

21–22 Queen Street
Exeter
Devon

Archaeological Watching Brief



for:
Curlew Alternatives Property LP

CA Project: EX0081
OASIS ID: cotswold2-370951
CA Report: EX0081_1

March 2022



21–22 Queen Street Exeter Devon

Archaeological Watching Brief

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A	2 March 2022	Parris Stubbings, ISCA	Derek Evans, CA	Internal review	–	Derek Evans, CA

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**21-22 Queen Street,
Exeter,
Devon**

Archaeological Watching Brief



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For: Cotswold Archaeology Ltd
On behalf of: Curlew Alternatives Property
LP
Cotswold Project: **EX0081**
ISCA Project: **P01-00002**
ISCA Report: **R01-00002-1**

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PROJECT INFORMATION

Project Name:	21-22 Queen Street
Location:	Exeter, Devon
Type:	Watching Brief
National grid reference (NGR):	291919 092830
Planning authority:	Exeter City Council
Planning reference	19/1070/FUL
Date of fieldwork:	November 2019; 1 June – 20 July 2021
Site code:	QUST19
Location of archive:	N/A
Report number:	R01-00002-1
Report written by:	Parris Stubbings
Produced by ISCA for:	Cotswold Archaeology Ltd
On behalf of:	Curlew Alternatives Property LP
OASIS ID:	cotswold2-370951

SUMMARY

An archaeological watching brief was undertaken by Cotswold Archaeology and ISCA Archaeology (on behalf of Cotswold Archaeology) in November 2019 and June/July 2021 at 21-22 Queen Street, Exeter, Devon.

The watching brief recorded a series of post-medieval/modern made ground layers at the site. Where the natural substrate was exposed (at a depth of 2m below present ground level), it was sealed directly by these layers. This indicates that the site has undergone extensive truncation in the post-medieval/modern periods, presumably associated with the construction/demolition of the post-medieval buildings at the site, the construction of a mid-19th century building, and the subsequent demolition and rebuilding of this structure in the 1980s. No archaeological features, deposits or artefacts were recorded.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 This document sets out the results of an archaeological watching brief carried out by Cotswold Archaeology (CA) and ISCA Archaeology (ISCA; on behalf of CA) in November 2019 and June/July 2021 at 21-22 Queen Street, Exeter, Devon (hereafter referred to as ‘the Site’), centred at NGR 291919 092830 (Fig. 1). The watching brief was undertaken for Curlew Alternatives LP. This report sets out the background, methodology and the results of the watching brief, which was undertaken as a requirement of Condition 3 of planning permission granted for change of use of the extant building from a retail unit to a hearing test centre and associated works, including the division of the existing unit, internal refurbishment, and changes to the shopfront on the Site (Exeter City Council planning ref: 19/1070/FUL).

1.2 The watching brief was carried out in accordance with a detailed Written Scheme of Archaeological Work (WSAW) produced by CA (2019) and drawn up in consultation with Andrew Pye, Principal Project Manager (Heritage), Exeter City Council (PPMHECC). The archaeological works were also carried out in-line with *Specification for a programme of Archaeological Monitoring and Recording* (Devon County Council 2021) and *Standard and Guidance for an archaeological watching brief* (ClfA 2020).

The Site

1.3 The Site lies on the western side of Queen Street. At the time of the watching brief, it was occupied by a vacant retail unit at the eastern limit of the Harlequins Shopping Centre (Figs. 1 and 2).

1.4 The underlying bedrock geology in the eastern part of the Site is mapped as Knowle Sandstone Formation basalt, which formed in the Permian Period. The underlying geology in the remainder of the Site is mapped as Crackington Formation mudstone and sandstone, which formed in the Carboniferous Period. No overlying superficial deposits are recorded (BGS 2021).

2. ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 The following text is summarised from the WSAW (CA 2019).

2.2. The Site lies within the statutory Exeter Area of Archaeological Importance, as designated in 1984 under Part 2 of the *Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979*.

Prehistoric (pre-c. AD 50)

2.3 A single sherd of pottery dating to the late Iron Age (100 BC–AD 43) was recovered adjacent to the corner of Queen Street and Paul Street (to the immediate south-east of the Site).

Roman: military period (c. AD 50– c. AD 80)

2.4 The fortress of the Second Augustan Legion of the Roman Army was established at Exeter c. AD 55. The fortress defences consisted of an earth and timber rampart (standing to about 1.5m–2m in height) and two large ditches.

2.5 Previous archaeological investigations in the vicinity of the Site have recorded the fortress rampart and defensive ditches running parallel to Paul Street, to the immediate south-east of the Site (the lines of these features are labelled 1 and 2 on Fig. 3). The first defensive ditch was replaced by a second ditch, which lay to the immediate north-west of the initial ditch (labelled 3 on Fig. 3).

