

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL RECORDING
AT EXETER QUAY, 1988-89**

by

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Exeter Archaeology

Report No. 95.41

August 1995

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INTRODUCTION

This report describes the results of archaeological recording funded by Exeter City Council and undertaken by Exeter Museums Archaeological Field Unit (EMAFU) at the request of Exeter Canal and Quay Trust, during December 1988 and January 1989 in front of the North and South Warehouses on Exeter Quay. The initial aim of the evaluation was to establish the 19th-century quay level in front of the North Warehouse in advance of converting the building into shop use.

This report comprises two sections. Section I includes a summary of results of the excavations. This summary is an interpretative and stratigraphic account based upon the discussion of the archaeological records found in Section II. Section II contains the detailed archaeological evidence for the stratigraphic development of the site. Some additional interpretational information for this report was gleaned from earlier excavations in the area in 1985.

SECTION I

1.1 The site (SX 9205 9211; Fig. 1)

The site lies at a height of approximately 7.50m OD on the north side of the river Exe on the main quay area. At the time these recordings took place the site consisted of a reasonably level tarmaced area which adjoined a road to the south and warehouses to the north. The total area excavated covered approximately 31.50m².

1.2 Archaeological and historical background

Exeter lies on the east bank of the river Exe about 5km above the Exe estuary on the south coast of Devon. Although small craft were probably able to reach the city in the Roman and medieval periods, it is unlikely that the difficult river passage could have been relied upon for the regular carriage of goods. From at least the 12th century most of Exeter's trade passed through Topsham, near the head of the estuary, where there had probably been a Roman port. After the late 13th century the river below Exeter was blocked by weirs so that no vessels could pass between the city and the sea. In 1540, however, the citizens obtained an Act of Parliament permitting the clearance of all obstructions to navigation. Despite considerable efforts in the following years, it nevertheless proved impossible to make the river navigable even for small boats, and the City Council eventually decided to build a canal to bypass the most difficult sections of the channel.

The Exeter Canal or New Haven was built for use by lighters carrying goods between Exeter Quay and seagoing vessels anchored in the lower Exe estuary. These boats were hauled up the canal but had sails for use on the estuary and perhaps also on the Broad, the stretch of river between the head of the canal and the Quay. The canal was the first British waterway to be provided with pound locks and mitre sluice-gates, both in use earlier on the Continent (Skempton 1957, 450-6). It followed the west side of the Exe, starting from a point about 500m below Exeter Quay.

Construction of the Exeter Canal began early in 1564 and seems to have been complete by the end of 1566. No quay existed at Exeter before this time. The decision to build one, and to cut a new gate, the Watergate, through the city walls to give access to it, was taken by the City Council in July 1565. The site chosen lay within a bend of the Exe at the southern corner of the city walls. Above this point the river curves around a wide alluvial expanse known as Exe Island, a major part of which developed from around 1200 onwards in the lee of the medieval Exe Bridge (about 250m above the Quay) (Henderson 1981). The eastern side of Exe Island is defined by the Higher Leat, of medieval origin, which follows the edge of the floodplain beneath the walls of the city to emerge just above the Quay. Below the Quay, the river originally flowed tight against low sandstone cliffs.

The export trade in Devon cloth reached its height in the early 18th century. Ships of 200-300 tons came up the canal to Exeter Quay. Soon, however, silting reduced the depth of the canal to 10ft and few vessels over 100 tons used the waterway. The Quay was further enlarged in the mid 18th century.

In 1825 work started on an extension of the canal to Turf Reach below Topsham. Although ships of over 300 tons now came up to Exeter, the canal was too small for many of the vessels engaged in the coastal trade. At Exeter, a basin 900ft (275m) long was opened in 1830 at the head of the canal and new warehouses and walled storage compounds were built on both sides of the river in the 1830s and 1840s.

The earliest surviving buildings on Exeter Quay date from the late 17th century. Archaeological and historical research undertaken by EMAFU since 1985 has revealed evidence for a number of successive quays and warehouses dating between the mid 1560s and the mid 19th century. Our understanding of the form and chronology of these structures is greatly enhanced by the survival of a number of early maps depicting the Quay, and by the existence of a relatively comprehensive series of financial and administrative records, maintained by officials of the City Council throughout the period under consideration, which contain much material bearing on the Quay and the Exeter Canal.

1.3 Methodology

The excavated area (Fig. 2) comprised an initial evaluation trench, Trench 1, measuring 1.00 x 4.00m, dug by a three-ton mini-excavator directly in front of and at right angles to No. 2 Warehouse. A second trench, Trench 2, measuring approximately 11.00 x 2.50m, was partially machine-excavated and partially hand-dug in front of and to the south-east of Trench 1, running roughly parallel to the warehouse frontage. The archaeological deposits were recorded by single contexts and drawn at a scale of 1:20 within general trench sections. All artefacts recovered were retained by context unless unstratified. The site recording also included the compilation of a full photographic record.

1.4 Geology and soils

The natural red sandstone through which the river has cut is identified on the British Geological Survey drift geology map (sheet 325) as Triassic and Permian breccia conglomerate. A great deal of river-washed material, i.e. silts, sands and gravels, was also present in the reclaimed areas at the foot of the sandstone cliff.

1.5 Summary of results

Within Trench 1 (Fig. 2) the cliff face was evident at the north-western end of the trench, the base of which was not located. A single wooden post was recorded as being driven down the side of the cliff face, either through the deposits of highly organic material located in the base of the excavated trench, or more likely, into deposits below the depth of excavation, with the organic material washed around it.

A substantial deposit of reconstituted natural sandstone, producing pottery broadly dated to the 17th/18th century, sealed the organic material described above raising and reclaiming the ground by approximately 1.00m to 7.00m OD. It is quite likely that this material represents part of the reclamation associated with the enlarging of the quay in the mid 18th century. In the mid 19th Century, these reclamation deposits were truncated at the same level as the terrace cut into the sandstone cliff behind for the construction of the North and South warehouses that remain today.

A deposit of loam-based material containing a high frequency of general building rubble raised the ground by a further 0.30m sealing the terraced cliff face and earlier reclamation described above. A very truncated cobbled surface was subsequently laid over this material which represents the level of the mid 19th century quay just 0.10m below the level of the threshold to the contemporary warehouse. The present day quay level has been raised by a mere 0.10m of tarmac bringing it level with the threshold.

The excavation within Trench 2 (Fig. 2) which was severely restricted due to the presence of modern services, revealed the survival of a fairly substantial quay wall (Fig. 2), thought to represent a slip associated with the 1680 dock constructed when the Exeter Canal was deepened to allow seagoing vessels of up to 14ft draught to reach the quay; this was subsequently infilled in 1701 (Fig. 4). The wall was constructed with roughly-coursed large blocks of Heavitree stone with occasional sandstone and was mortar-bonded. It was aligned E-W turning NW-SE, at which point the height of the wall decreased from a maximum recorded height of 1.20m (5.80m OD) in the north-west, to 0.80m in the south-east with the top few courses also sloping in that

direction, suggesting possible usage as a slipway. The maximum overall length of the wall recorded within the confines of the trench measured 0.80m E-W and 2.00m NW-SE. Its width, including a 0.20m step towards the base, measured 0.70m.

A considerable deposit of silts, sands and gravels appeared to butt the outside or south-west side of the quay wall, forming a maximum recorded cumulative depth of 0.86m just 0.30m from the top of the wall. This material yielded pottery dated to after 1740 and is thought to represent part of the reclamation of the waterfront in order to allow the mid 19th century enlargement of the quay.

Further deposits associated with this reclamation consisted of silts and gravels, presumably from dredging of the river, mixed with redeposited natural sandstone, which raised and consolidated the ground over and behind the quay wall by 0.70m, and produced pottery with a *terminus post quem* of 1700. Overlying this deposit several layers of compacted gravels were identified as being a series of sequential trampled surfaces. These were fairly patchy and not very substantial and were thought to represent construction levels, again associated with the reclamation of the waterfront and enlargement of the quay. Yet more consolidation over these surfaces raised the ground by a further 0.50m. This material, which was also made up of gravels and sand, yielded 88 sherds of pottery dated 1740-60. Overall, the ground had now been raised by between 1.00m and 1.20m above the earlier quay wall and it is at this level, 6.90m OD, that the new enlarged quay area was formed, represented by a very degraded cobbled surface with an associated drain aligned NW-SE.

Within the south-eastern half of the trench a substantial cut was recorded cutting through the consolidating deposits described above. This formed an open V-shaped ditch aligned approximately NE-SW, turning NW-SE, and measuring 0.70m in depth. The function of this cut is unclear but it could have served as a ditch draining into the river from the cliff face. The relationship between this cut and the cobbled quay surface was not evident. The base of the ditch contained several large stones. These were overlain by several deposits of silts and sands which again produced pottery dated 1740-60.

The present quay level lies approximately 0.60m above the earlier quay surface at 7.50m OD, the ground having been made up through the dumping of hardcore and general building rubble.

CONCLUSIONS

The excavation showed survival of a slip at the end of the 1680 dock and allowed more detail to be added to the overall picture of the quay in that period. In addition to this, it also provided further evidence of the reclamation and enlargement of the quay in the mid 18th century, with little or no change from the present day quay levels to those in the mid 19th century.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Excavations and survey at Exeter Quay in 1985-9 were directed by C.G. Henderson and supervised by John Dunkley and Mark Hall for EMAFU. This report was written by Mark Hall in 1995 and typed by P. Wakeham. Documentary research for the project was undertaken by Janine Juddery, Andrew Pye and Paul Staniforth. The drawings in this report were prepared by Sarnia Blackmore, Tony Ives and Laura Templeton; the photographs were taken by Mark Hall and processed by Gary Young. The Exeter Quay Project was supported by financial contributions from Exeter City Council, Devon County Council, MSC, Sidney Pratt Ltd and the Exeter Canal and Quay Trust.

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SECTION II

INTRODUCTION

This section of the report contains a record of the detailed archaeological evidence upon which the summary produced in Section I 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. Also included are the photographic registers and index. The site archive is to be placed in long-term storage with the Royal Albert Memorial Museum, Exeter, under the site number 150.

2.1 Group/sub-group discussions

Trench one

Group one

The earliest archaeological activity recorded within the trench was the presence of a fairly large wooden post 611 which was driven down the edge of the cliff face, situated at the north-western end of the trench. Whether or not the post was driven through the deposits 610, 609 which consisted of degraded natural sandstone and silts or that the material was deposited later around the post could not be ascertained. The base of the post was not located and was recorded to a maximum height of 0.40m with a diameter of 0.18m. A further deposit of highly organic material 608 was recorded as overlying silts 609. This yielded a single sherd of pottery dated 17/18C. Due to the nature and consistency of the material described above, it is probable that it was water-derived and not part of the reclamation process.

