

ROYAL CLARENCE HOTEL, CATHEDRAL YARD, EXETER

(NGR SX 92067 92649)

Results of a test pit evaluation

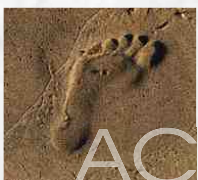
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On behalf of:
Thomasons

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AC archaeology

THE ROYAL CLARENCE HOTEL, CATHEDRAL YARD, EXETER

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The evaluation was commissioned by Thomsons, and project managed by Julian Lee for Thomasons and Andrew Passmore for AC archaeology. The fieldwork was carried out by Andrew Passmore, Paul Cooke, Stella De-Villiers, Leon Cauchois, Sean Johnson and Jon Hall. The finds were processed and assessed by Dr Naomi Payne and Charlotte Coles. The report figures were prepared by Leon Cauchois. Thanks are due to the staff of Wring Demolition for removing modern surfaces in a number of locations.

The views and recommendations expressed in this report are those of AC archaeology and are presented in good faith on the basis of professional judgement and on information currently available.

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Summary

An archaeological test pit evaluation was carried by AC archaeology in August 2017 at the Royal Clarence Hotel, Cathedral Yard, Exeter. The investigations took place to support proposals for the redevelopment of the fire-damaged building.

One aim of the investigation was to locate the base of cellar walls. Those in the post-medieval cellars of Zones 2, 5 and 6 were generally no, or only slightly, deeper than the current floor levels. In Zones 5 and 6 they were constructed on to earlier sequences of archaeological deposits. In Zone 3 the medieval cellar wall was deeper and was constructed onto probable Roman archaeology.

The other test pits identified that stratified archaeological deposits survive in areas where there are no known cellars. The earliest exposed deposits date to the Roman civil period, with archaeology of medieval and post-medieval date also being present, including potential medieval walls and surfaces, along with post-medieval rubbish pits. All groundworks associated with the redevelopment have the potential to encounter these sequences of archaeological deposits.

1. INTRODUCTION AND LAYOUT/DEVELOPMENT OF THE PROPERTY

- 1.1 This report sets out the results of a test pit evaluation carried out by AC archaeology during August 2017 at the Royal Clarence Hotel, Cathedral Yard, Exeter (SX 92067 92649). The evaluation was commissioned by Thomasons to aid redevelopment of the fire-damaged property. This report has been revised to incorporate data from a geotechnical investigation undertaken following the completion of, and reusing, the test pits, as well as additional archaeological investigations carried out in November 2017. The results of the latter are set out in a new Appendix 3.
- 1.2 The Royal Clarence Hotel comprises a group of historic properties located at the northeast end of Cathedral Yard. The various elements are separately Listed at Grade II: The hotel (National Heritage List for England (NHLE) no. 1104027), No. 16 Cathedral Yard (NHLE no. 1169713) and Nos 16 and 17 Cathedral Yard (NHLE no. 1104028). The underlying geology is Permian basalt of the Knowle Sandstone Formation overlain by sand and gravel of the 6th river terrace deposits (British Geological Survey online viewer 2017).
- 1.3 The property was gutted by fire on 28 October 2016, and following the fire an initial dismantling operation took place to make the building safe. A more thorough programme of dismantling of fire-damaged fabric and clearance of debris from within the building took place between January and May 2017. Following this dismantling a programme of historic building recording took place (Passmore 2017), and this forms the background on which the results of the evaluation have been assessed.
- 1.4 The property comprises a number of structures, which have been divided into seven zones, partly on the basis of historic development. These have been used throughout the project to distinguish different elements of the building. The zones are as follows:
 - *Zone 1: Currently known as the Well House public house, but historically nos 16 and 17 Cathedral Yard. The zone includes the principal historic buildings and the rear extensions over the former yards between these buildings and Zone 2.*
This property was historically owned by the Custos and College of the Vicars Choral. No. 16 Cathedral Yard dates to the late 16th century (with later alterations), whilst no. 17 dates to the late 17th century. Both buildings are located on the footprint of a single, larger mid 15th-century building.

- *Zone 2: The Lamb Alley building – a late 18th-century building situated on land behind Zone 1.*
The present building, including cellars, mainly dates to c. 1800 when it was converted into warehouses and cellars for a wine merchant. However, some earlier walls dating from the late medieval period onwards, and mainly associated with adjacent properties, also survive.
- *Zone 3: The front block of the main Royal Clarence Hotel, extending as far back as the rear wall of the Champagne Bar.*
This building was owned by the Dean and Chapter of Exeter Cathedral, and was used as a Canon's House. The historic property also included Zones 4 and 7. The building is interpreted as being L-shaped with a front range (Zone 3), and a rear range extending into Zone 4. It contained a passageway at the east end extending into a rear yard (Zone 7). Two principal phases of medieval building have been identified – a 12th- or 13th-century building, and a later medieval (possibly of c. 1400) rebuild. The cellars in this zone appear to be associated with the early building. In the front range, in addition to the passage there would have been a hall and possibly other chambers, with first-floor bedrooms over. Associated service rooms would have been located to the rear in Zone 4. This building was retained as the main part of the hotel in the mid 18th century, although the interior was reorganised, and additional floors added.
- *Zone 4: The Clarence Room and kitchens – the rear western wing of the Royal Clarence Hotel including the site of the 18th-century Assembly Rooms.*
This zone represents the rear of the medieval Dean and Chapter property, and would have contained a series of service rooms associated with the principal structure in Zone 3. The current stonework dates from the later medieval rebuild, along with later masonry associated with the mid 18th-century rebuilding during the construction of the hotel.
- *Zone 5: Former Exeter Bank – the corner block of the present hotel, historically occupied by the Exeter Bank and recently used as a café bar.*
The surviving fabric almost entirely dates to the 18th century and later, although some stonework associated with former adjacent St Martin's Gate survives. Earlier buildings may well have occupied the plot, although the survey has shown that not all of the plot would have been occupied during the medieval period.
- *Zone 6: Martin's Lane – a smaller property fronting Martin's Lane, and situated behind the Café Bar.*
The surviving fabric dates to the 18th century and later, and the building abuts an earlier property to the north. During the 18th and early 20th centuries rear extensions were added into Zone 7.
- *Zone 7: Outbuildings and courtyard – a former rear yard behind the northeast end of Zone 3 incorporating extensions from Zones 5 and 6.*
This was historically a yard located at the rear of the Zone 3 building. Extensions from Zone 7 were constructed into this area in the 18th and early 20th centuries.

2. ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

- 2.1 In 2000 a series of small-scale archaeological investigations were carried out by Exeter Archaeology during refurbishment of the hotel; these were not published, although the archive has been inspected as part of the current project. Excavations for new services within the Zone 5 basement identified soils of possible Roman date below the current concrete floor. In Zones 3 and 4 two foundation trenches for ground-floor supports were hand excavated. In one trench a sequence of archaeological deposits dating from the Roman period onwards was exposed. The other pit contained brick walls described as 'cellar walls', along with a partially-exposed sequence of historic archaeological deposits.

3. AIMS

- 3.1 There were two principal aims of the evaluation. Firstly, to locate the bases of basement walls to establish their structural integrity. Secondly, to establish the presence or absence, extent, depth, character, date and significance of any surviving archaeological deposits in areas where deep groundworks are proposed. More details are given in the introduction to each pit in section 5 below.

4. METHODOLOGY

- 4.1 The investigation was carried out in accordance with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' *Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation* (published 2014), with all recording undertaken using the standard AC archaeology pro-forma recording system, comprising written, graphic and photographic records, and in accordance with AC archaeology's *General Site Recording Manual, Version 2*.
- 4.2 East pit was located to answer specific questions, and these were determined by Thomasons and AC archaeology, and agreed by the Exeter City Council Principal Planning Manager (Heritage). Following removal of modern surfaces, where present, all excavation was undertaken by hand by AC archaeology staff. Where natural deposits were not present all excavations were taken down to the safest possible depth within the confines of the pits. Site plans were drawn at a scale of 1:20 and baulk sections at 1:10. The location of the test pits was tied into new survey drawings of the property. All finds recovered were assessed by AC archaeology's Finds and Archives Officer.

5. RESULTS (Figs 1-90; Plates 1-24; Appendix 1)

Test pit 1 (Sections, Figs 3a and 3b; Plates 1-2)

Introduction

- 5.1 This test pit measured 0.45m by 0.50m, was located in the northernmost of the two main vaulted cellars under Zone 2, and was situated against its southwest wall. The historic building survey had identified that within this cellar the wall is a 20th-century rebuild in brick, possibly associated with the installation of an oil tank in the adjacent cellar under Lamb Alley. The aim of this investigation was to locate the foundations of the wall, since the rebuilding will require upper-floor walls to be constructed upon the surviving brick ground-floor masonry.

Results

- 5.2 The brick wall (S103) extended 80mm below the current floor surface, and was laid onto an 80mm thick concrete foundation slab (102) that also extended under the existing (separate) concrete floor (104). The earlier slab 102 had been laid onto a contemporary 140mm sand and gravel make-up layer (101), which in turn was laid onto the sandy clay natural (100) that was exposed at a depth of 0.24m from the surface at 37.86m aOD.

Comments

- 5.3 This length of the southwest wall of the cellar is a 20th-century rebuild, although in the southern cellar earlier brick masonry (probably of c. AD 1800) survives below the rebuild; the ground-floor brickwork also dates to c. AD 1800.
- 5.4 The wall had been constructed onto a concrete foundation that also supported the present floor, which is a separate layer of concrete. No archaeology was exposed within the test pit.
- 5.5 Water was present within the test pit at all times.

Test pit 2 (Sections, Figs 3c and 3d; Plates 3-4)

Introduction

- 5.6 This test pit measured 0.80m² and was located in the northern, narrow northeast-southwest aligned cellar under Zone 2, and situated against its northwest wall. The historic building survey had identified that the breccia wall is probably of 18th-century date, predating the rebuilding of the Zone 2 property in c. AD 1800. The aim of this investigation was to locate the foundations of the wall, since the rebuilding will require upper-floor walls to be constructed upon the surviving brick ground-floor masonry.

Results

- 5.7 The northwest cellar wall (S201) extended 220mm below the current floor surface, and had been cut and set slightly into the natural clay (200), which was exposed at a depth of 170mm below the floor surface at 37.90m aOD. The natural was overlaid by a 110mm thick make-up layer (202) for the floor surface (203). The pit was located within a brick repair to the flagstone floor and here the make-up layer (202) was associated with this later repair rather than the original floor.

Comments

- 5.8 The northwest cellar wall here is probably of 18th-century date, and has been constructed in a foundation trench cut into the natural.
- 5.9 The floor probably dates to c. AD 1800, with patches of later 20th-century brick repairs. No archaeology predating the c. AD 1800 floor was exposed.
- 5.10 The floor of the cellar slopes down from northeast to southwest. Water was present within the test pit at all times, and is also present at the lower west end of the cellar where the level fluctuates depending on weather conditions.

Test pit 3 (Plan, Fig. 3e, Sections, Figs 3f and 3g; Plates 5-6)

Introduction

- 5.11 This test pit measured 0.50m² and was located in the cellar under Zone 6, and situated against its southwest wall partway down the concrete ramp leading up from the Zone 5 cellar. The historic building survey had identified that this wall contains several phases of masonry, with some courses of brick at the base. The masonry is not easily datable but the cellar appears to respect part of the floor plan of the 1760s property above rather than any earlier structure. The aim of the investigation was to locate the base of the wall.

Results

- 5.12 The brick at the base of the wall only just extended below the top of the ramp at its highest, northwest point. At the lowest, southwest point the base of the brickwork was flush with the surface of the ramp.
- 5.13 Natural clay (300) was exposed at a depth of 440mm (at 38.95m aOD) below the top of the ramp on its northern side. Above the natural, up to the base of the wall, was a sequence of waterlogged archaeological deposits (301-303) containing preserved small fragments of wood as well as a plank of wood (left *in situ*). Finds from these layers date to the later medieval period with an overall broad range of AD 1250 – AD 1500.

Comments

- 5.14 The wall here is not yet clearly dated, but is probably of 18th-century date, and associated with the rebuilding of the Zone 6 property in the 1760s. The exposed archaeological deposits underlying this wall date from the medieval period. The relationship of the stone elements of this wall, and the soils below has not been established.

- 5.15 The south end of this wall has been underpinned with bricks, an event associated with the creation of the ramp up from the Zone 5 cellar in the mid 20th century. The base of the earlier stone wall above was just below the top of the historic (and current) brick floor of the cellar.
- 5.16 The medieval archaeological deposits are significant in that they are waterlogged and contained preserved wood (and possibly other as yet unidentified organic material). The investigation was too small to establish their context, i.e. whether they are layers (as recorded) or were fills of a large feature.
- 5.17 Water was present within lower part of the test pit at all times.

Test pit 4 (Sections, Figs 4a and 4b; Plates 7-8)

Introduction

- 5.18 This test pit measured 0.50m² and was located in the cellar under Zone 5, and situated against its southwest wall within the western corridor. The historic building survey had identified that this wall is probably of late medieval (c. AD 1400) date, but with some 20th-century brickwork at its base. The aim of the investigation was to locate the base of the wall.

Results

- 5.19 The brickwork at the base of the wall (S403) extended 170mm below the current floor surface, and had been constructed onto an archaeological deposit (401 – see below).
- 5.20 Natural gravelly clay was exposed at 39.02m aOD, at a depth of 300mm below the current floor surface. Above the natural were two archaeological layers (401 and 402). No dating material was recovered from either layer, but the character of the upper deposit (402) appeared to indicate that it was a make-up layer, perhaps for the original, post-medieval cellar floor. Above this layer, and abutting the brick wall, were two concrete layers (404 and 405) representing a recent former, and the current, floor of the cellar.

Comments

- 5.21 The stone wall almost certainly represents part of the late medieval (c. AD 1400) rebuild of the Zone 3 building. The brickwork at the base is underpinning associated with the late 20th-century replacement of an earlier floor with a concrete floor. Similar underpinning was recorded during the historic building survey within the same part of the cellar to the south of the lift shaft, in this case below the potentially earlier medieval masonry.
- 5.22 A shallow sequence of undated archaeological deposits survives below the modern floor levels, and below the underpinning of the wall. The upper deposit is probably associated with the former cellar floor.

Test pit 5 (Plans, Figs 4c and 4d; Section, Fig. 4e; Plates 9-10)

Introduction

- 5.23 This pit measured 1m by 0.80m, and was located in the western Zone 3 cellar, adjacent to the northwest wall. The stone wall forms part of the medieval Zone 3 building, potentially dating to the 12th or 13th century, and is significant as the earliest known cellar associated with the religious buildings within Cathedral Close. The aim of the investigation was to locate the base of the wall due to the proposals to lower the floor level within this cellar.

Results

- 5.24 The wall (S500) extended 650mm down from the current floor level, and had been constructed onto the natural (504), as well as into the top of a pit of probable Roman date.

- 5.25** The natural clay (504, with overlying band of gravel) was exposed at depths from 0.46m from the surface (from 36.88m aOD). It was overlain by an undated, but probably Roman, layer (506) that was only partially present within the (east side of the) pit. The layer had been cut through by a pit (F507), again undated, but probably, Roman, which continued beyond the northern limit of the excavation. No finds were recovered from any of the fills of the pit.
- 5.26** The 12th- or 13th-century northeast wall of the cellar (S500) had been constructed in a trench (F509) cut into the natural and dug through the (softer) upper fills of pit F507. Abutting the wall, (and overlying the earlier deposits) was a series of archaeological deposits of probable medieval, as well as post-medieval, date. The lower deposits 503 and 502 were undated, with the latter containing residual Roman pottery, but may be associated with former, historic surfaces within the cellar. They were overlain by a later post-medieval cobbled surface 505 and associated make-up layer 501 that contained pottery dating from c. AD 1660-1720. This surface had been partially covered over by a late 20th-century surface of paving slabs.

Comments

- 5.27** The basement wall was constructed onto natural ground (and within the test pit into the fills of an earlier feature below the level of the natural).
- 5.28** Layer 506 and pit F507 are undated, but are probably Roman. Layers 502 and 503 above are undated (other than being later than the 12th- or 13th-century cellar) but given their location they also must be associated with former historic surfaces within the cellar. The medieval surface has been replaced with a later cobbled surface. The pottery from the layer below the surface suggests that this was laid in the 18th century, and although slightly later than these finds a context associated with the establishment of the hotel in the late 1760s is possible.

