

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATIONS AT
VERNEY STREET, EXETER**

**Prepared for
Midas Homes**

**by
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Exeter Archaeology

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1. INTRODUCTION

This report has been commissioned by Midas Homes and presents the results of a staged programme of archaeological works undertaken by Exeter Archaeology (EA) during January and February 2011 on land at Verney Street, Exeter. Work comprised an initial archaeological watching brief, followed by evaluation and subsequent excavation. The work was required by the local planning authority, Exeter City Council (ECC) under condition 10 attached to the grant of planning permission (No. 04/2005/03) for the redevelopment of the site to provide a 3/4 storey building comprising 67 flats, pedestrian access to the highway and associated works.

1.1 **The site** (SX 9267 9311, Fig. 1)

The site occupies an area of approximately 1,400sqm, set back from Sidwell Street, between Red Lion Lane and Verney Street. Situated on a gentle south-east facing slope, the site comprised a number of former commercial premises, the construction of which had entailed a degree of truncation of the natural topography, particularly along the Verney Street frontage.

1.2 **Project brief**

No formal brief has been supplied for the project. The scope of the required archaeological works was set out by the Exeter City Council Archaeology Officer (ECCAO) in an email to EA dated 20th May 2010. A subsequent project design (appendix 1) detailing the scope and methodology of the archaeological investigation was produced by Exeter Archaeology (June 2010) and subsequently approved by the planning authority. The principal requirements were:

- a rapid desk-based assessment to provide a context for the archaeological works
- a watching brief on demolition works, followed by a trench evaluation to assess the archaeological potential of the site and inform on the need for any further works (stage 1)
- depending on the results of the stage 1 works, further archaeological monitoring and recording/excavation in mitigation of the impact of the development (stage 2)
- archiving of the site records and dissemination of the results of the project as appropriate

2. BRIEF HISTORICAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

Historical background

The site lies in the ancient parish of St Sidwell, to the south of Sidwell Street, which is believed to have originated as a Roman road, perhaps forming the principal route to the Roman fortress at Exeter and the later Roman town and medieval city. Roman cemeteries were commonly sited alongside roads outside the settlement area and the potential site of a Roman cemetery lies to the north of Sidwell Street.¹

¹ Exeter City HER No. 10210.

It is believed that Sidwell Street began to be built up in the 12th century.² By 1259 an aqueduct had been constructed along the street to serve the Blackfriars within the city walls.³

A depiction of Exeter of *c.* 1590, by John Hooker,⁴ shows houses along Sidwell Street as far east as St Anne's Chapel and the almshouses. During the 17th century extensive demolition occurred in the suburbs as the city prepared to resist the two Civil War sieges. The buildings along Sidwell Street, as far as St Anne's Chapel, would have been destroyed during this period.⁵

The first accurate large-scale map of Exeter was made by John Rocque in 1744 (Fig. 9), and a larger scale map by Coldridge in 1819 (Fig 10). Both of these maps show the Sidwell Street frontages as built up again, with ancillary buildings and garden plots to the rear. Two buildings, divided by an access lane, and part of a further building, are depicted within the site area. By 1840 (John Wood's map, Fig. 11) these buildings had gone and others are shown within the edges of the site.

By 1876 (1:500 map, Fig. 12) considerable development had taken place in the vicinity, and a number of houses and ancillary structures, including those on Southards Court and Townsend's Court are shown within the site area. In the west quarter of the site there were additional structures by 1890⁶ and further infilling by 1905 (Fig 13) and 1932.⁷

The Sidwell Street area was badly affected during the bombing of WWII, as is evident from aerial photographs taken in 1945⁸ and the OS map of 1951 (Fig. 14) which illustrate the extent of clearance at this time. Within the site the only buildings still standing were the row of houses on the east side of Townsend's Court, in the north-east quarter of the site.

During the 1950s the Sidwell Street area was redeveloped and the Townsend's Court houses were demolished. OS maps from 1965 (Fig 15) to 1984⁹ shows the site area as part of a newly developed block of properties used for light industry and storage, bounded by the new roads of Red Lion Lane to the north-west and Verney Street to the south-east.

Previous archaeological investigations in the vicinity

In 1991 trial trenches excavated in the pavement outside Nos 149–153 Sidwell Street exposed a gravel surface believed to represent the main Roman road leading north-east from the east gate.¹⁰

A watching brief was carried out in 1993 on the site of the former Sidwell Street Motors in Sidwell Street, where it was thought that a Civil War outworks may have

² Hoskins 1963, 152.

³ Exeter city HER No. 11021.

⁴ 'Platt of St Sidwell's Fee'.

⁵ Henderson 1999, p.494 inc. Map. 61.13.

⁶ OS 1:2500 map of 1890.

⁷ OS 1:2500 map of 1932.

⁸ EA aerial photograph No. 6403.

⁹ OS 1:1250 map of 1984.

¹⁰ Exeter city HER No. 133.01–08.

been located. No evidence of such a feature, however, was found.¹¹ Other recent investigations in Sidwell Street and the vicinity have generally exposed post-medieval and later buildings and features.¹²

3. PROJECT AIMS

The principal aim of the project was to ensure the appropriate identification, excavation and recording of archaeological deposits within the site prior to their removal during the course of the development and to ensure their 'preservation by record' by appropriate analysis and reporting and the collation of the site records to form an integrated archive.

4. METHOD

Initial works entailed monitoring and recording during the removal of concrete slabs and a number of substantial foundations and services. This process confirmed a significant level of survival of archaeological deposits and therefore, following consultation with the ECCAO, it was decided that five evaluation trenches would be placed across the site to more fully assess the extent, date and range of survival. Each trench measured 1.8m wide and together they measured 76m in length. They were excavated to the upper horizon of archaeological deposits, or where absent, to the level of natural subsoil, using a tracked machine fitted with a toothless grading bucket. It became evident that within the lower part of the site, fronting Verney Street, construction of the post-war buildings had entailed terracing into the slope which had removed all archaeological deposits apart from a small number of post-medieval deep cut features (trenches 1 and 2). The NE limit to this terracing was defined by a post-war revetment wall approximately 20m from, and parallel with Verney Street (fig. 1). In view of the poor archaeological survival, no further (stage 2) works were required within this lower area.

Within the upper part of the site, fronting Red Lion Lane, cut features were identified in three of the evaluation trenches (trenches 3-5). Following further consultation with the ECCAO it was determined that the site would be subject to controlled machine reduction and investigation ahead of groundworks, apart from areas that had been identified during the initial watching brief as having been subject to extensive modern disturbance, with little consequent potential for archaeological survival.

The standard EA recording system was employed. Stratigraphic information was recorded on single context record sheets and a drawn record was compiled consisting of plan and section drawings at a scale of 1:10, 1:20 and 1:50. A photographic record was also compiled consisting of black and white prints and colour digital photography. Where appropriate, samples were taken from the fills of pits or other cut features for environmental analysis.

¹¹Exeter city HER No. 184.00.

¹² ie. Exeter City HER Nos 133.01-08; 184.00; 15114; 15141.00; 15157.00.

5. RESULTS (Figs. 2-7, plates 1-6)

The evaluation trenches are not described individually as the results were superseded following the immediate expansion of the trenches into an open area excavation.

5.1 General deposit sequence and quality of preservation

As discussed in section 4, the lower part of the site fronting Verney Street had been subject to post-war terracing which had removed most archaeological deposits. Within this lower area the typical sequence was that of modern deposits directly overlying yellow clay natural subsoil. Occasional pockets of post-medieval soil did survive, more frequently towards Verney Street where the level of truncation was slightly shallower than to the west. Removal of the revetment wall exposed a section consisting largely of post-medieval and modern deposits (over 1m thick) used to level up the slope at the lower (east) end of the upper part of the site (plate. 1). This material thinned markedly to the west and along the Red Lion Lane frontage modern deposits directly overlay natural ground. Within the upper area, preservation of deposits was variable with patches of medieval garden soil sealed by spreads of post-medieval soils. The upper part of the site was particularly disturbed by a number of modern wall footings and drains.

5.2 ?Iron Age / Roman

Only one feature of potential prehistoric date was found. This comprised a short NE-SW aligned ditch (348) measuring 5m long and 1.2m wide. It contained a base fill (349) of fine silty clay resulting from erosion of the ditch sides, overlain by a main fill (350) of silty clay from which were recovered four small fragments of iron slag. No pottery was present. The ditch featured a terminus at either end, although these had been largely removed by later activity. Although presented as potentially Iron Age, this dating is tenuous and based entirely on its relationship with a Roman feature to the NW that cut through it.

5.3 Roman

Several features dating to the Roman period were identified, comprising either pits or ditches. The ditches survived as discrete features with very few stratigraphic inter-relationships, but based on their alignment and profile, it is likely that the majority were contemporary, representing elements of a field system. Ditches 407, 375 and 308 (plate 2) were all aligned parallel and broadly NW-SE, with ditch 377 at right angles to them, probably continuous with ditches 407 and 375, although the precise relationship could not be established due to later disturbance. Ditch 308 survived over a distance of 16m, but all ditches had been foreshortened by post-medieval or modern disturbance. A total of 50 sherds of pottery were recovered from their fills, broadly datable to the Roman period.

