

94.10 HOLLOWAY STREET 1974

94.10

(Roman military)

NB Includes Appendix 1 (excavation of a
Roman military pit
at Holloway St 1976)

John P. Salvatore

**EXCAVATIONS AT HOLLOWAY STREET,
EXETER, 1974.
PART 1: ROMAN MILITARY**

(with an appendix on the Holloway Street excavations of 1978)

by

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Exeter Museums Archaeological Field Unit

Report No. 94.10

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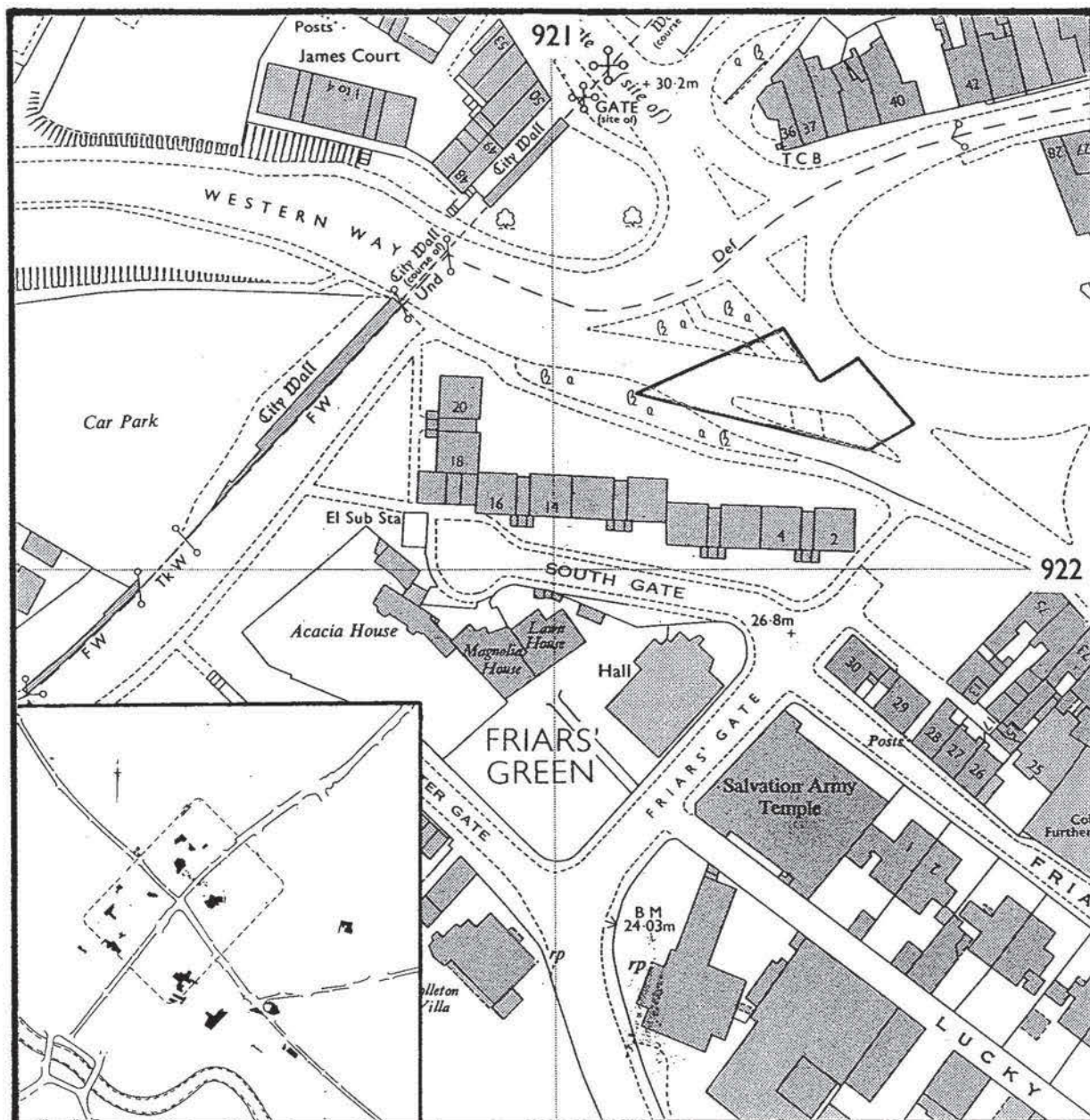


Fig. 1 The location of the Holloway Street excavations Exeter 1974. The inset shows the approximate position of the site outside the fortress defences.

SECTION 1

1 Introduction

From September to November 1974 excavations took place at the top of Holloway Street in advance of a new road scheme and housing for the area. The site was excavated by The Exeter Museums Archaeological Field Unit (EMAFU) under the directorship of Michael Griffiths. The site supervisors were J. Pamment (now J.P. Salvatore) and S.W. Brown. The post-excavation work for this research archive was carried out by C. Earwood and J.P. Salvatore.

1.1 The organisation of this report

Section 1 contains a site narrative for the Roman military period. This narrative is an interpretive account based upon the discussion of the evidence detailed in Sections 2 and 3.

Section 2 contains the detailed archaeological evidence for those features found on the site which were thought to date to the Roman military period.

Section 3 contains a finds inventory which includes summary dating evidence provided by the pottery.

An appendix carries details of the Roman military pit discovered on the Holloway Street site of 1978.

1.2 The site (Figs.1-3)

The Holloway Street site was situated about 60m south-east of the South Gate of the City Wall at SX 9226/9212 and was outside the Roman legionary fortress about 200m south-east of the suspected site of the *porta principalis sinistra* of the defences. The site was divided into two distinct and stratigraphically isolated areas (Areas A and B, see Fig. 2)). The separation between the two areas was caused by the presence across the site of a large and wide Civil War ditch - part of the Exeter defences of that period. This ditch, which ran more or less south-west/north-east had removed any earlier remains. Area A, to the south-east of the ditch and fronting onto Holloway Street, comprised an irregular rectangle 13m long on its longest side. Area B, to the north-west of the ditch and fronting onto Western Way, comprised a narrow strip 15m long by about 3m wide. For the position of the site in relation to the fortress and other extra-mural military sites see Fig. 3.

1.3 Method of excavation

Excavation was by the open area method with accompanying sections to recover details of the stratigraphy.

1.4 Excavation summary

Remains of the post-medieval, the medieval, the Civil War, and the Roman civil periods were recorded overlying and cutting features of the Roman military period. This period at Exeter is dated from c.AD 55/60 -

c.75/80. Roman military levels were first encountered on the site at about 29m O.D.

1.5 Post-excavation applications and site records

A post-excavation summary was compiled in 1975 by J. Pamment and various records were typed-up after that date. The records were restructured into a modern format in 1993 by C. Earwood.

The site records, comprising context sheets, field-plans, and plans on drawing film, are stored at the EMAFU offices, Gandy Street, Exeter, under project number 50.

1.6 Site narrative: Roman military

The Roman military remains in the two separate areas A and B were distinctly different even though they were almost certainly within the same complex.

The excavations within Area A (see Fig. 4 in Section 2) revealed the position of a perimeter fence of a compound which presumably fronted onto a Roman military road which is suspected to have run from the *porta principalis sinistra* of the fortress to a military establishment at the head of the Exe Estuary at Topsham (see Bidwell 1979, 9-11).* The perimeter fence, seen in excavation as a post-trench containing a close-knit series of stakeholes, probably marked the north-eastern limit of a large (?1.56+ha.) depot and workshop area, evidence for which has been found elsewhere on the Lower Coombe Street site (Stead 1994 forthcoming), and at South Gate where Lady Fox excavated a military ditch which almost certainly continued to the north-west the line taken by the perimeter fence seen at Holloway Street (Fox 1968, 3-6). The use of different techniques in providing the compound with a defined and 'defended' boundary has been confirmed at the Lower Coombe Street excavation where, at one point, a ditch gave way to a palisade.

At Holloway Street, an entrance about 2m wide provided with a portico was located in the perimeter fence opening onto the foreground in front of the road in Area A. Flanking the entrance on its north-western side were the post-trenches of at least one and probably two timber buildings (Buildings 1 and 2). The later disturbance of these buildings made it impossible to gain any detailed plan although one post-trench of Building 1 was observed to have protruded beyond the perimeter fence (see Fig. 4 in Section 2 and Groups 1-4).

The narrowness of the strip excavated as Area B (see Fig. 2) made interpretation difficult. However there appeared to be evidence for the remains of at least two parallel buildings (Buildings 3 and 4) separated by a metalled

* Note that the orientation of the fortress in Bidwell (1979) was subsequently reversed (see Henderson 1988, 94-95). Thus the *porta principalis dextra* referred to by Bidwell is in fact the *porta principalis sinistra*.

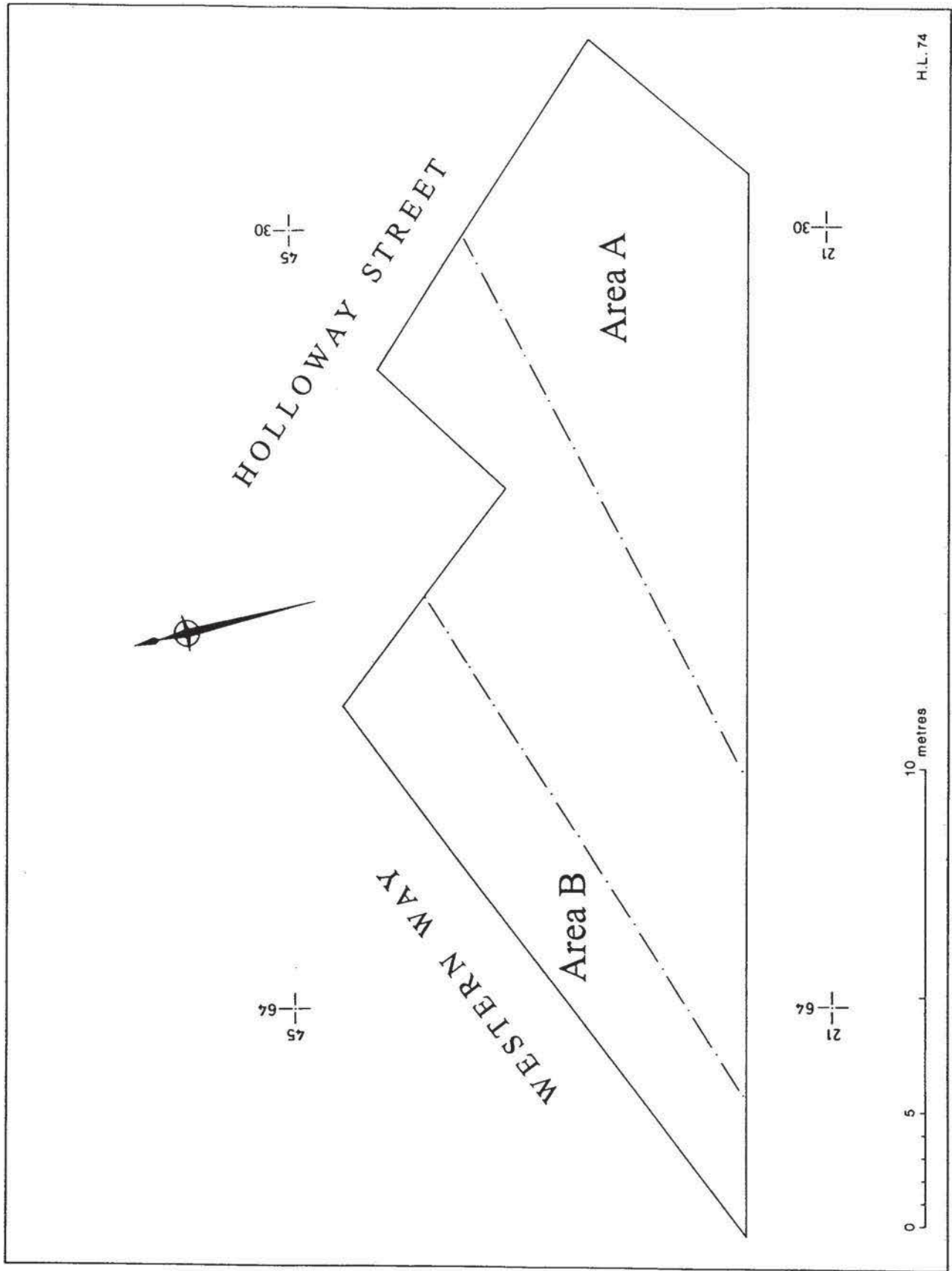


Fig. 2 The excavation Areas A and B at Holloway Street. Scale 1:1250

passageway. Many of the constructional aspects of Building 3 appeared to be unusual. Apart from one internal post-trench most of the first phase of the building appears to have been replaced. One of the major post-trenches (203) of the replacement was very wide (1.25m) with posts set against either side, rather than the middle which is more usually the case, and a further post-trench adjacent to a metalled passage to the south-east was interspersed with large post-pits (see Fig. 5/1 in Section 2 and Groups 8-10). This phase of Building 3 occurred in the Flavian period; Flavian samian was found in the backfill of the wide post-trench. The building appears to have been destroyed by fire at least twice - as a result of the first fire the major surfaces were partially overlain by charcoal and the upper fills of the post-trenches were full of a charcoal deposit.