Test pit 6 (Plan, Fig. 5a; Section, Fig. 5b; Plates 11-13)

Introduction

- 5.29** This pit measured 4.70m long by 1m wide, and was located in Zone 7, the former rear yard to the historic Zone 3 building, adjacent to the boundary wall with Zones 5/6. It was excavated to assess the survival of archaeological deposits in an area where a proposed cellar lift shaft and stairs are located.
- 5.30** Natural deposits were not located. However, a geotechnical investigation at the west end of the test pit encountered the top of the natural at a depth of 3m from the current ground level. The earliest exposed deposit was a soil layer (612) of medieval date, which was present in the southwest end of the trench. At the northeast end of the trench the top of a stone well (S603) was exposed. This was not excavated but the use of volcanic trap, rather than breccia, may indicate that this is also of medieval date. It may well have gone out of use by or during the middle of the post-medieval period.
- 5.31** Post-medieval remains were present at the southwest end of the pit, comprising a linear feature F613 that cut through 612, and a layer (611) overlying 612. The remainder of the features date to the late 19th-century, and comprised a brick drain (S602) that was partially constructed across the top of the disused well S603, and a brick wall (S609) representing the section of the northwest wall of Zone 3 incorporating a (dismantled) bay window.
- 5.32** The centre of the trench, along with the northwest corner, was disturbed by a series of 20th-century drains associated with the former W/Cs within this area and the drains from Zones 2 and 4. These had caused disturbance to the highest archaeological deposits, but lower, earlier deposits were less disturbed.

Comments

- 5.33** The trench contained a series of later post-medieval structures and 20th-century drains which limited opportunities to assess the survival of earlier remains. The earliest exposed deposit was of medieval date, and well S603 may also be of the same date; it has clearly gone out of use by the 19th century, as it is not recorded on historic maps, and the unexcavated upper fill (604) appears to represent demolition material, perhaps associated with a phase of alterations associated with the conversion or use of the property as a hotel. Later features included a drain (S602), which along with the drain are perhaps to be expected within a former yard. The late 19th-century partial rebuild of the northwest wall of Zone 3 was exposed, but no evidence of an earlier wall was present.

Test pit 7 (Plan, Fig. 5c; Section, Fig. 5d; Plate 14)

Introduction

- 5.34** This test pit was located in the rear of the Well House public house, in an area that historically formed part of its rear yard but was most recently used as W/Cs. It measured 0.95m by 0.90m. The pit was located here to assess the potential for archaeological deposits and features where the scheme includes a new below-ground connection between the cellars in Zones 1 and 2.

Results

- 5.35** Excavation ceased at a depth of 1.40m from the current surface. Natural deposits were not exposed, and archaeological remains continued below this level. The excavated remains comprised a series of layers (701, 706 and 710), which were cut by rubbish pits (F702, F707, and F711). All are of post-medieval date (late 17th-century onwards), with pit F711 being of 19th- or early 20th-century date.
- 5.36** These layers and pits were sealed by a series of modern make-up deposits, but also cut by modern services associated with the use of the area as W/Cs. This disturbance will be deepest around the manholes but is likely to be only down to approximately 1m from the surface.

Comments

- 5.37** The excavation here revealed only post-medieval archaeological deposits and features, although the full archaeological sequence was not exposed and earlier deposits are predicted to survive below the limit of the excavation.
- 5.38** The test pit was located within the historic rear yard of no. 16 Cathedral Yard, and the exposed archaeology – layers and pits – are typical of the local urban archaeology of the period. The finds include a number of medical-related pots (in a pit fill broadly dated to AD 1720-60), which ties in the ownership of no. 16 Cathedral Yard by Philip Pear, an alderman and druggist (Exeter Archaeology 1998, 4).

Test pit 8 (Plan, Fig. 6a; Section, Fig. 6b; Plates 15 and 16)

Introduction

- 5.39** This pit was located in Zone 4, and has been located to establish the presence or absence of archaeological deposits where future excavations will be required. It measured 1m², and was excavated to a depth of 1m from the current surface. Natural deposits were not exposed. However, the geotechnical investigations encountered the top of the natural at a depth of 3.30m from the current ground level.

Results

- 5.40** The earliest exposed deposit was a Roman soil (812) that was cut through by a Roman pit (F809). Above this, the north side of a medieval wall (S806) was exposed in the southern side of the pit. This wall represents an internal partition within Zone 4, probably dividing one of the

service rooms that are thought to have been located within this part of the medieval building. To the north of the wall was a series of floor surfaces (807) associated with this building.

- 5.41 Above the surface was a sequence of post-medieval levelling layers (801, 803-805, 807 and 814), which were truncated by a large pit (F813) containing demolition debris and probably associated with a 19th-century phase of refurbishment to the hotel. These were sealed by modern deposits associated with the recent use of the area as the hotel kitchen.

Comments

- 5.42 This test pit has identified that a sequence of archaeological deposits, from at least the Roman civil period, survives within Zone 4, and includes early cut features and finds indicating the presence of a nearby building with an underfloor heating system.
- 5.43 The later features include a medieval wall, which must represent a partition between rooms within this part of the Canon's House, and associated floor surfaces. The finds from below the floor date to AD 1250-1350, which appears to indicate that the floors date to the later medieval period, perhaps the later medieval building recorded in the standing fabric. The wall is aligned between the openings in this later medieval masonry, and may therefore be associated with the 12th- or 13th-century building recorded in Zone 3. The later deposits are more generally associated with construction episodes associated with the use of the former medieval building as a hotel.

Test pit 9 (Plan, Fig. 7a; Section, Fig. 7b; Plates 17-18)

Introduction

- 5.44 This pit was located in Zone 3, and measured 1m by 0.50m. It was located here to assess whether there was a backfilled cellar behind the known, open front western cellar. Previous investigations by Exeter Archaeology in 2000 immediately to the north recorded brick 'cellar' walls.

Results

- 5.45 The pit was excavated to a depth of 0.70 below the surface, and below the modern concrete surface (900) a sequence of intact archaeological deposits was exposed indicating that there was no cellar at this location. The brick 'cellar' walls recorded in 2000 are interpreted as the sides of a former entrance to the rear cellar corridor, rather than being related to a separate cellar. The deposit sequence closely resembles the intact archaeological remains recorded in Trench 2 in 2000.
- 5.46 The earliest feature was a northwest-southeast aligned volcanic trap wall (F906), which may be of medieval date and probably formed an internal partition. Above this was a series of levelling deposits (901-902 and 904-905) including demolition or construction debris, and evidence for a possible former surface (903). Other than the lowest layer (905), which was undated, all can be dated to the post-medieval period. These deposits were sealed by a later 20th-century floor concrete surface (900).

Comments

- 5.47 The investigation has identified that there is no unrecorded cellar to the north of the open front western cellar in Zone 3, and the brick walls recorded in 2000 are now interpreted as the sides of a former entrance to the rear cellar corridor.
- 5.48 Only the top of the archaeological sequence was excavated, but this contained potential medieval remains, including a possible wall, as well as later deposits associated with the use of this zone as part of the hotel. Natural deposits were not exposed. However, a geotechnical investigation adjacent to the test pit encountered the top of the natural at a depth of 2.30m from the current ground level.

Test pit 10 (Plan, Fig. 7c; Section, Fig. 7d; Plates 19 and 20)

Introduction

- 5.49** This test pit was located in the cellar under Zone 5, and situated against its southwest wall within the western corridor, and measured 0.64m long by 0.74m wide. The historic building survey had identified that this wall is probably of late medieval (c. AD 1400) date. The aim of the investigation was to locate the base of the wall.

Results

- 5.50** The wall (S1003) extended down 0.14m from the current floor surface, with the exposed masonry being the lowest course also visible above the ground level. It had been cut into archaeological deposits that were present above the natural.
- 5.51** The natural (1011) was exposed a depth of 38.66 aOD, 0.70m from the ground level, and was overlain by two archaeological deposits (1009 and 1005), which were separated by a pit (F1008) and a possible feature (1006). None of these deposits or features was dated. The cellar wall S1003 had been constructed into the upper deposit 1005. Within the cellar was a series of deposits and possible make-up layers (1000-1002) associated with the current and former cellar floors.

Comments

- 5.52** The investigation identified that the southwest wall of the cellar extends just below the ground current cellar floor surface. This implies that the historic surface was at broadly the same level as the current floor.
- 5.53** An undated shallow sequence of archaeological deposits was present both below the wall (which had cut through them), and below the current floor surface. These are likely to date to the Roman period.

Test pit 11 (Plan, Fig. 8a-b; Section, Fig. 8c; Plates 21-22)

Introduction

- 5.54** This pit was located in Zone 3, measured, 1.20m long by 0.95m wide, and was located to establish the extent and depth of the adjacent boundary wall.
- 5.55** Natural deposits were not exposed, nor was the full sequence of archaeological deposits. The earliest remains were a group of Roman layers (1110, 1111 and 1115), which were exposed adjacent to the boundary wall. These had been truncated by the construction of the wall (S1108), which had been built within a slightly wider construction trench (F1109).
- 5.56** Within the remainder of the trench was a series of 19th-century structures. Abutting wall S1108 were two contemporary brick structures (S1101 and S1112) of unknown purpose. To the west was a slightly curving, northwest-southeast aligned, brick-lined drain (S1103). The voids between these structures were infilled with dumps of contemporary rubble (1105, 1106, and 1107).

Comments

- 5.57** Due to the presence of the structures within this trench the base of the boundary wall S1108 could not be established. However, the masonry of the wall was consistent throughout the observed elevation, and it is likely to extend to the level as recorded in the adjacent cellar (see test pit 10 above).
- 5.58** Boundary wall S1108 was cut through a series of Roman soil layers. However, due to later truncation these were only present in the east corner of the trench, and it is clear that in this part

of Zone 3 there is extensive truncation – at least to the upper 1m of deposits – by post-medieval structures. These include walls of currently-unknown function and a drain. All are probably associated with the later use of the zone as part of the hotel.

Test pit 12 (Plan, Fig. 8a; Section, Fig. 9ab; 23-24)

Introduction

- 5.59** This pit was located in Zone 3, measured 1.55m long by 1.05m wide, and was located to establish the extent and depth of the adjacent boundary wall, which had previously not been located in test pit 11. It was located to the southeast of test pit 11 on the other side of a former fireplace.

Results

- 5.60** Natural deposits were not exposed, nor was the full sequence of archaeological deposits. The top of the boundary wall (S1209) was exposed but its depth could not be fully exposed due to the presence of an adjacent drain. This was stone-lined, and aligned northwest-southeast parallel to S1209. It was formed by two breccia walls (S1203 and S1204 (with brick rebuilding of the upper courses) separately by a (partially-excavated) late 18th-century or later fill (1202). The feature had been truncated to the northwest by the construction of a 19th-century brick fireplace (S1206 and S1207) set into wall S1209.

Comments

- 5.61** Once again, due to the presence of an adjacent structure, the base of the boundary wall S1209 could not be established.
- 5.62** No clear dating evidence for drain S1203 and S1204 was recovered. It could be medieval, and have been located under a passage surface, and continued in use until the post-medieval period when it was altered and subsequently infilled.
- 5.63** The only other feature was the fireplace S1206 and S1207, which cut through the disused drain, and had been inserted into the medieval wall S1209. The previously upstanding ground-floor remains had been recorded during the dismantling process.

6. THE FINDS (Appendix 2), by *Naomi Payne, Charlotte Coles and John Allan*

- 6.1** All finds recovered on site during the evaluation have been retained, cleaned and marked where appropriate. They have been quantified according to material type within each context and the assemblage examined to extract information regarding the range, nature and date of artefacts represented. The collection of finds is summarised in Appendix 2.

Roman pottery, by *Naomi Payne*

- 6.2** A total of 46 sherds (757g) of Roman pottery was recovered from seven contexts in test pits 5, 6, 7, 8 and 11. Almost all of this material was from layers, three of which (812, 1111 and 1115) are considered to be Roman in date as no later material was recovered from them. Three sherds from the fills of post-medieval pits (F702 and F707) are residual. The Roman pottery was sorted and quantified (sherd count and weight) by fabric on the basis of macroscopic examination and then by form where possible. Percentages of rim diameters were recorded, from which an estimation of vessel equivalents (EVE) could be made. This information was recorded on a spreadsheet which forms part of the project archive. Table 1 summarises this data by fabric.
- 6.3** This small assemblage, which spans the Roman period, contains a reasonably high proportion of fine wares (19% by weight) including La Graufesenque Samian (date range c. AD 70-100, based on form present), Les Martres-de-Veyre samian (c. 100-125), standard Lezoux Samian (c. AD 120-200), Oxfordshire red/brown slipped ware (c. AD 240-400) and New Forest Colour Coat (c. AD 260-360). Samian forms include Drag. 18/31, 33 and 37 and there are four sherds

with moulded decoration including pointed leaf tips, rosettes and tendrils. The majority (32% by weight) of the coarse ware is South Western Black Burnished ware 1 (BB1), with vessel forms including bead rim bowl with rib and dot decoration (c. AD 43-150), plain-rimmed dish (date range in this fabric c. AD 150-250), flat-rimmed bowl (c. AD 150-250) and everted rim jar. Other coarse ware fabrics present include South-East Dorset BB1, micaceous grey ware, sandy grey ware and a flagon fabric which is possibly Exeter Fabric 435.

Fabric code	Fabric name	Sherd count	Sherd weight (g)	EVE	% by weight
DOR BB1	SE Dorset Black Burnished 1	3	83	0.17	11
Ex Fab 435	Exeter Fabric 435 (flagon)	2	27	-	4
Ex Fortress D	Exeter Fortress ware D	1	9	-	1
LEZ SA 2	Standard Lezoux samian	6	96	0.1	13
LGF SA	La Graufesenque samian	1	22	-	3
LMV SA	Les Martres-de-Veyre samian	1	4	-	1
MGW	Exeter micaceous grey ware	4	74	0.11	10
MISC OX	Miscellaneous oxidised	5	148	-	20
NFO CC	New Forest Colour Coat	1	3	-	0
OXF RS	Oxfordshire red/brown slipped ware	1	16	-	2
SGW	Exeter sandy grey ware	1	30	-	4
SOW BB1	South-Western Black Burnished 1	20	245	0.57	32
Totals		46	757	0.95	100

Table 1. Summary of Roman pottery by fabric (fabric codes are National Roman Fabric Reference Collections codes where applicable)

- 6.4 There is one potentially unusual sherd, a body sherd from Roman layer 1115 which is possibly from a face jar (Paul Bidwell *pers. comm.*). This is in a buff, slightly micaceous and reasonably hard fabric with sparse sparkly black inclusions up to about 1mm. On the external surface there is a larger projection (a chin?) and a smaller projection with an elongated depression in the centre (a mouth?). If this is from a face jar, it would be only the second found in Exeter, the other example having been excavated at St Loyes in 2010 (see Salvatore, Steinmetzer and Quinnell, forthcoming, fig. 63, nos. 8-9).

Medieval pottery, by Naomi Payne and John Allan

- 6.5 A total of 41 sherds (506g) of medieval pottery was recovered from nine contexts in Test Pits 3, 6, 7 and 8. This material is summarised by fabric in Table 2.
- 6.6 Two of the local medieval jug fabrics, Exeter Fabric 40 (five sherds) and 42 (one sherd), are present. From slightly further afield there are 13 sherds of Upper Greensand-derived pottery, which was manufactured in the Blackdown Hills, including four tripod pitcher sherds (Exeter Fabric 60), two sherds of South Somerset type produced in the Donyatt area, and a sherd of Dorset Sandy ware (Exeter Fabric 62). There is also a group of sherds imported from France, including 16 sherds of Saintonge pottery from two vessels, a handle from a Rouen jug and an undiagnostic body sherd of Northern French origin. Although the assemblage is small, the significant proportion of imported French pottery clearly indicates high status occupation on the site spanning the period from the late twelfth to the fourteenth century.
- 6.7 Within test pit 3, the three layers which produced medieval pottery contain no later finds, indicating a medieval date for these deposits. The medieval sherds from test pit 6 are residual; those from context 615 were presumably disturbed during the digging of a modern service trench. Pit F702 contained a total of eight sherds of medieval pottery but there is also a 17th- or 18th-century sherd from fill 704, again demonstrating residuality. This is also the case for the medieval sherd from pit F707. Layer 808, which contained Saintonge pottery dating from c. 1250-1350, as well as two scraps of plain medieval floor tile, appears to be medieval in date.

