

**EXETER CITY COUNCIL**

**SCRUTINY COMMITTEE - ECONOMY**

**17 JANUARY 2008**

**ARCHAEOLOGY RESEARCH PROGRESS**

**1. PURPOSE OF REPORT**

- 1.1 This report advises Members as follows:  
Item 2: progress with archaeology reports and projects funded from the Economy & Tourism budget.  
Item 3: information relating to archaeological projects carried out in the City both for ECC and external clients.

**2. ECONOMY AND TOURISM FUNDED WORK**

**Work to date**

- 2.1 The purpose of this programme of work is to make available, in a range of formats and media, the results of archaeological and historical investigations and research undertaken by the City Council on a variety of topics.
- 2.2 As reported to this Committee it was proposed that work in the current financial year would include the following:
- Input towards the updating of the Underground Passages leaflet, using information from the Princesshay investigations (including work in Longbrook Street).
  - Preparation of exhibition on the archaeology and history of the Custom House and Quay area.
  - Continuation of preparation of booklets on aspects of medieval and Roman Exeter
- 2.3 Work on the Underground Passages has concentrated on providing information for the excellent new display at the Paris Street site. AFU have supplied a composite section drawing showing a typical sequence of archaeological layers, as well as artefacts, display photographs and background information. A reconstruction drawing of the Great Conduit which was sited at the main crossroads of High Street/South Street, was provided for the model-maker to work from. (Examples of these and other illustrative material for the booklets will be made available to Members as a visual presentation during the meeting.)
- 2.4 The exhibition material will be in place for the formal opening of the Custom House (see 3.20 below) and will then be available for Redcoat tours and other visitors.

**3. PROJECTS FUNDED BY OTHER CLIENTS**

- 3.1 The following is a summary of the main archaeological projects carried out in the City in the last six months. The bulk of the report deals with the

Princesshay project which is heading towards the publication stage. The items following relate to various development schemes, or other projects, within Exeter, which are funded, managed or co-ordinated by the City Council and finally those which are entirely funded by external clients.

### **Princesshay**

- 3.2 A summary report on the excavations and watching brief (to date) has been prepared and a ‘popular’ style booklet is at ‘draft’ stage. The investigations have produced over 19,500 pottery sherds, 1.5 tonnes of Roman tiles, over 32,000 animal bones, 144 Roman coins, 2000 other metal artefacts, 1000 glass fragments, with clay tobacco pipes, leatherwork, industrial waste, roofing slate and architectural fragments. The collection occupies more than 400 finds boxes and much open shelf space. This is by far the largest assemblage of archaeological finds recovered from Exeter since the early 1970s.
- 3.3 The “assessment of potential for analysis” constitutes the next stage in the post-excavation process, in line with English Heritage guidance for reporting on large excavation projects. It comprises a review and evaluation of the data contained within the site archive (stratigraphic, artefactual and environmental) in order to establish its potential to contribute to archaeological knowledge and to identify further necessary analysis and study. The assessment document will be subject to review and will be used to formulate an updated project design that will set out detailed proposals, including popular and academic publication. It is hoped that the latter will be completed within the next 12 to 18 months.
- 3.4 The north-eastern quadrant of the city has previously been subject to only very limited investigation and the current project has resulted in a large volume of new information and material. This is of great value not only with regard to understanding the development of the site itself, but also in providing a large resource with which to compare and contrast both previous and potential future excavations in Exeter. In particular, the excavations have provided much new information with regard to:
- The nature of extra-mural activity during the Roman military period.
  - The chronology and extent of Roman military and civil tile manufacture.
  - The dating and form of the later Roman town defences.
  - The nature and distribution of development in this area of the later Roman town.
  - The nature and distribution of the Saxo-Norman occupation and industry.
  - The development and extent of the medieval town defences and the line of the 12th-century Cathedral aqueduct.
  - The Blackfriars church, the burials, and other contemporary activity within the precinct.
  - The development and extent of the Civil War defences.
- 3.5 At the time of writing, all external specialists have been contacted, timescales agreed and in many cases, environmental samples and artefacts dispatched.

To date, specialist assessment reports on human skeletal remains, coins and geoarchaeology have been received. A summary of the main points of interest for each of the finds types is given below.

