

Harlequins Centre Paul Street Exeter

Archaeological Evaluation



for
Curlew Alternatives Property LP

CA Project: 880385
CA Report: 8880385_1

April 2019



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Paul Street
Exeter

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SUMMARY

Project Name:	Harlequins Centre
Location:	Paul Street, Exeter, Devon
NGR:	291870 092785
Type:	Evaluation
Date:	26–28 February 2019
Location of Archive:	To be deposited with the Royal Albert Memorial Museum (RAMM), Exeter, and the Archaeology Data Service (ADS)
RAMM Reference Number:	RAMM: 19/09
Site Code:	HQC19

In February 2019, Cotswold Archaeology carried out an archaeological evaluation at the Harlequins Centre, Paul Street, Exeter, Devon. A total of two trenches were excavated within the site.

The evaluation recorded only one cut feature, an apparently post-medieval/modern pit or ditch filled with material redeposited from the Roman city wall rampart (the city wall lay to the immediate north-west of the evaluation trenches). A deep layer of possible redeposited Roman rampart material was recorded in the south-western part of the site. No clearly *in situ* deposits/features dating to the medieval period or earlier were recorded.



1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 In February 2019, Cotswold Archaeology (CA) carried out an archaeological evaluation for Curlew Alternatives Property LP at the Harlequins Centre, Paul Street, Exeter, Devon (centred at NGR: 291870 092785; Fig. 1).
- 1.2 This evaluation was undertaken in order to inform an anticipated planning application for development of the site. The scope of the evaluation was defined in consultation with Andrew Pye, the Exeter City Council Principal Project Manager (Heritage), and Gerry Wait, Director, Triskelion Heritage.
- 1.3 The evaluation was carried out in accordance with a Written Scheme of Archaeological Work (WSAW) produced by CA (2019a) and approved by Andrew Pye. The fieldwork also followed *Standard and guidance for archaeological field evaluation* (ClfA 2014), *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE) PPN 3: Archaeological Excavation* (Historic England 2015) and *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE): Project Manager's Guide* (Historic England 2015). It was monitored by Andrew Pye, including a site visit on 29 February 2019.

The site

- 1.4 The evaluation site is approximately 1.13ha in extent and lies in the north-western part of Exeter city centre. It is an irregularly-shaped portion of land, including the Harlequins Shopping Centre and car parks, plus parts of the adjacent Paul Street and Queen Street. The site is bounded by Exeter City Wall to the north-west, beyond which are residential, social and religious buildings fronting onto Northernhay Street; by the Royal Albert Memorial Museum (on the opposite side of Queen Street) to the north-east; by Iron Bridge to the south-west; and by the Guildhall shopping centre and car park (on the opposite site of Paul Street) to the south-east.
- 1.5 The solid geology in the main body of the site is mapped as Crackington Formation mudstone and sandstone of the Carboniferous Period. The geology in the north-eastern edge of the site is mapped as Knowle Sandstone Formation basalt of the Permian Period. No superficial deposits are recorded (BGS 2019).

2. ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

- 2.1 The proposed development site was the subject of several archaeological investigations between 1982 and 1985 (Bedford & Salvatore 1993; EMAFU 1984; EMAFU 1985; Exeter City Council 1983), although areas of the site remained uninvestigated. The historical and archaeological background of the site and its environs are also extensively covered in a desk-based heritage assessment (Triskelion Heritage 2018). The following text presents a summary derived from these sources.
- 2.2 The reports on the previous archaeological field investigations at the site tended to focus on the Roman-period archaeology to the exclusion of later remains/deposits. Additionally, available section drawings show Roman and post-Roman stratigraphy inconsistently, so it is often unclear at what depth the recorded archaeological remains lay. These previous archaeological investigations and other nearby archaeological works are more comprehensively described in an archive review (CA 2019b). Figure 7 of the present report shows the main previously-recorded archaeological features at the site.
- 2.3 The proposed development site lies within the Exeter Area of Archaeological Importance, as defined under the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979.

Prehistoric (pre-AD 43)

- 2.4 A single sherd of pottery dating to the late Iron Age (100 BC–AD 43) was recovered from the north-eastern end of the site, adjacent to the corner of Queen Street and Paul Street.

Roman (AD 43–AD 410)

Roman military (AD 50–AD 80)

- 2.5 The first settlement on the site of Exeter was the fortress of the Second Augustan Legion of the Roman Army, which was established c. AD 55. The fortress defences consisted of an earth and timber rampart (standing to about 1.5m–2m in height) and a large ditch.
- 2.6 The previous archaeological investigations within the proposed development site recorded the fortress defensive ditch and rampart running through the south-eastern

edge of the site on a north-east/south-west alignment. The ditch was approximately 5m wide and 2.3m deep and ran broadly along the present line of Paul Street, with the earthen rampart on its interior (i.e. south-eastern) side. This ditch had been replaced by a second defensive ditch on the same alignment, which lay to the immediate north-west of the initial ditch; it appeared that the initial ditch had been infilled at the same time as the second ditch was cut.

- 2.7 A wide, metalled, extra-mural road ran through the centre of the proposed development site, outside of and parallel to the line of the second ditch (i.e. to the north-west of the ditch). This road appeared to be approximately 4m wide in the south-western part of the site, widening to c. 15m in the north-eastern part.

