

# THE SITE OF THE FORMER BRETONSIDE BUS STATION

## BRETONSIDE

## PLYMOUTH

## DEVON

RESULTS OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING



South West Archaeology Ltd. report no. 180723



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# THE SITE OF THE FORMER BRETONSIDE BUS STATION, PLYMOUTH, DEVON

## RESULTS OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING

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By P. Webb & S. Walls  
Report Version: FINAL  
23<sup>rd</sup> July 2018

Work undertaken by SWARCH for  
McLaren (Site Crew)  
on behalf of  
British Land PLC. (the Client)

### Summary

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*This report presents the results of archaeological monitoring carried out by South West Archaeology Ltd. at Bretonside bus station, Plymouth, Devon. The site is located in an area of high archaeological potential with prehistoric and medieval activity identified in the immediate vicinity. The site was believed to have been subject to significant truncation and landscaping in the 20<sup>th</sup> century.*

*The archaeological monitoring identified a total of 28 features, all post-medieval or modern in date and largely relating to the urban development of the area; but including seven graves which formed part of a known Quaker burial ground. Of these, two contained human remains, both filled graves had cut through earlier burials, and some additional disarticulated bones were recovered. One of the burials was contained within a lead coffin and could be identified as Elizabeth Cookworthy, died 1833. The remains have since been re-interred at Efford Cemetery, Plymouth.*

*Few of the features produced dating evidence, those that did being the graves and grave robber cuts. These contained largely 18<sup>th</sup>-19<sup>th</sup> century and other post-medieval artefacts but also rubble material demonstrating that the graves had largely been cleared, probably in the 1950s when the bus station was created. A small assemblage of medieval fabrics and a single flint flake were also recovered from these 18<sup>th</sup>-19<sup>th</sup> century features.*



July 2018

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## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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## 1.0 INTRODUCTION

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<b>LOCATION:</b>	BRETONSIDE BUS STATION, BRETONSIDE
<b>PARISH:</b>	PLYMOUTH
<b>DISTRICT:</b>	CITY OF PLYMOUTH
<b>COUNTY:</b>	DEVON
<b>NGR:</b>	SX 248120 054504
<b>PLANNING NO.</b>	15/01163/FUL
<b>MOJ LICENCE NO.</b>	Number 17-0336
<b>SWARCH REF.</b>	PBS17

### 1.1 PROJECT BACKGROUND

South West Archaeology Ltd. (SWARCH) was commissioned by McLaren Group (Site Managers) on behalf of British Land PLC. (the Client) to undertake archaeological monitoring during groundworks associated with the re-development of the former Bretonside Bus Station, Bretonside, Plymouth, Devon. This work was undertaken in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation (Bradley 2016) drawn up in consultation with Dr. John Salvatore of Plymouth City County (PCC) and in line with best practice and ClfA guidelines.

### 1.2 TOPOGRAPHICAL AND GEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

The site is located towards the southern edge of the city of Plymouth, north of Sutton Harbour; and north-west of the historic core of the city centred on the mouth of the River Plym. The site comprises a largely rectangular area encompassing the existing Bretonside Bus station and bounded (at an elevated level) to the north-west by Exeter Street; to the south-east by Bretonside; and to the north-east and south-west by modern development. The site is situated on relatively level ground at an altitude of c.8m AOD (see Figure 1). The soils of this area are categorised as 'urban' by the Soil Survey of England and Wales (SSEW 1983), and the underlying geology is comprised of slate and siltstone of the Saltash Formation near where it borders the mudstone and siltstone of the Torpoint Formation (BGS 2018).

### 1.3 HISTORICAL & ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

A desk-based assessment (Hulka 2015) has previously been carried out for the site and is summarised here. Plymouth was originally known as Sutton (*Sudtone*, meaning 'the south estate/farm') and was recorded as a royal manor between the Domesday surveys of 1066 and 1086 within the Hundred of Walkhampton. It was granted by Henry I to the Valletorts, who in turn gifted part of the manor to Plympton Priory, the manor henceforth being known as *Sutton Prior*. The Priory created a borough on the shores of Sutton Pool in the middle of the 13<sup>th</sup> century, from which point the name *Plymouth* is more frequently documented. By the later 13<sup>th</sup> century the harbour was utilised as a place of assembly for military expeditions and for ships of the wine trade with south-west France. The commercial success of the borough ensured the importance and influence of the burgesses increased and they sought to exercise a greater degree of control over their affairs, the town gaining independence by Act of Parliament in 1439; the three sub-manors of Sutton were amalgamated; and a mayor and corporation put into place (Lysons 1822). The parish of Charles with its church came into being in the mid 17<sup>th</sup> century due to population expansion of the urban area, Charles' Church being built in 1661 to the north-east of the site.

The site lies on the outer edge of the city centre, away from the historic core of Sutton and forming part of the late 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> century suburbs of the town. As such, the archaeological heritage of the area is predominantly 19<sup>th</sup> century in date. Plymouth was heavily bombed during World War II, the area surrounding the site being significantly affected; and the site was subsequently terraced in the later 20<sup>th</sup> century to create the existing bus station.

#### 1.4 METHODOLOGY

The archaeological monitoring was conducted in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) (Bradley 2016) drawn up in consultation with Dr. John Salvatore (PCC) and in line with best practice. Following the demolition of existing buildings and breaking-up of the concrete and tarmac surface of the bus station, a roughly rectangular area measuring c.150m×85m on an approximate north-east to south-west alignment was excavated by tracked machine to the depth of archaeological deposits using a toothless grading bucket. Exposed archaeological deposits were excavated by hand and in accordance with the WSI and ClfA guidelines.

The archaeological monitoring took place between 4<sup>th</sup> December 2017 and 2<sup>nd</sup> February 2018.

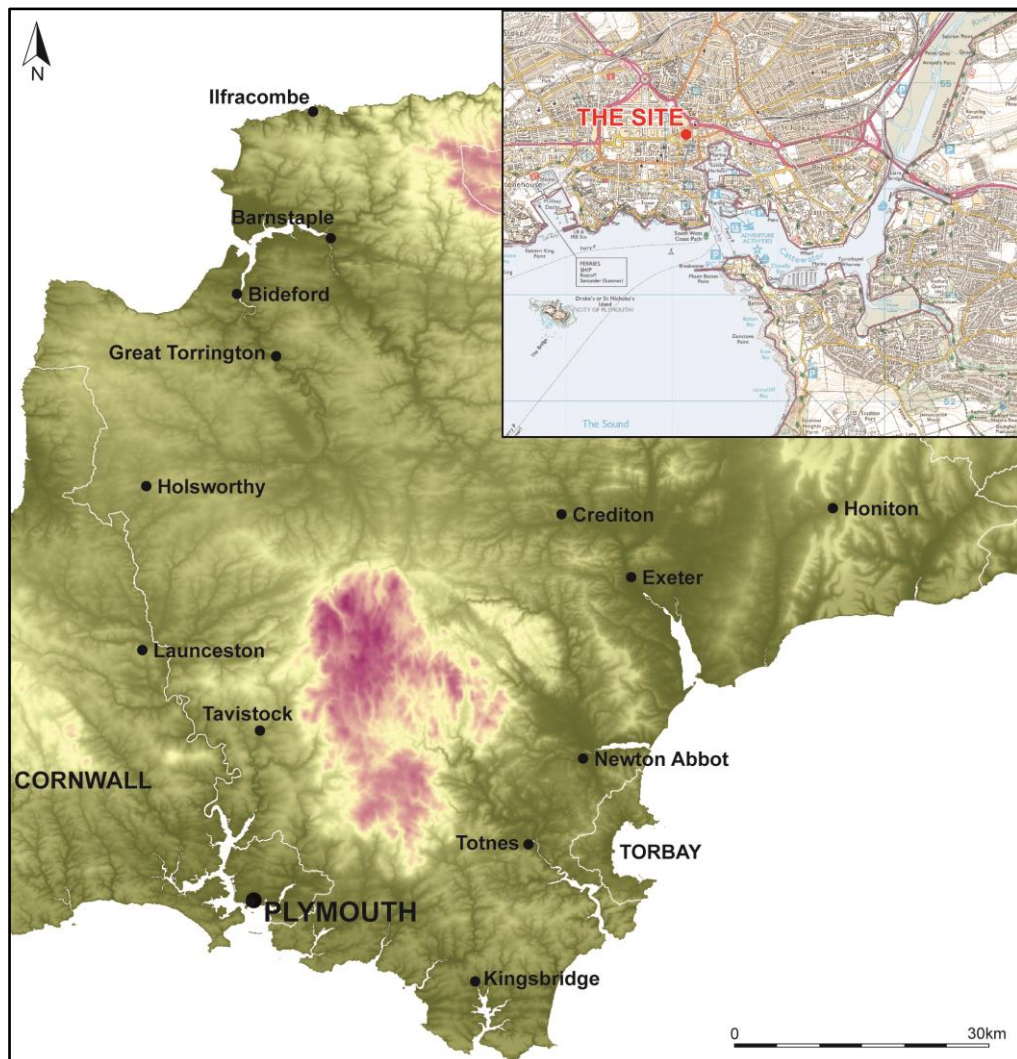


FIGURE 1: SITE LOCATION (THE SITE IS INDICATED).