### **Pottery**

- 3.6 Pottery from the early Roman period of the first and second centuries include, imported Gaulish samian, *terra nigra* and Lyon tablewares consisting of drinking cups, platters and food bowls, sixteen with makers names stamped into the bases. In addition there are two sherds from a rare type of lead-glazed beaker of the mid-late 1<sup>st</sup> century. Imported from central Gaul it is only the eighth known example from the city. Located within the fill of a first century pit two locally made Fortress ware wine flagons were uncovered, these are the best known examples of this type of vessel from Exeter. Black-burnished ware cooking pots, storage jars and bowls, manufactured in Dorset, together with food grinding vessels known as mortaria and wine amphorae from southern Spain, give a glimpse into the material lives of the legionary soldier and early Roman citizen. By far the largest collection of Roman ceramics can be attributed to the 3<sup>rd</sup> and 4<sup>th</sup> centuries. Together with the archaeological evidence it demonstrates an altogether different use for this area than the previous two centuries. There is no pottery evidence to suggest that any human occupation or activities were taking place on this site from the end of Roman era until the late Saxon period. This may be in part due to the general abandonment of ceramic usage in Devon from the 5<sup>th</sup> to 10<sup>th</sup> centuries.
- 3.7 The state of preservation here has afforded a rare opportunity to study a wealth of material from the Saxo-Norman period. Its location on the edge of the city and less intense later medieval activity has ensured large assemblages have survived. Many refuse, robber or cess pits of the 10<sup>th</sup>, 11<sup>th</sup> and 12<sup>th</sup> centuries have been excavated. There is ceramic evidence for early trade with Northern France, with imported goods from Normandy, including oil lamps, jug sherds and cooking pots, some glazed, some with applied clay decorative strips. Local production (close to the site) of Bedford Garage ware is also evident. Among the many sherds so far examined are waster fragments. Forms include cooking pots, oil lamps and a unique rim type not seen before. It is most unusual in having an internal and external green glaze. With pierced holes below the rim it appears to have been destined for industrial use, perhaps as a solder or enamelling pot. Hand-made chert-tempered ware cooking pots and oil lamps from south Somerset are also plentiful. Some are comb decorated and some have handles or spouts, a feature of this period. One complete oil lamp with a flat base is a new addition to Exeter's collection of this coarseware. At the time of writing two late Saxon cooking pots are being reconstructed for future display purposes. Such complete examples are rare finds in the region.
- 3.8 The Dominican Friary Church and precinct, as well as the St Johns Hospital excavation sites, produced representative groups from the high and later medieval periods of the 13<sup>th</sup> to 15<sup>th</sup> centuries. Pottery vessels include cooking pots from south Somerset, pitchers from Dorset, locally made decorative jugs and imported wares from the Saintonge potteries of south west France. One

pit produced the finest type of a north Devon coarseware cooking pot recovered from excavations in the city. Late in March 2006 a medieval well was unearthed by contractors during groundworks. Excavation by archaeologists revealed that the bottom 1.3m of this feature had survived. The fill of this context is datable to the early 15<sup>th</sup> century and was packed with jugs. One complete and two nearly complete vessels survived as well as over three thousand sherds from over one hundred and fifty vessels. Due to the national change in rubbish disposal practices at the end of the 13<sup>th</sup> or early 14<sup>th</sup> centuries, from localised rubbish pits to communal dumps, good collections of 14<sup>th</sup> and 15<sup>th</sup> century pottery are less plentiful than the earlier medieval era. This is by far the best recovered ceramic assemblage from the city and the south west for this period. This collection has now been recognised as being of regional, if not of national, importance. With imported wares from the Saintonge factories of south west France and regional products from Bristol, Exeter and Donyatt, Somerset. It has shown the variety of forms and decorative styles of jugs available to the local market during the 15<sup>th</sup> century. Approximately fifty five of these jugs are currently undergoing reconstruction and stabilisation by conservators. Of these, many are intended to be used for future public display.

- 3.9 The excavations outside the city wall, close to Paris Street, revealed defensive ditches of Roman, medieval and post-medieval dates. By far the greatest number of pottery assemblages from this area are attributable to the second half of the 17<sup>th</sup> century. The English civil war ditches (c. 1642-45) had a distinctive organic upper fill packed with finds. Datable to c. 1660 by tobacco clay pipes, this layer produced vessels imported from Portugal, Spain, Holland and Germany. Local products from kilns located in north Devon and south Somerset include cups, dishes, candle sticks and chamber pots. Many are slip or sgraffito (scratched) decorated. Of some significance in this collection are sherds from sugar refining wares. Cone moulds, jars and tripod footed vessel forms are present. Sugar was imported from Caribbean plantations to be further refined to meet the increasing sweet tooth of the English and European diet. An undocumented factory in the near vicinity of this location would have been using these vessels. The output would be part of Exeter's export trade with the continent during the second half of the 17<sup>th</sup> and early 18<sup>th</sup> century.

