

93.34 GOLDSMITH STREET 1971-72

(Roman military)

93.34

**EXCAVATIONS AT GOLDSMITH STREET, EXETER, 1971-72  
PART 1: ROMAN MILITARY**

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**EXETER MUSEUMS ARCHAEOLOGICAL FIELD UNIT**

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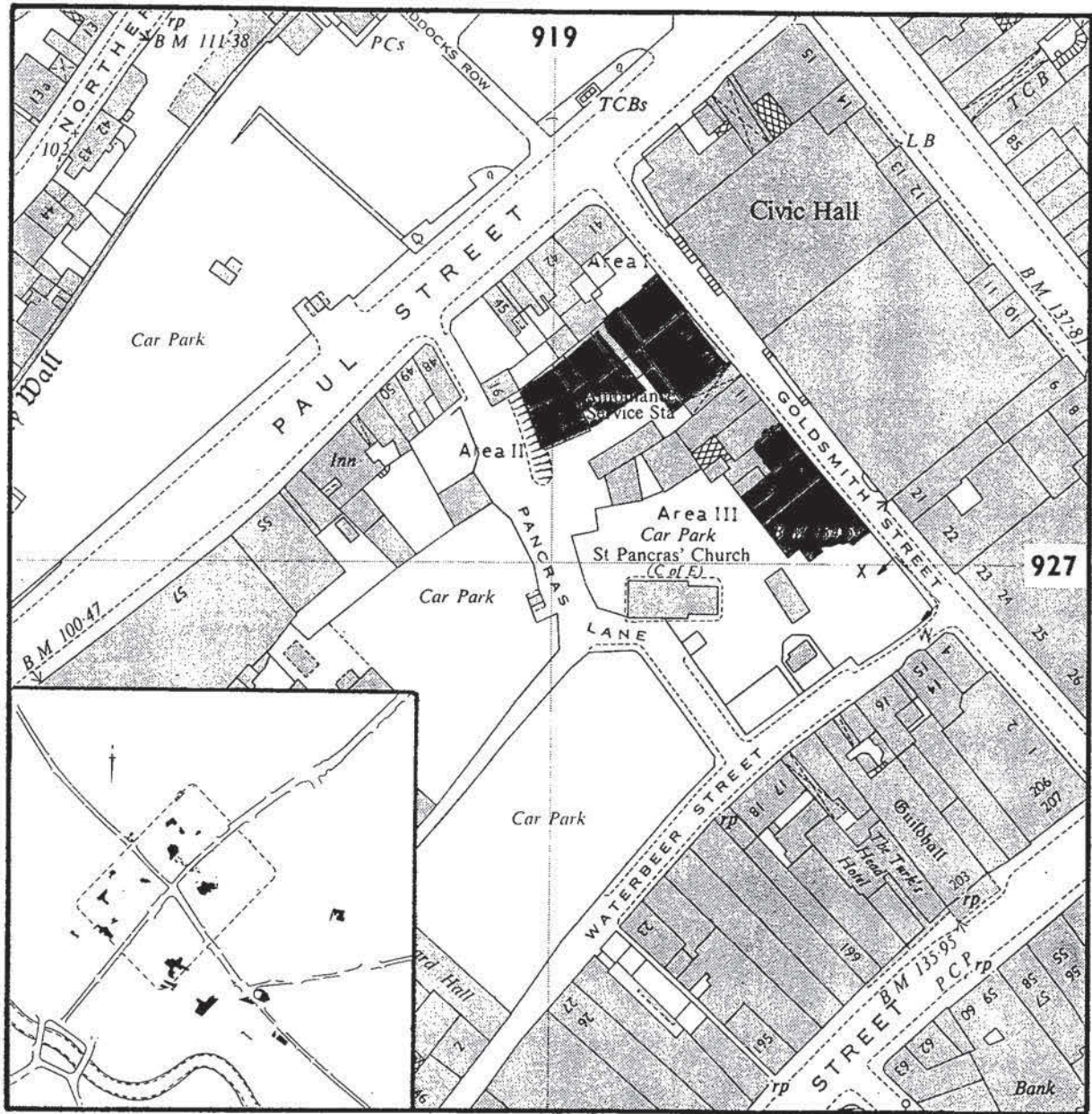


Fig. 1 The location of the Goldsmith Street excavations, Exeter 1971-72 (and Section W/X of 1979).  
 The inset shows the approximate position of the site within the fortress.

## SECTION 1

### 1 Introduction

From August 1971 to May 1972 the Exeter Museums Archaeological Field Unit (EMAFU) undertook excavation on a large plot of land between Goldsmith Street and Pancras Lane. This plot was designated for development as part of the Guildhall Shopping Centre. The excavation was funded jointly by Exeter University and Exeter City Council with additional financial assistance from the Department of the Environment. Supervision of the finances was undertaken by Prof. Frank Barlow on behalf of the University and Patrick Boylan on behalf of the Exeter Museum. In its early stages, and throughout 1971, the site was directed by John Collis. The day to day running of the site later passed in 1972 to Christopher Henderson under the general directorship of Michael Griffiths. The main supervisors were C. Henderson, E. Wayman and D. Whipp. Site assistants during the early period of excavation included S. Holgate, G. Black, S. May, and J. Reading.

The post-excavation work for this research archive report was undertaken in 1992 by C. Earwood and was continued in 1993 by J.P. Salvatore.

#### 1.1 The organisation of this report

This report comprises three sections.

Section 1 contains a site narrative. This narrative is an interpretive account which details the development of the site throughout the Roman military period. It is based upon the discussion of the stratigraphic and other evidence detailed in Section 2.

Section 2 contains the detailed archaeological evidence for the stratigraphic development of the site during the Roman military period.

Section 3 contains a finds inventory.

An appendix dealing with the relevant findings resulting from the Queen Street excavations is found in Appendix 1 at the back of this report.

#### 1.2 The site (Fig.1)

The site was situated close to the centre of modern Exeter at SX 9194/9273 and was within the area of the former Roman legionary fortress. It was divided into three distinct excavation areas designated I-III. Areas I and II consisted of two almost identical rectangular excavation areas at right angles to one another. Area I was approximately 22m NW/SE by 14m SW/NE and fronted onto Goldsmith Street. Area II, which almost joined Area I on its south-western side was about 22m SW/NE by 14m NW/SE. Area III, some 13m further to the south-east of Area I, was approximately 26m NW/SE by 15m SW/NE and, like Area I, fronted onto Goldsmith Street. This gives a total of c.1006m<sup>2</sup> excavated. Roman military features were first encountered at about 38.7m OD in Area III, and somewhat lower (38.5 - 37.5 OD) in Areas I-II.

### 1.3 Method of excavation

Excavation during the first season was conducted within individual squares of 10m x 10m on the basis of an imaginary grid placed over the site. Features and layers within each 10m square were provided with their own grid reference number which identified their position. Depending upon their classification, contexts were assigned F(feature) or L(layer) numbers. This sequence of numbers was parallel not continuous. It was thus possible to have the same number allocated to both a layer and a feature, the only distinction being the prefix. This subsequently resulted in at least one major misidentification of the finds (see discussion below).

#### 1.4 Excavation summary

Remains of the post-medieval, the medieval and the Roman civil periods were recorded overlying the deposits of the Roman military period which at Exeter is dated from c.AD 55/60 - c.75/80. Damage to the Roman military deposits caused by pits of medieval and post-medieval date was quite severe.

#### 1.5 Post-excavation applications and site records

Both the grid referencing and the parallel numbering system used on the original excavation were later abandoned in favour of a continuous numbering system and a planning grid based on 2m squares. Where possible the latter systems, which are still the basis of recording today, have been referred to in the preparation of this report and in the drawing up of the plans. It has proved impractical however to discard some of the earliest prefixed context numbers without causing confusion. Thus original prefixes are retained where both F and L usage of the same number has occurred in the Roman military deposits.

The site records, comprising feature cards, field-plans, and photographic slides are stored at the RAM Museum, Queen St, Exeter EX4 3RX; plans on drawing film are stored at the EMAFU offices, c/o the above address, under project numbers 37 and 39.

#### 1.6 Site narrative: Roman military

## INTRODUCTION

The remains of at least three barrack buildings and the suspected traces of a fourth were recorded. Part of a further suspected barrack within Area II was unexplored. Two of the barracks which were excavated were clearly part of a cohort-block with centurial quarters adjacent to the *via sagularis* whilst a third and the traces of the fourth were non-cohort barracks with their centurial quarters at the south-west (see Henderson, Salvatore and Earwood 1993). The barracks were of timber with post-trench foundations which is a type of construction commonly found for the

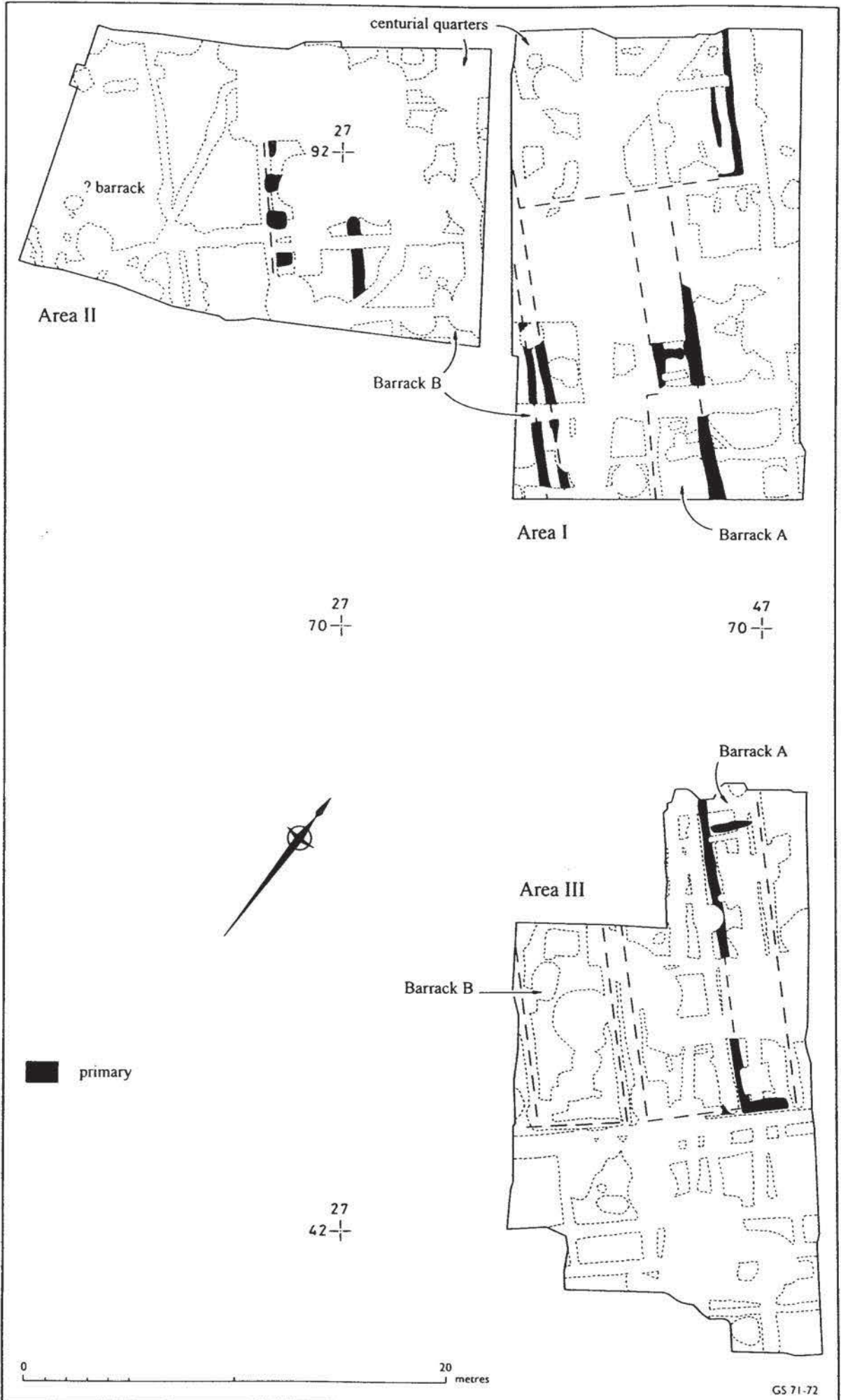


Fig. 2 Primary development of Barracks A-B in Areas I-III. Scale 1:250.

The two non-cohort barracks are those marked C and D on Figs. 3-4, orientated south-west/north-east and aligned *per scamna*. These barracks were constructed facing one another; further evidence for Barrack D was recovered from the Queen Street site (see Appendix 1). The length of both non-cohort barracks is suspected to have been about 62m. It was not possible to establish which proportion of this length would have been allocated to the centurial quarters.

All of the barracks display signs of partial rebuilding which may, with one exception, have taken place at different times. This is further complicated by the number of rebuilds which can vary from barrack to barrack; for instance, Barrack A produced a more complex history of rebuilding than that recorded in the neighbouring barracks. At its south-eastern end the position of the central longitudinal wall was repositioned twice. The centurial block of the barrack however produced good evidence for only one rebuild. As a result it is not always possible to be certain of the contemporaneity of the various rebuilds even when they are in the same building. Furthermore, it is unclear whether certain elements of the barracks such as the inter-barrack streets were present from the beginning. However, at Trichay Street it has been demonstrated that Roman features existed prior to the metalling of the streets there (Henderson, Salvatore and Earwood). In Figs. 2-4 a general phased sequence of development is shown in which some assumptions based on the likelihood of the sequence have been made. This should be borne in mind in any study of the plans provided.

#### PHASE 1 (Fig. 2)

Refer to Groups 1-3, 7-8, and 13 in Section 2.

This is the initial phase of barrack building characterised by relatively narrow post-trenches with clean clay fills.

**Barrack A:** this barrack faced to the north-east; its partner, which lay outside the excavation area, would almost certainly have been the outer barrack of the cohort-block on its north-eastern side. Traces of the primary build of the centurial block of Barrack A was restricted to glimpses of part only of a front wall, a side wall post-trench and an internal feature. The front and rear wall of the barrack were recorded in Area I. Although they appeared to be the primary trenches of the first phase, there is a possibility that they may reflect the post-trenches of a subsequent rebuild which has obliterated all earlier traces. From this the depths of the *contubernia* could be estimated as about 7.25m and the full width of the barrack inclusive of its portico as 10.7m. The central longitudinal wall of the barrack was observed in both Areas I and III in a position slightly forward of its subsequent replacement resulting in a relatively narrow depth for the *arma*. In this respect it bears some similarity to the first phase of Barrack F at Trichay Street where the area available to the *arma* was even further restricted (Henderson, Salvatore, and Earwood 1993). Two partition trenches

for *arma* (outer *contubernia* rooms) were noted, one in Area I and one in Area III.

**Barrack B:** this barrack faced to the south-west; it would, with its partner (unexcavated), have almost certainly formed the central pairing of a cohort-block in this part of the fortress. The centurial block of this barrack, located in Area I, had been badly damaged by medieval and post-medieval pits and with the exception of one internal post-trench, this early phase was largely destroyed by a subsequent rebuild (Fig. 2). A single post-trench seen in Area II, aligned north-west/south-east, may provide the evidence for the front wall of the men's quarters. A further trench on the same alignment recorded in Area I was certainly the foundation for the back wall of the barrack. It was parallel with the back wall of Barrack A with about 1m separating the two. From this it is possible to estimate the depth of the *contubernia* in Barrack B as about 7.5m.

#### PHASE 1A (Fig. 2)

Refer to Groups 21-22 and 24 in Section 2.

The primary build of the non-cohort barracks (which may have held *fabri* - see discussion below) has been designated as Phase 1A.

**Barracks C and D:** the remains of these two buildings at Goldsmith Street were confirmed by the discoveries at the neighbouring Trichay Street site (Henderson, Salvatore and Earwood 1993) where the officers' quarters that stood at their head were located. Their position within the fortress plan almost certainly allows their interpretation as non-cohort rather than cohort barracks. The technique of construction appears to have been slightly different to those of the cohort barracks described above in Phase 1 and it is possible that these barracks were constructed at a later date and within a later phase; the construction technique is in fact more redolent of Phase 3 where the post-trenches are more commonly wider than earlier phases and are continuous with no gaps at wall junctions. However, whereas the distinctive Phase 3 reconstruction of the cohort barracks represents their last phase, Barrack C was subject to a further reconstruction which post-dated its already wide foundations. A further clue to date of insertion of the barrack post-trenches can be obtained from the nature of their backfill; the cleaner the backfill the more likely it is that the trench was completed before occupation sullied the site. In the case of Barrack C the evidence is ambiguous. Most of the suspected primary trenches where the backfill is described did contain the clean yellow or grey clay which should point to an early date of construction within the life of the fortress. The exception to this was the central longitudinal wall of the barrack which was reportedly backfilled with a brown clay containing charcoal. This suggests that the central longitudinal wall, like the examples found in Barracks A and B, was replaced at some stage. Unfortunately, the time available for detailed excavation of this barrack was not

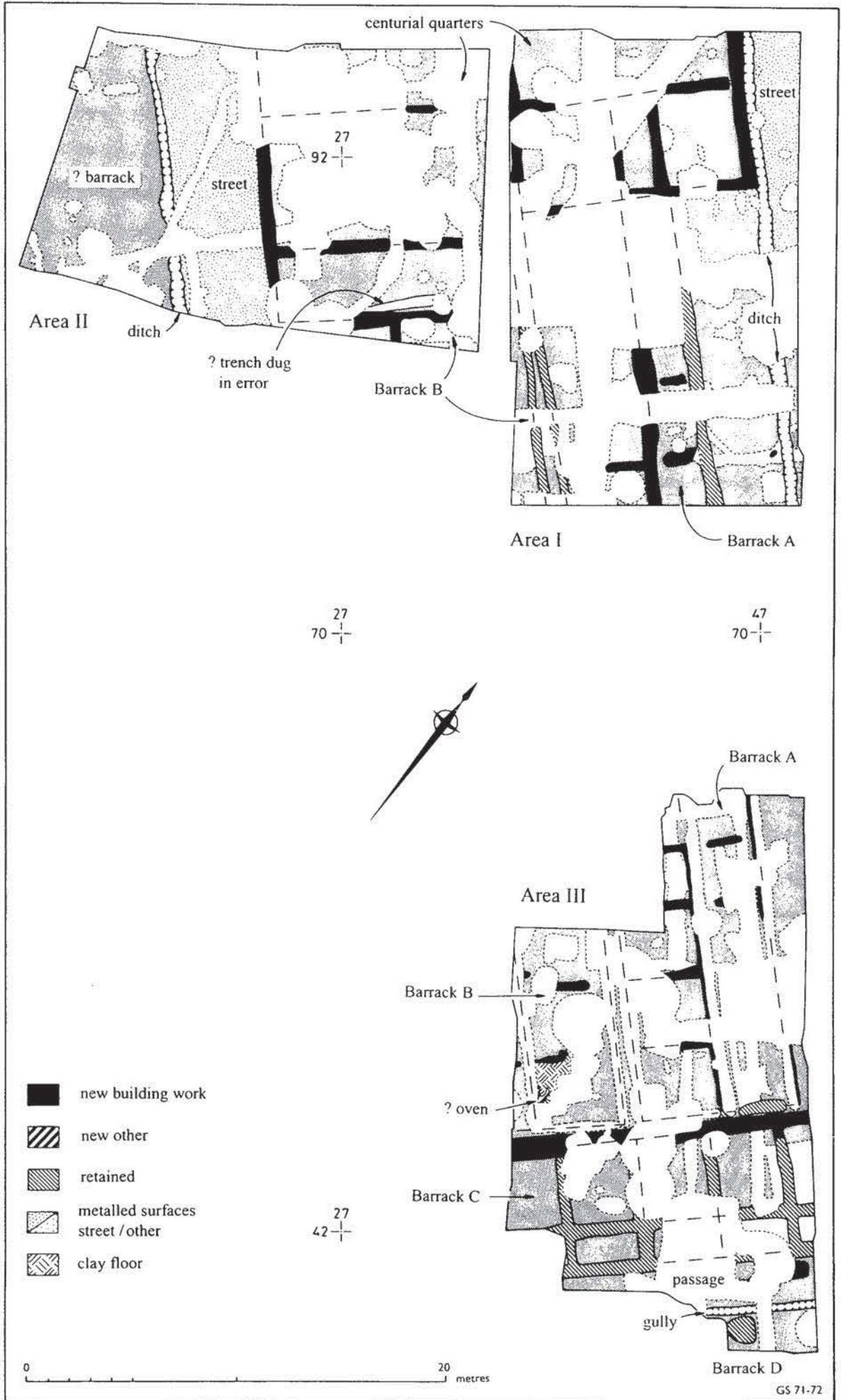


Fig. 3 Phase 2: development of Barracks A-D in Areas I-III. Scale 1:250.



as extensive as that available for Barracks A and B. Certainly, all evidence of an early primary phase of narrow trenches for Barrack C, if one existed, was lost to later foundations.

In this suspected primary phase of Barrack C the *papiliones* provided in at least three of the *contubernia* were smaller in area than those to the south-west further towards the head of the same barrack - c.11.4m<sup>2</sup> as against c.13.2m<sup>2</sup> (Fig. 2). The *arma* in both cases were about the same size, 3.7m in width by 2m deep (c.7.4m<sup>2</sup>)\*

#### PHASE 2 Fig. 3

(Refer to Groups 4-6, 9-11, 14, 17-18, 24 in Section 2).

This phase incorporates secondary building work within both barracks A and B. A rebuild of the centurial blocks may have taken place at the same time. There is also evidence for changes to the *contubernia* of Barrack C.

Barrack A: the centurial block was rebuilt evidently to much the same plan as Phase 1. The plan of three rooms at the south-east end of this block could be deduced from the remains of their post-trenches. The depth of the centurial block (NE/SW) was about 11m. A coin of Nero dated to AD 64-68 (Holbrook and Bidwell 1991, 25, No.53), was recovered from what was believed to be a replacement post-trench of the centurial quarters. Part of the front wall post-trench of the rear end of the barrack was observed but much of it, along with much of the rear wall in this phase, was lost to the post-trenches of the succeeding phase. The central longitudinal wall of the barrack was replaced by a new wall, parallel to the old but further to the back. The inner rooms (*papiliones*) of the *contubernia* would therefore appear to have encompassed a smaller area in Phase 2 with about 13.2m<sup>2</sup> of room available to each. Where it can be ascertained, the room available for the *arma* would be in the region of 5.75m<sup>2</sup>. The end four *contubernia* of the barrack along with parts of another three *contubernia* were recovered in plan and a total of twelve *contubernia* for the barrack could be considered a reasonable estimation. Fronting the centurial block of Barrack A was a metallated inter-barrack street. It was not possible to ascertain whether the metallating extended to the south-east between the facing quarters of the men. A gully running parallel to the barrack and tight up against the front wall of the centurial block presumably drained north-west towards the defences and away from the body of the fortress. It would have fronted the portico of the barrack of which very little evidence survived apart from some indications that its covered walkway was metallated.

\* NB. All internal dimensions and areas of the *contubernia* discussed are arrived at by placing an imaginary centre line along the length of the relevant post-trenches as a baseline for measurement. The depth of a *contubernium* is given by the measurement from the front to the back wall of the barrack.

Barrack B: as was the case with Barrack A this barrack encompassed some major changes, the rebuild of the centurial quarters apparently incorporating some change of design as one of the post-trenches of Phase 1 was not replaced. Part of the front wall post-trench of the rebuild survived, this extended further to the south-east than might have been expected if the centurial quarters were to have mirrored those of Barrack A (Fig.3).

Either the centurial quarters of Barrack B were exceptionally large or perhaps a special first *contubernium* stood at the head of the men's quarters. Of some interest was a post-trench delineating the side wall of these quarters which was at an orientation which was askew to others of the same building. It is possible that it was dug in error, then abandoned and backfilled, prior to being replaced by a post-trench dug on the correct line.

