

93.08 228 HIGH STREET (BOOTS CELLAR) 1975

(Roman Military)

**OBSERVATIONS AT 228 HIGH STREET
(BOOTS' CELLAR) EXETER, 1975
PART 1: ROMAN MILITARY**

**by
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Exeter Museums Archaeological Field Unit

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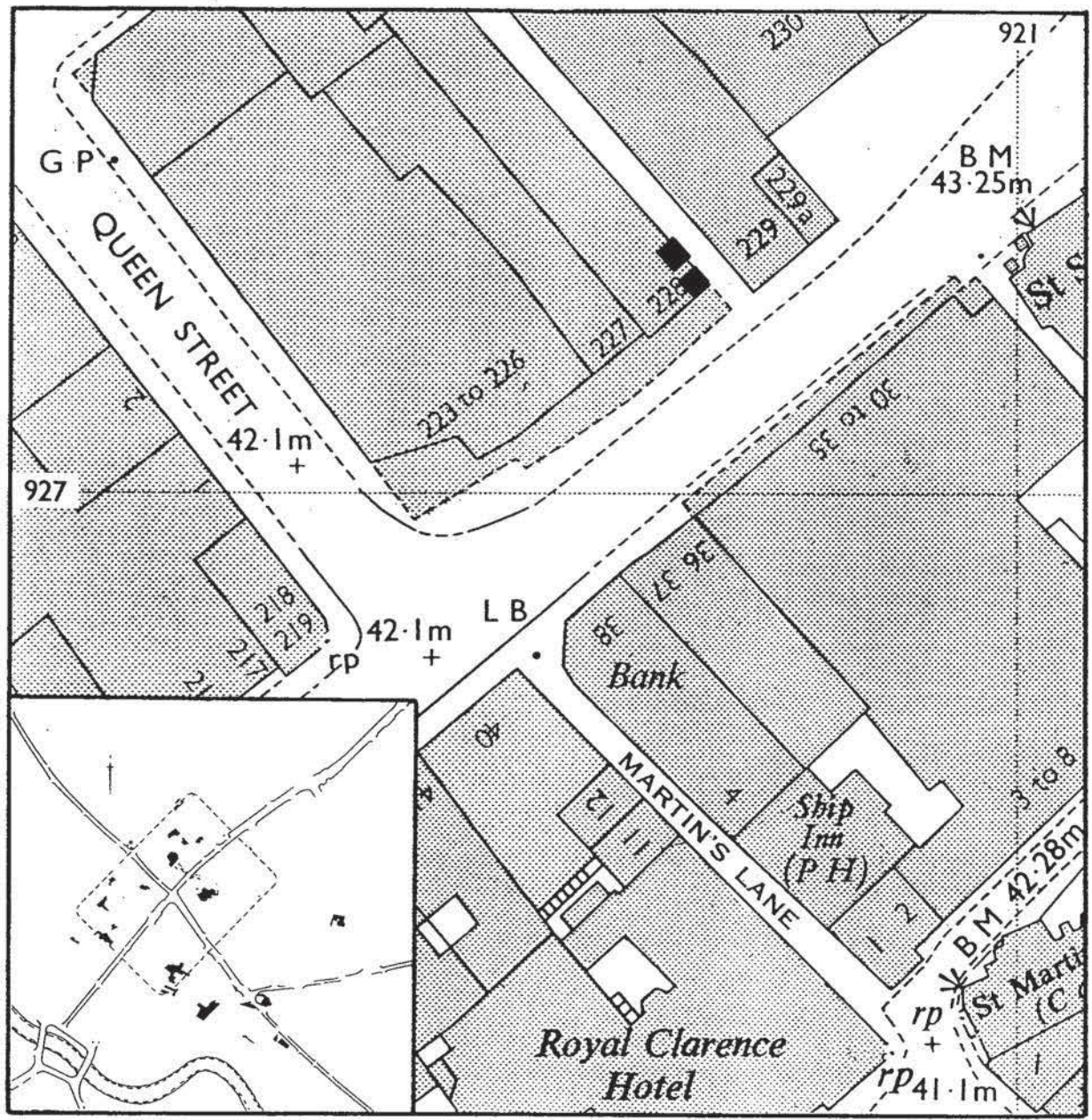


Fig. 1 The location of the 228 High Street observations Exeter 1975. The inset shows the approximate position of the site within the fortress.

SECTION 1

1. Introduction

In January 1975 the Exeter Museums Archaeological Field Unit (EMAFU) undertook a watching brief and recording programme in the cellars of No. 228 High Street (then trading as Boots Chemist). The excavation was funded by Exeter City Council and was directed by C.G. Henderson. The watching brief and recording programme was carried out by J. Thorpe. The post-excavation work for this research archive report was undertaken in 1993 by J.B. Bedford and J.P. Salvatore.

1.1 The organisation of this report

This report comprises two sections. Section 1 includes a site narrative that summarises the main results of the observations at the 228 High Street site of 1975. This narrative is an interpretive and stratigraphic account based upon the discussion of the archaeological records contained in Section 2. Section 2 contains the detailed archaeological evidence for the stratigraphic development of the site during the Roman military period. The excavation records are presented in a processed form using matrices and stratigraphic groups and sub-groups with standardised descriptions of individual contexts.

1.2 The site (Fig.1)

The site was situated in the cellars of No. 228 High Street Exeter at SX 9206 9272. The site is within the area of the former Roman legionary fortress.

1.3 Method of recording

The stratigraphy at the site was recorded by means of seven sections. These, with one exception (I/J), closely corresponded to the walls of the existing cellars which were partially removed and then deepened during the course of the building operation. Sections E/F, F/G, G/H and I/J were located in the most north-westerly cellar. Sections A/B, B/C and C/D were located in the south-easterly cellar closest to the High Street. For location of these sections see Fig. 2.

1.4 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. The remains of at least one phase of a large military timber building were noted together with a very well laid metallated surface. Further building activity was recorded on the site after the large military timber building had been demolished but it is at present unclear whether this activity belongs in the Roman military or civil phase. Included within this later activity was a large post-trench building on the Roman alignment that was erected perhaps in the late Roman military period or early in the civil administration.

1.5 Post-excavation applications

Original stratigraphic interpretation of the sections was undertaken by J. Thorpe. Some refinement of the section interpretations in post-excavation has been proposed by J. Salvatore. In the compilation of the site narrative the

interpretations offered are those based on Henderson (in unpublished pers. comm.).

1.6 Site narrative: Roman military

The nature of the site recording, which was of sections only with no supporting ground-plans has had a consequential effect on the final interpretation which can be presented only in a very broad form. No finds associated with the suspected Roman military remains were recovered.

The position of the site is within the *retentura* of the legionary fortress close by to the junction of the *via sagularis* and *via decumana* just inside the *porta decumana*. The earliest archaeological evidence comprised two layers of metalling, each of slightly different characteristics, that were physically separated by a later trench. The metalling observed in Section C/D was of such high quality, consisting of well laid cobbles, that it was once thought to represent part of the remains of a road. In earlier reports, before the extent of the fortress was known, this metalling had been interpreted as a road skirting the outer defences (Bidwell 1980, 23). The metalling further to the north-east, which was observed in Section F/G, consisted of gravel on a prepared make-up.

