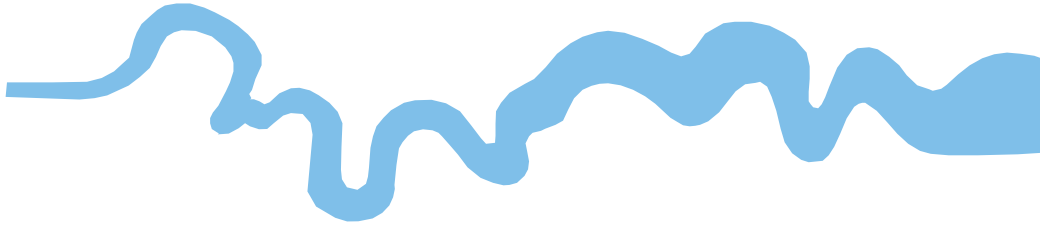


T V A S



SOUTH WEST

**The Honiton Inn, Paris Street,
Exeter, Devon**

Building Recording

by Danielle Milbank

Site Code: HIE19/58BLD

(SX 9257 9281)

**The Honiton Inn, Paris Street,
Exeter, Devon**

**Building Recording
For Galliard Homes Limited**

By Danielle Milbank

Thames Valley Archaeological Services Ltd

Site Code HIE 18/58

January 2019

Summary

Site name: The Honiton Inn, Paris Street, Exeter, Devon

Grid reference: SX 9257 9281

Site activity: Building Recording

Date and duration of project: 10th August 2018

Project coordinator: Agata Socha-Paszkievicz

Site supervisor: Danielle Milbank

Site code: HIE 18/58

Summary of results: The remains of the former public house were recorded, comprising a full photographic record and notes on the building's construction and materials. The boundary wall on the site was also recorded photographically and by drawing and description.

Location and reference of archive: The archive is presently held at TVAS South West, Taunton and will be deposited at Royal Albert Memorial Museum, Exeter, the digital archive will be submitted to the Archaeological Data Service in due course.

Royal Albert Memorial Museum Notification of fieldwork: RAMM:18/29

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Report edited/checked by: Steve Ford ✓ 6.2.19 Steve Preston ✓ 6.2.19

The Honiton Inn and boundary wall, Paris Street, Exeter, Devon Building Recording

by Danielle Milbank

Report 18/58

Introduction

This report documents the results of building recording at The Honiton Inn, 74 Paris Street, Exeter, Devon (NGR SX 9257 9281) (Fig. 1). The work was commissioned by Mr Peter Stone of PSP Consultants, Bishops Park House, 25-29 Fulham, High Street, London, SW6 3JH on behalf of Galliard Homes Limited, Sterling House, Langston Road, Loughton, IG10 3TSA.

Planning permission (18/0675/DIS) has been granted by Exeter City Council for demolition of the former Honiton Inn to build a mixed use development scheme. The consent is subject to a condition (4) relating to archaeology which requires the implementation of a programme of archaeological and building recording work, in accordance with a written scheme of archaeological work which has been approved by the local planning authority. This is in accordance with the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF 2018) and the Council's heritage policy. The building recording was to focus on the boundary wall due to its potential for preserving the line, and perhaps material, from earlier phases of the site's development (Heritage Consultation document, 2018. Pye). This stage of work was also to include examination and recording of the boundary wall during and after demolition, and recording the presence or absence of any cellars present beneath the inn building was also recommended, if possible.

Further stages of work (an archaeological evaluation and a watching brief) were to be carried out following recording and demolition, in order to address the below-ground archaeological potential of the site. These are to be the subject of separate reports.

The fieldwork was carried out to a specification (TVAS 2018) approved by Mr Andrew Pye, the Exeter City Council Principal Project Manager (Heritage). The fieldwork was undertaken by Danielle Milbank on 10th August 2018. The archive is presently held at TVAS South West, Taunton and will be deposited at the Royal Albert Memorial Museum or Archaeology Data Service, and a copy sent to the National Monuments Record in due course.

Location, topography and geology

The site is located on the south side of Paris Street (B3183) in the centre of the city some 930m from the banks for the River Exe (Fig. 1). At the time of survey the site comprised a levelled area of the mainly demolished public house which once fronted Paris Street backed by a raised area covered with Tarmac which was the former car park. To the east the site is bordered by a triangle of a raised grassy bank with trees which lies between the site and the Western Way (B3212). This green area continues to the south of site. On the site's western side is a block of offices with associated car park. The underlying geology is mapped as a Whipton Formation Sandstone. No superficial geological deposits are recorded (BGS 1995). The front of the site formerly occupied by the Inn sits at a height of 39m above Ordnance Datum (aOD) with the boundary wall and a raised car park at the rear at 40m (aOD).

Historical Background

The site has been the subject of a heritage statement (GK Heritage 2016) and in email guidance (dated 12.04.18) provided by the Exeter City Council Principal Project Manager (Heritage).

In summary, the Honiton Inn site stands north-east of Exeter's medieval core and outside the known Roman and Medieval city defences. It is speculated that part of Paris Street (formerly called Shitbrook Street, named after the brook in the approximate location of the current roundabout) and Sidwell Street, are aligned with a Roman road which may have passed in front of the Honiton Inn. Due to the location of the Roman town's main gates and thoroughfares, Paris Street (formerly Parrys Street) is likely to have been in the location of a Roman settlement and possibly cemeteries associated with the Roman town.

The site's location near the city's East Gate was within the area where the town's expansion took place throughout the Medieval period, and the gate remained a principal route into the town. This development continued into the 16th and 17th centuries, which is represented in part by the establishment of many inns and several clay pipe kilns located near the site and which are noted in the heritage statement.

The area was altered around the time of the Civil Wars of the mid 17th century, with a defensive ditch associated with a bastion located very close to (perhaps even on) the site of the bus station opposite the site, and the streets adjacent to the East Gate suffering clearance of buildings. Although documentary references to the Honiton Inn appear in 1792 and 1846, it is unclear if this is in the same location.

A comprehensive map regression was carried out as part of the Heritage Statement. In summary, the earliest map to show the site location in detail is Rocque's map of Exeter (1744), which shows the buildings with

garden plots to the rear, and they appear to be of relatively high status, with documentary records suggesting they had cellars. Later maps (Donn's 1765 map, Tozer's 1792 map, Haymans of 1805 and Rapkin of 1852) show a building in the location of the Honiton Inn but do not show the form or layout in detail, nor show the boundary wall in detail.

