

ST MARGARET'S SCHOOL EXETER DEVON

Results of an Archaeological Evaluation



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**St Margaret's School,
Exeter,
Devon**

Results of an Archaeological Evaluation

For

Jerry Dalton

of

Grenadier Estates (the Client)

By



SWARCH project reference: ESM14
National Grid Reference: SX 9331 9246
Planning Permission No.: 14/1608/03
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Summary

This report presents the results of an archaeological evaluation carried out by South West Archaeology Ltd. (SWARCH) on land at St Margaret's School, Magdalen Road, Exeter, Devon, as part of the planning permission for the partial demolition and conversion of a former school to create 41 residential units.

The evaluation revealed physical evidence of the changes to the site depicted in the 19th and 20th century cartographic record. These included part of a tiled floor comparable to those in extant entrance hallways in the adjacent buildings on Magdalen Road, structural and garden walls, a footpath and large amounts of made ground. A large number of drains were also uncovered in the evaluation. The earliest feature on site was a 17th-18th century ditch, probably from an earlier field system shown on the 1801 OS draft map.

Given the extent of truncation on site from the terracing and construction in the 19th and 20th century it is unlikely that any significant archaeological remains or deposits will be encountered.

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Jerry Dalton, Grenadier Estates Ltd.

Andy Pye, Principal Project Manager (Heritage) Exeter City Council

1.0 Introduction

Location:	St Margaret's School
Parish:	St Leonard's, Exeter
County:	Devon
NGR:	SX 9331 9246

1.1 Project Background

This report presents the results of an archaeological evaluation carried out by South West Archaeology Ltd. (SWARCH) at St Margaret's School, Exeter, Devon (Figure 1). The work was commissioned by Jerry Dalton of Grenadier Estates (the Client) in order to identify any archaeological features that might be affected by the partial demolition and conversion of a former school to create 41 residential units. This phase of archaeological works was informed by an earlier desk-based assessment (SWARCH Report No.131021).

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 an altitude of around 53m (AOD) on a gentle south-to-south-west slope c.0.8miles from Exeter Cathedral and the City Centre. The former school is comprised of the main school buildings and facilities to the west, and a separate plot to the east with a single building (see Figure 1).

The Soil Survey of England and Wales (1983) lists the soils as urban, but the evaluation would suggest they belong to the well-drained gritty reddish loamy soils of the Crediton Association (SSEW 1983). These overlie the breccias of the Alphington Breccia Formation (BGS 2015).

1.3 Historical Background

The site lies on the western edge of the historic parish of Heavitree and is bordered by the parish of St. Leonard's to the south and by St Sidwell's to the North; these have all since been absorbed into Exeter. A number of large houses were formerly scattered throughout the parish, but by the early 19th century various housing developments began to encroach on the village of Heavitree, although it only became part of the City in 1913. Several of the buildings that subsequently became part of St Margaret's School were among this early 19th century phase of expansion. The site contains seven Listed Buildings (two Grade II*, five Grade II) and a Grade II Listed front wall to No.147. Buildings 143, 145 and 147 (see Figure 1) are all detached stucco houses of c.1840. Buildings 149, 151, 153 and 161 are all three-storey red brick houses with cast iron verandas built and designed by William Hooper c.1810 (see Appendix 1 for more details).

1.4 Archaeological Background

The number of identified archaeological sites in the immediate vicinity is relatively small and is mainly restricted to stray finds, including 4th century Roman coins discovered at Old Heavitree House (c.0.3km to the south-east), and a 17th century Nuremburg token found within the gardens of a house on Polsloe Road immediately to the north. Both Magdalen Road and Heavitree Road are thought to be Roman routes into the city, but this is yet to be proven. However, the discovery

of a 1st century fort and other remains to the south of Topsham Road (Steinmetzer & Valentine 2008 etc.) underlines the potential of these roadside sites.

The Heavitree Gallows were located c.100m to the south-east of the site; this medieval execution (and burial?) site was in use into the 16th century. The gallows are located on the parish boundary between Heavitree and St. Leonard's on a major road, a feature iconic of such sites. The nearby Livery Dole Almshouses were established in 1591, and St. Clare's Chapel, formerly a Chantry Chapel, was built in the early 15th century to pray for the souls of the executed.

A small number of archaeological interventions have been undertaken in the immediate area. A watching brief carried out by Exeter Archaeology in 2001 on the site of St. Luke's Campus exposed an 18th century culvert and residual worked flint, Romano-British finds and medieval pottery (Collings & Turton 2001). More recently, an archaeological evaluation on the site of 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 Methodology

The archaeological evaluation was conducted in accordance with a Written Scheme of Archaeological Works (WSAW) drawn up in consultation with Andy Pye, Exeter City Council's Principal Project Manager (Heritage) (ECCPPMH) (see Appendix 1).

Eight evaluation trenches were excavated to the depth of the *in situ* weathered natural using a toothless grading bucket under careful archaeological supervision. All exposed archaeological deposits were then excavated by hand and recorded in accordance with the WSAW and IfA guidelines. The trenches were located to investigate areas subject to proposed new buildings and landscaping.

St Margaret's School, Exeter, Devon

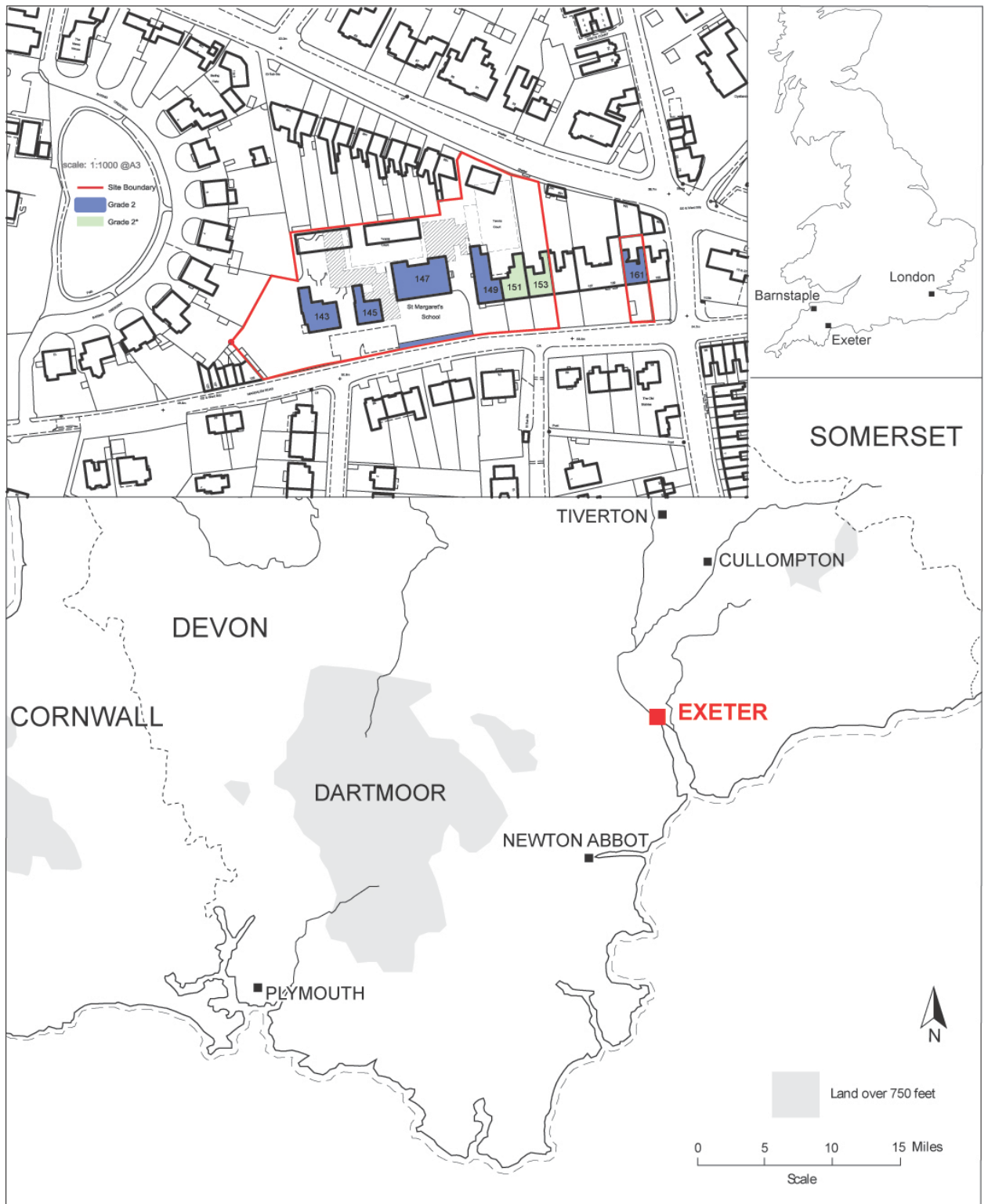


Figure 1: Site location (the location of the proposed development) showing the Listed buildings on the site at St. Margaret's School (Courtesy of GJR).