Context	UGSD	Ex Fab 40	Ex Fab 42	Ex Fab 60	Ex Fab 62	North French	Rouen jug	Saintonge	Totnes-type	South Somerset (SS)	Notes on fabric, form and date
301		1									Probably Ex Fab 40 (c.1250-1500)
302		1									Iron stripe decoration (c. 1250-1350)
303	1		1								Ex Fab 42 projecting ring jug base (c. 1300-1400), UGSD cupped rim (c. 1200-1350)
612	4			4	1						4 x Ex Fab 60 from handmade tripod pitcher with combed dec (c. 1150-1250), 1 x Ex Fab 62 (Dorset Sandy ware) from hand-made pitcher (c. 1200-1300)
615	2					1					North French jug body sherd (c. 1180-1250), 1 sherd calcareous UGSD (c. AD 950-1350)
703							1				Handle with French ears (c. 1170-1240)
704	1	2						1	1	1	2 x Ex Fab 40 incl jug neck with combed dec (c. 1250-1500), 1 x SS jug rim and handle with applied thumbed strip and slashing (c. 1450-1500), 1 x Totnes-type wheel-thrown and white-painted (c. 1400-1600)
705		1									Ex Fab 40 or SS (c. 1300-1450)
709										1	SS thumbed ring base (c. 1400-1550)
808	1							15			15 sherds from a single Saintonge jug with splayed foot and combed dec (c. 1250-1350)
Total	9	5	1	4	1	1	1	16	1	2	

Table 2. Summary of medieval pottery by context (Ex Fab = Exeter Fabric. UGSD = Upper Greensand derived, dec = decoration)

Post-medieval pottery, by Naomi Payne and John Allan

- 6.8** A total of 65 sherds (1427g) of post-medieval pottery was recovered from 16 contexts in test pits 2, 5, 6, 7, 9, 11 and 12. The post-medieval sherds are summarised by fabric in Table 3.
- 6.9** The assemblage includes a single imported sherd – a body sherd of Dutch tin-glazed earthenware – and a few sherds of locally-produced 17th- to 18th-century glazed earthenware from North Devon and South Somerset. There are also several sherds of 18th-century Border ware, produced on the borders of Hampshire/Surrey. The bulk of the post-medieval sherds are industrially produced wares of 18th- to 19th-century date, including English stoneware, Staffordshire-type white wares, Bristol treacle brown-glazed, transfer-printed wares, plain porcelain and flower pot.

Context	North Devon GT	North Devon GF	South Somerset type	Misc earthenware	Delft type	Border ware	English stoneware	Staffs type white ware	Bristol treacle brown	Transfer-printed	Porcelain	Flower pot	Context spot date	Forms present
202								7					c. 1780-1850	Tea cup, sauce boat
501	1	2	1										c. 1660-1720	SS cup rim
601	1		1						1				C19	Treacle brown-glazed tankard, SS/Honiton dish with copper green trailed slip
704			1										C17-18	
706			2										c. 1690-1770	Rim from SS combed sgraffito Type 1A dish
708						2							C18	Base from drug jar

Context	North Devon GT	North Devon GF	South Somerset type	Misc earthenware	Delft type	Border ware	English stoneware	Staffs type white ware	Bristol treacle brown	Transfer-printed	Porcelain	Flower pot	Context spot date	Forms present
709	1		11		1	1	2						c. 1720-60	Base from white salt-glazed stoneware teapot, rim from Border ware drug jar, profile of SS small shallow slip-and-copper-green bowl, SS Type 1A dish rim, 2 rims from SS deep bowls
712										3	1		c. 1840-1900	Plates
901							1						C19	Jar
904				1									C17-18	
1101	1		1	1						3			C19	SS slip ware dish rim, transfer print plate rim and bowl/saucer base, base from large red ware bowl or jar
1104												1	C19	
1105							1			1			C19	Transfer-printed teacup rim
1117							9						C19	2 flat plain rim sherds from ?an industrial vessel with vertical sides, 7 sherds from a vessel in a similar fabric
1200										4			C19	
1202								2					c 1780+	
Total	4	2	17	2	1	3	13	9	1	11	1	1		

Table 3. Summary of post-medieval pottery by context (GT = gravel tempered, GF = gravel free, SS = South Somerset)

Metal finds, by Naomi Payne

- 6.10** A total of 22 iron items or fragments and one copper alloy object was recovered from eight post-medieval contexts in test pits 2, 7, 9 and 12. Most of this material (18 objects/fragments) was from two pits in test pit 7, F702 and F707). The remainder of the iron finds derive from layers 202, 905 and 1200. The copper alloy object is a ring from pit F707. This has an external diameter of 29mm and signs of differential wear on the internal edge. It could have had a number of uses. The iron finds include eight certain or probable nails, a screw and two structural fittings, one of which is a probable wall anchor. There are also 11 unidentifiable iron fragments including a broken rectangular-sectioned rod. The remainder are amorphous lumps.

Slag and clinker, by Charlotte Coles

- 6.11** A single piece of slag (24g) was recovered from context 615. This is undiagnostic iron working slag. In addition, a small piece of clinker (2g) was recovered from fill 709 of post-medieval pit F707. This is also undiagnostic.

Foreign and worked stone, by Naomi Payne

- 6.12** A single fragment (158g) of worked stone was recovered from layer 804. This is part of the rim of a large porphyritic felsite (Elvan) bowl with an external rim diameter of c. 35-40mm (it is too small to estimate the diameter precisely). It is therefore rather larger than most Cornish stone mortars, but smaller than Trethurgy bowls (Quinnell 1993). The rim form appears to be a hybrid

of Quinnell's Cornish mortar types a and d (*ibid.*, 32), out-turned (type d) with a bead on the upper face (type a). Examples with broadly similar rims are believed to date from the second and third centuries AD and appear to copy the forms of ceramic *mortaria* (*ibid.*, 33).

- 6.13 A larger worked stone fragment was recovered from post-medieval demolition later 1200. This is an architectural fragment made from Exeter volcanic trap which has moulding around three and a half sides; the fourth side is partially broken longitudinally. The side opposite this narrows on both sides and there are grooved lines from top to bottom on both of the other sides, placed broadly opposite each other. The fragment is also broken on the top and bottom. This object is possibly part of a stone window frame or door jamb.

Slate, by Charlotte Coles

- 6.14 A total of three fragments of slate was retrieved from contexts 704 and 1115. All three are likely to be pieces of roofing slate.

Roman glass, by Naomi Payne

- 6.15 A total of four fragments (27g) of probable Roman glass was recovered from layers 612 and 804. Both contexts also contained post-medieval finds so the Roman glass must be residual. All four fragments are translucent blue-green body sherds. Their thickness and lack of curvature indicate that they derive from prismatic bottles.

Post-medieval glass, by Charlotte Coles

- 6.16 A total of 80 pieces of post-medieval glass was recovered. These are all modern window glass sherds or late 19th and 20th century bottle glass, with the exception of the neck of a bottle from context 612 dating to the early 19th century (Nightingale 2010), the base of a green-tinted cylindrical phial from context 709 dating from the second half of the 17th century or the 18th century, and two partial English lead crystal wine glasses from context 1200 that are probably late 18th or 19th century. One of these has a round bowl and two knobs on the stems. The other bowl is tall and has six sides. The glass from context 616 all comes from a plain green bottle dating from the late 19th century. A green beer bottle fragment from context 1117 has part of a Guinness label still attached.

Clay tobacco pipe, by Charlotte Coles

- 6.17 A total of 32 clay tobacco pipe fragments was recovered, including two bowls and 30 stems. The pipe bowl from context 601 dates from the second half of the 18th century and is plain with no maker's mark. This bowl has been heavily used. The other bowl is from the middle of the 17th century and is plain except for milling around the top of the bowl. This has been lightly used. All the stems are plain with the exception of a single stem with the stamped mark of 'L. LEWIS, EX...'. .

Ceramic building material (CBM), by Naomi Payne and John Allan

- 6.18 A total of 41 pieces (6,259g) of Roman CBM was recovered from five contexts in test pits 8 and 11. There are parts of three *bessalis* tiles, which were commonly used to construct the *pilae* (piles or stacks) used in hypocausts. Two are near complete and one of these (from context 812, fill of pit F810) has an arc formed of three fingertip lines on the upper surface. There are also nine fragments from *imbrex* roof tiles, a fragment of flange from a *tegula* roof tile which has a flat vertical external surface and a curved internal surface, a piece of probable box flue tile and a flat tile fragment with part of a combed line on the upper/external surface, which could either be part of a *tegula* with a signature or box flue tile. The remaining pieces are undiagnostic.

- 6.19 A total of 26 pieces (1,885g) of medieval and post-medieval CBM was recovered from ten contexts in test pits 1, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11 and 12. This material is summarised in the following table.

- 6.20 The fabric of the ridge tile fragments from layer 701 and fill 704 of pit F702 is similar to ridge tile wasters excavated at 31 Cowick Street, Exeter (see Hughes 2016). They are probably of 14th

century in date, and residual in this context. Two late medieval or early post-medieval ridge tile fragments were also present in context 705, another fill of F702, and layer 801, as well as post-medieval ridge tile fragments in layer 804 and 1104, fill of drain S1103. There are two scraps of probable medieval floor tile from layer 808, which, like the medieval ridge tile, are in a St Thomas-type fabric. Layer 902 produced two fragments of probable Dutch floor tile. These are in a sand-tempered red ware fabric. One is green-glazed and the other, brown.

Context	Context Description	Medieval ridge tile	Late med/early post-med ridge tile	Post-med ridge tile	Pan tile	Medieval flat tile	Post-medieval flat tile	Modern glazed wall tile	Post-medieval brick
101	Layer						1	3	
501	Layer				1				
601	Layer							1	
701	Layer	2							
704	Fill of pit F702	3							
705	Fill of pit F702		1						
709	Fill of pit F707								1
801	Layer		1						
804	Layer			4					
808	Layer					2			
902	Layer						2		
1104	Fill of drain S1103			1					
1200	Demolition layer							3	
Totals		5	2	5	1	2	3	7	1

Table 4. Summary of medieval and post-medieval CBM by context

6.21 Later post-medieval and modern CBM includes a pan tile fragment from context 501, seven fragments of glazed wall tile from layers 101, 601 and 1200, and a brick fragment from fill 709 of pit F707.

Plaster, by Charlotte Coles

6.22 A total of five fragments of white plaster were recovered from contexts 202, 709 and 901. These are plain with the exception of two moulded pieces from wall or ceiling plaster.

Worked bone, by Naomi Payne

6.23 A near complete bone hairpin (1.2g) of Roman date was recovered from context 1111. The pin, which is in two pieces, has a bead-and-reel-shaped head (Crummy's Type 6, 1983, 24-5) of the following form: reel/long conical bead/reel/short conical bead. The tip of the tapering shaft is missing. Hairpins of this type date from the third and fourth centuries AD (*ibid.*).

Animal bone, by Charlotte Coles

6.24 A total of 248 animal bones was recovered, of which 59 could be identified to species. A further 11 fish bones were found. The species present are sheep/goat (27 bones), chicken (14 bones), cow (12 bones), pig (4), hare (2) and cat (1). The sheep/goat remains largely consist of long bones, vertebrae and teeth and most are from adult individuals, with the exception of six unfused bones. A single mandible wear stage of 16 was calculated, so this is a mature individual. A total of seven of the sheep/goat bones had been butchered, including five vertebrae with chop marks, a horizontal chop through the distal end and a chop through the proximal end. The chicken bones present are mostly humerus, with some other long bones and a dentary. All the chicken bones

were fused and none had butchery marks. The cattle bones identified were long bones, teeth, vertebrae, scapula and feet and ankle bones. All of the cattle bones were from adult individuals and a single mandible wear stage of 40-50 months was calculated. Three of the cattle bones were butchered including a scapula, a humerus and an astragalus. The pig bones were long bones and a loose tooth. These are from adult individuals and a single radius had a chop through the proximal end. Two hare bones, both unbutchered, were identified as well as a cat radius. With the exception of the cat and hare bones this small assemblage is likely to represent domestic waste. These species are commonly found in Exeter.

Shell, by Charlotte Coles

- 6.25** A total of 17 whole or fragments of shell were recovered from nine contexts in test pits 5, 6, 7 and 12. There are ten oysters, including one left valve and nine right valves, one scallop fragment and three cockle fragments. They are all likely to have been consumed as a food source.

7. DISCUSSION (Fig. 10)

- 7.1** Key points from the evaluation, including details on the depths of cellar walls, are set out in section 5 above. An attempt has been made at producing profiles of archaeological deposits across the site (Fig. 10), due to the differing property histories, presence of cellars of varying dates, and the presence of built archaeological remains within some of the test pits the profiles are not particularly useful. The following discussion is set out zone-by-zone and draws together the main results of the investigation.

Zone 1

- 7.2** It is proposed that a new below-ground link will be created between the eastern cellar in Zone 1 (no. 16 Cathedral Yard) and the east corner of the southern cellar in Zone 2. The evaluation has established that this area contains stratified archaeological deposits, and that despite localised disturbance from late 20th-century drains there is good survival, particularly from c. 0.80m below the surface downwards.

Zone 2

- 7.3** Investigation here targeted walls where potentially strengthening may be needed in order to replace upper-floor walls lost to the fire and subsequent dismantling. In both the northern and central cellars no archaeological deposits were present, with only the flagstone floor (of c. AD 1800) in the northern cellar being of interest.

Zone 3

- 7.4** A number of conclusions can be drawn from the various investigations in the different parts of this zone.

- In the cellars it is proposed to reduce the ground level to gain head height. The investigation of the northwest wall indicates that it continues down well beyond the current floor surface, and that reduction in ground level should be achievable without additional strengthening of the wall. A shallow sequence of archaeological deposits, probably dating from the Roman period onwards survives. Lowering of the ground level could probably be achieved with disturbance only to the upper deposits, leaving the potentially Roman deposits and features *in situ*.
- There is no unknown cellar to the north of the western cellar. The result of both the current investigations, the 2000 excavations and the geotechnical investigation indicates that here a sequence of archaeological deposits survives, and any new groundworks here will encounter archaeological remains.
- In the north part of the Zone it is proposed that excavations to create a new cellar level access to the existing Zone 5 and 6 cellars as well as a plant room will take place. Here there is a sequence of archaeological deposits dating from the Roman period onwards. The area contains

later structures such as drains and brick walls, which may date from the medieval period onwards. In the limited areas investigated there is extensive truncation of early deposits by these later features.

Zone 4

- 7.5 Limited groundworks here are proposed, and may be no greater (in plan) than the current test pit. The investigation indicates that a sequence of archaeological deposits dating from the Roman period onwards is present within this zone.

Zones 5 and 6

- 7.6 The investigations in the cellars of these zones has shown that shallow sequences of medieval and probable Roman archaeological deposits are present within these cellars. All current floors date to the late 20th century, and no earlier surfaces survive. The depths of the historic walls (and modern underpinning) indicate that historic floor levels were broadly at the same level as the current surfaces.

Zone 7

- 7.7 In the northeast part of the Zone it is proposed that excavations to create a new cellar level access to the existing Zone 5 and 6 cellars will take place. Here the earliest exposed archaeology was of medieval date, and included a well of possible medieval date. There was extensive truncation to the upper levels of deposits caused by the various drain networks, but intact archaeological deposits survive below this truncation.

8. ARCHIVE AND OASIS

- 8.1 The finds, paper and digital archive is currently held at the offices of AC archaeology Ltd, at 4 Halthaies Workshops, Bradninch, near Exeter, Devon, EX5 4LQ under the unique project code of ACD1661. It will be held until the need for any further archaeological work on the site is established.
- 8.2 An online OASIS entry has been completed, using the unique identifier 294294, which includes a digital copy of this report.