## 2.0 RESULTS OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING

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### 2.1 INTRODUCTION

The archaeological monitoring and recording was carried out between 4<sup>th</sup> December 2017 and 2<sup>nd</sup> February 2018; and comprised the excavation of a roughly rectangular area measuring c.150m×85m on an approximate north-east to south-west alignment by tracked machine to the depth of archaeological features and deposits or weathered natural using a toothless grading bucket. Only part of the site (Areas 01 and 02) were monitored as much of the site had been heavily disturbed and truncated by later 20<sup>th</sup> century building works, including the creation of the existing bus station. Exposed archaeological deposits were excavated by hand and in accordance with the WSI and CIfA guidelines.

A total of 28 features were identified across the site, including: two drains; seven graves; nine linear walls; four pillar footing pads; four structures; two grave robber cuts; and a series of modern utility features (Figure 2). What follows is a summary of each trench with finds noted where they occur; see Appendix 1 for detailed context descriptions; Appendix 2 for full finds concordance; and Appendix 3 for a set of baseline photographs. Appendix 4 gives a brief summary of the discovery and re-internment of the human burials.



FIGURE 2: SITE PLAN SHOWING LOCATION OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL FEATURES.



## 2.2 AREA 01

Area 01 was an irregular area located approximately centrally at the north-eastern end of the site and measured 52.5m×40m on a north-east to south-west alignment; and contained up to c.1m of concrete/tarmac surfaces (100) and rubble made-ground (101). No finds were recovered from the upper layers.

Twenty five features (Figures 3, 4) were identified within this area: two drains; seven graves; two grave robber cuts; four structures; six linear walls; and four pillar footings.

### 2.2.1 Graves

A total of seven graves were located in a small group at the north-eastern end of the area. Grave [102] was the western-most of the graves and was sub-rectangular in plan on a north to south alignment. It measured 1.80m×1m and 0.40m deep with near vertical sides and flat base. It contained a single fill: (103) grey-blue clay-silt up to 0.40m thick; which overlay the lead lining of a coffin with a plaque reading *'Elizabeth, relict of William Cookworthy, died 9 October 1833'*. This feature cut earlier grave [154] at its southern end.

At the eastern end of the grave group, grave [105] was sub-rectangular in plan and measured c.2.20m× up to 0.70m wide and up to 0.46m deep on a north to south axis. It had steep to vertical sloping sides and flat base. It contained a single fill: (106), grey silt-clay up to 0.46m thick. This feature cut grave [155]. Finds recovered from this feature included: post-medieval pottery; building rubble; glass; and plastic.

Grave [109] was the southern-most of the graves and was sub-rectangular in plan on a north to south alignment and measured 1.98m×0.20-0.51m wide and up to 0.15m deep with near vertical sides and flat base. It contained a single fill: (112), blue-grey silt-clay, which overlay and infilled the remains of wooden coffin <111>. This contained the largely complete articulated remains of a human skeleton. This feature cut grave [153]. Finds recovered from the fill of the grave included: medieval and post-medieval pottery; building rubble; clay pipe stems; and glass.

Grave [121] was amongst the northern-most of the graves, cutting grave [155]. It was sub-rectangular in plan, though had been heavily truncated prior to the archaeological monitoring. It was orientated north to south and measured up to 1.70m (though only 0.70m at the base)×0.30+m wide and up to 0.55m deep with steep sloping sides and flat base. It contained a single fill: (122), yellow-grey clay-silt. No finds were recovered from this feature.

Grave [153] was located at the southern end of the grave group, grave [109] having been cut into the top of it. It was set on the same north to south alignment and measured 2.16m×up to 0.72m wide and up to c.0.20m deep with vertical sides and flat base. It contained a single fill: (110), grey clay-silt, 0.20m thick. The fill produced post-medieval pottery, wood (coffin) fragments and human bones.

Possible grave cut [154] was located at the western end of the grave group, having been cut by grave [102]. It was sub-rectangular in plan and measured 0.70m×0.45m and 0.20m deep with near vertical sides and flat base. Cut [154] most likely represents a pit cut during the excavation of Grave [102] to re-bury disturbed human remains below the new coffin. It had been filled by the same identical fill as grave [102], a grey-blue clay-silt (103). No finds were recovered from this feature, although parts of a human skull, 4 pieces of two broken femurs, 3 ribs and some other unidentified human bones were contained within.

At the northern end of the area grave [155] was sub-rectangular in plan on an approximate north to south alignment and had been cut by graves [105] and [121]. It measured 1.80m×up to 0.80m wide and up to 0.55m deep with steep to near vertical sides and flat base. It contained a single fill: (156), grey clay-silt up to 0.55m thick. No finds were recovered from this feature.

### 2.2.2 Grave robber cuts

Two grave robber cuts were identified towards the northern end of the area. Grave robber cut [107] was located at the northern end of the area and was sub-oval in plan on an approximate east to west alignment. It measured up to 2.35m×1.80m and was up to 0.40m deep with steep to near vertical sides and flat base. It contained a single fill: (108), dark grey loose clay-silt. Finds recovered from this feature included: medieval and post-medieval pottery, building rubble and a clay pipe stem.

A large Pit [113] was located to the south of [107] and was sub-rectangular in plan, measuring c.2.70m×c.2m wide on an approximate east to west alignment. This feature was not excavated, but contained an upper fill: (114), brown clay. This could potentially also be a robber cut, or a natural feature, as a brief investigation failed to find any datable material, or a defined profile. Given the pit was cut by the construction cut [123] for brick wall {125} it seems unlikely that it is associated with the burial ground, despite its proximity, size and orientation.

### 2.2.3 Structures and Associated Features

A total of 18 structural features were identified across the area, including six stretches of linear wall; four pillar footings; four groups of walls forming the remains of buildings; and two drains.

Structure {117} was a linear wall footing located centrally at the north-eastern end of the site. It had been heavily truncated but could be seen to be orientated approximately north to south, measuring 7.30+m long and 0.40m wide. It was constructed of angular stone and un-frosted bricks set within linear cut [115]; and was abutted by backfill (116), re-deposited natural.

To the east, structure {120} was a similarly heavily truncated linear wall footing orientated north to south. It measured 3.80+m ×0.30m wide, and survived as a single course of red-brick set within construction cut [118]; and was abutted by backfill (119), re-deposited natural.

To the west, structure {125} was again a heavily truncated linear wall footing orientated north to south. It measured 6.50+m × 0.45m wide and was constructed of a mix of stone and brick set within construction cut [123]; and was abutted by backfill (124), grey-brown silt-clay.

Towards the north-western edge of the site structure {128} was a linear wall footing orientated approximately north to south. It measured 4m×0.50m wide. It was constructed of irregular and sub-angular roughly dressed stone with a yellow-grey clay-silt bond, and survived to a height of three courses.

To the south, structure {129} comprised a pair of linear walls orientated north-east to south-west and north-west to south-east. They formed the north-western corner of a rectangular basement structure measuring 4+m north-east to south-west × 5+m north-west to south-east. The walls were constructed of red brick and had been set on limestone footings 0.55m wide. A set of concrete steps were located in the north-west corner of the building, leading down into a basement which had a concrete floor and drain set over an earlier brick floor.

Towards the centre of the area a series of four stone pillar footings {130}, {131}, {132}, and {133} covered a roughly rectangular area orientated approximately north to south and measuring

13m×6m. Each footing was rectangular in plan, measuring between 1.40-1.60m × 0.90-1.20m on an approximate east to west orientation; and constructed of limestone with a yellow-grey clay bond.

