

93.23 PAUL STREET 1982-85

(Roman Military)

**EXCAVATIONS AT PAUL STREET,
EXETER, 1982-85
PART 1: ROMAN MILITARY**

**by
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Exeter Museums Archaeological Field Unit

Report No. 93.23

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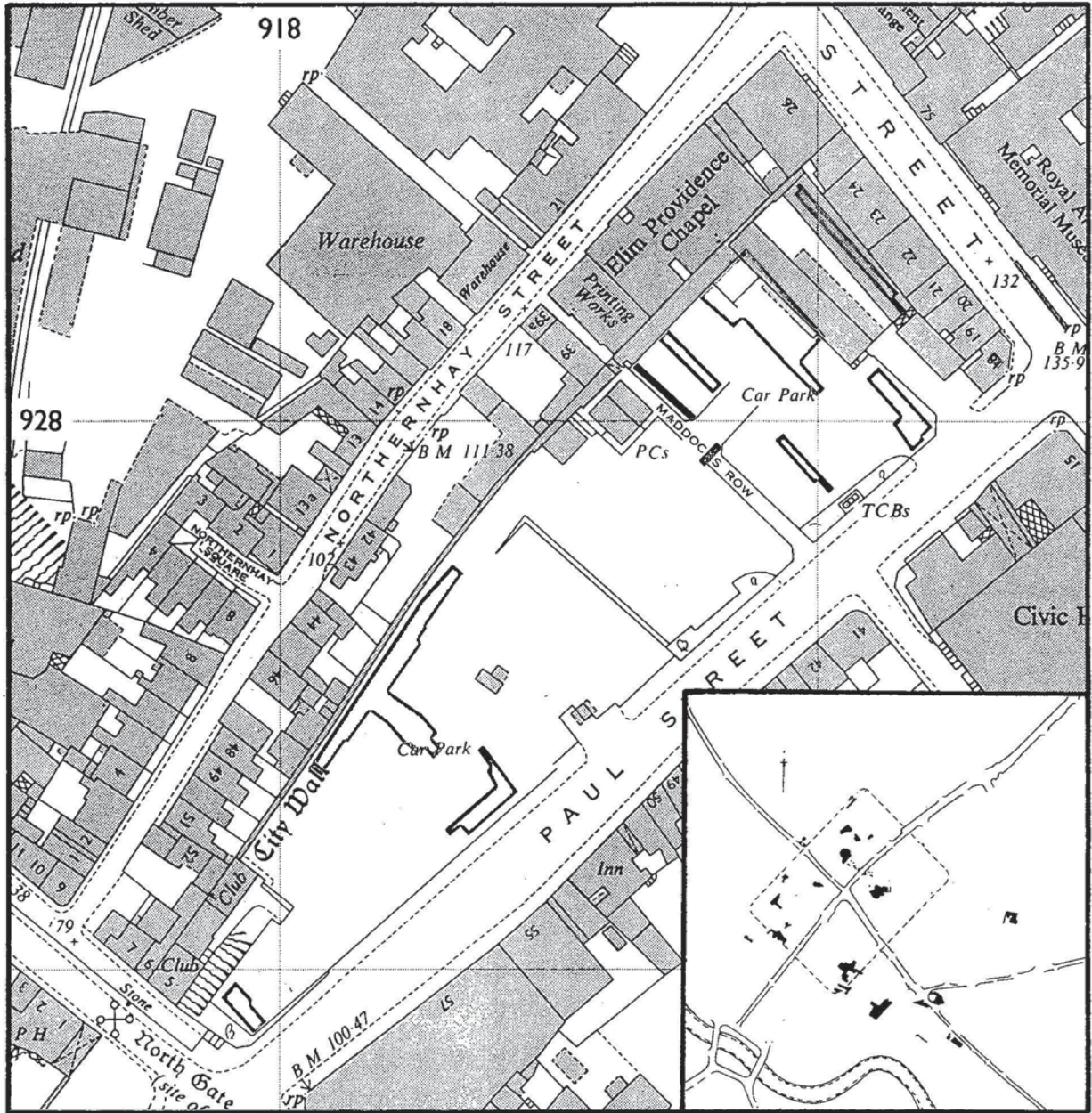


Fig. 1 The location of the Paul Street excavations Exeter 1982-85. The inset shows the approximate position of the site on the fortress defences.

SECTION 1

1 Introduction

At various times between 1982 and 1985 the Exeter Museums Archaeological Field Unit (EMAFU) undertook excavations in the area of the Old Bus Station in Paul Street Exeter in advance of the Harlequins shopping centre and multi storey car park development. The excavation was funded by Exeter City Council and was directed by C.G. Henderson. The principal site supervisors during the course of these excavations were S.R. Blaylock, J. Dunkley, J. Pamment (now J.P. Salvatore), A.R. Pye, R. Thomas, A. Wainwright, P.J. Weddell and K.A. Westcott. Excavation of the Roman military ditch was principally the work of J. Pamment and R. Thomas. Many others worked on the site at various periods. These are too numerous to mention but their contribution is gratefully acknowledged. The 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

The report comprises three sections. Section 1 includes a site narrative which summarises the results of the excavations at Paul Street for the Roman military period. This narrative is an interpretive and stratigraphic account based upon the discussion of the archaeological records found 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. In Section 3 information is given on the finds material.

1.2 The site (Fig.1)

The site was situated in Paul Street Exeter at SX 9192 9280 and is on the defences of the former Roman legionary fortress at Exeter.

1.3 Method of excavation (Fig.2)

Excavation was by the open-area method but within selected excavation trenches at various locations throughout the site and with accompanying sections to recover details of the stratigraphy. Fig. 2 gives the location of the excavation trenches.

1.4 Excavation summary

Remains of the Post-medieval, the Medieval and the Roman civil periods were recorded overlying the deposits of the Roman military period which at Exeter is dated from c.AD 55/60 - c.75/80. Discovered were several stretches of the fortress defensive ditches at different periods together with evidence of what may have been a military road running outside the north-western defences.

1.5 Post-excavation applications

Some post-excavation work on trench 8 was undertaken by J. Pamment shortly after the excavation. A description of the defences together with an interpretation of their development is found in Henderson (1988,105-8; Fig.5.10). The interpretations here follow closely those of Henderson (*ibid.*).

1.6 Site narrative: Roman military (for more detailed analysis see discussion of Groups 1-4 in Section 2)

The site lay across the outer north-western circuit of the legionary fortress and traces of the two successive defensive ditches of that circuit were observed (Fig. 3).

The first defensive ditch (Group 1) was seen in two trenches (8 and 9) close to the junction of Paul Street and Queen Street and was also glimpsed in a service trench on the north-east side of Queen Street. This ditch had the familiar V-shaped profile which is characteristic of the first fortress ditch at Exeter and which has been observed elsewhere (see Bedford and Salvatore 1992a; 1992b; 1992c; 1992d). From observations in the two adjacent trenches 8 and 9 it could be seen that the ditch was in the region of 3.5m wide; it had a recorded depth in trench 8 of 1.6m. A deposit of 0.6m of silt was noted in the bottom of the ditch. A water flow, presumably running down the gradient of the slope towards the south-west, carved an erosion rill in this silt which in turn became clogged with silt. Following this the ditch was deliberately infilled probably as part of the same operation that saw the provision of a replacement ditch at a point further forward from the rampart. The reasons why this refurbishment should have taken place are given by Henderson (1988, 107-8). It appears that the weathering of the first ditch may have begun to undermine the rampart.

The first ditch, where seen at Paul Street, had an accumulated a depth of about 0.9m of clays on top of the silt layers before it was taken out of use completely and capped with a layer of compact clay and pebbles, this material probably deriving from the digging of the second ditch

The second defensive ditch (Group 2) was observed in a number of excavation trenches over a distance of 115m at Paul Street. It was cut just forward of, and parallel with, the outer edge of the first ditch. It had a distinctive Punic profile which has been recognised elsewhere as a characteristic of the second fortress ditch (see Bedford and Salvatore 1992b; 1992c; 1992d). This ditch was 8m wide as excavated in trench 8 with a maximum depth of 3.3m. It had a runnel at the base which must have resulted from the periodic clearing of the ditch. A small amount of silt accumulated in the bottom of the ditch presumably at the end of the military period. It was probably not until after the fortress was abandoned that the ditch became partially blocked by a large slippage on its steep north-western side (see Fig. 8-C). It is reasonable to assume that this slippage would not have been allowed to remain uncleared if the ditch was still under military control. Dendrochronological and other evidence has shown that, at the Paul Street site, the ditch remained in a semi-open state beyond AD 100.

Metalling recorded in various trenches (8, 13, 14, 16) immediately outside the second fortress ditch and lying just above the Roman ground surface points to the existence of an extra-mural road (Group 3) running parallel to the defences that was almost certainly in operation during the later military period. It may have included a branch that turned away from the fortress towards the north-west. Erosion of the outer lip of the ditch appears to have reduced the width of the road by up to 2m (Henderson 1985, 24-5).

1.7 Conclusions

The excavations at Paul Street were significant in confirming the alignment of the north-western side of the fortress defences, the north-western corner of which was located later

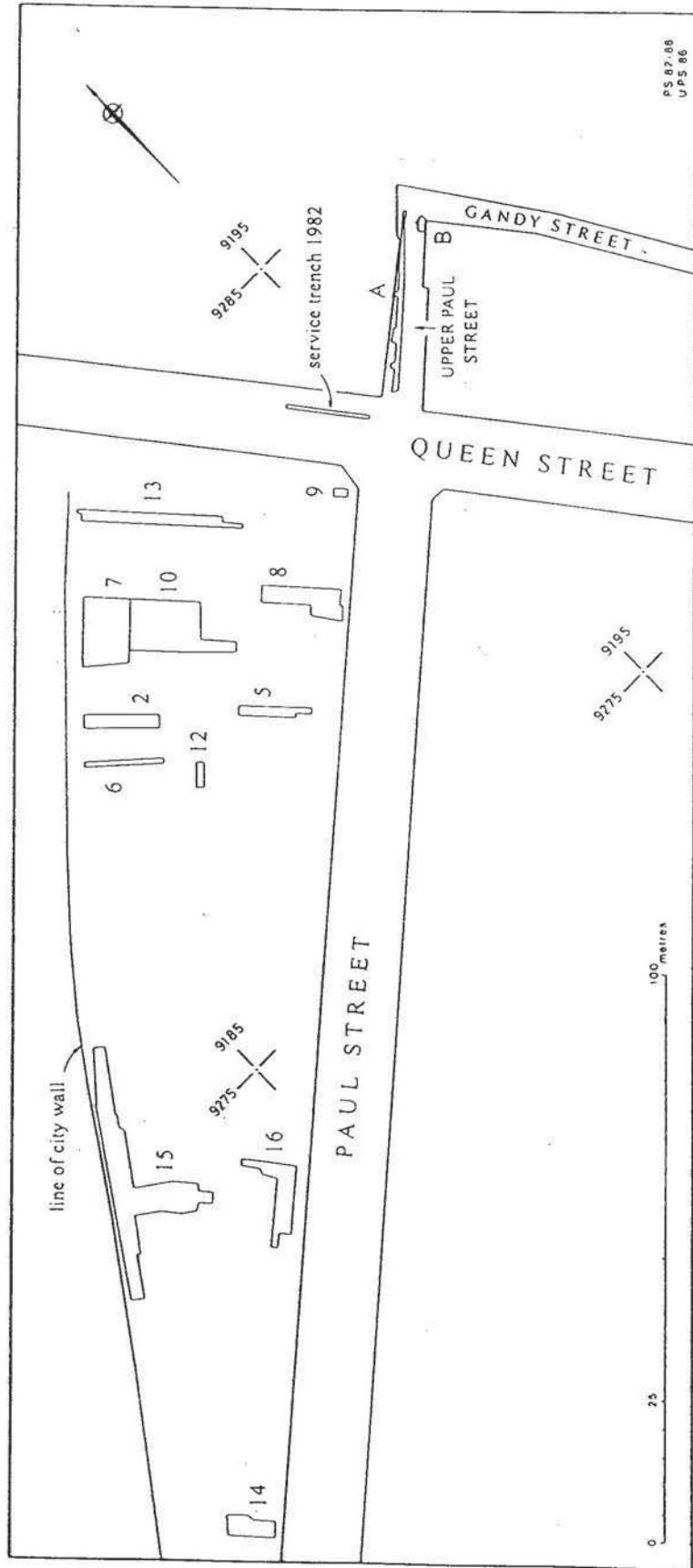


Fig. 2 The location of the excavation trenches at the Paul Street site 1982-85. Scale 1:1250.

in 1986 (Bedford and Salvatore 1993). 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 plans was drawn by various members of the EMAFU. The matrices were produced by A.G.Collings who also typed Section 2 of the text. Pottery listings were provided by G. Langman.

