

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION
AND RECORDING
AT 48 BEACON LANE, EXETER**

**by
A.J. Farnell**

Exeter Archaeology

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1. INTRODUCTION

This report has been prepared by Exeter Archaeology (EA) for Barrie Simons on behalf of Diamond Developments and presents the results of an archaeological trench evaluation and subsequent recording at 48 Beacon Lane, Exeter (centred on SX 9421 9381; Fig. 1). The archaeological work was required by Exeter City Council under a condition (No. 4) attached to the grant of planning permission for the redevelopment of the site to provide residential accommodation (Planning Ref: 04/2008/01).

1.1 The site and geology (Fig. 2)

The site occupies an irregular plot of land on the west side of Beacon Lane. It is bounded by residential properties to the north and south and by the Mincinglake stream to the west. The development took place on a brownfield site, and prior to the archaeological evaluation there were a number of light industrial units within its boundary. Although there are no recorded archaeological sites or finds within the site, it lies close to standing remains of the medieval Polsloe Priory and may have once lain either partly or entirely within the Priory curtilage. It was therefore considered possible that features or deposits associated with the Priory lay buried within the site.

The site lies on the junction of the Carboniferous shales and sandstones of the Crackington Formation, with the breccia and clayey sand of the Whipton Formation laid down in Permian times (Bristow *et al.*, fig. 2).

2. PROJECT SPECIFICATION (Appendix 1)

No formal specification for the project was issued, the scope of works having been set out during discussion with the Exeter City Council Archaeology Officer (ECCAO). The principal requirements were:

- evaluative trenching within the footprint of the proposed buildings;
- potential further work prior to and/or during groundworks, dependent upon the results of the evaluation;
- reporting and archiving as appropriate.

Prior to the commencement of works a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) was prepared by EA in response to the above requirements. This was submitted to, and approved by, the local planning authority. A copy of this document is included as appendix 1.

3. AIMS

The principal aim of the project was to establish the presence or absence, depth, character, date and quality of any surviving archaeological features or deposits within the site, to assess the potential impact of the development upon those deposits, and to ensure their adequate investigation and recording prior to or during development through a subsequent programme of archaeological mitigation.

4. METHOD (Fig. 3)

Five trenches totalling 108m were excavated in the positions shown on Fig. 3 using a wheeled excavator fitted with a toothless grading bucket. The evaluation was undertaken after the demolition of the light industrial units and the removal of a concrete surface. Material from the demolition was subsequently crushed and spread across the site as a piling mat. This material is described as modern hardcore on Figs 4-6.

Machining continued until either natural subsoil or archaeological deposits were reached. Where archaeological deposits were exposed, trenches were cleaned back by hand and the deposits investigated and recorded.

The standard EA recording system was employed. Stratigraphic information was recorded on single context record sheets, and plans and sections were drawn at scales of 1:10, 1:20 or 1:50 as appropriate. A photographic record was compiled in black-and-white and digital (colour) format.

5. RESULTS (Figs 4–6)

5.1 Trench 1 (Fig 4)

Trench 1 was 25.95m long and excavated to a maximum depth of 1.3m. Solid geology at 1.08m was overlain by a *c.* 380mm thick layer of clean natural subsoil (103), consisting of firm reddish-brown silty clay containing fragments of mudstone. This was overlain by *c.* 360mm of soil (102) comprising a brown silty clay containing flecks of manganese concentrated at the base. A single worked flint was recovered from this layer. The soil was cut by shallow trenches 104 (aligned east-west) and 106 (aligned north-south), which represented the robbed-out footings of two walls. These features continued beyond the limits of the excavation in both directions, their projected alignments forming a right angle just to the north of the evaluation trench at its east end. Trench 104 was 1.83m wide and 240mm deep with vertical sides and a flat base. It was backfilled with demolition material consisting of strong yellowish-brown silty clay containing fragments of lime mortar, stone and roof slate. Trench 106 was 1.05m wide and 350mm deep with vertical sides and a flat base, and was similarly filled with building demolition debris.

Fragments of 13th/14th-century floor tile were recovered from the fills (105, 107) of both features. A single sherd of early 14th-century pottery was also recovered from the upper fill (107) of trench 106.

Early 20th-century truncation was indicated by the shallow depth of the robber trenches and the lack of any soil accumulation over them. Together with soil layer 102, they were directly overlain by modern overburden consisting of a layer of crushed stone and brick up to 600mm thick.

5.2 Trench 2 (Fig. 5)

Trench 2 was 30.1m long and excavated to a maximum depth of 800mm. The deposit sequence was consistent with Trench 1. Natural subsoil encountered at a depth of 530mm was overlain by a soil layer up to 140mm thick consisting of yellowish-brown silty clay containing flecks of manganese (207).

Soil layer 207 was cut by trenches 204 and 211, again representing the robbed footings of two walls of a former building, and a small ditch (206) that may have been associated with it. Trench 211 was aligned approximately east-west and continued beyond the limit of excavation in both directions. It was 1.4m wide and 280mm deep, with vertical sides and a flat base. Trench 204 was aligned approximately north-south; it continued beyond the limit of excavation to the north, and to the south intersected with robbed footing 211. It consisted of a broad shallow trench, 1.75m wide and 220mm deep, with steeply sloping sides and a flat base. Feature 206 lay to the west of, and was parallel with, wall 204, but it did not appear to extend beyond wall 211 to the south. The excavation and backfilling of features 204, 206 and 211 appears to have taken place as a single robbing episode. Their fills – reddish-brown clay silt containing fragments of lime mortar, stone and roof slate from building demolition – were indistinguishable, and any former stratigraphic relationships had been obscured. All deposits were sealed by modern made ground (201), below a layer of modern overburden comprising up to 600mm of crushed stone and brick.

A fragment of 14th/15th-century roof tile was recovered from 204.

5.3 Trench 3

This trench measured 30m long and was excavated to a maximum depth of 800mm. Soil layer 302 was encountered at a depth of 800mm. Towards the east end of the trench, layer 302 was sealed by an accumulation of dark brown silty clay (303). This layer was approximately 400mm thick and contained frequent fragments of roof slate. It represented a possible former agricultural soil, which post-dated the demolition of the medieval building located to the north. A single sherd of post-medieval pottery was recovered from 303.

At the west end of the trench, layer 303 had been completely truncated by 20th-century development. Soil layer 302 was directly overlain by a layer of modern made ground 400mm thick (301). A layer of modern crushed brick and stone sealed all the deposits within the trench.

5.4 Trench 4 (Fig. 6)

Trench 4 was 13.4m long and excavated to a maximum depth of 440mm. Undisturbed natural subsoil was encountered at a depth of 360mm. At the north-west end of the trench a wide shallow ditch (405) cut the subsoil. It was aligned approximately north-south and measured 2.55m wide and 380mm deep with steeply sloping sides and a flat base. Its fill comprised two layers of clean silty clay (403, 404). A layer of 20th-century rubble hardstanding (402) overlay the subsoil in the central part of the trench. This and ditch 405 were sealed by up to 440mm of modern levelling material.

