Cathedral School, Exeter Combined Archaeological Investigation Works

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Combined Archaeological Investigation Works

AB Heritage Project No: 10121

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1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Overview of Works

- 1.1.1 AB Heritage Limited (herein AB Heritage) have been commissioned by Exeter Cathedral School to undertake a range of archaeological works as part of the proposed redevelopment of Kalendar Hall, South Street, Exeter. To date this work has included an Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment and Historic Building Recording, along with an Archaeological Investigation (test pitting) on site. The various works were undertaken based on briefs supplied by the Exeter City Archaeologist (Andrew Pye).
- 1.1.2 This report combines the data collated from all works into a single archaeological investigation report.

1.2 Site Location / Description

- 1.2.1 The proposed development site is located within what was the historic core of medieval Exeter and the earlier Roman legionary fortress, immediately south west of St Peter's Cathedral (Figure 1). The fortress was positioned on a spur overlooking the lowest fordable point of the River Exe, with the topography sloping significantly towards the south and east. The development site is situated on the downward slope of the Coombe valley. All buildings fall within the Exeter Central Conservation Area and also within the Exeter City Area of Archaeological Importance. The National Grid Reference is SX 91980 92499, and the site is at an approximate height of 36m AOD. The underlying solid geology consists of Crackington Formation interbedded mudstone and sandstone, sedimentary rocks formed approximately 314 to 325 million ago. No surface/drift deposits are recorded (BGS 2012). The site is roughly rectangular, and orientated north west to south east along its longest axis.
- 1.2.2 Exeter Cathedral School's music department (Kalendar Hall) currently occupies the site, which is owned by Exeter City Council. The music department is situated in a modern building constructed within a deep cutting. A retaining wall exhibiting multiple phases of construction forms the northern end of the north east boundary of this cutting. The southern end of this boundary is a party wall with the Grade II* Listed Deanery (NHLE no. 1104026). The Deanery houses the administrative offices for the Diocese of Exeter, and was a former nunnery rebuilt as a deanery in the 15th century The south east boundary is also formed by a multi-phased wall, which forms the boundary with the Deanery Gardens ((Scheduled Monument NHLE no.1003755) and site of the Roman civil baths). The south western boundary is the frontage onto South Street. The north western boundary of the site abuts partly with the upstanding walls of the hall of the Medieval College of the Vicars Choral (Scheduled Monument NHLE no. 1003869, also a Grade II Listed Building), and partly with Kalendarhay Lane, a narrow alley that links the cathedral with South Street (Figure 3).

1.3 Proposed Development & Planning Background

- 1.3.1 The proposed development comprises the demolition of the current Kalendar Hall and the construction of a new music and drama centre for the school, and retail units on South Street (Figure 2). Early consultation between Kensington Taylor Limited (Exeter Cathedral School's planning team) and Exeter City Council identified the need for early archaeological assessment. This included the production of a Desk-Based Assessment to establish the archaeological resource of the site and understand potential impacts of proposed development.
- 1.3.2 As a result of the Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment it was agreed to excavate two test pits in the rear of the school building, to develop a better understanding of the archaeological resource.

2. REPORT AIMS

2.1 Aims of Cultural Heritage Works

- 2.1.1 Early consultation on the results of archaeological research and consideration of the implications of proposed development are the key to informing reasonable planning decisions. The aim of this combined report is to facilitate such a process by understanding the historical development of the application site and understanding the likely impact upon any surviving archaeological resource resulting from any future proposed development, devising appropriate responses where necessary.
- 2.1.2 The production of this desk based assessment is in line with policies contained within the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF), the Exeter Local Plan, and the Exeter City Council Supplementary Planning Guidance document on Archaeology and Planning.
- 2.1.3 The desk based assessment and archaeological evaluation has a number of aims. These comprise, for buried archaeology:
 - Mapping the location of archaeological features within and adjacent to the site, with reference to archaeological investigations carried out in the 1930s and 1940s.
 - Establish the presence/absence of archaeological remains recorded in previous archaeological investigations through trial trench evaluation, establishing their levels above OD and in relation to current ground and floor levels.
 - Determining the extent, condition, nature, character, date and significance of any archaeological remains encountered.
 - From the above information, identify where remains are likely to still survive within and immediately adjoining the present site, and where they are likely to have been removed or truncated.
 - Comparing this information with the likely extent and depth of slabs and footings of the present buildings on the site.
 - Assessing what the likely impact on any surviving remains of redevelopment would be, using the information currently available from the architects and the development team.
 - Illustrated the above work in plan form, and section where appropriate.
- 2.1.4 The aims of the works in relation to standing remains were to:
 - Identify and map the various different fabrics and phases of construction of the retaining walls around the site, (linked to the Deanery and to the Deanery Gardens), including identification of any significant historic features or fabric of early date, and, if possible, the site of the collapse in 1952 at the base of which Roman walls were revealed. Illustrate these in plan and in elevation, to assist discussions regarding the treatment of this wall as part of the proposed redevelopment. The different fabrics and builds either identified and illustrated by marking up a series of photogrammetric images, or by compiling an outline measured elevation drawing (equivalent to a Level 2 Record (see English Heritage 2006)).
 - Identifying and mapping any surviving masonry belonging to the scheduled Hall of the Vicars
 Choral, either within or immediately adjoining the NW party wall of the site. This should include
 any areas where such fabric may survive behind modern finishes.
 - Providing an assessment of the likely impact of the development as currently proposed on these walls, and on their footings.

3. REPORT METHODOLOGY

3.1 Methodology of Cultural Heritage Works

- 3.1.1 The assessment has been carried out with regard to the various Institute for Archaeologists' Standard and Guidance documents for archaeological desk-based assessment, historic building recording and archaeological excavation.
- 3.1.2 This assessment includes information contained in relevant statutory requirements, national, regional and local planning policies and professional good practice guidance, including:
 - Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act, 1979.
 - Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act, 1990.
 - The National Planning Policy Framework, 2012.
- 3.1.3 As part of the archaeological desk-based assessment work a search was made at the Exeter City Historic Environment Record (HER) by Andy Buckley who reviewed historic records in close proximity to the site of proposed development, under the guidance of the Exeter City Planning Archaeologist (Andrew Pye).
- 3.1.4 The Exeter City Historic Environment Record (HER) is the primary source of information concerning the current state of archaeological and architectural knowledge in this area. The information contained within this database was supported by examination of data from a wide range of other sources, principally:
 - An assessment of historical and documentary evidence held by the Devon Record Office (Exeter), including historic maps covering the application site.
 - An assessment of the Westcountry Studies Library sources.
 - An assessment of the Aileen Fox excavation archive held at the Royal Albert Memorial Museum.
 - An assessment of the Exeter Cathedral archives held at the Bishop's Palace.
 - Online resources including: The Heritage Gateway (www.heritagegateway.org.uk): for information from the Devon Historic Environment Record, English Heritage National Monuments Record, Pastscape and other resources; the DEFRA MAGIC website (http://magic.defra.gov.uk/website/magic/): for mapped information on nationally designated sites; the English Heritage website professional pages, particularly the National Heritage List for England (http://www.english-heritage.org.uk/professional/protection/process/national-heritage-list-for-england/).
 - A site-walk over on the 5th October 2012.
- 3.1.5 Information from these sources was sought to identify:
 - Information on statutorily designated sites, including World Heritage Sites and their buffer zones, Scheduled Monuments, Listed Buildings, Registered Parks and Gardens, and Historic Battlefields;
 - Information on non-statutorily and locally designated heritage assets, including Conservation Areas, locally listed buildings, and non-designated archaeological assets recorded in the Exeter City Historic Environment Record;

- Readily accessible information on the site's history from publicly available non-copyright historic maps;
- Any information on the site contained in published and unpublished archaeological and historical sources, including local archaeological journals recorded by the English Heritage National Monuments Record; and
- Information on any previous archaeological investigations undertaken within the study area.
- 3.1.6 A Level 2 Historic Building Record (English Heritage 2006) was made of the built heritage on site. This was undertaken in line with the brief for works set out in section 2.1.4.
- 3.1.7 Two test pits were excavated on site, undertaken in line with a Written Scheme of Investigation produced for such works (Appendix 2). Details of the works were as follows:
 - Two archaeological test pits were dug, measuring approximately 4m x 1m (Trench 1) and 3m X 1m (Trench 2), with some slight modification due to logistical constraints. The rationale for the location of each trench was based on information gathered during the DBA; plots of known remains recorded on the Exeter City Historic Environment Record, and on-site discussion between AB Heritage Limited and Andy Pye.
 - Trench 1 was located in the north-western part of the site, and was designed to locate previously recorded Roman remains, and establish the stability and makeup of the rear wall in this area.
 - Trench 2 was located in the north-eastern part of the site and was designed to the evaluate the
 unknown archaeological potential in this part of the site, and the potential impact of cellars and
 subsurface structures. Trench 2 was L-shaped, allowing for an assessment of the adjoining wall
 by a structural engineer.
 - Ground reduction was undertaken by hand, removing any overburden until the first archaeological horizon was exposed. Thereafter, all identified deposits were cleaned manually to define their extent, nature, form and, where possible, date. Any surviving Roman stratigraphy was left in situ, and recorded in plan (as per the specification) without further intervention.
- 3.1.8 During the on-site investigation works Andy Pye (Exeter City Archaeologist) and the Exeter City Cathedral Archaeologist attended to examine the ongoing works and provide input into developing a greater understanding of the archaeological resource of the site.

3.2 Assessment of the Cultural Heritage Resource

3.2.1 As part of this combined assessment the methodology for assessing the archaeological resource included in the desk-based assessment (DBA) has been retained. The DBA contained a record of the known and potential cultural heritage resource of the area. In relation to buried archaeological remains, where there is a potential for encountering a particular resource within the application site this is assessed according to the following scale:

Low - Very unlikely to be encountered on site;

Medium - Possibility that features may occur / be encountered on site;

High - Remains almost certain to survive on site.

3.2.2 Where there is either a known or Medium to High potential for the recovery of archaeological remains within study area, which may be subject to impact by the proposed development, the significance of this resource is assessed.

3.2.3 There is currently no standard adopted statutory or government guidance for assessing the importance of an archaeological feature and this is instead judged upon factors such as statutory and non-statutory designations, architectural, archaeological or historical significance, and the contribution to local research agendas. Considering these criteria each identified feature can be assigned to a level of importance in accordance with a five point scale (Table 1, below).

Table 1: Assessing the Importance of a Cultural Heritage Site

SCALE OF SI	TE IMPORTANCE
NATIONAL	The highest status of site, e.g. Scheduled Monuments (or undesignated assets of schedulable quality and importance). Grade I and Grade II* Listed Buildings. Other listed buildings that can be shown to have exceptional qualities in their fabric or historical associations not adequately reflected in the listing grade. Conservation Areas containing very important buildings. Undesignated structures of clear national importance. Extremely well preserved historic landscape, whether inscribed or not, with exceptional coherence, time depth, or other critical factor(s).
REGIONAL	Grade II Listed Buildings or other designated or undesignated archaeological sites (in addition to those listed above), or assets of a reasonably defined extent and significance, or reasonable evidence of occupation / settlement, ritual, industrial activity etc. Examples may include areas containing buildings that contribute significantly to its historic character, burial sites, deserted medieval villages, Roman roads and dense scatter of finds.
LOCAL	Evidence of human activity more limited in historic value than the examples above, or compromised by poor preservation and/or survival of context associations, though which still have the potential to contribute to local research objectives. Examples include sites such as 'locally designated' buildings or undesignated structures / buildings of limited historic merit, out-of-situ archaeological findspots / ephemeral archaeological evidence and historic field systems and boundaries etc.
NEGLIGIBLE	Assets with very little or no surviving archaeological interest. Examples include destroyed antiquities, structures of almost no architectural / historic merit, buildings of an intrusive character or relatively modern / common landscape features such as quarries, drains and ponds etc.
UNKNOWN	Insufficient information exists to assess the importance of a feature (e.g. unidentified features on aerial photographs).

- 3.2.4 The importance of already identified cultural heritage resources is determined by reference to existing designations. Where classification of a receptors value covered a range of the above possibilities or for previously unidentified features where no designation has been assigned, the value of the receptor was based on professional knowledge and judgement.
- 3.2.5 For some types of finds or remains there is no consistent value and the importance may vary, for example Grade II Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas. For this reason, adjustments are occasionally made, where appropriate, based on professional judgement.

3.3 Impact Assessment Criteria

- 3.3.1 The magnitude of impact upon the archaeological and heritage resource, which can be considered in terms of direct and indirect impacts, is determined by identifying the level of effect from the proposed development upon the baseline conditions of the site and the cultural heritage resource identified. The criteria for assessing the magnitude of impact are set out in Table 2 (below).
- 3.3.2 In certain cases it is not possible to confirm the magnitude of impact upon a cultural heritage resource, especially where anticipated buried deposits exist. Where possible a professional judgement as to the scale of such impacts is applied to enable the likely 'Significance of Effects' to be established; however, a magnitude level of 'uncertain' is included for situations where it is simply not appropriate to make such a judgement at this stage of works.

