

BISHOP'S COURT EXTENSION, SIDMOUTH ROAD, EXETER, DEVON

(Centred on NGR SX 9616 9120)

Results of an Archaeological Excavation

Exeter City Council Planning Reference: 16/0972/03
(Condition 18)

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On behalf of:
Redrow Homes Ltd

Report No: ACD1455/2/1

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AC archaeology

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The views and recommendations expressed in this report are those of AC archaeology and are presented in good faith on the basis of professional judgement and on information currently available.

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Summary

An archaeological excavation in advance of residential development on land at the Bishop's Court Extension, Sidmouth Road, Exeter (NGR SX 9616 9120), was undertaken by AC archaeology during September and October 2016. The excavation area covered c. 0.35 hectares and was positioned in the northwest part of an overgrown field targeting the location of Romano-British occupation identified by a previous archaeological trench evaluation.

The excavation revealed limited evidence for prehistoric activity, with a possible storage pit and residual Late Iron Age pottery sherds recovered from Romano-British features. The main phase of activity identified was of Romano-British date. Two possible post built structures and two ovens were identified and these may represent an area adjacent to a farmstead. A moderate-sized assemblage of Romano-British pottery, largely comprising coarse wares, certainly dates activity on the site to the 1st to 2nd centuries AD, but probably not continuing beyond the early 3rd century. A small assemblage of Roman tile and related forms indicates that a building with a tiled roof and underfloor heating system may be present in the vicinity, but certainly not on the current site. Part of a field system was exposed. The final phase of activity recorded dated to the post-medieval/modern periods in the form of a quarry pit probably of late 19th century date and two former field boundary ditches.

1. INTRODUCTION (Fig. 1)

- 1.1 This document sets out the results of an archaeological excavation undertaken in advance of a residential development on land at the Bishop's Court Extension, Sidmouth Road, Exeter, Devon (centred on NGR SX 9616 9120; Fig. 1). It reports on the archaeological works undertaken as a condition (no. 18) of planning permission (Exeter City Council planning ref 16/0972/03). The excavation has been undertaken following the advice of Exeter City Council's Principal Project Manager (Heritage).
- 1.2 The archaeological work was commissioned by Redrow Homes Ltd and carried out by AC archaeology during September and October 2016.
- 1.3 The investigation area comprised an overgrown field situated on the south side of Apple Lane, immediately west of the current Bishop's Court development. The ground within the site rises gradually in an easterly direction from approximately 35m above Ordnance Datum (aOD) alongside the railway line to the west, to 40m aOD adjacent to the eastern boundary. The underlying solid geology comprises sandstone of the Dawlish Sandstone Formation (British Geological Survey online 2017).

2. ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

- 2.1 The site is located in a general area where a number of recent archaeological investigations have been carried out associated with development. These have mainly identified localised evidence for late prehistoric settlement and funerary remains, as well as extensive evidence for early field systems (Quinnell and Farnell 2016).
- 2.2 A geophysical survey of the site was carried out by Stratascan (2006). The survey identified a number of positive discrete and linear anomalies mainly in the northwest part of the survey area. These anomalies were thought to relate to cut features and pits of archaeological origin. Faint fragmented positive linear anomalies were considered to possibly represent weaker evidence for archaeological activity along with a large spread of magnetic debris possibly indicating an area of ground disturbance (Davis 2016).

2.3 An archaeological trial trench evaluation on the site (Davis 2016) identified evidence for Romano-British settlement, including an oven, ditches and possible pits.

3. AIMS

3.1 The principal aim of the archaeological open area excavation was to preserve by record any archaeological features present within the agreed area of investigation, which will be damaged or destroyed by the development. More site-specific aims were:

- To establish the full extent of Romano-British activity on the site, with particular reference to the features and finds identified during the earlier evaluation;
- To establish the presence/absence of prehistoric remains similar to those found elsewhere in the general area;
- To establish the nature of the activity of any hitherto previously unrecorded archaeological remains;
- To recover any environmental evidence from archaeological features;
- To identify any artefacts relating to the occupation or use of any hitherto previously unrecorded archaeological remains; and,
- To provide further information on the archaeology of Exeter/Devon from any archaeological remains encountered.

4. METHODOLOGY

4.1 The archaeological work comprised the machine stripping of an area in the northwest quarter of the development boundary measuring 0.35 ha and positioned to target four of the evaluation trenches which exposed potential Romano-British activity (Fig. 1 and Plate 1).

4.2 Topsoil and subsoil were removed in level spits using a mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless grading bucket, under the supervision of an archaeologist. Machine excavation ceased at the level at which archaeological deposits or natural subsoil was exposed, whichever was encountered first. Areas were hand cleaned and archaeological features and deposits investigated in accordance with a project design prepared by AC archaeology (Valentin 2016).

4.3 The archaeological works were conducted in accordance with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Excavation* (2014) and all features and deposits revealed were recorded using the standard AC archaeology pro-forma recording system, comprising written, graphic and photographic records, and in accordance with AC archaeology's *General Site Recording Manual, Version 2* (revised August 2012). Detailed sections or plans were produced at a scale of 1:20 or 1:50 as appropriate. All site levels relate to Ordnance Datum.

5. RESULTS

5.1 Introduction

The excavation exposed archaeological features below the level of an agricultural subsoil. Natural subsoil was encountered at a depth varying between 0.55m and 0.6m, being deeper towards the northern extent of site. The stratigraphic sequence across the site comprised natural subsoil overlain by mid yellowish brown silty sand subsoil (between 0.20m and 0.25m thick), sealed by mid greyish brown silty loam topsoil up to 0.35m thick.

5.2 Linear features, pits, postholes and two ovens were exposed across the area. They represent three broad phases of activity and undated features (Fig. 2). They are described in chronological order below.

5.3 Prehistoric

Pit F128 (Fig. 3; Plate 2)

Pit F128 was located in the southwest part of the site. It was circular in plan measuring 2.10m by 1.98m and 1m deep, with steep sides at the mouth of the pit progressing to near vertical sides and a stepped slightly concave base. Prior to 100% excavation of the feature two quadrants were excavated (116 and 129). It contained a sequence of three fills (119/131, 118 and 117/130). Basal fill 119/131 was composed of dark-brownish-red silty-sand with occasional moderately well sorted sub-angular stones, representing a gradual accumulation of soil. Secondary fill 118 was composed of light brownish-red silty-sand with rare sub-angular stones, poorly sorted suggesting deliberate dumping localised to the southeast quadrant of the pit. Upper fill 117/130 was composed of mid to dark brownish-red silty-sand. It appears to represent the final infilling of the pit. A piece of worked flint was recovered from fill 131.

5.4 Romano-British

Oven F215 (Fig 4; Plate 3)

Oven F215 was located in the southeast part of the site and was excavated in quadrants prior to 100% excavation. It comprised of a fire-pit (238), stoking chamber and a channel (240) leading to a rake-out pit (242). The fire-pit (238) was oval in plan measuring 1.58m long by 0.75m wide and was up to 0.19m deep, while the construction cut (F215) had moderately sloping sides with a sharp break of slope to a flat base. It contained three components, the primary component (273) was the mid brownish-red fire-cracked clay lining of the structure forming the oval base and sides of the oven measuring 1.1m long by 0.75m wide; occasional large stones were utilised in its construction. The clay component (273) forming the base and sides of the oven structure did not extend fully to the east within the construction cut, suggesting that this area could represent a stoking chamber. The clay lining was overlain by fill 239, composed of dark brownish-black silty-sand with abundant charcoal inclusions, representing the last firing activity of the oven before it was abandoned. Intermixed within this deposit were lumps of mid brownish-red clay (400), which appeared to represent a collapsed clay component of the oven structure, possibly formerly the sides and dome. Adjoining the fire-pit was channel 240, which projected from the south side of the fire-pit and was aligned north-south. It contained irregular linear mounds (272) composed of mid-brownish-red silty-sand giving shape to the channel walls (271) composed of mid-brownish-red clay with charcoal flecking and staining where the lining of the fire-pit met the channel; the channel roof did not remain. The channel contained a single fill (241) composed of dark-greyish-brown silty-sand with a small number of sub-angular fire-cracked stones and abundant charcoal flecking and lumps. It appeared to represent the last firing activity of the oven before it was abandoned. Adjoining the channel at the south end was a probable rake-out pit (242) it was sub-circular in plan measuring 0.8m in diameter and 0.1m deep, only the shallow concave base of the feature remained. It contained a single fill (243) very similar to the fill of the channel, composed of dark-brownish-grey silty sand with abundant charcoal flecking and lumps with occasional fine gravels, again representing the last activity of use of the oven feature prior to abandonment. A single Roman pottery sherd was retrieved from the clay lining (273) of the fire-pit (238). To the south of the rake-out were three features (F244, F251 and F253) all of which appeared to be separate and pre-date the oven feature, no finds were retrieved and they are discussed in the undated section.

Post structure S304 (Fig. 5; Plate 4)

A group of seven postholes (F305, F307, F309, F323, F325, F327 and F339) was located towards the west side of the site. They were of similar character with five (F305, F307, F309,

F323 and F339) aligned roughly northeast–southwest over a distance of 5m, while two (F325 and F327) formed a parallel line 2m to the west. Each posthole measured between 0.33m–0.64m across and typically 0.06–0.18m deep, with shallow sides and a slight concave base, containing the same red-greyish-brown sandy-silt fill (306, 308, 310, 324, 326, 328 and 340). An exception to this was posthole F305 which was 0.36m in depth and had a U-shape profile with near vertical sides and a fairly flat base. Postholes F305, F307 and F309 all contained packing stones. Roman pottery was retrieved from fill 328.

Post structure S246 (Fig. 6; Plate 5)

A group of seven postholes (F225, F227, F229, F231, F233, F277 and F358) were located centrally within the excavation area and 12m to the east of post structure S304. They were of similar character and five (F225, F227, F229, F231 and F277) were roughly arranged in a circle with an approximate diameter of 3m. The remaining two postholes (F233 and F358) were outliers at a distance of 1.5m and 3m to the north of the group. Each posthole measured 0.54 by 0.40m to 0.76m by 0.50m in plan and typically 0.13m – 0.27m deep, with a broad U-shape profile, steep sides and a fairly flat base, containing a single mid-orange-brown silty-sand fill (226, 228, 230, 232, 234, 278 and 359). Postholes (F225, F229, F231, F233 and F277) contained post pipes (285, 286, 287, 288 and 289) with packing stones present within all of the postholes. There were no finds.

Ditch F104 (Figs 7a-c; Plate 6)

Ditch F104 was aligned southeast to northwest, exposed for a length of 30.5m, continued beyond the limit of excavation to the west and ended in a rounded terminal to the east. Three segments including the terminal were excavated ([123], [158] and [170]). It measured up to 2.44m wide and 0.71m deep at the west-northwest segment and 1.78m wide and 0.72m deep at the terminal. The profile was fairly consistent with moderately steep sides, slightly concave in places, with a sharp break of slope to a fairly flat base. The northwest segment contained a single principal fill (124) composed of light yellowish-grey silty-sand. Segment [158] contained a sequence of four fills. The basal fill (162) was composed of mid-red sand. The secondary fill (161) correlates to the primary fill (173) of the terminal segment [170] and was composed of mid reddish-brown silty-sand. The tertiary fill (160) of segment [158] and secondary fill (172) of segment [170] both correlate to the single principal fill (124) of segment [123]. The tertiary fill (171) of segment [170] was composed of dark reddish-brown sandy-clay. The quaternary fill (159) of segment [158] was composed of a mid reddish-brown silty-sand. A total of 53 sherds of Roman pottery was retrieved from fills 159-162 and 171-72, with a single sherd of post-medieval pottery from final fill 159 which is regarded as intrusive in this context.

Ditch F105 (Figs 7d-e; Plate 7)

Ditch F105 was linear in plan and aligned northeast to southwest, it projected northeast from contemporaneous ditch F104 for a length of 10.4m ending in a rounded terminal. Three segments including the terminal were excavated ([154], [163] and [174]). It measured up to 1.2m wide and 0.21m deep at its intersection with F104, 0.92m wide and 0.23m deep at its central segment and 0.7m wide and 0.17m deep at its terminal. The profile was fairly consistent demonstrating a broad V-shape profile, with gradual sloping slightly concave sides and a concave base. The segments contained a fairly consistent principal fill (155/160/175) composed of mid greyish-red to light yellowish-grey silty-sand, with occasional charcoal flecking, iron pan and small to medium granite stones. Segment [154] contained secondary fill 156, which was composed of mid brownish-orange silty-sand. In total 24 sherds of Roman pottery was recovered from fills 155/156/175. Four sherds of prehistoric pottery were retrieved from fill 175 and are regarded as residual in this context.

Ditch F183 (Figs 8a-b; Plate 8)

Ditch F183 was undated but is likely to be contemporary with ditch F104 with which it is aligned and forms an entrance. It was aligned northwest to southeast and exposed for a length of 10m. It was cut by north–south ditch F210 to the east. It ended in a rounded terminal to the west.

Two segments including the terminal were excavated ([178] and [353]). It measured up to 1.4m wide and up to 0.43m deep; the profile was fairly consistent with a broad V-shape and slightly concave base. It contained two fills with the basal fill (179/354) composed of mid reddish-brown silty-sand and secondary fill (180/355) of light greyish-brown silty-sand. Both fills represented gradual infilling of the feature. No finds were recovered.

Gully F184 (Figs 8b-c; Plate 8)

Gully F184 was slightly curving in plan, with a rounded terminal at the northwest end aligned and running parallel with ditch F183 before curving northeast, where it was cut by ditch F210. Two segments including the terminal were excavated ([181] and [189]). It measured 8.5m long and was up to 0.8m wide and 0.18m deep at its intersection with F210 and 0.5m wide and 0.16m deep at the terminal. It had a V-shaped profile and a flat base. It contained a single principal fill (182/190) composed of light brownish-red sand. A single sherd of Roman pottery was recovered from fill 190.

Ditch F350 (Fig. 9; Plate 9)

Ditch F350 was aligned northeast to southwest and measured 3.2m long by 0.80–0.98m wide by 0.27m deep. It was cut by ditch F247 at the north end and had a rounded terminal to the south. Prior to 100% excavation of the ditch, initially two segments were excavated ([351] and [274]), but due to the presence of stones S352 at the base of the ditch, the two segments were joined and extended to establish the limit of S352. The profile was fairly consistent; a broad shallow V-shape, with moderately sloping sides and a concave base. It contained three fills and a linear pile of stones (S352). The basal fill (360) comprised a mid-yellowish-brown silty-sand and appears to be a deliberate deposit for the setting of stones S352. S352 was composed mostly of rubble with stones ranging in size from 0.05 x 0.05 x 0.05m to 0.10 x 0.15 x 0.05m, with three pieces of Roman tile within it. It extended in the base of the ditch over a distance of 2.56m and measured 0.24–0.40m wide. S352 was overlain by 275/291, a light-greyish-white silty-sand, representing natural in-washing. A final thin deposit (264) localised to the terminal of the ditch overlay 275/291 and was composed of a light greyish-brown silty-sand, again representing natural settling within the depression of F350. Three pieces of Roman ceramic building material were retrieved from fills 264 and 275.