The *contubernia* of Barrack B were seen only at its south-eastern end where the ground plan of two complete *papiliones* was recovered of comparable size to those seen in Barrack A in this phase. It has been implied (Bidwell 1980, Fig. 21) that the presence of *contubernia* divisions in Barrack B which were directly in line with those seen in Barrack A (see Fig. 3) make it probable that they belonged to a rebuild of Barrack B which was contemporary with that seen in Barrack A (see above). There is however no conclusive evidence that the *contubernia* divisions in the south-eastern end of Barrack B were rebuilt at the same time as those in Barrack A. At Bartholomew Street the *contubernia* divisions of neighbouring back to back barracks did not match but then neither did their overall length (Salvatore and Simpson 1992, 3).

Belonging probably with early use of Barrack B was a small oven built against the central longitudinal wall in the *papilio* of the end *contubernium*. This *contubernium* was provided with a clay floor.

A street fronting the centurial quarters of Barrack B in Area II was found to have been metallated and was resurfaced on at least two occasions. This attention to the surfacing outside the centurial quarters (seen also in Barrack A) suggests that the section of street between facing centurial blocks may have received a better surfacing than that between the facing men's quarters. Elsewhere in the fortress the metallating of the inter-barrack streets away from the area of the centurial blocks has been found to be very light or virtually non-existent (see Salvatore and Simpson 1992). The inter-barrack street of Barrack B was just over 4m wide and was bounded on its south-western side by a gully similar to that seen alongside the centurial quarters of Barrack A. The remaining part of Area II south-west of the gully should have produced evidence of the centurial block of a barrack facing Barrack B. In fact very little was recorded in this area and the original site plan suggests that excavation of the Roman military deposits was not fully completed and that the suspected barrack in this area was not investigated.

Barrack C: the smaller *papiliones* of this barrack were apparently enlarged when part of the back wall of the

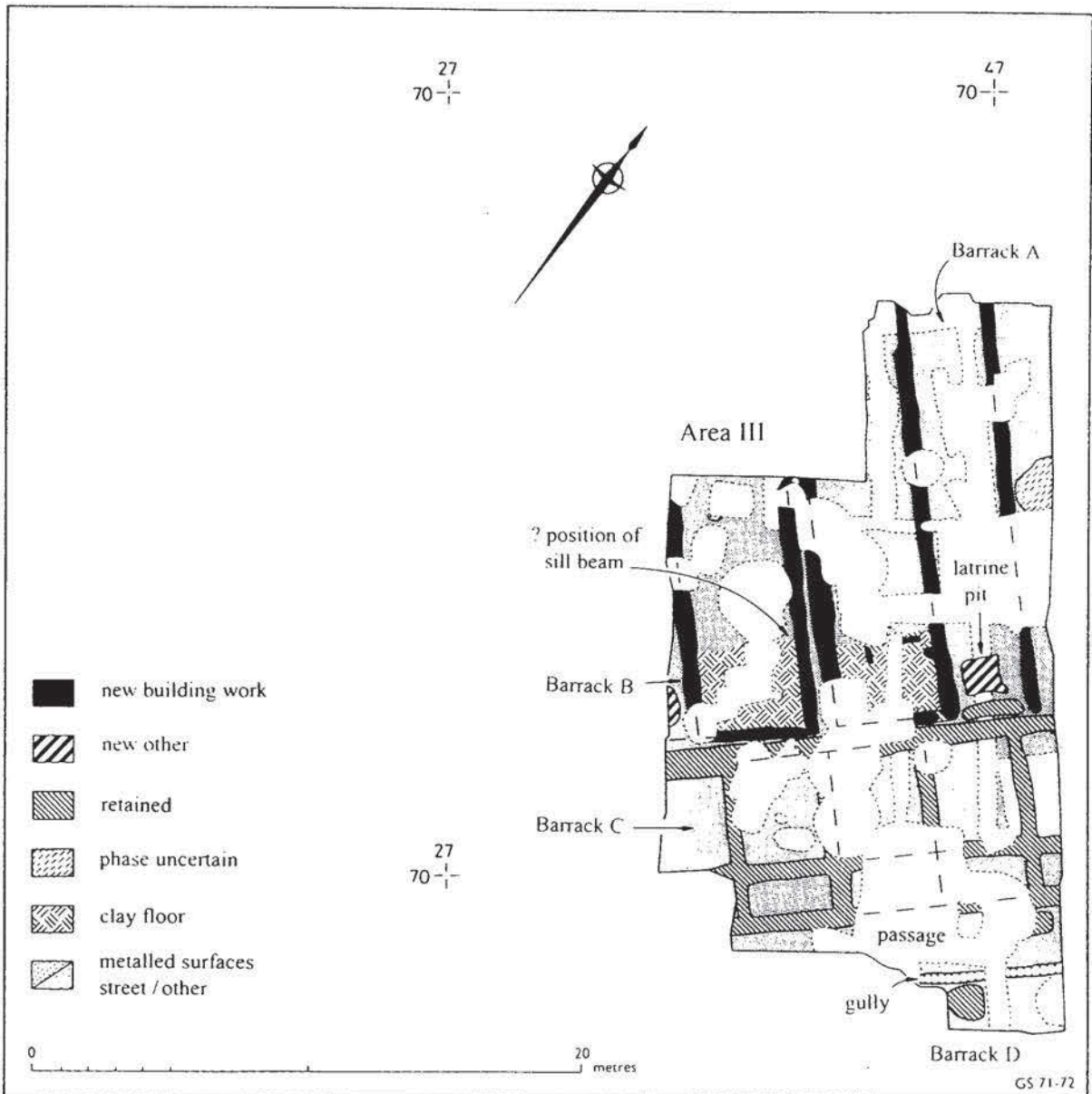


Fig. 4 Phase 3: final development of the barracks in Area III showing contemporary rebuild of the S-E end of Barracks A and B. Scale 1:250.

barrack was extended by about 1m further to the north-west bringing it into alignment with the existing back wall further to the south-west (Fig. 3). The effect of this enlargement would have been to increase the room available to about 15.5m<sup>2</sup> for each *papilio*. The *arna* appear to have remained unchanged.

PHASE 3 Fig. 4 (Refer to Groups 15, 19 in Section 2).

This is the final constructional phase in which a major rebuild of the rear ends of Barracks A and B takes place. The rebuild of the rear end of Barrack B is

thought to be contemporary with the rebuild of the rear end of Barrack A; in this case the rebuilding appears to have extended across both barracks. The contemporary nature of the rebuilding operation in these neighbouring barracks was argued on the basis of the characteristic mixed clay fills of the post-trenches which had a distinctive 'dirty' appearance in contrast to the cleaner clays used in the backfill of the earliest phases (C.Henderson pers comm.). This rebuild did not appear to extend to the front of the barracks. The re-surfacing of the inter-barrack street fronting Barrack B is included in this phase although its position is not secure.

Barrack A: All the main structural walls at the rear end of the barrack were replaced with the apparent exception of part of the rear wall. The main difference between this and phase and Phase 2 is the absence of post-trenches marking the *contubernia* divisions, their place presumably taken by sill beams which have left no archaeological trace. The presence of a latrine pit in the end *contubernium* suggested to Davison (1989, 235) that the end room of the barrack was not a *contubernium per se* providing accommodation but rather a special end *contubernium* given over to communal toiletry facilities for the whole century. Alternatively, the inner room of this *contubernium* (which produced some evidence of a laid clay floor) may have housed a junior officer with the outer room providing a latrine for his use, the whole *contubernium* perhaps acting as personalised quarters in the manner of a *schlußbau* (see Henderson 1988, 109). In this connection it is worth noting that latrines for officers, were incorporated within the centurial quarters of Barracks C and D located on the Trichay Street site (Henderson, Salvatore and Earwood 1993).

Barrack B: the south-east end of the barrack was subject to a major rebuild with new post-trenches dug for the outer walls and the central longitudinal wall (Fig. 4). This rebuild apparently removed all traces of the outer structural walls of the earlier phases. Like Barrack A there was no visible sign of *contubernia* divisions but traces of a clay floor in the end *papilio* were found to respect a straight edge which probably marked the position of a sill beam that divided the end *papilio* from its neighbour to the north-west. A pit in the area of the *arma* may have fulfilled a similar function to the latrine pit in the end *contubernium* of Barrack A although no cess traces were observed. Nevertheless, the end *contubernium* of this barrack, which boasted a clay floor and a possible oven in a previous phase, may have been accorded some special status similar to that proposed for the end *contubernium* of Barrack A. Although both Barracks A and B retained the same overall length as in previous phases, (Henderson 1988, 109) suggested the possibility that they may have been furnished with thirteen *contubernia* instead of the more normal twelve.

#### PHASE 4 (Refer to Group 25 in Section 2)

This phase incorporates the end of military occupation. The infill of the gully fronting Barrack A was found to have contained some Flavian samian and this suggests that the gully was open and functioning beyond AD 69 before it was backfilled probably as part of the military clean-up operation. Nearly all the deposits suspected to have been of Roman military date observed in Area III were overlain by a reddish/brown layer containing much daub. This layer may have derived from the deliberate levelling of the military buildings and presumably marks an attempt to tidy up the site at the end of military occupation. This layer was in turn overlain by a ubiquitous brown soil which probably related to the

earliest civil occupation of the site. 'Demolition pits' which contained pottery dating from the period AD 80-90 were widespread on this site (Henderson, 1988, 109).

#### 1.7 Discussion

The excavations at the Guildhall site in the early 1970's were crucial in providing the first evidence seen in Exeter of timber buildings that could be ascribed with certainty to the Roman military occupation. The layout of the barrack buildings established beyond doubt that Exeter had been the site of a Roman legionary fortress. The date of the founding of the fortress and its period of occupation have engaged the minds of scholars ever since. In particular the debate over the date of the withdrawal of the legion from the fortress has engendered two quite different theories. Briefly, these can be summarised as follows:

1) the fortress was occupied by the whole legion until a full withdrawal in c.AD 74/75 on the occasion of the founding of a new base for the legion at Caerleon (see Holbrook and Bidwell 1991, 6-8).

2) the fortress was occupied by the whole legion only until the mid 60's AD when a major part of it was transferred to Gloucester leaving a reduced garrison at Exeter (see Henderson 1988, 109-10).

Whilst not providing any concrete solution as to which of these sequence of events was the more likely, an important new observation emerged during the course of compiling this report. It has been stated in earlier discussions (Bidwell 1979, 7; Henderson 1988, 108-9) that the final constructional phase of two of the Goldsmith Street barracks could be dated to the Flavian period. This argument was repeated more recently in Holbrook and Bidwell (1991, 7) in relation to Barrack A where the final reconstruction of the south-east end of the barrack, shown by excavation to have encompassed a rebuild also of the end of Barrack B, was said to have been associated with some pieces of early Flavian samian. It was discovered, during a re-examination of the dating evidence, that the pieces of samian thought to have originated from the final phase post-trench of Barrack A had been wrongly attributed at the original time of excavation due in part to the dual numbering system in operation during the early stages of the dig - L410 not F410! The shards of samian were in fact residual Flavian material in a much later deposit. As a result the final rebuild of Barrack A and its neighbour cannot now be firmly placed in the Flavian period. In addition, the Flavian samian from the gully fronting Barrack A cited in Holbrook and Bidwell (1991, 7) does not provide a secure *terminus post quem* for the final phase. Only if the gully could be proved to have been infilled at a date prior to, or contemporary with, the digging of the adjacent post-trench of the final phase would this be the case. A re-examination of the original site records has failed to determine a clear stratigraphic relationship between the two which would bear close scrutiny. On the other hand, it could be argued that as the gully clearly remained open in some form into the Flavian period it may have continued to

drain the inter-barrack street during a time when the barracks likewise continued to function. At least one shard of samian of Neronian/Vespasianic date was found securely within the final phase post-trench of Barrack B. More significantly, a coin of Nero dated 64-68 (Holbrook and Bidwell 1991, 25; No.53) from a replacement post-trench in the centurial quarters of Barrack A demonstrates that some building operations within the barracks were taking place from at least the late pre-Flavian period. Be that as it may, the pottery evidence for a solely Flavian rebuild of the men's quarters in the legionary barracks at Goldsmith Street given by Holbrook and Bidwell in 1991 must now be discounted. The loss of this important piece of evidence leaves only the insertion of a water-pipe fronting the *fabrica* as providing good evidence for Flavian military construction work in this part of the fortress (see Henderson, Salvatore, and Earwood 1993). The question of precisely when the final phase reconstruction of the two neighbouring cohort barracks at Goldsmith Street took place must remain open; a pre-Flavian date cannot now be entirely ruled out.

A further question arises over the function of Barracks C and D. The position of Barrack C (behind Barracks A and B) of the cohort-block is an unusual one. There has even been some doubt over its interpretation as a barrack (Davison 1989, 45). Nevertheless, the outward appearance of Barrack C with its division into a series of rooms (*contubernia*) does point to it having provided accommodation rather than having been used for stores as Davison has suggested (*ibid.*, 45). The absence of the portico may be explained by the positioning of this barrack in the overall fortress plan. It now seems clear that Barrack C was one of a pair of facing barracks that were fitted between the rear of the cohort-block and the right lateral street of the fortress. Evidence of the 'missing' barrack of the pair (Barrack D) was provided by observations made in 1979 (see Appendix 1).

The restricted width of only c.17m which was available between the rear of the cohort-block and the right lateral street left little room for a conventional arrangement of two facing barracks each with their accompanying portico and a c.5m street between the facing *hemistigia* (cf the standard cohort block dimensions at Exeter where the full width of two facing barracks would be 88 *pes Monetalis* or just over 26m (Henderson 1991, Fig.13.1). The solution appears to have been a reduction in the width of the street to perhaps little more than a passage about 2m. wide. In addition, the builders appear to have dispensed with the portico of one of the barracks (probably Barrack C), this barrack as a result probably being entered directly from the passage. A question which must be addressed of the non-cohort barracks at Goldsmith Street is which type of troops are likely to have been allocated what might be considered inferior accommodation to that elsewhere within the fortress? In an earlier review of the barracks at both the Goldsmith and Trichay Street sites Bidwell (1980) drew attention to the discussion surrounding two supposed non-cohort barracks adjacent to the *fabrica* at Trichay Street. Petrikovits (1975, 42)

suggested that these two barracks provided accommodation for *immunes*, soldiers exempt from ordinary garrison duties because they had special skills. Baatz on the other hand has argued that there is no firm evidence that *immunes* were provided with accommodation separate from that of the legionaries (1977, 267). The argument over the interpretation of the Trichay Street barracks has in any case been superseded by later findings. In recent years the overall plan of the fortress has attracted greater study and has been added to in certain detail. This has resulted in a re-interpretation of the function of certain of the barracks and their place in the configuration of the cohort-blocks. For instance, Henderson (1991, Fig. 13.1) has demonstrated that the two barracks to the north-east of the *fabrica* at Trichay Street, instead of being non-cohort barracks, could fit comfortably within a cohort-block, albeit with a relatively major street between the facing *hemistigia* instead of the usual inter-barrack street. This has implications for Barracks C and D at Goldsmith Street which, unlike those facing the *via sagularis*, were quite clearly not part of such a cohort-block. It is tempting to agree with Henderson (1988, 103), *contra* Baatz, that the barracks behind the cohort-block at Goldsmith Street were constructed specially to house *immunes*, perhaps the *fabri*, specialist craftsmen attached to the *fabrica*. In this connection it is pertinent to note that non-combat troops such as these would not perhaps require the width of street between facing *hemistigia* that is commonly seen in the plan of the barracks of a cohort-block; this space perhaps allowing the centuries to form up in good order without crowding in on each other. At Inchtuthil the *fabri* were suggested to have occupied one-and-a-half barracks in a position close to and at right angles to the *fabrica* (Pitts and St. Joseph 1985, 170-1). This is a position very similar to that noted at Exeter.

Of more general significance was the small size of the barracks recorded at Goldsmith Street. This has attracted the attention of commentators on the subject of Roman castrametation, notably Davison (1989).

The relationship of the Goldsmith Street site to the fortress as a whole will be discussed in a future Exeter Archaeological Report (Salvatore and Henderson forthcoming).

#### Acknowledgements

On site: it seems appropriate to record a debt of thanks to Lady Aileen Fox who was instrumental in the mounting of the rescue excavation at the Guildhall. The number of people who worked on the various Guildhall sites during the years of the early 1970's was numerous; the city of Exeter owes a great debt to all those who contributed to the rescue of the archaeological record. Mention may be made of R. Bridgwater, B. Joy, and K. Moxon-Browne, all of whom gave their time voluntarily. On site photographs were taken by R. Turner. Site plans were drawn principally by A. Gentry and T. Shepherd. S. Collis and L. Hollingworth were responsible for the finds.

Archive publication: The photographs in this report were prepared for publication by G. Young. The plans, with the exception of the 800 series illustrations, were drawn by T. Ives and were photographed for reduction by G. Young. The 800 series plans were drawn by A. Simm, T. Ives and various other members of the EMAFU. The matrices were produced by A.G. Collings who also typed Section 2 of the text. Pottery listings were provided by G. Langman.

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stratigraphic groups and sub-groups which illustrate events and stages in the archaeological record. The tabulations are employed where the group has no firm stratigraphic relationship. Individual contexts are described in a standardised form in numerical order.

### 2.1 Context matrix identification

Eight matrices and two tabulations have been produced for the Roman military contexts. On the matrix diagrams the group number is found on the left hand side of the matrix diagram immediately below the horizontal line that defines its limit. The sub-group number is found immediately to the left hand side of the contexts that form the sub-grouping.

### 2.2 Group and sub-group identification

The Roman military contexts for the Goldsmith Street site have been divided into twenty five groups. Each group represents either an archaeological event, such as the primary construction of a building or its rebuild, or a grouping of contexts which have some association and which can be more easily discussed under the group umbrella. The nature of each group is given in the group discussions; this section includes the interpretational conclusions that can be drawn from a consideration of the stratigraphic and other evidence. Where appropriate, the group may be divided further into sub-groups. These sub-groups represent distinct stages in an archaeological event and they usually consist of a number of contexts that have a clear association. The nature of each sub-group is given in the sub-group descriptions. Stratigraphic relationships between the groups and sub-groups are illustrated by the group/sub-group matrix.

### 2.3 Context information

Information about individual contexts is provided in two forms. Firstly, the context number as it appears in the context matrix is annotated with an abbreviated 'type' description (e.g. Cdt = Cut, ditch). The list of abbreviations is given at the beginning of the matrix diagrams. These abbreviations are also used in the general context index. Secondly, a standardised summary description of each context in numerical order is included in the report.

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## SECTION 2

### 2 Introduction

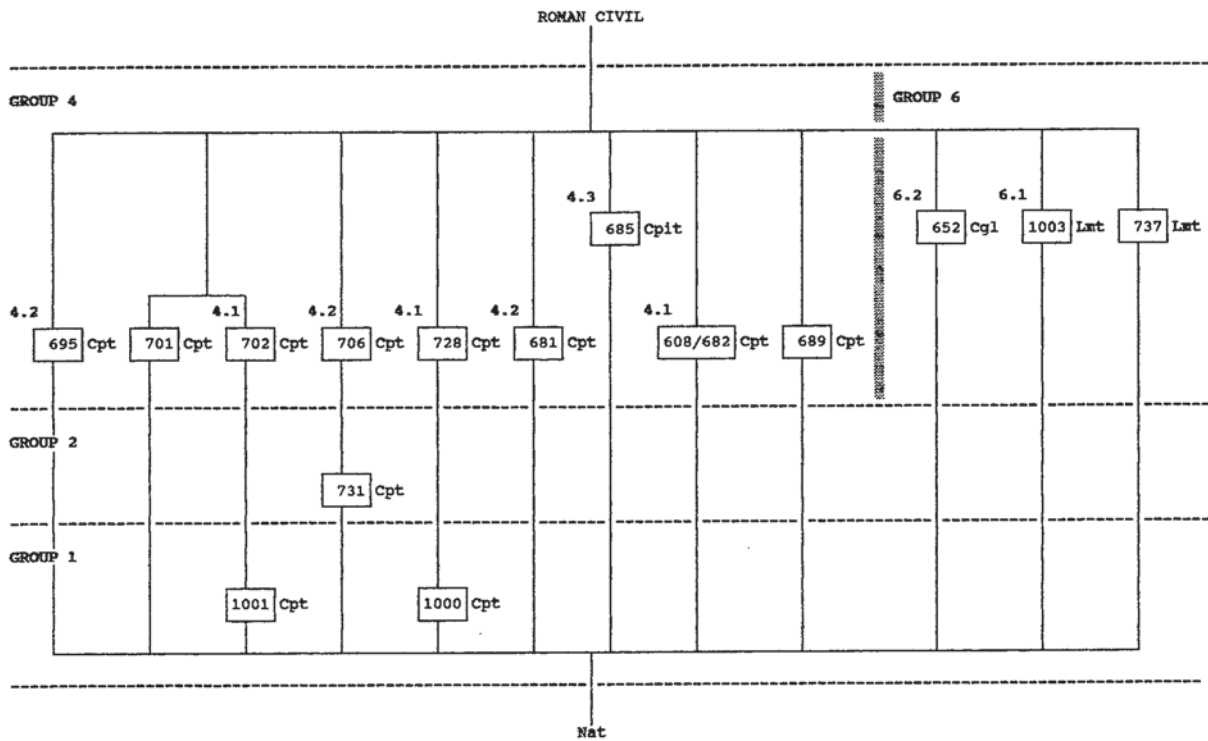
This section of the report contains a record of the detailed archaeological evidence upon which the narrative produced in Section 1 is based. The stratigraphic sequence is presented in the form of a series of context matrices and tabulations. These have been produced according to a series of

2.4 The matrix diagrams, group discussions, and sub-group descriptions

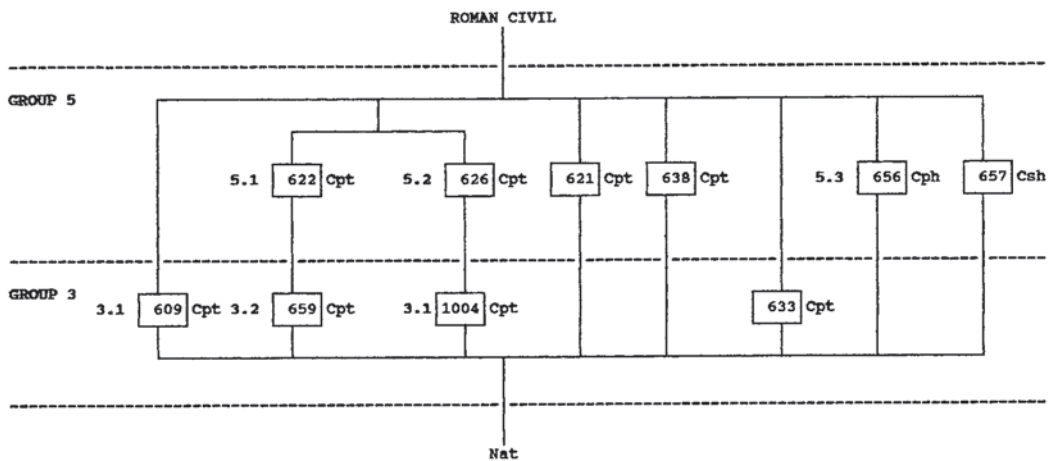
List of abbreviations (for matrices)

Cut	C	Metalling	mt
Fill	F	Natural	nat
Layer	L	Occupation	occ
Surface	S	Oven	ov
Miscellaneous	M	Pit	pit
Demolition	dm	Post-hole	ph
Ditch	dt	Post trench	pt
Floor	fl	Scoop	sc
Gully	gl	Slot	sl
Make up	mk	Stakehole	sh