The earliest map showing the building in its current form is the 1876 First Edition Ordnance Survey map, which also shows the boundary wall aligned north-south at the east of the building's rear. Two small buildings on an east-west axis, possibly outhouses belonging to the neighbouring plot (number 73), abut the boundary wall on its east side. This is replaced on the 1905 aerial photo by a new, more substantial structure at 73 with a slightly irregular but roughly rectangular footprint, on a north-northeast by south-southwest axis, abutting the east face of the boundary wall. The subsequent major event which affected the buildings around the Inn, but not the Inn itself, was clearance and road widening in the 1930s and bomb damage during the Second World War, though no damage to the Inn is evident from the maps. The Honiton Inn survived both of these (though it may have suffered some damage from the 1942 bombing) and it appears that its footprint changed little over this time.

The building at number 73 which abuts the boundary wall is shown on the 1969 OS map, and the line of the boundary wall remains unaltered. The 1970 OS is lacking in detail and shows the Inn and the adjoining building at 73 as a single block, without any detail of the boundary wall. The 1980 OS map shows the buildings on the number 73 plot having been removed by this point, and the line of the boundary wall again remains unchanged.

As the boundary wall in each case is represented by a single line, it is not clear when the later wall was added along its west side.

Methodology

The building recording was carried out in accordance with guidelines set out by the Royal Commission on Historic Monuments for a Level 3 Record (RCHME 1996; HE 2016) on the boundary wall, although with certain constraints imposed by health and safety considerations. The recording comprised a brief photographic record of the building's interior and construction as exposed during the demolition work, and a full record and description of the wall prior to and during demolition. Photography was undertaken digitally: Appendix 1 provides a catalogue.

The building is orientated with its front elevation north, and the boundary wall broadly north-south (Fig. 2). The location and orientation of each of the photographs in the photographic catalogue are shown on a floor plan

(Fig. 3: where numbers refer to Appendix 1). This element of the building recording was limited to identifying cellars and any other notable features of the building's construction revealed by the partial demolition.

The east and west facing elevations of the boundary wall were photographed prior to demolition, and subsequent recording was carried out on the west-facing elevation of the wall as exposed during the works. Due to the boundary wall's instability in places, the 20th-century skin wall on the west side was removed in stages and the photographic recording undertaken during each stage (with photograph locations and orientations shown on Fig 4).

Description

Honiton Inn

The building fronts the street, with the front elevation facing north, and its layout and character were recorded for the heritage assessment. At the time of the present recording, the rear part of the building, roof and first floor had been demolished and only the façade and east and west flanking walls remained (Pls 1 and 2).

The walls are of brick, with few fixtures or fittings remaining. No features of particular note were exposed by the partial demolition. The fabric of the walls did not show any clear phasing and where the brickwork was exposed, the construction was consistent throughout. The floor was obscured by demolition rubble and it was not possible to investigate the possible presence of basements at the time of the recording.

Boundary wall

The wall was aligned north-south, with access to the nearly the full extent of the east facing elevation. The southern end of the east-facing elevation could not be closely observed due to undergrowth and climbing plants, and due to the steep slope down to the road at the east. However, the proposal retains this southernmost end and the part recorded in lesser detail is due to be retained *in situ*. The 20th century west-facing wall was recorded and a further phase of recording was carried out during and after demolition.

The wall overall comprises several phases of brick and stonework in a variety of bonds. The stone is described in the heritage assessment as 'red sandstone with some volcanic trap', and the bricks are all variations of post-medieval and Victorian red clay brick. To the east of the wall, the ground surface is grass and undergrowth, and to the west a Tarmac car park surface.

East facing elevation (Fig.5)

The north end of the wall as seen at the time of the recording terminates in a substantial brick built enclave (Pl. 3). This comprises a mixture of English and Flemish bonds, with some irregularity. It is 31 courses high, with closers at the left and right, has no capping or coping at the top. It has a brick stretcher soldier arch supported by an iron strap. Beneath this, bricks of a probable later date (perhaps early 20th century) infill the enclave. The brickwork of the enclave projects 0.55m to the east, and this part of the structure is tied into the wall to the south of it, though a significant crack at the top of the wall extends to approximately 0.50m from the ground level.

The bricks are of a red fabric, likely to be wire cut, with sharp arrises, dimensions of 230mm x 103mm x 71mm and are set in a light grey mortar.

To the south of this, the wall has flat-topped concrete coping, upper brickwork of modern date above a header soldier course and beneath this a phase of consistent English bond (Pl. 4). This lies over a phase of stone (primarily red sandstone) which is irregularly coursed and is of mixed size pieces, very roughly faced, with the exception of very occasional more neatly squared pieces (Pl. 5). Occasionally, small pieces of roof tile in a red fabric have been incorporated into the mortar. The thickness (14mm) and finish of the fragments observed suggest they are of broadly post-medieval date. Areas of the stonework have been repaired or repointed, but these are not readily datable, though some areas appear to be contemporary based on the similar light grey slightly friable sandy mortar. To the south (Pl. 6), a further large area of stonework has been repaired and repointed relatively recently with thick, light grey white mortar.

Here, the base of the wall is brick, though it is unclear if this is inserted or represents the original wall foundation at this part (Pl. 7). Further to the south, the upper part of the wall is of the same construction (concrete coping with late 19th- or early 20th-century Flemish bond), however the wall is thicker below, with concrete infilling to form a sloping sill (Pl. 8). Below this, two courses of irregular bond (likely to be of broadly 19th century date) overly further sandstone, with brick below. At the south end of the wall, the brick courses below the sill again overly the stonework, with the base of the wall not visible due to safety fencing.

North Facing Elevation

The terminal end of the wall comprises the north facing elevation of the brick enclave tied into the main body of the wall, which is of brick construction throughout, to an English bond. The wall end is shown to be one brick length wide, and there is a gap of 0.60m between the original wall and the parallel modern wall, which is a single thickness brick skin laid to a stretcher bond of late 20th century type bricks in a hard grey mortar. This is infilled with mixed deposit 50 (Pl. 9), largely comprising red brown slightly sandy silt, brick and mortar rubble, with

slate and occasional glass. A number of clay pipe fragments were recovered from this deposit (see clay pipe report). A redundant modern service (water or gas) in a plastic sleeve is aligned north-south through this deposit, emerging at the north end.

