

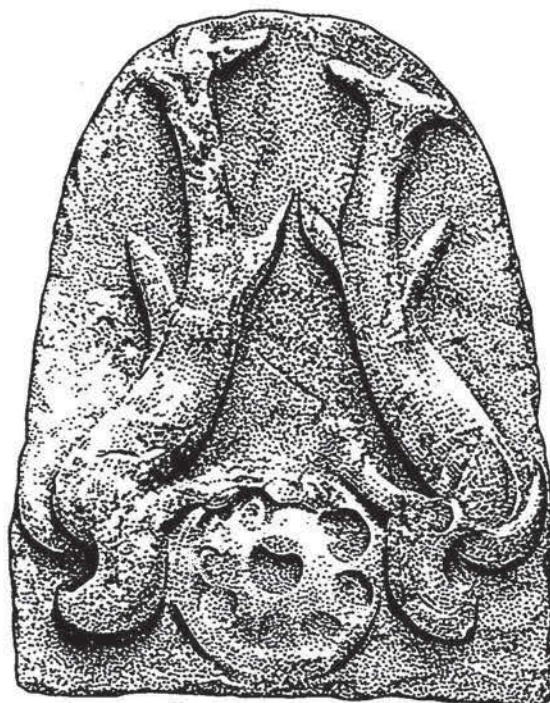
92.37 RACK STREET 1977-78

(ROMAN MILITARY)

**EXCAVATIONS AT RACK STREET, EXETER, 1977-78
PART 1: ROMAN MILITARY**

by

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EXETER MUSEUMS ARCHAEOLOGICAL FIELD UNIT

Report No. 92.37



PREFACE

This report comprises two sections. The first section summarises, in the form of a site narrative, the main results of the excavation of the Roman military levels at the Rack Street site of 1977 (for site location see Fig. 1). The second section contains the more detailed archaeological evidence upon which the site narrative is based. In Section 2 the excavation records are presented in a processed form using matrices and stratigraphic groups and sub-groups with standardised descriptions of individual contexts.

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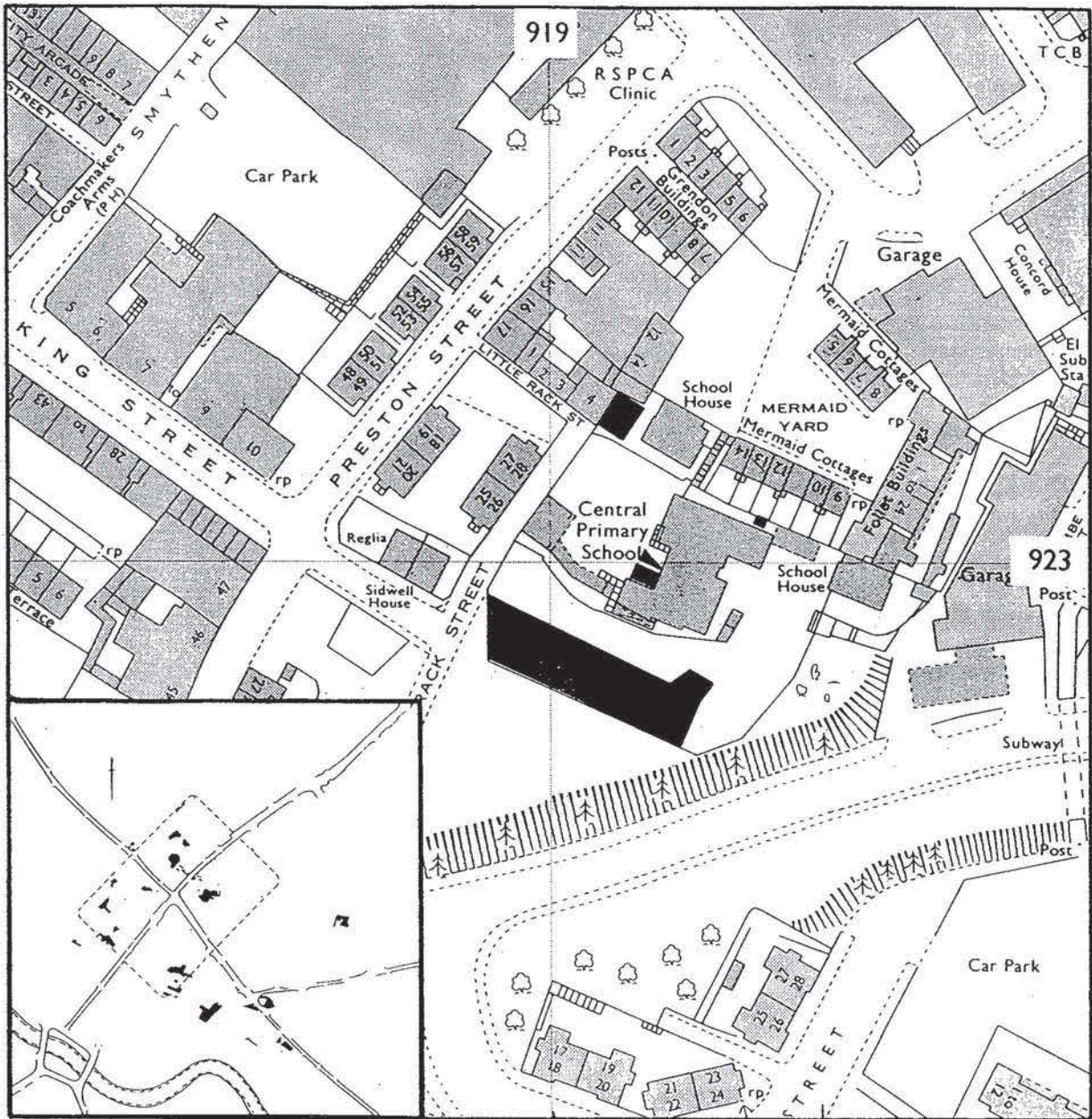


Fig. 1 The location of the Rack Street excavations Exeter 1977-78. The inset shows the approximate position of the site on the fortress defences.

SECTION 1

Introduction

From September 1977 until January 1978 the Exeter Museums Archaeological Field Unit (EMAFU) undertook an excavation on the site of the Central Primary School adjacent to the previous Rack Street site of 1974-75. The site was later acquired for housing. The excavation was funded by Exeter City Council and was directed by C.G. Henderson. The site supervisors were J.Pamment (now Pamment Salvatore) and J. Hunn. Post-excavation work was undertaken in 1987 by C. Earwood, and in 1989 by E. Davis. Post-excavation work for this research archive report was undertaken in 1992 by J.B. Bedford 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 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.

1.2 The site (Fig. 1)

The site fronted onto Rack Street and encompassed much of the area of the playground to the south-west of the school building at SX 919923.

1.3 Method of excavation

Excavation was conducted by the open-area method with accompanying sections to recover details of the stratigraphy. The dimensions of the main excavation area were approximately 34m east/west by about 9m north/south. Due to the depth of the stratigraphy a baulk was left against the foundations of the existing school playground wall to the south-west and against the trenching through the playground to the north-east. Other trenches were cut closer to and around the school building in order to check the continuation of features found in the main excavation. These took the form of small test trenches in the restricted areas available. Trench A was an elongated trench 10m x 4m. Trench B was a sub-rectangular trench approximately 5m x 4m. Trench C was a rectangular trench 2.6m x 1.8m (see Fig. 2 for location and orientation of these trenches).

1.4 Excavation summary

A number of deep sewer trenches of comparatively modern date cut through all levels into the natural subsoil on the major part of the site with resulting damage to the stratigraphy. Remains of the Post-medieval, the Medieval and the Roman civil periods, including a late Roman building and a street, were

recorded overlying the Roman military deposits. Four ditches of the Roman military period at Exeter (c.AD 55/60 - c.75/80) were identified, two of the ditches were clearly defensive in nature and were associated with the Roman legionary fortress. Traces of the innermost ditch were first encountered at about 24.6m OD.

1.5 Post-excavation applications

A preliminary site report for the Roman period was compiled by E. Davis. Some of that material has been utilised here.

The site records, comprising context sheets, field plans, plans on drawing film, and photographic material, are stored at the EMAFU offices, Gandy Street, Exeter under project number 64.

1.6 Site narrative: Roman military

The remains of two parallel defensive ditches were located, these being a continuation of the ditches that were first seen in the adjacent Rack Street site of 1974-75 immediately to the south-west (Bedford and Salvatore 1992a). The curve of the ditches as they negotiated the corner of the fortress rampart could still be observed but this was less pronounced than that seen in the adjacent excavation. This suggests that the circuit was at this point approaching the long south-eastern stretch of the fortress defences. Both ditches would have fronted the rampart the evidence for which did not survive. The innermost ditch, also known as the first fortress ditch, was observed over a length of approximately 7m in the main excavation (Fig. 2). It had a recovered maximum width of about 3.5m and a maximum depth of 1.85m. It had a distinct V-shaped profile with evidence of a runnel in the bottom of the ditch which may have been cleaned out periodically. The ditch was located again in Trench B about 15m to the north-east of the main excavation (Fig. 2). This observation confirmed that the ditch was clear of the corner of the fortress and was at this point part of the straight stretch of defences which were seen also at Mermaid Yard (see Fig. 2, Bedford and Salvatore 1992b). The first fortress ditch was infilled during the Roman military period at Exeter and pottery evidence from the infill demonstrates that this operation is likely to have taken place in the pre-Flavian period (Bidwell, 1979, 6; 1980, 23). The infilling and capping of the first fortress ditch are likely to have taken place in conjunction with the cutting of a replacement ditch. The reasons for this are given in Henderson (1988, 107-8).