St Margaret's School, Exeter, Devon

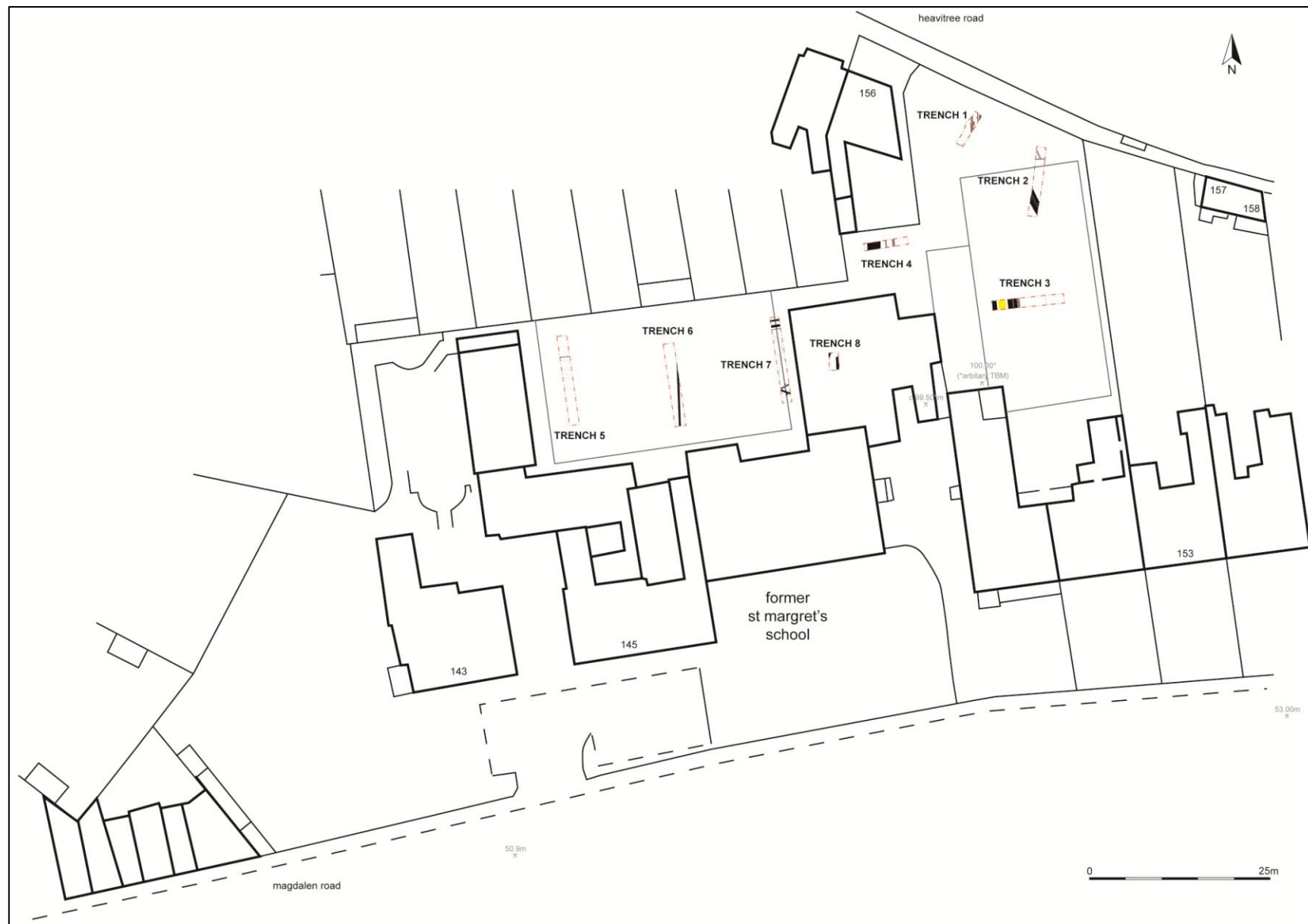


Figure 2: Trench and feature location plan.

2.0 Results of Archaeological Evaluation

2.1 Introduction to the Evaluation

The archaeological evaluation took place over two phases, on the 2nd and 3rd December 2014 and 26th January 2015. Eight evaluation trenches, totalling 67.15m in length and 1.25m-1.30m wide, were excavated to the depth of the *in situ* weathered natural using a toothless grading bucket under careful archaeological supervision. All exposed archaeological deposits were then excavated by hand and recorded in accordance with the WSAW and IfA guidelines. The trenches were located to investigate areas subject to proposed new buildings and landscaping. The trench locations can be seen in Figures 2 and 14.

The evaluation revealed four walls, ten drains, a brick wall or drain, four ditches, a footpath, a tiled floor, and a large amount of made ground. One of the ditches represents a possible 17th-18th century boundary ditch. Of the four walls one was structural, two were substantial garden walls and one was a less substantial garden or outbuilding wall, all of which dated to the 19th or 20th century. Most of these walls, the tiled floor, the remaining ditches and made ground relate to the post-1810 history of the site as depicted in the cartographic record. A full context list can be found Appendix 2, a complete finds list in Appendix 3, and a complete set of supporting photographs can be found in Appendix 5.

2.2 Trench 1

Trench 1 was located near the north entrance to the site. It was 1.10m wide, 5.10m long and 0.36m deep. It was aligned roughly north-east to south-west. It contained the foundations for two 19th century walls orientated north-south and a 19th century tiled floor surface at the northern end of the trench (Figures 3, 4, 12 and 14). The southern end of the trench exposed a defunct downpipe leading to an active drain. Wall foundation {106} was 0.35m wide and 0.78m deep, with foundations of Breccia stone (0.40×0.35m) and up to four courses of machine-made red brick. There was no discernible construction cut. Brick wall foundation {110} lay to the east and ran parallel to wall {106}. It was a single course wide and three courses high. Between the two walls was service trench [108], 0.38m deep and 0.40m wide at its base. It contained a single lead pipe and fill (103). To the east of wall {110} was tiled floor {105}; it was set on two courses of brick and its western extent survived *in situ*. This surface ran beyond the north-eastern extent of the trench.

The stratigraphy of Trench 1 consisted of a tarmac floor surface (100) and gravel bedding layer (101). To the west of wall {106} layer (101) overlay redeposited subsoil (107), which overlay wall foundation {106} and natural (104). To the east side of wall foundation {106} layer (101) overlay the mixed demolition and topsoil layer (102), which overlay the 19th century walls and tiled floor.



Figure 3: (Left) North end of Trench 1 post-excitation, viewed from the north (1m scale).

Figure 4: (Right) Trench 1 post-excitation, viewed from the north-east (2m scale).

2.3 Trench 2

Trench 2 was located in the north-east corner of the site. It was 1.30m wide, 9.65m long and between 0.45m and 0.86m deep. It was aligned roughly north-east by south-west. It contained three 19th-20th century ditches, aligned north-south at the southern end of the trench (Figures 5, 12 and 14). Ditch [208] was 0.36m wide and 0.30m deep and contained Fill (209). Ditch [210] was 0.50m wide and 0.28m deep and contained Fill (211). Ditch [212] was 0.40m wide and 0.15m deep and contained Fill (213). All three had vertical or near vertical sides, sharp concave breaks of slope and flat bases and produced 19th century finds.

North of the block wall of a tennis court, the stratigraphy of Trench 2 consisted of topsoil (205) over made ground (206), which was 0.63m deep. Made ground (206) overlay the subsoil (204). This was a root-disturbed/weathered natural of compact mid yellowish-red clay 0.1m thick. South of the block wall, within the tennis court, was 0.35m of made ground layers (200), (201), (202) and (203), which overlay subsoil (204). Subsoil (204) overlaid natural (207).



Figure 5: Ditches [208], [210] and [212], viewed from the north (1m scale).

2.4 Trench 3

Trench 3 was located in the middle of the eastern part of the site within the eastern tennis court. It was 1.30-1.55m wide, 10m long and 0.90-1.20m deep. It was aligned roughly north-south. It contained two 19th century drains, a 19th century wall and footpath and 20th century made ground layers in the western half of the trench (Figures 6, 7, 12 and 14). Wall {317} was located in the middle of the trench, aligned north-south, 0.25-0.40m wide and 0.77m high comprised of machine-made brick, similar in coursing and style to the existing garden walls around the site. There was no construction cut for wall {317}. It abutted the subsoil to its east (subsoils (318) and (319)) and drain [315] abutted the western face of the wall. Drain [313], parallel to drain [315] and wall {317} was located at the western end of the trench. The modern/19th century features were not fully excavated. Both cut natural (312). Between drains [314] and [315] was a footpath laid onto the natural. It was c.1m wide and 0.20m deep and comprised of layers (310) and (311), which were lined and contained by slate and stone curbs.

West of wall {317}, the stratigraphy of trench 3 consisted of tarmac (300) and associated made ground layers (301), (302) and (303). These overlay tarmac and levelling layers (304) and (305). These overlay made ground (306), which was 0.34m thick. Made ground (306) overlay tarmac (307) and levelling layer (308). Layer (308) overlay redeposited topsoil (309) and layer (310) of a footpath built up with layer (311). Redeposited topsoil (309) overlay fills (314) and (316). East of wall {317} layer (305) overlay redeposited topsoil (318), which in turn overlay disturbed subsoil (319).



Figure 6: West end of Trench 3, south-facing section showing contexts (300) to (316), viewed from the south (2m scale).



Figure 7: West end of Trench 3, showing wall {317}, viewed from the south-west (2m scale).

2.5 Trench 4

Trench 4 was located near to the rear garden wall of No.156 Heavitree Road. It was 1-1.20m wide, 6.10m long and 0.75m deep. It was aligned roughly north-south. It contained a 17th-18th century ditch at its western end and a 19th century drain and wall (Figures 8, 13 and 14). Wall {412} was located in the middle of the trench, aligned north-south, 0.30m wide and 0.28m high and built of machine-made brick, similar in style to the existing garden walls around the site. Running parallel to this wall and 0.80m to the west was a ceramic drain [413]. 0.65m to the west of drain [413] was ditch [407], 1.85m wide and 0.52m deep, aligned north-south. It had moderate-to-steep concave and stepped slopes with a gentle concave or nearly flat base. It cut natural (406) and contained four fills: (408), (409), (410), and (411). Fill (411) contained early post-medieval pottery.

The stratigraphy of Trench 4 consisted of a tarmac floor surface (400) over a gravel bedding layer (401). This overlay made ground (402) across most of the trench. Made ground (402) overlay made ground (403). Made ground (403) abutted wall {412} and overlay buried subsoil (404). Buried subsoil (404) overlay fill (411). Layers (402), (403) and (404) occur on both sides of Wall {412}.



Figure 8: Ditch [407], viewed from the south (2m scale).

2.6 Trench 5

Trench 5 was located at the west end of the site. It was 1.25m wide, 12.50m long and between 0.72m and 0.94m deep. It was aligned roughly north to south. It revealed no significant archaeological features or deposits (Figures 9, 13 and 14).

The stratigraphy of Trench 5 consisted of tarmac tennis court surfaces (500) over made ground (501), which in turn overlay made ground (502). Made ground (502) overlay natural (506) and contained 19th-20th century finds. The south end of the trench was deeper and contained

additional layers: made ground (504), which overlaid made ground (505) and contained 20th century finds. Made ground (505) overlaid made ground (501). At the southern end of the trench made ground (502) overlaid a possible subsoil (503), which filled striations (possible plough scars) in and overlay natural (506).



Figure 9: Trench 5 sample section, south end, viewed from the east (1m scale).

2.7 Trench 6

Trench 6 was located 13m east of Trench 5. It was 1.25m wide, 11.60m long and between 0.65m and 0.80m deep. It was aligned roughly north by south. It revealed a single demolished wall Foundation {605} (Figures 10, 13 and 14). Wall Foundation {605}, 0.28m wide and 0.05m deep was aligned roughly north-south. It was comprised of Heavitree Breccia and frogged brick.

The stratigraphy of Trench 6 consisted of tarmac tennis court surfaces (600) over made ground (601), which in turn overlay demolition layer (602). Demolition layer (602) overlaid foundation {605} and a small area of surviving possible subsoil (603), which occurred at the southern end of the trench and west of foundation {605}.



Figure 10: Trench 6, showing wall Foundation {605}, viewed from the south (1m and 2m scale).