2.6 A wide, metalled, extra-mural road (labelled 4 on Fig. 3) ran outside of and parallel to the line of the second ditch (i.e. to the north-west of the ditch). The Site is partially located within the former footprint of this road.

Roman: early civil period (c. AD 80–c. AD 150) and later civil period (c. AD 150–c. AD 450)

2.7 The early Roman town developed inside the earthwork ramparts of the legionary fortress after its abandonment in c. AD 75. Previous archaeological works have recorded a series of postholes associated with an aqueduct established in this period (c. AD 100; labelled 5 on Fig. 3). This appears to have run through the western end of the Site on a north/south alignment.

2.8 In the period AD 160–AD 200, the earlier Roman earth and timber rampart was removed and replaced (further to the north-west) by the stone city wall (labelled 6 on Fig. 3). A higher

bank/rampart was raised behind/inside the wall (i.e. along its south-eastern face; labelled 7 on Fig. 3). The Roman city wall runs to the north-west of the Site.

- 2.9 A Roman metalled track (labelled 8 on Fig. 3) has been recorded to the immediate south-east of and parallel to the city wall rampart, running parallel to the city wall. The line of this track runs through the north-western part of the Site.
- 2.10 Late Roman dark earth deposits have been recorded within the Harlequins Centre site. These deposits were up to 0.2m thick.

Early medieval (AD 410–1066)

- 2.11 In the immediate post-Roman period, Exeter ceased to be the regional administrative and commercial capital and entered a period of economic decline. In the late 9th century AD, however, Exeter became one of King Alfred the Great's fortified towns (burhs). The Roman city wall was repaired and rebuilt at this time. It is probable that the extant street system was largely laid out in this period, although Queen Street was created in the 19th century (see below).

Medieval (1066–1539)

- 2.12 The city wall continued to be maintained/rebuilt in the medieval period. Documentary evidence suggests that in this period the Harlequins Centre site contained tenements fronting Paul Street, with plots of land to the rear. It is probable that the Site was within the rear of the tenement plots and/or within the plots of land behind the tenements.
- 2.13 The reports on previous archaeological works within the Harlequins Centre site dealt inconsistently with post-Roman features. However, known medieval features recorded during the previous works included a 12th-century metalled surface and a cess pit, which were cut by a later ditch.

Post-medieval (1540–1800)

- 2.14 The city wall continued to be maintained/rebuilt in the post-medieval period. In particular, the English Civil War (1642–1651) saw work to repair the wall and heighten the ramparts, and new ditches and systems of earthwork defences were established outside the line of the wall at this time.

- 2.15 John Hooker's map of 1587, Braun and Hogenberg's map of 1618 and John Stukeley's map of 1723 show a similar arrangement to that in the medieval period, with rows of tenements fronting Paul Street and plots of land behind.
- 2.16 A bell foundry operated at the Harlequins Centre site between c. 1625 and 1720. This was situated between Maddocks Row (shown on Fig. 3) and the present line of Queen Street. It ran the full length from Paul Street back to the city wall, with the foundry workshops, furnace and bell-casting pit closest to the wall.
- 2.17 Benjamin Donn's map of 1765 and Charles Tozer's map of 1792 document more extensive development fronting Paul Street and Maddocks Row. It is possible that some of these buildings extended into the Site.

Modern (1800–present)

- 2.18 Queen Street is first depicted on Brown's plan of 1835, which also documents more extensive development of the land between Queen Street and Maddocks Row.
- 2.19 The building at nos. 21–22 Queen Street originally dated to the mid-19th century. However, while the building façade has been retained, the rear of the building was completely demolished and rebuilt in the 1980s to allow for the construction of the Harlequins Centre. The building is not included on the National Heritage List for England.

3. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

- 3.1 The overarching aims of the watching brief were to:

- 🕒 Monitor the development groundworks, and identify, investigate, and record any significant buried archaeological deposits/features revealed.
- 🕒 At the conclusion of the project, to produce an integrated project archive and a report setting out the watching brief results and the archaeological conclusions drawn from the recorded data.

3.2 The specific objective of the watching brief was to determine if any remains associated with the known Roman period activity in this area and/or the post-medieval bell foundry (see *Archaeological background*) survived beneath the footprint of the present building.

4. METHODOLOGY

4.1 The watching brief was carried out on accordance with the WSAW (CA 2019).

4.2 The watching brief comprised the archaeological monitoring of a series of trenches (Fig. 2) excavated as part of the underpinning works for the division of the unit and the refurbishment of the existing building. T1 and T2 were later included within and superseded by T4–T9, and are not shown on Figure 2. T3 was not excavated, and is also not shown on Figure 2.

4.3 A summary of information from this project, as set out in Appendix B, will be entered onto the OASIS online database of archaeological projects in Britain (OASIS ID: cotswold2-370951).