West Facing Elevation

The west facing elevation of the historic wall is obscured to its full height and length by a modern wall comprising a single skin of stretcher bond abutting an interior wall of grey breeze blocks. It has a coping course of bricks on edge. At its north end, it has a return to the west, which has been removed as part of the building demolition (Pl. 10). The wall is of one phase and has a return to the west (Pl. 11) forming the rear site boundary.

West Facing Elevation (recording during and after demolition, Fig. 4)

The modern brick and breeze block wall was removed in portions by a machine fitted with hydraulic pincer jaws, and care was taken to preserve as much as possible of the upstanding earlier wall at the east in each portion to enable photographic recording. Due to the instability of the wall, these photographs do not include scales and a photograph board, and as a result have been numbered separately (D1 to D42) (Fig. 4).

The exposed upper part of the historic east wall showed a range of phases. The upper part of the brickwork (above the soldier course, as described on the east facing elevation) has keyed-in buttresses one brick length wide and one brick width deep at intervals (Pl. 12). Below this, the soldier course and brickwork below has lost mortar (likely due to rain erosion) and has been displaced by root action. This corresponds to one of the areas of repair observed on the east-facing elevation.

At a height of 1.4m from ground level (above the level of the debris and organic material), the rear of the stone built portion of the wall is exposed, and is covered with thick moss (Pl. 13). The overall thickness (east to west) of the stone built part of the wall here was estimated to be 0.45m to 0.50m.

The deposit 50 was observed infilling the space between the two walls for its length north to south, with a thickness of approximately 1m high. Overlying it was a layer of topsoil, organic matter and modern debris. Deposit 50 contained a range of materials of a range of post-medieval dates from the 18th to the 20th century, indicating that that the deposit is the product of redeposition and mixing, and as such is not a securely-dated context. This overlay a pale orange brown natural silt and occasional gravel which comprises the underlying geology, visible in section approximately 0.25m thick at the base of the exposed deposits.

From the wall structure, several bricks were identified with the maker's stamp 'W-H', which has a broadly Victorian appearance but could not be closely dated according to known types.

A third stage of recording was carried out on the footprint of the wall after demolition. This showed that a course of red sandstone remains *in situ* in at least one location beneath the wall, comprising a footing course. It was not possible to establish if this is part of an earlier wall foundation which has been rebuilt and it was observed only in one location (Pl. 14).

Following demolition of the northern end, the brick structure was removed to reveal ashy burnt deposits and brick rubble (Pl. 15). It is unclear what this represents and no dating evidence was obtained from the deposit. The deposit was not further excavated as the required level was reached and the remaining material was to be left *in situ*.

Finds

Clay tobacco pipe

Clay pipe fragments were recovered from one context encountered during the demolition and building recording phase of work. Deposit 50 was exposed as the boundary wall was removed, and it appears that the deposit represents the remains of a waste dump from the clay pipe industry on the site. The deposit had been truncated on both sides; at the west by the 19th century wall (aligned north-south), and at the east, by the construction of the modern wall.

Finds from deposit 50 mainly comprised clay pipe bowls and stem fragments (weighing 493g), and of these the majority hand-collected were bowls.

There was one bowl form represented, with very minor variation in exact shape and size, but all comparable to Oswald (1975) type 10-11 of mid-18th century date, with a flat pedestal type foot, and a fairly upright bowl. The edge is rouletted, and the application of this rouletted rim varies in completeness (on some examples, the rouletted line overlaps itself, and on others the end tapers off without forming a complete ring), and shows that this finish was applied with a rouletting knife rather than moulded. One stem fragment, from close to the bowl end (not the mouthpiece end) is notable for two rouletted rings 22mm apart, with the space in between decorated with diagonal rouletted lines, again applied with a rouletting knife. No examples had stamps or other marks identifiable to a particular maker.

Three pieces of fired clay were recovered from this context. These comprise a total of 292g of fired white clay, slightly friable and rough, with the impressions of pipe stems, one with inclusions of pipe stem fragments set within the material. The outer surface appears to be smoothed and overall the material is 30–40mm thick, with a gentle curvature to one piece. These characteristics taken together suggest that two pieces of the material

represents a clay saggar, probably a cylindrical closed-bottom type, used to contain and protect a small batch of pipes during firing (Peacey 1996). A third piece is a short rectangular length, broken at each end, with smooth surfaces and a roughly rectangular section. It possibly represents a firebar or other type of kiln furniture.

Given the record of clay pipe manufacture on the site set out in the heritage statement), but not well documented in the background above and the pieces of kiln furniture recovered, it is possible that the clay pipes recovered relate to production on the site itself. No clay pipes obviously representing wasters or misfired pieces were recovered during the watching brief and building recording, and no *in situ* kiln deposits were encountered, but the consistent form and dating of the pipes suggest that the deposit is associated with the production of pipes on the site during one specific phase in the middle to later years of the 18th century.

Conclusion

The remains of the building and the boundary wall were recorded as intended. It was not possible to establish the presence of cellars within the Honiton Inn, though further stages of archaeological fieldwork have been proposed in order to investigate this further.

The wall fabric was shown to comprise a range of materials representing phases of building, but a clear date for the earliest part was not clearly established (the earliest date suggested by the cartographic evidence is 1876 but this is ambiguous and a boundary here is suggested on earlier maps). The brick-on-edge soldier course at the north end of the east facing elevation continues to the south at a consistent level and may represent a coping course at the top of the wall and showing its former height.

The lowest part of the wall is not exclusively stone, and the brickwork at the base of the wall at its southern end can only be broadly characterized as early 19th century or Victorian in terms of brick size and finish. It has been suggested (as noted in the Heritage Consultation document, Pye) that some of the stone may have been derived from the Roman or Medieval city walls, but no specific evidence for this was identified. The stonework phases of the wall contained occasional pieces of later post-medieval tile included in the mortar, and these suggest the stonework was constructed in the early 19th century or Victorian period. It is possible that the wall preserves the line of a previous wall, and may even reuse its foundations, but the dating of any such wall is uncertain.

