

ST MARGARET'S SCHOOL, MAGDALEN ROAD, EXETER, DEVON

Results of a Desk-Based Assessment



The Old Dairy
Hacche Lane Business Park
Pathfields Business Park
South Molton
Devon
EX36 3LH

Tel: 01769 573555
Email: mail@swarch.net

Report No.: 131021
Date: 21.10.2013
Authors: T. Etheridge
S. Walls

**St. Margaret's School, Magdalen Road, Exeter,
Devon**

Results of a Desk-Based Assessment

For

Andrew Bennelick
of
GJR Architects Ltd. (the Agent)

On behalf of

Project St. Margaret's Residence (The Client)

By



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Project Officer: Samuel Walls
Desk Based Assessment: Samuel Walls; Tom Etheridge
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Summary

This report presents the results of a desk-based assessment carried out by South West Archaeology Ltd. (SWARCH) for St. Margaret's School, Magdalen Road, Exeter, in advance of the potential development of the site.

The desk-based assessment emphasises the high potential for archaeological remains and deposits within the proposed development area, most especially for Romano-British and Medieval remains given the admittedly limited evidence recovered from within the immediate vicinity of the site to date. The site also contains a set of seven Listed houses and a Listed garden wall which can be considered as a high quality group of assets, although various unsympathetic developments have impinged their setting and understanding.

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1.0 Introduction

Location: St Margaret's School, Magdalen Road, Heavitree
Parish: Exeter
County: Devon
NGR: SX 93319246

1.1 Project Background

This report presents the results of a desk-based assessment carried out by South West Archaeology Ltd. (SWARCH) for St. Margaret's School, Magdalen Road, Exeter (Figure 1). The work was commissioned by Andrew Bennelick of GJR Architects (The Agent) on behalf of the St. Margaret's Residence Project (The Client) in order to identify any archaeological features or sites that might be affected by potential development of the site.

1.2 Topographical and Geological Background

The school is located on Magdalen Road, immediately south of Heavitree Road and to the east of Barrack Road. The site is located at around 53m(AOD) on a gentle south to southwest slope and approximately 0.8miles from Exeter Cathedral and the City Centre. The site comprises of the land currently owned by St. Margarets School, which consists of the main school buildings and facilities on one section of the site, and a separate plot with a single building further to the east (see Figure 1).

Being situated in an urban landscape means that the soil types for the site are not available (SSEW 1983). The geology of the site however, consists of the sedimentary bedrock of the Alington Breccia Formation (BGS 2013).

1.3 Historical Background

The site lies on the western edge of the historic parish of Heavitree and is bordered by St. Leonards parish to the south and by St Sidwell's parish to the North, all of which have been absorbed into Exeter. A number of large houses were formerly scattered throughout the parish, and by the early 19th century various developments began to encroach on the formerly small village as it became a physical extension of Exeter, although only becoming administratively part of the city in 1913. Several of the buildings which subsequently formed part of the school were among the early 19th century expansion of the parish, and the site contains seven Listed Buildings, including two Grade II* Listed buildings and five Grade II buildings and the Grade II Listed front wall to No.147. Buildings 143, 145 and 147 (see Figure 1) are all detached stucco houses from c. 1840. Buildings 149, 151, 153 and 161 are all three storey redbrick houses with cast iron verandas built and designed by William Hooper c.1810 (see Appendix 1 for more details).