Ditch 308 had been cut through by what appeared to be part of a curvilinear enclosure ditch (461, plates 2 and 3), located in the NE corner of the site. Only the SW side of the enclosure fell entirely within the excavation area. This measured 16m long, up to 0.8m wide and 0.34m deep. Both ends of the ditch returned to the north, beyond the excavation area. The NW end turned gradually; the SE end abruptly. Very little of the interior of the enclosure lay within the excavation area, and no evidence of occupation was found, with the possible exception of a solitary posthole (318) on the inside edge

of the ditch, although this was undated. Twelve sherds of late 1st - 2nd century pottery were recovered from the main fill of the ditch (312), together with fragments of Roman tile.

Two pits were identified which can confidently be considered to be Roman; both lay to the west of the ditches. The first (391) was broadly circular with a diameter of 1.7m. It had steep sides, tapering towards the base and was excavated to a depth of 1.9m, the pit extending below this point. It contained dark grey silty clay organic basal fills (435-8) which appeared to have been deliberately sealed by layers of clean sterile clay (428-34). Four sherds of 1st-3rd century pottery were recovered from the fills. The size and dimensions of the pit, and the nature of its fills, are highly suggestive of a cess pit.

Pit 651 (plate 5) lay towards the SE end of the site. It measured 1.95m in diameter and had very steep sides, tapering slightly towards the base, which was not reached. The pit was excavated to a depth of 1.2m and then augered to a depth of 1.9m, at which point the base of the pit was reached. The pit contained layers of compact clean clay (652-6) indicative of deliberate backfilling. In the absence of organic cess-like material, it is likely that the pit 651 functioned as a well.

5.4 Medieval

Very little evidence was found for medieval occupation across the site. The principal feature dating to this period was an extensive ditch (650) aligned NW-SE, parallel with Sidwell Street. The ditch was traced for a distance of 32m, virtually the full width of the site. It measured 0.7m wide and was very shallow, at 0.1m deep. Six sherds of pottery dating to the 12th or 13th century were recovered from its fills. It appeared to be respected by a second and less substantial ditch (302), which contained two pottery sherds of 17th-century date.

A large sub circular pit (389), heavily disturbed by modern services, was exposed approximately 7m from ditch 650, close to the Red Lion Lane frontage. Measuring 2.5m in diameter and at least 1.1m deep with steeply sloping sides, it contained cess staining at the base, but was infilled with a sequence of clean silty clay based deposits (390, 470-73) all of which are likely to represent a single episode of infilling. A single small sherd of pottery was recovered from fill 471, which is broadly datable to the medieval period.

5.5 Post-medieval

The majority of features exposed during the course of the excavations date to the post-medieval period. These consisted primarily of post holes and pits, concentrated towards the east end of the site, towards the Red Lion Lane frontage. It is noticeable that the majority lie to the NW of the medieval ditch 650, while those to the immediate SE of the ditch appear to respect it.

Although precise dating of every pit was not possible, the pottery evidence indicates that a large proportion of them date to the 17th century. The function of the post holes and many of the pits cannot be determined with confidence, although the presence of animal bone indicates that many are likely to have been domestic rubbish pits (e.g. 441, 451, 453, 488, 629, 635). At least three of the larger pits (612, (plate 6), 666,

667) were irregular in profile and primarily contained sterile clay fills which would suggest that they were quarry pits dug for the extraction of the underlying clay subsoil. The largest of the pits (637) is somewhat unusual. Measuring 7m by 5m it was flat bottomed and very shallow at 0.26m deep. It contained an abundance of broken slate and mortar fragments, together with charcoal fragments and late 17th to early 18th-century pottery. It may therefore represent the footprint of a demolished outbuilding. If so, it must have been of light construction as no evidence was found for wall foundations.

6. THE FINDS by Charlotte Coles

The finds consist primarily of Roman, medieval and post-medieval pottery, with other finds including animal bone, clay pipe bowls and Roman tile fragments.

Table 1. Finds by category

Roman pottery	97
Medieval pottery	29
Post-medieval pottery	205
Modern (19th-20thC) pottery	37
Roman tile	8
Clay pipe bowls	14
Lithics	2
Glass	7
Animal bone	97

Roman finds

The Roman pottery can be divided into late 1st/early 2nd century (46 sherds), and Roman pottery of unknown date (51 sherds). Late 1st/early 2nd century material includes an imported white ware flagon, 10 sherds of BB1 black-burnished ware including an early jar form, and 22 sherds of amphora. The undated Roman pottery includes 26 pieces of red earthenware amphora, 3 pieces of Dressel 20 amphora and 2 pieces of mortarium, including one possible continental piece. All of the Roman tile fragments were too small to identify more fully.

Medieval pottery

The 29 medieval sherds include one piece of residual late Saxon fabric 22 pottery, 15 pieces of handmade coarseware Exeter Fabric 20, five pieces of medieval jug, one piece of Totnes-type pottery, one piece of Exeter Fabric 60 tripod pitcher, one piece of Dorset sandy ware and one piece of green-glazed Saintonge.

Post-medieval pottery

Some 205 fragments of post-medieval pottery were retrieved – mainly local coarsewares dating from C17th/early C18th. In total, 91% of the collection consist of SW English wares and only 11 sherds (9% of the assemblage) tin-glazed wares or foreign imports. The imports consist of eleven sherds of Delft, four of Frechen stoneware and single fragments of North Holland slipware, Chinese porcelain, and Westerwald stoneware. This is slightly lower than the average percentage of

imported pottery for Exeter, which is usually between 10-15%. This reflects the fact that the suburb of St Sidwell's was one of Exeter's poorest areas.

Glass

Seven fragments of glass were recovered, five of which are C17th /C18th. These are one piece of window glass and four pieces of English bottle glass, including one piece with an unusually large rim. The other two fragments are C19th bottle glass.

Animal bone

205 animal bones were recovered. Most are post-medieval, but some are unphased. The vast majority of the identifiable bones are cattle (76% of identifiable bones). sheep/goat bones and 1 cat bone were also identified, but no pig remains. The proportions of pig bones present in the city centre is much higher than at Verney Street, with 12.6% of identifiable post-medieval remains being pig at Trichay Street and 21% at Goldsmith Street, areas I-II. This could reflect the low status of the area around Verney Street. It was not possible to assign an age to any of the remains; only one bone showed signs of butchery – a cattle femur from which a chop has completely removed the distal epiphysis; this was probably for disarticulation. One female cattle metacarpal could be assigned a withers height of 1.17m. This is much smaller than post-medieval cattle recorded by the author from Crediton, whose average is 1.26m, but cattle were generally smaller in Exeter (Maltby, 1979).

Lithics

Two residual lithics were retrieved: one piece of retouched black flint, possibly Neolithic, and one Neolithic scraper of brown flint.

Sources

Allan, J. 1984. *Medieval and Post-Medieval Finds from Exeter*, University of Exeter Press.

Coles, C. 2010. 'Analysis of faunal remains from 35 East Street, Crediton', Unpub. Exeter Archaeology Report.

Maltby, M. 1979. *The Animal Bones from Exeter, 1971-1975*, Exeter Archaeol. Rep. - Volume 2 (1979).

7. DISCUSSION (fig. 8)

With the exception of a well (651) and a probable domestic rubbish pit (391) no clear evidence has been found for Roman settlement within the boundaries of the site. However, as the site lies some distance (between 30m and 70m) from Sidwell Street, the absence of settlement evidence is not surprising.

At least two phases of enclosure ditches have been identified, which suggests a primarily agricultural use of the site. As is the case with respect to the boundary ditches of later periods within the site, the Roman ditches are set broadly perpendicular to Sidwell Street, which, being a principal routeway into the Roman town and earlier fortress, is likely to pre-date them. A late 1st- to early 2nd-century date for this activity is suggested by the pottery recovered from the ditch fills.

Saxon and early medieval occupation evidence is entirely lacking, the earliest post-Roman feature identified consisting of a NE-SW orientated ditch (650) dating to the late 12th / early 13th century. This ditch appears to represent a long standing property boundary being respected by at least one 17th-century boundary (302), and a number of pits of broad 17th- to 18th-century date, lying to either side.

8. CONCLUSIONS

Despite a significant loss of archaeological material across the site due to post war development, the investigations have exposed a range of archaeological features demonstrating activity on the site during the Roman period and continuing occupation of the site from the 12th or 13th century. No evidence however has been found for buildings of any period within the site. As Red Lion Lane is a modern (post-war) thoroughfare, the medieval and post-medieval pits and ditches lie within what would have been rear plots of properties fronting Sidwell Street. The range of these features is broadly typical of rear garden plots of the period, and is consistent with the 18th-century mapping which depicts the site as largely undeveloped until the latter 19th century, with garden plots present into the mid 20th century.

9. ARCHIVE

A fully indexed archive has been prepared and is currently stored at Exeter Archaeology's premises. The archive will be deposited with the Royal Albert Memorial Museum, Exeter within three months of its re-opening to receive such archive material. A summary of the investigations (including a pdf version of this document) has been submitted to the on-line database OASIS (On-line AccesS to the Index of archaeological investigationS), under OASIS ID: exeterar1-101161.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The investigations were commissioned by Midas Homes and administered by Clive Schofield (Midas) and Peter Stead (EA). Thanks are due to Andrew Pye (Exeter City Council Archaeology Officer) for his advice and guidance throughout. The historical research was carried out by Pru Manning and the fieldwork was directed by Fiona Pink, who also produced this report. The graphics were prepared by Sarnia Blackmore and Marie Leverett (all EA).