Table 2: Criteria for Determining Magnitude of Impact

LEVEL OF MAGNITUDE	DEFINITION	
HIGH	Major impacts fundamentally changing the baseline condition of the receptor, leading to total or considerable alteration of character or setting – e.g. complete or almost complete destruction of the archaeological resource; dramatic visual intrusion into a historic landscape element; adverse change in the setting or visual amenity of the feature/site; significant increase in noise; extensive changes to use or access.	
MEDIUM	Impacts changing the baseline condition of the receptor materially but not entirely, leading to partial alteration of character or setting – e.g. a large proportion of the archaeological resource damaged or destroyed; intrusive visual intrusion into key aspects of the historic landscape; ouse of site that would result in detrimental changes to historic landscape character.	
LOW	Detectable impacts which alter the baseline condition of the receptor to a small degree – e.g. a small proportion of the surviving archaeological resource is damaged or destroyed; minor severance, change to the setting or structure or increase in noise; and limited encroachment into character of a historic landscape.	
NEGLIGIBLE	Barely distinguishable adverse change from baseline conditions, where there would be very little appreciable effect on a known site, possibly because of distance from the development, method of construction or landscape or ecological planting, that are thought to have no long term effect on the historic value of a resource.	
UNCERTAIN	Extent / nature of the resource is unknown and the magnitude of change cannot be ascertained.	

3.3.3 The overall Significance of Effects from the proposed development upon the Cultural Heritage Resource is determined by correlating the magnitude of Impact against the value of the Cultural Heritage resource. Table 3 highlights the criteria for assessing the overall Significance of Effects. Where effects are moderate or above these are classified as significant.

Table 3: Significance of Effects

	MAGNITUDE					
IMPORTANCE	ADVERSE					
	HIGH	MED	LOW	NEG		
NATIONAL	Severe	Major	Mod	Minor		
REGIONAL	Major	Mod	Minor	Not Sig.		
LOCAL	Mod	Minor	Minor	Not Sig.		
NEGLIGIBLE	Minor	Not Sig.	Not Sig.	Nt.		

Not Sig. = Not Significant; Nt. = Neutral; Mod = Moderate; Ext. = Extensive

3.4 Limitations

- 3.4.1 It should be noted that the report has been prepared under the express instructions and solely for the use of Exeter Cathedral School and associated parties they elect to share this information with. Measurements and distances referred to in the report should be taken as approximations only and should not be used for detailed design purposes.
- 3.4.2 All the work carried out in this report is based upon the professional knowledge and understanding of AB Heritage Limited on current (June 2013) and relevant United Kingdom standards and codes, technology and legislation. Changes in these areas may occur in the future and cause changes to the conclusions, advice, recommendations or design given. AB Heritage Limited does not accept responsibility for advising Exeter Cathedral School or associated parties of the facts or implications of any such changes in the future.
- 3.4.3 This report has been prepared utilising factual information obtained from third party sources. AB Heritage Limited takes no responsibility for the accuracy of such information. It should also be noted that this report represents a part of a wider phased approach to assessing the archaeological and cultural heritage resource of the application site to allow the development of an appropriate mitigation strategy, should this be required. It does not comprise mitigation of impacts in itself.

4. PLANNING, LEGISLATIVE, FRAMEWORK & GUIDANCE

4.1 Statutory Protection for Heritage Assets

- 4.1.1 Current legislation, in the form of the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979, provides for the legal protection of important and well-preserved archaeological sites and monuments through their addition to a list, or 'schedule' of archaeological monuments by the Secretary of State for Culture, Media and Sport. This necessitates the granting of formal Scheduled Monument Consent for any work undertaken within the designated area of a Scheduled Ancient Monument.
- 4.1.2 Likewise, structures are afforded legal protection in the form of their addition to 'lists' of buildings of special architectural or historical interest. The listing of buildings is carried out by the Department of Culture, Media and Sport under the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act, 1990. The main purpose of the legislation is to protect buildings and their surroundings from changes that would materially alter the special historic or architectural value of the building or its setting. This necessitates the granting of formal Listed Building Consent for all works undertaken to our within the designated curtilage of a Listed Building. This legislation also allows for the creation and protection of Conservation Areas by local planning authorities to protect areas and groupings of historical significance.
- 4.1.3 The categories of assets with some form of legal protection have been extended in recent years, and now include Registered Parks and Gardens, and Historic Battlefields. While designation as a UNESCO World Heritage Site is not a statutory designation under English planning law, such a designation is regarded as a material consideration in planning decisions, and World Heritage Sites are in practice protected from development that could affect any aspect of their significance including settings within the Site and a buffer zone around it.

4.2 Planning Policy Statement 5: Planning for the Historic Environment (PPS5)

- 4.2.1 Up until March 27th 2012, PPS5 was the national policy guidance document related to the historic environment, and set out planning policies relating to the conservation of the historic environment. It classified 'heritage assets' as all those parts of the historic environment that have significance because of their historic, archaeological, architectural or artistic interest. Its policies covered heritage assets which are designated and those which are undesignated. Policies related to both the treatment of the assets themselves and their settings, both of which are a material consideration in development management decision
- 4.2.2 PPS 5 provided policies (HE6 HE12) that were a material consideration in managing and guiding the decision making process on progressing development works. There is also a range of policies to guide local planning authorities on the preparation of local development documents (HE1-HE5).

4.3 National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)

- 4.3.1 On 27th March 2012, previous Planning Policy Statements and other guidance were superseded by the new NPPF. This document has retained the principles of PPS5 in its treatment of the historic environment within the planning process, but has a greater emphasis overall on sustainability.
- 4.3.2 The NPPF states that: 'Planning law requires that applications for planning permission must be determined in accordance with the development plan, unless material considerations indicate otherwise. The National Planning Policy Framework must be taken into account in the preparation of local and neighbourhood plans, and is a material consideration in planning decisions. Planning

- policies and decisions must reflect and where appropriate promote relevant EU obligations and statutory requirements'.
- 4.3.3 On page 6 of the NPPF, the aim relating to the historic environment states there is a need to '...conserve heritage assets in a manner appropriate to their significance, so that they can be enjoyed for their contribution to the quality of life of this and future generations'.

4.4 Local Planning Policy

4.4.1 The Exeter Local Plan First Review 1995-2011 remains the current development plan for the city, pending the completion and adoption of the new Local Development Framework. The key saved policy under the Local Plan which is relevant to this development is C5:

"C5: development will not be permitted which would cause harm to a site, monument or structure of national archaeological importance, whether scheduled or unscheduled, or which would cause harm to its setting. Proposals should preserve nationally important archaeological remains in situ and, where appropriate, make arrangements for their enhancement and display.

Where the proposal will affect remains of regional or local importance, the desirability of preserving the remains in situ will be weighed against the need for the development.

If preservation in situ is not feasible or appropriate the developer must undertake archaeological recording works in accordance with a scheme to be agreed in advance."

4.4.2 Exeter City Council has also adopted Supplementary Planning Guidance relating to Archaeology and Development (Exeter City Council 2004). This contains detailed guidance on the processes of dealing with archaeology in the local planning system, and plans of the extent of the statutorily declared Area of Archaeological Importance, the Scheduled Monuments within the city centre, and other information.

5 BASELINE CONDITIONS

5.1 Key Planning Considerations

- 5.1.1 The proposed development site is located within what was the historic core of medieval Exeter and the earlier Roman legionary fortress and later core of the Roman town. Archaeological remains have been identified within the site limits during archaeological excavations in the 1940's and most recently as part of the archaeological trial trenching of the site in April 2013.
- 5.1.2 The site lies within the statutorily designated Exeter Area of Archaeological Importance (designated in 1984). It also lies within the Central Conservation Area of Exeter.
- 5.1.3 The Site is abutting two Scheduled Monuments:
 - Remains of the public baths of the Roman city (NHLE No. 1003755), beneath the Deanery Gardens to the south east and east of the Site
 - The Hall of the Vicars Choral, South Street (NHLE No. 1003869), to the north west of the Site (This is also a Grade II Listed Building NHLE No. 1267162).
- 5.1.4 The Site abuts one Listed Building, the Grade II* Medieval Deanery (NHLE no. 1104026), lying to the north east of the Site.
- 5.1.5 The extensive scheduled area of the Roman city of *Isca Dumnoniorum* (NHLE No. 1002632) lies to the north of the site under Cathedral Green, and the Grade I Listed St Peter's Cathedral (NHLE No. 1333352) lies to the north east beyond the Deanery.
- 5.1.6 There are no World Heritage Site property boundaries or buffer zones, Registered Parks and Gardens, Registered Battlefields, building preservation notices or certificates of immunity in close proximity to the site (English Heritage, 2012).

5.2 Previous Archaeological Works

5.2.1 Various archaeological excavations have been undertaken in the past within the site limits and in close proximity to the site. Of most relevance to the proposed development are the Aileen Fox excavations of the 1940's, which took place within the limits of the current site. Details of these works are set out below.

Archaeological Excavation of Kalendar Hall Site

5.2.2 One previous archaeological intervention has taken place within the site itself. This was an excavation by Aileen Fox in 1946, undertaken as part of the post-war redevelopment of the city. Fox reported the remains of two stone town houses, possibly with a portico which would have faced onto the street. This street ran south west from the forum and basilica area around what is now the cathedral and its surrounds (Fox 1952; Exeter UAD Event no. 17.00).

Archaeological Interventions in the vicinity of the site

5.2.3 On the east side of South Street ground was examined in 1946 from Vicars Choral Hall ruin to the corner of Bear Street. Roman levels were recorded intact beneath number No's 11-12 and No's 20-21 South Street but Fox advises that they were 'cleared to their limits' of all archaeology, with the areas being 'carried down to the natural soil which was nowhere greater than six foot from the modern surface and usually much less'. Furthermore, it was noted that ground lowering during the Medieval period had resulted in the removal of the uppermost Roman levels. This was noted to the

- east of South Street, where all the later floor layers were lost (Fox 1952; Exeter UAD Event no. 18.01 18.05).
- 5.2.4 At 20-21 South Street, Fox exposed in situ Roman material at the base of the Deanery Garden wall. This included an *opus signinum* floor with occupation layers below and robbed walls. The building this represented was thought to be of 2nd century date. North of this structure another parallel Roman wall foundation exists and probably relates to the same structure mentioned above. The Roman features had removed earlier layers, and were in turn truncated by later cellars (Fox 1952, 101; Exeter UAD Event no. 18.01)
- 5.2.5 An area of South Street, c. 50m to the west of the site, was excavated by Aileen Fox in 1945-6. This intervention records remains of timber buildings and a length of metalled Roman street of military date. The buildings were part of the latera praetorii, the areas on either side of the camp headquarters, and the building to the west of the street may be part of the principia itself. The military buildings were sealed by the metalled surface of the later Roman market place laid out on the south west side of the forum. Two parallel walls of a later Roman date were also found possibly forming part of a portico in front of the south west range of the Forum. (Fox 1952, 101). (Fox 1952; Exeter HER Event no. 15.13)
- 5.2.6 A series of investigations has identified the presence of parts of the civilian bath complex of the Roman town beneath the Deanery Garens and South Street. In 1833 works in South Street (opposite No's 12-19), c. 50m to the south of the site, revealed the remains of a Roman tesselated pavement whilst 'digging a sewer in front of newly erected houses'. This site was opened again in 1834 when laying water pipes and encountered very solid Roman walls which were removed by blasting (HER 10117.00, Fox 1952, 101). In 1832-5 works around No's 13-19 South Street (on the east side between Vicar's Choral Hall and Bear Street), c.50m to the south of the site, uncovered Roman and Medieval remains, including a tesselated pavement near the Deanery Walls. (Fox 1952, 101).
- 5.2.7 In October 1835 extensions towards the Vicar's College, c. 100m to the north of the site, found two Roman wall foundations 'as hard as stone itself and powerfully cemented together with an immense quadrangular Portland stone with a square cut to the centre' most probably a mortised base of a timber portico (Fox 1952, 101). Portland stone is not otherwise known from Roman Exeter, so this may well be Beer stone (HER 10117.00, EUAD 15.13).
- 5.2.8 Later excavations, in the 1930s, found further evidence of the baths in the Deanery Gardens (HER 10117.00, EUAD 6.00). Part of a swimming bath (*natatio*) was uncovered, surrounded by a sandstone pavement. A column base was also reported, and possible traces of column locations.
- 5.2.9 The archaeological investigations within and in cose proximity to the site, show that the archaeological interest of the site is primarily in the potential for Roman remains. The site is located within the original boundaries of the legionary fort, close to the headquarters/adminsitrative centre (*principia*), and later in an *insula* just south west of the forum and containing the principal public bath complex of the Roman town.

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6. ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORIC BACKGROUND

6.0.1 The information below on the archaeological and historic background of the site was contained in the archaeological desk-based assessment.

6.1 The Prehistoric Period (c. 500,000 BC – AD 43) and Roman (AD 43 – AD 410)

- 6.1.1 Little detailed information is known about the earlier prehistory of Exeter. Neolithic and Mesolithic stone tools have been found in Exeter and the surrounding environs but related settlements are largely unmapped (RAMM 2012).
- 6.1.2 In relation to prehistoric remains found close to the site a broken knife, datable to the Late Neolithic and Early Bronze Age, was found during the Cathedral Close excavations. However, this artefact may have been brought to Cathedral Close at a much later date, in gravel used for levelling and roads (RAMM 2012).
- 6.1.3 Dating to the later prehistoric period, Hellenistic coins found were within what are now the city limits, suggesting the existence of a settlement that was trading with the Mediterranean region as early as 250 BC. Late Iron Age settlement has been recorded in the area, in Southernhay and Bartholomew Street, and there is some suggestion that Exeter was occupied as an *oppidum* or tribal centre prior to the Roman invasion.
- 6.1.4 The city of Exeter was established as a military fort in circa AD 50-55 on an easily defendable spur above the river Exe. The earliest archaeological evidence from the site of proposed development is likely to date from this period, as it is located within the Roman fort.
- 6.1.5 The proposed development site sits within an insula dense with Roman occupation. Within this insula was a later civilian bath complex, built in the second century to the south east of the proposed development site.
- 6.1.6 By circa AD 75 the military phase was beginning to be dimantled and construction of the civilian town began. The forum and basilica, timber and stone shops and houses have been identified for the most part in and around the Cathedral precinct (Exeter City Council, undated). The whole area was developed as a civitas capital, the main adminsitrative centre for the tribal area of the Dumnonii, and was named Isca Dumnoniorum. The development site lay in an insula occupied largely by the main public baths of the new city, probably built in the early 2nd century to the south west of the forum. The Roman grid street pattern divided the city up into blocks or insulae, and the development site lies in what was the bath-house insula. The Roman city continued to be developed, with the addition of stone walls and other embellishments, until the withdrawal of the legions in c. 410, which signalled the end of the Roman period in Britain.