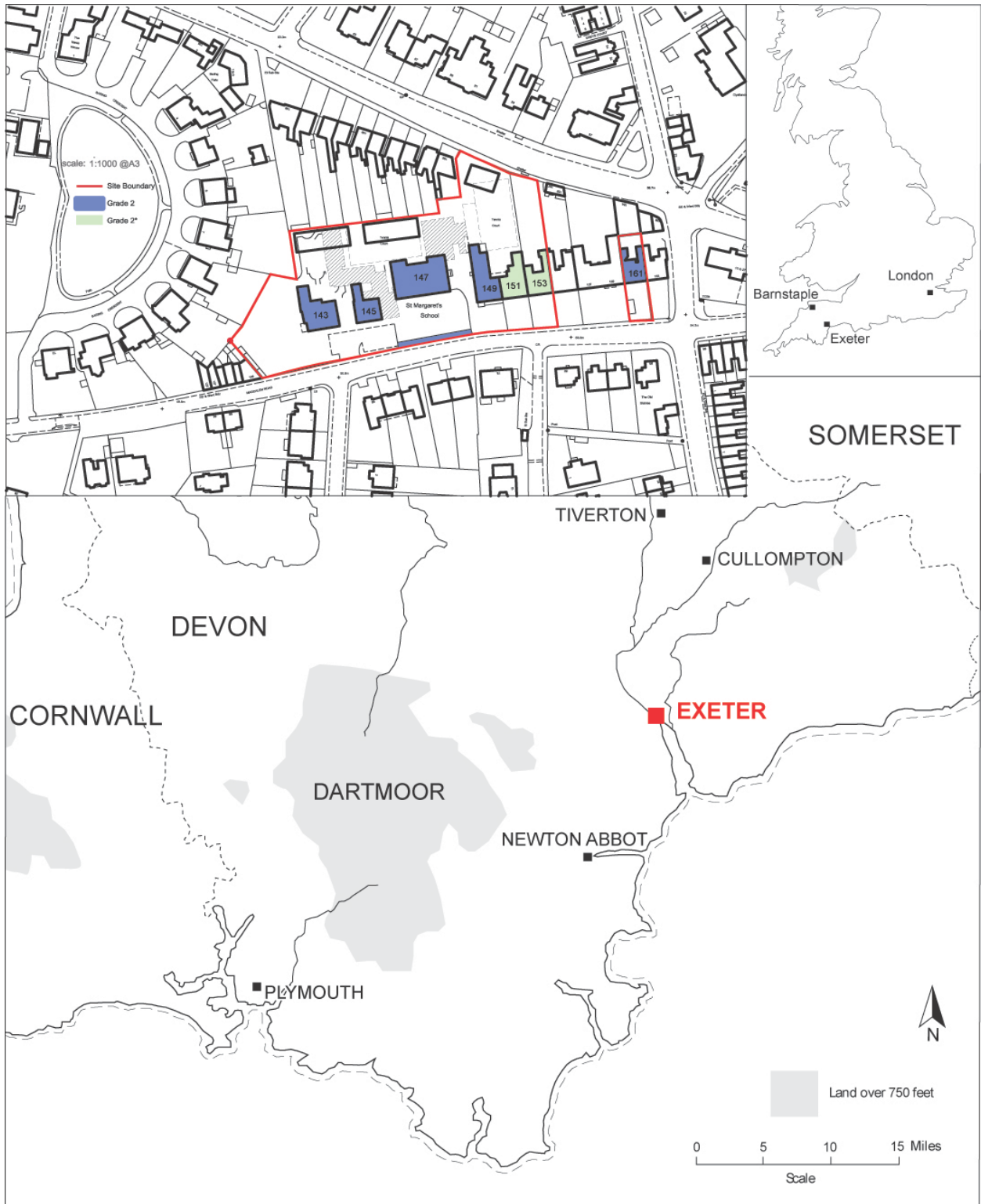


Figure 1: Site location (the location of the proposed development) showing the listed buildings on the site at St.Margaret's School (Courtesy of GJR)

1.4 Archaeological Background

The site itself contains seven Listed houses and a single Listed garden wall, as has been mentioned above, and is surrounded by an array of Grade II Listed buildings. However the number of identified archaeological sites nearby is small and mainly restricted to stray finds,

including 4th Century Roman coins discovered at the Old Heavitree House c.0.3km south-east of the site, and a 17th Century Nuremburg token found within the gardens of a house on Polsloe Road to the immediate north of the site. The courses of both Magdalen Road (to the south of the site) and Heavitree Road (to the north) are however thought to follow Roman routes into the city, although this is yet to be proven archaeologically. Indeed no Roman settlement sites have so far been located in the eastern suburbs of Exeter. The discovery of the previously unknown 1st century fort to the south of Topsham Road (Steinmetzer and Valentine 2008) underlines the potential of roadside sites along the former Roman roads of Exeter.

Approximately 0.1km south-east of the site were located the Heavitree Gallows. This medieval execution (and burial?) site was used for the execution and burial of criminals into the 16th century. The gallows are on the parish boundary between Heavitree and St. Leonards on a major road, a feature iconic of such sites. The nearby Livery Dole almshouses also had a medieval foundation (1591), as does the adjacent St. Clare's Chapel, formerly a Chantry Chapel, built in 1419-1439 to pray for the souls of the executed.

The number of archaeological interventions within the immediate area is small and have identified very few archaeological features or deposits, for example a watching brief carried out by Exeter Archaeology in 2001 on the site of St. Luke's Campus (to the northwest of the development area) exposed an 18th century culvert and recovered worked prehistoric flint flakes, roman finds and medieval pottery from the topsoil (Collings and Turton 2001). More recently archaeological evaluation on the former RD&E Hospital site revealed a possible Roman ditch orientated along Heavitree Road, and a possible prehistoric ditch (Collings *et al* 2010).

1.5 Legislation and Policy

This report has been undertaken with regard to relevant national and local legislation and policy, and professional good practice guidance.

There are no scheduled monuments within the proposed development area and consequently the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979 is not applicable to the scheme.

The site is fully included within the St. Leonard's Conservation Area, with the adjoining Heavitree Conservation Area located to the east and the Mont Le Grand Conservation area to the north. Conservation areas are designated under the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 as areas of special architectural or historic interest, the character of which it is desirable to preserve or enhance.

There are seven Listed houses and a single Listed garden wall within the proposed development (see Figure 1), which are statutorily protected under the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990. Listed buildings (Grade II and above) are considered to be of national importance. There are other listed buildings in the surrounding area, with those to the east included with those on a site as a notable group.

General policy and guidance for the conservation of the historic environment are now contained within the National Planning Policy Framework. The relevant guidance is set out below:-

Paragraph 128

In determining applications, local planning authorities should require the applicant to describe the significance of any heritage assets affected, including the contribution made by their setting. The level of detail should be proportionate to the assets' importance and no more than is sufficient to understand the potential impact of the proposal on their

significance. As a minimum the relevant historic environment record should be consulted and the heritage assets assessed using appropriate expertise where necessary. Where a site on which a development is proposed includes or has the potential to include heritage assets with archaeological interest, local planning authorities should require developers to submit an appropriate desk-based assessment and, where necessary, a field evaluation.

Paragraph 129

Local planning authorities should identify and assess the particular significance of any heritage asset that may be affected by a proposal (including by development affecting the setting of a heritage asset) taking account of the available evidence and any necessary expertise. They should take this assessment into account when considering the impact of a proposal on a heritage asset, to avoid or minimise conflict between the heritage asset's conservation and any aspect of the proposal.