SOURCES CONSULTED

Unpublished sources

DRO Devon Record Office, Exeter

St Sidwell's Tithe Map/Appportionment 1842

Westcountry Studies Library

John Coldridge's 1819 map of Exeter

Exeter Archaeology (EA) Archives

RAF vertical aerial photograph 106G/UK 865 Part V 30 Sept. '45 F/12''//PRDU 6403

Copy of John Rocque's map of 1744

Copy of 'Platt of St Sidwells Fee', probably drawn by John Hooker, c. 1590 (source, Dean & Chapter, Exeter 3530)
 Copy of John Wood's Map of Exeter, 1840
 EA reports and archive material (various)

Exeter City Council (ECC)

Historic Environment Record (Exeter city HER)

Printed sources

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APPENDIX

PROJECT DESIGN FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS AT VERNEY STREET, EXETER

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 This document has been prepared by Exeter Archaeology (EA) for Midas Homes and sets out the methodology to be employed during a watching brief and trench evaluation on land at Verney Street, Exeter and during any further archaeological recording and excavation work that may be necessary. The work is required by Exeter City Council under condition 10 attached to the grant of planning permission (No. 04/2005/03) for the redevelopment of the site to provide a 3/4 storey building comprising 67 flats, pedestrian access to the highway and associated works. Guidance regarding the archaeological requirements has been provided by Exeter City Council's Archaeology Officer (ECCAO) by email to Exeter Archaeology dated 20th May 2010. The present document represents the 'written scheme of archaeological work' required for approval by the local planning authority prior to commencement of the development. .

1.2 The site (SX 9267 9311) is set back from Sidwell Street on a gentle SE facing slope. Sidwell Street is a Roman road line and the axis of the medieval and later suburb. It also lies close to St. Anne's Chapel, which was fortified during the Civil War and taken during both civil war sieges. Although the site has been subject to post-war redevelopment, the buildings that currently occupy the site are relatively lightweight and single storey and the potential therefore exists for the survival within the site of deposits and features dating from the Roman, medieval and civil war periods.

2. AIMS

2.1 The principal aim of the project is to establish the presence or absence, character, depth, extent and date of archaeological deposits within the site, to excavate and record them as necessary prior to and during the development, and to complete the analysis, conservation, archiving and reporting of the results and finds.

3. METHOD

3.1 A rapid desk-based assessment of the site will be carried out in order to inform the placement of trenches and to provide a context for the results of subsequent fieldwork.

The archaeological work will be undertaken in more than one phase, depending on the presence and extent of any remains. These will be:

Phase 1 - a watching brief on any demolition groundworks followed by evaluative trenching to identify whether any remains are present on the site, and if so where. The results will inform subsequent phases of work.

Phase 2 - depending on the results of the evaluation, full archaeological excavation of certain areas prior to construction starting, if necessary

Phase 3 - monitoring and recording/limited excavation during construction groundworks, if necessary.

In addition, there will be a further phase of off site analysis and reporting work.

The method outlined below applies primarily to the phase 1 trenching work. Should phases 2 and/or 3 be required, then the generic methods and provisions set out in sections 3.3 - 3.5, 3.7 - 3.9, and 4 - 6 below will apply, and a plan showing proposed areas of excavation and/or monitoring will be submitted to the ECCAO for approval prior to such works starting.

3.1 A series of trenches measuring 1.6 - 1.8m wide will be excavated across the site. The number and locations of trenches will be determined in agreement with the ECCAO in light of the results of the desk based assessment. As site conditions allow, trenching will cover a

minimum of 3% of the total site area, with provision for a slightly greater sample should areas of potential survival be extensive.

- 3.2 Trenches will be CAT scanned prior to excavation. Trenches will be opened using a tracked or wheeled machine fitted with a toothless grading bucket. Excavation will continue until either the top of significant archaeological levels or natural subsoil is reached (whichever is higher), at which point machining will cease and investigation will continue by hand. Where archaeological deposits are present the trench will be cleaned and deposits investigated, excavated and recorded.
- 3.3 Health and Safety requirements will be observed at all times by archaeological staff working on site, particularly when machinery is operating nearby. Personal protective equipment (safety boots, helmets and high visibility vests) will be worn by EA staff when plant is operating on site. A risk assessment will be prepared and agreed prior to excavation.
- 3.4 As appropriate, the EA Scientific Officer will assess deposits on site, with advice as necessary from the English Heritage Regional Science Advisor, to determine the possible yield (if any) of environmental or microfaunal evidence, and its potential for radiocarbon dating. If deposits of potential survive, these would be sampled using the EH Guidelines for Environmental Archaeology (EH CfA Guidelines 2002/1), and outside specialists organised to undertake further assessment and analysis as appropriate.
- 3.5 Initial cleaning, conservation, packaging and any stabilisation or longer term conservation measures will be undertaken in accordance with relevant professional guidance (including *Conservation guidelines No 1* (UKIC, 2001); *First Aid for Finds* (UKIC & RESCUE, 1997) and on advice provided by A Hopper-Bishop, Specialist Services Officer, RAM Museum, Exeter.
- 3.6 On completion of investigations, trenches will be backfilled with the excavated material and made safe.
- 3.7 Should any human remains be exposed, these will initially be left *in situ*. If removal at either this or a later stage in the archaeological works is deemed necessary, these will then be fully excavated and removed from the site in accordance with Ministry of Justice guidelines. If required, the necessary license will be obtained by EA on behalf of the client. Any remains will be excavated in accordance with Institute of Field Archaeologist Technical Paper No. 13 (McKinley and Roberts 1993). Where appropriate bulk samples will be collected.
- 3.8 Should items be exposed that fall within the scope of the Treasure Act 1996, then these will be removed to a safe place and reported to the local coroner. Where removal cannot be effected on the same working day as the discovery, suitable security measures will be taken to protect the finds from theft.
- 3.9 The ECC Archaeology Officer (ECCAO) will be informed of the start of the project, and will monitor progress throughout on behalf of the planning authority and will wish to inspect the works in progress. Any amendments to the trenching plan or to any subsequent excavation plan will be agreed with him prior to implementation and completion. A date of completion of all archaeological site work will be confirmed with the ECCAO.

4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL RECORDING

- 4.1 Standard EA recording and sampling procedures will be employed, consisting of:
 - (i) standardised single context record sheets; survey drawings, plans and sections at scales 1:10, 1:20, 1:50 as appropriate;
 - (ii) black and white print and colour digital photography;
 - (iii) survey and location of finds, deposits or archaeological features, using EDM surveying equipment and software where appropriate;

(iv) labelling and bagging of finds on site from all excavated levels, post-1800 unstratified pottery may be discarded on site with a small sample retained for dating evidence as required.

5. REPORTING AND ARCHIVING

5.1 The reporting requirements will be agreed with the ECCAO on completion of fieldwork. If little or no significant archaeology is exposed in the trial trenches and as a result no further archaeological work is required, the report will consist of an entry into the City Historic Environment Record (HER), produced in electronic and paper format. Copies will be sent to the ECCAO within 2 months of the completion of fieldwork.

5.2 Should significant deposits be exposed, further work (phases 2 and/or 3 above) will be required either prior to and/or during construction groundworks. If the main contractor's programme requires that such archaeological work carries straight on from the trench evaluation, the results of the evaluation will be presented within an overarching summary report within two months of the date of completion of all archaeological fieldwork. If there is a significant delay (more than six months) between the end of the trench evaluation and the start of subsequent groundworks, an interim summary report will be produced of the results of the phase 1 work. This report, if required, will be prepared within two months of the completion of the phase 1 trenching. Both the overarching and interim summary reports will contain the following elements as appropriate:

- i) location plan;
- ii) a written description of the exposed remains and a discussion and interpretation of their character and significance in the context of any locally available historical evidence and archaeological evidence from any nearby sites;
- iii) plans and sections at appropriate scales showing the exact location of any significant archaeological deposits;
- vi) specialist reports as appropriate.

5.3 Copies of the summary report or reports (if required) will be produced and distributed to the Client and ECCAO on completion of sitework within the timescale above (5.2). A copy will also be deposited with the site archive.

5.4 An ordered and integrated site archive will be prepared with reference to *The Management of Archaeological Projects* (English Heritage, 1991 2nd edition) upon completion of the project. An initial site plan showing the location of remains and areas of likely survival will be prepared immediately after trenching so that areas of any phase 2 and 3 work can be agreed and delineated on it. The archive will be deposited with RAM Museum, Exeter, under accession museum number 139/210, in consultation with the Curator of Antiquities, within 18 months of the date of completion of all phases of archaeological fieldwork. The guidelines in the *Procedures for the Deposit of Archaeological Archives from Developer Funded Fieldwork to Exeter City Museum (2006)* will be followed.

5.5 A .pdf copy of the summary evaluation report (if produced), will be submitted, together with the site details, to the national OASIS (Online AccesS to the Index of Archaeological investigationS) database within two months of the completion of site work.

5.6 A short report summarising the results of the project will be prepared for inclusion within the "round up" section of an appropriate national journal, if merited, within 12 months of the completion of site work.

5.7 Should particularly significant remains, finds and/or deposits be encountered, then these, because of their importance, are likely to merit wider publication in line with government planning guidance. If such remains are encountered, the publication requirements – including any further analysis that may be necessary – will be confirmed with the ECCAO, in

consultation with the Client. EA, on behalf of the Client, will then implement publication in accordance with a timescale agreed with the Client, and the ECCAO. This will be within 12 months of the completion of all phases of archaeological site work unless otherwise agreed in writing.

- 5.8 Any amendments to the method or timescale set out above will be agreed in writing with the ECCAO before implementation.

