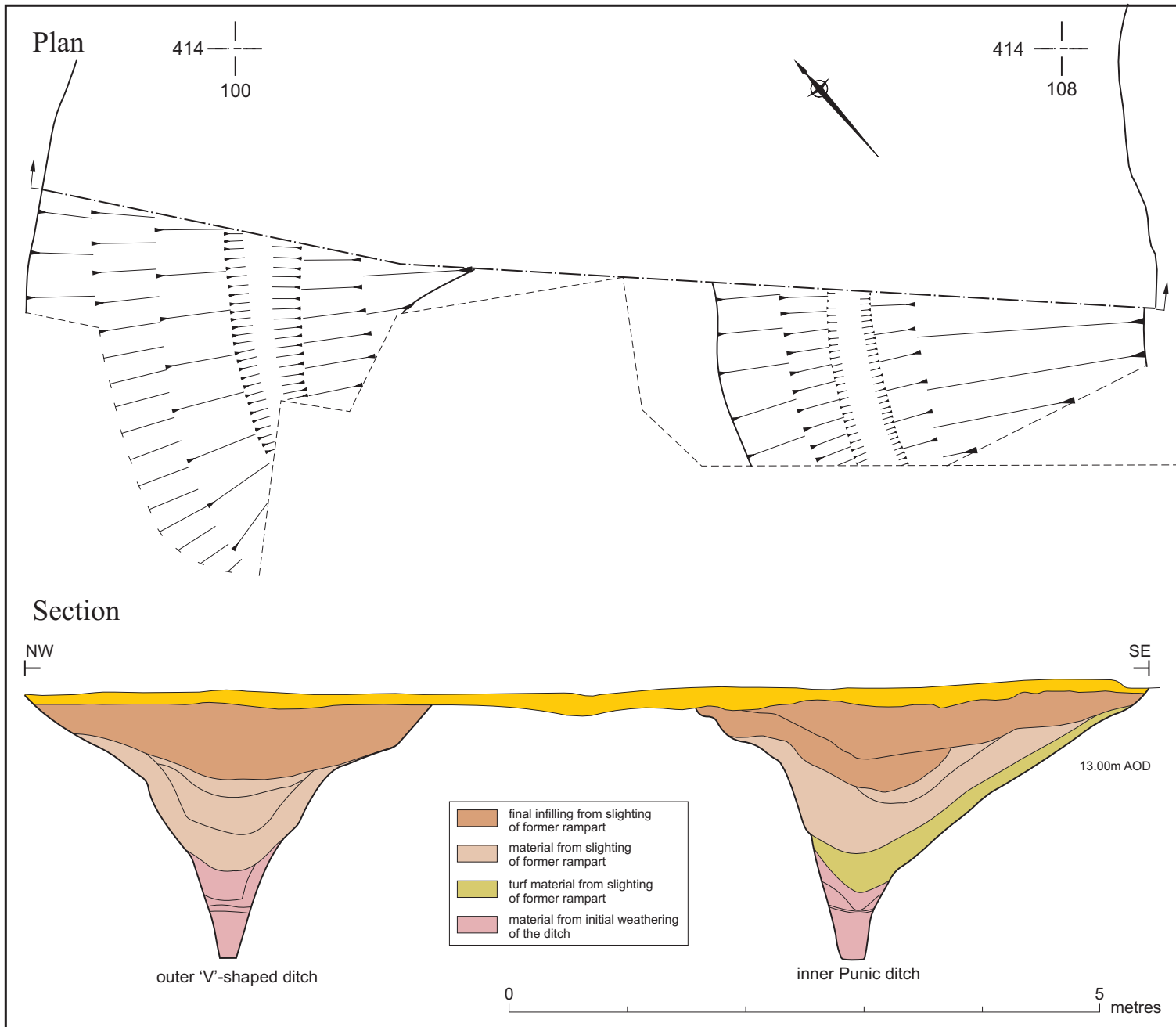


Fig. 5 Plan and section of Roman defensive ditches.