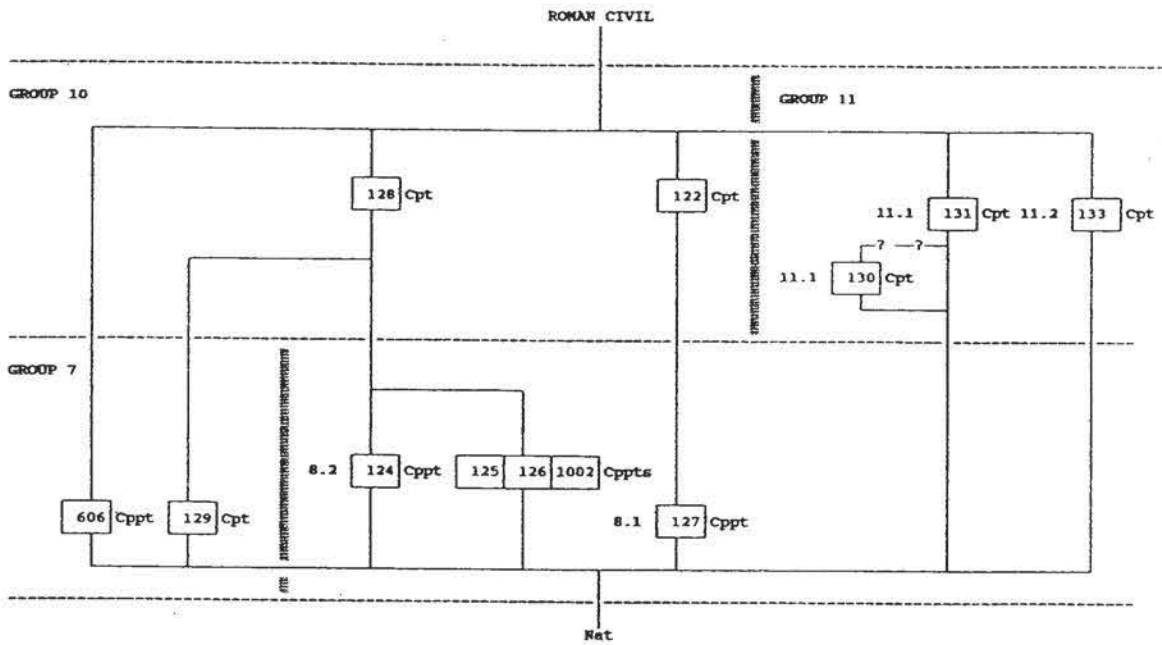
MATRIX 1 AREA I



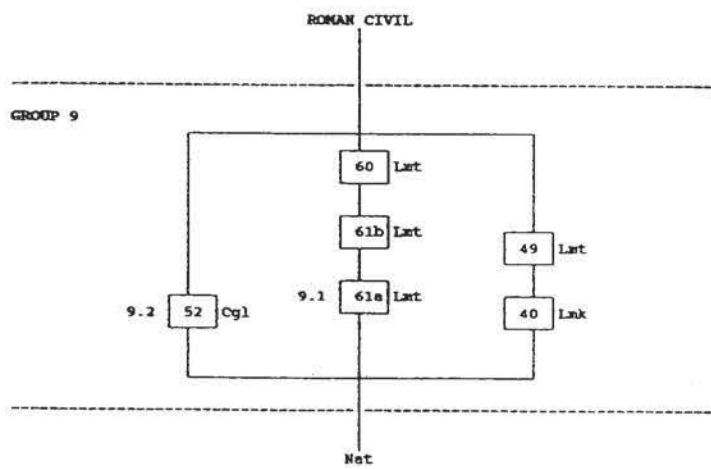
MATRIX 2 AREA I



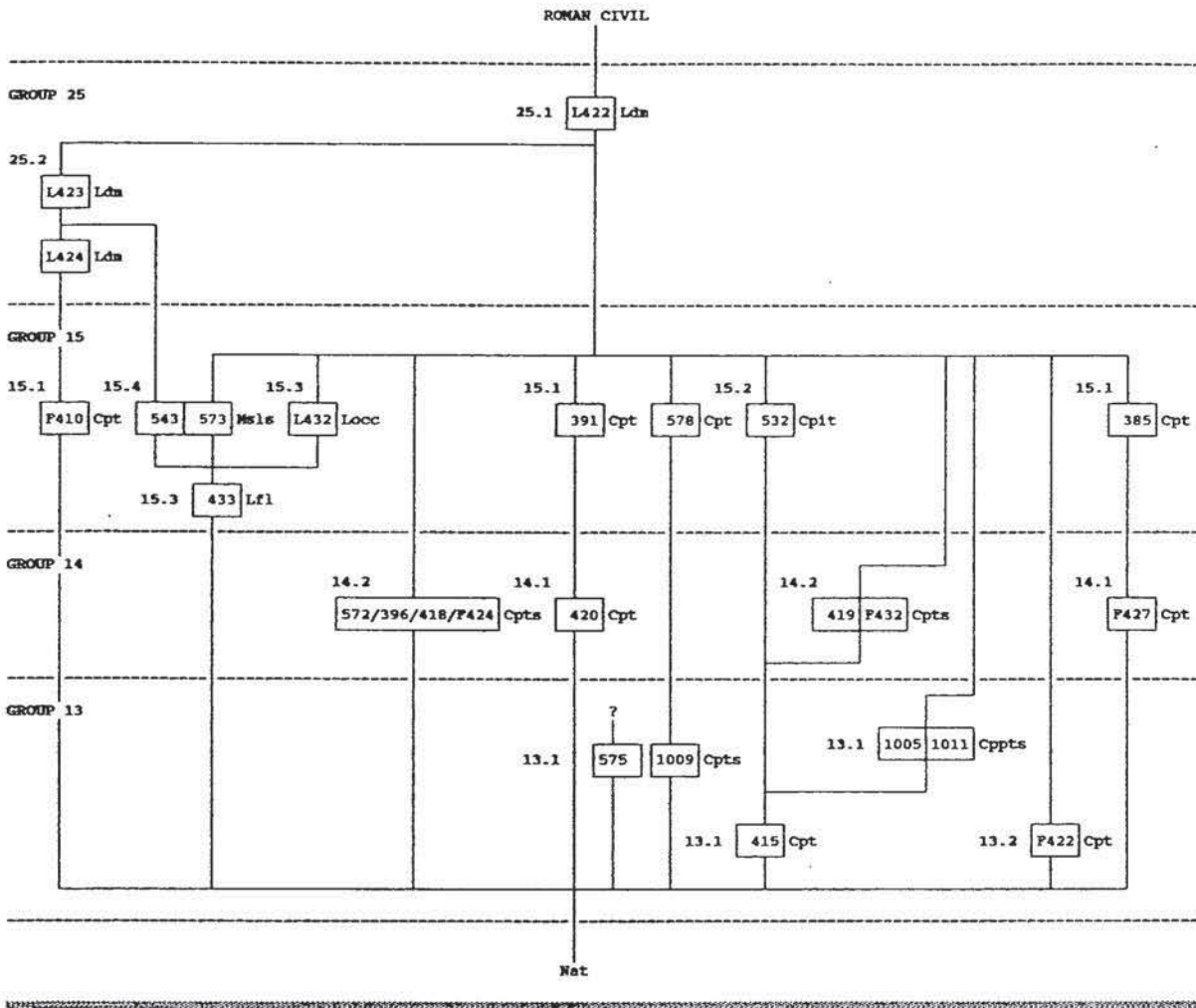
MATRIX 3 AREA II



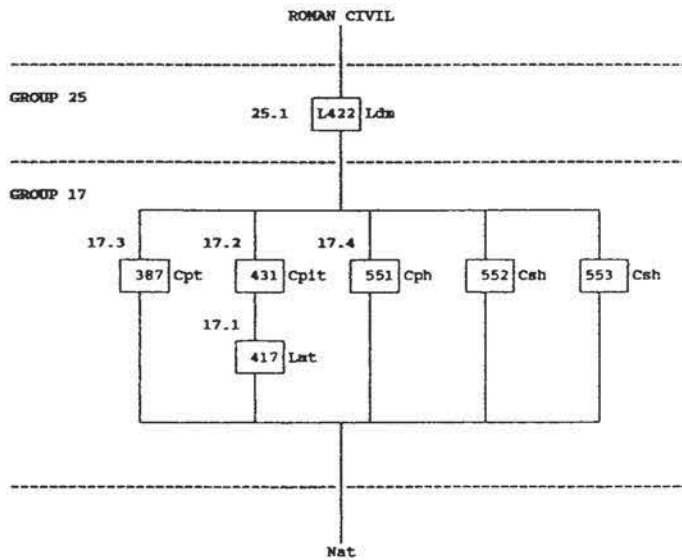
MATRIX 3.1 AREA II



MATRIX 4 AREA III

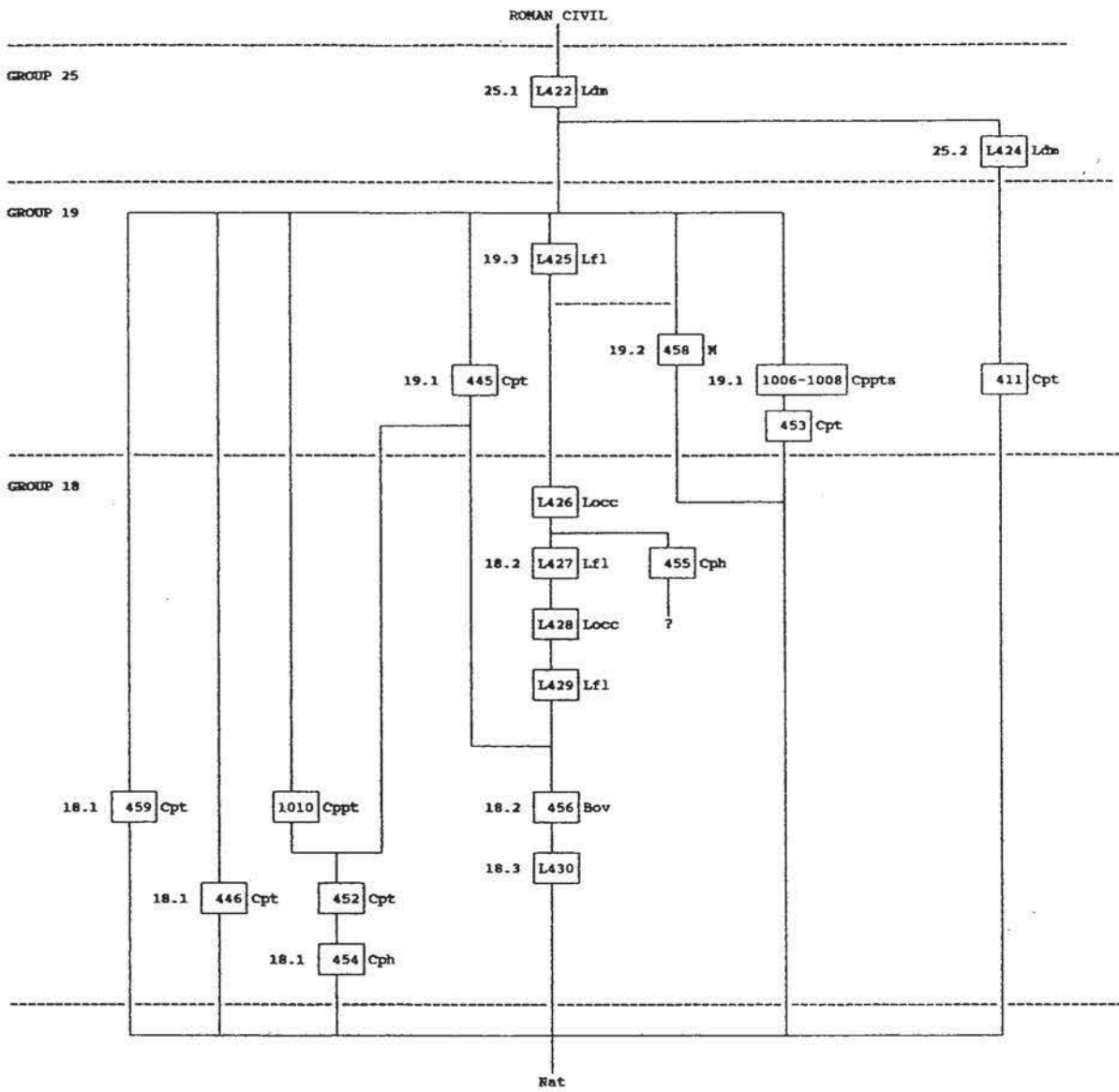


MATRIX 4.1 AREA III





MATRIX 5 AREA III

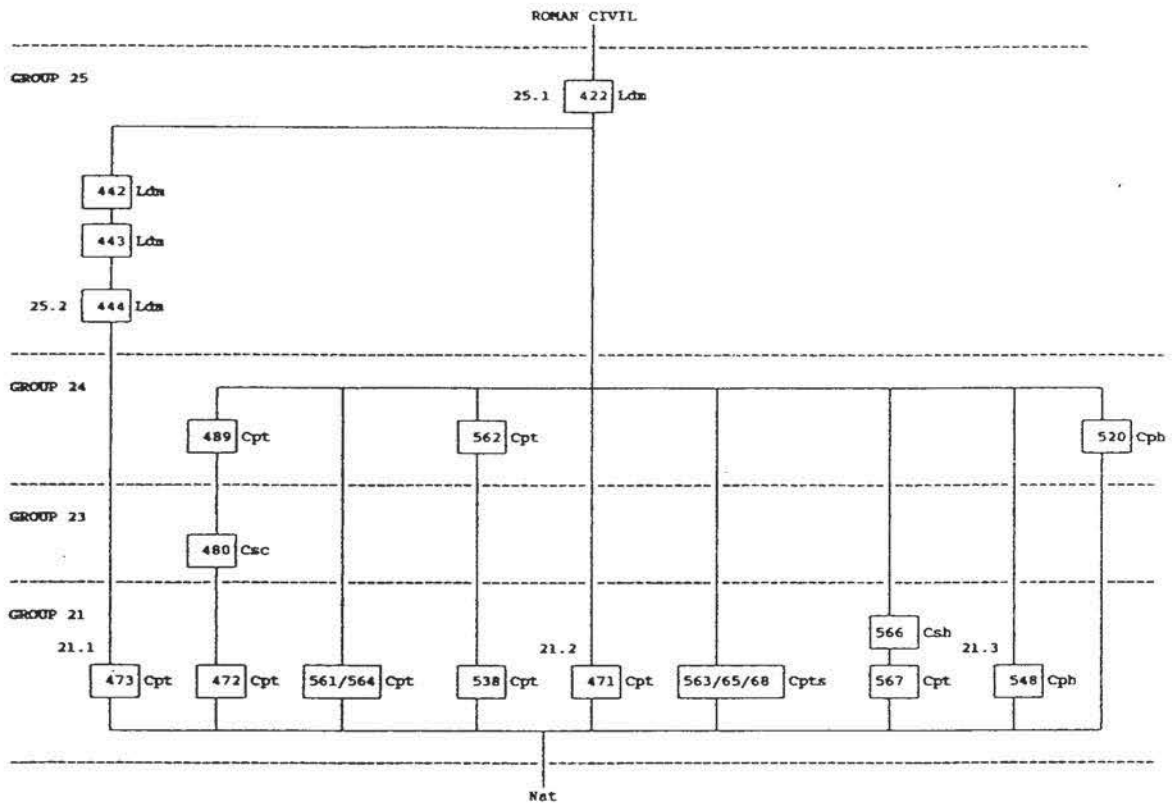


TABULATION 5.1 AREA III

GROUP 20

20.2	447	Cppt
19.4	460	Cpit
20.1	461	Cph
20.4	462	Csh
20.3	463	Csh
20.4	464	Csh
20.3	465	Csh

MATRIX 6 AREA III

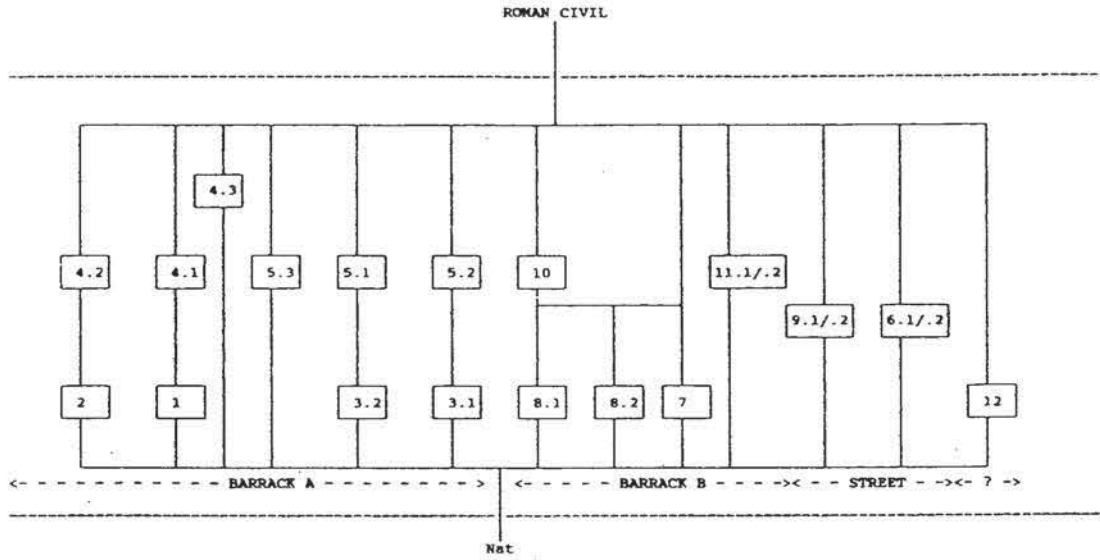


TABULATION 6.1 AREA III

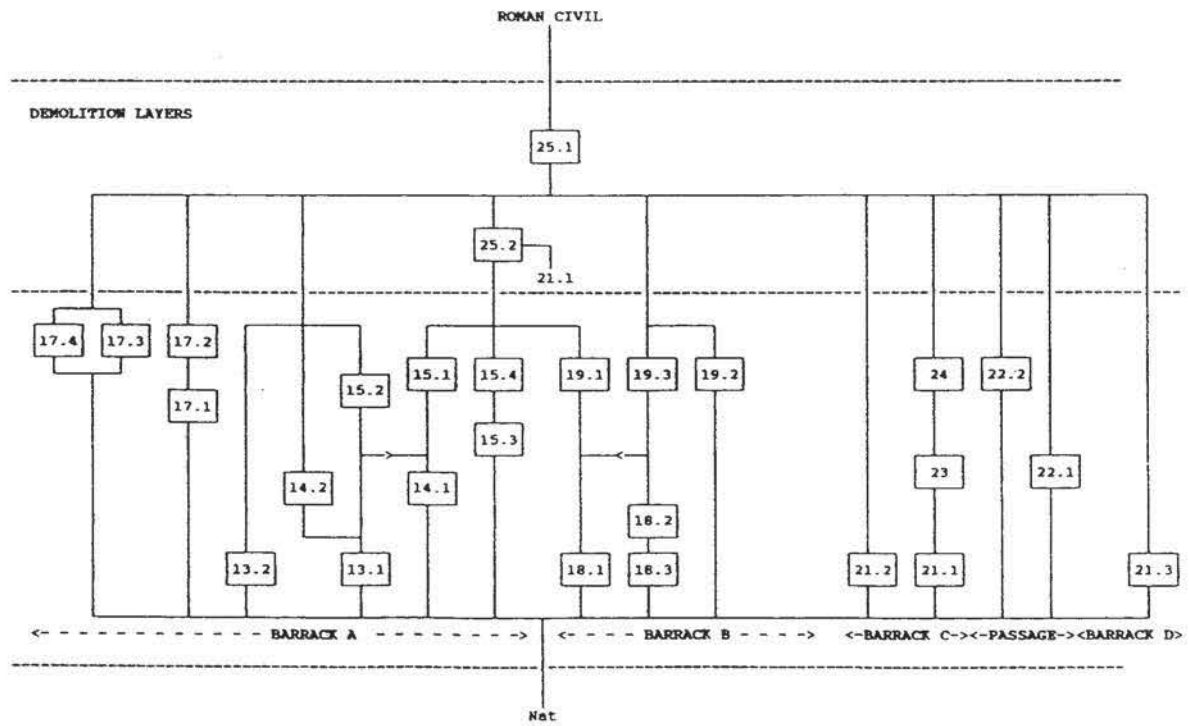
GROUP 22

22.2 547 Cgl

GROUP/SUB-GROUP MATRIX 1 AREAS I-II



GROUP/SUB-GROUP MATRIX 2 AREA III



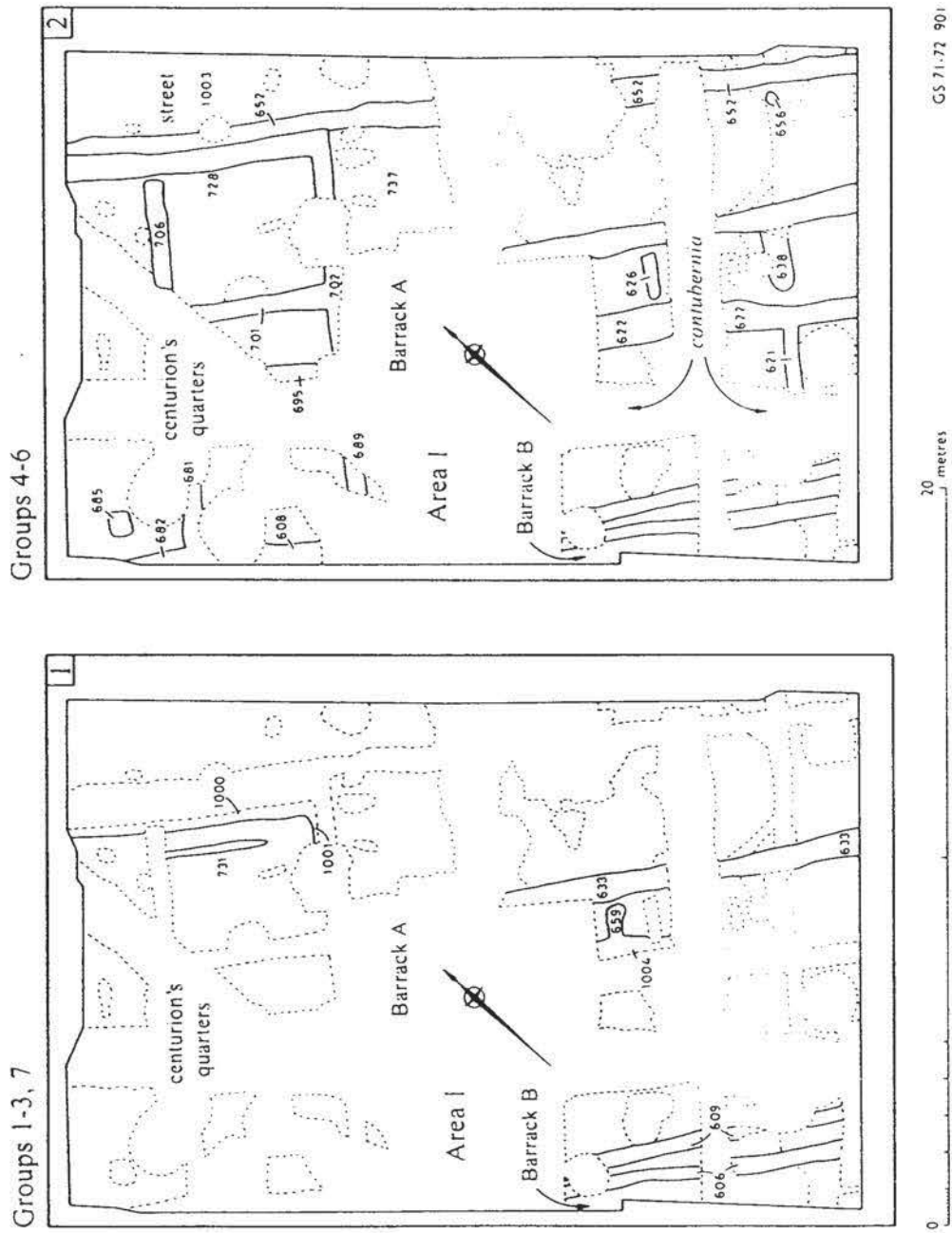


Fig. 5 The development of the sequence in Area I (Barracks A and B). Scale 1:200.