The deposit 50 observed infilling the space between the historic wall and the modern west facing wall is likely to represent material displaced as part of the remodelling of the site in the mid 20th century, when the later wall was constructed. The presence of a significant quantity of clay pipe derived from a fairly closely-defined

date range in the later 18th century suggests that the 20th-century work truncated and redeposited some localized deposits of material associated with clay pipe manufacture on or very close to the site.

The lack of an identifiable subsoil between deposit 50 and the natural geology also strongly suggests that this part of the site was truncated, most likely in the early 20th century but perhaps also in the late Victorian period when the rear of the Honiton Inn was developed.

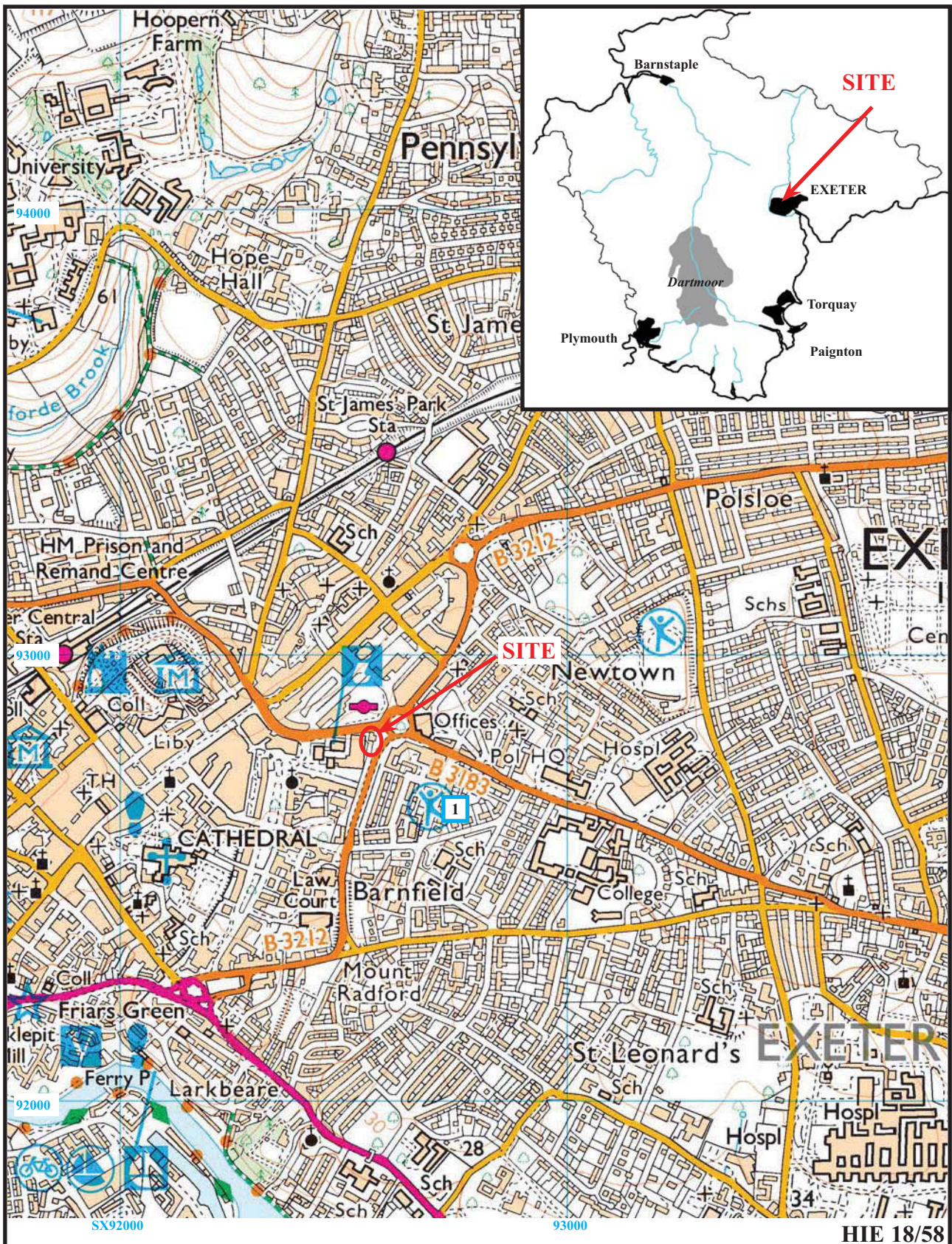
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APPENDIX 1: Photographic Catalogue