2.8 Trench 7

Trench 7 was located in the middle of the site, 28m east of Trench 5. It was 1.25m wide, 12m long and between 0.42m and 0.60m deep. It was aligned roughly north to south. It revealed no significant archaeological features or deposits (Figures 13 and 14). A series of modern ceramic and gravel drains and an area of modern truncation with hollows filled with made ground on the downslope side of the trench were present.

The stratigraphy of Trench 7 consisted of tarmac tennis court surfaces (700) over made ground (701), which in turn overlaid natural (702). Made ground (701) both overlay and contained 19th and 20th century drains and filled apparent truncations into the natural (702).

2.9 Trench 8

Trench 8 was located within the demolished building in the middle of the site. It was 1.4m wide, 2.2m long and 0.65m deep. It was aligned roughly north to south. It revealed no significant

archaeological features or deposits, and the natural was observed to have been deeply truncated (Figures 11, 13 and 14). The stratigraphy of Trench 8 consisted of concrete floor surface (800) over hard-core, made ground (801), which in turn overlay demolition layers and natural (802).

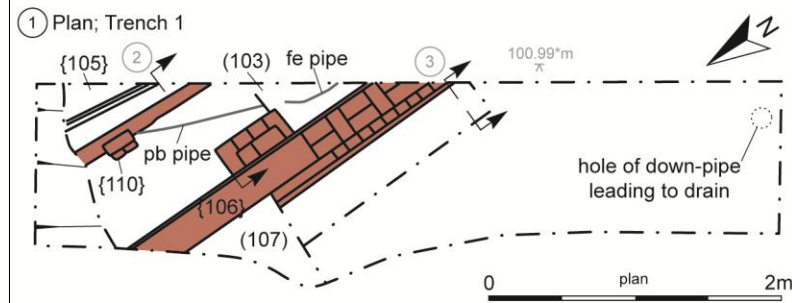


Figure 11: Trench 8, viewed from the west (1m scale).

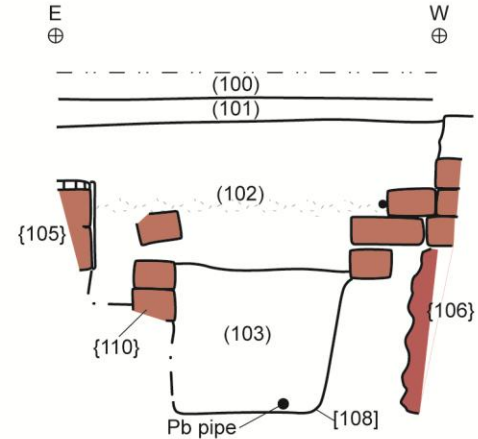
2.10 Finds

A total of 50 sherds of pottery (702g) were recovered from the site, a representative sample extracted from various contexts, the majority of which were demolition and made ground layers. Additional finds such as tile and ceramic building material was also recovered. Although five sherds (300g) of 18-19th century South Somerset ware were recovered from the site, the majority of finds were 19th-20th century in date. From near the top of Fill (411) of ditch [407] a single sherd (8g) of probable 16th century Hampshire greyware was recovered. A full finds list can be found in Appendix 3.

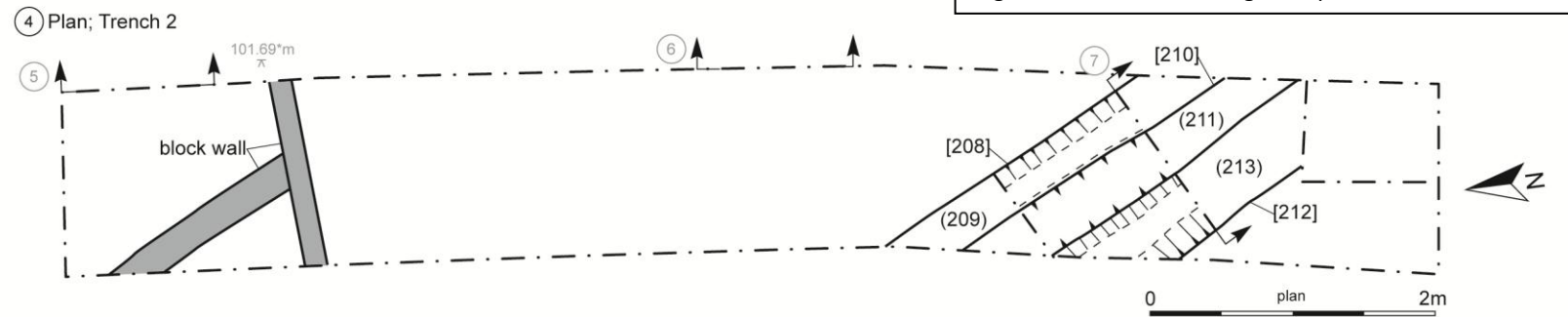
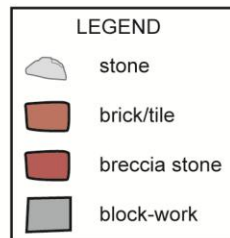
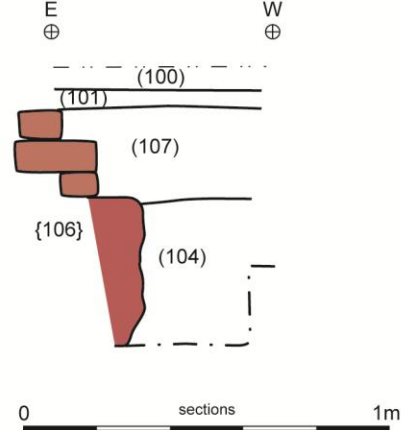
Figure 12: Section drawings and plans for Trenches 1-3.



② Floor {105}, Wall {110}, Foundation {106}; north facing section



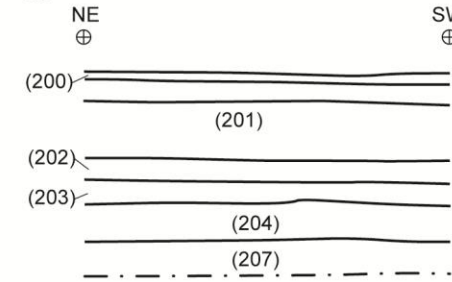
③ Foundation {106}; north facing section



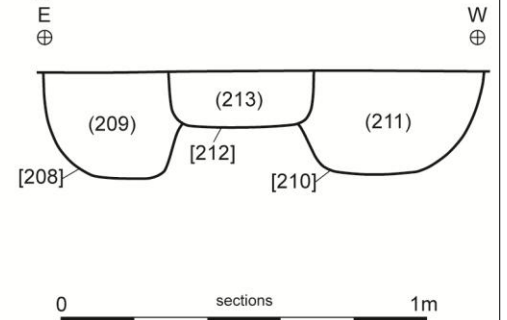
⑤ Sample section; Trench 2, NE end, NW facing



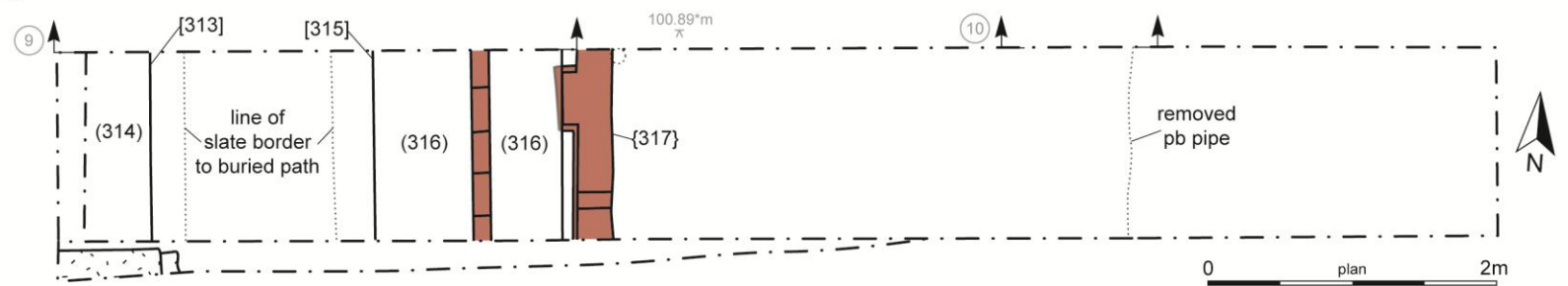
⑥ Sample section; Middle of Trench 2, NW facing



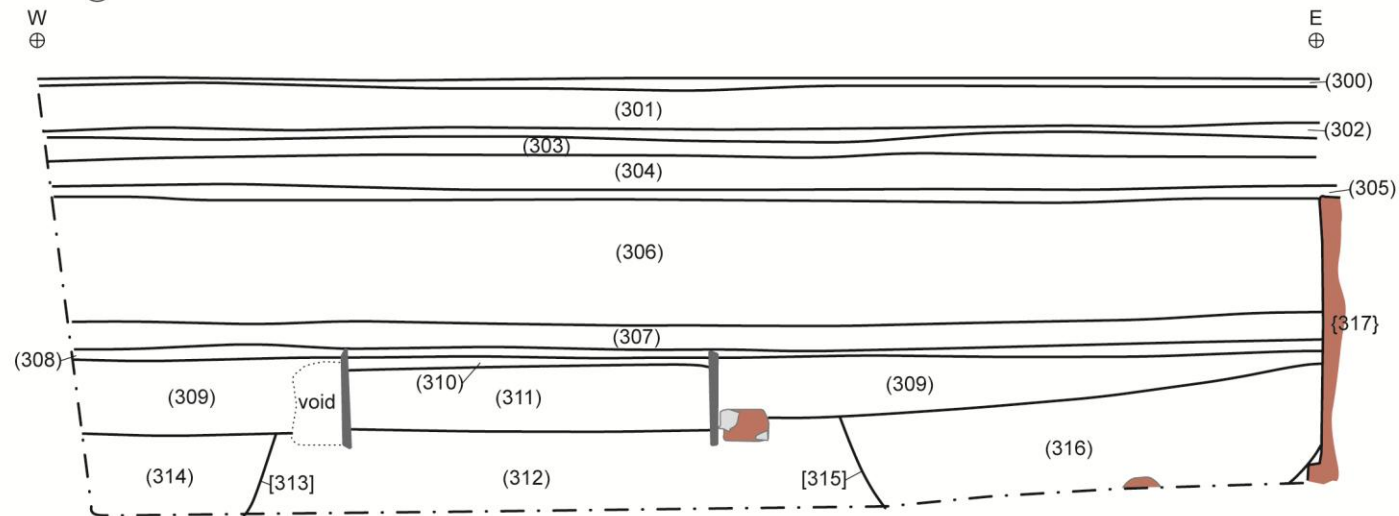
⑦ Ditches [208][210][212]; north facing section