4.4 As no significant archaeological features were identified during the archaeological works, no archive will be prepared. The results of the fieldwork will be held by Exeter City Council in the form of this report, as well as an Exeter City HER entry (Appendix C) and the creation of an OASIS entry (see above).

5. RESULTS

5.1 This section provides an overview of the watching brief results. Detailed summaries of the recorded contexts can be found in Appendix A. As noted above, T1 and T2 were subsequently included within T4–T9; T1 and T2 are therefore not discussed below or in Appendix A. T3 was not excavated.

5.2 The natural geological substrate comprised mixed purple/red and orange firm silty clay with patches of white clay. It was exposed in T8 only, at a depth of 2m below present ground level (bpgl). The natural substrate was sealed directly by a series of post-medieval/modern made ground deposits, some of which contained modern materials including brick, concrete and plastic membranes.

5.3 T4–T7 and T9 were excavated to depths of 0.6m–2.2m bpgl. Each of these trenches contained a series of post-medieval/modern made ground deposits (as T8) to depth.

5.4 No archaeological features, deposits or artefacts were present.

6. DISCUSSION

6.1 The watching brief recorded a series of post-medieval/modern made ground layers at the Site. Where the natural substrate was exposed (T8; at a depth of 2m bpgl), it was sealed directly by these layers. This indicates that the Site has undergone extensive truncation in the post-medieval/modern periods, presumably associated with the construction/demolition of the post-medieval buildings at the Site, the construction of the mid-19th century building, and the subsequent demolition and rebuilding of this structure in the 1980s.

6.2 This truncation will have had a negative impact on the survival of any archaeological remains which may once have been present at the Site, although it is possible that the level of truncation may vary within the Site and that “pockets” of survival may be present. It is also possible that the bases of any deep archaeological features (such as substantial ditches) may survive below the level of truncation. However, the present watching brief recorded no archaeological features, deposits or artefacts.

7. PROJECT TEAM

7.1 Fieldwork was undertaken by Parris Stubbings, on behalf of Cotswold Archaeology. This report was written by Parris Stubbings and edited by Caroline Playford. The illustrations were compiled by Tim Brown. The project was managed for ISCA by Parris Stubbings and for Cotswold Archaeology by Laurie Coleman and Derek Evans.

8. REFERENCES

British Geological Survey (BGS) 2021 *Geology of Britain Viewer* http://maps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyviewer_google/googleviewer.html (accessed 07 December 2021)

Cifa, 2020 *Standard and Guidance for an archaeological watching brief*. Chartered Institute for Archaeologists

Cotswold Archaeology 2019 *21-22 Queen Street, Exeter, Devon. Written Scheme of Archaeological Works for an Archaeological Watching Brief*. Project Number **EX0081**.

Devon County Council 2021 *Specification for a programme of Archaeological Monitoring and Recording*

APPENDIX A: CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

Trench 4									
		Length – 3.1m		Width – 3m		Depth – 1.7m		Orientation – NW/SE	
Context No.	Type	Fill of	Interpretation	Description	L(m)	W(m)	D(m)	Spot-date (AD)	
400	Surface		Exterior Surface	Brick surface	>3.1	>3	0.07		
401	Layer		Preparation layer	Mid orange loose silty sand with occasional black patches	>3.1	>3	0.09		
402	Layer		Made ground	Mid brown-pink firm sandy clay with occasional brick and sub-rounded stones. Same as (502) and (604)	>3.1	>3	0.15-0.85		
403	Modern		Drain	Ceramic pipe surrounded by mid pink-brown clay and loose pea-gravel	-	-	-		
404	Layer		Made ground	Mid yellow-brown loose clayey sand with bands of orange clay. Same as (503)	>1.7	>1.3	0.4-0.65		
405	Layer		Levelling deposit	Light brown-yellow loose silty sand with frequent subangular and sub-rounded stones. Same as (504)	>0.8	>0.8	0.5		

Trench 5									
		Length – 4m		Width – 2.1m		Depth – 1.7m		Orientation – NW/SE	
Context No.	Type	Fill of	Interpretation	Description	L(m)	W(m)	D(m)	Spot-date (AD)	
500	Surface		Tile floor	Internal tile floor. Same as (600), (700) and (800)	>4	>2.1	0.01		
501	Layer		Concrete slab	Re-enforced concrete slab. Same as (601), (701) and (801)	>4	>2.1	0.25		
502	Layer		Made ground	Mid purple-brown firm silty clay with rare brick. Same as (402) and (604)	>4	>2.1	0.65		
503	Layer		Made ground	Mid brown-yellow loose silty sand with bands of orange clay. Same as (404)	>1.1	>0.88	0.4		
504	Layer		Levelling deposit	Light brown-yellow loose silty sand with frequent sub-angular and sub-rounded stones. Same as (405)	>1	>0.44	>0.35		