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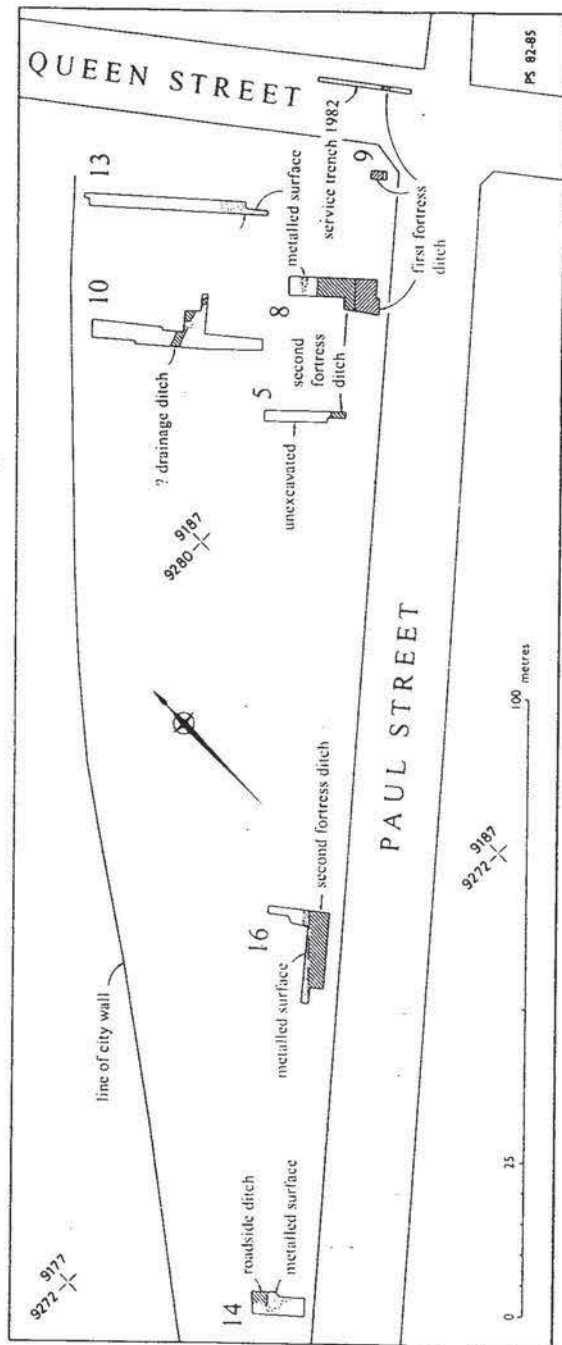


Fig. 3 A composite plan of the Roman military features at the Paul Street site 1982-85. Scale 1:1250.

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. 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.

2.1 Context matrix identification

Four matrices have been produced for the Paul Street site. 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 Paul Street site have been divided into four groups. Each group represents an archaeological event. 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.

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

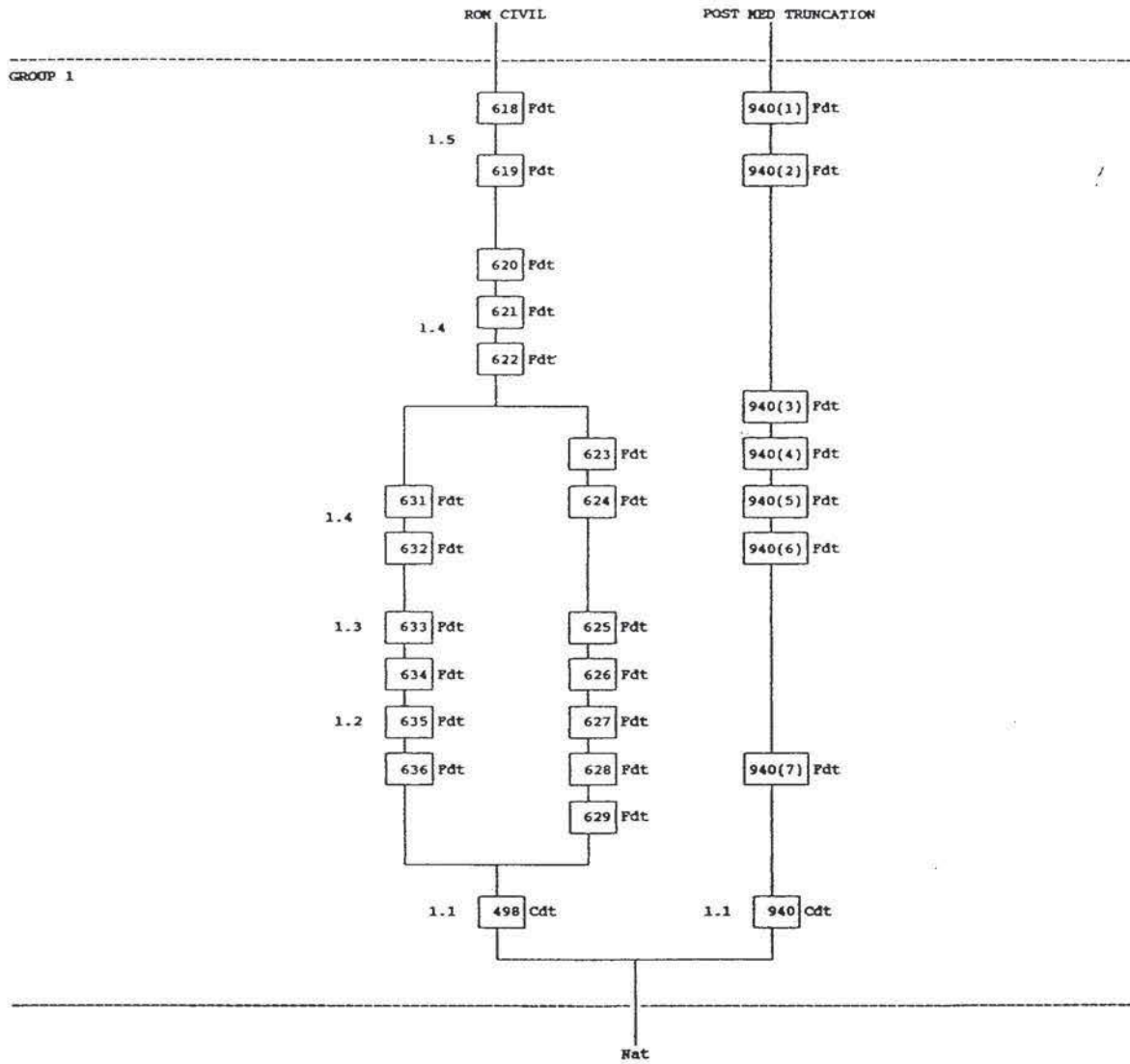
Information about individual contexts is provided in two forms. Firstly, the context number as it appears in the context matrix is annotated with an abbreviated 'type' description (e.g. Cdt = Cut, ditch). The list of abbreviations is given at the beginning of the matrix diagrams. These abbreviations 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, group discussions, and sub-group descriptions

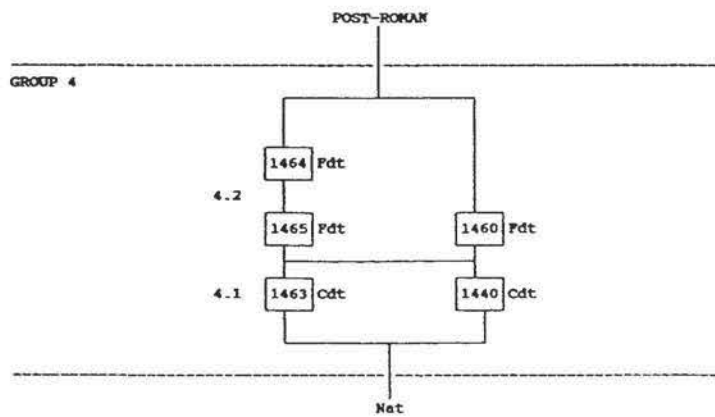
List of abbreviations (for matrices).

Cut	C
Fill	F
Layer	L
Surface	S
Ditch	dt
Make up	mk
Metalling	mt
Natural	nat
Pit	pit
Post-hole	ph