The replacement ditch, known as the second fortress ditch, was observed over a length of about 7m (Fig. 2). This ditch was probably cut forward of the first ditch with a little over 3m separating the two at the level at which they were recovered in excavation. The later ditch

had a distinct Punic profile in contrast to the V-shaped profile of the earlier ditch. It had a maximum recovered width of 7m and a maximum depth of about 2.90m. The outer edge of this ditch was also located in Trench C (Fig. 2). A recent revision of the pottery evidence recovered from the infills of the second fortress ditch at Rack Street, and elsewhere along its length, has shown that it remained open into the early years of the second century and thus well beyond the date of full Roman military occupation at Exeter (Holbrook and Bidwell forthcoming).

A third much smaller ditch was observed in a position some 10m beyond the outer lip of the second fortress ditch (Fig. 2). This ditch was a continuation of that observed in 1974-75 (Bedford and Salvatore 1992a). It was seen that the ditch did not run parallel to the defensive circuit but approached the defences from the south-east almost at right angles to them before turning away to the south-west. A length of about 10m of this ditch was excavated and levels taken along the bottom of its course show that it would have drained to the south-west. Although interpreted at the time of excavation as a drainage ditch it may have formed part of an extra-mural enclosure. The ditch went out of use in the Flavian period when it was infilled perhaps at the end of the life of the fortress (Holbrook and Bidwell 1991, 7).

Behind the defences of the fortress, in Trench A, a length of ditch was observed that was most likely to have been a continuation of the ditch that ran along the inside of the *via sagularis* (Fig. 2 and cf Fig. 2 in Bedford and Salvatore 1992b). Traces of this ditch were seen over a length of 9m. The ditch was 0.5m wide but had clearly been truncated; it was 0.36m deep as excavated. Later activity had removed all traces of the deposits of the *via sagularis* that might have been expected to have existed to the south-east of the ditch.

The more detailed stratigraphic evidence of the layers found within the ditches is found in Section 2 of this report, see particularly the matrices.

The sections 6, 14 and 16 found on illustrations 801 and 802 show the sequence of the deposition of the layers that infilled the ditches under discussion.

1.7 Conclusions

The excavations at Rack Street in 1977-78 assisted in the establishment of the south-east line of the fortress defences. The relationship of the site to the fortress as a whole and other aspects of the defensive circuit in general will be discussed in a future Exeter Archaeological Report (Salvatore and Henderson forthcoming).

Acknowledgements

The plans in this report with the exception of the 800 series illustrations were drawn by T. Ives and were photographed for reduction by G. Young. The 800 series plans were drawn by various members of the

EMAFU. On-site plans were drawn by B. Jupp. The matrices were produced by A.G. Collings who also typed Section 2 of the text. Pottery listings were provided by G. Langman.

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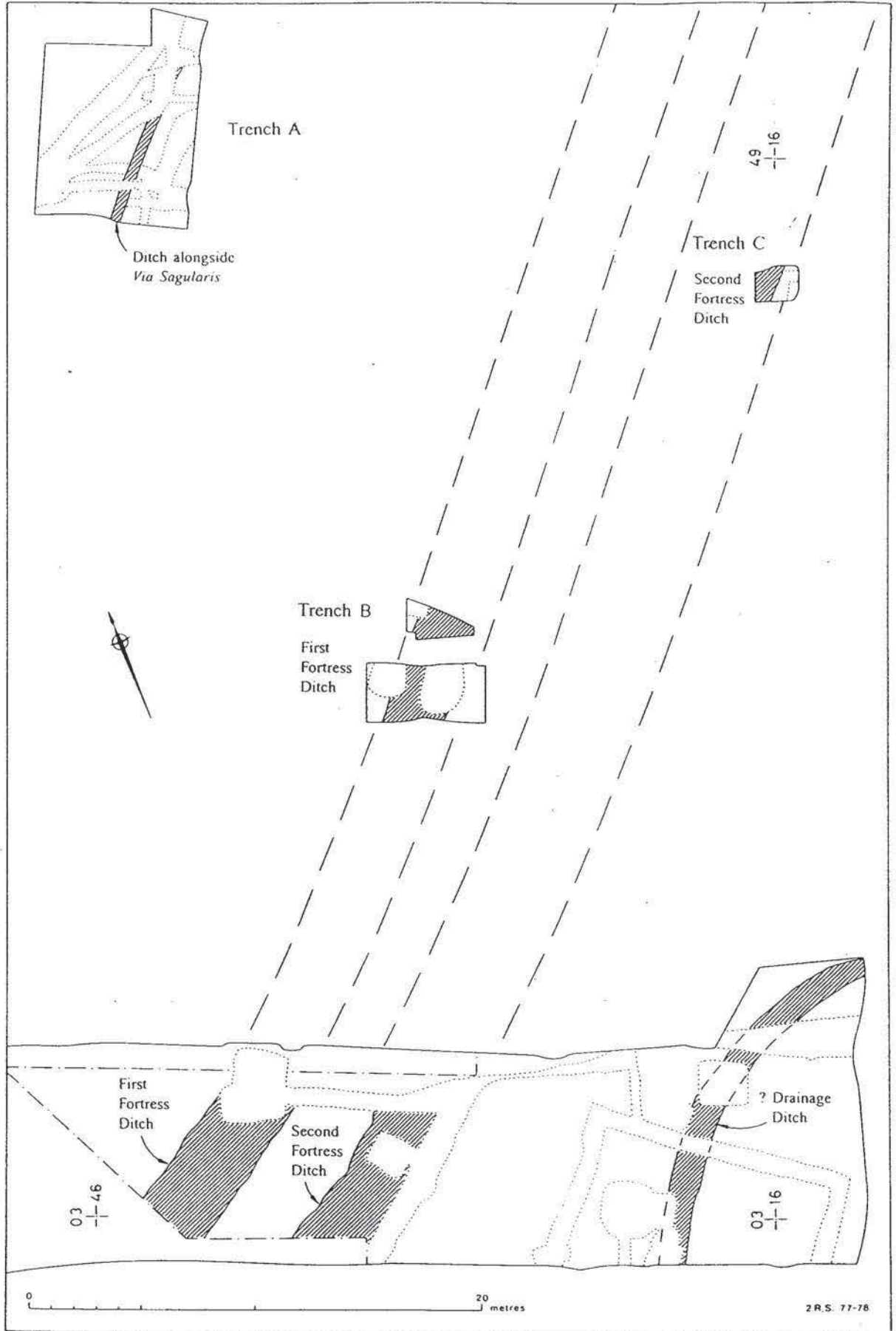


Fig. 2 A composite plan of the Romam military features. Scale 1:250

SECTION 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 sequences are 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.

2.1 Context matrix identification

Matrices have been constructed for the contexts of the Roman military period. These are numbered Matrix 1, 2 and 3.

The context matrix diagrams have been divided by horizontal lines at significant points; these indicate 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.

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 Rack St 1977 site have been divided into three separate groups. Each group represents an archaeological event. The nature of each group is given in the section on group discussions, this section includes the interpretational conclusions that can be drawn from a consideration of the stratigraphic evidence. Stratigraphic relationships between the groups are illustrated by the 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 section on sub-group descriptions.

The stratigraphic relationships between the sub-groups are themselves illustrated by the 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 series of matrix diagrams. Secondly, a standardised summary description of each context in numerical order is included in the report.