## GROUP DISCUSSIONS AND SUB-GROUP DESCRIPTIONS

**Group 1** For simplified plan see Fig. 5/1

This group represents the primary construction of a building in Area I identified as a barrack (Barrack A). A 7m long stretch of the north-east outer wall and the south-east corner of the centurial block survived in the form of two post-trenches (1000, 1001). The identification of these trenches as part of the first development of the centurial block is confirmed by the mirroring of these trenches in the more complete plan of the subsequent rebuild. No post-holes were identified in the post-trenches which cut the natural sub-soil. Contains contexts: 1000, 1001 (Fig. 9).

**Group 2** For simplified plan see Fig. 5/1

This group is for a feature suspected to be of early Roman military date and located within the centurial block of Barrack A (see Group 1). It was post-dated by trench 706 (sub-group 4.2).

A single narrow post-trench (731), no longer than 3.4m in length, was located lying close to, and parallel with, the outer wall of the centurial block. It did not have any clear structural function and may represent the foundation for some internal furnishing. Contains context: 731 (Fig. 9).

**Group 3** For simplified plan see Fig. 5/1

The foundations for the main structural walls of the *contubernia* closest to the centurial block of Barrack A were recorded along with at least one *contubernium* division of an outer room. These were aligned NW-SE, and situated in Area I. The group consists of three post-trenches which together provided the front, central, and rear walls of the barrack. In the absence of any evidence to the contrary these post-trenches are considered to be representative of the primary build of the barrack although it remains a possibility that they were later trenches which completely removed all evidence of an earlier build. Post-trench 1004 would have provided the foundation for the central longitudinal wall of the barrack. It may have been contemporary with post-trench 415 located further down towards the rear of the building (see Group 13) although the backfilling of these two trenches was very different. A post-trench at right angles to 1004 (659), only 1m in length, would appear to have provided a dividing wall between two neighbouring and relatively narrow *arma*.

Contains sub-groups: 3.1, 3.2.

**Sub-group 3.1**

Sub-group for the major structural walls of the men's quarters of Barrack A. The back wall post-trench (609) was recorded in three sections over a total length of 7m. It was much narrower than the later replacement post-trench of the same wall recorded in Area III being only 0.4m wide in

comparison to the 0.7m+ width of post-trench 410 (Group 15). The front wall post-trench (633) was seen in a length of about 10m. The central longitudinal wall (1004) was largely replaced by a later build but was seen over a length of about 2m. Contains contexts: 609, 633, 1004 (Fig. 9).

**Sub-group 3.2**

This sub-group is for the single *contubernium* division which was located dividing two *arma*. It was continuous with post-trench 1004 but stopped just short of the front wall post-trench 633. Contains context: 659 (Fig. 9).

**Group 4** For simplified plan see Fig. 5/2

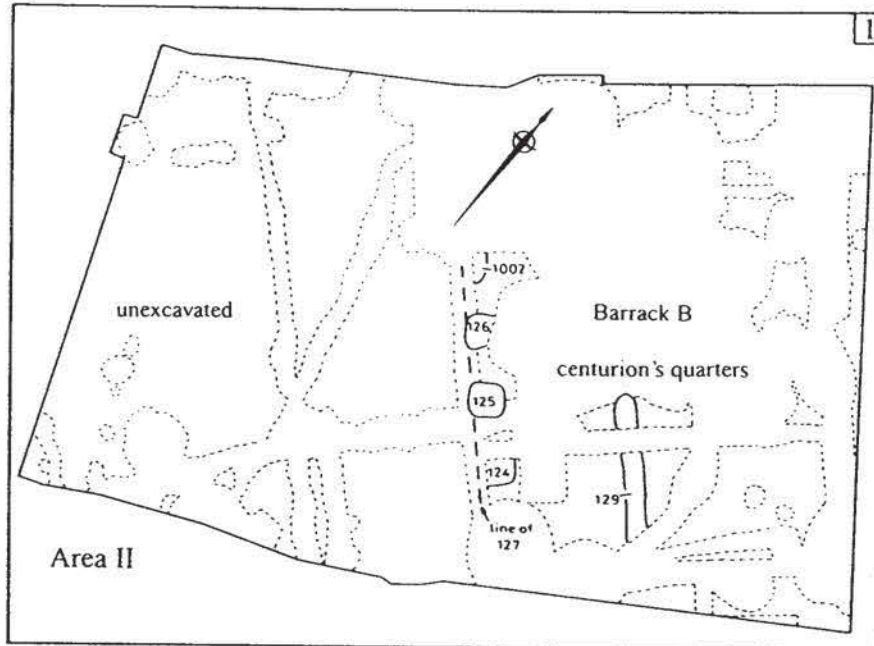
This group includes those contexts related to a rebuilding of the centurial block of Barrack A in Area I. A much more complete plan of the south-eastern end of the centurial block of Barrack A could be perceived than that hinted at in the primary stage (discussed above in Group 1). Post-trenches 728, 702 and 682/608 represent the outer walls of the block (sub-group 4.1). Internal room divisions were formed by post-trenches 681, 706, 695 and 701 (sub-group 4.2). From these it could be seen that the area of the centurial block which adjoined the *contubernia* was divided into at least three rooms. The room in the south-east corner of the block would have had dimensions in the region of 4.1m SWxNE by 4.8m NWxSE. The room in the south-west corner would have been square; it measured approximately 4.8m on both major axes. Between these two rooms was a much narrower room that measured 2m SWxNE by c.4.7m NWxSE. This centurial block would presumably have stood back to back with the neighbouring centurial block of Barrack B the remains of which are discussed in Groups 8 and 11. The rebuild of the centurial block may have taken place at the same time as a rearrangement of the *contubernia* of the barrack (see Group 5) but this is not demonstrable. Contains sub-groups: 4.1, 4.2.

**Sub-group 4.1**

Three post-trenches forming the foundation for the outer walls of the south-eastern end of the centurial block of Barrack A. The back wall of the block was represented by the partial survival of two lengths of post-trench (608, 682) which were 2m and 2.5m long respectively. The front wall (728) and the south-east side wall (702) mirrored the position of the same walls seen in an earlier stage (Group 1). A further short surviving length of trench (689) may preserve part of the line of the side wall where it would have separated the centurial block from the first *contubernium*. This trench produced a coin of Nero dated AD 64-68.

Contains contexts: 608, 682, 689, 702, 728 (Fig. 9).

Groups 7-8



Groups 9-12

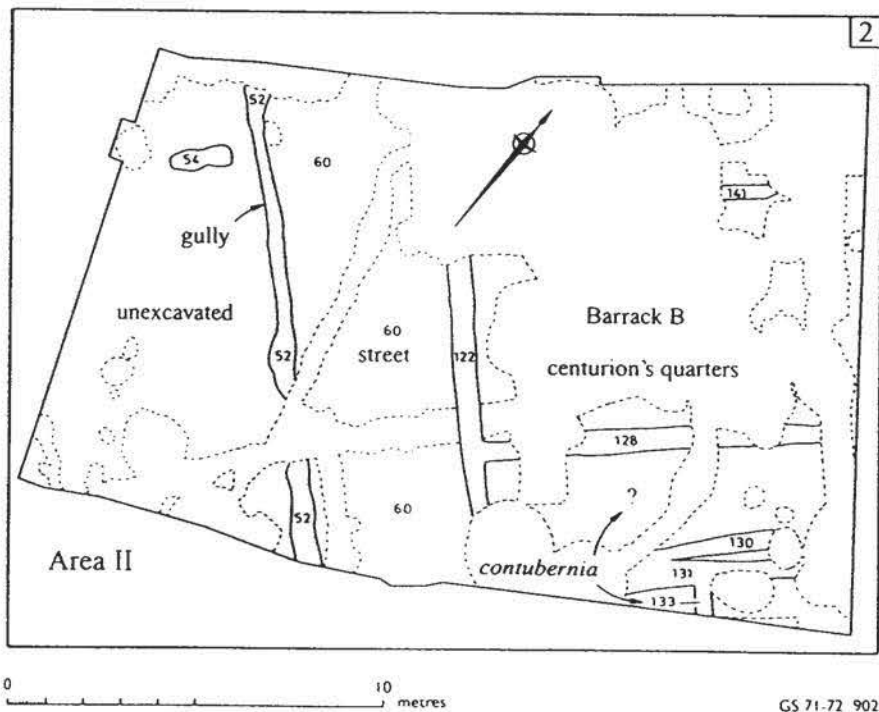


Fig. 6 The development of the sequence in Area II (Barrack B). Scale 1:200.

**Sub-group 4.2**

Four post-trenches forming the foundation for the internal walls of the south-eastern end of the centurial block of Barrack A. Post-trenches 681 and 706 represent SW-NE aligned room divisions, the latter clearly cutting the earlier features of Groups 1 and 2. Post-trenches 695 and 701 represent NW-SE aligned room divisions. Post-trench 701 was directly in line with the front wall of the barrack (633) and post-trench 695 was likewise directly in line with the rebuilt central longitudinal wall (622). Contains contexts: 681, 695, 701, 706 (Fig. 9).

**Sub-group 4.3**

A pit (685) was located within the area of one of the back rooms of the centurial quarters. Its stratigraphic position is uncertain. Contains context: 685 (Fig. 9).

**Group 5** For simplified plan see Fig. 5/2

This group represents a rearrangement of the *contubernia* of Barrack A in Area I.

The central longitudinal wall seen in Group 3 was replaced at foundation level by a new trench (622) set slightly further back. Three internal divisions, these being internal walls dividing adjoining *contubernia* were identified by the remains of their post-trenches (sub-group 5.2). Two of these post-trenches (626, 638) defined an *arma* that was about 2.5m in depth by 3.5m in width which was placed further to the south-east than its earlier counterpart. A third post-trench (621), which was apparently continuous with the central wall, shows clearly the division between neighbouring *papiliones*. It must be considered likely that this rebuild was contemporary with the rearrangement noted in the same barrack further to the south-east described in Group 14. It may also be contemporary with the rebuild of the centurial quarters described above in Group 4 although this is less certain.

Contains sub-groups 5.1, 5.2, 5.3.

**Sub-group 5.1**

The central longitudinal wall trench (622) was quite substantial, being about 1m wide in places, and clearly replaced an earlier wall (see 1004, Group 3) on much the same line.

Contains contexts: 622 (Fig. 9).

**Sub-group 5.2**

This sub-group is for *contubernium* divisions. Two post-trenches (626, 638) define an *arma*. The most north-westerly of the two trenches (626) was 1.25m in length and stopped short both of the front wall post-trench and the central longitudinal trench. Post-trench 638 was 1.75m in length and was built continuous with the front wall trench. Directly in line with 638 was a post-trench c.1.85m in length marking the division between two *papiliones*.

Contains contexts: 621, 626, 638 (Fig. 9).

**Sub-group 5.3**

Post-hole. In line with a *contubernium* division formed by 638 and 621 (see sub-group 5.2). Possibly held a post associated with the portico. A stakehole was recorded alongside (657).

Contains contexts: 656, 657 (Fig. 9).

**Group 6** For simplified plan see Fig. 5/2

This group represents features and layers to the exterior (north-east) of Barrack A which may be contemporary with one or more phases of the barrack. Contains sub-groups: 6.1, 6.2.

**Sub-group 6.1**

A metalled inter-barrack street surface (1003) was observed to the north-east side wall of the centurial block. It was almost certainly metalling laid down in order to surface an inter-barrack street dividing Barrack A from a facing barrack that is assumed to have lain to the north-east outside the excavation area.

A further spread of metalling (737) was observed south-east of the centurial block of the barrack in a position that would normally be covered. It presumably represents an area of hard standing within the covered portico.

Contains contexts: 737, 1003 (Fig. 9).

**Sub-group 6.2**

A gully (652) running parallel to the long axis of the barrack was observed over a length of 22m. It would have run alongside the north-east wall of the centurial block of Barrack A and about 3.5m forward of the front wall of the men's quarters. Its relationship with post-trench 728 is uncertain. The gully contained some Flavian samian in its infill suggesting that it was open late into the life of the fortress.

Contains context 652 (Fig. 9).

**Group 7** For simplified plan see Figs. 5/1; 6/1

This group concerns the contexts (129, 606) which together provide the only evidence at the north-west end for the men's quarters of Barrack B. Post-trench 606, representing the foundation for the back wall, was very similar to its neighbour 609 this being the back wall post-trench of Barrack A. There was no sign of a recut of 606 in this position and therefore no evidence of any rebuild. There was a gap of about 0.5m between this trench and the back wall of Barrack A. Post-trench 129 (the foundation for the front wall of Barrack B) terminated in a position at its north-west end where it probably met a wall of the centurial block.

Contains contexts: 129, 606 (Figs. 9-10).

**Group 8** For simplified plan see Fig. 6/1

The contexts of this group represent the primary build

of the centurial quarters of Barrack B in Area II. These quarters would have lain back to back with those of Barrack A and would have faced to the south-west. Like the centurial quarters of Barrack A (see Group 1) little of the primary stage survived. It is represented here by post-trench (127, see sub-group 8.1) and four post-pits (124-6, 1002; see sub-group 8.2). Both of the post-trenches were on a NW/SE alignment with a gap of about 4.10m separating the two. Post-trench 127, which was almost entirely cut out by a replacement trench (122), probably identifies the position of the outer front wall of the centurial block. A row of post-pits (124, 125, 126 and 1002) may be associated with the primary build of the barrack, they certainly predated the replacement of the front wall.

Contains sub-groups: 8.1, 8.2.

#### Sub-group 8.1

Post-trenches forming part of the centurial quarters of Barrack B. Little was recorded of 127 due to its destruction in a later stage of development.

Contains contexts: 127 (Fig. 10).

#### Sub-group 8.2

A line of four post-pits on a NW/SE alignment and spaced at intervals between 1.5m and 1.9m. The post-holes of three of them survived (124-6).

Contains contexts: 124, 125, 126, 1002 (Fig. 10).

#### Group 9 For simplified plan see Fig. 6/2

This group represents features and layers to the exterior (south-west) of Barrack B which may be contemporary with one or more phases of the barrack. A well metalled street surface was recorded immediately to the south-west of the centurial block. It probably represents an inter-barrack street that lay between Barrack B and a further barrack to the south-west (which remained unexcavated). The street was re-metalled on more than one occasion (see sub-group 9.1). The street was 4.2m wide where it fronted the centurial block of Barrack B and it was flanked on its south-western edge by a gully (52) which was aligned parallel with the alignment of the barrack.

Contains sub-groups 9.1, 9.2.

#### Sub-group 9.1

Cobbled inter-barrack street. It was re-surfaced at least three times. The final surface was 60, beneath this were 61b and 61a. Surfaces 40 and 49 may correspond to two of these surfaces.

Contains contexts: 40, 49, 60, 61a, 61b (Fig. 10).

#### Sub-group 9.2

A gully (52) was recorded over a length of 13m running parallel with the inter-barrack street. It presumably drained to the north-west through the outer defences of the fortress.

Contains context: 52 (Fig. 10).

#### Group 10 For simplified plan see Fig. 6/2

Two post-trenches (122, 128) at right angles to each other appear to represent a rebuild of the outer front wall of the centurial quarters (122) and a wall (128) which perhaps divided the centurial quarters from those of the men. Post-trench 122 of Barrack B clearly replaced the previous wall trench 127 (Group 8) and cut the post-pits described in sub-group 8.2. It was aligned NW/SE and was recovered over a distance of 6.5m. It extended further to the south-east than the front wall identified with the centurial quarters of the neighbouring Barrack A and this may suggest an additional suite of rooms added to the south-east side of the centurial block of Barrack B or a continuation of the trench in order to create a special first *contubernium*. Post-trench 128 showed no sign of having been a replacement post-trench, if it did so it must have removed all traces of an earlier trench. It was observed however to have cut post-trench 129 (Group 7) and thus clearly did not belong with the primary build. A single post-trench (141), only a short length of which survived, may have formed an internal division within two rooms of the centurial block.

Contains sub-groups 10.1, 10.2

#### Sub-group 10.1

Two post-trenches forming replacement walls of the centurial block of Barrack B.

Contains contexts: 122, 128 (Fig. 10).

#### Sub-group 10.2

A short (1.5m) length of post-trench, cut out at both ends, on a SW/NE alignment.

Contains context: 141 (Fig. 10).

#### Group 11 For simplified plan see Fig. 6/2

This group includes four post-trenches (130, 131, 133) which can be assumed to be associated with the men's quarters of Barrack B. Post-trenches 130, 131 and 133 were all backfilled with similar material. It is possible that trench 130 may have been dug in error on an incorrect line. It was askew in relation to the building orientation and was terminated with a length of no more than 3.5m completed. The corrected line is more likely shown by trench 131 which may represent the foundation for either a room added to the centurial quarters along its south-eastern side or a special first *contubernium*. Post-trench 133, at right angles to 131, may indicate the position of the wall dividing the *papilio* and *arna* of a normal *contubernium*.

Contains sub-groups: 11.1, 11.2.

#### Sub-group 11.1

Two post-trenches (130, 131). The latter perhaps replacing the former which may have been dug in error. A length of 4.5m of trench 131, on a SW/NE alignment, was recorded.

Contains contexts: 130-131 (Fig. 10).

#### Sub-group 11.2

Post-trench 133 which appeared to have been



contemporary with 131 although at right angles to it survived in a length of about 0.7m before being lost to the edge of excavation.

Contains context: 133 (Fig. 10).

**Group 12** For simplified plan see Fig. 6/2

A feature (54), perhaps a short length of post-trench, was located just to the south-west of the gully (52). Its function is unclear but it would have been within the area of the centurial block of a barrack facing Barrack B. Further traces of this centurial block, assuming that it must have existed, appear to have been unexcavated. Contains context: 54 (Fig. 10).

**Group 13** For simplified plan see Fig. 7/1

This group concerns the surviving remains of a barrack building (Barrack A in Area III) the rear part of which was subsequently rebuilt to almost exactly the same plan on at least one occasion (see Group 15). Consequently very little of the primary post-trenches survived, particularly those of the outer walls which were replaced for the most part by new trenches which must have closely followed the previous line. Part of the front wall foundation of the barrack, almost completely destroyed, was glimpsed in the form of post-trench F427. A small length of the end wall (575 and 1009) appeared to have survived the later rebuilds. The barrack would have stood parallel, and back to back, with Barrack B, facing to the north-east.

The best surviving evidence of the earliest build of the south-east end of Barrack A was provided by post-trench 415 which was the foundation for the central longitudinal wall forming the division between the *papiliones* and *arma* of the barrack. Its infill of grey turf-derived clay was suggestive of an early date of construction. Although partly lost to a later disturbance a length of 14.5m could be deduced for this trench. Two post-pits (1005, 1011) were identified as having belonged with 415 (sub-group 13.1). An internal division between two *contubernia* was identified (post-trench F422) which may have been contemporary although this is uncertain.

The alignment of the barrack was NW-SE, identical to the later re-builds. This alignment is consistent with the alignment of the cohort-block in this area.

Contains sub-groups: 13.1, 13.2.

**Sub-group 13.1**

This sub-group for the primary end wall trench of the barrack (575, 1009), the front wall (427) and the central longitudinal post-trench 415 and its associated post-pits.

Contains contexts: 415, 575, 1005, 1009, 1011 (Fig. 11).

**Sub-group 13.2**

This sub-group for the *contubernia* division F422 which stood adjacent to post-hole 1005.

Contains context: F422 (Fig. 11).

**Group 14** For simplified plan see Fig. 7/2

The first rebuilding of the rear of Barrack A again produced little evidence of the reconstruction of the outer walls which for the most part were removed in the final development. The internal walls of this stage survived reasonably well enough however to provide a clear plan of the rear four *contubernia* of the barrack. The central longitudinal post-trench survived in part over a length of 12.5m in a position approximately 1m further back (to the south-west) than the position taken by this trench in the earliest stage (Group 13). This would have had the effect of reducing the space available to the inner rooms (the *papiliones*). There is evidence on the original field plans to suggest that the central wall post-trench respected an earlier outer end wall (1009) as might be expected.

The back wall of this build did not survive but it is reasonable to assume that the later post-trench F410 reflected its line. From this it is possible to suggest that the rear three *contubernia* of the barrack had *papiliones* which were all of similar size, about 3.3m in width by 4.1m in depth. The post-trenches representing the division of these *papiliones* are 396, 418, and 572, together with the end wall of the barrack (1009) of which a tiny part was retained. The *papilio* of the *contubernium* excavated at the extreme north-west of those recovered was slightly smaller than the other three, being the same depth as the others but only 2.65m in width. It was formed by post-trenches F424 and 418. All of the trenches that formed divisions between the inner rooms of adjoining *contubernia* were continuous with the central longitudinal wall trench. This stands in contrast to the outer room divisions. Traces of only one *arma* survived, this fronting the smallest of the *papiliones* that at the extreme north-west. It was 2.8m wide by about 3.35m deep, thus only slightly smaller in area than its associated *papilio*. It was formed by trenches 432 and 419. Trench 432 did not extend across the full depth of the *arma* from the front wall to the central wall of the barrack and the same was likely of 419.

Contains sub-groups 14.1, 14.2.

**Sub-group 14.1**

Replacement of the central longitudinal wall by 420. Contains contexts: 420 (Fig. 11).

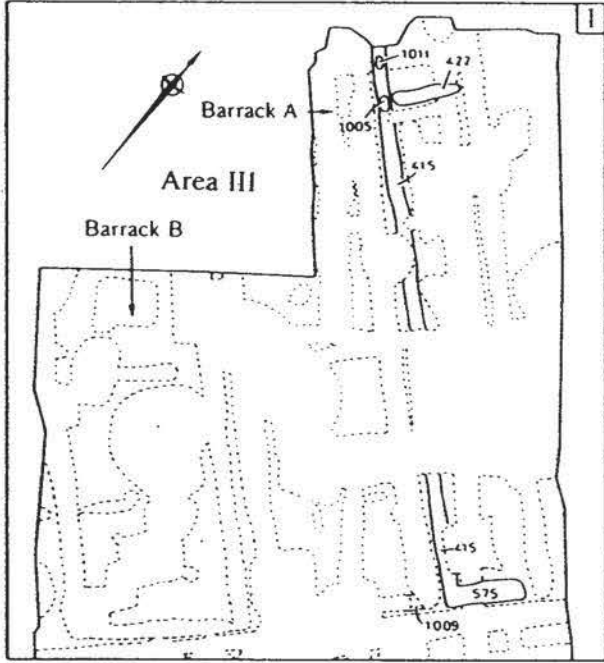
**Sub-group 14.2**

Internal trenches representing *contubernia* divisions. Trenches 396, 418, F424 and 572 dividing *papiliones*; trenches 419 and 432 dividing *arma*. Contains contexts: 396, 418, 419, F424, 432, 572 (Fig. 11).