Ditch F247 (Figs 9e, 10a-b; Plate 10)

Ditch F247 is a probable re-cut of F350 and was itself cut by probable oven F216. It was aligned northeast to southwest and measured 11.8m long ending in a rounded terminal at the southwest end. The northeast terminal of the ditch was cut by ditch F210. Five segments including the terminals were excavated ([196], [219], [302], [311] and [335]). It measured 0.53m wide by 0.13m deep at the southern terminal and 1.3m wide by 0.47m deep towards the northern end. It had a fairly consistent V-shape profile with straight sides and a concave base, although the profile was more of a U-shape at the northeast terminal and was a shallow broad V-shape at the southwest terminal. It largely contained a principal fill (198/343/220/303/336) composed of dark greyish-brown clayey-silty-sand with moderate charcoal flecking, poorly sorted small to medium sub-rounded and sub-angular stones, with the occasional lump of clay localised to the northern segments of the feature. This deposit appears to represent a deliberate backfilling event of the ditch. Segment [196] and the northeast terminal segment [311] contained an additional thin basal fill (197/330) derived from gradual silting, which was composed of pale yellowish-brown silty-sand. A total of 101 sherds of Roman pottery, eight pieces of Roman ceramic building material, including one piece of box tile, fired clay, slag, iron nails and four fragments of a Roman copper alloy bracelet were retrieved from fills 197 and 198/220/303/336/343.

Oven F216 (Figs 9a-d; Plate 11)

Probable oven F216 was located in the northeast part of the site and was excavated in quadrants prior to 100% excavation. It was sub-circular in plan measuring 0.95m in diameter and was 0.09–0.18m deep. The construction cut (F217) had vertical to steep sides with a sharp

break of slope to a flat base. The former oven was formed by a sub-circular structural base and sides of mid-red coloured clay lining (221) centrally located within which was, pressed into the lining at the base, flat volcanic stones measuring 0.26m in diameter. This was overlain by fill 290, composed of dark blackish-brown silty-sand with degraded charcoal throughout, possibly representing the last firing activity of the oven before it was abandoned. The final component (218) was composed of dark reddish-brown clay, with silty brown veins that appeared to represent the collapse of the oven dome of the structure. A fragment of slag was retrieved from fill 290 and there were six further pieces from 218.

Ditches F122, F125, F222, F265, F378, F398, F426 and gullies F144, F146

Ditch F398 and re-cut F125 were aligned northeast to southwest with F222 forming the return of F125 to the north at the east end. Both F398 and F125 were cut by post-medieval/modern quarry pit F382 at the west end, where both appeared to make a return to the north. Ditch F222 cuts an area of root disturbance (F223). Ditch F398 cuts ditch F122 at the west end. Between F125 and F398 at the west end is an area of rooting, suggesting a possible hedge-bank. The ditches in this area are discussed in sequence below.

Ditch F122 (Figs 10c-d; Plate 12)

Ditch F122 was aligned east–west and exposed for a length of 11.4m. It was cut by ditch F398 at the west end, and had a rounded terminal at the east end. It had a contemporaneous subsidiary small gully (F146) on the south side towards the west end. Three segments ([150], [164] and [167]) were excavated including the terminal and a relationship slot between (F146 and F122). Ditch F122 measured up to 0.9m wide and 0.4m deep at the terminal and 0.5m wide and 0.24m deep at the west end. The profile was consistent with steep slightly concave sides and a slightly concave base. It contained two fills, a basal fill (151/165/168) composed of yellow-pinkish-red sandy-silt. The secondary fill (149/166/169/395) was composed of dark greyish-red slightly clayey silt-sand. It represented a deliberate episode of backfilling of the ditch. A total of 313 sherds of Roman pottery and 34 pieces of Roman ceramic building material, including one piece of box flue, and two nails and a hob nail were retrieved from some of the fills (165/168 and 169/395). One sherd of post-medieval pottery from fill 395 should be regarded as intrusive in this context.

Gully F146 (Fig. 10d)

Gully F146 was aligned east–west and exposed for a length of 1.4m. It was joined with ditch F122 at the west end and had a rounded terminal at the east. A single segment was excavated comprising a relationship and terminal slot. The gully measured 0.68m wide and 0.34m deep, with steep slightly concave sides and a slightly concave base. It had a fill (148) composed of yellow-pinkish-red sandy-silt, representing a gradual silting of the base of the feature, with the upper fill (149) containing 19 sherds of Roman pottery

Ditch F398 (Fig. 10e; Plate 13)

Ditch F398 was aligned northeast to southwest, with a return to the north located at the west end. It was exposed for a length of 24m and at the west end, had been cut by sand quarry pit F382 but clearly continued north beyond the limit of excavation. At the east end it was cut by ditch F125. Three segments were excavated ([109], [185] and [204]). It measured up to 1.10m wide and 0.44m deep, although it was a fairly shallow (0.19m) at the return to the north at the west end. The profile was a broad V-shape profile, with steep sides and a fairly flat base. Towards the west end on the north side some root disturbance was visible associated with hedge-bank 126. It largely contained a single principal fill (110/186/205) composed of yellow-reddish-brown sandy-silt-clay. It appeared to represent a gradual silting of the base of the ditch. Within segment [204] at the east end a secondary fill (206) was identified, composed of a reddish-brown sandy-clay-silt with occasional poorly sorted small to medium stones, suggesting a deliberate backfilling episode. Two sherds of prehistoric pottery and a worked flint were retrieved from this ditch and are considered residual in this context. It cut Romano-British ditch F122.

Ditch F126

Ditch F126 was associated with ditch F398, was located at the west end on the north side of the ditch and was exposed for a length of 7.20m. It measured up to 0.8m wide and 0.13m deep, with a single fill (127) composed of pale pinkish-red sandy-clay. No finds were retrieved from the feature. It was cut by ditch F125 on its north side.

Ditch F125 (Fig. 10e; Plate 13)

Ditch F125 was aligned northeast to southwest and exposed for a length of 27m, it appeared to be a re-cut of ditch F398, and continued as F222 in a return to the north at the east end. The ditch was excavated in three segments ([111], [138] and [207]) and measured up to 1.4m wide and 0.46m deep, with a broad V-shape profile, moderately sloping sides with a concave base. It contained two fills with the primary fill (140/208) composed of reddish-brown sandy-silt and appeared to be the result of gradual in-washing of the base of the feature. The secondary fill (139/209/143) was composed of a pinkish-brown sandy-silt, it represents the final infilling of the ditch and is possibly the result of deliberate backfilling. A total of 16 sherds of Roman pottery and four pieces of Roman tile were retrieved from fills 140 and 139/209.

Gully F144

Ditch F125 had a contemporaneous subsidiary small gully (F144) on the north side centrally located and aligned north-south. It measured 1.4m long, 0.55m wide and 0.10m deep, with gradual sloping sides and a flat base. It contained a single fill (145) composed of pinkish-brown silty-sand and appeared to be of the same composition as the secondary fill (139/209/143) of ditch F125. No finds were recovered.

Ditch F222 (Fig. 10f; Plate 14)

Ditch F222 was the northern return of ditch F125. Aligned north-south, it was exposed for a length of 16m continuing beyond the limit of excavation to the north. It was at this north end where a substantial amount of root disturbance was located and at the south end the ditch appeared to cut the large area of rooting (F223) that extended to the east. F222 appeared to be a re-cut of ditch F265 which potentially was the northern return of F398. It was excavated in three segments ([269], [380] and [390]) and measured up to 2.18m wide and 0.7m deep. It had a broad V-shape profile, with moderately sloping sides and a concave base. Two fills were present, a primary fill (270/391), located within segments [269] and [390], was composed of reddish-grey-brown sandy-silt, representing a gradual wash-in deposit. The secondary fill (268/381/392) was composed of mid greyish-brown sandy silt with occasional poorly sorted small to medium stones, suggesting deliberate deposition. Seven Roman pottery sherds were recovered from fill 268, with twenty-four sherds of Late Iron Age pottery recovered from fills 381 and 391), while a piece of worked flint was in 381; the prehistoric finds are regarded as residual in these contexts.

Ditch F265

Ditch F265 was located parallel to F222 at the north end on the west side and potentially formed part of the north return of F125, which was re-cut by F222 on its east side. It was aligned north-south and was exposed for a length of 2.60m. A single segment was excavated and the remnants of the ditch measured 0.5m wide and 0.44m deep, with a single fill (266) composed of a reddish-brown silty-sand, with occasional poorly sorted small to medium stones and fine gravels suggesting deliberate backfilling. A total of 28 sherds of Roman pottery was retrieved from the fill.

Ditch F378

Directly to the west and parallel to F265 was ditch F378, which was aligned north-south and was exposed for a length of 3.8m and continued beyond the limit of excavation to the north. A single segment was excavated and the remnants of the ditch measured 0.48m wide and 0.24m

deep. It had a single fill (379) composed of light-brown sand, which contained one sherd of Roman pottery.

Ditch F210 (Figs 11a-c; Plate 15)

Ditch F210 was aligned north-south, and exposed for a length of 61m, it continued beyond the limits of excavation to the south and north. Nine segments were excavated ([191], [194], [211], [248], [282], [292] and [311]). It had a fairly consistent V-shape profile with fairly steep sides and a concave base and measured 1.32m wide and 0.38m deep at the southern end, increasing to 2m wide and 0.70m deep towards the northern end. The fills were variable in colour along the length of the ditch, but were all composed of silty sand. Segment [211] contained a single mid reddish-brown fill (212), the remaining segments contained a principal light reddish-brown to light yellowish-brown fill (193/256/212/249/283/293/312) a secondary mid greyish-brown to dark yellowish-brown fill (192/250/257/284/294/313) and a tertiary pale greyish-brown fill (195/295) in segments [194] and [292]. All of the fills represent a gradual in-washing of the feature that has subsequently weathered. Roman pottery was retrieved from fills 193/293 (11 sherds), 192/250/294 (7 sherds) and 195 (10 sherds), a fragment of Roman tile from 195 and fired clay from 250 and 295. A piece of worked flint from 193 is regarded as residual in this context. Ditch F210 cuts ditches F183, F184, F247 and F318.

5.5 Post-medieval/modern

Ditch F103 (Figs 11d-f; Plate 16)

Ditch F103 was aligned north-south, exposed for a length of 38m; it continued beyond the limit of excavation to the south and ended in a rounded terminal to the north. Three segments including the terminal were excavated ([106], [136] and [201]). It measured up to 1m wide and 0.37m deep at the south baulk segment and 0.72m wide and 0.09m deep at the terminal. The profile was a fairly consistent shallow straight or slightly concave sides and a concave base. It contained a single principal fill (107/108/137/199) composed of mid reddish-brown sandy-silt. Segment [201] also contained a primary fill (200) composed of light brownish-grey silty-sand. Two sherds of post-medieval pottery were recovered from fill 107.

Ditch F237 (Fig. 11g)

Ditch F237 was aligned east-west, exposed for a length of 26m and continued beyond the limits of excavation to the east and west. Two segments were excavated ([279] and [388]). It measured up to 1.20m wide by 0.19m deep at the west end and 0.60m wide by 0.20m deep at the east end. The profile was fairly consistent with slightly concave sides and an uneven base. It contained a single principal fill (280/281/389) composed of a mid greyish-pink sandy-silt. One sherd of post-medieval pottery and four pieces of clay tobacco pipe were recovered from the fill.

Sand quarry pit F382 (Fig. 12; Plate 17)

Sand quarry pit F382 was located along the northwest edge of the site and continued northwest beyond the limit of excavation. It was semi-circular in plan measuring 10m by 3.80m and 1.52m deep, with moderately sloping sides and a slightly concave base. It contained a series of five silty-sand and silty-clay fills (177, 384-7 and 394), all of which appeared to be the result of deliberate backfilling. All of the finds were of post-medieval date and comprised iron nails, bottle glass, eleven sherds of pottery, clay tobacco pipe stems, slag and clinker.

Ditches F203 and F399 (Figs 11e-f)

Two parallel shallow ditches F203 and F399 were positioned 3.1m apart and located in the southwest part of the site. Both features were aligned east-west and cut by post-medieval north-south ditch F103 at the west end. Each had a square-ended terminal at the east; the terminal of F399 cut prehistoric pit F128. F399 was exposed for a length of 2.4m, with three segments ([120], [132] and [134]) excavated which revealed shallow straight sides and a flat base, measuring up to 0.23m wide and up to 0.15m deep. It contained a single fill

(121/133/135), of light reddish-brown silty-sand. Ditch F203 was exposed for a length of 3.9m and measured up to 0.3m wide and 0.02–0.09m deep with shallow sides and an uneven irregular base. It contained a single fill (202) composed of a mid reddish-brown silty-sand. No finds were retrieved from the fills. Their relationship with ditch F103 indicates a post-medieval/modern date.

5.6 Undated

Ditch F318 (Plate 15)

Ditch F318 was located at the north end of the site, it was aligned east–west for a length of 10.4m, continued beyond the limit of excavation to the west and had a rounded terminal to the east. Three segments were excavated including the terminal. It measured up to 1.4m wide and 0.6m deep, with a consistent broad V-shape profile with steep sides and a concave base. It contained two fills, with an additional tertiary fill identified in the central segment. The primary fill (319/332/337) was yellowish-red silty-sand, the secondary fill (320/333/338) a dark yellowish-brown silty-sand. The tertiary fill (334) of brown humic silty-sand was derived from bioturbation. No finds were recovered. Ditch F318 was cut by ditch F210.

Postholes F258 and F260 (Figs 12b-c)

Two postholes F258 and F260 were positioned 0.4m apart in the northwest area of the site. Posthole F258 was sub-circular in plan measuring up to 0.65m in diameter and 0.12m deep; it had a shallow profile with steep concave sides and a concave base. It contained a single fill (259) composed of a yellowish-brown sandy-silt with possible packing stones. Posthole F260 was sub-circular in plan measuring up to 0.55m in diameter and 0.15m deep, it had a shallow profile with steep sides and a concave base. It contained a single fill (261) composed of yellowish-brown silty-sand with possible packing stones. A fragment of rotary quern stone, reused as a probable packing stone, was retrieved from the fill.

Posthole F361 (Fig. 12d)

Posthole F361 was located 4m to the northeast of postholes F258 and F260 and may be associated with them. It was sub-circular in plan measuring 0.34m in diameter and 0.17m deep. It had steep concave sides and an irregular base, possibly indicating root disturbance at the base and east edge. It contained a single fill (362) composed of dark reddish-brown silty-sand. No finds were recovered.

Possible posthole F314 (Plate 18)

Possible posthole F314 was located adjacent to the limit of excavation at the north end of site. It was cut by Romano-British ditch F210. It would have been circular in plan, measuring 0.40m in diameter and 0.20m deep, with a shallow U-shape profile with concave sides and a slightly concave base. It contained a single fill (315) composed of a grey-reddish-brown silty-sand. No finds were recovered.

Small features F244, F251 and F253

A group of three small features (F244, F251 and F253) were located to the south of the oven F215. Possible rooting feature 253 was sub-ovular in plan measuring 0.61m long 0.45m wide and 0.09m deep, it had an irregular profile, stepped to the north and concave to the south. It contained a single fill (254) composed of light yellowish-brown silty-sand. Small pit F244 was cut by rake-out pit (242) of oven F215 and was sub-circular in plan, measuring 0.6m in diameter and 0.13m deep with concave sides and a flat base. It contained a single fill (245) composed of a mid reddish-brown sand. Possible posthole/small pit F251 cut F244 and F253 and was circular in plan measuring 0.25m in diameter and 0.09m deep. It had steep concave sides and a concave base. It contained a single fill (252) composed of a mid reddish-brown silty-sand. Due to the shallow nature of these features it was difficult to determine their use and they may be rooting predating the oven feature. No finds were retrieved from the three features.