At some stage after the metalling had been laid down a large post-trench was dug on a north-west/south-east alignment (observed in Sections E/F, G/H, A/B and C/D). This post-trench was a major external and longitudinal wall of a timber building (Building 1) that was aligned *per scamna*. This building almost certainly flanked the *via sagularis* to the north-west and fronted onto the *via decumana* to the south-east. (The position of the defences and inner perimeter street *-via sagularis-* in this part of the fortress is known from excavations at Upper Paul Street and St Catherine's Alms Houses). Apparently contemporary with the main post-trench was a series of post-trenches lying at right angles on its north-eastern side at intervals of about 1.75m one from one to another and 0.20m from its outer edge. The known plan of the fortress does not allow enough room to the north-east for Building 1 to have extended in that direction for it would have blocked the *via sagularis*. The alternative is that the interior of the building must have lain to the south-west of the major wall that was observed. This creates further problems. It might be expected that a building in this position would be that of a barrack within a cohort grouping of six such barracks aligned *per scamna* as they are in the equivalent block in the *praetentura*. The post-trench that was found was however far too large to have been a barrack wall. Furthermore the good metalling to the south-west of the post-trench would have been encompassed within the building.

A possible scenario that would explain these observations has been proposed by Henderson (in pers. comm). This would see the building in question as a timber granary with a substantial outer wall that would have utilised the metalling as part of a loading-bay area enclosed within the forward arms of the building (Fig. 2). A granary with its outer walls extending beyond the area of its raised floor was discovered at Fishbourne in a military context (Cunliffe 1971, 39-41; Fig.8) and a position close to the gateway would not be unusual for a building of this type (Johnson 1983, 152). Building 1 must have occupied a position very close to the *porta decumana* and the metalling seen might even have been continuous with the metalling of the *via decumana*. If this is correct it implies

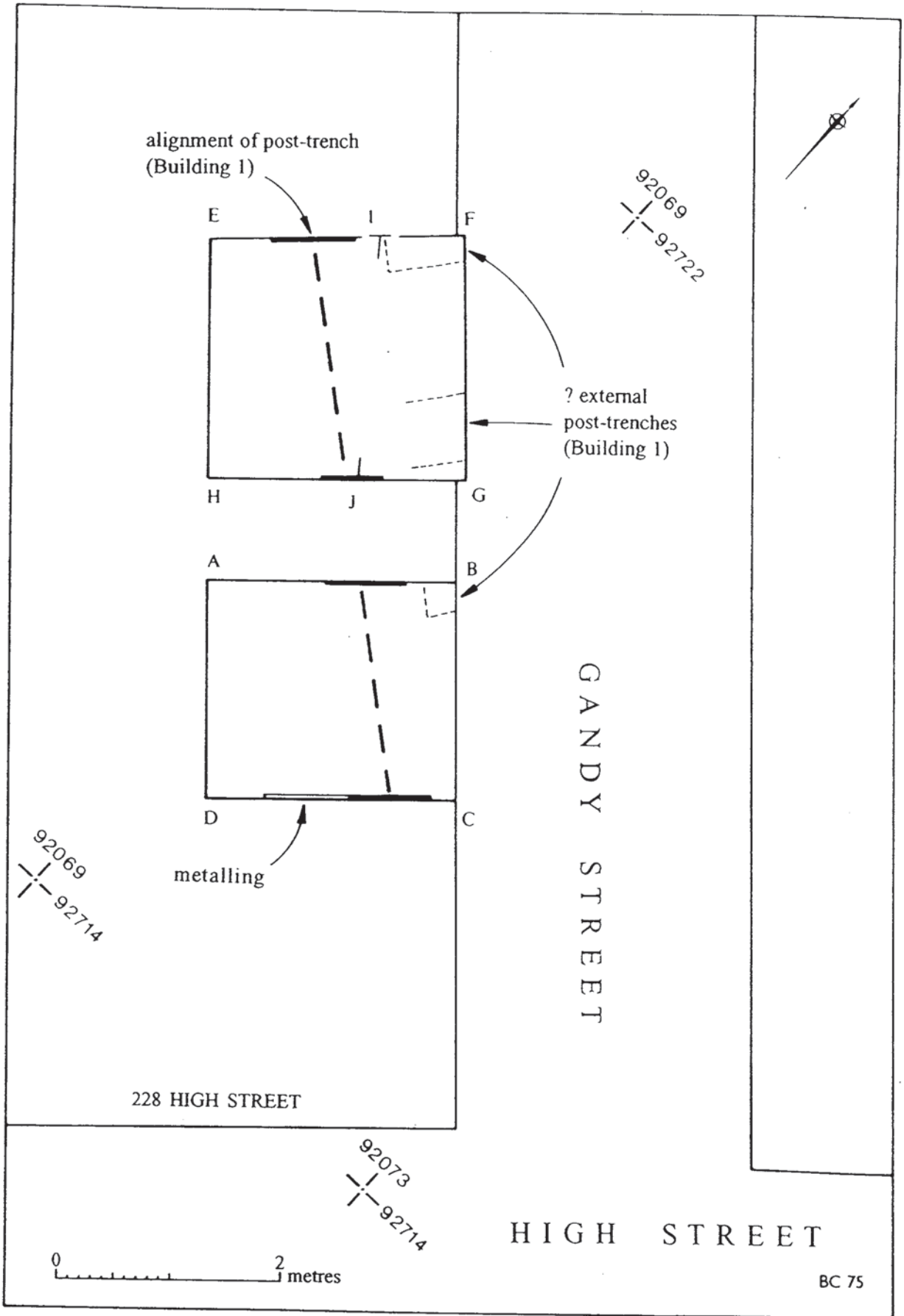


Fig. 2 A location plan of the sections showing also the alignment of the post-trenches of Building 1. Scale 1:50.

that the barrack that should have been in this position must have been sited further to the south-west. The post-trenches to the north-east of the main trench of Building 1 remain problematical. Later evidence suggests that they were probably contemporary with Building 1 which if it was a granary may have required buttresses in the manner known from stone examples. However, parallels in timber appear to be unknown and present evidence does not allow any confirmation of these interpretations.

Both the main post-trench and the ?external post-trenches of Building 1 show signs of contemporary activity that could be associated with the removal of the posts and timbers as part of a single demolition and robbing process after which soil was dumped into the redundant and partially grubbed-out post-trenches as well as being spread across the site. This phase of demolition could have occurred at the end of the Roman military period. On the other hand further activity on the same site could fall within the military period. A shallow slot that perhaps held a beam (?Building 2) is seen in Sections E/F and G/H of the most north-westerly cellar, it was not observed in the cellar closest to the High Street and, perhaps significantly, it appears from the sections to be askew from the military alignment. A good gravel surface recognised to the north-east of the slot may have been associated with this building although later activity has removed all direct relationships. A layer of brown clay about 0.10m thick was observed to have sealed the slot and the surrounding area.

Evidence of a further post-trench timber building (Building 3) with an associated gravel floor was recovered in both cellars. The post-trench did appear to be laid out accordance with the Roman military alignment. Although it remains to be confirmed it is possible that this building was erected late in the life of the fortress but an early civil date for its erection is not impossible. A subsequent deposit that was observed to have sealed all of the previous activity may represent a layer of abandonment or demolition at the end of the life of the fortress. All of the stratigraphy recorded above this deposit was deemed to have been post-Roman military in date.