### ***Tiles***

- 3.10 As with any medieval monastic institution fired clay tiles were regularly used as floor surfaces and on roofs. 451 Examples of both types were found, with the greatest concentration amongst 16<sup>th</sup> century dissolution destruction deposits. Fragments of red earthenware floor forms (either plain or with inlaid patterns) include heraldic or floral designs and the coat of arms of the de Clare family. They come from an elaborately decorated surface in the Blackfriars church. Laid around c. 1300, they probably derive from an unlocated kiln in St Thomas, Exeter. Waster fragments have been found in previous excavations from this part of the city. Comparison and further analysis of the clays should confirm the suspected origins of the Blackfriar types. The roofs of buildings were covered with slates during this period, but the apex would have had a row of ridge tiles with distinctive crests. The clay fabrics of the ridge fragments recovered are typical 14<sup>th</sup> and 15<sup>th</sup> century

types. During the autumn of 2006, before the construction of an attenuation tank, an opportunity arose to uncover the west end and north aisle of the church. Part of a late 14<sup>th</sup> or early 15<sup>th</sup> century tiled floor surface set in mortar was extant. Each tile measures 225mm square x 30mm deep with a plain light or dark green glaze. The South Somerset potteries seems a likely production source. Items like this were expensive to purchase at the time and this represents one of the most significant finds of its type in Devon.

### ***Clay pipes***

- 3.11 There is a small but informative collection of tobacco clay pipes covering the 17<sup>th</sup> to early 19<sup>th</sup> centuries. In total there are 164 bowls and 224 stem fragments, with the vast majority being 17<sup>th</sup> century and deriving from civil war ditch fills. There are two distinctive bowl types of *c.* 1640-60 and 1660-80. Although no kiln structures were found, it is evident that many of these are unused and have been thrown away due to problems occurring during the manufacturing process. Evidence of local production for this period has not been found elsewhere in the city. This output clearly continued into the early 18<sup>th</sup> century, as wasters of *c.* 1690-1720, were found nearby at the Honiton Inn during 1994. Given the significance of these pipes a specialist report would reveal greater details about this industry in this part of Exeter.

### ***Coins***

- 3.12 There are 144 Roman, one medieval and two post-medieval coins recovered from stratified, residual and unstratified contexts. Of the Roman period it is worth noting that no more than ten coins that have so far been identified, are of the 1<sup>st</sup> or 2<sup>nd</sup> century, and of those eight are mid-late 1<sup>st</sup>. This differs from other excavated sites in Exeter where there was a substantial supply during the military period. This is perhaps a reflection of the usage of this area during the first two centuries of occupation. However, it is somewhat striking that the dates fall mainly between the years *c.* 270-360 AD. This matches the pattern of coin supply/loss from elsewhere in the city, indicating a rise in the late third century and a rapid decline in fortunes after *c.* 360 AD. The single silver short-cross penny of King John, *c.* 1200 AD, is of some interest. It has an Exeter mint mark and although this type is present in numismatic collections, no previous examples have been excavated by archaeologists in Exeter. Area E produced two copper alloy farthings of Charles I reign (1625-49). These are from the upper fills of the civil war ditch.

### ***Metalwork***

- 3.13 Metalwork particularly from the Roman, medieval, and to a much lesser degree, post-medieval periods are represented among the artefacts recovered from the Princesshay excavations. Over 2000 pieces of copper alloy, ironwork, pewter and lead objects are currently undergoing conservation treatment in preparation for specialist analysis. Items of copper alloy worth mentioning include a decorative Roman blade handle featuring a dog chasing a rabbit. A Roman seal box for carrying official wax seals. Roman pins, a brooch, a ring and bracelet fragments. Medieval grave fills produced, two lace tags and four pins from part of the clothing of the deceased. Although there are 1700 ironwork fragments the greatest proportion of these are nails. However, other finds so far identified include, Roman footwear hobnails, two spearheads, several blades and a key. From post-medieval contexts there is a

single horseshoe and a horse curry comb for grooming. Almost all the lead can be identified as window came fragments and assigned to the later medieval period. Used to hold diamond shaped glass panes together they probably come from the Blackfriars church. One exceptional find of particular note is a 15<sup>th</sup> century gold ring found under the skeleton of a woman buried within the nave. It is enamelled and engraved in Norman French with the words “*Mon Couer Entier*” (with my whole heart).