5.7 Natural feature F223 (Fig. 10f; Plate 18)

Irregular spread F223 was an area of extensive root disturbance and was cut by north–south Romano-British ditch F222 at the west side. It was irregular, but broadly sub-circular in plan, measuring 17.8m in diameter and up to 0.21m deep. The profile was consistent with the sides, break of slopes and base undulating and irregular. It largely contained a single fill (224) composed of dark greyish-brown silty-sand. Underlying 224 there was a thin lens (393) localised towards the north end of the feature measuring 0.4m wide and 0.07m deep composed of light greenish-grey sandy-silt. It appeared that the fills represented naturally formed deposits. Eight sherds of Roman pottery and three iron nails were retrieved from the northeast corner of fill 224.

6. THE FINDS *by Naomi Payne with contributions from John Allan, Charlotte Coles and Henrietta Quinnell, with geological identification by Roger Taylor*

6.1 Introduction

All finds recovered on site during the excavation have been retained, cleaned and marked where appropriate. They have been quantified according to material type within each context and the assemblage examined to extract information regarding the range, nature and date of artefacts represented. The collection of finds is tabulated in Appendix 1.

6.2 Worked flint *by Henrietta Quinnell*

There are four pieces (30g) of worked flint, including a large flake with nodular cortex and a little retouch (context 205), broken flakes, one with nodular cortex (contexts 131 and 193) and a chip (context 381). These are not datable within the post-Mesolithic use of flint.

6.3 Prehistoric pottery *by Henrietta Quinnell*

43 sherds (308g) of prehistoric pottery were recovered from seven contexts. The prehistoric pottery is summarised in Table 1 below.

Context	Context description	Sherds/weight (g)	Comment
U/S	Unstratified	2/14	Ludwell Valley type conjoining base angle sherds
110	Fill of ditch segment 109 (part of F398)	1/3	Body sherd of Beaker
143	Fill of ditch segment 138 (part of F125)	10/64	Body sherds of Ludwell Valley type
156	Fill of ditch segment 154 (part of F105)	1/25	Rusticated sherd, fabric much as Digby Fabric 5
175	Fill of ditch F174	4/12	Body sherds as 156
186	Fill of ditch segment 185 (part of F398)	1/11	Neck sherd of Ludwell Valley type
381	Fill of ditch segment 380 (part of F222)	23/154	Body and base angle sherds of Ludwell Valley type
391	Fill of ditch segment 390 (part of F222)	1/25	Rim sherd, probably of Durotrigian fabric
Totals		43/308	

Table 1: Details of prehistoric sherds in context order

Possible Middle Neolithic and other earlier prehistoric material

The four sherds (37g) from contexts 156 and 175 are in a Dawlish Sandstone estuarine clay fabric as Digby Fabric 5 (Quinnell and Farnell 2016). At Digby the sherds in this fabric are Early or Middle Iron Age but the finger modelling of the sherd in context 156 is best accommodated in the Middle Neolithic. If so these sherds are residual in their contexts. There are at least four other sites in the Exeter area now known with Middle Neolithic pottery, all from scattered pits (Quinnell forthcoming a).

A single sherd (3g) from context 110, a fill of F398 (Plate 19), has a fabric with sparse inclusions suggestive of an origin in the Exeter area. It is thin-walled (3-4mm) and curved, suggestive of a beaker vessel, for which the fabric is appropriate. Its decoration would also be

appropriate, consisting of overlapping finger nail impressions. However, its very dark grey 5YR 3/1 colour is not appropriate, unless subsequent to firing. This small sherd must be redeposited.

Late Iron Age

The later Iron Age assemblage consists of 38 sherds (268g). The sherds from contexts 143, 186 and 381, and the two unstratified sherds, are of a Ludwell Valley type (*ibid.*). The minimal forms present suggest a later Iron Age date. The Durotrigian sherd with a bead rim from 391 is an import from Dorset, and, if not a variant from of early Roman date, should be Late Iron Age. Late Iron Age Plain wares have recently been recognised in Devon, most notably at St Loye's, outside Exeter (Quinnell forthcoming b) and the material as a group appears best accommodated in this period.

6.4 Roman pottery

Introduction and methodology

The Roman pottery was sorted and quantified (sherd count and weight) by fabric on the basis of macroscopic examination and then by form where possible. Percentages of rim diameters present were recorded, from which an estimation of vessel equivalents (EVE) could be made. This information was recorded on a spreadsheet which will form part of the project archive. Table 2 summarises this data by fabric.

The excavation produced 616 sherds of Roman pottery weighing 5237g, from a total of 40 contexts. The Estimated Vessel Equivalent (EVE) is 6.04 vessels. The pottery is in a reasonable condition, although some sherds are abraded. This, combined with an average sherd weight of 8.5g, suggests that some of the pottery has been subjected to low level post-deposition disturbance. The assemblage contains pottery which certainly dates from the 1st to 2nd centuries and possibly into the 3rd and 4th centuries. The assemblage includes very small quantities of amphora and fine wares, with coarse wares forming the bulk. There were no mortarium sherds.

The Roman pottery derived mainly from ditches (597 sherds, 4813g; 92% by weight) and indeed almost 80% by weight was recovered from just five ditch features (F104, F105, F122, F125 and F247). The remainder of the Roman pottery came from subsoil (8 sherds, 325g; 6%), an irregular feature (8 sherds, 88g; 2%), an oven (1 sherd, 7g) and a posthole (2 sherds, 4g).

The pottery

Amphora

A single *amphora* sherd (275g) was recovered. This is a body sherd from a Dressel 20 olive oil amphora. *Amphorae* of this type were manufactured in the 1st the 3rd centuries (Tyers 1996, 87). The fabric of the Bishop's Court sherd is the coarser variant (BAT AM 1), which is earlier in date.

Fine wares

Three joining sherds (30g) of Lezoux samian ware were recovered. The sherds are from the base of a Drag. 18/31 dish and the form and fabric indicate a date between c. AD 120-150. The only other fine ware sherds were six sherds (36g) of Nene Valley Colour-coated ware, including most of the base of a small beaker. Nene Valley Colour-coated wares were produced between c. AD150-400 (Tyers 1996, 173).

Fabric	NRFRC code	Sherd count	Sherd weight (g)	EVE	% of total weight
Baetican amphora	BAT AM 1	1	275	-	5.3
Grey ware 1 (GW1)	-	7	63	-	1.2
Grey ware 2 (GW2)	-	44	262	0.52	5
Grey ware 3 (GW3)	-	12	56	0.21	1.1
Miscellaneous oxidised (MISC OX)	-	21	703	0.65	13.4
Miscellaneous reduced (MISC RE)	-	81	454	0.12	8.7
Nene Valley Colour-coated ware	LNV CC	6	36	-	0.7
Norton Fitzwarren grey ware (NF GW)	-	1	30	-	0.6
Samian ware (Lezoux)	LEZ SA 2	3	30	-	0.6
South Devon Ware	SOD RE	39	187	0.33	3.6
South East Dorset Black Burnished 1	DOR BB1	109	854	0.53	16.3
South West Grey ware storage jar (SWGWSJ)	-	1	22	-	0.4
South Western Black Burnished 1	SOW BB1	288	2224	3.68	42.5
Severn Valley ware	SVW OX	3	41	-	0.8
Total		617	5295	6.04	100

Table 2: Summary of Roman pottery by fabric (NRFRC = National Roman Fabric Reference Collection; Tomber and Dore 1998)

Coarse wares

The coarse wares are dominated by South-Western Black Burnished ware 1 (BB1). Other fabrics included South-East Dorset BB1, South Devon ware and small quantities of probable Norton Fitzwarren Grey ware, Severn Valley ware and South-Western Grey ware storage jar. There are small quantities of three particularly distinctive grey wares, which were catalogued separately. Their fabrics are described below in Table 3. The remainder of the coarse ware sherds are in sandy fabrics, presumably locally made; these were recorded as miscellaneous reduced (grey wares) and miscellaneous oxidised wares.

Type numbers given below are from Holbrook and Bidwell (1991) unless otherwise stated. Forms present in South-Western BB1 include jars with everted rims (15 examples, not closely datable), bead-rim bowls (six examples including at least four Type 42s and one Type 43; date range c. AD 43-150), plain-rimmed dishes (Type 92, three examples, date range c. AD 150-250), a jar with countersunk lug handles (Type 33, date range c. AD 43-250), a bowl with flat grooved rim (Type 63, date range c. AD 150-300). Forms present in SE Dorset BB1 include a jar with everted rim (not closely datable) and a flat-rimmed bowl (Type 40, date range c. AD 100-400). Forms present in South Devon ware include jars with grooved rims (two examples, Type 4, not closely datable but probably c. AD 150-400) and a flat-rimmed bowl (Type 13, date range c. AD 150-400). Forms present in Grey ware fabric 2 include a bead-rim bowl, jars with everted rims (five examples) and a lid.

Grey ware	Fabric description
GW1	Mid-grey surfaces and light grey core; a moderately fine fabric containing sparse rounded dark grey inclusions up to 6mm (possibly grog)
GW2	Light grey surfaces, slightly reddish margins and buff core; a moderately fine fabric containing numerous small sub-rounded to rounded inclusions including fine mica, shiny grey stones, purplish stones and quartz
GW3	Mid-grey throughout; a fine hard fabric containing moderate mica; possibly North Somerset (Congresbury) type grey ware

Table 3: Fabric descriptions for notable Grey wares

Ten conjoining sherds (159g), which appear to be from a *patera*, or handled pan, were recovered from context 140, a fill of ditch segment 138 (part of F125). This is a vessel form which is more commonly seen in copper-alloy. The sherds make up the stub of a circular-

sectioned handle which becomes wider and flatter at the point it meets the bowl, a wide flat rim and the upper part of a steep-sided bowl with a gentle curve. There are three small clay knobs, one on the top of handle at the point where it meets the bowl (this is angled and flattened on top, and may have served as a thumb rest) and two which flank the handle, and project slightly from the flat rim. The fabric is an oxidised mid-orange. It is soft and powdery with moderate multi-coloured sub-rounded to sub-angular fine quartz, sparse angular dark red stone inclusions up to 2mm and rare rounded grey stone inclusions up to 5mm. *Paterae* were occasionally made in South-East Dorset BB1 (Type 30), but the handles are flatter than this example, which is clearly in a different fabric. Metal *paterae* were manufactured during the first and second centuries AD, so this dating is usually also applied to ceramic examples. However, SE Dorset BB1 skillet handle fragments from Ower and Poundbury (both in Dorset) came from contexts tentatively dated to the fourth century (Woodward *et al.* 1993, 235).

Two conjoining sherds from a lid of unusual form were recovered from context 198, a fill of ditch segment 196 (part of F247). The lid is circular, with an estimated original diameter of c. 15cm. It has a flat bottom. In the centre are the remains of a projecting element which was presumably intended to act as a handle. The fabric is an oxidised orange-brown, with some patchy surface reduction. It is fine and moderately micaceous, with moderate quartz and sparse brown and grey stone inclusions up to 3mm.

Identifiable forms in other fabrics are confined to jars with everted rims.

Discussion

This is a moderate-sized assemblage from a rural site located four kilometres from the Roman town of Exeter. It consists of a small quantity of amphora (5.3% of the total by weight) and fine wares (1.3% of the total by weight), and a larger group of coarse wares. There are no sherds which need post-date c. AD 200/220, although many of the forms present did continue to be made after this date. However, there are no certainly 3rd/4th century forms, or fabrics, and no BB1 sherds with obtuse lattice, which may be significant. The vast majority of the assemblage is unremarkable, with the exception of the handled pan from context 140.

6.5 Roman glass

A single sherd from a Roman glass vessel was recovered from context 172, fill of ditch segment 170 (part of ditch F104). This is a sherd of translucent blue/green glass with oxidised surfaces. The sherd is rather uneven and is probably a base sherd. Vessel type and precise date cannot be determined.

6.6 Roman metalwork

Context 197, fill of ditch segment 196 (part of F247), contained four fragments of a copper alloy strip bracelet. This context also contained Roman pottery and brick/tile. The bracelet has a flat rectangular cross-section, 4.8mm by 1.4mm. The external face is decorated with two lightly incised longitudinal parallel lines, set c. 1mm apart in the centre of the band. Roman strip bracelets became common in the later third and fourth centuries (Crummy 1983, 37), however the very simple decoration on this example could indicate an earlier date.

The remaining iron finds from Roman contexts comprises of at least eleven nails/probable nails and a single hobnail. They are listed in Table 4.

Context	Context description	Object
197	Fill of Roman ditch segment 196 (part of F247)	Nail
224	Fill of irregular spread F223	Probable nail
		Probable nail
		Probable nail
239	Fill of fire-pit 238 (part of oven F215)	Nail
255	Fill of ditch segment 207 (part of F125)	Probable nail
303	Fill of Roman ditch segment 302 (part of F247)	Small fragment, probably a nail fragment
		Nail
		Large nail
395	Finds retrieved from surface of ditch F122	Unidentified lump, possibly a nail
		Hobnail
		Probable nail

Table 4: List of Roman iron finds by context

6.7 Ceramic building material (CBM)

54 fragments (7126g) of Roman CBM were recovered from 11 contexts. This material was sorted into types and specific information about each fragment was recorded on a spreadsheet, which is presented in full in Appendix 2. Table 5 provides a summary of the tile types present.

Context	Context Description	Feature no.	Tegula		Box flue		Brick		Flat		Un-classified/misc.	
			No.	Wt	No.	Wt	No.	Wt	No.	Wt	No.	Wt
139	Fill of ditch segment 138	F125							1	52		
140	Fill of ditch segment 138	F125	3	231								
169	Fill of ditch segment 167	F122	1	210					1	230		
195	Fill of ditch segment 194	F210	1	318								
197	Fill of ditch segment 196	F247	1	39					1	183		
221	Oven	F216							1	128		
264	Fill of ditch segment 274	F350							1	68		
275	Fill of ditch segment 274	F350									2	48
303	Fill of ditch segment 302	F247	1	115	1	242	1	133	3	283		
S352	Stone structure within ditch segment 351	F350	3	760								
395	Finds retrieved from surface of ditch	F122	9	2193	1	74			12	1605	10	214
Total			19	3866	2	316	1	133	20	2549	11	262

Table 5: Summary of Roman ceramic building material by context (weights in grams)

This is a relatively small assemblage of Roman CBM, but it contains several interesting pieces. Tile types present include *tegula* roof tiles (18 fragments weighing 3632g), box-flue (two fragments weighing 316g) and brick (a single fragment weighing 133g). The remainder of the assemblage comprises undiagnostic flat tiles, most of which are probably fragments of *tegula* (20 fragments weighing 2549g) and 11 unclassifiable fragments (204g). There are no *imbrex* roof tiles, but the presence of the group of *tegulae* suggests that there was a Roman building with a ceramic tiled roof nearby. *Tegulae* were however occasionally used for other purposes, such as oven structures, flues and drainage (pers. comm. Jennifer Durrant). Two *tegula* flange profiles are represented in the assemblage: (a) square exterior and rounded interior with a slightly sloping inside edge (12 fragments representing a maximum of nine tiles) and square (one example).

The presence of the small amount of box flue tile and the flat brick suggests that there was a building which had a hypocaust heating system in the vicinity; however the limited quantity indicates that this was not very close by. The *tegula* fragment from context 195, fill of ditch segment 194 (F210), has at least part of a signature mark present, and also a dog's paw print (see Plate 20). The signature mark consists of a semi-circle drawn with a fingertip. There may have been more than one fingertip line but the tile is not complete enough to be sure. There are also two lower cutaways on fragments from context 395, fill of F122. These are of Type B (Warry's no. 6), which Peter Warry suggests were produced between c. AD 100-180 (Warry 2006, 63). The fabric and dimensions of both lower cutaway fragments suggest that they are from the same tile, as are a number of the flat tile fragments from this context. The fabric is very soft however and the edges are therefore abraded, making them difficult to refit with certainty.