9. SOURCES CONSULTED

British Geological Survey Online Viewer www.bgs.ac.uk

Crummy, N., 1983, *The Roman Small Finds from Excavations in Colchester 1971-9*. Colchester Archaeological Report no. **2**

Exeter Archaeology, 2008, *An Archao-Historical Assessment of the Royal Clarence Hotel, Exeter*, Exeter Archaeology report no. **98.03**

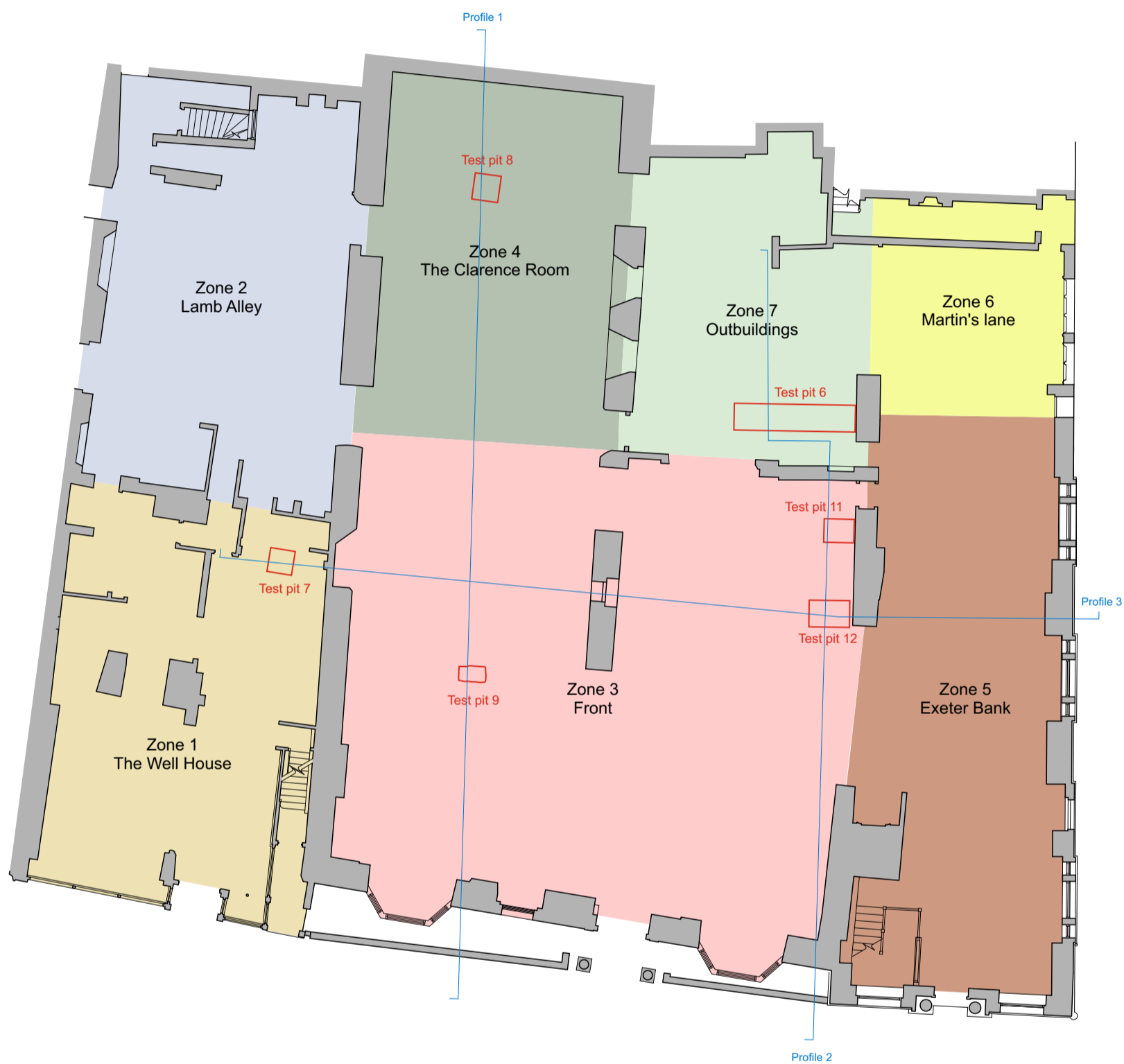
Hughes, S., 2016, *Land to the rear of 31 Cowick Street, Exeter: Results of an archaeological watching brief*, AC Archaeology document no. **ACD1051/2/1**

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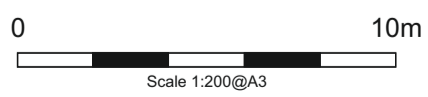
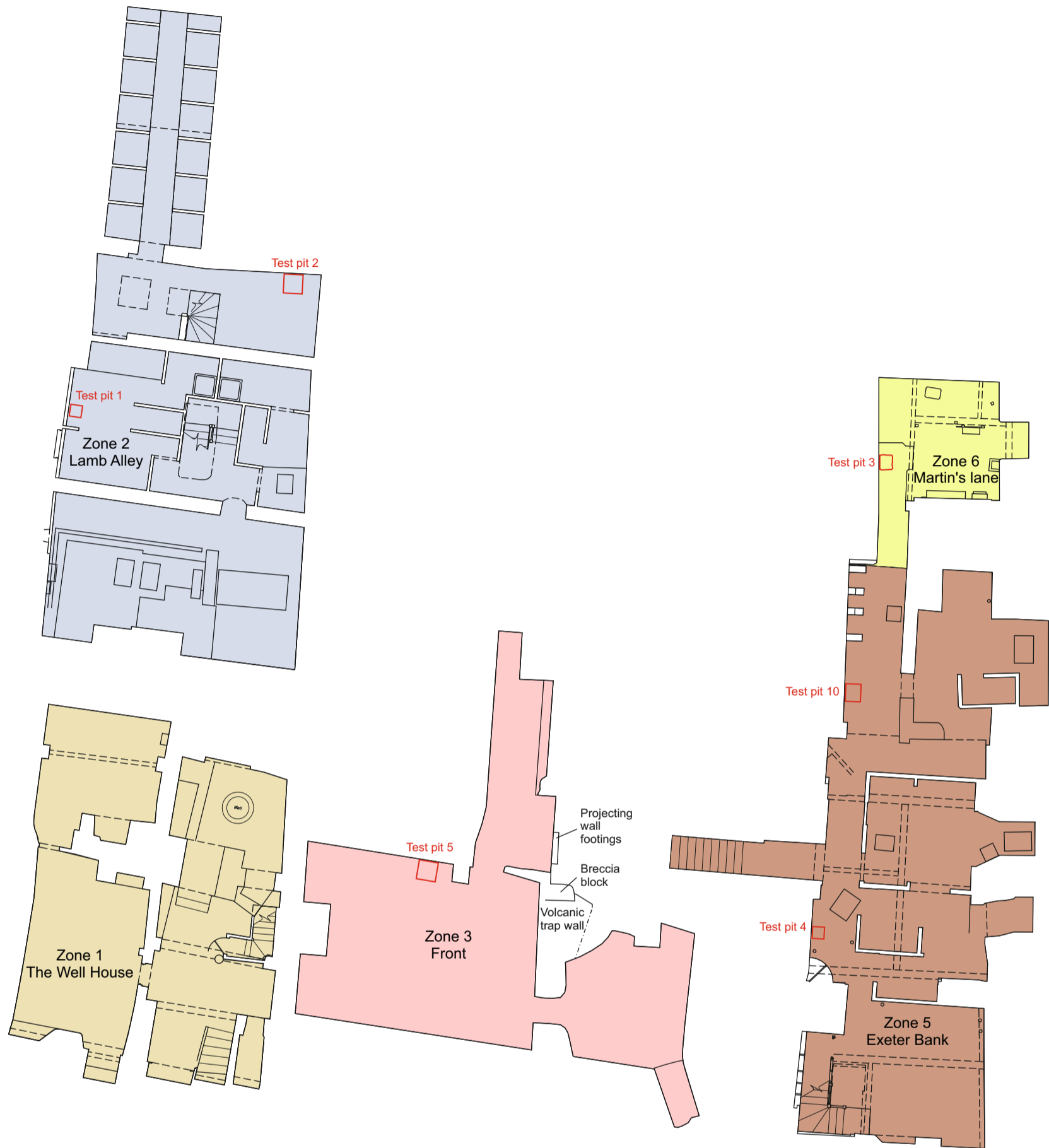
Salvatore, J., Steinmetzer, M., and Quinnell, H., forthcoming, "The Iron Age enclosure, Roman military works depot and supply base, Roman civil occupation and mid-late Roman cemetery at the former St Loye's College, Topsham Road, Exeter". *Proc. Devon Archaeol. Soc. Occasional Volume*



PROJECT
Royal Clarence Hotel,
Cathedral Yard, Exeter

TITLE

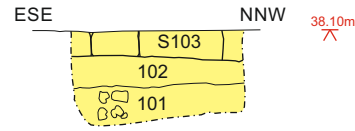
Fig. 1: Plan of zones showing location of test pits at ground level



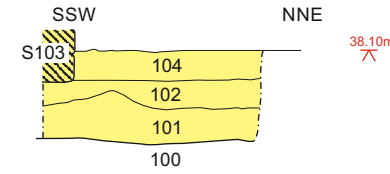
PROJECT
Royal Clarence Hotel,
Cathedral Yard, Exeter

TITLE
Fig. 2: Plan of zones showing location of test pits at basement level

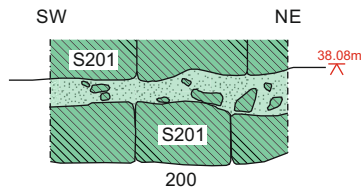
a) Section of test pit 1



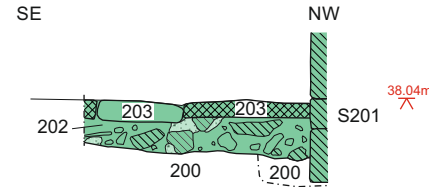
b) Section of test pit 1



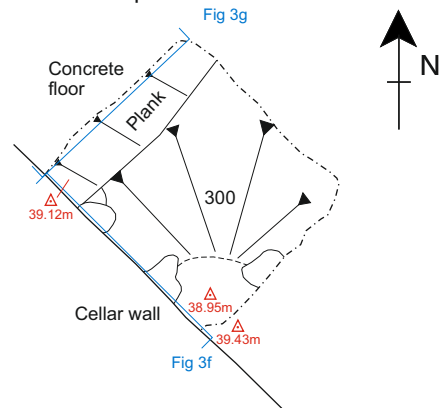
c) Section of test pit 2



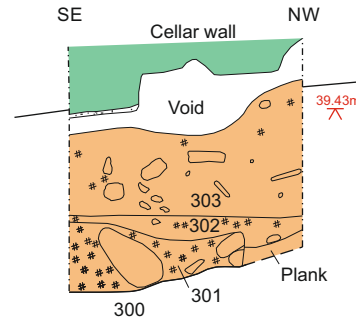
d) Section of test pit 2



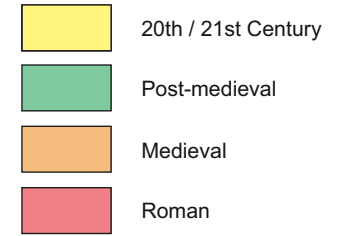
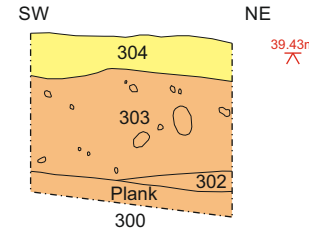
e) Plan of test pit 3



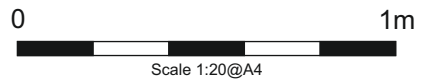
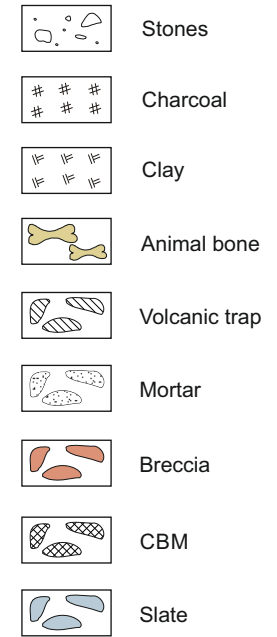
f) Section of test pit 3



g) Section of test pit 3



Key to all figures



PROJECT

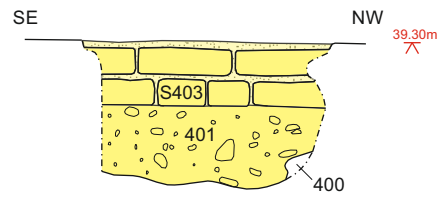
Royal Clarence Hotel,
Cathedral Yard, Exeter

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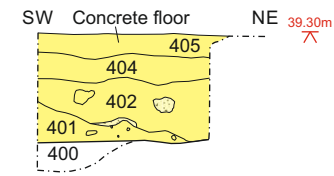
Fig. 3: Sections of test pit 1 and 2,
plan and sections of test pit 3



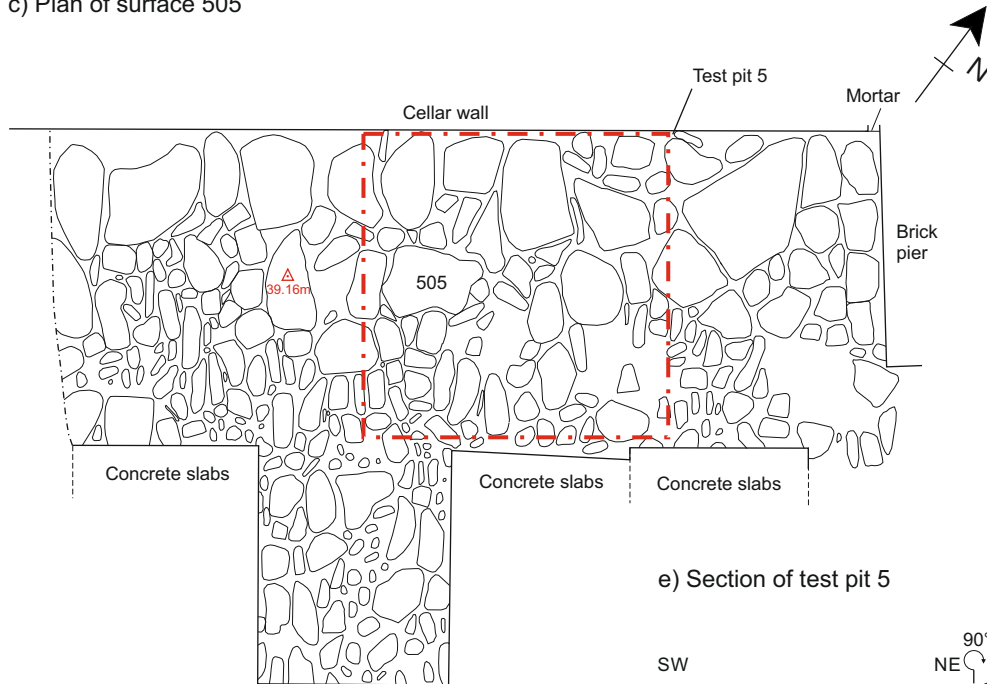
a) Section of test pit 4



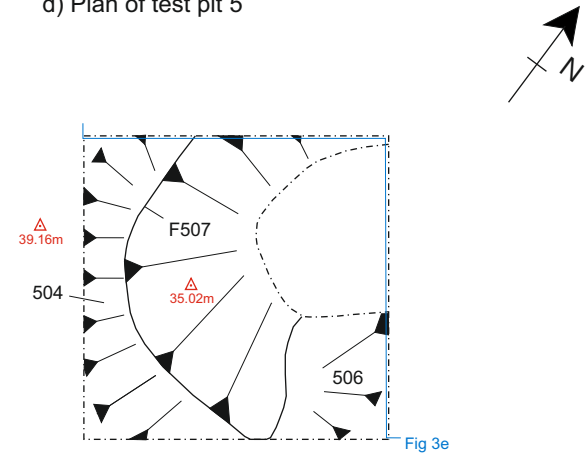
b) Section of test pit 4



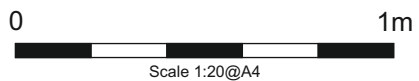
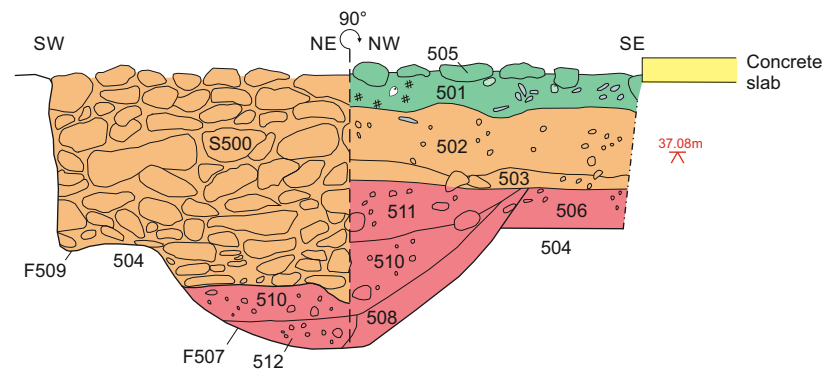
c) Plan of surface 505



d) Plan of test pit 5



e) Section of test pit 5

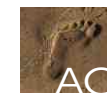


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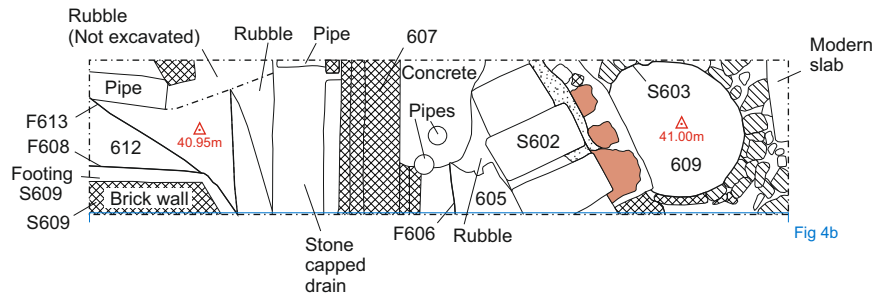
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Fig. 4: Sections of test pit 4, plan of surface 505, plan and section of test pit 5