Building 3 was probably rebuilt in some form after the fire. The evidence exists for a shallow recut (300) of the major post-trench 203 and for the replacement of an internal wall; the front wall may have survived the fire as it did not appear to have been rebuilt at this stage. Building 4 seems to undergo the same sequence of development with an earlier relatively deep post-trench replaced by a much shallower one. The buildings go out of use following which a levelling layer is put down prior to further building work (see Fig. 5/2 in Section 2 and Groups 11-15).

The front walls of both Buildings 3 and 4 appear to be rebuilt in the final phase which also displayed some evidence of having been destroyed by fire with the surfaces and post-trenches covered with charcoal and a fallen burnt post lying across the metalled passageway which by this stage had become choked with slag and metal working debris (see Fig. 5/2 in Section 2 and Groups 15-18).

It is difficult to derive any clear plan the buildings in Area A or to determine their likely function. However, the strange foundations of Building 3, its apparent vulnerability to fire, and the presence of slag and metal working debris nearby, suggests that it may have been a specialised building, possibly a metalworkshop.

The area where Buildings 3 and 4 had stood was utilised, in a final stage, for a completely different building and perhaps purpose. A final post-trench was laid across the site at a completely different angle from the preceding buildings (see Groups 19-21 in Section 2). This post-trench had no visible companion and its purpose is unknown. At the end of the life of the life of the depot the area became covered with layers of charcoal, slag and ash prior to its final abandonment.

A number of pits, believed to be cremation burials of the Flavian period and probably military, were discovered to have cut through the foundations of Buildings 1 and 2 in Area A after they had gone out of use. This probably marks the use of the area south-west of the road to Topsham for burials once it was no longer occupied by buildings. At the Valiant Soldier site (Bedford, Brown and Salvatore 1994) cremation burials occurred both before (i.e. pre-Flavian) and after the erection and subsequent demolition of the military buildings of the compound to the north-east of the road. The suggested

cremation pits are shown on a plan of the Roman civil deposits (Fig. 9 in Section 2).

1.7 Discussion

Recovered from the Holloway Street site of 1974 was the first clear evidence of Roman military buildings within a compound, probably a works depot and stores base, to the south-east of the fortress. The time scale within which the buildings were constructed, rebuilt on more than one occasion, and then abandoned, could be relatively short. Although an early phase of Building 3 is undated most of its constructional phases must occur within the Flavian period (post-trench 203 of Building 3 provides a Flavian *terminus post quem*) but at a time before the depot was given up possibly around AD 75-80 at the same time as the fortress and at the same time as the demolition of the separate compound on the other side of the military road to the north-east of the Holloway Street site (see Bidwell 1979, 15-16). The same general picture is derived from the evidence for the abandonment of the depot where it was recorded on the Lower Coombe Street site (Holbrook and Bidwell, 1992, 3).

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

Acknowledgements

Field plans were drawn by K Whidden. The 800 series plans were drawn by various members of the EMAFU and were photographed for reduction by G. Young. Section 2 was typed by A.G. Collings and P. Wakeham. Pottery listings were provided by G. Langman.

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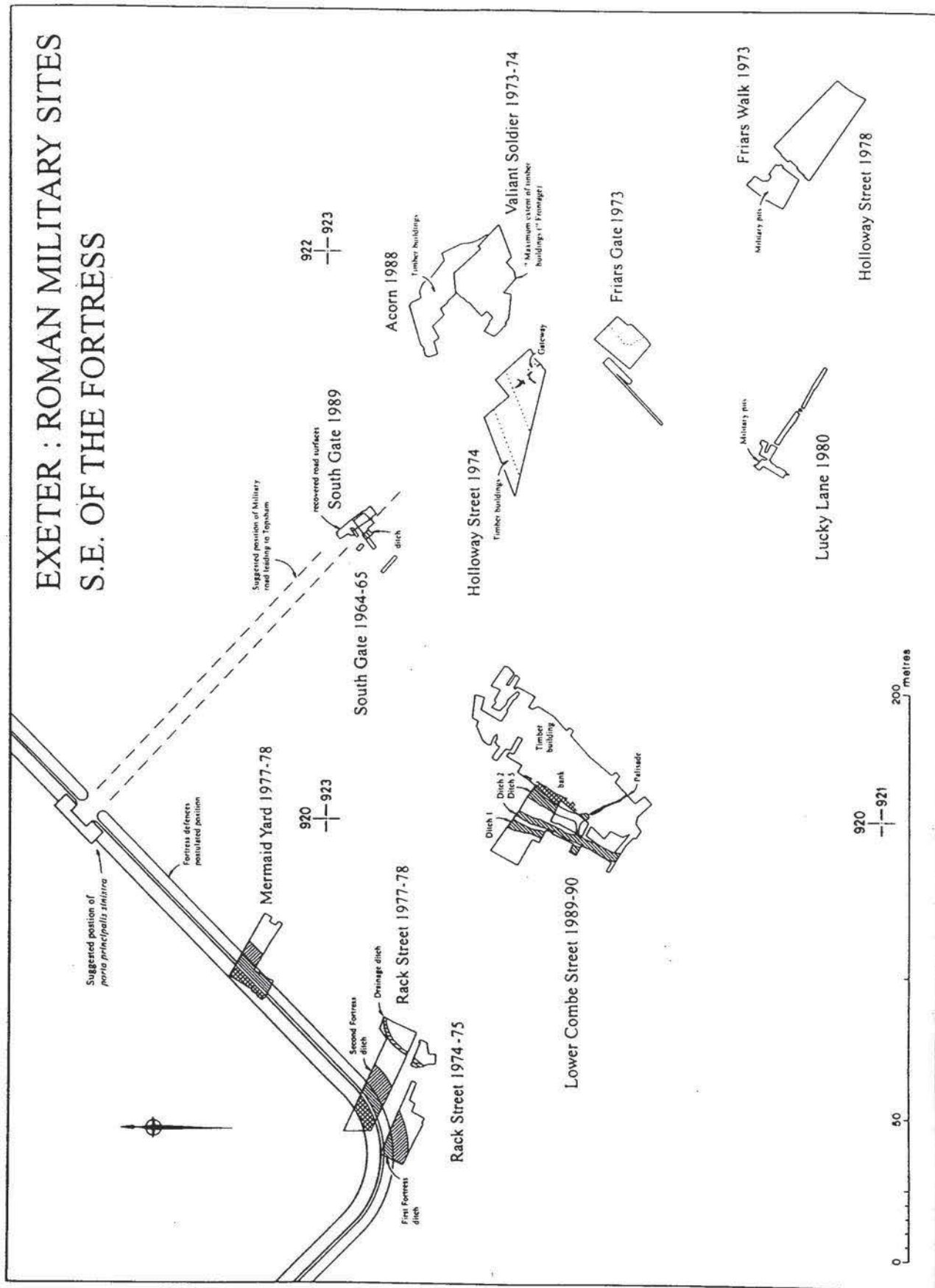


Fig. 3 The Holloway Street sites in relation to other Roman military sites outside the fortress. Scale 1:2000.

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 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

Six tabulations and a matrix have been produced for the Roman military contexts of the Holloway Street site. On the matrix diagram 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 Holloway Street site have been divided into twentyone 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.

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

List of abbreviations (for matrices).

Cut	C
Fill	F
Layer	L
Surface	S
Miscellaneous	M
Demolition	dm
Ditch	dt
Floor	fl
Make up	mk
Metalling	mt
Natural	nat
Occupation	occ
Pit	pit
Post-hole	ph
Post-pit	ppt
Post trench	pt
Trench	tr
Stakehole	sh

GROUP TABULATIONS

Tabulation 1*Group 1 (Area A)*

187 Cpt
 192 Cpt
 198 Cpt
 207 Cshs
 213 Cppt
 214 Cppt
 302 Cppt
 303 Cppt

Tabulation 2*Group 2 (Area A)*

188 Cpt
 190 Cph
 191 Cph
 199 Cph
 200 Cph
 201 Cph
 208 Cph
 209 Cpt
 224 Cph
 225 Cph

Tabulation 3*Group 3 (Area A)*

107 Cpt
 113 Cpt
 165 Cgl
 175 Cph
 210 Cpt
 211 Cpt
 219 Cph

Tabulation 4*Group 4 (Area A)*

172 Csh
 173 Csh
 174 Cph
 182 Cph
 183 Cph
 202 Cph
 204 Cph
 215 Cph
 216 Csh
 217 Csh
 218 Cph
 220 Cph
 221 Cph
 222 Csh
 230 Cph