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

- 2.8 The early Roman town developed inside the earthwork ramparts of the legionary fortress after its abandonment in c. AD 75. The excavations within the proposed development site recorded a series of postholes associated with an aqueduct established in this period (c. AD 100), which ran through the north-eastern end of the site on a north/south alignment.
- 2.9 In the period AD 160–AD 200, the rampart was removed and replaced (further to the north-west) by the stone city wall, and a higher bank/rampart was raised behind/inside the wall (i.e. along its south-eastern face). The Roman city wall runs along the north-western edge of the proposed development site, to the north-west of the earlier Roman rampart, defensive ditches and extra-mural road (see above). The North Gate, which was one of the principal entranceways into the city, lay to the immediate south-west of the proposed development site.
- 2.10 The excavations within the proposed development site indicated that an earthen banked rampart (constructed c. AD 180) pre-existed the wall and provided the basal deposits of the later Roman rampart. The later Roman rampart still stands inside the wall to over 3m in height, but has been covered by an extensive build-up of post-Roman layers.
- 2.11 The excavations within the site provided evidence for a stone interval tower abutting the back (i.e. south-eastern face) of the wall in the north-eastern part of the site; the foundations for this tower were cut into the later Roman internal rampart. The

excavations also recorded a later Roman metalled track to the immediate south-east of the city wall rampart, running parallel to the city wall.

- 2.12 Late Roman dark earth deposits were recorded within the site, to the south-east of the city wall rampart. These deposits were up to 0.2m thick.

Early medieval (AD 410–1066)

- 2.13 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, and it is probable that the street system which in large part survives to this day was laid out in this period.

- 2.14 The reports on the previous excavations within the proposed development site record no clear early medieval features or deposits, although, as noted above, reporting on post-Roman features was inconsistent.

Medieval (1066–1539)

- 2.15 The city wall continued to be maintained/rebuilt in the medieval period. Documentary evidence suggests that in this period the site contained tenements fronting Paul Street, with plots of land to the rear.

- 2.16 As noted above, the reports on the previous excavations within the proposed development site dealt inconsistently with post-Roman features. However, known medieval features recorded during the previous archaeological works at the site included a 12th-century metalled surface and a cess pit, which were cut by a later ditch. A 14th-century metalled trackway ran through the north-central part of the site on a north-west/south-east alignment; a revetment wall adjacent to this was identified. This trackway was the forerunner of Maddocks Row, which survived as a street into the 20th century.

Post-medieval (1540–1800)

- 2.17 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.

- 2.18 John Hooker's map of 1587 shows rows of tenements fronting Paul Street, within the south-eastern edge of the proposed development site. Behind these tenement buildings, the north-western part of the site is shown as open land; the north-eastern part of the site is divided into five plots of land, which do not quite run to the extent of the city wall. This is in line with the documented medieval use of the site (see above). By the time of Braun and Hogenberg's map of 1618, the land in the south-western part of the site had been divided into four plots, running back to the city wall.
- 2.19 A bell foundry operated at the site between c. 1625 and 1720. It was situated in the north-eastern half of the site, between Maddocks Row and 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.
- 2.20 John Stukeley's map of 1723 shows the development of tenements along Maddocks Row, although the majority of the site remained open plots of land. Benjamin Donn's map of 1765 documents more extensive development within the site.

Modern (1800–present)

- 2.21 Cartographic sources indicate that by 1835, the site had become intensively developed, with a series of narrow alleys and courtyards running off at right angles to Paul Street.
- 2.22 The site and its immediate area underwent substantial changes in the 19th and 20th centuries, including the destruction of parts of the city wall (for the widening of Queen Street in the 1830s) and the wholesale clearance of the historic buildings on the site in the 1920s.
- 2.23 In the 1930s, the north-eastern part of the site was occupied by the Devon General Bus Station and Coach Station. By the late 1950s, the site was in use as a car park. When the Guildhall Centre was developed on the opposite (south-eastern) side of Paul Street in the early 1970s, an approach ramp to its roof top car park was constructed through the proposed development site. The Harlequins Centre was built at the site in the late 20th century.

3. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

3.1 As defined in the WSAW (CA 2019a), the primary objectives of the evaluation were:

- to clarify and define more exactly the extent, depth, and quality of surviving archaeological deposits across the site, and
- to enable the potential impact of development proposals to be more accurately defined, in order to inform the decision on an eventual planning application, and on the extent and nature of any further archaeological work that would be necessary in due course to record those deposits that will be destroyed or affected as a result of the development.

3.2 The overall objectives of the programme of archaeological works were to:

- record and analyse any evidence of past settlement or other land use prior to destruction by the new development;
- recover and analyse any artefactual evidence to date any archaeological remains that may be identified;
- sample and analyse environmental remains to create a better understanding of past land use and economy; and
- archive, analyse, report on and publish the archaeological results at a level appropriate to their significance.

4. METHODOLOGY

4.1 The fieldwork comprised the excavation of two trenches, each measuring 2m x 10m in plan (Fig. 2). These trenches were located to sample areas of the site not already sampled by the previous archaeological investigations (see *Archaeological background*, above).

4.2 Two potential further trenches (WSAW T3 and T4), each measuring 3m x 2m in plan, were proposed in the WSAW (CA 2019a). These trenches were only to be excavated if the review of the previous archaeological investigation archives (CA 2019b) indicated that further information was needed in these areas. In the event, neither of these additional trenches was excavated. WSAW T3 was deemed redundant in the light of the archive review. It was not possible to excavate WSAW

- T4 due to the presence of an underground service and the need to maintain a safe distance from the adjacent buildings. These trenches were omitted with the approval of Andrew Pye.
- 4.3 Trenches were set out on OS National Grid (NGR) co-ordinates using Leica GPS and surveyed in accordance with *CA Technical Manual 4: Survey Manual*.
 - 4.4 All trenches were excavated by a mechanical excavator equipped with a toothless grading bucket. All machine excavation was undertaken under constant archaeological supervision to the top of the natural substrate or a depth of c. 1.2m below the present ground level (whichever was encountered first). Where the natural substrate was not reached at a depth of 1.2m, limited machine-dug sondages were excavated within the bases of the trenches. Records were maintained in accordance with *CA Technical Manual 1: Fieldwork Recording Manual*.
 - 4.5 Deposits were assessed for their palaeoenvironmental potential in accordance with *CA Technical Manual 2: The Taking and Processing of Environmental and Other Samples from Archaeological Sites*. No deposits were identified that required sampling. All recovered artefacts were processed in accordance with *CA Technical Manual 3: Treatment of Finds Immediately after Excavation*.
 - 4.6 A reference number (RAMM: 19/09) has been obtained from the Royal Albert Memorial Museum (RAMM), Exeter. CA will make arrangements with the RAMM for the deposition of the artefact collection, subject to agreement with the legal landowner. Any artefacts that the RAMM do not wish to retain will be offered to the landowner; if not claimed by the landowner, they will be discarded or added to teaching/reference collections.
 - 4.7 The digital archive and scanned images of the primary site archive will be submitted to the Archaeology Data Service (ADS).
 - 4.8 A summary of information from this project, as set out in Appendix D, will be entered onto the OASIS online database of archaeological projects in Britain.