1.7 Conclusions

The recording work at 228 High Street was of interest in that the interpretation of the findings, if correct, would suggest that a granary, or at the very least a specialised building, stood in the angle of the *viae decumana* and *sagularis* in a position where a barrack might have been expected.

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

The plans in this report were drawn by T. Ives and were photographed for reduction by G. Young. The 800 series plan was drawn by B. Jupp. The matrices were produced by A.G.Collings who also typed Section 2 of the text.

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SECTION 2

2 Introduction

This section of the report contains a record of the detailed archaeological evidence and basic interpretation upon which the narrative produced in Section 1 is based. The stratigraphic sequence is presented in the form of context matrices. The matrices have been produced according to a series of stratigraphic groups and sub-groups which illustrate events and stages in the archaeological record. Individual contexts are described in a standardised form in numerical order.

| | |
|---------------|-----|
| Natural | nat |
| Occupation | occ |
| Post-pipe | ppi |
| Robber trench | rt |
| Slot | sl |

2.1 Context matrix identification

Matrices have been produced for the contexts of the Roman military period. The context matrix diagrams have been divided by horizontal lines at significant points; these illustrate the divisions between stratigraphic groups. The group number is located on the left hand side of the matrix diagram immediately below the horizontal line that defines its limit. Further sub-division of the groups into sub-groups is indicated by the sub-group number which is found in bold type to the left of the contexts that form the sub-grouping.

2.2 Group and sub-group identification

The Roman military contexts have been divided into seven groups. Each group represents an archaeological event. The nature of each group is given in the group discussions, this includes the basic interpretational conclusions that can be drawn from a consideration of the stratigraphic and other evidence. Stratigraphic relationships between the groups are illustrated by the group/sub-group matrix.

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. The stratigraphic relationships between the sub-groups are themselves illustrated by the group/sub-group matrix.

2.3 Context information

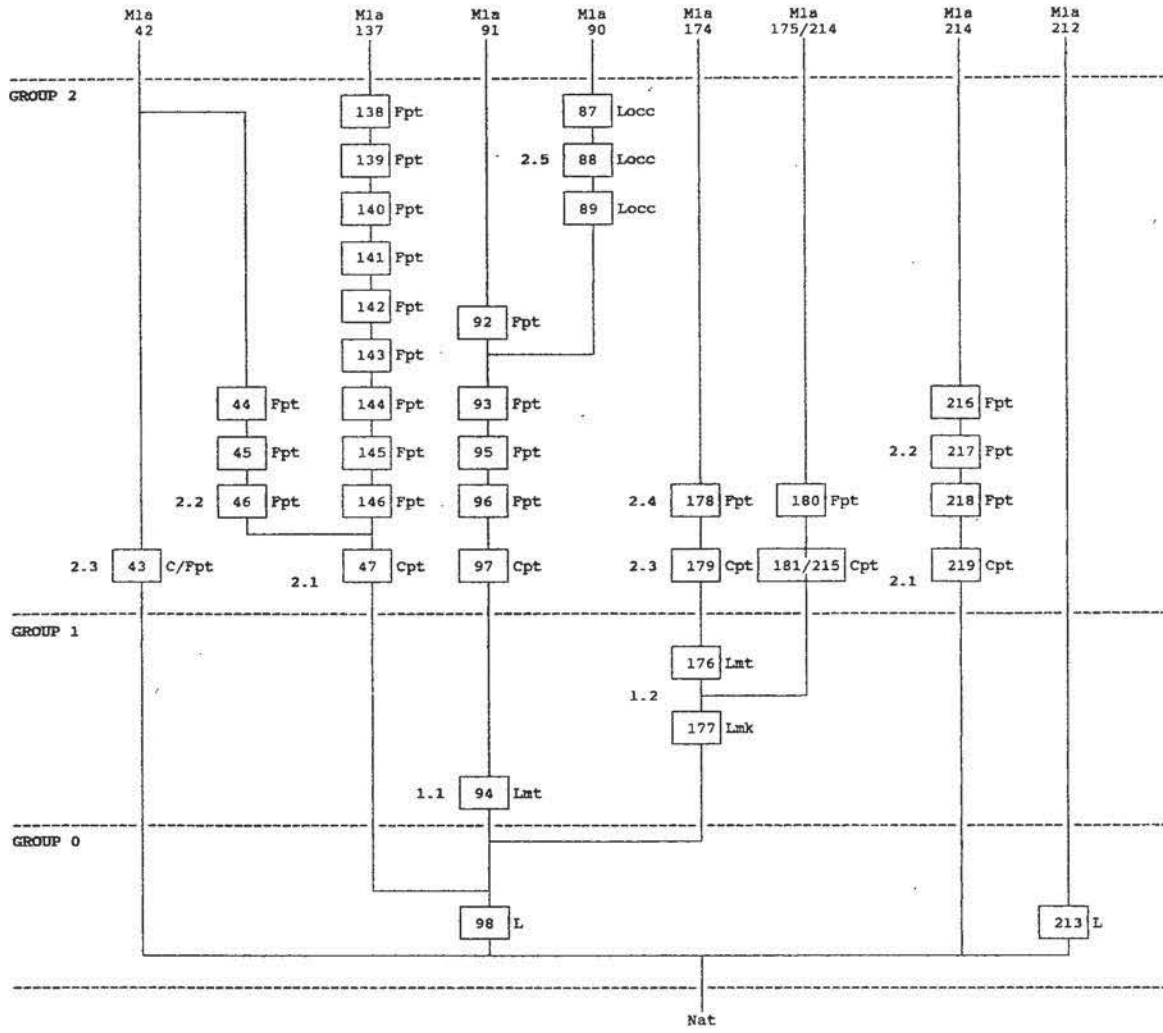
Information about individual contexts is provided in two forms. Firstly, the context number as it appears in the context matrix is annotated with an abbreviated 'type' description (e.g. Cph = Cut, post hole). The glossary of abbreviations is given at the beginning of the matrix diagram. Secondly, a standardised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

