

1-11 Sidwell Street, Exeter, Devon

NGR SX 92322 92966

Results of an archaeological watching brief and recording

Condition 4 of planning permission no. 11/0332/03

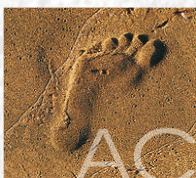
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with a contribution by
John Allan

On behalf of
Midas Interiors

Document No: ACD368/2/1

Date: January 2012



archaeology

1-11 Sidwell Street, Exeter

NGR SX 92322 92966

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Summary

A watching brief, along with recording of a boundary wall, was undertaken by AC archaeology in September and October 2011 during landscaping works at the rear of 1-11 Sidwell Street, Exeter (SX 92322 92966). A 14th- or 15th-century boundary wall was recorded and removal of an earth bank behind the wall was monitored. A Saxo-Norman pit was exposed, and several other ditches and postholes may also be of early-medieval date. The earth bank largely comprised dumps of 18th- and 19th-century material raising the ground level up within the site. Recording of the boundary wall confirmed observations made in 1994 that the majority of fabric related to the heightening of the wall when the adjacent ground level was raised. Limited evidence for a possible 19th-century building, attached to the side of the wall was also recorded.

1. INTRODUCTION (Fig. 1)

- 1.1** An archaeological watching brief was undertaken by AC archaeology during landscaping works at the rear of 1-11 Sidwell Street, Exeter (SX 92322 92966). The works formed part of the redevelopment of the former Debenhams building on the corner of Sidwell Street and New North Road. The specific works involved the removal of an earth bank within the service yard at the rear of the property, and the construction of a new retaining wall that will abut the existing boundary wall between the site and the properties along Longbrook Street. The site lies at a height of approx. 41m aOD and the underlying geology is sandstone of the Whipton Formation. The investigations were commissioned by Midas Interiors, in response to a condition (No. 4) on the planning permission (Exeter City Council, No. 11/0332/03) granted for the work.

2. AIMS

- 2.1** The aims of the work were threefold: firstly, to record the exposed section/s of the bank; secondly, to monitor and record any archaeological deposits exposed during removal of the bank, and thirdly, following the removal of the bank to record the adjacent boundary wall, which will be partially obscured by the construction of the new retaining wall.

3. METHODOLOGY

- 3.1** The watching brief was undertaken in accordance with a Written Scheme of Archaeological Work (Passmore 2011) approved by the planning authority (Exeter City Council) under the above planning condition, and the recording undertaken in line with AC archaeology's *General Site Recording Manual, Version 1*, and with guidance received from the city council's Archaeology Officer.
- 3.2** Prior to commencement of the site works, records associated with archaeological investigations in 1994 by the Exeter Museums Archaeological Field Unit (EMAFU) at 30-32 Longbrook Street were collated and inspected. These investigations included recording the southern end of the boundary wall.
- 3.3** The site investigations were undertaken in three stages:
- cleaning and recording of two exposed sections of the bank,
 - monitoring the reduction and removal of the bank and recording of all archaeological deposits exposed, and

- recording the east-facing elevation of the boundary wall after the removal of the bank.

Due to the potential instability of the boundary wall the excavations (and associated archaeological recording) were undertaken in a series of spits. Context numbers were allocated in groups for each excavated spit.

4. ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND (Fig. 2)

- 4.1** The site is situated just outside the city wall defining the Roman and historic town of Exeter, and just beyond the known defences outside of and associated with the wall. Sidwell Street is a major historical route into the city and has its origins in the 1st century AD. Following recording in 1994 it was concluded that the boundary wall between the service yard and Longbrook Street had been in existence by the 17th century and, and its earliest fabric was possibly dated to the 16th or 17th century (Collings and Matthews 1994, 6). Nineteenth-century maps depict the site being occupied by buildings in an area between Longbrook Street and Sidwell Street.

5. ARCHAEOLOGICAL RECORDING: THE EARTH BANK (Figs 3-5, Plates 1-4)

- 5.1** A sequence of archaeological deposits of between 2.75m and 3m in height was removed from behind the boundary wall. Most of these deposits constituted the earth bank, but further layers were exposed below the present yard surface. The natural ground surface – orange-red, firm sand – was exposed at a height of between 40.52m and 41.04m aOD. Archaeological features were exposed cutting into the natural, as well as higher up in the deposit sequence within the overlying bank.

- 5.2** The earliest dated feature was an oval-shaped pit (F1014) that measured 0.65m long by 0.55m wide. It contained two fills, a lower fill (1017), of compact dark brown, sand silt clay, with common patches of redeposited natural and charcoal inclusions as well as common small angular stones and a single sherd of Saxo-Norman Bedford Garage Ware pottery dating to 950-1100AD, and an upper fill (1018) of dark reddish brown, sand silt clay, compact with common charcoal inclusions. Several sherds of 10th-13th-century pottery as well as animal bone were recovered from this fill.

This pit had been dug through two earlier features. Ditch F906/1005/1012 was aligned north-south and exposed for a distance of 3.75m. It measured up to 0.55m wide by 0.22m deep and contained a dark-medium brown compact silt clay fill (907/1004/1017), with common charcoal and fired clay flecks as well as sparse burnt stones. To the west was a narrow ditch (F1015/833) that measured 0.6m wide by 0.4m deep. It contained a compact dark brown sand silt clay, with common charcoal inclusions and occasional sub-angular stones (1016/834). Any physical relationship between these features had been truncated by the excavation of pit F1014.

