

Longfield Place, Plymouth, Devon

Archaeological Evaluation and Mitigation Report



on behalf of
DSPCM Ltd.

CA Project: 4686
CA Report: 14400

February 2016



Longfield Place,
Plymouth,
Devon

Archaeological Evaluation

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SUMMARY

Project Name:	Longfield Place
Location:	Plymouth, Devon
NGR:	SX 48620 55364
Type:	Evaluation
Date:	9 April – 21 July 2014
Planning Reference:	13/01103/FUL &13/01104/LBC
Location of Archive:	Plymouth City Museum and Art Gallery
Accession Number:	PLYMG.2014.7
Site Code:	LPP 14

An archaeological evaluation was undertaken by Cotswold Archaeology in April-July 2014 at Longfield Place, Plymouth, Devon. Nine trenches were excavated, uncovering elements of the former Greenbank Prison, which was constructed on the site in 1849.

The evaluation revealed the disturbed remnants of a number of basement cells within the former south-western wing of the prison, part of a panopticon that formed part of the exercise yard and a section of the original prison boundary wall. While there was some suggestion that the line of the Plymouth Civil War defences may have run across the site, the earliest artefacts dated to between the 14th to mid 18th century. While these artefacts suggest occupation of the site prior to the construction of the prison, no features or deposits of an earlier date were uncovered during the evaluation.



1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 In April to July 2014 Cotswold Archaeology (CA) carried out an archaeological evaluation for DSPCM Ltd at Longfield Place, Plymouth, Devon (centred on NGR: SX 48620 55364; Fig. 1). The evaluation was undertaken to satisfy an archaeological condition on a consented development of the site (ref: 13/01103/FUL & 13/01104/LBC). The development included the demolition of the former Laundry Building and the construction of 65 self-contained student flats, construction of a 1,410m² food store, associated access off Greenbank Road, parking and landscaping. A historic building record of the former Laundry was undertaken prior to its demolition, the results of which form part of a separate report (CA 2014a).
- 1.2 The evaluation was carried out in accordance with a *brief* for archaeological evaluation and building recording prepared by Plymouth Historic Environment Record, the archaeological advisors to the Plymouth City Council, and with a subsequent detailed *Written Scheme of Investigation* (WSI) produced by CA (2014b) and approved by Olivia Wilson. The fieldwork also followed *Standard and guidance for archaeological field evaluation* (ClfA 2014a). Following the evaluation a number of trenches, excavated as part of the ongoing development, were monitored by CA under watching brief conditions. The phase of works followed the *Standard and guidance for an archaeological watching brief* (ClfA 2014b) and the results have been included as part of this report. All phases of work were monitored by Olivia Wilson, including site visits on 10 April and 16 May 2014.

The site

- 1.3 The proposed development area is approximately 1.2ha, and comprises the remains of the former Greenbank Prison, built in 1849. Parts of the complex of buildings were partially demolished prior to listing in 2007 and after being subjected to vandalism, arson and extensive water damage. The surviving central block building of the prison is positioned facing onto, but set back from Greenbank road. The site is bounded by Greenbank Road to the south-west, Longfield Place to the south-east, Greenbank Cottages to the west and a row of terraced housing to the north. The site is located on a generally level plateau at approximately 60m AOD, however, the grounds falls away to both the north and south.

- 1.4 The underlying bedrock geology of the area is mapped as Torpoint Formation; a sedimentary bedrock formed approximately between 359 and 385 million years ago in the Devonian period (BGS 2016). This bedrock is indicative of an environment previously dominated by open seas and pelagite deposits.

2. ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

- 2.1 A desk-based assessment (DBA) of the site was previously prepared in support of the planning application for the proposed development (Exeter Archaeology 1995). A brief summary of the findings of that report, as well as a number of subsequent archaeological investigations in and around the site, are given below.
- 2.2 No evidence for prehistoric occupation has been identified within the site, however, flint scatters and isolated finds dating to both the prehistoric and Romano-British periods have been found throughout Plymouth. This includes, notably, a Bronze Age hoard found to the north of the site within the Hartley area (Exeter Archaeology 1995, 2).
- 2.3 There is no physical evidence for Anglo-Saxon occupation within or near the vicinity of the site, however, the Domesday survey of 1086 identifies the estate of *Lisistone* as existing in the modern area of Lipson, to the east. It is also thought the manor of *Leuricestone* may have existed in this area. In the medieval period a leper hospital, dedicated to the Holy Trinity and St Mary Magdalene, was located to the north-east of the site. The hospital was founded by Franciscan friars in 1374. Historic mapping also suggests that a series of strip fields of probable medieval origin survived in the area to the west and south of Greenbank in the late 18th century.
- 2.4 During the English Civil war Plymouth was a Parliamentary stronghold and as a result was besieged by Royalist forces from late 1642 until early 1646. A series of land facing defences were constructed by the defenders, including an inner bastioned line around the town and an outer line of redoubts commanding the ridge to the north. These were connected by a linear work and were faced by fortified enemy positions. The line of the defences at Holiwell is believed to be located in close proximity and possibly crossing the site. Based upon the recent excavation of Resolution fort to the north-east of the site, the defences probably consisted of a substantial stone-revetted rampart and ditch.