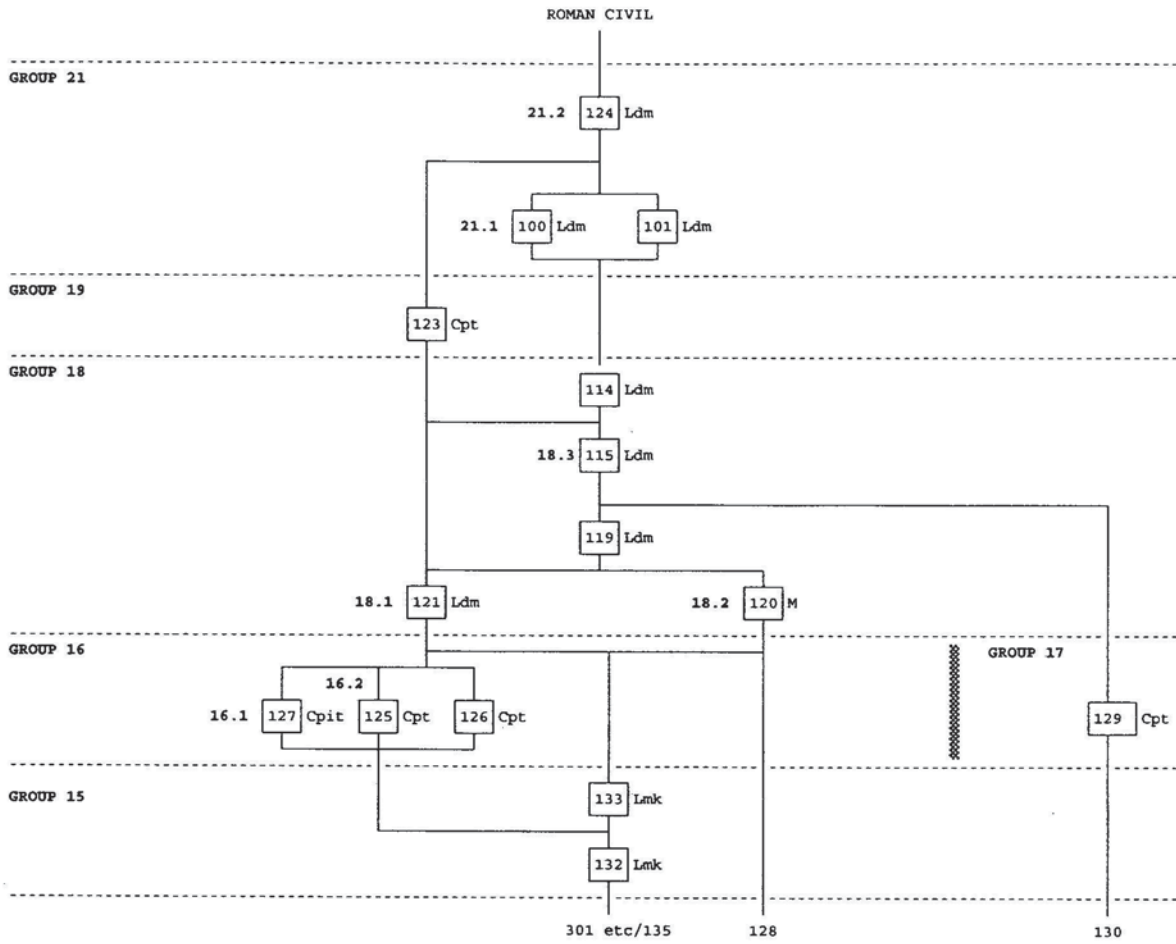
Tabulation 5*Group 5 (Area A)*

4 Cpit
 48 Ccr
 181 Ccr
 185 Cpit

Tabulation 6*Group 20 (Area B)*

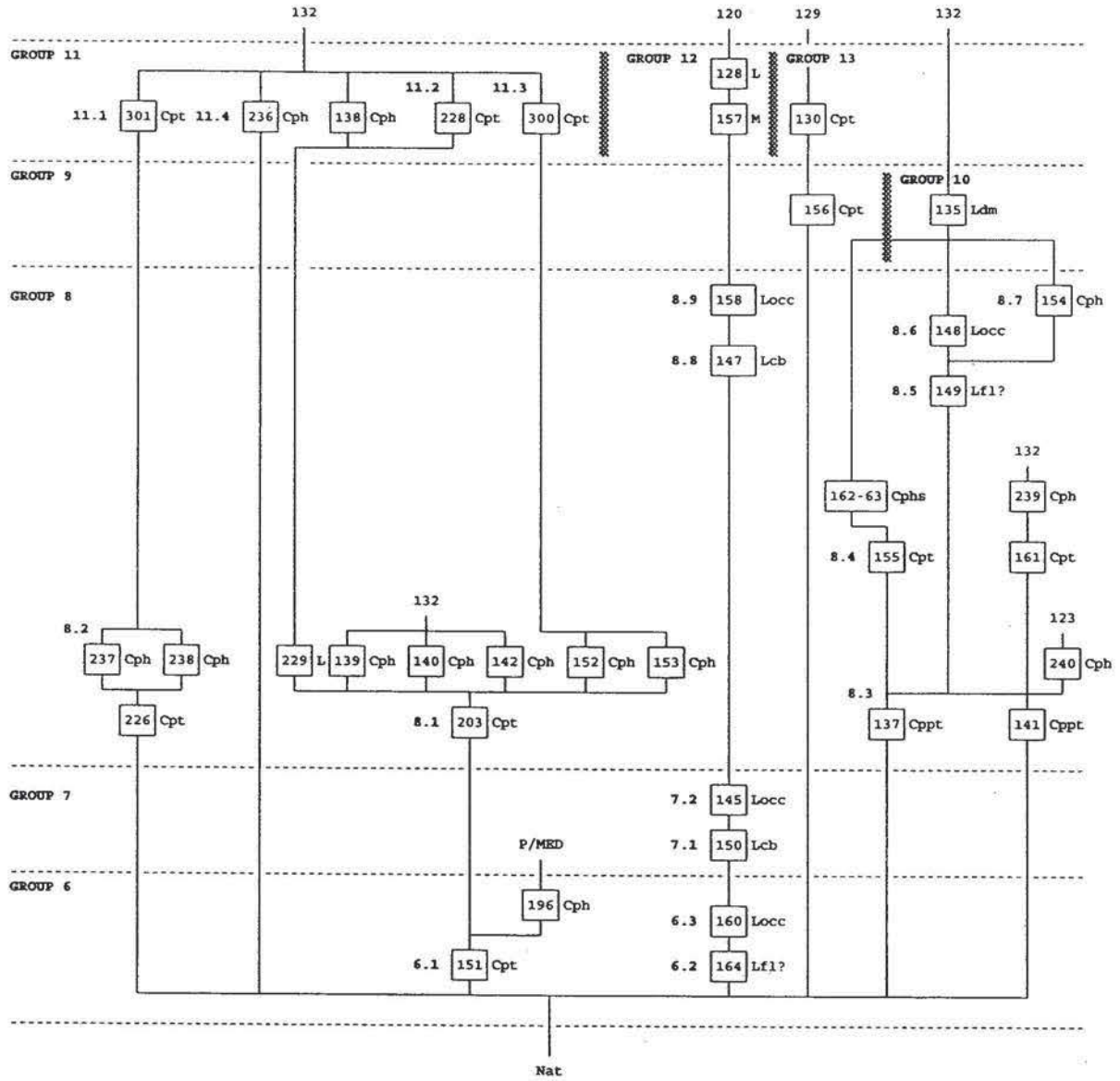
193 Cph
 194 Cph
 197 Csh
 232 Csh
 233 Cph
 235 Cph

MATRIX 7

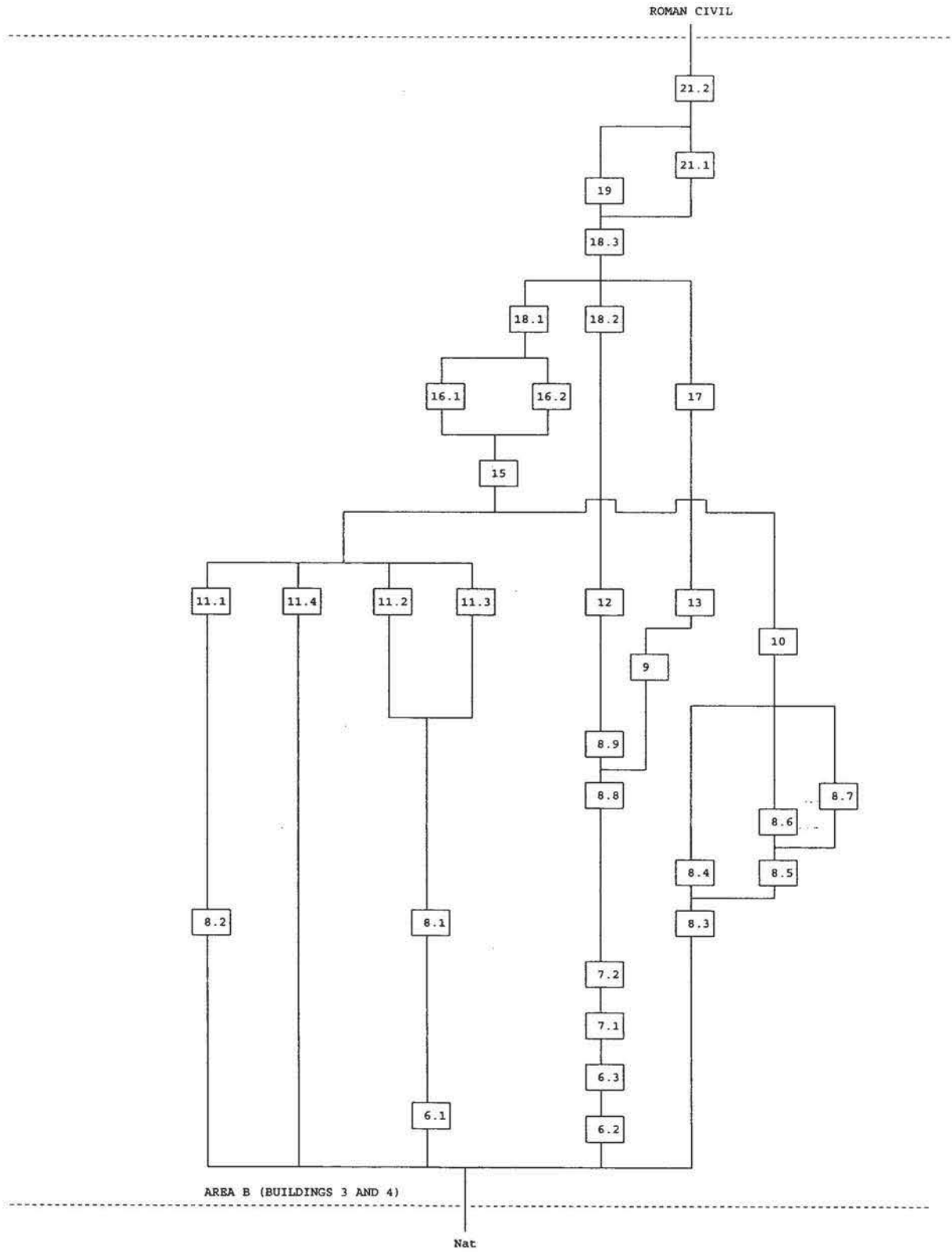


MATRIX CONTINUED NEXT PAGE

MATRIX 7



GROUP/SUB-GROUP MATRIX



GROUP DISCUSSIONS AND SUB-GROUP DESCRIPTIONS

Area A (see Fig. 2)

Area A comprised the south-eastern part of the site which fronted onto Holloway Street. It was stratigraphically isolated from Area B by the deep Civil War ditch which ran NE-SW across the site.

Group 1 (for simplified plan see Fig. 4)

The large majority of the Roman military contexts were confined to the western part of Area A. Group 1 represents a perimeter fence which ran approximately NW-SE across the site. The area to the north-east of this fence was largely devoid of military features and it may have fronted the road which is suggested to run from the *porta principalis sinistra* of the fortress to a military establishment at the head of the Exe estuary (see Bidwell 1979, 9-11). Group 1 consists of three post-trenches (187, 192, 198) containing a line of stakeholes on the outer edge in the more northerly part of the feature (192). An entrance existed further south with 198 and 187 being separated by a gap of c.2m with evidence for posts at the terminal ends of both opposing trenches 198 and 187. The entrance appears to have been provided with a portico with two further post-pits forward of the line of the fence (213, 214).

Contains sub-groups 1.1-1.4

Sub-group 1.1

A post-trench, running approximately NW-SE, containing a series of stakeholes along its outer (NE) edge.

Contains contexts: 192, 207 (Fig. 6)

Sub-group 1.2

A post-trench on the same alignment as 192 but apparently devoid of stakeholes; it continued the line of the perimeter fence. Terminates at a post-pit (302).
Contains context: 198, 302 (Fig. 6)

Sub-group 1.3

A similar post-trench continuing the line of the perimeter fence beyond a gap of c. 2 metres. No stakeholes were noted. The NW end of the trench terminates at a post-pit (303).

Contains context: 187, 303 (Fig. 6)

Sub-group 1.4

Two post-pits lying beyond the entrance and adjacent to the ends of 198 and 187.

Contains contexts: 213, 214 (Fig. 6)

Group 2 (for simplified plan see Fig. 4)

Immediately adjacent to the perimeter fence, Group 2 probably represents the remains of a rectangular building (Building 1) flanking the entrance. One wall, represented by post-trench 209, intersected with the perimeter fence

(192), protruding c. 0.7m beyond it; the stratigraphic relationship between these two features was not established. However, the protrusion beyond the fence and the alignment of Building 1 askew to the fence, both suggest that it is possible that it might have predated the enclosure. The south-western end of 209 was destroyed by later features. The surviving length contained three post-holes. A similar parallel post-trench (188) may also have intersected with the perimeter fence but the critical relationship was lost through later activity. The surviving length contained four post-holes, the most north-easterly of which (201) lay in a widening of the post-trench.
Contains sub-groups: 2.1-2.3

Sub-group 2.1

Post-trench (209) at right angles to the perimeter fence. The trench intersected with 192 but with no stratigraphic relationship observable; it contained three post-holes.

Contains contexts: 208, 209, 224, 225 (Fig. 6)

Sub-group 2.2

Post-hole to the east of the perimeter wall and extending the line of 209.

Contains context: 199 (Fig. 6)

Sub-group 2.3

Post-trench parallel to 209, behind the perimeter fence. The relationship with 198/192 was destroyed by later features but it would appear to have been one wall of a building adjacent to the gateway. The trench widens as it approaches the perimeter fence 192/198. Contains four post-holes.

Contains contexts: 188, 190, 191, 200, 201 (Fig. 6)

Group 3 (for simplified plan see Fig. 4)

This group contains a number of post-trenches located just behind the perimeter fence which may have formed part of a separate building (Building 2) or possibly further rooms within Building 1. The Roman military contexts in this area were considerably damaged by later activity and few direct relationships could be observed. This group includes the remains of two narrow post-trenches on the same alignment about 2m apart (107, 113) which may have been internal. Approximately one metre behind the perimeter fence was a parallel post-trench (210, 211) which ran from the north-west wall of Building 1 to the edge of excavation. The post-trench was partially destroyed along its length by later activity but it appears to have formed an outer wall of Building 2. The building appears to have been fronted on the north-west side by a post-trench (165).

Contains sub-groups: 3.1-3.4

Sub-group 3.1

Post-trench on approximate NE-SW alignment; only a short length (c. 1.7m) survived. Possible contemporary post-holes in side.

Contains contexts: 165, 175, 219 (Fig. 6)

Sub-group 3.2

Trench approximately at right angles to 165. Close to west section.

Contains context: 113 (Fig. 6)

Sub-group 3.3

Short surviving length of post-trench parallel to perimeter fence but in area of Building 2.

Contains context: 107 (Fig. 6)

Sub-group 3.4

Post-trench (210, 211) which may have been continuous with 209 the NW wall of Building 1. One post-hole (182) was located within the surviving post-trench but it may have post-dated it.

Contains contexts: 210, 211 (Fig. 6)

Group 4

Within Buildings 1 and 2 were identified a number of post- and stakeholes most of which have no direct relationship with other Roman military contexts. The dating of these is problematic but they appear to pre-date the Roman civil activity on the site.

Contains sub-groups: 4.1-4.8

Sub-group 4.1

A group of post-holes and stakeholes adjacent to the post-trench 165.

Contains contexts: 172, 173, 174, 216, 217, 220, 221, 222 (Fig. 6)

Sub-group 4.2

Large post-hole situated between the north-east wall of Building 2 and the perimeter fence.

Contains context: 183 (Fig. 6)

Sub-group 4.3

Post-hole or post-trench immediately adjacent to 210.

Contains context: 204 (Fig. 6)

Sub-group 4.4

Post-hole (218) - relationship with post-trench 211 is uncertain although fill was similar.

Contains context: 218 (Fig. 6)

Sub-group 4.5

Post-hole (202) within Building 2 although contemporaneity with this building is uncertain.

Contains context: 202 (Fig. 6)

Sub-group 4.6

Post-hole at west end of 188. Exact relationship destroyed by truncation.

Contains context: 230 (Fig. 6)

Sub-group 4.7

Post-hole in 211, but cutting fill.

Contains context: 182 (Fig. 6)

Sub-group 4.8

Post-hole outside the perimeter fence. No clear relationship with other Roman military contexts.

Contains context: 215 (Fig. 6)

Group 5

After Buildings 1 and 2 had gone out of use the area was utilised for cremation pits of the Flavian period. Pits 181 and 48 have been identified with reasonable confidence as cremation pits; Pit 4 could be either a cremation or a demolition pit. The pits were observed to have cut through the post-trenches of the earlier buildings.

Contains sub-groups 5.1-5.4

Sub-group 5.1

Pit on western edge of Area A. Contained much daub and clay but with charcoal and bone fragments in bottom layer. Flavian samian.

Contains context: 4 (Fig. 9)

Sub-group 5.2

Cremation pit in south of Area A, heavily inundated with charcoal. Considerable amounts of pottery including late Neronian or Flavian samian.

Contains context: 48 (Fig. 9)

Sub-group 5.3

Irregular feature to east of 48. Possibly an extension of 48. Contains context: 185 (Fig. 9)

Sub-group 5.4

Cremation pit to west of 48 heavily inundated with charcoal. The exact relationship has been destroyed by later truncation.