5. RESULTS

5.1 This section provides an overview of the evaluation results. Detailed summaries of the recorded contexts can be found in Appendix A. Details of the artefactual material (finds) recovered from the site are given in Section 6 and Appendix A. Levels of the principal deposits recorded at the site are given in Appendix B.

Trench 1 (Figs. 3 & 4)

5.2 T1 was excavated to a depth of 1.5m below present ground level (bpgl); a sondage was excavated within the trench base to a depth of 2m bpgl (28.9m AOD). The natural substrate was not exposed in this trench. The earliest deposit exposed was red/brown sandy clay 108, which contained frequent sub-rounded stones. This was exposed 0.74m bpgl (30.1m AOD) in the north-western end of the trench, sloping to 1.44m bpgl (29.4m AOD) in the south-eastern part of the trench. The base of this deposit was not reached in the trench. Three fragments of Roman roof tile were recovered from deposit 108.

5.3 Deposit 108 was overlain in the south-eastern part of the trench by 0.6m of dark grey silt 104. This layer contained a sherd of modern pottery and two fragments of medieval or later ceramic building material, as well as a single residual sherd of Roman pottery.

5.4 Layer 104 was cut in the centre of the trench by brick-built drain 106. Deposit 108 was cut in the north-western part of the trench by a modern ceramic drain.

5.5 The trench was sealed by made ground 103, which was covered in turn by a sequence of modern layers (100–102) forming the present car park surface and its bedding. The north-western part of the trench was only partially excavated due to the presence of a modern service.

Trench 2 (Figs. 5 and 6)

5.6 Natural substrate 209 comprised yellow/red clay and was exposed 1.25m bpgl (35.65m AOD) in the south-eastern half of the trench. It was covered by a 0.17m-thick deposit of greenish silty clay (208), from which two fragments of indeterminate, undated industrial waste were recovered. Layer 208 was sealed by 0.65m of dark silty clay 207, which contained 14 sherds of post-medieval pottery and a fragment of clay pipe.

- 5.7 In the north-western end of the trench, the natural substrate was cut by feature 212. It was unclear if this feature was part of a ditch or a pit. Due to the depth of the trench and the unstable sides, a partial slot was machine-excavated into this feature; it was excavated to a depth of 1.15m (35m AOD) without its base being exposed. A series of rounded stones (211) appeared to have been deliberately placed within the south-eastern edge of the cut (the only edge exposed in the trench). The exposed part of the cut had been filled by deposit 210, which was very similar in nature to deposit 108 (T1; see above). Deposit 210 contained six sherds of Roman pottery and two fragments of Roman roof tile; it also contained two fragments of medieval or later ceramic building material and one fragment of modern, tarmac-coated ceramic building material.
- 5.8 The upper surface of deposit 210 lay 0.75m bpgl (36.15m AOD), which is some 0.75m higher than the surviving south-eastern edge of cut feature 212, and approximately the same height as the top of post-medieval layer 207 (see above). This appears to indicate that 212 was originally cut through 207 (and is therefore post-medieval or later in date), but any relationship has been truncated by a modern service which cut through layer 207 and fill 210 at this point, removing the upper part of the south-eastern edge of cut 212.
- 5.9 The trench was sealed by a series of modern stone and gravel layers (202–204). One of these layers (205) appeared to be within a pit/depression (206). These layers were covered by the modern surface and its associated bedding (200 and 201).

6. THE FINDS

- 6.1 The artefactual material recovered during the evaluation is listed in Appendix B and is discussed further below. Alphanumerical codes have been applied to pottery fabrics and, where possible, codes matching the National Roman Fabric Reference Collection (Tomber and Dore 1998) have been used.

Pottery

- 6.2 A small assemblage, comprising 22 sherds (weighing 392g), was recovered from three deposits. The earliest-dated material comprises a single sherd of Central Gaulish Samian ware (LEZ SA2), dateable to the 2nd century, which was recovered alongside modern, unglazed earthenware (19th to 20th century) from made ground

layer 104 (T1). Of broadly Roman date, six sherds (47g) of South Devon Micaceous Reduced ware (SOD RE) comprising an everted rim jar, were recovered from possible ditch 212 (fill 210; T2).

- 6.3 The remainder of the group (14 sherds) is of post-medieval date and was recovered from made ground layer 207 (T2). This group comprises glazed earthenware (mid 16th–18th century), feathered Staffordshire-type slipware (late 17th–18th century) and a probable South Somerset slip-trail decorated bowl (16th–18th century).

Other finds

- 6.4 Ten fragments of ceramic building material (380g) were recovered from three deposits. Fragments of Roman-dated *tegula* (flanged roof tile) and *imbrex* (curved roof tile) were recovered from deposit 108 (T1) and possible ditch 212 (fill 210; T2), respectively. The remainder of the fragments are too fragmentary to assign to type, but are of a harder-fired fabric, possibly of medieval or later dating. One fragment recovered from possible ditch 212 (fill 210; T2) has a tarmac-like substance on one surface, indicating a modern date.
- 6.5 Two fragments of indeterminate industrial waste, of uncertain date, were recovered from buried soil layer 208.
- 6.6 A single clay tobacco pipe stem fragment, of broad late 16th to late 19th century date, was recovered from made ground layer 207 (T2).
- 6.7 A modern aluminium drinks can was recovered from made ground layer 203 (T2).