Trench 6									
		Length – 4.55m		Width – 0.81m		Depth – 1.91m		Orientation – NW/SE	
Context No.	Type	Fill of	Interpretation	Description	L(m)	W(m)	D(m)	Spot-date (AD)	
600	Surface		Tile floor	Internal tile floor. Same as (500), (700) and (800)	>4.55	>0.81	0.01		
601	Layer		Concrete slab	Re-enforced concrete slab. Same as (501), (701) and (801)	>4.55	>0.81	0.28		
602	Layer		Bedding	Mid grey gritty silt sand with frequent gravels and a plastic membrane. Same as (702) and (802)	>4.55	>0.81	0.07		

603	Layer		Made ground	Mid orange-brown loose silty sand with occasional to frequent gravels. Deeper towards internal pillars. Same as (703) and (803)	>4.55	>0.81	0.35	
604	Layer		Made ground	Mid-dark purple-brown friable silty clay with occasional brick, concrete and sub-rounded stone. Same as (402) and (502)	>4.55	>0.81	0.46	
605	Layer		Concrete Slab	Re-enforced concrete slab.	-	-	0.4	
606	Layer		Made ground	Dark brown friable silty clay with occasional large stones and brick fragments. Same (704) and (804)	>4.55	>0.81	>1	

Trench 7								
			Length – 4.86m	Width – 1.9m	Depth – 1.8m	Orientation – NW/SE		
Context No.	Type	Fill of	Interpretation	Description	L(m)	W(m)	D(m)	Spot-date (AD)
700	Surface		Tile floor	Internal tile floor. Same as (500), (600) and (800)	>4.86	>1.9	0.01	
701	Layer		Concrete slab	Re-enforced concrete slab. Same as (501), (601) and (801)	>4.86	>1.9	0.28	
702	Layer		Bedding layer	Mid grey loose silty clay with occasional gravels. Same as (602) and (802)	>4.86	>1.9	0.05	
703	Layer		Made ground	Mid brown-orange loose silty sand with frequent sub-angular stone and gravel. Deepens close to internal pillars. Same as (603) and (803)	>4.86	>1.9	>1.2	
704	Layer		Made ground	Dark brown friable silty clay with occasional stones. Same as (606) and (804)	>4.86	>1.9	>1.4	

Trench 8								
			Length – 7.4m	Width – 6.4m	Depth – 2.2m	Orientation – NE/SW		
Context No.	Type	Fill of	Interpretation	Description	L(m)	W(m)	D(m)	Spot-date (AD)
800	Surface		Tile floor	Internal tile floor. Same as (500), (600) and (700)	>7.4	>6.4	0.01	
801	Layer		Concrete slab	Re-enforced concrete slab. Same as (501), (601) and (701)	>7.4	>6.4	0.29	
802	Layer		Bedding layer	Mid grey loose silty clay with frequent gravels. Same as (602) and (702)	>7.4	>6.4	0.06	
803	Layer		Made ground	Mid brown-orange with a pink hue, loose silty sand with occasional gravels. Deepens close to the internal pillars. Same as (603) and (703)	>4.6	>2.4	0.2-0.4	
804	Layer		Made ground	Dark brown with a purple hue, friable silty clay with occasional brick, concrete and stone. Same as (606) and (704)	>4.6	>2.4	>1.4	
805	Layer		Concrete slab	Re-enforced concrete slab within (804)	-	-	0.25-0.75	

806	Layer		Made ground/levelling	Mid brown-yellow loose silty sand with occasional patches of red-purple clay. Occasional sub-angular stones. Observed only at deepest SE end of test pit	>2.4	>1.1	0.4-0.6	
807	Layer		Made ground/redeposited natural	Mixed grey-brown loose clayey silt with patches of yellow and purple-red clay. Occasional sub-angular stones.	>2.4	>1.1	0.4	
808	Layer		Natural	Mid purple-red firm silty clay with patches of orange and white clay. Seen at >2m BPGL	-	-	-	

Trench 9								
			Length – 5.2m	Width – 1.8m	Depth – 0.6m	Orientation – NW/SE		
Context No.	Type	Fill of	Interpretation	Description	L(m)	W(m)	D(m)	Spot-date (AD)
900	Surface		Paving Slabs	Exterior footpath	>5.2	>1.8	0.08	
901	Layer		Preparation layer	Mid orange-brown loose silty sand	>5.2	>1.8	0.08	
902	Layer		Made ground	Dark brown friable silty clay with occasional brick	>3.4	>1.8	0.26	
903	Layer		Made ground	Mid orange-brown friable silty clay with rare modern inclusion.	>5.2	>1.8	0.45	
904	Layer		Concrete slab	Re-enforced concrete slab, possible footing.	>1.2	-	0.2	
905	Layer		Made ground	Pink-orange loose silty sand with abundant sub-angular stones and gravels. Directly below (904)	>1.2	>0.6	>0.24	