5.5 Trench 5

Trench 5 was 9m long and excavated to a maximum depth of 630mm. Colluvium (501) was encountered at a depth of 570mm. At the west end of the trench, a linear feature (503) cut through layer 501. This was 1.75m wide and aligned north-east to south-west, representing a continuation of robber trench 204. It was sealed by 200mm of brown silty clay containing slate flecks (502, equivalent to soil 303 in trench 3), which post-dated the demolition of the building(s). This was overlain by 400mm+ of modern crushed stone and brick.

5.6 Watching brief (Fig. 3)

The scope of further work was agreed with the ECCAO in light of the results of the evaluation and the potential impact of the foundation design for the development. The latter

entailed piled foundations supporting relatively shallow ground beams. As a result a watching brief was targeted on those relatively limited areas where the groundworks were likely to be deep enough to affect buried archaeological deposits, namely the foundation trenches for building plots 1 and 3, and the excavation of service trenching to the north of plots 5 and 7. These excavations resulted in the further exposure of deposits recorded during the evaluation, including a continuation of ditch 405 observed in the western corner of plot 3. No new archaeological deposits or features were observed.

6. THE FINDS

The finds comprised a small collection of medieval tile fragments, a single medieval pot sherd recovered from the backfill of the robbed wall footings, two sherds of post-medieval pottery from overlying deposits, and one worked flint from the earlier soil (102) in Trench 1. The finds are summarised in Table 1 and the medieval finds are described below.

Context	Date	medieval pottery		Post Medieval Pottery		Faunal bone		Tile		Ironwork		Lithics	
		Qty	Wgt	Qty	Wgt	Qty	Wgt	Qty	Wgt	Qty	Wgt	Qty	Wgt
102	Prehistoric											1	14
105	13th/14th century							7	472				
107	Early 14th century	1	8					3	246				
203	14th/15th century							1	78				
205	Undated					1	28			1	22		
209	Late 18th century			1	4								
303	1500-early 19th century			1	8								

Table 1: Finds by context. Pottery quantified by sherd count, all weights to nearest 2 grams

Medieval floor tile

Nine fragments of late 13th/early 14th-century floor tile were recovered. All could have come from a floor with a mixture of plain slipped border tiles and inlaid complete tiles. The assemblage consisted of: a single inlaid fragment (from context 105) that cannot be matched to examples from the Exeter series 1 and may be a new design (Allan 1984); five fragments of border tile (4 from context 105 and 1 from 107), half width, with slip and copper green glaze; two triangular fragments with slip and yellow glaze and a single triangular fragment with black iron rich glaze (from context 107). These fragments correspond to a large number found in the medieval Polsloe Priory church, known to have had an early polychrome pavement of early 14th-century date.

One tile has certainly been used; bedding mortar adheres to one edge. Seven other tiles have probably been used, with worn upper surfaces. However, two fragments appear to be wasters. One half tile with glaze dribbling into a firing crack has no obvious sign of use. The other, a triangular tile, is heavily over fired and somewhat bent, although this second example may have been used, with mortar in an inner crack. These finds raise the possibility that there is a kiln in the vicinity, although the evidence for tile production is inconclusive.

Medieval roof tile

Two fragments of roof tile were recovered from the site. One (from context 105) is a flat fragment of probable ridge tile of the Totnes type, dating from the 13th/14th century. The

second (from context 203) is a crest tile of 14th/15th-century date with evidence of slight stabbing.

Medieval pottery

A single unglazed rim sherd with a reduced grey core was recovered from context 107; this dates from the early 14th century.

7. CONCLUSION (Figs 2, 7 and 8)

A consistent stratigraphic sequence was observed within trenches 1–3 and 5 in the western half of the site. This comprised undisturbed natural subsoil overlain by a layer of colluvial soil, which pre-dated all the archaeological features exposed. Cutting into the soil were a number of linear trenches representing the robbed footprint of a medieval building. These features were sealed and partially truncated by a patchy post-medieval ploughsoil (303, 502). The ploughsoil was itself truncated by 20th-century made ground forming a layer of overburden between 400mm and 800mm thick.

In the eastern half of the site recent development had removed earlier soil horizons with only deeper cut features (ditch 405 in Trench 4) surviving below modern overburden. The date and purpose of this ditch are unknown; it did not respect the existing road or surrounding property boundaries, and inspection of 19th-century historic mapping does not reveal a boundary on this location at that date. The tithe map of 1844 depicts a boundary (between plots 806 and 807) to the west of this ditch. The alignment is closer to that of the adjacent medieval building and the excavated and standing priory buildings to the west (see Fig. 2) and the ditch could form the western boundary of the priory's outer precinct (see also below).

7.1 The building

Linear features recorded in trenches 1, 2 and 5 appear to represent the footprint of a medieval building. None of the original fabric of the building remains, the floors and foundations having been completely removed during its demolition. Any other surviving features had been truncated during the construction of the former 20th-century industrial units. Ceramic material recovered from the backfill of the robbed wall footings, including floor tiles, roof tile and a single sherd of pottery, all date from the 13th/14th century. These finds, in particular the floor tile, are comparable with examples from excavations at Polsloe Priory (Webster and Cherry 1979) and are likely to have originated from the priory church. This, and the similar alignment of the excavated building to those within the core of the priory (see Fig. 2), suggests that the priory curtilage may have extended into the development area with ditch 405 possibly defining its eastern boundary.

Although inconclusive, the retrieval of two possible tile wasters, the walls at the west end of the building, and the location of the building next to Mincinglake stream, may be indicative that the building was a watermill. There is further evidence from the historic maps. Firstly, the present course of the stream kinks westwards, as if avoiding a former structure. Secondly both the 1844 tithe map and the 1888 Ordnance Survey map (Figs 7-8) depict a mill pond to the north of the site, whilst, thirdly, the more-detailed Ordnance Survey map also shows a leat, continuing southwards from this millpond towards the location of the building.

8. PROJECT ARCHIVE AND 'OASIS' REPORT

A fully integrated project archive has been compiled and will be deposited at the Royal Albert Memorial Museum, under museum accession number 219/2008. A report of the evaluation (including a pdf version of this document) will be submitted to the on-line database OASIS (On-line Access to the Index of archaeological investigationS), under OASIS ID: exeterar1 62831

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

This project was commissioned by Barrie Simons & Associates on behalf of Diamond Developments and was managed for Exeter Archaeology by P. Stead. The site work was supervised by A. Farnell, assisted by P. Pearce, A. West and H. Rance. The draft report was read by J.P. Allan, A.J. Passmore and A. Pye, who provided valuable comments. The illustrations were produced by T. Ives. The work was monitored on behalf of the local planning authority by their Archaeology Officer, Andrew Pye, who also agreed the scope of works for the watching brief.