6. PROJECT ORGANISATION

- 6.1 The project will be undertaken by suitably qualified and experienced EA archaeologists, in accordance with the Code of Conduct and relevant standards and guidance of the Institute for Archaeologists (*Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Evaluation*, 1994, revised 2008, and *Standards and Guidance for an Archaeological Watching Brief*, 1994, revised 2008), plus *Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Excavation* 1994, revised 2008). The project will be managed by Peter Stead. Exeter Archaeology is managed by a full Member of the Institute for Archaeologists.

Health & Safety

- 6.2 EA operations are subject to Health and Safety policies prepared by Exeter City Council which include all aspects of work covered by the *Health and Safety at Work Act (1974)*. All monitoring works within this scheme will be carried out in accordance with current *Safe Working Practices*.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Specialists contributors and advisors

The expertise of the following specialists can be called upon if required:

Bone artefact analysis: Ian Riddler;

Dating techniques: University of Waikato Radiocarbon Laboratory, NZ; Alex Bayliss (EH);

Charcoal identification: Dana Challinor ;

Diatom analysis: Nigel Cameron (UCL);

Environmental data: Vanessa Straker (English Heritage);

Faunal remains: Southampton University Faunal Remains Unit and sub-consultants, Dale Seargantson, Polydora Baker (EH); Lorraine Higbee (Taunton);

Fish bone identification: Alison Locker;

Foraminifera analysis: Mike Godwin;

Finds conservation: Alison Hopper-Bishop (Exeter Museums); Salisbury Conservation Centre;

Human remains: Louise Loe (Oxford Archaeology); Dr. James Steele (Centre for Human Ecology, Southampton);

Lithic analysis: Dr. Linda Hurcombe (Exeter University); John Newberry (Paignton);

Medieval and post-medieval finds: John Allan (Exeter Archaeology) and sub-consultants;

Metallurgy: Chris Salter (Oxford University); Ancient Monuments Laboratory (English Heritage) Peter Crew (Snowdonia National Park), Gill Juleff (Exeter University);

Molluscan analysis: Terrestrial-Paul Davis (Bristol); Marine- Jan Light (Godalming);

Numismatics: Norman Shiel (Exeter);

Petrology/geology: Roger Taylor (RAM Museum); Dr R. Scrivener (British Geological Survey);

Plant remains: Julie Jones (Bristol); Wendy Carruthers (Llantrisant)

Pollen: Dr Heather Tinsley (Bristol); Elizabeth Huckerby (Lancaster University Archaeological Unit);

Prehistoric pottery: Henrietta Quinnell (Exeter);

Radiocarbon dating: University of Waikato, New Zealand: Scottish Universities Research and Reactor Centre, East Kilbride

Roman finds: Paul Bidwell & associates (Arbeia Roman Fort, South Shields);

Soil Science: Matthew Canti (EH) and sub-consultants;

Textiles: Penelope Rogers (York)

P. Stead

Exeter Archaeology

Project 7259, June 2010

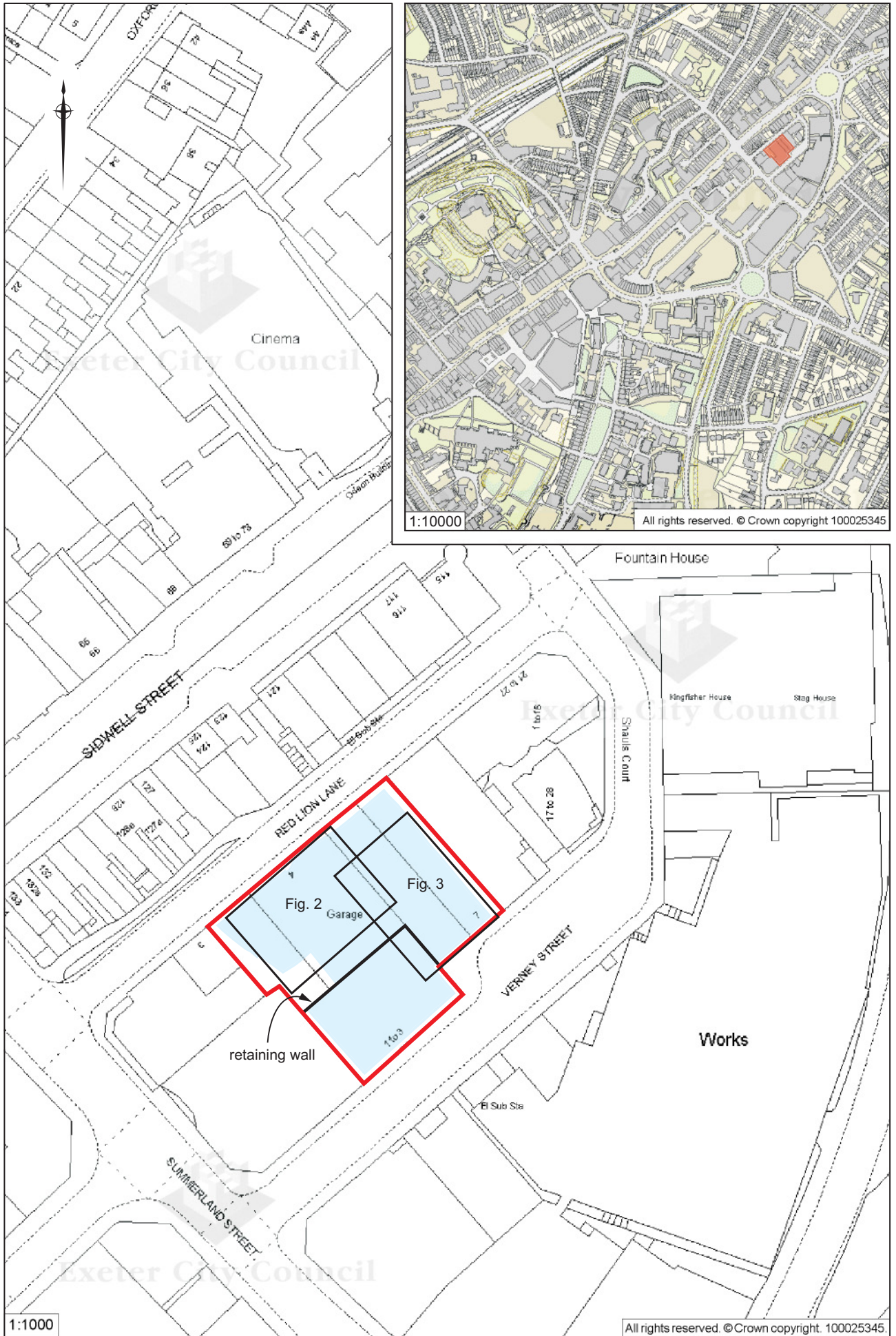


Fig. 1 Location of site, with area of excavation toned blue..

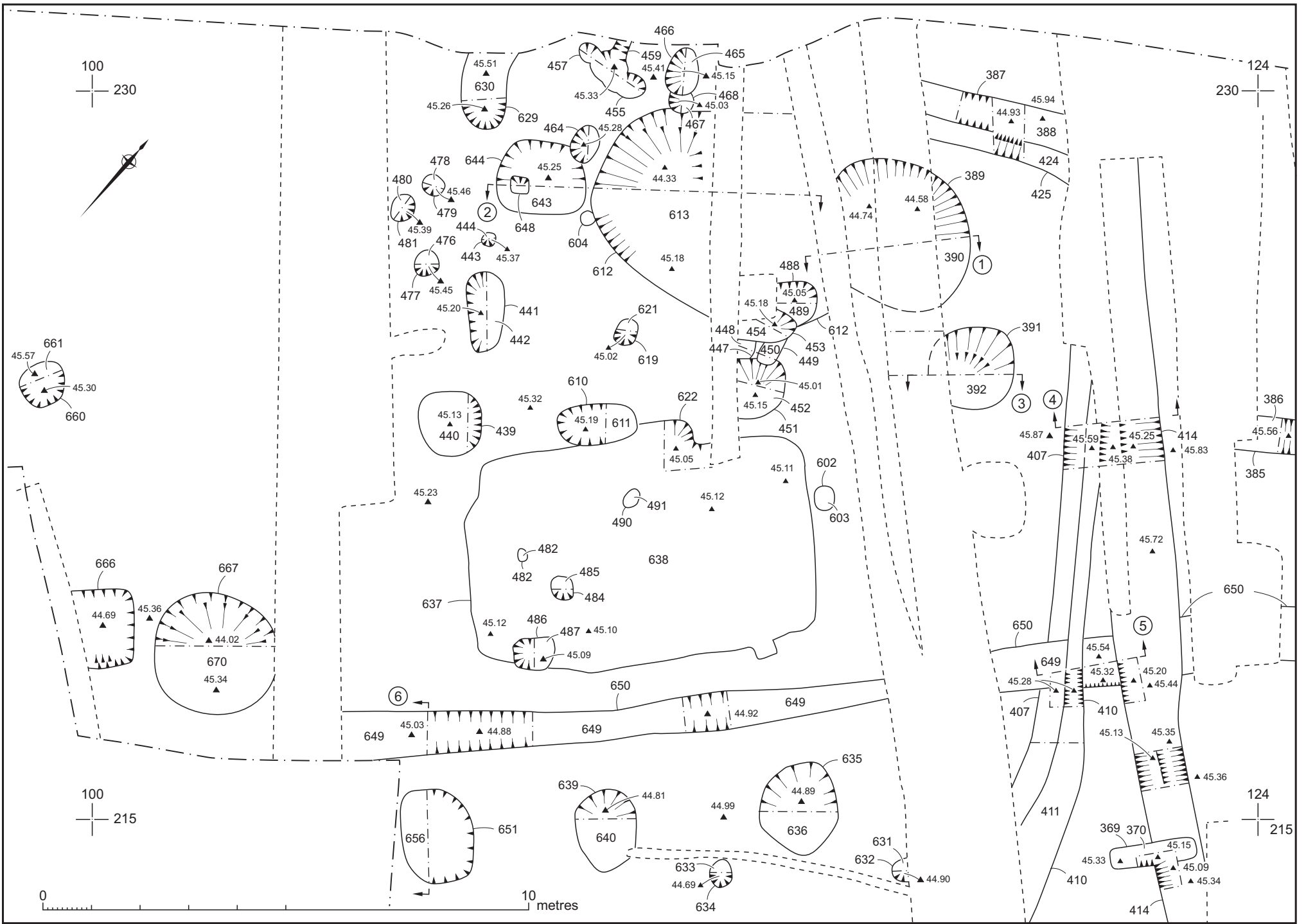


Fig. 2 Excavation plan. Scale 1:100.