Contains contexts: 608, 609, 610, 611.

Group two

Overlying the activity described within Group one a substantial deposit of reconstituted natural bedrock, 607, 606 raised the ground level to the south-east of the cliff face by approximately 1m, raising it to the height at which the cliff face levelled off, probably as a result of terracing, and thus infilling and reclaiming the ground away from the cliff. This deposit produced three sherds of pottery broadly dated to the 17th/18th century.

Contains contexts: 606, 607.

Group three

A layer of silt-based material 605 sealed the material described in Group Two and therefore also the terraced natural. This deposit represents part of the later reclamation process, as is the dumping of loam-based material 604, 603. This deposit was much more mixed containing a high frequency of building debris which included slate, brick and

mortar, and it raised the ground level by a further 0.30m, creating a horizontal horizon over which a cobbled surface 601 was laid. This surface was recorded in section only and was very degraded, evident only to the north-west of the trench.

The latest activity within this trench is the laying of the present day quay surface over a substantial make-up, 602, which seals the earlier cobbles, 601.

Trench two

Group 1

Concerns itself with the construction of a quay wall which is thought to represent the earliest activity within trench two. However, due to the unstable nature of the deposits described in Group two it is conceivable that the wall was constructed through them. The absence of any construction cut and the cumulative height of these deposits suggests that it is more likely that they abutted the wall after its construction.

The wall consisted of roughly-coursed large blocks of Heavitree with occasional sandstone and was mortar-bonded. It was aligned NW-SE (660) turning E-W (632) with the corner spanned by a wooden beam (678). The height of the wall appeared to decrease to the south with the top few courses also sloping in that direction, suggesting possible usage as a slipway. The base of the wall was not located; the maximum height recorded at the turn of the wall was 1.20m with a step out at 0.20m from the base of the excavated trench. The maximum overall length of wall recorded within the confines of the trench measured 2.00m NW-SE and 0.80m E-W. Contains contexts: 632, 660, 678.

Group 2

2.1 This sub-group represents a stratigraphic sequence of silts, sands and gravels which appeared to butt the south side of the quay wall described in Group one. Whether this

material was water-derived or deposited as a result of dredging the river to reclaim the waterfront to form a later quay was not proven. However, the cumulative depth of 0.86m, just 0.30m from the top of the wall, would point toward the latter. Two sherds of pottery dated after 1700 and 17 sherds dated to after 1740 were recovered from this deposit as well as several clay pipe fragments and two half-bricks.

Contains contexts: 671, 673, 679, 680, 682.

- 2.2 A single wooden stake (631) was driven through the deposit 624, described within Group 2.1, down the outside face of the quay wall 632 to where the wall stepped out. Contains context 631.

Group 3

Contained within this group are several deposits raising and consolidating the ground behind and over the quay wall 660/632. Fairly mixed redeposited material from dredging of the river and from the cutting back of the natural cliff face together forming a maximum cumulative depth of 0.70m. These were overlain by a deposit made up entirely of oyster shells and fine gravels. A total of three sherds of pottery were recovered from this material dated to after 1700.

Contains contexts: 618-622 inc, 655-659 inc, 661, 674, 683-685 inc.

Group 4

Several layers of compacted gravels 4.2 identified as being three sequential trampled surfaces were recorded in section to the east of and partially over the line of the earlier quay wall described in Group one. They yielded one sherd of pottery and a single fragment of clay pipe dated after 1720.

The relationship between these surfaces and the deposition of material 4.1 to the west was lost through the cutting of modern service trenches. These deposits consisted of bands of fine silts and gravels mixed with degraded sandstone derived from redeposited natural. Together they formed a cumulative depth of 0.50m. No pottery was recovered from these deposits. Further to the west and overlying the wall 632 another stratigraphic sequence of mixed material 4.3 was recorded in section. These were similar to 4.1, although generally containing a greater soil content and produced only one sherd of pottery broadly dated to the 17th/18th century. Again, the relationship between them and 4.1 was lost through machining

and modern service trenches.

A fairly shallow linear feature 4.4 aligned N-S cut through the surfaces 4.2; its function is not known. Its infills, which were loam-based and contained a single clay pipe fragment dated after 1600, were subsequently sealed by another trampled surface 4.5 made up of compacted gravels into sand. Contains sub-groups 4.1-4.5 inc.

Group 5

Further dumping of material raising the ground level over the surface 4.5 by 0.50m. These deposits were in the main made up of gravels and sand and were truncated to the south and west by cut 650 (see Group six). Together they yielded a total of 88 sherds of pottery dated from 1740-60. These were subsequently sealed by a cobbled surface 670 (see also Group six).

Contains contexts: 634, 635, 643, 645, 648, 651.

Group 6

A heavily truncated cobbled surface and contemporary drain 6.1 were recorded in section only and were only evident in a restricted area to the north-east of the trench. The surface and drain appeared to be aligned NW-SE, following the same alignment as the earlier surfaces 4.2 and the quay wall described in Group one.

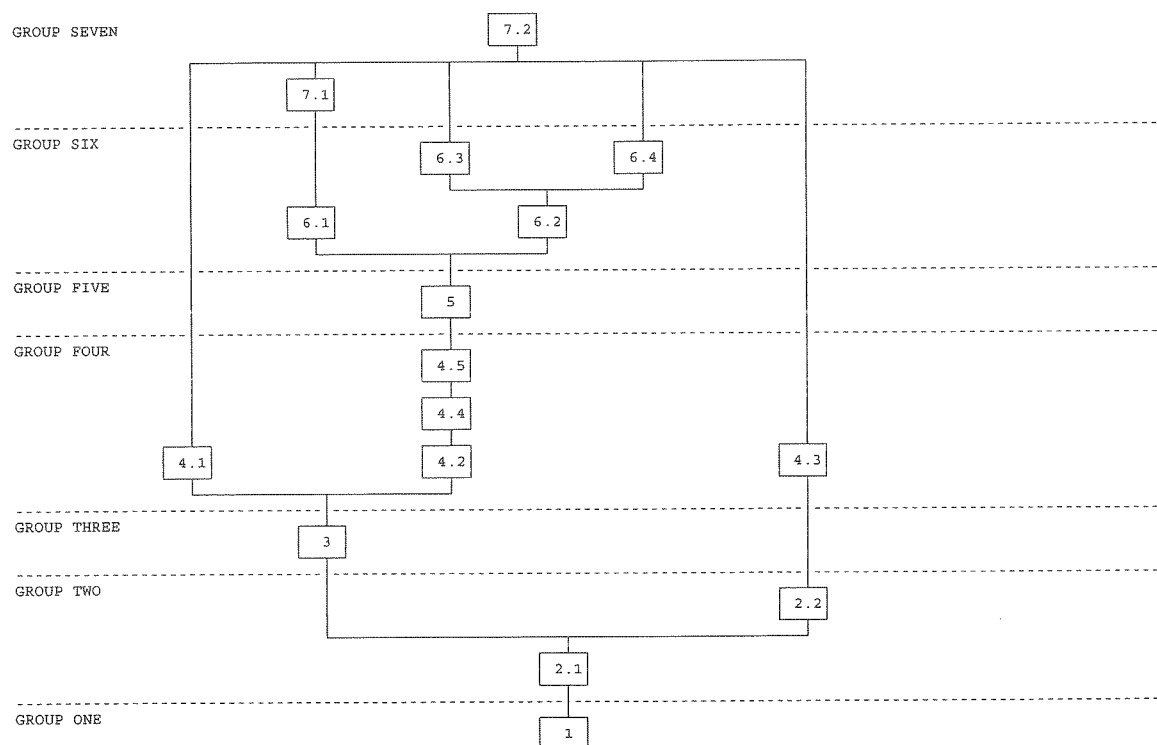
Within the eastern half of the trench a fairly substantial cut 6.2 was identified as cutting through the deposits described in Group 5, forming an open V-shaped ditch which also cut through the natural ground to a maximum depth of 0.70m. It was aligned approximately NE-SW turning NW-SE and contained within its base several large stones (639). The function of this cut is unclear, but it could have possibly served as a drainage ditch draining into the river from the cliff face. Its upper fills were made up of fine silts and gravels yielding 13 sherds of pottery dated 1740-60; these were subsequently sealed by further deposits of silts and sand 6.4 which also contained a percentage of clean redeposited degraded natural sandstone, and produced a total of 16 sherds of pottery also dated 1740-60. To the east of the trench a post-hole cutting through the fills 6.2 was recorded as containing a wooden post 6.3 measuring 0.44m in height with a diameter of 0.26m. Its fills, which consisted of dirty clay-based material, yielded one fragment of clay pipe dated 1720-1750.

Contains sub-groups 6.1-6.4 inc.