Two further undated, but almost certainly medieval or earlier, features were excavated to the south of F906. Linear ditch (F519/611/902/904) was exposed for a distance of 7.5m and was orientated northeast-southwest. It measured up to 0.6m wide by 0.11m deep, and contained a single fill (520/612/903/905) of reddish-brown compact clay silt with occasional charcoal flecks and ceramic building material flecks, and frequent small, sub-angular gravels. Ditch F517 was exposed for a distance of 2.4m and terminated in a narrow, rounded end. It contained a single fill (518), of reddish-brown compact clay silt with occasional charcoal flecks and frequent small, sub-angular gravels. The relationship of this feature with F519 was uncertain due to the similarity of the fills.

Two postholes were uncovered close to the base of the boundary wall. F1008 was circular and measured 0.1m diameter by 0.12m deep. It contained a medium reddish brown compact silt clay fill with common charcoal inclusions (1009). F1010 was also circular and measured 0.3m diameter by 0.05m deep. Its fill (1011) was identical to 1009.

- 5.3** The character of the mound and relationship of the deposits with the boundary wall varied across the site, and is described as per the recorded sections below.

Southern section (Fig. 5a)

In the initial exposed section of the bank, natural deposits were not exposed, and a construction trench for the original boundary wall was not present. The earliest soil (512) contained a sherd of Roman pottery. The bulk of the mound dated to the late 18th century and comprised layers of red-brown clayey silt with gravel, coal, brick and mortar inclusions (506 and 505), and dumps of redeposited natural red-orange clay (502) and brown clayey loam (501). A vertical cut (508) through 506 is probably associated with a small rebuild of the boundary wall (EMAFU 528). Its backfill (509) contained common flecks of lime mortar, brick and fired clay. Cut into the top of 502 was a concrete footing (503) and lowest course of a wall (504) constructed of Candy bricks. This is probably of 20th-century date and may represent an attempt to stabilise the upper (now partially-removed) modern deposits.

Middle Section (Fig. 5b)

A construction trench (F521/620/900/908/1102) for the boundary wall was exposed across most of the excavated area cutting through the natural. It was between 0.2m and 0.45m wide and contained a single fill (522/621/901/909/1103), dark reddish-brown firm clay silt with sparse small sub-angular gravels and sparse charcoal and ceramic building material flecks. Finds from this fill included animal bone, slag and pottery dating to the 14th and 15th centuries.

All features cutting into natural were sealed by a 0.41m thick medium reddish-brown compact silt clay with sparse medium-sized, sub-angular stones (610), equivalent to 511 recorded in the south section. This layer was cut by a small posthole (F609, measuring 0.17m wide by 0.17m deep. It contained a single fill (608) of compact silt clay with sparse brick fragments. Above the posthole were thick dumps of very dark reddish brown, compact silt clay (607) and medium reddish brown, compact, silt clay (606/700). This may be equivalent to 505.

A wide, near-vertical cut (F619/705) was observed cutting through 606 (see Fig. 5a). This contained two fills of dark reddish brown compact silt clay (617) and light-medium reddish brown compact silt clay (616/706). In some areas, but not across the site, this cut continued down through 607 and 610 (see Plate 4). This feature appears to represent a construction trench for the rebuilding of the boundary wall (masonry 800/827).

Further rebuilding of the wall (masonry 805, 807, 809, 821 and 821) is represented by a further construction trench (F710) that had been cut through thin layers 701 and 709 that physically overlaid 606. The construction trench was filled with dumps of stony dark reddish-brown compact silt clay (707) and light-medium reddish brown compact silt clay (708). This was sealed by a 0.94m thick dump of dark reddish brown, loose silt clay with large blocks of rubble including standard red bricks and patches of fired clay (702), equivalent to 502. Above this layer were later 20th-century deposits (703 and 704).

Northern Section

At the northern end of the site, the natural dipped downwards towards the northeast corner of the excavation. Here it was overlaid by a layer of dark brown compact silt clay with common charcoal inclusions (832). Here, the boundary wall was constructed directly onto this layer.

6. ARCHAEOLOGICAL RECORDING: THE BOUNDARY WALL (Fig. 6; Plates 5-6)

6.1 A 15m length of the boundary wall between the site and the Longbrook Street properties was recorded. The results are summarised below and in table 1, with the drawn record presented in Fig. 6 to which has been added the record made by the EMAFU in 1994.

6.2 The lowest builds (816, 828-830) were constructed using Heavitree stone with clay bonding. Pottery from the backfill of the construction trench dated to the 14th and 15th centuries. This phase equates to EMAFU group 1.

Two major phases of heightening of the wall took place in the 18th/19th century (EMAFU group 2). The earliest comprised builds 800/827 and 801. The wall was subsequently significantly raised (805, 807, 809, 821 and 820), with its face set slightly back from the lower, earlier wall. This may date to the 18th century, although it could be equivalent to the 19th-century EMAFU group 3.

In the 19th-century the wall was further raised in brick (811 and 822; EMAFU group 5) and at its north end a series of features including a scar, buttress (817) and volcanic trap layer (818) appear to be associated with a building constructed against the wall.

During the 20th century repairs were made to this wall, mostly capping (812, 813-815) that probably took place after the demolition of the attached building. A drain (1108) was inserted through the northern return of the wall, and excavation for this drain entailed significant excavation through the adjacent mound (F1105).