A fragment in a soft, oxidised, CBM-type fabric from context 395 (finds from the surface of ditch F122) is also of interest. This is a fragment with a heat-affected curving edge. It is 13mm thick and has a slightly curved profile. On the slightly concave surface, the heat-affected area has a well-defined edge which lies about 10mm from and is parallel to the edge. On the slightly convex surface the discoloured area is wider (up to 20mm) and more diffuse. Jane Evans has suggested that this fragment could be from a curved corner of a sub-rectangular oven plate. These objects, which are believed to have been used for baking flatbreads, are normally between 13-22mm thick and sometimes have a raised lip. If this identification is correct and the centre of the plate was slightly raised, it might just have been the edges that had direct contact with the heat, hence the discolouration. Oven material excavated at The Hive, Worcester, dates mainly to the late third to fourth centuries, though the plates can be earlier than this. The distribution of baking plates centres on the Midlands (Worcestershire, Warwickshire, Oxfordshire and Cambridgeshire), so this would be an outlier (pers. comm. Jane Evans).

The excavation also produced a small fragment of post-medieval brick, which was found in quarry pit F382.

6.8 Worked stone

Two quern stones were recovered during the excavation. Context 261, fill of posthole F260, produced just under half of the lower stone from a rotary quern. This originally had a diameter of c. 340mm. The partial pivot hole appears to have had a depth of c. 45mm. The second quern, also a lower stone from a rotary quern, was recovered from context 101, subsoil. It is more complete with approximately 90% surviving. Its original diameter was c. 310mm. It has a conical pivot hole, c. 50mm deep at the centre. Both quern stones have sloping grinding surfaces. Roger Taylor has examined the querns and comments that both are made from porphyritic basalt with frequent feldspar phenocrysts. The purple staining suggests the stone derived from the Permian volcanics which outcrop in the Exeter area.

A single small fragment of slate (6g) was recovered from context 177. It is possible that it has been utilised, but it is too small to provide any further information.

6.9 Slag

20 pieces (947g) of slag were recovered from six contexts. All of this material is undiagnostic iron working slag. Several of the smaller pieces are vitrified. Most of the slag derives from oven structure F216 and ditch F247, and relates to iron working activity somewhere nearby during the Roman period, but not within the excavated area. The remaining piece is from quarry pit 176 (part of F382) and is likely to be post-medieval.

6.10 Fired clay

31 pieces (473g) of fired/burnt clay were recovered from 11 contexts. All of this material is featureless and amorphous. Some pieces are fully oxidised and others have some patchy

reduction. A handful of the pieces may be highly abraded and undiagnostic ceramic building material.

6.11 Medieval pottery by John Allan and Charlotte Coles

A single sherd (3g) of medieval pottery was recovered from fill (107) of ditch F103). This is a body sherd from an Exeter Fabric 42 jug with an external green glaze. It dates from c. 1300-1450.

6.12 Post-medieval pottery by John Allan and Charlotte Coles

27 sherds (149g) of post-medieval pottery were recovered from ten contexts. These are mostly Staffordshire white wares and stonewares dating from after c. AD 1780, with the exception of a sherd from an English stoneware tankard from context 100 (c. 1700-50), a sherd of creamware from context 159 (c. 1760-1820) and a piece of South Somerset earthenware (c. 1650-1750). There is also a single sherd of Low Countries cooking pot from context 395, finds recovered from the surface of ditch F122, which dates from the late 17th or early 18th century.

6.13 Clay tobacco pipe by Charlotte Coles

A total of 16 clay tobacco fragments (37g) were recovered from six contexts. These are mainly stem pieces, except for the pipe from context 100 which has a small part of the bowl and the spur surviving. A mouth piece was recovered from context 387. The pipe from context 100 is the only one in the collection with any decoration present, this pipe has a thin spur, mould lines and a makers mark of 'R' on each side of the pipe, this is likely to be Robert Reynolds who was active in Exeter from 1822-53; the same makers mark and type of pipe has been found at Trichay Street, Exeter (Oswald 1984). Assigning a date to stem fragments is problematical and especially so after 1800, this is only thought to be successful with large groups of stems (Cambridge Archaeology Field Group, 2012).

6.14 Post-medieval glass by Charlotte Coles

Two sherds of post-medieval glass (106g) were recovered from fills 177 and 384 of quarry pit F382. Both are green bottle glass and are 18th to 19th century in date. There was also a small fragment of a glass mirror from fill 107 of ditch F103.

6.15 Post-medieval metalwork

Two post-medieval copper alloy objects were recovered from two contexts: a modern machine-made button from context 101, subsoil, and a piece of copper alloy wire from context 387, fill of quarry pit F382. The wire has a circular profile measuring 1.4mm in diameter. At one end it has been twisted with another piece of wire to join the two together.

18 iron objects and fragments were recovered from 10 contexts. The assemblage includes five post-medieval objects/fragments, four of which are nails or probable nails; the fifth item is a flat fragment in very poor condition, which is unlikely to be identifiable. A further nail came from an undated context, 142, the fill of posthole F141. They are listed in Table 6.

Context	Context description	Object
101	Subsoil	Nail or rivet
		Probable nail shaft fragment
142	Fill of posthole F141	Nail
384	Fill of post-medieval quarry pit F382	Nail
		Unidentified flat fragment
397	Fill of modern evaluation Tr 1	Nail

Table 6: List of post-medieval iron finds by context

6.16 Coal

Five small pieces (14g) of coal were recovered from three post-medieval or undated contexts.

7. ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT *by Cressida Whitton*

7.1 Introduction

A bulk soil sample was recovered from the basal fill (context 119) of (possible) prehistoric storage pit F128. The sample was processed by standard AC archaeology flotation using a siraf-type tank. Flots were collected over a 250 micron mesh and residues were sieved through a 5.6mm, 2mm and 500 micron mesh sieve nest. The dried flots and fine residues were assessed for environmental potential under a stereo-binocular microscope (10 – 30 x magnification). The coarse residue was hand-sorted for artefacts and ecofacts using an illuminated hand lens.

7.2 Results

The results indicate that the basal pit fill contained occasional charred grain (wheat/barley type), supporting a possible former storage function, although this could not be confirmed based on the small amount of grain recovered, which may also represent background material. Although well-sealed by upper fills, the pit sample may also be impacted by post-depositional root contamination, as it contained some modern (blackberry) seed and insects. Further environmental analysis and/or radiocarbon dating of the limited grain assemblage is not therefore recommended.

8. DISCUSSION

8.1 Prehistoric

A small assemblage of worked flint and pottery sherds indicates prehistoric activity in the vicinity of the site. A few of the sherds were of probable Middle Neolithic date, but the majority (38 sherds) are later Iron Age in date which may indicate a continuity of settlement from the Iron Age through the Romano-British period. One discrete feature, pit F128, has been suggested on the basis of form and character to be of prehistoric date and undated ditch F318, located towards the north end of site was cut by Romano-British ditch F210, indicating that it too may relate to prehistoric activity on the site or be an earlier phase in the Romano-British field system. With so few features only tentatively dated to the prehistoric period, and although a storage pit and boundary ditch might indicate Iron Age settlement on this site, the lack of further features of this date show that the focus of settlement was elsewhere in the vicinity. At Lower RNSD, 1.5km to the southwest, a Late Iron Age settlement site has been identified (Rainbird in prep). In the Digby area extensive evidence for earlier Iron Age settlement has been recorded (Quinnell and Farnell 2016) and similarly for later prehistoric settlement on the opposite side of A379 on Newcourt Way (Andrew Pye, pers. comm.).

8.2 Romano-British

The moderate-sized pottery assemblage and the ceramic building material indicate that intensive settlement in the Romano-British period was nearby, but this does not appear to be on the site itself which is dominated by a series of ditches (F104, F105, F183, F184, F122, F125, F210, F222, F247, F350, F378 and F398) at this time. These ditches are interpreted as forming a partially exposed field system with evidence of episodes of re-cutting of some of the ditches demonstrating a significant period of usage. The pottery, which largely comprises coarse wares, dates activity on the site to the 1st to 2nd centuries and probably not continuing beyond the early 3rd century.

The collapsed remains of F215 and F216 have been interpreted as ovens of variable form and likely use. F215 was first interpreted as a kiln (Davis 2016) during the evaluation phase of works and a sample from the kiln fill was taken and subject to flotation. Abundant pieces of charcoal including twig fragments and larger pieces, along with small pieces of baked/fired clay were recovered. A small piece of magnetic stone (?ironstone) was also recovered (Davis, 2016). When considering that the fire-pit, firing-channel and the rake-out had a fill with

abundant charcoal inclusions, resulting from the last firing activity of the feature before it was abandoned, and since remains of metal slag or pottery waste were not found, it seems probable that this would have been an oven used to bake bread and other foodstuffs. Part of two rotary quern stones were recovered from the site. A single sherd of Roman pottery was retrieved from the *in situ* clay lining (273). Very little of probable oven F216 remained with the sub-circular base of the fire-pit remaining, unlike F215 there were no other associated components of the oven, such as the fire-channel and rake-out pit, however the base of the fire-pit was lined with flat stones, suggesting the feature was more structural than a basic hearth would have been. A single piece of slag was retrieved from underneath the flat base stones of the oven, suggesting it was residual and was deposited there during the construction of the oven rather than representing the use of the feature as a metal working furnace or kiln. It was not possible to establish the form of the upper part of the ovens due to the paucity of the remains of the features which had previously been level, with only the base of the features remaining. It could be suggested that F215 may have had a dome oven, but not enough of the wall structure or collapsed material remained to definitively establish its form.

Two seven post structures (S304 and S246) were identified, possibly functioning as granaries or stores, due to the slightly irregular form of the postholes in plan and it is possible that they formed wind breaks or compounds. It should be noted that there were no finds from S246 and it is undated, with the assumed Romano-British date based only on its similarity with S304. Considering the grouping of postholes S304 are located to the south side of the oven flue/channel of F215 and the prevailing winds are predominantly south-westerly in Devon and it seems probable that S304 acted as a wind break for the oven.

The site is located 0.45km to the south of the proposed line of the Roman road between Exeter and Sidmouth, which follows the course out of Exeter along Quarry Lane and then is followed by the current line of the A3052 just past Clyst St Mary (Devon HER entry: MDV10108). The known foci of Romano-British settlement at Exeter and Topsham are located at a distance of 4.5km and 3km, respectively. Beyond the vicinity of the route of the Exeter to Topsham Roman road evidence for Romano-British settlement on the southeast side of Exeter is poor. It is notable that a series of excavations in close proximity to the Exeter to Sidmouth Roman road found very limited evidence of Romano-British period activity (Quinnell and Farnell 2016).

8.3 Post-medieval/modern

A large quarry pit (F382) of post-medieval/modern date was recorded in the northwest area of site. It exhibited a series of fills representing episodes of deliberate backfilling with iron, glass, eleven sherds of post-medieval pottery, clay tobacco pipe stems, slag, clinker and foreign stone retrieved from the fills. A quick map regression survey was conducted to establish the commencement of quarrying in the area, it revealed no sand pit quarries depicted on the 1844 Heavitree tithe map and the 1842 apportionment within the site or immediate environs, the Bishop's Court extension is illustrated as arable farmland with the land directly to the east plantations. It appears that the extraction of the Aeolian sands in the surrounding area commenced in the late 19th century with the opening of several opencast quarry pits associated with *Heavitree Quarry* as seen depicted on the first edition Ordnance Survey 25-inch map of 1889-1890, located at the west end of Quarry Lane and the northeast area of Bishop's Court is *Heavitree Sand Pit*. A quarry located 0.38km to the northwest of the site is also annotated as *Old Quarry*. It is by the 1954–1968 Ordnance Survey 25-inch map that *Bishop's Court Sand Quarry* is shown, extending to the southeast from the former *Heavitree Sand Pit* into the *Clyst Heathfield Plantation*, supposed site of a battle in AD1455. It was in the late 20th-century that the former Bishop's Court Sand Quarry (HER entry: MDV10108) was backfilled. It seems likely that the quarry pit F382 can be associated with the quarrying events occurring within the immediate landscape in the late 19th century.

Two post-medieval field boundary ditches were recorded, F103 was aligned north–south located along the west side of site and F237 aligned east–west located at the north end of site.

Neither of the ditches are depicted on the Heavitree tithe map or on later maps of the area, suggesting they may pre-date the 1844 tithe map. The features appeared to have been open for a short period of time, no weathering or natural silting was identified indicating a short-lived period of use.

8.4 Undated

Four possible postholes, three in close proximity to one another (F258, F260 and F361) and isolated F314 are undated and of unknown purpose.

The two parallel shallow ditches F399 and F203 located towards the southwest area of site pre-date the north–south post-medieval ditch F103, but do not continue beyond it. F399 post-dates possible prehistoric pit F128. The fact that the line of post-medieval ditch F103 respects the west ends of these features indicates that they are unlikely to significantly pre-date this ditch and are probably also post-medieval in date.

9. CONCLUSIONS

- 9.1** The excavation identified some ill-defined activity in the prehistoric period with the majority of this occurring, based on pottery from residual contexts only, in the Late Iron Age. The majority of activity occurred in the first two centuries of the Romano-British period, 1st and 2nd centuries AD, and is largely represented by former field boundaries that had been maintained by re-cutting. The pair of ovens, pair of post structures and moderate-sized assemblage of pottery and brick/tile indicate that the focus of settlement at this time was nearby, but not on the site itself. From the 3rd century onwards until the 19th century the site appears to be within an agricultural landscape only to be disturbed by quarrying for sand, which continued in to the 20th century.
- 9.2** The distribution of known archaeological remains demonstrates that the area between the rivers Exe and Clyst was densely occupied during prehistory. Most of the remains span the 4000 year period, between the beginning of the Neolithic and the end of the Iron Age. However, the current site is unusual in its local vicinity in having evidence of Late Iron Age use.
- 9.3** The establishment of the legionary fortress at Exeter within ten years of the Claudian invasion and the subsequent development of the Roman town left its mark on the local landscape. With the roads linking Exeter with Sidmouth and Topsham. The Topsham road appears to have been an important focus for new settlement, with the Sidmouth road not yet showing a similar attraction. In this regard, the current site is unusual in showing some evidence for activity near the Sidmouth road during the Romano-British period. However, the focus of this settlement appears to be nearby rather on the site itself, which is in a zone between settlement and agricultural fields. The focus was most likely to be/have been beyond the site to the north and west, as the current remains are in the northwest corner, and clearly extend beyond the site in these directions. In this regard, the area of the Apple Lane embankment and railway cutting and/or the area of 1990s housing to the west of the railway are considered to be most likely as they have not been subject to archaeological monitoring; whereas, to the north, sand quarrying that was done in late 1990s was monitored, with no finds of note identified (Andrew Pye, pers. comm.).
- 9.4** The site is of note in providing evidence of Late Iron Age and Romano-British activity in an area where it might be expected, but for which, despite extensive archaeological exploration, it has been conspicuous by its absence. However, the presence of agricultural features and paucity of domestic features means that little can be said about the nature of activity here or that which occurred nearby where it is likely that the residences were located. In this regard and in discussion with Exeter City Council's Principal Project Manager (Heritage) it has been decided that the site does not merit publication and no further analyses are recommended. The current document will stand as the final excavation report.