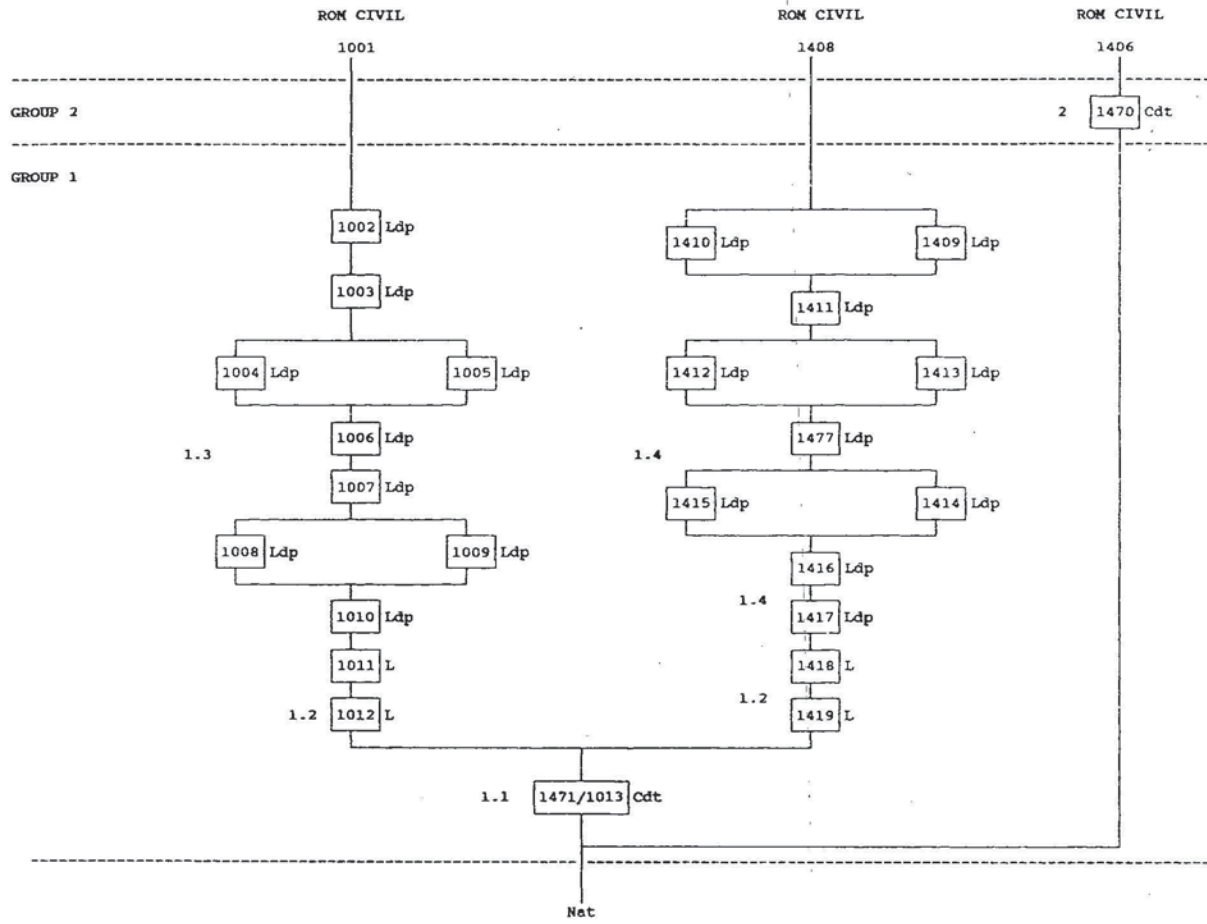
2.4 The matrix diagrams sub-group descriptions and group discussions

Glossary of abbreviations (for matrices).

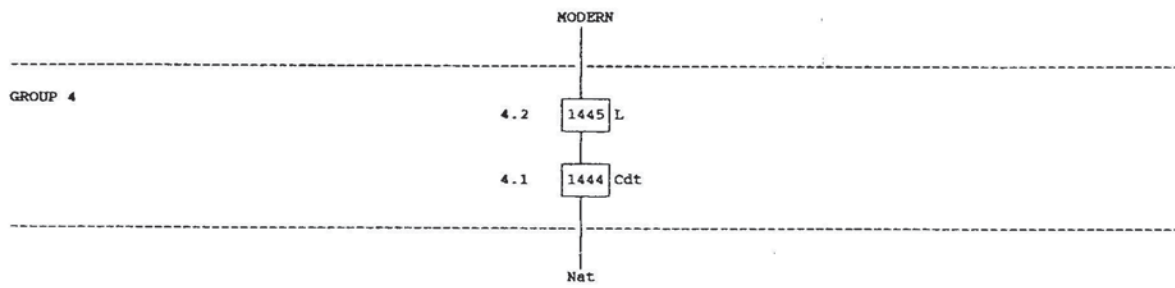
Build	B
Fill	F
Cut	C
Layer	L
Surface	S
Miscellaneous	M
Bank	bk
Blocking	bl
Buried soil	bs
Cesspit	css
Construction	cn
Culvert	cv

Demolition	dem
Ditch	dt
Doorway	dw
Drain	dr
Dump	dp
Extraction trench	et
Floor	fl
Foundation trench	ft
Gully	gl
Hearth	h
Make up	mk
Metalling	mt
Modern	mod
Natural	nat
Occupation	ocp
Partition	pa
Pit	pit
Post	pst
Post-hole	ph
Post-packing	ppk
Post-pad	ppd
Post-pipe	ppi
Post-pit	ppt
Post-trench	pt
Re-cut	rc
Repair	rp
Robber trench	rt
Robbing	rb
Scoop	sc
Sleeper beam	sb
Slot	sl
Soil	so
Stake	st
Stakehole	sh
Terrace	te
Timber	t
Timber slot	tsl

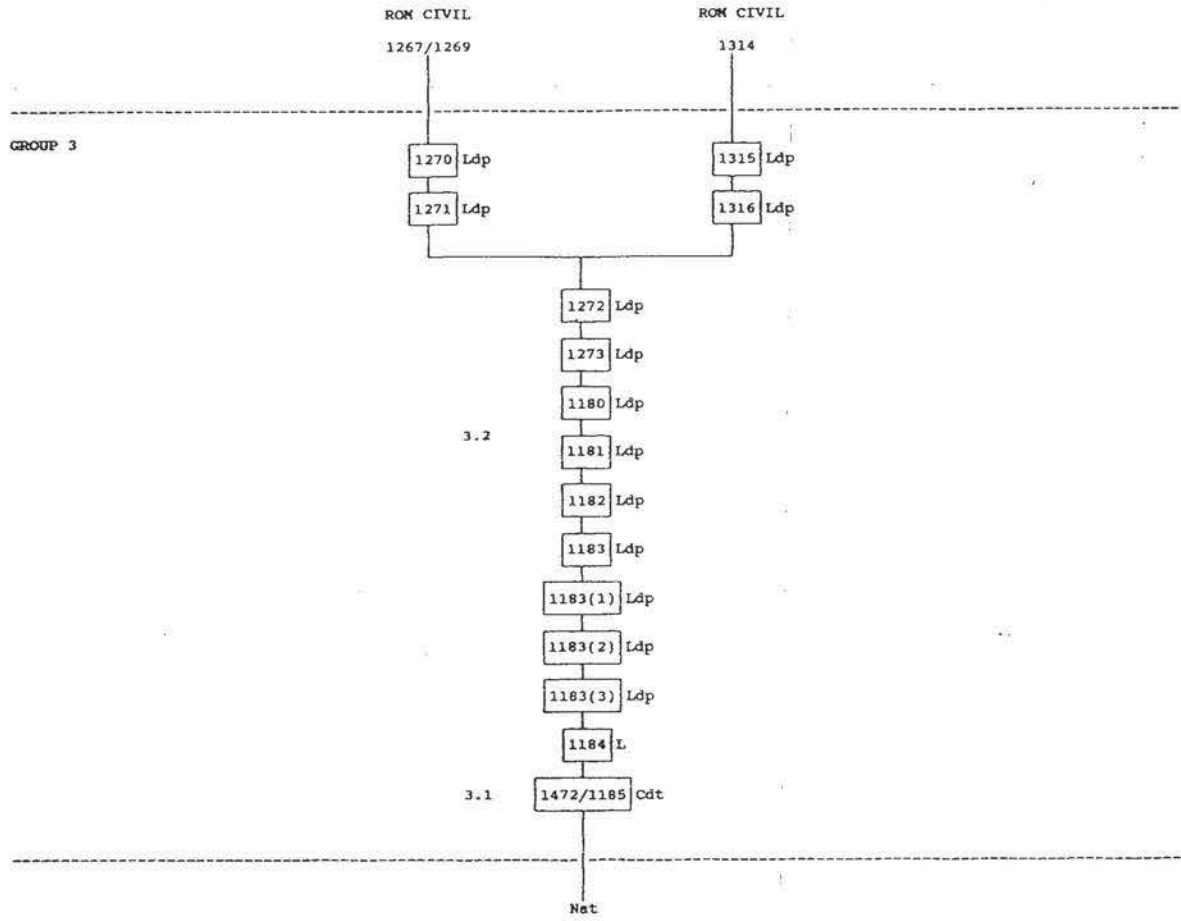
MATRIX I



MATRIX 2



MATRIX 3



GROUP DISCUSSIONS AND SUB-GROUP DESCRIPTIONS

Group 1 (for simplified section see Fig. 3)

This group concerns the cut and the fills of the innermost ditch also known as the first fortress ditch as it is likely to have been the first ditch associated with the fortress defences. This ditch had a V-shaped profile, with a slot at the base that probably resulted from periodic cleaning operations. It had a depth in excavation of 1.85m and a recovered maximum width of 3.45m although the original profile may have been smaller, some enlargement perhaps being the result of erosion and ditch clearing. Before it passed out of use a small amount of silt (about 0.30m) had accumulated in the bottom (sub-group 1.2). Following this the ditch was backfilled with clays probably as part of one single operation. Some later subsidence of the ditch fills appears to have taken place as Flavian material was recovered from the upper fills.