Structure {136} was located towards the south-eastern edge of the site. It was rectangular in plan, measuring 8.50m×6m on an approximate north to south alignment. It was constructed of four walls, each c.0.30m wide and constructed of limestone with occasional bricks set within construction cut [134]; and was abutted by backfill (135), grey-brown silt-clay. The structure had a pair of internal partition walls {137}, orientated north to south (measuring 6m×0.20m wide) and east to west (measuring 4.70m×0.20m wide) which were both constructed of red brick.

To the north-west, structure {142} appeared sub-rectangular in plan and was orientated approximately north to south, although only the southern end of the structure survived. It was a brick-built structure with concrete floor; the main structure comprising two walls orientated north to south (measuring 3.20+m×0.40m wide) and east to west (measuring 8.60m×0.40m wide) which formed the south-east corner of a building. This was joined at the south-west corner by a further series of walls orientated north to south (measuring up to 2m×0.40m wide) and east to west (measuring 3.50m×0.40m wide) which created an irregular protruding pair of 'rooms'. All of these walls were constructed of red brick with a concrete mortar and were set within rectangular construction cut [140], measuring 9.20m×2.60+m wide; and were abutted by backfill (141), grey silt-clay.

Wall {145} was cut at its northern end by construction cut [140], and abutted by wall {142} and {146}. It was orientated north to south and measured 5+m×0.70m wide, with creamy-grey lime mortar bonded limestone construction.

At the southern end of the surviving limit of this wall, structure {146} was square in plan, orientated approximately north to south and comprised three walls abutting wall {145}. It measured 1.40m×1.20m, and was constructed of a single course of red brick 0.20m wide. It is possible that this feature formed part of a drainage system.

To the east structure {149} comprised two linear walls which formed the north-west corner of a building with limecrete rubble floor (157) orientated north to south and measuring 1.20+m×2.80+m. The walls were both constructed of stone and measured 0.50m wide; and were set within construction cut [147]; with overlying backfill (148), re-deposited natural.

Drain [150] was a linear feature extending north from structure {149}, measuring 6m×0.42m wide and 0.24m deep with steep to near vertical sides and concave base. It contained a single fill, (151) grey clay 0.24m thick. This feature appeared to run under the floor of structure {149}, and may have been drainage associated with either this structure, or {152} to the east.

Wall {152} was a linear feature located against the south-eastern site boundary. It was orientated approximately north to south and measured 4+m×0.40m wide with a stone construction.

### 2.3 AREA 02

Area 02 was a rectangular area located towards the north-western corner of the site. It was orientated approximately north-west to south-east and measured 18m×16.50m and contained up to c.1m of modern made-ground layers; which overlay an area of building demolition dump material (161), comprising mortar, stone rubble and brick fragments.

Three features {158}, {159}, and {161}, all walls, were identified. Wall {158} was located towards the north-western corner of the area and was aligned approximately north-west to south-east. It measured 2m long × 0.55m wide; and was constructed of irregular stone blocks with off-white lime mortar bond. To the south, it abutted wall {159}.

Wall {159} was located at the southern end of wall {156} and was aligned approximately east to west. It measured 3.30m long × 0.42m wide and was constructed of sandstone with white lime mortar. Its western end had been cut by a ceramic drain, the wall being re-established with brick.

Wall {160} was located at the eastern end of wall {159}, following the same approximate east to west alignment, but offset slightly to the south. It measured 2m long × 0.55m wide, turning at its eastern end to run to the south for 0.30m, where there may have been an entrance.

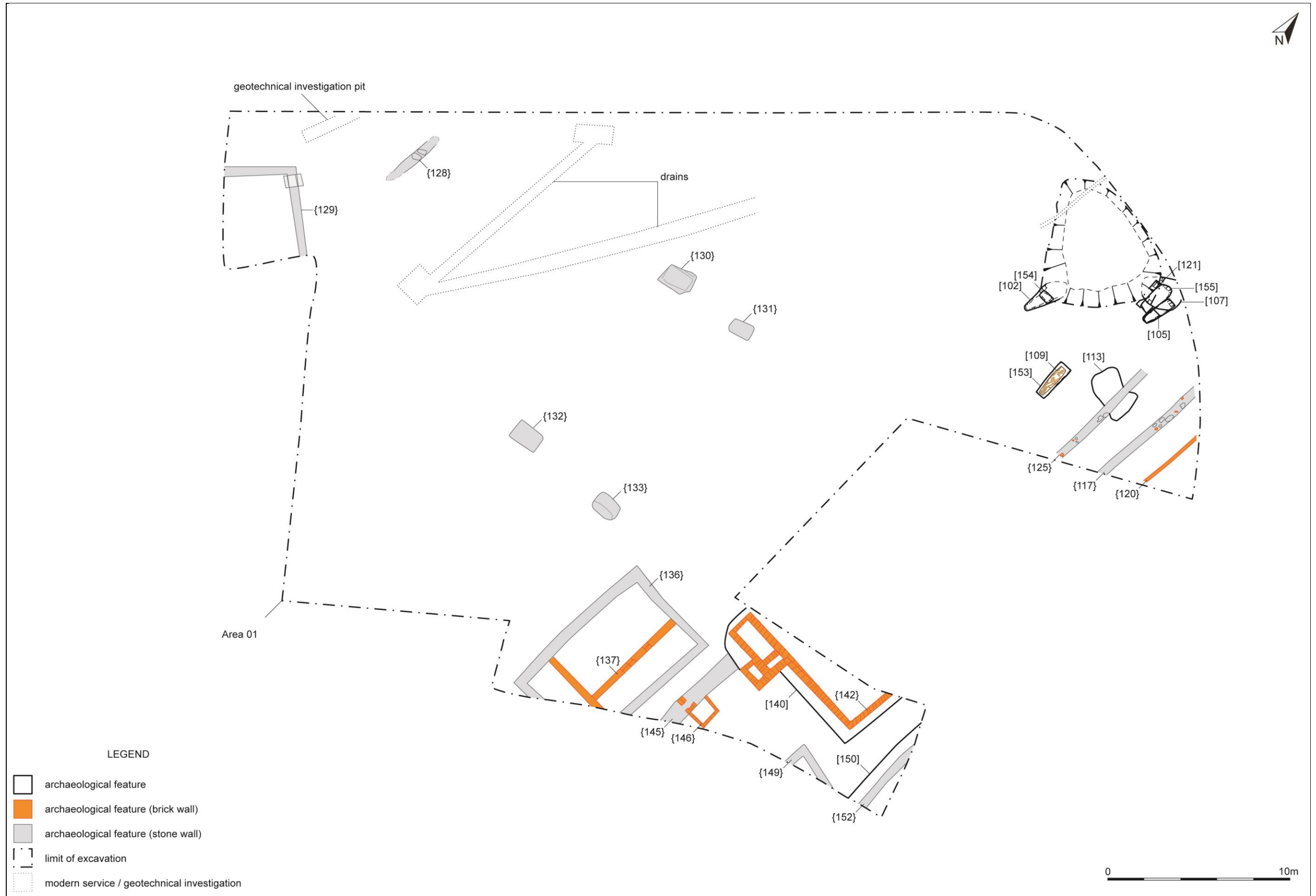


FIGURE 3: AREA 01 PLAN.