Contains context: 181 (Fig. 9)

Area B (see Fig. 2)

Area B comprised the north-western part of the site which fronted onto Western Way. It was stratigraphically isolated from Area A by the deep Civil War ditch which ran NE-SW across the site.

Group 6

The earliest military occupation recovered in Area B survived only as a single post-trench (151) and clay surface with occupation (sub-groups 6.1-6.2). The post-trench may represent an internal room division within a building (Building 3) which was subsequently rebuilt on a number of occasions.

Contains sub-groups 6.1-6.2

Sub-group 6.1

Post-trench (151) on NW-SE alignment with a single associated post-hole (196).

Contains contexts: 151, 196 (Fig. 7)

Sub-group 6.2

Small extent of yellow clay (164) - presumably a surface and probably an exterior surface - it underlay

the later cobbled surface (150).
Contains context: 164.

Sub-group 6.3

Occupation layer 160 on 164.
Contains context: 160.

Group 7

A cobbled surface (150) with an occupation layer (145) overlying it. This may have formed an exterior passage to the SE of Building 3.
Contains sub-groups 7.1-7.2

Sub-group 7.1

Cobble and gravel surface extending over an area to the SE of Building 3. This area was subsequently re-metalled on more than one occasion.
Contains context: 150 (Fig. 7)

Sub-group 7.2

Occupation layer overlying 150 and covering much the same area. Notably thick - up to 0.1m - in places.
Contains context: 145

Group 8 (for simplified plan see Fig. 5/1)

Building 3 was rebuilt with one major (exterior?) wall aligned NE-SW (203). This rebuild presumably removed any traces of an earlier post-trench. The post-trench of 203 was unusual in that it comprised a wide trench (in excess of 1m in width) with a number of small post-holes set within the trench on either side. The settings of the post-holes did not appear to correspond on either side except in one instance (139 and 153). A second, smaller, post-trench (226) ran at right angles to 203 but any relationship has been lost to later activity. Two large post-pits (137, 141) and what appeared to be post-trenches associated with them (155, 161), were aligned similarly to trench 203 and may have been part of the same building - possibly the front wall. The building may have been provided with a clay floor (149) and an exterior cobbled surface and occupation (sub-group 8.7) may have been contemporary with this rebuild.
Contains sub-groups 8.1-8.7

Sub-group 8.1

A post-trench (203), aligned NE-SW, and 1.25m wide was recovered over a length of 4.5m. Five post-holes were located within it - two (152-53) inside the SE edge and three (139-140, 142) inside the NW edge. The post-trench was found to contain Flavian samian. A heavily burnt charcoal layer observed in the upper fill on the south-east side of the trench could have resulted from a fire destruction (cf Group 10).
Contains contexts: 139-40, 142, 152, 153, 203, 229 (Fig. 7)

Sub-group 8.2

A post-trench (226) aligned NW-SE and parallel to 203 contained two post-holes (237-38).

Contains contexts: 226, 237, 238 (Fig. 7)

Sub-group 8.3

Two large post-pits (137, 141) were located some 2.5m to the SE of post-trench 203. The post-hole (240) of post-pit 141 was located, it appeared to be respected by nearby post-trenches (see sub-group 8.4).
Contains contexts: 137, 141, 240 (Fig. 7)

Sub-group 8.4

Two post-trenches (155, 161) with associated post-holes were cut subsequent to the insertion of posts within the post-pits 137 and 141. These post-trenches may represent the foundations for a wall contemporary with 203 forming the front wall of Building 3 fronting onto a cobbled surface 147 (see sub-group 8.7). It is possible that 155 was a slightly later insertion possibly blocking an entrance formed by the gap between the two post-pits; it was observed to have cut floor 149 (see sub-group 8.5).

Contains contexts: 155, 161, 162-63, 239 (Fig. 7)

Sub-group 8.5

A mixed clay layer (149) found in the area between 203 and the suspected front wall of Building 3 might represent a clay floor of the building. It sealed the infilled post-pits of 141 and 137.
Contains context: 149 (Fig. 7)

Sub-group 8.6

Layer of gravel and fine claysoil in patches (148) may represent occupation on surface 149.
Contains context: 148

Sub-group 8.7

A feature (154) packed with volcanic stones may have been the remains of an internal post-hole within Building 3. It was discovered to the south-east of 203 and cutting the clay floor 149.
Contains context 154 (Fig. 7)

Sub-group 8.8

Cobble and gravel surface 147 (overlies previous gravel surface 150 and its occupation deposit). May be contemporary with Building 3 during its rebuilt phase.
Contains contexts: 147 (Fig. 7)

Sub-group 8.9

Surface 147 is overlain by an occupation deposit (158) which was found to contain iron slag.
Contains context: 158

Group 9 (for simplified plan see Fig. 5/1)

A post-trench (156), on the same alignment as Building 3, may represent part of another building (Building 4). This building may have been erected at a later date than the earliest phases of Building 3; it was observed to have cut through the cobbled surface 147 (see sub-group 8.7). The occupation deposit 158 was not observed on the cobbling south-east of post-trench 156 suggesting that

occupation may have built up on the surface only after the wall represented by 156 had been erected.

Contains context: 156 (Fig. 7)

Group 10

Patches of charcoal were found to overlay the interior of Building 3 particularly in an area close to post-trenches 155 and 161. It is possible that the charcoal represents at least partial destruction of Building 3 by fire. (Burnt charcoal and wood were observed in the upper fill of post-trench 203 - see sub-group 8.1).

Contains context: 135 (Fig. 7)

Group 11 (for simplified plan see Fig. 5/2)

Building 3 was rebuilt on the same alignment and substantially in the same place. Post-trench 203 was recut in a narrower and shallower form (300). The post-trench to the west of 203, running at right angles (226), was also recut (301). The function of this wall is unclear as a second parallel wall (228) was built approximately one metre to the north-east. It may be possible that 228 superseded 226. There is no evidence of a rebuild of the front wall (155/161).

Contains sub-groups 11.1-11.4

Sub-group 11.1

Recut of post-trench 226. Cuts through charcoal ?destruction layer in the upper fill of the earlier phase.
Contains context: 301.

Sub-group 11.2

New post-trench parallel to 301. Presumably forming an internal wall within Building 3. Whether it replaced 301 is unclear but if contemporary it would appear to have stood too close to 301 for both to have been standing at the same time.

Contains context: 228 (Fig. 7)

Sub-group 11.3

Recut of post-trench 203. Narrower than the original post-trench this trench could be observed to have cut the charcoal ?destruction layer in the upper fill of the earlier phase.

Contains context: 300 (Fig. 7)

Sub-group 11.4

Post-holes 138, 236 may have held internal posts in Building 3

Contains contexts: 138, 236 (Fig. 7)

Group 12 (for simplified plan see Fig. 5/2)

The area fronting Building 3 to the south-east which had supported successive layers of gravel and cobble surfaces became covered with a concreted layer of charcoal, ash, and slag (128) which presumably derived from a nearby workshop. A shallow, irregular feature (157) within layer 128 contained large lumps of slag.

Contains contexts: 128, 157 (Fig. 7)

Group 13 (for simplified plan see Fig. 5/2)

The post-trench of Building 4 (see Group 9) was recut by a much shallower trench (130) but on the same alignment.

Contains context: 130 (Fig. 7)

Group 14

Group of post-holes probably not associated and not necessarily contemporary. All appear to post-date 128 but it is uncertain from which level they cut.

Contains contexts: 134, 136, 144, 146 (Fig. 7)

Group 15

Layers (132/133) sealed much of Area B, after the earliest phases of Buildings 3 and 4 had gone out of use. These layers may represent levelling laid down to facilitate a new building stage. Layer 132 was particularly widespread and was about 0.08m deep on average.

Contains contexts: 132, 133 (Fig. 7)

Group 16 (for simplified plan see Fig. 5/3)

The front wall of Building 3 was rebuilt on the same alignment as the previous wall. The new post-trench (125, 126) was cut through 132 with at least one large post-pit (127) incorporated within the build. There was no sign at this stage of a replacement of wall 300 which had been overlain by 132 (see Group 15).

Contains sub-groups 16.1-16.2

Sub-group 16.1

Post-pit, with burnt fill, part of 125.

Contains context: 127 (Fig. 8)

Sub-group 16.2

Two post-trenches, probably forming one wall, but truncated by later feature. Rebuild of wall of Building 3.

Contains contexts: 125, 126 (Fig. 8)

Group 17 (for simplified plan see Fig. 5/3)

The wall of Building 4 represented by 130 (Group 13) appears to have been recut by a new post-trench (129). This may have been part of the same operation which saw the reintroduction of the front wall of Building 3 (see Group 16).

Contains context: 129 (Fig. 8)

Group 18

Building 3 described above (Group 16) appears to have been destroyed by fire. A layer of ash and charcoal (121) seals the area. A shallow linear feature filled with charcoal lumps may be the remains of a fallen, burnt beam (120). Further layers of burnt material, slag and clay (sub-group 17.3) overlay the remains of the building.

Contains sub-groups 18.1-18.3

Sub-group 18.1

Layer of charcoal and ash sealing Group 16.

Contains context: 121 (Fig. 8)

Sub-group 18.2

Shallow linear feature with fill of charcoal lumps possibly resulting from a burnt out fallen beam lying across the building orientation and not *in situ*.

Contains context: 120 (Fig. 8)

Sub-group 18.3

Layers of burnt material, slag, nails, and clay were found to overlie layer 121 and the charcoal feature 120.

Contains contexts: 114, 115, 119 (Fig. 8)

Group 19

The last building activity in Area B is represented by a single large post-trench (123) aligned NW-SE and thus virtually at right angles and completely at odds with all the earlier building orientation. The feature was truncated by later activity and no associated contexts were identified.

Contains context: 123 (Fig. 8)

Group 20

A group of post-holes, in the extreme west of Area B, some of which cut layer 132 and 124. Their relationship with other contexts of the Roman military activity is unclear owing to truncation.

Contains contexts: 193, 194, 197, 232, 233, 235 (Fig. 8)

Group 21

Layers of clay and charcoal sealed the military activity on the site.

Contains sub-groups 21.1-21.2

Sub-group 21.1

Two layers of sandy clay of very limited extent.

Contains contexts: 100, 101

Sub-group 21.2

Layer of burnt clay and charcoal sealing most of the military occupation in Area B.

Contains context: 124 (Fig. 8)

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	Le	Width	Wth
Maximum	Max		

CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

- 4 Pit. Fill (top to bottom): 1) soft grey clay with charcoal flecks; 2) light brown clay with pieces of daub and charcoal flecks; 3) concreted red and yellow daub with charcoal and clay patches; 4) soft grey clays silt with charcoal and bone. Diam = 1.5m; D = 1.52m.
- 48 Cremation pit. Fill (top): compact mixed sandy clay with possible decomposed turf and charcoal flecks; (bottom): soft mixed clay with large quantities of charcoal and occasional bone fragments and pottery. Partially truncated by later features. Diam = 1.5m; D = 0.35m.
- 100 Layer of light brown sandy clay with small water-worn pebbles and some charcoal. Not extensive. D = unrecorded.
- 101 Layer similar to 100. Not extensive. D = unrecorded.
- 107 Post-trench. Fill: mixed clay with occasional water-worn pebbles and a few flecks of charcoal and tile. Le = 0.30m (as excavated); Wth = 0.03m; D = unrecorded.
- 113 Post-trench. Fill: light sandy yellow / brown clay with charcoal flecks, tile fragments and water-worn pebbles. Fill includes grey clay patches and small clay lumps. Le = 0.8m (as excavated); Wth = 0.25m; D = 0.20m.
- 114 Layer of grey / brown clay silt with a large amount of charcoal flecks and some tile flecks. Includes iron and bronze slag, iron nails, volcanic chips and orange clay patches. D = 0.06-0.10m.
- 115 Layer of burnt material, under 114, including slag and burnt clay. D = 0.01m.
- 119 Layer of orange clay with grey / brown patches. Inclusions of charcoal, pebbles, slag and ash. Maximum extent = 3.4m; D = 0.04m (max).
- 120 Shallow linear feature, possibly resulting from a collapsed post. Fill: similar to 119 but with large charcoal lumps and spreads of water-worn pebbles, burnt clay lumps and tile fragments. Le = 1.6m (as excavated); Wth = 0.30m; D = unrecorded.
- 121 Layer of loose charcoal and ash with burnt clay particles and inclusions of pebbles and charcoal. Maximum extent = 0.60m; D = unrecorded.
- 123 Post-trench. Fill: coarse dark mixed clay and clay lumps. Truncated. Le = 3.30m (as excavated); Wth = 0.60m; D = unrecorded.
- 124 Layer of mid brown compact clay silt with charcoal and burnt clay. Seals much of Area B. D = 0.04m.
- 125 Post-trench. Fill: mid brown clay with evidence of slumping on the north side. Inclusions of charcoal flecks, tile fragments and burnt clay. The lower part of the fill had a darker area which could have been the remains of a rotted post. Le = 1.2m; Wth = 0.30m; D = c. 0.50m.
- 126 Post-trench. Possibly the continuation of 125. Fill: brown clay with charcoal flecks. Heavily truncated. Le = 0.7m (as excavated); Wth = 0.56m; D = unrecorded.
- 127 Post-hole. Fill: as 126 but also with packing stones, lumps of tile and brick. Lower fill included charcoal fragments and burnt clay. Diam = 0.9m; D = c. 0.38m.
- 128 Layer of concreted charcoal and ash with slag, tile chips and pea grit. Maximum extent = 2.7m (N-S), 2.5m (E-W).
- 129 Post-trench. Fill: (top to bottom) 1) mixed brown and grey clay silt with charcoal flecks and slag; 2) charcoal lumps; 3) light brown clay with pebbles, burnt clay and high proportion of charcoal. Le = 1.2m (as excavated); Wth = 0.4m; D = 0.2m.
- 130 Shallow linear feature. Fill: light grey / brown clay with charcoal flecks and specks of orange clay. Le = 1.2m (as excavated); Wth = 1.6m (as excavated); D = 0.18m.
- 132 Layer of light orange / brown clay silt with charcoal and burnt clay specks. On the surface were traces of fine yellow gravel. Maximum extent (N-S) = c. 3m, (E-W) c. 13.5m (not continuous); D = unrecorded.
- 133 Layer of similar material to 132, which it overlies. The extent is similar although 133 is more intermittent than 132. D = unrecorded.
- 134 Base of post in post-hole. Fill: brown clay silt with a few charcoal and burnt clay flecks. Diam = 0.15m; D = 0.03m.
- 135 Layer of charcoal forming a number of irregular patches. Maximum extent (N-S) = 1.7m, (E-W) = c. 1.1m; D = unrecorded.
- 136 Base of post in post-hole. Fill: concreted ash, slag and charcoal. Dimensions unrecorded.
- 137 Rectangular pit. Fill: (5 layers top to bottom) 1) as 132; 2) as 135; 3) fine yellow / green grit; 4) clean light brown clay with clay lumps and charcoal flecks; 5) mixed redeposited clay (yellow to red / orange) with some charcoal flecking. Le = 1.3m (as excavated); Wth = 1.25m (as excavated); D = 0.58m.
- 138 Post-hole. Fill: unrecorded. Diam = 0.25m. D = unrecorded.
- 139 Post-hole in 203. Fill: brown clay with charcoal flecks. Diam = 0.12m; D = unrecorded.
- 140 Post-hole in 203. Fill: as 139. Diam = 0.15m; D = unrecorded.
- 141 Post-pit. Fill: (top) yellow clay spreading beyond edge of pit; (lower) orange mixed clay with some water-worn pebbles. Diam = 1.05m; D = unrecorded.
- 142 Post-hole in 203. Sealed by 229. Fill: compact brown clay loam with charcoal flecks and mixed clay lumps. Diam = 0.12m; D = unrecorded.