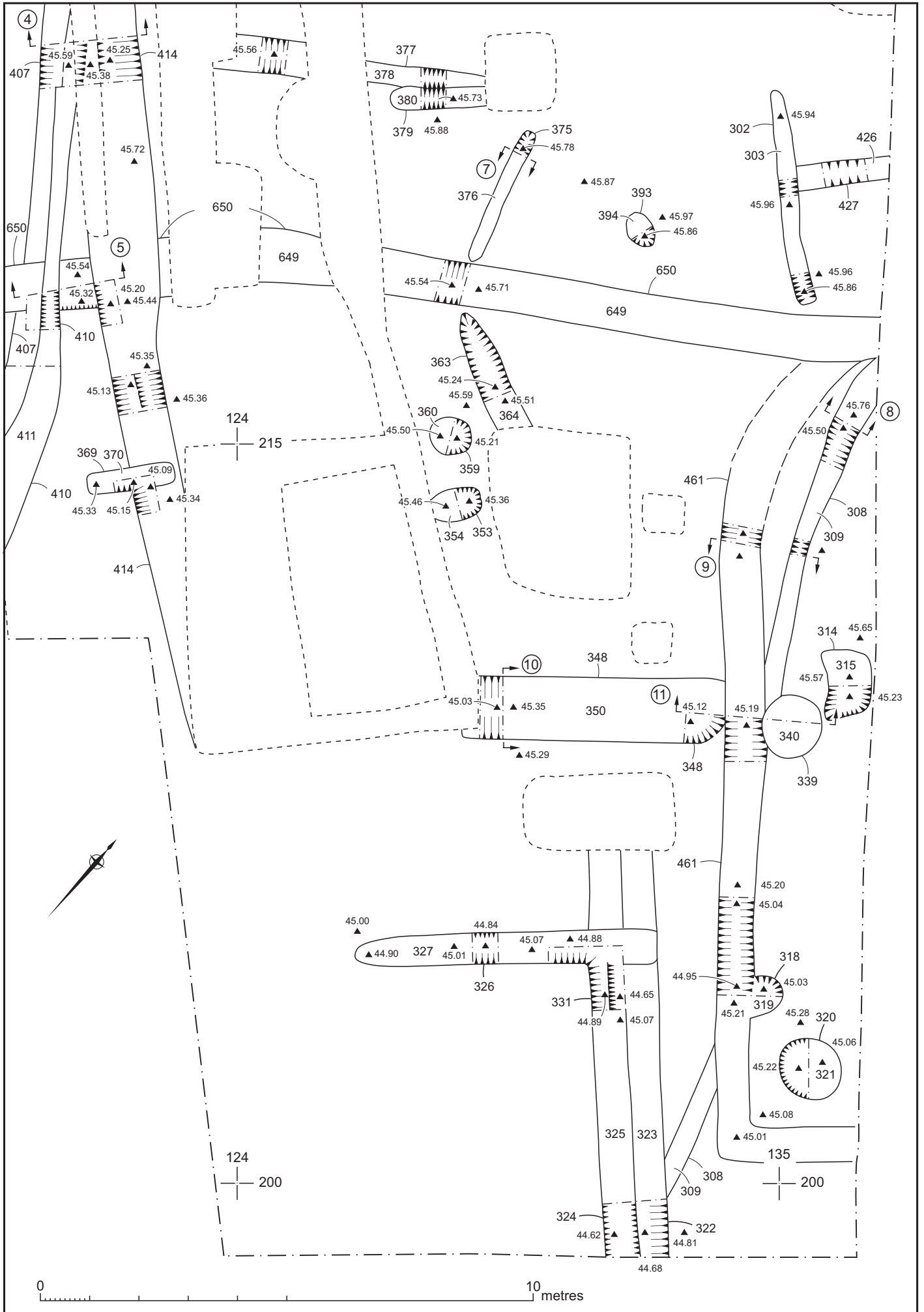


Fig. 3 Excavation plan. Scale 1:100.

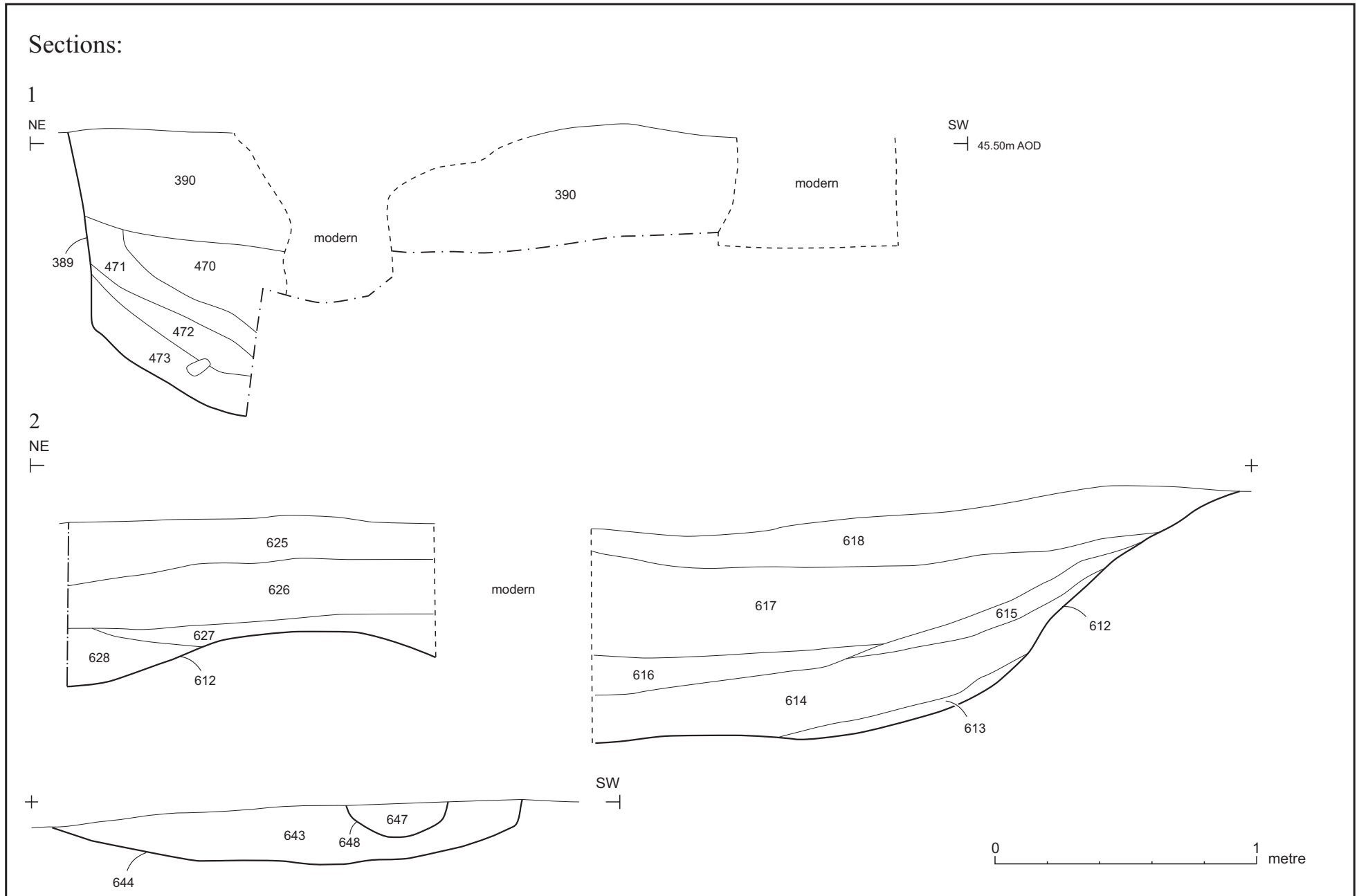


Fig.4 Sections 1 & 2. Scale 1:20.