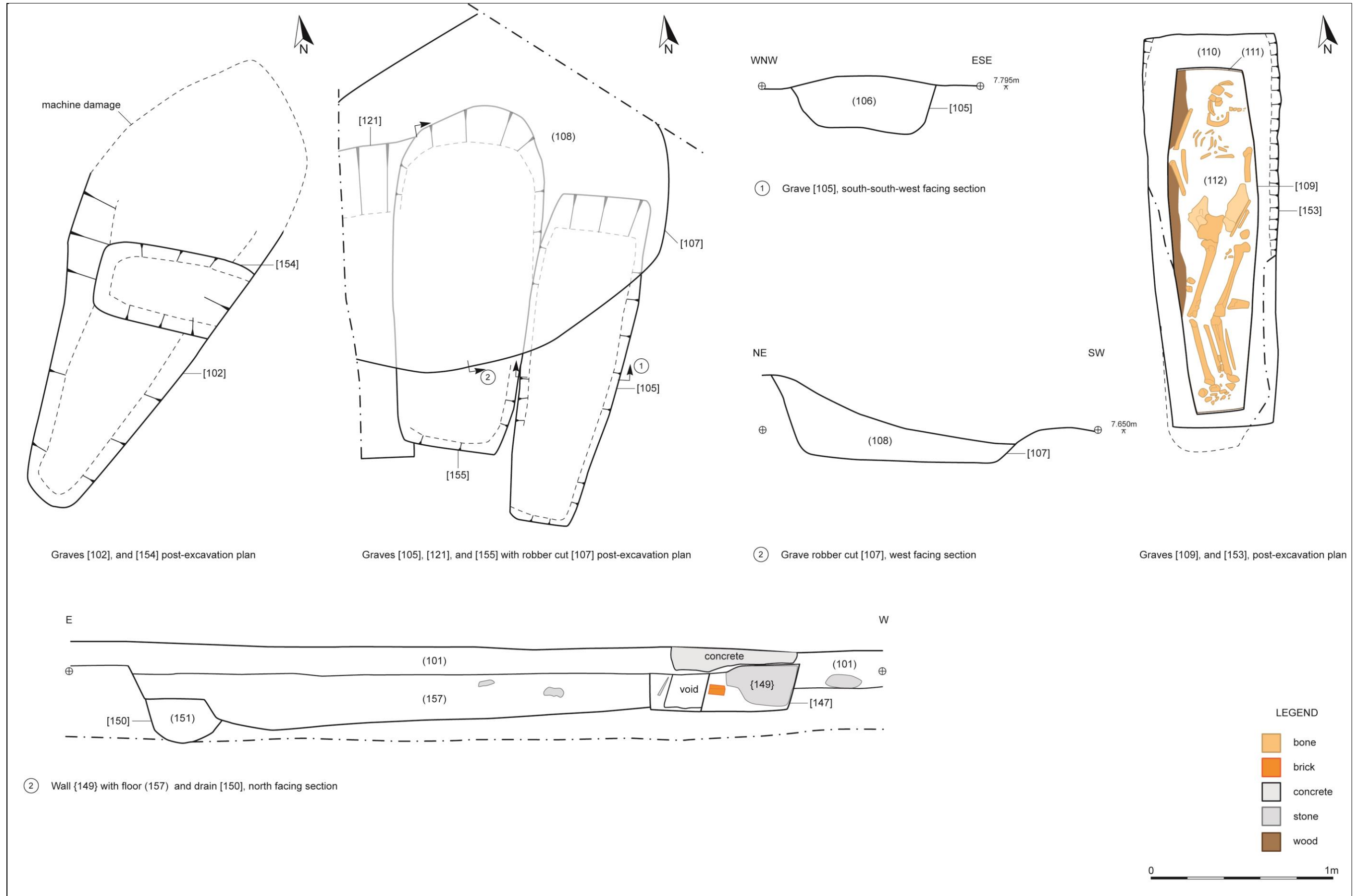


FIGURE 4: AREA 01; FEATURE PLANS AND SECTIONS. HEIGHTS AOD.



FIGURE 5: THE LEAD LINED COFFIN OF GRAVE [102], WITH HUMAN REMAIN INSIDE (0.40M & 1M SCALES).



FIGURE 6: GRAVE [109] WITH ARTICULATED HUMAN REMAINS; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-SOUTH-EAST (1M SCALES).

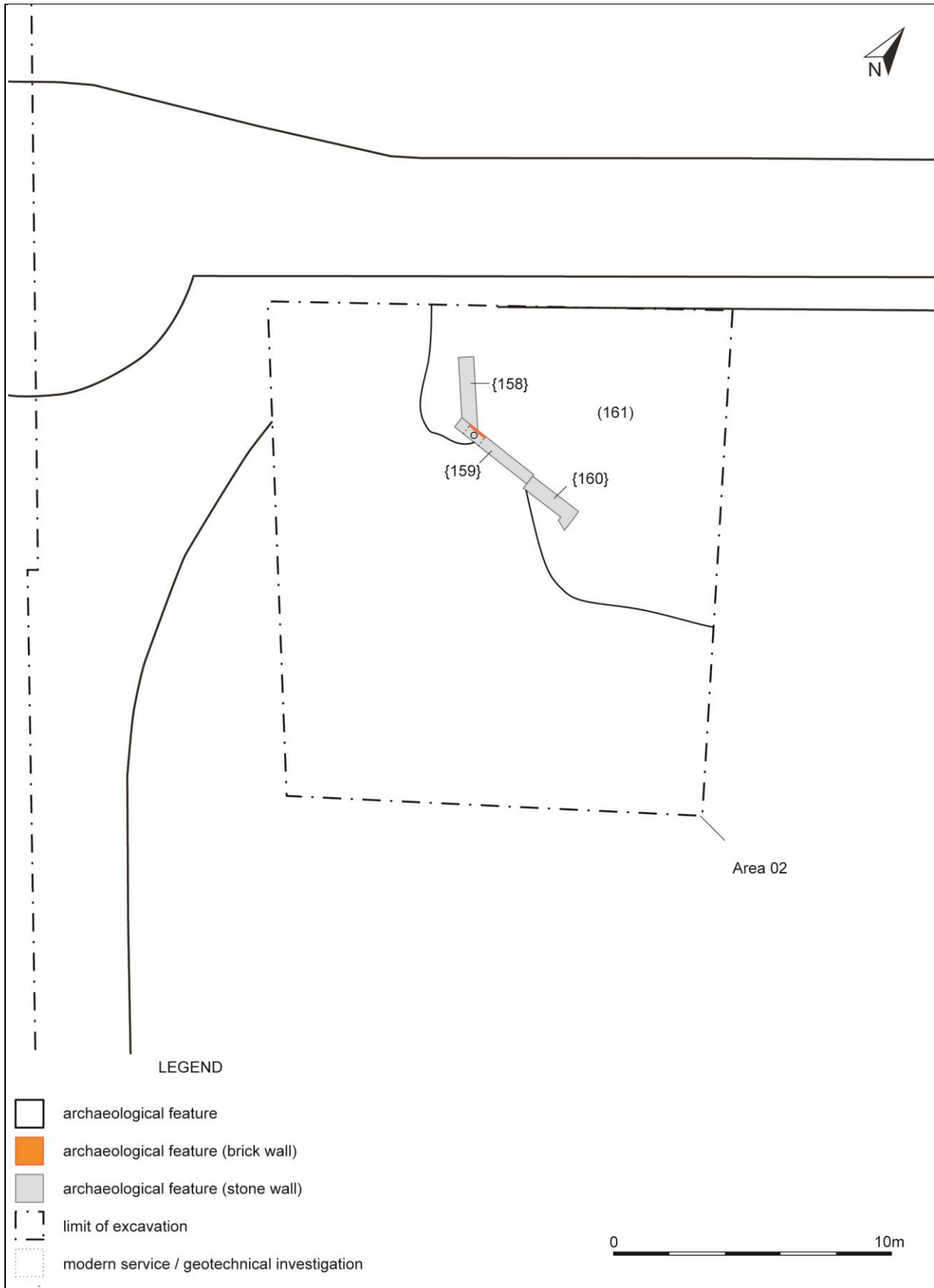


FIGURE 7: AREA 02 PLAN.



## 2.4 FINDS

A relatively small collection of finds was recovered during the excavation, largely from grave and grave robber fills; and comprising predominantly post-medieval pottery, glass and building materials, but also including medieval pottery fragments. A single flint flake was recovered from grave fill (106).

Of the 31 sherds of pottery recovered from the site, five sherds (10g) were medieval: ×1 sherd (2g) of coarseware from grave robber cut fill (108); and ×4 sherds (8g) of coarseware from the grave fill (112).

The majority of the pottery on the site was post-medieval. Grave [105] contained: ×1 sherd (7g) of gravel free ware with yellow slip; ×1 sherd (11g) of gravel tempered ware; and ×2 sherds (5g) of white refined earthenware. Grave robber cut [107] contained: ×4 sherds (56g) of calcareous wares; and ×1 sherd of decorated stoneware. Grave [109] contained: ×3 sherds (14g) of gravel free wares; ×3 sherds (49g) of gravel tempered wares; ×1 sherd (3g) of porcelain; ×1 sherd (10g) of micaceous slipware; and ×1 sherd (1g) of white refined earthenware. Grave fill [110] contained: ×1 sherd (9g) of gravel free ware; ×1 sherd (12g) of gravel tempered ware; ×1 sherd (1g) of bone china; and ×1 sherd of other post-medieval pottery.