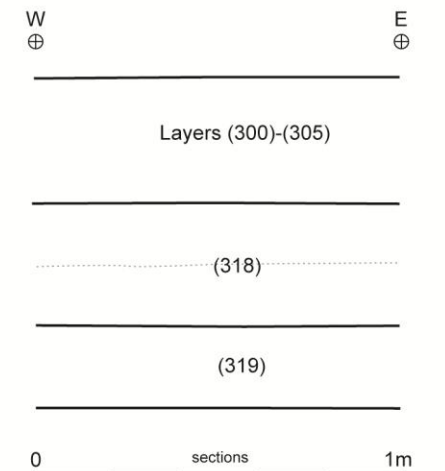
⑧ Plan; Trench 3



⑨ South facing section; west end of Trench 3



⑩ Sample Section; Trench 3, East end, south facing



* calculated from an arbitrary TBM of 100m AOD

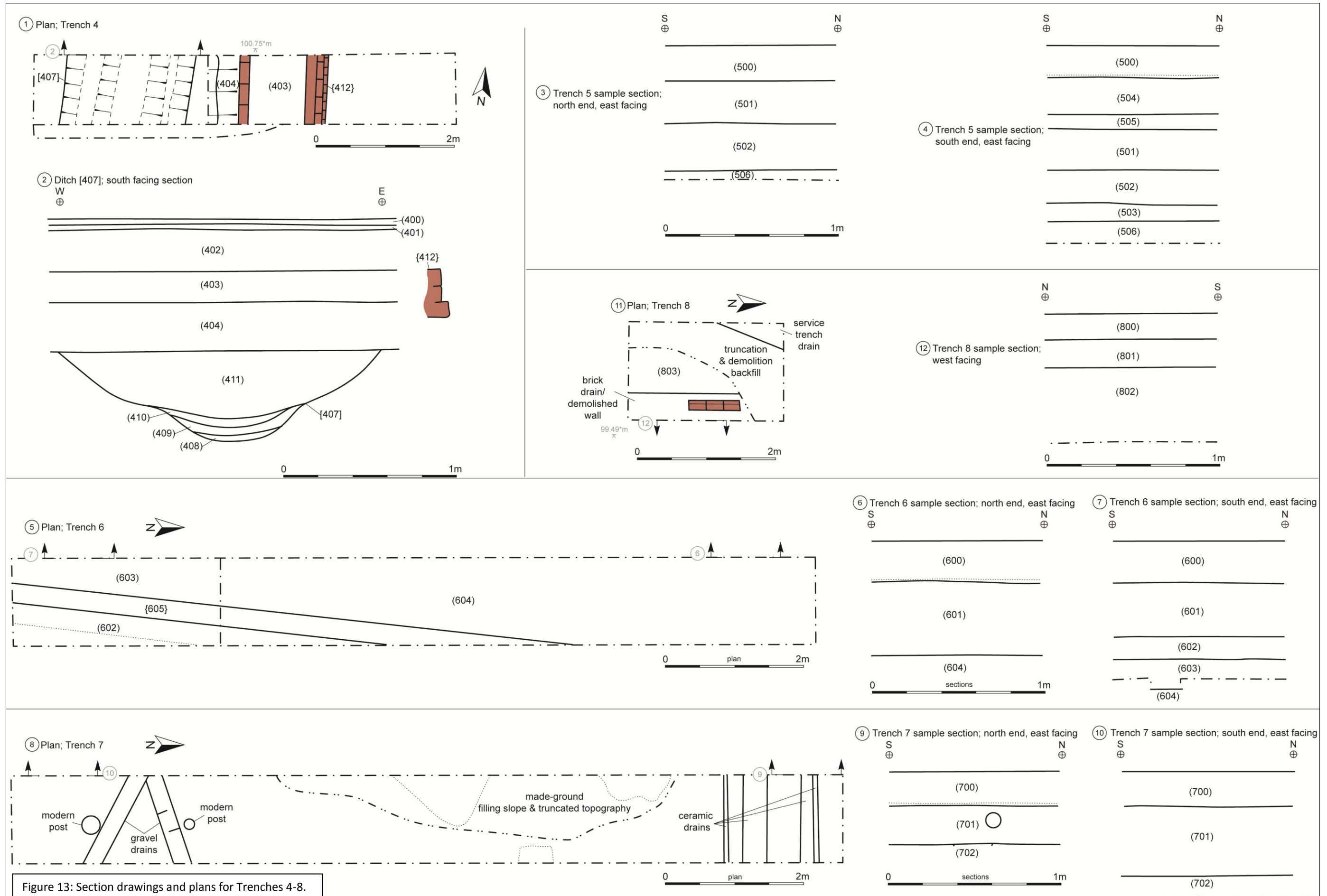
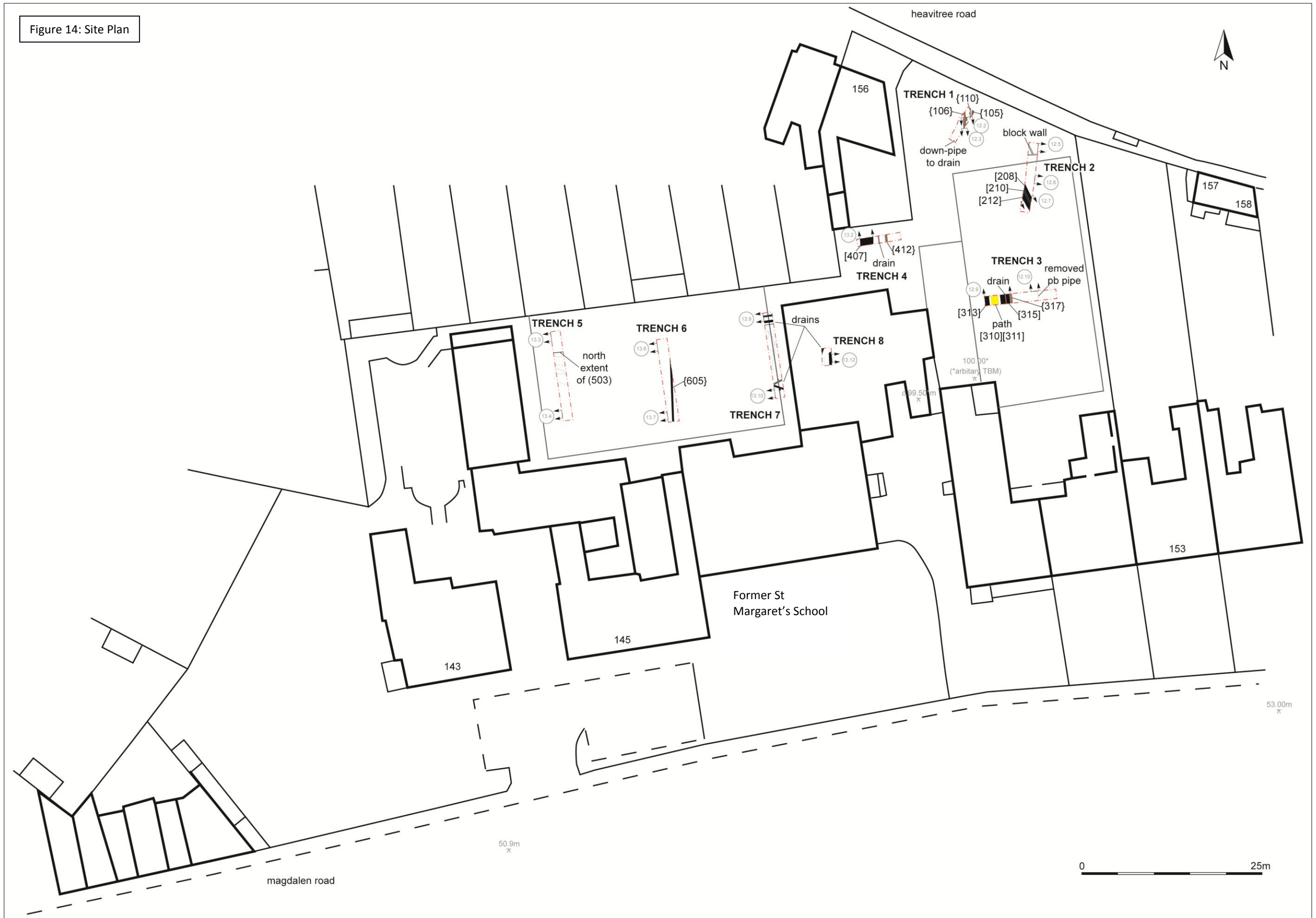


Figure 13: Section drawings and plans for Trenches 4-8.

* calculated from an arbitrary TBM of 100m AOD

Figure 14: Site Plan



3.0 Discussion and Conclusion

3.1 Discussion

Ditch [407] represents the earliest phase on site. It appears to have been a field boundary with ditch that probably survived into the 18th century, but which produced a single sherd of residual Hampshire greyware. Although absent from the 1801 Surveyor's Draft map and Hayman city plan of 1805, it is aligned with the fieldsystem represented on these maps. Later development took place within this fieldsystem (early cartographic sources for the site can be seen in Appendix 4). The remaining features identified by the evaluation are 19th and 20th century in date

The foundation, wall and tiled floor surface in Trench 1 are shown as the north-south orientated western wall of a covered structure depicted on the 1888 OS map. By 1949 this structure had acquired two small annexes at either end on its western side. It is possible the features in Trench 1, or services associated with them, relate to the northern of these two annexes. The wall in Trench 3 equates to a garden boundary wall; this southern section of wall was removed between 1963 and 1967 when a tennis court was built on this part of the site. Sometime between 1949 and 1967 the footpath in Trench 3, which was lined by substantial drainage and probable flower beds, was covered with tarmac to the same level as the tarmac surfaces to the west and adjacent to the tennis court. This group of features relates to the covered structure, garden area and removed wall shown in the cartographic sources. The covered structure may be a greenhouse or open-sided building. A number of redundant service pipes, both iron and lead, were encountered on site. The wall in Trench 4 aligns with a clear differentiation in the adjacent garden wall to the north of the trench, and probably equates to a boundary depicted on the historic mapping in 1949 but removed by between 1963 and 1967.