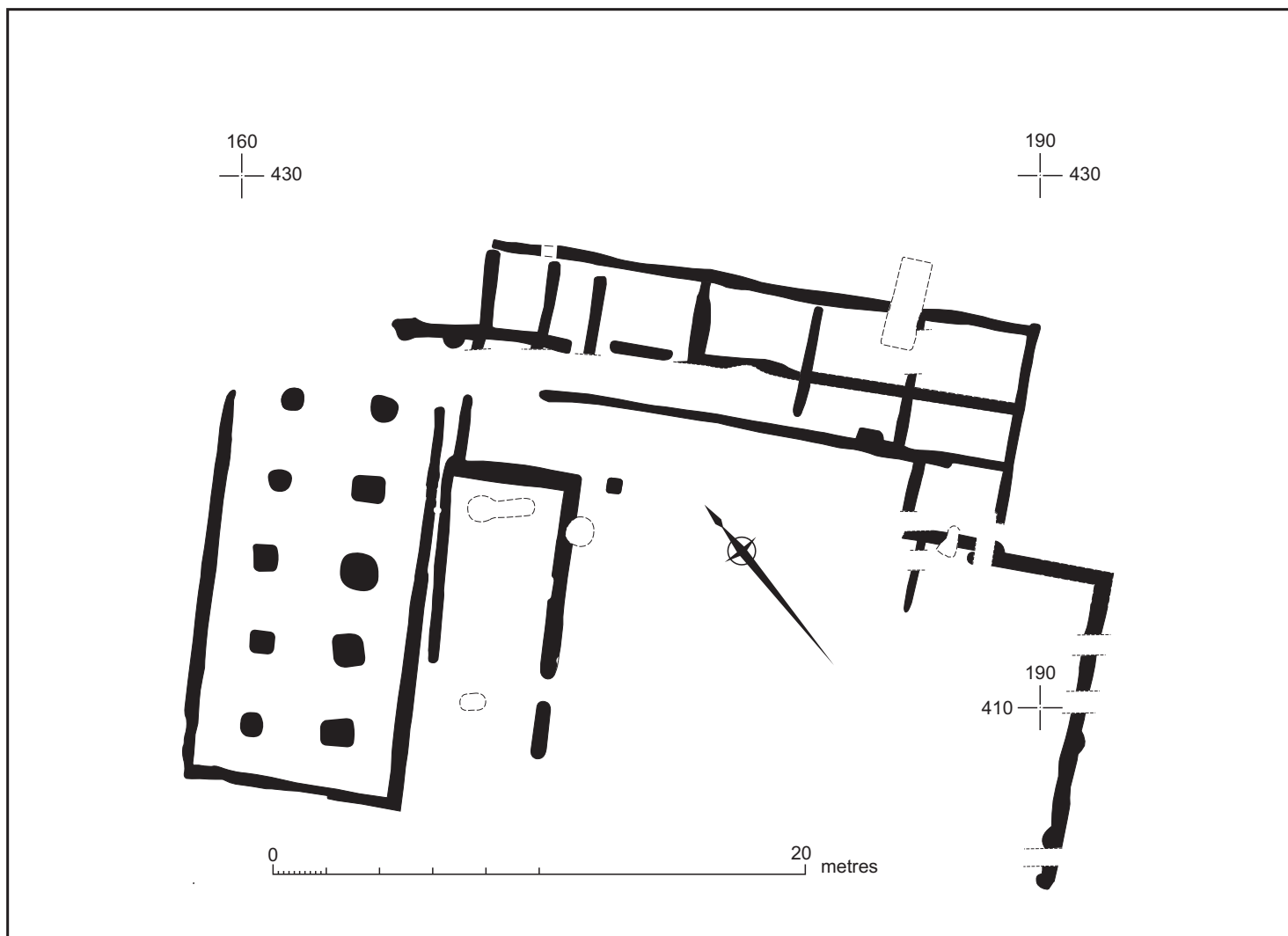


Fig. 6 Plan of the military workshop (*fabrica*).



Fig. 7 Plan of the Roman civil features including burials.



Plate 1 The Roman military ditches under excavation.



Plate 2 Section of the inner (Punic) ditch, showing backfilled rampart material.



Plate 3 Roman smoke-blackened antefix.



Plate 4 Fragment of Roman wooden writing tablet with ink letters.