Other finds recovered from across the site included: building rubble; clay pipe stems; post-medieval and modern bottle and window glass; and metal artefacts, including coffin nails from grave fills (106), (108), (110) and (112).

Two of the graves contained coffin and human remains: [102], and [109]; whilst a third grave [153] contained human remains. Grave [102] contained the lead lining of a wooden coffin and still contained traces of a further timber internal lining and human remains. A plaque associated with the coffin reads: *'Elizabeth, relict of, William, Cookworthy, Died, 9 October, 1833'*. Grave [109] contained the remnants of a wooden coffin which held the near complete remains of an articulated human skeleton, whilst other disarticulated remains were also apparent, which may likely come from other burials disturbed by this. Grave/Pit [153] contained parts of a further human skull and long bones, which given they were located beneath Grave [102], again may represent parts of burials disturbed during the cutting of Elizabeth Cookworthy's Grave.

The absence of human remains within the majority of the graves, along with the recovery of mixed assemblages of building rubble, glass, and pottery within several of the grave fills demonstrates the prior removal of human remains from the site, probably in conjunction with the demolition of buildings which stood on the site, and likely to have been when the bus station or nearby building were constructed.

### 2.4.1 ARCHIVE

The physical and digital archive is currently stored in the main SWARCH office at the Old Dairy, Hacche Lane Business Park, Pathfields, South Molton, Devon, EX36 3LH. Should they wish the material or physical archive, it will be deposited with Plymouth City Museum and Art Gallery (PCM) once it re-opens for deposition. The human remains have all been re-interred at Efford Cemetery.

The digital archive will be deposited with OASIS (**O**nline **A**ccess to the **I**ndex of **A**rchaeological **I**nvestigations).

## 2.5 DISCUSSION

The archaeological monitoring at Bretonside identified a total of 28 features, all dating to the post-medieval period; but including modern grave robber cuts (two) and services (five). Of the archaeological features, seven were 18<sup>th</sup>-19<sup>th</sup> century graves; and 19 were structural features, including the remains of individual linear walls, as well as partitioned buildings. Very few finds were recovered from the features, though those that were recovered indicate possible activity in the vicinity of the site dating back to prehistoric times. However, this evidence was very limited, comprising a single residual flint flake; and whilst there is similarly residual evidence of medieval activity, it is not until the post-medieval period that there is significant evidence for activity, all of the features dating to this period or later.

The graves form a single group towards the northern limit of the site, though with evidence of multiple (possibly three) phases of burial. Two of the graves, [102] and [109], contained intact coffins and/or articulated human remains; the former dated to 1833 by the coffin plaque which identified the occupant as Elizabeth Cookworthy. Records show that she was the second wife of William Fox, the grandson of William Cookworthy, a notable Quaker minister and pharmacist who was the first person to discover how to make porcelain in Britain. Despite being a Quaker burial, this grave does not conform to typical tradition in that the plaque includes the name for the month of October rather '10<sup>th</sup> month' as per the Quaker calendar; and that the use of lead within the coffin is rather ostentatious for the 'simplistic' nature of Quaker ideals (Stock 1997). This, however, may reflect non-Quaker sentiment of the Fox family. The other individual could not be identified.

Both of these graves cut earlier graves, [102] cutting at least one earlier grave, which was re-interred in Pit [154] below Elizabeth's coffin. Grave [109] in contrast directly overlay an earlier and wider grave cut [153] on the same north to south alignment and which contained part of a skull, toe and finger bones. To the north, graves [105] and [121] both cut grave [155], all on a north to south alignment; though all three were robbed by cut [107]. It is unknown if any graves were robbed by cut [113], but given this feature is bisected by a 19<sup>th</sup> century wall {125} this appears unlikely.

The intercutting of the graves demonstrates that they represent at least two broad phases of burial, graves [153], the remains in pit [154], and [155] all being cut by later graves. Given the theoretical Quaker practice of not marking graves, however, the graves could all be broadly contemporaneous. Quaker burials were aligned practically rather than necessarily east to west as according to traditional Christian dogma (Stock 1997).

Map regression confirms that the land towards the northern end of the site was part of a Quaker burial ground by the mid 19<sup>th</sup> century, and continued as such only until the late 19<sup>th</sup> century, being shown as disused by 1892. Despite this it remained open ground until after World War II when the streets were redeveloped following heavy damage during bombing raids (see Hulka 2015).

The remaining identified features are all structural and reflect the urban development of Plymouth prior to World War II. Historic mapping suggests that the outline development of buildings in the area changed little between the mid 19<sup>th</sup> and mid 20<sup>th</sup> centuries, and whilst it is possible that some of the walls reflect earlier structures, most are likely to date to this period, especially given the brick and concrete construction and repair of some features. Of these, building {136} sits on the position of the Quaker Meeting House and may have formed the front half of the building.

### 3.0 CONCLUSION

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The archaeological monitoring at Bretonside identified that much of the site had been truncated by late 20<sup>th</sup> century re-development of the site. Despite this a total of 28 features, all dating to the post-medieval period; but including modern grave robber cuts (two) and services (five). Of the archaeological features, seven were graves; and 20 were structural features.

The graves formed a cluster of largely removed burials within what was a Quaker burial ground in the mid 19<sup>th</sup> century; including the grave of the grand-daughter-in-law of the former Quaker minister William Cookworthy. Only one other grave contained articulated human remains, the others having been removed probably during the later 20<sup>th</sup> century re-development of the area. All of the human remains have been re-interred within the Quaker plot at Efford Cemetery (See Appendix 4), where the previous reburials from the 1950s had occurred.

The remaining features were all structural remains reflecting the post-medieval urban development of the city, and included individual walls as well as the remains of what could clearly be identified as individual buildings. These only partially survived, and in most instances appear to have related to the lowest footings and or basements of buildings.

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## APPENDIX 1: CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

CONTEXT	DESCRIPTION		RELATIONSHIPS	DEPTH/THICKNESS	SPOT DATE
<b>Area 01</b>					
(100)	Layer	Concrete/tarmac surfaces.	Overlies (101)		Modern
(101)	Layer	Rubble/makeup layer.	Overlain by (100); overlies all features		Modern
[102]	Cut	Grave cut. Sub-rectangular cut orientated approximately north to south. Surviving extents 1.80m×1m×0.40m deep with near vertical sloping sides and flat base. Damaged by un-monitored start to excavations. Projected extent 2.70m long.	Filled by (103), (104); cuts natural	0.40m deep	1833
(103)	Fill	Fill of grave cut [102]. Greyish blue soft-friable clay-silt fill with frequent-common stone inclusions. Contains fragments of human bone, including skull.	Overlain by (101); overlies (104); fill of [102]	0.40m thick	19 <sup>th</sup> century
<104>	Artefact	Lead coffin within grave [102]. Sub-rectangular lead coffin measuring 1.72m×0.54m wide and 0.34m high. Contains base of skull. Plaque on coffin reads 'Elizabeth relict of William Cookworthy, died 9 October 1833'. Appears to be a lead lining of a timber coffin, with traces of a further inner timber lining within the lead lining.	Overlain by (103); fill of [102]	0.34m high	1833
[105]	Cut	Grave cut. Sub-rectangular cut orientated approximately north to south. Measures 2.20m×0.50m (head), 0.70m (middle), 0.40m (feet) wide and up to 0.46m deep (mostly is 0.20m). Steep sloping head and feet; vertical sides and flat base.	Filled by (106); cuts (156)	Up to 0.46m deep	Post-medieval
(106)	Fill	Fill of grave cut [105]. Very dark grey loose clay-silt. Contains occasional window glass, CBM, pot, etc. ×2 bones noted (probably animal).	Cut by [155]; fill of [105]	Up to 0.46m thick	Post-medieval / modern
[107]	Cut	Grave robber cut. Sub-oval feature orientated approximately east to west. Measures up to 2.35m×1.80m×0.40m deep with steep to near vertical sides and flat base.	Filled by (108); cuts (156)	Up to 0.40m deep	Modern
(108)	Fill	Fill of robber cut [107]. Dark grey loose clay-silt.	Overlain by (101); fill of [107]	Up to 0.40m thick	Modern
[109]	Cut	Grave cut. Sub-rectangular cut orientated approximately north to south. Measures 1.98m long × 0.20-0.51m (tapering from mid-wide point of 0.51m to 0.20m at feet and 0.26m at head) wide. Survives to depth of up to 0.15m deep.	Filled by (110), (111), (112); cuts (110)	0.15m deep	Post-medieval
(110)	Fill	Basal fill of grave [153]. Re-deposited natural material, dark grey soft-friable clay-silt with abundant shillet. Contains human skull.	Cut by [109]; fill of [153]	Up to 0.20m deep	Post-medieval
<111>	Artefact	Coffin stain within grave cut [109]. Sub-rectangular/trapezoid 'classic' coffin	Overlain by –	0.15m deep	Post-medieval

