

Land at 13 Lyndhurst Road, St Leonard's, Exeter,  
Devon

NGR SX 93092 92235

Results of archaeological investigations

Exeter City Council planning ref: 09/1730/03

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Prepared by  
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On behalf of  
Heritage Homes South West Ltd

Document No: ACD200/2/1

Date: October 2011



AC archaeology

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**LAND AT 13 LYNDHURST ROAD,  
ST LEONARD'S, EXETER, DEVON**  
(Centred on SX 93092 92235)

Results of archaeological investigations  
*Exeter City Council planning ref: 09/1730/03*

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## Summary

*An archaeological trench evaluation and open-area excavation was undertaken by AC archaeology during August and September 2010, on land at 13 Lyndhurst Road, St Leonard's, Exeter, Devon (SX 93092 92235). The programme of archaeological investigations was carried out as condition 21 of the planning permission for residential development (Exeter City Council planning ref: 09/1730/03).*

*Although the proposed development site is located on the fringe of Roman Exeter, no archaeological sites or monuments have been previously recorded within the site itself or in the immediate vicinity. Despite this a number of previously unrecorded Roman, Medieval and Post Medieval/Modern pits and linear features were exposed during the evaluation; all had been heavily truncated as a result of agricultural activities. The Roman and Medieval activity appears to be broadly confined towards the central and western end of the development site. Several of the Post Medieval/Modern features appear to correlate with earlier subdivisions of the plot shown on the 1st and 2nd edition 25-inch Ordnance Survey maps of the 1880s, while buried topsoils identified in the east and west areas of the site, suggest the site had been subject to landscaping. The central area had also been disturbed by activities associated with the construction of the existing property in the mid 1960s.*

## 1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 This report sets out the results of an archaeological trench evaluation and open-area excavation, which was undertaken on land at 13 Lyndhurst Road, St Leonard's, Exeter, Devon, SX 93092 92235 (Fig. 1). The archaeological works, which were commissioned by Heritage Homes South West Ltd, were carried out by AC archaeology during August and September 2010. The fieldwork was undertaken as a condition of Exeter City Council planning consent 09/1730/03, and as advised by the Exeter City Archaeology Officer.
- 1.2 The archaeological investigations were undertaken in advance of the demolition of the existing house and the construction of five detached dwellings with associated parking and access to Lyndhurst Road.
- 1.3 The site covers an area of approximately 0.3ha and is located on elevated land (probably a higher river terrace of the Exe) at around 50mOD, on ground which slopes gently down to the southwest. The underlying solid geology of the area comprises Breccia of the Dawlish Sandstone Formation (British Geological Survey online 2011).

## 2. ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

- 2.1 Although no known archaeological sites or monuments have been previously identified within the site itself or in the immediate vicinity, its topographic position on elevated ground above the Exe Valley was considered to make it a favourable location for early Prehistoric and/or Roman settlement or burials. Other sites of a similar date have been identified in similar locations. Magadalen Street, which forms the northern boundary of the parish of St Leonard's and lies 150m north of the proposed development site, is believed to be a Roman Road. The only site of Medieval/Post Medieval date includes a relict hedgebank, which subdivides the tarmac area from the main property (Andrew Pye *pers comm.*). The development site lies in St Leonard's parish, an area known to have been developed during the early 19th century building boom, when it was

transformed into a suburb for retiring military men and civil servants from India (Exeter memories website 2011).

- 2.2 The Ordnance Survey 1st edition 25-inch map of 1888 shows the site as lying within three plots of land/gardens to the rear of two properties, St Leonard's Rectory and Spurbarne; both are situated on the north facing frontage of Magdalene Road (Fig. 2). The two plots comprising part of St Leonard's Rectory are fully enclosed, while the single plot to the east appears to contain a rear access track to Spurbarne, with several structures (including a pavilion) being shown in the vicinity. The 1904 second edition 25-inch map shows that there were no subsequent changes to this layout (Fig. 3). The hedgebank noted above is clearly shown on both maps dividing the two plots to the west (part of St Leonard's Rectory) from the single plot to the east (part of Spurbarne).

### 3. AIMS

- 3.1 The aim of the evaluation was to establish the presence or absence, extent, depth, character and date of any archaeological features, deposits or finds within the site.
- 3.2 The aim of the open-area excavation at the west end of the site was to further investigate the features identified during the initial evaluation, together with any additional features which may have been present.

### 4. METHODOLOGY

- 4.1 The work was undertaken in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation (Valentin 2010) which had been previously agreed with the Exeter City Archaeology Officer and the Institute for Archaeologists documents *Standard and guidance for archaeological field evaluation* (published October 1994, revised September 2001 and October 2008) and *Standard and guidance for excavation* (published revised October 2008). The investigations comprised the machine excavation of five trenches totalling 76m x 1.60m and the subsequent stripping of an L-shaped area totalling approximately 70m<sup>2</sup> (Fig. 1). The L-shaped soil strip area, which lay at the western end of the development site incorporating parts of Trench 1 and all of Trench 2, was excavated following the discovery of Roman/Medieval features in Trenches 1 and 2 and subsequent consultation with the Exeter City Council Archaeology Officer.
- 4.2 All overburden removal was undertaken under the control and direction of the Site Archaeologist. Hardstanding and overburden were removed by mechanical excavator, using a wide toothless bucket, and ceased at the level at which archaeological deposits or natural subsoil was exposed.
- 4.3 Following completion of overburden removal, each trench and the excavation area were cleaned by hand and recorded using the full range of the standard AC archaeology *pro forma* recording system. All site levels were related to Ordnance Survey datum and spoilheaps were scanned for displaced artefacts.

### 5. RESULTS

- 5.1 The results from all trenches are described in detail below, with relevant plans and sections included in this report as Figs. 4-6 and photographs as Plates 1-8.



## 5.2 Trench 1 (Fig. 1 & Plan Fig. 4a)

This north to south aligned trench was 18m long x 1.6m wide and located in the southwest corner of the of the proposed development site in an area of flat lawn. It was excavated onto the natural subsoil (108), a mid yellowish-brown clay, present at an average depth of 0.8m below the existing ground level. The overlying sequence comprised 0.22m of dark brown, silty loam topsoil (100), 0.3m of mid brown, clay silt buried topsoil (101), and 0.28m of light yellowish-brown silty clay subsoil (102) which sealed feature F103. Four pieces of medieval pottery were recovered from layer (102), together with a fragment of 18th-19th century brick and a piece of slag. A modern land drain was identified at the southern end of the trench.