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

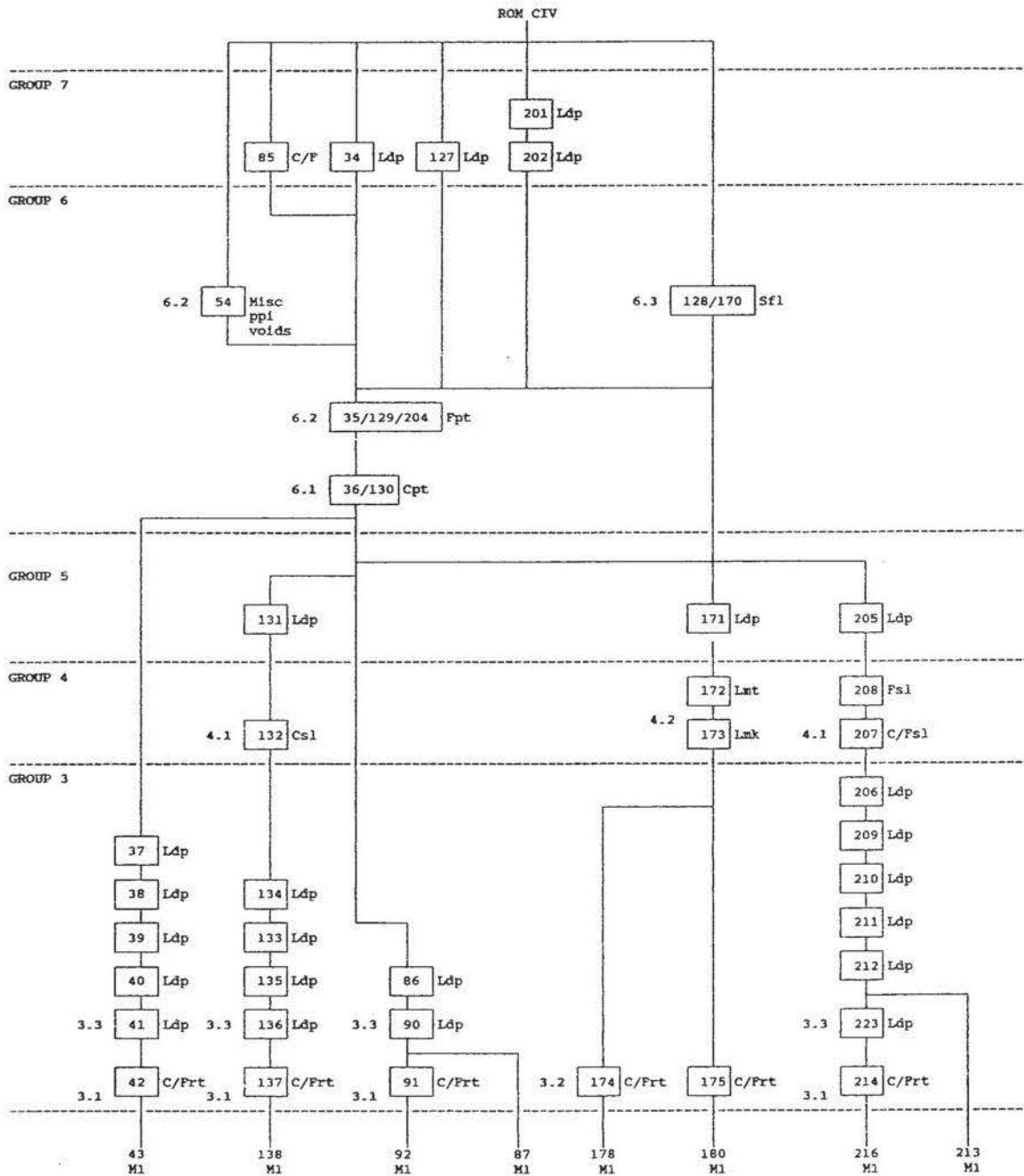
List of abbreviations (for matrices).

| | |
|---------------|------|
| Cut | C |
| Fill | F |
| Layer | L |
| Surface | S |
| Miscellaneous | Misc |
| Dump | dp |
| Floor | fl |
| Make-up | mk |
| Metalling | mt |

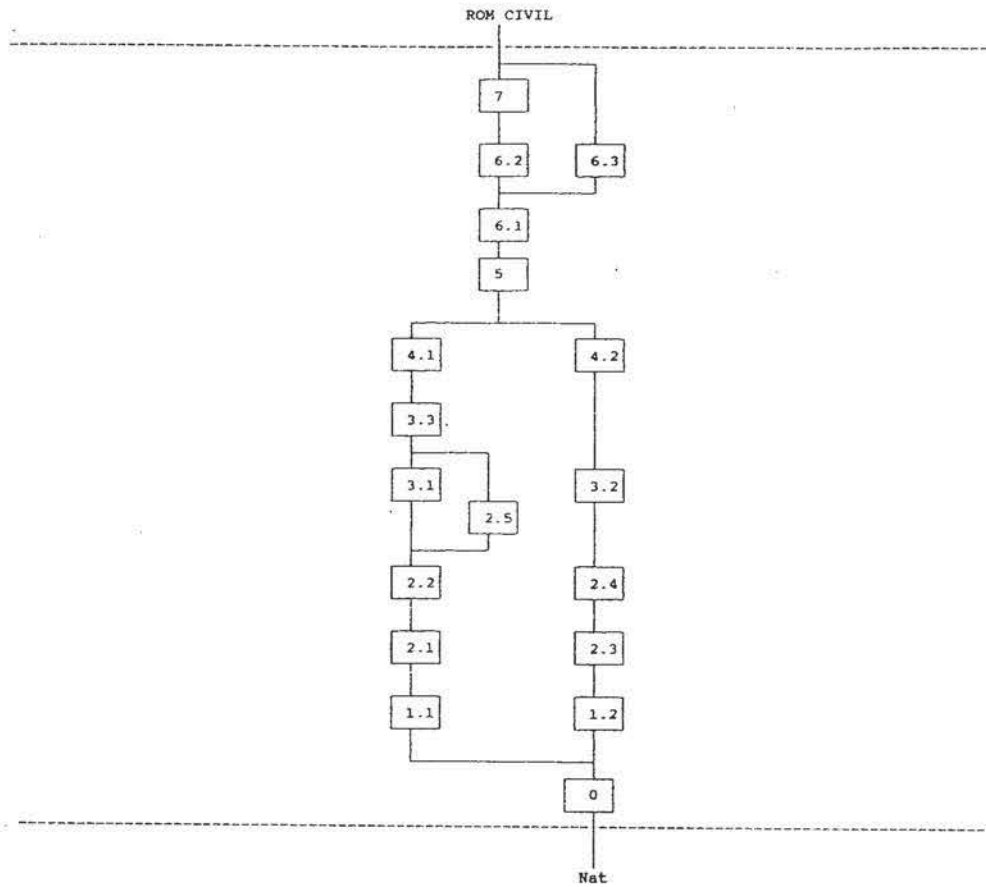
Matrix 1 (vertical continuation > Matrix 1a)



Matrix 1a (vertical continuation of Matrix 1)