7. DISCUSSION

- 7.1 The evaluation recorded only one cut feature, an apparently post-medieval/modern pit or ditch filled with possible redeposited Roman rampart material (in T2). A deep layer of apparently redeposited Roman rampart material was recorded in T1. No clearly *in situ* deposits/features dating to the medieval period or earlier were recorded.



Geological

- 7.2 The natural geological substrate was exposed in the south-eastern end of T2 only, where it lay at a depth of 1.25m bpgl (35.65m AOD). It was not exposed at all in T1, which was excavated to a maximum depth of 1.94m bpgl (28.9m AOD).
- 7.3 The natural substrate in T2 was overlain by a 0.17m-thick silty clay layer (208), which contained two fragments of indeterminate industrial waste. It is possible that layer 208 represents the remnants of a buried soil horizon, although this was unclear. The date of this layer was unknown.

Roman (AD 43–AD 410)

- 7.4 The earliest deposit exposed in T1 was red/brown sandy clay layer 108, which contained three fragments of Roman roof tile. This deposit lay 0.74m bpgl (30.1m AOD) in the north-western end of the trench, sloping to 1.44m bpgl (29.4m AOD) in the south-eastern part of the trench. Layer 108 was similar to material recorded during the previous archaeological works at the site, where it was interpreted as part of the Roman earthen rampart which was raised behind/inside the city wall in the period AD 160–AD 200 (see *Archaeological background*, above). It is notable that only the north-western end of T1 is within the projected line of the rampart as recorded in the previous works (see Fig. 7); it is therefore likely that layer 108 represents rampart material which is no longer *in situ*, having slumped inwards/been redeposited at a later date.
- 7.5 The south-western end of T1 was in the approximate location of the projected line of an early Roman metalled road recorded previously at the site (see *Archaeological background* and Fig. 7). There was no evidence for this road within the trench, although it is possible that the road survives below the redeposited rampart material (which was excavated to a maximum depth of 1.94m bpgl/28.9m AOD). The depth at which the road was previously exposed is unclear, although previous archaeological investigations in the south-western end of the site (Trench 14 of the 1984 excavations; see CA 2019b) recorded Roman layers at an average depth of 27.7m AOD. This is some 1.2m below the T1 limit of excavation, although the site's general upward slope to the north-east means that it is difficult to compare levels between trenches – it might be expected that any Roman layers would rise between 1984 Trench 14 and the present T1, along with the ground level.

- 7.6 T2 was in the approximate location of the projected line of a later Roman metalled track inside the wall rampart. There was no evidence for this trackway within this trench, which might suggest either that it was not present in this area or that it was removed by later activity (see below). Again, the depth at which this trackway lay is not clear. Trench 2 of the 1982–85 excavations (see CA 2019b), which lay some 20m north-east of the present T2, exposed Roman layers at an average depth of 37.48m AOD (i.e. some 1.8m higher than the natural substrate in T1), but this may be a reflection of the site's upward slope to the north-east; it is notable that 1982–85 Trench 2 recorded the modern ground surface at an average of 39.97m AOD, which is some 3m higher than the modern surface in the present T2.

Early medieval (AD 410–1066) and medieval (1066–1539)

- 7.7 There was no indication of the date at which rampart material 108 (T1; see above) was redeposited, and there is therefore the possibility that this layer seals post-Roman archaeological features/deposits. Trench 14 of the 1984 excavations (at the south-western edge of the site; see CA 2019b) recorded medieval layers at an average depth of 28.22m AOD. This is some 0.68m below the T1 limit of excavation – although again, it might be expected that any medieval layers would rise in level between 1984 Trench 14 and the present T1, in line with the site's upward trend to the north-east.

Post-medieval (1540–1800) and modern (1800–present)

- 7.8 In T2, possible buried soil horizon 208 (see above) was sealed by 0.65m of dark silty clay (layer 207), which contained artefacts dating to the late 17th–18th centuries. Post-medieval layer 207 was apparently cut by feature 212, although this relationship was obscured by a later service trench. Cut feature 212 was of indeterminate nature due to the small amount of its plan exposed in the trench; it may have been part of a ditch or a pit. Its upper surface lay 0.75m bpgl (36.15m AOD); it was excavated to a depth of 1.15m (35m AOD) without its base being exposed. The fill of this feature (210) was similar in nature to the possible displaced Roman rampart material recorded in T1 (deposit 108), and is likely to represent redeposited rampart material within a later (post-medieval/modern) feature. Although fill 210 contained Roman pottery and roof tile fragments, it also contained small quantities of ceramic building material dating to the medieval (or later) and modern periods, which supports the hypothesis that this material is redeposited.

7.9 T1 and T2 were sealed by deep modern made ground layers, presumably associated with the 20th-century development of the site.

8. CA PROJECT TEAM

8.1 Fieldwork was undertaken by Simon Sworn, assisted by Tim Brown, Jake Godfrey and Parris Stubbings. This report was written by Simon Sworn. The finds report was written by Katie Marsden. The report illustrations were prepared by Esther Escudero. The project archive has been compiled and prepared for deposition by Hazel O'Neill. The project was managed for CA by Derek Evans.