APPENDIX B: OASIS FORM

OASIS ID:	cotswold2-370951
Project Name	21-22 Queen Street, Exeter, Devon.
Project Type	Archaeological Watching Brief
Short description	<p>An archaeological watching brief was undertaken by Cotswold Archaeology and ISCA Archaeology (on behalf of Cotswold Archaeology) in November 2019 and June/July 2021 at 21-22 Queen Street, Exeter, Devon.</p> <p>The watching brief recorded a series of post-medieval/modern made ground layers at the site. Where the natural substrate was exposed (at a depth of 2m below present ground level), it was sealed directly by these layers. This indicates that the site has undergone extensive truncation in the post-medieval/modern periods, presumably associated with the construction/demolition of the post-medieval buildings at the site, the construction of a mid-19th century building, and the subsequent demolition and rebuilding of this structure in the 1980s. No archaeological features, deposits or artefacts were recorded.</p>
Project dates	November 2019; 1 June – 20 July 2021
Previous/Future work	No previous work; future work unknown
Associated project reference codes	Site code: QUST19 Planning application: 19/1070/FUL
Type of project	Archaeological Watching Brief
Site status	None
Reason for Investigation	Planning condition
Position in planning process	Permission received
Current land use	Commercial
Monument type	None
Significant finds	None
Methods and techniques	Archaeological monitoring
Development type	Commercial
PROJECT LOCATION	
Site location	21-22 Queen Street, Exeter, Devon.
Site coordinates	291919 092830

PROJECT CREATORS

Name of Organisation	Cotswold Archaeology
Project Manager	Laurie Coleman
Project Supervisor	Parris Stubbings
Type of sponsor/ funding body	Developer