Contains sub-groups: 1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 1.4.

Sub-group 1.1

This sub-group concerns the cut only of the ditch (1471). The slot in the bottom of the ditch probably resulted from cleaning operations and was given a separate context number (1013).

Contains contexts: 1471, 1013.

Sub-group 1.2

This sub-group concerns the natural silt accumulation in the channel in the bottom of the ditch (1013).

Contains contexts: 1012, 1418, 1419.

Sub-group 1.3

This sub-group concerns the fills of ditch 1471 after it passed out of use and consisted of a series of layers dumped over the natural silt accumulation in the bottom of the ditch.

Contains contexts: 1002-1011.

(See sections 6 and 14 Fig. 5).

Sub-group 1.4

This sub-group, like [1.3], also concerns the fills of the ditch 1471. These are the layers that appear in section 24 and which are likely to be contemporary with those in [1.3]. Contains contexts: 1409-1417, 1477.

(See section 24 Fig.4).

Group 2 (for simplified section see Fig. 3)

This group concerns the cut for the second fortress ditch. It had a Punic profile and a depth in excavation of 2.90m. The width of the ditch is likely to have exceeded 4m (cf the width of the same ditch at Rack St 1974-75) but the outer lip was everywhere cut out by a later ditch and the inner lip suffered from later disturbance. This ditch was further away from the rampart than the earlier ditch but followed the same line and must have been regularly cleaned out for it does not appear to have been infilled until the early to middle years of the second century A.D.

No sub-groups. Contains context 1470.

For profile see Fig. 3 and sections 6 and 14 Fig. 5

Group 3

This group concerns a third ditch some 12m to the south-east of the second fortress ditch. This ditch had a V-shaped profile similar to the first fortress ditch but was considerably smaller being only 1.40m wide and 1m deep in excavation. Natural erosion products and silts occupied the cleaning slot at the base and the lower portion of the ditch whilst higher in the sequence the general dumps deposited to fill it in contained refuse. The pottery found within the infills of this ditch gave a date for its final backfilling of some time in the Flavian period perhaps at the end of military occupation. A virtually uncirculated coin of AD71 was also recovered (Holbrook and Bidwell 1991,7).

Contains sub-groups: 3.1, 3.2.

Sub-group 3.1

This sub-group concerns a ditch dug outside the lines of the defences and is for the cut of the ditch only.

Contains contexts: 1472/1185.

Sub-group 3.2

This sub-group concerns the filling of the ditch 1472/1185. The fills appear to have resulted from slumping from the sides as well as simple soil wash, though in some of the lower layers there were localised amounts of charcoal, bone and oyster shells suggesting occasional use as a dumping area. Contains contexts: 1180-1184, 1270-1273, 1315, 1316. (For detailed section through this ditch see section 16 Fig. 4).

Group 4

This group is for the ditch that was found in Trench A. The ditch was suspected to have been a continuation of the roadside ditch that was also recorded at Mermaid Yard and which ran alongside the *via sagularis*. It had been truncated by post-Roman activity so that only 0.5m of the lower part of the ditch survived over a length of 7.5m. The infill contained potshards of the Flavian period.

Contains sub-groups: 4.1, 4.2.

Sub-group 4.1

This sub-group is for the cut only of the ditch 1444.

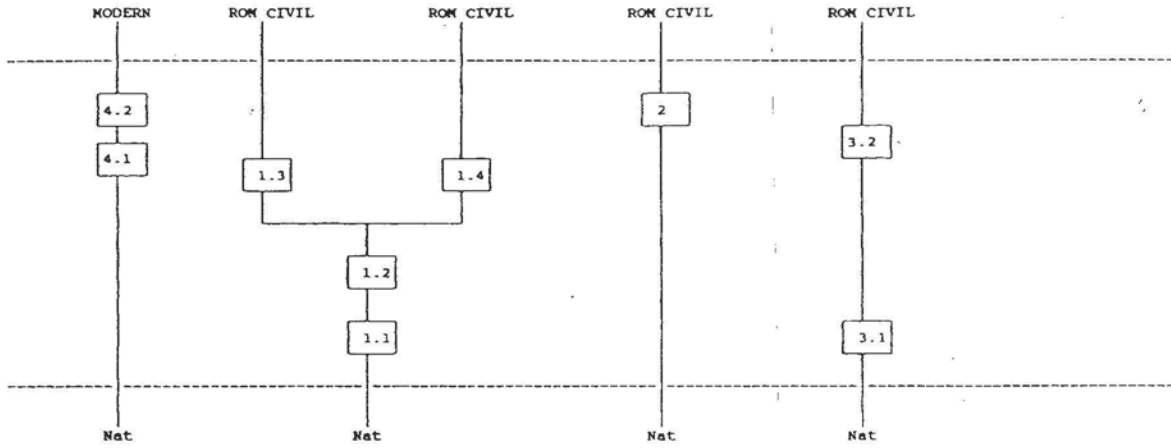
Contains context 1444.

Sub-group 4.2

This sub-group is for the infill of ditch 1444. The infill was soft and silty at the base of the ditch suggesting its function was that of a drainage ditch.

Contains context 1145.

GROUP MATRIX



Groups 1 and 2 (Simplified Sections)

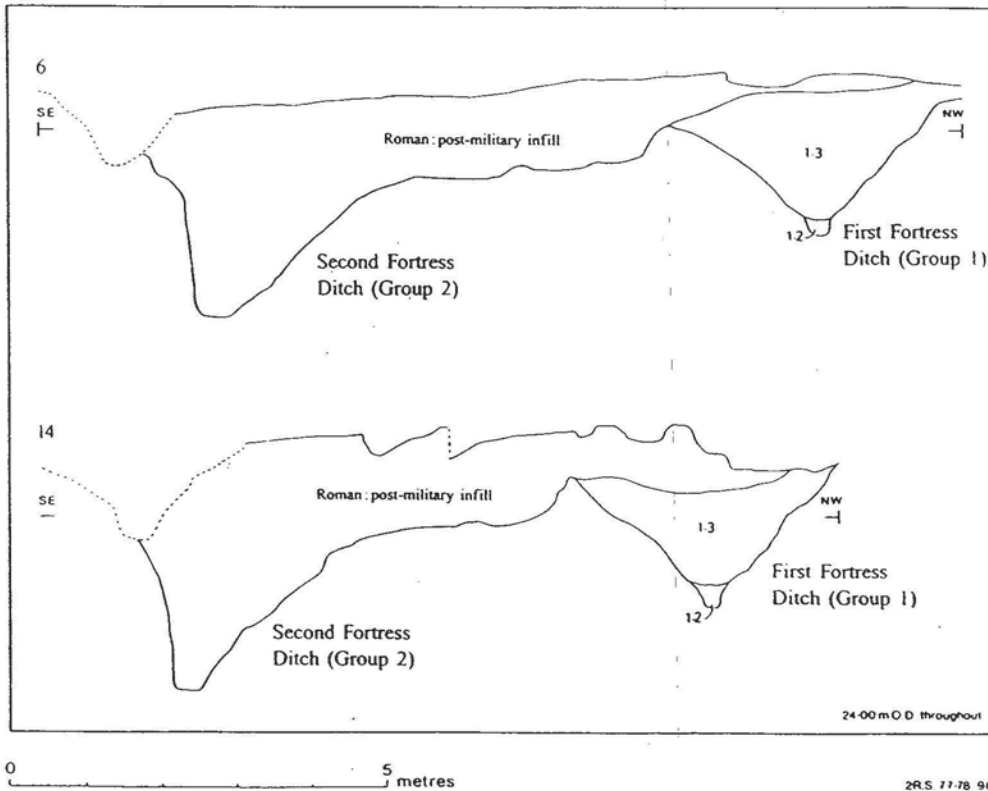


Fig. 3 Sections through the defensive ditches of the fortress shown by reference to group and sub-group. Scale 1:100

GROUP / MATRIX INDEX

<i>Context</i>	<i>Group</i>	<i>Matrix</i>
1002	1.3	1
1003	1.3	1
1004	1.3	1
1005	1.3	1
1006	1.3	1
1007	1.3	1
1008	1.3	1
1009	1.3	1
1010	1.3	1
1011	1.3	1
1012	1.2	1
1013(=1471)	1.1	1
1180	3.2	3
1181	3.2	3
1182	3.2	3
1183	3.2	3
1183(1-3)	3.2	3
1184	3.2	3
1185(=1472)	3.1	3
1270	3.2	3
1271	3.2	3
1272	3.2	3
1273	3.2	3
1315	3.2	3
1316	3.2	3
1409	1.4	1
1410	1.4	1
1411	1.4	1
1412	1.4	1
1413	1.4	1
1414	1.4	1
1415	1.4	1
1416	1.4	1
1417	1.4	1
1418	1.2	1
1419	1.2	1
1444	4.1	2
1445	4.2	2
1470	2	1
1471	1.1	1
1472	3.1	3
1477	1.4	1

2.5 The context descriptions and main indices

Glossary of abbreviations (for contexts).