### *Features F103 & F105 (Plan Fig. 4a, Sections 4b-c & Plates 1 - 2)*

Cut into the natural clay subsoil (108) and located in the central part of the trench was small pit F103. This was 0.64m long, 0.62m wide, 0.19m deep, with steep vertical edges and a flat base (Plate 2). The pit contained one fill, (104) which comprised a dark brown clay silt material containing a mixture of gravels, slate, breccia fragments and charcoal. The fill produced two sherds of 11th-13th century pottery (one possibly Anglo-Saxon in date), a piece of Roman tile and a shell fragment.

Cut into the buried clay silt topsoil (101) and subsoil (102) c. 2.8m from the north end of the trench was east to west aligned linear feature F105. This was 1.1m wide, 0.44m deep and was exposed for a distance of 1.6m. It had moderately steep sides, a concave base and contained two fills: The primary fill (106) comprised an accumulated mid brown, clay silt overlain by secondary silty sand deposit (107), which contained an abundant amount of rubble and a single piece of 20th century roof tile, which was not retained (Plate 1). No other dating evidence was recovered. The orientation F105 broadly corresponds with an east to west garden boundary shown on the Ordnance Survey 1st edition 25-inch map of 1888 (Fig. 2).

## 5.3 Trench 2 (Fig. 1 & Plan Fig. 4d)

This broadly east to west aligned trench was 18.5m long x 1.6m wide and located in the northwest corner of the application site again in an area of flat lawn. It was excavated onto the natural subsoil (204), which in this trench comprised a mixed reddish-brown/yellowish-brown clay with gravel inclusions. The natural subsoil was present at an average depth of 0.7m below the existing ground level. The sequence and depth of topsoil, buried topsoil and subsoil (200, 201 & 202) was similar to that identified in Trench 1, except there was an interface layer between the subsoil (202) and the natural subsoil (204). This layer, (203) had a maximum depth of 0.09m and comprised a mid brown, red silty clay with occasional gravel and slate inclusions; it also produced pieces of slag and a fragment of Roman tile. The subsoil (202), which contained several fragments of Medieval pottery and one decorative Medieval floor tile, sealed feature F205.

### *Feature F205 (Plan Fig. 4d, Section 4e & Plate 3)*

Cut into the interface layer (203) some 4.5m from the west end of the trench, was a north to south aligned linear feature F205 (Plate 3). It measured 0.42m wide and 0.17m deep and exposed for a distance of 1.6m. It had moderately sloping sides, a narrow base and contained two fills. The primary fill (206) was 0.07m thick and comprised re-deposited natural clays. The secondary and uppermost fill (207) was 0.1m thick and consisted of mid reddish brown silty clay material containing moderate amounts of sub-rounded gravel. The secondary fill (207) produced a small, abraded sherd of Samian ware, while a single fragment of animal bone was recovered from the primary fill (206).

#### 5.4 **Trench 3** (Fig. 1 & Plan Fig. 5a)

This northeast to southwest aligned trench measured 12m long x 1.6m wide and was located in the former tennis court in the central area of the proposed development. It was excavated onto the natural subsoil (307), a yellowish-brown clay with gravel inclusions, which was present at an average depth of 0.9m below the existing ground surface. The overlying layer sequence comprised 0.14m of modern tarmac and hardcore tarmac (302 & 303) which overlay 0.76m of buried brown silty clay topsoil (304) which sealed features F300 & F308. A thick layer, (306) was noted at the northeast end of the trench beneath the hardcore layer (303), within the topsoil (304) and above the natural subsoil (307). It comprised a dark brown, friable, silty clay with large angular stones. Pockets of an identical material (305) were also noted in the northwest facing section of the trench. Although no dating evidence was recovered from these layers, it is likely that they are associated with the construction of the tennis court.

##### *Features F300 & F308 (Plan Fig. 5a, Sections 5b-d & Plate 4)*

Cut into the natural clay subsoil (307) some 2.5m from the southwest end of the trench was north to south aligned linear feature F300, which measured 1.45m wide and 0.22m deep (Plate 4). It was undulating in profile with a step in the eastern edge. The feature contained single fill (301) consisting of brown silty clay, which produced a fragments of pottery, clay pipe, fired clay and single sherd of glass. All are 19th-20th century in date. The location of F300 suggests that it may be associated with the relict hedgebank noted on the 1st edition 25-inch Ordnance Survey map of 1888 (Fig. 2).

Pit F308 was exposed some 1.5m from northeast end of the trench also cut into the natural clay subsoil (307). It measured 0.4m in diameter, 0.11m deep and had shallow, irregular profile. The pit contained a single fill (309), which was a brown silty clay material. No dating evidence was recovered and the purpose or function of the pit is unclear.

#### 5.5 **Trench 4** (Fig. 1 & Plan Fig. 5f)

Trench 4 was also broadly aligned northeast to southwest and located in the central area on the lawn between the existing property and the tennis courts. It measured 11m long x 1.6m wide and was excavated onto the natural subsoil (403) a yellowish-brown clay with gravel inclusions, which was present at an average depth of 0.96m below the existing ground surface. The overlying layer sequence comprised 0.24m of dark grey-brown topsoil (400), 0.44m of mid reddish-brown clay loam (401) containing mortar fragments and pockets of redeposited natural subsoil and 0.28m of mid yellowish-brown silty clay subsoil (402) which sealed feature F404. Layer (401) was thought to be associated with the construction of the existing 1960s property.

##### *Feature F404 (Plan Fig. 5f, Sections 5e & g & Plate 5)*

Cut into the natural clay subsoil (403) some 0.5m from the northeast end of the trench was north to south aligned linear feature F404. The feature measured 0.25m wide and 0.07m deep, and was exposed for a distance of 1.6m along the northeast side of the trench (Plate 5). It had moderately steep sides, a concave base and contained single fill (405), a homogenous mid yellowish-grey silty clay, which produced a single sherd of 13th-14th century pottery.