6.2 The Early Medieval (AD 410 – AD 1066)

6.2.1 The transition from Roman town to Anglo-Saxon minster town is not fully understood, but it is clear that Saxon control was not established in the West Country until the 7th century. Although large areas of many Roman towns reverted to agriculture in the Post-Roman period, some continuity of occupation has been demonstrated in a number of places. A large fifth century cemetery is located within the Cathedral Precinct (Exeter City Council undated), and a 4th century pot with an early Christian symbol (Chi-Rho) recovered from South Street (Fox 1952, 92), suggests an early Christian presence here. There was possibly an early monastic site within the cathedral precinct, and a later Saxon monastery is reported as being established by the late 7th century – soon after the conquest

of the area by the nascent Saxon kingdom of Wessex. In the late Saxon period a minster church was built in the area. Following brief Danish occupation in 876, Exeter became one of the fortified burhs of King Afred's Wessex. Later Viking raids saw the minster burnt down, and rebuilt in the early 11th century.

6.3 Medieval (AD 1066 – AD 1536) & Post-Medieval (AD 1537 – AD 1900)

- 6.3.1 After the Norman seizure of Exeter in 1068, the first cathedral was built in the 11th century. The cathedral rebuilding period of c.1280-1369 coincided with a peak in prosperity for Exeter, with the expansion of the wool trade. However, after the Black death in the 1340s population declined resulting in a reduction in attendance and income for the Cathedral. In the area around the cathedral the precinct was enclosed and developed with walls and gates. The office of Dean was established in 1225, and the earliest phases of the Deanery probably belong to this period. This building, lying adjacent to the site to the north east, is one of the largest and most complex Medieval buildings in Exeter.
- 6.3.2 By the late 1370's the cloister walks were added to the cathedral precinct, which became a completely enclosed space around the Cathedral and its associated buildings. It was then that the Medieval Kalendar Hall was built in 1382-7, under Bishop Brantingham during a time of great development within the cathedral precinct (Orme 2009, 54).
- 6.3.3 Prosperity increased until the Reformation, when the clergy were reduced and the surrounding small chapels made redundant, resulting in a reduction in the need for large buildings to house the clergy for example at Kalendar Hall (Orme 2009, 54). The College of the Vicars Choral belonged to a complex of buildings constructed in the 1380s, and substantially reworked and demolished from the 17th century onwards, in line with the College's declining fortunes (Chanter 1933). The proposed development site was subdivided into a number of houses during the Medieval period, which fronted onto the present line of Kalendarhay (Chanter, 1933). In the Post Medieval period the site was redeveloped with terraced housing fronting onto South Street. Much of the Deanery was rebuilt in the 15th and 16th centuries. Hooker's map from 1587 shows the site of the Deanery situated within the cathedral grounds, flanked by the 'Churche Yarde' and 'Beare Gate'. The propsed development site lies along what was Bell Hill in this map.

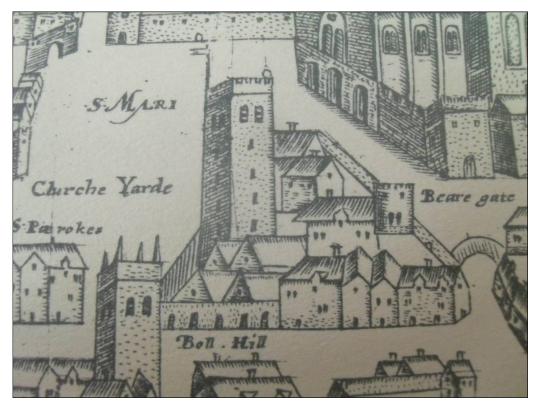


Plate 1: Hooker's map of Exeter 1587

- 6.3.4 It was during the 16th to 18th centuries that Exeter entered another period of prosperity founded on the wool trade. Cloth manufacture (weaving and fulling) was the city's economic mainstay. The first purpose-built cloth market was opened in 1538, and others were added later. The development of fine serge cloth in the early 17th century increased income from the trade, and there was a serge market on the street frontage of the Kalendar Hall in the 17th century.
- 6.3.5 Coldridge's Map of 1819 shows that the road had not yet been widened to form the modern layout of South Street. The south west and north west walls of the Vicar's Choral Hall are shown as party walls with the houses of the Vicar's Choral. The retaining wall along the north east edge of the site is also visible on this map, as part of the Deanery bounary on this side, and forming a wall of one of the houses fronting onto Kalendarhay.



Plate 2: Coldridge's map of 1819

6.3.6 The Exeter Reference Maps of 1828 show land owned by the Cathedral in pink. As can be seen from the map, the area of proposed development falls within this zone. As it was owned by the church it would therefore not have been subject to tithe and therefore there is no tithe map covering the site of proposed development. Bell Hill was already named as South Street, although it had not yet apparently undergone the widening visible in later maps. The area of the proposed development is not clearly distinguished on this map.

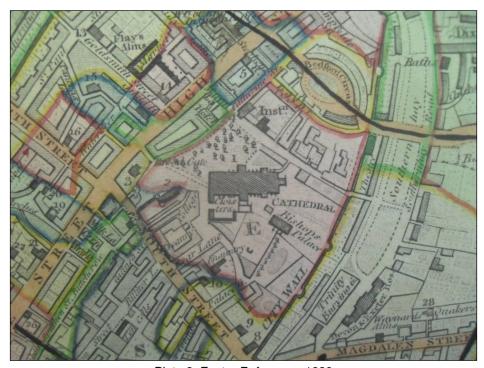


Plate 3: Exeter Reference, 1828

6.3.7 A map from 1830 shows the site is heavily built upon but still associated with the Deanery and College. It was drawn just before the works mentioned in section 5.2.5. The proposed development site lies opposite Guinea Street. The site backs right up to the Deanery; this is no longer the case in the present day as there is now a small outside garden behind Kalendar Hall.

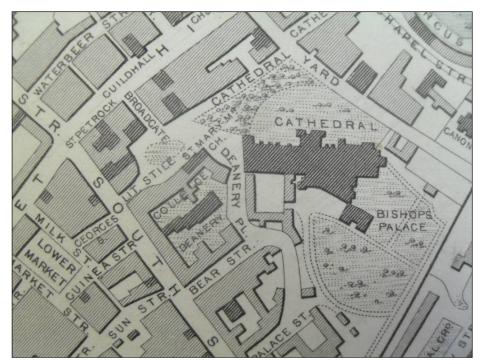


Plate 4: Map of Exeter circa 1830

6.3.8 The Ordnance Survey map of 1876 shows the area around the site in more detail, and clearly shows South Street in its widened form. The houses lying south east of the Vicar's Choral Hall were demolished and rebuilt with property frontages set back by some distance to widen the road. At around the same time (1850s - Bidwell 1979, 121)) the houses fronting onto Kalendarhay were demolished or altered. The site boundaries along the north east and north west sides of the proposed development site were clearly established as they are now, another piece of evidence illustrating their survival from earlier periods, although some modifications may have taken place at this time.



Plate 5: Extract from 1876 Ordnance Survey map

6.4 Modern Period (1900 – present)

6.4.1 Up until the destruction of much of the area around the site during World War 2 no major developments took place, but there were many alterations within and to properties. The 1930 Ordnance Survey map shows the site was divided into three properties, and the pattern of division had not altered from the 1876 map. The external boundaries also remained the same..

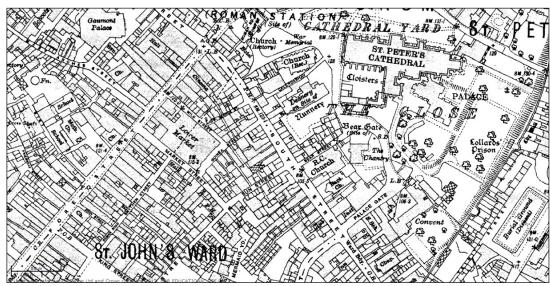


Plate 6: OS 1930 Exeter before the blitz attacks in 1942

- 6.4.2 German bombing in 1942 caused much damage to the cathedral precinct and town centre. The Hall of the Vicar's Choral was in use up until 4th May 1942, when it received a direct hit from a bomb dropped during the infamous Baedeker Raids, which also razed to the ground adjacent properties, including the area of the development site.
- 6.4.3 Plate 6 shows the large areas of clear space around the Cathedral in 1950, which contrasts heavily with the map of 1930 (Plate 6). As can be seen the landscape around South Street had been significantly altered as a result of the bombing raids and the site of proposed development itself had been completely cleared. The Vicar's Choral Hall was still standing in part, but even this was recorded as being 'Ruin'. The boundary walls of the site remained in situ, implying that the damaged buildings on the site were deliberately demolished up to the intact boundaries.

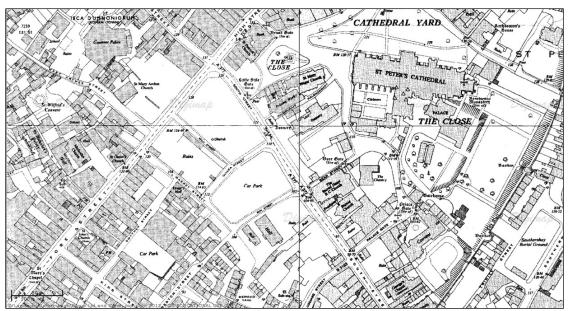


Plate 7: OS 1950 Exeter after the blitz attacks in 1942

- 6.4.4 Due to the extensive damage in the area, including along South Street, widespread redevelopment was proposed after the war. The post-war rebuilding saw the wider Cathedral precinct historic layout altered (Exeter City Council undated 93), and new build along South Street. Such works created an opportunity for archaeological assessment, which was led by Aileen Fox in the late 1940's and early 1950's, with a summary explanation of the results of these excavations is discussed in Section 5.2. The site boundaries on all sides except part of the south eastern boudnary, can be seen to be established on the empty site.
- 6.4.5 Finally, in relation to the site itself, a functional flat roofed building (Evans Block) was erected by the Dean and Chapter in 1968 for the Cathedral School (Exeter City Council undated, p.96).

6.5 Site Visit

6.5.1 A visit to the site was conducted on Friday October 5th, 2012. The purpose of this visit was to gain a greater understanding of existing land use and past impacts within the current site limits, along with an appreciation of the potential for the survival of below ground archaeological deposits and/or heritage constraints. The photographs below are included to illustrate pertinent parts of the data gathered during the site visit.

- 6.5.2 One of the main points noticed is that the ground level naturally falls away from the Cathedral towards the east and south east along South Street. The site visit also demonstrated that the site itself has been subject to significant ground engineering in the past to create a level surface on which to build. This can be seen as the school and adjacent open space to the rear of the building are significantly lower than the modern ground surface to the east.
- 6.5.3 Photograph 1 shows the garden area to the rear of the Cathedral School building facing south east. The photo is taken from the centre of the site. A small shed obscures the central part of the walled elevation. The fence line above denotes a garden area associated with Deanery property to the north east of the site. The change in ground level is between the school garden and the Deanery garden is very noticeable here.



Photo 1: Enclosed outside space facing south east.

6.5.4 Photograph 2 shows a close up of the eastern extent of the existing outside space to the north of Kalendar Hall, Cathedral School. Specifically it shows Kalendar Hall abutting the earlier walls (elevation 1 see Figure 4). The photo is taken facing in a south easterly direction. The windows clearly demonstrate that the building has below ground level space, which is used for storage. This is likely to have impacted on any surviving below ground archaeology in this area.



Photo 2: Enclosed outside space facing south east.

6.5.5 Photograph 3 shows the stairway access to the rear of Kalendar Hall, which leads up the ground level on which the Deanery is built. The photo is taken facing north west. The street furniture and metal railings detract from the heritage receptor (Vicar's Choral), which lies out of shot to the left of this photo.



Photo 3: Enclosed outside space facing west.

6.5.6 Photograph 4 shows the roof of Kalendar Hall, with the scheduled remains of Vicar's Choral above it.

The photo is taken facing south west. The white metal railings on the roof of the Hall, and the blue railings that abut the monument detract from the character of the ruins. The school building has a flat

roof, which allows the Vicar's Choral to be viewed from the enclosed garden and on the assent to ground level.



Photo 4: Kalendar Hall and Vicar's Choral facing south west.

6.5.7 Photograph 5 shows the street view of Vicar's Choral from South Street. The photo is taken facing north, from South Street. The pavement has a slight incline that reflects what would have been the natural change in topography across the site of proposed development (prior to ground levelling).



Photo 5: Vicar's Choral facing north north east from South Street.

6.5.8 Photograph 6 shows the garden area associated with the Deanery, which backs onto the northern limits of the outside space behind Kalendar Hall. The wall shown on the right hand side of the photo is the rear of elevation 2 (Figure 5 &6).

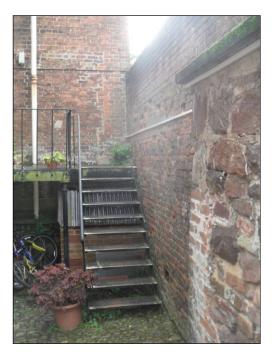


Photo 6: Enclosed garden associated with the Deanery, to the rear of Kalendar Hall.