Length	Lc
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
Roman military	Rom Mil

CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

1002	Fill of 1471, grey-green gravelly sticky clay. Possible subsided layer. D = 0.04m.
1003	Fill of 1471, patchy black charcoal spread. Possible subsided layer. D = unrecorded.
1004	Fill of 1471 under 1002, 1003, pink, pale green, grey clay silty spread with very occ pebble inclusions. Possible subsided layer. D = 0.60m.
1005	Fill of 1471, gritty pink subsoil, a few stone slabs. Possible subsided layer. D = 0.30m.
1006	Fill of 1471, variable in extent, dark green gritty gravelly spread, enveloped by 1004. Possible subsided layer. D = 0.20m.
1007	Fill of 1471, black burnt material, some tile / pottery. Possible subsided layer. D = 0.10m.
1008	Fill of 1471, dirty pink/grey silty clay, similar to 1004 but with less colour. Few stones, tiles, pot frags. D = 0.30m.
1009	Fill of 1471, grey/black/blue wet ash, some fist-sized pebbles. D = 0.10m.
1010	Fill of 1471, dark pink clay spread, occ stones. D = 0.40m.
1011	Fill of 1471, grey black, occ pink compact burnt material, one large iron object. D = 0.25m.
1012	Fill of 1471, bottom fill in cleaning slot 1013, purple / pink sandy deposit from ditch sides, very clean. D = 0.30m.
1013	Bottom slot of 1471, a result of cleaning operations. D = 0.30m, Wth = 0.40m.
1180	Layer in 1472, dull light brown sandy clay loam, shell, ww pebbles, charcoal flecks especially towards bottom, thins towards west. D = 0.30m.
1181	Layer in 1472, dark brown sandy clay loam, ww pebbles, large charcoal lumps, bone frags, mixed clay flecks, oyster dump on surface. Produced coin of AD71. D = 0.15m.
1182	Charcoal layer in 1472, black/brown clay loam, charcoal lumps, bone frags, ww pebbles, mixed clay lumps. D = 0.02m.
1183	Layer in 1472, 3 different layers: 1) slump from side - sandy orange clay, ww pebbles; 2) dark brown sandy clay loam, silty; 3) charcoal lumps and flecks, some slag. D = 0.20m.
1184	Slit layer in 1472, dark greenish/brown. D = 0.27m.
1270	Layer of dark brown clay loam in 1472, tile lumps, sandy red clay flecks, charcoal, shell frags, small ww pebbles, slag lumps. D = 0.15m.

1271	Layer in 1472, grey pea grit / gravel, occ charcoal flecks. D = unrecorded.
1272	Layer in 1472, charcoal, lumps, some sandy clay loam content, potsherds, slag lumps, small piece of bronze. D = 0.10m.
1273	Layer in 1472, light brown sandy clay loam, volc stone frags, charcoal flecks, pea grit. D = 0.10m.
1315	Layer in 1472, black charcoal, occ small pebble, potsherds. D = unrecorded.
1316	Layer in 1472, grey/brown sandy clay loam, charcoal flecks, very small pebbles. D = unrecorded.
1409	Dump in 1471, fine grey-green clay, some fine gravel traces. D = 0.20m.
1410	Dump in 1471, fine dark grey sandy gravel, small ww pebbles. D = 0.10m.
1411	Dump in 1471, grey-green fine clay, occ charcoal fleck, small pebble. D = 0.25m.
1412	Dump in 1471, red / yellow / beige clay, small brown loam patches, occ charcoal fleck. D = 0.15m.
1413	Dump in 1471, grey-green fine clay, occ dull red sandy clay lump, ww pebble. Forms a lens in 1412. D = 0.20m.
1414	Dump in 1471, identical to 1413. D = 0.20m.
1415	Dump in 1471, orange / red sandy clay with ww pebbles. D = 0.10m.
1416	Dump in 1471, red clay, medium and small ww pebbles. D = 0.14m.
1417	Dump in 1471, red/orange clay, yellow clay lumps, ww pebbles, stones. D = 0.25m.
1418	Dump in 1471, light brown/red silty clay, small ww pebbles. D = 0.08m.
1419	Dump in 1471, red silty sandy gravel, medium and small ww pebbles. D = 0.18m.
1444	Cut for ditch, suspected to have been roadside ditch. D = 0.36m, Wth = 0.5m.
1445	Fill of ditch 1444, Mid brown clay loam, large charcoal lumps, small slate frags, dirty orange clay lumps.
1470	Large legionary defensive ditch, puni profile, replacement of 1471. Le = 7.0m, Wth = 3.5m, D = 4.0m.
1471	Smaller legionary defensive ditch, replaced by 1470. Le = 8.0m, Wth = 3.2m, D = 3.2m.
1472	Drainage ditch, same as 1185, curves from SW-NE. Le = 16m, Wth = 1.30m, D = 1.0m.
1477	Layer in 1471, not described. D = 0.15m.

GENERAL CONTEXT INDEX

<i>Context</i>	<i>Period</i>	<i>Area</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Plan</i>
1002	Rom Mil	Main	L	-
1003	Rom Mil	Main	L	-
1004	Rom Mil	Main	L	-
1005	Rom Mil	Main	L	-
1006	Rom Mil	Main	L	-
1007	Rom Mil	Main	L	-
1008	Rom Mil	Main	L	-
1009	Rom Mil	Main	L	-
1010	Rom Mil	Main	L	-
1011	Rom Mil	Main	L	-
1012	Rom Mil	Main	L	-
1013(=1471)	Rom Mil	Main	C	-
1180	Rom Mil	Main	F	-
1181	Rom Mil	Main	F	-
1182	Rom Mil	Main	F	-
1183	Rom Mil	Main	F	-
1183(1-3)	Rom Mil	Main	F	-
1184	Rom Mil	Main	F	-
1185(=1472)	Rom Mil	Main	C	801
1270	Rom Mil	Main	F	-
1271	Rom Mil	Main	F	-
1272	Rom Mil	Main	F	-
1273	Rom Mil	Main	F	-
1315	Rom Mil	Main	F	-
1316	Rom Mil	Main	F	-
1409	Rom Mil	Main	L	-
1410	Rom Mil	Main	L	-
1411	Rom Mil	Main	L	-
1412	Rom Mil	Main	L	-
1413	Rom Mil	Main	L	-
1414	Rom Mil	Main	L	-
1415	Rom Mil	Main	L	-
1416	Rom Mil	Main	L	-
1417	Rom Mil	Main	L	-
1418	Rom Mil	Main	L	-
1419	Rom Mil	Main	L	-
1444	Rom Mil	A	C	-
1445	Rom Mil	A	F	-
1470	Rom Mil	Main/C	C	801
1471	Rom Mil	Main/B	C	801
1472	Rom Mil	Main	C	801
1477	Rom Mil	Main	L	-

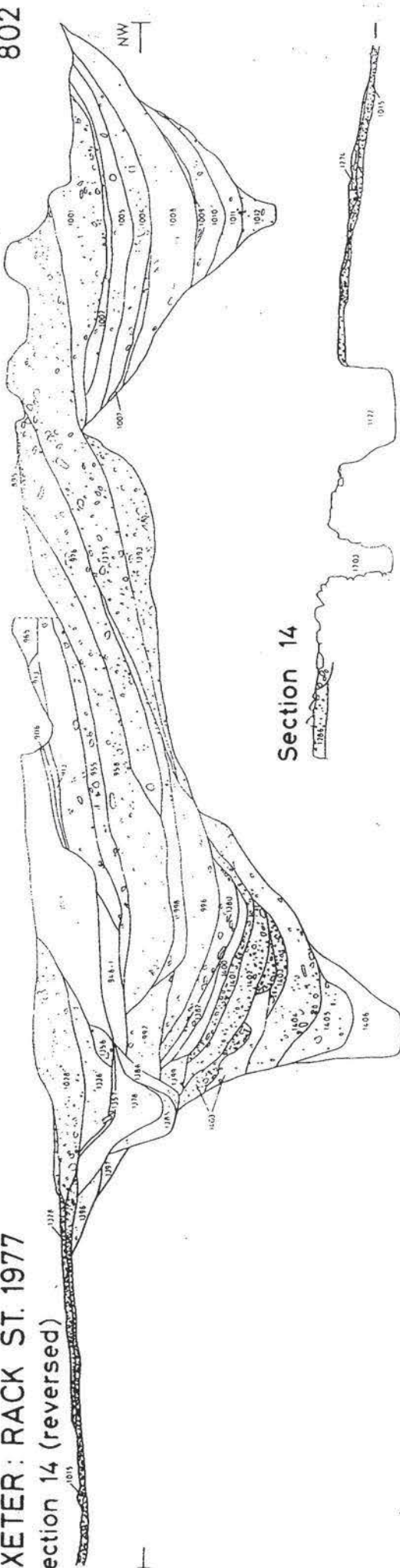
ARCHIVE SECTION INDEX

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1004	6	802	801
1005	6, 8	802	801
1006	8	802	-
1007	8	802	-
1008	8	802	-
1009	8	802	-
1010	6, 8	802	801
1011	6, 8	802	801
1012	6, 8	802	801
1013(=1471)	24	801	801
1180	16, 21	801	801
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1315	21	805	-
1316	21	805	-
1409	24	801	801
1410	24	801	801
1411	24	801	801
1412	24	801	801
1413	24	801	801
1414	24	801	801
1415	24	801	801
1416	24	801	801
1417	24	801	801
1418	24	801	801
1419	24	801	801
1470	6, 14	802	801
1471	6, 14, 24	801, 802	801
1472	16, 21	801	801
1477	24	801	801