10. ARCHIVE AND OASIS

- 10.1** The finds, paper and digital archive are stored at the offices of AC archaeology at 4 Halthaies Workshops, Bradninch, near Exeter, Devon, EX5 4LQ under the unique project codes of **ACD1455** and under the temporary reference number issued by the Royal Albert Memorial Museum, Exeter of **RAMM: 16/33**. The contents of the finds archive will be reviewed by the Royal Albert Memorial Museum and, if they are considered worthy of retention, they will be transferred to the museum under an allocated accession number. Material not retained by the RAMM will be discarded at the same time.
- 10.2** An online OASIS entry has been completed, using the unique identifier **288547**, which includes a digital copy of this report.

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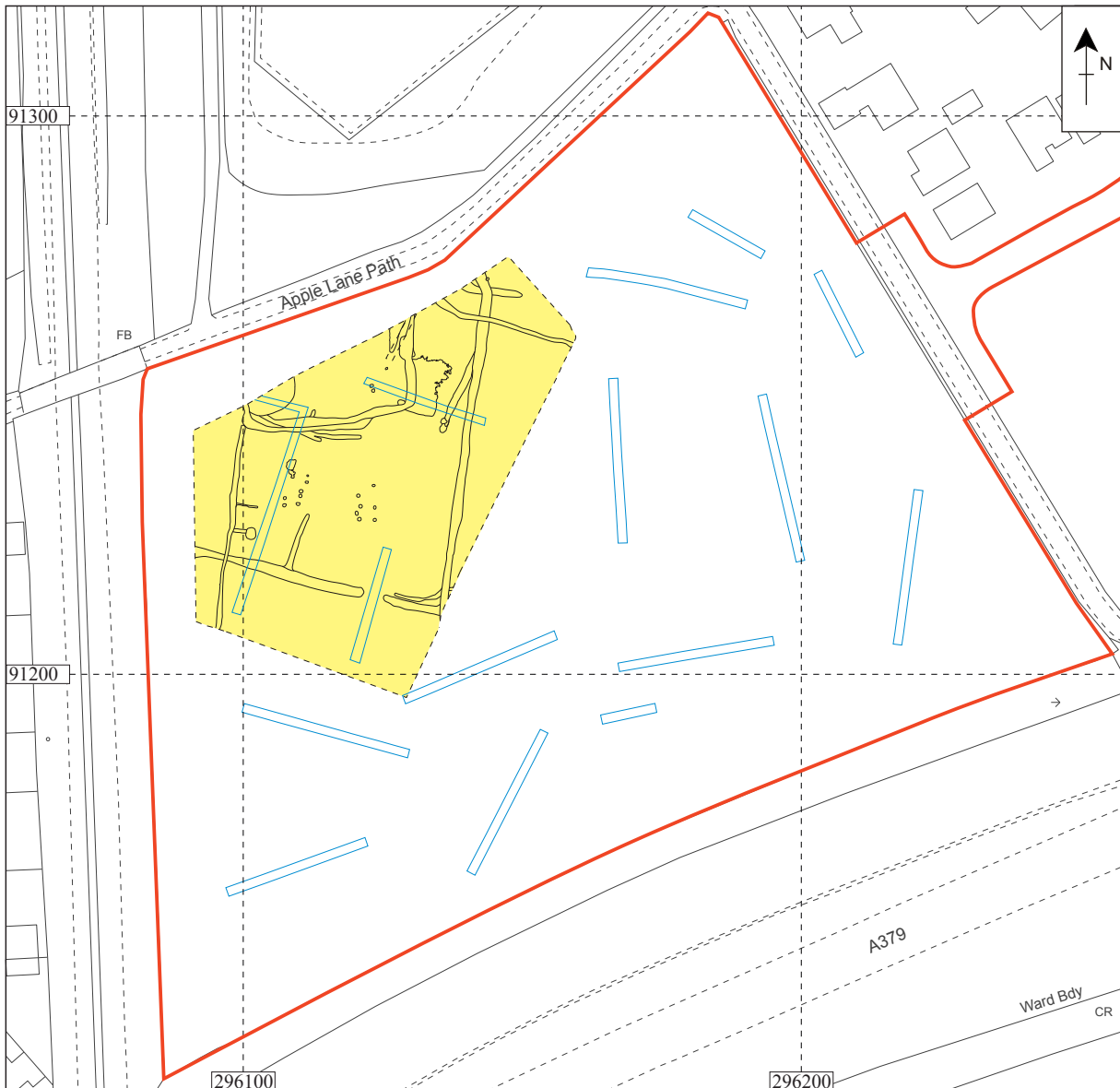
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Old Maps repository
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The Genealogist:
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Scale 1:1250@A4

- Site boundary
- Excavation area
- Evaluation trenches from earlier phase of work

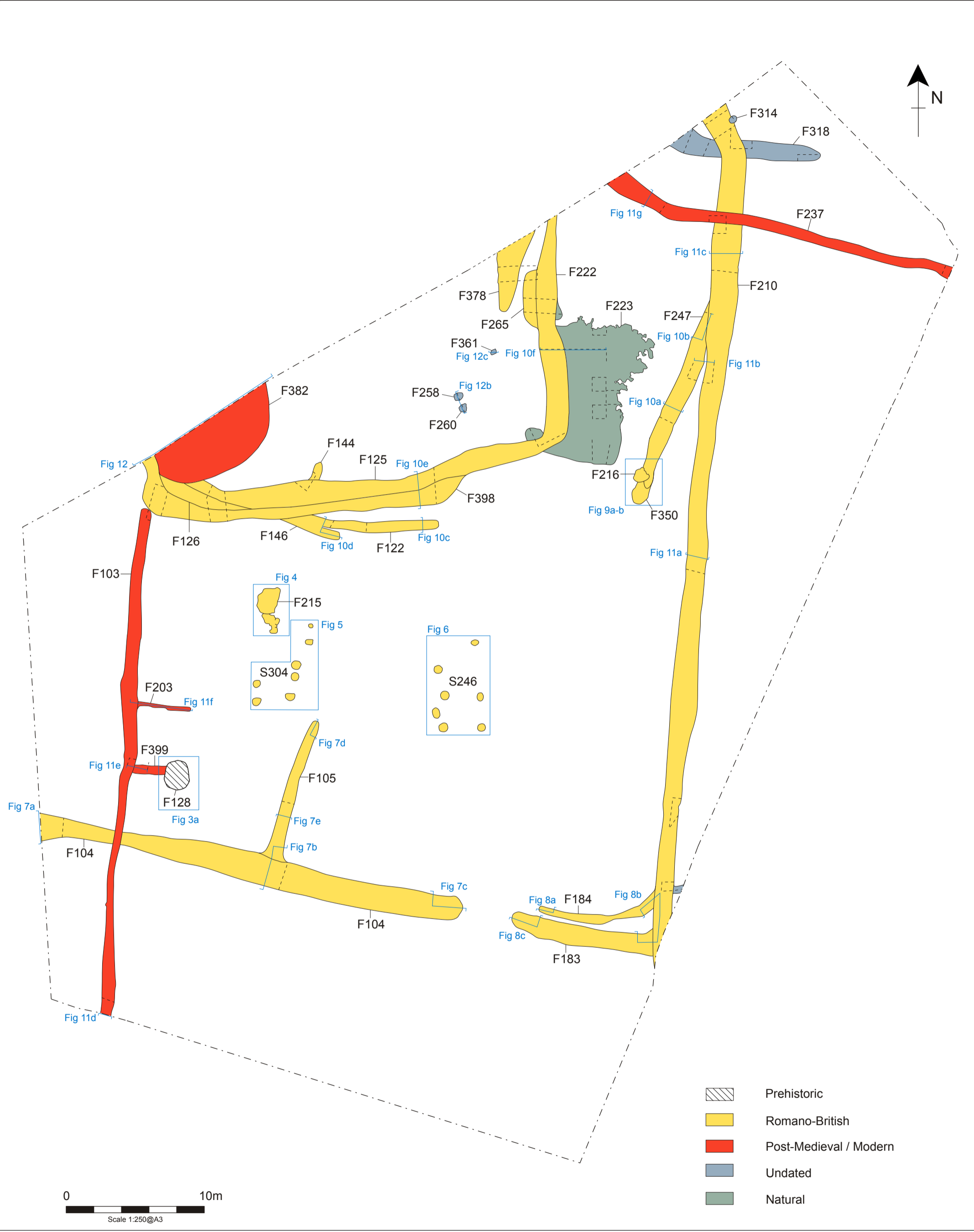
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Bishop's Court Extension, Sidmouth Road, Exeter

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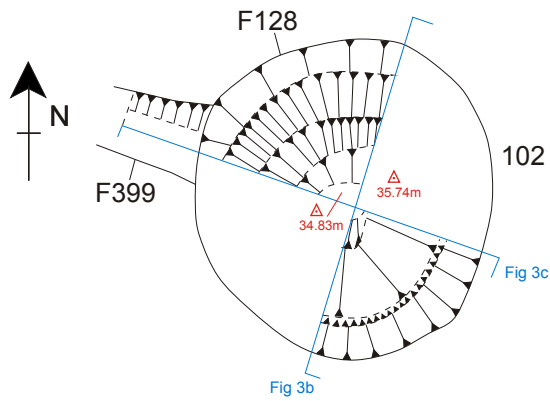
Fig. 1: Location of site and excavation area



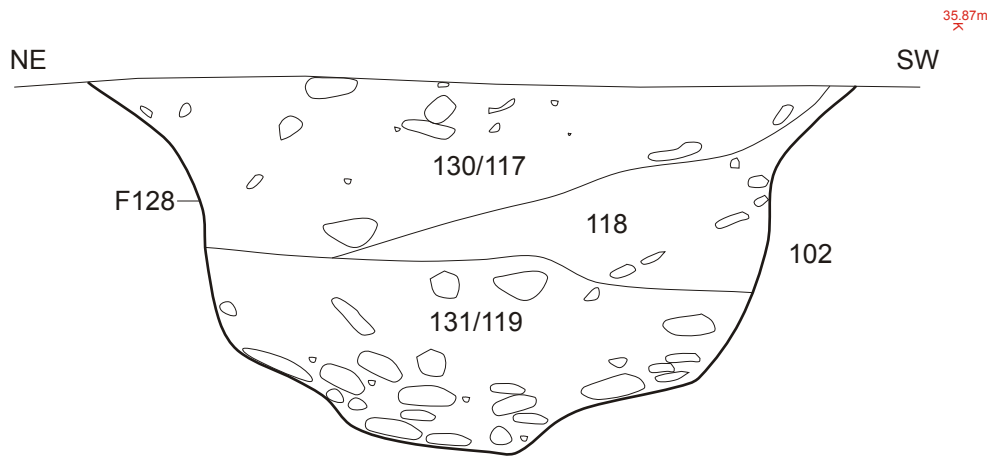


-  Prehistoric
-  Romano-British
-  Post-Medieval / Modern
-  Undated
-  Natural

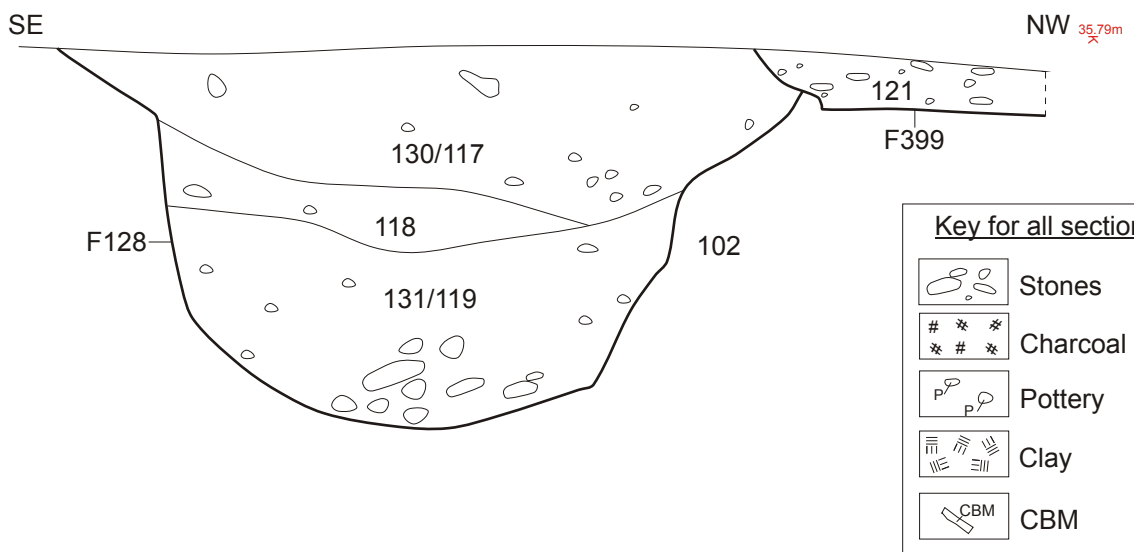
a) Plan of F128 and part of F399



b) Section of F128



c) Section of F128 and F399



Key for all sections	
	Stones
	Charcoal
	Pottery
	Clay
	CBM



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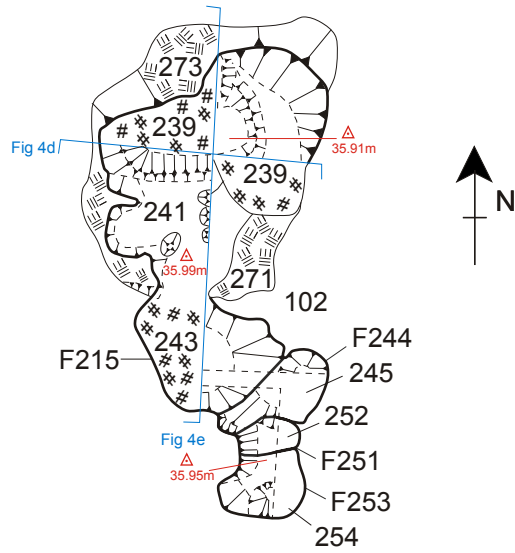
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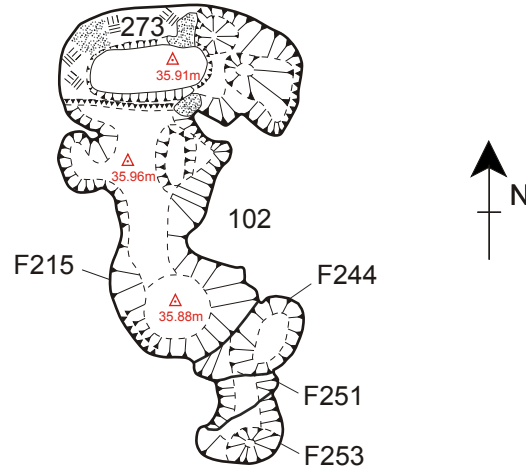
Fig. 3: Plan and sections of pit F128