Group 7

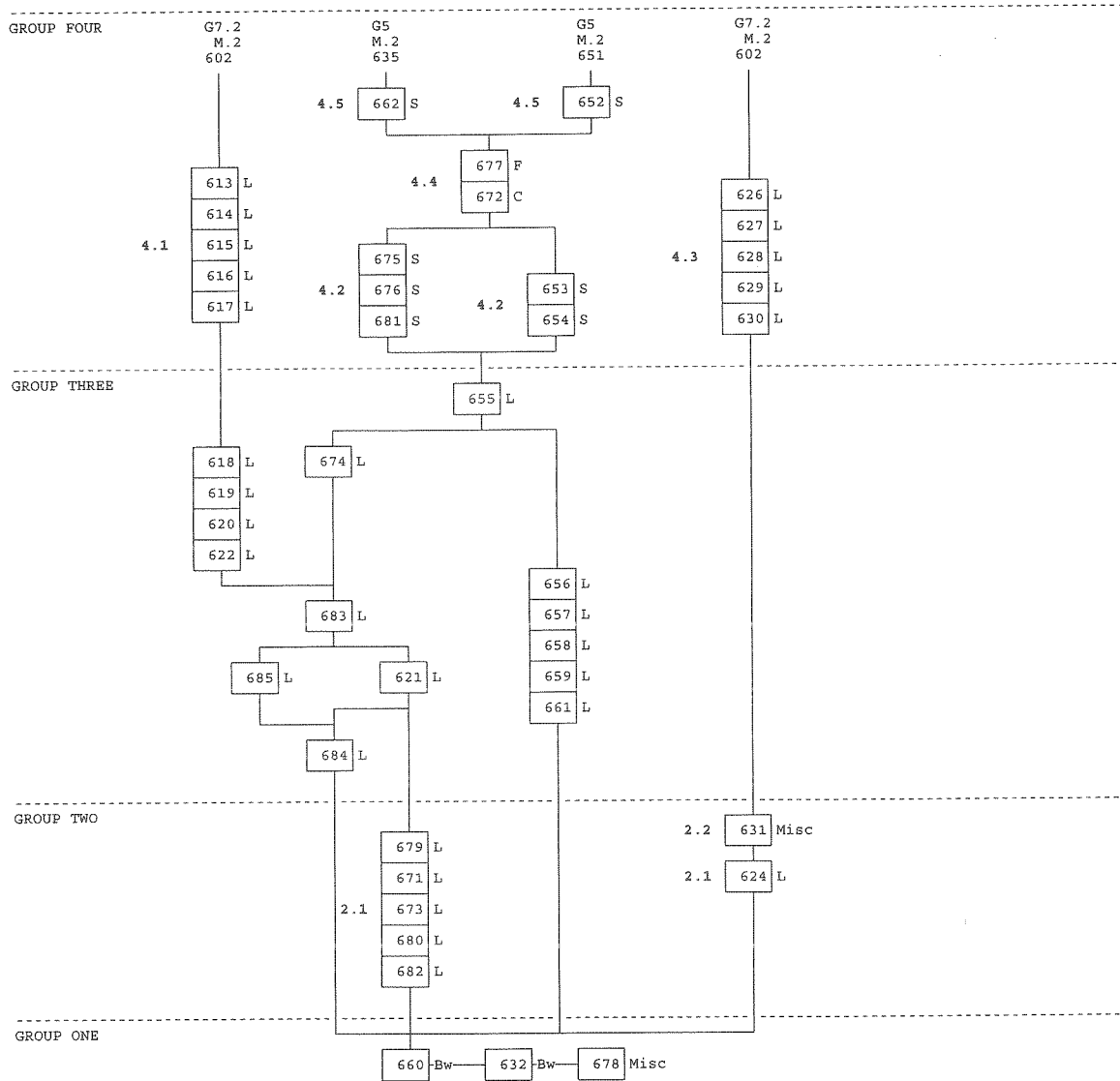
Contains the most recent activity recorded within the trench prior to the cutting of modern service trenches and the laying of the present day road surface. A cut, 7.1, infilled with dirty mixed material was recorded as cutting through the cobbles 6.1. It was recorded in section only to the north of the trench and its function is unknown. Sealing this infill a substantial deposit of hardcore

and general rubble 7.2 was deposited consolidating the whole area and raising the ground level by between 0.60-0.80m, prior to the present day road being laid. In some cases the earlier service trenches were also infilled with this material. Contains sub-groups 7.1, 7.2.

2.2 Group Matrix; Trench Two

2.3 Context matrices

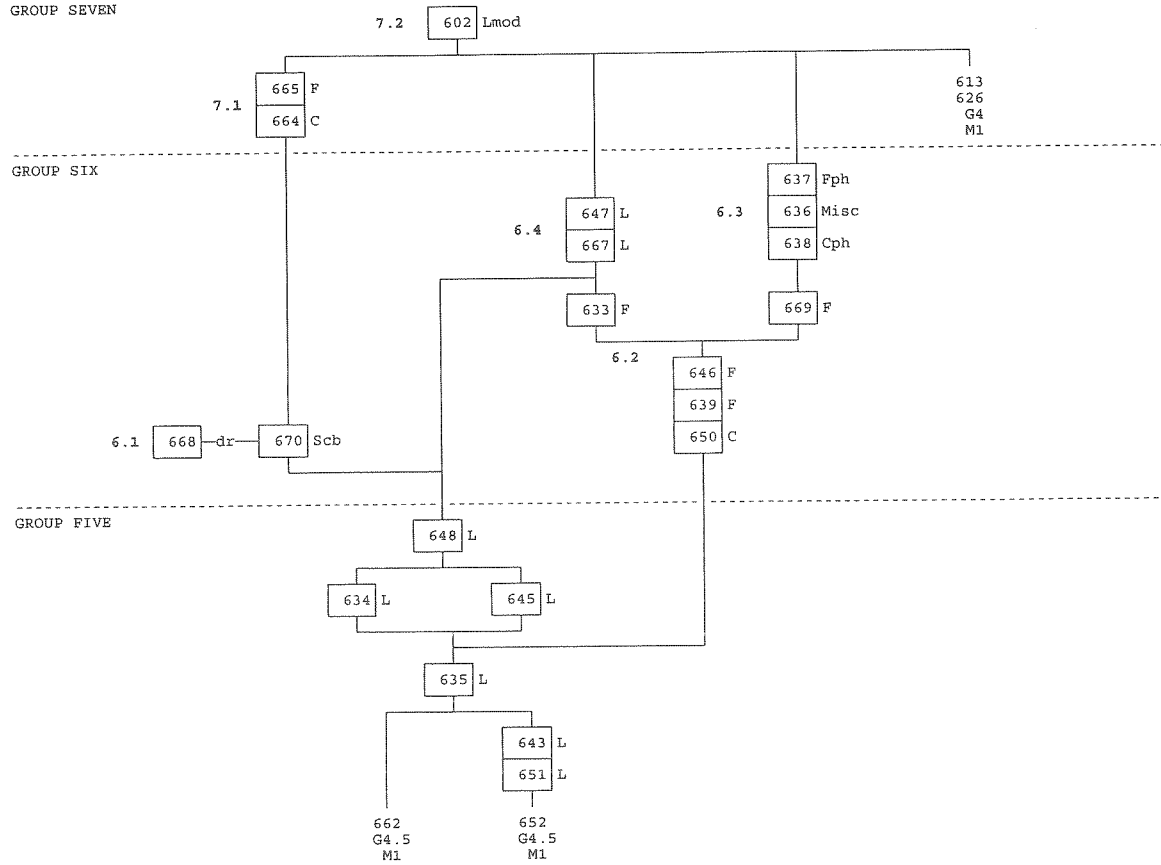
MATRIX 1

*Matrix abbreviations*

B	Build	cb	cobbles	
C	Cut			dr drain
F	Fill			mod modern
L	Layer	ph	post-hole	
S	Surface	w	wall	

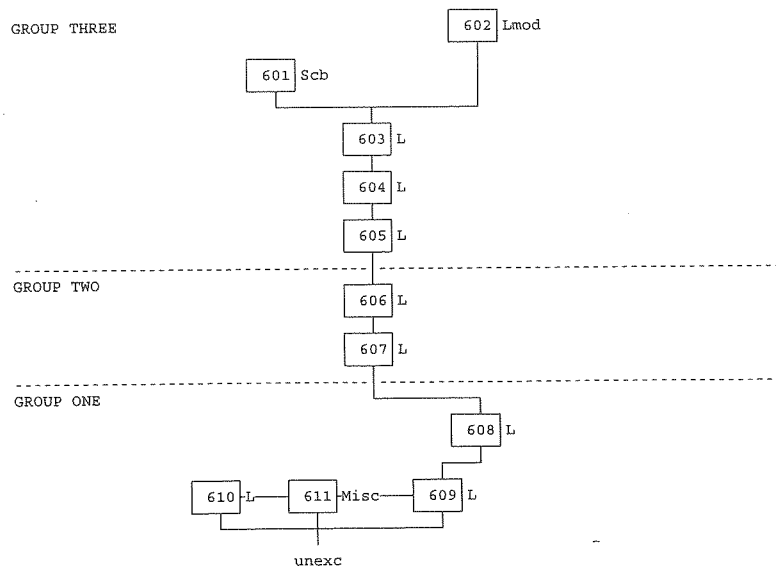
MATRIX 2

GROUP SEVEN



MATRIX 3: TRENCH ONE

GROUP THREE



2.4 Group matrix index

<i>Context Group</i>		<i>Matrix</i>	<i>Context Group</i>		<i>Matrix</i>
Trench One			650	6.2	2
			651	5	2
601	3	3	652	4.5	1
602	7.2,3	2,3	653	4.2	1
603	4	3	654	4.2	1
604	4	3	655	3	1
605	3	3	656	3	1
606	2	3	657	3	1
607	2	3	658	3	1
608	1	3	659	3	1
609	1	3	660	1	1
610	1	3	661	3	1
611	1	3	662	4.5	1
613	4.1	1	664	7.1	2
614	4.1	1	665	7.1	2
615	4.1	1	667	6.4	2
616	4.1	1	668	6.1	2
617	4.1	1	669	6.2	2
618	3	1	670	6.1	2
619	3	1	671	2.1	1
620	3	1	672	4.4	1
621	3	1	673	2.1	1
622	3	1	674	3	1
624	2.1	1	675	4.2	1
626	4.3	1	676	4.2	1
627	4.3	1	677	4.4	1
628	4.3	1	678	1	1
629	4.3	1	679	2.1	1
630	4.3	1	680	2.1	1
631	2.2	1	681	4.2	1
632	1	1	682	2.1	1
633	6.2	2	683	3	1
634	5	2	684	3	1
636	6.3	2	685	3	1
637	6.3	2			
638	6.3	2			
639	6.2	2			
643	5	2			
645	5	2			
646	6.2	2			
647	6.4	2			
648	5	2			

2.5 Context descriptions

Trench one

- 601 Surface. Heavily disturbed cobbled surface.
- 602 Layer/fill. Late make-up for present road surface. General hardcore material.
- 603 Layer. Dark brown/black; sandy loam; friable. Occ brick frags, freq mortar flecks, freq charcoal, slate frags.
- 604 Layer. Light brown; loam; friable. Very freq mortar frags, occ charcoal flecks, occ small slate frags.
- 605 Layer. Dark brown/grey-black; clay silt; plastic, smooth. Very occ small angular and ww stones, occ small slate frags, occ small mortar flecks.
- 606 Layer. Red; sandy clay; fairly compact. Freq small ww stones, occ small slate frags, occ flecks mortar, occ charcoal flecks, very freq crushed red sandstone. Redeposited natural.
- 607 Layer. Similar to 606, cleaner and less mixed and a much larger deposit.
- 608 Layer. Waterlogged material with high organic content. Mid-dark brown/black, clay silt; plastic. Fairly freq charcoal, occ small slate frags, occ mortar flecks, occ medium and small ww stones, occ small angular stones.
- 609 Layer. Brown, red; clay silt; very plastic. Freq small angular stones, freq grit, washed and weathered sandstone from cliff face.
- 610 Layer. Red; silty clay; plastic/gritty, clean. Crumbled weathered sandstone cliff face.
- 611 Wooden post butting cliff face. H = 0.40m (max); diam = 0.18m.