### ***Glass***

- 3.14 The majority of the Roman glass can be associated with the occupation of the 3<sup>rd</sup> and 4<sup>th</sup> century town houses. There are nearly 200 fragments currently awaiting specialist analysis. A cursory examination has identified three class types; vessel, bead and window. There are bowl, jug and bottle forms represented, as well as beads of various sizes, many of which are complete. There is a single example of a counter or gaming piece. Plano-convex disc shaped, it is opaque white in colour. These are commonly found on Roman sites of every date. There is a small selection of glass present in late medieval pits and destruction deposits from within the precinct of the Blackfriars monastery. There are at least four vessels and 31 window shards. Two vessels, probably 14<sup>th</sup> or 15<sup>th</sup> century in date, can be identified as urinals. The window fragments are likely to have come from the friary church. Due to its delicate nature the glass is undergoing conservation treatment and stabilisation. A more detailed analysis will be possible when this has been completed. Two 19<sup>th</sup> century cess pits produced the largest sample for study from the later periods. There are over 750 fragments including a complete late Georgian beer bottle, shards from two drinking vessels, nine complete apothecary bottles and numerous fragments from apothecary or medicine bottles. Taken together with the ceramic evidence of drug jars and ointment pots it demonstrates a penchant for medicinal remedies in households at this time.

### ***Animal Bone***

- 3.15 The animal bone recovered from the excavations presents a valuable opportunity to examine a large multi-period assemblage. Not since the 1970's and early 80's has such a quantity of material been available for specialist study. Faunal remains from the Roman, medieval and post-medieval periods are represented. Many of the Saxo-Norman refuse or cess pits contained butchered bone fragments. Species so far identified include cattle, sheep and fish. The closely datable civil war ditch fills uncovered large numbers of cattle and equine bone including a complete upper skull of a horse. A more detailed analysis of these groups will reveal the differing dietary habits and meat consumption of local inhabitants through the ages.

### ***Miscellaneous***

- 3.16 The excavations recovered other classes of materials worth commenting on. They add further weight to the occupational and industrial usage of the site through the ages. There are late Roman bone hair pins, a needle and a gaming counter. Saxo-Norman deposits produced one fragment and two complete worked bone spindle whorls, used for spinning yarn. Only seven other examples exist in the Museums collection. Over 90 leatherwork shoe and

boot fragments were found in the upper fills of the English Civil War ditches. These rarely survive in archaeological contexts and give an opportunity to see what styles and fashions of foot ware Exeter citizens were wearing during the 17<sup>th</sup> century. Samples of slate roof tiles were retained. At least ten Roman 3<sup>rd</sup> or 4<sup>th</sup> century types are whole or nearly complete and derive from quarries located in south Devon. Also from this period are 36 disc shaped objects of differing sizes. The smallest appear to be gaming counters, the larger ones are thought to be pottery lids. Medieval and post-medieval roof examples were kept for geological analysis and comparison with previously published types. Industrial waste in the form of slag or vitrified fired clay fragments come from both Roman and medieval contexts. Roman tile manufacture and medieval metalworking processes would have produced these as unwanted by products. Evidence for ironworking and copper alloy production has been identified amongst the waste so far looked at.

### ***Human remains***

- 3.17 Preliminary information from Oxford Archaeology regarding the medieval burials from the Dominican Friary church suggests that the bone analysis should provide important data regarding disease in a particular community, who by virtue of being buried within this church would be presumed to be fairly wealthy. There appears to be much evidence of joint diseases and infections, such as osteoarthritis and periostitis, as well as a rare example of syphilis being detected through lesions in the bone. As this is normally found in the tertiary stages of the disease it is rarely seen in the archaeological record. This information can usefully be compared with other medieval population groups in Britain.

### **Tourism Unit**

- 3.18 Much of the work carried out by AFU provides (both directly and indirectly) a useful source of material for Tourism and interpretation projects. AFU continues to provide input for the heritage trail projects. We are also continuing to provide training for the Redcoat Guides, who have been updated on the Princesshay work. Talks on Roman, Saxon and Medieval Exeter, as well as the City Wall, have been provided for the guides.