Trenches 5-8 demonstrate the need to raise ground levels across the south-western part of the site due to the slope. Wall foundation {605} is not substantial enough to have been from a building (and it is less substantial than the garden walls identified in Trenches 3 and 4) and might be a later subdivision or pathway to the gardens to the rear of St Margaret's School visible in the 19th century historic mapping. It appears to have been demolished prior to 1963-67 to make way for a tennis court, when the land was terraced and made up. The demolished building in which Trench 8 is situated was remodelled in the 20th century. The land here was evidently terraced away and the brick drain/demolished wall is mostly likely part of the structure as it appears on the 1905 Ordnance Survey map. It is possible that a number of the drains, particularly the larger ceramic drains in Trench 7, predate the 1960s

3.2 Conclusion

The evaluation revealed physical evidence for the changes to the site as depicted in the 19th and 20th century cartographic sources. This includes part of a tiled floor comparable to those in extant entrance hallways in the adjacent buildings on Magdalen Road. The earliest feature on site is an 18th century field boundary ditch. Given the extent of truncation from the terracing and groundworks in 19th and 20th century, it is unlikely that any significant early archaeological remains or deposits are present.

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Appendix 1 Written Scheme of Archaeological Work

WRITTEN SCHEME OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL WORK FOR TRIAL TRENCHING, EXCAVATION AND HISTORIC BUILDING RECORDING WORK AT ST MARGARETS SCHOOL, EXETER, DEVON

Location: St Margaret's School
Parish: St Leonards, Exeter
County: Devon
NGR: SX 9331 9246
Planning Permission no: 14/1608/03
Proposal: Conversion of former school to create 41 residential units including demolition, conversion and new buildings.
Date: 20th November 2014

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 This document forms the Written Scheme of Archaeological Work (WSAW) that is required for approval under condition 9 on the planning permission for this development. It has been produced by South West Archaeology Ltd (SWARCH) at the request of Jerry Dalton of Grenadier Estates (the Clients). It sets out the methodology for archaeological trial trenching and historic building recording to be undertaken during the above development and for related off site analysis and reporting. The WSAW and the schedule of work were drawn up in consultation with Andy Pye, Exeter City Council's Principal Project Manager (Heritage) (ECCPPMH), and is in line with para 141 of the NPPF and policy C5 of ECC's saved Local Plan First Review.

2.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 The desk-based study, along with the appraisal carried out by the ECCPPMH, have identified previous Roman and other finds made in the vicinity, and that both Heavitree Road and Magdalen Road, particularly the former, probably represent the line of Roman roads coming out of the fortress and city at Exeter. Cemeteries and burial monuments were commonly sited alongside roads outside settlements during the Roman period, and at this location, sited as it is not too far from the city gates, alongside one of the main roads, and at the crest of a slope, the site therefore has the potential to contain such remains. The fact that none have been identified within the site so far could be attributed as much to a lack of observation and reporting of previous development on the site as with absence. The site also may contain remains of civil war date, as the Parliamentary army besieging Exeter in 1645-6 took Heavitree, and may well have erected some form of defensive fortifications at the top of the slope overlooking the city. The Grade II and II* buildings on the site are also of high significance, as their designation indicates, and this includes the original and other historic features and fittings that survive within them.

3.0 AIMS

- 3.1.1 To identify, excavate and record any buried archaeological deposits affected by the development.
- 3.1.2 Identify and record any previously unrecorded historic fabric and features revealed by the alterations to the Listed buildings
- 3.1.3 Conserve, analyse, report and archive the results and finds from the work.

4.0 METHOD

4.1 Trial Trench and Open Area Excavations:

A series of eight trial trenches will be dug on site, covering at least 5% of the total area of the development site, as per the trench plan below (Fig. 1). The trial trenches, and any further areas of open excavation, will be excavated under direct archaeological supervision by a machine fitted with a toothless grading bucket, down to the level of in situ archaeological deposits or natural subsoil, whichever is encountered first. Should archaeological deposits be exposed they will be cleaned, hand excavated and recorded by the site archaeologist.

- 4.1.1 The archaeological work will be carried out in accordance with the *Institute for Archaeologists Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Excavation 1995 (revised 2001 and 2008)*, *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation 1994 (revised 2001 & 2008)* and *Standard and Guidance for an Archaeological Watching Brief 1994 (revised 2001 & 2008)*. Any historic building recording will be carried out in accordance with *Standard and Guidance for the Archaeological Investigation and Recording of Standing Buildings or Structures 1996 (revised 2001 and 2008)*.
- 4.1.2 Spoil will be examined for the recovery of artefacts, including by metal detector.
- 4.1.3 All excavation of exposed archaeological features shall be carried out by hand, stratigraphically, and fully recorded by context to IfA guidelines. All features shall be recorded in plan and section at scales of 1:10, 1:20 or 1:50. All scale drawings shall be undertaken at a scale appropriate to the complexity of the deposit/feature and to allow accurate depiction and interpretation. All site records, drawings and context sheets will be either produced in a born digital form or in a form that can then be scanned and archived digitally. An adequate digital photographic record of the excavation will be prepared to a minimum of 6.1 megapixels and in a format acceptable for archiving.
- 4.1.4 If archaeological features are exposed, then *as a minimum*:
 - i) small discrete features will be fully excavated;

- ii) larger discrete features will be half-sectioned (50% excavated);
- iii) long linear features will be sample excavated along their length, with investigative excavations distributed along the exposed length of any such feature, and to investigate terminals, junctions and relationships with other features.
- iv) Sufficient face of each trench will be cleaned by hand to allow site stratigraphy to be understood and for the identification of archaeological features.

Should the above % excavation not yield sufficient information to allow the form and function of archaeological features/deposits to be determined full excavation of such features/deposits may be required. Additional excavation may also be required for the taking of palaeoenvironmental samples and recovery of artefacts. Any variation of the above will be undertaken in consultation with the ECCPPMH. Complex deposits, stratigraphy and features will not be fully excavated within the trial trenches, but will be when a larger open area is subsequently excavated.

- 4.1.5 Artefacts will be bagged and labelled on site. Unstratified post-1800 pottery may be discarded on site after a representative sample has been retained. Following post-excavation analysis and recording, further material may be discarded, subject to consultation with the appropriate specialists and the RAMM, applied after washing and initial ID, but before marking and any conservation or packing for deposition;
 - 4.1.6 Should palaeoenvironmental remains be exposed, the site archaeologist will investigate, record and sample such deposits.
 - 4.1.7 The project will be organised so that specialist consultants who might be required to conserve or report on finds or advise or report on other aspects of the investigation (e.g. palaeoenvironmental analysis) can be called upon and undertake assessment and analysis of such deposits - if required. On-site sampling and post-excavation assessment and analysis will be undertaken in accordance with English Heritage's guidance in *Environmental Archaeology: a guide to the theory and practice of methods, from sampling and recovery to post-excavation* (2002), and with advice sought from the English Heritage Regional Science Advisor as necessary.
 - 4.1.8 Human remains will be left *in-situ*, covered and protected. Removal will only take place under appropriate Ministry of Justice and environmental health regulations. Such removal will be in compliance with the relevant primary legislation.
 - 4.1.9 Any finds identified as treasure or potential treasure, including precious metals, groups of coins or prehistoric metalwork, will be dealt with according to the Treasure Act 1996 Code of Practice (2nd Revision) (Dept for Culture Media and Sport). 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.
 - 4.1.10 In the event of particularly significant discoveries, the ECCPPMH will be informed and a site meeting between the consultant, the ECCPPMH and the client/applicant will be held to determine the appropriate response.
- 4.2 Historic building appraisal:
An appraisal shall be made of any additional features revealed during the work relating to the Listed buildings. This work shall conform to an appropriate level of recording as set in *Understanding Historic Buildings: A guide to good recording practice* - English Heritage 2006 (available on-line at <https://www.english-heritage.org.uk/publications/understanding-historic-buildings/>).
Previously prepared architect's plans will be used as the basis of any historic building fabric recording, provided they are of adequate scale and accuracy.
- 4.3 The Client will provide SWARCH with details of the location of existing services and of proposed groundworks within the site area, and of the proposed construction programme.
- 4.4 Health and Safety requirements will be observed at all times by any archaeological staff working on site, particularly when working with machinery. As a minimum: high-visibility jackets, safety helmets and protective footwear will be worn.
- 4.3.1 Appropriate PPE will be employed at all times.
 - 4.3.2 The site archaeologist will undertake any site safety induction course provided by the Client.
 - 4.3.3 If the depth of trenching exceeds 1.2 metres the trench sides will need to be shored or stepped to enable the archaeologist to examine and if appropriate record the section of the trench. The provision of such measures will be the responsibility of the client.
- 4.5 If significant or complex archaeological remains are uncovered, then these will be fully excavated and recorded, within the development footprint, by open area excavation.

5.0 REPORTING

- 5.1 Reporting requirements will be confirmed with the ECCPPMH at the close of site work and will include the following elements as necessary:

1. If remains are found during the trial trenching, a very brief summary and annotated site plan will be produced within 5 days of the end of the trenching in order to inform decisions about any areas that require full excavation;
2. If little or no remains are found then a county HER entry (including a site plan) will be produced;
3. If more substantive and significant remains are present and are excavated, then a full summary report – covering both the trial trenching and any subsequent open area excavation will be produced, and will include the following elements:

- 5.1.1 A report number, date and the OASIS record number;