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- Bristow, C.R., Edwards, R.A., Scrivener, R.C. & Williams, B.J. 1985 *British Geological Survey: Geological Survey of England and Wales: Geology of Exeter and its Environs*.
- Webster L. E. & Cherry J. 1979 'Devon: Polsloe Priory', *Medieval Archaeology* **23**, 250–1.

APPENDIX 1: The written scheme of investigation

WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION FOR AN
ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRENCH EVALUATION AND RECORDING AT
48 BEACON LANE, EXETER

Prepared by Exeter Archaeology
for
Barrie Simons and Associates

1. BACKGROUND

- 1.1 This document has been produced by Exeter Archaeology (EA) to describe the methods for archaeological trench evaluation and recording at 48 Beacon Lane, Exeter (centred on SX 9421 9381). It represents the 'Written Scheme of Investigation' for archaeological work required under a condition (No. 4) attached to the grant of planning permission for the redevelopment of the site to provide residential accommodation (planning ref: 04/2008/01).

2. THE SITE

- 2.1 The site occupies an irregular plot of land on the west side of Beacon Lane. It is bounded by residential properties to the north and south, and by the Mincinglake stream to the west. Although there are no recorded archaeological sites or finds within the site, it lies close to standing remains of the medieval Polsloe Priory and may have once lain either partly or entirely within the Priory curtilage. It is possible therefore that features or deposits associated with the Priory lay buried within the site.

3. PROJECT BRIEF

- 3.1 No formal specification for the project has been issued; the scope of works having been set out during discussion with the Exeter City Council Archaeology Officer (ECCAO). The principal requirements are:

- monitoring during the removal of existing foundations and ground slabs
- trial evaluation
- potential further work either prior to or during groundworks. The scope of such work (if required) to be determined in the light of the results of the evaluation, and in consultation with the ECCAO and the client
- reporting and archiving as appropriate

4. METHOD

- 4.1 Following demolition, an archaeologist will attend during the grubbing out of foundations and the removal of the floor slab. Archaeological deposits exposed will be investigated and recorded.
- 4.2 Following clearance of the demolition rubble, four 1.5m wide trenches totalling 95m will be excavated as marked on the attached plan. Further limited trenching may take place if, in the judgement of the supervising archaeologist, it would assist in clarifying areas of survival/removal of deposits.
- 4.3 ***The results of the initial trenching will be reviewed in consultation with the Client and the ECCAO, and, together with the detail of the final foundation design, will inform on the need for further attendance, which may range from little or no further monitoring to localised open area excavation.***

- 4.4 All excavation will be undertaken using a tracked or wheeled machine fitted with a toothless grading bucket. Machining will continue until either natural subsoil or archaeological deposits are reached. Where archaeological deposits are exposed, the trench will be cleaned back by hand, and the deposits investigated and recorded.
- 4.5 Hand-excavation of archaeological deposits will normally comprise:
- The full excavation of small discrete features;
 - half-sectioning (50% excavation) of larger discrete features; and,
 - long linear features will be excavated to sample 20% of their length - with hand-investigations distributed along the exposed length of any such features, specifically targeting any intersections, terminals or overlaps.
- On occasion, if linear features contain significant finds or environmental material, then a higher percentage of the fill will be hand excavated, by agreement with the ECCAO. If extensive stratified deposits are present, these will be excavated stratigraphically by hand, with selective use of machinery to remove late (post-medieval) material, and earlier deposits if homogenous and devoid of pottery or other artefacts/ecofacts.
- 4.6 The project will be organised so that specialist consultants who might be required to conserve artefacts or report on other aspects of the investigations can be called upon (see below).
- 4.7 Health and Safety requirements will be observed at all times by any 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 Exeter Archaeology staff when plant is operating on site.
- 4.8 As appropriate, the Exeter Archaeology Scientific Officer will assess deposits on site 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).
- 4.9 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).
- 4.10 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.
- 4.11 Should gold or silver artefacts be exposed, these will be removed to a safe place and reported to the local coroner according to the procedures relating to the Treasure Act 1996. 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.
- 4.12 The project will be monitored by the ECCAO, who will be informed of the progress of the work. The evaluation trenching will be signed off by the ECCAO on completion, as will any areas of subsequent open area excavation prior to them being handed over to the main building contractor. A completion date for all archaeological site work will be confirmed with the ECCAO.

5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL RECORDING

5.1 Standard Exeter Archaeology 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; and
- (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.

6. REPORTING AND ARCHIVING

6.1 The reporting requirements will be confirmed with the ECCAO on completion of the site work. If little or no archaeological deposits are exposed, the results will be produced as a County Historic Environment Record (HER) entry. If more significant archaeological remains are present an overall site plan will be produced as soon as possible (within one week) after the completion of the initial trenching in order to inform the discussion and agreement of what further archaeological work is required, and to allow any areas of open area excavation to be confirmed on a plan. This would be followed by the production of a summary illustrated report, combining the results of the watching brief on the demolition, evaluative trenching and any subsequent excavation or watching brief work that may have been required.

6.2 The summary report, if required, 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;
- iii) copies of relevant historic maps and images;
- iv) plans and sections at appropriate scales showing the exact location, and character of any significant archaeological deposits; and
- v) specialist reports as appropriate.

6.3 Copies of the report will be produced for distribution to the Client, the ECCAO and the County HER within three months of the completion date of the fieldwork (see 4.12 above). A copy will also be deposited with the site archive.

6.4 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 entire project – either within 2 years of the completion of site work (if publication is required – 6.7 below) or within 6 months of the same (if only a summary report or HER entry is required). This will be deposited with the Royal Albert Memorial Museum, Exeter, under a museum-allocated accession number (pending), in consultation with the Curator. The guidelines in the current *Procedures for the Deposit of Archaeological Archives* will be followed.

6.5 If a summary report is produced, then details of the project, including a .pdf copy of the report, will be submitted to the OASIS (Online AccesS to the Index of Archaeological investigationS) database within 3 months of the completion of site work, and the OASIS ID quoted in the report.

- 6.6 A short summary of the results of the project will be prepared for inclusion within the “round up” section of the appropriate national journal (probably *Medieval Archaeology*), if merited, within 1 year of the completion of site work.
- 6.7 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 in writing with the ECCAO, in consultation with the Client. Exeter Archaeology, on behalf of the Client, will then publish the results of the project within two years of the completion of site work.

7. PROJECT ORGANISATION

- 7.1 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 of Field Archaeologists, under the general management of Peter Stead. Exeter Archaeology is managed by a full Member of the Institute.