<i>Cat. No.</i>	<i>Scales</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>Direction</i>	<i>Description</i>
4	30cm	Exterior	Looking East	Boundary Wall, West Facing, Elevation
10	30cm	Exterior	Looking North	Honiton Inn during demolition, general
11	30cm	Exterior	Looking North-Northwest	Honiton Inn during demolition, general [Plate 1]
12	30cm	Exterior	Looking North-Northeast	Honiton Inn during demolition, general [Pl. 2]
13	30cm	Exterior	Looking West	Honiton Inn during demolition, main room interior
14	30cm	Interior	Looking West	Honiton Inn during demolition, main room interior
15	30cm	Interior	Looking North	Honiton Inn during demolition, main room interior, west side
16	30cm	Interior	Looking North	Honiton Inn during demolition, main room interior, west side
17	30cm	Interior	Looking North	Honiton Inn during demolition, main room interior, east side
18	30cm	Interior	Looking East	Honiton Inn during demolition, main room interior
19	30cm	Interior	Looking East	Honiton Inn during demolition,
20	30cm	Exterior	Looking East	Honiton Inn during demolition
21	30cm	Exterior	Looking Northeast	Honiton Inn during demolition, east room
22	30cm	Exterior	Looking North	Honiton Inn during demolition, east side general
23	30cm	Exterior	Looking West	Honiton Inn during demolition, east side, front
24	30cm	Exterior	Looking West	Boundary Wall, East Facing Elevation A [Pl. 3]
25	30cm	Exterior	Looking West	Boundary Wall, East Facing Elevation A [Pl. 4]
26	30cm	Exterior	Looking West	Boundary Wall, East Facing Elevation A [Pl. 5]
27	30cm	Exterior	Looking West	Boundary Wall, East Facing Elevation A [Pl. 6]
28	30cm	Exterior	Looking West	Boundary Wall, East Facing Elevation A
29	30cm	Exterior	Looking West	Boundary Wall, East Facing Elevation A [Pl. 7]
30	30cm	Exterior	Looking West	Boundary Wall, East Facing Elevation A [Pl. 8]
31	30cm	Exterior	Looking West	Boundary Wall, East Facing Elevation A
32	30cm	Exterior	Looking West	Boundary Wall, East Facing Elevation A
33	30cm	Exterior	Looking West	Boundary Wall, East Facing Elevation A
34	30cm	Exterior	Looking West	Boundary Wall, East Facing Elevation A
35	30cm	Exterior	Looking West	Boundary Wall, East Facing Elevation A
36	30cm	Exterior	Looking West	Boundary Wall, East Facing Elevation A
37	30cm	Exterior	Looking West	Boundary Wall, East Facing Elevation A
38	30cm	Exterior	Looking South	Boundary Wall, North Facing Elevation [Pl. 9]
39	30cm	Exterior	Looking South	Boundary Wall, North Facing Elevation
40	30cm	Exterior	Looking East	Boundary Wall, West Facing Elevation [Pl. 10]
41	30cm	Exterior	Looking East	Boundary Wall, West Facing Elevation
42	30cm	Exterior	Looking East	Boundary Wall, West Facing Elevation [Pl. 11]
43	30cm	Exterior	Looking South	Boundary Wall, North Facing Elevation (50)
44	30cm	Exterior	Looking South	Boundary Wall, North Facing, Elevation (50)
45	30cm	Exterior	Looking East	Boundary Wall, West Facing Elevation
46	30cm	Exterior	Looking East	Boundary Wall, West Facing Elevation
47	30cm	Exterior	Looking East	Boundary Wall, West Facing Elevation
48	30cm	Exterior	Looking East	Boundary Wall, West Facing Elevation
49	30cm	Exterior	Looking East	Boundary Wall, West Facing Elevation
50	30cm	Exterior	Looking South	Boundary Wall, North Facing Elevation
51	30cm	Exterior	Looking East	Boundary Wall, West Facing Elevation
52	30cm	Exterior	Looking East	Boundary Wall, West Facing Elevation
53	30cm	Exterior	Looking East	Boundary Wall, West Facing Elevation
54	30cm	Exterior	Looking East	Boundary Wall, West Facing Elevation
55		Exterior	Looking Southwest	Boundary Wall, East Facing Elevation
56		Exterior	Looking West	Boundary Wall, East Facing Elevation
57		Exterior	Looking South	Boundary Wall East Facing Elevation
D1		Exterior	Looking East	Boundary Wall, West Facing Elevation Demolition stage
D2		Exterior	Looking East	Boundary Wall, West Facing Elevation Demolition stage
D3		Exterior	Looking East	Boundary Wall, West Facing Elevation Demolition stage
D4		Exterior	Looking East	Boundary Wall, West Facing Elevation Demolition stage
D5		Exterior	Looking East	Boundary Wall, West Facing Elevation Demolition stage
D6		Exterior	Looking East	Boundary Wall, West Facing Elevation Demolition stage
D7		Exterior	Looking East	Boundary Wall, West Facing Elevation Demolition stage
D8		Exterior	Looking East	Boundary Wall, West Facing Elevation Demolition stage
D9		Exterior	Looking East	Boundary Wall, West Facing Elevation Demolition stage
D10		Exterior	Looking East	Boundary Wall, West Facing Elevation Demolition stage [Pl. 12]
D11		Exterior	Looking Northeast	Boundary Wall, West Facing Elevation Demolition stage
D12		Exterior	Looking Northeast	Boundary Wall, West Facing Elevation Demolition stage
D13		Exterior	Looking Northeast	Boundary Wall, West Facing Elevation Demolition stage
D14		Exterior	Looking East	Boundary Wall, West Facing Elevation Demolition stage
D15		Exterior	Looking Northeast	Boundary Wall, West Facing Elevation Demolition stage
D16		Exterior	Looking Northeast	Boundary Wall, West Facing Elevation Demolition stage
D17		Exterior	Looking Northeast	Boundary Wall, West Facing Elevation Demolition stage

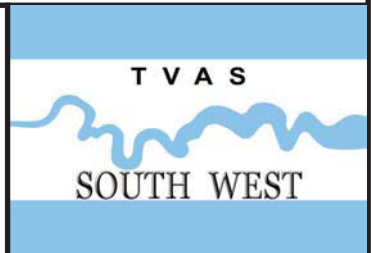
<i>Cat. No.</i>	<i>Scales</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>Direction</i>	<i>Description</i>
D18		Exterior	Looking Northeast	Boundary Wall, West Facing Elevation Demolition stage
D19		Exterior	Looking Northeast	Boundary Wall, West Facing Elevation Demolition stage
D20		Exterior	Looking East	Boundary Wall, West Facing Elevation Demolition stage
D21		Exterior	Looking Southeast	Boundary Wall, West Facing Elevation Demolition stage
D22		Exterior	Looking East	Boundary Wall, West Facing Elevation Demolition stage
D23		Exterior	Looking East	Boundary Wall, West Facing Elevation Demolition stage
D24		Exterior	Looking Northeast	Boundary Wall, West Facing Elevation Demolition stage
D25		Exterior	Looking Northeast	Boundary Wall, West Facing Elevation Demolition stage
D26		Exterior	Looking Northeast	Boundary Wall, West Facing Elevation Demolition stage
D27		Exterior	Looking East	Boundary Wall, West Facing Elevation Demolition stage [Pl. 13]
D28		Exterior	Looking Southeast	Boundary Wall, West Facing Elevation Demolition stage
D29		Exterior	Looking North	Boundary Wall, West Facing Elevation Demolition stage, close-up
D30		Exterior	Looking Southwest	Boundary Wall, West Facing Elevation Demolition stage
D31		Exterior	Looking Southwest	Boundary Wall, West Facing Elevation Demolition stage
D32		Exterior	-	Boundary Wall, detail of brick, Demolition stage
D33		Exterior	Looking Southeast	Boundary Wall, West Facing Elevation Demolition stage
D34		Exterior	Looking Southeast	Boundary Wall, West Facing Elevation Demolition stage
D35		Exterior	Looking East	Boundary Wall, West Facing Elevation Demolition stage
D36		Exterior	Looking East	Boundary Wall, West Facing Elevation Demolition stage
D37		Exterior	Looking Southeast	Boundary Wall, West Facing Elevation Demolition stage
D38		Exterior	Looking East	Boundary Wall, West Facing Elevation Demolition stage
D39		Exterior	Looking East	Boundary Wall, West Facing Elevation Demolition stage
D40		Exterior	Looking South	Boundary Wall, West Facing Elevation Demolition stage
D41		Exterior	Looking Southwest	Boundary Wall, West Facing Elevation Demolition stage
D42		Exterior	Looking South	Boundary Wall, West Facing Elevation Demolition stage
D43		Exterior	Looking South	Boundary Wall, West Facing Elevation Demolition stage
D44		Exterior	Looking West	Boundary Wall, West Facing Elevation Demolition stage
D45		Exterior	Looking West	Boundary Wall, West Facing Elevation Demolition stage [Pl. 14]
D46	0.3	Exterior	Looking South	Boundary Wall, North end, post demolition stage [Pl. 15]