- 5.1.2 A copy of this WSAW;
- 5.1.3 A summary of the project's background;
- 5.1.4 A description and illustration of the site location;
- 5.1.5 A methodology of the works undertaken, and an evaluation of that methodology;
- 5.1.6 Plans and reports of all documentary and other research undertaken;
- 5.1.7 A summary of the project's results;
- 5.1.8 An interpretation of the results in the appropriate context;
- 5.1.9 A summary of the contents of the project archive and its location (including summary catalogues of finds and samples);
- 5.1.10 A location plan and overall site plan including the location of areas subject to archaeological recording;
- 5.1.11 Detailed plans of areas of the site in which archaeological features are recognised along with adequate OD spot height information. These will be at an appropriate scale to allow the nature of the features exposed to be shown and understood. Plans will show the site and features/deposits in relation to north. Archaeologically sterile areas will not be illustrated unless this can provide information on the development of the site stratigraphy or show palaeoenvironmental deposits that have influenced the site stratigraphy;
- 5.1.12 Section drawings of deposits and features, with OD heights, at scales appropriate to the stratigraphic detail to be shown and must show the orientation of the drawing in relation to north/south/east/west. Archaeologically sterile areas will not be illustrated unless they can provide information on the development of the site stratigraphy or show palaeoenvironmental deposits that have influenced the site stratigraphy;
- 5.1.13 A description of any remains and deposits identified including an interpretation of their character and significance;
- 5.1.14 Assessment and analysis, as appropriate, of significant artefacts, environmental and scientific samples;
- 5.1.16 A consideration of the evidence within its wider context;
- 5.1.17 Site matrices where appropriate;
- 5.1.18 Photographs showing the general site layout and exposed significant features and deposits referred to in the text. All photographs will contain appropriate scales, the size of which will be noted in the illustration's caption;
- 5.1.19 A summary table and descriptive text showing the features, classes and numbers of artefacts recovered and soil profiles with interpretation;
- 5.1.20 Copies of any relevant historic maps and plans (of the site as a whole, and any of specific buildings that provide context and interpretation for any historic building recording undertaken).
- 5.2 ECCPPMH will receive the report within three months of completion of fieldwork, dependant on the provision of specialist reports, radiocarbon dating results etc, the production of which may exceed this period. If a substantial delay is anticipated then an interim report will be produced and a revised submission date for the final report agreed with the ECCPPMH.
- 5.3 After consultation with the ECCPPMH, an interim report will be produced if necessary on the results of the trial trenching if there is a delay of more than 3 months, or an indefinite delay, between the completion of the latter and the start of any open area excavation that is required.
- 5.4 Where excavations reveal significant archaeological remains with the potential to yield important information about the site and its environment, that is likely to merit wider publication in line with government planning policy (para 141 of the NPPF), then a post excavation assessment will be produced, either separately or as an appendix to the summary report. This will include the following elements:
 - 5.4.1 A summary of the project and its background;
 - 5.4.2 A plan showing the location of the site, and plans showing the location of particularly significant archaeological features and artefactual or palaeoenvironmental deposits;
 - 5.4.3 Research aims and objectives;
 - 5.4.4 A method statement, outlining how these aims and objectives will be achieved and details of the tasks to be undertaken;
 - 5.4.6 The results of specialist assessment reports;
 - 5.4.7 The project team to carry out the analysis and publication tasks;
 - 5.4.8 The proposed overall timetable for the completion of the analysis and publication tasks, including monitoring points with ECCPPMH;
 - 5.4.9 Detail of the journal in which the material will be published.
- ECCPPMH will receive a draft of this report for comment within three months of the completion of the fieldwork, specialist reports allowing.
- 5.5 If the results and finds are confirmed to merit wider publication, this publication will be completed to proof stage, and specific arrangements confirmed with a publisher/journal within 18 months of completion of site work, unless a variation of the timescale is agreed with the ECCPPMH and the client.
- 5.6 Copies of the reports above detailing the results of these investigations will be submitted to the OASIS (*Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations*) database under reference southwes1-195782 within 3 months of completion of fieldwork.
- 6.0 MONITORING**
 - 6.1.1 SWARCH shall agree monitoring arrangements with the ECCPPMH and give two weeks' notice, unless a shorter period is agreed, of commencement of the fieldwork. Details will be agreed of any monitoring

points where decisions on options at each stage within the programme are to be made. One of these will be towards the end of the trial trenching, in order to decide whether or not any further work is required.

- 6.1.2 Monitoring will continue until the deposition of the site archive and finds, and the satisfactory completion of an OASIS report - see 8.0 below.
- 6.1.3 The date of completion of all archaeological site work will be confirmed with the ECCPPMH at the time, and the timescale for the completion of the post excavation and reporting tasks will run from that date.

7.0 ARCHIVE

7.1 The archive is important as the primary record for posterity of the work, and of any remains that have had to be destroyed as a result of the development. On completion of the project an ordered and integrated site archive will be prepared in accordance with the Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE) (<http://www.english-heritage.org.uk/publications/morphe-project-managers-guide/>).

The digital element of the archive will be transferred to the Archaeology Data Service (ADS) for long-term curation. The material (finds) element of the archive, if suitable, will be deposited at the Royal Albert Memorial Museum (RAMM) under reference 14/76.

7.2 The archive will consist of two elements, the digital archive and the material archive.

7.2.1 The digital archive, including digital copies of all relevant written and drawn records and photographs, will be deposited with the Archaeology Data Service (ADS) and in compliance with their standards and requirements.

7.2.2 The material archive, comprising the retained artefacts/samples and the related records (if requested) will be cleaned (or otherwise treated), ordered, recorded, packed and boxed in accordance with the deposition standards of the RAMM, and in a timely fashion.

7.2.3 The hard copy archive will be destroyed after digitization.

7.3 SWARCH will, on behalf of the RAMM, obtain a written agreement from the landowner to transfer title to all items in the material archive to the receiving museum.

7.4 If ownership of all or any of the finds is to remain with the landowner, provision and agreement must be made for the time-limited retention of the material and its full analysis and recording, by appropriate specialists.

7.5 SWARCH will notify the ECCPPMH upon the completion of:

- i) deposition of the digital archive with the ADS, and
- ii) deposition of the material (finds) archive with the museum.

7.6 The condition placed upon this development will not be regarded as discharged until the summary report and a proof ready publication text (if required and merited) have been produced and submitted to the ECCPPMH for the LPA, the site archive deposited and the OASIS form completed.

7.7 There will not be a requirement to prepare an archive for fieldwork projects that do not expose deposits of archaeological interest and yield little or no artefactual material. The results of these projects will be held by the HER in the form of the report submitted by SWARCH and the creation of an OASIS entry and uploading of the report. This process would be agreed with the ECCPPMH and completed prior to the condition being discharged.

7.8 The archive will be completed and deposited with the ADS and RAMM within 3 months of the completion of the summary report or publication proof (if required).

9.0 CONFLICT WITH OTHER CONDITIONS AND STATUTORY PROTECTED SPECIES

Even where groundworks are being undertaken under the direct control and supervision of SWARCH personnel, it remains the responsibility of the Client - in consultation with SWARCH, the applicant or agent - to ensure that the required archaeological works do not conflict with any other conditions that have been imposed upon the consent granted and should also consider any biodiversity issues as covered by the NERC Act 2006. In particular, such conflicts may arise where archaeological investigations/excavations have the potential to have an impact upon protected species and/or natural habitats e.g. SSSIs, National Nature Reserves, Special Protection Areas, Special Areas of Conservation, Ramsar sites, County Wildlife Sites etc.

10.0 PERSONNEL & MONITORING

10.1 The project will be managed by Dr. Brynmor Morris Alfa; the work programme (trial trenching, any full excavation, the historic building recording, and analysis and reporting) will be undertaken by SWARCH personnel with appropriate expertise and experience. Where necessary, appropriate specialist advice will be sought (see list of consultant specialists in Appendix 1 below).

Natalie Boyd

South West Archaeology

The Old Dairy, Hacche Lane Business Park, Pathfield Business Park, South Molton, Devon EX36 3LH Telephone: 01769 573555
email:mail@swarch.net

Appendix 1 – List of specialists

Building recording

Richard Parker 11 Toronto Road, St James, Exeter. EX4 6LE. Tel: 07763 248241

Conservation

Alison Hopper Bishop the Royal Albert Memorial Museum Conservation service a.hopperbishop@exeter.gov.uk

Richard and Helena Jaeschke 2 Bydown Cottages, Swimbridge, Barnstaple EX32 0QD mrshjaeschke@email.msn.com

Tel: 01271 830891

St Margaret's School, Exeter, Devon

Curatorial Thomas Cadbury Curator of Antiquities Royal Albert Memorial Museum, Bradninch Offices, Bradninch Place, Gandy Street, Exeter EX4 3LS Tel: 01392 665356

Bone

Human & Animal Wendy Howard Department of Archaeology, Laver Building, University of Exeter, North Park Road, Exeter EX4 4QE w.j.howard@exeter.ac.uk Tel: 01392 269330

Lithics

Martin Tingle Higher Brownston, Brownston, Modbury, Devon, PL21 OSQ martin@mtingle.freeseerve.co.uk

Palaeoenvironmental/Organic

Wood identification Dana Challinor Tel: 01869 810150 dana.challinor@tiscali.co.uk

Plant macro-fossils Julie Jones juliedjones@blueyonder.co.uk

Pollen analysis Ralph Fyfe Room 211, 8 Kirkby Place, Drake Circus, Plymouth, Devon, PL4 8AA

Pottery

Prehistoric Henrietta Quinnell 39D Polsloe Road, Exeter EX1 2DN Tel: 01392 433214

Roman Alex Croom, Keeper of Archaeology Tyne & Wear Archives & Museums, Arbeia Roman Fort and Museum, Street, South Shields, Tyne and Wear NE332BB Tel: (0191) 454 4093 alex.croom@twmuseums.org.uk

Medieval John Allan, 22, Rivermead Road Exeter EX2 4RL Tel: 01392 256154 john.p.allan@btinternet.com

Post Medieval Graham Langman Exeter, EX1 2UF Tel: 01392 215900 email: su1429@eclipse.co.uk



Plan of the proposed trial trenches.

Appendix 2

Context List

Context	Description	Relationships	Depth/ Thickness	Spot Date	
(100)	Floor Surface	Tarmac, black compact floor	Overlaid (101)	0.07m	C20
(101)	Levelling layer	Orange sandy gravel; and salty gravel south of wall {106}	Overlaid (102){107}; Overlain by (100)	0.06m	C20
(102)	Demolition layer	Dark brown, friable sandy-silt mixed up with topsoil and demolition debris; contained a layer of mortar/CBM debris c.0.20m down, Fe service pipe through fill	Overlaid (103){105}{106}; Overlain by (101)	0.40m	C20
(103)	Trench Fill	Mid red-brown, soft-firm clay-silt, BP and Cu service pipe in fill	Fill of [108]; Overlain by {105}; Overlain or Abuts by {110}?	0.39m	C20
(104)	Natural	Mid orange-yellow-red, compact grit and clay banding	Cut by [108][109]	-	-
{105}	Floor Surface	Tiled floor surface laid onto brick, Victorian porch/entrance hall	Overlaid (103); Overlain by (102)	0.24m	C19-C20
{106}	Wall	Heavitree stone (0.44x0.33m –is blocks) foundation and brick wall (c.0.07x0.11x0.23m –is bricks) with cement bonding and tipped into foundation. Flush to cut [109]	Fill of [109]; Overlain by (102){107}	0.69m	C19
(107)	Subsoil	Redeposited subsoil; mid grey-brown, soft clay-silt with frequent debris	Overlaid {106}; Overlain by (101)	0.25m	C20
[108]	Cut of Trench	Linear trench between walls {106} and {110}, vertical sides, flat base, at depth of foundations, c.0.44m wide	Contained (103); Cut (104)	0.40m	C19-C20
[109]	Construction cut	Wall construction cut 0.33m wide, vertical sides, flat base, filled with foundation stones and flush to edges with cement/stone waste tipped in	Contained {106}; Cut (104)	0.44m	C19
{110}	Interior wall	Single course thick wall between tiled floor and trench [108]	Overlaid or Abutted by (103)?	0.16-0.24m	C20
(200)	Tennis court	As (300)	Overlaid (201)	0.03m	C20
(201)	Made ground	As (301), but with more grey stone	Overlaid (202); Overlain by (200)	0.22m	C20
(202)	Levelling layer	As (303)	Overlaid (203); Overlain by (201)	0.06m	C20
(203)	Levelling layer	As (304)	Overlaid (204); Overlain by (202)	0.06m	C20
(204)	Fill of Ditch	Dark brown friable clay-silt with 20% sub-angular stone (10-20mm dia.)	Overlaid (207); Cut by [208][210]	0.10m	-
(205)	Topsoil	Dark black grey, friable clay-silt loam at north-east end of Trench 2	Overlaid (206), abuts partition wall to tennis court	0.14m	C20
(206)	Made ground	Mixed demolition layer and redeposited subsoil and topsoil, mid grey-brown, friable clay-silt loam with frequent debris and rubble including machine-made brick, concrete	Overlaid (207); Overlain by (206)	0.64m	C20
(207)	Natural	Mid orangey-yellow red, compact gritty gravel and clay (Heavitree Breccia)	Overlaid by (204)	-	-
[208]	Cut of Ditch	Linear trench, aligned north-south with vertical-near vertical sides and sharp concave breaks of slope and flat base, may run along east side of {317} in Trench 3? If it survived	Cut (204); Contained (209)	0.29m	C19-20
(209)	Fill of Ditch	Mid brown grey, soft clay-silt with occasional charcoal flecks, WRE, industrial wares, clay pipe	Fill of [208]; Cut by [212]	0.29m	C19-20
[210]	Cut of Ditch	As [208]	Cut (204); Contained (211)	0.28m	C19-20
(211)	Fill of Ditch	As (209)	Fill of [210]; Cut by [212]	0.28m	C19-20
[212]	Cut of Ditch	As [208]	Cut (209){211}; Contained (213)	0.16m	C19-20
(213)	Fill of Ditch	Dark brown grey, soft clay-silt with occasional lumps of redeposited natural	Fill of [212]; Overlain by (203)	0.16m	C19-20
(300)	Tennis court	Black tarmac, compact, fine course for tennis court	Overlaid (301)	0.03m	C20
(301)	As above	Black coarse stony tarmac, compact, levelling layer	Overlaid (302); Overlain by (300)	0.11m	C20
(302)	As above	Green coarse stone and gravel bedding layer, compact	Overlaid (303); Overlain by (301)	0.03m	C20
(303)	As above	Pink gravel bedding layer, compact	Overlaid (304); Overlain by (302)	0.05m	C20