The descriptions of the boundary wall are presented in Table 1 below.

Context	Description
800/827	Rough build mostly of sub-rectangular Heavitree blocks averaging approx. 0.3m long by 0.2m wide, but up to 0.6m long and 0.3m high, bonded with dark brown crumbly silt clay soil, with frequent irregular coursed sandstone blocks, 0.3m long and 0.2m high bonded with pinkish lime mortar.
801	Build mostly of sub-square sandstone blocks averaging approx. 0.3m long and 0.2m wide with occasional smaller sub-rectangular blocks with slightly regular coursing in moderately horizontal lines, bonded with dark brown crumbly silt clay soil. This section recesses approx. 0.15m from the wall face.
802	Rough build consisting of sub-square Heavitree blocks averaging 0.2m long by 0.2m wide with slightly regular coursing in fairly straight lines, bonded with light pink sandy mortar with white lime flecks.
803	Rough build consisting of sub square of mainly Heavitree blocks with some sandstone blocks, bonded with light brown sand mortar, 0.3m long and 1m high.
804	Rubble build of mixed stones including Heavitree, volcanic trap, limestone and sandstone and bricks with irregular coursing, bonded with orange-brown sandy mortar with white lime mortar flecks.
805	Rough build of mostly sub-rectangular Heavitree blocks and sub-square

	sandstone blocks with irregular coursing, bonded with light orangey-pink sandy mortar.
806	Two square, grey volcanic trap blocks bonded with light orangey-pink sandy mortar.
807	Rough build of mostly sub-rectangular Heavitree blocks with occasional sub-square sandstone blocks with irregular coursing, bonded with grey sandy mortar with white lime flecks.
808	A patch of sub-square Heavitree blocks, averaging 0.2m long by 0.2m wide with irregular coursing, bonded and pointed with light pinkish-white lime mortar.
809	A rough build of mostly sub-rectangular Heavitree blocks averaging 0.3m long by 0.2m wide with occasional large boulders up to 0.5m long, with fairly regular coursing in moderately straight lines, bonded and pointed with light orangey-pink sandy mortar.
810	A layer of one deep red tile running 9.8m long and 0.1m high, bonded with grey lime mortar.
811/822	A brick section of wall consisting of standard red brick laid in English bond and pointed with greyish white mortar. Displays patches of black soot A crack up to 0.1m wide radiates down through this area of the wall.
812	An area of repair to 811 consisting of standard-sized pinkish brown bricks laid in English bond, with grey lime mortar.
813	Another smaller area of repair to 811 consisting of standard-sized red bricks laid in English bond, pointed with a grey lime mortar.
814	Capping of the brick section of the wall in a pinkish sandy mortar.
815	Concrete/grey mortar cap on top of the wall.
816	Protruding section of Heavitree blocks, bonded with dark brown crumbly silt clay soil. Protrude 0.1m.
817	Brick buttress, 2.55m high and 0.5m wide, consisting of standard red bricks with patches of black sooting.
818	A layer of buff yellow mortar.
819	A layer of grey volcanic trap blocks averaging 0.2m long and 0.2m high. Bonded with pinkish lime mortar.
820	Heavitree build, bonded with pinkish lime mortar.
821	Heavitree section protruding 0.15m, bonded with pinkish lime mortar. A crack up to 0.1m wide separates 809 from 821.
823	Standard pinkish-red brick buttress of abutting wall running east-west, mortared with grey cement.
824/825	Smaller brick buttress of standard pinkish-red bricks.
826	Heavitree build, part of abutting wall 821, irregular coursing, bonded with dark brown, crumbly silt clay soil. Contains an area of damage in the east due to the insertion of a modern ceramic drain pipe. Repair with fairly regular coursing that is bonded, pointed and capped with pinkish lime mortar.
828	Whitish lime mortar containing small, irregular Heavitree blocks 0.1m by 0.1m, red brick fragments and clinker.
829	Heavitree build with blocks averaging 0.5m by 0.4m bonded with dark brown crumbly silt clay soil.
830	A few regularly coursed grey, rectangular, volcanic trap blocks bonded into 829 with pinkish lime mortar.
831	Heavitree block repair with fairly regular coursing that is bonded, pointed and capped with pinkish lime mortar.

Table 1: Context descriptions for the boundary wall.

7. The Finds, by Kerry Kerr-Peterson and John Allan

7.1 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 has been scanned by context to extract information regarding the range, nature and date of artefacts represented, with this information briefly discussed below. Finds totals by material type are given in Tables 2 and 3.

Context	Pottery							
	Roman		Saxo-Norman		Medieval		Post-medieval	
	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt
Unstrat			3	42	3	13	93	3853
501							35	1862
502							24	1109
505							10	168
506	2	6			10	79	8	76
512	1	3						
702							4	268
708							1	4
832	1	14						
909					21	101	2	16
1017			1	6				
1018			3	6				
Totals	4	23	7	54	36	195	177	7356

Table 2: Pottery Quantification. Weight has been measured in grams (g).

Context	Clay Pipe		CBM		Glass		Worked Stone (including lithics)		Animal Bone		Shell		Slag	
	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt
Unstrat	44	190	10	516	6	750	3	9	8	174	3	35		
501	23	128	1	127	1	5								
502	4	27	2	137			1	120						
505	7	14			1	1								
512			1	26										
702	1	1											2	18
708	1	2							1	4				
909									2	1			1	100
1018									2	17				
Totals	80	362	14	806	8	756	3	129	11	179	3	35	3	118

Table 3: Other finds quantification. Weight has been measured in grams (g). CBM – Ceramic Building Material.