Trench two

- 613 Layer. Mid brown; clay sand; fairly compact. Occ flecks charcoal and mortar, occ small slate frags.
- 614 Layer. Red, silty sand; compacted. Occ small and medium ww stones, occ small charcoal and mortar flecks, occ grit and gravel.
- 615 Layer. Grey/brown; gritty gravels; loose. Freq small and medium ww stones, freq small slate frags.
- 616 Layer. Red; silty sand; compacted. Occ small angular and ww stones (gravels), occ charcoal flecks.
- 617 Layer. Dark brown; clay silt; friable. Freq small slate frags, occ small ww stones, occ charcoal flecks.
- 618 Layer. Mid brown; sandy silt; compacted. Abundant oyster shell frags and grit.
- 619 Layer. Mid brown; loam clay; slightly plastic. Occ charcoal flecks, occ small ww stones, occ small slate frags.
- 620 Layer. red; sandy clay; compact. Freq grit and gravels; degraded sandstone.
- 621 Layer. red; silty sand; compacted. Occ charcoal flecks; redeposited natural sandstone (cliff face).
- 622 Layer. red brown; sandy clay; slightly plastic. Occ small charcoal flecks, occ small lumps volcanic stone.
- 624 Layer, similar to and possibly same as 642 (651). Black; silty clay; compact, very plastic.. Freq charcoal flecks, occ small ww stones and slate frags.
- 626 Layer, similar to 648. Red, brown; silty clay; fairly compact. Freq small and medium ww and angular stones, freq small slate frags and charcoal flecks.

- 627 Layer. Dark brown/black; silty loam; fairly compact. Freq small ww and angular stones, freq charcoal flecks, occ small mortar frags.
- 628 Layer. Light-mid brown; loam; friable. Freq small ww stones, single large lump mortar and Heavitree stone, occ small frags of slate.
- 629 Layer. Red; sandy silt; compacted. Occ small and medium ww stones, occ charcoal flecks and mortar frags, freq crushed volcanic and sandstone frags. Redeposited natural.
- 630 Layer. Orange-red/brown; silty clay; compact, slightly plastic. Occ charcoal flecks, freq small ww stones, occ small slate frags.
- 631 Wooden post, pointed at base. H = 0.85m (approx.); diam = 0.20m.
- 632 Quay wall, continuous with 660. large rectangular Heavitree blocks with occ Triassic sandstone bonded with creamy-white lime mortar. Aligned NW/SE. Part of 678. H = 0.80m (max); Le = 0.80m (max).
- 633 Layer partially infilling top of cut 650. Light-mid brown; gravelly gritty silt; fairly loose. Freq small ww stones, freq shell and bone frags, freq charcoal flecks, occ slate frags.
- 634 Layer. Grey/black; gravels; loose. Abundant small ww stones, occ charcoal and coke frags, occ patches light grey mortar.
- 635 Layer. Black/brown; silty sand; firm. Abundant decomposed wood and organic matter.
- 636 Wooden post. Large stone in base of post-pipe. Within 638. H = 0.44m; diam = 0.26m.
- 637 Fill within cut 638. Red-brown/black; dirty clay; compact. Freq large pebbles, occ mortar frags, organic matter.
- 638 Cut for post 636. Only partially excavated. Diam = 0.40m.
- 639 Stones lying in base of cut 650: two large Heavitree stone blocks, several large cobbles and two blocks of sandstone.
- 643 Layer. Brown; gravels; loose. Abundant small and medium ww stones and pockets of sand.
- 645 Layer. Light-mid brown; gravelly gritty silty; fairly loose. Freq small ww stones, freq shell, charcoal and bone frags, occ small slate frags.
- 646 Base fill within cut 650. Pink/brown; sandy silt and gravels; loose. Freq ww stones, abundant slate frags, some large, freq shell frags.
- 647 Layer. Orange; sandy; firm. Redeposited natural.
- 648 Layer. Red/orange; sandy clay; firm. Occ ww stones, slate frags, very freq grit and angular stones, including degraded Heavitree.
- 650 Cut aligned NW-SE, turning NE/SW; open V-shaped. Possibly drainage or boundary ditch. Wth = 2.00m (approx.); D = 0.70m.
- 651 Layer. Black; silty with high organic content; compact. Occ slate frags and ww stones.
- 652 Possible surface recorded in section only. Very patchy mix of compacted sand and gravels containing occ charcoal, mortar and slate frags.
- 653 Surface, possibly same as 675. Dark brown; gravels; compacted. Medium ww stones and shell frags.
- 654 Surface, possibly same as 681. Black; sand and stones; very compact. Abundant ww stones.
- 655 Layer. Orange/red; gravels; loose. Contains several small lenses of very fine gravels, or pea-grit.

- 656 Layer. Grey/brown; gravels; loose.
- 657 Layer. Dark orange/brown; sandy gravels; loose; shell frags.
- 658 Layer. orange/red; sandy clay; compact; very occ angular stones. Redeposited natural.
- 659 Mid brown; loam; firm. Very occ small ww stones, grey sandy lenses containing medium angular stones.
- 660 Quay wall continuous with 632. Large blocks of Heavitree and Triassic sandstone, bonded with creamy-white lime mortar. Aligned N-S. Appears to slope to the south. Steps out approx. 0.20m, 0.75m from top of wall. Not fully excavated. Le = 2.00m (max); Wth = 0.90m; H = 1.20m (max).
- 661 Layer. Pink/brown; silty gravels with pockets of sand; compacted.
- 662 Possible surface of gravels compacted into sand.
- 664 Cut recorded in section only; purpose unknown. Fairly steep-sided with rounded base. Contains context 665. D = 0.32m.
- 665 Fill within 664. Mid-dark brown; silty loam; friable. Slate frags, ww stones and Heavitree stone frags.
- 667 Layer. Dark to mid brown; silty sand; firm. Occ slate frags, charcoal flecks, ww stones.
- 668 Drain. Granite cobbles with Heavitree and volcanic stone sides contemporary with surface 670.
- 669 Brown; gravelly silty; loose. Very freq ww stones and slate frags, occ shell frags.
- 670 Surface. Medium granite cobbles set in layer 648. Contemporary with drain 668.
- 671 Layer. Mid brown; silt; high organic content; brick, bone and shell frags.
- 672 Shallow linear cut aligned N-S. Contains 677. D = 0.22m.
- 673 Layer. Mid grey/brown; silt and fine sand; soft. Occ ww stones, slate and shell frags.
- 674 Layer. Similar to and possibly same as 618. Mid brown; sandy loam; compact; abundant oyster shells.
- 675 Surface? possibly same as 653. Brown; sandy silt and gravels; compacted; occ shell frags and abundant ww stones.
- 676 Compacted surface? Pink/brown; sandy silty clay; firm; occ slate frags, charcoal flecks, very freq small ww stones.
- 677 Fill within cut 672. Mid brown; sandy loam; firm; single large fragment of sandstone and two bricks, occ slate, shell, mortar and Heavitree stone frags.
- 678 Wooden beam. Re-used timber laid across turn of walls 660 and 632.
- 679 Layer. Red/mid brown; clay silt; slightly plastic; occ small slate frags, occ charcoal flecks, occ small ww stones, two half-bricks.
- 680 Layer. Dark grey/brown; silt; sticky, soft; occ shell, slate and wood frags, occ medium ww stones.
- 681 One of several trampled surfaces. Possibly same as 654. Abundant small and medium ww stones.
- 682 Layer. Dark grey/brown; silt and gravels; coarse; freq slate frags, occ wood and shell frags, freq ww stones.
- 683 Layer. Grey/light brown; silty clay; slightly plastic; occ charcoal flecks, occ small ww stones, fairly freq medium and large brick frags.
- 684 Layer. Mid brown; clay silt; sticky; very occ small ww stones and charcoal flecks, occ small and medium brick frags, occ slate frags.
- 685 Layer. Dark brown; silty; friable; abundant grit, otherwise clean.

2.6 General context index

MOD = modern; P = post-medieval; T = trench

<i>Context</i>	<i>Period</i>	<i>Area</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Plan</i>
601	P	T.1	S	
602	MOD	T.1/2	L	
603	P	T.1	L	
604	P	T.1	L	
605	P	T.1	L	
606	P	T.1	L	
607	P	T.1	L	
608	P	T.1	L	
609	P	T.1	L	
610	P	T.1	L	
611	P	T.1	Misc	
613	P	T.2	L	
614	P	T.2	L	
615	P	T.2	L	
616	P	T.2	L	
617	P	T.2	L	
618	P	T.2	L	
619	P	T.2	L	
620	P	T.2	L	
621	P	T.2	L	
622	P	T.2	L	
624	P	T.2	L	
626	P	T.2	L	
627	P	T.2	L	
627	P	T.2	L	
628	P	T.2	L	
629	P	T.2	L	
630	P	T.2	L	
631	P	T.2	Misc	Fig.2
632	P	T.2	B	Fig.2
633	P	T.2	L	
634	P	T.2	L	
635	P	T.2	L	
636	P	T.2	Misc	Fig.2
637	P	T.2	F	
638	P	T.2	C	
639	P	T.2	F	Fig.2
643	P	T.2	L	
645	P	T.2	L	
646	P	T.2	L	
647	P	T.2	L	
648	P	T.2	L	
650	P	T.2	C	Fig.2
651	P	T.2	L	
652	P	T.2	S	
653	P	T.2	S	
654	P	T.2	S	
655	P	T.2	L	
656	P	T.2	L	

<i>Context</i>	<i>Period</i>	<i>Area</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Plan</i>
657	P	T.2	L	Fig.2
658	P	T.2	L	
659	P	T.2	L	
660	P	T.2	B	
661	P	T.2	L	
662	P	T.2	S?	
664	P	T.2	C	
665	P	T.2	F	
667	P	T.2	L	
668	P	T.2	L	
669	P	T.2	L	
670	P	T.2	S	
671	P	T.2	L	
672	P	T.2	C	
673	P	T.2	L	
674	P	T.2	L	
675	P	T.2	S?	
676	P	T.2	S?	
677	P	T.2	F	Fig.2
678	P	T.2	Misc	
679	P	T.2	L	
680	P	T.2	L	
681	P	T.2	S	
682	P	T.2	L	
683	P	T.2	L	
684	P	T.2	L	
685	P	T.2	L	