At a local level, heritage conservation is addressed in Chapter 10 of the *Exeter Local Plan First Review 1995–2011*, which sets out the general policies for preserving and enhancing the historic environment and safeguarding its archaeological heritage. Local Policies C1–3 relate to the treatment of conservation areas and historic buildings within the planning process. Policy C5 deals with archaeology; this policy is supported by supplementary planning guidance, which is a material consideration in determining planning applications.

1.6 Methodology

This report follows the recommendations set out by the Institute of Field Archaeologists in *Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Desk-Based Assessments* and utilises existing information in order to establish, as far as possible, the archaeological potential of the site. This information can then be used in an attempt to make informed decisions regarding the potential impact of any proposed development on the archaeological resource. Mitigation strategies can then begin to be formulated which will reduce this impact.

It should be noted that this form of non-intrusive appraisal cannot be seen as a definitive statement on the presence or absence of archaeological remains within any area, but rather as an indicator of the potential of an area based on existing information. Further intrusive investigations such as machine-excavated trial trenching are usually needed to conclusively define the presence/absence, character and quality of any archaeological remains in a given area.

In drawing up this assessment report, cartographic and documentary sources held by the Devon Historic Council were consulted, as well as the Sites and Monuments Record maintained by Devon County Council. Relevant online sources were also utilised, and appropriate Internet databases investigated.

2.0 Results of the Desk-Based Assessment

2.1 Documentary History

Historically, Heavitree parish formed part of the Wonford Hundred and is within the Exeter Deanery. Heavitree (*Hevetruua*) was held by Wichin during the reign of Edward the Confessor, and at the time of the Domesday survey is held by Roger, under Ralph de Pomeroy. By the early 14th century the Kelly's had become Lords of the Manor, until selling the manor to John Baring, Esq. in 1775.

The manor of Wonford (*Wenfort*) which was the Hundredal centre is also within the parish of Heavitree. Wonford is recorded as a royal demesne, the property of Queen Edith (Wife of Edward the Confessor) and subsequently William the Conqueror. King Henry I subsequently gave the manor to Geoffrey de Mandeville, whose heiress brought it in marriage to William Fitzjohn, subsequently the manor passed back to the crown and King John gave the manor to Robert de Mandeville. This manor was afterwards successively held by the Montacutes (Earls of Salisbury), the Courtenays (Earls of Devon), and the Walronds of Tiverton. The Kelly's subsequently owned the manor and sold it to John Baring.

The origins of the placename 'Heavitree' are unknown and several possibilities have been put forward, most strikingly *heafod-treow* (Old English for "Head Tree") a tree on which heads of criminals were placed (Gover *et al* 1932), entirely plausible given the former existence of a Medieval and post-medieval execution site at Livery Dole. Hoskins suggested an alternative as derived from the **tre* element, hypothesising a meeting place for the hundredal court (Hoskins 1992), which again appears well founded given the hundredal centre (Wonford) is located within the parish.

2.2 Cartographic History

2.2.1 Early maps

There are a great range of maps for the city of Exeter, dating back from the 16th century, however until the mid-18th century none of these extended to include Heavitree. For example, John Rocque's 1761 Plan of the city of Exeter (Figure 2) shows the *London Road* (Heavitree Road) and *Road to London* (Magdalen Road), but does not extend far enough southeast to include Livery Dole. The workhouse on Heavitree Road (built 1699-1702) is shown on Rocque's plan and the area around the proposal site is depicted as green fields.



Figure 2: Rocque's 1761 plan of Exeter (DHC).

The next available cartographic sources which depicts the proposal area are the 1801 surveyors Draft (Figure 3) and an 1805 plan of the city by Hayman (Figure 4). These both indicate no significant development in the triangle of land between Magdalen Road and Heavitree Road. A small number of houses are shown to the south of Magdalen Road and the Almshouses at Livery Dole are also shown.



Figure 3: Extract from the Ordnance Surveyors Draft Map of 1801.



Figure 4: Plan of the city by Hayman, 1805.

The next available cartographic source is an 1816 estate plan of the manors of Mount Radford and Heavitree (DHC Z17/3/11) in advance of the owner Sir Thomas Baring selling off the majority of the Estates after this date, including the proposal area which was sold to local builders - Messrs Hooper. William Hooper from the firm was also the designer and builder of the adjacent Baring Crescent in 1818, Chichester Place in 1820 and Lower Summerlands c.1810 in the city and was subsequently mayor of the city. It seems that some of the lands may have been sold before this date

The land belonging to the former Mount Radford estate developed with housing for the wealthy professional and merchant classes, a process that was accelerated with the arrival of services such as piped water and gas in the area in the 1830s. Many of the substantial villas and terraces typical of the area were constructed around 1840 and are depicted on the tithe maps for St. Leonard's and Heavitree.

It should be considered that the population of Heavitree increased nine-fold between the 1801 and 1901 from 833 to 7529, and in St. Leonards from 399 in 1901 to 1697 in 1881 indicating the substantial nature of the developments taking place in both parishes during the 19th century.

2.2.2 The 1843 Heavitree Tithe Map

The 1843 tithe map is the earliest detailed cartographic source available to this study. The source however, is somewhat difficult to interpret, due to the poor quality of the version consulted (see Figure 3). It is apparent that between 1816 and 1843 the area between Heavitree Road, Magdalen Road and Barrack Road had been subdivided and in-filled with

houses and gardens. The remnants of the former field patterns are traceable within these housing developments, with the boundaries shown on the OS surveyors Draft (Figure 3) traceable, with the eastern boundary of Baring Crescent being the only former boundary which would have bisected the proposal area.