9. REFERENCES

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APPENDIX A: CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

Trench No.	Context No.	Type	Fill of	Context interpretation	Description	Depth/thickness (m)	Spot-date
1	100	Layer		Modern carpark	Tarmac	0.08	Modern
1	101	Layer		Made ground for 100	Orangey pink sand and gravel	0.12	Modern
1	102	Layer		Tarmac	Earlier carpark surface	0.09	Modern
1	103	Layer		Made ground	Orangey pink sand and gravel	0.56	
1	104	Layer		Made ground	Dark grey-brown sandy silt	>0.4	C19–C20
1	105	Fill	107	Drain fill	Dark brown silty sand	>0.2	Modern
1	106	Structure	107	Brick drain	Brick built circular drain, aligned roughly north/south	>	Modern
1	107	Cut		Drain cut	Vertically sided linear cut	>0.5	
1	108	Layer		Roman revetment material?	Mid reddish brown silty clay with frequent sub-rounded stones	>1.3	Roman
1	109	Fill	107	Construction cut backfill	Dark brown silty clay	0.72	Modern
2	200	Layer		Carpark surface	Paving bricks	0.08	Modern
2	201	Layer		Bedding for 200	Fine yellow sand	0.06	Modern
2	202	Layer		Modern made ground	Yellow sandy gravel	0.56	Modern
2	203	Layer		Modern made ground	Dark brown black sandy clay with frequent building rubble	0.46	Modern
2	204	Layer		Modern made ground	Yellow sandy gravel	0.66	Modern
2	205	Fill	206	Modern made ground	Brownish yellow sandy gravel	0.43	Modern
2	206	Cut		Modern cut	Wide shallow cut	0.43	
2	207	Layer		Made ground	Dark brown black sandy clay with occasional building rubble	0.65	LC17–C18
2	208	Layer		Possible buried soil horizon	Light greenish grey clay with occasional charcoal inclusions	0.17	
2	209	Layer		Natural substrate	Light yellow clay, getting redder with depth, occasional stone inclusions	>0.84	
2	210	Fill	212	Upper(?) fill	Mid reddish brown silty clay	>1.2	Modern
2	211	Structure	212	Possible stone revetting	Concentration of rounded stones (c.0.15 x 0.1 x 0.1m) on the southern side of feature 212	0.3	
2	212	Cut		Ditch(?)	Possible NE/SW aligned cut. Only partially exposed and not bottomed	>1.2	

APPENDIX B: FINDS CONCORDANCE

Context	Class	Description	Fabric Code	Ct.	Wt.(g)	Spot-date
104	modern pottery	unglazed earthenware	UNGEW	1	50	C19-C20
	Roman pottery	Central Gaul samian ware	LEZ SA2	1	9	
	CBM	fragments		2	21	
108	CBM	tegula		3	151	Roman
203	Aluminium	drinks can		1	23	Modern
207	Post-medieval pottery	slip-trailed bowl, blobs on rim, swirls on outer	SSSW	5	140	LC17-C18
	Post-medieval pottery	Feathered Staffs-type slipware	STSW	5	107	
	Post-medieval pottery	glazed earthenware	GEW	4	39	
207	Clay tobacco pipe	Stem		1	3	
208	Industrial Waste	undifferentiated		2	133	
210	Roman pottery	everted rim jar	SOD RE	6	47	Modern
	CBM	tar-like substance on one surface		1	11	
	CBM	2x?imbrex, 2xfrags		4	197	

APPENDIX C: LEVELS OF PRINCIPAL DEPOSITS

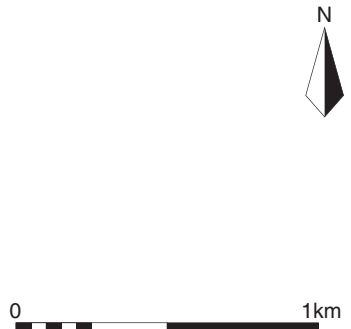
Levels are expressed as metres below current ground level and as metres Above Ordnance Datum (AOD). Upper figures are depth below modern ground level; lower figures in parentheses are metres AOD.

Trench 1	
Current ground level	0.00m (3.84m)
Top of deposit 108	0.74m (30.1m)
Limit of excavation	1.94m (28.9m)

Trench 2	
Current ground level	0.00m (36.9m)
Top of deposit 210	0.75m (36.15m)
Top of natural substrate	1.25m (35.65)
Limit of excavation (in cut 212)	1.9m (35m)

APPENDIX D: OASIS REPORT FORM

PROJECT DETAILS		
Project name	Harlequins Centre, Paul Street, Exeter: Archaeological Evaluation	
Short description	<p>In February 2019, Cotswold Archaeology carried out an archaeological evaluation at the Harlequins Centre, Paul Street, Exeter, Devon. A total of two trenches were excavated within the site.</p> <p>The evaluation recorded only one cut feature, an apparently post-medieval/modern pit or ditch filled with redeposited material from the Roman city wall rampart (the city wall lay to the immediate north-west of the evaluation trenches). A deep layer of apparently redeposited Roman rampart material was recorded in the south-western part of the site. No clearly in situ deposits/features dating to the medieval period or earlier were recorded.</p>	
Project dates	26–28 February 2019	
Project type	Field evaluation	
Previous work	Archaeological excavation and evaluation: Exeter Museums Archaeological Field Unit 1984, 1985, 1993; Exeter City Council 1983 Desk-based heritage assessment: Triskelion Heritage 2018	
Future work	Unknown	
PROJECT LOCATION		
Site location	Paul Street, Exeter, Devon	
Study area (m ² /ha)	1.13ha	
Site co-ordinates	291870 092785	
PROJECT CREATORS		
Name of organisation	Cotswold Archaeology	
Project Brief originator	N/A	
Project Design (WSI) originator	Cotswold Archaeology	
Project Manager	Derek Evans	
Project Supervisor	Simon Sworn	
MONUMENT TYPE	None	
SIGNIFICANT FINDS	None	
PROJECT ARCHIVES		
	Intended final location of archive	Content
Physical	Royal Albert Memorial Museum (RAMM), Exeter RAMM Reference Number: RAMM: 19/09	Ceramics
Paper	N/A	N/A
Digital		Scanned images of the primary site archive, digital photos, survey data
BIBLIOGRAPHY		
Cotswold Archaeology 2019 <i>Harlequins Centre, Paul Street, Exeter, Devon: Archaeological Evaluation</i> CA typescript report 880385_1		