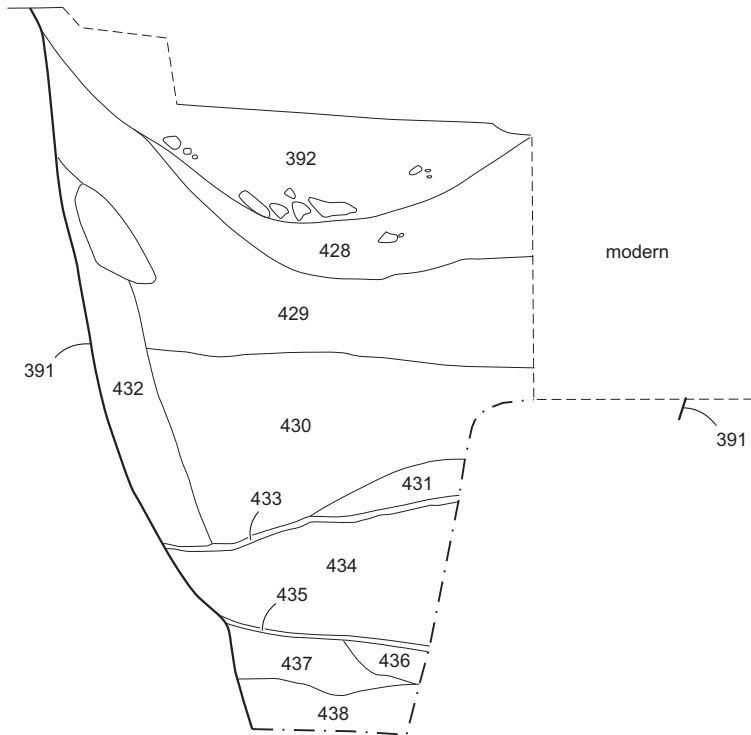
Sections:

3

NE
┌
└

SW

┌ 46.00m AOD
└

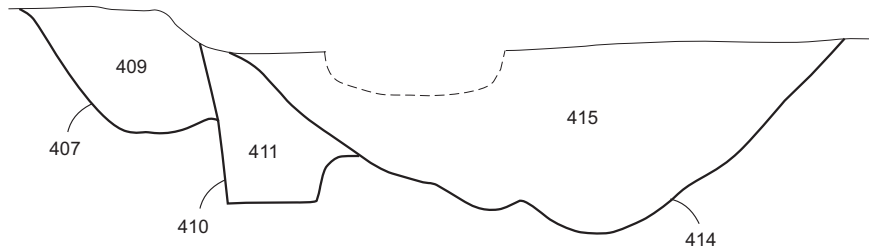


4

SW
┌
└

NE

┌ 46.00m AOD
└

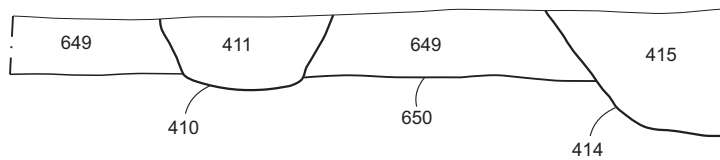


5

SW
┌
└

NE

┌ 45.50m AOD
└



0 1 metre

Fig. 5 Sections 3-5. Scale 1:20.

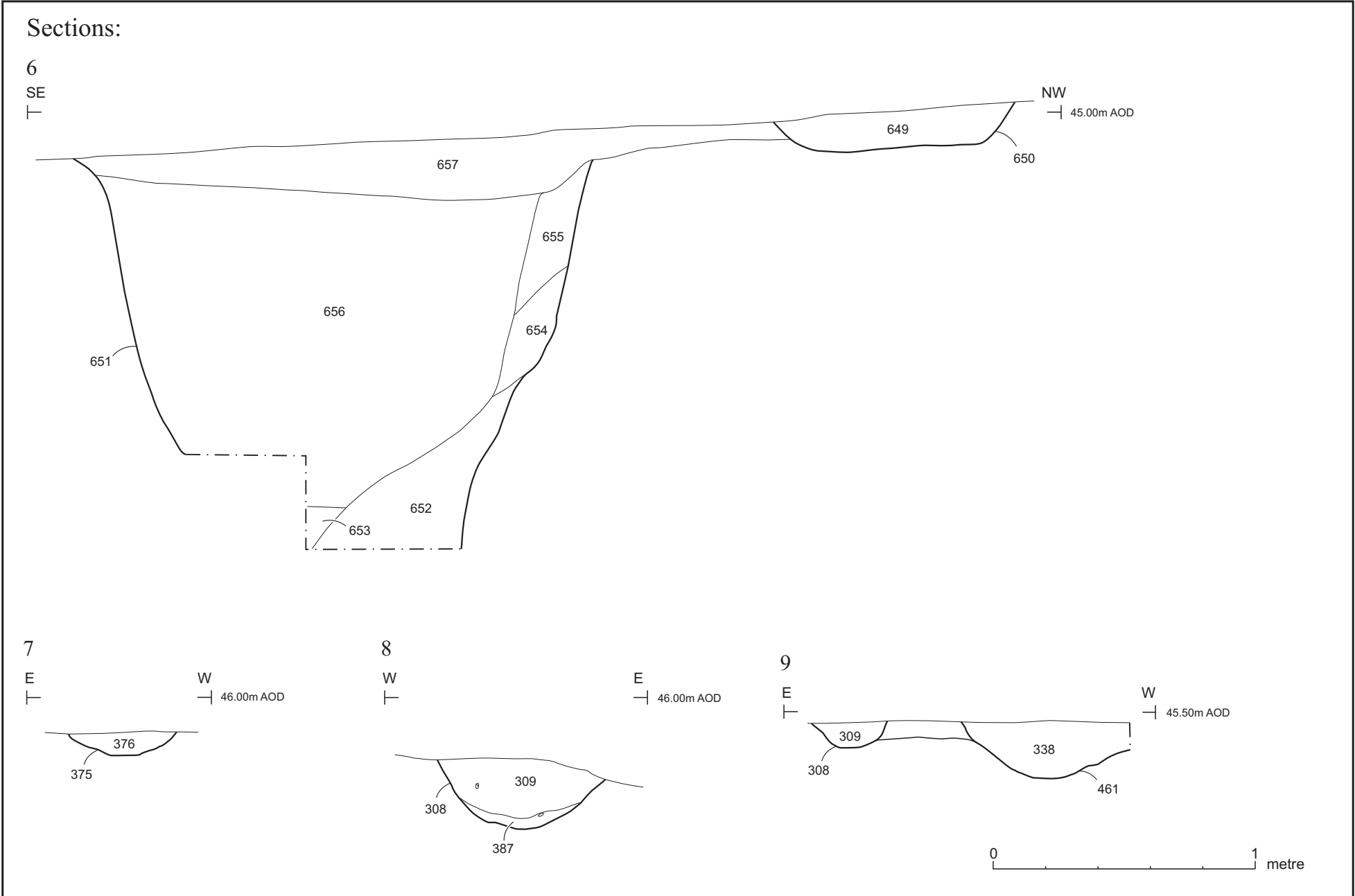


Fig. 6 Sections 6-9. Scale 1:20.

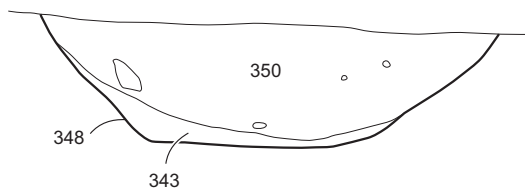
Sections:

10

NW
┌

SE

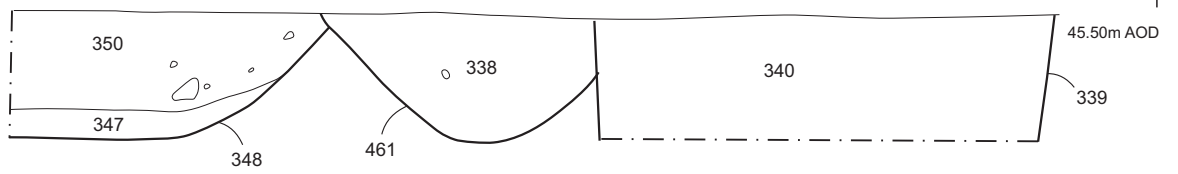
┌ 45.50m AOD



11

SW
┌

NE
┌



0 1 metre

Fig. 7 Sections 10-11. Scale 1:20.



Fig. 8 Plan of excavated features by period. Scale 1:200.