The tithe apportionments from 1842 indicated that number 154, the building nearing the South-east corner of the site, was a house and garden owned and occupied by Phillip Wyatt-Crowther Esquire. The larger structure in the centre of the site seemed to correspond to tithe number 155, 156 and 157 on the tithe apportionments. This site, owned and occupied by Charles and William Steer, consisted of a garden (155), house and shrubbery (156) and a lawn (157). Although the numbers are not clear, the size of the building in relation to the surrounding houses and gardens would deem it to be more substantial accommodation (DHC).



Figure 5: Extract from the tithe map of Heavitree (DHC) (the location of the site is indicated).

2.3 Ordnance Survey 1st Edition

The First Edition OS Map of 1888 (see Figure 6) shows a landscape little changed from the tithe map of 1843. The most notable exception is the addition of a large sub-rectangular building/covered yard fronting Heavitree Road, and abutting the L-Shaped building shown fronting on to this road on the tithe.

New structures seem to have been erected within the sites vicinity, most notably to the south of the site where a number of houses were constructed.

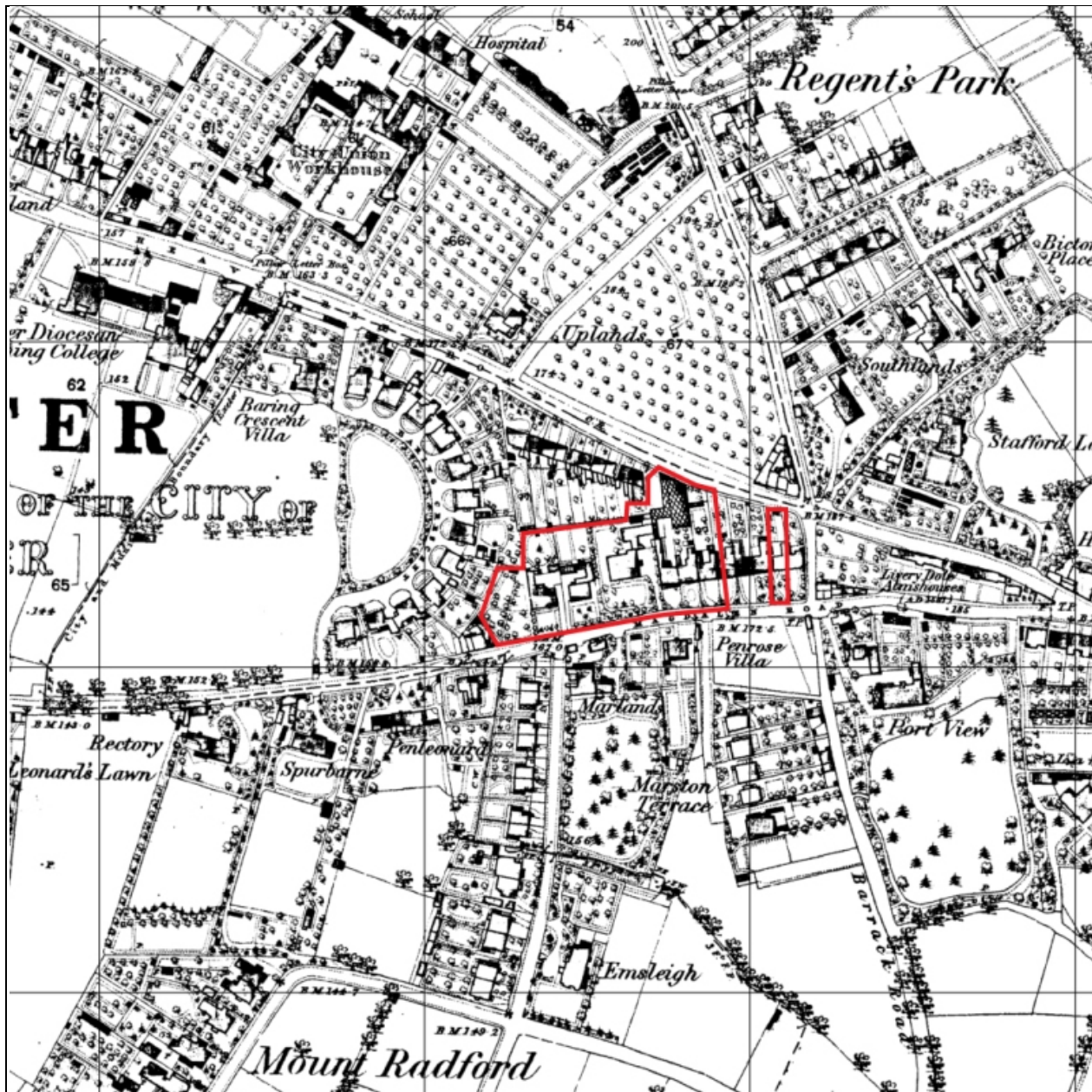


Figure 6: Extract from the Ordnance Survey 1st Edition Map of Devonshire, c.1888.

2.4 Later Maps

The Second Edition OS map of 1905-6 depicts a very similar arrangement of buildings within the proposal area although the large covered yard/building shown abutting the L-shaped building on the 1st Edition is no longer extant. In the wider area there are extensive housing developments, most notably the area of orchard to the north of Heavitree Road is infilled by houses by 1907. The school was founded in 1902 and was initially based in Southernhay, moving to the Magdalen Road site during the First World War and apart from a short stint in Parklands, Bradninch during the Second World War remained on the site until its closure in August 2013 (Express and Echo 2013).

