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**EXETER A.F.U. SITE SUMMARIES 1975**

**198 High Street (SX 9196 9262)**

In the Roman legionary period (c. 55-75) the site was occupied by timber granaries. Civil timber buildings which fronted an east-west road in the early second century were replaced in the third century by a masonry building.

In the fifteenth century the tenement was occupied by a building with a front cellar and side passage. A hall house built perhaps in the early sixteenth century was replaced in the second half of the century by a three storied timber framed house.

**Broadgate (SX 9197 9260)**

A temporary section exposed during construction work revealed a north-south Roman road midway between the road on the north side of the legionary bath-house and to the north of the fabrica at a distance of two actus from each. The road was in use throughout the Roman period.

← altered by phone.

**Rack Street (SX 9188 9227)**

Two curving ditelus, 3 m. and 1.5 m. deep, probably belonged to the defences at the south-west corner of the Roman legionary fortress (c. 55-75). In the later second century a road was laid across the site and timber buildings erected on either side. St one replaced timber in the early third century. By the early fifth century the buildings were abandoned and the street covered with rubble.

In the twelfth century the Roman foundations were robbed and in the early thirteenth century there was expansion into the area. The earliest house was a single-roomed structure with its floor terraced into the hill-slope. Two very small rooms linked by a side passage were later added to the rear.

**SEMPAY (SX 9191 9208)**

A late eighteenth century barge quay was located next to Coney Lake.

**Exe Bridge / Frog Street (SX 9168 9221)**

Eight arches and the east abutment of the thirteenth century bridge were exposed and renovated. The first houses fronting Frog Street were built on reclaimed land in the late thirteenth century with a river wall at their rear. Situated on the north side of the bridge, over arches II and III, was the fourteenth century St. Edmunds Chapel. Its end walls were founded on cutwaters, the south wall rested on the bridge and the north wall was supported on three piers. A house which fronted the bridge next to the chapel at arch I, was built with the church and may be the parsonage mentioned in the sixteenth century. An arch in its back wall allowed water to flow beneath the house and under arch I. This was probably the original entrance to the lower city leat. In the fifteenth century the entrance was changed to arch IV when the area around the church was reclaimed and the waterfront pushed further forward.