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(304)	As above	Black tarmac of fine grit, made-ground	Overlaid (305); Overlain by (303)	0.07m	C20
(305)	As above	Pink gravel bedding layer for (305); overlaid wall {317}	Overlaid (306){317}; Overlain by (304)	0.03m	C20
(306)	Demolition Layer	Mid grey brown, friable clay-silt loam with frequent rubble, brick etc with a possible north-south orientation to the brick = levelled walls. Abuts wall {317}	Overlaid (302); Overlain by (305); Abuts {317}	0.34m	C20
(307)	Made ground	Black, compact, tarmac surface at level of adjacent floor, on west side of tennis court	Overlaid (308); Overlain by (306)	0.08m	C20
(308)	Levelling layer	Pink, compact, gravel bedding layer for (307)	Overlaid (309){310}; Overlain by (307)	0.03m	C20
(309)	Buried soil	Dark grey, soft clay-silt with charcoal and CBM etc = buried redeposited topsoil abutting slate of footpath made up of (310){311}	Overlaid (314){316}; Abuts slates of footpath (310){311}; Overlain by (308)	0.20m	C19-20
(310)	Floor layer	Footpath. Light grey compact cement floor layer of footpath lined with slates and stone blocks	Overlaid (311); Overlain by (308)	0.03m	C19-20
(311)	Made ground	Footpath. light yellow-grey, compact gravel and ready-mix type concrete/poor cement	Overlaid (312); Overlain by (310)	0.17m	C19-20
(312)	Natural	Yellow-orange-red, compact clayey grit (Heavitree Breccia)	Overlain by (319); Cut by [313][315]	-	-
[313]	Cut of Drain	Linear trench, very steep east side, not bottomed, contained BPT WRE	Contained (314), Cut (312)	0.22+m	C20
(314)	Fill Of Drain	Fill of trench, mid reddish-brown, firm-compact silt-clay	Fill of [313]; Overlain by (309)	0.22+m	C20
[315]	Cut of Drain	As [313], slight concave slope	Contained (316), Cut (312); Abuts {317}	0.28+m	C20
(316)	Fill of Drain	As (314), contained ceramic land drain 0.13m dia. and BTP WRE	Fill of [315]; Overlain by (309)	0.28+m	C20
{317}	Wall	Garden wall as to east. No discernible cut, 0.25-0.35m wide, 0.78m tall, built against soil (318) and abutted by trench fill (316), bricks roughly 7x11x23cm and cement bond	Abutted (318); Abutted by (316)	0.78m	C19-C20
(318)	Subsoil	Redeposited subsoil/topsoil; mid mixed red and grey brown, soft clay-silt, WRE	Overlain by (305); Abutted by {317}; Overlaid (319)	0.34m	C20
(319)	Subsoil	Disturbed subsoil; mid yellow-red, compact clay-silt with lens of charcoal, animal bone at base and then root disturbed horizon to natural, WRE	Overlaid (312); Overlain by (318)	0.23m	C19-C20
(400)	Floor surface	Tarmac, black and compact	Overlaid (401)	0.03m	C20
(401)	Levelling layer	Orangey compact grit bedding/levelling layer for tarmac	Overlaid {405}; Overlain by (400)	0.03m	C20
(402)	Made ground	Dark grey, friable clay-silt with charcoal, slag, CBM rubble, brick including large 0.30mdia. Heavitree stone. Demolition layer	Overlaid (403); Overlain by {405}	0.23m	C20
(403)	Made ground	Dark brown-grey, friable sandy-silt loam, mixed up deposit	Overlaid (404); Abuts {412}; Overlain by (402)	0.18m	C20
(404)	Buried subsoil	Mid red-brown, soft silt-clay with occasional small sub-angular stone, charcoal, CBM and debris	Overlaid (411); Abutted by {412}	0.28m	<C19
{405}	Buried floor surface	Brick patio	Overlaid (402); Overlain by (401)	0.08m	C20
(406)	Natural	Grit and clay – Heavitree etc	Cut by [407]	-	-
[407]	Cut of Ditch	Linear aligned north-south, 1.85m wide with moderate concave and stepped slope to a gentle concave-flattish base = possible early post-medieval field/tenement boundary	Cut (406); Contained (408)(409)(410)(411)	0.52m	C17-C18
(408)	Fill of Ditch	Light yellow-grey, firm-compact silt-clay with occasional charcoal flecks, lowest fill	Fill of [407]; Overlain by (409)	0.03m	C17-C18
(409)	Fill of Ditch	Light reddish-grey, firm-compact silt-clay with occasional charcoal flecks, lower-middle fill	Fill of [407]; Overlaid (408); Overlain by (410)	0.05m	C17-C18
(410)	Fill of Ditch	Light yellow-grey, firm-compact silt-clay with occasional charcoal flecks, upper-middle fill	Fill of [407]; Overlaid (409); Overlain by (411)	0.05m	C17-C18
(411)	Fill of Ditch	Light yellow-grey, firm silt-clay with occasional charcoal flecks and sub-angular stone, uppermost fill	Fill of [407]; Overlaid (410); Overlain by (404)	0.49m	C17-C18
{412}	Wall	3 courses tall (0.28m) and 2 thick (0.30m). Probable part of wall and covered structure on late C19 map	Abutted by (403);-	0.28m	C19
[413]	Cut of Drain	Cut for C19-C20 ceramic land drain. As in Trench 3. Not excavated	Cuts (403); Contained (414)	-	C19-C20
(414)	Fill of Drain	Fill for [413]	Fill of (413); Overlain by (402)	-	C19-C20
(500)	Tennis court	Tarmac floor; top 0.02-0.03m of tennis court and bottom 0.01-0.02m pinkish bedding layer	Overlaid (504)	0.17m	C20
(501)	Made ground	Mid grey, friable sandy silt with frequent debris	Overlaid (502); Overlain by (505)	0.23-0.25m	C19-C20

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(502)	Made ground	Light-mid red-grey brown, soft silt-clay with frequent debris (finds recovered)	Overlaid (503); Overlain by (501)	0.19-0.27m	C19-C20
(503)	Possible subsoil	Light-mid red-grey brown, soft silt-clay, very clean and in possible E-W striations in the ground, starts 3m from north end of trench, very thin	Overlaid (506); Overlain by (502)	0.10m	-
(504)	Made ground	Mid red-brown, friable silt-clay with frequent debris (finds recovered)	Overlaid (505); Overlain by (500)	0.20m	C20
(505)	Made ground	Dark blackish grey, friable silt (with sand and clay) with frequent debris	Overlaid (501); Overlain by (505)	0.09m	C20
(506)	Natural	Yellow-orange-red, compact gritty clay (Heavitree Breccia)	Overlain by (503)	Below 0.72-1.02m	-
(600)	Tennis court	Tarmac; as (500)	Overlaid (601)	0.23m	C20
(601)	Made ground	Mid brown-grey, soft clay-silt with frequent debris; as mix of (501) and (502)	Overlaid (602); Overlain by (600)	0.32-0.42m	C20
(602)	Demolition layer	Mid brown-red, mixed up stone and CBM from {605}	Overlaid (603){605}; Overlain by (601)	0.12m	C19-C20
(603)	Possible subsoil	As (503); only at south end of trench and west of wall Foundation {605}	Overlaid (604); Overlain by (602); butts {605}	0.16m	-
(604)	Natural	As (506)	Overlain by (603){605}	Below 0.65-0.67m	-
{605}	Foundation	Wall foundation, narrow and shallow, 0.28m wide c.8m long, resting on natural, Heavitree Breccia (like Crediton-) and brick. East of wall is disturbed with possible parallel wall or trench	Overlaid (304); Overlain by (602); butts (603)	0.05m	C19
(700)	Tennis court	Tarmac; as (500)	Overlaid (701)	0.20m	C20
(701)	Made ground	Mid red-brown grey, friable-soft silt-clay with frequent debris, overlaid and contained ceramic drains, (sat on and in slope of truncated ground, depressions, natural)	Overlaid (702); Overlain by (700)	0.23-0.40m	C19-C20
(702)	Natural	As (506)	Overlain by (701)	Below 0.23-0.40m	-
(800)	Floor surface	Modern concrete floor from within demolished building, (the structure which had very deep foundations)	Overlaid (801)	0.15m	C20
(801)	Made ground	Hard core of broken concrete rubble	Overlaid (802); Overlain by (800)	0.16m	C20
(802)	Made ground	Mid grey-brown, compact clay and rubble (also overlaid modern service trench for a drain, additional rubble and a brick wall or drain...all modern)	Overlaid (803); Overlain by (801)	0.34+m	C20
(803)	Natural	As (506)	Overlain by (802)	Below 0.65m	-