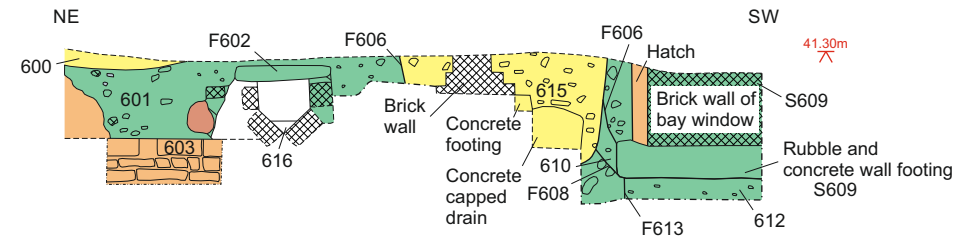


AC archaeology

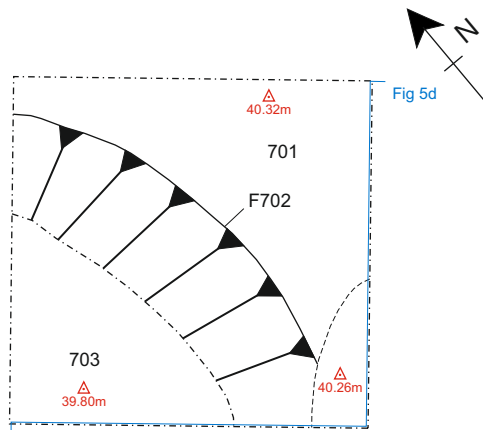
a) Plan of test pit 6



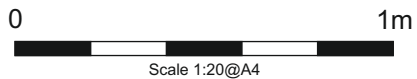
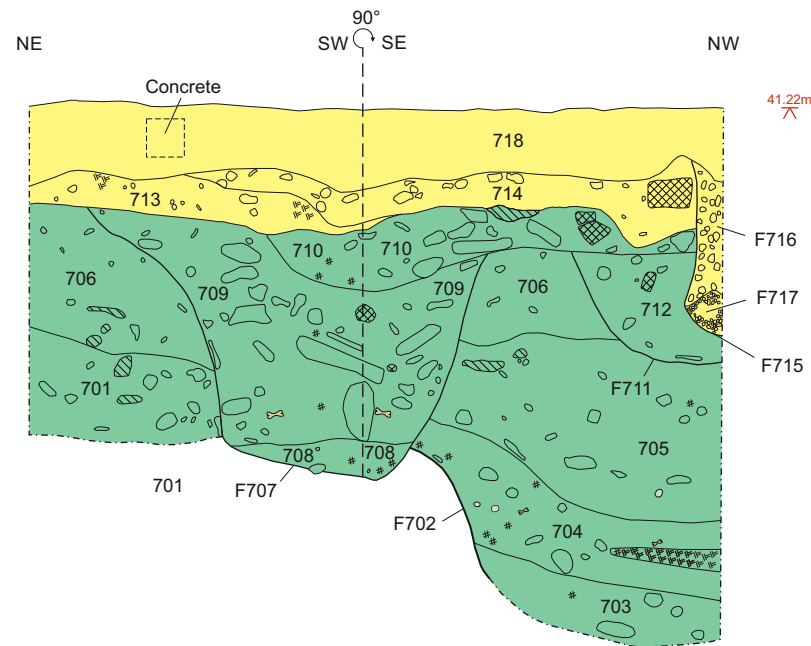
b) Plan of test pit 6



c) Plan of test pit 7



d) Section of test pit 7



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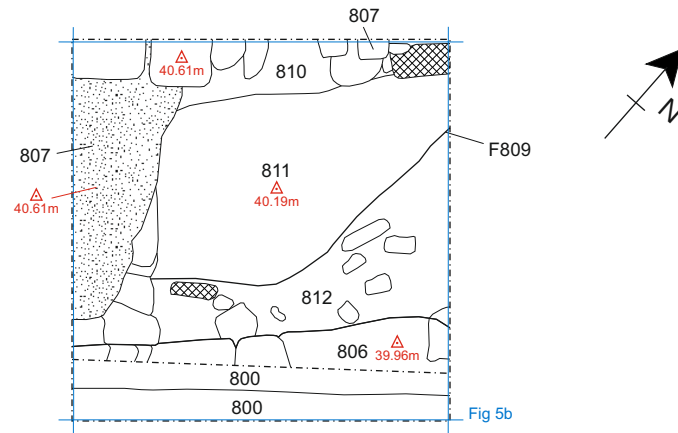
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Fig. 5: Plan and section of test pit 6,
and section of test pit 7

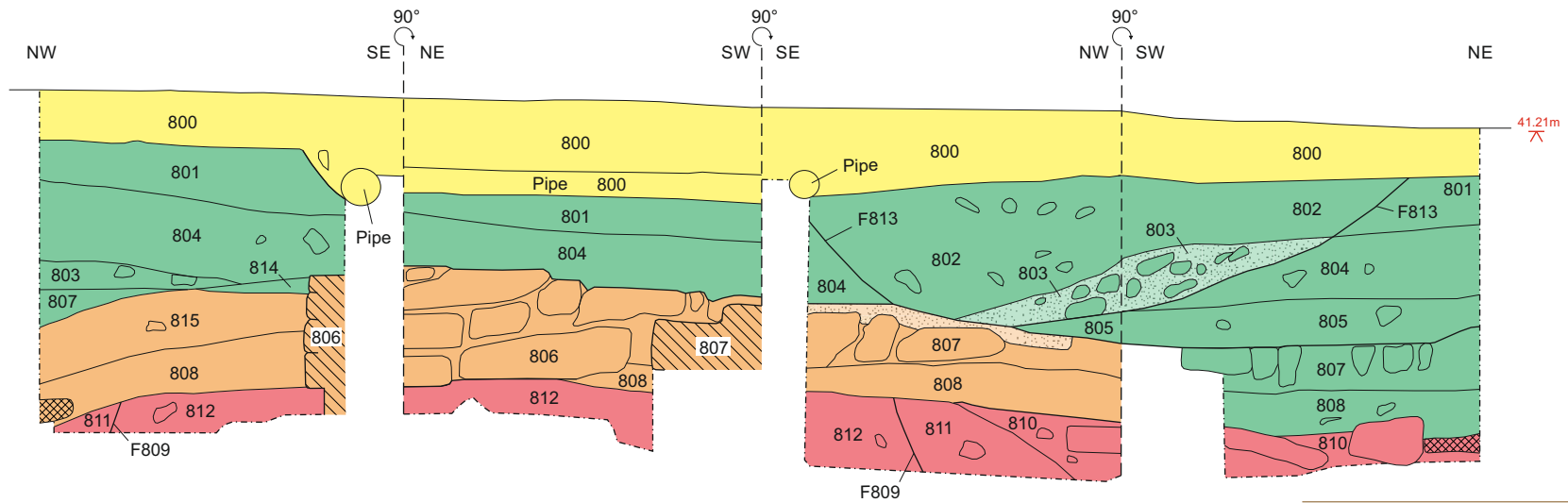


AC archaeology

a) Plan of test pit 8



b) Section of test pit 8



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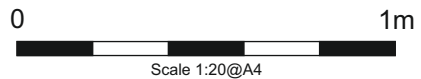
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Fig. 6: Plan and sections of
test pit 8



AC archaeology



a) Plan of test pit 9

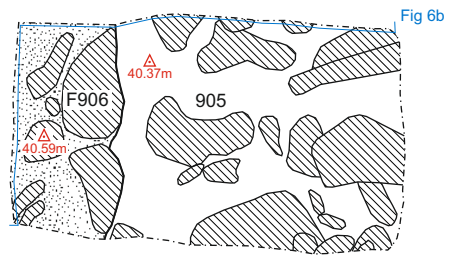
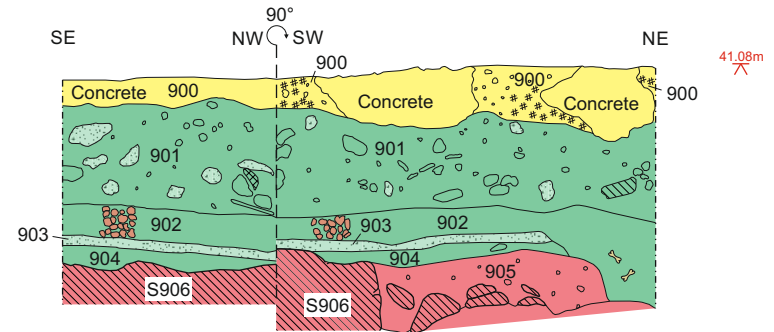
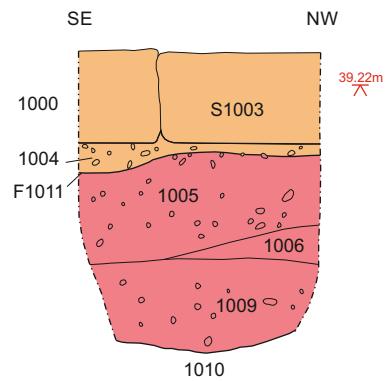


Fig 6b

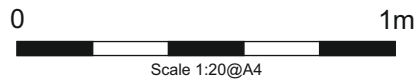
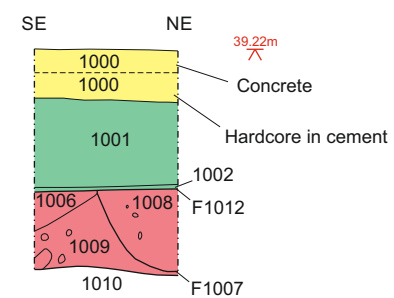
b) Section of test pit 9



c) NE facing section of test pit 10



d) SW facing section of test pit 10



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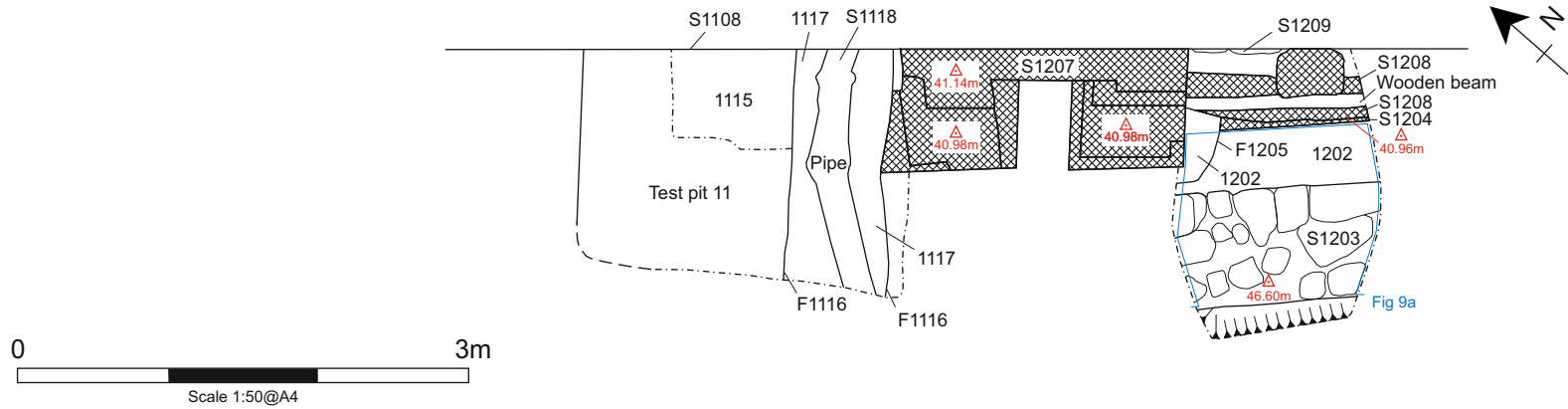
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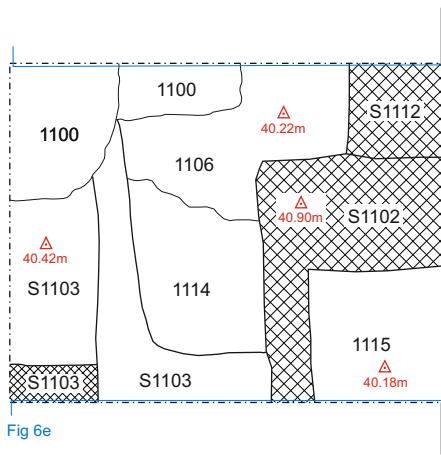
Fig. 7: Plan and sections of test pit 9,
plan and section of test pit 10



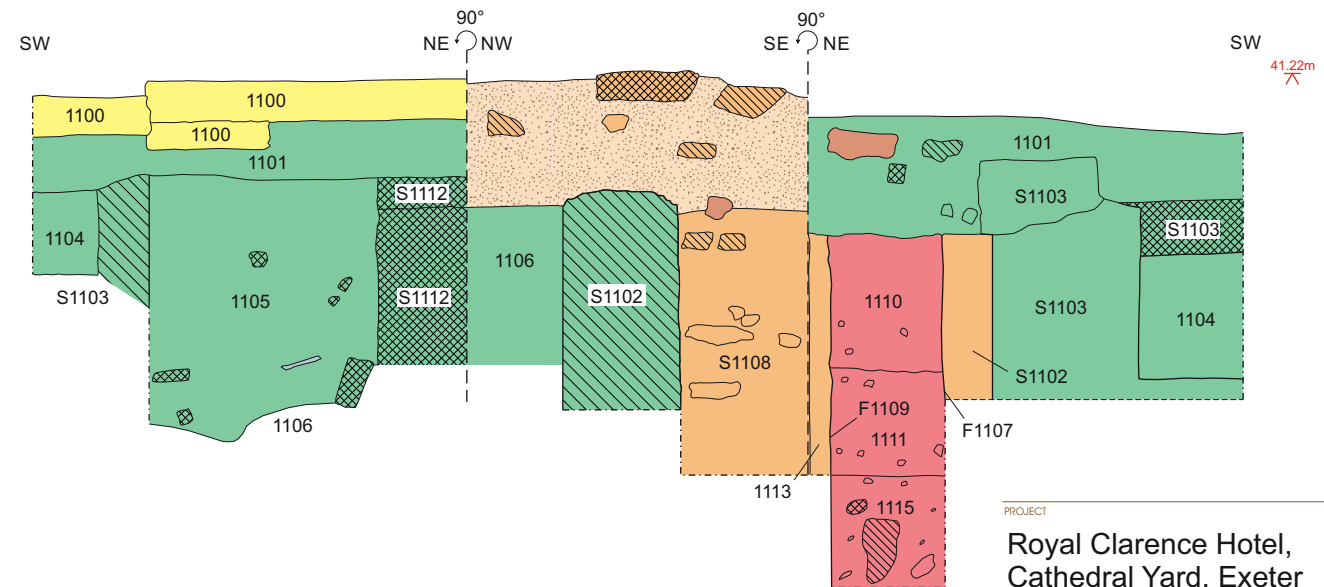
a) Plan of test pits 11 and 12



b) Plan of test pit 11



c) Section of test pit 11



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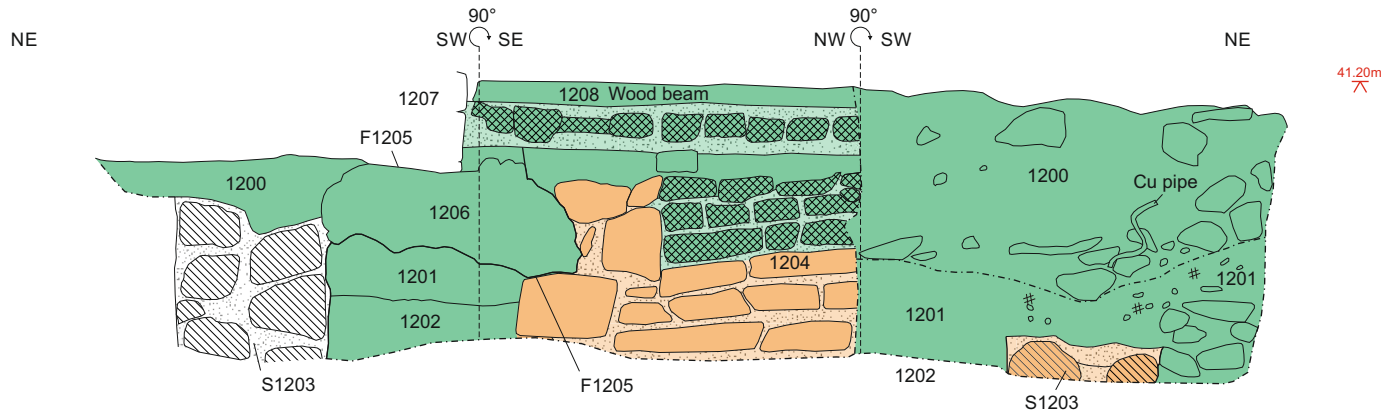
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Fig. 8: Plan of test pits 11 and 12,
plan and section of test pit 11