### **Museums**

- 3.19 AFU has continued with its input to the Phase II HLF Project for the RAM Museum and is currently preparing the final report on the investigations at the Exton Road site (the Ark). As well as the important discovery of Saxon timbers on the site the building which was demolished had an unusual history, being one of three wartime decontamination centres provided in the city. The Air Raid Precautions Act, 1937, required the City Council to prepare and submit to the Secretary of State an air-raid precautions scheme and an air-raid fire precautions scheme for the protection of the citizens and property in the event of hostile attack from the air. A description of the Exton Road site was provided by the town clerk in December 1939.

*provision of an upstairs kitchen-range, sinks, lavatories and partitioning into sleeping and messing room, which makes the Centres capable of being manned day and night as a self-contained unit, as a store, or as a messing and billeting room for reinforcing units under the Mutual Aid scheme.*

The building had been completed by 1941. It was apparently used for training purposes during the Cold War.

### **Other projects**

- 3.20 In autumn of 2007 work was completed on the refurbishment of the *Custom House* to make it ready for AFU occupation. The Unit relocated from the Phoenix in late-October of this year after a period of over 20 years in Gandy Street. The project has been completed to a high standard but with minimal disturbance to the historic fabric and floors of the building. The formal opening of the building is scheduled for January 18 and the interpretation material referred to above will be on display. Members will be given an opportunity to visit the building at a future date if they are unable to attend upcoming events. Access to the most interesting parts of the building will continue to be provided for the Redcoat guided tours.
- 3.21 The Custom House was built by the city in 1680-81 to provide accommodation for H.M. Customs on the Quay and a house and office for the Wharfinger, the city official who collected the Town Customs. It is the oldest purpose built Custom House in England and one of the earliest surviving brick buildings in Exeter. Previous archaeological work in the entrance lobby and to the south of the main building had identified a cobbled surface from the 1680-81 arcade and quay. Possible remains of an earlier structure were found below the stair hall, while an earlier cobbled surface was identified in the hallway of the café that occupies the western bay of the building. The excavation inside the Wharfinger's Kitchen revealed the remains of a cobbled surface and Heavitree stone foundations pre-dating the Custom House as well as later re-builds and additions to the 17th century building fabric. Recording of alterations to the building and any previously unidentified or unrecorded historic fabric was undertaken. A watching brief on service trenches to the north and south of the building revealed no further deposits associated with the building or earlier quay.
- 3.22 During the last year AFU have been monitoring the construction work for the *Cathedral Yard Enhancement Scheme*. Archaeological deposits were not exposed across much of the site due to the shallow depth of the excavations, which in many cases only reached the tops of modern service ducts. The report to this committee of 18 January 2007 included a reference to burials found at the west end of the Close which at the time were undated. A radiocarbon determination has now been provided by Scottish Universities Environmental Research Centre, from one of the long bones. This produced a calibrated date of 1010AD-1160AD at a probability of 95.4% and provides an important addition to our knowledge of the extent of the Saxo-Norman burial ground.
- 3.23 Archaeological monitoring and recording was also undertaken during a programme of building works at *St Nicholas Priory* between March and August 2007. The historic building remains are Listed Grade I and the buried archaeology is protected as a Scheduled Monument. The Benedictine Priory of St Nicholas was founded c. 1087 as a daughter house of Battle Abbey in Sussex. The abbey had been endowed with the Church of St Olave and accompanying estates in Cullompton and Exminster and these made up the



core of the Priory's estates. The Priory church was probably completed around 1102, but was rebuilt in the later 12th century following fires. The works consisted of two main elements. The first was the construction of a new staircase in the southern room of the range. This required detailed recording of the floor and the south wall prior to the works. The second involved the construction of a new toilet block in the southern part of the garden. An evaluation trench was excavated within the footprint of the new building. The new service trenches were monitored and recorded. The area to the south of the stair tower, to be re-surfaced with York-stone slabs, required preparatory ground reduction works that were monitored and recorded. Further recording was required for the provision of a new electricity supply to the building. A series of shallow trenches for ducting was excavated around the edges of most of the ground floor rooms.

- 3.24 The excavation for the evaluation trench, the service trenches and the general ground reduction exposed mainly 20th-century levelling material at the shallow depths required for the works. The 19th-century deposits and features exposed were probably associated with the buildings depicted on the first edition Ordnance Survey map published in 1876. This map also shows the location of several drains in the area, which relates to those observed during these works. It is assumed that the demolition of the buildings took place around 1913 as part of the restoration works after Exeter City Council purchased the Priory. A well revealed by the ground reduction works was lined with factory-made bricks that probably dated from the 19th-century.