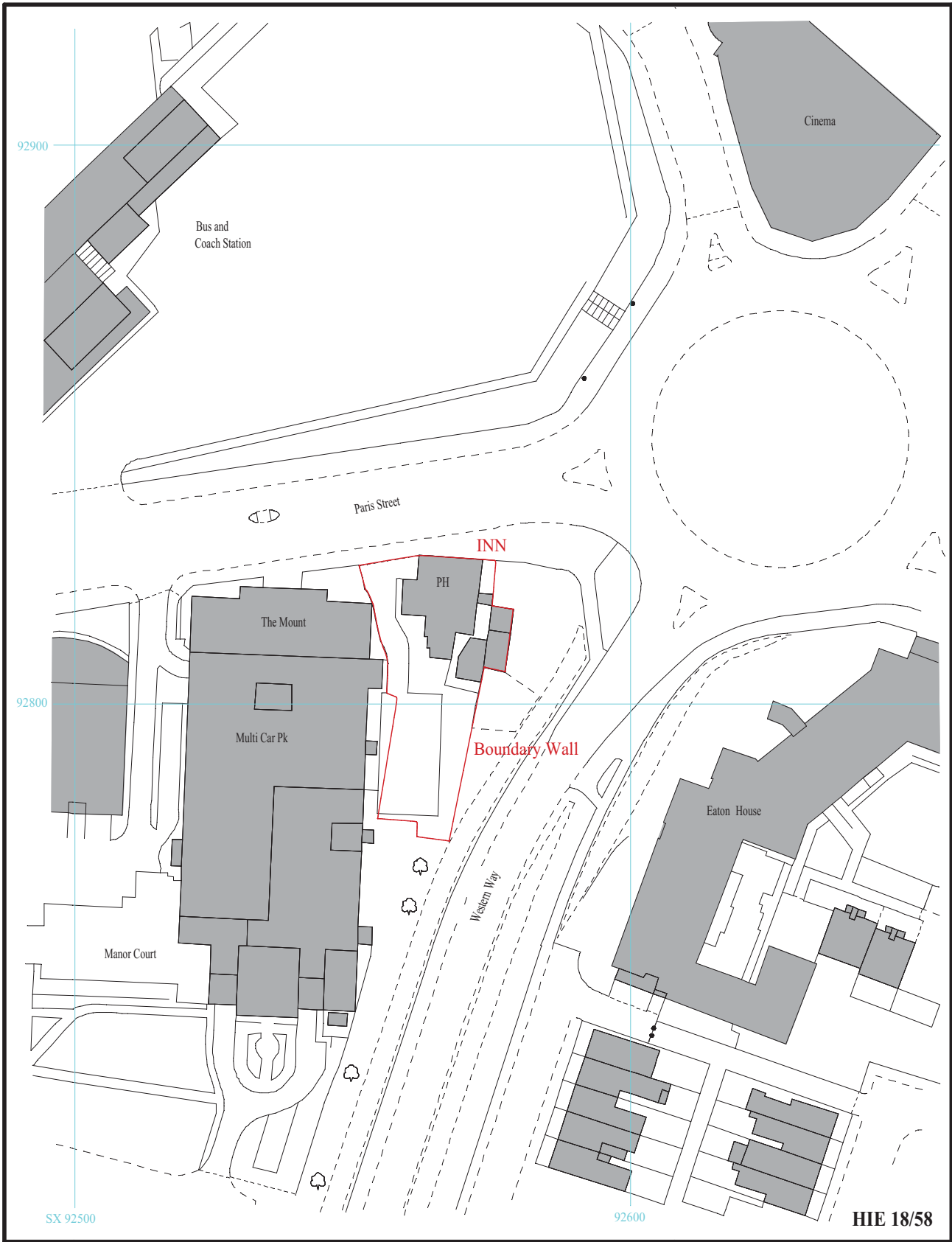


Honiton Inn, Paris Street,
 Exeter, Devon, 2018
 Building Recording

Figure 1. Location of site within Exeter and Devon.