7.2 The Pottery

A total of 224 sherds of pottery (7,628 grams) was recovered, mostly from the earth bank but a few from the underlying features. A total of three sherds (23 grams) were Romano-British in date consisting of Dorset Black Burnished ware and Devon sandy ware. These were fairly small, undiagnostic body sherds. A small amount, seven sherds (54 grams), dated to the Saxo-Norman period. These were pieces of Bedford Garage ware, known to have been produced in Exeter c. 950-1100 AD. A total of

thirty-six sherds (195 grams) are medieval and range in date from the 13th to the 15th century. A small amount dates to the 16th and 17th century but the majority of the pottery dates to the 18th century or later. Notable among the later pieces is a fairly large sherd of sugar refining vessel. A description of the pottery, and context spot dating, is presented in table 4.

Context	Context type	No	Wt (g)	Description
Unstratified	Spoil heap finds	99	3908	1 Montelupo oil jar 18C. 2 Staff white earthenware late 18C. 3 Staff white stoneware. 1 Westerwald stoneware handle 18C. 1 plain English delft ware 18C. 2 Brist/Staff slipware. 1 Raeren stoneware 16C. 3 NDGT. 3 UGSD, MNV= 3. 3 Saxo-Norman Bedford Garage ware 950-1100 AD. 3 Exeter fabs 42/43 14-15C. 74 SS coarseware incl. 1 16C jug, 6 frags copper-green glazed bowl, 18C. 2 industrial wares 19C or later.
501	Upper deposit within earth mound	35	1862	1 Westerwald stoneware chamber pot with lion decoration. 1 plain English delft ware. 2 Staff grey stoneware -1 tankard base. 1 Staff white stoneware. 1 Bristol treacle brown earthenware tankard base, NDGT 6 sherds, MNV= 5. 3 flower pot sherds. 20 SS coarseware MNV= 10 vessels +. Context date: 18C.
502	Deposit within earth mound	24	1109	1 Westerwald stoneware chamber pot. 1 Staffordshire white stoneware. 3 creamware, 1 press- moulded dish with scalloped rim. 3 Jackfield ware, 1 vessel. 15 SS coarseware sherds, MNV= 8+ incl. dishes and chamber pots. 1 flower pot. Context date: 1760-80.
505	Deposit within earth mound	10	168	1 sugar refining vessel. 1 English delft ware early 18C. 1 NDGT. 1 Montelupo oil jar with white painted lines 18C. 5 SS coarseware, MNV= 5. 1 waster sherd. Context date: 18C.
506	Deposit within earth mound	20	161	2 Roman BB1. 1 UGSD, L10-13C. 9 Exeter fabrics jugs, MNV= 8, 1 with applied strip and dot decoration 14-15C. 4 coarseware jugs, MNV= 3, 16C. 1 Frechen stoneware Bartmann jug sherd end 16-early 17C. 1 Brist/Staff slip ware cup 18C. 2 SS coarseware, MNV= 2 18C. Context date: early 18C.
512	Deposit within earth mound	1	3	1 Roman: BB1.
702	Deposit within earth mound	4	268	SS coarseware 4, MNV= 4. Context date: 18C.
708	Deposit within earth mound	1	4	1 SS coarseware 16-17C.
832	Buried soil beneath boundary wall	1	14	1 Roman wheel-thrown sandy ware 2-4C AD
909	Fill of boundary wall construction trench	23	117	6 UGSD jars, L10-13C. Exeter Fab 43: 5, Exeter fab 42/43: 10. 2 sherds late med jug, Hemyock or S Soms. Context date: 14-15C.
1017	Primary fill of pit [1014]	1	6	1 Saxo-Norman Bedford Garage ware 950-1100 AD
1018	Upper fill of pit [1014]	3	6	3 UGSD, MNV= 2 10-13C.

Table 4: Pottery descriptions. Abbreviations: MNV – Minimum Number of Vessels, Staff – Staffordshire, Brist/Staff – Bristol/Staffordshire, NDGT – North Devon Grit Tempered, UGSD – Upper Green Sand Derived, SS – South Somerset, BB1 – Black Burnished ware 1, from SE Dorset, Exeter Fab – Exeter fabric

7.3 Clay Pipe

A total of 80 pieces of clay tobacco pipe (362 grams) was recovered from several of the deposits. These include 56 fragments of plain stems and 24 pieces of bowl fragments. Only two of the fragments display evidence for patterning. This comes in the form of two bowl fragments having a rouletted incised pattern around the rim of the bowl. None of the fragments have any maker's marks on them but it is probable they were made locally. The majority of the clay pipes appear to date broadly to the period 1700-1840 or later with only two fragments dating to the 17th century.

7.4 Ceramic Building Material

A representative sample of 12 fragments of ceramic building material (810g) were recovered from several of the deposits. Eleven fragments of industrially-produced red roof tiles are probably 18th century in date. One unstratified fragment is a piece of handmade, lead-glazed ridge tile of c. 14-15th century date.

7.5 Glass

A total of eight fragments of glass (756g) were recovered from several of the deposits. Seven pieces are green bottle fragments including one onion jar bottle base from an unstratified context. There is one fragment of clear drinking glass stem and bowl also from an unstratified context. These pieces are 18th–19th century in date.