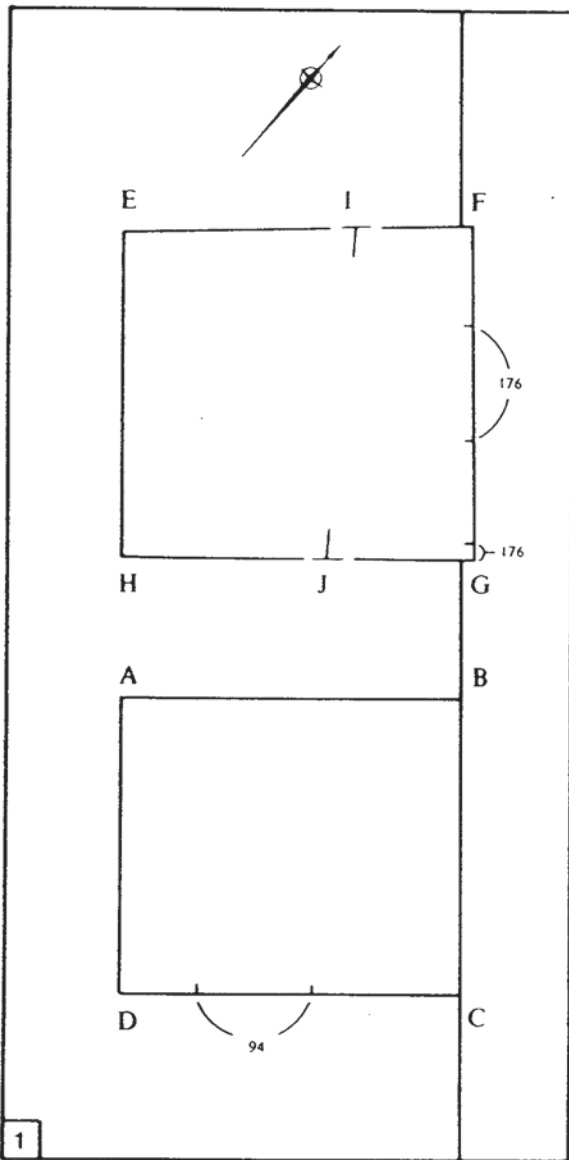
GROUP/SUB-GROUP MATRIX



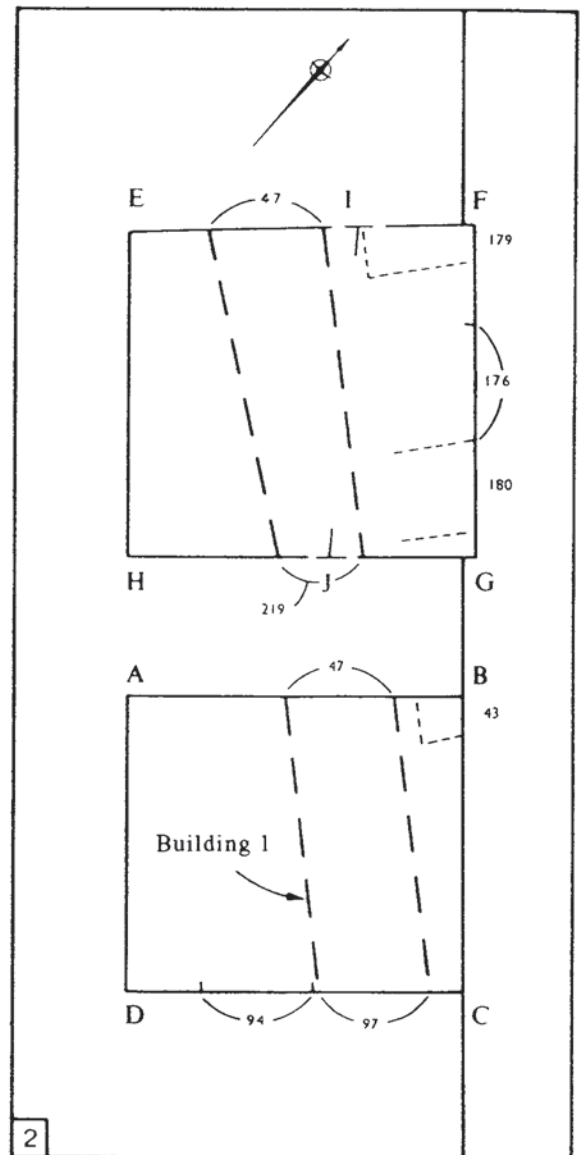
GROUP/SUB-GROUP MATRIX INDEX

| Context | Group | Matrix | Context | Group | Matrix | Context | Group | Matrix |
|---------|-------|--------|---------|-------|--------|---------|-------|--------|
| 34 | 7 | 1a | 97 | 2.1 | 1 | 175 | 3.2 | 1a |
| 35 | 6.2 | 1a | 98 | 0 | 1 | 176 | 1.2 | 1 |
| 36 | 6.1 | 1a | 127 | 7 | 1a | 177 | 1.2 | 1 |
| 37 | 3.3 | 1a | 128 | 6.3 | 1a | 178 | 2.4 | 1 |
| 38 | 3.3 | 1a | 129 | 6.2 | 1a | 179 | 2.3 | 1 |
| 39 | 3.3 | 1a | 130 | 6.1 | 1a | 180 | 2.4 | 1 |
| 40 | 3.3 | 1a | 131 | 5 | 1a | 181 | 2.3 | 1 |
| 41 | 3.3 | 1a | 132 | 4.1 | 1a | 201 | 7 | 1a |
| 42 | 3.1 | 1a | 133 | 3.3 | 1a | 202 | 7 | 1a |
| 43 | 2.3 | 1 | 134 | 3.3 | 1a | 204 | 6.2 | 1a |
| 44 | 2.2 | 1 | 135 | 3.3 | 1a | 205 | 5 | 1a |
| 45 | 2.2 | 1 | 136 | 3.3 | 1a | 206 | 3.3 | 1a |
| 46 | 2.2 | 1 | 137 | 3.1 | 1a | 207 | 4.1 | 1a |
| 47 | 2.1 | 1 | 138 | 2.2 | 1 | 208 | 4.1 | 1a |
| 54 | 6.2 | 1a | 139 | 2.2 | 1 | 209 | 3.3 | 1a |
| 85 | 7 | 1a | 140 | 2.2 | 1 | 210 | 3.3 | 1a |
| 86 | 3.3 | 1a | 141 | 2.2 | 1 | 211 | 3.3 | 1a |
| 87 | 2.5 | 1 | 142 | 2.2 | 1 | 212 | 3.3 | 1a |
| 88 | 2.5 | 1 | 143 | 2.2 | 1 | 213 | 0 | 1 |
| 89 | 2.5 | 1 | 144 | 2.2 | 1 | 214 | 3.1 | 1a |
| 90 | 3.3 | 1a | 145 | 2.2 | 1 | 215 | 2.3 | 1 |
| 91 | 3.1 | 1a | 146 | 2.2 | 1 | 216 | 2.2 | 1 |
| 92 | 2.2 | 1 | 170 | 6.3 | 1a | 217 | 2.2 | 1 |
| 93 | 2.2 | 1 | 171 | 5 | 1a | 218 | 2.2 | 1 |
| 94 | 1.1 | 1 | 172 | 4.2 | 1a | 219 | 2.1 | 1 |
| 95 | 2.2 | 1 | 173 | 4.2 | 1a | 223 | 3.3 | 1a |
| 96 | 2.2 | 1 | 174 | 3.2 | 1a | | | |

Group 1



Groups 1-2



0 2 m

BC75 901

BC75 902

Fig. 3 Schematic plan of Groups 1-2, the first metallised surfaces and Building 1. Scale 1:50.

GROUP DISCUSSIONS AND SUB-GROUP DESCRIPTIONS

Group 0

This group concerns a layer of heavily disturbed orange/grey natural clay, probably representative of the pre-Roman ground surface at the time of the construction of the fortress. Contains contexts: 98, 213. Sections: F/G/H; B/C/D.

Group 1 (certain contexts from Group 1 are shown in relation to the section in which they appear in Fig. 3.1)

Group one concerns the earliest recognised Roman military activity. This consists of two layers of very good metalling, one of packed cobbles (sub-group 1.1) which had all the outward appearances of a street surface, and one of gravel (sub-group 1.2). Although these surfaces were probably contemporary, there is no direct evidence that can demonstrate this. Contains sub-groups 1.1, 1.2.