The first map on which the school is named on this site is the Ordnance Survey revision of 1951-1953, at which time only Numbers 145, 147 and 149 appear to have formed the School, with the tennis court located to the north of 145 also depicted for the first time. The 1951-1953 map also displays the buildings largely in the same state as on the tithe map

indicating that the developments to the buildings took place in the late 20th century during its use as a school.

2.5 Current Use and Condition

The proposal area is described in the St. Leonards Conservation Area Appraisal and Management Plan (paragraph 16.8) as:

St Margaret's School occupies several of the succeeding listed houses and whilst the front elevations retain their original architectural features, links, extensions and alterations on and within the curtilage, detract slightly from the setting of these buildings. Similarly alternative uses of several other substantial listed buildings along this part of Magdalen Road have resulted in various alterations and extensions that cumulatively could threaten this high quality historic environment.

Any proposed development should therefore seek to enhance and improve the setting of these Listed buildings and structures with sympathetic and appropriate development perhaps including the removal of some of the late 20th century *alterations and extensions* that have *cumulatively* threatened this *high quality historic environment*.

3.0 Conclusions

3.1 Discussion and Conclusion

The desk-based assessment emphasises the high potential for archaeological remains and deposits surviving within the proposed development area, most especially for Romano-British and medieval remains, especially given the known find spots and sites surrounding the immediate area. The area has been subject to substantial landscaping during its use as a school, as there will be varying degrees of truncation across the site.

The desk-based based study also highlights the high quality of the group of Listed early 19th century buildings which occupy the site and many of the adjacent plots, and any proposal should seek to enhance these assets.

Further archaeological mitigation may be required depending on the nature of the proposals.

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17/10/2013

Unpublished Sources:

Devon Heritage Centre

Heavitree tithe map

Heavitree tithe apportionment

Ordnance Survey 1st Edition Map

Z17/3/11 1816: Survey Of the manors of Mount Radford and Heavitree in the parishes of St. Leonard and Heavitree, Exeter, the property of Sir T. Baring, bart., by J. Coldridge, 1816

Appendix 1

Buildings listing information

List Entry Number: 1273695
Location: 143, MAGDALEN ROAD
County: Devon
District: Exeter
District Type: District Authority
Grade: II
Date first listed: 18-Jun-1974
UID: 417368
Details: Circa 1840. 2 storey, 3 window detached stucco house. Ionic porch with curved front at east end, modern additions at west end. Sash windows with glazing bars. Slate roof.
Nos 143 to 163 (odd) and front wall of No 147 form a group.
Listing NGR: SX9327292445

List Entry Number: 1239555
Location: 145, MAGDALEN ROAD
County: Devon
District: Exeter
District Type: District Authority
Grade: II
Date first listed: 18-Jun-1974
UID: 417369
Details: Circa 1840. Detached stucco house. Two storeys, three windows, sashes with glazing bars. Slate roof.
Nos 143 to 163 (odd) and front wall of No 147 form a group.
Listing NGR: SX9329892447

List Entry Number: 1239556
Location: 147, MAGDALEN ROAD
County: Devon
District: Exeter
District Type: District Authority
Grade: II
Date first listed: 18-Jun-1974
UID: 417479
Details: Circa 1840. Detached stucco house with band at first floor level. Two storeys and attic, five windows, French windows on the ground floor, sash windows with glazing bars and shutters above Ionic porch to side entrance. Cornice, parapet, three dormers, roof not visible.
Nos 143 to 163 (odd) and front wall of No 147 form a group.
Listing NGR: SX9332092463

Name: FRONT WALL OF NO 147
List Entry Number: 1239557
Location: FRONT WALL OF NO 147, MAGDALEN ROAD
County: Devon
District: Exeter
District Type: District Authority
Grade: II
Date first listed: 18-Jun-1974
UID: 417480
Details: Contemporary with the house. Red brick with a stone capped pier at either end. Nos 143 to 163 (odd) and front wall of No 147 form a group.
Listing NGR: SX9332692433

List Entry Number: 1239558
Location: 149, MAGDALEN ROAD
County: Devon
District: Exeter
District Type: District Authority
Grade: II
Date first listed: 18-Jun-1974
UID: 417481

Details: Part of Baring Place (see Nos 151 to 155 (odd)) with late C19 alterations. Circa 1810. Red brick. Three storeys, three windows, C19 sashes. Cast iron verandah. Very ornate porch with double pilasters. Slate roof.

[Nos 143 to 163 (odd) and front wall of No 147 form a group.

Listing NGR: SX9334892456

List Entry Number: 1239559
Location: 151-155, MAGDALEN ROAD
County: Devon
District: Exeter
District Type: District Authority
Grade: II*
Date first listed: 29-Jan-1953
UID: 417482

Details: Originally two pairs (including No 149) forming Baring Place. 3 storey, red brick houses circa 1810, with 1 storey connecting blocks. Patent stone bands and parapet to cornice. Recessed arcading with reeded impostes and round-headed windows to ground floor Greek Doric doorways with large semi-circular fanlights. No 155 lacks its surround, but all have six panel doors with raised and fielded panelling. Sash windows with glazing bars. The 1 storey block to No 155 retains a terminal brick pier and vase. No 151 has individual iron balconies to 1st floor windows. Slate roofs.