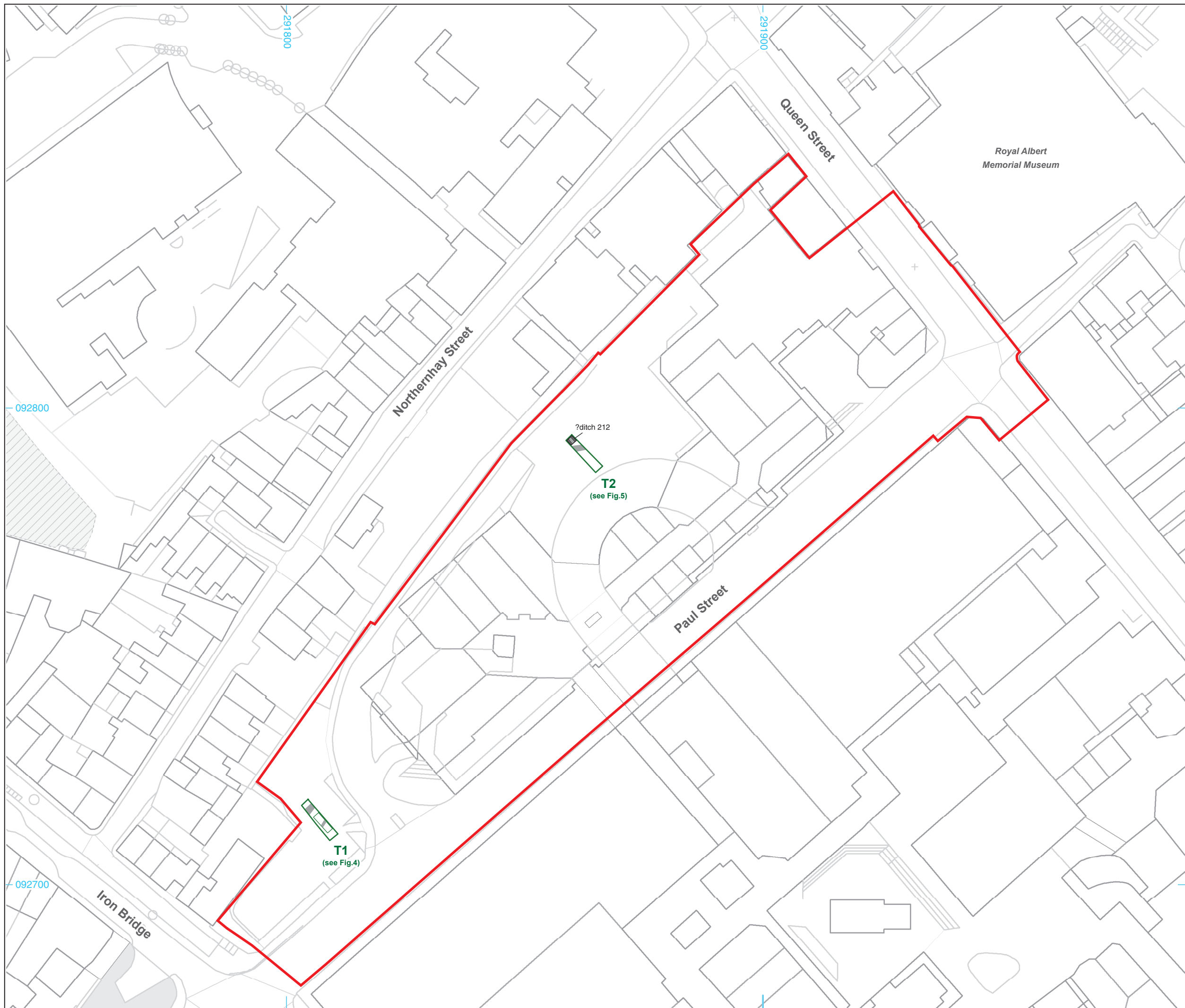
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PROJECT TITLE
 Harlequins Centre, Paul Street,
 Exeter, Devon

FIGURE TITLE
 Site location plan

DRAWN BY EE	PROJECT NO. 880385	FIGURE NO.
CHECKED BY DJB	DATE 04/03/2018	
APPROVED BY DE	SCALE A4 1:25,000	1

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- Site boundary
- Evaluation trench
- Archaeological feature
- Modern



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PROJECT TITLE
**Harlequins Centre, Paul Street,
 Exeter, Devon**

FIGURE TITLE
Trench location plan

DRAWN BY	EE	PROJECT NO.	880385	FIGURE NO.
CHECKED BY	DJB	DATE	04/03/2018	2
APPROVED BY	DE	SCALE@A3	1:750	



Trench 1, looking north-west (1m scale)



Trench 1, looking south-east (1m scale)