7.6 Worked Stone

One piece of thin, rectangular slate roof tile with a nail hole present at one end (120g) was recovered from context 502, a deposit within the earth mound.

7.6 Animal Bone & Shell

A total of eleven pieces of animal bone (179g) were recovered from several of the deposits. These all come from domestic animals such as cattle, pig and sheep and include mostly joint fragments. Several of the fragments illustrate butchery marks in the form of chopping and de-fleshing marks. One of the fragments came from a deposit the fill (708) of a construction trench for the rebuilding of the wall, whilst two came from the upper fill (1018) of pit F1014.

7.7 Worked flint

Two pieces of worked flint (9g) were recovered. These were unstratified. Both are made from black flint with a buff coloured cortex. One piece is undiagnostic but has very compacted and battered surfaces. The other piece appears to have been worked into an end scraper with secondary flaking and re-touch along one end.

7.8 Slag

Three pieces of undiagnostic iron slag (118g) were recovered from several of the deposits. Two of the pieces were recovered from the earth mound deposit 702 and the other was from within the wall foundation trench 909.

8. DISCUSSION

- 8.1** A small quantity of residual prehistoric lithics and Romano-British pottery was collected. No features of these dates were exposed, but the presence of this material is consistent with other finds from this part of the city, and the location of the site in relation to the known Roman military and civil occupied areas.

- 8.2** The earliest dated features provide evidence for Saxo-Norman activity on the site as well as within the vicinity. The primary fill of pit F1014 contained a sherd of Bedford Garage ware, dated c. 950-1100, whilst its upper fill contained three Upper Greensand-derived sherds dating to the c. 10-13th centuries. The pit cut two ditches/gullies (F906/1012 and F1015). These, and further undated linear features (F519/902/904 and F517) may also broadly date to the same early medieval period, although could be earlier. Three residual sherds of Bedford Garage ware were also brought in during the dumping of the later earth mound deposits. These features and finds provide important information on the extent of activity at this period. Evidence for extra-mural activity had until recently been limited to excavations outside the South gate, and the present finds represent the first evidence for activity on the north-east of the town.
- 8.3** The boundary wall between the site and Longbrook Street was constructed in the 14-15th century, and in part had been constructed on a buried soil (832) of medieval date. A single piece of slag from the backfill of the wall's construction trench provides limited evidence for medieval ironworking. At this date it probably formed a boundary between the rear of the Longbrook Properties and open ground behind Sidwell Street.
- 8.4** During the post-medieval period the ground level within the site (i.e. the rear of Sidwell Street properties) was continually raised, and the boundary wall heightened. The latter had previously been identified by the EMAFU. This may have been associated with the infilling of the area between Longbrook Street and Sidwell Street and the construction of buildings – including a smithy – against the boundary wall. Material deposited during this period (the earth bank) was removed during the present landscaping, and construction trenches associated with the heightening of the wall have been identified. Most of the heightening and repairs to the wall were executed using Heavitree stone, but brick was used from the 19th-century onwards. Construction of outbuildings against the wall within the Longbrook Street properties in the mid 19th-century may have had a bearing last phase of heightening, although the brick wall was probably in place by that time. Although historic maps depicted a building adjacent to the whole length of the wall, only limited evidence for a building, attached to the wall during the 19th century, was observed. Any other evidence, such as scars of roof lines, is likely to have been above the top of the present wall, and has been removed.

9. OASIS ENTRY AND ARCHIVE

- 9.1** An entry to the OASIS (Online AccesS to the Index of Archaeological investigationS) database has been completed, and has the identifying code 116356.
- 9.2** The paper and digital archive and finds are currently held at the offices of AC archaeology Ltd, in Unit 4 Halthaies Workshops, Bradninch, Nr Exeter, Devon, EX5 4LQ, but will ultimately be deposited under the relevant accession number at the RAMM, Exeter, at the earliest in 2013 when the current museum non-acceptance policy will be reviewed. A temporary reference number from the museum is 11/53.

10. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

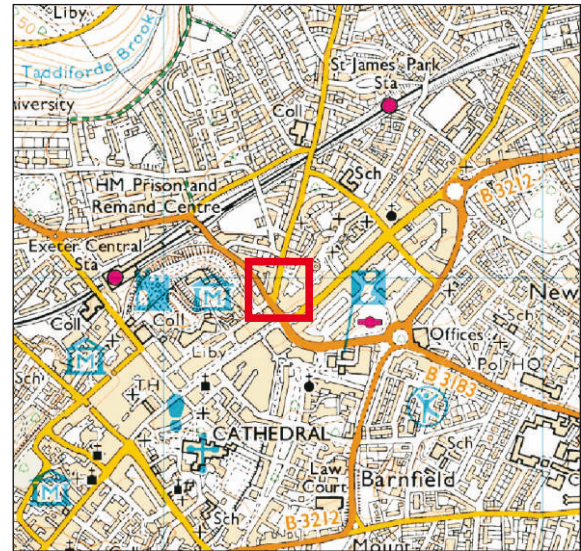
- 10.1** The project was commissioned by Midas Interiors and managed for them by Richard Langdale, and for AC archaeology by Andrew Passmore, and was monitored on behalf of the city council by Andrew Pye. The fieldwork was undertaken by Martin

Dyer and Kerry Kerr-Peterson. The finds were processed by Kerry Kerr-Peterson and John Allan, and the report illustrations prepared by Sarnia Blackmore.