		shape. Measures 1.98m long × 0.20-0.51m (tapering from mid-wide point of 0.51m to 0.20m at feet and 0.26m at head) wide. Survives to depth of up to 0.15m deep, but almost at the surface at the south end. Coffin survives as a soft dark brown layer, which in places are hard or brittle. The sides have been warped by the weight of the surrounding ground and have been pushed in. Enough wood survives to indicate that the coffin was set down over something hard, and the middle bowed upward. This appears to be an earlier grave – with a skull at the top, over which the coffin floor survives.	concrete surfaces Filled by (112)		
(112)	Fill	Fill of grave [109]. Mixed blue-grey tough/compacted heterogonous material re-deposited silt-clay with occasional white mortar fragments up to 60mm in diameter. Some fragments of human bone (mainly skull and jaw). Towards the base it becomes more of a softer grey-brown clay-silt with common charcoal fragments up to 10mm.	Overlain by (101); fill of [109]	0.15m thick	Post-medieval / modern
[113]	Cut	Probable tree throw. Sub-rectangular to irregular feature orientated approximately east to west. Measures c.2.70m×c.2m wide. Not excavated.	Filled by (114); cuts natural	-	-
(114)	Fill	Fill of probable tree-throw. Re-deposited natural. Light brown clay.	Cut by [123]; fill of [113]	-	-
[115]	Cut	Construction cut for wall {117}. Linear cut orientated approximately north to south. Measures 7.30+m×0.45m wide. Only trace remains survive.	Filled by (116), {117}; cuts natural	-	Post-medieval / modern
(116)	Fill	Fill of construction cut [115]. Re-deposited natural.	Overlain by (101); abuts {117}; fill of [115]	-	Post-medieval / modern
{117}	Structure	Wall footing. Linear wall orientated approximately north to south. Measures 7.30+m long and 0.40m wide. Constructed of combination of stone and unfrogged bricks. Remnant of external wall footing. Only survives as single course or less.	Abutted by (116); fill of [115]	-	Post-medieval / modern
[118]	Cut	Construction cut for wall {120}. Linear cut orientated approximately north to south. Measures 3.80+m×0.30m wide. Only trace remains survive.	Filled by (119), {120}; cuts natural	-	Post-medieval / modern
(119)	Fill	Fill of construction cut [118]. Re-deposited natural.	Overlain by (101); abuts {120}; fill of [118]	-	Post-medieval / modern
{120}	Structure	Wall footing. Trace remains of linear wall orientated approximately north to south. Measures 3.80+m×0.30m wide. Constructed of red brick. Only trace remains survive.	Abutted by (119); fill of [118]	-	Post-medieval / modern
[121]	Cut	Grave cut. Heavily truncated pre-monitoring. Surviving extents measure up to 1.70m (only 0.70m at base)×0.30+m and up to 0.55m deep with steep sloping side and flat base. Unclear, but possibly cuts grave [107].	Filled by (122); cuts (156)	Up to 0.55m deep	Post-medieval

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(122)	Fill	Fill of grave [121]. Mid yellow-grey relatively clean soft-firm clay-silt. Very similar to (108).	Cut by [155]; fill of [121]	Up to 0.55m thick	Post-medieval
[123]	Cut	Construction cut for wall {125}. Linear cut orientated approximately north to south. Measures 6.50+m×0.45m wide. Only trace remains survive.	Filled by (124), {125}; cuts natural	-	Post-medieval / modern
(124)	Fill	Fill of construction cut [123]. Dark grey-brown silt-clay.	Overlain by (101); abuts {125}; fill of [123]	-	Post-medieval / modern
{125}	Structure	Remnant of wall footing. Linear wall footing orientated approximately north to south. Measures 6.50+m×0.45m wide. Constructed of mix of stone and brick. Only trace remains survive.	Abutted by (124); fill of [123]	-	Post-medieval / modern
[126]	Cut	Construction cut of wall {128}. Linear cut orientated approximately north to south. Measures 4m×0.50m wide.	Filled by (127), {128}; cuts natural	-	Post-medieval / modern
(127)	Fill	Fill of construction cut [126]. Re-deposited natural.	Overlain by (101); abuts {128}; fill of [126]	-	Post-medieval / modern
{128}	Structure	Wall footing. Linear wall footing orientated approximately north to south. Measures 4m×0.50m. Constructed of irregular and sub-angular roughly faced stone (measuring c.0.40m×0.20m×0.10m) with yellow-grey clay-silt bond. 3 courses surviving.	Abutted by (127); fill of [126]	c.0.30m high	Post-medieval / modern
{129}	Structure	Walls. Pair of walls comprising the north-eastern and north-western walls (north-western corner) of a rectangular building. Constructed red brick set on limestone footings. A set of concrete steps in the north-west corner lead down into a basement with concrete floor. This floor appears to have been set over an earlier brick floor.	Overlain by (101)	-	Post-medieval / modern?
{130}	Structure	Stone pillar footings. Rectangular structure orientated approximately east to west. Measures 1.50m×1m. Constructed of limestone with yellow-grey clay bond.	Overlain by (101)	-	Post-medieval / modern
{131}	Structure	Stone pillar footings. Rectangular structure orientated approximately east to west. Measures 1.40m×0.90m. Constructed of limestone with yellow-grey clay bond. Heavily truncated.	Overlain by (101)	-	Post-medieval / modern
{132}	Structure	Stone pillar footings. Rectangular structure orientated approximately east to west. Measures 1.60m×1.20m. Constructed of limestone with yellow-grey clay bond.	Overlain by (101)	-	Post-medieval / modern
{133}	Structure	Stone pillar footings. Rectangular structure orientated approximately east to west. Measures 1.50m×1.20m. Constructed of limestone with yellow-grey clay bond. Heavily truncated.	Overlain by (101)	-	Post-medieval / modern
[134]	Cut	Construction cut. Series of linear construction cuts for rectangular structure	Filled by (135), {136};	-	Post-medieval /

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		{136}. Orientated approximately north to south and measures 8.50m×6m.	cuts natural		modern
(135)	Fill	Fill of cut [134]. Grey-brown silt-clay.	Overlain by (101); abuts {136}; fill of [134]	-	Post-medieval / modern
{136}	Structure	Walls. Series of four walls forming a rectangular structure orientated approximately north to south. North-south orientated walls measure 8.50m×c.0.30m wide. East-west orientated walls measure 6m×c.0.30m wide. Walls constructed of limestone with occasional bricks.	Abutted by (135), {137}; fill of [134]	-	Post-medieval / modern
[137]	Cut	Construction cut. Pair of linear cuts orientated north to south (measuring 6m×0.20m wide) and east to west (measuring 4.70m×0.20m wide).	Filled by (138), {139}; cuts natural	-	Post-medieval / modern
(138)	Fill	Fill of cut [137]. Dark grey-brown silt-clay.	Overlain by (101); abuts {139}; fill of [137]	-	Post-medieval / modern
{139}	Structure	Walls. Pair of internal walls of structure {136}. North-south orientated wall measures 6m×0.20m; east-west orientated wall measures 4.70m×0.20m. Constructed of red brick.	Abutted by (138); fill of [137]	-	Post-medieval / modern
[140]	Cut	Construction cut. Sub-rectangular cut orientated approximately north to south. Measures 2.60+m×9.20m wide.	Filled by (141), {142}; cuts (144)	-	Post-medieval / modern
(141)	Fill	Fill of construction cut [140]. Dark grey silt-clay with common limestone fragments.	Overlain by (101); abuts {142}; fill of [140]	-	Post-medieval / modern
{142}	Structure	Walls. Series of linear walls orientated north to south and east to west. Measure between 1m-3+m×0.40m wide (north to south) and 1.50m-8.50m×0.40m wide (east to west). Form south-east corner of rectangular building with additional 'rooms' to south-west corner. All walls constructed of red-brick with concrete mortar. Structure has concrete floor.	Abutted by (141); fill of [140]	-	Post-medieval / modern
[143]	Cut	Construction cut. Linear cut orientated approximately north to south. Measures 5+m×0.70m wide.	Filled by (144), {145}; cuts natural	-	Post-medieval / modern
(144)	Fill	Fill of construction cut [143]. Re-deposited natural.	Cut by [140]; abuts {145}; fill of [143]	-	Post-medieval / modern
{145}	Structure	Wall footing. Linear wall footing orientated approximately north to south. Measured 5+m×0.70m wide. Constructed of limestone with creamy-grey lime mortar bond.	Abutted by {142}, (145), {146}; fill of [143]	-	Post-medieval / modern
{146}	Structure	Walls. Square structure orientated approximately north to south. Measures 1.40m×1.20m×0.20m wide. Constructed of single course of red brick. Possible drainage?	Overlain by (101); abuts {145}	-	Post-medieval / modern
[147]	Cut	Construction cut. Linear cut orientated approximately east to west, measuring	Filled by (148), {149};	-	Post-medieval /