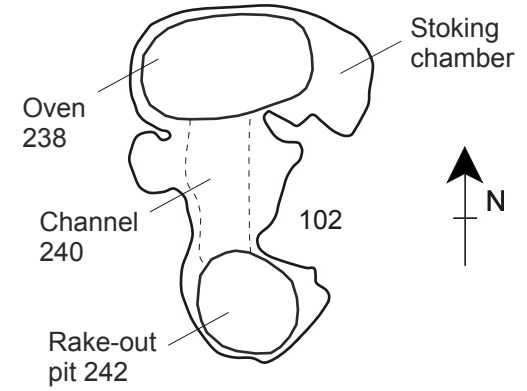
a) Mid-excavation plan of oven



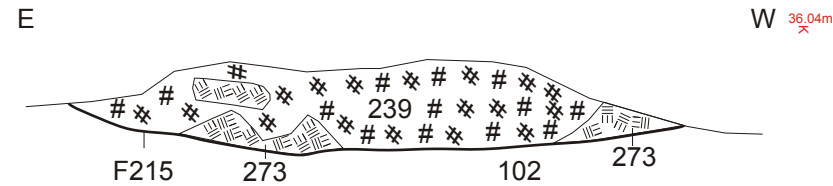
b) Post-excavation plan of oven



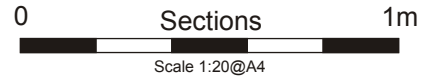
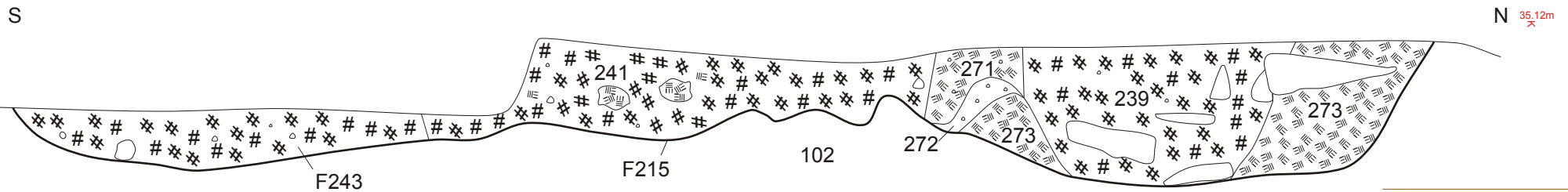
c) 'Schematic plan of oven components'



d)



e)



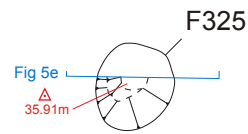
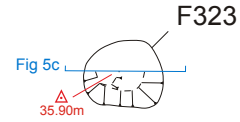
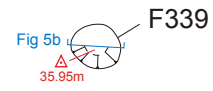
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Fig. 4: Plans and sections
of oven F215

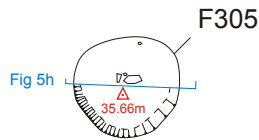
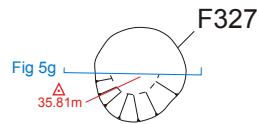
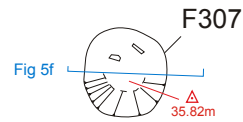
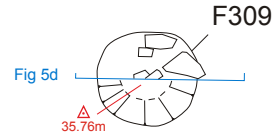




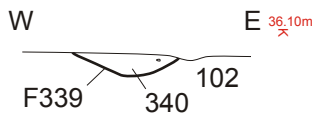
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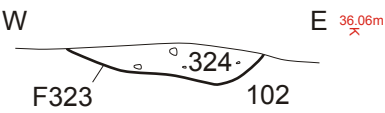
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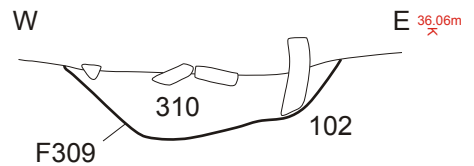
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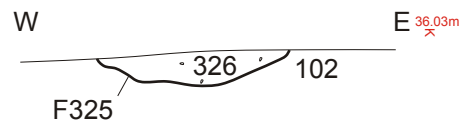
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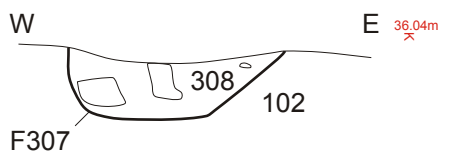
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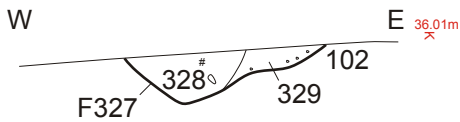
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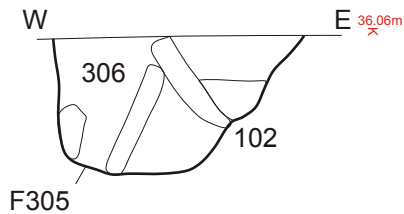
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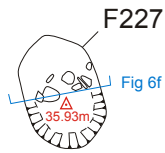
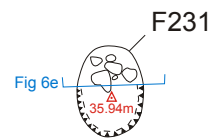
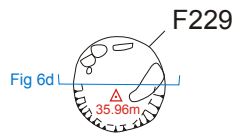
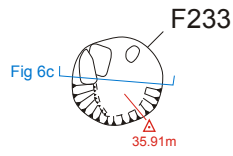
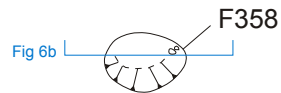
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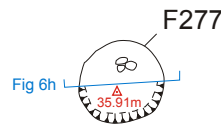
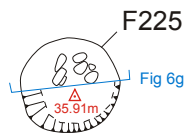
Fig. 5: Plan and sections of post structure S304



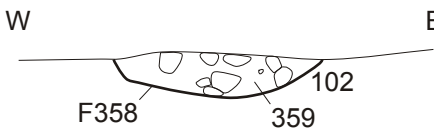
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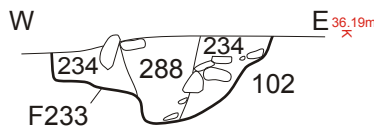
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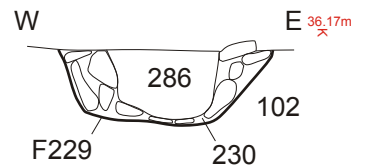
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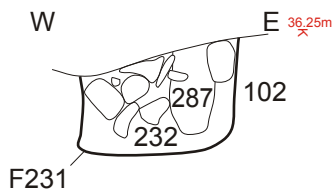
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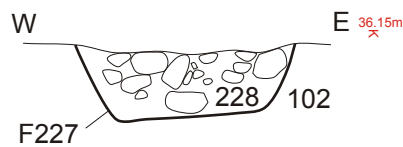
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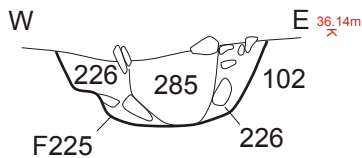
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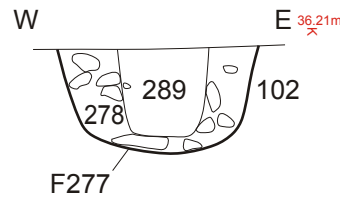
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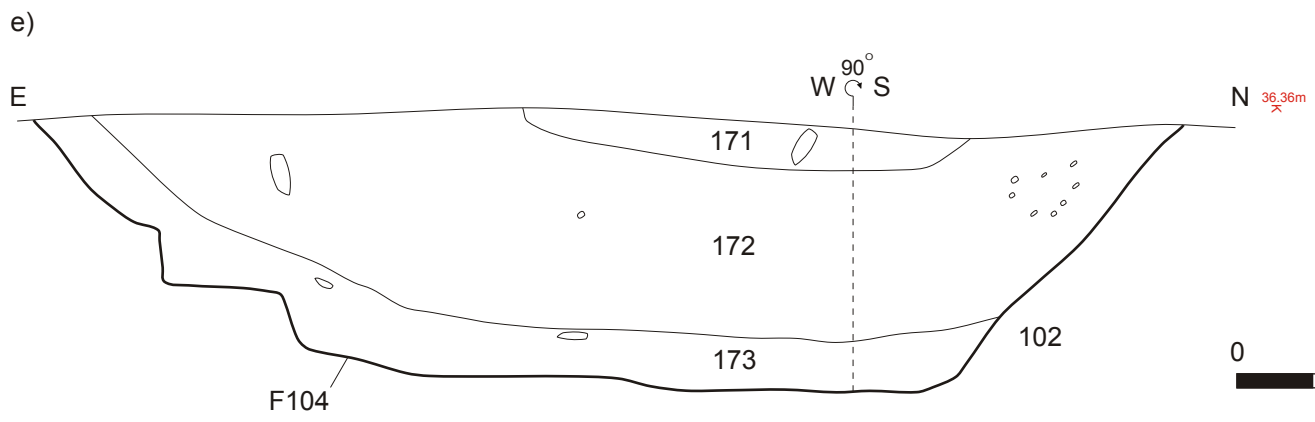
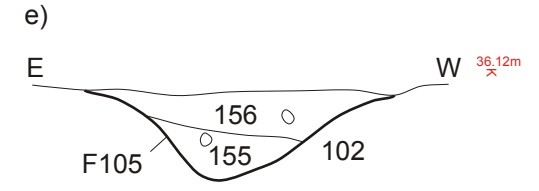
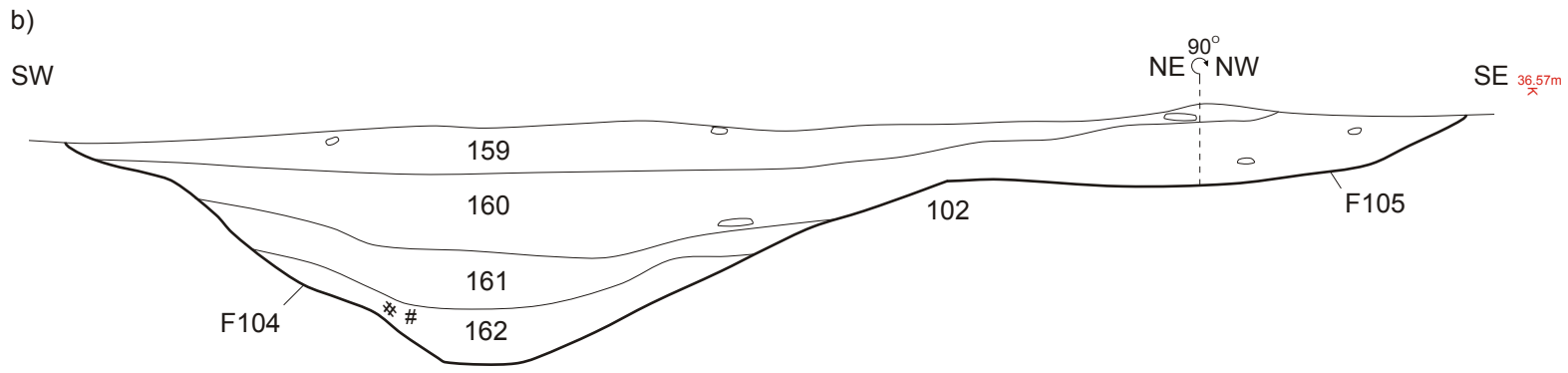
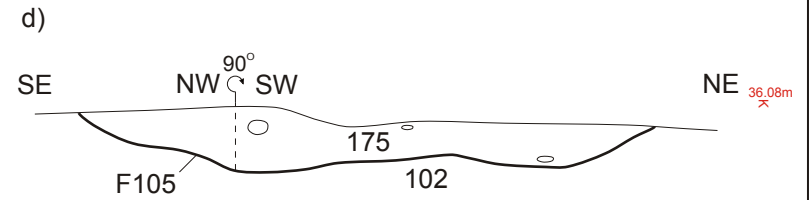
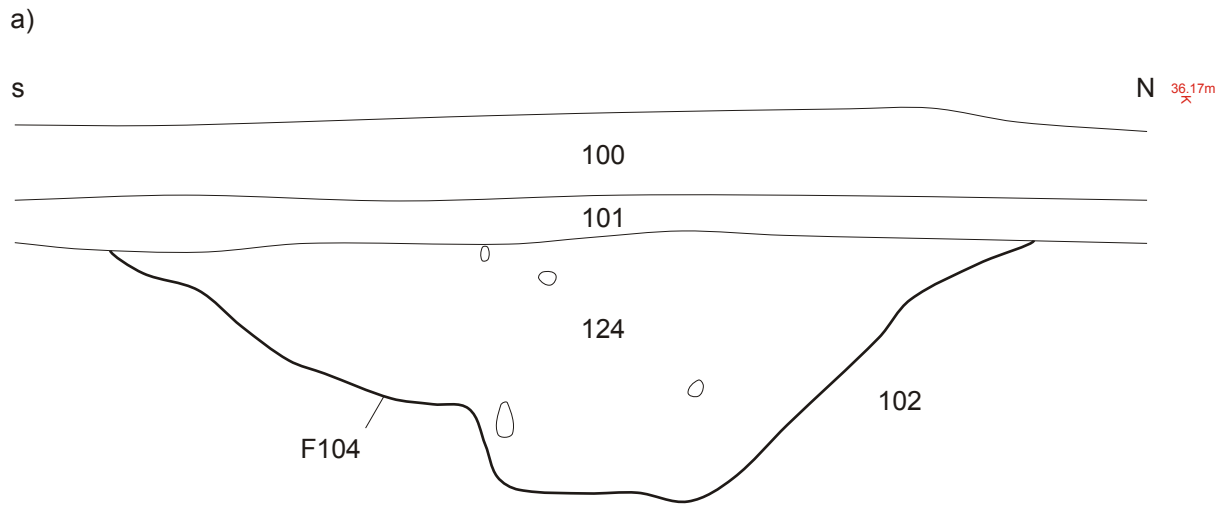
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Fig. 6: Plan and sections of post structure S246

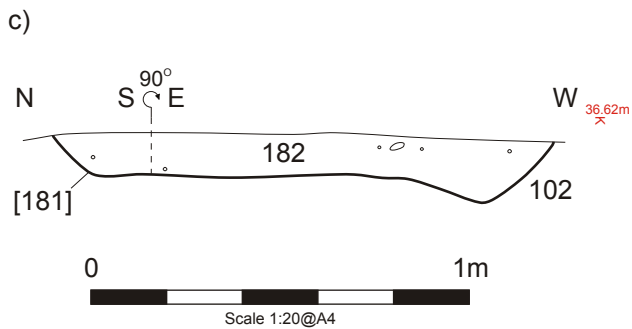
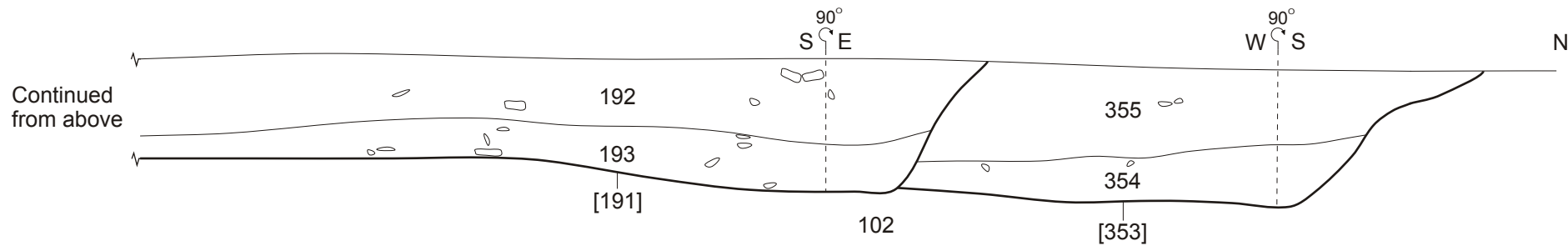
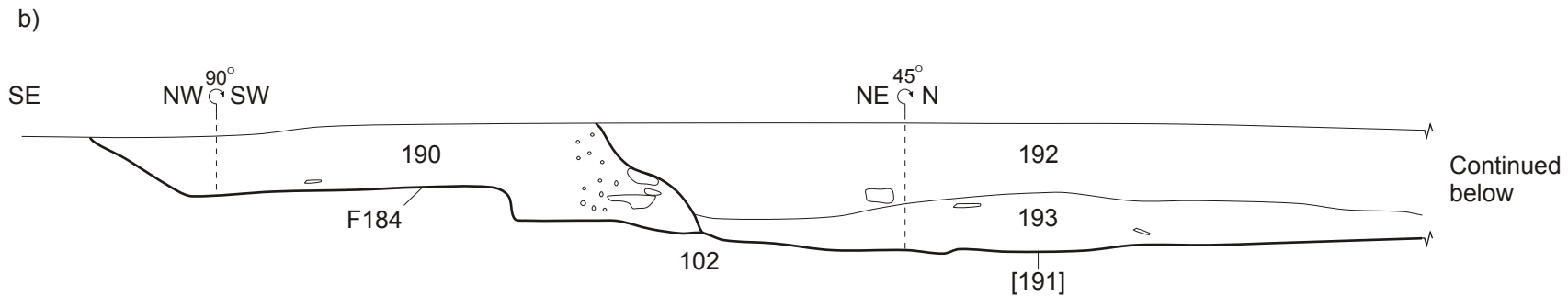
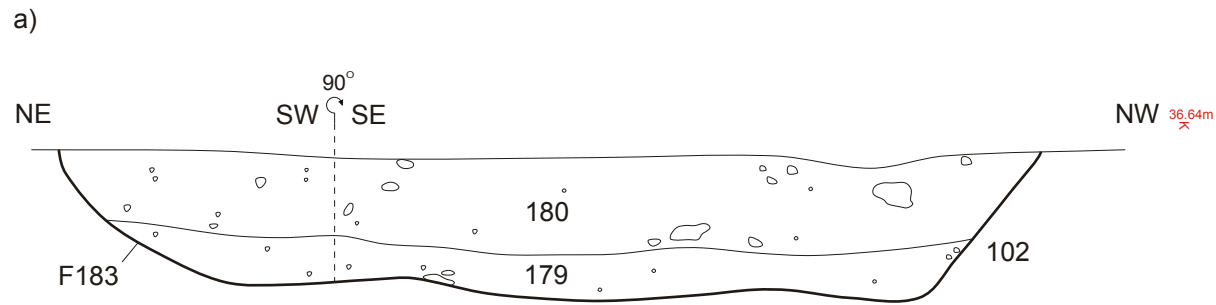