Health & Safety

- 7.2 Exeter Archaeology 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)

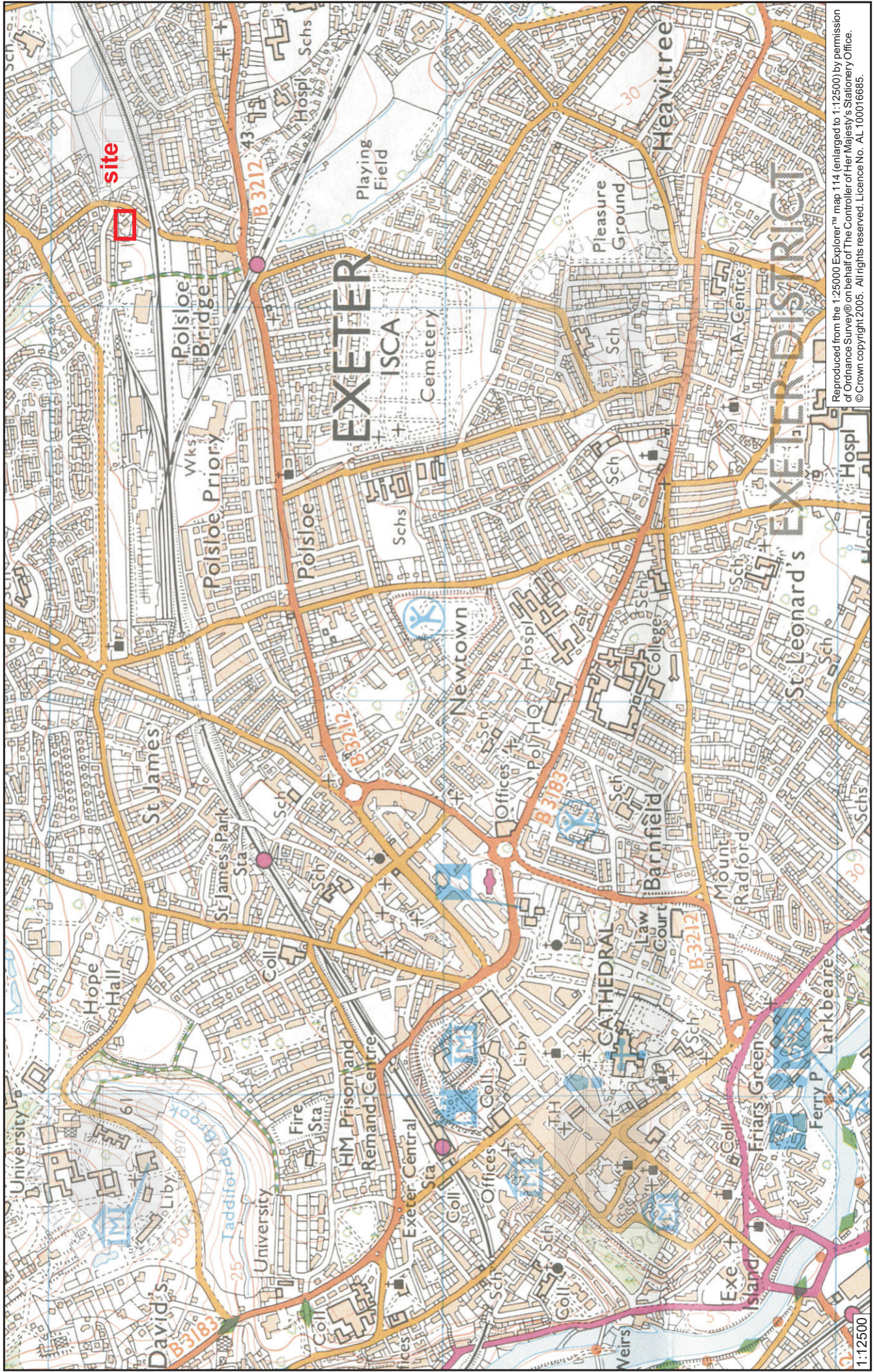
Pollen: Dr Heather Tinsley (Bristol); Elizabeth Huckerby (Lancaster University Archaeological Unit);

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)

Exeter Archaeology, May 2008
EA Project 6523



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Fig. 1 Location of site.