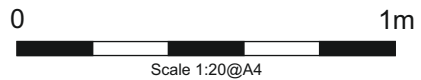


AC archaeology

a) Section of test pit 12



41.20m
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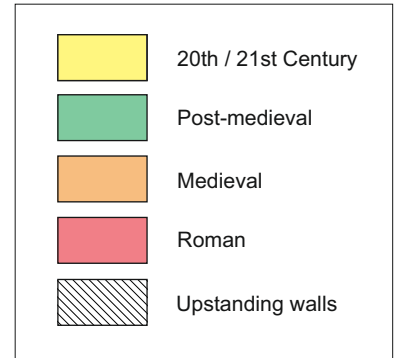
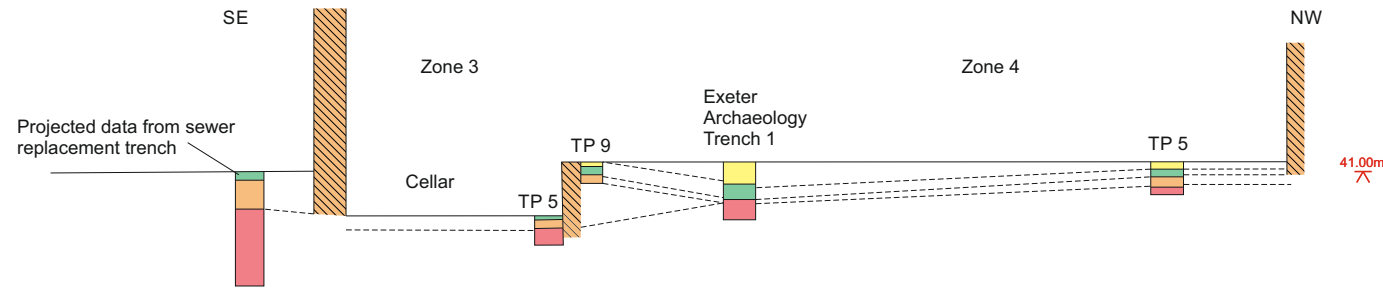
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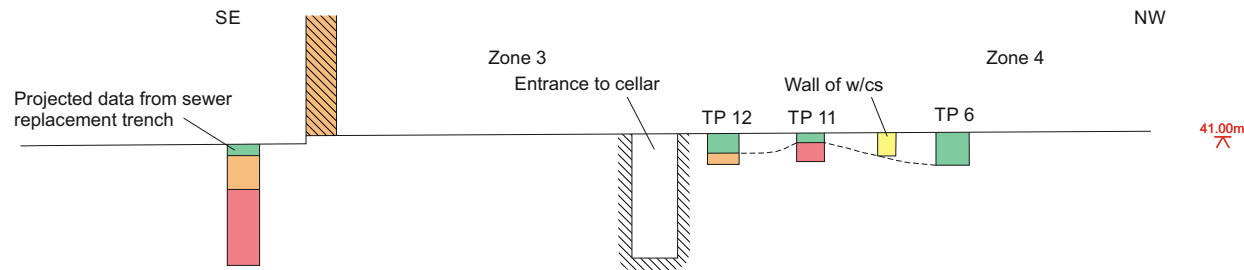
Fig. 9: Sections of test pit 12



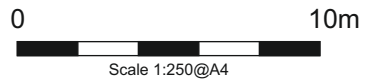
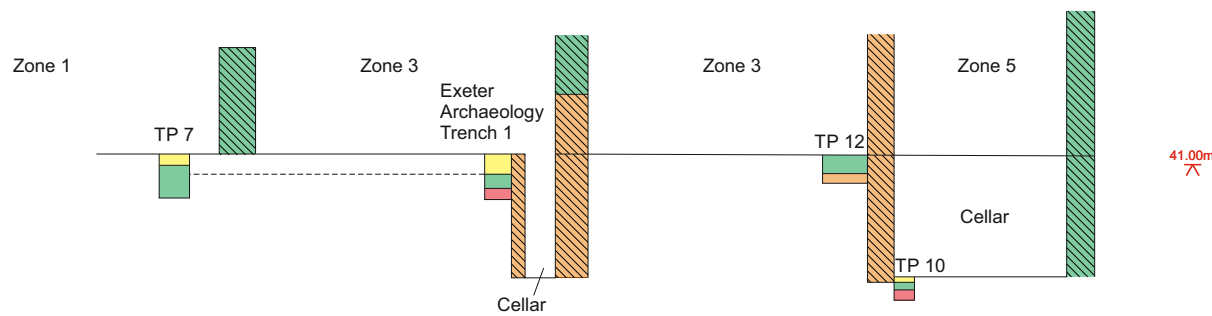
Profile 1



Profile 2



Profile 3



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Fig. 10: Profiles across the site





Plate 1: Test pit 1, southeast-facing section.
(0.30m scale)



Plate 2: Test pit 1, northeast-facing section showing
wall of cellar. (0.30m scale)



Plate 3: Test pit 2, southeast-facing section showing
wall of cellar. (1m scale)



Plate 4: Test pit 2, northeast-facing section.
(0.30m scale)



Plate 5: Test pit 3, northeast-facing section showing wall of cellar with soils below. (0.30m scale)



Plate 6: Test pit 3, southeast-facing section showing plank in the base of the pit. (0.30m scale)



Plate 7: Test pit 4, northeast-facing section showing wall of cellar. (0.30m scale)



Plate 8: Test pit 4, southeast-facing section. (0.30m scale)



Plate 9: Test pit 5, cobbled surface 505 looking northwest down from the scaffolding over the cellar. (1m scale)



Plate 10: Test pit 5, post-excitation view looking north showing the cellar wall and pit F507. (1m scale)



Plate 11: Test pit 6, post-excitation view looking southeast from the Zone 6 stair well



Plate 12: Test pit 6, northeast-facing section showing post-medieval deposits. (1m scale)



Plate 13: Test pit 6, east end of trench showing drain S602 overlying well S603, looking northeast. (1m scale)



Plate 14: Test pit 7, northeast-facing section. (1m scale)



Plate 15: Test pit 8, post-excavation view, looking northeast. (0.30m scale)



Plate 16: Test pit 8, northeast-facing section.
(0.30m and 1m scales)



Plate 17: Test pit 9, northeast-facing section. (0.30m scale)



Plate 18: Test pit 9, southeast-facing section.
(1m scale)



Plate 19: Test pit 10, northeast-facing section showing wall of cellar. (0.40m scale)



Plate 20: Test pit 10, southeast-facing section. (0.40m scale)



Plate 21: Test pit 11, post-excavation view, looking southeast. (1m scale)



Plate 22: Test pit 11, post-excitation view showing medieval wall to left cutting through Roman soils, looking east. (0.40m scale)



Plate 23: Test pit 12, northwest-facing section. (1m scale)



Plate 24: Test pit 12, post-excitation view, looking east. (1m scale)

Appendix 1

Tabulated trench descriptions

APPENDIX 1: TABULATED TRENCH DESCRIPTIONS

Test pit 1		Length 0.50m	Width 0.45m	Alignment NW-SE
Context	Description	Depth	Interpretation	
100	Mid brownish-red soft sandy-clay with rare sub-angular gravel.	0.24m +	Natural	
101	Mid brownish-grey loose sand with abundant well-rounded gravel and frequent angular pebbles.	0.16-0.24m	Levelling deposit for floor surface 102.	
102	Mid blackish-grey concrete.	0.08-0.16m	Former 20th-century floor surface and foundation for wall 103.	
S103	White-painted, cement-bonded brick wall.	N/A	20th-century rebuild of southwest wall of the cellar.	
104	Mid pinkish-grey concrete.	0-0.08m	Late 20th-century (and current) floor surface.	

Test pit 2		Length 0.80m	Width 0.80m	Alignment N/A
Context	Description	Depth	Interpretation	
200	Mid brownish-red firm clayey-loam with rare sub-angular gravel.	0.14m +	Natural	
S201	Mortar-bonded breccia wall.	N/A	Northwest wall of northern cellar.	
202	Mid greyish-brown loose silty-sand with abundant angular gravel and pebbles, and inclusions of safety glass.	0.06m-0.14m	Late 20th-century make-up for floor surface 203.	
203	Floor of flagstones with brick replacements.	0-0.06m	c.1800 floor of basement with late 20th-century brick repairs	

Test pit 3		Length 0.50m	Width 0.50m	Alignment N/A
Context	Description	Depth	Interpretation	
300	Mid reddish-brown soft clayey-loam with frequent sub-grounded gravel.	0.48+	Natural	
301	Dark blackish-grey soft clayey silt with rare well-rounded cobbles and pebbles, and containing pottery, shell and waterlogged wood.	0.36m-0.48m	Deposit of medieval date.	
302	Mid-brownish-grey soft sandy-silt with rare sub-angular gravel, and containing pottery and waterlogged wood and charcoal.	0.34m-0.36/0.48m	Deposit of medieval date.	
303	Mid greyish-brown soft silty-clay with occasional sub-rounded pebbles and common sub-rounded gravel, and containing pottery, slate and wood.	0-0.36m	Deposit of medieval date.	
304	Grey concrete.	0-0.12m	Mid-late 20th-century concrete ramp into the Zone 6 cellar from the Zone 5 cellar.	

Test pit 4		Length 0.50m	Width 0.50m	Alignment N/A
Context	Description	Depth	Interpretation	
400	Mid greyish-red firm clayey loam with black manganese staining and frequent sub-angular fine gravel and occasional well-rounded gravel.	0.30m +	Natural.	
401	Mid greyish-brown soft clayey-silt with abundant well-rounded pebbles and frequent sub-rounded fine gravel.	0.20m-0.30m	Archaeological deposit of unknown date.	
402	Breccia rubble and mortar.	0.12-0.20/0.30m	Archaeological deposit of unknown date, possibly representing a make-up for a former floor surface in the cellar.	
F403	Cement-bonded brick wall.	N/A	Late 20th-century underpinning of the southwest wall of the cellar.	
404	Concrete.	0.06-0.12m	Late 20th-century concrete floor surface of cellar corridor.	
405	Concrete.	0-0.06m	Late 20th-century (and current) concrete cellar floor surface.	

APPENDIX 1: TABULATED TRENCH DESCRIPTIONS

Test pit 5		Length 1m	Width 0.80m	Alignment NE-SW
Context	Description	Depth	Interpretation	
S500	Volcanic trap wall set within construction trench F509.	N/A	Northwest wall of western Zone 3 cellar.	
501	Dark blackish-brown friable sandy silty-loam with rare sub-rounded stone inclusions, and containing pottery animal bone, CBM, oyster shell and clay tobacco pipe.	0.06-0.14m	Make-up layer for surface 505.	
502	Light yellowish-brown friable sandy silty-loam with moderate sub-rounded stone, and also containing pottery.	0.14-0.34m	Post-medieval levelling layer.	
503	Light brownish-yellow loose mortar with rare sub-rounded stone inclusions.	0.28-0.34m	Layer, possibly representing a make-up deposit for an historic floor to the cellar.	
504	Dark brownish-red compact clayey-loam capped with a compact band of gravel.	0.46m+	Natural.	
505	Sub-rounded to sub-angular cobbles.	0-0.06m	Later post-medieval cobbled surface of western Zone 3 cellar set into make-up 505.	
506	Dark reddish-orange loose-soft sandy clayey-loam with rare sub-rounded stone inclusions, and containing animal bone and oyster shell.	0.34-0.46m	Roman soil layer of largely redeposited natural.	
F507	A pit partly exposed within the test hole, measuring a minimum of 0.48m long by 0.46m wide by 0.44m deep, and containing fills 508, 510-512).	0.34-0.77m	Roman pit.	
508	Dark reddish-brown loose clayey-loam.	0.34-0.77m	Fill of Roman pit F507 comprising weathered or redeposited natural.	
F509	Linear construction trench for cellar wall S500.	0-0.60m	Construction trench containing medieval cellar wall S500 set into the top of the infilled Roman pit F507.	
510	Dark brownish-red loose sandy clayey-loam with rare sub-rounded stone inclusions.	0.40m-0.68m	Fill of Roman pit F507 comprising weathered or redeposited natural.	
511	Light yellowish-brown loose loamy-sand with rare sub-angular gravel inclusions.	0.34-0.50m	Fill of Roman pit F507.	
512	Pale greenish-yellow loose loamy-sand with abundant grit.	0.70-0.77m	Fill of Roman pit F507.	

Test pit 6		Length 4.70m	Width 1m	Alignment NE-SW
Context	Description	Depth	Interpretation	
600	Black soft ash and charcoal.	0-0.15m	Modern demolition deposit of burnt material, but probably pre-dating the 2016 fire.	
601	Grey-brown moderate-soft clayey-silt with frequent breccia, volcanic trap and brick, slate and mortar inclusions, and containing pottery and clay tobacco pipe.	0-0.50m	19th-century backfill and levelling following construction of drain S602. Same as 605.	
S602	A NW-SE orientated drain constructed on the lower east side of two courses of breccia and on the base, west side and upper east side with bricks, those on the base being angled, and with sandstone capping (possibly reused flagstones). All were bonded in a hard coarse pinky mortar with lime inclusions. The drain had been partially infilled and contained fragments of wine bottles.	0.05-0.55m	A drain located within the former yard to the rear of Zone 3. It is of 19th-century date, and post-dates well S603, which appears to have been partially open as the associated backfill around the drain (601) filled the upper section of the well. It went out of use in the early 20th-century when W/Cs were constructed along the northeast side of the yard.	
S603	An almost circular well constructed of rows of dressed square and rectangular blocks of	0.50-0.80m+	A well located within the former yard to the rear of Zone 3. The	

APPENDIX 1: TABULATED TRENCH DESCRIPTIONS

	volcanic trap. The upper four-five courses have been exposed. Fills predating the 19th-century infilling (with 601) have not been excavated, but appear to contain demolition material. The north, east and south sides have been truncated by the construction of drain 602.		use of volcanic trap, rather than breccia may indicate a medieval, rather than post-medieval date.
604	Brown-grey friable silty-sand with charcoal, plaster and mortar inclusions.	0.80m +	Unexcavated historic infilling of well F603 containing demolition material that could relate to 18th-century or later use of the property as a hotel.
605	Grey-brown moderate-soft clayey-silt with frequent breccia, volcanic trap and brick, slate and mortar inclusions, and containing pottery and clay tobacco pipe.	0-0.25m	19th-century backfill and levelling following construction of drain S602. Same as 601.
F606	Curvilinear cut feature aligned NW-SE with near vertical sides, and where exposed a curved base.	0-0.70m	Construction trench for the early 20th-century – probably 1906 – southwest wall (S607) of the W/Cs in the former yard.
607	Base of a wall comprising the two lowest courses of a drilled brick wall laid in header bond, with two projecting lower courses of bricks laid onto a concrete foundation.	0-0.40m	The southwest wall of the early 20th-century – probably 1906 – W/Cs in the former yard.
F608	Linear cut feature with vertical sides and a flat base.	0-0.70m	Construction trench for the late 19th-century bay window of former lounge last used as the Champagne Bar.
S609	Concrete foundation and lower courses of a brick wall laid in cement-bonded English bond.	0-0.70m	Wall associated with the late 19th-century bay window of former lounge last used as the Champagne Bar.
610	Loose brick rubble.	0-0.70m	Backfill of construction trench F608 following construction of the wall S609.
611	Grey-brown firm silty-clay with rare cobbles, slate, brick and charcoal fragments and patches of clay along with very rare mortar.	0-0.50m	Post-medieval levelling deposit within the former yard.
612	Grey-brown firm slightly silty-clay with common pebbles and cobbles, patches of clay, and rarer charcoal, slate and mortar fragments.	0.50m+	Medieval deposit within the former yard.
F613	Linear E-W aligned cut feature, partially exposed within the test pit, with a vertical south side and undulating base due to the stones in the underlying deposit 612. The feature continues beyond the north side of the pit, and the upper part has been heavily disturbed by 20th-century drains.	0.50m +	Post-medieval feature of unknown function or use within the former yard.
614	Very dark grey-brown firm very slightly silty-clay with rare small pebbles and angular stones, charcoal, mortar flecks, and patches of clay present towards the edge of the feature.	0.50m +	Fill of F613.
615	20th- and 21st-century drains and associated backfill of service trenches.	0.00m+	Number allocated for finds recovery only
616	Mortar and glass fragments.	0.45-0.50m	Backfill of drain S602.