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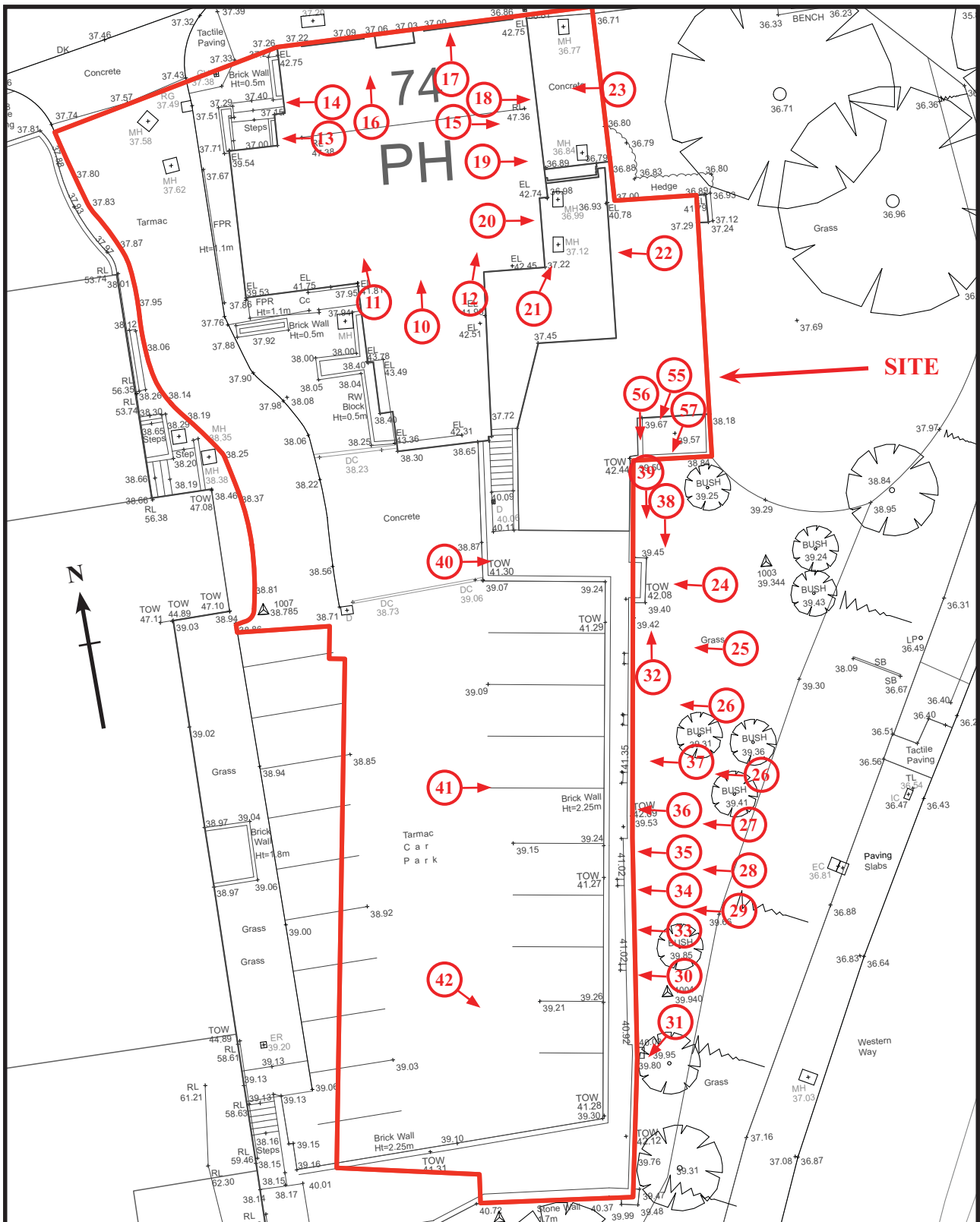




**The Honiton Inn, Paris Street,
Exeter, Devon, 2018
Building recording**

Figure 2. Detailed location of site.