Sub-group 1.1

This sub-group concerns the metallised surface 94. It consisted of a well laid and compact surface of small pebbles. Contains context: 94. Section: C/D

Sub-group 1.2

This sub-group concerns a layer of gravel metalling (176) and its make-up (177). Contains contexts 176, 177. Section: F/G

Group 2 (certain contexts from Group 2 are shown in relation to the section in which they appear in Fig. 3.2)

A post-trench was cut through the deposits described in Groups 0-1. The post-trench was aligned NW-SE and would appear to represent a major external wall for a building (Building 1). On the north-eastern side of this trench a series of post-trenches were cut at right angles. Later robbing activity demonstrates that the main post-trench and those at right angles were almost certainly contemporary. Contains sub-groups: 2.1, 2.2, 2.3, 2.4, 2.5.

Sub-group 2.1

This sub-group concerns a large ?post-trench (47/97/219) aligned NW-SE appearing in both cellars. The trench cut deeply into natural and would be expected, from its dimensions (c.0.50m deep by c.0.70m wide), to have received posts large enough to support a building of considerable size. A length of about 5m of this trench was observed ranging across the exposed sections. Contains contexts: 47, 97, 219. Sections: E/F, G/H, A/B, C/D, I/J.

Sub-group 2.2

This sub-group is for the fills of the post-trench described above in sub-group 2.1. These fills consisted largely of clay with a wide range of impurities including some volcanic stone. Contains contexts: 44-46, 92-93, 95-96, 138-146, 216-218. Sections: E/F, G/H, A/B, C/D, I/J.

Sub-group 2.3

This sub-group concerns three post-trenches (43/179/181), dug to the north-east of the main trench described in sub-group 2.1 and at right angles to it. All were somewhat shallower than the main trench being about 0.5m deep when recorded. Contains contexts: 43, 179, 181. Sections: E/F, F/G, G/H, A/B, B/C.

Sub-group 2.4

This sub-group is for the fills only of the post-trenches described above in sub-group 2.3. Largely clay but with some impurities. Contains contexts: (43), 178, 180, 215. Sections: E/F, F/G, G/H, A/B, B/C.

Sub-group 2.5

This sub-group is for a series of thin layers that post-dated the surface 94 (see sub-group 1.1). They might represent accumulation on that surface during the lifetime of Building 1. Contains contexts: 87, 88, 89. Section: C/D

Group 3

Group three concerns a series of re-cuts of the post-trenches that comprised Building 1 (Group 1). In places this re-cutting can be observed to have been quite shallow thus indicating that it may represent a series of extraction trenches resulting from a demolition of Building 1 rather than a re-build of the same. Immediately following this possible extraction programme, and as part of the same operation, the site was made level by the laying down of a series of layers that sealed the robber trenches. Contains sub-groups: 3.1, 3.2, 3.3.

Sub-group 3.1

This sub-group encompasses the re-cut of the earlier main NW/SE trench (sub-group 2.1) by a robber trench 42/91/137/212. In places this re-cut was quite shallow (as in Section E/F) elsewhere it was more clearly visible (as in Sections C/D and G/H). Contains contexts: 42, 91, 137, 212, 214. Sections: E/F, G/H, I/J, A/B, C/D.

Sub-group 3.2

This sub-group is for the re-cuts of the trenches at right angles to the main NW/SE trench. Trench 179 was cut by trench 174 and trench 180 by 175. It was not possible to determine whether trench 43 had been re-cut in the same manner. The backfill of all of these trenches spread well beyond the original trench edges. Contains contexts: 174, 175. Section: F/G.

Sub-group 3.3

This sub-group concerns a series of levelling dumps across the whole area sealing the ?robbed post-trenches. These layers include refuse such as oysters as well as charcoal, ash, daub and trap fragments. Contains contexts: 37-41, 86, 90, 133-136, 209-211, 223. Sections: E/F, G/H, I/J, A/B, C/D.

Group 4

This group concerns some further activity that occurs after the levelling of the site. A shallow slot (sub-group 4.1) was recorded in the most north-westerly cellar in sections E/F and G/H (Building 2). It appears to be not on the precise line of the Roman military alignment. A levelling layer and surface (sub-group 4.2) may be associated with this slot.

Contains sub-groups: 4.1, 4.2.

Sub-group 4.1

A shallow slot (c. 0.15m deep) possibly for a beam was recorded in Section E/F. An identical feature, presumably a continuation of the above, was observed in section G/H.

Contains contexts: 132, 207, 208.

Sections: E/F, G/H.

Sub-group 4.2

A clay and pebble make-up layer (173) was topped with a layer of gravel to form a metallated surface.

Contains contexts: 172, 173, 206.

Sections: E/F, F/G.

Group 5

This group concerns a layer that was observed in the most north-easterly cellar where it was recognised in a number of different sections. It was given separate context numbers in each section. The layer was uniformly of brown clay and about 0.12-0.14m thick. It may represent a period when the area was free from buildings.

Contains contexts: 131, 171, 205.

Group 6 (certain contexts from Group 6 are shown in relation to the section in which they appear in Fig. 4)

This group is for a single post-trench (36/130), observed in both cellars. It would have formed the wall of a substantial building (Building 3), although still not as massive in its foundations as Building 1. It was aligned NW-SE on the Roman alignment.

Contains sub-groups: 6.1, 6.2, 6.3.

Sub-group 6.1

This sub-group is for the cut only of the post-trench (36/130). This trench was c.0.55m deep as seen in section and was about 0.5m wide.

Contains contexts: 36, 130.

Sections E/F, G/H, B/C.

Sub-group 6.2

This sub-group was created for the fills and post-voids recorded in the post-trench discussed above (sub-group 6.1). At least four post-pipe voids were recorded in Section B/C; these were set in a line at approx 0.50m intervals one from another.

Contains contexts 35, 54, 129, 204.

Sections: E/F, G/H, B/C.

Sub-group 6.3

This sub-group includes those layers that were recorded as part of a floor associated with Building 3. The floor consisted of compacted gravels with tile chippings.

Contains contexts: 128, 170

Sections: E/F, F/G.