6.6 Archaeological Evaluation

6.6.1 A trial trench evaluation was undertaken between 16th and 17th April 2013 (See Figures 12 and 13 for trench location, individual trench plans and sections). Evidence for two structural walls corresponding to the ground plan of previously excavated Roman building foundations was identified in Trench 1, whilst Trench 2 indicated less truncation than expected, and the potential for finding associated deposits in this area. Detailed descriptions of the trenches, including all stratigraphic sequences, are included in Appendix 1.

Background

- 6.6.2 The trenches were located to assess the potential survival of stone foundations dating to Exeter Roman Period III recorded by Fox (1952, 18), following World War 2 bombing and general ground reduction and levelling of the site. These foundations were of Trap, approximately 1 metre wide and set into yellow mortar. The plan was interpreted as the corners of two buildings set side by side, dating to Period II/III (approximately A.D 80). A portico opening onto a metalled surface was associated with the northern-most building foundation; Fox noted that this could have been associated with the structure interpreted as a Roman Bath excavated in the Deanery Gardens in 1932 (Montgomerie-Neilson, 1933).
- 6.6.3 In setting out the background to her investigation, Fox writes "On the E. side of South Street, the ground was examined in 1946 from the Vicars Choral hall ruins to the corner of Bear Street; Roman levels were found intact only beneath Nos 11-12 and Nos. 20-21 South Street, and were cleared to their limits" (Fox 1952, 30). The evaluation aimed to establish whether these archaeological deposits

remained or in situ, or had been removed as Fox described as a consequence of earlier investigations.

Stratigraphic Sequence

- 6.6.4 A common stratigraphic sequence was recognised across the site consisting of concrete paving slabs and garden furniture overlying made ground comprising layers of crushed concrete, levelling debris and brick rubble hardcore. These layers varied considerably in composition and thickness, although the average depth of overburden remained consistent between trenches. Below this a clear line of horizon gave way to the potential archaeological features and natural geology, and careful examination and recording was carried out with no further intervention.
- 6.6.5 In the NW of the site, archaeological horizons were identified directly underlying modern made ground layers, with wall foundation cuttings truncating the natural gravels at 0.65m below the current ground surface (35.7 AOD). In the SW of the site, the upper starta were considerably more disturbed, comprising a series of interleaving dump layers and levelling deposits likely to be the consequence of demolition following the bombing of 1942. The natural gravels were identified at 0.86m below the current ground surface (35.45 AOD) and no further truncation was observed below this level.

Trench 1

- 6.6.6 Located adjacent to and abutting the retaining Deanery wall, Trench 1 measured 3m x 1.9m, with a maximum depth of 0.65m below current ground level. It was accurately positioned to pinpoint Fox's original excavation trench, directly above the structural remains she attributed as Roman Period II wall footings (Fox 1952, Plate XVI). Following hand removal of concrete paving slabs and garden furniture (100) which was supported in place by a mixed rubble hardcore base (102) layer, a dark brown silty clay top soil (101) filled the garden planters to a depth of 0.25m. Once vegetation had been removed, the topsoil was found to contain frequent mixed modern finds including glass, CBM and porcelain, in addition to very occasional sherds of Roman Samian ware. This deposit had not formed in situ, but had probably been imported from Deanery Gardens (the nearest unpaved open space) to fill the garden planters, accounting for the residual Roman pottery recovered.
- 6.6.7 The garden planters had been retained in place by a concrete base (103) at a depth of 0.35m, which was removed to reveal a series of mixed silt, clay and gravel deposits associated with the adjacent music school structure (and predating the installation of the patio and planters). A mid brown silty clay (104) extended across much of the trench at this level, and included charcoal, oyster shell, modern glass and pottery. It was approximately 0.35-0.45 m in depth, slumping in section between the two in situ walls. In the S-E side of the trench, this overlaid a poorly sorted mixed deposit of dark brown and mid orange clay and silt layer, which overlaid the natural subsoil (108) and wall feature (107) in that area. These deposits were likely to be associated with the current upstanding 1960s music school building, and could represent a previous garden ground surface predating the construction of the current patio.
- 6.6.8 Two structural wall features were identified corresponding to the general location described by Fox (1952, 18) during her 1946 excavations. In the NW of the trench, a linear cut feature (105) was visible in plan extending across the trench orientated NE-SW. This was 0.5m wide and 0.8 m long, and extended beyond the trench edge. It was filled by firm, yellowish brown sandy clay (106), with no stone masonry, fabric or bonding identified. Masonry may have been robbed, and although no cut was visible in section from above the feature, a mixed clay and silt deposit (114) was recorded directly above and aligned with the wall feature suggesting masonry had been removed. The Exeter City Archaeologist has suggested that this feature is most likely a modern service trench (A. Pye, pers. comm.)

6.6.9 The second structural feature was identified in the SE end of this trench, and corresponded to a potential column base recorded by Fox (1952, XVI). It was defined by a linear cut (107) orientated NE-SW, 0.35m and 1.35m long, extending in both dimensions beyond the limit of excavation. The foundation comprised unbounded, tightly packed volcanic trap, and was 0.47m below current ground level. A small section of the natural gravels were exposed in the SE corner of Trench 1, and this appeared to be truncated by wall cut (107). The natural was overlaid by two deposits spanning the rest of the trench; deposit (112) was a mixed grey brown silty clay spanning the width of the trench and 1.4m in length, and deposit (115) was a mid orange brown sandy clay, 0.7m long and spanning the width of the trench. These deposits were situated between the two structural walls, and at a similar depth. No further intervention was made into these features or deposits once they had been cleaned up and recorded, and a full interpretation will await open area excavation.

Trench 2

- 6.6.10 This trench was situated in the SE part of the site and was designed to assess the impact of earlier buildings on potential, but unknown, subsurface archaeology. It was an L-shaped trench measuring 2m x 3m, and abutted the adjacent retaining Deanery wall with a 1m x 1m extension.
- 6.6.11 The purpose of this trench was to establish if this part of the site had been previously disturbed, either by substantial cellars fronting on to South Street, or by ground reduction and leveling following World War 2 bombing. The Fox excavation report indicates that Roman walls should continue into this area, but does not elucidate why no further recording work took place. Towards the Bear Street end of South Street, frontage properties are indicated as 'disturbed ground' (Fox 1952, XIII) following what appear to be a number of test pit interventions and there was a suggestion that this may also have been the case in this part of the site.
- 6.6.12 Following hand removal of concrete paving slabs and their crushed hardcore bedding material (200), the upper strata in this trench were considerably more disturbed than in trench 1, comprising successive interleaving dump layers of household waste and debris. A series of deposits (101, 202, 207, 204, 206, 207, 208, 212, 213, 214 and 215) all represented the same phase of site levelling and demolition following World War 2 bomb damage. Melted glass, broken building materials and household debris was common throughout, and the depth profile and composition of these layers is detailed in Appendix 1 and Figure 13.
- 6.6.13 A drain structure (204) was identified close to the present ground surface in the SE part of the trench, and a wall foundation (205) was identified running down the centre of the trench (NW-SE) with an associated construction cut (210) visible in section. These were constructed with modern bricks and were likely to be associated with the pre-war structures fronting South Street. These features truncated the natural gravel at 0.7m below ground level, and so had disturbed any potential archaeology beneath. However, further investigation of wall feature (205) indicated that the SW side of this (facing South Street) did not drop into a basement, but exposed natural gravels at a similar depth to those exposed in Trench 1. The potential for identifying archaeology associated with Roman structures in this area remains high, and on-site consultation with the Curator halted works at this point in lieu of a later phase of open area investigation.

6.7 Built Heritage

6.7.1 A Historic Building Survey was completed and an interpretation was provided by Stuart Blaylock (see Figure 4-9). During the course of the survey and subsequent research, evidence was identified for four main phases of activity at the site. Mapping evidence refered to in text can be found in section 6.3. Please note due to limited access only preliminary observations could be made regarding the partial fragments of walls depicted on Elevation 5 (Figure 9). As these walls are of particular historic

significance it is noted that a further phase of building recording will be required once the obscuring modern wall is removed in this area. Demolition in this area will also be monitored by an archaeologist experienced in the identification of historic building remains. This conclusion is supported by Condition 2 of works, made by Andy Pye on the current Planning Persmission. For completeness and contextual information on the existing works though, an Elevation Figure has been produced, though has not been labelled.

Phase 1: Roman

- 6.7.2 No evidence was identified for structural remains predating the Medieval period within the above-ground fabric of the retaining wall. However, levels taken at the site during the survey were compared to the levels taken on the Roman walls uncovered during clearance of bomb debris in 1946 (Fox, 1952, 18). The location of these foundation walls, presumed to remain in situ, is indicated on Figure 3 and 10, and were confirmed to survive in situ by the trial trench evaluation (see section 6.5).
- 6.7.3 Fox notes a discrepancy between the reported height of the bathhouse structure in Deanery Gardens, excavated in 1933, and the 1946 excavations on the current development site (Fox 1952, 19). As the site is set into a slope, the potential for existing in situ Roman remains behind the retaining wall is high. This is supported by a reference in the HER to a collapse of 'the western wall of the Deanery Gardens' in 1950 (Exeter City Historic Environment Record: Monument Number 10117.00), which suggested that Roman archaeology was clearly exposed.

Phase 2: Medieval and Post-Medieval

- 6.7.4 The earliest phases of walling identified during the survey relates to the medieval Hall of the Vicars Choral. The earliest use of Permina Breccia is the Mid 14th Century (reference to use in 1340's in Cathedral underground passages). Since then it has been extensively used especially in the 15th century and later including the Vicar's Choral. The Vicar's Choral belonged to a complex of buildings constructed in 1383-1387, and was substantially reworked and demolished from the 17th century (1850-1893) onwards, in line with the College's declining fortunes (Chanter 1933). The proposed development site was subdivided into a number of houses during the Medieval period, which fronted onto the present line of Kalendarhay, a existing block of Breccia was noted on Elevation 3, which could represent remnant of front walls of those houses. This is supported by the re-drawn 1850 Cornish map shown in Chanter 1933 (029).
- 6.7.5 The Hall of the Vicars Choral remained in use up until 4th May 1942, when it received a direct hit from a German bomb, which also razed adjacent properties including those on the current development site (see below). The west wall of this structure fronting South Street, is well preserved (see Photograph 4, Figure 8, Elevation 4) and forms part of the north west boundary of the proposed development site. The south wall of the medieval hall has been heavily disturbed and is partially rebuilt. This less well preserved wall also forms part of the north west boundary of the proposed development site (see Photograph 5, Elevation 5). Short sections of medieval walling survives in situ on the north end of the upstanding retaining wall (Elevation 2 North) and south east retaining wall (Elevation 1).
- 6.7.6 The Elevation 2- North walling represents an original Medieval party wall of the houses fronting Kalendarhay. This is one of the walls (or at least one which was running parallel), as shown on the 1819 Coldridge map (see above). The wall is constructed mostly of volcanic trap and sandstone. The use of Sandstone as a primary building material starts to fall out of use in the 14th Century and no modern material was noticed in the fabric. The rubble wall construction (which suggests it was actively quarried and re-used) is faceted and rendered, which suggests it could be an internal party wall c.1380. The lime rendering (seen on (009)) is original. This section of walling (009) was

underpinned with large squared blocks of Breccia, with angular volcanic trap and occasional sandstone laid between. The lack of bricks in this underpinning suggests it may relate to earlier cellaring but most likely the purpose was underpinning in the Late Medieval to Early Post Medieval Period. Elevation 1 also has standing Medieval remains (023) relating to the retaining wall to the edge of Deanery Gardens. The Late Medieval base does not include Breccia blocks.

- 6.7.7 During the Post Medieval Period Elevation 2 North and South show evidence from this period, as does Elevation 1 and Elevation 4. During this period its likely that the demolition of the houses at the Vicar's Chorl meant that works were undertaken to re-develop the area, which has left its trace on the standing bulit heritage. (010) shows in situ masonary footings dating to the Medieval date however the construction is of earthen mortar and some early brick meaning the context is a 17th 18th Century patch (fill) which occured before the demolition of the Vicars Choral houses and therefore occured before end of use of houses. (017) shows evidence of the change in layout of the site in the Post Medieval. A good depictiopn of this (athough later) is the 1876 OS map (see Plate 5). (017) walling is set back from line of the retaining wall at south end. The rubble masonry of mixed fabric icluding Breccias is covered by paint/colourwash and soot. This soot likely orginates not from the adjacent fireplace on (018) but from the 1942 bomb damage. (017) is coeval with (020) to south and therefore must date to the early to mid Post Medieval.
- 6.7.8 The Post Medieval-19th Century wall (018) is formed of regular brick fabric built at angle between (017) acting as a vanish party wall/property wall which includes a segmental arch fireplace (as mentioned above). The orange brick fabric are poorly fired examples and indicate Late 18th to Early 19th Century construction.
- 6.7.9 Also the gable end of the Deanery to the south of the proposed devlopment site has 16th Century origins. Though currently of mixed fabric the Deanery which lies outside of our site was extensively re-furbished in 19th Century. However the 4th addition to the Deanery building (adjacent to our site) was not entirely re built, and instead re used existing fabric. This development though mostly masked by the 19th Century development can be traced in Elevation 1 (024) which shows further underpinning of the site.