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 Fig. 7: Sections of ditches
 F104 and F105



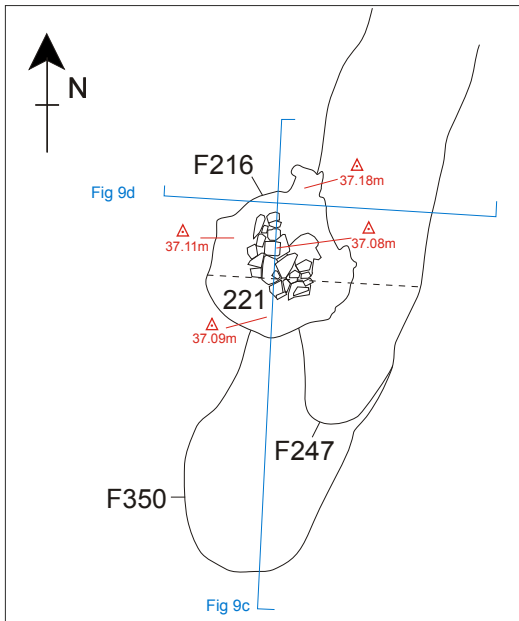


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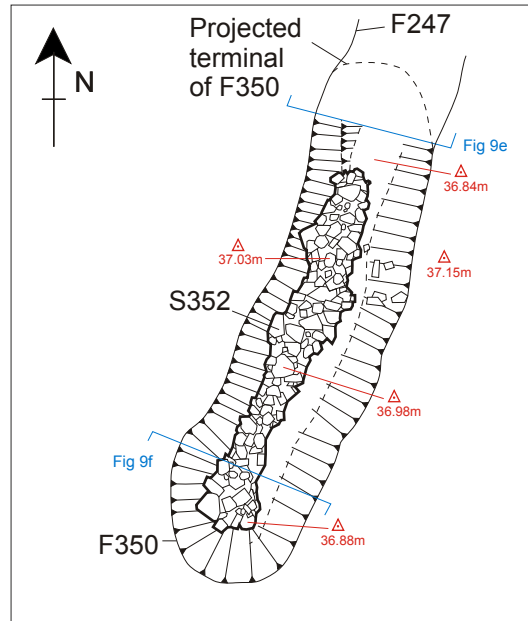
TITLE
Fig. 8: Sections of ditches
F120, F183, and F184



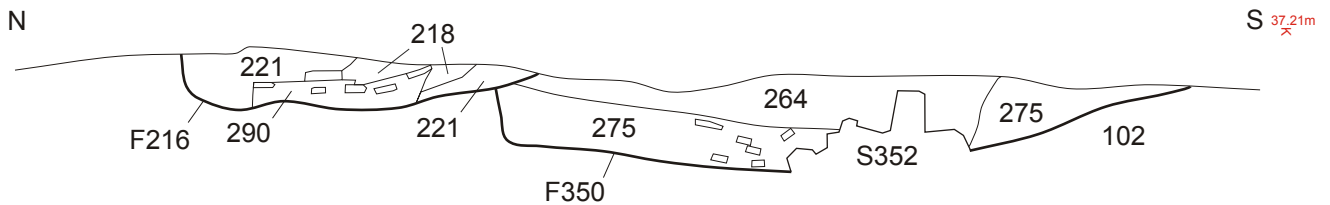
a) Plan of F216



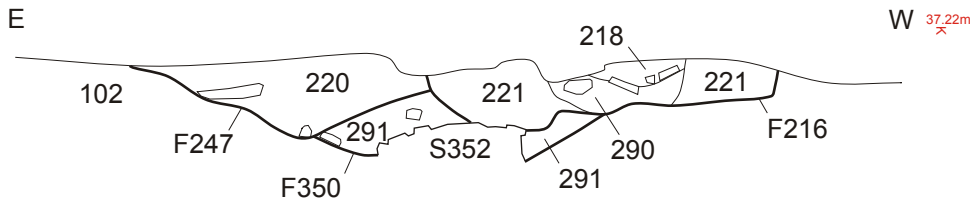
b) Plan of F350



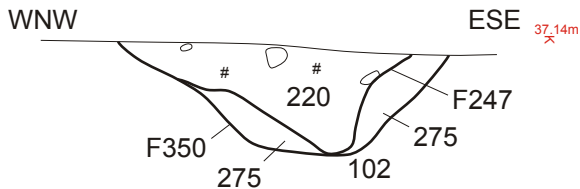
c) Section of F216, F350 and S352



d) Section of F216, F247, F350 and S352



e) Section of F247 and F350



f) Section of F350



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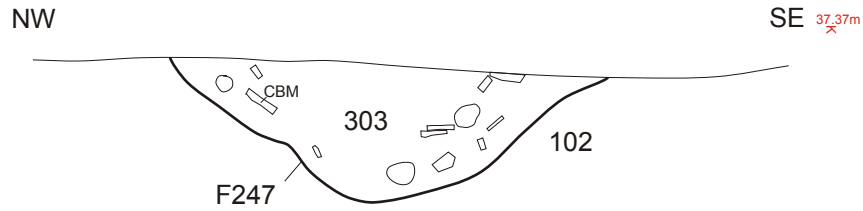
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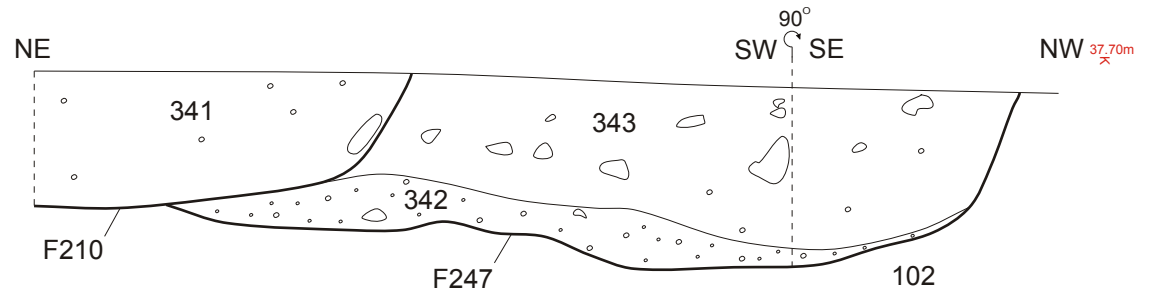
Fig. 9: Plans and sections of
Oven F216, ditches F247, F350
Stones S352



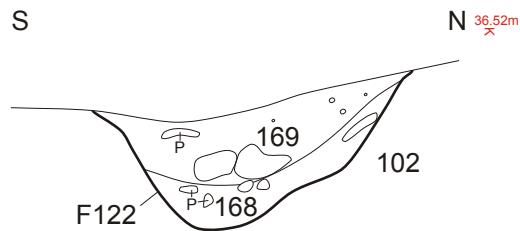
a) Section of F247



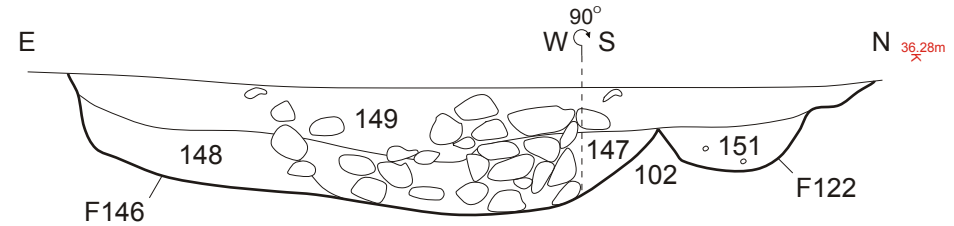
b) Section of F210 and F247



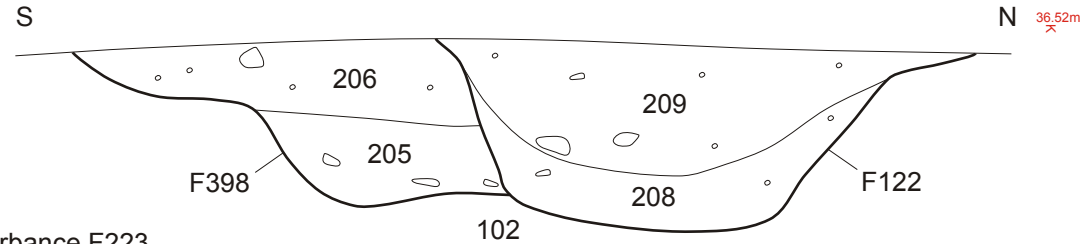
c) Section of F122



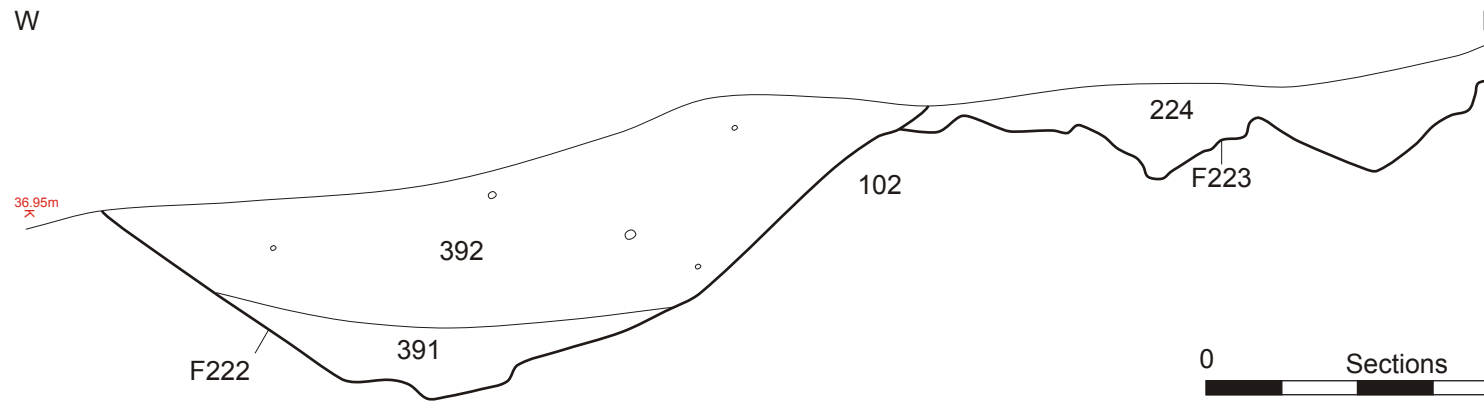
d) Section of F146 and F122



e) Section of F125 and F398



f) Section of F222 and root disturbance F223

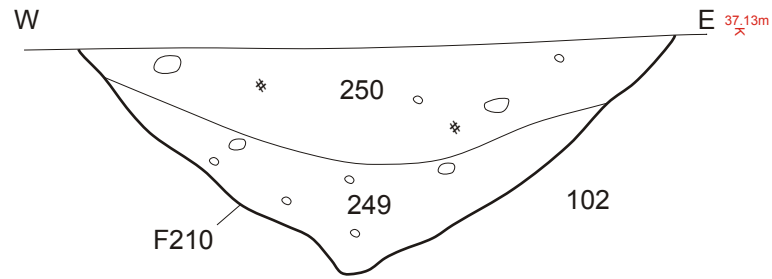


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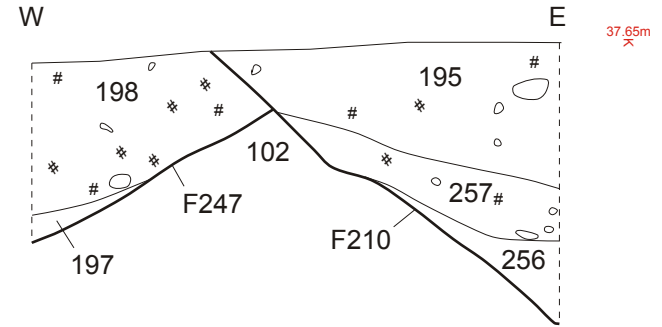
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Fig. 10: Sections of
ditches F122, F125, F210,
F222, F247 and F398