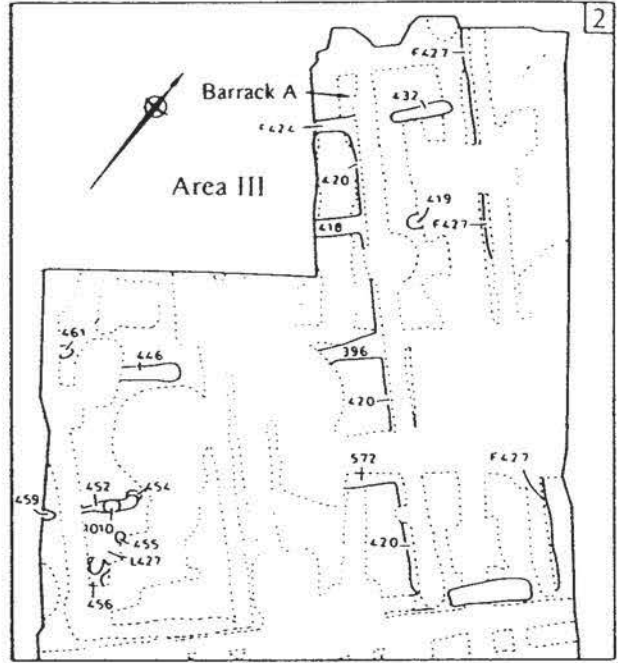
**Group 15** For simplified plan see Fig. 7/3

This group represents a major, and apparently final, rebuilding of the rear of Barrack A. Post-trenches 385 and F410 indicate the remains of the front and back walls respectively while 391 is a rebuild of the central

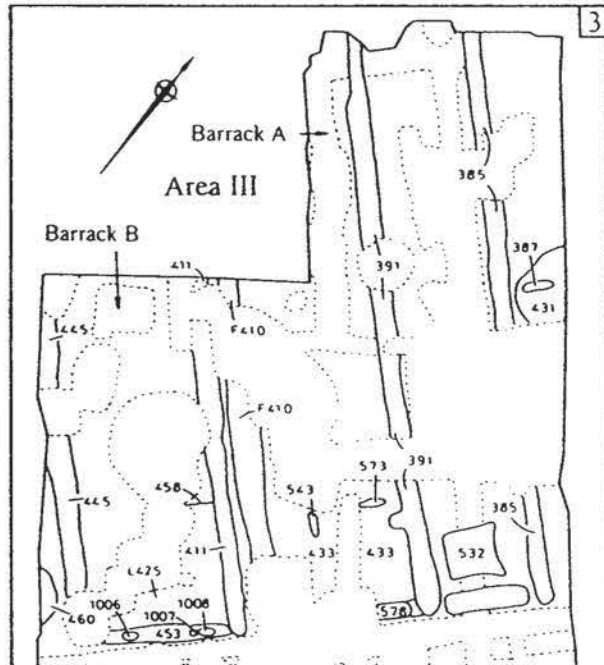
Group 13



Groups 14 and 18



Groups 15 and 19



GS 71-72 903

Fig. 7 The development of the sequence in Area III (Barracks A and B). Scale 1:200.

longitudinal wall dividing the inner and outer rooms of the *contubernia*. The rebuild of the south-east end wall is represented by post-trench 578. This final rebuild was characterised by substantial post-trenches with what the excavators have described as a distinctive 'dirty' fill in contrast to the cleaner clay infills of the primary phases (C. Henderson pers. comm). A similar observation in the neighbouring Barrack B suggests that the rear end of both barracks were rebuilt contemporaneously as part of the same operation. The full width of Barrack A could be demonstrated to have been 7.2m and it stood back to back with Barrack B with a gap of 1m separating the two.

The post-trenches of the final rebuild removed much of the evidence for the earlier wall trenches. For instance, the back wall trench (F410) completely obliterated any traces of an earlier post-trench. The same was very nearly true of the front and end walls with only slight traces of the earlier trenches surviving. The exception was the rebuild of the central longitudinal wall (391) which was resited once again, this time slightly further towards the front wall and closer to the original line taken by the first post-trench (Group 13). Nevertheless, it had the effect of removing the major part of the length of post-trench 420.

Significant here was the absence of post-trenches marking the wall divisions between *papiliones*; it must be assumed that instead of post-trench foundations these divisions rested on sill beams which have left no archaeological trace.

A sub-rectangular pit identified as a latrine pit (532) was located in the outer room of the end *contubernium* of the barrack. Two linear features (543, 573), in the inner room of the same *contubernium* may be associated with this stage and a clay flooring was observed in this room (see sub-group 15.3).

Contains sub-groups: 15.1, 15.2, 15.3, 15.4.

#### Sub-group 15.1

This sub-group for the main structural walls of the south-east end of Barrack A in its final development. Three post-trenches (385, 391, 410) aligned north-west/south-east forming respectively the foundations of the front, central and back walls of Barrack A. The width centre-trench to centre-trench between 385 and 391 was 3.1m and that between 391 and F410, 4.1m.

The main end wall was formed by two discontinuous post-trenches, a new section 578 replacing 1009, and 575 which would appear to represent the foundation for a section of wall that was retained from an earlier build (see sub-group 13.1).

Contains contexts: 385(=544), 391, F410, 578 (Fig. 11).

#### Sub-group 15.2

A near rectangular pit (532) with extrusions on both its north-western and south-eastern corners, these probably for some kind of above ground screen or rail. Identified from cess contents as a latrine pit.

Contains context: 532 (Fig. 11).

#### Sub-group 15.3

A series of clay layers which may represent more than one surface of a floor (433). The final surface was overlain by an occupation deposit L432 which was directly below the demolition layer L422.

Contains contexts: L432, 433.

#### Sub-group 15.4

Two small linear features located in the north-western part of the end *contubernium* of Barrack A.

Contains contexts: 543, 573 (Fig. 11).

### Group 16

This group is for a feature of Roman military date within the body of Barrack A which could not be assigned to any particular phase of construction. Post-trench 421 was cut out to north-east. At its south-western end it stopped short of post-trench 415 by 0.5m and short of post-trench 391 by 1m. It would appear to represent either a division between the *arma* of two neighbouring *contubernia* or a passage division similar to those seen in the Bartholomew Street barracks (Salvatore and Simpson 1992, 3).

Contains context: 421 (Fig. 11).

### Group 17

This group is for those features of suspected Roman military date to the exterior of the main walls of Barrack A but within the area covered by the portico which may belong to one or more phase of construction.

Contains sub-groups 17.1, 17.2, 17.3, 17.4, 17.5.

#### Sub-group 17.1

A pebble surface (417) that formed a floor for the corridor covered by the portico of Barrack A.

Contains context 417.

#### Sub-group 17.2

A scoop or pit (431) which appears to have post-dated the construction of the barrack. It was suggested during excavation that it may have cut through 417 (see sub-group 17.1).

Contains contexts: 431 (Fig. 11).

#### Sub-group 17.3

A short trench (387) infilled with loose charcoal debris. Cut 431, see above sub-group 17.2.

Contains context: 387 (Fig. 11).

#### Sub-group 17.4

A post-hole (551) and two stakeholes (552-3) located just forward (north-east) of post-trench 385 in the portico area.

Contains contexts: 551, 552, 553 (Fig. 11).

#### Sub-group 17.5

Three post-trenches. Not planned and not securely

located.

Contains contexts: 397, 398, 542.

**Group 18** For simplified plan see Fig. 7/2

This group represents those features that are indicative of the placement of *contubernia* divisions in the rear of Barrack B. The barrack would have stood parallel, and back to back, with Barrack A, facing SW.

Features identified include some post-trenches and associated post-holes which would have formed the internal wall divisions between adjoining *papiliones* of the *contubernia* (452, 446, 454, 1010). A total of two full *papiliones* and part of one further *papilio* could be identified. The dimensions of the two most south-easterly *papiliones* can each be reckoned as 4.25m in depth by 3.4m in width.

A small oven (456) located in the area of the end *papilio* was observed to have been cut by the central wall post-trench of the later rebuild (Group 19). Contemporary with the oven were at least two clay floors with occupation layers (sub-group 18.2) one of which (426) respected the internal division 452. The oven was of a size which suggests that it was perhaps for personal rather than communal use. This would add to the belief that the end *contubernium* in both this barrack and Barrack A (see Group 15) were allocated some special status and were perhaps given over to some particular purpose, perhaps as quarters for junior officers.

Contains sub-groups: 18.1, 18.2, 18.3.

**Sub-group 18.1**

Sub-group for the internal divisions between adjoining *contubernia*. Post-trench 446 provided the foundation for a wall dividing two *papiliones* of the barrack. The trench did not extend across the entire depth of the *papilio* and stopped some 0.9m short of the back wall.

A post-trench (452) forming an internal division between the adjoining *papiliones* of the end two *contubernia*. The trench appeared to have been cut by post-trench 445. Two associated post-holes were observed, 454 and 1010. Part of a feature (459) may represent the division between the *arma* of the same two *contubernia*.

Contains contexts: 446, 452, 454, 459, 1010 (Fig. 11).

**Sub-group 18.2**

A small clay-built oven (456) was located close to the south-eastern corner of the end *papilio* of the barrack in Area III. Contemporary with the construction of the oven was a patchy clay floor (L429). This was overlain by an occupation layer (L428). A clay floor (L427) and an occupation layer of charcoal and ash (L426) both of which were probably contemporary with the use of the oven.

Post-hole 455 occurred somewhere in this sequence and was sealed by L426.

Contains contexts: L426-L429, 455-56 (Fig. 11).

**Sub-group 18.3**

A layer of charcoal (L430) seen under oven 456.

Contains context: L430.

**Group 19** For simplified plan see Fig. 7/2

This group represents a final rebuilding of the rear end of Barrack B almost certainly at the same time as that of the neighbouring Barrack A (see Group 15). The rebuild was precisely on the alignment of the previous building and must presumably have removed any evidence of an earlier build of the main structural walls. The back wall (411) and the central longitudinal wall of the barrack (445) were identified by the remains of their trenches. All the walls would have been of post-trench construction. Like Barrack A the divisions between adjoining *papiliones* in this barrack must have been supported on sill beams. There was however an indication of where the beam marking the north-eastern division of the end *papilio* must have stood. A clay floor of maximum thickness 0.08m (L425) in a slight scoop was found to respect a straight edge (458) that probably marked the south-east edge of the beam; it was noticed that this edge was directly in line with the outer edge of the earlier post-trench division.

The barrack stood back to back with Barrack A with a distance of 1m separating the two. A Neronian/Vespasianic shard of samian was recovered from the post-trench 411. This post-trench and the others associated with this rebuild were reported by the excavators to have been backfilled with 'dirty' clays similar to those infilling the post-trenches associated with the rebuild of Barrack A (Group 15).

Contains sub-groups: 19.1, 19.2, 19.3, 19.4.

**Sub-group 19.1**

The main structural walls of Barrack B in this stage. Two post-trenches (411, 445) aligned north-west/south-east forming respectively the foundations of the back and central walls of Barrack B. The distance, centre-trench to centre-trench between 411 and 445 was 4.2m and this would also represent the depth of the *papiliones*. Post-trench (453) formed the end wall of Barrack B. Three post-pits associated with the post trench were observed.

Contains contexts: 411, 445, 453, 1006-1008 (Fig. 11).

**Sub-group 19.2**

A negative feature. Probably a sill beam.

Contains context: 458 (Fig. 11).

**Sub-group 19.3**

A clay floor located in the *papilio* of the end *contubernium*. It was within a depression the straight edge north-west edge of which was marked by 458.

Contains context: L425.

**Sub-group 19.4**

Pit 460. A pit which if contemporary with the final rebuild of the barrack would have occurred within

the forward room (*arma*) of the end *contubernium* of Barrack B. It should be noted that a pit identified as a latrine pit was located in a similar position in Barrack A. There is however no indication that the pit in Barrack B was similarly used.

Contains context: 460 (Fig. 11).

#### Group 20 (Tabulation 5.1)

This group is for those features of suspected Roman military date within the area of Barrack B which could belong to one or more phase of construction. It is possible that some of these features might predate the barrack. Alternatively, they may in some instances indicate the position of lightly built internal structures within the barrack the interpretation of which defies further detailed analysis.

Contains sub-groups: 20.1, 20.2, 20.3, 20.4.

##### Sub-group 20.1

Post-hole 461. Cut by post-trench 445.

Contains context: 461 (Fig. 11).

##### Sub-group 20.2

Post-hole 447. Perhaps contemporary with the use of a *papilio* during the life of Barrack B (located in the third *papilio* from the south-east end of the barrack).

Contains context: 447 (Fig. 11).

##### Sub-group 20.3

Two stakeholes possibly in line and associated with post-hole 447 (sub-group 20.2).

Contains contexts: 463, 465 (Fig. 11).

##### Sub-group 20.4

Two stakeholes side by side in the same *papilio* as sub-groups 20.1 and 20.2.

Contains contexts: 462, 464 (Fig. 11).

#### Group 21 For simplified plan see Fig. 8/1

This group concerns the primary build of Barracks C and D. Barrack C was orientated NE-SW with its centurial quarters probably located at its south-western end (see below). It was thus placed at right angles to the barracks to the north-west and occupied an unusual position behind the barracks of the cohort-block. It was separated from the south-eastern end of these barracks by a passageway c.1.3m wide that narrowed down perhaps to as little as 0.6m on the south-western side of the excavated area. The barrack was of post-trench construction the post-trenches being somewhat more substantial than those associated with other barracks in the fortress. There was evidently little sign of the terminals separating adjacent post-trenches which are visible in the plan of neighbouring barracks (cf Barrack A; the wall junction between 385 and 575, Fig. 11).

The remains of five separate *contubernia* occupying a length of about 14.5m were recognised in Barrack C.

The two *contubernia* to the south-west apparently had slightly larger *papiliones* than the three to the north-east and it is clear that the back wall of the barrack was constructed further to the rear at this point. The dimensions of the larger *papiliones* were 3.5m in width by 3.8m in depth. The smaller *papiliones* were the same width but were only 3.2m deep. The dimensions of only one complete *arma* was seen; this was 3m wide by 1.10m deep but enough was recorded of the other *arma* to be reasonably certain that they were all of about this size. All of the *contubernia* divisions consisted of post-trenches that were continuous, extending from the front to the back wall.

It seems likely that this barrack was not provided with a portico in the conventional manner due to the constriction in space caused by a parallel and facing building (Barrack D) having been placed very close by (see Appendix 1).

A post-pit (548) which may have been a portico post is perhaps to be associated with Barrack D. It is immediately apparent from this discussion that both Barrack C and its suspected partner Barrack D were unlike the barracks of the cohort-block lying to the north-west and this has been touched upon in Section 1. It should be stated that subsequent to the excavations of 1971-2 further information has come to light which would support the contention that it was indeed a barrack that stood opposite Barrack C (see Appendix 1). Furthermore, the likelihood of two barracks having been located behind the cohort-block is strengthened by the recognition of what appear to have been two separate centurial quarters located on the Trichay Street site which may have stood at head of Barracks C and D at their south-western end (Salvatore and Earwood 1993).

Contains sub-groups: 21.1, 21.2, 21.3

##### Sub-group 21.1

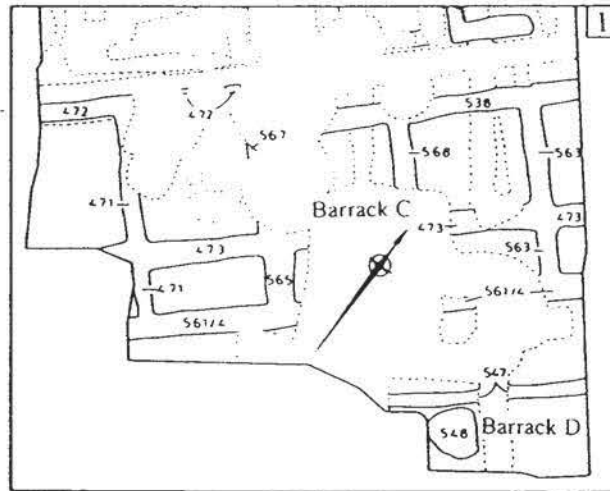
This sub-group concerns the remains of the post-trenches which would have supported the major structural walls of the barrack, these being the front wall (561/4), the central wall dividing the *papiliones* from the *arma* (473), and the back wall (538 and 472). It was observed that the back wall was constructed further to the north-west in the area which encompassed the two most south-westerly *contubernia*, this would have had the effect of winning greater room space for the *papiliones* of these two *contubernia*. The major structural walls of the barrack were represented by post-trenches that were all in the region of 0.6m wide. The depth of the back wall trench (538) was 0.4m; the depth of the central longitudinal trench (473) 0.52m and the depth of the front wall (561/4) 0.6m.

Contains contexts: 472, 473, 538, 561/4 (Fig. 11).

##### Sub-group 21.2

This sub-group concerns the remains of the post-trenches and associated features which would have created the internal divisions between *contubernia* in Barrack C. These cross-walls varied in width

Groups 21 and 22



Group 24

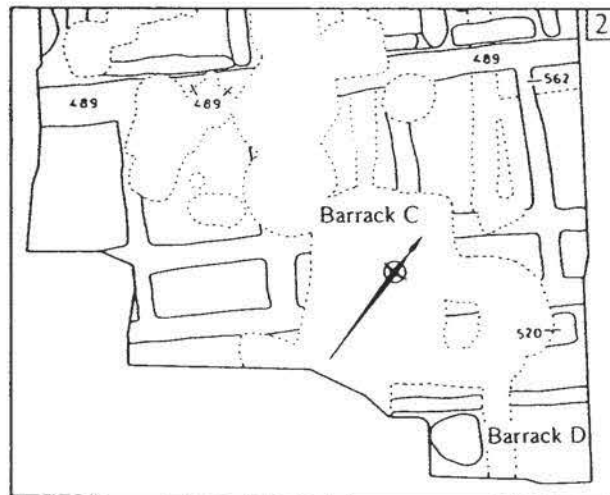


Fig. 8 The development of the sequence in Area III (Barracks C and D). Scale 1:200.

between the widest (565) at 0.75m to the narrowest (471) at 0.4m.

Contains contexts: 471, 563, 565-568 (Fig. 11).

#### Sub-group 21.3

Post-pit to south-east of building. Shown on some field plans with a post-pipe in its south-western half.

Diameter of post-pit 1.18m.

Contains context: 548 (Fig. 11).

#### Group 22 Simplified plan see Fig. 8/1 (Tabulation 6.1)

Gully draining south-west to north-east? Parallel with the alignment of Barracks C and D. About 5m of its length was recovered. The gully was round bottomed and contained a silty fill.

For reasons of space it would appear that the two facing barracks C and D were not provided with a street running between them as might be observed in plans of other barracks within the fortress (cf. the barracks at Bartholomew Street, Salvatore and Simpson 1992). Instead, the access along the length of both barracks appears to have been restricted to little more than a passageway no more than 2m wide with a high probability, in the case of Barrack C, that entry was effected into the building directly from the passage.

The suspected Barrack D on the other hand may have been provided with a more conventional portico allowing some covered entrance before the building was entered from the alley. The post-pit (548, sub-group 21.3) would sit more happily with this arrangement if it were the setting for a verandah post with the drainage gully (547) to the exterior of the portico providing some form of drainage for the alley.

Contains context: 547 (Fig. 11).

#### Group 23

This group concerns just one feature (480). It was a large scoop dug out within one of the inner rooms of Barrack C at some time prior to a rebuild of this part of the barrack. It is possible that it was the result of the grubbing out and dismantling of the back wall of the barrack (post-trench 472, Group 22) prior to its replacement.

Contains contexts: 480.

#### Group 24 For simplified plan see Fig. 8/2

The back wall of Barrack C appears to have been rebuilt, a replacement post-trench (489) indicating the new line of the building. The replacement wall was built closer to the rear of the barracks to the north-west than had previously been the case with virtually no gap between them. This would have required the cross-walls of the narrow *contubernia* to the north-east to be extended to meet the new back wall and this is seen in the case of 562. The extension of the *contubernia* on the same wall division as before suggests that there was no change in the function of the building. A single pit which occurred in the area of the passage just forward

of one of the post-trenches which formed a division between neighbouring *contubernia* in Barrack C. It was thought to be late military in date and might represent a post-pit dug when the back wall of the barrack was extended.

Contains contexts: 489, 520, 562 (Fig. 11).

#### Group 25

A layer (L422) was found over a wide area sealing the final post-trenches of Barracks A, B and C. It was observed to have contained burnt material including quantities of daub which was almost certainly derived from the demolition of the walls of the barracks. The layer represents a levelling of the barracks at the end of military occupation.

Further layers, lenses and other deposits beneath L422 may be part of the same general demolition, they were given various context numbers (sub-groups 25.2, 25.3).  
Contains sub-groups: 25.1, 25.2, 25.3.

##### Sub-group 25.1

A layer recognised across the area encompassing the ends of Barracks A and B and the middle section of Barrack C. Characterised by reddish colour (burning?) and presence of daub probably derived from the demolition of the barrack walls.

Contains context: L422.

##### Sub-group 25.2

Layers sealed by L422 which may be part of the same demolition process. Layer 442 was an ashy charcoal deposit. Layer 443 consisted of a number of lenses, sandy in character, and of different colour. These layers in turn sealed a yellow clay layer 444 which spread over much of the area of Barrack C and certainly sealed post-trench 473. Layers L423 and L424 sealed the back wall post-trenches of Barracks A and B and were possibly levelling layers following the removal of the barrack walls.

Contains contexts: L423, L424, 442, 443, 444.

##### Sub-group 25.3.

Two narrow slots (F425, F430) observed in the top of the post-trench 415. At least one of these (F430) was infilled with the demolition layer L422. It is possible that these represent an indentation marking the wall line of the central longitudinal trench of Barrack A which may have become filled with demolition material following the dismantling of the wall. However, 415 was thought to represent part of an early build and should not have been standing at the end of the life of the barrack (see Group 13).

Contains contexts: F425, F430.