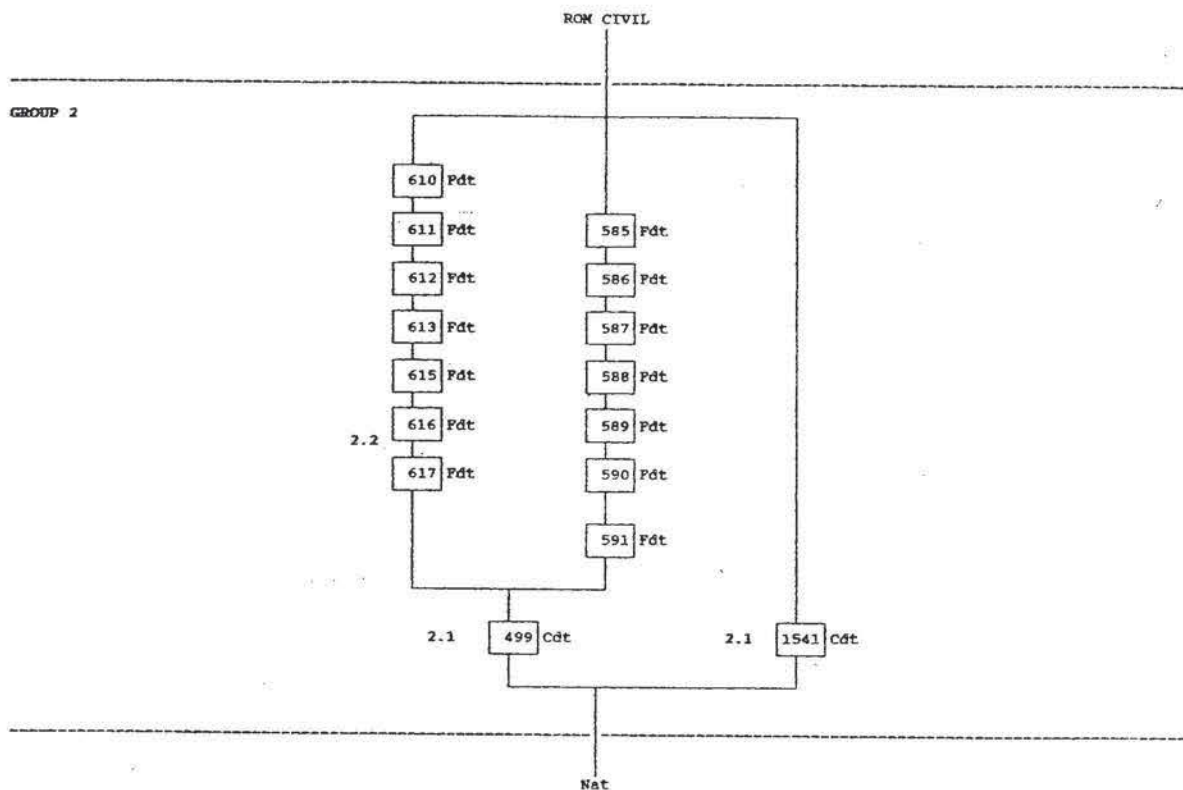
MATRIX 1 GROUP 1



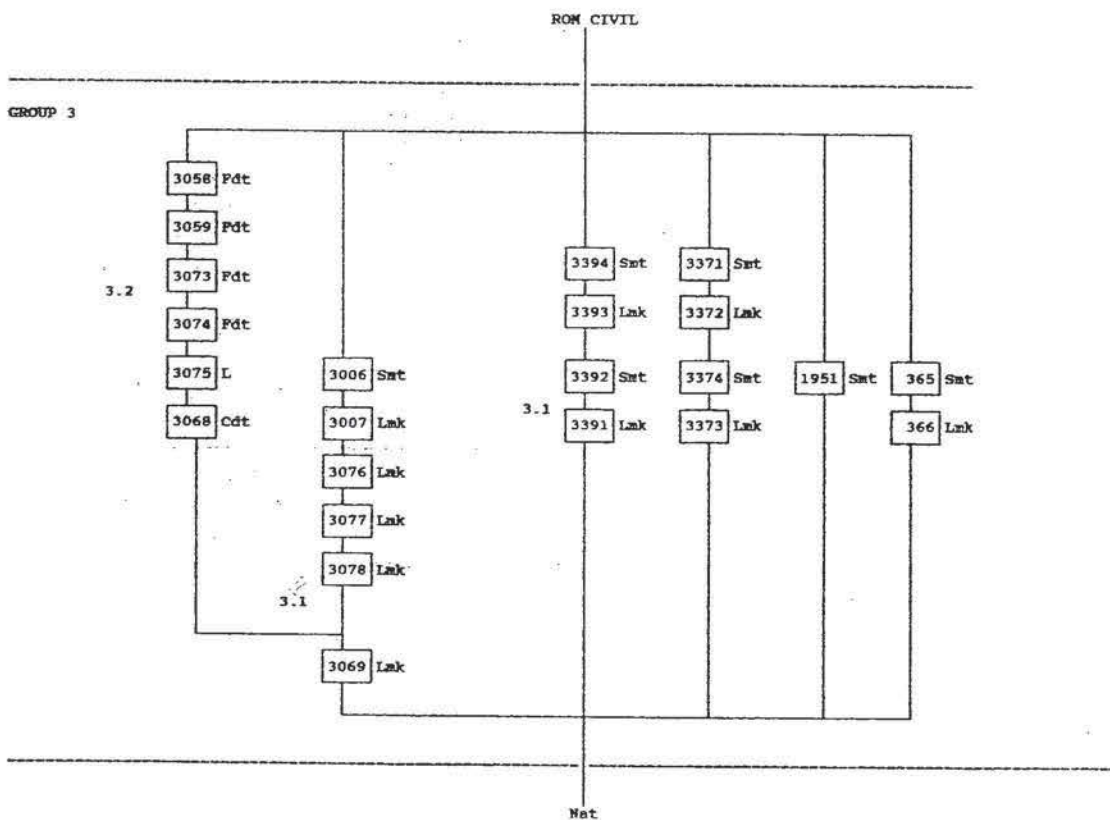
MATRIX 4 GROUP 4



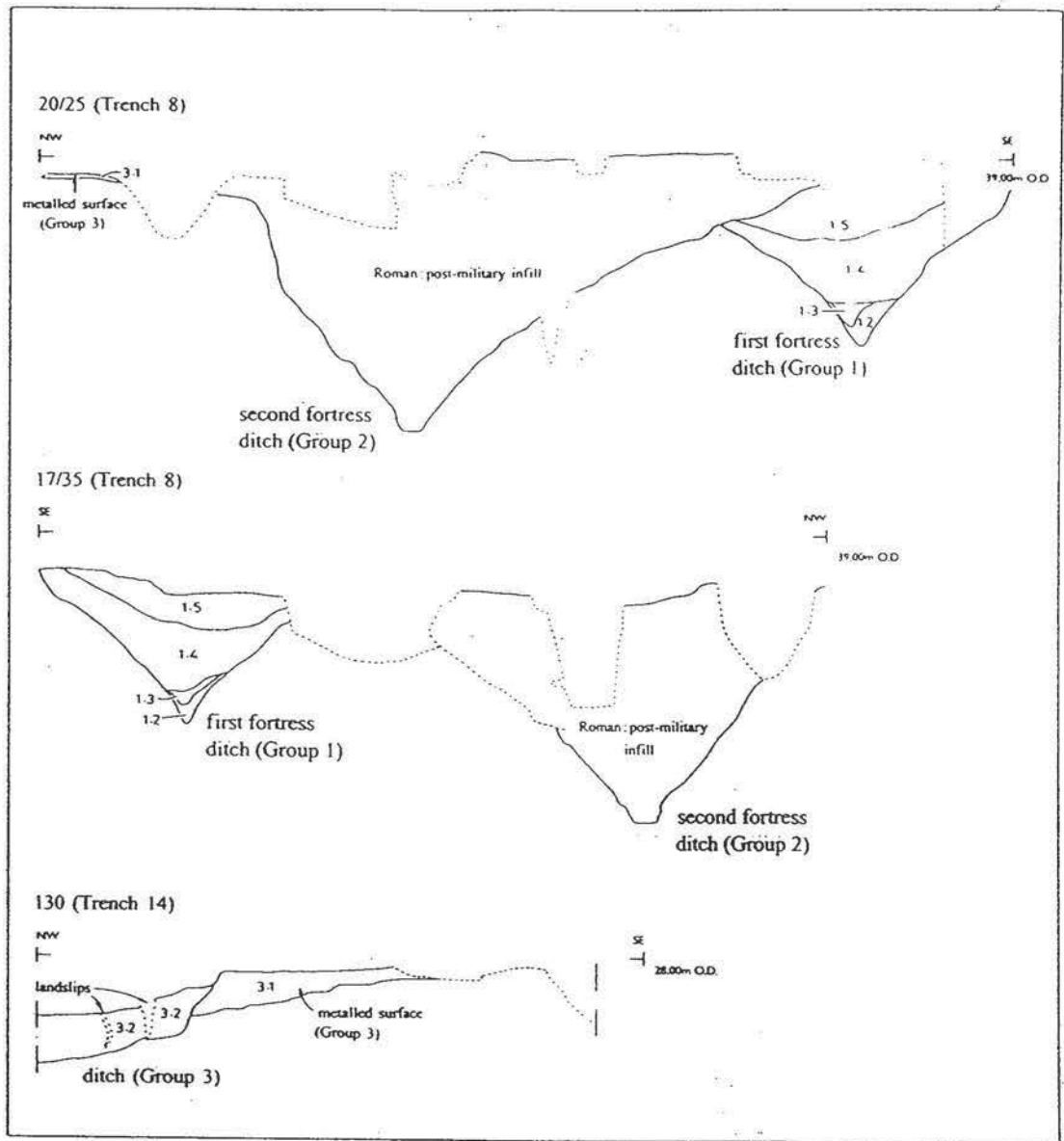
MATRIX 2 GROUP 2



MATRIX 3 GROUP 3



Groups 1,2 and 3 (Simplified Sections)



0 5 metres

FS 82.45 901

Fig. 4 Simplified sections through the fortress ditches (Groups 1-2) and the roadside ditch (Group 3). Shown by reference to sub-group. Scale 1: 100.

GROUP DISCUSSIONS AND SUB-GROUP DESCRIPTIONS

Group 1 (For simplified sections see Fig. 4)

Group 1 concerns the first fortress ditch which at Paul street formed part of the initial defensive circuit of the fortress on its north-western side. It had a V-shaped profile with a narrow central rill at the base, probably the result of periodic clearance of the ditch. A secondary rill at a slightly higher level may have been formed naturally when silt first began to form. Although the ditch may have become partially infilled by natural processes it was probably finally infilled as part of a single operation with material dug out when the replacement Punic ditch (group 2) was cut.

Contains sub-groups: 1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 1.4, 1.5.

Sub-group 1.1

This sub-group concerns the cut for the early military defensive ditch observed in trenches 8 and 9. In excavation in trench 8 the ditch was 1.5m in depth and about 3m in width although its inner south-eastern edge lay outside the excavation area. The inner edge was however seen in trench 9 where part of the upper fills were excavated.

Contains contexts: 498, 940.

Sub-group 1.2

This sub-group concerns the primary silt fills recorded in the bottom of the first defensive ditch. These fills consisted of soft clays.

Contains contexts: 626-629, 634-636, 940(7).

Sub-group 1.3

This sub-group concerns the secondary silt fills recorded in the first defensive ditch. A clear rill was formed in the primary silts (see Fig. 4). This rill in turn became clogged with clay silt.

Contains contexts: 625, 633.

Sub-group 1.4

This sub-group concerns the fills deposited during the military occupation. The infills consisted for the most part of clays that must presumably have derived from the natural weathering of surface soils into the ditch. The lower layers in this deposit (622-23) contained oak offcuts some of which were tentatively identified as tent pegs. There is some very slight evidence of slumping.

Contains contexts: 620-624, 631-632, 940(3-6).

Sub-group 1.5

This sub-group concerns the capping of the ditch with material that may have derived from the cutting of the replacement ditch. This capping consisted of layers of compacted clay and pebbles.

Contains contexts: 618, 619, 630, 940(1-2).

Group 2 (For simplified sections see Fig. 4)

This group concerns the cut for the second defensive perimeter ditch of the fortress cut immediately forward of the first defensive ditch which was infilled probably at the same time that the second ditch was cut. There was virtually no gap between the outer edge of the first ditch and the inner edge of the second ditch. The second ditch originally had a Punic profile, with a steep north-western outer face and more gently sloping inner face, though it had weathered considerably, especially the steeper face (this is seen particularly well in

Fig. 12, Section 25, where the north-western slope is concave rather than near vertical as it would originally have been the case).

The ditch was found to be nearly 3m deep as excavated in trench 8 and it was observed to have had a pronounced flat-bottomed runnel at the base, probably caused by periodic cleaning. This group includes the silting in the bottom of the ditch that may have occurred at the very end of military period when the ditch was presumably no longer cleaned on a regular basis. A deposit of silts and weathered clays from the sides of the ditch accumulated in the bottom. This deposit reached a depth of 1.3m in places prior to the collapse of part of the outer side of the ditch. The slippage of this massive wedge of clay probably occurred in the first winter after the military withdrawal (Henderson 1988,109).

Contains sub-groups: 2.1, 2.2.

Sub-group 2.1

This sub-group concerns the cut for the second defensive ditch of the fortress. It was observed in full profile in trench 8, but found only as a surface indication in trench 5, where its close proximity to the edge of excavation precluded safe examination of its depth.

Contains contexts: 499, 1541.

Sub-group 2.2

This sub-group concerns the silting and weathered slumping in the base of the ditch.

Contains contexts: 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 610, 611, 612, 613, 616, 617.

Group 3 (For simplified sections see Fig. 4)

Group 3 concerns the extra-mural road which ran outside the line of the second ditch and approximately parallel to it. This was a wide metalled road with a distinctive composition. It was recorded in several of the excavation trenches (Nos. 8, 13, 14, 16). Alongside this road, on its north-western side, in trench 14, was found a ditch, possibly used for draining water from the road surface. Although the road was only just over 4m wide, where recorded in trench 14 at the south-western limit of excavation, it was clearly much wider to the north-east where it must have been in the region of 15m wide. Perhaps the road had been provided with an especially broad area of metalling at the north-western corner of the defences where it may have curved away from the defences to meet a road at right angles. Alternatively the road may have been split with one spur running around the fortress defences and another leading off to the north-west. If the latter was the case then it is possible that the areas of metalling recorded in trenches 8 and 13 belonged to the two different spurs. It is unclear how many of the surfaces of the road were military. The lowest two surfaces in trench 16 have been assumed to be military. Both these and later surfaces suffered from the erosion of their south-east side by the weathering of the second defensive ditch.

Contains sub-groups: 3.1, 3.2.

Sub-group 3.1

This sub-group concerns the extramural road running parallel to the second fortress ditch on its north-western side. The metalling was directly above natural and was some 4m in width in trench 13 extending further south (in

trench 8). It was also found in trenches 16 and 14. It was resurfaced during its lifetime on more than one occasion. Contains contexts: 365, 366, 1951, 3006, 3007, 3069, 3076, 3077, 3078, 3371-74, 3391-94.