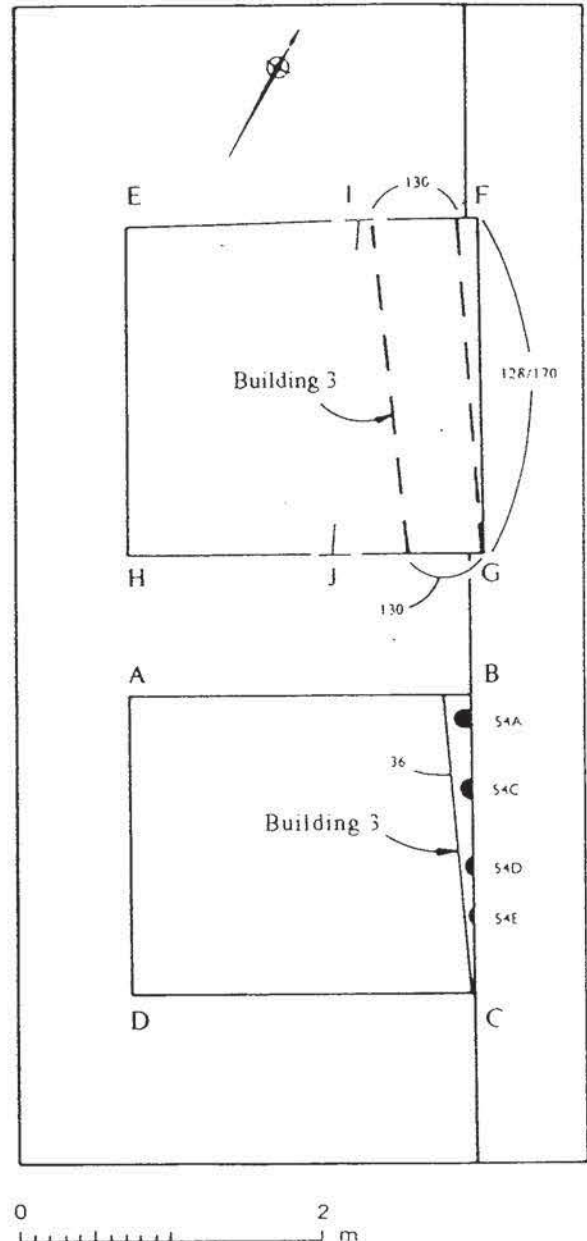


Fig. 4 Simplified and schematic plan of Group 6 (Building 3). Scale 1:50

Group 7

This group concerns a series of levelling layers or layers that accumulated to the south-west of Building 3. They sealed all of the earlier activity. These layers consisted of mixed clays and included volcanic stone chippings. There is some evidence to suggest that they had formed a trodden surface at their interface with subsequent layers but they were clearly different from the proper gravel floors associated with Building 3 (see sub-group 6.3).

Contains contexts: 34, 85, 127, 201, 202.

Sections: E/F, F/G, G/H, I/J, A/B, C/D.

2.5 The context descriptions and main indices

List of abbreviations (for contexts).

| | |
|-------------|----------|
| Length | Le |
| Depth | D |
| Height | H |
| Width | Wth |
| Diameter | Diam |
| North | N |
| South | S |
| East | E |
| West | W |
| Frequent | Freq |
| Occasional | Occ |
| Fragment(s) | Frag(s). |
| Waterworn | ww |
| Volcanic | Volc |

CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

- | | | | |
|----|---|-----|---|
| 34 | Layer of mixed clays with pebbles. D = 0.11m. | 85 | Intrusion, identical fill to layer 35. |
| 35 | Fill of 36. Gritty mixed clays with stones and trap, occ. charcoal flecks. | 86 | Layer, fine silty grey ash with charcoal flecks and oyster shells, patches of brown silty clay. D = 0.07m. |
| 36 | Cut for post-trench. Fill = 35. D = 0.40m | 87 | Layer, ashy clay silt. D = 0.06m. |
| 37 | Dump layer of yellow clay lumps over a silty brown clay line. D = 0.16m. | 88 | Layer, clean ashy clay silt. D = 0.04m. |
| 38 | Dump layer of stones set in a dirtier darker clay with flecks of orange. D = 0.08m. | 89 | Layer, ashy clay silt. D = 0.06m. |
| 39 | Clean redeposited natural in the dip over the lower gully. D = 0.05m. | 90 | Layer, clean brown clay silt. D = 0.06m. |
| 40 | Layer of discoloured black clay soil containing ash and charcoal, merges with 41. Includes oyster shells and occ. daub fleck. D = 0.03m. | 91 | Cut, poss. robber trench: fill of clean brown clay silt with bands of more clayey silt. D = 0.25m. |
| 41 | Layer, red brown coarse sandy clay dump merging into more soily darker brown clay. D = 0.18m. | 92 | Layer, brown clay silt with lumps of volc stone. D = 0.10m. |
| 42 | Cut/fill of robber trench? Layer of coarse clay dump with pebbles, oysters and charcoal flecks, gritty red shading up to brown. D = 0.16m. | 93 | Layer, gravel and small pebbles in brown clay. D = 0.07m. |
| 43 | Cut, poss. post-pit, fill of grey brown clay soil with yellow, clean lumps and gravel. Wth = 0.55m, D = 0.28m. | 94 | Cobbled surface of small pebbles and gravel in brown / orange clay. D = 0.15m. |
| 44 | Layer of coarse clay dump, red pebbles, oysters / charcoal. Fill of 47. D = 0.09m. | 95 | Fill of 97, clean brown clay silt. D = 0.07m. |
| 45 | Fill of 47, mixed clay silts with band of soil to east, slightly softer than natural, grey and yellow clay with pebbles on top. D = 0.35m. | 96 | Bottom fill of trench 97, clay and pebbles. D = 0.25m. |
| 46 | Fill of 47, silty mid brown clay. D = 0.06m. | 97 | Post-trench, same as 47 in opposite section, 219 in section G/H; bottom not located due to concrete support for modern pillar. Wth = 0.50m, D = 0.71m. |
| 47 | Post-trench: fills 44-46. Wth = 0.62, D = 0.50m. | 98 | Layer, grey and orange and yellow clay, very mixed. D = 0.10m. |
| 54 | Series of voids indicating post-holes in post-trench 36. Four definite (A, C, D, E) one poss (B). Intervals of approx. 0.35m. between vertical posts. | 127 | Layer, brown clay with orange and yellow clay lumps, some charcoal, burnt clay, ironpanning. D = 0.12-0.14m. |
| | | 128 | Floor layer, compacted brown and yellow gravels with tile chippings and pebbles. D = 0.8m. |
| | | 131 | Layer, brown clay with iron panning, many pebbles / gravel. D = 0.15m. |
| | | 132 | Cut, fill of slightly loamy brown clay with occ. charcoal fleck. Wth = 0.25m, D = 0.12m. |
| | | 133 | Surface / layer, mixed orange yellow clay lumps in brown clay with hard packed orange clay lump surface; apparently a floor to go with trench 132, but no occupation material. D = 0.15m. |
| | | 134 | Layer, similar to 133 but much less defined, less orange and yellow clay lumps, but still in brown clay matrix. D = 0.10m. |
| | | 135 | Levelling dump, red brown clay with lumps of orange yellow and grey clay, gets grittier with some pebbles towards the top where also occ. charcoal fleck. D = 0.15m. |