- 144 Base of post in post-hole. Fill: volcanic packing stones and burnt material. Diam = 0.25m; D = unrecorded.
- 145 Occupation layer of dark oily wet clay silt with charcoal flecks. Maximum extent (N-S) = c. 3.5m, (E-W) = c. 4.5m; D = 0.04-0.10m.
- 146 Post-hole. Fill: dark brown clay with water-worn pebbles, concreted ash, slag and charcoal. Diam = 0.4m; D = unrecorded.
- 147 Cobbled surface of medium sized cobbles and gravel with dirty clay loam and mixed clay. Maximum extent (N-S) = c. 3.5m, (E-W) = c. 0.31m; D = 0.03m.
- 148 Layer of greyish / green gravel and fine clay soil. Only present in small patches. Not planned.
- 149 Layer of mixed clay with charcoal and small lumps of clay. Maximum extent (N-S) = c. 2.1m, (E-W) = c. 5m; D = 0.04-0.05m.
- 150 Layer of small cobbles and fine mixed gravel, immediately underlying cobbled surface of 147. Maximum extent (N-S) = c. 3m, (E-W) = c. 5m; D = c. 0.02m.
- 151 Post-trench. Fill: redeposited gravel and clay with some darker clay patches. Le = 1.6m (as excavated); Wth = 0.35m; D = unrecorded.
- 152 Post-hole in 203. Fill: compact brown clay loam with charcoal flecks and mixed clay lumps. Diam = 0.10m; D = unrecorded.
- 153 Post-hole in 203. Fill: not excavated. Diam = 0.20m; D = unrecorded.
- 154 Post-pit. Fill: light mixed clay with soft clay lumps, charcoal flecks, and volcanic packing stones. Le = 0.8m; Wth = 0.45m; D = unrecorded.
- 155 Post-trench. Fill: compact red / brown clay in upper and grey / green gravelly silt in lower. Le = 2.1m (as excavated); Wth = 0.35m; D = 0.14m.
- 156 Post-trench. Fill: soft yellow clay with a large amount of charcoal flecks and some water-worn stones. Le = 1.21m (as excavated); Wth = 0.24m; D = 0.36m.
- 157 Irregular shallow feature. Fill: large lumps of slag and dirty mixed clay. Badly truncated by later features. Maximum extent recorded = 2.2m; D = unrecorded.
- 158 Occupation layer of crumbly dark clay loam with inclusions of bone, tile, mortar and iron slag. Maximum extent (N-S) = c. 3m, (E-W) = c. 3m; D = unrecorded.
- 160 Occupation layer of fine dark clay silt with some charcoal. Occurred in small patches. Not planned, only recorded in section (14). Sealed by 150. D = 0.02m.
- 161 Post-trench. Fill: crumbly dark red clay soil. Le = 1m (as excavated); Wth = 0.20m; D = unrecorded.
- 162 Post-hole in 155. Fill: fine brown clay loam with charcoal flecks. Diam = 0.15m; D = unrecorded.
- 163 Post-hole in 155. Fill: as 162. Diam = 0.15m; D = unrecorded.
- 164 Layer of dirty yellow clay with fine charcoal flecks. Not planned.
- 165 Post-trench or gully. Fill: (upper) grey clay soil with large amount of charcoal and pottery; (lower) mixed sandy clay with pebbles and charcoal flecks. Le = 1.9m (as excavated); Wth = 0.60m; D = 0.26m.
- 172 Stakehole. Fill: loose, light brown sandy clay soil. Diam = 0.05m; D = unrecorded.
- 173 Stakehole. Fill: as 172. Diam = 0.07m; D = unrecorded.
- 174 Post-hole. Fill: unrecorded. Diam = 0.08m; D = unrecorded.
- 175 Post-hole. Fill: mixed sandy clay with small pebbles and charcoal flecks, similar to lower fill of 165. Diam = 0.10m; D = unrecorded.
- 181 Cremation pit. Fill: outer - light brown sandy clay soil with some charcoal flecks and tile fragments; inner - similar but with high proportion of charcoal. Diam = 2.2m (truncated); D = 0.44m.
- 182 Post-hole cutting 211. Fill: soft sandy grey crumbly clay soil. Diam = 0.12m; D = 0.05m.
- 183 Large post-pit. Fill: soft sandy mixed clay with charcoal flecks, water-worn pebbles and tile fragments. Diam = 0.05m; D = unrecorded.
- 185 Irregular shallow feature. Fill: sandy grey / green mixed clay with charcoal flecks. Le = 1.5m (as excavated); Wth = 1.2m; D = unrecorded.
- 187 Post-trench. Fill: redeposited natural clay and gravel with water-worn pebbles. Post-hole at end. Le = 1.6m (as excavated); Wth = 0.3m; D = 0.12m.
- 188 Post-trench. Fill: mid brown clay soil with pea grit and water-worn pebbles. Widens to north where there is a post-pipe (201). Le = 3.6m (as excavated); Wth = 0.26-0.40m; D = 0.14m (truncated).
- 190 Post-hole in 188. Fill: loose mixed sandy clay. Diam = 0.28m; D = 0.20m.
- 191 Post-hole in 188. Fill: as 190. Diam = 0.20m; D = unrecorded.
- 192 Post-trench intersecting with 209. Fill: light mixed clay soil with some water-worn pebbles. Redeposited natural clay with lumps in lower fill. Le = 4.41m (as excavated); Wth = 0.54m; D = 0.15m.
- 193 Post-hole. Fill: fine light brown clay soil. Diam = 0.45m; D = unrecorded.
- 194 Post-hole. Fill: as 132 and with clay lens. Diam = 0.6m; D = unrecorded.
- 196 Post-hole in 151. Fill: loose dark brown, fine clay with gravel. Diam = 0.15m; D = unrecorded.
- 197 Stakehole. Fill: loose mixed clay soil. Diam = 0.02m; D = unrecorded.
- 198 Post-trench. Fill: mixed gravel and patches of brown clay with water-worn pebbles. Widens at end to form post-pit. Le = 2.19m (as excavated); Wth = 0.2m; D = 0.29.
- 199 Post-hole. Fill: redeposited natural red, sandy clay. Diam = 0.28m, D = unrecorded.

- 200 Post-hole in 188. Fill: gravel with mixed clays. Diam = 0.3m; D = unrecorded.
- 201 Post-hole in 188. Fill: as 200. Diam = 0.2m; D = unrecorded.
- 202 Post-hole. Fill: mixed clay lumps in light brown clay soil with charcoal flecks. Diam = 0.20m; D = unrecorded.
- 203 Post-trench. Fill: (top to bottom) 1) as 132 with more charcoal flecks; 2) charcoal and burnt wood with some brown clay; 3) fine gravel; 4) compact dark brown clay; 5) redeposited mixed clays. Recut as 300. Le = 3.2m (as excavated); Wth = 1.3m; D = 0.75.
- 204 Post-hole adjacent to 210. Fill: soft, grey / green clay with charcoal flecks. Diam = 0.6m; D = unrecorded.
- 207 Stakeholes in line along edge of 192. Fill: as 192.
- 208 Post-hole in 209. Fill: as 192. Diam = 0.28m; D = unrecorded.
- 209 Post-trench. Fill: mixed clay with clay lumps, water-worn pebbles and gravel. Le = 2.4m; Wth = 0.35m; D = 0.14m.
- 210 Post-trench. Fill: dark, coarse, heavy clay soil with gravel and water-worn pebbles. Le = 0.6m (as excavated); Wth = 0.4m; D = unrecorded.
- 211 Post-trench. Fill: dark mixed clay soil with gravel and water-worn pebbles. Le = 1.3m (as excavated); Wth = 0.45m; D = unrecorded.
- 213 Post-pit. Fill: brown earthy loam with water-worn pebbles and gravel. Diam = 0.7m; D = unrecorded.
- 214 Post-pit. Fill: brown clay soil in upper fill and red natural sandy clay with volcanic packing stones in lower fill. Diam = 0.62m; D = unrecorded.
- 215 Post-hole. Fill: light grey / green gravel with charcoal and tile flecks. Diam = 0.15m; D = unrecorded.
- 216 Stakehole. Fill: fine greenish gravel. Diam = 0.05m; D = unrecorded.
- 217 Stakehole. Fill: as 216. Diam = 0.05m; D = unrecorded.
- 218 Post-hole. Fill: dark mixed clay soils with gravel and water-worn pebbles. Diam = 0.3m; D = unrecorded.
- 219 Post-hole. Fill: grey clay with numerous charcoal flecks. Upper levels truncated. Diam = 0.15m; D = unrecorded.
- 220 Post-hole. Fill: soft grey clays. Diam = 0.1m; D = unrecorded.
- 221 Post-hole. Fill: as 220. Diam = 0.1m; D = unrecorded.
- 222 Stakehole. Fill: soft grey clay. Diam = 0.05m; D = unrecorded.
- 224 Post-hole at junction of 209 and 192. Fill: as 209. Diam = 0.35m; D = unrecorded.
- 225 Post-hole in 209. Fill: as 209. Diam = 0.35m; D = unrecorded.
- 226 Post-trench. Fill of 1st phase: (top to bottom) 1) charcoal, burnt wood and brown clay; 2) mixed clay; 3) fine pure gravel with tile fragments; 4) dark brown clay. Fill of 2nd phase: as 132 - pure clay with charcoal flecks. Recut as 301. Le = 1m (as excavated); Wth = 0.65m; D = 0.32m.
- 228 Post-trench. Fill: brown clay loam with particles of mixed clay and charcoal flecking. Le = 1.1m (as excavated); Wth = 0.5m; D = 0.12m.
- 229 Layer of soft mixed clay with charcoal fragments, similar to first fills of 203. Maximum extent (N-S) = 0.7m, (E-W) = c. 2m; D = unrecorded.
- 230 Post-hole. Fill: fine redeposited red and orange clay with occasional water-worn pebbles and clay soil patches. Diam = 0.60m; D = unrecorded (truncated).
- 232 Stakehole. Fill: brown earthy loam. Diam = 0.03m; D = unrecorded.
- 233 Post-hole. Fill: pure redeposited clay with charcoal flecks and small patches of clay soil. Diam = 0.20m; D = unrecorded.
- 234 Layer of mixed, dirty clay with charcoal flecks. Maximum extent = c. 0.3m x 0.3m; D = unrecorded.
- 235 Post-hole. Fill: as 132. Diam = 0.65m; D = unrecorded.
- 236 Post-hole. Fill: dark brown clay soil with volcanic and metamorphic packing stones. Diam = 0.18m; D = unrecorded.
- 237 Post-hole in 226. Fill: as upper fill of 226. Diam = 0.22m; D = unrecorded.
- 238 Post-hole cutting third layer of fill of 226 and sealed by second layer. Fill: soft mid-brown clay soil. Diam = 0.08m; D = unrecorded.
- 239 Post-hole in 161. Fill: unrecorded. Diam = 0.14m; D = unrecorded.
- 240 Post-hole in 141. Fill: unrecorded. Diam = 0.4m; D = unrecorded.
- 300 Recut of post-trench 203.
- 301 Recut of post-trench 226.