Nos 143 to 163 (odd) and front wall of No 147 form a group.

Listing NGR: SX9336992457

List Entry Number: 1239561
Location: 161 163, MAGDALEN ROAD
County: Devon
District: Exeter
District Type: District Authority
Grade: II
Date first listed: 18-Jun-1974
UID: 417484

Details: Circa 1810 but very altered. Generally similar to the previous listing. Stucco. Three storeys, three windows, few glazing bars, Nos 163 has casements. No 163 has a central doorway with peaked canopy on cast iron supports. Parapet, roof not visible. Included for group value.

Nos 143 to 163 (odd) and front wall of No 147 form a group.

Listing NGR: SX9342692469

Appendix 2

Relevant HER Entries

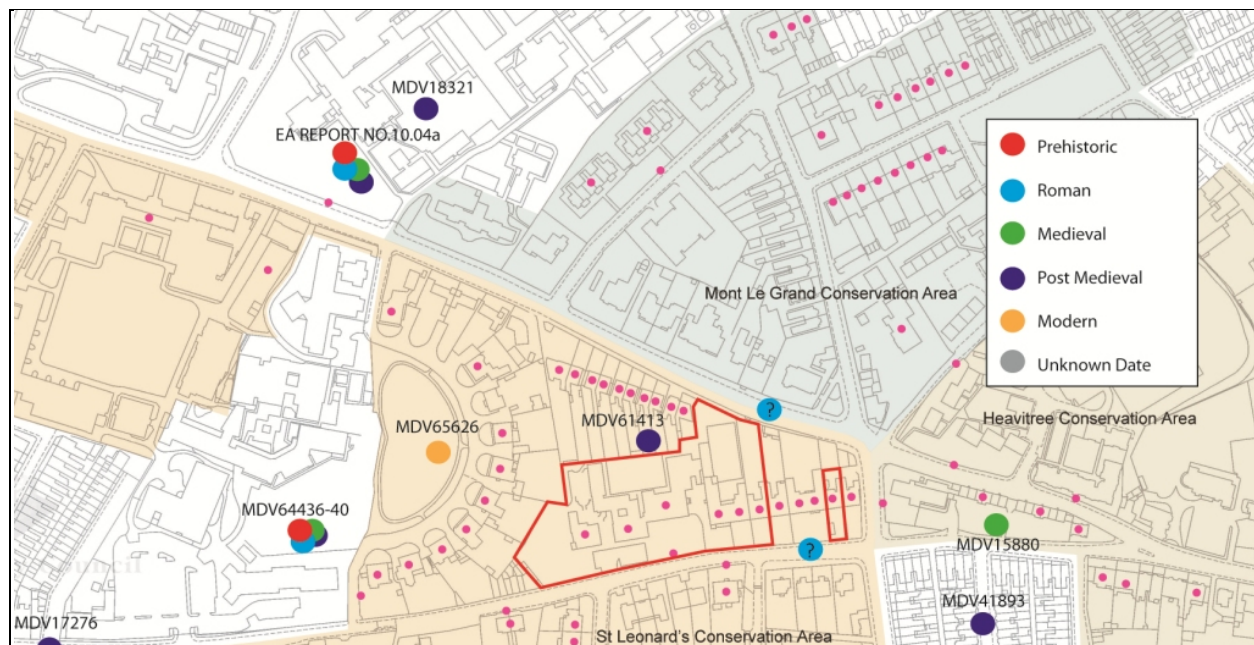


Figure 7: HER entries, conservation areas and nearby listed/locally listed buildings (pink dots). Scale 1:2500.

HER Number: MDV17276
 Name: Magdalen Gallows
 Summary: These are documented in the 17th century; they were removed in the 18th century.
 Grid Reference: SX 9296 9240

HER Number: MDV65626
 Name: Baring Crescent and Pleasure Grounds
 Summary: Nos 1,4,6-12 baring crescent including the wall of no 12 at sx93149241 are all listed buildings (ea).
 Monument Type(s) and Dates: HOUSE (Modern - 1751 AD to 2009 AD (Between))
 Grid Reference: SX 932 925

HER Number: MDV61413
 Name: Findspot
 Summary: Nuremburg token, wolff laufer. Dug up off polsloe road in or before 1937 (williams).
 Grid Reference: SX 933 925
 Full description: WILLIAMS, *Untitled Source* (Migrated Record)
 Nuremburg token, wolff laufer. Dug up off polsloe road in or before 1937 (williams).
 Associated Finds: FDV2492 - TOKEN (Unknown date)

HER Number: MDV41893
 Name: Exeter, Livery Dole
 Summary: 16th century gallows from which the estate of Heavitree took its name.
 Grid Reference: SX 935 924
 Monument Type(s) and Dates: GALLOWES (XVI to Modern - 1501 AD to 2009 AD (Between))
 Full description: GALLANT CITING DNQ, *Untitled Source* (Migrated Record)
 DNQ makes reference to execution + burial at Heavy Tree in 1711.
 Pearse Chope, R., *Untitled Source* (Monograph)
 Oliver, *Untitled Source* (Unknown), Other details: 1.47.
 Unknown, 1908-1909, *Untitled Source* (Article in Serial)
 Gover, J. E. B. + Mawer, A. + Stenton, F. M., 1931, *Untitled Source* (Monograph)
 Pearce, S. M., 1982, *Church and Society in South Devon, AD 350-700* (Article in Serial)
 Gover et al, state that on the site now called Livery Dole stood a gallows from which the estate of Heavitree (formerly Wonford) took its name.
 Dick, A. M., 1993, *Untitled Source* (Personal Comment). See also Magdalene Gallows (SX99SW/78).