Phase 3: 19th Century

- 6.7.10 The remainder of the structural remains identified on site most likely postdate the demolition of the Vicars' houses in the mid-late 19th century. A significant portion of the retaining wall dates to this period, when the site was redeveloped with terrace housing fronting onto South Street. This would have necessitated the construction and modification of the retaining wall respecting the line of pre-existing property boundaries which began as detailed above in the Late Post Medieval to the 19th Century.
- 6.7.11 All Elevations show evidence of 19th Century fabric with the exception of Elevation 3 and 4.
- 6.7.12 The greatest area of 19th Century fabric is Elevation 2 North and South. Elevation 2 North shows evidence of Mid to Late 19th Century Brickwork of irregular bond (101) (alternate course headers and stretchers) with light mortar bonding (cement was not used locally). This faced terrace phase occurs after the removal of the Vicars Choral houses on Cornish 1850. The Coleridge Map 1819 shows different boundary so the wall must be representative of change some time before 1819-1850 when the boundary changes. (102) Occurs in line with end of Vicars Choral Hall and could represent a beam that was removed 19th Century, though this is spectulative. Above (102), (002) is similar in material to (101) so could be a re-building after 1850 and could represent a respond to the other side making this feature a brick facing to scar following demolition in 1850. A iron corbel which sits below is related here to this event.

6.7.13 Elevation 2 South is mostly made up of (108) the brick gable of the Deanery (4th and latest building). The fabric below is obscured by paint / render. Upon inspection it looks to be constructed of a number of contexts, the largest of which (020) is made of old masonry Breccia, brick, Triassic sandstone most of Medieval origin – This represents another patch of Mid to Late19th Century. Floor level on site is lower than Deaney which could inticate a terrace and underpining using re-used stone? This wall rersents the rear of the property fronting South Street.

Phase 4: Modern

- 6.7.14 Brick and concrete construction is present on all Elevations with the exception of Elevation 4. Modern fabric is indicative of 20th Century onwards consolidation and reconstruction of the site following significant bomb damage to the site, and its subsequent clearance. The boundary wall was, however, clearly established on its present line by the time of the 1819 mapping,. (011) represents a rebuild of the retaining wall which must have collapsed at some point. The corner of the reconstructed section is constructed of squared quoins. The body of the wall is constructed of coursed random rubble bonded by cement. Late 20th Century mixed construction (Breccia, Sandstone) bonded with very hard cement.
- 6.7.15 Elevation 3 probably represents the area with the most Modern contexts. (030), and (005) consist of red brick bonded with cement next to concrete steps presumable constructed for access to the 1960's building which now houses the Music Department Kalendar Hall.

7 SUMMARY OF EVIDENCE

7.1 Summary of Known Cultural Heritage Receptors

- 7.1.1 Within the limits of proposed development archaeological remains have been recorded during previous archaeological investigations and most recently during archaeological test pitting (April 2013). The results of the original 1940's excavations revealed what were concluded to be the remains of two Roman buildings (see section 5.2), with further works in April 2013 confirming the presence and depth of two structural walls in Trench 1 that corresponded with walls recorded during Fox's 1946 excavations of 11 & 12 South Street, and partially with party walls of houses depicted in mapping of 1819.
- 7.1.2 The site of proposed development has existing Medieval, Post-Medieval, Victorian and post-World War 2 walling to the rear and north west side of the school building (see Figure 3).
- 7.1.3 Kalendar Hall immediately abuts two Scheduled Ancient Monuments The Hall of the Vicars Choral, South Street (NHLE No. 1003869) (this is also a Grade II Listed Building NHLE No. 1267162), and the Remains of the public baths of the Roman city (NHLE No. 1003755), beneath the Deanery Gardens; and one Grade II* Listed Building, The Medieval Deanery (NHLE no. 1104026). (See Photograph 4 and Figure 8 & 9). 7.1.4 The site falls within Exeter Central Conservation Area and also within the Exeter City Area of Archaeological Importance.

7.2 Below Ground Archaeological Remains

Past Impacts within Site Boundary

- 7.2.1 Later ecclesiastical ownership lead to significant redevelopment of the Roman city including the building of the College of the Vicar's Choral and associated housing during the Medieval period. The widening of South Street in the mid-19th century saw the street frontage moved back by some considerable distance, presumably truncating or removing earlier treet-fronting cellars. The 20th century blitz attacks resulted in widespread destruction of South Street including the structures within the limits of the site (but not the surviving boundary walls). In advance of the 1950's & 1960's redevelopment of the site and South Street a range of archaeological excavations were carried out during which the 'site was cleared to its levels' (Fox 1952, 30), followed by the apparent levelling of the site.
- 7.2.2 The current building which occupies the site was built in the 1960s. Changes since then have been minor and include the construction of temporary gates that enclose the site and accessible garden areas, which link the school buildings.

Assessment of Archaeological Potential

- 7.2.3 There have been past intrusive archaeological works within the site boundary of Kalendar Hall that have recorded a range of below ground archaeological remains (Figure 10).
- 7.2.4 Archaeological, documentary and cartographic analysis shows that the site of proposed development lies within the Roman legionary fortress, in the heart of the Roman town, and on the fringes of the religious complex of Medieval Exeter, developed around the Cathedral, and which was further developed from the 14th century onwards. Two structural walls were identified in Trench 1, corresponding with walls recorded during Fox's 1946 excavations of 11 & 12 South Street. Whilst the walls recorded in this evaluation were not an exact match positioning this could be due to issues with rectifying the original survey. One of the walls appears to match up with a party wall belonging to surviving older buildings seen on a map of 1819. The current boundary walls of the site can be seen

- as established at that time, indicative of their survival from earlier periods. Some archaeological stratigraphy survives intact within the site, despite Fox's assertion that it was cleared.
- 7.2.5 Although the adjacent plots on South Street had been subject to significant WWII bomb damage, no major cellar structures were observed in this area during evaluation trenching. Such cellaring was, however, probably originally closer to the street frontage, and the demolition of the older terraced housing and widening of South Street in the mid 19th century indicates that any surviving cellar spaces would be underneath the road and the current Kalendar Hall building.
- 7.2.6 In summary, there is a high potential for the survival of some intact archaeological stratigraphy within the area to the rear of Kalendar Hall, and potentially beneath the modern building itself.

8. IMPACT ASSESSMENT & MITIGATION STRATEGY

8.1 Forms of Heritage Impact

- 8.1.1 An archaeological resource can be affected by development in a number of ways: the removal of material during works, the destruction to sensitive deposits caused by the presence of heavy plant, and the alteration of stable ground conditions that may lead to degradation of the quality, and survival of buried archaeological remains.
- 8.1.2 Equally, the built heritage can be affected by development typically in the form of possible demolition or loss of part of a structure or its grounds; increased visual intrusion, noise or vibration; changes in the original landscape; severance from linked features such as gardens, outbuildings etc or through the loss of an amenity. The wider settings of historic buildings can be affected by development, and the unity of groups of buildings can be disrupted.

8.2 Proposed Development

- 8.2.1 The proposed development will require the demolition of the extant school building fronting South Street and the construction of a four-story mixed-use retail, leisure and school building. This will comprise a lower ground floor (retail units, see Figure 11), ground floor and first floor (theatre and studio space) and second floor (classroom and music practice suites). The precise foundation plan has not been finalised and will be subject to further consultation. However, the following generalised construction activities are likely to be undertaken as part of this redevelopment, which may impact on any buried archaeological remains within the site boundary.
- 8.2.2 At present the impacts of the proposed development are likely to include:
 - Groundworks associated with any ground levelling works (build up and reduction; removal of
 existing surfaces and foundations; and excavation to facilitate the basement, as well as the
 foundations of any new structures or surfaces).
 - Groundworks associated with the construction of any additional services (drainage, electric supply etc.), if required.
 - Super-structural works requiring the removal of upper portions of the retaining wall, or incorporation into the new building design (to be supported by a steel frame construction methodology).

8.3 Predicted Impact of Proposed Development

Built Heritage Impacts

- 8.3.1 As far as is understood, the proposed development will not impact on the fabric of the existing Scheduled Ancient Monument Vicars Choral (EH1103869) above and beyond that already associated with the presence of the structure to be removed.
- 8.3.2 Given that the new plans will retain the Heavitree Breccia retaining wall in situ as a design feature of the new build the impact on standing remains is considered to be low. Some of the more recent brick and concrete elements of the wall are planned for removal, but the extent of this is not yet confirmed. This work should have a beneficial effect on thehistoric fabric, The Medieval hall of the Vicars Choral is an exceptional structure, and an amenity attraction. All precautions should be taken

- to preserve this structure for posterity, and to reflect its importance with a complimentary and sympathetic design.
- 8.3.3 There is potential for the impact on the settings of the Grade II* Listed Deanery, and the surviving Listed elements of the Vicars Choral. This is not part of the consideration of this report, and it is understood will be dealt with elsewhere in the suite of impact assessments.

Archaeological Impacts

- 8.3.4 Given that archaeological works have confirmed the presence of archaeology on the site, the removal of the current building and further excavation of foundations will impact on any archaeological remains that may survive in this area. While there may have been some past impact on site (as noted in section 5.2) there is a potential that archaeology of some significance may survive, related to the Roman or medieval features identified on site.
- 8.3.5 The development will result in a general ground reduction of at least 0.8m across the site, with up 1.0m in the NE corner (due to the natural slope of the ground). A further 0.3m to 0.5m for new foundations could also arise. It can be assumed that this scale of ground level alteration will result in the removal of all intact archaeological stratigraphy, apart perhaps from deeper-cut features such as earlier cellars or wells. While the natural slope towards South Street may increase the likelihhod of survival, earlier cellars are more liekly to be present in this direction and have removed Roman and Medieval layers. While the final design has yet to be confirmed, the assumption must be that the development will result in total destruction of any intact archaeological stratigraphy within the development footprint. Using the scales above, this can be defined as Major Adverse impact.
- 8.3.6 Given the form/value of archaeology anticipated to be present (potentially of up to regional significance) and the likely impacts of proposed development that may totally remove such remains through basement construction (high impact) the overall significance of effect is concluded to be Major, in-line with Table 3.

8.4 Proposed Mitigation

- 8.4.1 Based on the results of this investigations reported in this document, it is recommended that a phased approach to mitigation is progressed, to ensure that any archaeology present is preserved by record. The approach, discussed with the Exeter City Archaeologist (Andy Pye) during the evaluation trial trenching works, and with additional recomendations from English Heritage, would comprise:
 - Demolition and clearing of the superstructure of the current school building to ground slab –
 archaeological watching brief and record of exposure of surviving structure. This would include
 consistant archaeological supervision and monitoring of the demolition of structures adjacent to
 the scheduled sites and the standing remains of the Vicars Choral building, with a full stone-bystone photographic and drawn record being made that provides interpretation of the sections of
 the Vicars Hall walls newly exposed during the course of the works;
 - Lifting of existing concrete groundslab undertaken with full archaeological watching brief to
 monitor and direct demolition works to avoid excavation of or impact into any archaeological
 remains present below the slab;
 - Hiatus to construction work on site once groundslab lifted to enable full archaeological excavation – programme to be agreed with Exeter Cathedral School;
 - Post-excavation and reporting, as required.

- 8.4.2 Full excavation of the area to the rear of the current building, in which the trial trenching took place, should be considered as a first-phase activity where programme allows, as this would help to further characterise the in-situ archaeology prior to the demolition of the building.
- 8.4.3 The impact on standing remains should be mitigated as far as possible by the sympathetic design of the new building. Early phase Heavitree Breccia walling will remain in situ, and all necessary precautions will be taken to avoid physical impact on and preserve the Medieval Hall of the Vicars Choral.
- 8.4.4 Where any hitherto-unseen section of earlier walling is revealed by the removal of the current building, and the temporary structures (e.g. shed) this must be recorded to an appropriate level to be agreed with the Exeter City Archaeologist. Where any later sections of fabric are removed from the boundary retaining walls, the exposed earlier fabric should also be recorded at an appropriate level to be agreed with the Exeter City Archaeologist, before any new consolidation or repairs takes place. This could necessitate a full stone-by-stone photographic and drawn record and interpretation of any newly exposed section of earlier walls.

9. CONCLUSIONS

9.1 Overview

- 9.1.1 AB Heritage Limited (herein AB Heritage) have been commissioned by Exeter Cathedral School to undertake a range of archaeological works as part of the proposed redevelopment of Kalendar Hall, South Street, Exeter. To date this work has included an Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment and Historic Building Recording, along with an Archaeological Investigation (test pitting) on site. The various works were undertaken based on brief supplied by the Exeter City Archaeologist (Andrew Pye).
- 9.1.2 This report combines the data collated from all works into an overall combined archaeological investigation report.
- 9.1.3 The proposed development comprises demolition of an existing structure that stands on South Street and is used as part of Exeter Cathedral School. At present detailed foundation designs have not been established but a four storey plan has been made that includes for:
 - Demolition of the existing building and blockwork structure;
 - Lifting of the paving slabs from the garden;
 - · Excavation of foundation trenches; and
 - Construction of the new, permanent building.

9.2 Archaeological Resource & Impacts

- 9.2.1 This assessment has identified within the limits of proposed development archaeological remains of two Roman buildings identified during excavations dating to the 1940's, with further archaeological works in April 2013 confirming the presence and depth of two structural walls in Trench 1 that corresponded with walls recorded during Fox's 1946 excavations of 11 & 12 South Street.
- 9.2.2 In relation to impacts on potential below ground archaeology it is possible that the removal of the existing ground slabs and excavation of foundations could impact on any archaeological remains that may survive in this area, including any surviving Roman remains associated with the baths or medieval archaeology associated with the Vicars Choral.
- 9.2.3 Given the form/value of archaeology anticipated to be present (potentially of up to regional significance) and the likely impacts of proposed development that may totally remove such remains through basement construction (high impact) the overall significance of effect is concluded to be Major, in-line with Table 3.
- 9.2.4 As far as is understood, the proposed development will not impact on the fabric of the Vicar's Choral above and beyond that already associated with the presence of the existing structure.