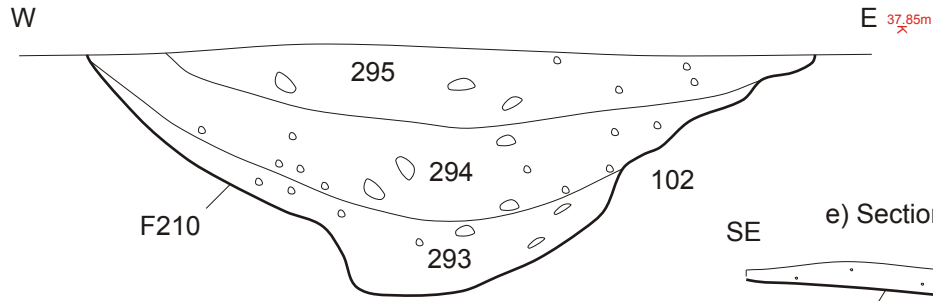
a) Section of F210



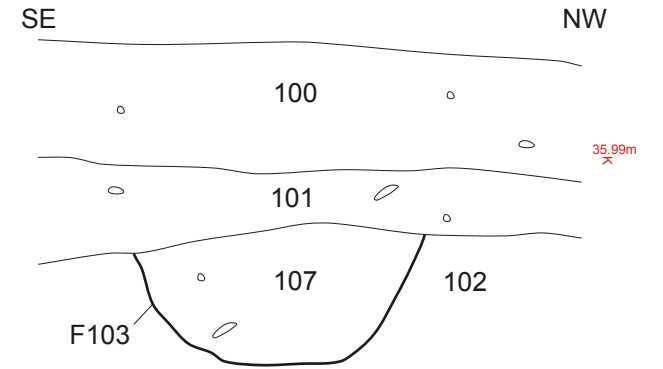
b) Section of F247 and F210



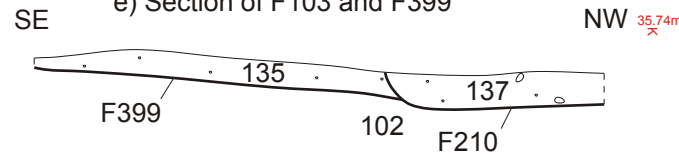
c) Section of F210



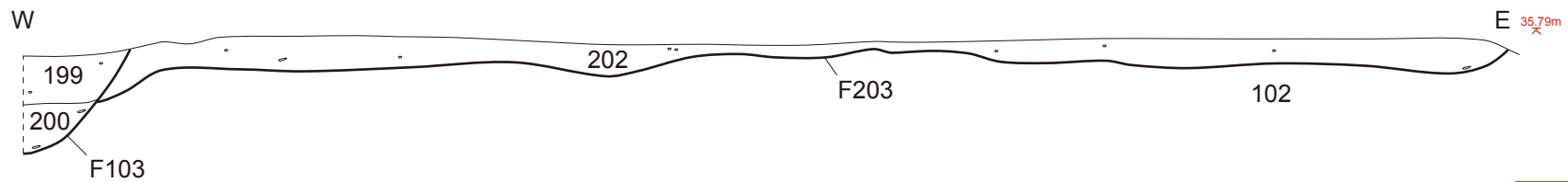
d) Section of F103



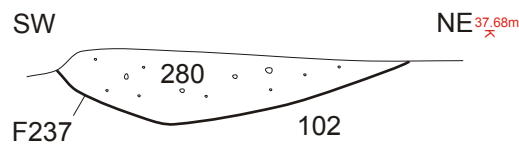
e) Section of F103 and F399



f) Section of F103 and F203



g) Section of F237

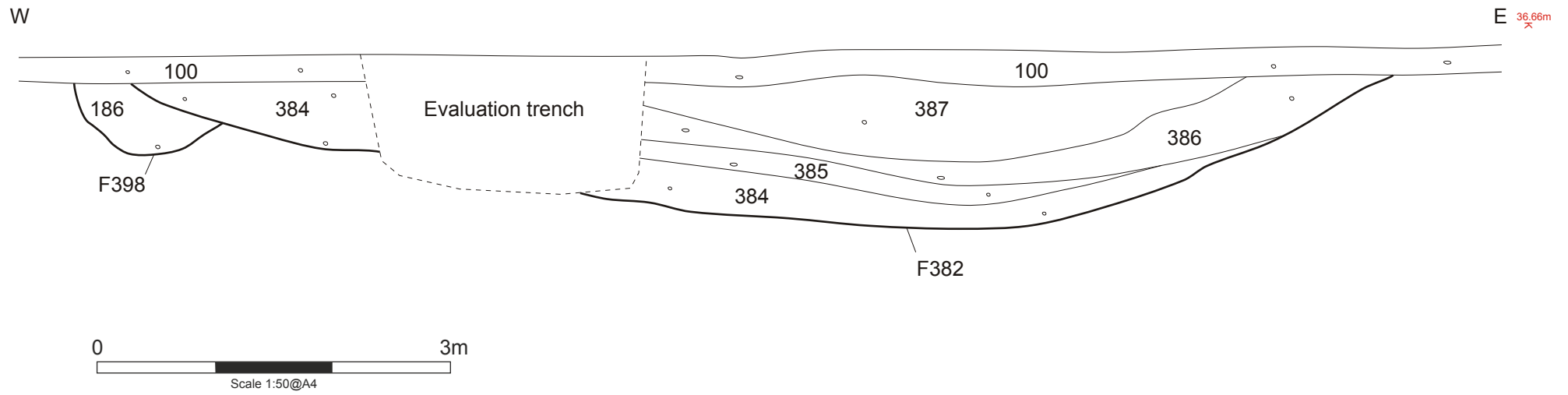


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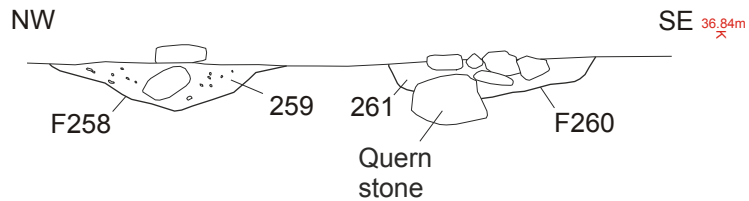
TITLE
Fig. 11: Sections of
ditches and gullies F210,
F103, F237, F247 and
F399



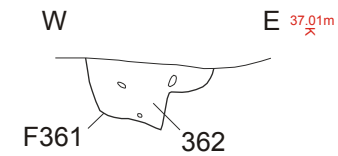
a) Section of F398 and F382



b) Section of F258 and F260



c) Section of F361



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Fig. 12: Section of ditch
F398, quarry pit F382 and

postholes F258,
F260 and F361
AC archaeology



Plate 1: General view of site, looking west



Plate 2: Pit F128 and gully F399, looking west (1m scale)



Plate 3: Oven F215, looking south (1m scale)



Plate 4: Post structure S304 with oven F215 in the background, looking north (1m scale)



Plate 5: Post structure S246, looking north (1m and 1m scale)



Plate 6: Terminal of ditch F104, looking south (1m scale)



Plate 7: Ditch F105, looking northeast (no scale)



Plate 8: Ditch terminal F183 (right) and gully F184 (left) (0.5m scale)



Plate 9: Ditch F350 with stones S352 (foreground), including remains of oven F216 (left) and continuation of ditch F247, looking northeast (1m scale)



Plate 10: Ditch F247 (right), ditch F210 (left), looking southwest (1m scale)



Plate 11: Clay and stone lined base of probable oven F216 (central) cutting ditch F350 and F247, also showing stones (352) at base of F350, mid excavation, view from above north side (0.4m scale)



Plate 12: Ditch F122 with adjoining gully F146 (background left), looking west (1m scale)



Plate 13: Ditch F398 (left) cut by ditch F125 (right), looking west (2m scale)



Plate 14: Ditch F222 cutting extensive rooting F223, looking south (1m scale)



Plate 15: Ditches F210 (left) and F318 (right) including possible posthole F314 (far left), looking southeast (1m scale)



Plate 16: Ditch F103, looking southwest (1m scale)



Plate 17: Sand quarry pit F382, looking west (1m scale)



Plate 18: Area of root disturbance F223, looking west (1m scale)



Plate 19: Possible Beaker vessel sherd from fill (110) of ditch F398



Plate 20: Tegula fragment from fill (195) of ditch F210 showing part of a signature mark and a dog's paw print

Appendix 1

Summary of Finds by Context

Appendix 1: Summary of finds by context (weights in grams unless specified otherwise)

Context	Context Description	Worked flint		Prehistoric pottery		Roman pottery		Medieval pottery		Post-medieval pottery		Metal		Slag		Clay tobacco-pipe		CBM		Fired clay		Worked stone		Glass		Coal	
		No.	Wt	No.	Wt	No.	Wt	No.	Wt	No.	Wt	No.	Wt	No.	Wt	No.	Wt	No.	Wt	No.	Wt	No.	Wt	No.	Wt	No.	Wt
	(F105)																										
161	Fill of ditch seg 158 (F104)					9	35																				
162	Fill of ditch seg 158 (F104)					4	27																				
165	Fill of ditch seg 164 (F122)					5	52																				
168	Fill of ditch seg 167 (F122)					3	4																				
169	Fill of ditch seg 167 (F122)					35	160											2	440								
171	Fill of ditch seg 170 (F104)					9	20																				
172	Fill of ditch seg 170 (F104)					2	9																	1	2		
175	Fill of ditch F174			4	12	8	34													3	3						
177	Fill of borrow pit F176									2	7			1	144	3	9					1	6	1	31	2	10
186	Fill of ditch seg 185 (F398)			1	11																						
190	Fill of ditch seg 189 (F210)					1	9																				
192	Fill of ditch seg 191 (F210)					3	13																				
193	Fill of ditch seg 191 (F210)	1	3			10	61																				
195	Fill of ditch seg 194 (F210)					10	83											1	318								
197	Fill of ditch seg 196 (F247)					38	240					2	13					2	222								
198	Fill of ditch seg 196 (F247)					4	117													3	14						

Appendix 1: Summary of finds by context (weights in grams unless specified otherwise)

Context	Context Description	Worked flint		Prehistoric pottery		Roman pottery		Medieval pottery		Post-medieval pottery		Metal		Slag		Clay tobacco-pipe		CBM		Fired clay		Worked stone		Glass		Coal		
		No.	Wt	No.	Wt	No.	Wt	No.	Wt	No.	Wt	No.	Wt	No.	Wt	No.	Wt	No.	Wt	No.	Wt	No.	Wt	No.	Wt	No.	Wt	
280	Fill of ditch seg 279 (F237)									1	8					2	4											
290	Burnt material within oven F216													1	5													
293	Fill of ditch seg 292 (F210)					1	1																					
294	Fill of ditch seg 292 (F210)					1	7																					
295	Fill of ditch seg 292 (F210)																			4	1							
303	Fill of ditch seg 302 (F247)					32	397					3	115	5	20			6	773	1	87							
312	Fill of ditch seg 311 (F210)					3	19																					
326	Fill of posthole 325 (Structure 304)																											
328	Fill of posthole 327 (Structure 304)					2	4																					
330	Fill of ditch seg 311 (F247)					1	3																					
336	Fill of ditch seg 302 (F247)					9	76							6	316													
343	Fill of ditch seg 196 (F247)					9	52							1	5													
352	Stone structure within ditch seg 351 (F350)																	3	760									
379	Fill of ditch F378					1	1																					
381	Fill of ditch seg 380 (F222)	1	1	23	154																							
384	Fill of quarry pit											2	45												1	74		

Appendix 1: Summary of finds by context (weights in grams unless specified otherwise)

Context	Context Description	Worked flint		Prehistoric pottery		Roman pottery		Medieval pottery		Post-medieval pottery		Metal		Slag		Clay tobacco-pipe		CBM		Fired clay		Worked stone		Glass		Coal	
		No.	Wt	No.	Wt	No.	Wt	No.	Wt	No.	Wt	No.	Wt	No.	Wt	No.	Wt	No.	Wt	No.	Wt	No.	Wt	No.	Wt	No.	Wt
	F382																										
386	Fill of quarry pit F382									2	5					3	6										
387	Fill of quarry pit F382									9	60	1	1			6	10	1	32							2	1
391	Fill of ditch seg 390 (F222)			1	25																						
395	Finds retrieved from surface of ditch F122					270	2122			1	1	3	53					32	4086	2	111						
396	Fill of Evaluation Trench 8																										
397	Fill of Evaluation Trench 1									5	15	1	8														
Total		4	30	43	308	615	5141	1	3	27	149	21	452	20	947	16	37	55	7158	31	473	3	18,006 kg	4	108	5	14

Appendix 2

Catalogue of Roman Ceramic Building Material



Appendix 2: Catalogue of Roman ceramic building material

Cont-ext	Context Description	Feat. no.	Form	Type	Count	Weight (g)	Thick-ness (mm)	Teg flange height (mm)	Tegula flange profile	Comments
139	Fill of ditch segment 138	F125	Flat	Body sherd	1	52	17.2			
140	Fill of ditch segment 138	F125	Tegula	Flange profile	1	124	31.7	51.6	b	
140	Fill of ditch segment 138	F125	Tegula	Incomplete profile	2	107			a	2 joining frags
169	Fill of ditch segment 167	F122	Flat	Edge piece	1	230	26.2			Bevelled edge, probably tegula
169	Fill of ditch segment 167	F122	Tegula	Incomplete profile	1	210				
195	Fill of ditch segment 194	F210	Tegula	Incomplete profile	1	318	29.5			Signature (fingertip semi-circle - may be more but broken) + dog paw print
197	Fill of ditch segment 196	F247	Flat	Body sherd	1	183	22			
197	Fill of ditch segment 196	F247	Tegula	Incomplete profile	1	39	23	48.3	a	Flange is narrow and probably close to upper cutaway; thickness approx
221	Oven	F216	Flat	Body sherd	1	128				
264	Fill of ditch segment 274	F350	Flat	Body sherd	1	68	21.4			
275	Fill of ditch segment 274	F350	Unclass.		2	48				Probably tegula flange frags
303	Fill of ditch segment 302	F247	Box flue	Corner/ edge piece	1	242	17.8			Trace of combing on one face
303	Fill of ditch segment 302	F247	Brick	Edge piece	1	133	37.2			
303	Fill of ditch segment 302	F247	Flat	Body sherd	1	119	24.8			
303	Fill of ditch segment 302	F247	Flat	Edge piece	1	79	16.9			Possibly corner of flue tile
303	Fill of ditch segment 302	F247	Flat	Edge piece	1	85	26			
303	Fill of ditch segment 302	F247	Tegula	Incomplete profile	1	115			a	

Appendix 2: Catalogue of Roman ceramic building material

Cont-ext	Context Description	Feat. no.	Form	Type	Count	Weight (g)	Thickness (mm)	Teg flange height (mm)	Tegula flange profile	Comments
352	Stone structure within ditch segment 351	F350	Tegula	Flange profile	3	760	28.1	50.8	a	2 joining pieces, fingertip line along top of flange
395	Fill of F122	F122	Box flue	Corner piece	1	74	14.2			Keying (combed) on one face
395	Fill of F122	F122	Flat	Body sherd	1	69	26.3			
395	Fill of F122	F122	Flat	Body sherd	1	78	23.2			
395	Fill of F122	F122	Flat	Body sherd	1	235	24.6			
395	Fill of F122	F122	Flat	Body sherd	1	98	26.1			
395	Fill of F122	F122	Flat	Body sherd	1	209	26.7			
395	Fill of F122	F122	Flat	Body sherd	1	71	27			
395	Fill of F122	F122	Flat	Edge piece	2	497	21.7			2 joining frags, may be from same tile as upper cutaway fragment from this context
395	Fill of F122	F122	Flat	Body sherd	1	102	26.3			
395	Fill of F122	F122	Flat	Body sherd	1	59	26.5			
395	Fill of F122	F122	Flat	Body sherd	1	59	26.3			
395	Fill of F122	F122	Flat	Body sherd	1	128	27			
395	Fill of F122	F122	Tegula	Lower cutaway	2	885	28.6	56.7	a	2 joining frags, Type B lower cutaway (Warry's no. 6), slightly heat-affected
395	Fill of F122	F122	Tegula	Flange profile	1	139	24	45	a	Thickness/ flange height approx, fingertip line alongside flange
395	Fill of F122	F122	Tegula	Flange profile	1	167			a	Base is incomplete
395	Fill of F122	F122	Tegula	Flange profile	1	149	28.2	55	a	
395	Fill of F122	F122	Tegula	Incomplete profile	1	192	30.3		a	
395	Fill of F122	F122	Tegula	Lower cutaway	2	396	28.2	58.9		2 joining frags, Type B lower cutaway (probably from same tile as other lower cutaway, as are many flat tile pieces from this context)
395	Fill of F122	F122	Tegula	Upper cutaway	1	265	22.9			

Appendix 2: Catalogue of Roman ceramic building material

Cont-ext	Context Description	Feat. no.	Form	Type	Count	Weight (g)	Thick-ness (mm)	Teg flange height (mm)	Tegula flange profile	Comments
395	Fill of F122	F122	Unclass.		9	156				
Total					53	7068				

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