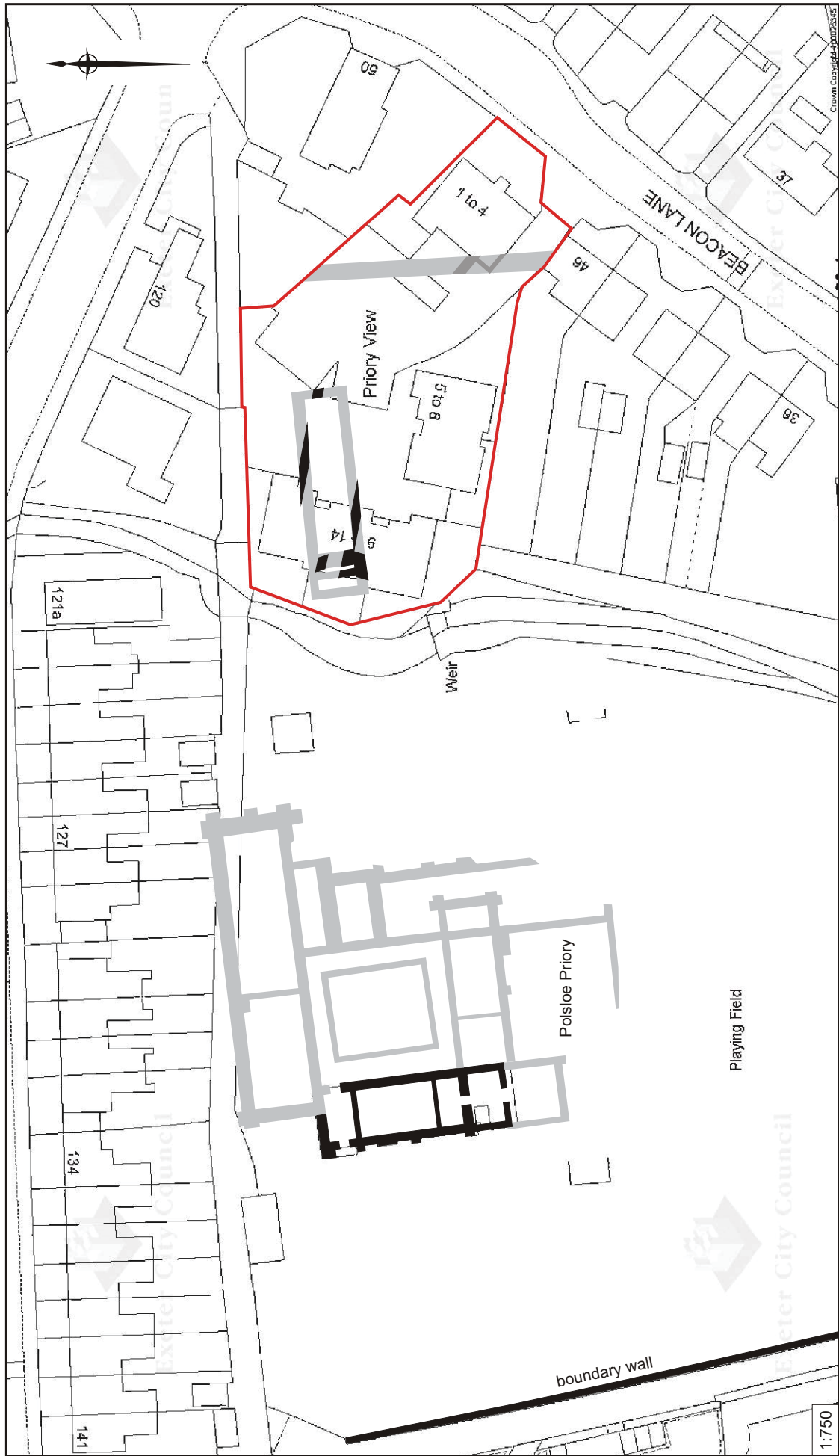


Fig. 2 Site plan showing excavated features in relation to the 13th/14th-century phase of Pilsloe priory. The red line shows the site boundary, with the black lines within the site showing excavated parts of the medieval building.

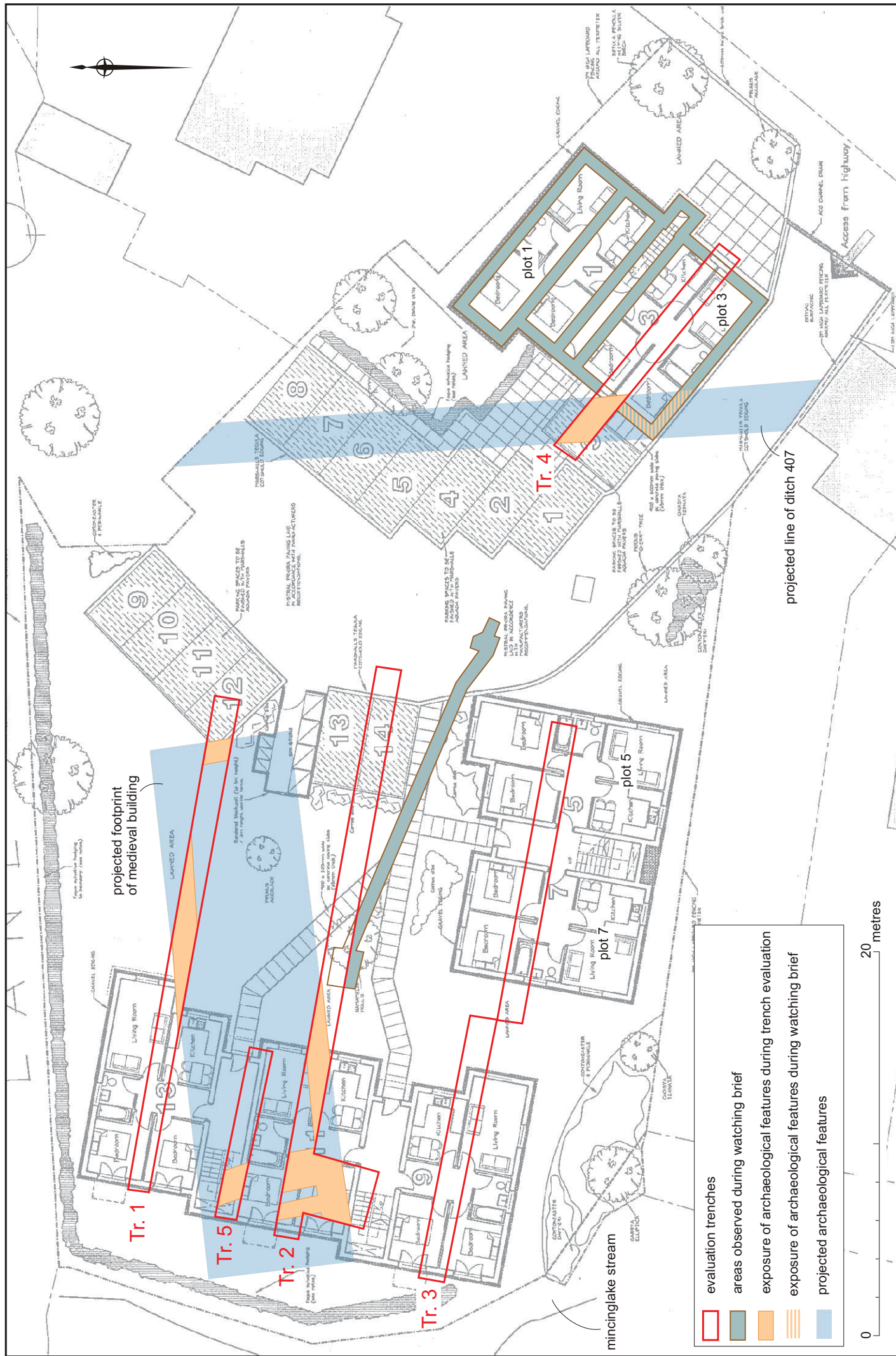


Fig. 3 Location of evaluation trenches and areas observed showing the exposed archaeological features and their likely projections. Scale 1:250 @ A4. Based on a plan supplied by Barrie Simons Architects