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PROJECT TITLE

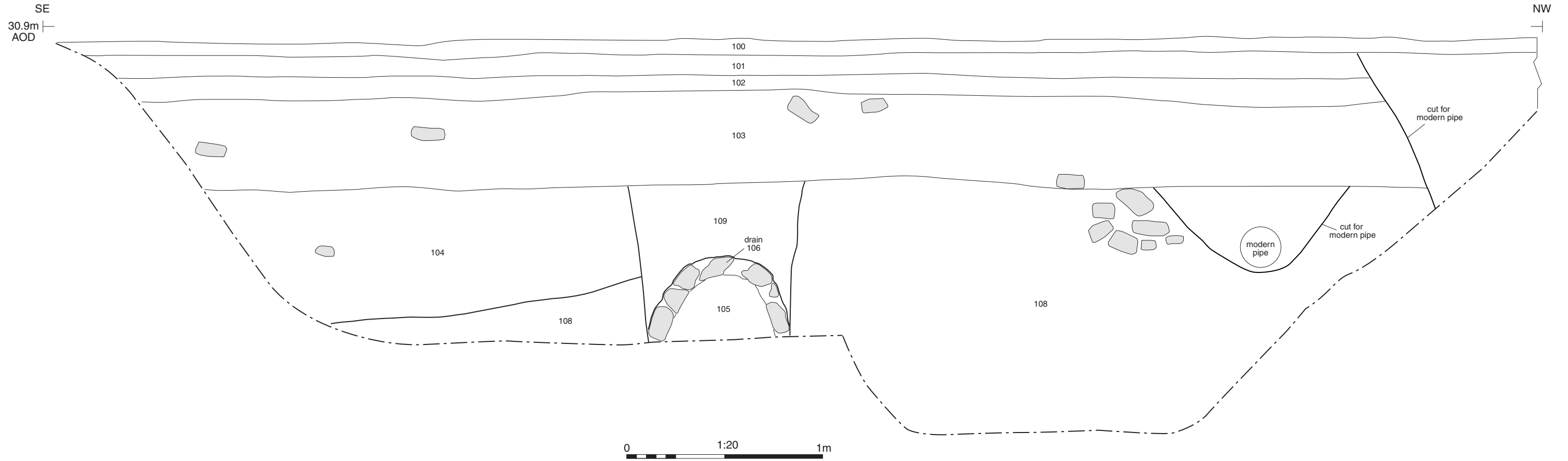
Harlequins Centre, Paul Street,
 Exeter, Devon

FIGURE TITLE

Trench 1: photographs

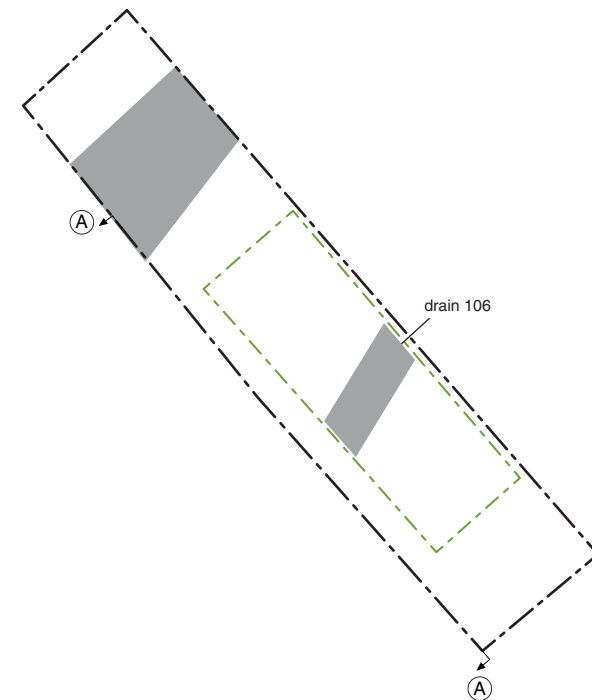
DRAWN BY	EE	PROJECT NO.	880385	FIGURE NO.
CHECKED BY	DJB	DATE	04/03/2018	
APPROVED BY	DE	SCALE@A4	NA	3

Section AA



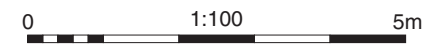
Trench 1 section, looking south-west (1m scale)

Trench 1



Evaluation trench:

- top of trench
- base of trench
- Modern
- A Section location

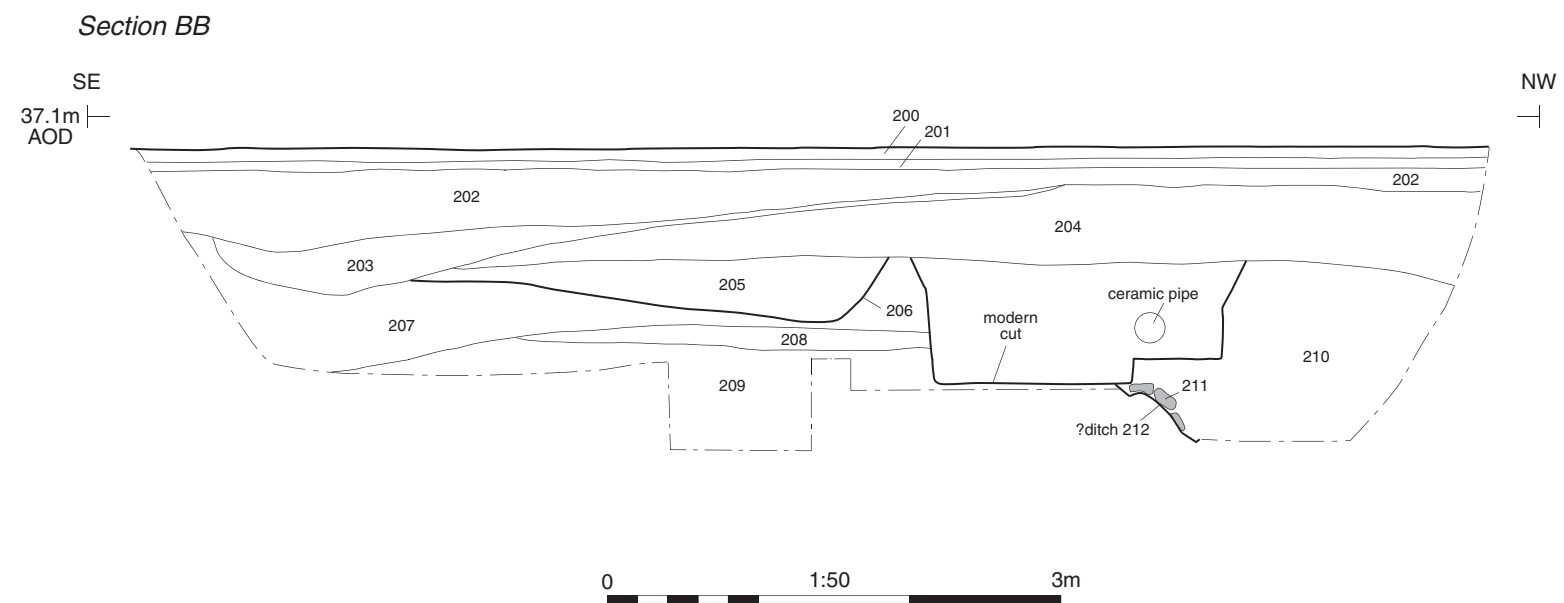


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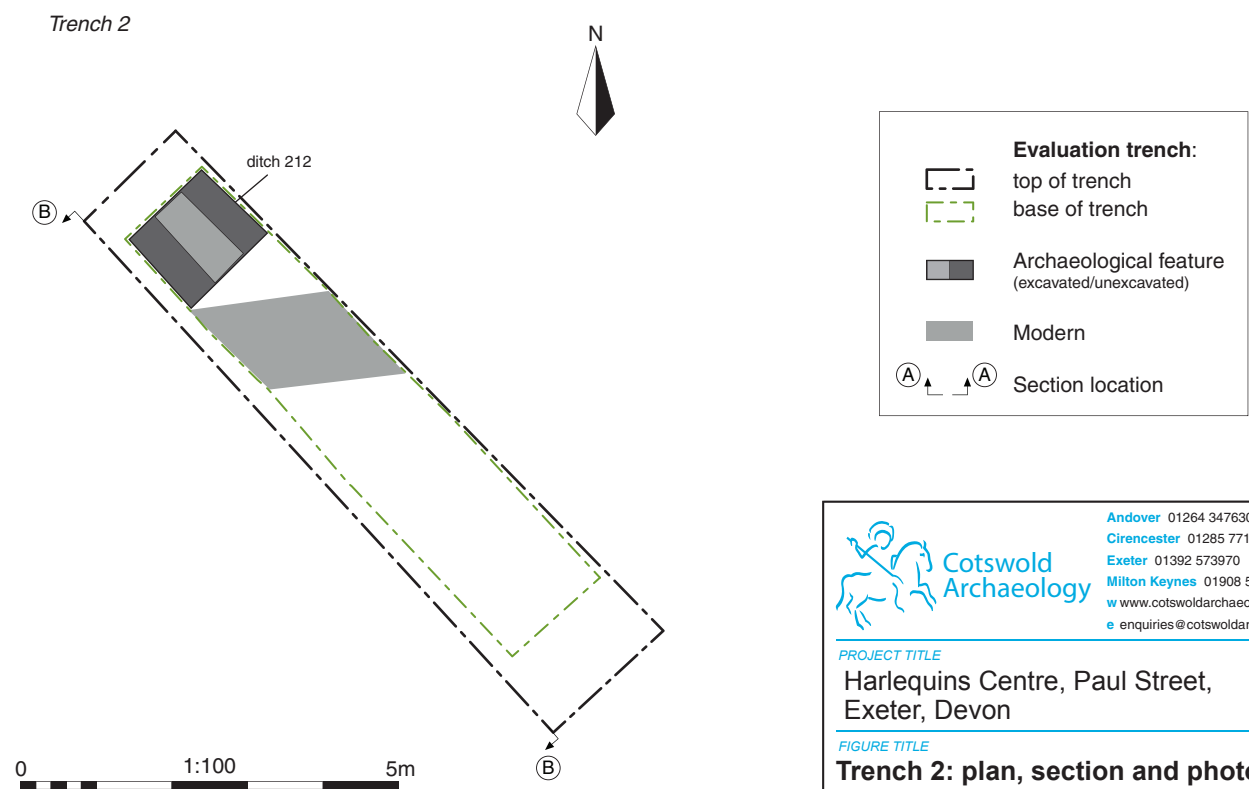
PROJECT TITLE
 Harlequins Centre, Paul Street,
 Exeter, Devon

FIGURE TITLE
 Trench 1: plan, section and photograph

<small>DRAWN BY</small> EE	<small>PROJECT NO.</small> 880385	<small>FIGURE NO.</small> 4
<small>CHECKED BY</small> DJB	<small>DATE</small> 04/03/2018	
<small>APPROVED BY</small> DE	<small>SCALE</small> @A3	



Trench 2: yellow natural clay 209 (foreground) and dark fill of cut feature 212 (background, beyond modern service pipe), looking west (1m scale)



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PROJECT TITLE
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FIGURE TITLE
 Trench 2: plan, section and photograph

DRAWN BY	EE	PROJECT NO.	880385	FIGURE NO.
CHECKED BY	DJB	DATE	04/03/2018	5
APPROVED BY	DE	SCALE@A3	1:100 / 1:50	



Cut feature 212, partially excavated, and showing possible revetting to the left, looking south-west (0.3m scale)



Feature 212 and modern service pipe, looking south-west (0.3m scale)



Detail of possible stone revetting 211 on southeast edge of feature 212, looking south-east (0.3m scale)



- Site boundary
 - Evaluation trench
- Previous recorded features:**
- Roman tower
 - Roman aqueduct
 - Roman feature
 - Post-medieval feature



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PROJECT TITLE
 Harlequins Centre, Paul Street, Exeter, Devon

FIGURE TITLE
 The site, showing previously-recorded archaeological features

<small>DRAWN BY</small> EE	<small>PROJECT NO.</small> 880385	<small>FIGURE NO.</small> 7
<small>CHECKED BY</small> DJB	<small>DATE</small> 02/04/2018	
<small>APPROVED BY</small> DE	<small>SCALE</small> @A3 1:750	

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