802

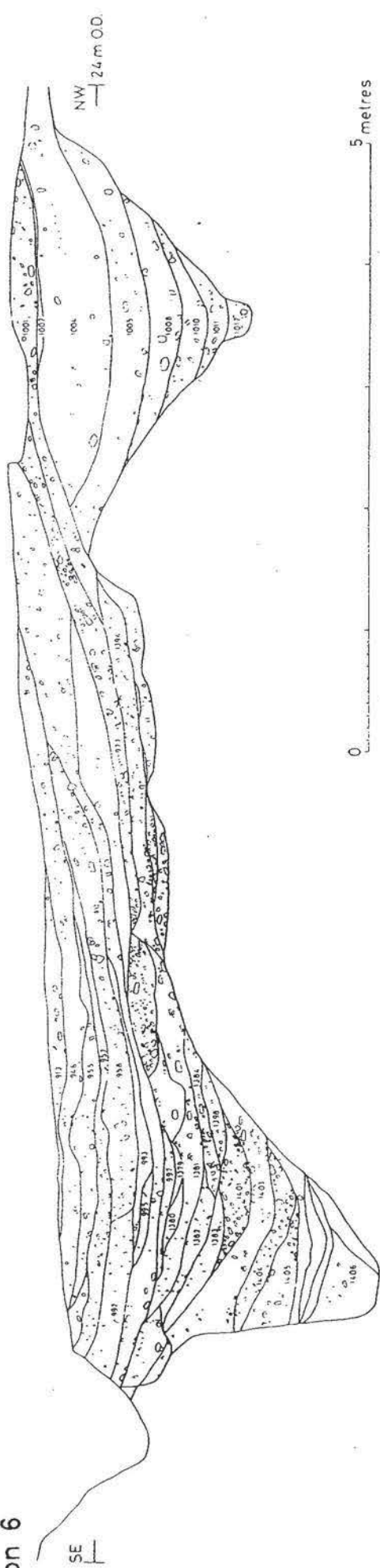
EXETER: RACK ST. 1977
Section 14 (reversed)



Section 14

SE
24 m O.D.

Section 6



0 5 metres

Fig. 5 Sections through the fortress ditches. Scale 1:50

2.6 The finds listings and other indices

Glossary of abbreviations for finds inventory

Fabric No. Type

5*	South Devon Ware
31*	South-East Dorset Black-Burnished Ware
40*	South-Western Black-Burnished Ware
81*	Hand-Made Grey-Burnished Ware
151*	Exeter Sandy Grey Ware
190*	Fortress Ware B
191*	Fortress Ware C
371*	Fortress Ware A
375*	Imitation <i>Terra Nigra</i>
405*	Flagon Fabric
406*	Flagon Fabric
408	Chalky Ware with gold mica plates
435*	Flagon Fabric
440*	Flagon Fabric
451*	Flagon Fabric
500	Samian-South Gaulish type
503	Lyon Ware (pre-Flavian)
504	Spanish Colour-Coated Ware (pre-Flavian)
516/3	Pompeian Red Ware Peacock Fabric 3
517	<i>Terra Nigra</i>
519	New Forest Colour-Coated
524	Unspecified/Unassigned Fine Ware
526	Gold Mica-Dusted Ware
600	Dressel 20 (Peacock & Williams 1986, Class 25), amphorae
603	<i>Camulodunum</i> 186 (Peacock & Williams 1986, Class 17/18), amphorae
608	Rilled, amphorae
612	Unspecified/Unassigned, amphorae
615	Pélichet 47 (Peacock & Williams 1986, Class 27), amphorae
710	FC7 (Central France), mortaria
711	FC8 (Central France), mortaria
757	FB26 (Exeter, Probably Military), mortaria
1000	Unspecified/Unassigned Fabric

For descriptions and discussions of fabric and types mentioned see Holbrook and Bidwell 1991, Exeter Archaeological Reports:4.

(* = Fabric Number used In EAR 4)

<i>Form</i>	<i>Type</i>
BWL	Bowl
CAM	<i>Camulodunum</i>
CF	Closed Form
CP	Cooking pot
Cu.	Curle (Samian type)
CUP	Cup
Dr.	Dragendorff
FB	Flanged Bowl
OF	Open Form
Ritt.	Ritterling (Samian type)
TB	Type British (mortaria)
TC	Type Continental (mortaria)

Miscellaneous

MNV	Minimum number of vessels
Qty	Quantity
Wt	Weight in grams

FINDS INVENTORY

Pottery

1002			
Fabric	151		
Type	2.1b	Qty	1
	(P.155, 2.1b)		

1004				
Fabric	500			
Type	Dr.29			Qty 1
	(c. 65-80 AD, P.56, 13)			
1005				
Fabric	371	MNV 1	Wt 125	
Type	27.1			Qty 1
	(P.149, 27.1)			
Fabric	500			
Type	Dr.29			Qty 1
	(c. 60-75 AD, P.56, 12)			
1007				
Fabric	500			
Type	Dr.29			Qty 1
	(c. 75-90 AD, P.56, 9)			
Type	Dr.29			Qty 1
	(c. 65-80 AD, P.56, 10)			
Type	Dr.29			Qty 1
	(c. 50-65? AD, P.56, 11)			
1180				
Fabric	500			
Type	Dr.24			Qty 1
	(Neronian, P.51, 102)			
Type	Dr.24			Qty 1
	(Neronian, P.51, 111)			
1181				
Fabric	31			
Type	64.5			Qty 1
	(P.113, 64.5)			
Fabric	40			
Type	14.1			Qty 1
	(P.118, 14.1)			
Fabric	151			
Type	11.2			Qty 1
	(P.157, 11.2)			
Fabric	405			
Type	1.3			Qty 1
	(P.139, 1.3)			
Fabric	500			
Type	Dr.27g			Qty 1
	(c. 60-75 AD, P.48, 56)			
Type	Dr.27g			Qty 1
	(Neronian or early Flavian, P.51, 103)			
Type	Dr.29			Qty 1
	(?Neronian, P.51, 112 & P.56, 16)			
Fabric	612	MNV 1	Wt 95	
1182				
Fabric	40	MNV 1	Wt 50	
Type	CP			Qty 1
Fabric	81	MNV 1	Wt 25	
Type	CP			Qty 1
Fabric	451	MNV 1	Wt 5	
Fabric	517	MNV 1	Wt 5	
Type	CAM 58			Qty 1
1183				
Fabric	517	MNV 1	Wt 5	
Type	CAM 16			Qty 1
1184				
Fabric	371			
Type	17.1			Qty 1
	(P.146, 17.1)			

Fabric Type	504 BWL (P.72, 6)	MNV 1	Wt 15	Qty 1
1270				
Fabric Type	31 CP	MNV 2	Wt 75	Qty 2
Fabric Type	40 20.1a CP	MNV 3	Wt 225	Qty 1 Qty 2
Fabric	151	MNV 1	Wt 25	
Fabric	190	MNV 1	Wt 5	
Fabric	371	MNV 1	Wt 5	
Fabric	375	MNV 1	Wt 15	
Fabric	406	MNV 1	Wt 5	
Fabric	435	MNV 3	Wt 50	
Fabric	440	MNV 2	Wt 60	
Fabric Type	500 Dr.29 (c. 50-65 AD)	MNV 2	Wt 30	Qty 1
Type	Dr.29 (c. 55-70 AD)			Qty 1
Fabric	600	MNV 1	Wt 235	
Fabric	603	MNV 1	Wt 340	
Fabric	615	MNV 1	Wt 130	
Fabric	1000 (light-pinkish sherd with internal thin grey slip)	MNV 1	Wt 40	
1272				
Fabric Type	517 CUP or BWL (P.77, 4, published as context 1273)	MNV 1	Wt 120	Qty 1
Fabric	600	MNV 1	Wt 110	
Fabric	603	MNV 1	Wt 500	
Fabric	608	MNV 1	Wt 60	
Fabric	612	MNV 1	Wt 160	
Fabric	615	MNV 1	Wt 350	
1273				
Fabric Type	31 15.1 (P.103, 15.1)			Qty 1
Type	37.1 (P.108, 37.1)			Qty 1
Fabric Type	371 4.1 (P.146, 4.1)			Qty 1
Fabric Type	500 Dr.29 (c. 70-85 AD, P.56, 14)			Qty 1
Type	Dr.29 (c. 50-65 AD, P.56, 15)			Qty 1
Fabric	526 FB (P.184, 9)	MNV 1	Wt 545	Qty 1
Fabric Type	710/711 TC12 (c. 50-85 AD, P.195, TC12)			
Fabric Type	757 TB14 (probably pre-Flavian, P.210, TB14)			
1315				
Fabric Type	40 17.1 (P.118, 17.1)			Qty 1
Type	22.2 (P.122, 22.2)			Qty 1
1316				