Jones, A., 2008, *Gallows in the Landscape. Execution Sites in Devon* (Article in Serial)

The Livery Dole Almshouses, founded in 1591, are the site of a gallows and burial enclosure which were provided in 1557, to enable the execution and subsequent burial of criminals. However, a memorial close by, to Thomas Bennet who was burnt at the stake at Livery Dole in 1531 for his refusal to accept Catholicism suggests that the site has a longer history. The fact that the burial ground is referred to as being enclosed by a strong wall suggests a degree of permanence in the location. Jones also comments on the close association of the site with the chapel of St. Clarus, the martyr. The site is on the boundary of St. Sidwell and Heavitree parishes. A visible but what may be described as a marginal, liminal site at the junction of two or more parishes appears to be that typically chosen for the site of a gallows.

Gallant, L., Unknown, *Untitled Source* (Un-published)

Pearse-Chope quotes 1635 reference to gallows and burial enclosure provided in 1557. Quotes Oliver's statement that over the entrance gate to the enclosure, which was let for building in 1827, was inscribed "March 18 (?28) 1557. This place was blessed by Lord James, Bishop, given by Mr John Peter, then Mayor, inclosed by Mrs Joan Tuckfield, late the wife of Mr. Jon Tuckfield, some time Mayor of Exeter." quotes Shaw's 1788 reference to Heavitree Gallows with a square piece of ground inclosed by a strong wall. For the burial of sufferers.

Sources / Further Reading

Monograph: Gover, J. E. B. + Mawer, A. + Stenton, F. M.. 1931. *The Place-Names of Devon: Part One. VIII. A5* Hardback.

Un-published: Gallant, L.. Unknown. *Parishes Checked for References to Gallows.*

Migrated Record: GALLANT CITING DNQ.

Monograph: Pearse Chope, R.. *Early Tours in Devon and Cornwall.* 83, 84, 89, 116, 231.

Unknown: Oliver. *Ecclesiastical Antiquities.*

Article in Serial: Unknown. 1908-1909. DNQ. 5. 214-215.

Personal Comment: Dick, A. M.. 1993.

Article in Serial: Pearce, S. M.. 1982. *Church and Society in South Devon, AD 350-700. Proceedings of the Devon Archaeological Society.* 40. Paperback Volume. 1-18.

Article in Serial: Jones, A.. 2008. *Gallows in the Landscape. Execution Sites in Devon. Proceedings of the Devon Archaeological Society.* 66. Paperback Volume. 78.

Associated Monuments

MDV78059 Related to: Chapel at The Livery Dole Almshouses, Exeter (Building)

MDV78059 Related to: Chapel at The Livery Dole Almshouses, Exeter (Building)

MDV78059 Related to: Chapel at The Livery Dole Almshouses, Exeter (Building)

MDV78059 Related to: Chapel at The Livery Dole Almshouses, Exeter (Building)

MDV15880 Related to: Livery Dole Almshouses (Building)

MDV15880 Related to: Livery Dole Almshouses (Building)

MDV15880 Related to: Livery Dole Almshouses (Building)

MDV15880 Related to: Livery Dole Almshouses (Building)

MDV17276 Related to: Magdalen Gallows (Monument)

EDV4770 - Assessment of Gallow Sites in Devon

HER Number: MDV15880

Name: Livery Dole Almshouses

Summary: Almshouses at livery dole, heavitree, exeter. Founded by sir r. Dennis in 1591, completed in 1594 (brushfield).

Grid Reference: SX 935 924

Monument Type(s) and Dates: ALMSHOUSE (XI to Post Medieval - 1066 AD to 1750 AD (Between))

Full description:

BRUSHFIELD, *Untitled Source* (Migrated Record)

Almshouses at livery dole, heavitree, exeter. Founded by sir r. Dennis in 1591, completed in 1594 (brushfield).

Untitled Source (Migrated Record) A small red chapel exists c.1420-1430 (pevsner).

Knowles, D. + Hadcock, R. N., *Untitled Source* (Migrated Record)

Founded before about 1420. Not suppressed at the time of dissolution. Almshouse with small chapel (c.1420-1430). Reference to st. Loye's in medieval hospitals of england by clay, may be the same (knowles + hadcock).

Orme, N., *Untitled Source* (Migrated Record)

The old chapel and almshouse at livery dole, heavitree was erected on the site of the martyrdom of thomas benet. The surrounding wall and the almshouse were rebuilt in limestone in 1849. The chapel is of the original redstone (tapley-soper). Vis=unknown(doe) group of four separately listed buildings:-vis=(1) the almshouses: circa 1865. White limestone rubble, elizabethan style. Two blocks joined by a blocked archway. Two storeys. Slate roof with tall two stacks. Vis=(2) the chapel.16th century, of heavitree stone, and slate roof. Retains some original windows. Vis=(3) archway with commemorative tablet of the original foundation by sir rob. + sir thomas dennis, 1591-4. Vis=(4) the wall, which is contemporary with the buildings. Limestone rubble with dressed coping. Gateway (doe). Vis=coat of arms of dennys of holcombe over entrance gateway, dated 1591-1594. Rebuilt by the rolles in 1851 (j. B.). Vis=sir robert denys' will indicates that construction of the chapel + almshouses had not been completed by 1592 (see dro). Vis=there is no

mention of a chapel which can be identified with livery dole in the 1401 list of heavitree chapels, or in the excrement accounts and debt rolls between 1418 and 1592. Denys' will is the first documentary reference. The architectural evidence may be explained by the modelling of the 16c chapel upon existing medieval chapels in exeter, and possible re-use of materials from nearby redundant chapels such as st. Clairs (sx99sw/83/1), st. Clements (sx99sw/32) and mincinglake (sx99sw/262), as well as the dissolved religious houses of cowick, st. Nicholas + polsloe etc (orme).