#### 5.6 **Trench 5** (Fig. 1 & Plan Fig. 6a)

This northwest to southeast aligned trench, which measured 14.5m long x 1.6m wide, was located on a gentle slope on the lawn to the northeast of the existing property. It was excavated onto the natural subsoil (510), a yellow clay with gravel inclusions, which was present at an average depth of 0.93m below the existing ground surface. The overlying layer sequence comprised 0.2m of dark brown topsoil (500), 0.55m of dark brown silty clay buried topsoil (502) which contained pockets of

red clay (501). This overlay 0.18m of a light yellowish-brown silty clay subsoil (503), which sealed features F509, F512 & F514. Underlying the topsoil (500) and overlying the buried topsoil (502) was a series of layers containing modern material (504, 505, 506 & 507). These layers were thought to be associated with the construction of the existing 1960s building. The subsoil (503) produced a fragment of Medieval pottery and a piece of Roman roof tile.

*Features F509, F512 & F514 (Plan Fig. 6a, Sections 6b-e & Plates 6- 7)*

The natural clay subsoil (510) was cut by three linear features. The first feature F509 was east to west aligned and located at the northwest end of the trench (Plate 6). It measured 1.32m wide, 0.06m deep and was exposed for a distance of c.1.9m. It had vertical sides with a flat base, and contained a single deposit (508); a mid brown silty clay which produced a piece of medieval floor tile, a fragment of animal bone, two pieces of fired clay and clay pipe. Feature F509, which contained evidence of root disturbance possibly from a former hedgerow, was broadly parallel with the existing northern boundary of the property. It is possible that it represents an earlier boundary which is shown on the 1891 1:500 Ordnance Survey town plan of Exeter (not included in this report).

The second, undated feature F512 was on a similar east to west alignment and located c.5.5m to the southeast of F509 and was also cut into the natural clay subsoil (510). It measured 0.37m wide, 0.08m deep and was exposed for a distance of c.0.8m, with the terminal lying at 90° to F514, in the central section of the trench (Plate 7). It had a shallow u-shaped profile with gently curving edges with a flat base, and contained a single fill (511), a mid orangey brown silty clay material with flecks of charcoal. No dating evidence was recovered.

The third linear feature F514 was aligned north to south, lying some 0.30m from the terminal of F512 and was again cut into the natural clay subsoil (510). It measured 0.41m wide, 0.18m deep and was exposed for a distance of c. 2m. It had a rounded u-shaped profile and contained a single fill (513), a mid-light orangey-brown silty clay material with occasional gravel inclusions and charcoal flecks. No dating evidence was recovered.

## **5.7 Excavation area (Fig. 1 & Plan Fig. 6f)**

The L-shaped excavation area, which lay in lawn at the western area of the proposed development and encompassed parts of Trenches 1 and 2, was excavated onto natural subsoil (611), which comprised a mix of light yellowish-brown and mid reddish-brown clay, present at an average depth of 0.75m below the existing ground surface. The overlying sequence, which was uniform across the entire excavation area, comprised 0.35m of dark brown-grey silty loam topsoil (608), 0.2m of mid brown clay silt buried topsoil (609) and 0.2m of light yellowish-brown silty clay subsoil (610).

*Features F601, F603, F605 & F607 (Plan Fig. 6f, Sections 6g-j & Plate 8)*

Within the limits of excavation, and cut into the natural clay subsoil (611) were four north to south aligned parallel shallow linear features F601, F603, F605 & F607 (Plate 8). These features measured between 0.27-0.45m wide and 0.05-0.06m deep; all exhibited a shallow concave profile and each contained a single fill, which comprised homogenous light brown silty clay (600, 602, 604 & 606). These narrow features are thought to represent cultivation scars. No finds were recovered from any of these features.

Linear feature F105 and interface layer (203) noted in the earlier evaluation in Trenches 1 & 2 were not subsequently identified in the open-area excavation.

6. THE FINDS *John Allan & Kerry Dean*

6.1 Introduction

All finds recovered on site have been retained, cleaned and marked where appropriate, then quantified according to material type within each context. The assemblage, which has been examined by context to extract information regarding the range, nature and date of artefacts represented, is further discussed below. Finds totals by material type are given in Appendix 1.

6.2 The pottery

A total of thirteen sherds of pottery weighing 77.8g have been retained. The majority (11 sherds) are Medieval in date, with the remaining two being Roman and Post Medieval. The single Roman sherd was recovered from the upper fill (207) of feature F205 and comprised a fragment of South Gaulish Samian ware c. AD 50-110. The single sherd of Post Medieval pottery was recovered from fill (301) of feature F300.

The Medieval pottery sherds were recovered from all five trenches, either from the fills of features F103, F205 & F404 or from the buried topsoil, which was present in Trenches 1, 2 & 5 (layers 102, 202, 503). The pottery ranges in date from the 11th–14th centuries, with the majority being local coarsewares of either Upper Greensand Derived (UGSD) pottery or Exeter Fabric 40/42. These sherds are quantified in detail below.

Context	Context Type	No	Wt (g)	Description
102	Subsoil in Trench 1	4	19	UGSD 3 sherds 11th-13th century, MNV=3 Ex Fab 40 1 sherd, 1250-1450, MNV=1 1 sherd SS cup, MNV=1–discarded
104	Fill of Pit F103	2	9	1 oxidised UGSD, 11th-12th century MNV=1 1 sherd probably UGSD 12th-13th century, MNV=1
202	Subsoil in Trench 2	3	28	1 sherd Ex Fab 42 jug, MNV= 1 2 jug sherds possibly Ex Fab 40 or SS 13th-14th century, MNV=2
207	Upper fill of F205	1	7	South Gaulish Samian c. AD 50-110 AD form 15/17
301	Fill of F300	1	0.8	3 sherds Staffordshire white earthenware & 1 piece SS 18th century-discarded 1 fragment TTMC. Context date: after 1800
405	Fill of F404	1	7	1 sherd UGSD refined, late 13th-14th century, MNV= 1
503	Subsoil in Trench 5	1	7	1 UGSD rim 12th-13th century

MNV: Minimum Number of Vessels; Ex Fab 40/42: Exeter Fabric 40/42; SS: South Somerset coarse-ware; UGSD: Upper Green Sand Derived; TTMC: Totnes Type Medieval Coarse-ware

6.3 Ceramic building material

A total of eight pieces of ceramic building material weighing 436g was recovered. Over half of the assemblage (five fragments) are Roman in date and comprise pieces of roof tile, including one tegula fragment. The Roman material was recovered from Pit F103, the subsoils in Trenches 2 & 5 (202 & 503), and the interface layer (203) in Trench 2. The medieval tile came from the subsoil in Trench 2 (202) and the fill of feature F509.