- 2.5 Plymouth Borough Prison was constructed on the site in the 19th century (Fig 2). Situated in the angle between Greenbank Road, in existence by 1784, and Longfield Place, laid out in 1856, the prison was completed in 1849 at a cost of £13,000 (Exeter Archaeology 1995, 5). The prison consisted of 60 cells for both men and women along two main ranges, as well as two segregated 'airing' or exercise yards. The whole prison was enclosed by a high wall, of which some remnants remains to the north-east and north of the entrance along Greenbank Road. A basement and ground floor level was also present. Following the buildings closure around 1930, a large laundry building was constructed on the site in 1933 for the nearby Greenbank Hospital and the remaining prison buildings converted for use as a police headquarters and magistrates courts (CA 2014a). For more information regarding the buildings present on the site prior to the evaluation see the CA Historic Building Recording report (CA 2014a).

3. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

- 3.1 The objectives of the evaluation are to provide information about the archaeological resource within the site, including its presence/absence, character, extent, date, integrity, state of preservation and quality, in accordance *Standard and guidance: Archaeological field evaluation* (ClfA 2014b). This information will enable Plymouth City Council to identify and assess the particular significance of any heritage asset, consider the impact of the proposed development upon it, and to avoid or minimise conflict between the heritage asset's conservation and any aspect of the development proposal, in line with the *National Planning Policy Framework* (DCLG 2012).

4. METHODOLOGY

- 4.1 The fieldwork comprised the excavation of 9 trenches, in the locations shown on the attached plan (Fig. 3). Trenches 3 and 4 were located to specifically target an unusual kink in the north-eastern boundary wall that might relate to an earlier feature. Due to the inability to excavate either of these trenches to close to the prison boundary wall, an additional trench was excavated (Tr 6). Furthermore, restrictions of space on site meant that Trench 4 had to be excavated in two phases, labelled as Trench 4 and 4.1. During part of the demolition of the suite some sub-

surface features were uncovered within the centre of the site. This area was recorded as part of the evaluation and labelled Trench 5. A number of trenches (Tr 7, 8 and 9) subsequently excavated during groundworks associated with the development, were also monitored and recorded. Trenches were set out on OS National Grid (NGR) co-ordinates using Leica GPS and surveyed in accordance with CA Technical Manual 4 *Survey Manual*.

- 4.2 All trenches were excavated by mechanical excavator equipped with a toothless grading bucket. All machine excavation was undertaken under constant archaeological supervision to the top of the first significant archaeological horizon or the natural substrate, whichever was encountered first. Where archaeological deposits were encountered they were excavated by hand in accordance with CA Technical Manual 1: *Fieldwork Recording Manual*.
- 4.3 Deposits were assessed for their palaeoenvironmental potential in accordance with CA Technical Manual 2: *The Taking and Processing of Environmental and Other Samples from Archaeological Sites* and, no deposits were identified that required sampling. All artefacts recovered were processed in accordance with Technical Manual 3 *Treatment of Finds Immediately after Excavation*.
- 4.4 The archive and artefacts from the evaluation are currently held by CA at their offices in Kemble. Subject to the agreement of the legal landowner the artefacts will be deposited with Plymouth City Museum and Art Gallery under accession number PLYMG.2014.7, along with the site archive. A summary of information from this project, set out within Appendix C, will be entered onto the OASIS online database of archaeological projects in Britain.

5. RESULTS (FIGS 3-7)

- 5.1 This section provides an overview of the evaluation results; detailed summaries of the recorded contexts and finds are to be found in Appendices A and B. The majority of the site had been subject to post-medieval or modern construction and subsequent demolition. Generally, the excavation of the trenches revealed that made ground and redeposited natural deposits overlaid the natural substrate, a dark purple shale bedrock or dark brownish purple silty clay. No archaeological features were encountered in Trenches 1, 3, 7, 8 and 9. Brick and concrete foundations for

three modern walls were uncovered within Trench **1**, relating to recently demolished buildings. A brick built drain cover and a series of modern concrete foundations were also encountered with Trench **3**, which is likely related to the construction of the Laundry in this part of the site in the 1930s.

- 5.2 Three trenches were excavated and recorded under watching brief conditions. Trench **7** represented a 35m long drainage trench, revealing disturbed natural deposits underneath modern demolition debris. Trench **8** represented the excavation of an electricity sub-station and revealed undisturbed natural at a depth of 1m. Trench **9** measured 30m in length and was excavated for services. Only made ground was encountered throughout this trench. No archaeological finds or features were encountered during the excavation of these three trenches.

Trench 2 (Figs 3 & 4)

- 5.3 Trench **2** measured 17.4m in length and 2.2m in width. The natural substrate (**202**) was overlaid by dark brownish purple silty clay subsoil (**201**) and, in turn by made ground (**200**). The foundations for four walls representing a single 19th century structure (**203** & **204**) were recorded in the centre of the trench. The structure extended beyond the limits of the trench to the east and west. The walls were constructed of limestone blocks onto which mortared brickwork was placed. The foundations measured 0.8m in width and defined a structure that may have multiple rooms and measured approximately 5.5m in length. Traces of a wall (**205**) of similar construction was visible at the northern end of the trench, however, it had been truncated by modern services.