PROJECT ARCHIVES

Digital	None
Paper	None
Archive destination	None

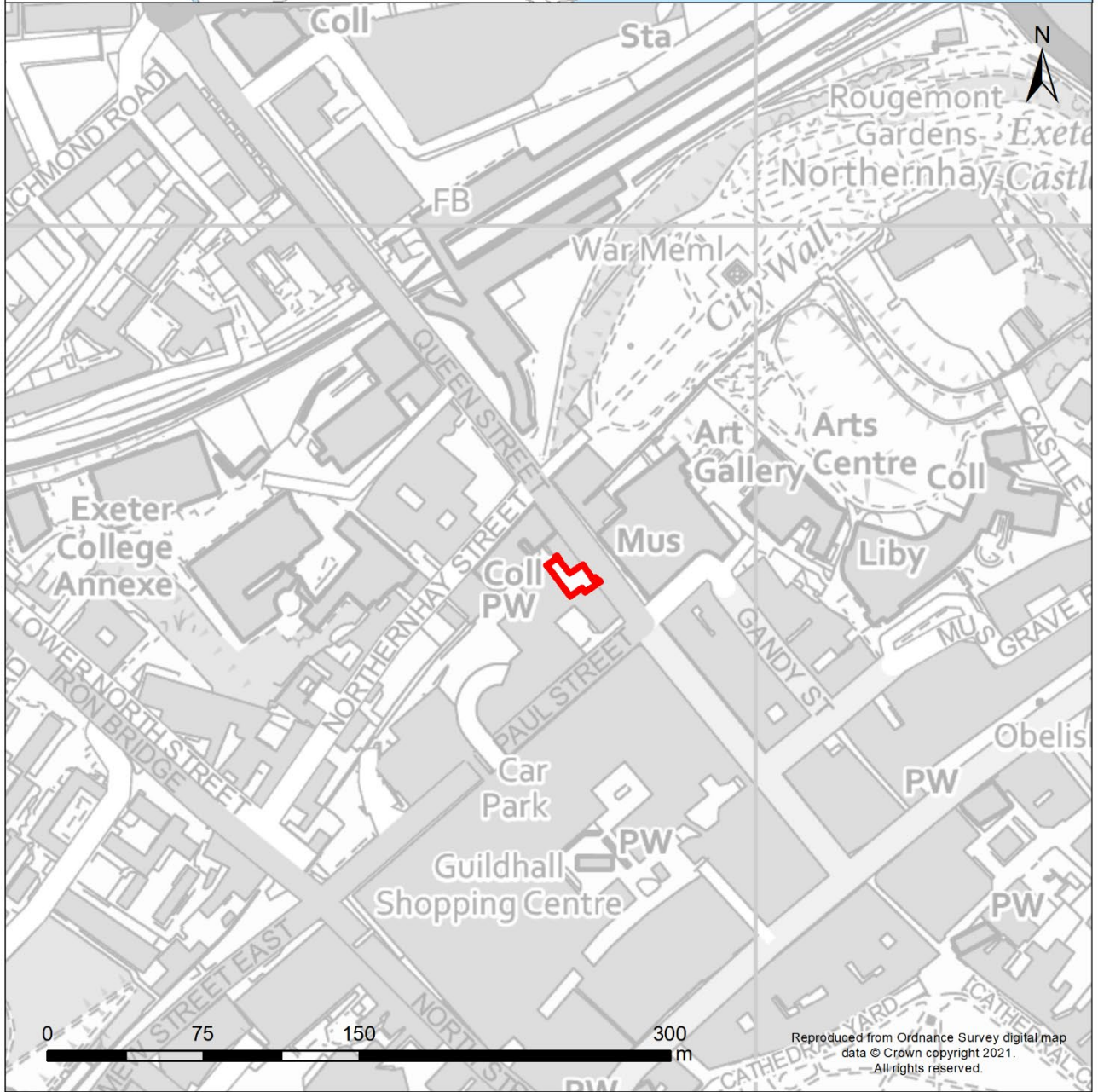
PROJECT BIBLIOGRAPHY

Cotswold Archaeology Ltd 2019. *21-22 Queen Street, Exeter, Devon. Written Scheme of Archaeological Works for an Archaeological Watching Brief.* Project Number **EX0081**.

ISCA Archaeology 2021 *21-22 Queen Street, Exeter, Devon. Watching Brief.* **ISCA typescript report R01-00002-1**

APPENDIX C: EXETER CITY HER ENTRY**Exeter City Council Historic Environment Record**

Civil Parish & District: St. Paul, Exeter	National Grid Reference: 291919 092830	Number:
Subject: 21-22 Queen Street, Exeter, Devon		Photo attached: N/A
Planning reference no: 19/1070/FUL	Recipient museum: N/A	
OASIS ID: cotswold2-370951	Museum Accession no: N/A	
Contractor's reference number/code: Site code: QUST19; project number EX0081	Date fieldwork undertaken: November 2019, June/July 2021	
<p>Introduction</p> <p>In November 2019, June/July 2021, Cotswold Archaeology (CA) and ISCA Archaeology (on behalf of CA) carried out an archaeological watching brief at 21–22 Queen Street, Exeter, Devon (hereafter “the Site”). The watching brief was commissioned by Curlew Alternatives LP and was undertaken in accordance with a condition attached to planning permission granted for change of use of the extant building from a retail unit to a hearing test centre and associated works, including the division of the existing unit, internal refurbishment, and changes to the shopfront on the Site.</p> <p>Archaeological background</p> <p>The Site lies within the statutory <i>Exeter Area of Archaeological Importance</i>. The earth and timber rampart and defensive ditches of the early Roman fortress ran to the immediate north-west and south-east of the site, and the later Roman city wall was established to the Site's immediate north-west. Two metalled Roman thoroughfares (an early road and a later track) and a Roman aqueduct ran through the footprint of the Site.</p> <p>In the medieval period, it is probable that the Site was within the rear of tenement plots fronting Paul Street, and/or within the plots of land behind the tenements. Cartographic sources from the 18th century document more extensive development in the area, and it is possible that some of these buildings extended into the Site.</p> <p>The building at nos. 21–22 Queen Street originally dated to the mid-19th century. However, while the building façade has been retained, the rear of the building was completely demolished and rebuilt in the 1980s.</p> <p>Methodology</p> <p>The watching brief followed the methodology set out in the Written Scheme of Archaeological Work (CA 2019) and comprised the archaeological monitoring of a series of trenches excavated as part of the underpinning works for the division of the unit and the refurbishment of the existing building.</p> <p>Results and discussion</p> <p>The watching brief recorded a series of post-medieval/modern made ground layers at the Site, some of which contained modern materials including brick, concrete and plastic membranes. Where the natural substrate was exposed (at a depth of 2m bpgl), it was sealed directly by these layers. This indicates that the Site has undergone extensive truncation in the post-medieval/modern periods, presumably associated with the construction/demolition of the post-medieval buildings at the Site, the construction of the mid-19th century building, and the subsequent demolition and rebuilding of this structure in the 1980s.</p> <p>This truncation will have had a negative impact on the survival of any archaeological remains which may once have been present at the Site, although it is possible that the level of truncation may vary within the Site and that “pockets” of survival may be present. It is also possible that the bases of any deep archaeological features (such as substantial ditches) may survive below the level of truncation. However, the present watching brief recorded no archaeological features, deposits or artefacts.</p> <p>References</p> <p>Cotswold Archaeology 2019 <i>21–22 Queen Street, Exeter, Devon: Written Scheme of Archaeological Work for an Archaeological Watching Brief</i></p>		
Recorder: Derek Evans, Cotswold Archaeology		Date sent to HER:



 Site Boundary

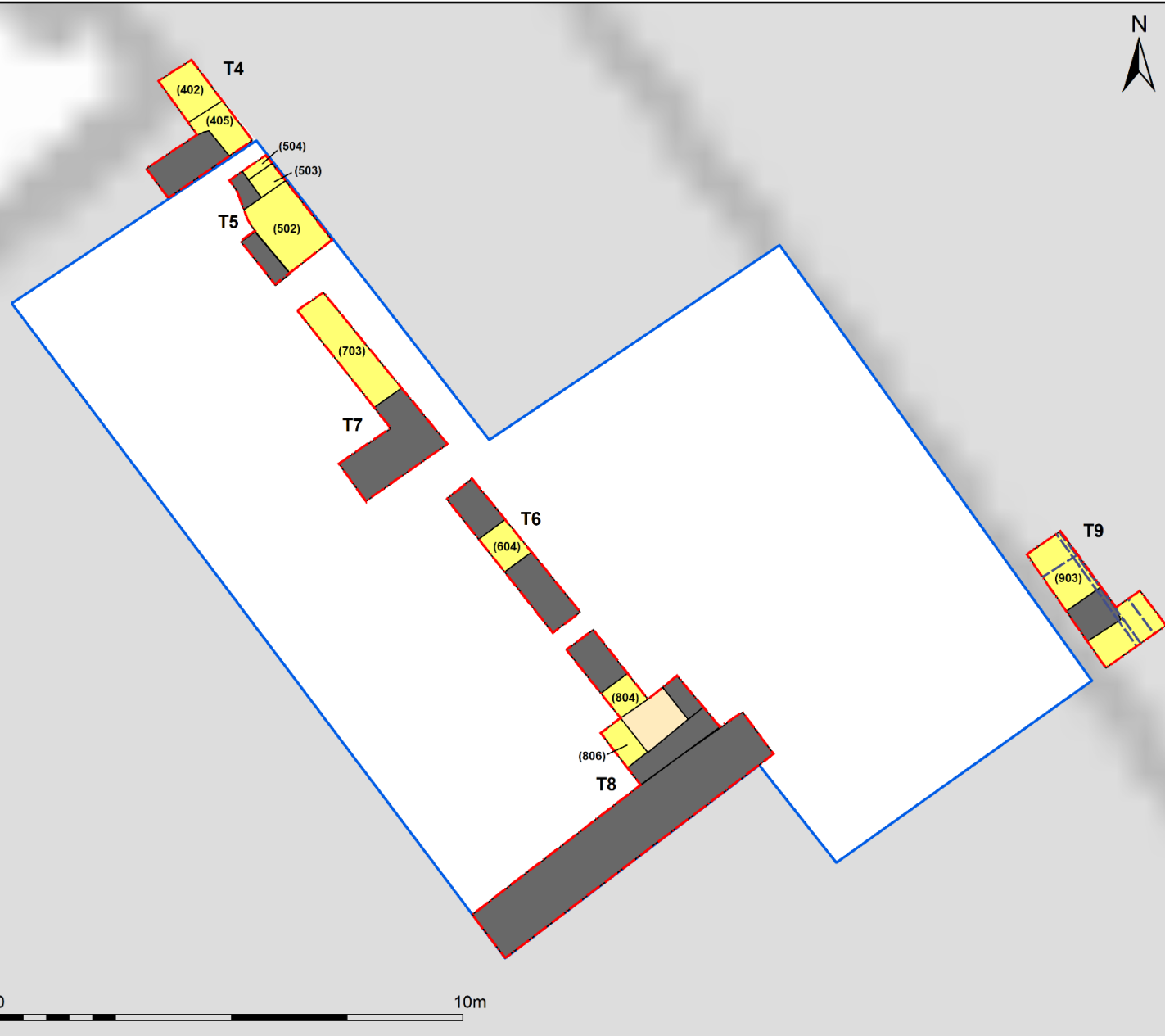
PROJECT TITLE
21-22 Queen Street, Exeter, Devon