The ceramic building material is further quantified below.



Context	Context Type	No	Wt (g)	Description
102	Subsoil in Trench 1	1	6	18th-19th century brick fragment- <i>discarded</i>
104	Fill of Pit F103	1	11	Roman tile
202	Subsoil in Trench 2	3	199	1 fragment of half floor-tile, rectangular border tile with copper green slip, Exeter Series 1 13th-14th century. 2 pieces of Roman tile.
203	Interface layer between subsoil 202 and natural subsoil 204	1	50	Roman tile
503	Subsoil in Trench 5	1	67	Roman tile: tegula fragment
508	Fill of F509	1	103	1 fragment of Exeter Series 1 plain brown glazed floor tile, with diagonal scored line. Made in Exeter 1280-1350.

#### 6.4 Fired clay

Three small fragments of undiagnostic fired clay weighing 5g were recovered from Trenches 3 & 5. One piece came from (508), the fill of linear feature F509 and two from (301), the fill of feature F300.

#### 6.5 Animal bone

Two small fragments of animal bone weighing 3g were recovered from Trenches 2 & 5. These comprise a piece of rib from (508), the fill of linear feature F509 and a piece of sheep or pig tooth from (206), the primary fill of linear feature F205 (which also produced both Roman and Medieval pottery see Section 6.2 above). There are no signs of butchery, but there are possible gnaw marks on the rib fragments from (206).

#### 6.6 Clay pipe

Three plain clay tobacco pipe pieces weighing 11g were recovered from Trenches 3 & 5. The assemblage included one plain stem fragment with some charring from (508), the fill of linear feature F509 and two pieces, including a heavily abraded bowl fragment from (301), the fill of linear feature F300. All are of a 19th-20th century date.

#### 6.7 Shell

One fragment of oyster shell weighing 11g was recovered from (104), the fill of pit F103, which also produced Medieval pottery (see 6.2 above).

#### 6.8 Glass

One sherd of thin undiagnostic glass with a green tinge, weighing 1g was recovered from (301), the fill of linear feature F300. It is of a probable Post Medieval date.

#### 6.9 Slag

Three pieces of slag weighing 55g were recovered from Trenches 1 & 2. One piece came from (102), the subsoil layer in Trench 1 and two pieces from (203), the interface layer between subsoil (202) and natural subsoil layer (204). All are fragments of fuel-ash slag indicating the presence of small scale industrial activity in the vicinity.

### 7. DISCUSSION

7.1 A total of thirteen archaeological features was identified as a result of the evaluation and subsequent excavation. While the majority (10) are considered to be of a Post Medieval/Modern or unknown date, several features also produced Roman and/or Medieval finds which may have been intrusive. Features of a probable Post Medieval/Modern and unknown date include linear features F105, F300, F509, F512 & F514, Pit F308 and cultivation scars F601, F603, F605 & F607. Linear feature F509 is broadly parallel with the northern boundary of the plot at the east end of the site, and may

represent an earlier boundary shown on the 1:500 Ordnance Survey 1891 town plan of Exeter. Similarly, F300 may represent the remains of a relict north to south hedgebank ditch shown on the Ordnance Survey map of 1888, while F105 does broadly correspond with an east to west boundary shown in the garden's of St Leonard's Rectory on the same map of that date (Figs 2 & 3). The majority of the finds assemblage dates to the 19th–20th centuries and includes evidence for fairly small scale industrial activity in the vicinity.

- 7.2** The only possible Romano-British feature comprises feature F205 identified in Trench 2. However this interpretation is based upon a single highly abraded sherd of South Gaulish Samian pottery dating to the later 1st-early 2nd century AD, which was recovered from the upper fill (207) of the feature. Although Roman roof tile fragments were also recovered from Trenches 1, 2 & 5 - Pit F103, the subsoils (202 & 503) and the interface layer (203), the majority (4 fragments) came from Trenches 1 & 2 suggesting the nearby presence of a Roman building with roof tiles. Linear feature F205 was not identified in the subsequent open-area excavation suggesting that its survival was coincidental to the location of Trench 2 and that the feature had been heavily truncated by subsequent agricultural activities. Interface layer (203) was also not noted, again suggesting a very discrete area of survival.
- 7.3** Although medieval material was also recovered Trenches 1, 2, 4 & 5 - Pit F103, subsoils (103, 202 & 503) broadly mirroring the distribution pattern of Roman finds, the only feature of a possible Medieval date comprises linear feature F404 in Trench 4, which contained a single late 13th-14th century sherd. The medieval finds assemblage suggests a scattering of medieval occupation between the 12th-15th centuries and is sufficient to show that the site is located close to a medieval settlement, which may have lain somewhere in the vicinity of the western area of the proposed development. However it is also possible that the medieval finds are the result of manuring. The earliest material is not closely datable; one sherd from (104), the fill of Pit F103 at the southern end of Trench 1, might be Anglo-Saxon in date, however a fragment Roman roof tile was also recovered from this context.
- 7.4** There is a surprising presence of two fragments from an elaborate medieval tiled pavement from Trenches 2 & 5 subsoil (202) and feature F509. The boarder tile fragment is of a type usually associated with inlaid tiles. Pavements of this sort were expensive and tended to be confined to churches associated with monasteries, cathedrals and a few rich parish churches. They are occasionally found in domestic contexts but only at a high social level such as Bishops Palaces. In this case the possible explanation is that these tile fragments represent building material that has been stripped from one of Exeter's medieval monasteries and reused in some former structure that once stood in the vicinity of the proposed development.
- 7.5** All the features appear to have been heavily truncated, possibly as the result of agricultural activities during the Post Medieval period. This is suggested by the cultivation scars (F601, F603, F605 & F607) identified subsequently in the excavation. The area is believed to have been agricultural land until its enclosure as part of the grounds belonging to St Leonard's Rectory and Spurbarne House during the early 19th century, when the parish was experiencing a construction boom. The application area appears to have remained as undeveloped land until the mid 1960s when it was developed for residential purposes.
- 7.6** The east and west areas of the site appear to have been subject to landscaping. This is demonstrated by the buried topsoils (101, 201, 502 & 609) which were recorded in Trenches 1, 2, & 5 and the open-area excavation beneath the existing modern topsoil. Such landscaping is likely to be associated with the development of the site for residential use. Similarly the central area appears to have been

disturbed by activities associated with the construction of the existing property. This is suggested by layers (306, 401, 504, 505, 506 & 507) identified in Trenches 3, 4 & 5.