Trenches 4 and 4.1 (Figs 3 & 5)

- 5.4 Trench **4** measured 8m in length and 1.8m. The natural horizon (**403**) was exposed at a depth 1.65m and was overlain by a brown silty clay subsoil (**402**) from which pottery of a 14-17th century date was recovered. The subsoil was overlain by a deposit of made-up ground (**401**) containing redeposited natural and post medieval ceramics and a modern horizon of demolition rubble (**400**). While no features were uncovered in Trench **4**, the extension of the trench to the south phase of excavation, referred to as Trench **4.1**, revealed post-medieval features, deposits and finds.
- 5.5 Trench **4.1** measured 14m in length and 1.9m in width and due to onsite obstructions was positioned further to the south than the line of Trench **4**. The stratigraphy of Trench **4.1** was very similar to that of Trench **4**, with the natural substrate (**4102**)

overlaid by subsoil (**4101**) and, in turn, layers of made ground (**4100** & **4104**). Pottery dating to between the 14th to 18th centuries was recovered from subsoil **4101**. A length of wall **4107**, aligned north-east/south-west, was located at the northern end of the trench. The wall stretched for 4m and extended beyond the edge of the trench in both directions. The wall was constructed from a number of roughly cut limestone blocks, joined by a pale yellow lime mortar. The foundation cut **4105** and backfill **4106** was also visible. A sondage excavated alongside wall **4107**, positioned at the intersection between Trenches **4** and **4.1**, revealed a sequence of 8 separate yard/levelling surfaces (**4108** to **4115** inclusive). These deposits comprised of redeposited natural layers with mortar inclusions and ranged in depth from 0.02-0.24m.

Trench 5 (Figs 3 & 6)

- 5.6 Trench **5** measured 9.4m in length and 6.1m in width. Four partially infilled subterranean prison cells were uncovered, although part of these structures had been disturbed by modern construction. Each of the structures was infilled with modern silty rubble up to 1m in depth and only one (**503**) had an intact roof. Walls **501** and **502** defined a cell on the eastern part of the trench, which measured 3.02m in width. Wall **501** measured 1.16m in width and was constructed using well-dressed ashlar limestone blocks, while wall **502** measured 0.35m in width and was constructed using re-used natural bedrock. The disparity in the size and construction of these walls may suggest they form different two phases of construction. A small service tunnel/duct separates this and the adjacent structure (**503**).
- 5.7 Structure **503** was located on the southern extent of the trench. The two visible walls of the trench were constructed using sub-square limestone blocks set within a pale yellow-brown sand mortar. A vaulted brick ceiling sprung from the top of the two visible walls and was almost entirely intact. Due to health and safety concerns the cell could not be safely accessed to ascertain the internal dimensions, however, based on the position of the walls it is estimated to measure approximately 3m in width.
- 5.8 Two further walls, **504** and **505**, which each lay to the west of structure **503**, may represent the remnants of two further prison cells. Wall **504** measured 0.65m in thickness and was constructed using large ashlar limestone blocks, while wall **505**, was similarly constructed, however, several courses of frogged brick were placed on top of the limestone block walls. These walls appear to define cells measuring

between 2.1-2.2m in width, however, the front wall of the each room was not visible in either case.

Trench 6 (Figs 3 & 7)

- 5.9 Trench **6** measured 4.2m in length and 3.9m in width. Two layers of redeposited natural (**602** & **603**) were overlaid by a levelling deposit (**601**) and, in turn, a layer made ground (**600**). At the north eastern end of the trench the surviving prison boundary wall (**606**) stood to height of at least 4m. A foundation cut (**604**) and backfill (**605**) associated with the construction of the wall was visible in the trench and extended 0.46m south from the wall to a depth of at least 0.48m. The full depth of the wall could not be reached within the limits of the trench.

6. THE FINDS

- 6.1 Finds recovered from evaluation included pottery, ceramic building material, clay tobacco pipe and metal objects

Pottery

Late Medieval/Post-medieval

- 6.2 Single unfeathered bodysherds of Merida-type redware were recorded in subsoil deposits 402 and 4101. This type of pottery, imported from Iberia, is commonly found in Plymouth (Walker and Fry 2000, 81) dating to the 14th to 17th centuries.

Post-medieval

- 6.3 A handle from a jug or crock in North Devon gravel-tempered ware was recovered from subsoil 4101, in addition to two sherds of North Devon gravel-free, including a rimsherd from a bowl. These glazed earthenwares were manufactured in the Barnstable area of North Devon and, when found within Devon, date to the mid 16th to late 18th centuries (Allan 1984, 129–131).
- 6.4 Levelling deposit 401 produced seven sherds of post-medieval/modern pottery: a rimsherd from a large glazed earthenware bowl (16th to 18th century in date); a base sherd from a vessel in English porcelain (of 18th to 19th century date); four sherds, including rimsherds from a bowl, in 'late' English stoneware (mid 19th to 20th century); and a base sherd from a bowl in yellow industrial ware (19th to 20th century).

Ceramic Building Material (CBM)

- 6.5 A single fragment of ceramic building material of post-medieval date was recorded in subsoil 4101: it was too fragmentary for further classification.

Clay tobacco pipe

- 6.6 Subsoil 4101 produced seven fragments of clay tobacco pipe, two of which retained flat heels. Clay tobacco pipes were in use from the late 16th to late 19th centuries and the flat-heeled types date up to the mid 18th century (Oswald 1975, 37).

Metal objects

Five heavily corroded iron nails were recorded in subsoil 4101.