Fabric	519 (mid 3C+, presumed contamination)	MNV 1	Wt 10	
1393				
Fabric	600	MNV 1	Wt 340	
Fabric	603	MNV 1	Wt 100	
1471 (Grouped finds for whole of ditch 1471 includes so material from 1002, 1004-5 and 1007)				
Fabric Type	40 19.1a 42.1 (P.102, 8.1)	MNV 2	Wt 390	Qty 1 Qty 1
Fabric Type	151 999 (sherd with band of 4 line chevron & roulett above)	MNV 3	Wt ?	Qty 1
Type	CP			Qty 1
Fabric	406	MNV 1	Wt 5	
Fabric	408	MNV 1	Wt 75	
Fabric	440	MNV 1	Wt 25	
Fabric Type	500 Cu.711 (?Flavian)	MNV 8	Wt 285	Qty 1
Type	Dr.18 (?pre-Flavian)			Qty 1
Type	Ritt.12 (pre-Flavian)			Qty 1
Fabric	600	MNV 1	Wt 600	
Fabric	603	MNV 1	Wt 120	
Fabric	1000 (1 sherd from burnt lid, fabric ?151 or ?371)	MNV 1	Wt 15	
Fabric	1000 (2 sherds from beaker/jar, hard red fabric w occasional large white non-calcareous inclusions external red slip)	MNV 1	Wt 5	
1472 (Grouped finds for whole ditch 1472 includes some material from 1180-84; 1270-73; 1315-16)				
Fabric Type	5 CP	MNV 2	Wt 20	Qty 1
Fabric Type	31 8.1 (P.102, 8.1)	MNV 8	Wt 465	Qty 1
Type	16.1			Qty 1
Type	64.3			Qty 1
Fabric Type	40 8.1 14.1 16.1 19.1a 20.1a CF OF	MNV 18	Wt 2390	Qty 2 Qty 2 Qty 1 Qty 4 Qty 2 Qty 1 Qty 1
Fabric Type	81 4.1b	MNV 2	Wt 140	Qty 1
Fabric Type	151 11.1 11.3b (P.157, 11.3b)	MNV 6	Wt 780	Qty 3 Qty 1
Type	41.1 (P.159, 41.1)			Qty 1
Type	57.1			Qty 1
Fabric Type	190 2.1	MNV 3	Wt 340	Qty 1

Fabric	191	MNV 2	Wt	70		
Fabric	371	MNV 3	Wt	245		
Type	10.1				Qty	1
Type	11.3				Qty	1
Fabric	406	MNV 5	Wt	460		
Fabric	435	MNV 4	Wt	325		
Type	1.4				Qty	1
Fabric	440	MNV 3	Wt	145		
Fabric	451	MNV 2	Wt	180		
Type	5.1				Qty	2
Fabric	500	MNV 15	Wt	555		
Type	Dr.15/17 (pre-Flavian)				Qty	2
Type	Dr.15/17 (Claudian)				Qty	1
Type	Dr.18R (pre-Flavian)				Qty	1
Type	Dr.27 (pre-Flavian)				Qty	1
Type	Dr.37 (Flavian)				Qty	1
Type	Ritt.12 (Claudian)				Qty	1
Fabric	503	MNV 2	Wt	10		
Type	LAMP				Qty	1
Type	999 (small knob)				Qty	1
Fabric	516/3	MNV 1	Wt	5		
Fabric	517	MNV 2	Wt	125		
Type	CAM 16				Qty	1
Type	BWL				Qty	1
Fabric	524	MNV 1	Wt	5		
	(pre-Flavian fineware with rough-cast decoration)					
Fabric	1000	MNV 1	Wt	5		
	(1 base sherd with groove, red fabric & much silver mica)					
Fabric	1000	MNV 2	Wt	30		
	(2 grey ware rusticated sherds)					
Fabric	1000	MNV 1	Wt	55		
Type	?CP					
	(sherds in red-buff fabric)					
Fabric	1000	MNV 1	Wt	125		
	(2 sherds from large vessel: ?2 handled flagon)					

Coins

Context

1181	A Vespaian <i>As</i> RIC 500 AD71
1183	D Claudian copy Grade II <i>As</i> as RIC 66 AD43-64

Identifications by N.Sheil. Listings in Holbrook and Bidwell (1991, 24-25)

PHOTOGRAPHIC INDEX

Context	B/W	Slide
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1470	220.7	
Defences	220.9	
1470	220.11-12	
1470	222.1	
Defences	222.2-9	

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- Plate 1 The fortress defences: first and second ditch.
- Plate 2 The second fortress ditch.
- Plate 3 Section through the second fortress ditch.
- Plate 4 Section through the second fortress ditch.
- Plate 5 Section through ditch 1472.



Plate 1 The fortress defences : first and second ditch, looking south-west.



Plate 2 The second fortress ditch, looking south-east.

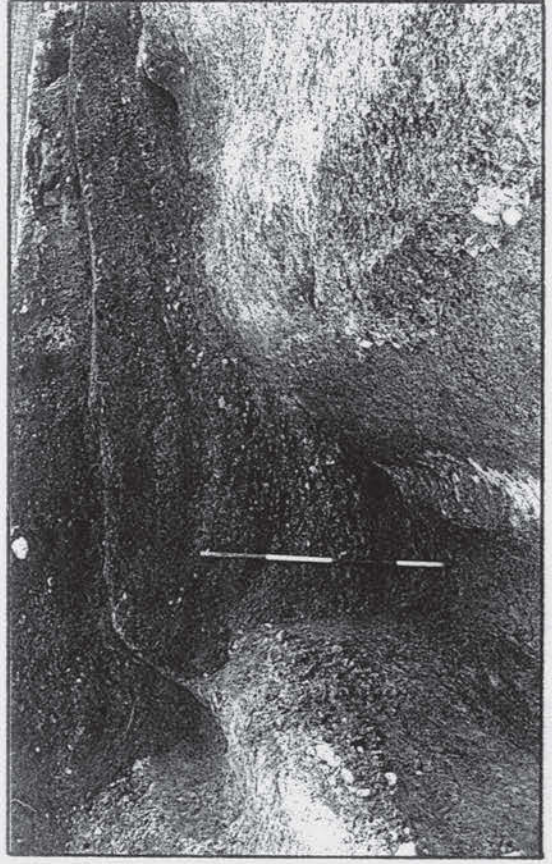


Plate 3 Section through the second fortress ditch, looking south-west.
2m scale.

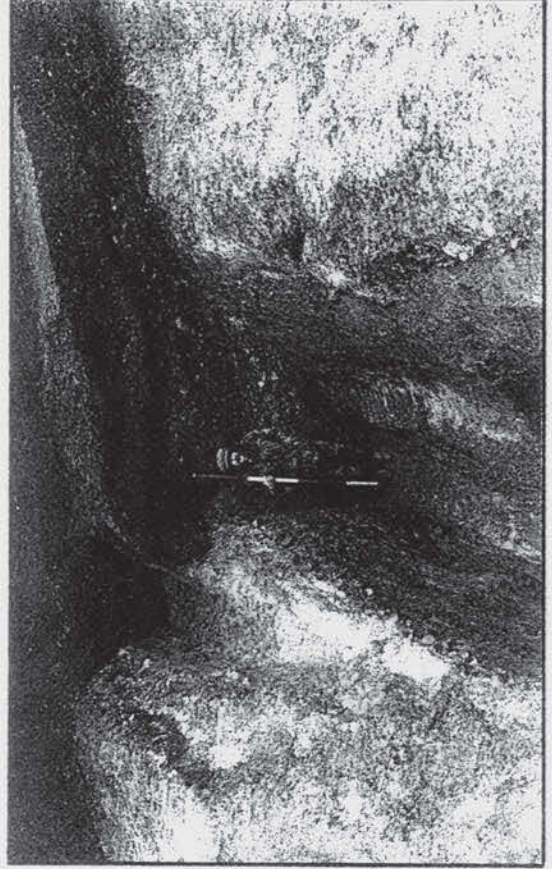


Plate 4 Section through the second fortress ditch, looking south-west.
Human scale.