2.6 Archive section index

<i>Context Number</i>	<i>Sheet</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>Context Number</i>	<i>Sheet</i>	<i>Location</i>
601	T.1	Fig.3	664	7	Fig.3
602	2-7,T.1	Fig.3	665	7	Fig.3
603	T.1	Fig.3	667	4,5,6	Fig.3
604	T.1	Fig.3	668	6	Fig.3
605	T.1	Fig.3	670	8,6,7	Fig.3
606	T.1	Fig.3	672	5,8	Fig.3
607	T.1	Fig.3	674	11,8	Fig.3
608	T.1	Fig.3	675	11,8	Fig.3
609	T.1	Fig.3	676	11,8	Fig.3
610	T.1	Fig.3	677	5,6,8	Fig.3
611	T.1	Fig.3	678	10	Fig.3
613	1,12	Fig.3	681	11,8	Fig.3
614	1,12	Fig.3	683	11,8	Fig.3
615	1,12	Fig.3	684	8,12,11	Fig.3
616	1,12	Fig.3	685	8	Fig.3
617	1,12	Fig.3			
618	1,12,11	Fig.3			
619	1,12,11	Fig.3			
620	1,12	Fig.3			
621	1,12,11	Fig.3			
622	1,12,11	Fig.3			
624	2	Fig.3			
626	2	Fig.3			
627	2	Fig.3			
628	2	Fig.3			
629	2	Fig.3			
630	2	Fig.3			
631	2	Fig.3			
632	1,2,10	Fig.3			
633	3,4	Fig.3			
634	5,8,6	Fig.3			
635	4-7	Fig.3			
639	4,9	Fig.3			
643	5,7	Fig.3			
645	7	Fig.3			
646	3,4	Fig.3			
647	3,4	Fig.3			
648	5,8,6,7	Fig.3			
650	3,9	Fig.3			
651	5,7	Fig.3			
652	5	Fig.3			
653	5	Fig.3			
654	5	Fig.3			
655	5,8	Fig.3			
656	5	Fig.3			
657	5	Fig.3			
658	5	Fig.3			
659	5	Fig.3			
660	6,12,8,5,10	Fig.3			
661	5	Fig.3			
662	6,11,8	Fig.3			

2.7 Photographic registers and index

Colour transparencies

Slide No.	Context/description	View
<i>Hanger 1</i>		
1	Trench one, general view towards river	NW
2	Trench one, slope of cliff face at rear of trench	NE
3	Trench one, brick drain aligned N-S	N
4	As above, detail	N
5	Trench one, north-facing section, showing cobbles 601 & layers 602-609 inc	S
6	Trench two, post 636, with stones 639 from collapse of wall 660 lying in base of cut 650	from above
7	Trench two, cut 650 with stones 639 lying in base also showing post 636	NW
8	As above, different view	SE
9	As above, different view	from above
10	Trench two, west-facing section showing cut 650, fills 646, 633, and layers 647, 667	E
11	Trench two, south-facing section showing layers 667, 648, 634, 635, 643, 651, 652-659 inc	N
12	Trench two, initial exposure of wall 660	W
13	As above, different view	from above
14	As above, different view	S
15	As above, different view	W (from above)
16	As above, different view	from above
17	As above, detail	"
18	Initial exposure of wall 660	"
19	As above, different view	S
20	As above, overall view showing present day quay and river	S
21	Wall 660	E
22	Wall 660/632, overall view showing Prospect Inn and Custom House in background	N
23	As above, different view showing present day quay and river	NW
24	Similar to slide No. 20	S
<i>Hanger 2</i>		
25	Wall 660/632	from above
26	As above, different view	E
27	As above, detail	from above
28	Wall 660, turning 632	N
29	As above, wider angle	N
30	Cleaning wall 660/632	from above
31	As above, overall view showing present day quay and river	S
32	As above, with scale	S
33	Overall view of location of trench two with Prospect Inn and Custom House in background	N

Black-and-white contact prints

Negative	Context/Description	View
<i>Contact sheet 1528</i>		
28	Post 636 with stones 639 in base of cut 650	N
29	As above, different view	from above
30	As above, different view	"
32	Cut 650 with stones 639 in base	SE
33	As above with post 636, detail	NW
34	As above, different view	from above
35	- do -	"
<i>Contact sheet 1529</i>		
2,3	Initial exposure of wall 660	W
4	As above, different view	from above
5	As above, detail	"
6	As above, different view	W
7	As above, different view	from above
8	Wider view of negative 5	
9,10	Initial exposure of wall 660	from above
11,12	As above, different view	S
13,14	As above, wider angle showing present day quay and river	S
15,16	Wall 660	E
17,18	Wall 660/632 with Prospect Inn and Custom House in background	N
19,20	Wall 660/632 showing present day quay and river	NW
21,22	As above, different view	S
23,24	As above, detail	from above
25,26	As above, different view, detail	E
27,28	Wall 660/632, overall view showing Prospect Inn & Custom House in background	N
29,30	Wall 660/632	from above
31,32	As above, different view, detail	N
<i>Contact sheet 1538</i>		
13	Trench One, cliff face and N facing section	from above
14	Trench One, showing cliff face	NE
15	As above, wider angle showing warehouse door	NE
16	As above, wider angle showing warehouse	NE
17	Trench One with present day quay and river in background	NW
18,19	Post 631, outside edge wall 632 (660)	NW
20	Wall 632 (660)	from above
21,22	As above, different view	SE
23,24	As above, different view	NW
25,26	Post 631, outside edge wall 632 (660)	NW
27,28	Location of Trench Two	SE
29,30	Initial exposure top of wall 632 (660)	

Photographic index

<i>Context</i>	<i>B/W</i>	<i>Slide</i>
601		5
602		5
603		5
604		5
605		5
606		5
607		5
608		5
609		5
631	1538/18,19, 25,26	
632	1529/17-32; 1538/18-30	22,23, 25-32 inc
633		10
634		11
635		11
636	1528/28-30, 33,34,35	6-9 inc
639	1528/28-35	6-9 inc
643		11
647		10
648		11
650	1528/28-35	6-10 inc
651		11
652		11
653		11
654		11
655		11
656		11
657		11
658		11
659		11
660	1529/2-32	12-32 inc
667		11

2.8 Pottery listings

Context Date

605 17C/18C
 606 17C/18C
 608 17C/18C
 618 after 1710
 630 17C/18C
 Glass: 18C
 633 1740-1760
 Cl P: 1720-1750
 635 1740-1760
 Cl P: 1720-1750
 637 Cl P: 1720-1750
 641 18C R
 642 after 1730
 643 1740-1760
 Cl P: 1720-1750
 660 Brk: after 1600?
 667 1740-1760
 669 Cl P: after 1600
 671 after 1740
 673 after 1700
 675 after 1600
 676 17C/18C
 Cl P: after 1720
 677 Cl P: after 1600
 679 Brk: after 1600?
 680 after 1740
 681 17C/18C
 682 after 1740
 683 Brk: after 1600?
 684 after 1700

*Contexts/Contents***Post-medieval**

605 17C/18C
 T sh: 3
 SS CW: 3
 606 17C/18C
 T sh: 3
 SS CW: 2
 ND GTW: 1
 608 17C/18C
 T sh: 1
 SS CW: 1
 618 after 1710
 T sh: 1
 Bris/Staffs GSG Stn W: 1

630 17C/18C
 T sh: 1
 Dor/Hants YG Sdy WW: 1
 Gls: 18C
 633 1740-1760
 T sh: 13
 Wstr Stn W: 2
 Frech Stn W: 2
 Del: 2
 Staffs WSG Stn W: 1
 Bris/Staffs Prs Mld Plt: 1
 Un WW: 1
 SS CW Bwl Rim (18C Type 3): 1
 SS CW Bwl Bs (18C Typ 3F?): 1
 SS CW: 2
 Cl P: 1 Bwl 1720-1750
 Btl Gl: 18C
 Lthr: 18C
 635 1740-1760
 T sh: 32
 Wstr Stn W: 1
 Frech Stn W: 1
 Eng Del (M18C): 1
 Del: 2
 Un TG (17C?): 1
 Bris/Staffs YG Slp W: 2
 Staffs GSG Stn W: 9
 Staffs WSG Stn W: 2
 ND GTW: 1
 Tot: 1
 SS CW Bwl Rim (18C Typ 3): 2: 1 ves
 SS Mot Cop GG Rim: 1
 SS CW: 8
 Cl P: 3 Bwl (Gauntlet Mrk) 1720-1750
 5 Bwl 1720-1750
 Gls Phl: 18C
 Blt Gl: 18C
 Lthr: 18C
 637 No pot
 Cl P: 1 Bowl (Mrk H.I.) 1720-1750
 641 18C R
 T sh: 15
 Staffs GSG Stn W (Disc): 3
 SS Chmb Pt Slp Bnd (18C): 3: 1 ves
 SS Bwl Rim (18C): 1
 SS Mot Cop GG Cu (18C
 Typ 2A): 2: 1 ves
 SS Mot Cop GG: 1
 SS CW: 4

	ND GTW: 1 Cl P: E-M18C Btl Gls (Disc): 18C Lthr: 18C		Cl P: 1 Bwl (Gauntlet Mrk) 1720-1750 1 Bwl 1720-1750 Gls: 18C
642	after 1730 T sh: 4 Un TG: 1 Por: 1 Staffs GSG Stn W: 2 Lthr: 18C	673	after 1700 T sh: 2 Wstr Stn W: 1 Bris/ Staffs FSlp W: 1 Btl Gls: 18C
643	1740-1760 T sh: 56 Wstr Stn W: 5 Frech Stn W: 2 Por: 1 Del: 2 Staffs GSG Stn W: 5 Staffs WSG Stn W: 5 Bris/Staffs Slp W: 3 Bris/Staffs Trcl Brn: 3 Crm W: 1 Chin: 1 ND GTW: 1 SS Mot Cop GG: 5 SS CW: 22 Cl P: 1 Bwl 1720-1750 Btl Gls: 18C	675	after 1600 T sh: 1 Wstr Stn W: 1
		676	17C/18C T sh: 1 SS CW: 1 Cl P: after 1720
		677	No pot Cl P: after 1600
		679	No pot Brk: after 1600? Cl P: after 1600
660	No pot Brk: after 1600?	680	after 1740 T sh: 5 Wstr Stn W: 1 Staffs WSG Stn W: 2 ND GTW: 1 SS CW: 1 Gls: 18C
667	1740-1760 T sh: 16 Frech Stn W: 3 Por: 1 Chin: 3 Bris/Ataffs FSlp W: 1 Notts Stn W: 1 ND GTW: 2 SS Chmb Pt Rim Slp Bnd: 1 SS Mot Cop GG Dsh (Dnyt 18C Typ 8/179): 2: 1 ves SS CW: 2 Btl Gls: 18C	681	17C/18C T sh: 2 SS CW: 2
		682	after 1740 T sh: 5 Staffs GSG Stn W: 1 Staffs WSG Stn W: 1 SS CW: 3 Btl Gls: 18C
669	No pot Cl P: after 1600	683	No pot Brk: after 1600?
671	after 1740 T sh: 7 Staffs WSG Stn W: 1 Bris/Staffs Slp W: 2 SS CW: 4	684	after 1700 T sh: 2 SS Cmb Sgf Dsh (18C Typ 2C): 1 SS CW: 1

List of abbreviations

The listing that follows is an abbreviations dictionary for use with medieval and post-medieval contexts. The listing includes abbreviations for pottery fabric types, forms and decoration as well as any other relevant information (e.g. clay pipes). The abbreviations are listed in alphabetical order followed by the full descriptions.