7. THE BIOLOGICAL EVIDENCE

Eight fragments of poorly preserved animal bone were recovered from deposit 4101. All were unidentifiable to species and as such can offer no useful interpretative data.

8. DISCUSSION

- 8.1 The evaluation revealed evidence for the earlier Greenbank prison in the form of surviving basement cells, part of the original prison wall and portions of the exercise yard. The results of the evaluation achieved its objectives in establishing the presence of archaeological features across the site and, if possible, characterising the character and date of those features. The state of preservation of the remains uncovered was variable, with redevelopment of the site in the 20th century disturbing some earlier archaeological deposits and features.

Late medieval to early post-medieval period (14th to mid 18th century)

- 8.2 The archaeological desk based assessment of the site suggested that the line of the Plymouth Civil War defences may have passed through the site in the mid 18th century. A number of trenches were placed to target an unusual kink in the surviving prison wall, which may have incorporated an earlier feature, possibly of Civil War date. Although no features associated with this feature were observed during the evaluation, a number of pottery sherds and clay pipe fragments dating to between the 14th to mid 18th centuries was recovered from the subsoil deposits in Trenches

4 and 4.1. These finds were the earliest datable deposits found during the evaluation, predating the construction of the prison. Although these finds represents redeposited material in later contexts, their presence does suggest that the site may have been occupied during these periods.

Late post medieval period (1840's onwards)

- 8.3 A length of wall (4107) was uncovered with Trench 4.1, aligned north-east / south-west. The position of the wall correspond with the position of an unusual circular structure in the 'Airing yard' of the prison, as illustrated on the 1st Edition OS Map of 1856 (Fig. 2). This structure, likely a panopticon, consisted of sixteen individual walls radiating from a central watchtower. The panopticon was a revolutionary design for social control devised by philosopher and social reformer Jeremy Bentham in the early nineteenth century and rapidly became widespread within early Victorian penal systems. The central circular watchtower overlooked an array of airing yards within which solitary prisoners were allowed a daily hour of exercise. The use of this area as an exercise yard is also illustrated by the sequence of eight separate yard/levelling surfaces also uncovered in Trench 4.1. These deposits suggest the resurfacing of the yard over an extensive period.
- 8.4 The excavation of Trench 5 revealed a number of basement cells. Although later activity had truncated parts of some of the cells, it was clear that at least three possible cells were present, representing the basement cells of the now demolished south-western wing of the prison. The differences in wall thickness present between cells may represent the remains of exterior and interior walls of the basement or the position of other cells to the north-west and south-east, which were not identified during this evaluation. A structure within Trench 2 may also represent the remains of a basement cell, however, only a small portion was uncovered during the evaluation. Although there was limited evidence to confirm the dating of these structures in either trench, the style of construction and material used suggests that the structures in both Trenches 2 and 5 were contemporary with the construction of the prison in the mid 19th century.
- 8.5 The excavation of Trench 6, located against the north boundary wall, demonstrates the survival of the original prison boundary wall to a minimum height of 4m. The base of the foundation was not reached, however, the foundation cut was visible. Furthermore, the presence of the wall foundation cut within Trench 6 suggests that

the unusual kink in the surviving prison wall was an original feature of the boundary wall.

9. CA PROJECT TEAM

9.1 Fieldwork was undertaken by Chris Ellis and Matt Nichol, assisted by Sam Wilson. The report was written by Joe Whelan and Nicky Garland. The finds and biological evidence reports were written by Jacky Sommerville and Andy Clarke respectively. The illustrations were prepared by Leo Heatley. The archive has been compiled by Sam Wilson, and prepared for deposition by Hazel O'Neill. The project was managed for CA by Richard Greatorex.

10. REFERENCES

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APPENDIX A: CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