## **8. ARCHIVE AND OASIS**

- 8.1** The paper and digital archive and finds are currently held at the offices of AC archaeology, at 4 Halthaies Workshops, Bradninch, near Exeter, Devon, EX5 4LQ. It will continue to be stored under controlled conditions at the offices of AC archaeology in Bradninch, but will ultimately be deposited under the accession number 161/2010 at the RAMM, Exeter, at the earliest in 2013 when the current museum non-acceptance policy will be reviewed.
- 8.2** The OASIS (Online AccesS to the Index of Archaeological InvestigationS) number for this project is 109811.

## **9. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

- 9.1** The evaluation was commissioned by Scott Harris on behalf of Heritage Homes South West Ltd. The fieldwork was carried out by Simon Hughes, Richard Sims and Kerry Tyler and the illustrations for this report were prepared by Cain Hegarty. The advice and collaboration of Andrew Pye, the Exeter City Council Archaeology Officer, is duly acknowledged.

## **10. REFERENCES**

### **Unpublished sources**

Valentin, J., 2010, *Land at 13 Lyndhurst Road, St Leonard's, Exeter, Devon, (SX9309292235), Method statement for an archaeological trench evaluation. Planning ref. Exeter City Council 09/1730/03*

### **Historic maps**

Ordnance Survey 25-inch Exeter sheet 80.6, surveyed 1888, published 1889, revised 1903, published 1904

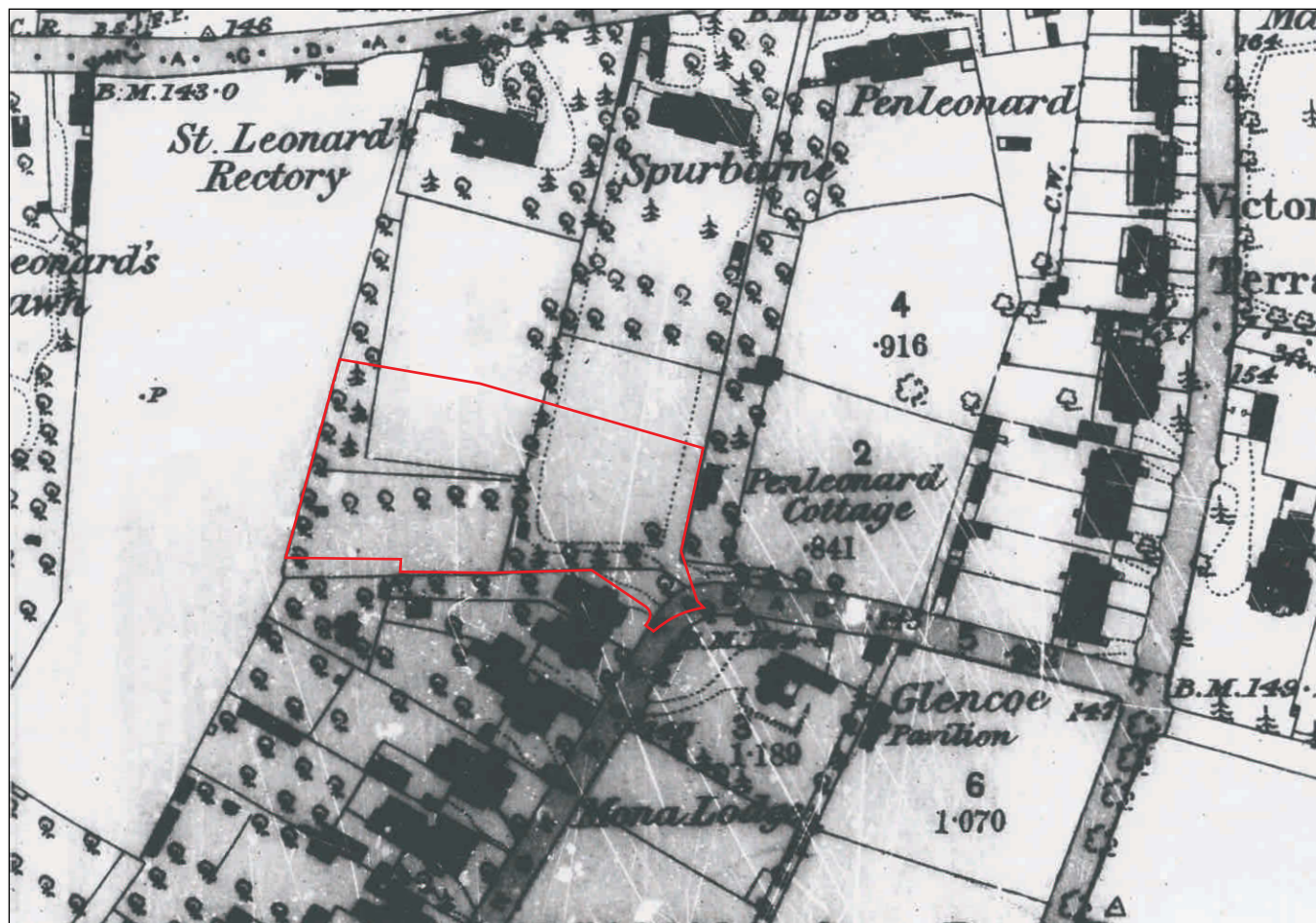
### **Internet sources**

British Geological Survey online [www.bgs.ac.uk/opengeoscience](http://www.bgs.ac.uk/opengeoscience)