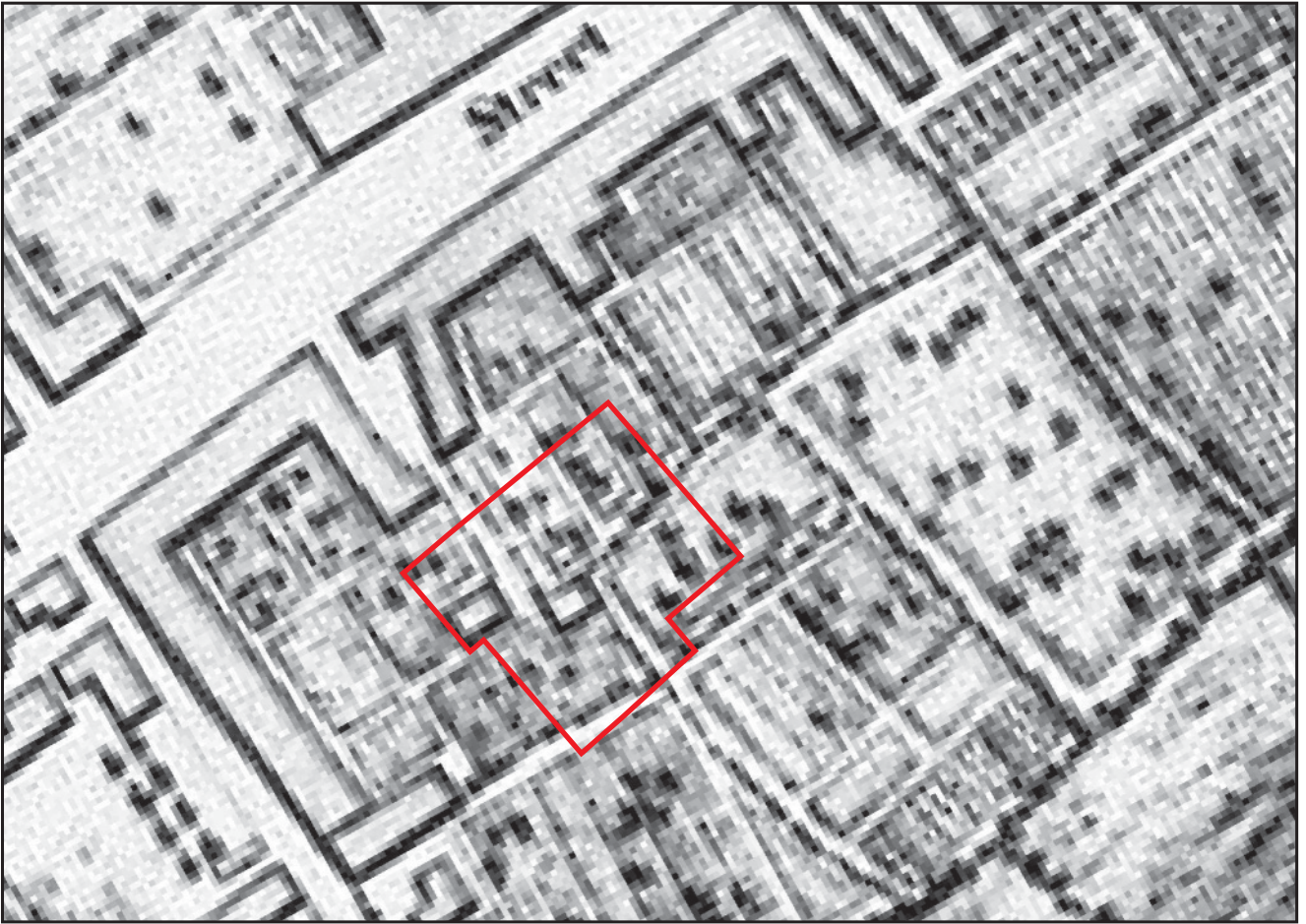


Fig. 9 Extract from the 1744 Rocque map. Scale 1:1250.



Fig. 10 Extract from the 1819 Coldridge map. Scale 1:1250.

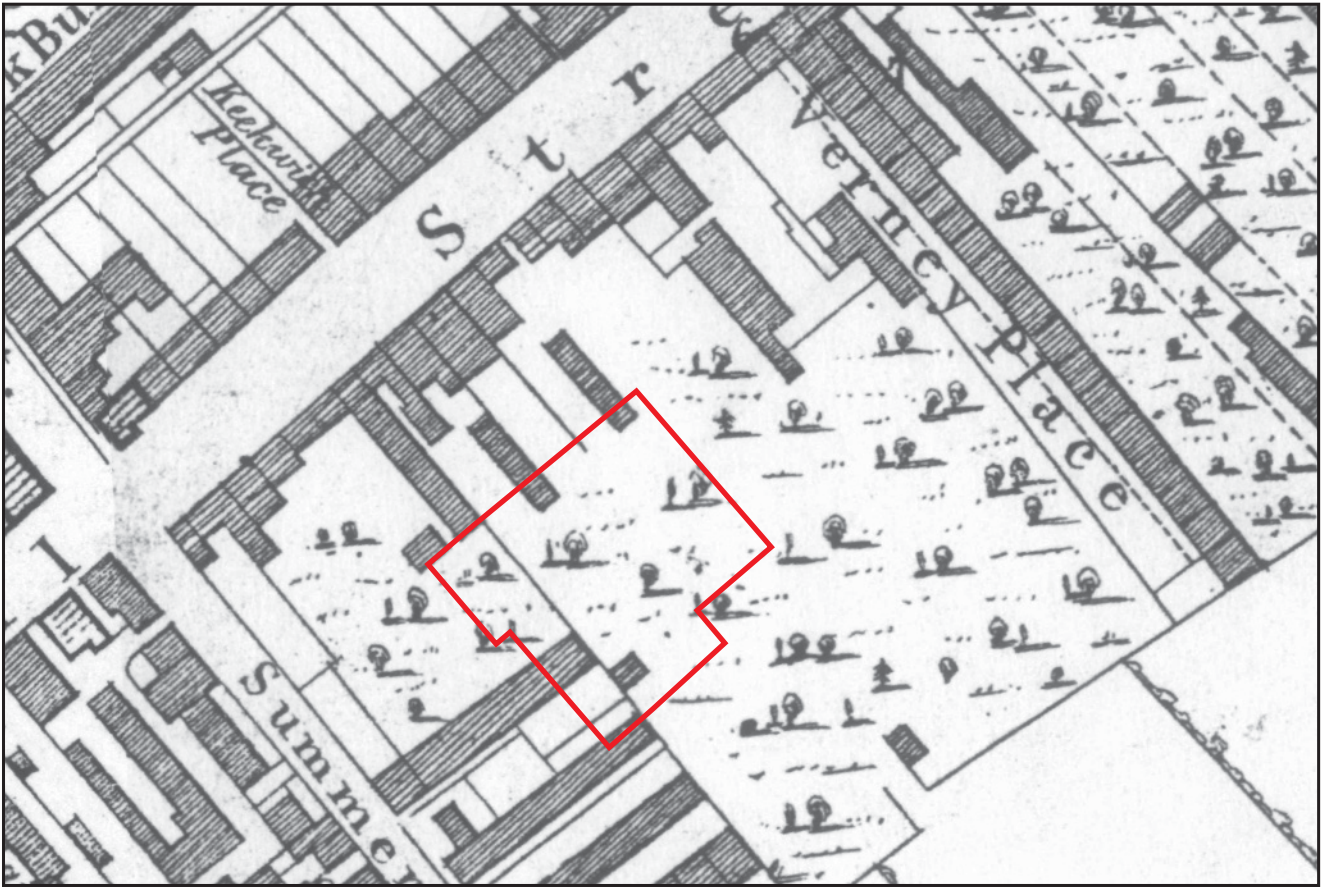


Fig. 11 Extract from the 1840 John Wood's map. Scale 1:1250.



Fig. 12 Extract from the Ordnance Survey 1876 map. Scale 1:1250.

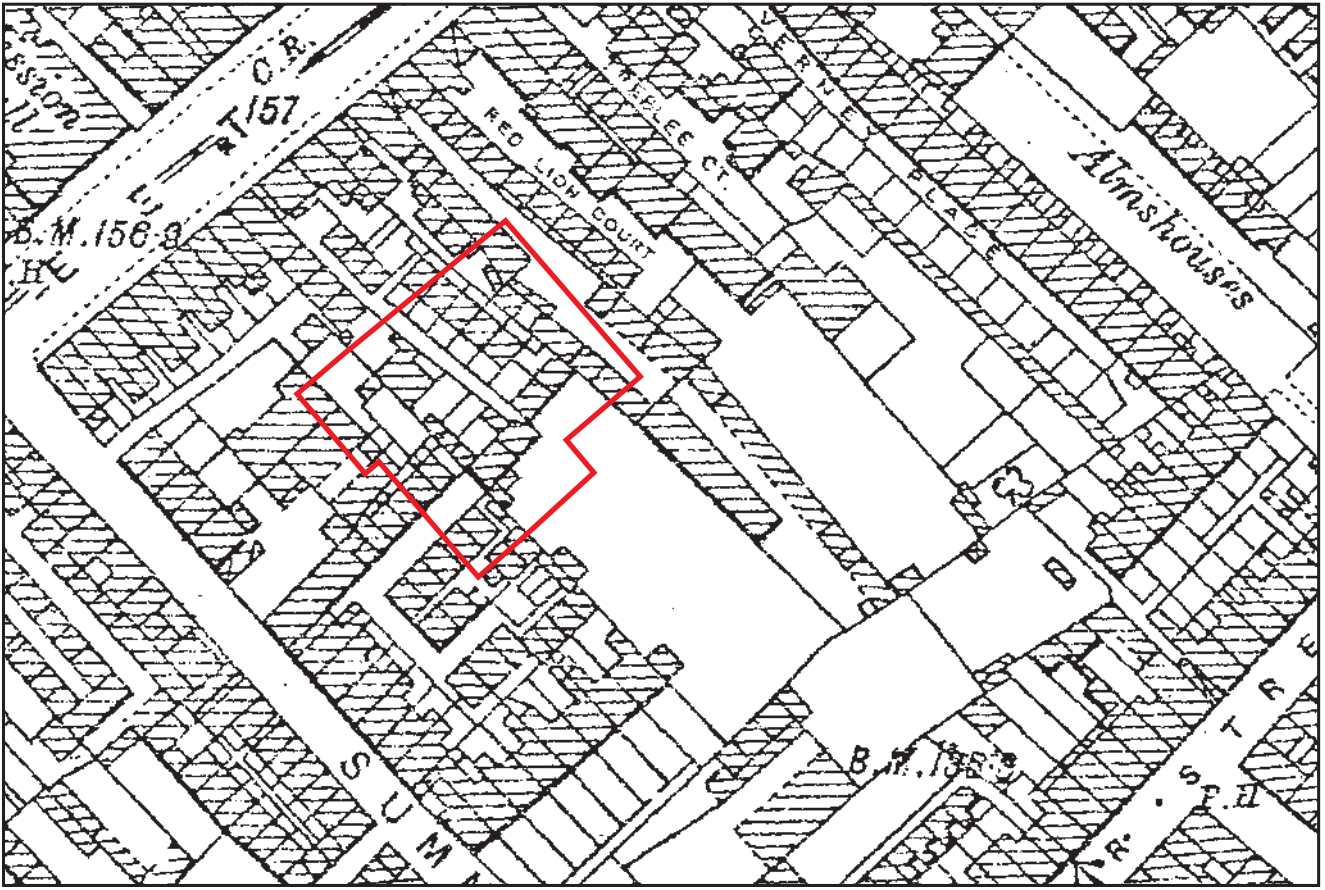


Fig. 13 Extract from the OS 1905 map. Scale 1:1250.