Trench No.	Context No.	Type	Context interpretation	Description	L (m)	W (m)	Depth/ thickness (m)
1	100	Layer	Topsoil / made ground	Modern Topsoil / disturbed made ground	>18.8m	>2.30m	0.48m
1	101	Layer	Natural	Dark purple shillate	>18.8m	>2.30m	-
1	102	Structure	Modern culvert	Modern culvert. Blockwork	>10.07m	1.40m	>0.80m
1	103	Structure	Modern wall foundations	Modern concrete foundations with brickwork	>5.99m	0.65m	0.4m
1	104	Structure	Modern wall foundations	Modern concrete blockwork wall	>1.90m	0.06m	0.52m
2	200	Layer	Made ground	Yellowy brown sandy silt	>17.4m	>2.20m	0.30m
2	201	Layer	Natural	Purple silty clay at NE end of tr.	>17.4m	>2.20m	-
2	202	Layer	Natural bedrock	Purple shale	>17.4m	>2.20m	-
2	203	Structure	Post-medieval foundations	Limestone foundations	5.6m	>2.2m	0.26m
2	204	Structure	Brick work	Brickwork located on top of limestone foundations	5.6m	>2.0m	>0.37m
2	205	Structure	Post-medieval foundations	Remains of robbed out wall	>2.0m	0.9m	0.53m
3	300	Layer	Made ground	Modern disturbed made ground	>11m	>1.80m	0.59m
3	301	layer	Subsoil	Buried subsoil, purple clayey silt	>11m	>1.80m	0.46m
3	302	Layer	Natural	Purple brown shale	>11m	>1.80m	-
3	303	Structure	Foundations	Modern concrete foundations – three course of blockwork	>1.8m	1.02m	1.05m
3	304	Structure	Modern brick structure	Brick structure with concrete capping	> 1.95m	0.66m	0.25m
3	304	Structure	Modern brick structure	Probable drain – concrete capping, brick structure	1.6m	1.2m	>1.05m
3	305	Cut	Modern drain	Cut of modern drain	>3.2m	>1.8m	-
3	306	Fill	Backfill of modern drains	Backfill deposit in disused drain – loose shale and rubble	>3.2m	>1.8m	-
4	400	Layer	Made ground	Concrete rubble with modern CBM.	>8m	>4.2m	0.2,
4	401	Layer	Levelling deposit	Redeposited natural with ash, charcoal, post-med ceramics inclusions	>8m	>4.2m	1.15m
4	402	Layer	Subsoil	Mid brown silty clay with charcoal flecks and small pieces of shale	>8m	>4.2m	0.3m
4	403	Layer	Natural	Mid pinkish purple shales	>8m	>4.2m	-
4.1	4100	Layer	Made ground	Concrete rubble with modern CBM.	>14m	>5m	0.2m
4.1	4101	Layer	Subsoil	Dark purpose clayey silt	>14m	>5m	0.3m
4.1	4102	Layer	Natural	Dark purple shale bedrock	>14m	>5m	-
4.1	4103	Structure	Modern foundations	Modern concrete	>8m	>2m	-
4.1	4104	Layer	Levelling layer	Redeposited natural with ash, charcoal, post-med ceramics inclusions	>14m	>5m	>1.15m
4.1	4105	Cut	Foundation cut	Cut for foundation of wall	>3m	0.9m	0.22m
4.1	4106	Fill	Fill of foundation cut	Dark purplish brown clayey silt deposit.	>3m	0.9m	0.22m
4.1	4107	Structure	Foundation wall	Roughly hewn stone wall with yellow white lime mortar	>4m	0.45m	0.75m
4.1	4108	Deposit	Levelling deposit	Dark purplish brown clayey silt with organic silt lenses. Occasional CBM fragments	>1m	>1m	0.06m
4.1	4109	Deposit	Levelling deposit	Dark purplish brown shale (redeposited natural) and mortar	>1m	>1m	0.08m
4.1	4110	Deposit	Levelling deposit	Dark purplish brown clayey silt. Occasional patches of mortar	>1m	>1m	0.05m
4.1	4111	Deposit	Levelling deposit	Dark purplish brown shale (redeposited natural)	>1m	>1m	0.18m

4.1	4112	Deposit	Levelling deposit	Light yellowish brown sandy mortar	>1m	>1m	0.02m
4.1	4113	Deposit	Levelling deposit	Dark purplish brown clayey silt.	>1m	>1m	0.04m
4.1	4114	Deposit	Levelling deposit	Mid yellowish brown sandy mortar	>1m	>1m	0.04m
4.1	4115	Deposit	Levelling deposit	Modern material and pieces of shale	>1m	>1m	0.24m
5	500	Layer	Made ground	Yellow brown sandy silt	>9.4m	>6.1m	0.3m
5	501	Structure	Upstanding wall	Ashlar limestone blocks infilled with stone rubble. Mortar a pale yellow/brown coarse sand	>1.3m	1.16m	-
5	502	Structure	Wall	Construction using re-used bedrock material. Pale yellow coarse sand mortar	>1.3m	0.35m	-
5	503	Structure	Intact cell	Two walls (limestone blocks) and intact vaulted ceiling (brick). Mortar a pale yellow/brown coarse sand	>2.6m	0.4m	-
5	504	Structure	Upstanding wall	Ashlar limestone blocks with pale yellow/brown coarse sand mortar. Rough coursing	>3.4m	0.65m	-
5	505	Structure	Foundation	Ashlar blocks resting on natural bedrock. Very hard pale yellow sand mortar	>5.3m	0.12m	1m
6	600	Layer	Made ground	Modern levelling deposit	>4.2m	>3.5m	0.5m
6	601	Layer	Made ground	Dark brown silty clay, with CBM, concrete and charcoal inclusions	>4.2m	>3.5m	0.55m
6	602	Layer	Redeposited natural	Purple shale and silty clay deposit	>4.2m	>3.5m	0.35m
6	603	Layer	Redeposited natural	Purple shale and silty clay deposit	>4.2m	>3.5m	-
6	604	Cut	Foundation cut	U shaped cut with near vertical sides	>3.5m	>0.45m	0.5m
6	605	Fill	Backfill of foundation cut	Dark greyish brown silty clay	>3.5m	>0.45m	0.5m
6	606	Structure	External prison wall	Ashlar limestone blocks, regular coursing, Pale yellow lime mortar	>3.5m	-	-
7	700	Layer	Made ground	Crush concrete and brick	>35m	>1.1m	0.5m
7	701	Layer	Redeposited natural	Redeposited mid purple shale with occasional concrete fragments	>35m	>1.1m	0.2m
7	702	Cut	Modern pit	Large cut of probable modern pit	>8m	>1.1m	0.4m
7	703	Fill	Fill of modern pit	Light brown fine sand with abundant concrete and brick inclusions	>8m	>1.1m	0.4m
8	800	Layer	Made ground	Crushed brick and concrete	>3m	>3m	0.6m
8	801	Layer	Redeposited natural	Dark purple redeposited natural	>3m	>3m	2m
8	802	Layer	Natural	Dark purple shale bedrock	>3m	>3m	-
8	803	Layer	Levelling deposit	Dark purple clayey silt with yellow sand patches.	>3m	>3m	2m
8	804	Cut	Cut of modern foundation	Foundation cut – truncated redeposited natural layer	>3m	>1.8m	0.6m
8	805	Fill	Backfill in foundation cut	Mixed yellowish purple sand and shale.	>3m	>1.8m	0.6m
8	806	Layer	Levelling deposit	Dark purple redeposited natural	>3m	>3m	-
8	807	Cut	Modern pipe cut	Modern pipe cut as a result of current development	>3m	>3m	0.6m
9	900	Layer	Made ground	Crushed brick and concrete	>30m	>0.45m	0.6m