Sub-group 3.2

This sub-group concerns a ditch cut on the north-western side of the road in trench 14. It was not located in the excavation trenches further to the north-east. The lower fills of this ditch contained pottery in use during the military occupation. The ditch was 0.5m deep where recorded in trench 14 and steeply cut on the side adjacent to the road (the south-east).

Contains contexts: 3058, 3059, 3068, 3073, 3074, 3075.

Group 4

This group is for a ditch (1440) and its infills. The ditch was observed to have bent away to the south-west from a position outside the fortress defences and presumably drained down the south-western slope, assuming that its function was that of a drainage ditch (cf the ditch recorded outside the defences at Rack Street - Bedford and Salvatore 1992b; 1992c). It is unclear at what stage the ditch was dug, it could either pre-date or post-date the road described in group 3. Contains sub-groups 4.1, 4.2

Sub-group 4.1

Cut for the ditch 1440. Only a few small lengths of the ditch were excavated in trench 10. The ditch was 1.4m wide, 0.15m in depth. It was 'V' shaped where seen running to the south-west but flat-bottomed where turning towards the defences.

Contains contexts: 1440, 1463.

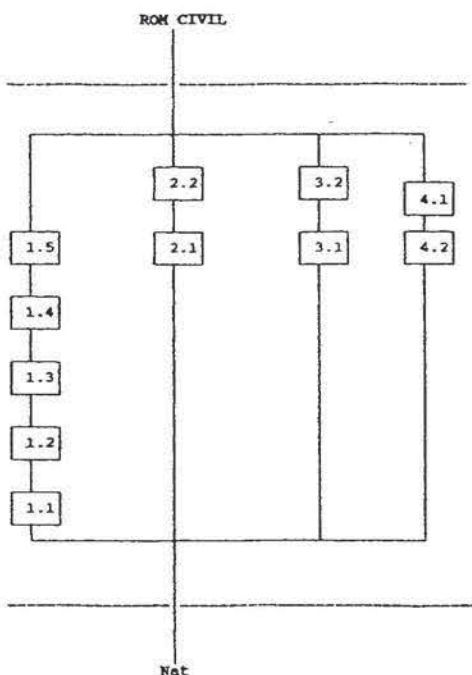
Sub-group 4.2

This sub-group concerns the fills of the ditch. These fills consisted mostly of yellow and red clays. Contains contexts: 1464, 1465, 1466.

CONTEXT/MATRIX INDEX

Context	Group	Matrix	Page
365	3.1	3	7
366	3.1	3	7
498	1.1	1	6
499	2.1	2	7
585	2.2	2	7
586	2.2	2	7
587	2.2	2	7
588	2.2	2	7
589	2.2	2	7
590	2.2	2	7
591	2.2	2	7
610	2.2	2	7
611	2.2	2	7
612	2.2	2	7
613	2.2	2	7
616	2.2	2	7
617	2.2	2	7
620	1.4	1	6
621	1.4	1	6
622	1.3	1	6
623	1.4	1	6
624	1.4	1	6
625	1.3	1	6
626	1.2	1	6
627	1.2	1	6
628	1.2	1	6
629	1.2	1	6
631	1.4	1	6
632	1.4	1	6
633	1.3	1	6
634	1.2	1	6
635	1.2	1	6
636	1.2	1	6
940	1.1	1	6
940(1-2)	1.5	1	6
940(3-6)	1.4	1	6
940(7)	1.2	1	6
1440	4.1	4	6
1463	4.1	4	6
1464	4.2	4	6
1465	4.2	4	6
1466	4.2	4	6
1541	2.1	2	7
1951	3.1	3	7
3006	3.1	3	7
3007	3.1	3	7
3058	3.2	3	7
3059	3.2	3	7
3068	3.2	3	7
3069	3.1	3	7
3073	3.2	3	7
3074	3.2	3	7
3075	3.2	3	7
3076	3.1	3	7
3077	3.1	3	7
3078	3.1	3	7
3371	3.1	3	7
3372	3.1	3	7
3373	3.1	3	7
3374	3.1	3	7
3391	3.1	3	7
3392	3.1	3	7
3393	3.1	3	7
3394	3.1	3	7

GROUP/SUB-GROUP MATRIX



2.5 The context descriptions and main indices

List of abbreviations (for contexts).

Length	Le
Depth	D
Width	Wth
Diameter	Diam
North	N
South	S
East	E
West	W

CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

- 365 Surface. Very compacted coarse pebbles with worn volcanic stone. Surface of 366.
- 366 Very compact road make-up. Pebbles with volcanic chippings. Dull red. D = 0.6m.
- 498 First fortress defensive ditch, V-shaped profile with cleaning channel in bottom. Fills 620-629, 631-636. Le = 2.5m, Wth = 2.5m, D = 1.30m.
- 499 Larger second fortress ditch, punice profile with cleaning channel in bottom, contained silting 616, 617 before infill. Le = 2.5m, Wth = 5.0m, D = 2.25m.
- 590 Green gritty silt accumulated in the base of 499, equivalent to 617, in cleaning channel. D = 0.10m.
- 591 Soft dull purple mostly culm clay, under 590 in base of 499. Equivalent to 616. D = 0.06m.
- 616 Pinky brown soft culm clay and mudstones, in base of 499 in cleaning channel. D = 0.15m.
- 617 Grey / green sandy silt, gritty, in base of 499. D = 0.06m.
- 618 Dull orange / red compact clay in ditch 498. Pebbles and stones. D = 0.20m.
- 619 Dull yellow / brown clay in ditch 498, Pebbles and stones. Some volcanic stone. Maximum D = 0.68m.
- 620 Fill of 498, over 621, very dark red clay loam, iron panning traces, charcoal flecks, occ. pebbles, many potsherds. D = 0.20m.
- 621 Fill of 498, over 622, light / dark grey compact clay, red, orange clay traces, occ. pebbles, gravel, sand lenses. D = 0.40-0.60m.
- 622 Fill of 498, under 621, grey / dull orange firm clay, wood frags, occ. stones, pebbles, dull brown clay, wooden pegs, occ. charcoal. D = 0.25m.
- 623 Fill of 498, under 622, varied dull brown firm clay silts, ww pebbles, charcoal, wood traces, pea grit, some pale orange clay. D = 0.30m.
- 624 Slump in 498, pale orange red clay. D = 0.08m.
- 625 Fill of 498, greeny brown speckled clay sand, very fine, gritty, occ. small stones. D = 0.40m.
- 626 Fill of 498, dull reddish brown soft clay silt, some ww pebbles, volc. stone, tile flecks, culm clay traces. D = 0.30m.
- 627 Fill of 498, dull pink firm clay, occ. pebble. D = 0.20m.
- 628 Fill of 498, light orange brown very soft clay, occ. pebble. D = 0.05m.
- 629 Fill of 498, dull pink soft culm clay. D = 0.02m.
- 631 Fill of 498, under 622, dull orange brown firm clay / clay sand, iron panning, ww pebbles / stones. D = 0.30m.
- 632 Slump in 498, dull pinky red firm clay. D = 0.04m.
- 633 Fill of 498, dull orange clay silt / clay sand, firm, gritty, occ. pebbles, tile flecks. D = 0.15m.
- 634 Fill of 498, pinky brown soft clay, small stones. D = 0.10m.
- 635 Fill of 498, yellow reddish brown soft clay, culm clay traces. D = 0.10m.
- 636 Fill of 498, yellow brown soft clay / clay sand, tiny culm clay traces. D = 0.15m.
- 940 Smaller fortress defensive ditch, equivalent to 498, 6 different fills (940[1-6]). Le = 1.5m, Wth (as excavated) = 1.75m, D = 1.15m.
- 940-1 Fill of 940, mixed yellow / orange / pink clays, unweathered, some green clays, pebbles. D = 0.20m.
- 940-2 Fill of 940, soft mid brown clay. D = 0.09m.
- 940-3 Fill of 940, granular dark brown clay sand, gravel, charcoal traces. D = 0.35m.
- 940-4 Fill of 940, soft very fine grey green clay silt, possibly turf, occ. charcoal flecks. D = 0.30m.
- 940-5 Fill of 940, mid brown loose sandy clay with many pebbles. D = 0.25m.
- 940-6 Fill of 940, sticky pink clay. D = 0.10m.
- 940-7 Fill of 940, silty material.
- 1440 Cut for ditch, possible drainage ditch (higher section of 1463). L = 0.74m. W = 1.36m. D = 0.14m.
- 1463 Cut for ditch, possible drainage (lower section of 1440). L = 3.64m. W = 1.48m. D = 0.44m.
- 1464 Fill of 1463, mixed red and yellow clay with pebbles and grit. D = 0.20m.
- 1465 Fill of 1463, red clay with pebbles, stones and traces of gravel and sand plus bone frags. D = 0.24m.

1466 Fill of 1463, mixed clay of various colours, contains pebbles and some bone frags. D = 0.26m.

1541 Cut for second fortress defensive ditch, punic profile, equivalent to 499. Heavily truncated. Le = 0.85m, Wth = 0.30m, D = 0.20m.

1951 Layer / surface over natural of dull pink red clay, 35% pebbles, very occ. charcoal, with clean, hard stony upper surface, poss. road D = 0.25m.

3006 Surface of extra-mural road over 3069, 3007, hard, stony. D = 0.01m.

3007 Gravel and stone layer, upper surface 3006.

3058 Secondary dump in ditch 3068, mixed clays with organic content. Contained Samian, fuel ash slag and iron-smithing slag. D = 0.20m.

3059 Grey clay fill of 3068, thinner to west. Organic content near edge of ditch, also spills over onto road under 3058. D = 0.05m.

3068 Shallow wide ditch on north side of extra-mural road, fills of clay, turf(?). poss. drainage channel. Le = 2.8m, Wth = 2.6m, D = 0.8-1.0m.

3069 Thick clay dump under extra-mural road, thickening to north as the natural surface sloped away, over natural. D = 0.35m.

3073 Infill of 3068, some water washed clay. D = 0.10m.

3074 Primary infill of 3068, water washed layer with large stones, possibly fallen from 3069 above. D = 0.50m.

3075 Slump in ditch 3068, under 3074. D = 0.30m.

3076 Make-up for road surface, under 3007. D = 0.46m.

3077 Make-up for road surface, under 3076. D = 0.05m.

3078 Make-up for road surface, under 3076, continuous with 3077, over 3069. D = 0.02m.

3371 Road surface.

3372 Make-up for road surface, under 3071. Loose yellow/green sandy gravel, small pebbles. D = 0.10m.

3373 Make-up for road surface, under 3074. Firm, dark purple, gritty clay with small pebbles, large and small pieces of trap. D = 0.28m.