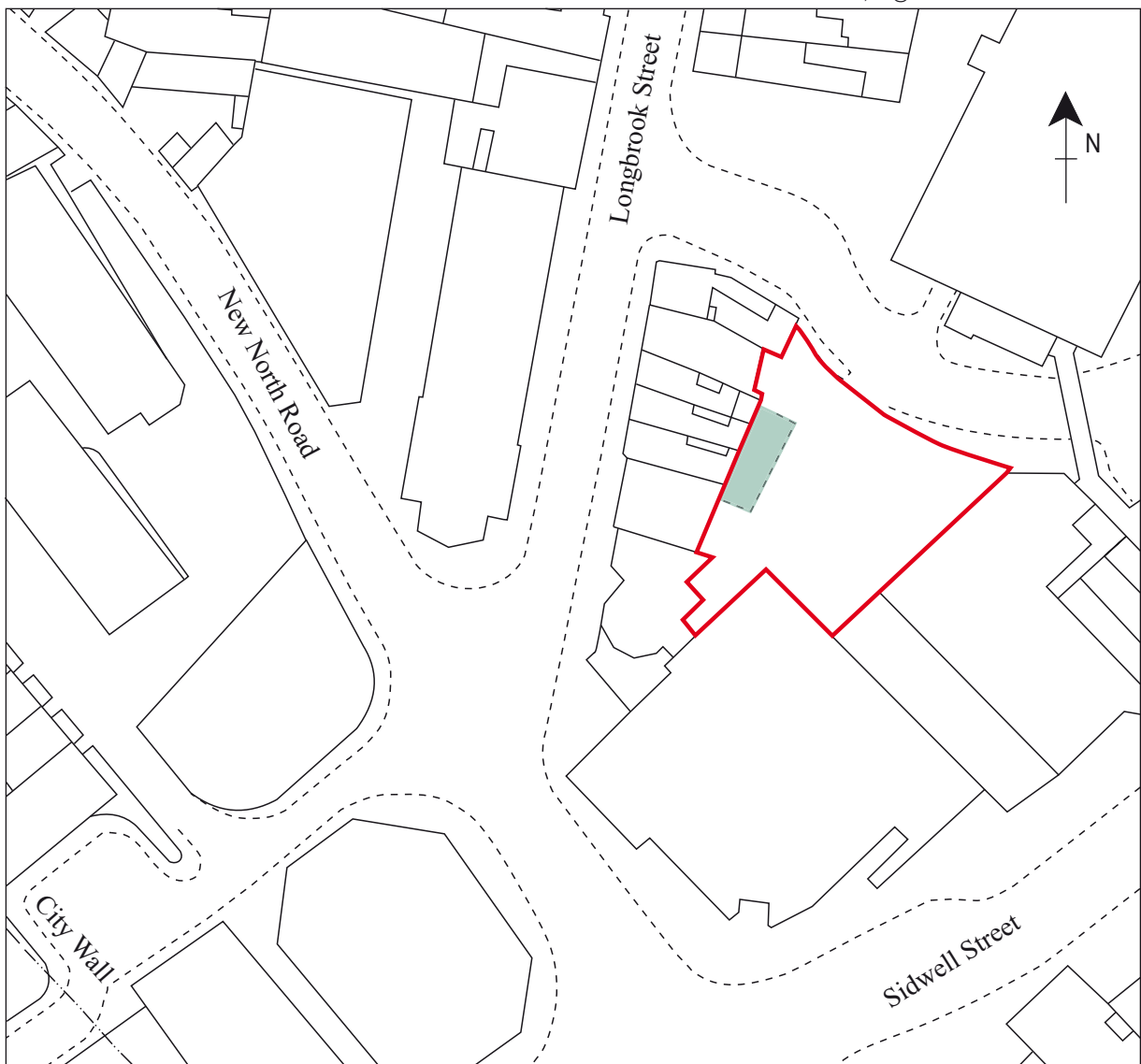
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SX 0 92 93
0 1km
Scale 1:20,000@A4