Trench 1

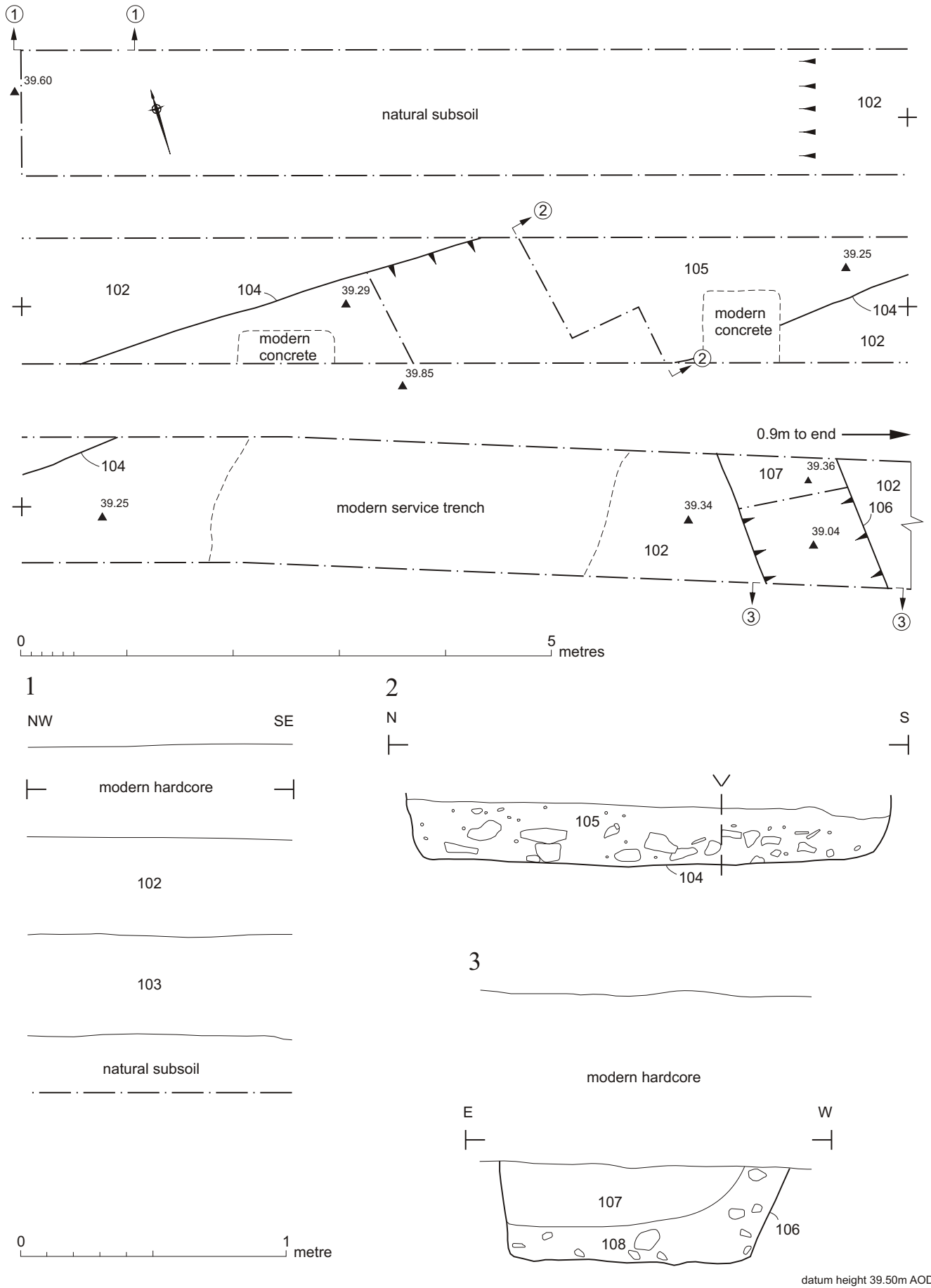


Fig. 4 Trench 1, plan and sections.

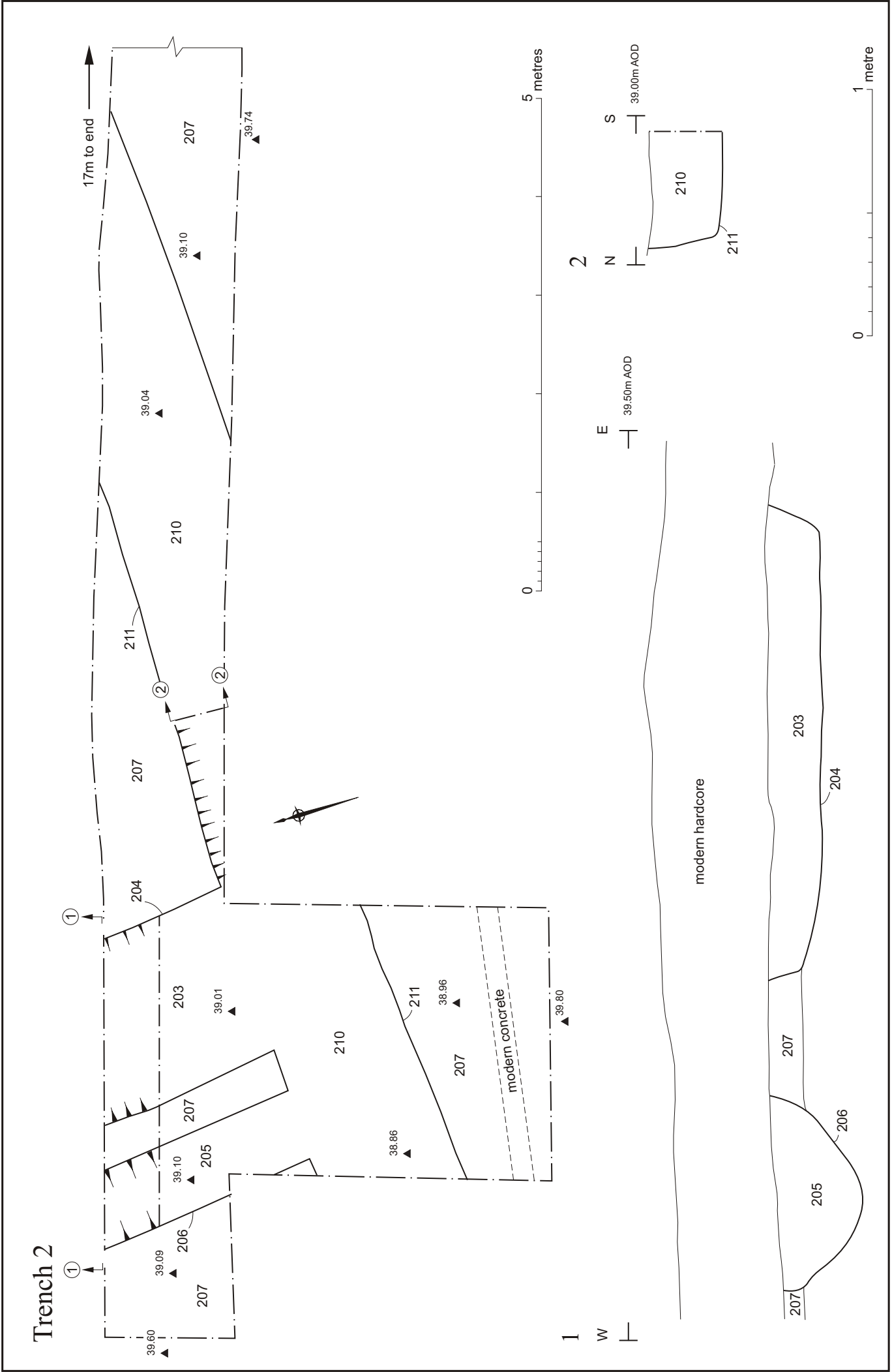


Fig. 5 Trench 2, plan and sections.