FIGURE TITLE **FIGURE NO.**
Site Location **1**

PROJECT TITLE
**21-22 Queen Street
Exeter
Devon**

FIGURE TITLE: **Site Plan** FIGURE NO.: **2**

- - - Trench
- - - Services
- Concrete
- Deposit
- Natural



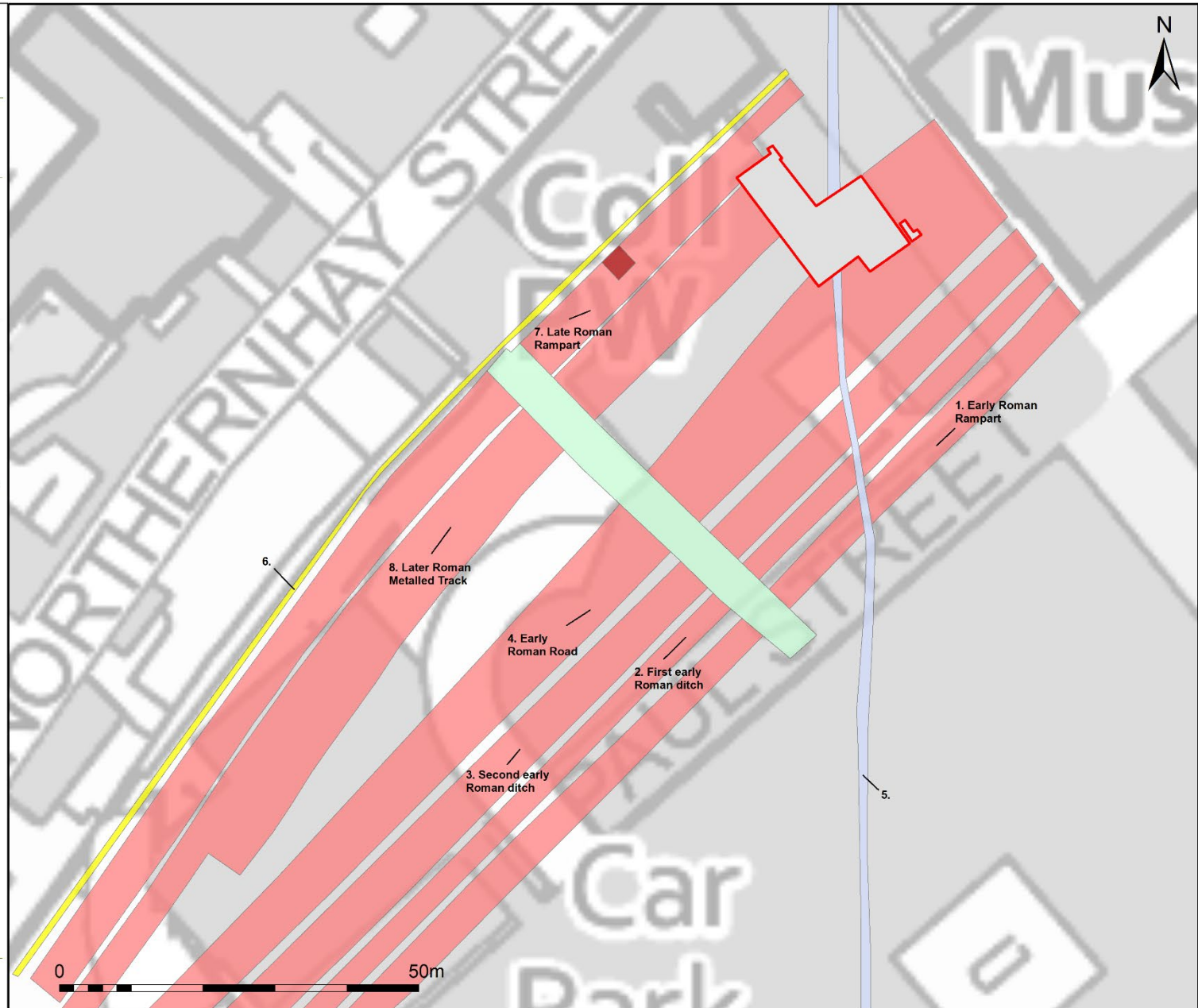
DRAWN BY: TB PROJECT NO.: P01-00002
 CHECKED BY: TB DATE: 10/12/2021
 APPROVED BY: TB SCALE: 1:80

PROJECT TITLE
**21-22 Queen Street
Exeter
Devon**

FIGURE TITLE
**Re-creation of site plan by
Cotswold Archaeology showing
previously recorded archaeology**

FIGURE NO.
3

- Site Boundary
- Route of Aquaduct
- Roman Tower
- Roman Features
- Approx route of Roman Wall
- Approx alignment of Maddox Row



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 CHECKED BY TB DATE 10/12/2021
 APPROVED BY TB SCALE 1:500




SE facing view of test pit 4



NE facing view of test pit 4



SW facing section of test pit 5

 **Figure 4**
Photographs of test pits 4 and 5




SW facing section of test pit 6



NW facing view of test pit 6



NW facing view of test pit 7

 **Figure 5**
Photographs of test pits 6 and 7




SW facing view of test pit 8 showing natural



NW facing section of test pit 8



Overhead view of southern half of test pit 8


 **Figure 6**
Photographs of test pit 8



SE facing view of test pit 9



NE facing section of test pit 9

 Figure 7
Photographs of test pit 9

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