Acn	Acon	Cstl Nrch	Castle Neroche
Acths	Acanthus	CSW	Coarse Sandy Ware
aft	After	Ctmm	Contamination
Alb	Albarelo	Cu	Cup
Alc	Alembic	Cubt	Curcubit
Ant	Anthropomorphic	CW	Coarseware
AOG	All-Over-Green	DAS	Devon Archaeological Society
Apcy	Apothecary	D&C	Dot and Circle
App	Applied	Dbl	Double
Aqm	Aquamanile	Dec	Decorated
B	Blue	Del	Delft
Bas	Basaltes	DG	Dark Glazed
B&W	Blue-And-White	Disc	Discarded
Bd	Body	Dkg	Drinking
Beau	Beauvais	Dnyt	Donyatt
Bel	Bellarmine	Don	Doncaster
Bf	Buff	Dor	Dorset
BGW	Bedford Garage Ware	Drg	Drug
Bkg	Baking	Drk	Dark
Bkr	Beaker	Dsh	Dish
Bkt	Bucket	Dun	Dundee
Bld	Blade	Dut	Dutch
Blk	Black	E	Early
Bnd	Bands	EAR	Exeter Archaeological Reports
BoW	Blue On White	Egne	Engine
Brd	Broad	Encd	Encrusted
Bret	Breton	Eng	English
Bris	Bristol	EW	Earthenware
Brk	Brick	Exe	Exeter
Bm	Brown	Ext	External
Bs	Base	Fb	Fabric
Bt	Boot	Fc	Face
Btl	Bottle	FDsh	Fish Dish
BW	Brushed White	Fig	Figure
Bwl	Bowl	Fl	Flask
C	Century	Flr	Floor
c.	Circa	Flt	Flat
Cal	Calcareous	Flwpt	Flowerpot
Car	Carrot	Fng Pch	Finger Pinching
Chf	Chafing	Fr	French
Chin	China	Frag	Fragment
Chmb Pt	Chamber Pot	Frd	Fired
Chm Pt	Chimney Pot	Frech	Frechen
Chm Lvr	Chimney Louvre	Frm	Form
Cht	Chert	FSlp	Feathered Slip
Cis	Cistern	Ft	Foot
Cist	Cistercian	Ftrg	Footring
Cld	Colander	G	Glazed
Cl P	Clay Pipe	G&Br	Green and Brown
Clr	Collared	Germ	German
Cls	Closed	GFW	Gravel-Free Ware
Cly	Clay	GG	Green Glazed
Cmb	Combed	Glb	Globular
Cmp	Complete	Gls	Glass
Cn	Coin	'Gny' W	'Granny' Ware
Cnd Hld	Candle Holder	Gold St	Goldsmith Street
Cnd Stk	Candle Stick	Grv	Grooves
Col	Cologne	GSG	Grey Salt-Glazed
Columb Pln	Columbia Plain	G Sp	Glazed Spots
Con	Context	Gty	Gritty
Cond	Condiment	GTW	Gravel-Tempered Ware
Cop	Copper	Gy	Grey
Cop Aly	Copper Alloy	Gy Egb	Grey Engobe
Com	Cornish	Gy W	Greyware
Cos	Costrel	Ham C11	Hamwih Class 11
CP	Cooking Pot	Ham C25	Hamwih Class 25
Crbl	Crucible	HamG	Ham Green
Crk	Crock	Hants	Hampshire
Crm	Cream	Hld	Holder

HM	Hand Made	Ovn	Oven
Hn	Horn	Ox	Oxidised
Hnd	Handle	Pan	Panel
Iber	Iberian	Peg	Pegau
Ilis	Illustrated	Pell	Pellets
Imp	Import	Pch	Pinched
Impsd	Impressed	Phl	Phial
In	Incised	Pi	Pitcher
Inc	Including	Pip	Pipkin
Ind	Industrial	Pln	Plain
Ins	Inscribed	Plt	Plate
Int	Internal	Plym	Plymouth
Inv	Intrusive	PM	Post-Medieval
Im Wrk	Ironwork	Pn	Pan
Isbl	Isabela	Pnch	Pancheon
Ital	Italian	Poly	Polychrome
Jack	Jackfield	Por	Porcelain
Jg	Jug	Por Fam	Porcelain Famille Rose
Jr	Jar	Por Im	Porcelain Imari
Kln	Kiln	Por Wnli	Porcelain Wan Li
Knf	Knife	Por Stc	Porcelain Steatitic
L	Late	Port	Portuguese
Lad	Ladle	Pos	Posset
Lamb	Lambeth	Pot	Pottery
Lang	Langerwehe	Pre	Prehistoric
Lb	Lobed	Prgr	Porringer
LC	Low Countries	Prl	Pearl
Ld	Lead	Prs Mld	Press Moulded
Ld Crstl	Lead Crystal	Prt Bk	Parrot Beak
Lg	Lug	Pt	Pot
Lid	Lid	Ptd	Painted
Lig	Ligurian	Pur	Purple
Linc	Lincoln	R	Residual
Lmp	Lamp	Raer	Raeren
Ln	Line	Rd	Red
Lon	London	Rdc	Reduced
Lrg	Large	Rdg	Ridge
Lstr	Lustre	Rect	Rectangular
Lt	Last	Ril	Rilled
Lthr	Leather	Rim	Rim
Lvs	Leaves	Rom	Roman
M	Middle	Rou	Rouen
Mai	Maiolica	Roul	Rouletted
Mart	Martincamp	Rsc	Rosettes
Med	Medieval	RW	Redware
Mer	Merida-Type	Saint	Saintonge
Met	Metallic	Sacr	Saucer
Mdln	Medallion	Scar	Scarborough
Mg	Mug	Scbt	Sauce-boat
Mic	Micaceous	Scl	Scales
Mld	Moulded	Scl	Scrolls
Mlg	Malling	SD	South Devon
Mng	Manganese	Sdy W	Sandy Ware
Monte	Montelupo	SF	Small Find
Mot	Mottled	SG	Salt-Glazed
Mrb	Marbled	Sgf	Sgraffito
Mrk	Marked	Sgl	Single
Mrt	Mortar	Sgr Cne	Sugar Cone
Mve	Mauve	Sgr Mld	Sugar Mould
Nck	Neck	Sgr Ref	Sugar Refining
ND	North Devon	sh	Sherd
Neth	Netherlands	Shmptn	Southampton
N Fr	North French	Sieg	Siegburg
NH	North Holland	Skt	Skillet
Norm	Normandy	SLn	Single Line
Notts	Nottingham	Slp	Slip
NW Fr	North-West French	SlS	Slashed
OG	Orange Glazed	Sml	Small
Ok	Oak	SN	South Netherlands
Ol	Oil	Soot	Sooted
Olv	Olive	Span	Spanish
Ont	Ointment	Spng	Sponge
Op	Open	Spr	Spiral
Orln	Orleans	Spt	Spout
Ov	Over	Sqt	Squat

SS	South Somerset	UG	Unglazed
Staffs	Staffordshire	Un	Unidentified
Stb	Stabbed	Unc	Unclassified
Std	Stained	Und	Under
Stg	Storage	Unsl	Unusual
St Grm	St Germans-Type	Valn	Valencian
Stm	Stem	Val Sld	Valiant Soldier
Stmp	Stamped	Ven	Venetian
Stn W	Stoneware	Ver	Verwood-Type
Stps	Strips	Ves	Vessel
Str	Strap	Vse	Vase
Stri	Stripes	W	Ware
Sty	Style	Wast	Waster
Sur	Surrey	WBwl	Wash Bowl
SW	South-West	WEgb	White Engobe
Syp	Syrup	Wer	Werra
T	Total	Wes	Weser
Tdr G	Tudor Green	WF	Wheel Finished
Tea	Tea	Wht	White
TG	Tin Glazed	Wlts	Wiltshire
Thmb	Thumbbed	Wldn	Whieldon
Tkd	Tankard	WLn	Wavy Line
Tl	Tile	WP	Willow Pattern
Tll	Tall	WSG	White Salt-Glazed
Tmp	Tempered	Wstr	Westerwald
Tnd	Tuned	WT	Wheel Thrown
Tok	Token	wt	Weight
Tot	Totnes-Type	Wt Wm	Water Worn
TP	Transfer Print	WW	White Ware
Trcl	Treacle	Y	Yellow
Tri	Tripod	YG	Yellow Glazed
Trld	Trailed	Yyl	Yayal
Trm	Trimmed	X-Fits	Cross Fits
Tub	Tubular	Zoo	Zoomorphic
Tus	Tuscan		
Twd	Twisted		
Typ	Type		