- 136 Layer, gritty particled brown clay, cleaner than 137, increasingly puddled towards top, particularly where it laps over east side of cut 147. D = 0.14m.
- 137 Cut/fill of robber trench? Layer of gritty particled clay, iron panning gravel and pebbles. Cleaner than 138. D = 0.18m.
- 138 Layer of gritty particled brown clay with iron panning and medium grade gravel, with ash towards the top. D = 0.10m.
- 139 Layer of redeposited natural orange and grey clay, looks like collapse of eastern top of cut 47. D = 0.15m.
- 140 Layer of puddled grey brown clay. D = 0.10m.
- 141 Layer of particled buff clay, slightly ashy on top. D = 0.10m.
- 142 Layer of brown clay with charcoal, red burnt clay flecks. D = 0.02m.
- 143 Layer of redeposited natural grey and orange clay. D = 0.15m.
- 144 Layer of puddled grey brown clay. D = 0.02m.
- 145 Layer of gritty brown clay with gravel. D = 0.10m.
- 146 Lens of medium grade gravel in base of cut 47. D = 0.02m.
- 170 Floor layer, compacted brown and yellow gravel with tile chippings and pebbles. D = 0.8m.
- 171 Mid brown gritty clay with gravel, small lumps burnt clay, charcoal flecks, iron panning, occ. orange clay lumps, some pebbles and slag.
- 172 Gravelled surface over 173, volc chips set in gravel and brown clay with pebbles rolled into surface. D = 0.01m.
- 173 Make-up for 172, brown gritty clay with pebbles and occ. fleck of burnt clay. D = 0.07m.
- 174 Cut/fill of robber trench? yellow / orange clay and irregular volc trap lumps. Wth = 0.35m, D = 0.38m.
- 175 Cut/fill of robber trench? grey brown and orange clay, with large irregular volc blocks. Spreads over 176 but cut by civil Roman pit. Wth = 0.70m, D = 0.35m.
- 176 Surface, yellow grit and gravels, iron panning, well trodden gravel and small pebbles on surface. D = 0.10m.
- 177 Make-up for 176, mid brown gritty clay with large horizontally laid pieces of volc stone. D = 0.20m.
- 178 Fill of cut 179, packed orange and yellow clay.
- 179 Cut, fill 178. Wth = 1.0m, D = 0.50m.
- 180 Fill of cut 181, compact grey brown clay with pebbles.
- 181 Cut, fill 180. Wth = 0.50m, D = 0.30m.
- 201 Layer, brown clay with gravel and charcoal flecks, some volc. chippings, burnt clay and charcoal trodden into surface. D = 0.10m.
- 202 Layer, brown clay with yellow and orange lumps, pebbles, burnt clay, charcoal flecks. D = 0.12m.
- 205 Layer of gritty brown clay with gravel, charcoal flecks and small blocks of spotty volc stone. D = 0.20m.
- 206 Lens of ash and charcoal with some brown clay and occ. fleck of burnt clay.
- 207 Lens within 208, similar to 206. D = 0.05m.
- 208 Cut, fill of mixed clay dump with pebbles. Wth = 0.25m, D = 0.15m.
- 209 Layer of mixed clay with pebbles, occ. charcoal fleck, yellow clay lumps and a lens of gravel. D = 0.20m.
- 210 Lens of green grey ash with charcoal, oysters, burnt clay flecks. D = 0.03m.
- 211 Layer of brown clay silt with few red and yellow clay lumps and occ. pebbles and charcoal flecks. D = 0.15m.
- 212 Layer of puddled grey brown clay with occ charcoal fleck; pebble. D = 0.15m.
- 213 Natural grey clay, old ground surface. D = 0.20m.
- 214 Cut/fill of robber trench? Layer of compact brown gravel and grit with spotty volc chips to the surface. D = 0.08m.
- 215 Fill of 181, redeposited natural of orange and grey clay lumps. D = 0.20m.
- 216 Redeposited natural clay, orange to west, yellow to east. D = 0.25m.
- 217 Layer of mid brown puddled clay with occ. charcoal fleck. D = 0.03m.
- 218 Layer in 219 of packed yellow gritty clay with iron panning, high proportion of small pebbles. D = 0.20m.
- 219 Large cut, poss. post-trench, equivalent to 47, fills 216, 217, 218. Wth = 0.55m, D = 0.50m.
- 223 Lens of redeposited natural orange clay. D = 0.10m.

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EXETER: 228 HIGH STREET 1975

801

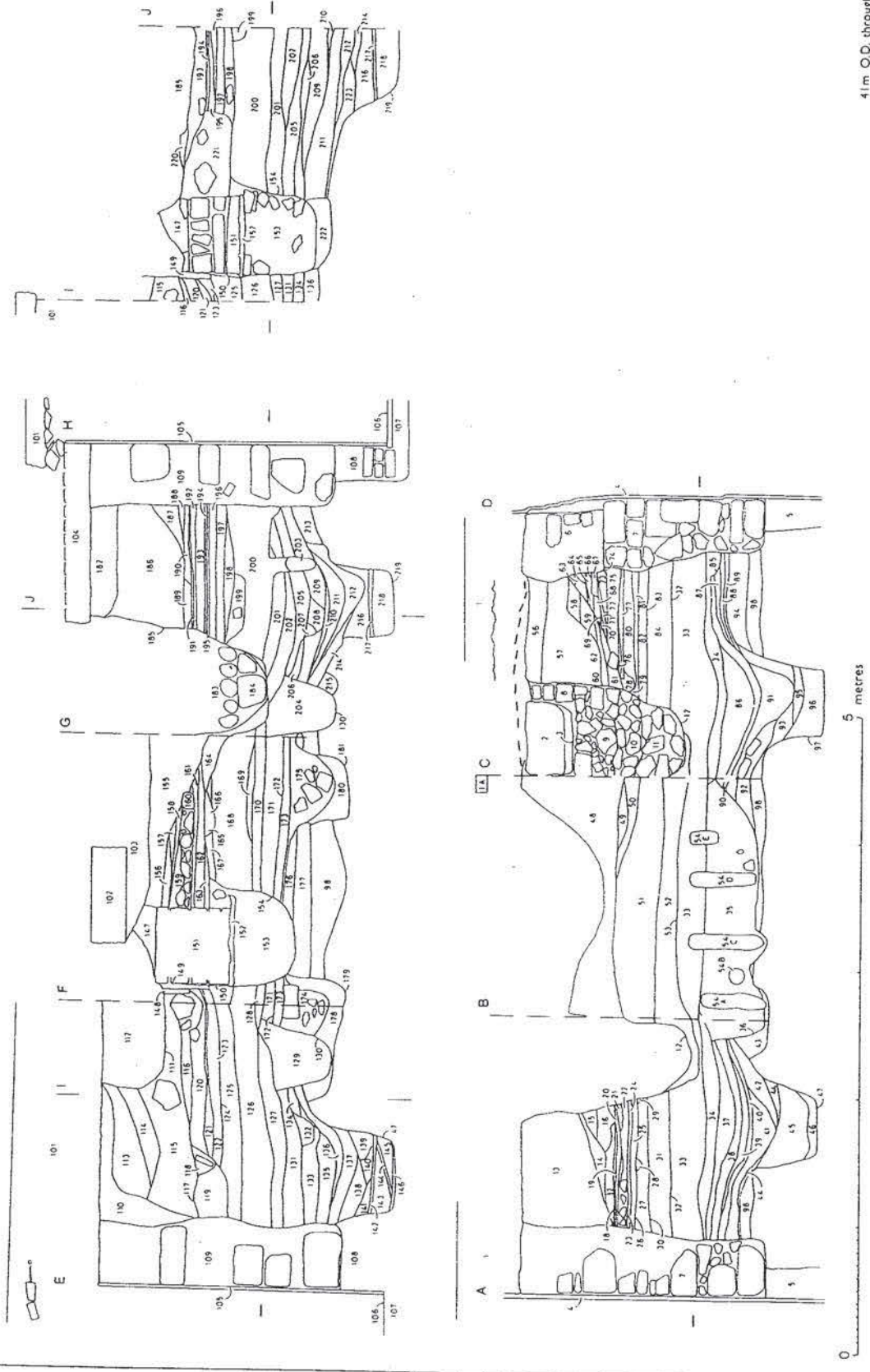


Fig. 5 Sections through the Roman military and later deposits (801) Scale 1:50.