## 2.5 The context descriptions and main indices

## List of abbreviations (for contexts)

Depth	D	North	N
Diameter	diam	Occasional	occ
East	E	South	S
Fragment	frag	Volcanic	volc
Frequent	freq	Waterworn	ww
Height	H	West	W
Length	Lc	Width	Wth

## CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

- 40 Layer of pink / brown clay below cobbles. D = unrecorded.
- 49 Metalled surface of road. Lc = 13.2m, Wth = 4.10m. D = unrecorded.
- 52 Gully on NW-SE alignment, adjacent to road. Fill: gritty brown clay. Lc = 12.28m (as excavated) max, Wth = 0.68m, D = unrecorded.
- 54 Post-trench, rectangular. Fill: burnt daub. Lc = 1.64 max, Wth = 0.56m, D = unrecorded.
- 60 Metalled surface of road. Lc = 13.2m, Wth = 4.10m. D = unrecorded.
- 61a Layer of brown clay and cobbles, forming metalled surface of road. Extent not planned. D = unrecorded.
- 61b As 61a
- 122 Post-trench on NW-SE alignment, cutting natural. Fill: soft brown clay. Lc = 6.48m (as excavated) max, Wth = 0.48m, D = unrecorded.
- 124 Post-pit. Fill = Sandy, brown claysoil. Lc = 0.72m (as excavated), Wth = 0.64m (as excavated), D = unrecorded.
- 125 Post-pit, rectangular. Fill: brown clay. Lc = 0.92m, Wth = 0.88m (as excavated), D = unrecorded.
- 126 Post-pit. Fill = undescribed. Lc = 0.68m (as excavated), Wth = 0.84m, dimensions = unrecorded.
- 127 Post-trench on NW-SE alignment, adjacent to road. Fill = yellow clay. Dimensions = unrecorded.
- 128 Post-trench on NE-SW alignment. Fill: brown clay. Lc = 8.80m (as excavated), max Wth = 0.64m, D = unrecorded.
- 129 Post-trench on NW-SE alignment. Fill = light brown, clayey soil. Lc = 3.84m (as excavated), max Wth = 0.56m, D = unrecorded.
- 130 Post-trench on NE-SW alignment. Fill: red/brown clay. Lc = 3.16m (as excavated), max Wth = 0.48m, D = unrecorded.
- 131 Post-trench on NE-SW alignment. Fill: orange/brown clay. Lc = 4.36m (as excavated), max Wth = 0.68m, D = unrecorded.
- 133 Post-trench on NW-SE alignment. Fill: brown clay with volc stone. Lc = 0.72m (as excavated), Wth = 0.44m, D = unrecorded.
- 141 Post-trench on NE-SW alignment. Fill = brown soil. Lc = 1.44m (as excavated), Wth = 0.36m, D = unrecorded.
- 385 Post-trench on NW-SE alignment. Fill = mixed brown and yellow clay. Lc = 14.96m (as excavated), Wth = 0.42m, D = 0.37m.
- 387 Short trench. Fill: loose soil and charcoal. Lc = 8.2m, Wth = 0.28. D = unrecorded.
- 391 Post-trench on NW-SE alignment. Fill: mixed brown/red and yellow clay. Lc = 15.16m (as excavated), Wth = 0.62m, D = 0.34m.
- 396 Post-trench on NE-SW alignment. Fill = undescribed. Lc = 1.6m (as excavated), Wth = 0.48m max, D = unrecorded.
- 397 Post-trench on N-S alignment. Not planned. Fill = dirty mixed yellow clay. D = unrecorded.
- 398 Post-trench on E-W alignment, joining 397. Not planned. Fill = undescribed. D = unrecorded.
- F410 Post-trench on NW-SE alignment. Fill = mixed clays similar to 411. Lc = 7.36m (as excavated), Wth = 0.60m, D = 0.48m.
- 411 Post-trench on NW-SE alignment. Fill: mixed grey/yellow and yellow/brown clay. Lc = 9.24m (as excavated), Wth = 0.38m, D = 0.49m.
- 415 Post-trench on NW-SE alignment. Fill: grey clay with yellow lumps. Lc = 7.36m (as excavated), Wth = 0.44m max, D = 0.36m.
- F416 Small circular feature. Fill: brown clay, fairly stiff, some charcoal flecks, many pebbles.
- 417 Floor of pebbles on clean clay make-up. D = unrecorded.
- 418 Post-trench on NE-SW alignment. Fill: red/brown clay with yellow patches. Lc = 1.24m (as excavated), Wth = 0.40m, D = 0.24m.
- 419 Post-trench on NE-SW alignment. Fill = undescribed. Lc = 0.36m (as excavated), Wth = 0.32m, D = unrecorded.
- 420 Post-trench on NW-SE alignment. Fill = fairly fine, sandy, yellow clay. Fill: unrecorded. Lc = 25.2m, Wth = destroyed by 391, D = 0.60m.
- 421 Post-trench on NE-SW alignment. Fill = yellow and grey clay. Lc = 0.92m (as excavated), Wth = 0.36m, D = unrecorded.
- F422 Post-trench on NE-SW alignment. Fill = yellow and grey clay. Lc = 0.49m, Wth = 0.32m max, D = unrecorded.
- L422 Red-brown claysoil spread over large part of south-east of Area III. Contains quantities of daub.
- 423 Layer of gravel. D = 0.02-0.03m.
- F424 Post-trench on NE-SW alignment. Fill = undescribed. Lc = 0.88m (as excavated), Wth = 0.35m max, D = unrecorded.



- L424 Mixed pinky/yellow and grey clays sealing post-trenches 410 and 411.
- L425 Floor of mixed yellow and grey clay. Max D = 0.08m.
- F425 Trench on NE-SW alignment. Fill = undescribed. Le = 1.10m (as excavated), Wth = 0.27m max, D = 0.28m. Possible extraction trench.
- L426 Grey/brown silty occupation deposit. D = 0.005m.
- F427 Post-trench on NW-SE alignment. Fill: grey and yellow clay with stones. Le = 14.8m (as excavated), Wth = 0.48m max, D = unrecorded.
- L427 Floor of maroon coloured clay.
- L428 Thin layer of dark occupation deposit.
- L429 Patchy floor of bistre coloured clay.
- L430 Thin spread of charcoal.
- F430 Narrow slot cutting 415. Wth = 0.18m, Le = 1.3m. Possibly associated with extraction.
- 431 Shallow pit. Fill: clean clay. Dimensions unrecorded.
- F432 Post-trench on NE-SW alignment. Fill: grey clay with yellow lumps. Le = 1.68m, Wth = 0.40m, D = unrecorded.
- L432 Greyish charcoal flecked occupation deposit.
- 433 Floor surfaces of maroon gritty clay patches over thin fine sandy yellowish/grey clay patches.
- 442 Charcoal and grey ash layer.
- 443 Demolition layers of sandy or silty clays, yellow, red or grey in colour.
- 444 Yellow clay layer.
- 445 Post-trench on NW-SE alignment. Fill = mixed clays. Le = 7.44m (as excavated), Wth = 0.32m, D = 0.40m.
- 446 Post-trench on NE-SW alignment. Fill: mixed brown clay with red/brown clay patches. Le = 1.6m (as excavated), Wth = 0.44m max, D = unrecorded.
- 447 Post-pit. Fill: slag noted. Le = 0.32m (as excavated), Wth = 0.52m, D = unrecorded.
- 452 Post-trench on NE-SW alignment. Deep and narrow with indications of post sockets (see 1010). L = 1.5m.
- 453 Post-trench on NE-SW alignment. Fill: reddish-brown claysoil with few yellow clay lumps. Le = 3.56m (as excavated), Wth = 0.60m, D = 0.28m.
- 454 Post-hole. Fill: red/brown clay. Diam = 0.35m, D = unrecorded.
- 455 Post-hole. Fill = undescribed. Diam = 0.24m.
- 456 Oven. Diam = c. 6.4m. D = unrecorded.
- 458 suspected position of sill beam. Fill = L425. D = unrecorded.
- 459 End of post-trench or post-pit aligned SW-NE. Fill: red/brown clay with yellow sand patches. Le = 0.24m (as excavated), Wth = 0.28m, D = 0.24m.
- 460 Pit. Fill = undescribed. Diam = 1.44m, D = unrecorded.
- 461 Post-pit. Fill: upper: red clay; lower: sandy clay and charcoal fragments. Wth = 0.32m, D = 0.12m.
- 462 Stakehole. Fill: soft, dirty fawn colour. Diam = 6mm.
- 463 Stakehole. Fill: soft, dirty fawn colour. Diam = 6mm.
- 464 Stakehole. Fill: soft, dirty fawn colour. Diam = 6mm.
- 465 Stakehole. Fill: soft, dirty fawn colour. Diam = 6mm.
- 471 Post-trench on NW-SE alignment. Fill: pink clay with yellow and grey lumps. Le = 5.25m, Wth = 0.37m, D = 0.65m.
- 472 Post-trench on NE-SW alignment. Fill: greyish gravel with yellow clay. Le = 2.00m (as excavated), Wth = 0.52m, D = unrecorded.
- 473 Post-trench on NE-SW alignment. Fill: fairly stiff brown clay, some charcoal flecks, many pebbles. Le = 12.8m, Wth = 0.48m, D = 0.64m.
- 480 Scoop or hollow. Fill: series of clay bands divided by thin refuse layers. D = unrecorded.
- 489 Post-trench. Fill = undescribed. Le = 14.20m, Wth = 0.75m, D = 0.38m.
- 520 Pit. Fill: maroon gritty material capped with stones. Diam = c. 0.8m, D = 0.20m.
- 532 Rectangular latrine pit. Fill: refuse, cess. Le = 1.2m, Wth = 1.32m, D = unrecorded.
- 538 Post-trench on NE-SW alignment. Fill = undescribed. Le = 6.76m, Wth = 0.64m, D = 0.72m.
- 542 Post-trench(?) on N-S alignment. Fill: stiff yellow clay. Not planned. Dimensions unrecorded.
- 543 Sub-rectangular pit. Fill: silty brown soil. Le = 0.68m, Wth = 0.20m, D = unrecorded.
- 544 Post-trench. Same as 385. Fill: mixed clay with pebbles in silty grey matrix. Not planned. Dimensions unrecorded.
- 546 Narrow V-shaped gully or post-trench. Fill: grey clay.
- 547 Gully on N-E alignment. Round-bottomed. Fill: grey-brown silt. Le = 6.4m, Wth = 0.38m.
- 548 Post-pit. Fill = undescribed. Diam = 1.28m.
- 550 Same as F427
- 551 Stakehole. Fill = undescribed. D = unrecorded.
- 552 Post-hole. Fill: slushy grey material.
- 553 Stakehole. Fill = undescribed. D = unrecorded.
- 561 Post-trench on NE-SW alignment. Fill: stiff yellow clay. Le = 11.96m (as excavated), Wth = 0.32m, D = 0.60m.
- 562 Post-trench on NW-SE alignment. Fill = undescribed. Le = 0.52m (as excavated), Wth = 0.36m, D = unrecorded.
- 563 Post-trench on NW-SE alignment. Fill = undescribed. Le = 4.40m, Wth = 0.52m, D = unrecorded.
- 564 Same as 561.

- 565 Post-trench on NW-SE alignment. Fill = undescribed. Le = 4.2m (as excavated), Wth = 0.72m, D = unrecorded.
- 566 Stakehole in 567. Fill and D = unrecorded.
- 567 Same as 565.
- 568 Post-trench on NW-SE alignment. Fill: stiff yellow gritty clay. Le = 1.6m (as excavated), Wth = 0.48m, D = 0.44m.
- 572 Post-trench on NE-SW alignment. Fill = undescribed. Le = 1.36m (as excavated), Wth = 0.39m (as excavated), D = unrecorded.
- 573 Pit, sub-rectangular. Fill: pink and yellow clay. Le = 0.92m (as excavated), Wth = 0.16m, D = unrecorded.
- 575 Post-trench. Fill: yellow clay with lumps and stones. Le = 2.20m, Wth = 0.64m, D = unrecorded.
- 578 Post-trench. Fill: mixed clays. Le = 0.92m (as excavated), Wth = 0.40m, D = 0.45m.
- 606 Post-trench on NW-SE alignment. Fill: red/brown clay with green tinge. Le = 7.64m (as excavated), max Wth = 0.48m, D = 0.52m.
- 608 See 682 same feature.  
Fill: light red-brown clay.
- 609 Post-trench on NW-SE alignment. Fill: red/brown clay with patches of light green. Le = 6.92m (as excavated), max Wth = 0.44m, D = 0.56m.
- 621 Post-trench on NE-SW alignment. Fill: light red/brown clay with yellow patches. Le = 1.84m (as excavated), Wth = 0.40m, D = 0.63m.
- 622 Post-trench on NW-SE alignment. Fill: upper - black soil with large patches of clay; base and edges - yellow clay; lower - red/brown clay. Le = 7.2m (as excavated), max Wth = 1.04m, D = 0.24m.
- 626 Post-trench on NE-SW alignment. Fill: red clay. Le = 1.24m, Wth = 0.36m, D = 0.54m.
- 633 Post-trench on NW-SE alignment. Fill: mid-brown sandy soil above red/brown clay. Le = 10.00m (as excavated), max Wth = 0.80m, D = 0.25-0.40m.
- 638 Post-trench on NE-SW alignment. Fill = undescribed. Le = 1.72m (as excavated), max Wth = 0.64m, D = unrecorded.
- 652 Gully on east edge of barrack adjacent to road. Fill: brown soil and many stones. Le = 22m (as excavated), Wth = 0.70m, D = unrecorded. Produced Flavian samian.
- 656 Post-hole to west of 652. Fill: red / brown soil. Diam = 0.35m.
- 657 Stakehole against 656. Fill: dark soil. D = unrecorded.
- 659 Post-trench on NE-SW alignment. Fill: dark red, dirty clay. Le = 0.88m, max Wth = 0.52m, D = 0.46m.
- 681 Post-trench on NE-SW alignment. Fill = undescribed. Le = 1.68m, Wth = 0.48m, D = unrecorded.
- 682 Post-trench on NW-SE alignment. Fill = undescribed. Le = 5.44m, Wth = 0.52m, D = 0.28m.
- 685 Post-pit. Fill = undescribed. Le = 0.68m, Wth = 0.64m, D = unrecorded.
- 689 Post-trench, possibly cross wall in Area IA. Fill = undescribed. Produced coin of Nero.
- 695 Post-trench on NW-SE alignment. Fill: dark brown soil with greenish tinge. Le = 1.44m (as excavated), Wth = 0.40m (as excavated), D = unrecorded.
- 701 Post-trench on NW-SE alignment. Fill: clay with red clay soil. Le = 3.72m (as excavated), max Wth = 0.52m, D = 0.47m.
- 702 Post-trench on NE-SW alignment. Fill = undescribed. Le = 6.80m, Wth = 0.48m, D = 0.75m.
- 706 Post-trench on NE-SW alignment. Fill: red clay. Le = 2.92m, Wth = 0.52m, D = 0.59m.
- 728 Post-trench on NW-SE alignment. Fill: red clay. Le = 7.24m, max Wth = 0.76m, D = 0.80m.
- 731 Post-trench on NW-SE alignment. Fill: light brown soil, very rocky. Le = 2.84m, Wth = 0.28m, D = 0.08m.
- 737 Cobbled surface to south of trench 702. Not planned. D = unrecorded.
- 1000 Post-trench on NW-SE alignment. Le = 6.6m, Wth = 0.24m (as excavated), D = unrecorded.
- 1001 Post-trench on NE-SW alignment. Fill = undescribed. Le = 0.80m (as excavated), Wth = 0.16m (as excavated), D = unrecorded.
- 1002 Post-pit. Fill = undescribed. Le = 0.72m, Wth = 0.32m, D = unrecorded.
- 1003 Metalled road surface. Le = 21.72m. D = unrecorded.
- 1004 Post-trench on NE-SW alignment. Fill, dimensions unrecorded.
- 1005 Post-pit in 415. Fill = undescribed. Le = 0.45m, Wth = 0.25m, D = unrecorded.
- 1006 Post-pit in 453. Fill = undescribed. Le = 0.40m, Wth = 0.25m, D = unrecorded.
- 1007 Post-pit in 453. Fill = undescribed. Le = 0.20m, Wth = 0.12m, D = unrecorded.
- 1008 Post-pit in 453. Fill = undescribed. Le = 0.45m, Wth = 0.16m, D = unrecorded.
- 1009 Badly disturbed length of post-trench, cut by 578. D = unrecorded.
- 1010 Post-pit in 452. Fill = undescribed. Le = 0.40m, Wth = 0.24m, D = unrecorded.
- 1011 Post-pit in 415. Fill = undescribed. Le = 0.36m, Wth = 0.20m, D = unrecorded.

## GENERAL CONTEXT INDEX

<i>Context</i>	<i>Area</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Plan</i>	<i>Context</i>	<i>Area</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Plan</i>	<i>Context</i>	<i>Area</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Plan</i>
40	II	L	802	L429	III	L	-	562	III	C/F	803
49	II	L	802	L430	III	L	-	563	III	C/F	803
52	II	C/F	802	F430	III	C/F	-	565/567	III	C/F	803
54	II	C/F	802	431	III	C/F	803	566	III	C/F	-
60	II	L	802	L432	III	L	-	568	III	C/F	803
61a	II	L	802	F432	III	C/F	803	572	III	C/F	803
61b	II	L	802	433	III	L	-	573	III	C/F	803
122	II	C/F	802	442	III	L	-	575	III	C/F	803
124	II	C/F	802	443	III	L	-	578	III	C/F	803
125	II	C/F	802	444	III	L	-	606	I	C/F	801
126	II	C/F	802	445	III	C/F	803	608	I	C/F	801
127	II	C/F	802	446	III	C/F	803	609	I	C/F	801
128	II	C/F	802	447	III	C/F	803	621	I	C/F	801
129	II	C/F	802	452	III	C/F	803	622	I	C/F	801
130	II	C/F	802	453	III	C/F	803	626	I	C/F	801
131	II	C/F	802	454	III	C/F	803	633	I	C/F	801
133	II	C/F	802	455	III	C/F	803	638	I	C/F	801
141	II	C/F	802	456	III	B	803	652	I	C/F	801
385	III	C/F	803	458	III	Misc	803	656	I	C/F	801
387	III	C/F	803	459	III	C/F	803	657	I	C/F	-
391	III	C/F	803	460	III	C/F	803	659	I	C/F	801
396	III	C/F	803	461	III	C/F	803	681	I	C/F	801
397	III	C/F	-	462	III	C/F	803	682	I	C/F	801
398	III	C/F	-	463	III	C/F	803	685	I	C/F	801
F410	III	C/F	803	464	III	C/F	803	689	I	C/F	801
411	III	C/F	803	465	III	C/F	803	695	I	C/F	801
415	III	C/F	803	471	III	C/F	803	701	I	C/F	801
F416	III	C/F	-	472	III	C/F	803	702	I	C/F	801
417	III	L	-	473	III	C/F	803	706	I	C/F	801
418	III	C/F	803	480	III	C/F	-	728	I	C/F	801
419	III	C/F	803	489	III	C/F	803	731	I	C/F	801
420	III	C/F	803	520	III	C/F	803	737	I	L	-
421	III	C/F	803	532	III	C/F	803	1000	I	C/F	801
L422	III	L	-	538	III	C/F	803	1001	I	C/F	801
F422	III	C/F	803	542	III	C/F	-	1002	II	C/F	802
L423	III	L	-	543	III	C/F	803	1003	I	L	801
L424	III	L	-	544	III	C/F	-	1004	I	C/F	801
F424	III	C/F	803	F546	III	C/F	-	1005	III	C/F	803
L425	III	L	803	547	III	C/F	803	1006	III	C/F	803
F425	III	C/F	803	548	III	C/F	803	1007	III	C/F	803
L425	III	L	803	550	III	C/F	-	1008	III	C/F	803
L426	III	L	-	551	III	C/F	803	1009	III	C/F	803
L427	III	L	803	552	III	C/F	803	1010	III	C/F	803
F427	III	C/F	803	553	III	C/F	803	1011	III	C/F	803
L428	III	L	-	561/564	III	C/F	803				

## CONTEXT/GROUP - MATRIX INDEX

<i>Context</i>	<i>Group</i>	<i>Matrix/Tab</i>	<i>Context</i>	<i>Group</i>	<i>Matrix/Tab</i>	<i>Context</i>	<i>Group</i>	<i>Matrix/Tab</i>
40	9.1	3.1	460	19.4	5.1	1006	19.1	5
49	9.1	3.1	461	20.1	5.1	1007	19.1	5
52	9.2	3.1	462	20.4	5.1	1008	19.1	5
54	12	-	463	20.3	5.1	1009	13.1	4
60	9.1	3.1	464	20.4	5.1	1010	18.1	5
61a	9.1	3.1	465	20.3	5.1	1011	13.1	4
61b	9.1	3.1	471	21.2	6			
122	10	3	472	21.1	6			
124	8.2	3	473	21.1	6			
125	8.2	3	480	23	6			
126	8.2	3	489	24	6			
127	8.1	3	520	24	6			
128	10	3	532	15.2	4			
129	7	3	538	21.1	6			
130	11.1	3	542	17.5	-			
131	11.1	3	543	15.4	4			
133	11.2	3	544=385	15.1	4			
141	10.2	-	F546	-	-			
385	15.1	4	547	22	6.1			
387	17.3	4.1	548	21.3	6			
391	15.1	4	550=F427	14.1	4			
396	14.2	4	551	17.4	4.1			
397	17.5	-	552	17.4	4.1			
398	17.5	-	553	17.4	4.1			
F410	15.1	4	561/564	21.1	6			
411	19.1	5	562	24	6			
F416	-	-	563	21.2	6			
415	13.1	4	565	21.2	6			
417	17.1	4.1	566	21.2	6			
418	14.2	4	567	21.2	6			
419	14.2	4	568	21.2	6			
420	14.1	4	572	14.2	4			
421	16	-	573	15.4	4			
L422	25.1	4/4.1/5/6	575	13.1	4			
F422	13.2	4	578	15.1	4			
L423	25.2	4	606	7	3			
L424	25.2	5	608	4.1	1			
F424	14.2	4	609	3.1	2			
L425	19.3	5	621	5.2	2			
F425	25.3	-	622	5.1	2			
L426	18.2	5	626	5.2	2			
L427	18.2	5	633	3.1	2			
F427	14.1	4	638	5.2	2			
L428	18.2	5	652	6.2	1			
L429	18.2	5	656	5.3	2			
L430	18.3	5	657	5.3	2			
F430	25.3	-	659	3.2	2			
431	17.2	4.1	681	4.2	1			
L432	15.3	4	682	4.1	1			
F432	14.2	4	685	4.3	1			
433	15.3	4	689	4.1	1			
442	25.2	6	695	4.2	1			
443	25.2	6	701	4.2	1			
444	25.2	6	702	4.1	1			
445	19.1	5	706	4.2	1			
446	18.1	5	728	4.1	1			
447	20.2	5.1	731	2	1			
452	18.1	5	737	6.1	1			
453	19.1	5	1000	1	1			
454	18.1	5	1001	1	1			
455	18.2	5	1002	8.2	3			
456	18.2	5	1003	6.1	1			
458	19.2	5	1004	3.1	2			
459	18.1	5	1005	13.1	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>
52	14	804	802	459	120	804	803
54	6	804	802	460	120	804	803
385(428)	209,221-2	804	803	461	125	804	803
391	174,182	804	803	471	144	804	803
410	149,151	804	803	472	117	804	803
411	149,151	804	803	473	300	804	803
415	182	804	803	480	117	804	803
416	161	-	-	489	117,163,165	804	803
418	177	804	803	520	212	804	803
420	182	804	803	538	163	804	803
421	207	804	803	544	221	804	803
L422	117	804	803	546	not planned		
F422	207	804	803	548	188	804	803
424	310	804	803	550	221	804	803
F427	209,422	804	803	561/564	300	804	803
432	207	804	803	568	162	804	803
445	119	804	803	578	165	804	803
446	138A	804	803	606	44	804	801
447	124	804	803	622	62	804	801
452	135	804	803	633	41	804	801
453	128	804	803	652	109	804	801
454	135	804	803	1010	301	804	803
458	136	804	803				