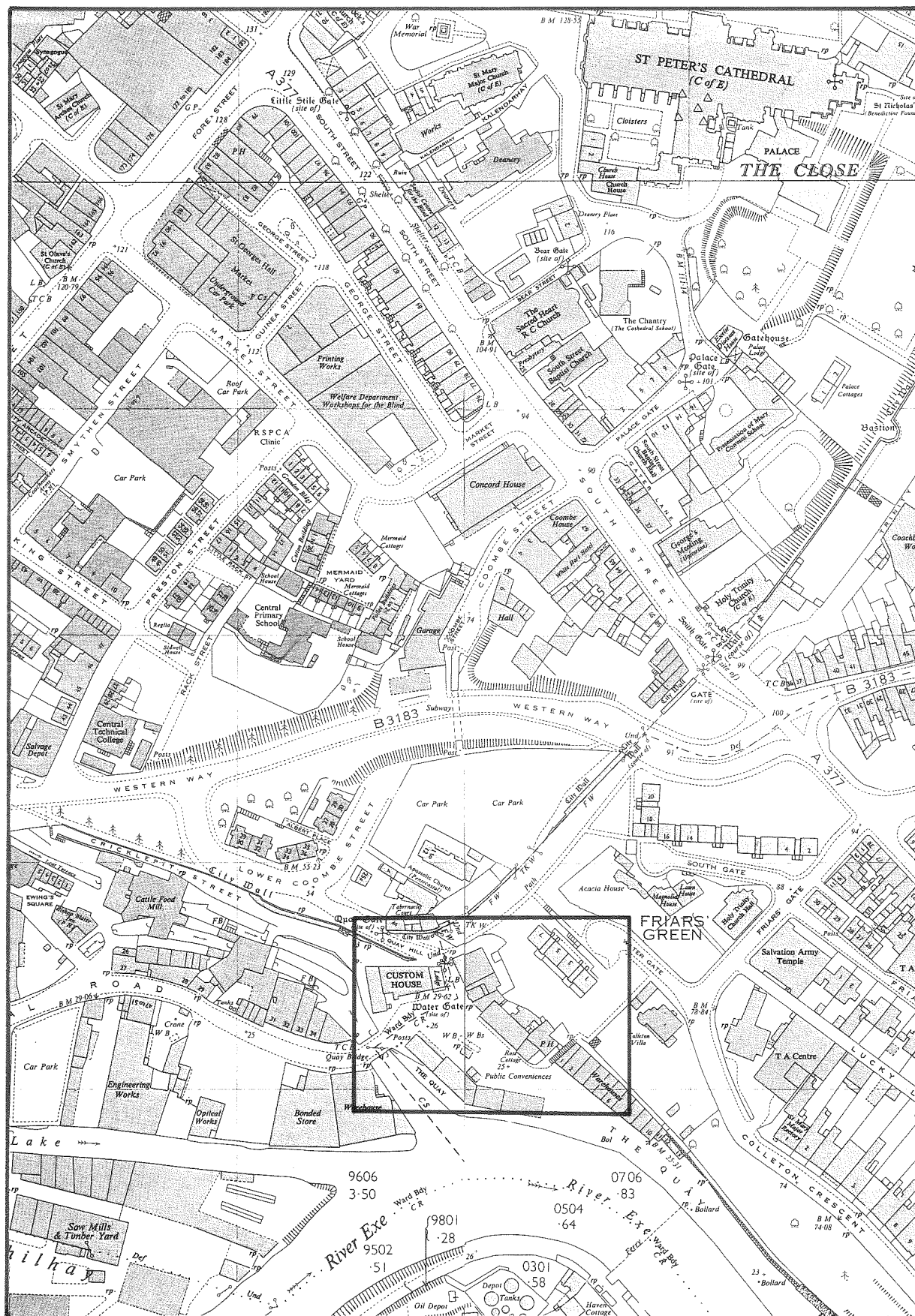


Fig. 1 Location of site. Scale 1:2500.

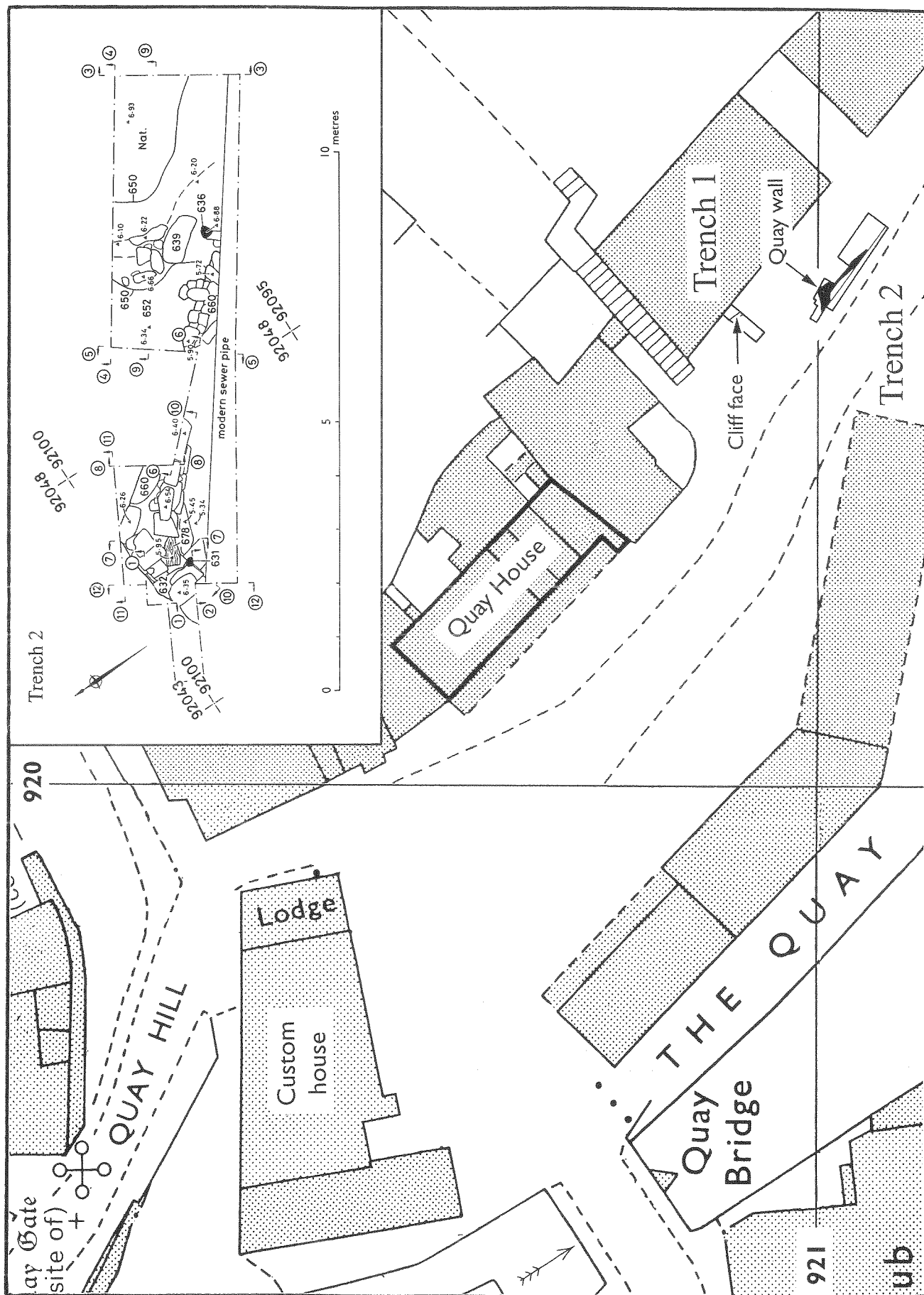


Fig. 2 Detail of trench 2. Location of trenches. Scale 1:500.

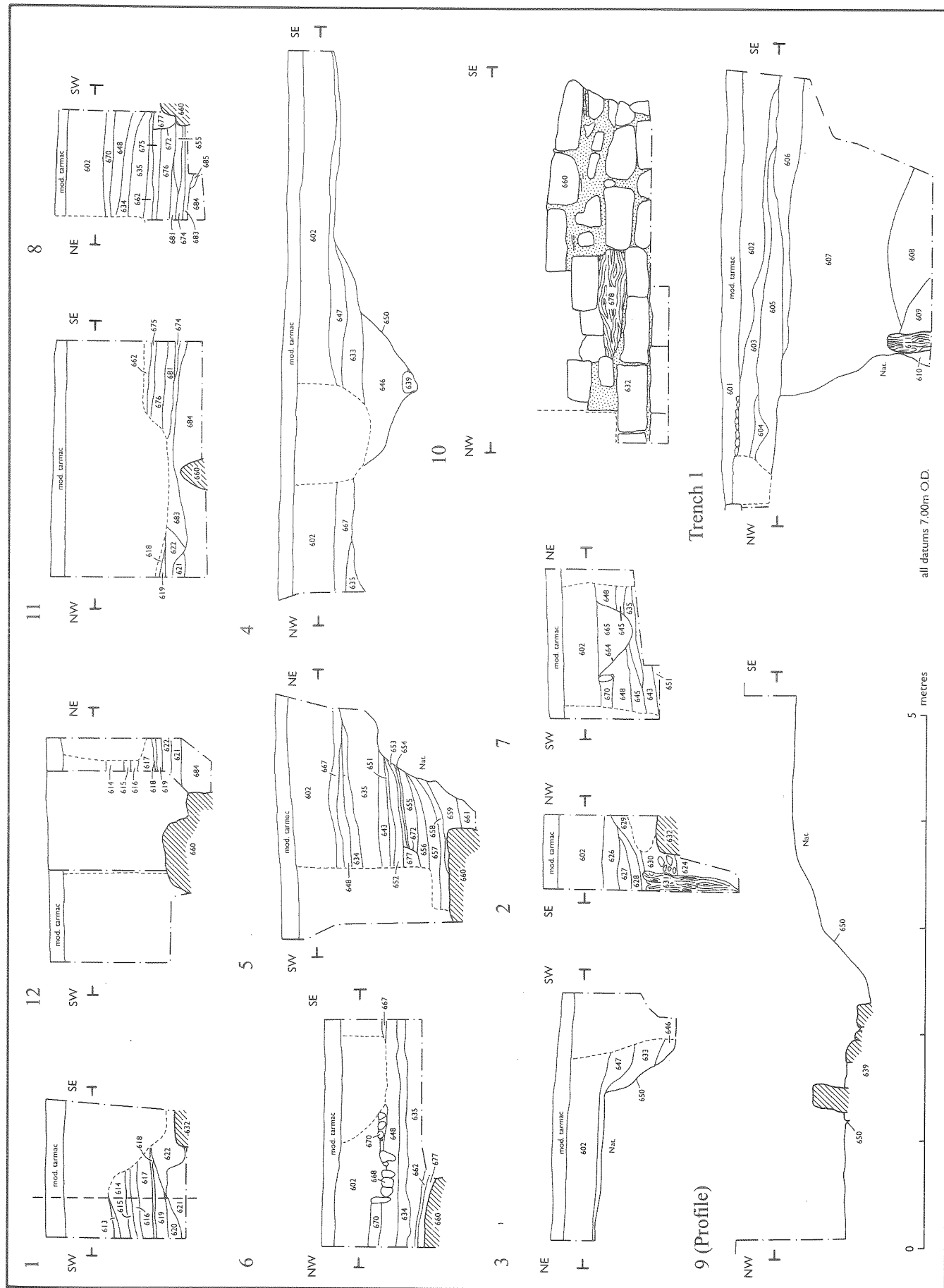


Fig. 3 Sections.