0 50m
Scale 1:1000@A4



site boundary



excavation area

PROJECT

Sidwell Street, Exeter

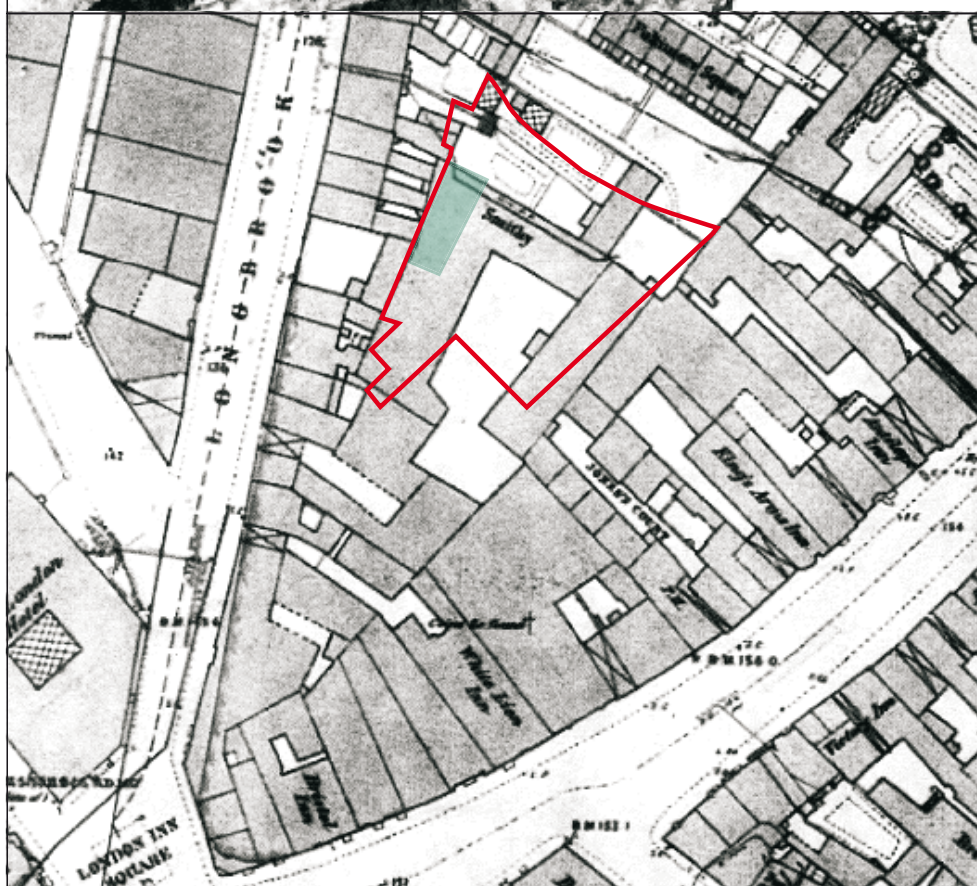
TITLE

Fig.1: Location of site



AC archaeology

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site boundary



excavation area

PROJECT

Sidwell Street, Exeter

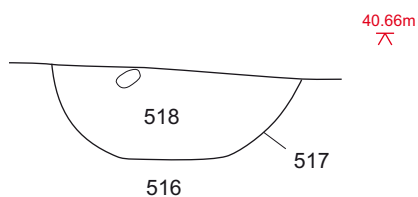
TITLE

Fig. 2: Historic maps. Top: extract from John Coldridge's map of 1819, and bottom: extract from the 1876 Ordnance Survey 1:500 sheet 6.13

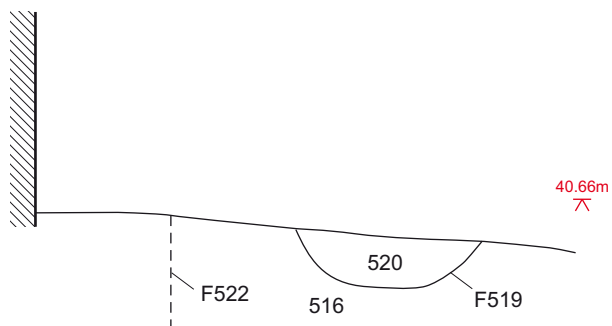


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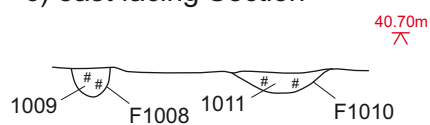
a) west facing Section