Exeter memories <http://www.exetermemories.co.uk/em/stleonards.php>







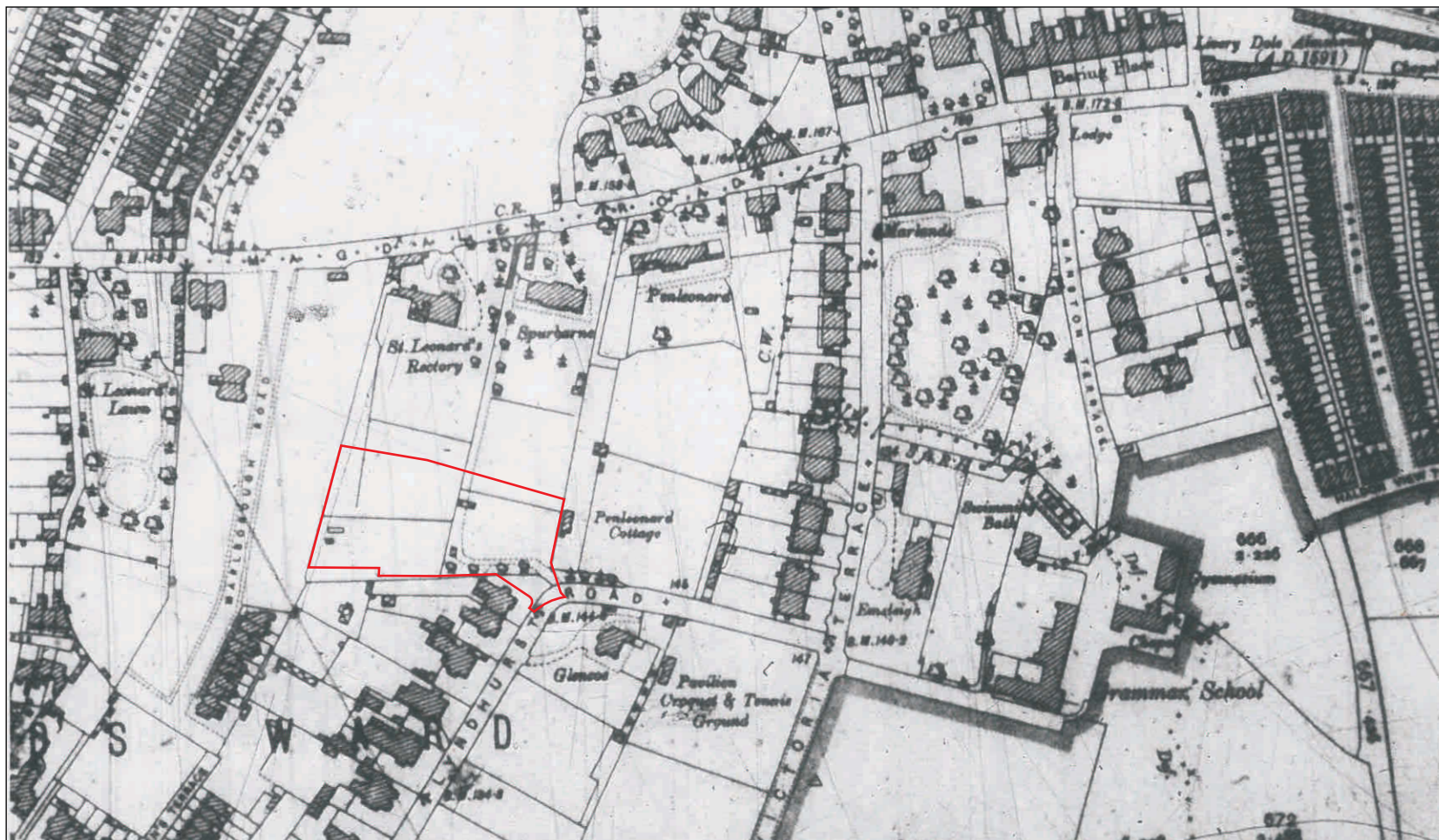
 Application area

PROJECT

13 Lyndhurst Road, Exeter

TITLE

Fig. 2: Extract from the Ordnance Survey 1st edition 25-inch map, Exeter sheet 80.6, surveyed 1888, published 1889



 Application area

PROJECT



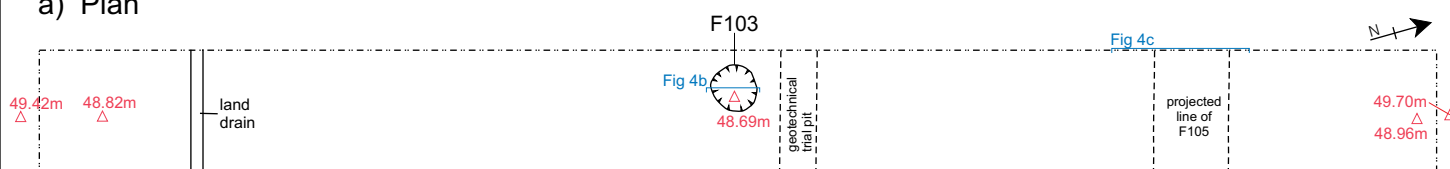
13 Lyndhurst Road, Exeter

TITLE

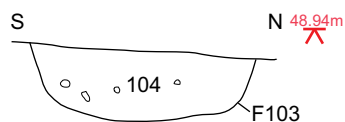
Fig. 3: Extract from the Ordnance Survey 2nd edition 25-inch map, Exeter sheet 80.6, surveyed 1888, revised 1903, published 1904