GENERAL CONTEXT INDEX

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101	B	L	803	202	A	C/F	801
107	A	C/F	801	203	B	C/F	802
113	A	C/F	801	204	A	C/F	801
114	B	L	803	207	A	C/F	801
115	B	L	803	208	A	C/F	801
119	B	L	803	209	A	C/F	801
120	B	M	803	210	A	C/F	801
121	B	C/F	803	211	A	C/F	801
123	B	C/F	803	213	A	C/F	801
124	B	L	803	214	A	C/F	801
125	B	C/F	803	215	A	C/F	801
126	B	C/F	803	216	A	C/F	801
127	B	C/F	803	217	A	C/F	801
128	B	L	802	218	A	C/F	801
129	B	C/F	803	219	A	C/F	801
130	B	M	802	220	A	C/F	801
132	B	L	802	221	A	C/F	801
134	B	C/F	802	222	A	C/F	801
135	B	L	802	224	A	C/F	801
137	B	C/F	802	225	A	C/F	801
138	B	C/F	802	226	B	C/F	802
139	B	C/F	802	228	B	C/F	802
140	B	C/F	802	229	B	L	802
141	B	C/F	802	230	A	C/F	801
142	B	C/F	802	232	B	C/F	803
144	B	C/F	802	233	B	C/F	803
145	B	L	802	234	B	L	802
146	B	C/F	802	235	B	C/F	803
147	B	L	802	236	B	C/F	802
149	B	L	802	237	B	C/F	802
150	B	L	802	238	B	C/F	802
151	B	C/F	802	239	B	C/F	802
152	B	C/F	802	240	B	C/F	802
153	B	C/F	802	300	B	C/F	802
154	B	C/F	802	301	B	C/F	802
155	B	C/F	802	302	A	C/F	801
156	B	C/F	802	303	A	C/F	801
157	B	M	802				
158	B	L	802				
161	B	C/F	802				
162	B	C/F	802				
163	B	C/F	802				
165	A	C/F	801				
172	A	C/F	801				
173	A	C/F	801				
174	A	C/F	801				
175	A	C/F	801				
181	A	C/F	804				
182	A	C/F	801				
183	A	C/F	801				
185	A	M	804				
187	A	C/F	801				
188	A	C/F	801				
190	A	C/F	801				
191	A	C/F	801				
192	A	C/F	801				
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129	16.3	M7	214	1.4	T1
130	17	M7	215	4.8	T4
132	15	M7	216	4.1	T4
133	15	M7	217	4.1	T4
134	14	M7	218	4.4	T4
135	10	M7	219	3.1	T3
136	14	M7	220	4.1	T4
137	8.3	M7	221	4.1	T4
138	11.4	M7	222	4.1	T4
139	8.1	M7	224	2.1	T2
140	8.1	M7	225	2.1	T2
141	8.3	M7	226	8.2	M7
142	8.1	M7	228	11.2	M7
144	14	M7	229	8.1	M7
145	7.2	M7	230	4.6	T4
146	14	M7	232	20	T6
14M7	8.8	M7	233	20.1	T6
148	8.6	M7	234	8.1	M7
149	8.5	M7	235	20	T6
150	7.1	M7	236	11.4	M7
151	6.1	M7	237	8.2	M7
152	8.1	M7	238	8.2	M7
153	8.1	M7	239	9.2	M7
154	8.7	M7	240	8.3	M7
155	8.4	M7	300	11.3	M7
156	9	M7	301	11.1	M7
157	12	M7	302	1.2	T1
158	8.9	M7	303	1.3	T1
160	6.2	M7			
161	8.4	M7			
162	8.4	M7			
163	8.4	M7			
164	6.2	M7			
165	3.1	T3			
172	4.1	T4			
173	4.1	T4			
174	4.1	T4			
175	3.1	T3			
181	5.4	T5			
182	4.7	T4			
183	4.2	T4			
185	5.3	T5			
187	1.3	T1			
188	2.3	T2			
190	2.3	T2			
191	2.3	T2			
192	1.1	T1			

EXETER: HOLLOWAY STREET 1974.
Roman Military. Area A.

801

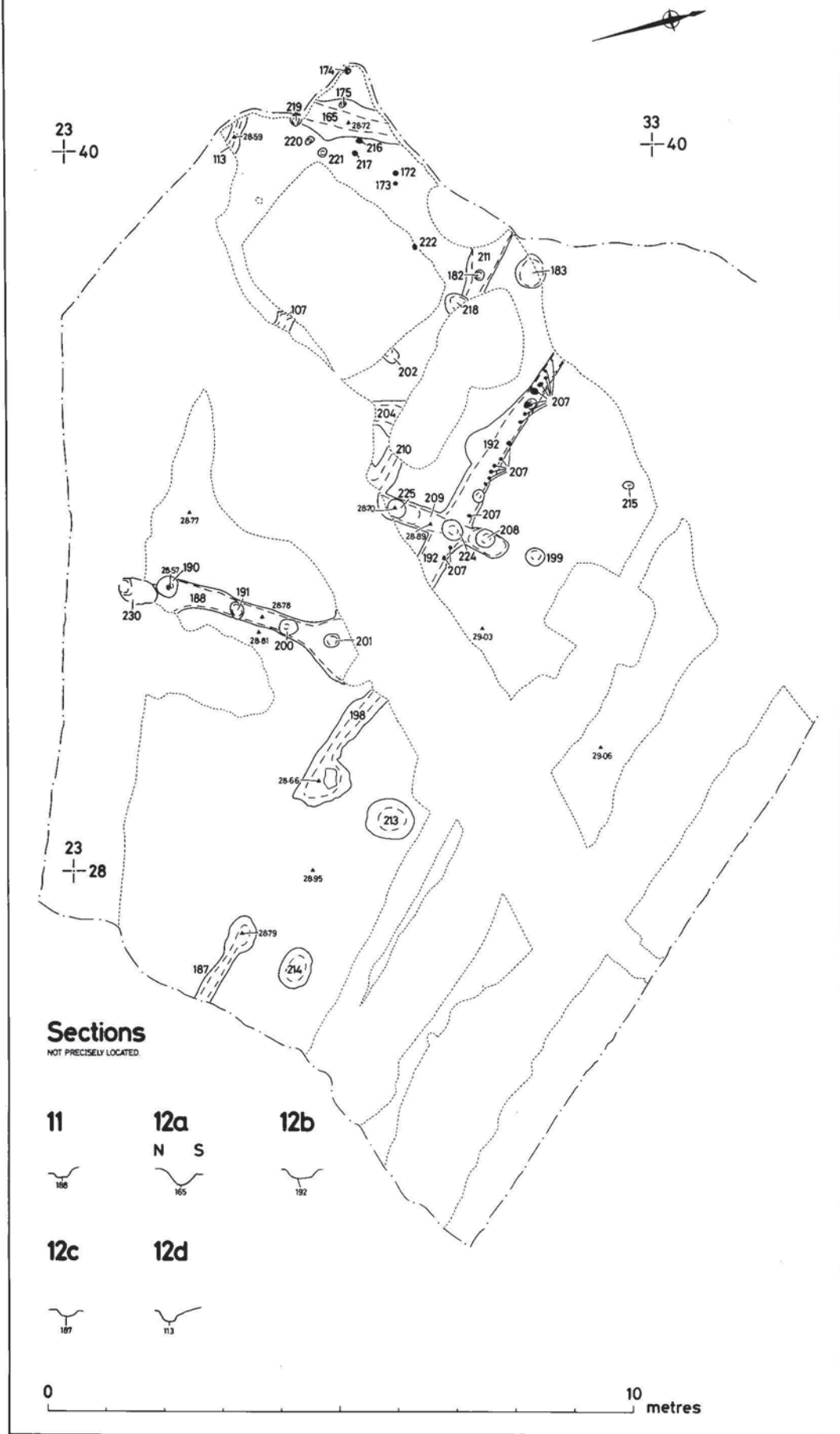
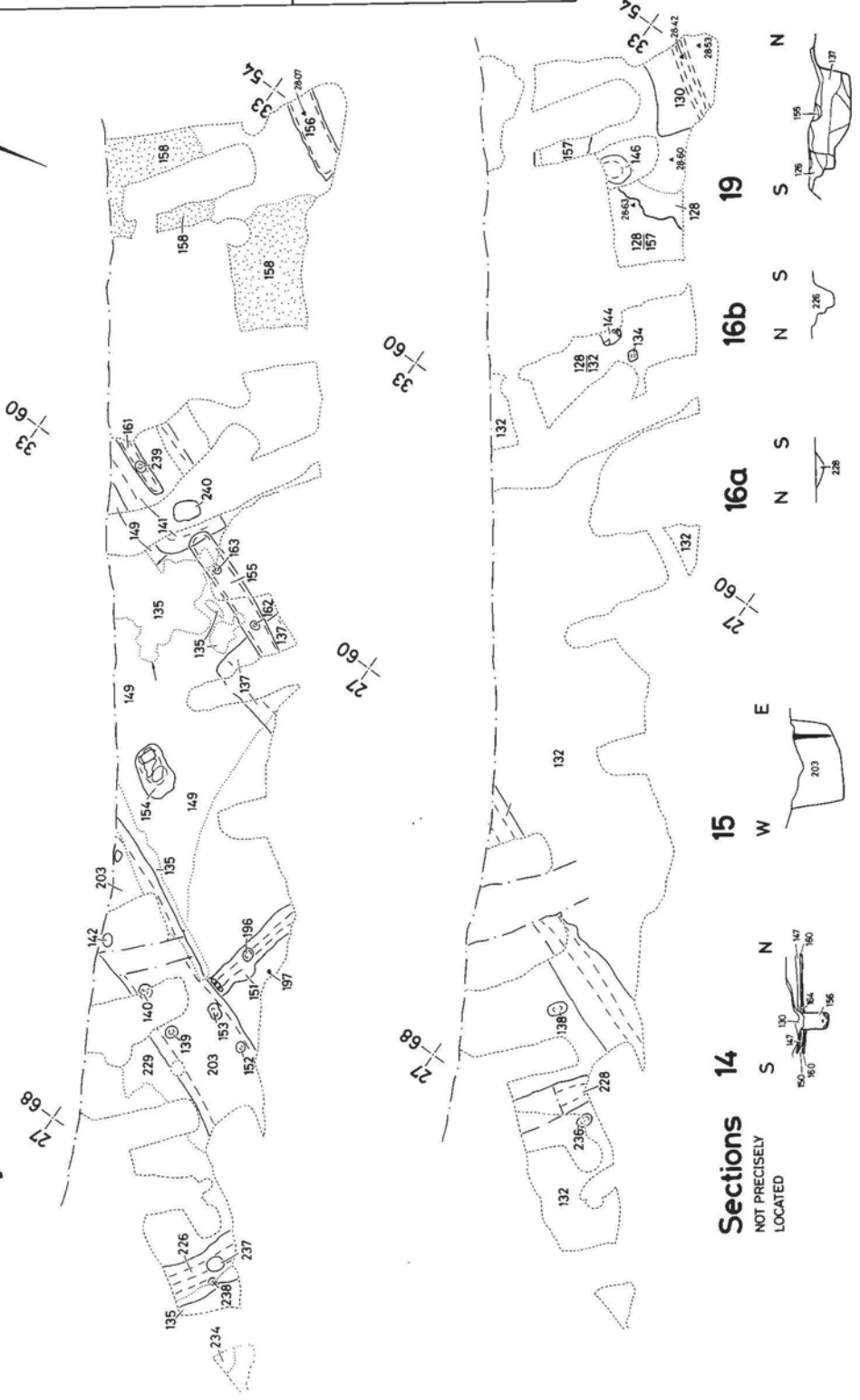


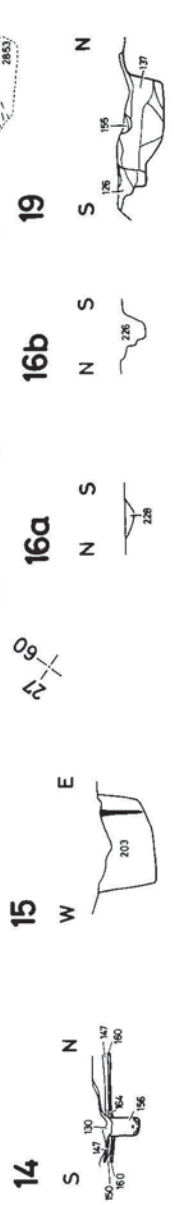
FIG. 6. PLAN + SECTIONS OF THE ROMAN MILITARY REMAINS, AREA A.

(50) 1

EXETER: HOLLOWAY STREET 1974
Roman Military. Area B. 1 and 2.