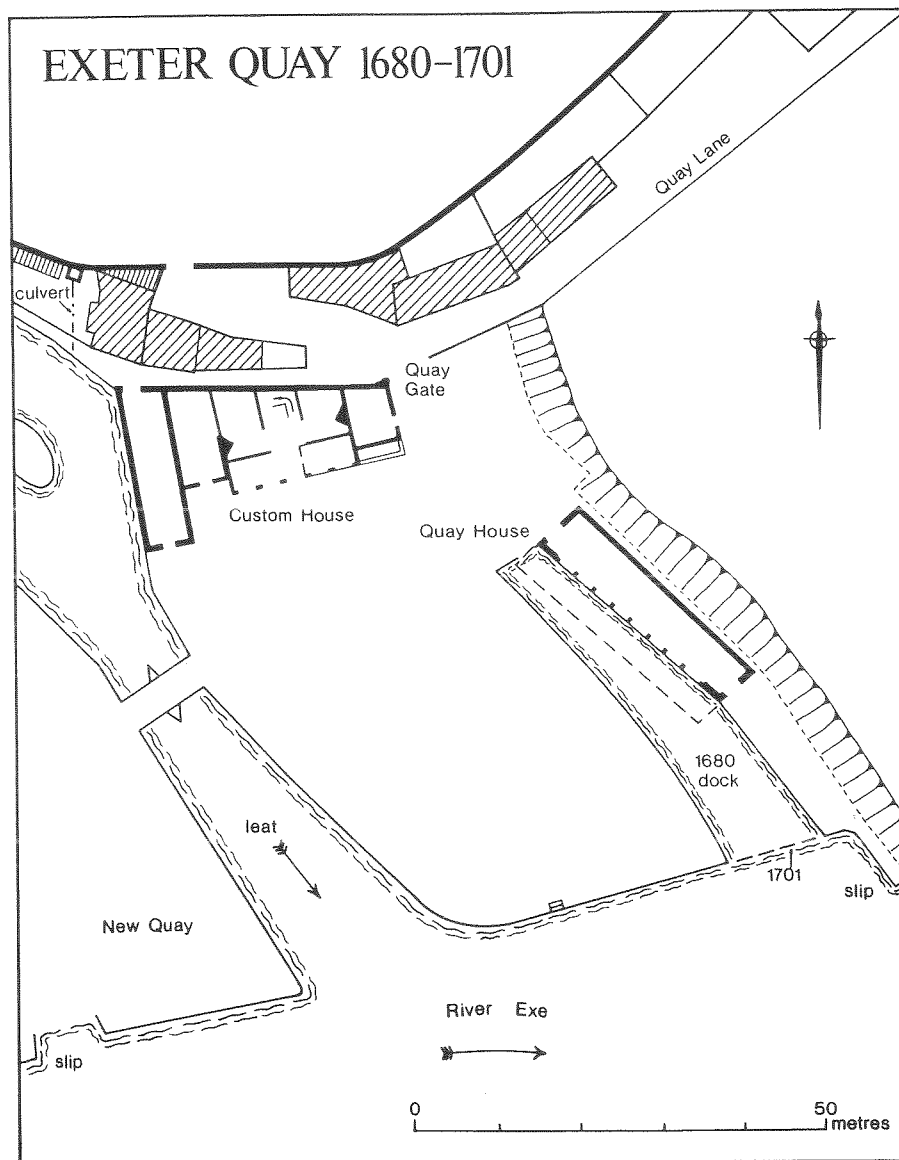


Fig. 4 Plan of Exeter Quay 1680-1701.



Plate 1 Trench 1. Looking south-west.

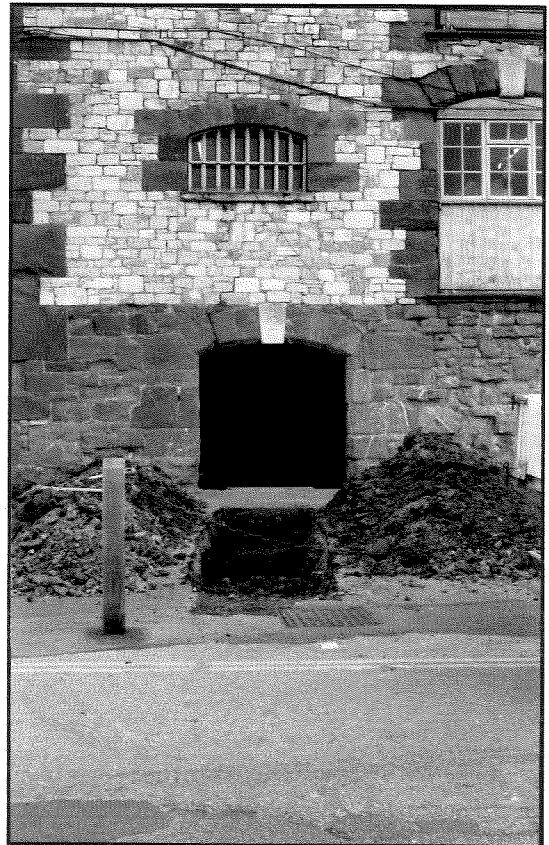


Plate 2 Trench 1. Looking north-east.

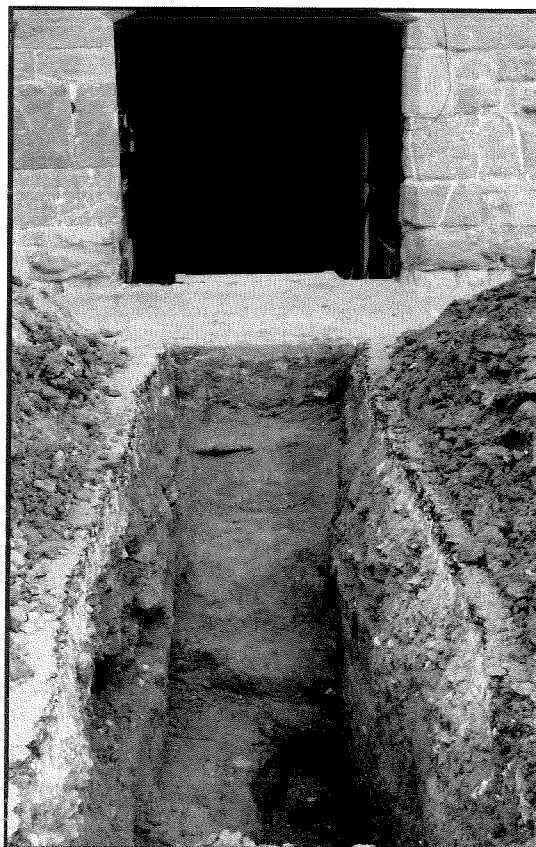


Plate 3 Detail of trench 1 showing cliff face.
Looking north-east.



Plate 4 Trench 2, showing wall 660/632.
Looking south-east.



Plate 5 Trench 2 corner of wall 660/632.
Looking west.

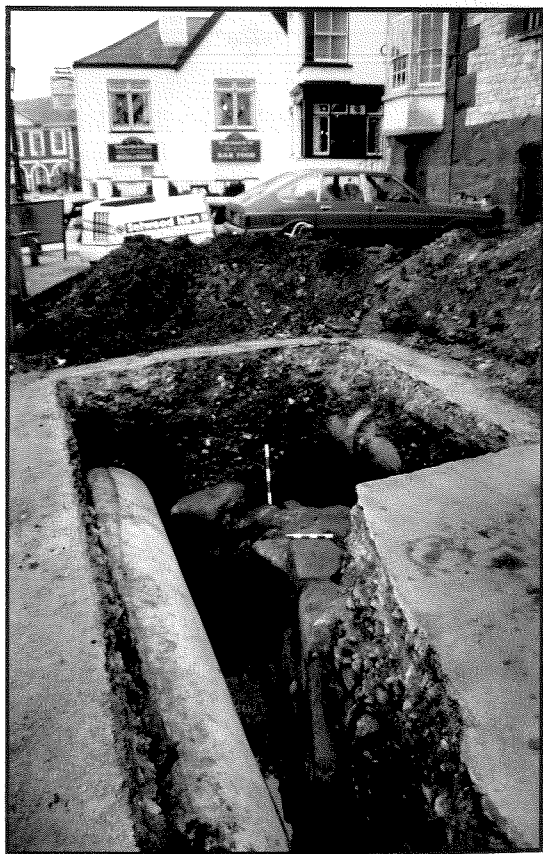


Plate 6 Trench 2 wall 660/632.
Looking north-west.

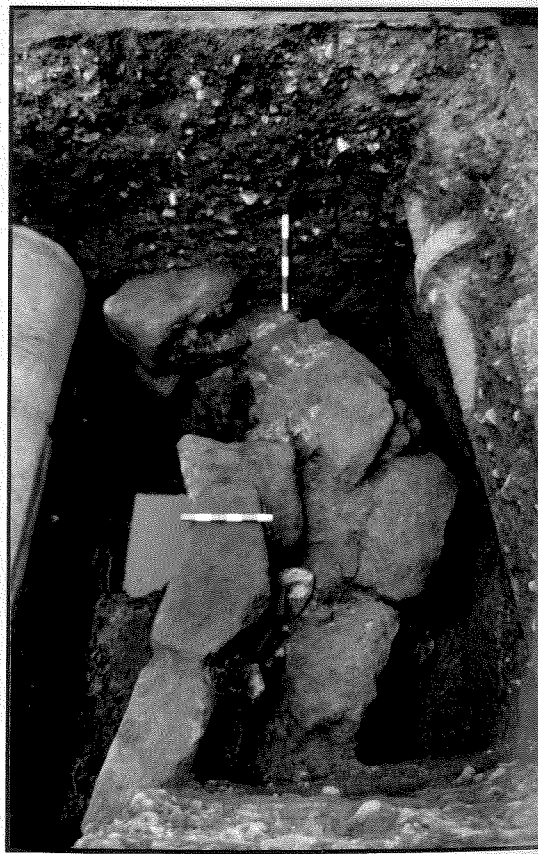


Plate 7 Trench 2 detail of corner of wall
660/632. From above, looking
north-west.