Untitled Source (Migrated Record) - Brushfield, t. N. /tda/31(1899)235/aids to the poor in a rural parish.

Untitled Source (Migrated Record) - Knowles, d. + hadcock, r. N. /medieval religious houses/(1971)320,359.

Untitled Source (Migrated Record) - Pevsner, n. /south devon/(1952)163.

Untitled Source (Migrated Record) - Tapley-soper, g. E. /tda/63(1931)380/pl.24/thomas benet,ma. Reformation martyr of exeter.

Untitled Source (Migrated Record) - Doe/hhr:exeter district/(1974)125-126.

Untitled Source (Migrated Record) - J. B. /dcnq/22(1942-1946)329-330/livery dole almshouses.

Untitled Source (Migrated Record) - Cresswell, b. F. /dcnq/5,pt.2(1908-1909)47-49,pl/exeter churches.

Untitled Source (Migrated Record) - Osa=sx99sw130.

Untitled Source (Migrated Record) - Orme, n. /pdas/49(1991)121-130/the medieval chapels of heavitree.

Untitled Source (Migrated Record) - Pro=prob 11/80ff 188v-190/at f.190(pcc 71 harrington).

CRESSWELL, *Untitled Source* (Migrated Record)

The earliest mention of the name livery dole is in a deed of 1279. In it, 'liver-dole' is mentioned as a boundary. The chapel does not seem to be mentioned until 1439, when it is referred to as 'the chapel of st. Clarus'. The chapel, built of red stone, with a western bell turret, stands at the east end of the almshouses. The wall was supported by strong buttresses. The tracery of the east window probably belongs to the original buildings. The side windows were probably inserted at the end of the 16th century, when the almshouse was erected. Within, the chapel is plain, consisting of a nave and sanctuary with no division between them. On either side hang china plaques, one bearing the arms and quarters of denys, the other repeating the inscription which is placed outside the almshouse over the gate. From 1844 - 1846, the chapel was licensed for weddings during the closing of heavitree church for restoration (cresswell).

Jones, A., 2008, Gallows in the Landscape. Execution Sites in Devon (Article in Serial)

Associated Monuments

MDV78059 Related to: Chapel at The Livery Dole Almshouses, Exeter (Building)

MDV78059 Related to: Chapel at The Livery Dole Almshouses, Exeter (Building)

MDV78059 Related to: Chapel at The Livery Dole Almshouses, Exeter (Building)

MDV78059 Related to: Chapel at The Livery Dole Almshouses, Exeter (Building)

MDV41893 Related to: Exeter, Livery Dole (Monument)

MDV41893 Related to: Exeter, Livery Dole (Monument)

MDV41893 Related to: Exeter, Livery Dole (Monument)

MDV41893 Related to: Exeter, Livery Dole (Monument)

EDV4770 Assessment of Gallow Sites in Devon

HER Number: MDV18321

Name: Workhouse

Summary: In 1667 canon john bury, d. D. , bequeathed forty pounds sterling towards the support of a workhouse in exeter, should such be erected within 20 years of the will. To obtain the benefit, the city chamber procured premises at the lower end of paris street, and a workhouse was erected in 1672-3. The corporation purchased land on the east side of heavitree road and a new workhouse was completed and opened in 1701. The old workhouse was abandoned (lloyd parry). A history of the hospital is given covering its foundation in the 18th century, and rivalry with the paris street city hospital. The history continues to the present day, and includes notes on distinguished members of staff (russell).

Grid Reference: SX 932 926

Monument Type(s) and Dates: WORKHOUSE (XI to XVIII - 1066 AD to 1800 AD (Between))

Full description

Untitled Source (Migrated Record) - Lloyd parry, h. /dcnq/5,pt.1(1908-1909)274-275/the exeter civic seals, pt3.

Untitled Source (Migrated Record) - Russell, p. M. G. /a history of the exeter hospitals/(1976)76-83,pl.

Untitled Source (Migrated Record) - Reed, s. J. + manning, p. T. /archaeological evaluation of the proposed magistrates court sites heavitree, exeter/(1994)/(emafu report 94.98).

Russell, P. M. G., *Untitled Source* (Migrated Record) - In 1667 canon john bury, d. D. , bequeathed forty pounds sterling towards the support of a workhouse in exeter, should such be erected within 20 years of the will. To obtain the benefit, the city chamber procured premises at the lower end of paris street, and a workhouse was erected in 1672-3. The corporation purchased land on the east side of heavitree road and a new workhouse was completed and opened in 1701. The old workhouse was abandoned (lloyd parry). A history of the hospital is given covering its foundation in the 18th century, and rivalry with the paris street city hospital. The history continues to the present day, and includes notes on distinguished members of staff (russell).



The Old Dairy
Hacche Lane Business Park
Pathfields Business Park
South Molton
Devon
EX36 3LH

Tel: 01769 573555
Email: mail@swarch.net