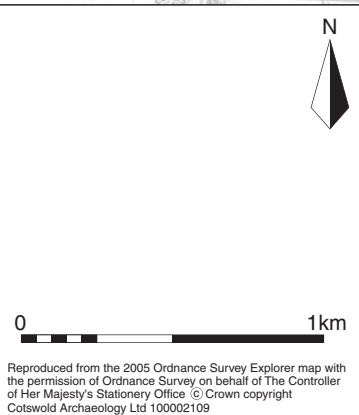
APPENDIX B: THE FINDS

Table 1: Finds concordance

Context	Description	Count	Weight(g)	Spot-date
401	Post-medieval pottery: porcelain; 'late' English stoneware; glazed earthenware; yellow ware	7	1625	C19
402	Late Medieval/post-medieval pottery: Merida-type redware	1	8	C14-C17
4101	Late Medieval/post-medieval pottery: Merida-type redware	1	2	C17-C18
	Post-medieval pottery: North Devon gravel-tempered ware;	4	107	
	North Devon gravel-free; glazed earthenware			
	Post-medieval ceramic building material	1	6	
	Clay tobacco pipe: stem	7	29	
	Iron object: nail	5	159	
	Animal bone: unidentifiable	8	14	

APPENDIX C: OASIS REPORT FORM

PROJECT DETAILS		
Project Name	Longfield Place, Plymouth, Devon	
Short description	<p>An archaeological evaluation was undertaken by Cotswold Archaeology in April-July 2014 at Longfield Place, Plymouth, Devon. Nine trenches were excavated, uncovering elements of the former Greenbank Prison, which was constructed on the site in 1849.</p> <p>The evaluation revealed the disturbed remnants of a number of basement cells within the former south-western wing of the prison, part of a panopticon that formed part of the exercise yard and a section of the original prison boundary wall. While there was some suggestion that the line of the Plymouth Civil War defences may run across the site the earliest artefacts on the site date to between the 14th to mid 18th century. While these artefacts suggest occupation of the site prior to the construction of the prison, no features or deposits of an earlier date were uncovered during the evaluation.</p>	
Project dates	9 April – 21 July 2014	
Project type	Field Evaluation	
Previous work	Desk Based Assessment (Exeter Archaeology 1996), Historic Building Survey (CA 2014)	
Future work	None	
PROJECT LOCATION		
Site Location	Longfield Place, Plymouth, Devon	
Study area (M ² /ha)	1.2ha	
Site co-ordinates	SX 48620 55364	
PROJECT CREATORS		
Name of organisation	Cotswold Archaeology	
Project Brief originator	Plymouth Historic Environment Record	
Project Design (WSI) originator	Cotswold Archaeology	
Project Manager	Richard Greatorex	
Project Supervisor	Chris Ellis and Matt Nichol	
MONUMENT TYPE	Walls (post-medieval)	
SIGNIFICANT FINDS	None	
PROJECT ARCHIVES	Intended final location of archive (museum/Accession no.)	Content (e.g. pottery, animal bone etc)
Physical	Plymouth City Museum and Art Gallery PLYMG.2014.7	ceramics, animal bone, metal finds, CBM
Paper	Plymouth City Museum and Art Gallery PLYMG.2014.7	Context sheets, matrices trench record sheets, drawings
Digital	Plymouth City Museum and Art Gallery PLYMG.2014.7	Database, digital photos, digital survey
BIBLIOGRAPHY		
CA (Cotswold Archaeology) 2009 <i>Longfield Place, Plymouth, Devon: Archaeological Evaluation</i> . CA typescript report 14400		