## Trench 1

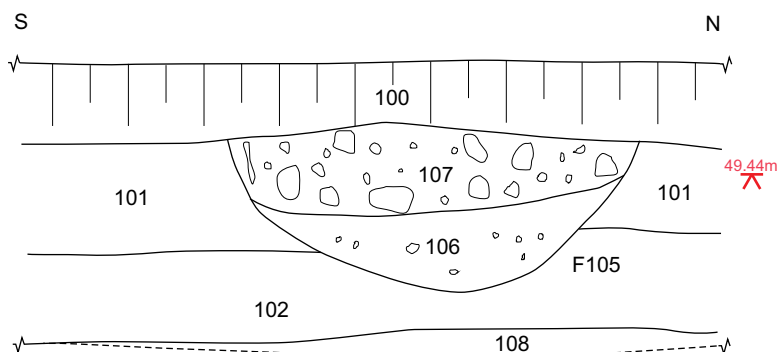
### a) Plan



### b) Section of F103

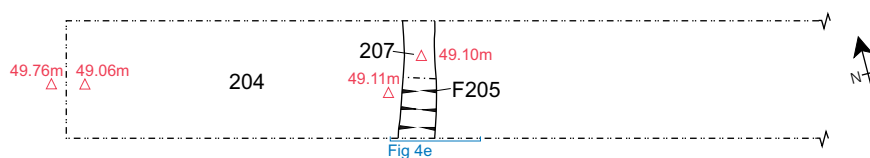


### c) Section of F105

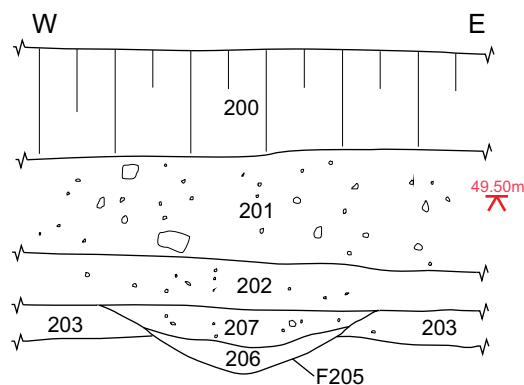


## Trench 2

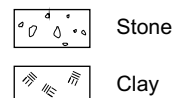
### d) Plan



### e) Section of F205



#### Key to all sections



0 5m  
plans

0 1m  
sections



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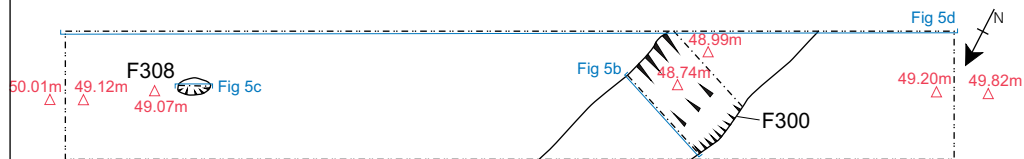
TITLE

Fig. 4: Plans and sections, Trenches 1-2

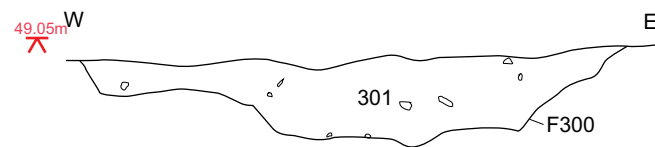


## Trench 3

### a) Plan



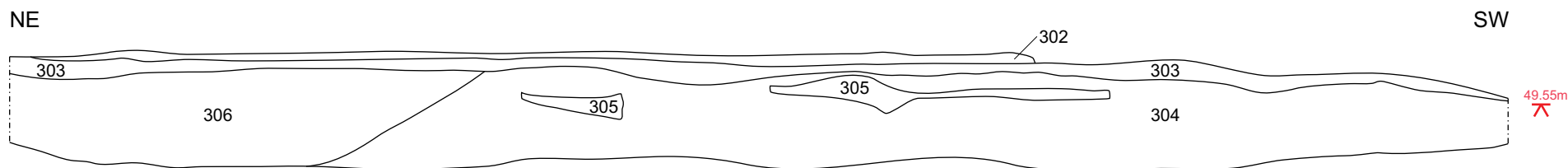
### b) Section of F300



### c) Section of F308

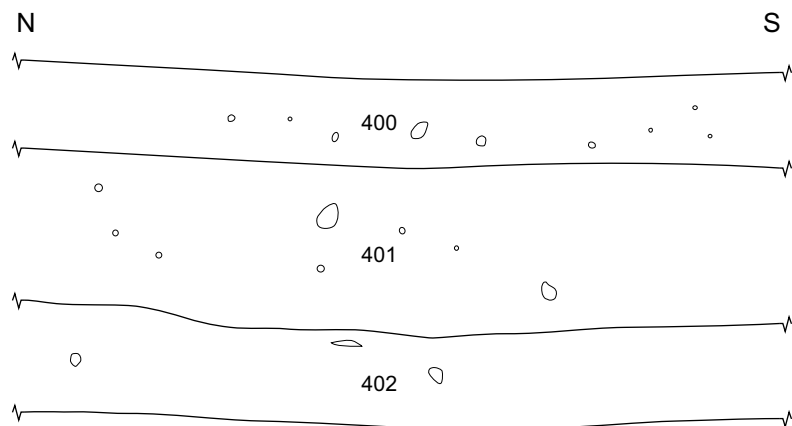


### d) Section of Trench 3



## Trench 4

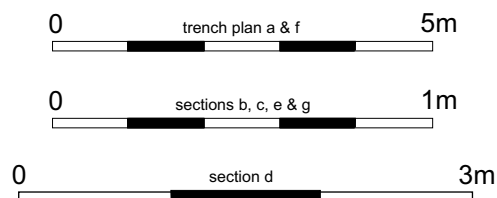
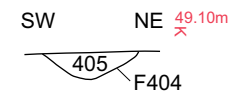
### e) Representative section of Trench 4



### f) Plan of Trench 4



### g) Section of F404



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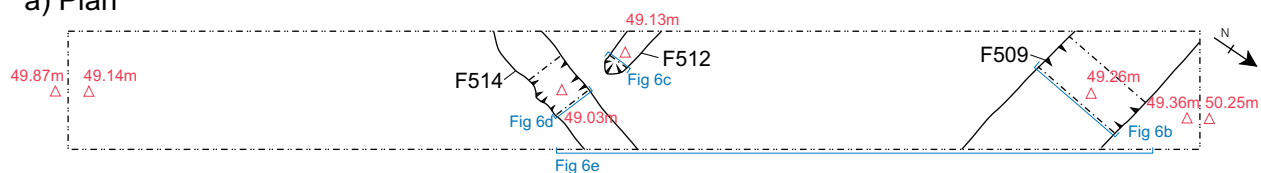