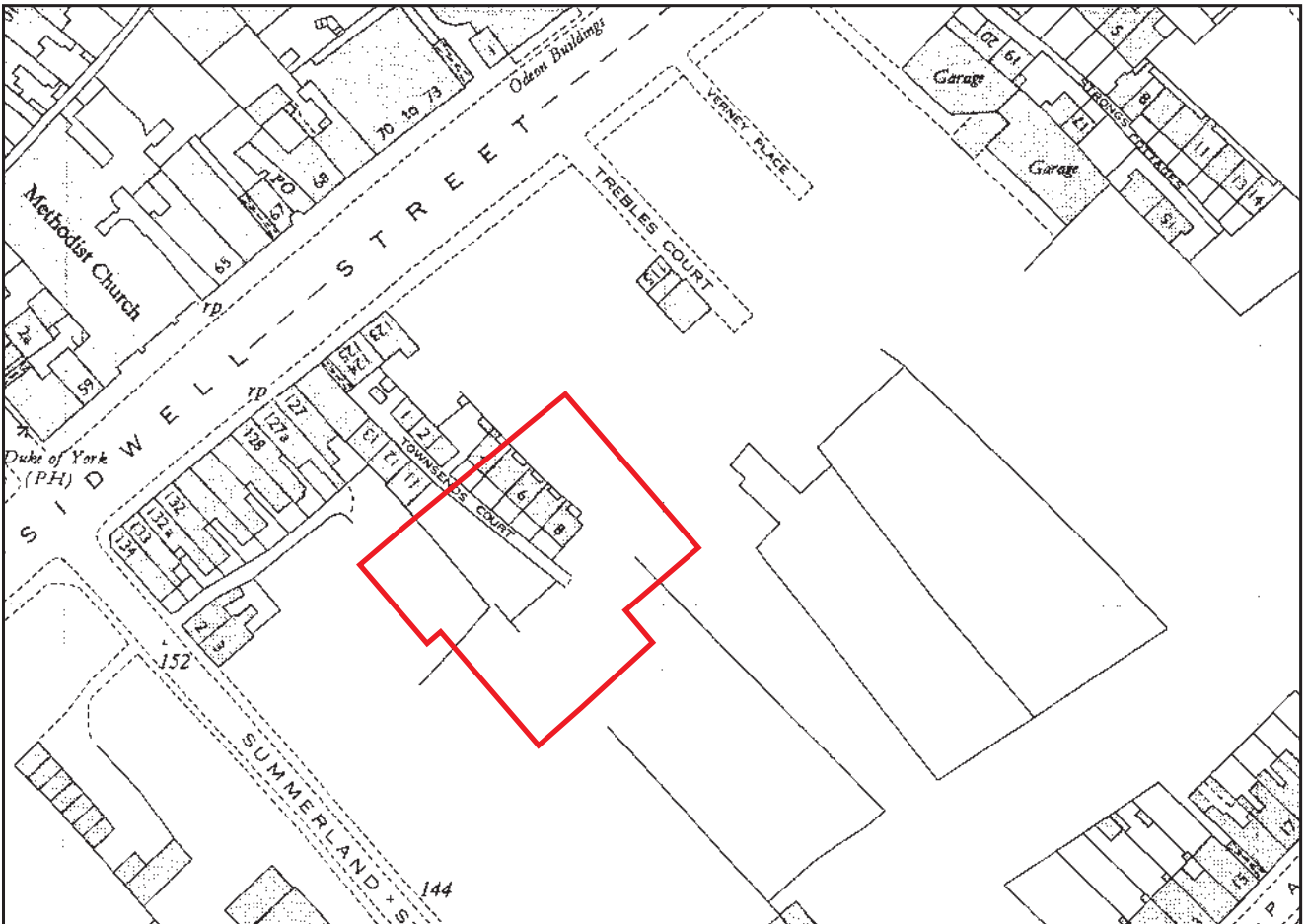


Fig. 14 Extract from the OS 1951 map. Scale 1:1250.

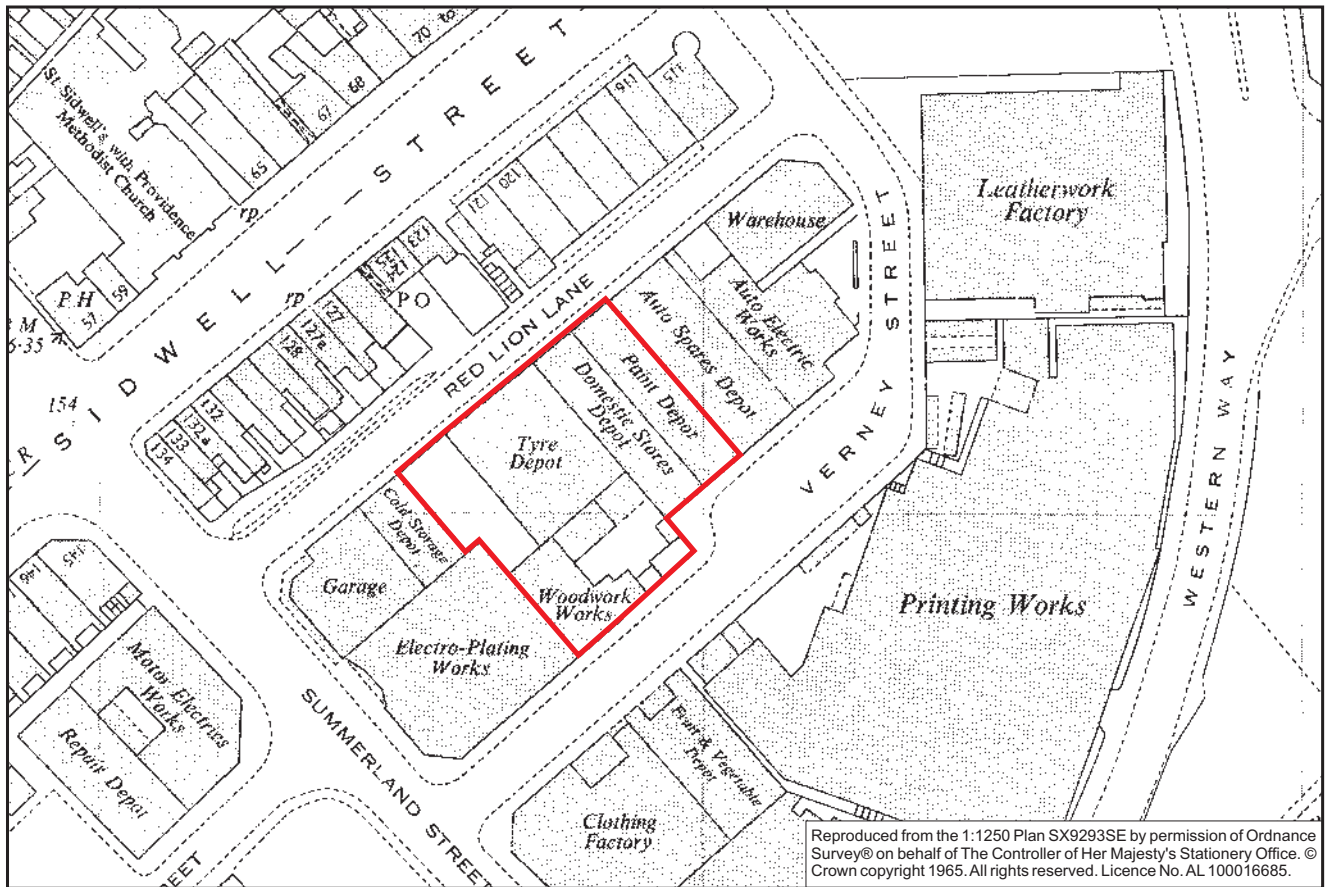


Fig. 15 Extract from the OS 1965 map. Scale 1:1250.



Photo. 1 Deposit sequence exposed to rear of retaining wall, showing modern deposits over truncated natural subsoil. Looking northwest, scale 1m.



Photo. 2 Roman ditches 308 (left) and 461 (right). Looking southeast, scale 1m.



Photo. 3 Roman enclosure ditch 461 (below scale), and post-medieval ditches 322 and 324 (above scale). Looking southwest, scale 2m.



Photo. 4 General view of northeast corner of site. Looking east, scales 2m.



Photo. 5 Section through well 651. Looking southwest, scale 2m.



Photo. 6 Quarry pit 612. Looking south, scale 2m