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PROJECT TITLE

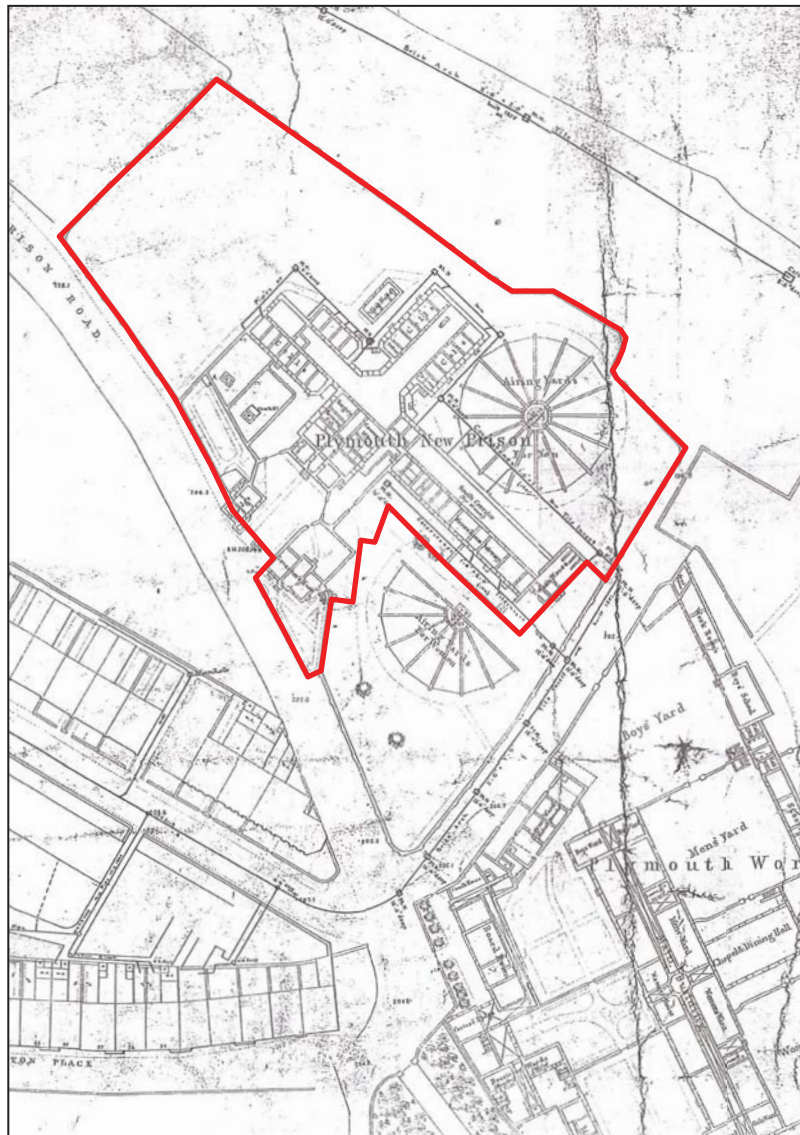
Longfield Place, Plymouth, Devon

FIGURE TITLE

Site location plan

DRAWN BY LJH CHECKED BY DJB APPROVED BY REG	PROJECT NO. 4686 DATE 16/02/16 SCALE@A4 1:25,000	FIGURE NO. 1
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2