9.3 Recommended Mitigation Strategy

9.3.1 Based on the likely effects of proposed works it is recommended that a phased approach to mitigation is progressed, to ensure that any archaeology present is preserved by record. The approach, discussed with the Exeter City Archaeologist (Andy Pye) during the evaluation trial trenching works, would comprise:

- Demolition and clearing of the superstructure of the current school building to ground slab –
 archaeological watching brief and record of exposure of surviving structure. This would include
 consistant archaeological supervision and monitoring of the demolition of structures adjacent to
 the scheduled sites and the standing remains of the Vicars Choral building, with a full stone-bystone photographic and drawn record being made that provides interpretation of the sections of
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 remains present below the slab;
- Hiatus to construction work on site once groundslab lifted to enable full archaeological excavation – antiapcted programme to be agreed with Exeter Cathedral School;
- Post-excavation and reporting, as required.
- 9.3.2 The impact on standing remains should be mitigated as far as possible by the sympathetic design of the new building. Early phase Heavitree Breccia walling will remain in situ, and all necessary precautions will be taken to avoid physical impact on and preserve the Medieval Hall of the Vicars Choral.

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APPENDIX 1: TRENCH CONTEXT SUMMARY TABLES

All (+) indicate deposits/features not fully excavated. 'Depth' equals depth from present ground surface

Trench 1	Dimensions: 3m x 1.9m / Max. depth 0.65m Location: North-West end of Site, adjacent retaining wa	all	
	Reason for Trench: Assess potential for survival of Ro		
Context	Description	Interpretation/Process of deposition	Depth (m)
100	Flag Stones (extending throughout patio area) and Garden Furniture (against retaining wall, and along length of trench).	Modern concrete patio and back garden furniture	0.00-0.15m
101	Topsoil, included in flower planters. Dark brown silty clay. Occasional small-moderate sub-rounded/sub-angular stones. Occasional modern CBM, mixed glass, animal bone and Roman Pottery. Context likely to derive from Deanery Gardens.	Topsoil for planters	0.00-0.25m
102	Mixed clay/rubble layer, mottled orange clay with grey- brown patches. Firm and compacted depost extending beneath paving slabs throughout, probably throughout the patio area.	Made ground for patio foundation	0.25-0.35m
103	Concrete footing supports for upright flower bed planters	Modern concrete foundation for planters	0.30-0.35m
104	Mid-brown silty clay, dump layer overlying the two wall cuts (105 and 107), 1m long and 0.8 wide. Occasional charcoal and oyster shell, mixed glass and modern pottery.	Back garden deposit associated with adjacent music school structure	0.35-0.45m
105	Cut for linear wall footing on W edge of trench (extending NE-SW beyond trench edge - corresponding with Fox archive). Context recorded without intervention.	Cut for Wall footing corresponding with Roman wall described in Fox archive (1946)	W 0.50m+ L 0.80m+ D 0.40m+
106	Wall Footing (NE-SW) firm, yellowish brown sandy clay - no fabric or bonding identified – dimensions as (105); context recorded without intervention.	Wall footing corresponding with Roman wall described in Fox archive (1946)	W 0.50m+ L 0.80m+ D 0.40m+
107	Cut for linear wall footing on SE edge of trench (extending NE-SW), 0.35m+ wide and 1.35m+ long; context recorded without intervention. Context recorded without intervention.	Cut for Wall footing (possible column base) corresponding with Roman wall described in Fox archive (1946)	W 0.35m+ L 1.35m+ D 0.47m+
108	Mid orange brown gravel, exposed in base of trench	Unmodified natural subsoil	0.65m+
109	Wall Foundation (NE-SW) unbounded volcanic trap, dimensions as (106); context recorded without intervention. Context recorded without intervention.	Cut for Wall footing (possible column base) corresponding with Roman wall described in Fox archive (1946)	W 0.35m+ L 1.35m+ D 0.47m+
110	Dark brown/mid orange – Mixed Deposit clay + silt dump layer, poorly sorted	Made ground	0.25-0.48m
111	Mixed grey brown gravel and clay layer	Post-war disturbed deposit	0.48-0.60

	Dimensions: 3m x 1.9m / Max. depth 0.65m		
Trench 1	Location: North-West end of Site, adjacent retaining wa	all	
	Reason for Trench: Assess potential for survival of Ror	man structures	
Context	Description	Interpretation/Process of deposition	Depth (m)
112	Mixed Grey Silty Clay. Potential Roman layers. Context recorded without intervention.	Deposit layer associated and set between adjacent in situ structural remains	0.60-0.65m
113	Removed from sequence		
114	A disturbed, mixed clay and silt deposit, possibly relating to removal of masonry associated with (105)	Redeposited layer	0.35-0.65m
115	Mid orange brown sandy clay, 0.7m long and spanning the width of the trench. In situ archaeological deposits – context recorded without intervention. Adjacent to (112)	Deposit layer associated and set between adjacent in situ structural remains	0.60-0.65m

	Dimensions: 2m x 3m / Max. depth 0.86m		
Trench 2	Location: South-East end of Site, adjacent retaining wa	ıll	
	Reason for Trench: Assess unknown potential and imp	pact of cellars	
Context	Description	Interpretation/Process of deposition	Depth (m)
200	Flag Stones and Hardcore	Patio ground surface	0.00-0.10
201	Modern dump layer, comprising crushed rubble, broken glass and degraded household waste	Interleaving dump layer	0.10-0.35
202	Dump layer (pottery and rubble, crushed brick)	Interleaving dump layer	0.10-0.25
203	Mid orange brown gravel, exposed in base of trench, and confirmed with sondage.	Unmodified natural subsoil	0.70m+
204	Brick Drain structure at east side of trench, exposed in plan, significant disturbance, drainage feature.	Modern brick structure	0.11+
205	Brick wall (foundation) – modern bricks and rubble, likely associated with pre-war cottages fronting South Street Cottages (running NW-SE)	Brick wall – foundation	W 0.30m+ L 3.00m+ D 0.28m+
206	Dump layer (black/grey, consisting of pottery, rubble and crushed plaster)	Interleaving dump layer	0.25-0.45
207	Dump layer (predominantly rubble and crushed plaster)	Interleaving dump layer	0.20-0.30
208	Rubble & Mortar mix packing against retaining wall	Dump layer	0.11 depth
209	Stone Foundation butress for retaining wall	Masonry	W 0.28 L 1.43+
210	Potential Cut for Wall feature (206), visible in section	Wall foundation cut	W 1.6m+
211	Mixed clay and gravel layer on south and north side of wall (206) filling cut (210)	Layer	W 1.30 D 0.63-0.86
212	Dump layer (predominantly bottles, heat affected)	Dump layer	0.55-0.68
213	Dump layer (predominatly plaster)	Dump layer	0.50-0.65
214	Dump layer (light grey, consisting of pottery, rubble and crushed plaster)	Layer	0.33-0.50
215	Dump layer (crushed rubble)	Dump layer	0.50-0.63

APPENDIX 2: BUILT HERITAGE CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

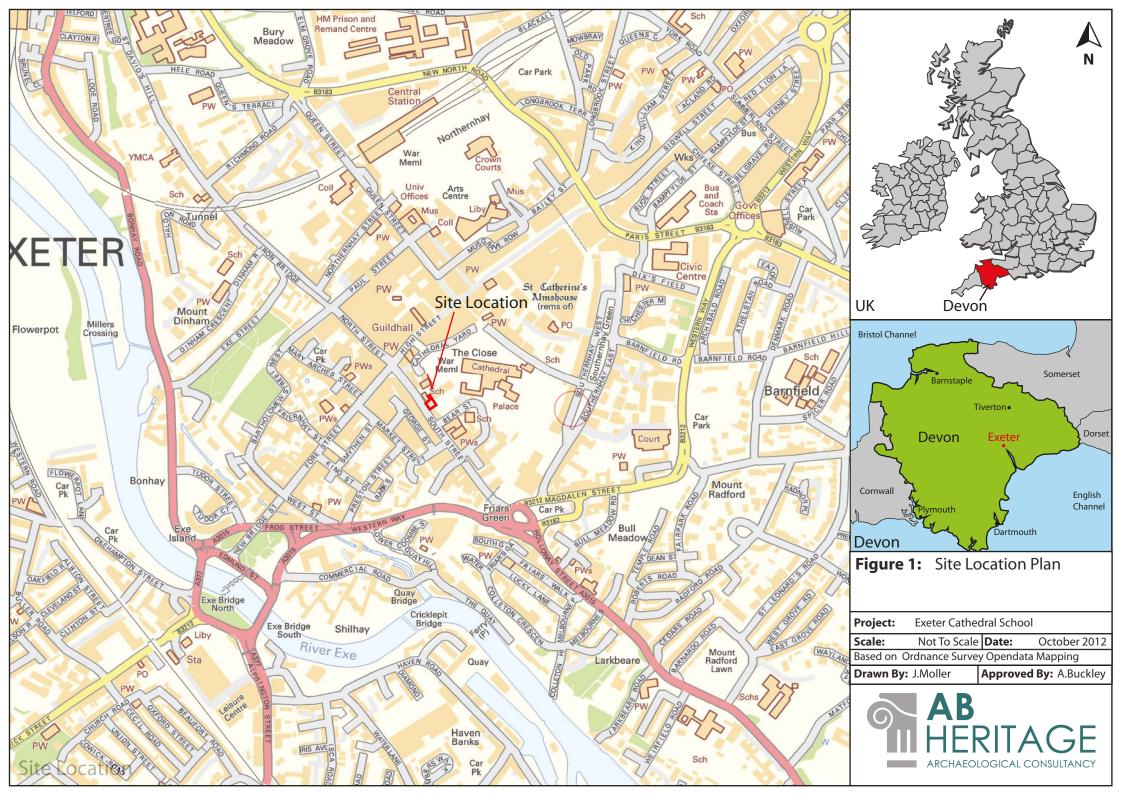
CODE	DATE	DESCRIPTION
001	Modern	Roughly north to south aligned wall constructed of red brick bonded with cement. The brickwork is largely running bond. Lower down it is of common (with course headers).Likely Post WWII
002	19th Century	Similar material to (101) so could be a re-building after 1850? (Fig 5.4. J Allan) a respond to the other side? Brick facing to scar of demolition in 1850. Iron corbel related to (002) NOT (102).
003	N/A	VOID NOW 102
004	N/A	VOID NOW 103
005	1960's	Modern concrete steps
006	1960's	1960's course cast concrete contemporary with stairs
007	1960's	Finer concrete also 1960's
008	late Med- Early Post- Medieval	rubble wall. An attempt has been made at coursing using large squared blocks of a red 'conglomorate'. These blocks could well be reused from elsewhere as they appear to be well shaped compared to other stone in the wall. Unshaped random rubble is packed between the large stone blocks. Breccia late Medieval (15th-17th Century) to early Post Med. Most likely Early Post Med (Pre Industrial) underpinning of (009), possibly relining/lining of cellar in Vicars Choral houses.
009	Medieval	Volcanic trap, sandstone and other construction. Sandstone out of use in the 14th Century. No modern material inside. Rubble wall construction (active quarry and re-use) Facet and rendered = internal party wall vicars house 1380. Lime rendering (seen on (009) is original)
010	Post Medieval	Earthen mortar and some early brick 17th-18th Century patch (before demolition of houses therefore before end of use of houses at vicars choral)
011	Modern	Rebuild of the south end of the north section of retaining wall which must have collapsed at some point. The corner of the reconstructed section is constructed of squared quoins. The body of the wall is constructed of coursed random rubble bonded by cement. Late 20th Century mixed construction (Breccia, Sandstone) bonded with very hard cement. Possible re-build of collapse?
012	Modern	Coping stones on top of the north section of retaining wall – pre-cast concrete.
013	Medieval	Battered Masonary Base. Rubble masonry fabric covered in colourwash – early fabric battered base slope, not strat with what we know. Back of south street property possible med (uncertain)
014	Modern	cement plinth 1960's
015	19th Century	Rubble masonry and brick potentially earlier support mid-late brick work. Late Post med – forming stone plinth contemporary with above mid – late C19th incorporates early.
016	19th Century	Holey brick fabric Mid-Late C19th equivalent to (108) brick gable.
017	Post Medieval	Wall set back from line of retaining wall at south end. Rubble masonry mixed breccias paint/colourwash and soot 1942 bomb damage coeval (020) to south therefore early to mid Post Med. 017: Mixed Breccia & volcanic trap rubble – covered in paint/colourwash & then heavily sooted (probably from 1942 fire/bombing damage). Possibly coeval with (020) to south (restore of 4th block of Deanery therefore early post medieval?
018	Post Med- 19th Century	Regular brick fabric built at angle between (017) – vanish party wall/property wall including segmental arch fireplace. Fireplace soot etc on bricks. orange bricks were poorly fired indicate late C18th E C19th. Brick foundation built at an angle to the main wall.
019	19th Century- Modern	Modern bricks cherry red brick block fire piece marking up party wall make up scar of wall removal = Late19th Century. Cement cap. L19th M20th post WWII likely (Check 6 1942 for what was there)