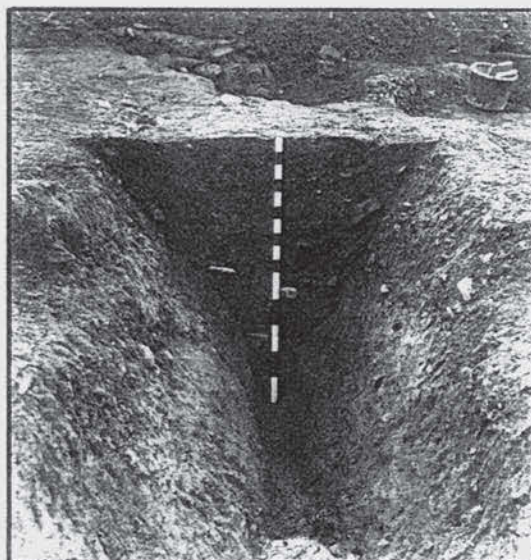


Plate 5 Ditch 1472, section looking south-west.
1m scale

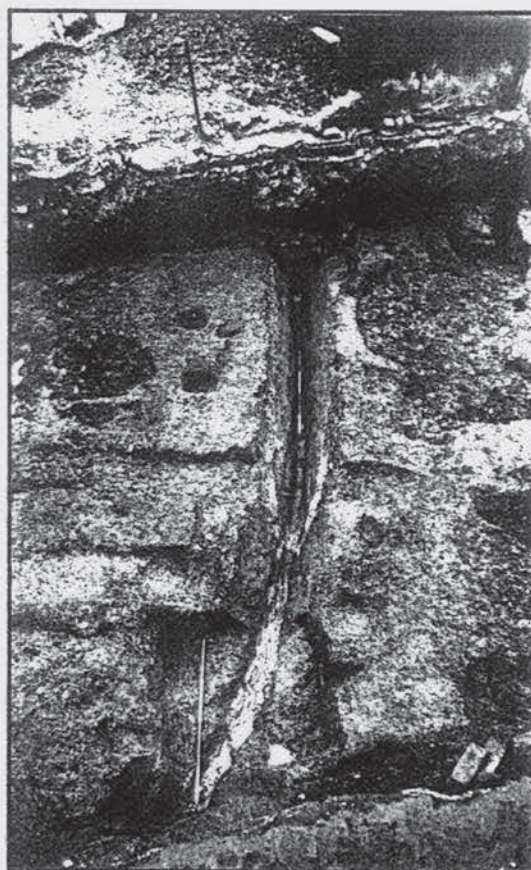


Plate 6 Ditch 1472, looking south-west 2m
scales

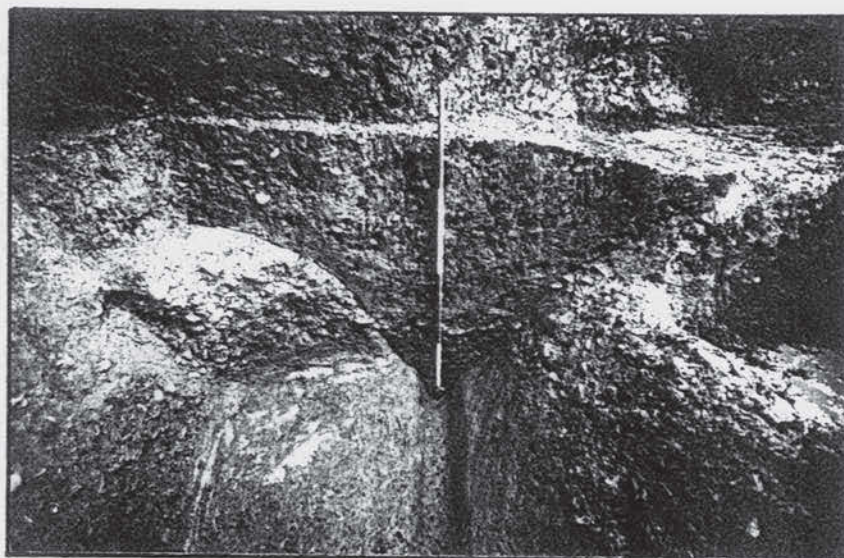


Plate 7 Section through ditch 1471 looking north-east. 2m scale

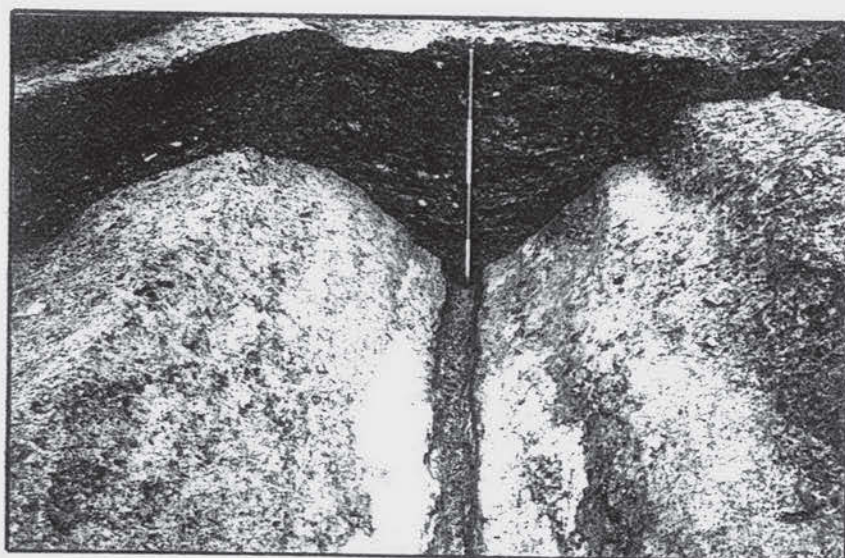


Plate 8 Section through ditch 1471 looking south-west. 2m scale

APPENDIX 1: METALLURGICAL REPORTS

EVIDENCE FOR NON-FERROUS METALWORKING FROM RACK STREET 1977-78, EXETER, DEVON (EXTRACTED FROM BAYLEY 1989)

Most of the finds came from the infilling of a small ditch. This infilling almost certainly took place during the military demolition of c. 75-80 AD. The finds included a pool of solidified molten brass and five crucible fragments (see below). That from 1183(c) may be wheel-thrown but the rest are most probably hand-made. Those from 1181 and 1185 are not of very refractory fabrics and all show some vitrification of the outer surface. XRF analysis detected sufficient quantities of metals to show that the crucibles had been used but insufficient to indicate the precise nature of the alloys melted though most were probably copper alloys containing some zinc.

Catalogue of Rack Street finds (non-ferrous metalworking)

Crucible sherds from Rack Street (all from ditch 1472)

1180 bodyshard, ?hand-made added outer layer. Max. c.9cm diameter, wall thickness 9mm.

1181 rim shard, ?hand-made. Rim 4cm diameter, wall thickness 8mm.

1183(c) rim shard, ?wheel-thrown added outer layer. Rim 4cm diameter, wall thickness 4mm.

1185 rim shard, ?hand-made. Rim 3cm diameter, wall thickness 5mm.

1185 bodyshard, ?hand-made. Max 7cm diameter, wall thickness 10mm.

EXAMINATION OF SLAG FROM RACK STREET 1977-78, EXETER, DEVON (EXTRACTED FROM WILTHEW 1986)

Slag and other material thought to be associated with iron working from various Roman sites in Exeter was examined.

The samples from Rack Street included similar material to that found at Trichay Street (see Henderson, Salvatore and Earwood 1993) but a larger, though still small, quantity of iron-smithing slag and hearth bottoms was present. Blacksmithing activity probably took place near the site on a small scale at least, but probably not within the area excavated. Much of the material although probably military in origin was found in later contexts. Noticeable was the high occurrence of iron-smithing slag in ditch 1472. This ditch is the same ditch from which the crucible sherds were recovered (see above). It was outside the defences of the fortress and may have denoted an extra-mural compound or drainage ditch. It went out of use in the Flavian period.

Catalogue of Rack Street finds (ferrous metalworking)

* denotes Roman civil or Post-Roman context

843* Fuel ash slag
958* Burnt clay
965* Burnt clay

975* Iron-smithing slag
976* Fuel ash slag
992* Iron-smithing slag, hearth lining, fuel ash slag, iron
1023* Fuel ash slag
1138* Iron-smithing slag
1153* Iron-smithing slag
1180 (1472) Fuel ash slag
1181 (1472) Iron-smithing slag, fuel ash slag, hearth lining
1182 (1472) Iron-smithing slag
1183 (1472) Fuel ash slag, hearth lining
1185 (1472) Iron-smithing slag
1264* Iron-smithing slag, fuel ash slag
1270 (1472) Iron-smithing slag, hearth bottoms, hearth lining
1272 (1472) Iron-smithing slag, hearth lining, fuel ash slag
1273 (1472) Fuel ash slag
1296* Fuel ash slag
1298* Fuel ash slag
1315 Hearth lining, fuel ash slag
1371* Iron-smithing slag, hearth lining, fuel ash slag, iron
1375* Fuel ash slag
1378* Iron-smithing slag
1382* Iron-smithing slag, hearth bottoms
1383* Hearth lining
1385* Burnt clay
1389* Iron-smithing slag
1392* Fuel ash slag
1393* Iron-smithing slag
1394* Iron-smithing slag
1397* Iron-smithing slag

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- Bayley J. 1989 *Some evidence for non-ferrous metalworking from Roman Exeter*, AML report 54/89.
Henderson C.G., Salvatore J.P. and Earwood C. 1993 *Excavations at Trichay Street, Exeter, 1972-73 Part I: Roman military*, report of the EMAFU: 93.35.
Wilthew P. 1986 *Examination of slag from various Roman sites in Exeter*, AML report 44/86