3374 Road surface.

3391 Make-up layer, firm purple clay, volc. stone frags, chippings. D = 0.15m.

3392 Surface over 3391, compacted pebbles, grit; earliest road surface. D = 0.04m.

3393 Make-up layer for 3394. Buff coloured gravel with some volcanic chippings. D = 0.6m.

3394 Surface over 3393.

GENERAL CONTEXT INDEX

<i>Context</i>	<i>Area</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Plan</i>
365	8	S	808
366	8	L	-
498	8	C	803
499	8	C	803
590	8	L	-
591	8	L	-
616	8	L	-
617	8	L	-
618	8	F	-
619	8	F	-
620	8	F	-
621	8	F	-
622	8	F	-
623	8	F	-
624	8	F	-
625	8	F	-
626	8	F	-
627	8	F	-
628	8	L	-
629	8	L	-
631	8	F	-
632	8	F	-
633	8	F	-
634	8	F	-
635	8	F	-
636	8	L	-
940	9	C	802
940-1	9	F	-
940-2	9	F	-
940-3	9	F	-
940-4	9	F	-
940-5	9	F	-
940-6	9	F	-
940-7	9	F	-
1440	10	C	-
1463	10	C	-
1464	10	F	-
1465	10	F	-
1466	10	F	-
1541	5	C	801
1951	13	S	805
3006	14	S	807
3007	14	L	807
3058	14	F	-
3059	14	F	807
3068	14	C	807
3069	14	L	-
3073	14	F	-
3074	14	F	-
3075	14	L	-
3076	14	L	-
3077	14	L	-
3078	14	L	-
3371	16	S	-
3372	16	L	-
3373	16	L	-
3374	16	S	-
3391	16	L	-
3392	16	S	-
3393	16	L	-
3394	16	S	-

ARCHIVE SECTION INDEX

<i>Context</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Sheet</i>	<i>Location</i>
365	18,20B	808	808
366	18	808	808
498	17,20A	802,803,804	803
499	17,25	802,803,804	803
590	20,25	802,804	803
591	20,25	802,804	803
616	17	803	803
617	17	803	803
618	17,20	803,804	803
619	17,20	803,804	803
620	17,20,20A,25	802,803,804	803
621	17,20,20A,25	802,803,804	803
622	17,20,20A,25	802,803,804	803
623	20,20A	802,804	803
624	20,20A	802,804	803
625	20,20A	802,804	803
626	20,20A	802,804	803
627	20,20A	802,804	803
628	20,20A	802,804	803
629	20,20A	802,804	803
631	17	803	803
632	17	803	803
633	17	803	803
634	17	803	803
635	17	803	803
636	17	803	803
940	76	802	802
940-1	76	802	802
940-2	76	802	802
940-3	76	802	802
940-4	76	802	802
940-5	76	802	802
940-6	76	802	802
940-7	76	802	802
1440	94	-	-
1463	96	-	-
1464	96	-	-
1465	96	-	-
1466	96,98	-	-
1541	104	801	801
1951	127,129	805	805
3006	130	807	807
3007	130	807	807
3058	130	807	807
3059	130	807	807
3068	130	807	807
3069	130	807	807
3073	130	807	807
3074	130	807	807
3075	130	807	807
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3077	130	807	807
3078	130	807	807
3391	149	806	806
3392	149	806	806

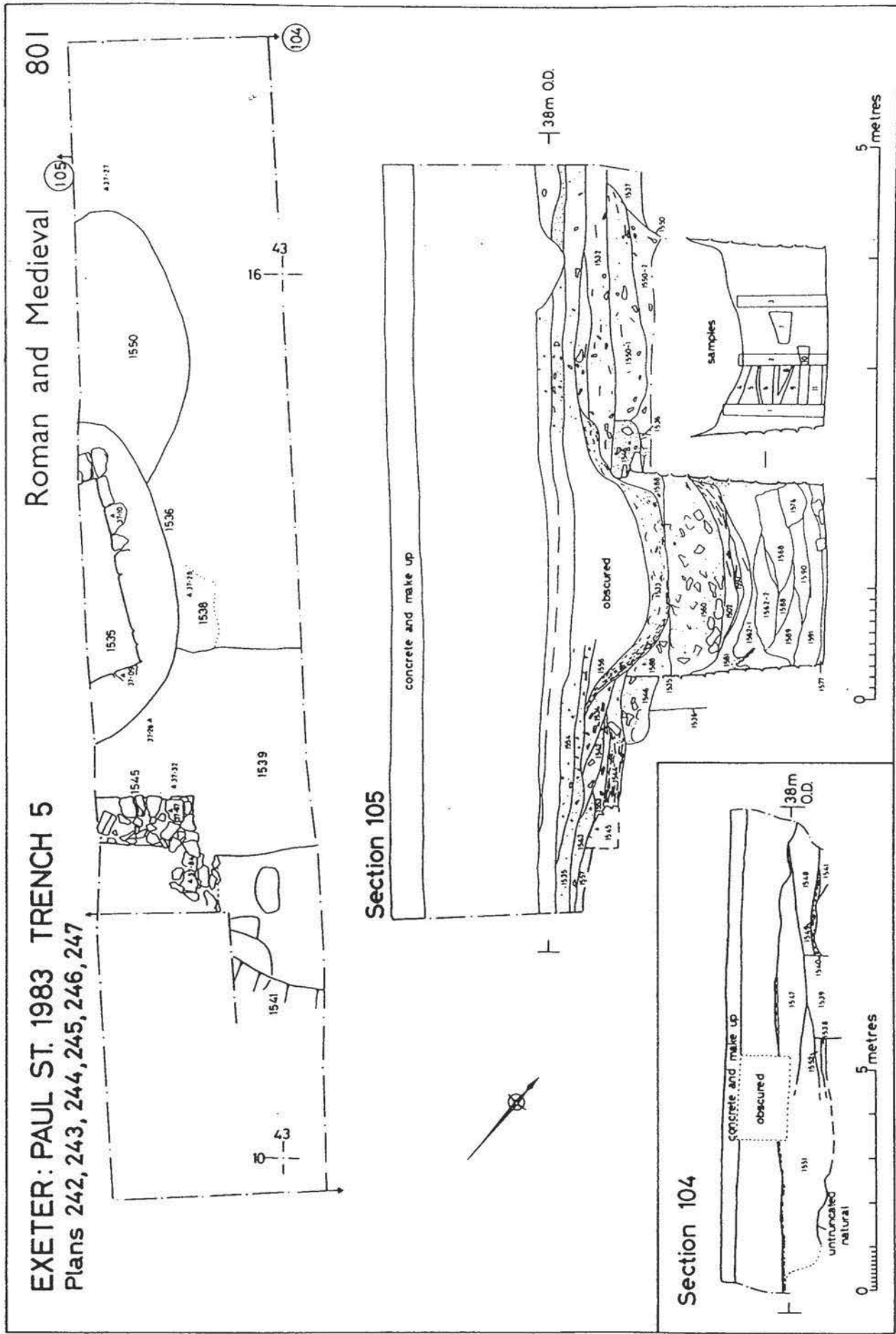


Fig. 5 Trench 5: plans and sections. Various scales

EXETER: PAUL ST. 1982 TRENCH 8
Section 20A

Roman Levels 802

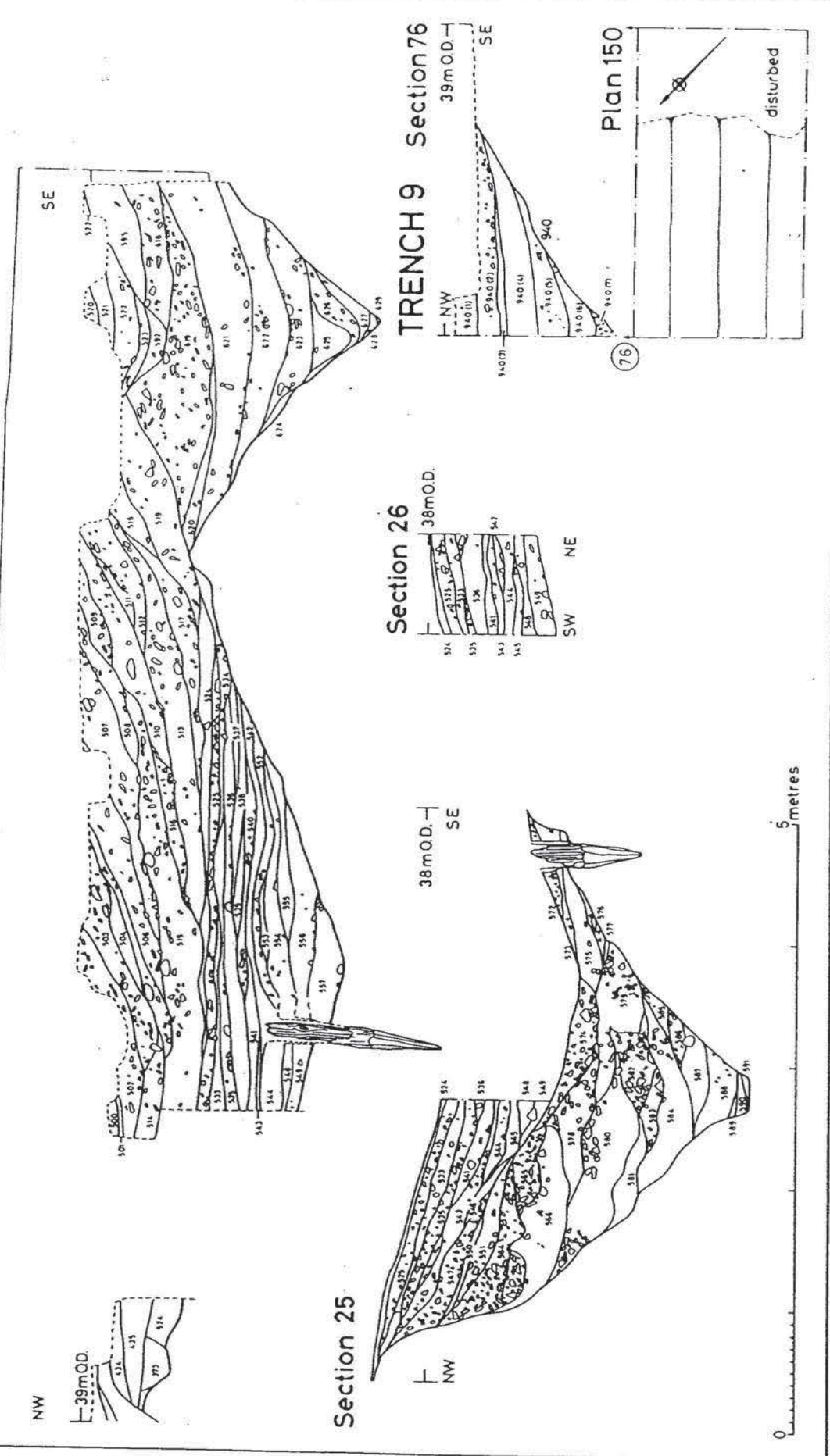


Fig. 6 Trenches 8/9: sections through the fortress ditches showing both military and civil infilling. Scale 1:50