CODE	DATE	DESCRIPTION
020	Unknown - 19th Century	Retaining wall at extreme south. Obscured by paint / render. Basement level of 4th block Deanery largely obscured Old masonry Breccia, brick, Triassic sandstone med origin – patch –re – M-L C19th floor level lower than Deanery –could be terraced and underpinned using re-used stone??? also including brick fragments and breccias. Probably med in origin but patched possibly rebuilt prior is mid late c19th (s. Elevation also rebuilt using old materials) - ? underpinning – as rear of a south street terrace.
021	N/A	VOID NOW 113
022	Modern	Modern brick wall
023	Medieval	Stone retaining wall to the edge of Deanery Gardens. Late Med base not inc breccias blocks
024	Post Med- 19th Century	Late C18th Early C19th brick residual stone and masonry early brick C17th re-use cause brick decay
025	Modern	cement facing brick coping 1970's repair
026	Medieval	East wall of medieval ecclesiastical hall constructed of squared blocks bonded with mortar. 2 windows and 1 doorway and 2 buttresses. Medieval volcanic stone mostly – No breccias or later material
027	Medieval	Ornate window constructed of white sandstone.
028	Medieval	Buttress.
029	Medieval	Wall footing in north elevation. Possibly Medieval
030	Modern	Modern brick wall in north elevation.
101	19th Century	Mid to Late 19th Century Brickwork. Irregular bond (alternate course headers and stretchers) light mortar bonding (cement not used locally). Faced terrace phase after removal of houses on Cornish 1850. Coleridge Map 1819 shows different boundary so some time before 1819-1850 the boundary changes.
102	19th Century	In line with end of Hall could represent a beam that was removed, 19th Century?
103	19th Century- Modern	Door chase Late 19th Century to Early 20th Century
104	19th Century	solider course (headers) Mid-late C19th
105	19th Century	brick parapet wall Mid-late C19th
106	19th Century- Modern	flue (pipe)/ chase(timber) M-L C19th – E C20TH
107	Medieval	Rubble masonry with battered Base - possibly med fabric although uncertain beneath rendering/colourwash – probably the same as (013) – previous reverse for base
108	19th Century	Brick gable of Deanery (4th building) stone coins on south end re-use M-Late C19th
109	19th Century- Modern	cherry red brick LC19th E C20th
110	19th Century	L C19th patching after house removal

CODE	DATE	DESCRIPTION
111	19th Century- Modern	RSJ steel joist contemporary? (108) brick above M-L C19th –E C20th could be insertion post WWI
112	Modern	Modern concrete
113	19th Century	(Brick plat) band coeval with (108)
114	19th Century- Modern	Cherry red brick LC19th E C20th



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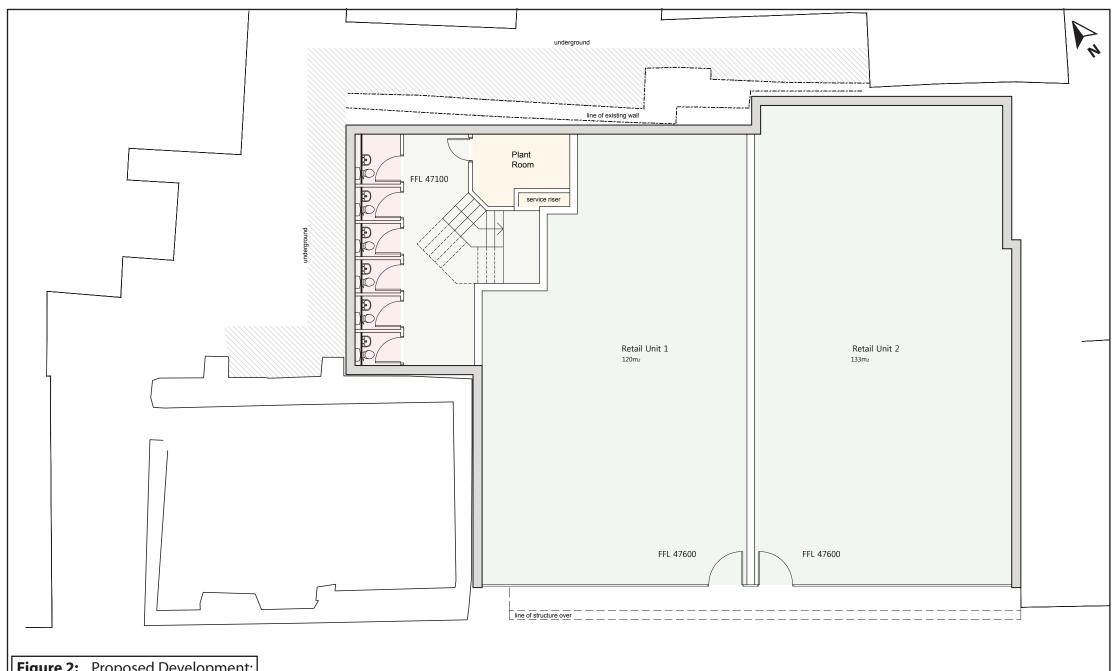


Figure 2: Proposed Development: Lower Ground Floor

Project: Exeter Cathedral School

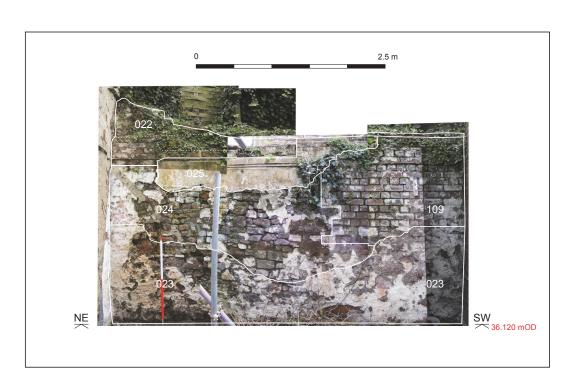
Scale: 1:125 **Date:** October 2012 Based on Plan Produced by Kensington Taylor

Drawn By: J.Moller **Approved By:** A.Buckley





Figure 3 - Kalendar Hall, Cathedral School, Exeter: Proposed development site layout map, elevation thumbnails and phasing.



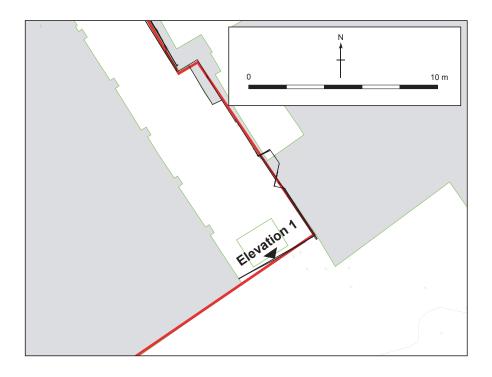


Figure 4: Kalendar Hall, Cathedral School, Exeter: Elevation 1

Project: Exeter Cathedral School

Scale: as marked Date: June 2014

Based on Ordnance Survey Opendata Mapping

Drawn By: J.Millar **Approved By:** A.Buckley





see figure 6 for Elevation 2 - South



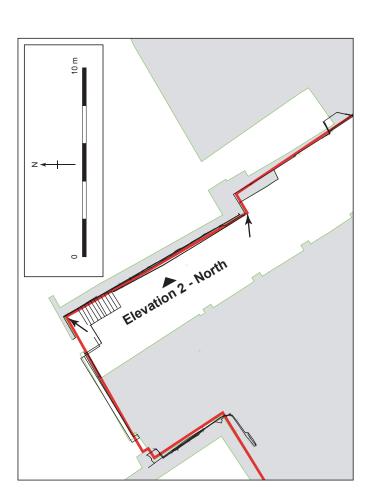
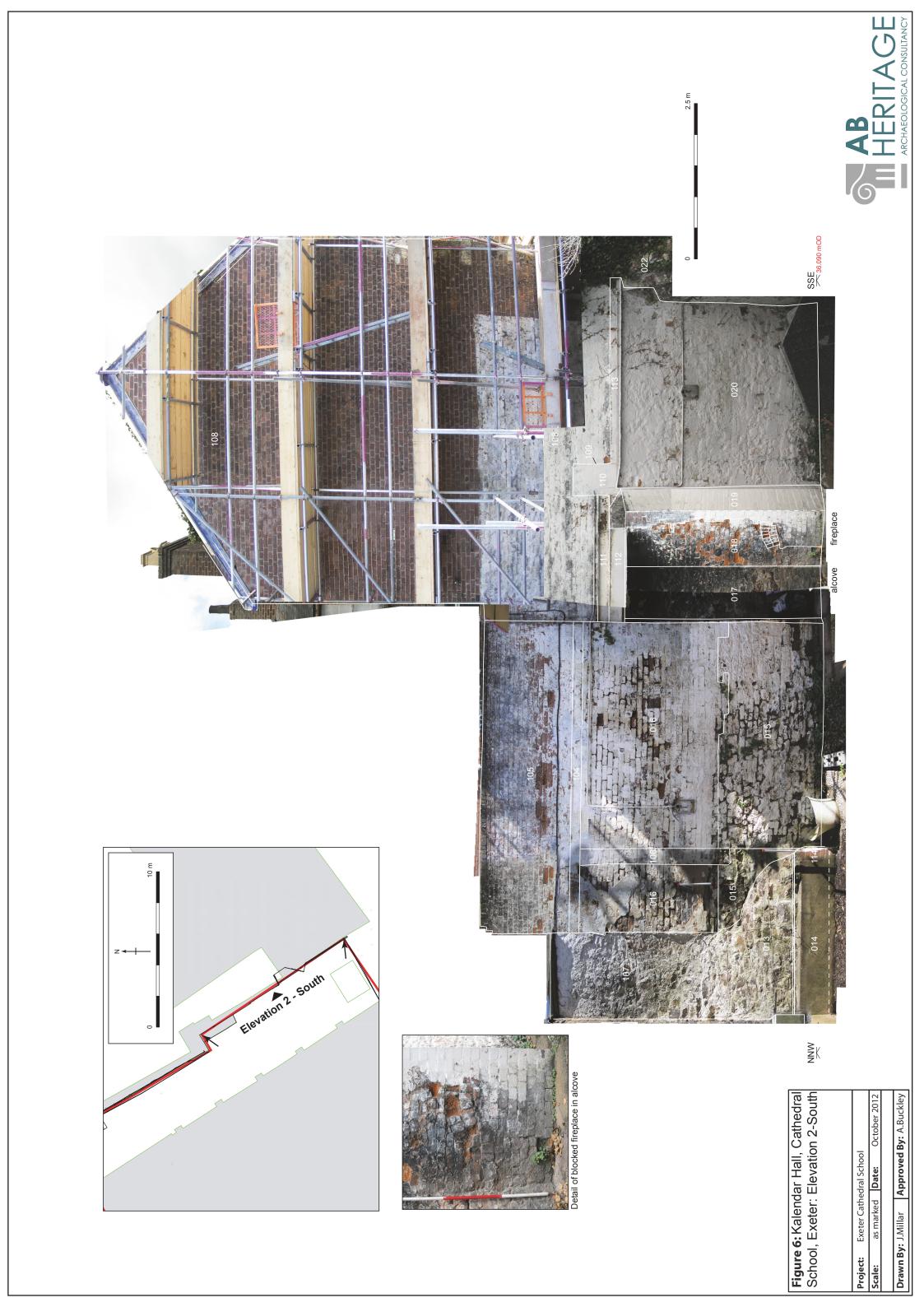
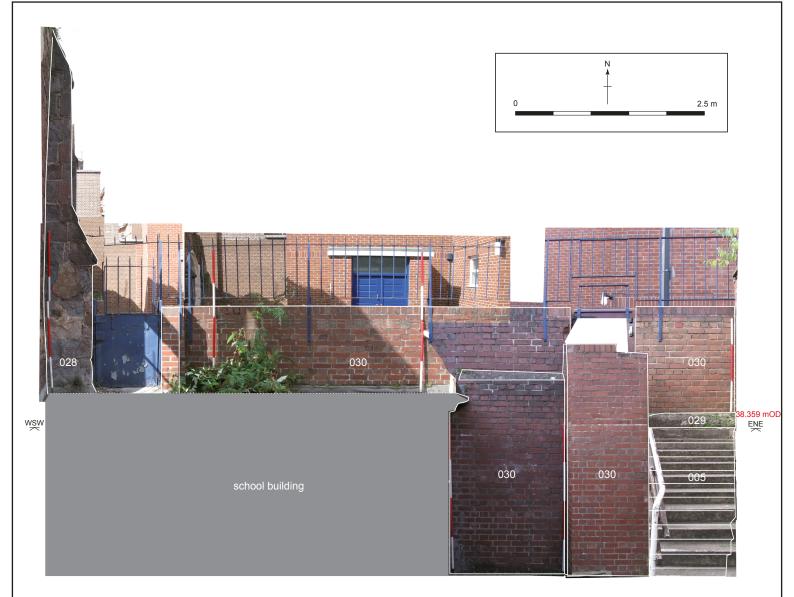


Figure 5: Kalendar Hall, Cathedral School, Exeter: Elevation 2-North

Project:Exeter Cathedral SchoolScale:as markedDate:June 2014

Drawn By: J.Millar Approved By: A.Buckley





Elevation 3

Elevation 3 Location

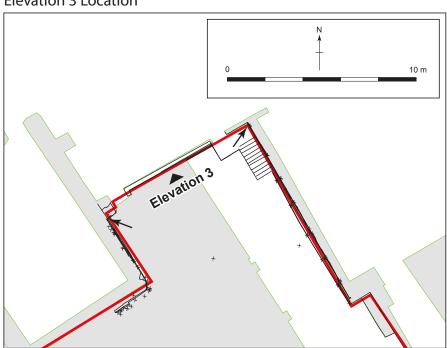


Figure 7: Kalendar Hall, Cathedral School, Exeter: Elevation 3

Project: Exeter Cathedral School

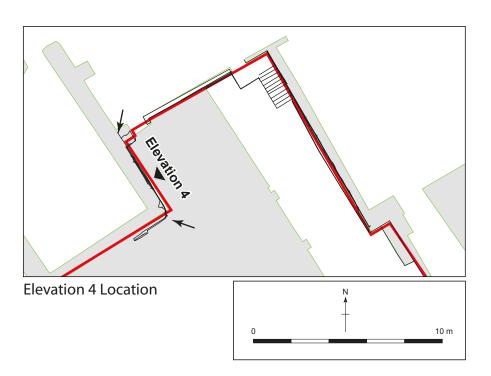
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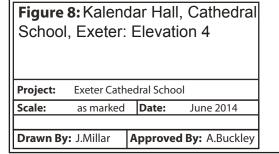
Based on Ordnance Survey Opendata Mapping