Trench 4

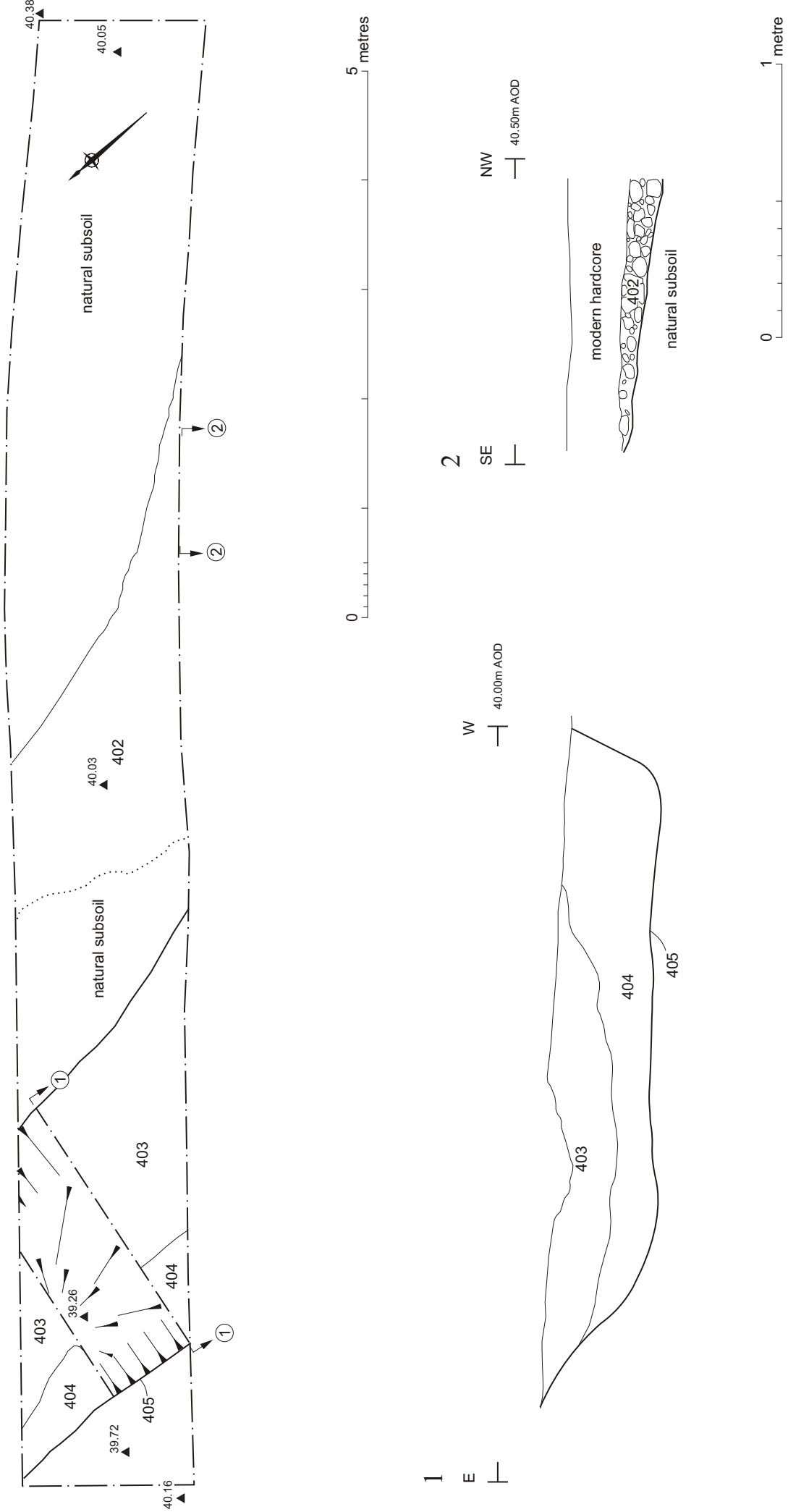


Fig. 6 Trench 4, plan and sections.

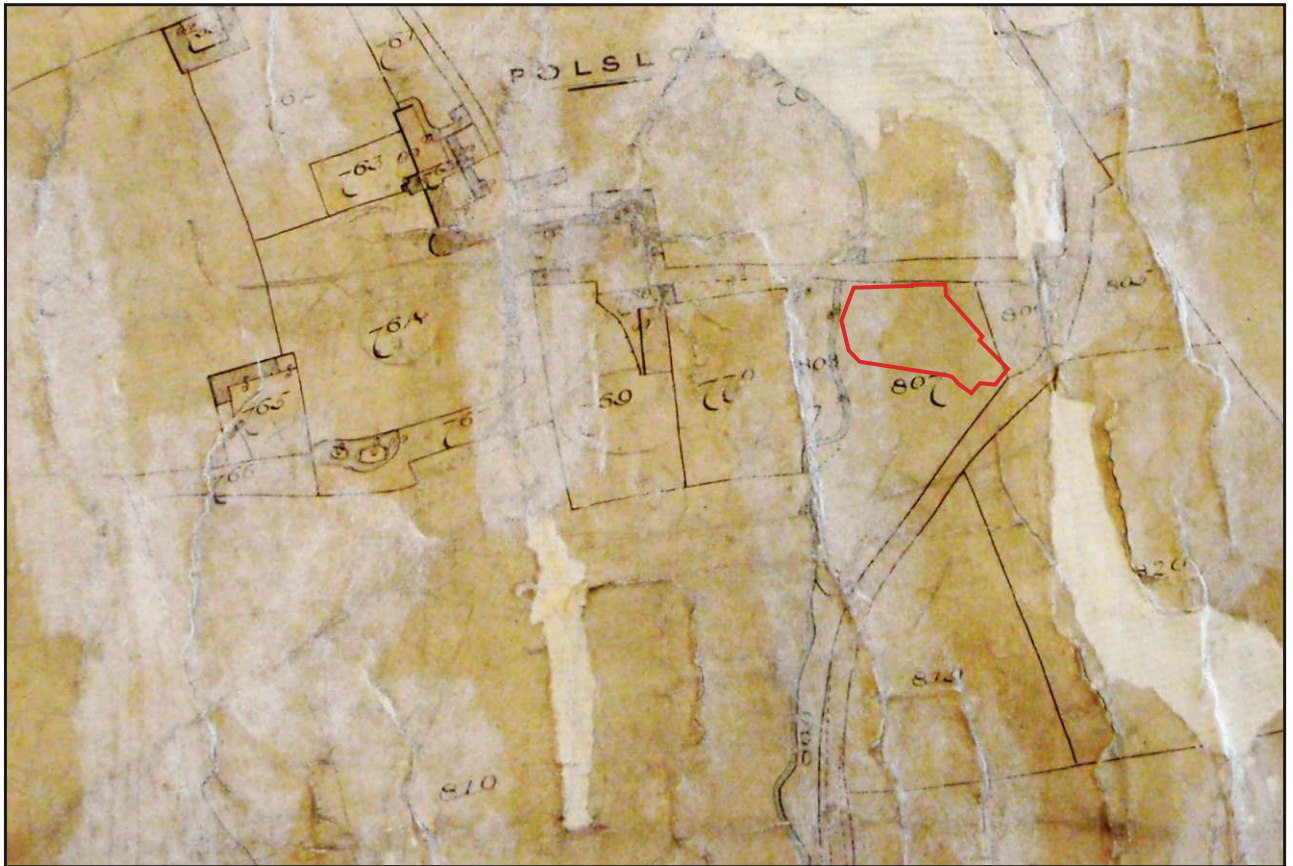


Fig. 7 The site in 1844 (Heavitree tithe map.) The red line shows the site boundary.