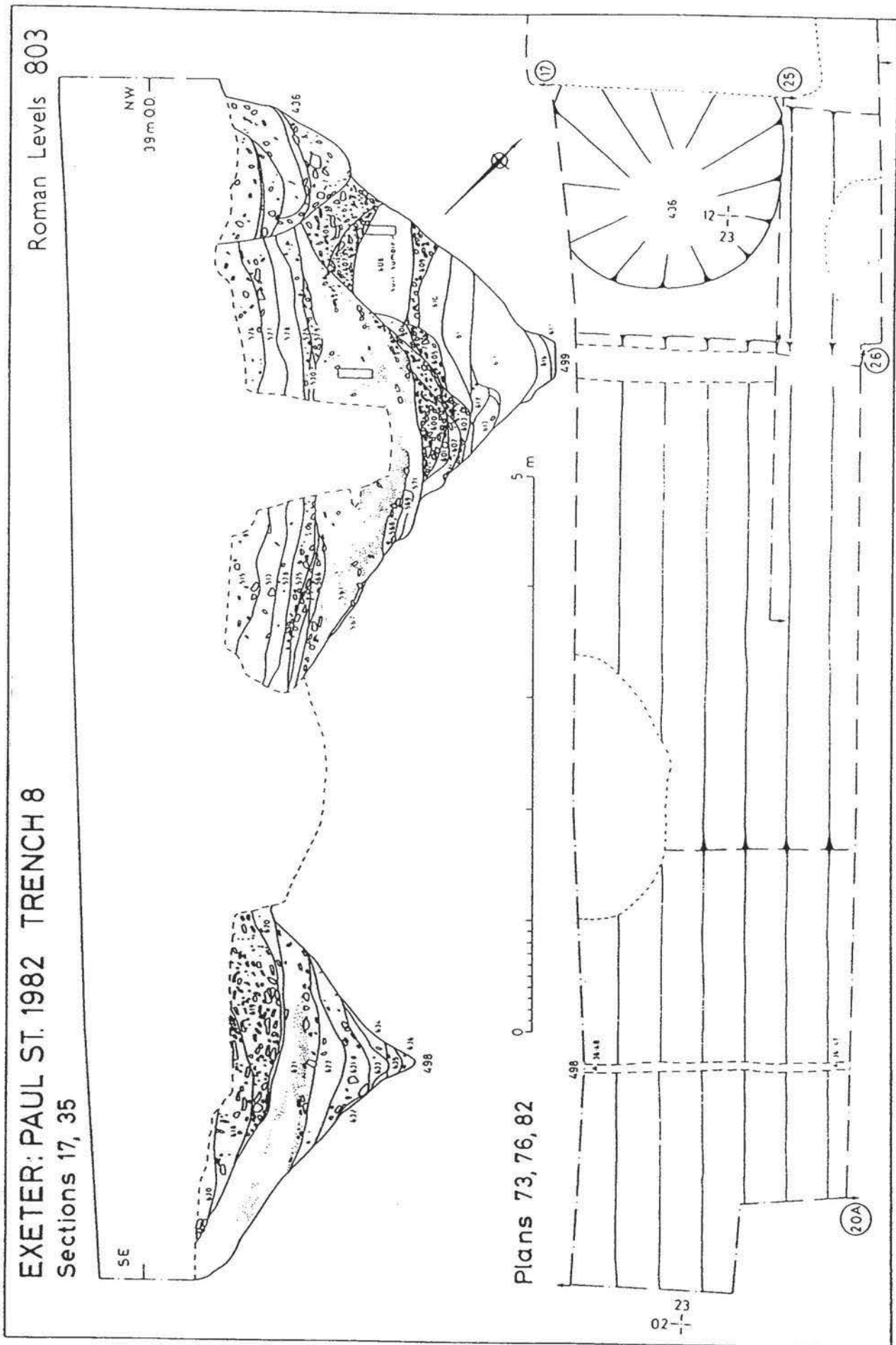


Fig. 7 Trench 8: sections and plans of the fortress ditches showing both military and civil infilling. Scale 1:50

EXETER: PAUL ST. 1982 TRENCH 8 Sections 20,25: Roman Levels 804

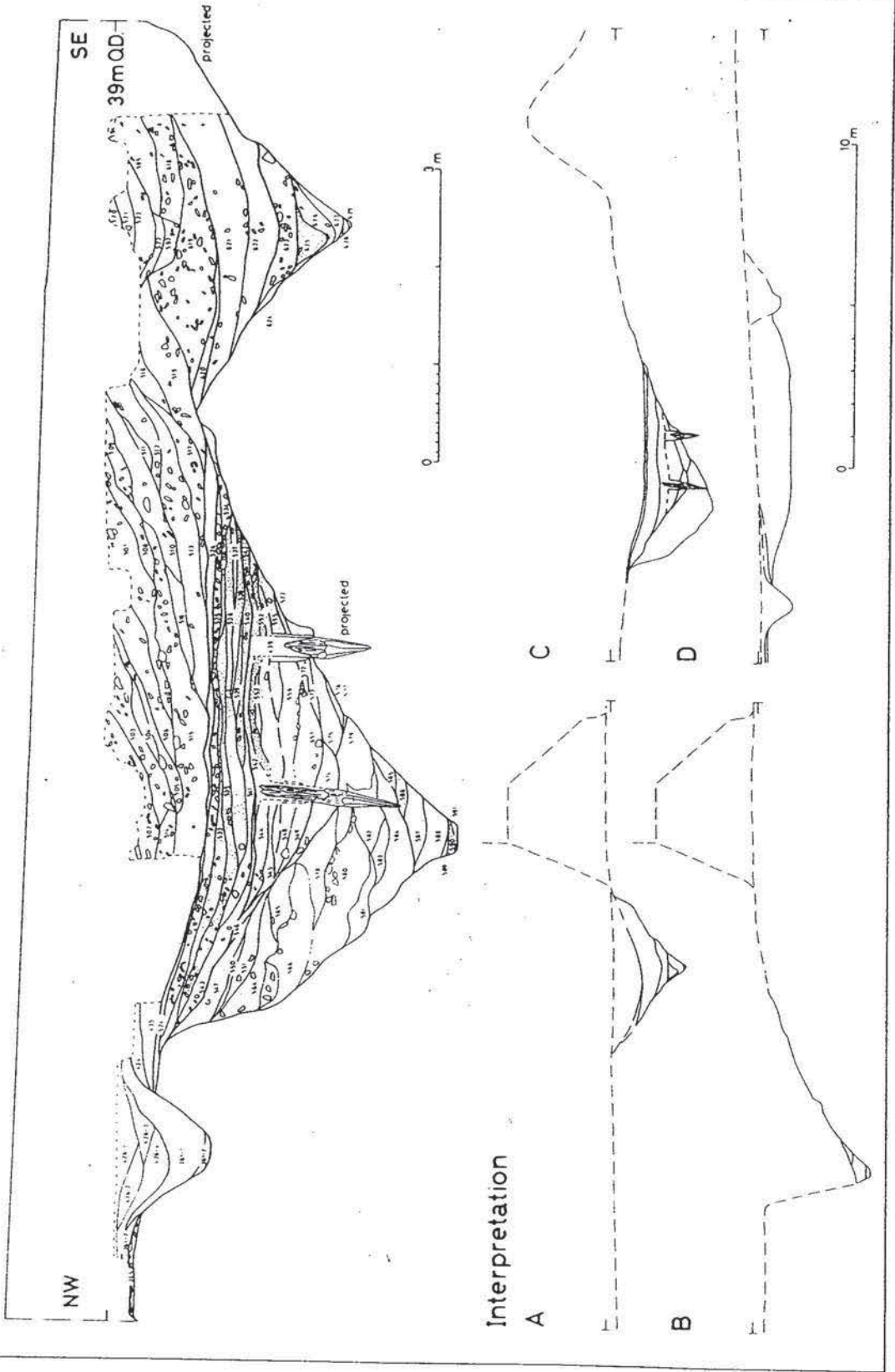


Fig. 8: Trench 8: plans of the fortress ditches and sections showing both Roman military and later civil infilling; interpretational sections A-D. Various scales

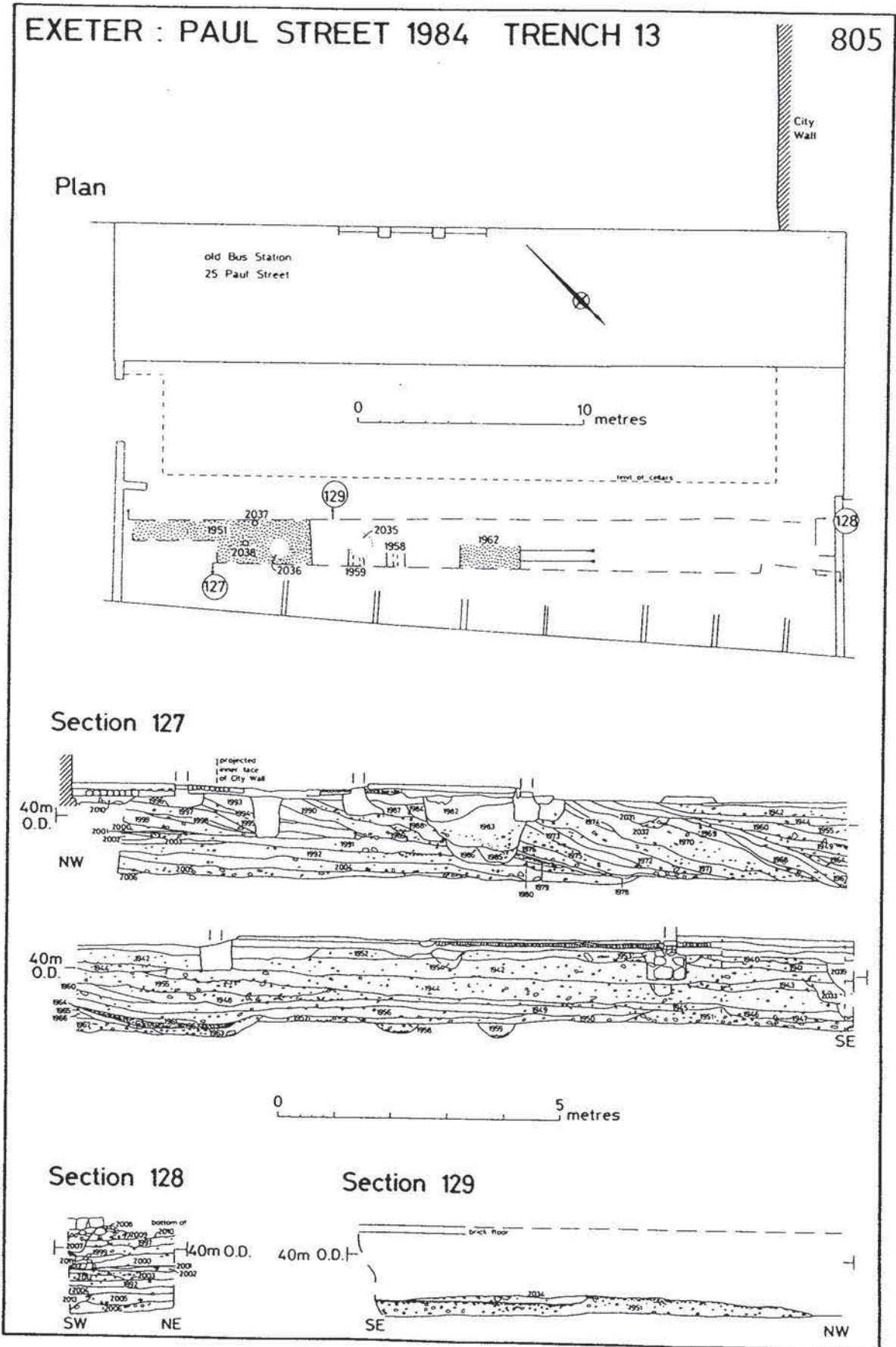


Fig. 9 Trench 13: plan, and sections through the Roman civil and military deposits. Various scales