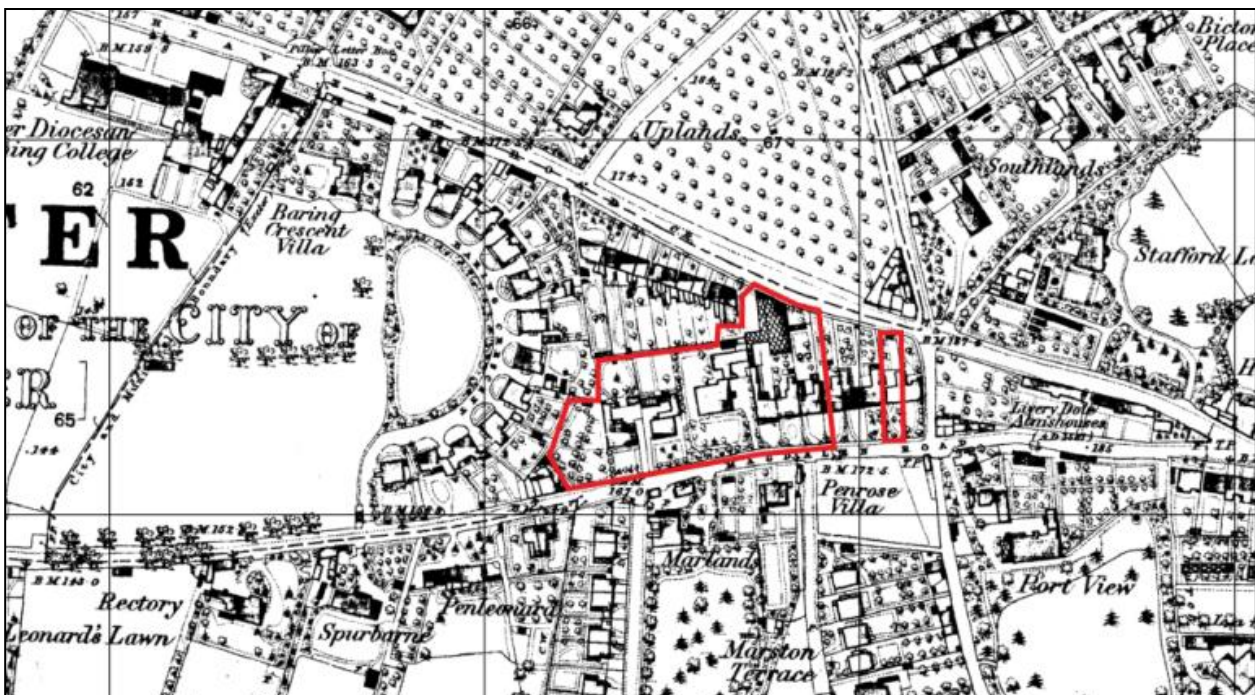
Appendix 3
Finds List

Context	Notes	POTTERY			OTHER			DATE
		Sherds	Wgt. (g)	Notes	Frgs.	Wgt. (g)	Notes	
(102)	Trench 1 Demolition layer	14	232	C19 flowerpot	1	11	Fe nail	C19-C20
		1	8	Possible medieval coarseware, abraded rim fragment	1	14	Plaster	
		1	3	C19 White Refined Earthen Ware (WRE) with Blue Transfer Print (BTP) decoration	6	41	Glass, clear, x1 contoured frosting	
		1	12	C19 Chinese porcelain, plate rim, transfer print decoration	2	44	Slate fragments	
		5	31	Bone china, x1 tea cup base	2	83	Triangular floor tiles 'Hawes & Co.'	
(107)	Trench 1 Redeposited subsoil	2	145	C18 South Somerset ware	2	165	Pantile fragment	C19-C20
		1	6	C18-C19 South Somerset ware	1	27	Brick fragment	
		4	19	WRE, x1 BTP	1	2	Vessel glass, clear	
		1	1	Flowerpot				
(209)	Trench 2 Fill of Ditch [208]	2	13	WRE		368	C19 floor tiles, terracotta	C19-C20
					2	2	Clay pipe stem fragments	
					2	42	Coarse CBM fragments, poorly fired	
					1	50	Mortar with cola inclusions	
(211)	Trench 2 Fill of Ditch [210]	1	143	C18 South Somerset ware, thick base, glazed	3	27	C18 clay pipe fragments; x1 stem, x1 spur, x1 bowl	C18+
					1	5	Clinker	
(213)	Trench 2 Fill of Ditch [212]	2	6	C19 WRE	1	7	Abraded brick fragment	C19
		1	6	C18 South Somerset ware				
(306)	Trench 3 Demolition layer	4	23	WRE, x2 BTP	4	82	Coarse CBM	C19-C20
(402)	Trench 4 Made Ground				1	74	Glass vessel	C19-C20
					2	70	Tiles, x1 complete C19-20	
(404)	Trench 4 Buried subsoil				2	4	CBM fragments	-
(411)	Trench 4 Fill of Ditch [407]	1	8	C16 Grey ware (similar to Hampshire Greyware?)	1	1	Animal bone, burnt	C17
(502)	Trench 5 Made Ground	3	16	WRE with BTP				C19-C20
		1	3	C19 industrial ware				
(504)	Trench 5 Made Ground	1	22	Bone china cup fragment	3	31	Animal bone	C19-C20
		1	4	WRE	1	94	Slate fragment, roof slate?	
					3	37	Brick fragments	
					2	8	Green bottle glass	
		50	702					

Appendix 4
Early Cartographic Evidence



Extract from the OS Draft Map of 1801 (the approximate location of the site is indicated).



Extract from the OS 1st Edition Map of Devonshire, c.1888 (the location of the site is indicated).

Appendix 5
Supporting Photos



Foundation {106}, viewed from the west (1m scale).



Tiled Floor {105} from above, viewed from the west (1m scale).



North end of Trench 1 mid-excavation, viewed from the west (1m scale).



Ditch [407], viewed from the south (2m scale).



Ditch [407], viewed from the south (2m scale).



Ditch [407], viewed from the north (2m scale).



North end of Trench 1 mid-excavation, viewed from the west (1m scale).



Ditches [208], [210] and [212], viewed from the north (1m scale).



Ditches [208], [210] and [212] from above, viewed from the west (1m scale).



Wall {412} and drain in Trench 4, viewed from the south (1m scale).



Tile Floor {105} from above, viewed from the east (no scale).



Left: Trench 2 post-excitation, viewed from the south-west (2m scale).
Right: Trench 1 mid-excitation, viewed from the north-east (2m scale).



Left: Wall {412}, viewed from the east (1m scale).
Right: Trench 4 post-excitation, viewed from the east (1m scale).



Left: Trench 3 post excavation, viewed from the east (1+2m scale).
Right: Trench 4 post-excitation, viewed from the west (1m scale).



Left: Trench 3 post excavation, viewed from the west (1+2m scale).
Right: West end of Trench 3 showing lower surface adjacent, viewed from the south east (no scale).



Wall {317}, viewed from the west (1m scale).



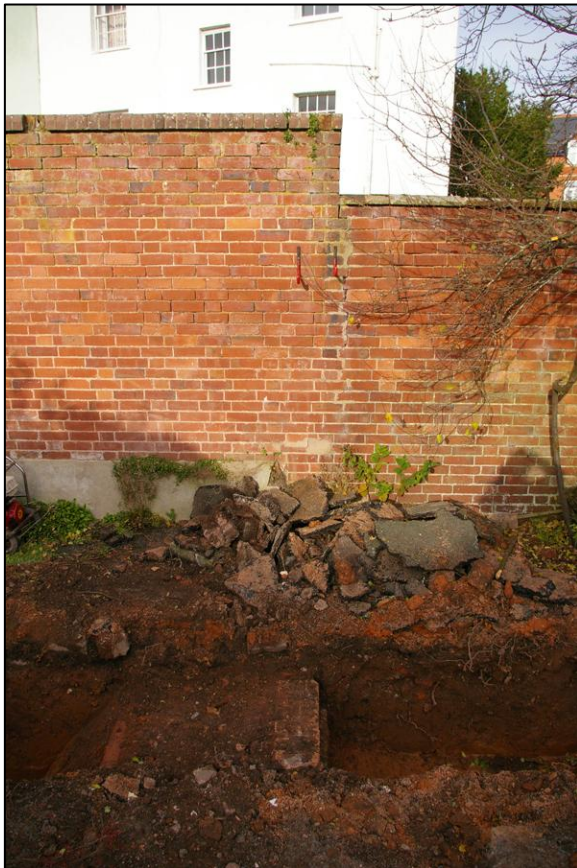
Wall {317}, viewed from the east (1m scale).



Garden wall along east boundary of site adjacent to tennis court, viewed from the west (no scale).



Left: Wall {317} and Drain [315], viewed from the west (1m scale).
Right: Wall {317}, viewed from the south (1m scale).



Left: Wall {412} and adjacent garden wall, viewed from the south (no scale).
Right: Foundation {106}, viewed from the south (1m scale).



South facing section, west end of Trench 3, viewed from the south (2m scale).



Sample section in east half of Trench 3, viewed from the south (1m scale).



West end of Trench 3 showing lower surface adjacent, viewed from the south east (no scale).



Site shot from south of Trench 3, viewed from the south (no scale).



Trench 2, oblique shot of section, viewed from the south-west (2m scale).



Sample section, north end of Trench 2, viewed from the north-west (1m scale).



North end of Trench 2, viewed from the south (1m scale).



Foundation Wall {106} and Tiled Floor {105}, viewed from the east (1m scale).



Tiled Floor {105}, viewed from the west (1m scale).



Left: Trench 1, viewed from the north (1+2m scale)
Right: Trench 1, viewed from the south (1+2m scale)



Left: Wall Foundation {605}, viewed from the south (2m scale)
Right: Trench 6, viewed from the north (1+2m scale)



Site shot of east half of site, viewed from the north-west (no scale).



Sample section at north end of Trench1, viewed from the east (1m scale)



Modern disturbance visible in Trench 1 section, viewed from the east (1m scale)



Site shot, west half of site, viewed from the north-west (no scale)



Site shot, west half of site, viewed from the west (no scale)



Sample section at south end of Trench 6, viewed from the east (1m scale)



Sample section at north end of Trench 6, viewed from the east (1m scale)



Sample section in Trench 8, viewed from the west (1m scale)



Site shot, west half of site, viewed from the east (no scale)



Foundation {605}, viewed from the west and above (1m scale)



Examples of ceramic drains (800mm and 1400mm dia.) (1m scale)



Southern ceramic drain in Trench 7, viewed from the north (1m scale)



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