- 128
- 158
- 147
- 145
- 150
- 164
- 160
- LAYER
- MATRIX



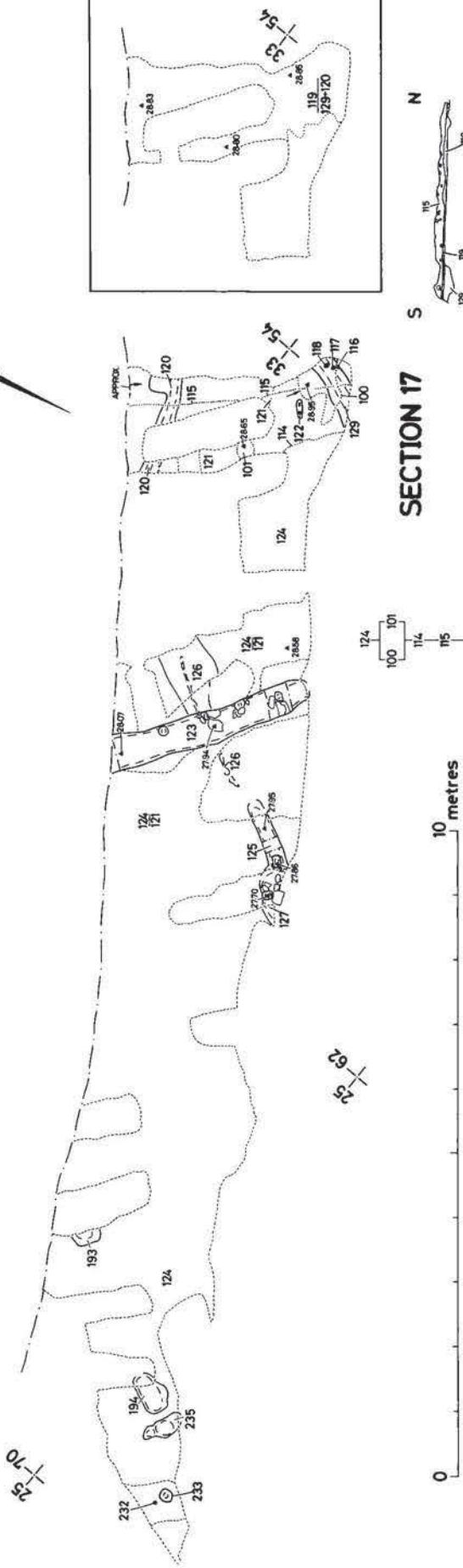
Sections
 NOT PRECISELY
 LOCATED

FIG 7: PLANS + SECTIONS OF THE ROMAN MILITARY REMAINS, AREA B.

(50)·2

**EXETER: HOLLOWAY STREET 1974
Roman Military. Area B. 3.**

803



LAYER MATRIX

124	101
100	114
	115
	119
	121

SECTION 17



SECTION IN SOUTH-EAST OF AREA.
NOT PREVIOUSLY LOCATED.

FIG. 8. PLAN AND SECTIONS OF THE ROMAN MILITARY REMAINS. AREA B.

50.3

Roman Civil : Area A

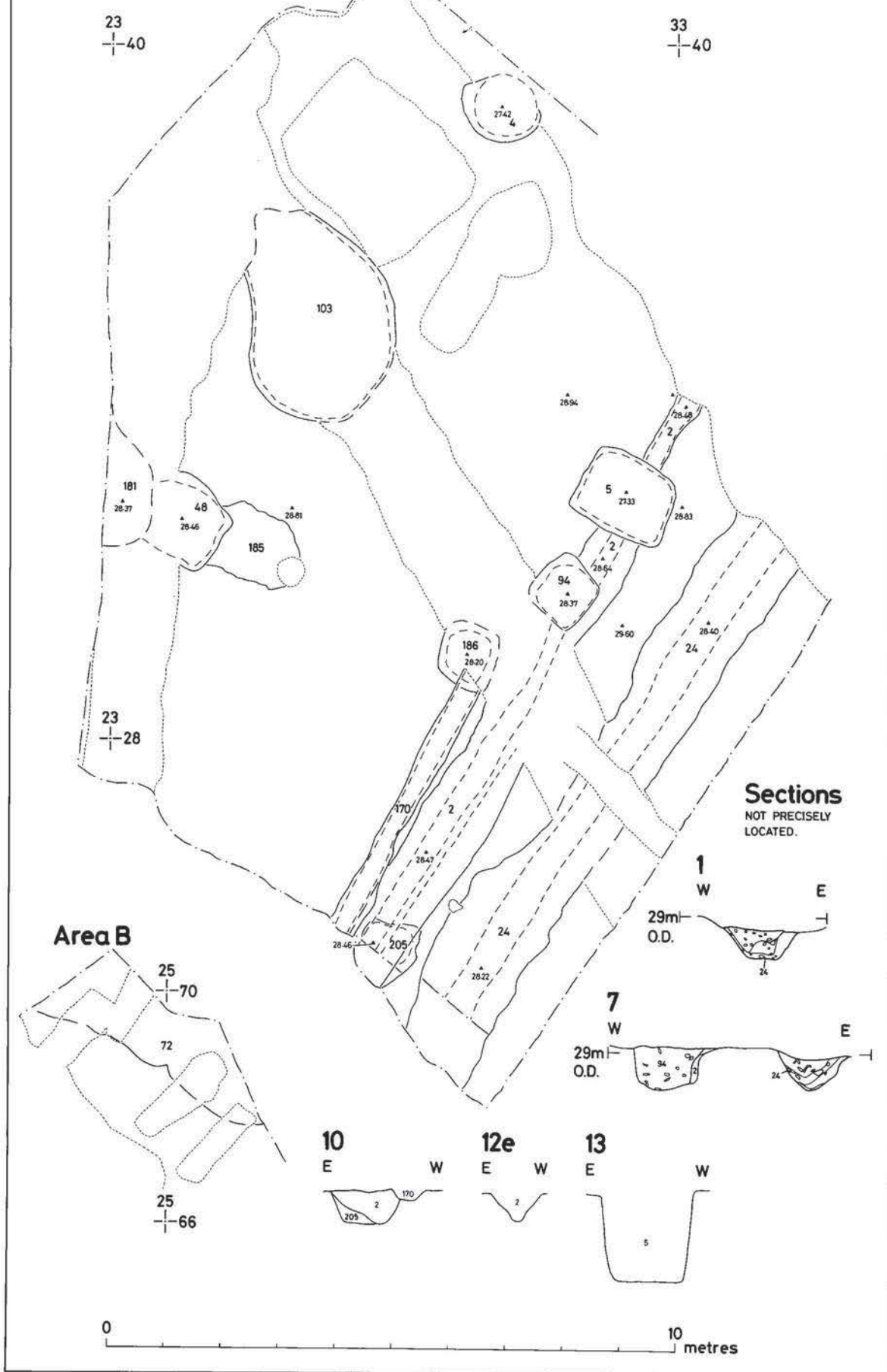


FIG 9. PLAN AND SECTIONS OF THE ROMAN CIVIL REMAINS, AREAS A AND B.

(50)-4

SECTION 3

3 Introduction

Found below are details of the pottery finds including some notes on the dating of individual shards and other information where relevant. Page and figure references (eg. P.118, 16.3a) refer to illustrations in Holbrook and Bidwell 1992). Pottery from the site is stored at the RAM Museum, Queen Street, Exeter under site code HL50.

3.1 The finds listings and other indices

Glossary of abbreviations for finds inventory

<i>Fabric No.</i>	<i>Type</i>
5*	South Devon Ware
31*	South-East Dorset Black-Burnished Ware
40*	South-Western Black-Burnished Ware
81*	Hand-Made Grey-Burnished Ware
151*	Exeter Sandy Grey Ware
190*	Fortress Ware B
192	Fortress Ware D
220	Butt Beaker (EAR 1)
371*	Fortress Ware A
372*	Imitation <i>Terra Nigra</i> Type
406*	Flagon Fabric
435*	Flagon Fabric
440*	Flagon Fabric
500	Samian-South Gaulish Type
503	Lyon Ware (Pre-Flavian)
506	Central Gaulish Ware (Glazed, Pre-Flavian)
517	<i>Terra Nigra</i> (Gallo-Belgic Ware)
600	Dressel 20 (Peacock & Williams 1986, Class 25), amphorae
603	<i>Camulodunum</i> 186 (Peacock & Williams 1986, Class 17/18), amphorae
607	Carrot (Peacock & Williams 1986, Class 12), amphorae
612	Unspecified/Unassigned, amphorae
615	Pélichet 47 (Peacock & Williams 1986, Class 27), amphorae
703	FC1 (?Spanish), mortaria
710	FC7 (Central France), mortaria
713	FC10 (Central France), mortaria
752	FB21 (Exeter/Rhineland), 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

BKR	Beaker
BRB	Bead Rim Bowl
CAM	<i>Camulodunum</i>
CP	Cooking Pot
Cu.	Curle (Samian type)
Dr.	Dragendorff (Samian type)
LID	Lid
OF	Open Form
TB	Type British (mortaria)
TC	Type Continental (mortaria)

Miscellaneous

MNV	Minimum number of vessels
Qty	Quantity
Wt	Weight in grams

FINDS INVENTORY

Pottery

4					
Fabric	5	MNV	1	Wt	5

Fabric	31	MNV	2	Wt	?		
Fabric	40	MNV	1	Wt	?		
Type	16.3a					Qty	1
	0						
Fabric	81	MNV	2	Wt	205		
Type	4.1b					Qty	1
Type	CP					Qty	1
Fabric	190	MNV	1	Wt	20		
Fabric	192	MNV	1	Wt	15		
Type	4.1					Qty	1
	(P.154, 4.1)						
Fabric	220	MNV	1	Wt	20		
Fabric	371	MNV	1	Wt	45		
Fabric	435	MNV	1	Wt	90		
Type	1.4					Qty	1
	(P.141, 1.4)						
Fabric	500	MNV	7	Wt	85		
Type	Cu.11					Qty	1
	(Flavian, from layer 4)						
Type	Dr.15/17					Qty	2
	(both pre-Flavian, from layer 4)						
Type	Dr.18					Qty	1
	(1C, from layer 1)						
Type	Dr.24/25					Qty	1
	(pre-Flavian, from layer 4)						
Type	Dr.29					Qty	1
	(pre-Flavian, from layer 4)						
Type	Dr.29					Qty	1
	(probably Flavian, from layer 4)						
Fabric	?506	MNV	1	Wt	4		
	BKR					Qty	1
	(P.73, 27)						
4.1							
Fabric	517	MNV	1	Wt	5		
Type	CAM 8					Qty	1
4.2							
Fabric	615	MNV	1	Wt	320		
4.4							
Fabric	517	MNV	1	Wt	160		
Type	CAM 16					Qty	1
	(P.77, 6)						
Fabric	600	MNV	1	Wt	15		
Fabric	612	MNV	1	Wt	45		
38							
Fabric	612	MNV	1	Wt	65		
48							
Fabric	31	MNV	1	Wt	85		
Fabric	40	MNV	3	Wt	1220		
Type	16.1					Qty	1
Type	42.1					Qty	1
Fabric	81	MNV	3	Wt	385		
Type	3.1					Qty	1
	(P.163, 3.1)						
Type	8.1					Qty	1
	(P.163, 8.1)						
Fabric	151	MNV	4	Wt	350		
Type	11.1					Qty	1
Type	35.2					Qty	1
Type	BRB					Qty	2

Fabric Type	371 10.2 (P.146, 10.2)	MNV 4	Wt 790	Qty 1	
Type	10.3 (P.146, 10.3)			Qty 1	
Type	16.1 (P.146, 16.1)			Qty 1	
Type	26.1 (P.149, 26.1)			Qty 1	
Fabric Type	406 1.2a (P.141, 1.2a)	MNV 3	Wt 235	Qty 1	
Fabric	435	MNV 1	Wt 10		
Fabric	440	MNV 1	Wt 125		
Fabric Type	500 Dr.24/25 (late Neronian or Flavian, from layer 1)	MNV 2	Wt 5	Qty 1	
Type	Dr.27 (?pre-Flavian, from layer 2)			Qty 1	
Fabric	600	MNV 1	Wt 1455		
Fabric Type	612 LID	MNV 1	Wt 85	Qty 1	
Fabric Type	703 TC5 (c. 50-785 AD, P.194, TC5)	MNV 1	Wt ?	Qty 1	
113					
Fabric Type	40 8.1	MNV 1	Wt 15	Qty 1	
Fabric Type	190 14.1 (P.149, 14.1)	MNV 1	Wt 5	Qty 1	
Fabric Type	371 13.1 (P.146, 13.1)	MNV 1	Wt 40	Qty 1	
Fabric Type	500 Dr.72 (probably Flavian)	MNV 1	Wt 10	Qty 1	
114					
Fabric	40	MNV 1	Wt 5		
115					
Fabric	31	MNV 1	Wt 10		
Fabric Type	151 50.1	MNV 1	Wt 35	Qty 1	
Fabric Type	500 Dr.27 (1C)	MNV 1	Wt 5	Qty 1	
120					
Fabric	190	MNV 1	Wt 5		
Fabric Type	371 7.1 (P.146, 7.1)	MNV 1	Wt 30	Qty 1	
Fabric Type	500 Dr.18	MNV 1	Wt 5	Qty 1	
Fabric	612	MNV 1	Wt 90		
121					
Fabric	31	MNV 1	Wt 10		
Fabric Type	703 TC4 (c. 50-785 AD, P.194, TC4)	MNV 1	Wt ?		
123					
Fabric	31	MNV 1	Wt 15		
Fabric	40	MNV 1	Wt 10		
125					
Fabric	40	MNV 1	Wt 25		
Fabric	372	MNV 1	Wt 5		
Fabric Type	435 1.3 (P.141, 1.3)	MNV 2	Wt 45	Qty 1	
Type	2.1 (P.141, 2.1)			Qty 1	
Fabric	503	MNV 1	Wt 3		
126					
Fabric	40	MNV 1	Wt 15		
Fabric	440	MNV 1	Wt 20		
Fabric	615	MNV 1	Wt 520		
128					
Fabric	190	MNV 1	Wt 10		
Fabric	371 (lid knob)	MNV 1	Wt 50		
132					
Fabric Type	190 2.1	MNV 1	Wt 15	Qty 1	
Fabric Type	500 Dr.18 (probably Flavian)	MNV 2	Wt 15	Qty 1	
Type	Dr.24/25 (1C)			Qty 1	
141					
Fabric	40	MNV 1	Wt 5		
160					
Fabric Type	500 Dr.18 (pre-Flavian)	MNV 1	Wt 15	Qty 1	
165.1					
Fabric Type	31 OF	MNV 1	Wt 10	Qty 1	
Fabric	40	MNV 1	Wt 225		
Fabric	81	MNV 1	Wt 30		
Fabric Type	151 2.1a (P.155, 2.1a)	MNV 1	Wt 15	Qty 1	
Fabric	435	MNV 1	Wt 125		
Fabric	440	MNV 1	Wt 65		
Fabric Type	500 Dr.27 (Flavian)	MNV 1	Wt 25	Qty 1	
Fabric	600	MNV 1	Wt 565		
Fabric	615	MNV 1	Wt 235		
Fabric	1000 (thick buff sherd)	MNV 1	Wt 35		
165.2					
Fabric	600	MNV 1	Wt 450		
181					
Fabric Type	40 16.1 CP	MNV 2	Wt 345	Qty 1	
Fabric	81	MNV 1	Wt 25	Qty 1	