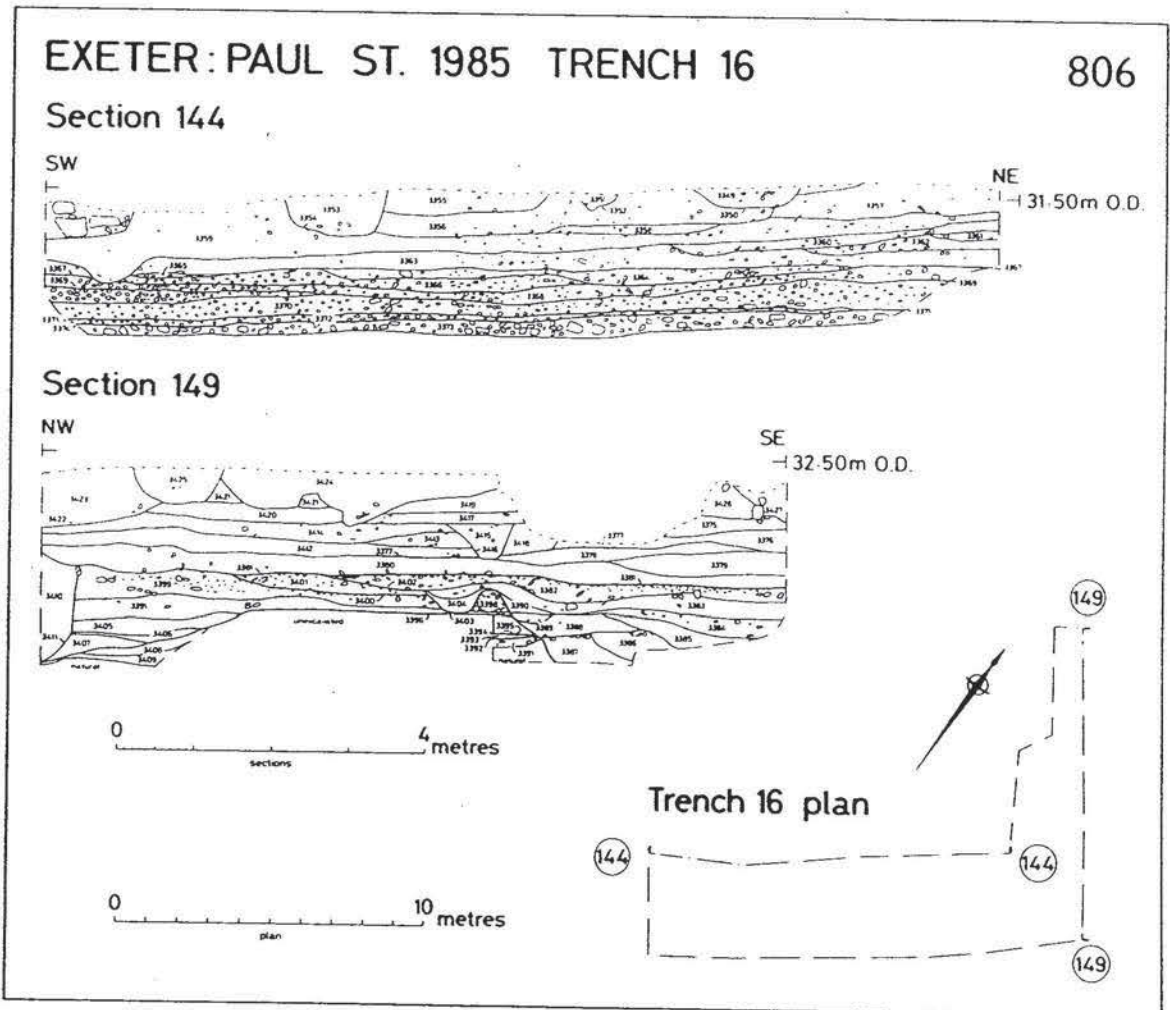
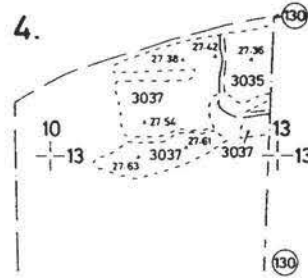
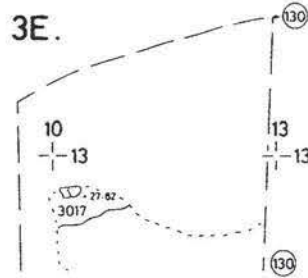
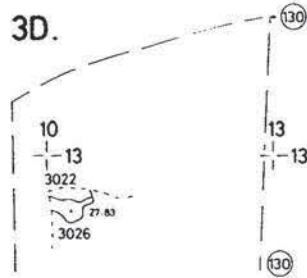
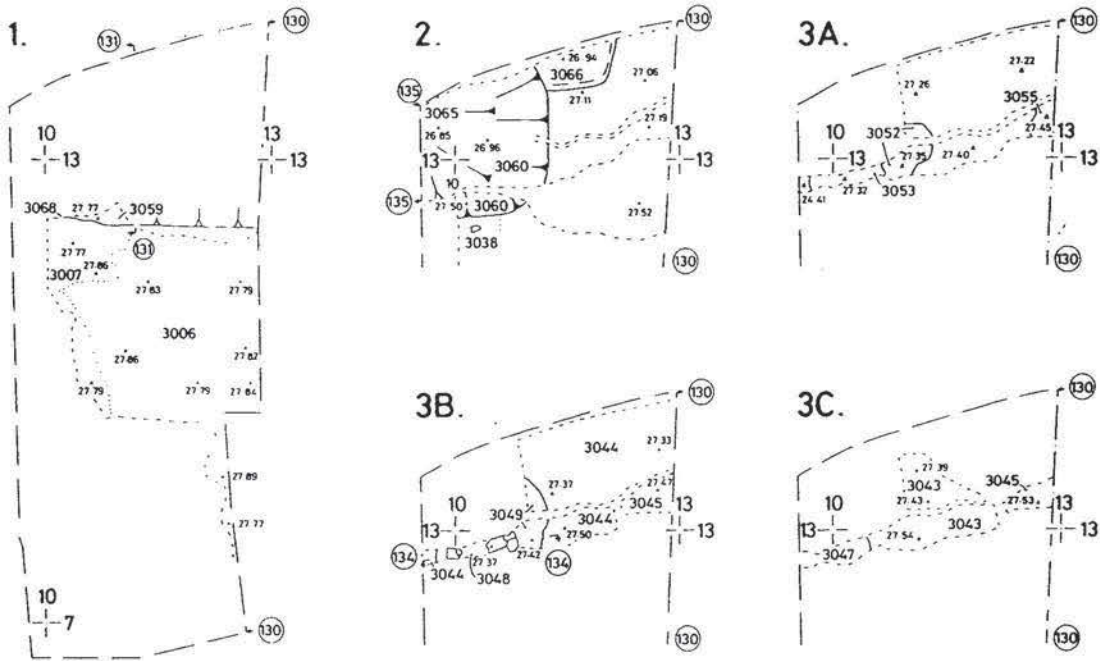


Fig 10 Trench 16: plan, and sections through the Roman civil and military deposits. Various scales

EXETER : PAUL ST. 1985 TRENCH 14

807

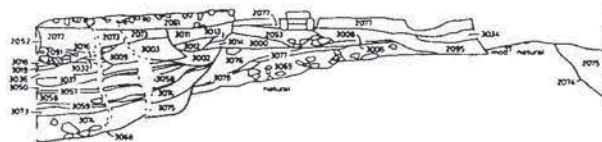


0 4 metres

Section 130

NW
— 29.00m O.D.

modern ground surface
SE



Section 131

NW SE
— 28.00m O.D.



Section 134

NE SW
— 28.00m O.D.



Section 135

SE NW
— 28.00m O.D.

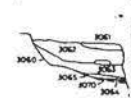


Fig. 11 Trench 14: plans, and sections through the Roman civil and military deposits. Scale 1:100

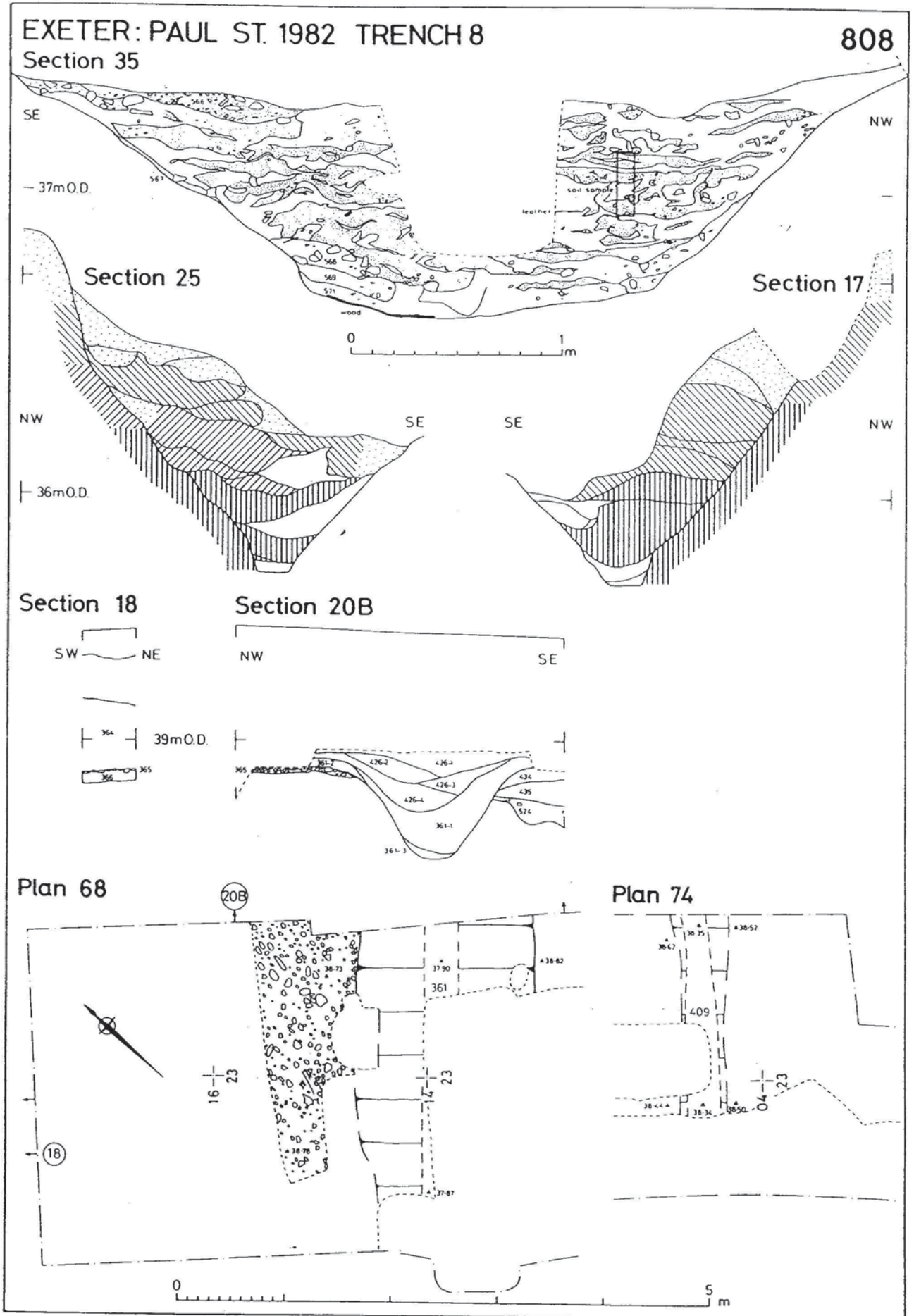


Fig. 12: Trench 8: sections and plans of the fortress ditches and street metalling showing Roman military and later civil development. Various scales

SECTION 3

3. The finds listings and other indices

Found below are details of the pottery finds including some notes on the dating. Following this is a photographic index and a list of plates.

3.1 The finds inventory and dating evidence

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
151*	Exeter Sandy Grey Ware
191*	Fortress Ware C
435*	Flagon Fabric
451*	Flagon Fabric
500	Samian-South Gaulish Type

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

(* = Fabric Number used In EAR 4)

Type abb. Type

999	Unspecified type
CP	Cooking pot
Dr.	Dragendorff

Miscellaneous

ERE	Estimated Rim Equivalent
Qty	Quantity
ROM	Roman
Wt	Weight in grams

Pottery

365					
Fabric	5	Wt	65		
	(scraps)				
Fabric	31	Wt	25		
Type	999			ERE	8
	(scraps)				
620					
Fabric	151	Wt	340		
Type	11			ERE	25
Fabric	191	Wt	15		
Fabric	435	Wt	10		
Fabric	500				
Type	Dr.18	Wt	7		
	(Pre-Flavian)				
Type	Dr.24/25	Wt	1		
	(?Pre-Flavian)				
Type	Dr.27	Wt	3	ERE	4
	(Pre-Flavian)			Qty	2
Type	Dr.29	Wt	2		
	(1C)				

3058

Fabric	500				
Type	Dr.27	Wt	1		
	(1C)				

3069

Fabric	451	Wt	60		
	(handle)				

3074

Fabric	40	Wt	15		
Type	98.1			ERE	3
Fabric	151	Wt	10		
Fabric	191	Wt	10		
Type	CP			ERE	3
Fabric	500				
Type	Dr.15/17	Wt	2		
	(Neronian-Vespasian)				
Type	Dr.18	Wt	45		
	(Flavian)				
Type	Dr.29	Wt	4		
	(Flavian)				

PHOTOGRAPHIC INDEX

Context	B/W	Slide
498	878/5-12	76.03-16
	879/4-12	
499	891/4-12	-
940	1030/11-13	-
1541	-	76.502
3007	1045/2-18	-
3059	1046/27-29	-
3068	1085/7-11	-
3069	1045/31	-
	1085/0-6	

LIST OF PLATES

- Plate 1 The first (inner) fortress ditch) looking east.
 Plate 2 The first (inner) fortress ditch) looking north-east.
 Plate 3 Detail of the first (inner) fortress ditch looking south-west.
 Plate 4 The first (inner) fortress ditch looking south.
 Plate 5 The second (outer) fortress ditch looking north-east.
 Plate 6 The second (outer) fortress ditch looking north-east.