#### **External clients**

- 3.25 An archaeological evaluation was carried out at the *Upper Site of the Royal Naval Stores Depot*, in advance of proposed residential development on the site. This site was established as a military installation in 1943 for the US Navy with the land being requisitioned under emergency wartime regulations. The main camp was constructed by the 13<sup>th</sup> Construction Regiment of the US Navy (Sea Bees). It was designed then to provide logistic support for the US forces engaged on D-Day landing preparations and related operations and the base had its own railway siding from the Exeter-Exmouth branch line. The site was taken over by the Royal Navy in 1946 and was used as a store depot..
- 3.26 The evaluation excavation comprised the machine-excavation of 38 trenches totalling 3224m<sup>2</sup>. The work revealed features and deposits dating from the prehistoric and post-medieval periods, although in many trenches largely negative results were recorded. Prehistoric features were generally concentrated on the western side of the site, and included a linear feature containing middle Bronze Age pottery. Several small enclosures were located in this part of the site, indicative of an extensive prehistoric farming landscape. A post-hole alignment running in a NE-SW direction across the north-western part of the site was also recorded. One of the post pits within this group contained charcoal which has been radiocarbon dated to the early Neolithic period, at between 3695BC - 3635BC (68.2% probability) or 3710BC - 3530BC (95.4% probability). This represents a rare occurrence in the region of such a feature at this relatively early prehistoric period.

- 3.27 A watching brief was undertaken on a relatively small development site at **Gordon Road, Topsham**, as it is located in an area where some significant Roman finds had been made in the 1930s (the Retreat Field). Several archaeological features were recorded within the foundation trenches and a number of high quality Roman pottery finds have been recovered, including sherds of flagons, amphora and mortaria. These appear to be of 1st century AD date.
- 3.28 Observation and recording have been carried out on development sites at **Athelstan Road, Exeter Business Park, Haven Road (Electricity Building), Lynwood Road Matford Park, Middlemoor, Southernhay East** and **St James's Weir**. Monitoring of gas main replacement work has been carried out in **Alphington Road** and **Gordon Road, Topsham**.
- 3.29 Members should also note that AFU is recognised for its archaeological expertise throughout the South West region. Projects are undertaken on a regular basis across this region from Gloucestershire to Cornwall and the Exeter work forms a relatively small proportion of the annual workload.

#### **Other publication work**

- 3.30 A substantial report on investigations at **No. 2 Broadgate** was published in 2007. This property (formerly Tinley's and latterly Pizza Express) adjoins the site of Broad Gate, formerly the principal entrance to Exeter Cathedral Close. The magnificent medieval gatehouse was sadly demolished in 1825 and the adjoining property now has an early 19th-century façade. Parts of an important 15th- or 16th-century timber-framed house survived, including moulded timber ceilings and painted decorations. The report on the **Higher Barracks** for Barratt Homes has now been published by Archaeological Data Services on the internet, the first such report for AFU.

#### **Forthcoming work**

- 3.31. The forthcoming redevelopment project at the **RAMM** will involve both alterations to the existing listed museum buildings as well as new works to the rear of the site. Both will require a programme of recording during the alterations; the City Wall is a Scheduled Monument as are the remains of the adjacent Rougemont Castle, whose outer ditch lies beneath the rear of the present buildings.

## **4. FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS**

- 4.1 AFU operates as a trading undertaking and with Princesshay income is anticipated to have a turnover of just over £1.1 million in 2007-08. For Economy and Tourism projects the Archaeology in Exeter budget allocation for 2007-08 is £28,000. As Members have previously agreed, this will include:
- Continuing work on preparation of booklets on Roman Exeter and medieval religious houses
  - Preparation of material for Underground Passages
  - Preparation of exhibition material for Custom House.

4.2 For 2008-09 it is proposed that the budget allocation will cover work in the following areas:

- Preparation of material to assist in the updating of the Underground Passages guidebook.
- Continuation of programme of booklet production (later roman and medieval Exeter).
- Production of interpretative material in relation to the history and archaeology of the Cricklepit area.

Much of this work will be of benefit to the Tourism unit and individual interpretation projects which they are developing.

5. **RECOMMENDED** that Members:
- (1) note the progress being made with these projects.

**PETER WEDDELL**  
**HEAD OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL FIELD UNIT**

**ECONOMY AND DEVELOPMENT DIRECTORATE**

**Local Government (Access to information) Act 1985 (as amended)**

Background papers used in compiling this report:

*None*