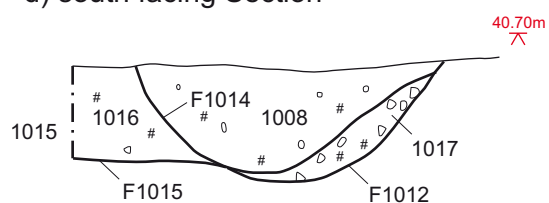
b) south facing Section



c) east facing Section



d) south facing Section



Key

-  clay
-  Charcoal



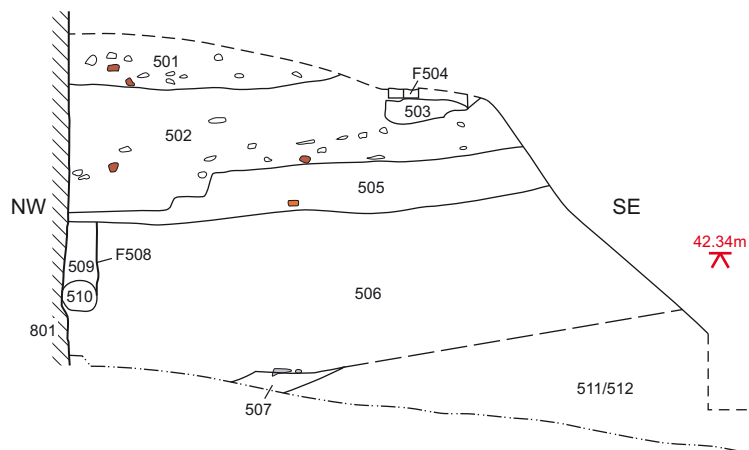
PROJECT

Sidwell Street, Exeter

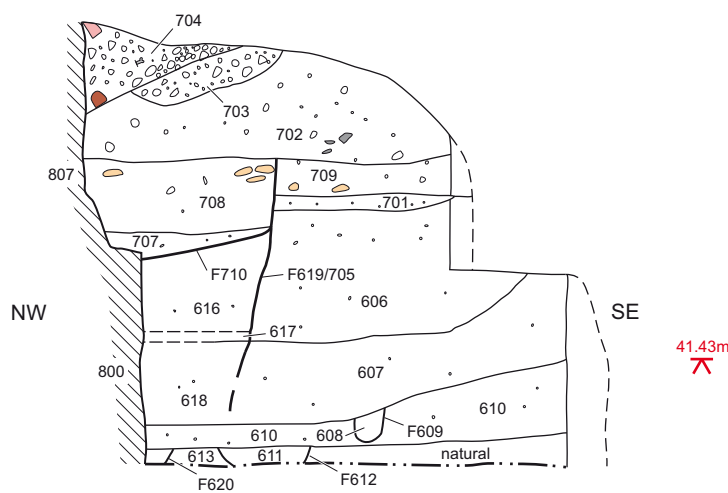
TITLE

Fig.4: Sections

a) section at south end



b) section at middle of site



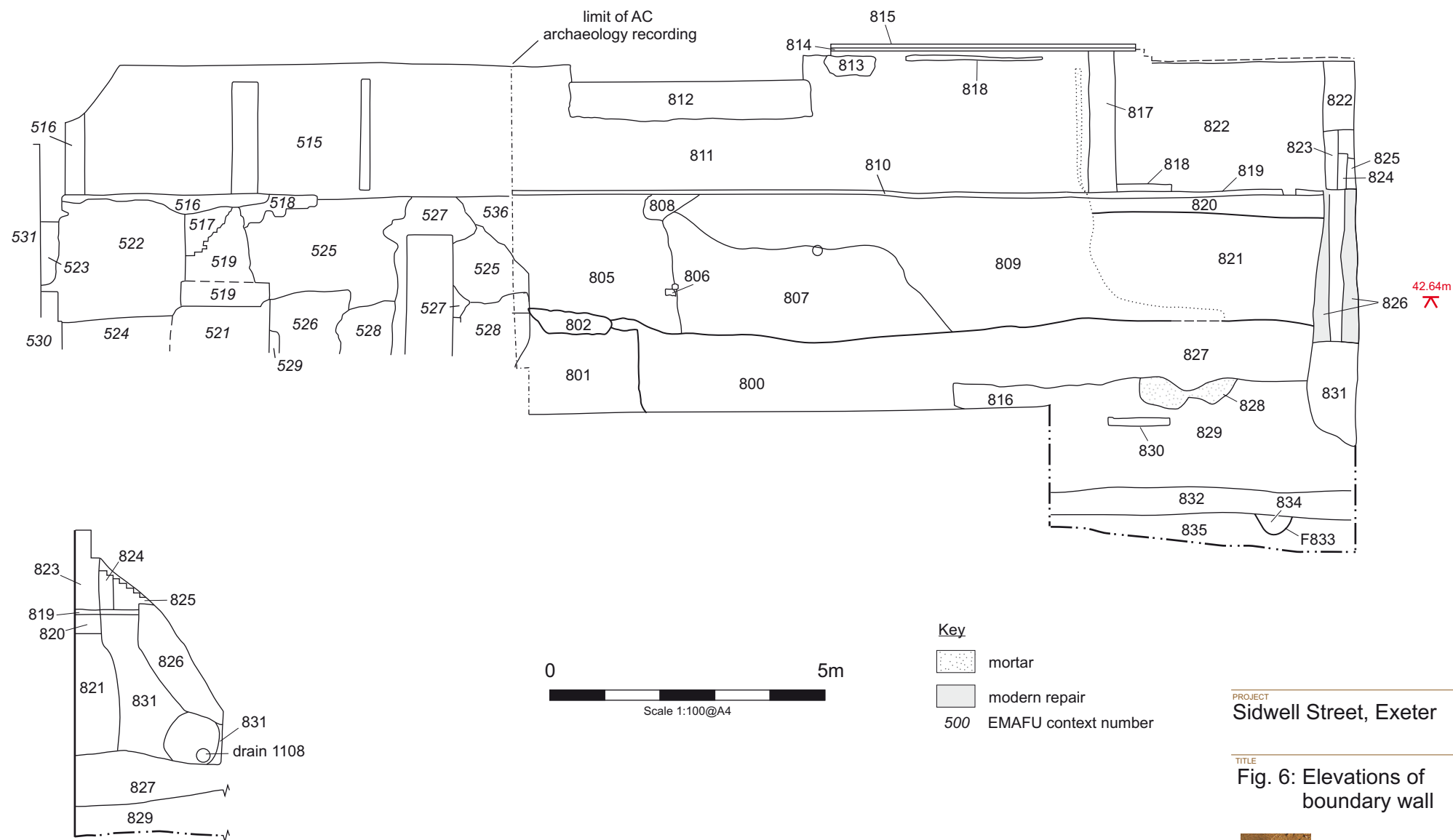
Key

- red sandstone
- brick
- tile
- animal bone
- clay
- pottery



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TITLE
Fig. 5: Sections



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TITLE
Fig. 6: Elevations of
boundary wall



Plate 1: Ditches F517 and F519, viewed from the south. Scale 1m.



Plate 2 Pre-excavation shot of ditches F1012 and F1014, and pit F1015, viewed from the east. Scale 1m.



Plate 3 South-facing section of earth bank, middle section, viewed from the south. Scale 1m.



Plate 4 North facing section of earth bank, south end, viewed from the north. Scale 1m.



Plate 5 East-facing boundary wall elevation, north end, viewed from the east. Scale 2m.



Plate 6 East-facing boundary wall elevation, south end, viewed from the east. Scale 1m.

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