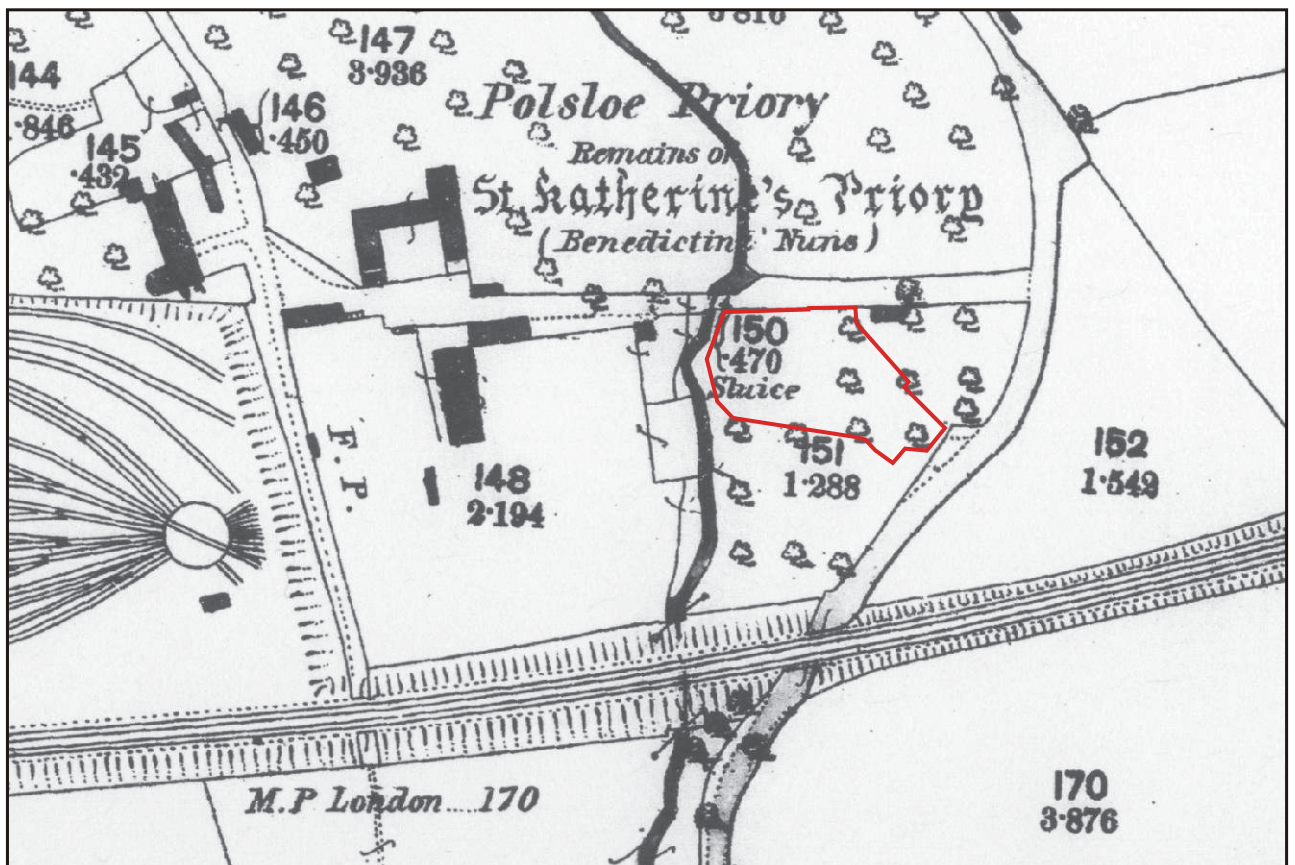


Fig. 8 The site in 1888 (Ordnance Survey 1:2500 map sheet 80.3). The red line shows the site boundary.



Plate 1 General view of site. Looking west.



Plate 2 View of trench 1 showing robbed out wall footings 204 and 210. Looking north-east.

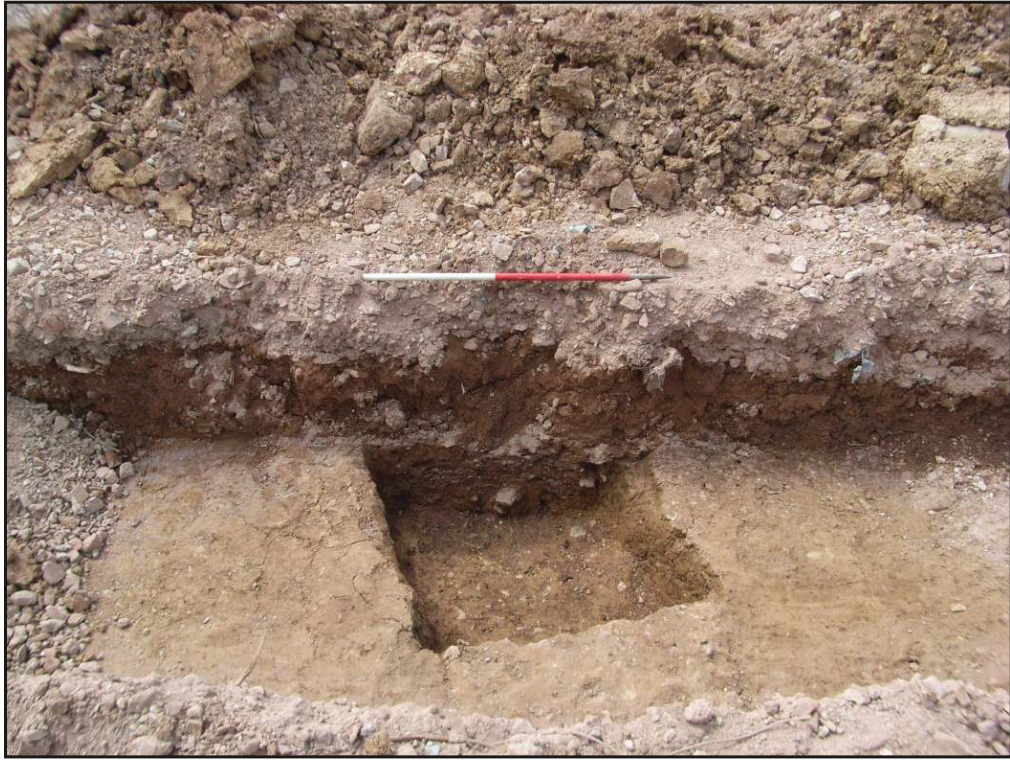


Plate 3 Section through robbed wall footing 106. Looking south.



Plate 4 View of trench 4 showing ditch 405. Looking east.