Plate 1 The first (inner) fortress ditch looking east. 1m scale.

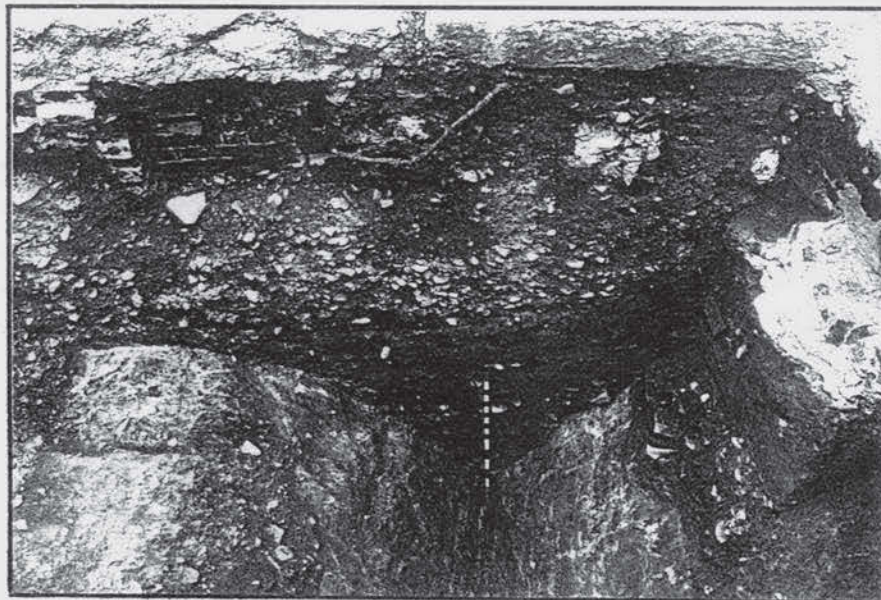


Plate 2 The first (inner) fortress ditch looking north-east. 1m scale.

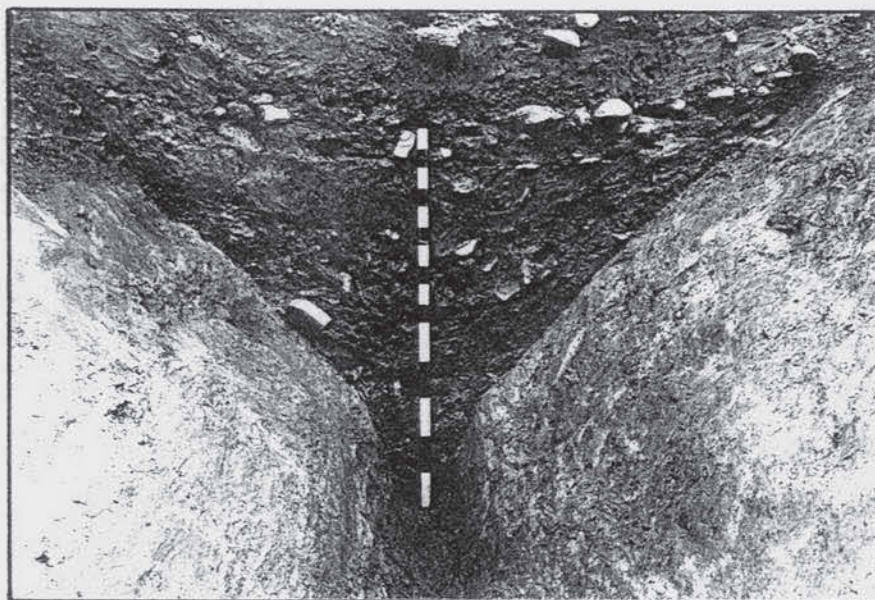


Plate 3 Detail of the first (inner) fortress ditch looking south-west. 1m scale.

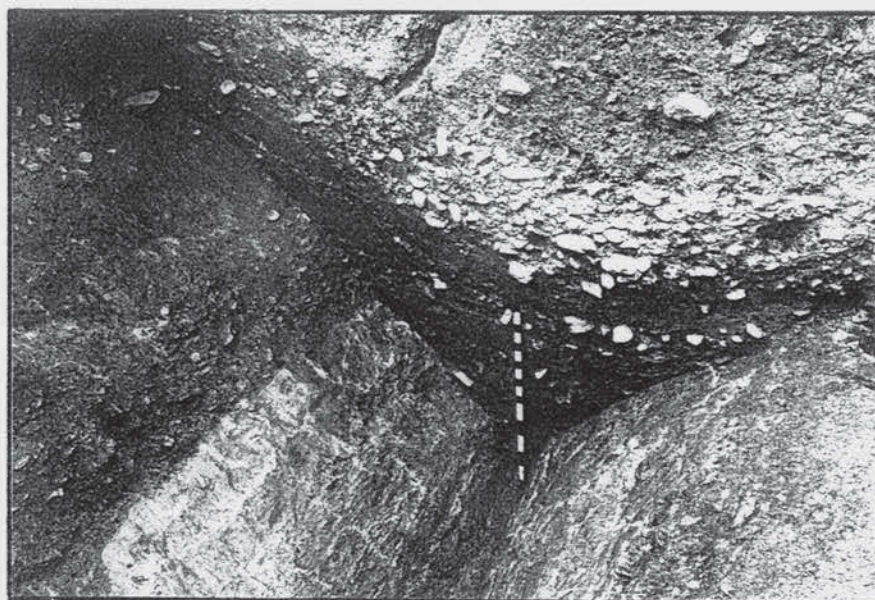


Plate 4 The first (inner) fortress ditch looking south. 1m scale.

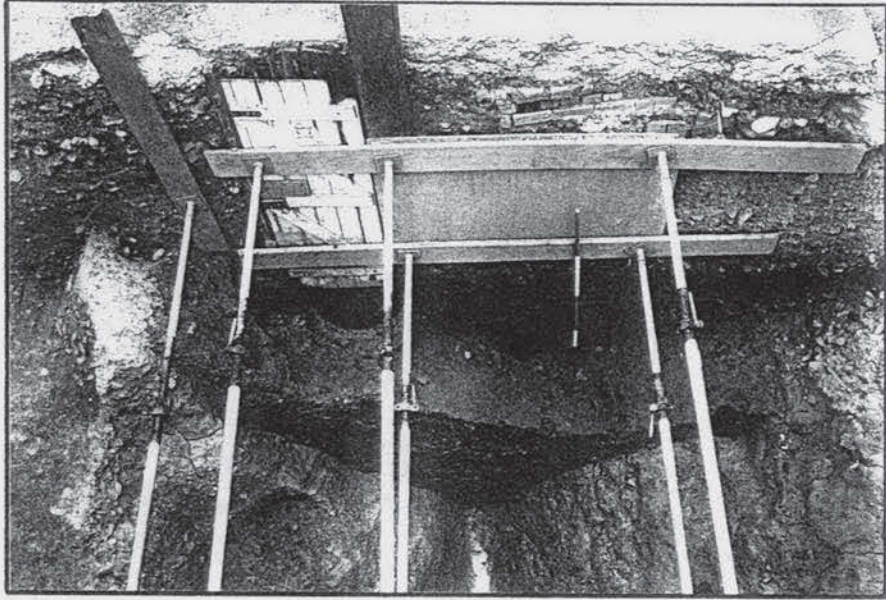


Plate 5 The second (outer) fortress ditch looking north-east. 2m scale.

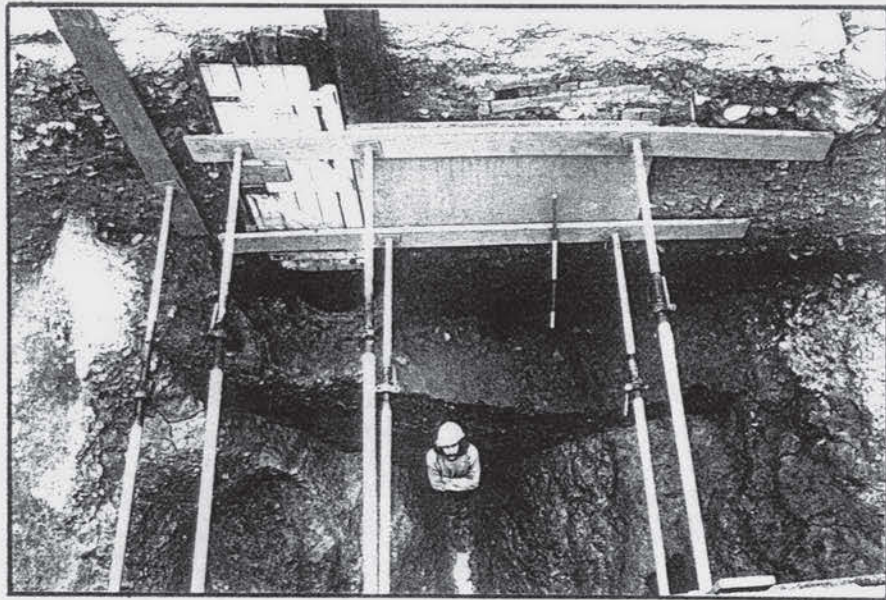


Plate 6 The second (outer) fortress ditch looking north-east. 2m scale.

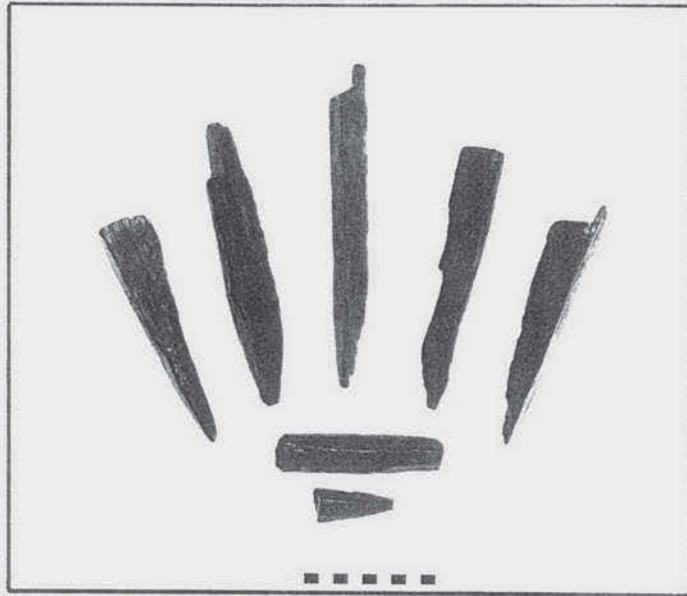


Plate 7 Group of six wooden pegs (one broken) from the inner fortress ditch. cm scale.

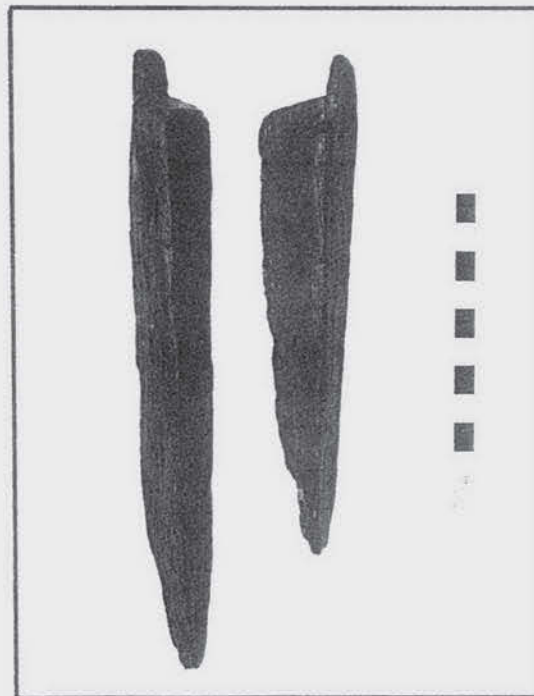


Plate 8 The two best preserved pegs. cm scale