Fig. 5: Plans and sections, Trenches 3-4

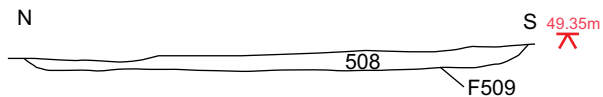


## Trench 5

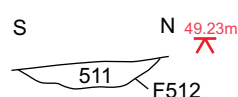
### a) Plan



### b) Section of F509



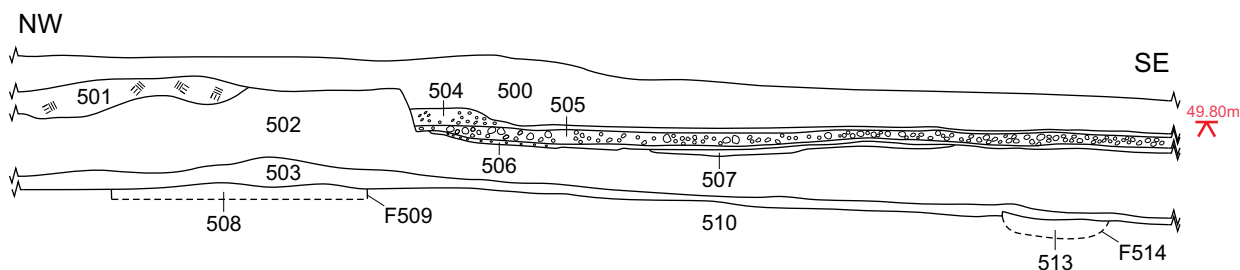
### c) Section of F512



### d) Section of F514

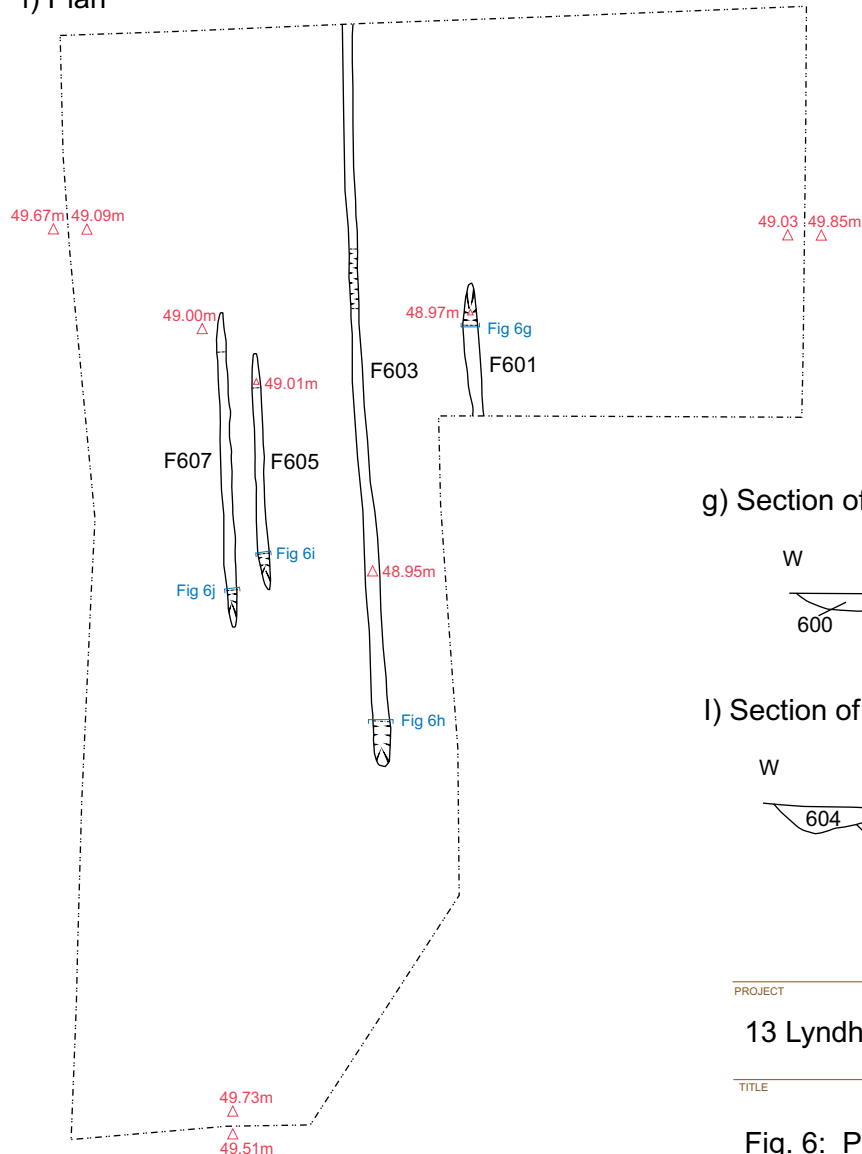


### e) Section of Trench 5



## Excavation area

### f) Plan



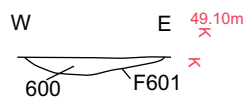
0 trench plan a 5m

0 excavation area plan 10m

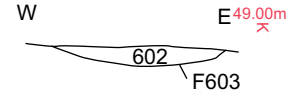
0 sections b-d & g-j 1m

0 section e 3m

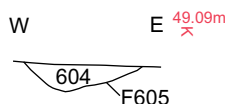
### g) Section of F601



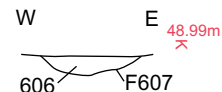
### h) Section of F603



### i) Section of F605



### j) Section of F607



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Fig. 6: Plans and sections, Trench 5 and the excavation area

# Appendix 1

Finds quantification

Appendix 1: Finds quantifications (weight in grams)

Context	Description of context	Pottery						Clay Pipe		Ceramic building material				Fired clay		Animal bone		Shell		Slag		Glass	
		Roman		Medieval		Post Medieval				Roman		Medieval/Post Medieval											
		No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt
102	Subsoil in Trench 1			4	19	1	15					1	6							1	11		
104	Fill of Pit F103			2	9					1	11							1	11				
202	Subsoil in Trench 2			3	28					2	48	1	151										
203	Interface layer in Trench 2									1	50									2	44		
206	Primary fill of linear F205															1	2						
207	Upper fill of linear F205	1	7																				
301	Fill of linear F300					4	28	2	6					2	4							1	1
405	Fill of linear F404			1	7																		
503	Subsoil in Trench 5			1	7					1	67												
508	Fill of linear feature F509							1	5			1	103	1	1	1	1						
Total		1	7	11	70	5	43	3	11	5	176	3	260	3	5	2	3	1	11	3	55	1	1

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