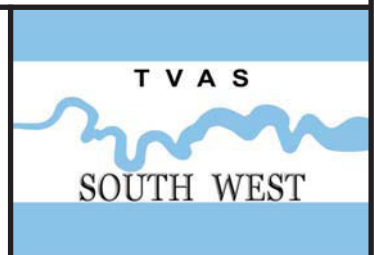


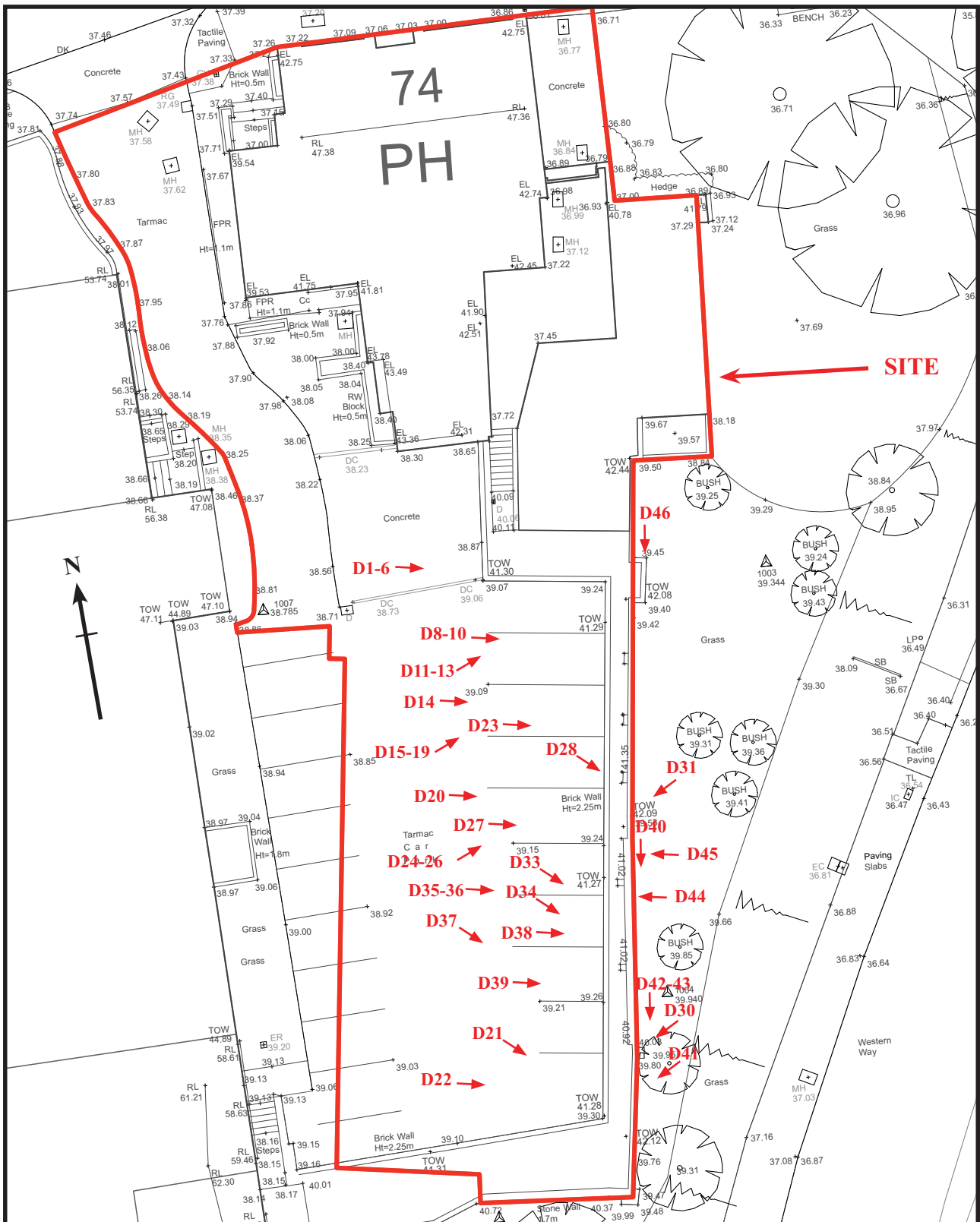


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**Honiton Inn, Paris Street,
Exeter, Devon, 2018
Building Recording**

Figure 3. Site showing location and orientation of photographs (recording Phase 1). Not to scale.

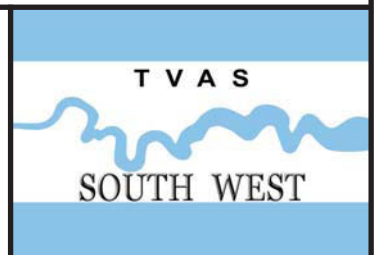


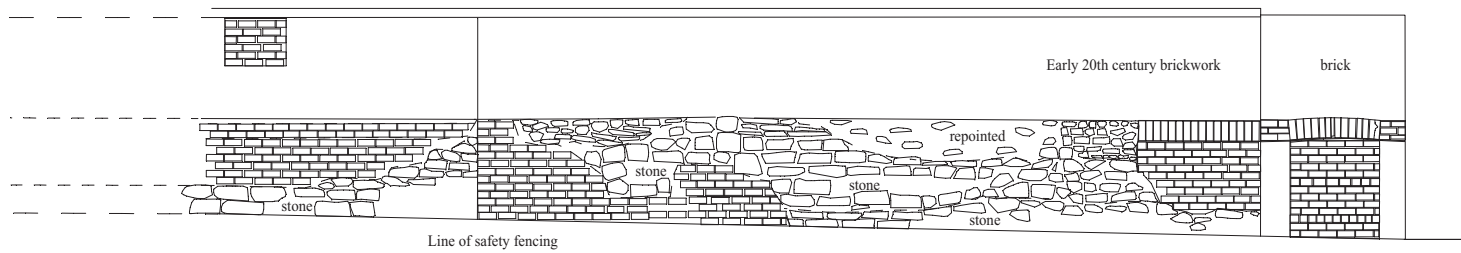


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**Honiton Inn, Paris Street,
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Figure 4. Site showing location and orientation of photographs (Phase 2 Demolition). Not to scale.





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**Honiton Inn, Paris Street,
Exeter, Devon, 2018
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Figure 5. Boundary Wall (East-Facing Elevation)





Plate 1. Honiton Inn during demolition, looking north-northeast.



Plate 2. Honiton Inn during demolition, looking north-northwest.



Plate 3. Boundary wall (north end), looking west, Scale: 0.3m.



Plate 4. Boundary wall, looking west, Scale: 0.3m.

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**Honiton Inn, Paris Street,
Exeter, Devon, 2018
Building Recording
Plates 1 to 4.**





Plate 5. Boundary wall, looking west,
Scale: 0.3m.



Plate 6. Boundary wall, looking west,
Scale: 0.3m.



Plate 7. Boundary wall, looking west,
Scale: 0.3m.



Plate 8. Boundary wall, looking west,
Scale: 0.3m.

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**Honiton Inn, Paris Street,
Exeter, Devon, 2018
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Plates 5 to 8.**





Plate 9. Boundary wall (west end) during demolition, looking west, Scale: 0.3m.



Plate 10. Boundary wall, during demolition, looking west, Scale: 0.3m.



Plate 11. West face of Boundary wall, looking south, Scale: 0.3m.



Plate 12. Excavation of base of boundary wall, looking west.

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**Honiton Inn, Paris Street,
Exeter, Devon, 2018
Building Recording
Plates 9 to 12.**

T V A S

SOUTH WEST



Plate 13. Boundary wall (west end) during demolition, looking east, Scale: 0.3m.



Plate 14. Boundary wall after demolition, foundation remains, looking west, Scale: 0.3m.



Plate 15. Boundary wall after demolition, remains of stone wall, looking east, Scale: 0.3m.

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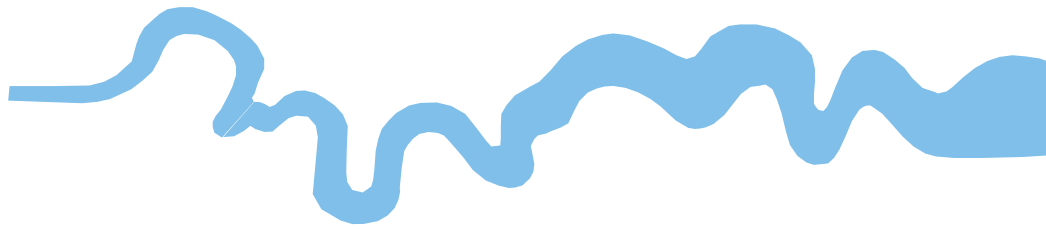
**Honiton Inn, Paris Street,
Exeter, Devon, 2018
Building Recording
Plates 13 to 15.**



TIME CHART

	Calendar Years
Modern _____	AD 1901
Victorian _____	AD 1837
Post Medieval _____	AD 1500
Medieval _____	AD 1066
Saxon _____	AD 410
Roman _____	AD 43 AD 0 BC
Iron Age _____	750 BC
Bronze Age: Late _____	1300 BC
Bronze Age: Middle _____	1700 BC
Bronze Age: Early _____	2100 BC
Neolithic: Late	3300 BC
Neolithic: Early	4300 BC
Mesolithic: Late	6000 BC
Mesolithic: Early	10000 BC
Palaeolithic: Upper	30000 BC
Palaeolithic: Middle	70000 BC
Palaeolithic: Lower	2,000,000 BC





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