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		2.80+m×1.20+m.	cuts natural		modern
{148}	Fill	Fill of construction cut [147]. Re-deposited natural.	Overlain by (101); abuts {149}; fill of [147]	-	Post-medieval / modern
{149}	Structure	Wall footings. Pair of linear walls orientated north to south (measures 1.20+m×0.50m wide) and east to west (measures 2.80+m×0.50m wide). Both constructed of stone.	Abutted by (148); fill of [147]	-	Post-medieval / modern
[150]	Cut	Drain. Linear cut orientated approximately north to south. Measures 6+m×0.42m wide and 0.24m deep with steep to near vertical sides and concave base.	Filled by (151); cuts natural	0.24m deep	Post-medieval?
(151)	Fill	Fill of drain [150]. Dark grey soft? Clay.	Overlain by {149}; fill of [150]	0.24m thick	Post-medieval?
{152}	Structure	Wall. Linear wall orientated approximately north to south. Measures 4+m×0.40m wide. Stone construction.	Overlain by (101)	-	Post-medieval / modern
[153]	Cut	Grave cut. Sub-rectangular cut orientated approximately north to south. Measures 2.16m×0.72m (head), 0.73m (middle), 0.57m (feet) and c.0.20m deep. Earlier grave cut, grave [109] cuts into middle.	Filled by (110); cuts natural	0.20m deep	Post-medieval?
[154]	Cut	Possible grave cut. Rectangular cut orientated approximately east to west. Measures 0.70m×0.45m×c.0.20m deep with near vertical sides and flat base. May be associated with, or earlier than grave [102].	Filled by (103); cuts natural	c.0.20m deep	Post-medieval?
[155]	Cut	Grave cut. Sub-rectangular cut orientated approximately 1.80m×0.70m (feet), 0.80m (head) and up to 0.55m deep (mostly 0.15m), with steep to near vertical sides and flat base.	Filled by (156); cuts natural	Up to 0.55m deep	Post-medieval
(156)	Fill	Fill of grave [155]. Yellowish grey soft to firm clay-silt. Contains sherds of post-medieval pottery and ×1 bone fragment.	Cut by [105], [121]; fill of [155]	Up to 0.55m thick	Post-medieval / modern
(157)	Layer	Remains of possible floor surface. Compacted limecrete rubble.	Overlain by (101); abuts {149}	Up to 0.31m thick	Post-medieval / modern
<b>Area 02</b>					
{158}	Structure	Wall. Linear wall orientated north-west to south-east. Measures 2m×0.55m wide. Constructed of irregular blocky stone with soft crumbly pale off-white lime mortar. Includes single brick, either rotted or includes industrial waste/'mundic'.	Overlain by (101); abuts {159}	-	Post-medieval?
{159}	Structure	Wall. Linear wall orientated approximately east to west. Measures 3.30m×0.42m wide. Constructed of platey sandstone with hard white lime mortar. West end cut by ceramic drain, with north face at this point re-established in late 18 <sup>th</sup> century brick.	Abutted by {158}; overlies (161)	-	Post-medieval
{160}	Structure	Wall. Linear wall orientated approximately east to west, turning at eastern end	Overlies (161)	-	Post-medieval

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		to run to the south. Measures 2m×0.55m wide (eastern return measures 0.30m long). Constructed of platey slatestone with hard white lime mortar. Possible entrance cut through southern return. Slightly offset from {159}, with unclear relationship.			
(161)	Layer	Building waste/demolition. Infilled void containing: mainly mortar waste; some blocky stone with mortar adhering; and brick fragments.	Overlain by {159}, {160}	-	Post-medieval

## APPENDIX 2: FINDS CONCORDANCE

Context	POTTERY			OTHER			DATE
	Sherds	Wgt. (g)	Notes	Frgs.	Wgt. (g)	Notes	
(106)	1	7	Gravel free pottery with yellow internal slip. Post-medieval	9	174	Ceramic building material. Possible brick or floor tile	
	1	11	Gravel tempered pottery. Post-medieval	1	3	Clay pipe stem	
	2	5	White refined earthenware	1	19	Flint	
	1	4	Flowerpot	4	28	Glass. Plate glass, pale aqua	
				3	19	Glass. Aqua, shoulder of condiment bottle?	
				2	5	Metal. Iron nails	
				2	3	Oyster shell	
				1	<1	Plastic. Tip of red tag	
				1	4	Wood	
(108)	1	2	Micaceous coarseware. Medieval	4	52	Brick fragments and mortar	
	1	23	Stoneware with blue decoration	1	713	Brick	
	4	56	Calcareous pottery. Post-medieval	1	1	Clay pipe stem	
	1	7	Flowerpot	1	243	Tarmac	
(112)	4	8	Micaceous coarseware. Medieval	6	65	Ceramic building material. Floor tile?	
	3	49	Gravel tempered pottery. Post-medieval	3	10	Clay pipe stem	
	3	14	Gravel free pottery. Post-medieval	1	1	Glass. Aqua, part of same vessel as recovered from (106)?	
	1	<1	White refined earthenware	2	1	Glass. Frosted vessel glass	
	1	3	Porcelain?	1	<1	Glass. Green vessel glass	
	1	10	Micaceous pottery with yellow/buff slip	1	9	Glass. Dark green vessel glass	
	2	50	Flowerpot?	1	10	Metal. Iron object	
			1	22	Slate. Pierced slate (roof tile?)		
(110)	1	12	Gravel tempered pottery. Post-medieval				
	1	9	Gravel free pottery. Post-medieval	5	13	Metal. Iron objects, including ×2 coffin nails	
	1	6	Pottery with creamy fabric, possibly lost glaze. Post-medieval?	6	32	Tar/decayed coffin?	
	1	1	Bone china	2	14	timber fragments (coffin)	
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>278</b>		<b>60</b>	<b>1443</b>		

APPENDIX 3: ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING SUPPORTING PHOTOGRAPHS



GENERAL SITE SHOT PRIOR TO THE COMMENCEMENT OF GROUNDWORKS; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH (NO SCALE).



GENERAL SITE SHOT PRIOR TO THE COMMENCEMENT OF GROUNDWORKS; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-EAST (NO SCALE).



DETAIL OF PLAQUE FROM COFFIN OF GRAVE [102] (0.40M SCALE).



DETAIL LEAD COFFIN LINING WITH HUMAN REMAINS (ELIZABETH COOKWORTHY) FROM GRAVE [102] (0.40M & 1M SCALES).



DETAIL OF LEAD COFFIN LINING WITH HUMAN REMAINS (ELIZABETH COOKWORTHY) FROM GRAVE [102] (0.40M & 1M SCALES).



GRAVE [102] FOLLOWING DISTURBANCE BY START OF GROUNDWORKS; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH (0.40M & 1M SCALES).



(LEFT) GRAVES [102], AND [154], POST-EXCAVATION; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH (0.40M & 1M SCALES).  
(RIGHT) GRAVES [102], AND [154], POST-EXCAVATION; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH (0.40M & 1M SCALES).