Test pit 7		Length 0.95m	Width 0.90m	Alignment NE-SW
Context	Description	Depth	Interpretation	
700	Mid greyish-brown soft silty-clay with rare well-rounded cobbles and occasional rounded gravel.	1.30m+	Lowest exposed deposit revealed below 701 in the side of pit F702. It was not excavated.	
701	Light greyish-brown friable sandy clayey-loam with frequent light yellowish-white mottling and occasional sub-angular breccia pebbles and	0.68m+	Lowest fully exposed (but not fully excavated) deposit of probable post-medieval date.	

APPENDIX 1: TABULATED TRENCH DESCRIPTIONS

	common slate fragments, and containing animal bone, oyster shell and tile.		
F702	Pit cut measuring a minimum of 0.82m long by 0.62m wide and 0.83m deep, with steep sides. The base was not exposed.	0.68m+	Post-medieval rubbish pit located within the rear yard of no. 16 Cathedral Yard.
703	Dark reddish-brown soft silty-clay with rare well-rounded cobbles and occasional sub-angular pebbles, and containing pottery and animal bone.	1.16m+	Lowest exposed fill of pit F702.
704	Mid greenish-brown soft silty-loam with occasional well-rounded gravel, and containing pottery, animal and fish bone, oyster shell, slate and tile.	0.84-1.16m	Middle fill of pit F702.
705	Mid greyish-brown silt silty-loam with rare sub-angular cobbles and occasional gravel and pebbles, and containing pottery, animal bone and oyster shell.	0.60-0.84m	Upper fill of pit F702.
706	Mid reddish-brown friable sandy-silt with frequent sub-angular fine gravel and occasional sub-angular pebbles, and containing pottery, animal bone and shell.	0.38-0.60m	Post-medieval layer cut by pits F707 and F711.
F707	Pit measuring a minimum of 0.74m long by 0.32m wide by 0.72m deep, with generally steep sides and a slightly sloping flattish base.	0.28-1m	Late post-medieval rubbish pit.
708	Mid reddish-brown loose loamy-sand with frequent well-rounded fine gravel, and containing pottery, animal bone, metal, and clay tobacco pipe.	0.90-1m	Lower fill of pit F707.
709	Mid brownish-grey friable sandy silty-loam with rare sub-angular cobbles and common sub-rounded pebbles and gravel.	0.28-0.90m	Upper fill of pit F707.
710	Dark reddish-brown friable sandy silty-loam with common sub-angular cobbles and occasional rounded gravel.	0.28-0.44m	Layer of late post-medieval demolition material overlying and slumping into the top of pit F707.
F711	Pit cut measuring a minimum of 0.39m long by c. 0.20m wide by 0.29m deep, with very steep sides and a broad rounded base.	0.40-0.68m	Late post-medieval rubbish pit.
712	Mid brownish-black friable sandy-silty-loam with rare angular cobbles and common sub-rounded gravel, and containing pottery, animal bone and glass.	0.40-0.68m	Fill of pit F711.
713	Mid reddish-brown loose sand with patches of clay and occasional sub-rounded pebbles and fine gravel.	0.20-0.30m	Late 20th-century make-up for surface 718.
714	Light brownish-grey loose sand with frequent angular concrete and gravel fragments.	0.20-0.40m	Late 20th-century make-up for surface 718.
F715	Service trench aligned east-west with vertical side and a rounded base.	0.16-0.62m	Late 20th- or 21st-century drainage trench associated with the Well House W/Cs.
716	Mid brownish-yellow loose gravel.	0.50-0.62m	Gravel fill in base of service trench 715.
717	Light pinkish-white hard sand and gravel around a plastic pipe.	0.16-0.50m	Backfill of service trench 715 following the laying of a plastic pipe.
718	Grey concrete	0-0.29m	Late 20th-century surface of the Well House W/Cs.

Test pit 8		Length 1m	Width 1m	Alignment N/A
Context	Description	Depth	Interpretation	
800	A northeast-southwest aligned drain overlaid by thin band of dark grey firm silt with brick and coals inclusions. Above this is a layer of concrete, then two layers of floor tiles.	0-0.24m	Modern features and floor surfaces associated with the most recent use of the zone as the hotel kitchens.	

APPENDIX 1: TABULATED TRENCH DESCRIPTIONS

801	Light brown soft slightly clayey-silt with frequent small mortar fragments, rare large mortar and slate and gravel fragments, and containing pottery and clay tobacco pipe.	0.0.14-0.38m	19th-century levelling layer.
802	Mid reddish-brown firm-soft clayey-silt with common brick, slate and mortar fragments and smaller CBM, gravel and mortar fragments.	0.20-0.60m	Secondary fill of pit F813.
803	Grey-light brown very soft silt with abundant (90%) wall plaster fragments and rare volcanic trap fragments.	0.38-0.60m	Primary fill of pit F813.
804	Light brown very soft-friable slightly clayey-silt with frequent small gravel and lime mortar flecks and rare charcoal and late fragments, and containing pottery.	0.26-0.54m	19th-century levelling layer.
805	Grey-brown soft clayey-silt with common small mortar and slate fragments and rare larger volcanic trap fragments.	0.48-0.62	Post-medieval levelling layer.
S806	Wall aligned roughly NE-SW, and constructed of coursed angular blocks of non-vesicular volcanic trap up to 400mm long bonded in light brown earth with hard lime fragments.	0.44-0.80m	Wall, possibly of medieval date, forming an internal partition within Zone 4.
807	Surface of hard white lime mortar with line inclusions laid onto a pinkish-white lime mortar set into a band of volcanic trap stones and cobbles. These were laid onto a bedding layer of dark brown soft clay with rare slate and mortar inclusions.	0.58-0.74m	A series of two surfaces abutting wall S806 and probably of medieval date.
808	Mixed grey-brown and reddish-brown firm clayey-silt with common mortar, slate and charcoal inclusions, and containing pottery, animal bone and tile.	0.74-0.90m	Medieval levelling layer.
F809	Cut feature, only partially exposed and excavated with in the pit, with a curving steeply sloping side.	0.80m+	Roman cut feature, possibly a large pit.
810	Reddish-brown firm silty-clay with a band of charcoal at the top, and large blocks of volcanic trap, and containing Roman tile.	0.80m+	Upper fill of Roman pit F809
811	Dark grey firm very slightly silty-clay with rare very small volcanic trap fragments and flecks and patches of yellow and red clay around the edges, and containing animal bone, glass and part of a stone object.	0.80m+	Lower exposed fill of Roman pit F809, possibly containing cess.
812	Reddish-brown firm slightly silty-clay with occasional slate and fragments, and common volcanic trap blocks, and containing pottery and tile.	0.80m+	Roman soil, partially exposed in the base of the pit.
F813	Cut feature with a broadly circular plan and relatively steep sides with a flat base.	0.16-0.60m	19th-century pit, containing demolition material and probably associated with a phase of refurbishment of the hotel.
814	Orange-red firm clay with abundant gravel and common brick fragments.	0.52-0.56m	Post-medieval levelling layer.
815	Dark brown moderate-firm clayey silt with frequent small slate, mortar and fine gravel inclusions.	0.56-0.84m	Medieval levelling layer.

Test pit 9		Length 1m	Width 0.50m	Alignment NE-SW
Context	Description	Depth	Interpretation	
900	Concrete floor with timber joists, containing voids filled with fire-derived rubble.	0-0.15m	Later 20th-century concrete floor of the hotel restaurant.	
901	Light reddish-brown friable sandy-silty-loam with frequent sub-angular volcanic trap fragments, occasional slate and mortar and abundant fine	0.15-0.38m	Post-medieval levelling layer.	

APPENDIX 1: TABULATED TRENCH DESCRIPTIONS

	gravel, and containing pottery and clay tobacco pipe stems.		
902	Mid brownish-red loose silty-sand with abundant (80%) sub-angular breccia and fine gravel, and containing animal bone.	0.36-0.60m	Post-medieval levelling layer.
903	Whitish-grey compact silty-sandy mortar.	0.46-0.48m	Possible surface or bedding for a removed post-medieval surface.
904	Dark greyish-brown soft sandy-silt with rare rounded pebbles, and containing pottery and animal bone.	0.48-0.54m	Post-medieval levelling layer.
905	Mid greyish-brown loose silty-sand with large sub-angular volcanic trap blocks and gravel.	0.54m+	Stoney deposit post-dating wall S906, possibly representing a demolition layer following disuse of the wall.
S906	Wall aligned NW-SE, and constructed of sub-angular volcanic trap blocks and cobbles. The upper two courses have been exposed within the pit.	0.44m+	Internal wall to the rear part of Zone 3, possibly of medieval date.

Test pit 10		Length 0.64m	Width 0.44m	Alignment NE-SW
Context	Description	Depth	Interpretation	
1000	Concrete floor laid onto a make-up of concrete and brick fragments in cement.	0-0.14m	Current concrete floor of the Zone 5 basement.	
1001	Layer of compact volcanic trap and brick fragments.	0.14-0.36m	Levelling layer associated with floor surface 1000.	
1002	Pale brownish-yellow firm sandy clayey-loam with slate fragments.	0.36-0.38m	Possible historic floor surface.	
S1003	Wall constructed of coursed breccia.	N/A	Southwest wall of Zone 5 cellar.	
1004	Mid orange compact sandy-clay with common rounded gravel.	0.15-0.25m	Backfill of construction trench F1011 for, and prior to the construction of, wall S1003.	
1005	Dark brown compact sandy-clay with moderate rounded pebbles.	0.15-0.47m	Soil layer pre-dating wall S1003, possibly of Roman or medieval date.	
1006	Mid orange slightly compact loamy-sand, possibly within a shallow feature cutting into 1009.	0.37-0.47m	Possible small feature, only partially exposed within the trench.	
F1007	Cut feature partially exposed within the trench, measuring a minimum of 0.22m long and wide by 0.22m deep, with very steep sides giving way to shallow curving base.	0.37-0.50m	Pit-type feature, possibly of Roman date.	
1008	Mid-dark brown compact sandy-loam with sparse rounded pebbles.	0.37-0.50m	Fill of pit F1007.	
1009	Mid brownish-red compact sandy clay-loam with moderate rounded pebbles.	0.46m+	Soil layer pre-dating wall S1003, possibly of Roman or medieval date.	
1010	Mid red clay with moderate rounded gravel.	0.80m+	Natural	
F1011	Cut feature aligned NW-SE with a vertical side and a flat base.	0.15-0.22m	Construction trench for wall S1003.	
F1012	Possible cut feature linear with a flat base.	0.37m	Possible feature representing truncation of early deposits and features during the creation of a floor surface (e.g. 1002) within the cellar.	

Test pit 11		Length 1.20m	Width 0.90m	Alignment SE-SW
Context	Description	Depth	Interpretation	
1100	Grey concrete.	0-0.10m	Concrete floor surface of Zone 3 forming a ramp to a doorway into Zone 7.	
1101	Mid reddish-brown friable silty-sand with common sub-angular slate and brick fragments,	0.10-0.26m	Make-up for floor 1101 and removed former recent floor	

APPENDIX 1: TABULATED TRENCH DESCRIPTIONS

	and containing pottery and bottle glass.		surface elsewhere within Zone 3.
S1102	L-shaped wall constructed of standard bricks laid in stretcher bond in mid pinkish-white lime mortar, with a cement render to the eastern face.	0,30m +	Brick wall of unknown function.
S1103	NW-SE aligned drain constructed of cement-bonded brick. It is slightly curved and drops down steeply towards the southeast. Both the internal and external faces have been lined with cement.	0.20m+	Late post-medieval drain.
1104	Mid reddish-brown friable silty-sand with common sub-angular stone, also containing pottery, glass, and brick.	0.32-0.66m	Rubble backfill of drain S1103, very similar to 1101.
1105	Mid grey-brown friable silty-sand with common sub-angular stone, slate and brick, and also containing pottery and glass	0.26-0.94m	A dump of material between structures S1102, S1103 and S1112.
1106	Mid grey-brown friable silty-sand with common sub-angular stone and brick fragments.	0.88m+	A dump of brick rubble; not excavated.
F1107	L-shaped cut feature, with vertical sides; the base was not exposed.	0.32m+	A construction trench for wall S1102.
S1108	NW-SE aligned wall constructed of breccia and volcanic trap laid in rough courses bonded in light pinkish-white lime mortar.	N/A	Later medieval (c. AD 1400) northeast wall of Zone 3.
F1109	Linear cut feature with a vertical side; the base was not exposed.	0.30m+	Construction trench for wall S1108.
1110	Mid black-brown moderately compact silty-sand with sparse sub-angular stone, and containing pottery, animal bone and CBM.	0.34-0.68m	Roman soil deposit.
1111	Mid reddish-brown moderately compact silty-sand with sparse sub-angular stone, and containing pottery, animal bone, CBM, and a bone pin.	0.68m-0.88m	Roman soil deposit
S1112	Rectangular structure constructed of bricks laid variously in header and stretcher bond, abutting wall S1102.	0.30m+	Brick structure of unknown function, but almost certainly contemporary with wall S1102.
1113	Mid reddish-brown moderately compact silty-sand with rare sub-angular stone	0.30m+	Backfill of construction trench F1109 for medieval wall S1108.
1114	Mid reddish-brown friable silty-sand with common sub-angular stone and abundant brick and concrete rubble.	0.14m+	Dump of rubble between wall S1102 and drain S1103.
1115	Dark brownish-grey soft silty-clayey-loam with common pebbles and rare volcanic trap fragments, and containing pottery, animal bone and CBM.	0.88m+	Roman soil deposit.
F1116	Partially exposed linear, NE-SW aligned cut feature with steep, concave sides; the base was not exposed.	0-0.18m	Construction trench for drain 1118.
1117	Brick, volcanic trap and glass rubble, containing pottery.	0-0.18m	20th-century backfill of F1116.
1118	7" diameter brown-glazed ceramic drain pipe, surviving within the ground only – it has been removed above ground within wall S1108.	0-0.18m	Late 19th- or 20th-century drain.