Drawn By: J.Moller | Approved By: A.Buckley



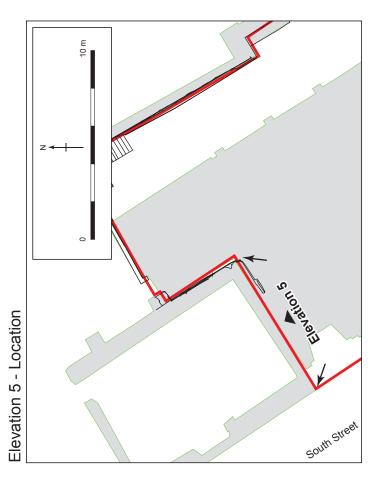






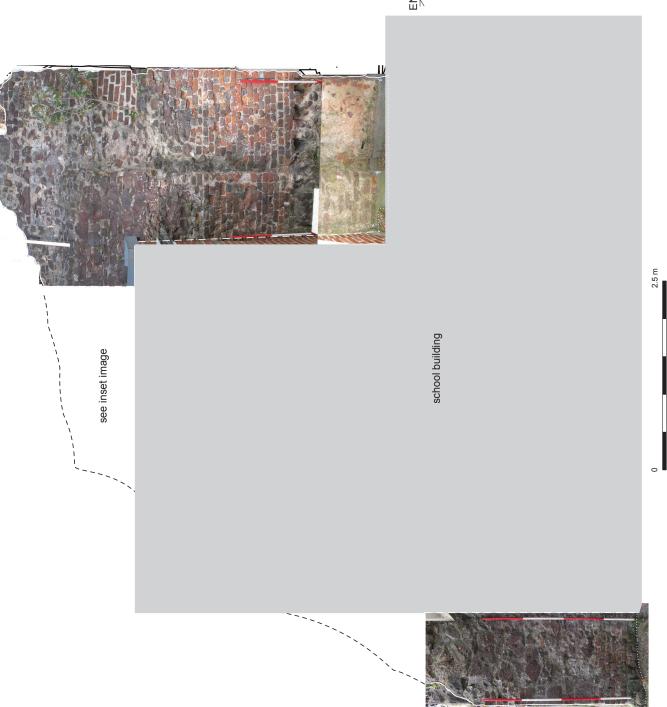








Unrectified view of Hall of the Vicars Choral wall-top, taken from the school building roof facing north-west.



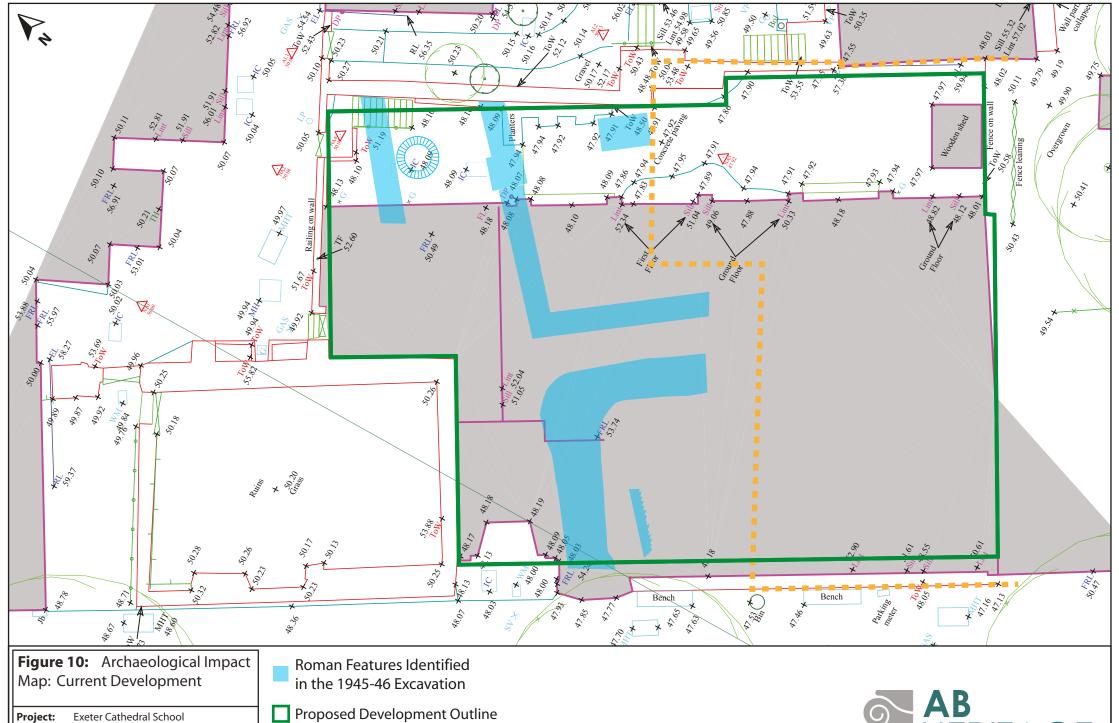
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Elevation 5 - Provisional recording, pending demolition

Figure 9: Kalendar Hall, Cathedral School, Exeter: Elevation 5

South Street

Project:	Exeter Cathedral School	edral Schoo	-
Scale:	As marked Date :	Date:	October 2012
Drawn By	Drawn By: J.Moller	Approved	Approved By: A.Buckley



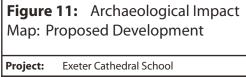
Not To Scale Date: October 2012 Based on Plan Produced by Kensington Taylor Approved By: A.Buckley **Drawn By:** J.Moller

Proposed Development Outline

▶ ¬ Property Boundary Shown on the 1930s Ordnance Survey Map







Scale: 1:125 Date: October 2012
Based on Plan Produced by Kensington Taylor

Drawn By: J.Moller | Approved By: A.Buckley

Roman Features Identified in the 1945-46 Excavation



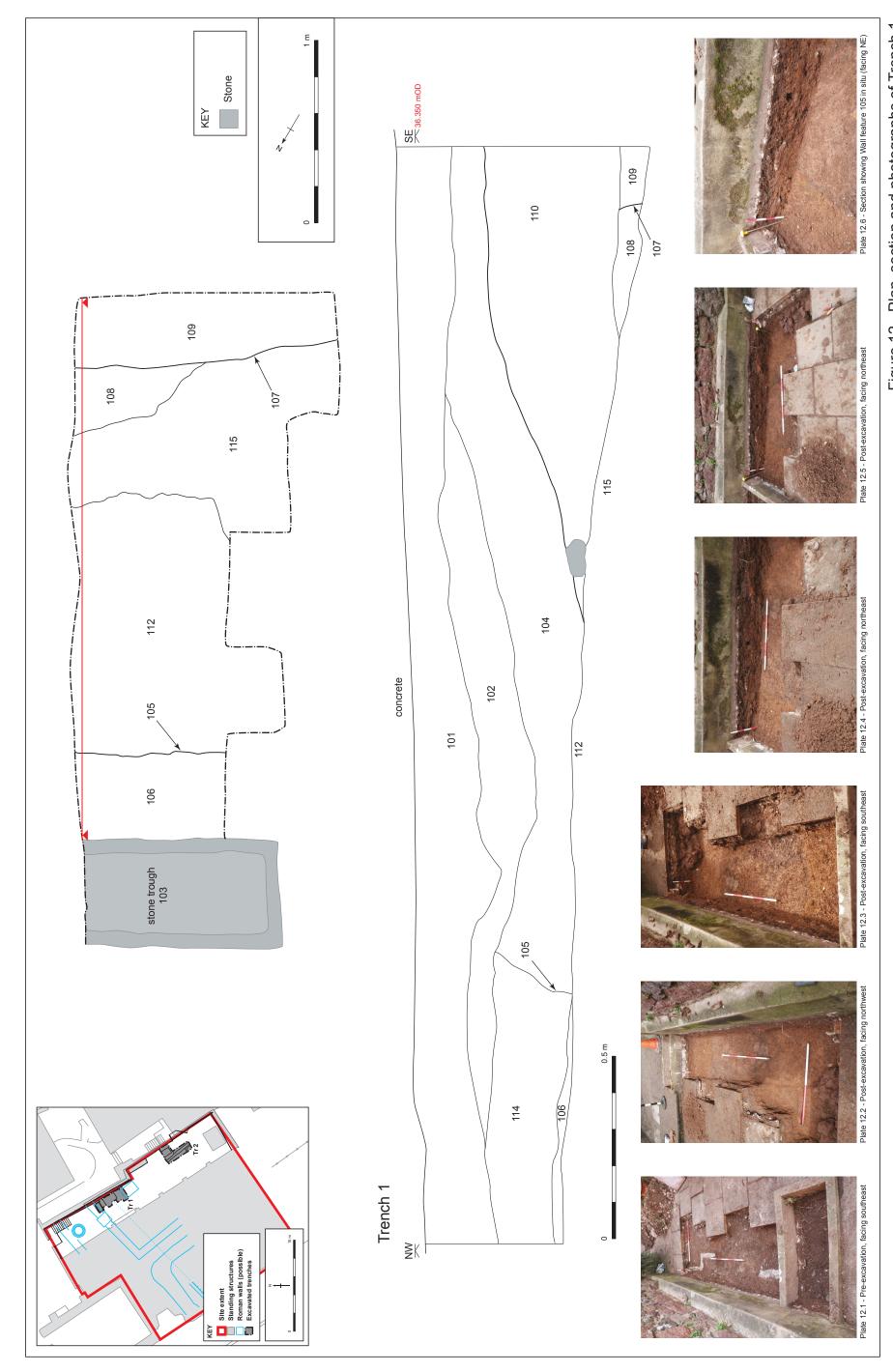


Figure 12 - Plan, section and photographs of Trench 1.

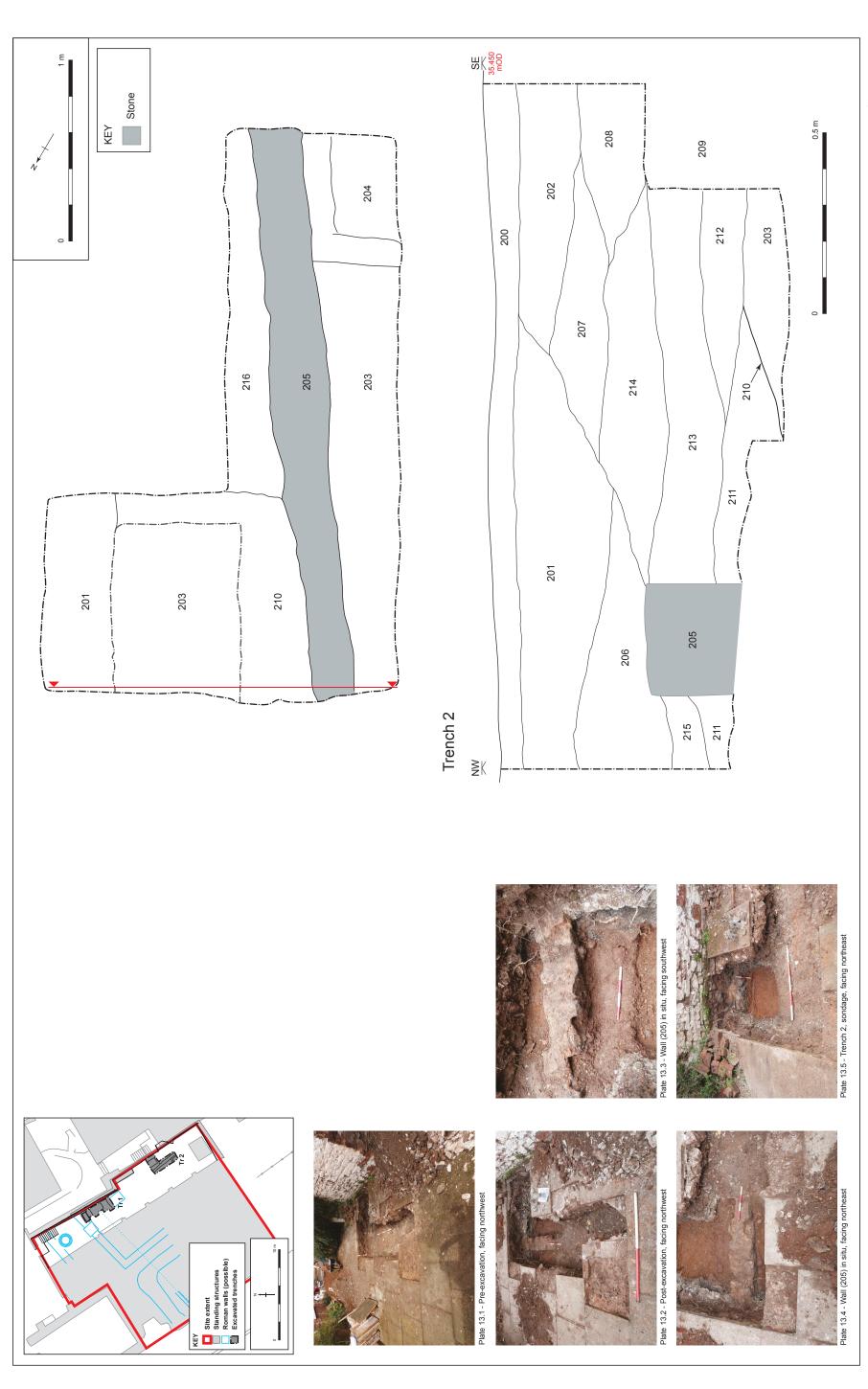


Figure 13 - Plan, section and photographs of Trench 2.



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