Type	8.1				Qty	1
Fabric	371	MNV	1	Wt	20	
Fabric	406	MNV	1	Wt	5	

183

Fabric	190	MNV	1	Wt	10	
Fabric	500	MNV	1	Wt	15	
Type	Dr.29					Qty 1
	(c. 50-65 AD, P.56, 24)					
Fabric	1000	MNV	1	Wt	55	
	(large red slightly micaceous sherd, ?flagon)					

185

Fabric	31	MNV	1	Wt	30	
Type	CP					Qty 1
Fabric	40	MNV	2	Wt	55	
Type	16.1					Qty 1
Fabric	191	MNV	1	Wt	15	
Fabric	406	MNV	1	Wt	35	
Fabric	435	MNV	1	Wt	5	
Fabric	710/?713	MNV	1	Wt	?	
Type	TC16					Qty 1
	(c. 60-785 AD, P.195, TC16)					
Fabric	1000	MNV	1	Wt	10	
	(1 sherd, fabric 31 or 40)					

188

Fabric	40	MNV	1	Wt	5	
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198

Fabric	406	MNV	1	Wt	5	
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203

Fabric	40	MNV	2	Wt	45	
Type	42.1					Qty 1
Fabric	151	MNV	1	Wt	220	
Type	11.1					Qty 1
	(P.157, 11.1)					
Fabric	192	MNV	1	Wt	?	
Type	7.2					Qty 1
	(P.154, 7.2)					
Fabric	371	MNV	1	Wt	100	
Fabric	440	MNV	1	Wt	175	
Fabric	500	MNV	3	Wt	120	
Type	Cu.11					Qty 1
	(Flavian)					
Type	Dr.18					Qty 1
	(pre-Flavian)					
Type	Dr.27					Qty 1
	(Flavian)					
Fabric	603	MNV	1	Wt	170	
Fabric	607	MNV	1	Wt	?	
	(P.218, 1)					
Fabric	752	MNV	1	Wt	?	
Type	TB3					Qty 1
	(dated by context c. 70-75/80 AD, P.207, TB3)					

213

Fabric	600	MNV	1	Wt	210	
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Coins**Coin abbreviations**

A - virtually uncirculated

B - little wear

C - well circulated

D - very worn

RIC - Mattingly *et al* 1923-67

Context	Identification
114	D Nero <i>As</i> RIC 329 AD64-68
203	D Claudius <i>Sestertius</i> , RIC 60 countermarked on obverse PROB AD 43-64

Coin identifications by N. Shiel.

BIBLIOGRAPHY FOR FINDS INVENTORYHolbrook N. and Bidwell P.T. 1991 *Roman Finds From Exeter*, Exeter Archaeological Reports: 4.Mattingly H. *et al*, 1923-67 *The Roman Imperial Coinage*.Peacock D.P.S. and Williams D 1986 *Amphorae and the Roman economy*.**3.2 Photographic listings****PHOTOGRAPHIC INDEX**

Context	B/W	Slide
4	428/3/4	53
113	428/6; 457/1/289	
115	-	79
121	-	95
123	430/2/3; 443/2/4; 59, 65, 71, 84 467/2/6	
125	444/4; 467/3/875	
126	444/4; 467/3/871, 75	
127	430/5	60
128	430/1; 444/5	93
134	-	80
135	430/4	81, 84
141	-	67, 68
144	444/6	80
146	444/7	94
147		
151	-	87
154	-	77
155	443/2; 467/7	64, 67, 68, 75
156	-	72
161	443/2	67, 68
165	428/1	15, 92
187	429/6	13, 17
188	457/5/6	14
192	429/3	61, 76
194	430/8; 443/1	91
198	429/4	17, 20
203	443/3	74, 85, 86
204	-	90
209	427/7	76
210	427/8	88
213	427/4	82
214	428/5	19, 78
226	430/7	69, 70, 73
300	430/6; 443/5	

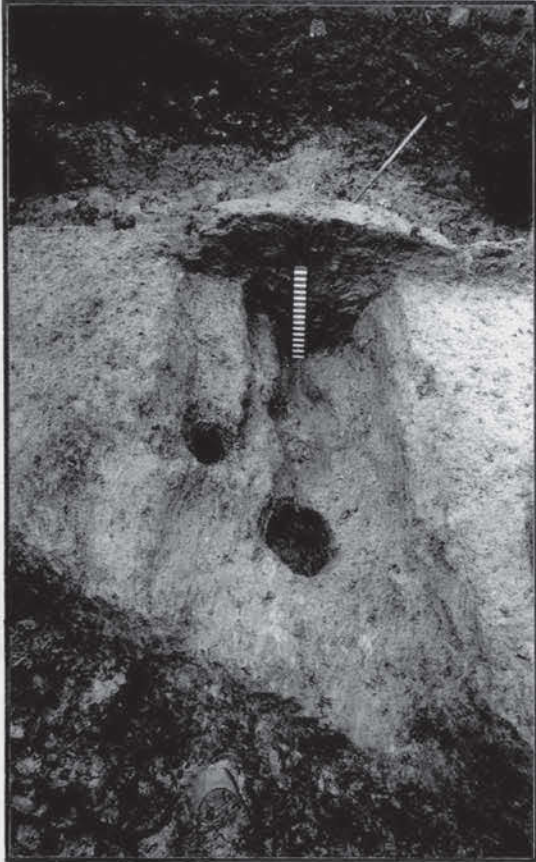


Plate 1 Post-trench 226 showing evidence of recutting. 30cm scale.

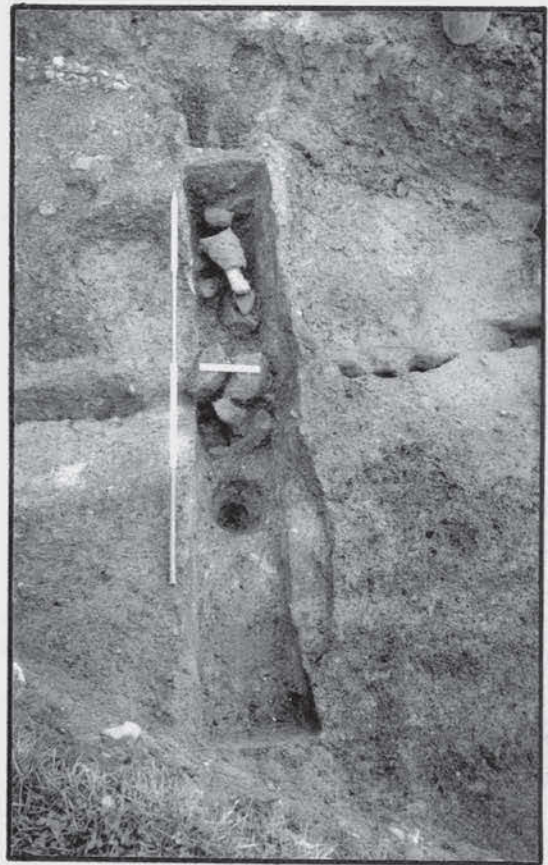


Plate 2 Post-trench 123. 30cm scale.



Plate 3 Section through post-trench 203. 30cm scale.

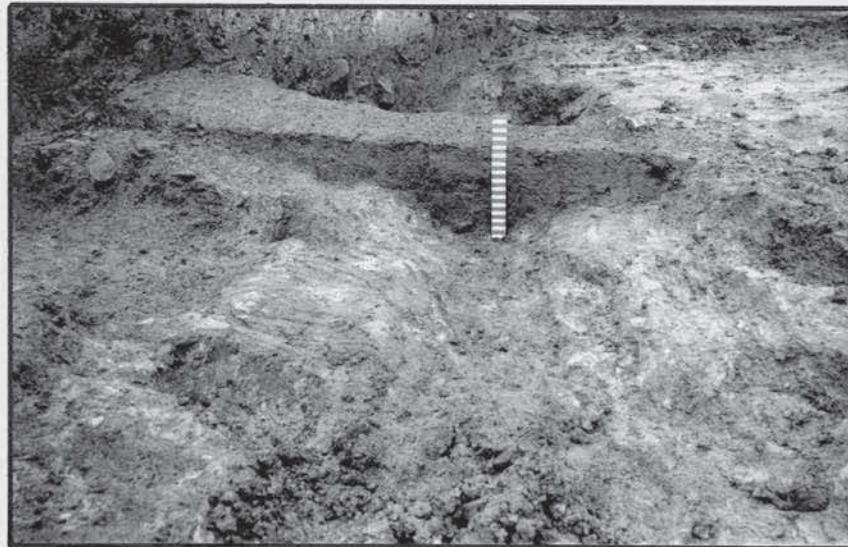


Plate 4 Section through post-trench recut 300. 30cm scale.

APPENDIX 1

A Roman military pit on the Holloway Street 1978 site

A plot of land to the south-east of the Friars Walk site (Bedford and Salvatore 1994) adjacent to the south-west side of Holloway Street (SX 9218/9214) was excavated in advance of housing and a road widening scheme in April 1978 (for site location see Fig.App.1). The area of the site was approximately 36m long NW-SE by 16m NE-SW. The site was excavated by the Exeter Museums Archaeological Field Unit (EMAFU) under the general direction of C.G. Henderson. The site supervisor was J. Pamment (now J.P. Salvatore). The area of the site was first of all stripped of overlying topsoil by a machine equipped with a grading bucket. Some fifty features of different date were subsequently revealed cutting the natural ground surface of which only two (F2 and F30, see Fig. App.2) were thought to be Roman and only one of Roman military date. The single military feature was a rectangular pit (F2) about 1.75 x 1.2m, the depth of which was not recorded. It was filled with a light beige fine clay loam with inclusions of charcoal flecks, water-worn pebbles, estaurine shell fragments, pottery shards, and cess traces near the bottom. Whatever its original purpose it was presumably used finally as a rubbish pit. The pit was located on the extreme north-western limit of the site thus quite close to the pit and well discovered at the Friars Walk site (Bedford and Salvatore 1994) which were infilled probably in the Flavian period at the end of Roman military occupation. The assemblage of pottery recovered from the pit at Holloway Street in 1978 included samian shards of Neronian/Vespasianic date suggesting that this pit too may have ended its life late in the military period at Exeter (for full pottery listing see below). The absence of any pits of military date further to the south-east might suggest that the single pit discovered was at the south-eastern limit of Roman military occupation contemporary with the depot situated to the south-west of Holloway Street, the evidence for which has been recognised on a number of sites (see Fig. 3 in the main report).

The finds listings

Glossary of abbreviations for finds inventory

Fabric No. Type

190*	Fortress Ware B
406*	Flagon Fabric
435*	Flagon Fabric
440*	Flagon Fabric
500	Samian-South Gaulish Type
612	Unspecified/Unassigned, amphorae

(* = Fabric Number used in EAR 4)

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

Type abbreviations

Dr. Dragendorff (Samian type)

Miscellaneous

MNV Minimum number of vessels
Qty Quantity
Wt Weight in grams

FINDS INVENTORY

Pottery

2

Fabric	190	MNV 1	Wt 10	
Type	34.1			Qty 1
	(P.151, 34.1)			
Fabric	406	MNV 2	Wt 200	
Fabric	435	MNV 1	Wt 20	
Type	1.1			Qty 1
Fabric	440	MNV 2	Wt 35	
Type	4.1			Qty 2
Fabric	500	MNV 3	Wt 20	
Type	Dr.24/25			Qty 1
	(Neronian-Vespasian)			
Type	Dr.27g			Qty 1
	(Neronian-Vespasian)			
Type	Dr.30			Qty 1
	(Neronian-Vespasian)			
Fabric	612	MNV 1	Wt 955	

Bibliography

- Bedford J.B. and Salvatore J.P. 1994 *Excavations at Friars Walk, Exeter, 1973. Part 1: Roman military, report of the EMAFU: 94.09.*
 Goodburn R. 1979 'Roman Britain in 1978: Sites explored,' *Britannia* 10, 326.
 Holbrook N. and Bidwell P.T. 1991 *Roman Finds From Exeter*, Exeter Archaeological Reports 4.