Test pit 12		Length	Width	Alignment
		1.55m	1.05m	NW-SE
Context	Description	Depth	Interpretation	
1200	Brick and stone rubble with glass.	0-0.54m	Late post-medieval demolition material.	
1201	Dark brownish-grey very loose loamy-sand with mixed building material.	0.46-0.70m+	Late post-medieval demolition material.	
1202	Pale yellow very loose sand.	0.58m+	Possible fill of a possible drain formed by/between structures S1203 and S1204.	
S1203	NW-SE aligned wall constructed of sub-angular blocks of breccia bonded in pale pink and yellow	0.70m+	Wall located within the Zone 3 building, close to its main NE	

APPENDIX 1: TABULATED TRENCH DESCRIPTIONS

	mortar, with a faced edge of the northeast side.		boundary wall, probably of medieval date. It could form, with S1204, part of a drain.
S1204	NW-SE aligned wall constructed of lower courses of tightly-laid breccia blocks with an upper four courses of brickwork that has poorer survival than the stonework. No clear bonding is present although some plate brownish-white soft mortar, along with a pale orange mortar, are present.	0.28m+	Wall located within the Zone 3 building, close to its main NE boundary wall, probably of medieval date. It could form, with S1203, part of a drain.
F1205	Irregularly-shaped (as partially exposed within the pit) cut feature with steep sides and a concave base.	0.18-0.50m	Construction trench for chimney stack and fireplace S1207.
S1206	Mid brownish-grey gravelly cement.	0.18m-0.50m	Foundation for chimney stack and fireplace S1207.
S1207	Rectangular brick structure set into boundary wall S1209, constructed of bricks bonded in mid orange slightly sandy mortar. It contains two stepped sides with a central open hearth.	0-0.18m	19th-century chimney stack and fireplace, the upper section of which was removed during the dismantling process.
1208	Deposit overlying wall S1204 comprising a row of bricks below a 1.03m long piece of wood.	0-0.16m	Possible collapse of a length of wall associated with a rebuild of wall S1209.
S1209	NW-SE aligned wall constructed of breccia and volcanic trap laid in rough courses bonded in light pinkish-white lime mortar.	N/A	Later medieval (c. AD 1400) northeast wall of Zone 3.

Appendix 2

List of finds by context

List of finds by context (weights in grams)

Context	Context Description	Roman pottery		Medieval pottery		Post-medieval pottery		Iron	Slag and clinker		Worked and foreign stone		Glass		Clay pipe		Roman CBM		Post-Roman CBM		Plaster		Worked bone		Animal bone		Shell		
		No.	Wt	No.	Wt	No.	Wt	No.	No.	Wt	No.	Wt	No.	Wt	No.	Wt	No.	Wt	No.	Wt	No.	Wt	No.	Wt	No.	Wt	No.	Wt	
101	Layer																		4	166									
202	Layer					7	34	1					8	58							1	5			12	33			
301	Layer			1	12																								
302	Layer			1	10																								
303	Layer			2	41																			1	1				
501	Layer					4	34						1	3	4	25			1	97				3	15	3	59		
502	Layer	2	35																										
506	Layer																							2	38	1	5		
601	Layer					3	133								9	37			1	20				2	40	1	9		
612	Layer	12	243	9	73								6	51	1	3								44	472				
614	Fill of ditch F613																							5	65				
615	Backfill of modern service trench	1	20	3	16				1	24														1	33				
616	Fill of drain S602												30	472															
701	Layer																		2	368				2	11	1	6		
703	Fill of pit F702			1	93			1																13	103				
704	Fill of pit F702	2	27	6	115	1	3	3		2	18								3	484				85	143	1	10		
705	Fill of pit F702			1	2			2											1	14				22	168	1	12		
706	Layer	1	16			2	92																	11	145	4	9		
708	Fill of pit F707					2	35	10							1	4								1	4				
709	Fill of pit F707	1	4	1	16	16	226	2	1	2			6	29	5	17			1	38	1	7		18	63	4	14		
712	Fill of pit F711					4	24						4	3										4	45				
801	Layer														1	6			1	128									
804	Layer									1	158		1	14					4	169				2	50				

Context	Context Description	Roman pottery		Medieval pottery		Post-medieval pottery		Iron	Slag and clinker		Worked and foreign stone		Glass		Clay pipe		Roman CBM		Post-Roman CBM		Plaster		Worked bone		Animal bone		Shell	
		No.	Wt	No.	Wt	No.	Wt	No.	No.	Wt	No.	Wt	No.	Wt	No.	Wt	No.	Wt	No.	Wt	No.	Wt	No.	Wt	No.	Wt	No.	Wt
808	Layer			16	128													2	53					2	47			
810	Fill of pit F810														1	2130												
812	Layer	2	71											6	2754													
901	Layer					1	34						3	13					3	46								
902	Layer																	2	196									
904	Layer					1	2																4	2				
905	Layer							1					2	7									2	7				
1101	Layer					6	353																					
1104	Fill of drain S1103					1	71											1	61									
1105	Layer					2	8					2	124															
1110	Layer	8	107									1	22			3	118											
1111	Layer	6	69												11	556				2	1	6	112					
1115	Layer	11	165							2	180					20	951						5	6				
1117	Fill of drain pipe 1116					9	316					2	66										1	22				
1200	Demolition layer					4	46	3		1	10000	9	581	5	25			3	91						1	18		
1202	Layer					2	16					10	33	1	3													
Total		46	757	41	506	65	1427	23	2	26	6	10356	80	1456	32	140	41	6509	26	1885	5	58	2	1	248	1625	17	142

Appendix 3

Additional investigations November 2017



1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 Following submission of the planning and Listed Building Consent applications for the rebuilding of the hotel additional information was required by Exeter City Council's Principal Planning Manager (Heritage) in relation to the below-ground archaeology, including medieval walls, and the potential impact of new cellars in Zone 3 on this archaeology. Investigations were carried out on 10 November 2017 by AC archaeology following a site meeting between the Principal Planning Manager (Heritage) and the project team. The results of this investigation are set out in this appendix.

2. HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

- 2.1 The cellars were investigated as part of an historic building survey of the Royal Clarence Hotel prepared in support of the planning and Listed Building Consent applications (Passmore 2017). The front pair of cellars in Zone 3 are contemporary, and form part of a front range of a 12th- or 13th-century building that occupies the front of Zone 3. The walls (fabric Z3-12) are constructed of rubble volcanic trap masonry with dressed quoins at the corners of the west cellar. An area of curving masonry in the northwest wall of the east cellar was interpreted as the possible base for ground-floor stairs leading up to the upper floor.
- 2.2 At the rear of the front west cellar is a later cellar dating to c. 1400. This is constructed of breccia (Z3-14), and incorporates at its south end the remains of a breccia vaulted ceiling (Z3-15). The cellar had been heavily altered in the 20th century, including narrowing of the rear passage with a new concrete block wall (Z3-16).

3. AIMS

- 3.1 There were two aims to the project. Firstly, to investigate the masonry behind the concrete render finish on the northeast wall of the rear west cellar in Zone 3. Secondly, to investigate the area behind the front east cellar to assess the presence or absence of masonry behind the internal walls of the cellar, in particular to identify any evidence for additional masonry associated with the possible staircase.

4. METHODOLOGY

- 4.1 An area measuring 0.60m by 0.40m of the concrete render was removed from the south side of the northeast wall of the rear cellar exposing the masonry behind.
- 4.2 Behind the junction of the front east and west cellars an area measuring 3.40m by 2.15m was cleaned up and recorded (Appendix Plate 1). The ground beyond the limits of the cellar walls was reduced by up to 0.15m, removing modern debris, onto the top of archaeological deposits. Excavation ceased at this depth as the outer face of the walls were exposed.

5. RESULTS (Appendix 3, Figure 1; Appendix Plates 3-7)

- 5.1 The results of the investigations are shown on Appendix 3, Figure 1, which represents an updated version of the main Fig. 2 within previous versions of this report, and Fig. 11 in the historic building survey report.

- 5.2** Removal of the concrete render from the northeast wall of the rear west cellar exposed (based on the coursing) a single skin of concrete blocks bonded in cement (Appendix Plates 2 and 3). This represents a continuation of the partially surviving concrete block wall Z3-16 to the northwest which is later 20th-century narrowing of the late medieval cellar.
- 5.3** The external face of the east front cellar (Z3-12) was exposed (Appendix Plates 4-6) with a straight edge aligned east to west, and was constructed of small rubble blocks of volcanic trap (S1307). The northwest corner of the early wall S1307 had been rebuilt to create the rear west cellar (Z3-14 and Z3-15) and the base of the collapsed ground-floor partition wall above (Z3-1). The wall (S1306) was constructed of blocks of breccia bonded in pale yellow-brown mortar, and incorporated a very large block at its south end, along with another large, but very degraded, block immediately to the north (Appendix Plates 4-6). Both these stones projected eastwards beyond the line of the wall to the north. Additionally, the cellar wall was very slightly wider on its eastern side than the upstanding masonry Z3-1 to the north.
- 5.4** The overlying deposits (Appendix Plate 7) to the north of the east cellar comprised loose demolition debris (1300, measuring 0.07m thick), a 0.07m thick layer of compact dark grey silty loam fire debris containing burnt wood, glass and slate (1301), and a lower 0.06m thick deposit of very compact mid yellowish-brown silty loam containing fragments of brick, plaster/mortar, slate and degraded breccia (1302).
- 5.5** Below these were two possible surfaces which were exposed but not excavated (Appendix Plate 7). To the south was layer 1303, which consisted of very compact fragments of brick and sparse degraded breccia bonded in a pale grey to pale orange mortar. To the north, and almost certainly below 1303, was a softer layer of pale grey-white mortar (1304).
- 5.6** Surface 1303 abutted the outer edge of wall S1307, and both surfaces abutted a linear feature (F1308) located against the outer edge of the west rear cellar wall S1306. The feature was filled with a friable mid brown sandy loam with patches of red clay and rare brick and wood fragments (1305). The large degraded block of breccia in wall S1306 was partially within this feature.

6. DISCUSSION

6.1 The following main conclusions can be drawn from the investigation:

- The outer face of the north wall of the east front cellar is straight (as opposed to the curved inner edge). It does not extend as far northwest as previously predicted, but is still large and more substantial than would be necessary for a cellar wall. The interpretation that it represents the base of a demolished above-ground feature remains. It correlates with a ground-floor angled feature, almost certainly a fireplace, recorded on an undated, but probably mid-19th-century, plan of the property (Exeter Archaeology 1998, fig. 3).
- The north end of the dividing wall between the two front cellars was rebuilt when the rear west cellar (Z3-14) was constructed. The extent of this rebuild (at least at the top of the wall) is greater than previously recorded.
- The vaulted rear west cellar does not extend into the northeast part of Zone 3. However, the northeast wall of the cellar appears to be positioned east of the internal dividing wall Z3-1, and its position must be represented by feature F1308. The two large blocks of breccia at the south end of wall S1306 may represent the remains of this wall preserved under the ground-floor fireplace.
- Feature F1308 is interpreted as a robber trench associated with the removal of the northeast wall of the rear west cellar.

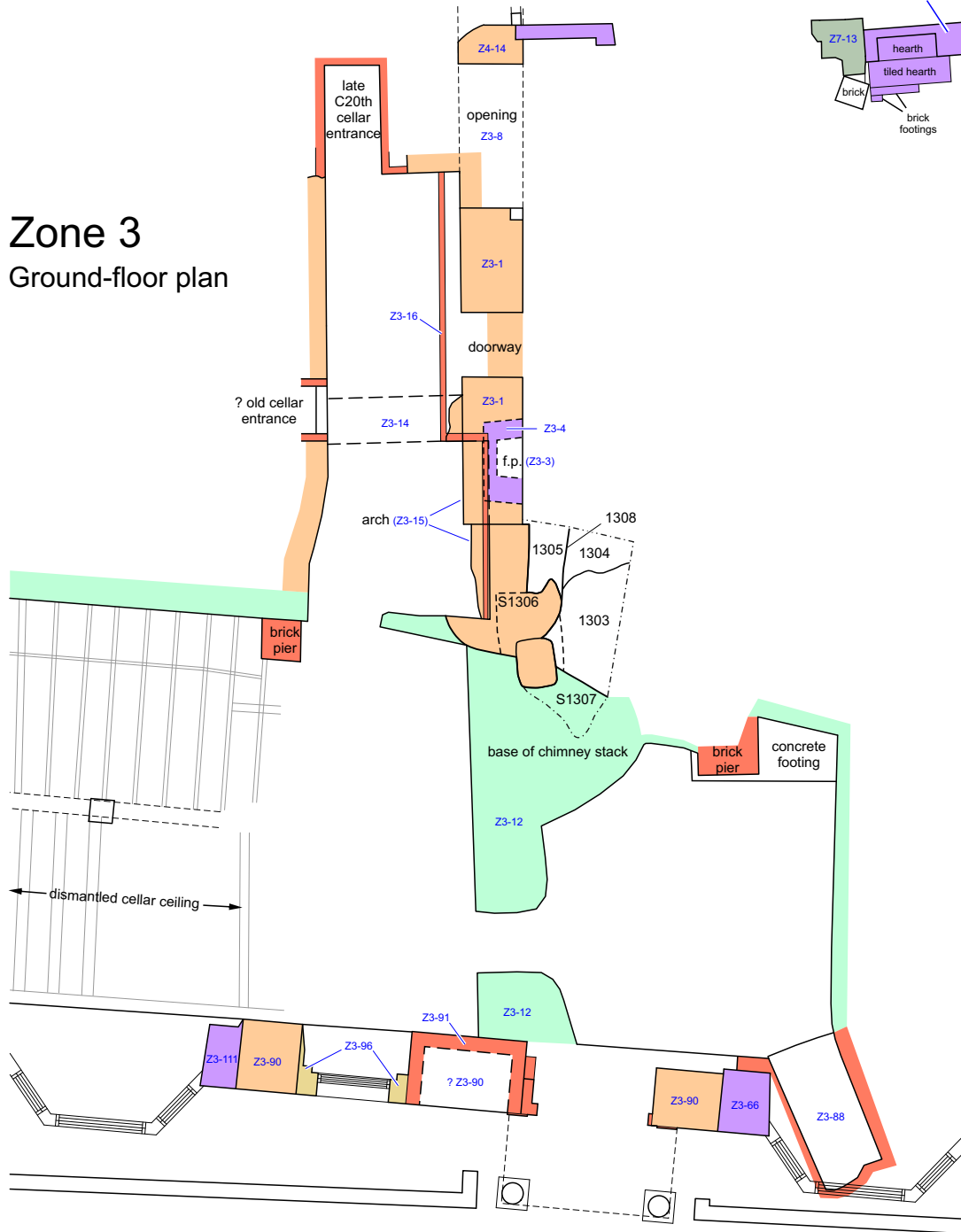
- Based on the presence of brick, surfaces 1303 and 1304 are of post-medieval date and may be associated with the hotel, or one of the earlier successors to the medieval property.
- The cement rendered northeast wall of the west rear cellar is constructed from a single skin of concrete blocks. The nature of the material/wall behind could comprise the breccia remains of the cellar wall Z3-14 or a continuation of the material 1305.

7. SOURCES CONSULTED

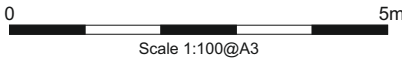
Exeter Archaeology, 2008, *An Archaeo-Historical Assessment of the Royal Clarence Hotel, Exeter*, Exeter Archaeology report no. **98.03**

Passmore, A., 2017, *The Royal Clarence Hotel Cathedral Yard, Exeter, (NGR SX 92067 92649), Post-Clearance Phase Historic Building Recording*, AC archaeology document no. **ACD1654/3/2**

Zone 3 Ground-floor plan



■	12th/13th century
■	c. 1400
■	17th century
■	Early 18th century
■	1766
■	1772
■	Late 18th century post 1766
■	Mid 19th century
■	Late 19th century
■	Mid-late 20th century



PROJECT
**Royal Clarence Hotel,
 Exeter**



TITLE
 Appendix 3, Fig. 1: Plan of new observations in relation to known Zone 3 cellars,



Appendix Plate 1: The investigations looking northwest down from the scaffolding showing wall 1307 below the scale, with wall 1306 above. 1m scale



Appendix Plate 2: The east wall of the rear west cellar looking northeast showing the exposed concrete blocks. 1m scale



Appendix Plate 3: The east wall of the rear west cellar looking southeast showing the exposed concrete blocks. 1m scale



Appendix Plate 4: The investigations looking northwest showing the outer face of wall 1307 in the foreground with wall 1306 to the left, and feature F1308 centre left. 1m scale



Appendix Plate 5: The investigations looking southeast showing wall 1306 to the right, feature F1308 centre, and surfaces 1303 and 1304 to the left. 1m scale



Appendix Plate 6: The investigations looking southwest. 1m scale



Appendix Plate 7: Surfaces 1303 to the right and 1304 to the left, with feature F1308 in the foreground, looking northeast. 1m scale

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