EXETER: GOLDSMITH STREET 1971-72

801

Roman military : Area I

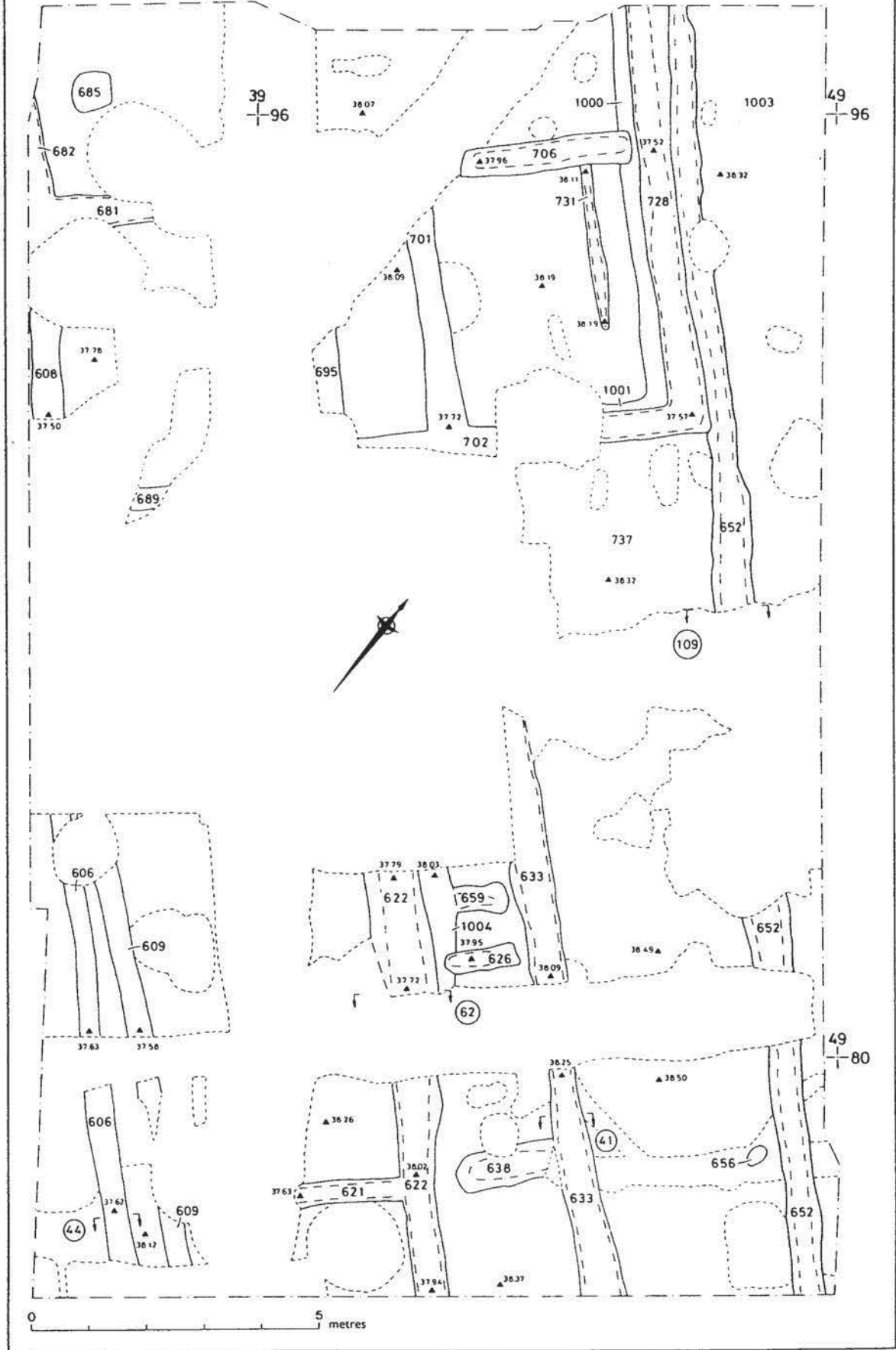


Fig. 9 Area I: plan of the Roman military remains (801). Scale 1:100

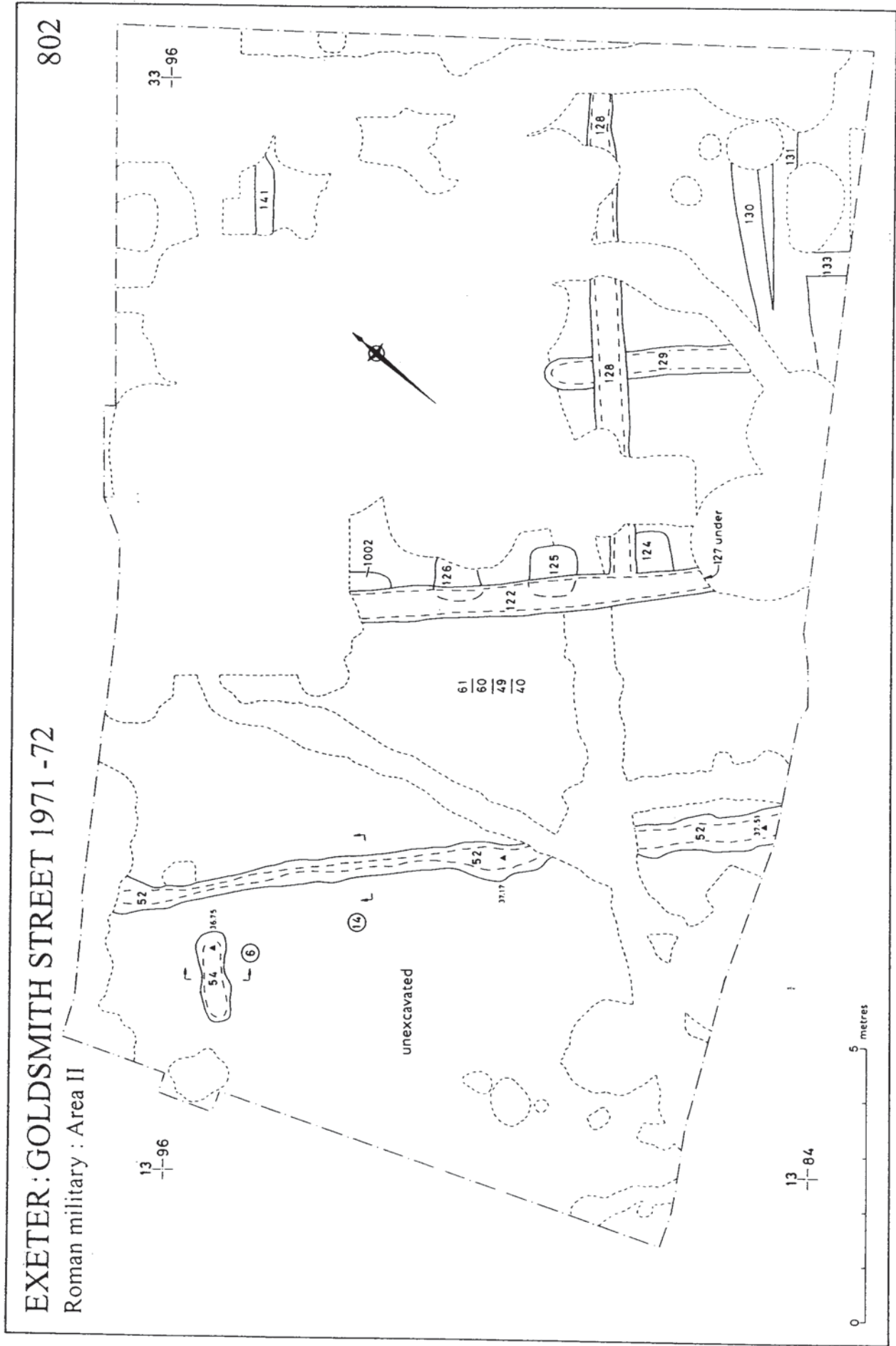


Fig. 10 Area II: plan of the Roman military remains (802). Scale 1:100

# EXETER: GOLDSMITH STREET 1971 -72

803

## Roman military : Area III

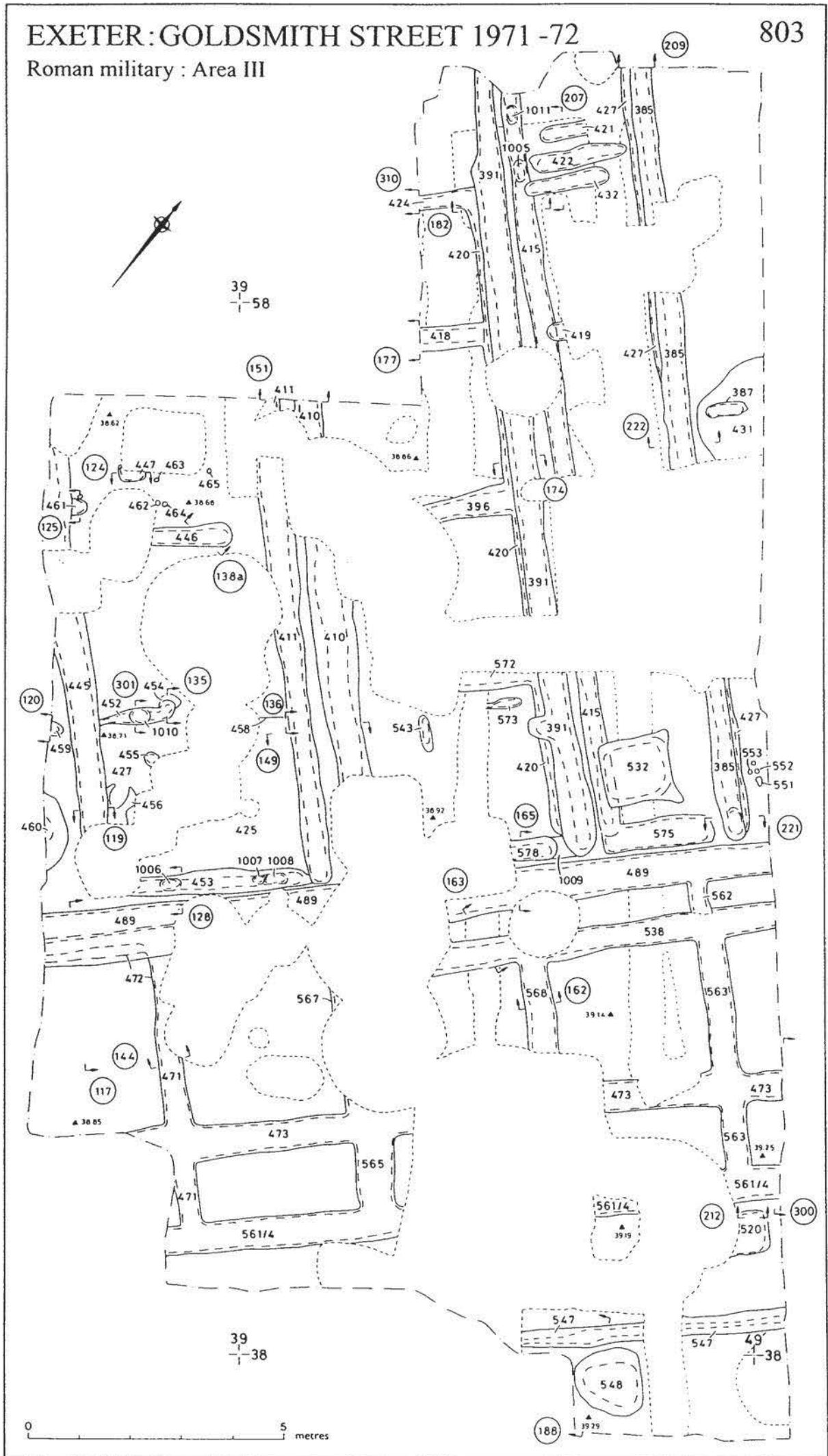


Fig. 11 Area III: plan of the Roman military remains (803). Scale 1:100



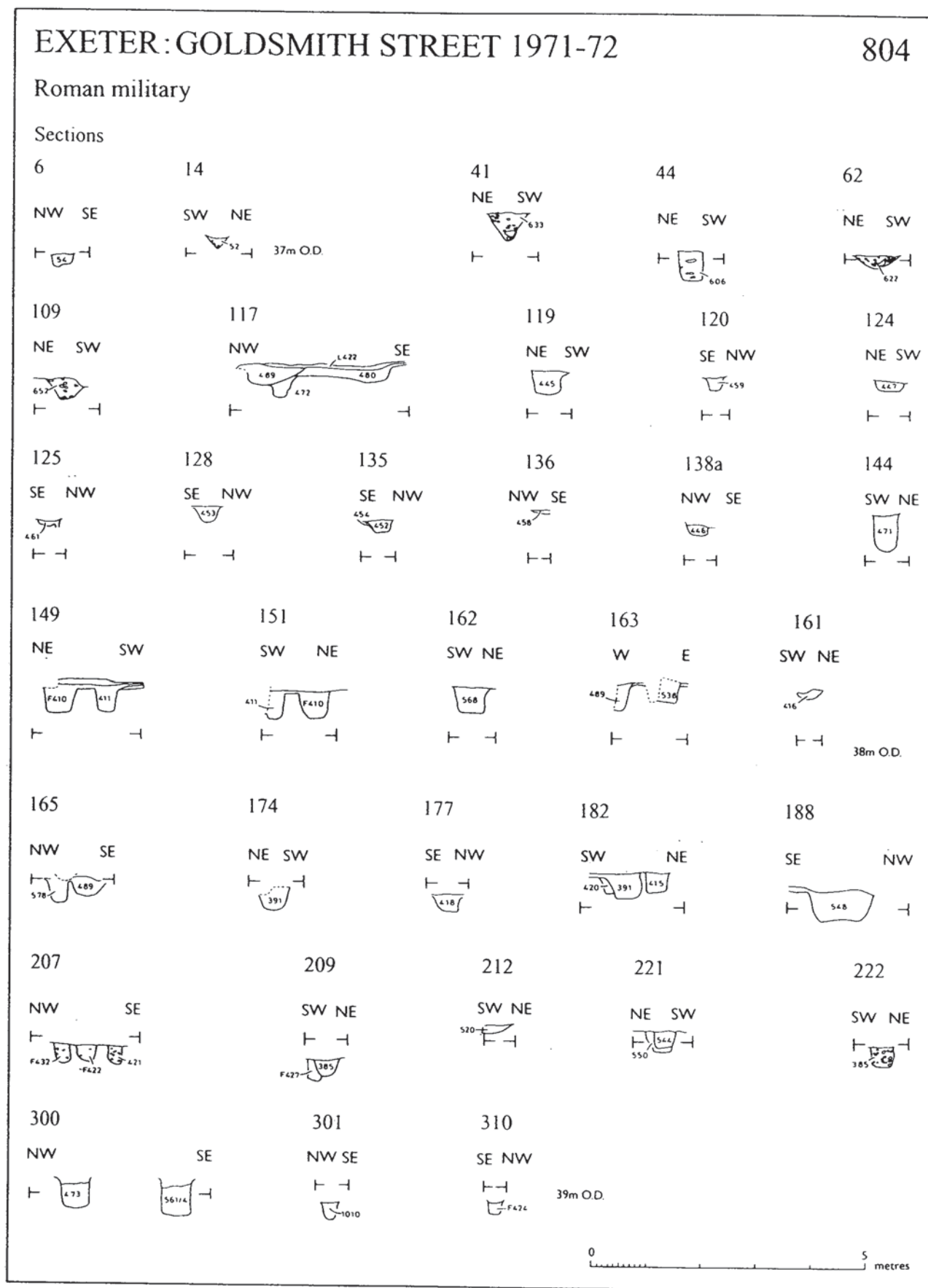


Fig. 12 Sections through the Roman military remains (804). Scale 1:100

## SECTION 3

## 3 Introduction

Found below are details of the pottery finds including some notes on the dating of individual sherds and other information where relevant. Page references (eg. P.151, 36.1) refer to page and illustration in EAR 4. Pottery and coins from the site are stored at the RAM Museum, Queen Street, Exeter, under site code GS.71-72.

Following the inventory is a coin index, a list of other finds and a bibliography for the finds listings.

## 3.1 The finds listings and other indices

*Fabric No. Type*

5*	South Devon Ware
31*	South-East Dorset Black-Burnished Ware
40*	South-Western Black-Burnished Ware
81*	Hand-Made Grey-Burnished Ware
125*	Exeter Micaceous Grey Ware
151*	Exeter Sandy Grey Ware
190*	Fortress Ware B
191*	Fortress Ware C
220	Butt Beaker (EAR 1)
345	Military Oxidised Rough Cast Ware.
371*	Fortress Ware A
372*	Imitation <i>Terra Nigra</i> Type.
406*	Flagon Fabric
435*	Flagon Fabric
440*	Flagon Fabric
451*	Flagon Fabric
500	Samian-South Gaulish Type
501	Samian-Central Gaulish Type
503	Lyon Ware (Pre-Flavian)
504	Spanish Colour-Coated Ware (Pre-Flavian).
505	Central Gaulish Ware (Colour-Coated, Pre-Flavian)
517	<i>Terra Nigra</i> (Gallo-Belgic Ware)
524	Unspecified/Unassigned Fine Ware
600	Dressel 20 (Peacock & Williams 1986, Class 25), amphorae
612	Unspecified/Unassigned, amphorae.
703	FC1 (?Spanish), mortaria.
709	FC6 (Central France), mortaria.
710	FC7 (Central France), mortaria.
711	FC8 (Central France), mortaria.
712	FC9 (Central France), mortaria.
724	FC19 (Eifel/Rhine, Upper Germany), mortaria
728	FC/B2 (Rhineland?/SW England?), mortaria
729	FC/B3 (? <i>Gallia Belgica</i> ?/SW England), mortaria
739	FB8 (Hants/Surrey/Sussex), mortaria
1000	Unspecified/Unclassified Fabric

(\* = Fabric Number Used In EAR 4)

For descriptions and discussions of fabric and types mentioned see Holbrook and Bidwell (1991).

*Type abbreviations*

999	Unspecified Type
AL	Acute Lattice
BKR	Beaker
BWL	Bowl
CAM	<i>Camulodunum</i>
CP	Cooking Pot
CUP	Cup
Dr.	Dragendorff (Samian type)
FRD	Flat Rim Dish
FL	Flagon
INK	Inkwell
JAR	Jar
LAMP	Lamp (Lyon Ware)
LID	Lid
OF	Open Form
Ritt	Ritterling (Samian type)

TB	Type British (mortaria)
TC	Type Continental (mortaria)
TC/B	Type Continental/British (mortaria)

*Miscellaneous*

MNV	Minimum number of vessels
Qty	Quantity
Wt	Weight in grams

## FINDS INVENTORY

## Pottery: Areas I &amp; II

## L40

Fabric	31	MNV	2	Wt	75		
Fabric	40	MNV	4	Wt	125		
Type	42.1					Qty	2
Type	CP					Qty	2
Fabric	81	MNV	2	Wt	40		
Type	4.1b					Qty	1
Fabric	151	MNV	1	Wt	10		
Fabric	371	MNV	1	Wt	25		
Fabric	500	MNV	1	Wt	5		
Type	Dr.27 (pre-Flavian)					Qty	1

## F52

Fabric	31	MNV	1	Wt	40		
Type	CP					Qty	1
Fabric	40	MNV	1	Wt	5		
Type	CP					Qty	1
Fabric	151	MNV	1	Wt	10		
Fabric	190	MNV	1	Wt	30		
Type	36.1 (P.151, 36.1)					Qty	1
Fabric	220	MNV	1	Wt	5		
Fabric	500	MNV	1	Wt	10		
Type	Dr.15/17 or 18 (c. 35-60 AD, P.49, 68)					Qty	1

## F54

Fabric	191	MNV	1	Wt	10		
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## L60

Fabric	500	MNV	6	Wt	15		
Form	18/31 (1C)	Qty	1				
Form	Dr.27 (Claudian)	Qty	1				
Form	Dr.27 (pre-Flavian)	Qty	2				
Form	Dr.15/17 (pre-Flavian)	Qty	1				
Fabric	600	MNV	1	Wt	200		

## L61

Fabric	500	MNV	1	Wt	5		
Form	Dr.29 (c. 60-75 AD)	Qty	1				
Fabric	504	MNV	1	Wt	5		
F122							
Fabric	31	MNV	1	Wt	20		
Fabric	40	MNV	3	Wt	75		
Type	20.1a					Qty	1
Fabric	190	MNV	2	Wt	20		

Fabric	220	MNV	1	Wt	25	
Fabric	371	MNV	1	Wt	45	
Fabric	406	MNV	1	Wt	325	
Fabric	435	MNV	1	Wt	10	
Fabric	451	MNV	1	Wt	50	
Fabric	500	MNV	3	Wt	20	
Type	Dr.15/17	Qty	1			
	(?pre-Flavian)					
Type	Dr.18	Qty	1			
	(?pre-Flavian)					
Type	Dr.27	Qty	1			
	(?pre-Flavian)					
Fabric	1000	MNV	1	Wt	65	
	(unclassified vessel in flagon fabric like fabric 435 but not a flagon)					
<b>F124</b>						
Fabric	151	MNV	1	Wt	10	
Fabric	406	MNV	1	Wt	15	
	(sherd with thin brown internal slip)					
<b>F125</b>						
Fabric	151	MNV	1	Wt	10	
<b>F127</b>						
Fabric	40	MNV	1	Wt	10	
Fabric	81	MNV	1	Wt	30	
Fabric	151	MNV	2	Wt	70	
Type	500	MNV	1	Wt	5	
	Dr.27					Qty 1
	(pre-Flavian)					
<b>F128</b>						
Fabric	5	MNV	1	Wt	15	
Type	4.1					Qty 1
Fabric	31	MNV	1	Wt	10	
Fabric	40	MNV	2	Wt	40	
Fabric	151	MNV	1	Wt	45	
Type	11.1					Qty 1
Fabric	371	MNV	1	Wt	25	
Fabric	406	MNV	1	Wt	10	
Fabric	435	MNV	1	Wt	20	
Fabric	500	MNV	2	Wt	95	
Type	Dr.18					Qty 1
	(?Neronian, possibly Claudio-Neronian)					
Type	Dr.27					Qty 1
	(Neronian)					
<b>F129</b>						
Fabric	503	MNV	1	Wt	5	
<b>F130</b>						
Fabric	31	MNV	1	Wt	25	
Fabric	151	MNV	1	Wt	5	
Type	11.1					Qty 1
Fabric	371	MNV	1	Wt	100	
<b>F131</b>						
Fabric	31	MNV	1	Wt	10	
<b>F133</b>						
Fabric	31	MNV	1	Wt	10	
<b>F141</b>						
Fabric	31	MNV	1	Wt	20	

<b>F606</b>						
Fabric	31	MNV	1	Wt	15	
Type	CP					Qty 1
Fabric	1000	MNV	1	Wt	20	
	(red flagon fabric with brown internal slip)					
<b>F609</b>						
Fabric	40	MNV	2	Wt	40	
Type	BWL					Qty 1
Type	CP					Qty 1
Fabric	220	MNV	1	Wt	10	
Fabric	500	MNV	1	Wt	5	
Type	OF					Qty 1
	(1C)					
<b>F621</b>						
Fabric	40	MNV	2	Wt	130	
Type	16.1					Qty 1
Type	18.1					Qty 1
Fabric	190	MNV	1	Wt	5	
Fabric	406	MNV	1	Wt	15	
Fabric	500	MNV	1	Wt	5	
Type	Dr.27					Qty 1
	(1C)					
Fabric	517	MNV	1	Wt	15	
Type	CAM 16					Qty 1
Fabric	728/729	MNV	1	Wt	?	
Type	TC/B2					Qty 1
	(c. 40-60 AD, P.207, TC/B2)					
<b>F622</b>						
Fabric	505	MNV	1	Wt	5	
Fabric	500	MNV	3	Wt	30	
Type	Dr.27 or 35					Qty 1
	(1C)					
Type	INK					Qty 1
	(1C)					
Type	999					Qty 1
	(1C)					
Fabric	501	MNV	1	Wt	?	
Type	Dr.33					Qty 1
	(2C)					
Fabric	739	MNV	1	Wt	?	
Type	TB31					Qty 1
	(c. 70-120 AD, P.211, TB11)					
	Note: context F622 contaminated with later material.					
<b>F633</b>						
Fabric	31	MNV	1	Wt	5	
Fabric	40	MNV	1	Wt	40	
Fabric	81	MNV	1	Wt	10	
Fabric	190	MNV	2	Wt	30	
Type	12.1					Qty 1
	(P.149, 12.1)					
Fabric	371	MNV	1	Wt	10	
Fabric	7500	MNV	1	Wt	5	
Type	999					Qty 1
	(71C)					
Fabric	503	MNV	1	Wt	2	
<b>F638</b>						
Fabric	500	MNV	1	Wt	5	
Type	999					Qty 1
	(1C)					
<b>F652</b>						
Fabric	31	MNV	5	Wt	210	