GRAVES [102], AND [154], POST-EXCAVATION; VIEWED FROM THE WEST (0.40M & 1M SCALES).



GRAVE [105], SOUTH FACING SECTION; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH (0.40M SCALE).



(LEFT) GRAVE [105], MID-EXCAVATION PLAN; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH (0.40M & 1M SCALES).



(RIGHT) GRAVES [105], AND [155], POST-EXCAVATION; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH (0.40M & 1M SCALES).





GRAVE ROBBER CUT [107], NORTH-WEST FACING SECTION; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-WEST (1M SCALE).



DETAIL OF BROKEN SLABS FROM WITHIN GRAVE ROBBER CUT [107]/GRAVE [155] (0.40M SCALE).



(LEFT) GRAVE [109], PRE-EXCAVATION SHOWING COFFIN OUTLINE; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH (0.40M & 1M SCALES).  
(RIGHT) DETAIL OF COFFIN WITHIN GRAVE [109]; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH (0.40M & 1M SCALES).



DETAIL OF COFFIN WITHIN GRAVE [109], SOUTH FACING SECTION; VIEWED FROM THE WEST (0.40M & 1M SCALES).



(LEFT) GRAVE [109], MID-EXCAVATION; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH (1M SCALE).



(RIGHT) DETAIL OF HUMAN REMAINS WITHIN GRAVE [109]; VIEWED FROM THE EAST (0.40M SCALE).



DETAIL OF THE HUMAN SKULL WITHIN GRAVE [109]; VIEWED FROM THE EAST (0.40M SCALE).



DETAIL OF THE HUMAN SKULL WITHIN GRAVE [109]; VIEWED FROM THE WEST (0.40M SCALE).



ARTICULATED HUMAN SKELETAL REMAINS WITHIN GRAVE [109]; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH (0.40M & 1M SCALES).



DETAIL OF ARTICULATED HUMAN SKELETAL REMAINS WITHIN GRAVE [109]; VIEWED FROM THE EAST (0.40M SCALE).



DETAIL OF ARTICULATED SKELETAL REMAINS WITHIN GRAVE [109]; VIEWED FROM THE EAST (0.40M SCALE).



DETAIL OF HUMAN SKELETAL REMAINS WITHIN GRAVE [109]; VIEWED FROM THE EAST (0.40M SCALE).



DETAIL OF ARTICULATED HUMAN SKELETAL REMAINS WITHIN GRAVE [109]; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH (1M SCALES).



DETAIL OF ARTICULATED HUMAN SKELETAL REMAINS WITHIN GRAVE [109]; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-EAST (1M SCALES).



DETAIL OF ARTICULATED HUMAN SKELETAL REMAINS WITHIN GRAVE [109]; VIEWED FROM THE EAST (1M SCALE).



DETAIL OF ARTICULATED HUMAN SKELETAL REMAINS WITHIN GRAVE [109]; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-WEST (1M & PART 1M SCALES).



DETAIL OF THE ARTICULATED HUMAN SKELETAL REMAINS WITHIN GRAVE [109]; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-EAST (1M SCALES).





(LEFT) GRAVE [109], POST-EXCAVATION; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-SOUTH-EAST (0.40M & 1M SCALES).

(RIGHT) GRAVE [155], POST-EXCAVATION; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH (0.40M & 1M SCALES).



WALL [128]; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH (1M SCALE).



WALL {129}; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH (1M SCALE).



WALL {129}; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH (1M SCALE).



WALLS {142}; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-EAST (NO SCALE).



WALL {145}; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-EAST (1M SCALE).



WALLS {149} WITH FLOOR (157) AND DRAIN [150], NORTH FACING SECTION; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH (0.40M & 1M SCALES).



GENERAL SITE SHOT DURING GROUNDWORKS; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH (NO SCALE).



GENERAL SITE SHOT DURING GROUNDWORKS, AREA UNDER UNDERPASS; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-EAST (NO SCALE).



GENERAL SITE SHOT DURING GROUNDWORKS; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH (NO SCALE).



GENERAL SITE SHOT DURING GROUNDWORKS; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH (NO SCALE).

## APPENDIX 4: RE-INTERMENT SUMMARY ELIZABETH COOKWORTHY (NÉE HOWARD) + UNKNOWN REMAINS By S. Walls in 26.02.2018

### **Project Background**

South West Archaeology Ltd. (SWARCH) was approached by Jonathan Dean of Rowney Sharman (the Agent) on behalf of British Land PLC (the Client) to manage the reburial process for the human remains discovered during archaeological monitoring of the proposed redevelopment of the Bretonside Bus Station Site, Bretonside, Plymouth [Planning application 15/01163/FUL]. This short summary is intended to finalise the outcomes of the re-burial process.

### **Discovery and process**

The remains of a lead coffin were uncovered in the very early stages of groundworks, on Friday 1<sup>st</sup> December 2017. The site manager (Tony Tolan) immediately informed Dr. Samuel Walls (SWARCH), as the archaeologists who were booked to monitor and record all groundworks on the site. Sam requested that the coffin be covered over, screened and made secure until Monday 4<sup>th</sup> December, when he would attend.

Prior to SWARCH's attendance, a burial licence application (Number 17-0336) was compiled and submitted to the Ministry of Justice (MOJ). SWARCH also informed John Salvatore the Plymouth City archaeologist, and he asked to also attend the site on Monday.

SWARCH were able to geo-rectify historic mapping to confirm that the coffin was located within the area which would have formerly formed part of the cemetery for the Quaker meeting House on Treville Street.

On attendance, SWARCH made a record of the coffin and plaque of Elizabeth and monitored the stripping of further areas around the uncovered coffin. Further grave cuts became apparent, although it transpired that only one contained any human remains. The other grave cuts, presumably represented the truncated bases of graves, or graves which were emptied in the 1950 developments. All grave cuts were excavated and the human remains from Grave Cut [109] recovered and boxed up.

John Ware of Walter Parsons Funeral Directors (WP) attended site on the two occasions in December to remove the remains into safe storage and place them inside new coffins.

The local press, in the meantime, somehow managed to get wind of the discovery and were trying to unravel the mystery of remains having been discovered. In their eagerness to get a story, Plymouth City Council initially misidentified Elizabeth Cookworthy as being William Cookworthy's (of porcelain fame) daughter; when she was in fact his grand-daughter-in-law, the second wife of William Fox; William Cookworthy's Grandson.

### **Re-burial**

Arrangements were made between SWARCH, PCC, WP, Plymouth Quakers and the Client regarding the appropriate location, etc. for the re-burial of the recovered remains. It was decided that the remains should be buried together in a single grave near to William Cookworthy (of porcelain fame), and therefore other Fox and Cookworthy family members.

WP and Plymouth Quakers arranged for a burial notice to be placed in the Plymouth Herald and The Western Morning News.

### **The re-internment service**

Reburial was undertaken at 10.30am on Wednesday 7<sup>th</sup> February at Efford Cemetery. There was a good attendance of well-wishers (c.35 people) mainly from the Quaker Community, but including various

representatives from PCC (Graham Naylor, John Salvatore, Karen Jennings), SWARCH (Dr. Samuel Walls), Chris Robinson (local historian), and members of the Press.

Manfred Kemmer of Plymouth Quakers led a short graveside service, which included a brief biography of Elizabeth and gave thanks to PCC, The Client, WP and SWARCH. A moment of silent contemplation was held (as is Quaker tradition) and the remains lowered into the grave. 9 pallbearers were required for the c.25 stone coffin which contains the remains of the Elizabeth and her original lead and timber coffins.

The service was concluded and tea held at the Quaker Meeting House.



FIGURE 8: SHOT OF THE NEW COFFINS FOR ELIZABETH COOKWORTHY AND GRAVE [109] IN-SITU IN THE QUAKER PLOT AT EFFORD CEMETERY (WALLS 2018).

### **Publicity**

TV coverage of the re-burial was broadcast on Spotlight (BBC local news) and on ITV local news on 7<sup>th</sup> February 2018. A live feed of the funeral service was posted on Facebook by local journalists. Articles also appeared in the Western Morning News and Plymouth Herald.

### **Future**

The Plymouth Quakers are paying and arranging for the erection of a simple headstone for Elizabeth and the unknown remains. There is the possibility that the Quaker community of Plymouth will use the re-burial and its publicity to help undertake a project to improve and raise awareness of the Quaker burial area at Efford Cemetery, and especially of the Cookworthy/Fox families.





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