Type	64.3			Qty	1
Type	CP			Qty	2
Type	999			Qty	2
Fabric	40	MNV 11	Wt	785	
Type	15.1			Qty	1
	(P.118, 15.1)				
Type	16.1			Qty	2
Type	19.1a			Qty	2
Type	42.1			Qty	1
Type	50.1			Qty	1
	(P.128, 50.1)				
Type	CP			Qty	4
Fabric	81	MNV 3	Wt	130	
Fabric	151	MNV 8	Wt	735	
Type	11.1			Qty	3
Type	26.1			Qty	1
	(P.159, 26.1)				
Type	30.1			Qty	1
Type	50.1			Qty	1
Type	59.1			Qty	1
	(P.161, 59.1)				
Type	JAR			Qty	1
Fabric	190	MNV 3	Wt	70	
Type	1.1			Qty	1
	(P.149, 1.1)				
Type	12.2			Qty	1
	(P.149, 12.2)				
Fabric	371	MNV 2	Wt	320	
Type	29.1			Qty	1
Fabric	406	MNV 2	Wt	15	
Fabric	435	MNV 4	Wt	120	
Fabric	440	MNV 2	Wt	25	
Fabric	451	MNV 2	Wt	35	
Fabric	500	MNV 6	Wt	150	
Type	Dr.15/17			Qty	1
	(pre-Flavian)				
Type	Dr.18			Qty	1
	(pre-Flavian, P.51, 108)				
Type	Dr.24/25			Qty	1
	(pre-Flavian)				
Type	Dr.27			Qty	1
	(pre-Flavian)				
Type	Dr.27			Qty	1
	(?Flavian)				
Type	Dr.29			Qty	1
	(c. 55-70 AD)				
Fabric	503	MNV 1	Wt	3	
Type	LAMP			Qty	1
	(c. 40-80 AD, Loeschcke type I or IV, P.76, not illustrated)				
Fabric	505	MNV 1	Wt	5	
Fabric	517	MNV 3	Wt	30	
Type	CAM 16			Qty	1
Type	999			Qty	2
Fabric	600	MNV 1	Wt	30	
Fabric	724	MNV 1	Wt	?	
Type	TC1			Qty	1
	(c. 40-65 AD, P.194, TC1)				
Fabric	1000	MNV 1	Wt	190	
Type	LID			Qty	1
	(pinkish/buff, fine, slightly micaceous fabric)				
<b>F656</b>					
Fabric	40	MNV 1	Wt	10	
Type	42.1			Qty	1
Fabric	600	MNV 1	Wt	50	
<b>F685</b>					
Fabric	40	MNV 1	Wt	10	

<b>F701</b>					
Fabric	31	MNV 1	Wt	5	
Fabric	40	MNV 2	Wt	210	
Type	8.1			Qty	1
Type	CP			Qty	1
Fabric	371	MNV 1	Wt	5	
Fabric	406	MNV 2	Wt	170	
Fabric	500	MNV 1	Wt	60	
Type	Dr.24			Qty	1
	(c. 50-65 AD, P.46, 8)				
Fabric	1000	MNV 1	Wt	10	
Type	FL			Qty	1
<b>F706</b>					
Fabric	524	MNV 1	Wt	5	
<b>F728</b>					
Fabric	31	MNV 1	Wt	100	
Fabric	40	MNV 1	Wt	10	
Fabric	81	MNV 1	Wt	10	
Type	4.1b			Qty	1
Fabric	190	MNV 1	Wt	20	
Fabric	371	MNV 1	Wt	40	
Fabric	435	MNV 1	Wt	5	
Type	7.1			Qty	1
	(P.141, 7.1)				
Fabric	1000	MNV 1	Wt	20	
Type	FL			Qty	1
	(?doubled-handled flagon in red, slightly micaceous, softish fabric)				

## Pottery: Area III

<b>F391</b>					
Fabric	40	MNV 1	Wt	50	
Fabric	151	MNV 1	Wt	25	
Type	52.1			Qty	1
Fabric	190	MNV 1	Wt	20	
Fabric	500	MNV 1	Wt	10	
Type	Dr.29			Qty	1
	(Claudio-Neronian)				
Fabric	612	MNV 1	Wt	40	
Fabric	1000	MNV 1	Wt	?	
Type	CP/JAR			Qty	1
	(P.187, 24, hard slightly micaceous red fabric)				
<b>F396</b>					
Fabric	151	MNV 1	Wt	30	
Type	3.1			Qty	1
	(P.155, 3.1)				
Fabric	500	MNV 1	Wt	25	
Type	Dr.27g			Qty	1
	(c. 55-70 AD, P.49, 62)				
<b>F410</b>	*NB Finds from L410 were erroneously included in F410 in previous reports.				
<b>F411</b>					
Fabric	31	MNV 1	Wt	5	
Fabric	40	MNV 2	Wt	140	
Type	20.1a			Qty	1
Fabric	220	MNV 1	Wt	?	
Fabric	345	MNV 1	Wt	25	
Type	BKR			Qty	1
	(P.185, 14)				
Fabric	371	MNV 2	Wt	95	

Type	11.3 (P.146, 11.3)					Qty	1
Fabric	406	MNV 1	Wt	265			
Fabric	500	MNV 2	Wt	15			
Type	Dr.27 (Claudian)					Qty	1
Type	Dr.27g (c. 45-65 AD, P.47, 29)					Qty	1
Fabric	503	MNV 2	Wt	20			
Type	1.4 (P.73, 14)					Qty	1
Type	CUP					Qty	1
Fabric	709-712	MNV 1	Wt	?			
Type	TC11 (c. 50-85 AD, P.195, TC11)					Qty	1
Fabric	1000	MNV 2	Wt	150			
<b>F416</b>							
Fabric	190	MNV 2	Wt	15			
Fabric	191	MNV 1	Wt	30			
<b>L422</b>							
Fabric	345	MNV 1	Wt	5			
Fabric	500	MNV 7	Wt	160			
Type	Dr.15/17 (both Claudio-Neronian)					Qty	2
Type	Dr.18 (Neronian)					Qty	1
Type	Dr.27 (both Claudio-Neronian)					Qty	2
Type	Dr.27g (c. 45-65 AD, P.48, 45)					Qty	1
Type	Dr.33 (undated, ?South Gaulish)					Qty	1
Fabric	503	MNV 2	Wt	55			
Type	5.2					Qty	1
Type	20.1					Qty	1
Fabric	504	MNV 1	Wt	3			
Type	BKR (P.72, 2)					Qty	1
<b>L422.1</b>							
Fabric	40	MNV 1	Wt	255			
Type	19.1a					Qty	1
Fabric	81	MNV 1	Wt	10			
Type	2.2					Qty	1
Fabric	151	MNV 1	Wt	25			
Type	20.1a					Qty	1
<b>L422.2</b>							
Fabric	31	MNV 1	Wt	50			
Type	64.3					Qty	1
Fabric	40	MNV 3	Wt	225			
Type	14.1					Qty	1
Type	20.1a					Qty	1
Type	49.1 (P.128, 49.1)					Qty	1
Fabric	81	MNV 1	Wt	75			
Type	4.1b					Qty	1
Fabric	151	MNV 1	Wt	45			
Type	57.1					Qty	1
Fabric	191	MNV 1	Wt	15			
Fabric	371	MNV 1	Wt	170			
Type	5.1 (P.146, 5.1)					Qty	1
Fabric	372	MNV 1	Wt	5			
<b>L422.3</b>							
Fabric	31	MNV 1	Wt	5			
Fabric	40	MNV 3	Wt	210			
Type	19.1c 20.1a					Qty	1
Fabric	81	MNV 2	Wt	60			
Type	CP AL					Qty	1
Fabric	406	MNV 1	Wt	150			
Fabric	451	MNV 1	Wt	150			
Fabric	600	MNV 1	Wt	20			
<b>L422.4</b>							
Fabric	40	MNV 1	Wt	10			
<b>L422.5</b>							
Fabric	371	MNV 1	Wt	10			
<b>L422.6</b>							
Fabric	31	MNV 1	Wt	20			
Fabric	612	MNV 1	Wt	115			
<b>L422.7</b>							
Fabric	31	MNV 1	Wt	5			
Fabric	81	MNV 1	Wt	5			
<b>L422.8</b>							
Fabric	31	MNV 2	Wt	75			
Type	3.3					Qty	1
Fabric	40	MNV 2	Wt	70			
Type	8.1					Qty	1
<b>L422.9</b>							
Fabric	151	MNV 1	Wt	10			
Fabric	371	MNV 1	Wt	30			
<b>L424</b>							
Fabric	500	MNV 6	Wt	285			
Type	Dr.15/17 (pre-Flavian)					Qty	1
Type	Dr.18 (Neronian-Vespasian)					Qty	1
Type	Dr.27 (pre-Flavian)					Qty	1
Type	Dr.29 (c. 70-85 AD)					Qty	1
Type	Dr.30 (c. 70-85 AD)					Qty	1
Type	Ritt.8 or Dr.24 (c. 60-80 AD, P.50, 83)					Qty	1
<b>F424</b>							
Fabric	703	MNV 1	Wt	?			
Type	TC2 (c. 50-785 AD, P.194, TC2)					Qty	1
<b>L425</b>							
Fabric	31	MNV 1	Wt	5			
Fabric	40	MNV 1	Wt	30			
Type	FRD					Qty	1
Fabric	125	MNV 1	Wt	25			
Type	16.1					Qty	1
Fabric	435	MNV 1	Wt	10			
<b>F430</b>							
Fabric	31	MNV 1	Wt	80			
Type	3.3					Qty	1
Fabric	40	MNV 1	Wt	60			
Type	6.1					Qty	1

	(P.116, 6.1)					
Fabric	81	MNV 1	Wt	5		
Fabric	435	MNV 1	Wt	5		
<b>L433</b>						
Fabric	500	MNV 2	Wt	10		
Type	Dr.27				Qty	1
	(Claudio-Neronian)					
Type	Dr.29				Qty	1
	(Claudio-Neronian)					
<b>F445</b>						
Fabric	371	MNV 1	Wt	15		
Type	11.3				Qty	1
<b>F447</b>						
Fabric	40	MNV 1	Wt	95		
Type	CP				Qty	1
<b>F453</b>						
Fabric	40	MNV 1	Wt	15		
Fabric	191	MNV 1	Wt	30		
Type	3.1				Qty	1
	(P.153, 3.1)					
Fabric	503	MNV 1	Wt	2		
Type	5.2				Qty	1
	(P.73, 19)					
<b>F460</b>						
Fabric	81	MNV 1	Wt	15		
<b>F480</b>						
Fabric	40	MNV 2	Wt	280		
Type	18.1				Qty	1
Type	19.1b				Qty	1
	(P.118, 19.1b)					
Fabric	500	MNV 1	Wt	5		
Type	Dr.18				Qty	1
	(1C)					
<b>F532</b>						
Fabric	500	MNV 2	Wt	85		
Type	Dr.18				Qty	1
	(pre-Flavian)					
Type	Dr.29				Qty	1
	(Neronian-Vespasian)					
<b>F544</b>						
Fabric	31	MNV 2	Wt	50		
Type	3.3				Qty	1
Type	16.1				Qty	1
Fabric	40	MNV 1	Wt	15		
Fabric	500	MNV 1	Wt	15		
Type	Dr.15/17R				Qty	1
	(Neronian)					
<b>F546</b>						
Fabric	500	MNV 2	Wt	10		
Type	Dr.15/17?				Qty	1
	(pre-Flavian)					
Type	Dr.29				Qty	1
	(pre-Flavian)					
<b>F547</b>						
Fabric	40	MNV 1	Wt	15		
Type	39.2				Qty	1
	(P.124, 39.2)					
Fabric	190	MNV 1	Wt	5		
Fabric	406	MNV 1	Wt	170		
Fabric	435	MNV 1	Wt	35		

Fabric	451	MNV 1	Wt	65		
Fabric	500	MNV 3	Wt	20		
Type	Dr.27				Qty	1
	(Neronian)					
Type	Dr.29				Qty	1
	(c. 55-70 AD)					
Type	Ritt.9				Qty	1
	(pre-Flavian)					
Fabric	504	MNV 1	Wt	5		
Type	BKR				Qty	1
	(P.72, 5)					

#### Coins

##### Coin abbreviations

A - virtually uncirculated  
 B - little wear  
 C - well circulated  
 D - very worn  
 RIC - Mattingly *et al* 1923-67

Claudian copies  
 (classification as in Sutherland 1935)

##### Context Identification

L426 D As, Claudian copy as RIC 66 AD43-64  
 F446 D As, Claudian copy as RIC 66 AD43-64  
 F689 C Nero As RIC 286 AD64-68

Coin identifications by N. Shiel.

##### Other finds

##### Metal

At Goldsmith Street a brass military fitting was found in a late 2nd/3rd-century dump (L410). This could have been derived from the fabrica site located at Trichay Street (Henderson, Salvatore, and Earwood, 1993).

##### Animal Bone

The results of the analysis of the bone finds recovered from Roman military features at the Goldsmith Street site is given in Maltby (1979,10-11).

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## APPENDIX 1

## OBSERVATIONS AT GOLDSMITH STREET ARISING FROM THE QUEEN STREET EXCAVATIONS OF 1978/9

During 1978 excavations were carried out by the EMAFU in the area of the Old Wool Market off Queen Street in advance of a new Marks and Spencer store (see Bedford and Salvatore 1993). In 1979, as part of the same operation, the opportunity arose to examine a trench in the vicinity of the former Goldsmith Street.

A section (W/X) along the south-west side of a new basement area was drawn by John Allan over a length of approximately 12.1m. This section was at right angles to the major right lateral street of the fortress. For the location of this section see Fig. 1 in the main report and Fig. App 1.2 for its relationship to the Goldsmith Street site.

Close to the north-western end of the section a post-trench (2001) aligned north-east/south-west was recorded (see Fig. App.1.1 which shows detail of the section W/X). The post-trench was at least 0.66m deep and was in excess of 0.9m wide although this width may have been distorted by the presence of a contemporary feature through which the section has cut at an acute angle. Investigations at the time showed that a further post-trench (2005) was almost certainly present, this post-trench adjoining 2001 on its north-western side at 90°. A brown clay layer (2006) was thought to represent a floor within a room bounded by the back wall of a building (2001) and an internal wall (2005); it was overlain by a thin layer of occupation (2007). The post-trench 2001 appeared to have been recut at least once along its south-eastern side (2008), this probably occurring during the military period. The interior room bounded by this wall also appeared to have been furnished with a floor (2009) overlain by a thin occupation deposit (2010).

At a distance of c. 3.3m to the north-east of 2005 a further post-trench (2011) was seen in a separate observation (Fig. App. 1.2). It was not possible to record this post-trench other than in the form of a sketch profile but it was thought to represent part of the same building as post-trenches 2001 and 2005. This trench too showed signs of having been recut (2012). Seen also in the section W/X were some layers of packed pebbles and volcanic stone chippings which almost certainly represent successive surfaces of the right lateral street during its military and later civil phases. This street was recorded in the main Queen Street site (see Bedford and Salvatore 1993). The lower street levels (2013 and 2014) may have been military in date. About 3m of the width of the street on its north-western side survived and a roadside gully (2015) on the north-western side might also have been military in date; a gully flanking the street on the north-western side was recorded in the main Queen Street site. Beneath the street were several layers (2017-19) and a feature (2016) filled with the clay make-up for the first

street surface. Features beneath the military street surface were also recorded in the main Queen Street site and are suggestive of early Roman military activity prior to the developed layout of the fortress plan.

It has been suggested by Henderson (1988, 103; Fig. 5.3) that the post-trenches recorded in 1979 represent part of the back wall and *contubernia* divisions within a barrack which lay parallel to the right lateral street on its north-western side. The spacing between the two post-trenches 2005 and 2011, about 3.3m, is reasonably consistent for the distance between neighbouring *contubernia* divisions (cf Barrack C in the main report where the measurement was c. 3.5m). If so, these trenches provide some additional evidence for what was most probably a barrack building, this being one of a pair of facing barracks discussed above (p.5-6). Barrack C, the most north-westerly of the pair was the most completely preserved. Other than the post-trenches recorded here the only other evidence for Barrack D consists of a post-hole (see context 548 in Group 21, p.25) and some evidence of centurial quarters which were located on the Trichay Street site (Henderson, Salvatore and Earwood 1993). The presence of two apparently separate centurial blocks at the head (south-west end) of Barracks C and D would tend to support their interpretation as barracks. The location of these barracks behind the cohort-block has been discussed above where it was suggested that they provided accommodation for specialist craftsmen perhaps employed in the *fabrica*.

The street surface recorded in section provided a further sighting of the right lateral street of the fortress which has been recorded at several different locations. The observations made during the recording of the section at Goldsmith Street in 1979 will be discussed in a future Exeter Archaeological report (Salvatore and Henderson forthcoming).

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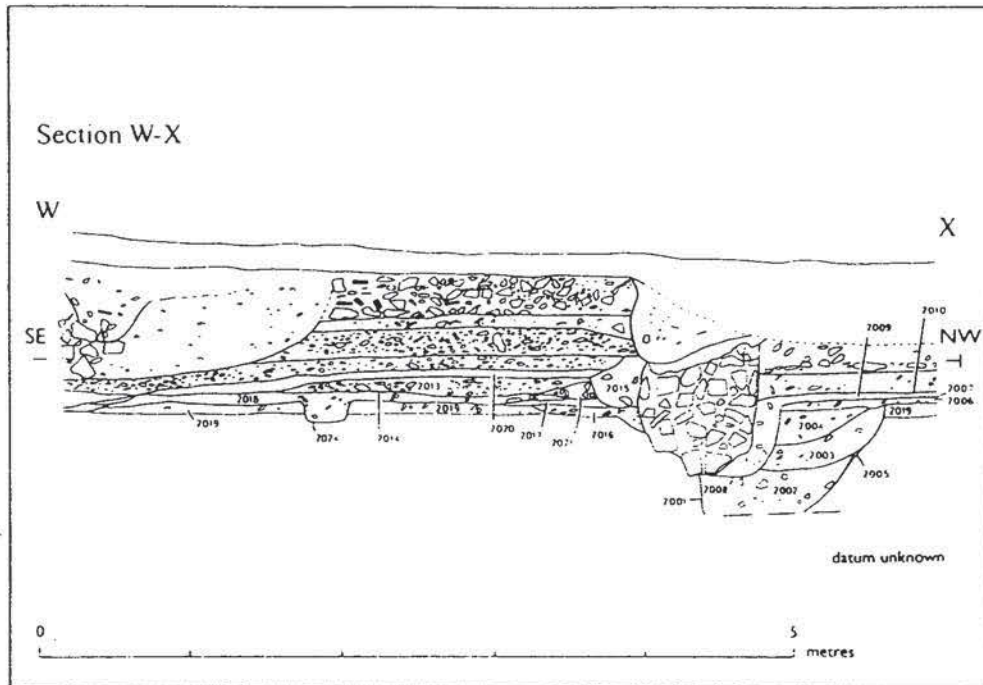
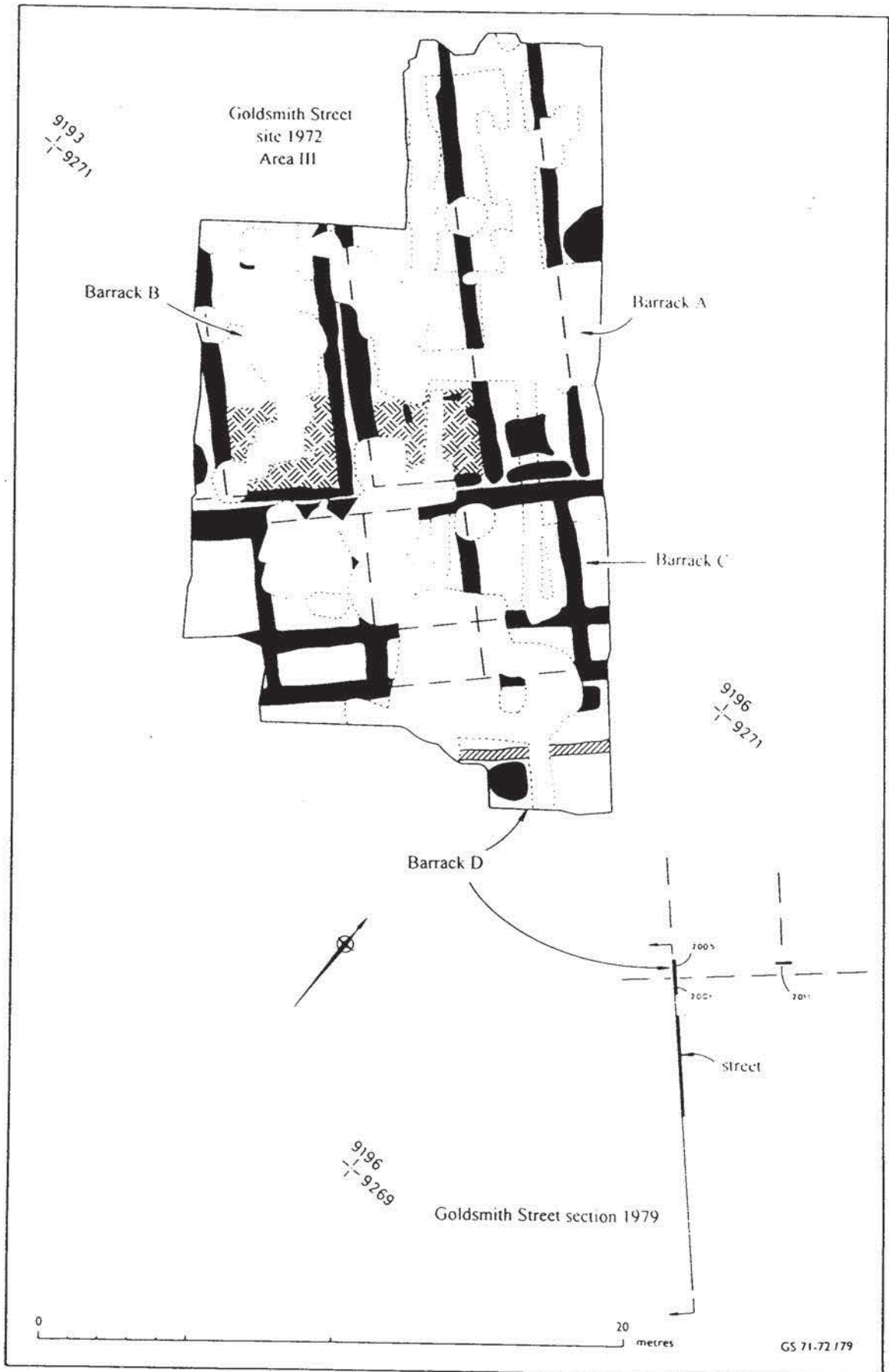


Fig. App.1.1. Section 1: detail of Section W/X through the Roman military and civil deposits. Scale 1:50

**List and description of Roman military contexts recorded in Section W/X**

- 2001 Cut for post-trench. Depth = 0.66m, Width = 0.9m+.
- 2002 Lowest fill in post-trench 2001, yellow clay with coarse gravel. D = 0.29m.
- 2003 Middle fill in post-trench 2001, mixed yellow clays. D = 0.16m.
- 2004 Upper fill in post-trench 2001, yellow clay with gravel. D = 0.21m.
- 2005 Cut and fill of post-trench. Fill as 2003-4.
- 2006 Red/brown clay floor. D = 0.04m.
- 2007 Thin occupation layer on 2006.
- 2008 Cut and fill of post-trench, rebuild of 2001. Fill of yellow clay with gravel. D = 0.48m.
- 2009 Floor of yellow clay with gravel. D = 0.05m.
- 2010 Thin occupation layer on 2009.
- 2011 Cut and fill of post-trench. Fill not recorded. D = 0.76m, Wth = 0.64m.
- 2012 Cut and fill of post-trench, rebuild of 2012. Fill not recorded. D = 0.48m, Wth = 0.64m.
- 2013 Street make-up and surface. Water worn pebbles and gravel, volcanic stone make-up to NW. Depth = 0.12m.
- 2014 Street make-up and surface. Water worn pebbles and angular volcanic chippings on a clay base. Depth = 0.06m.
- 2015 Cut and fill of gully. Loose silty clay with pebbles, charcoal flecks and estuarine shells. Depth = 0.20m+.
- 2016 Cut and fill of unidentified feature. Filled with clay make-up of street 2007. Depth = 0.14m, width = 0.18m.
- 2017 Layer of soft brown clay loam. D = 0.03m.
- 2018 Layer of loose silty clay with flecks of burnt clay and some pebbles. D = 0.06m.
- 2019 Layer of red/brown clay above natural. Depth = 0.08m.
- 2020 Street make-up and surface. Water worn pebbles and gravel in purple shillet. Depth = 0.05m.
- 2021 Volcanic rubble. May be part of make-up for street 2013. Max. depth = 0.11m.





App.1.2 Plan of the barracks of Area III at Goldsmith Street in relation to military features recorded in 1979. Scale 1:200