2 Plymouth New Prison - 1st Edition OS Map of 1856 (1:500)



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PROJECT TITLE

Longfield Place, Plymouth, Devon

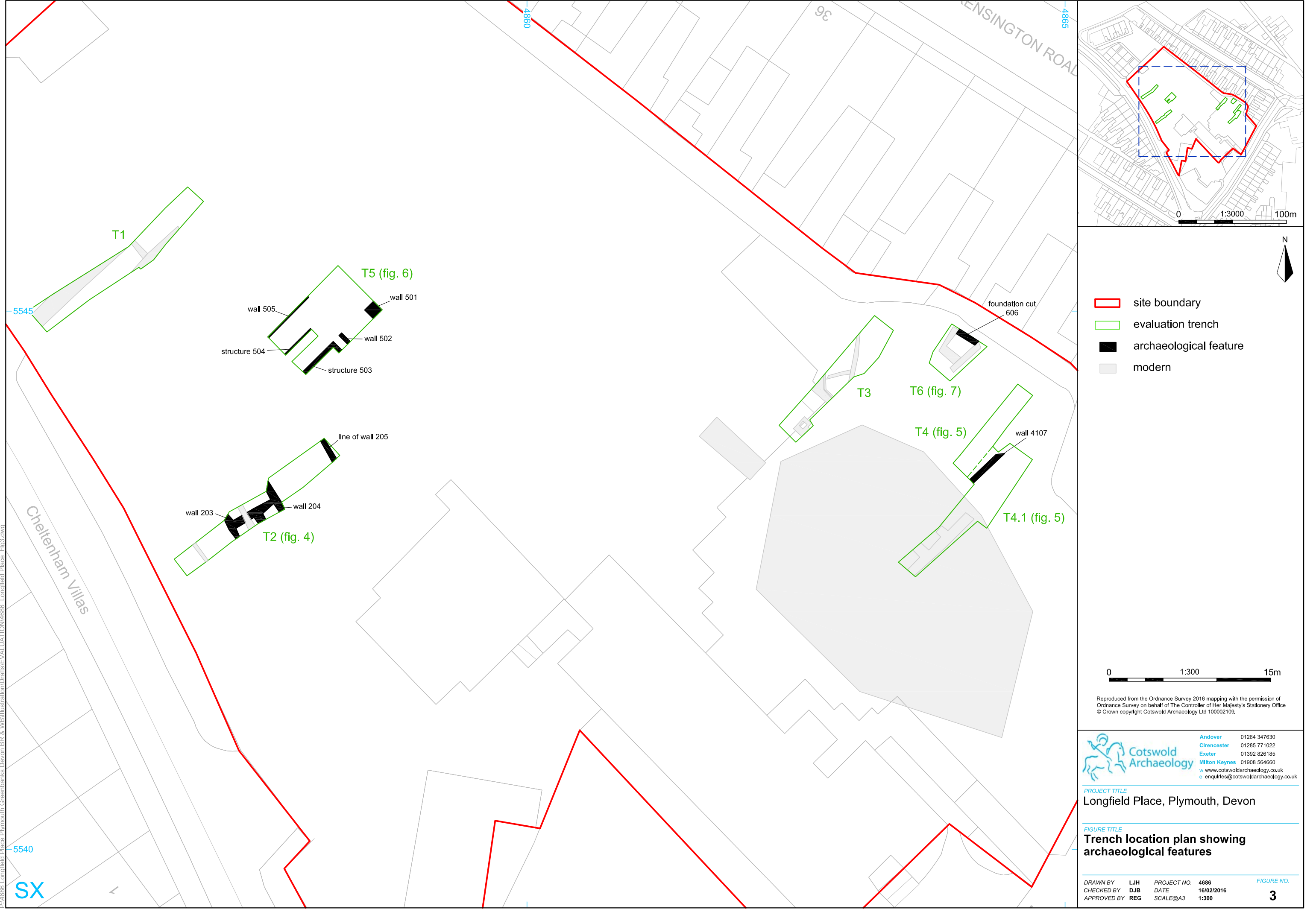
FIGURE TITLE

Historic map

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 CHECKED BY DJB DATE 16/02/16
 APPROVED BY REG SCALE@A4 approx. 1:1500

FIGURE NO.

2



P:\4686 Longfield Place Plymouth Greenbanks Devon BB & WB\Illustration\Drafts\EVALUATION\4686 Longfield Place Fig3.dwg

SX



- site boundary
- evaluation trench
- archaeological feature
- modern

0 1:300 15m

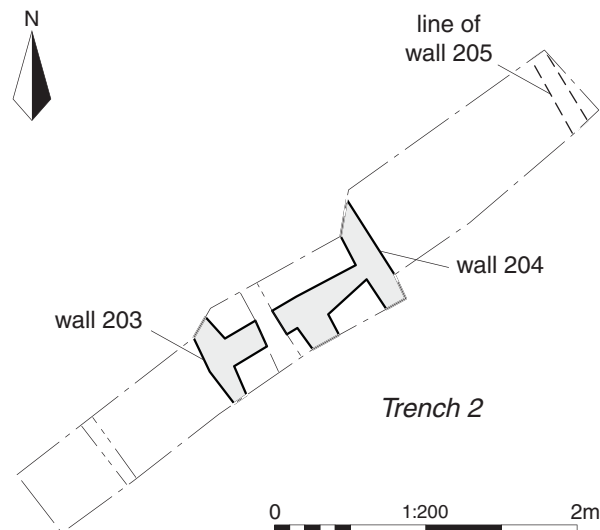
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PROJECT TITLE
Longfield Place, Plymouth, Devon

FIGURE TITLE
Trench location plan showing archaeological features

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CHECKED BY	DJB	DATE	16/02/2016	3
APPROVED BY	REG	SCALE@A3	1:300	



Walls 203 and 204, looking south-west (1m scale)



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PROJECT TITLE

Longfield Place, Plymouth, Devon

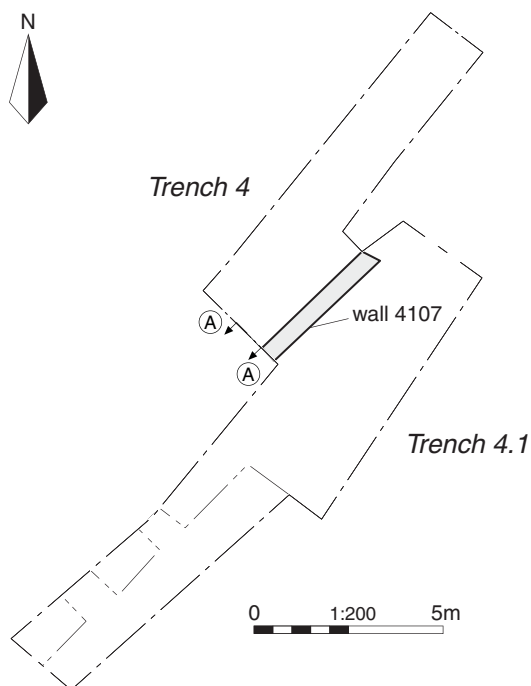
FIGURE TITLE

Trench 2: plan and photograph

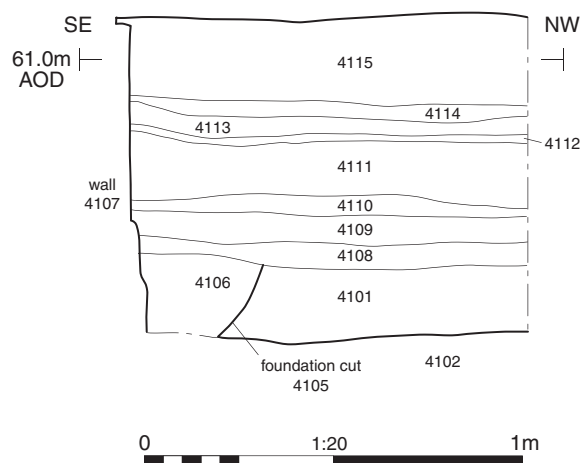
DRAWN BY LJH PROJECT NO. 4686
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FIGURE NO.

4



Section AA



Wall 4107 looking north-west (1m scales)



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PROJECT TITLE

Longfield Place, Plymouth, Devon

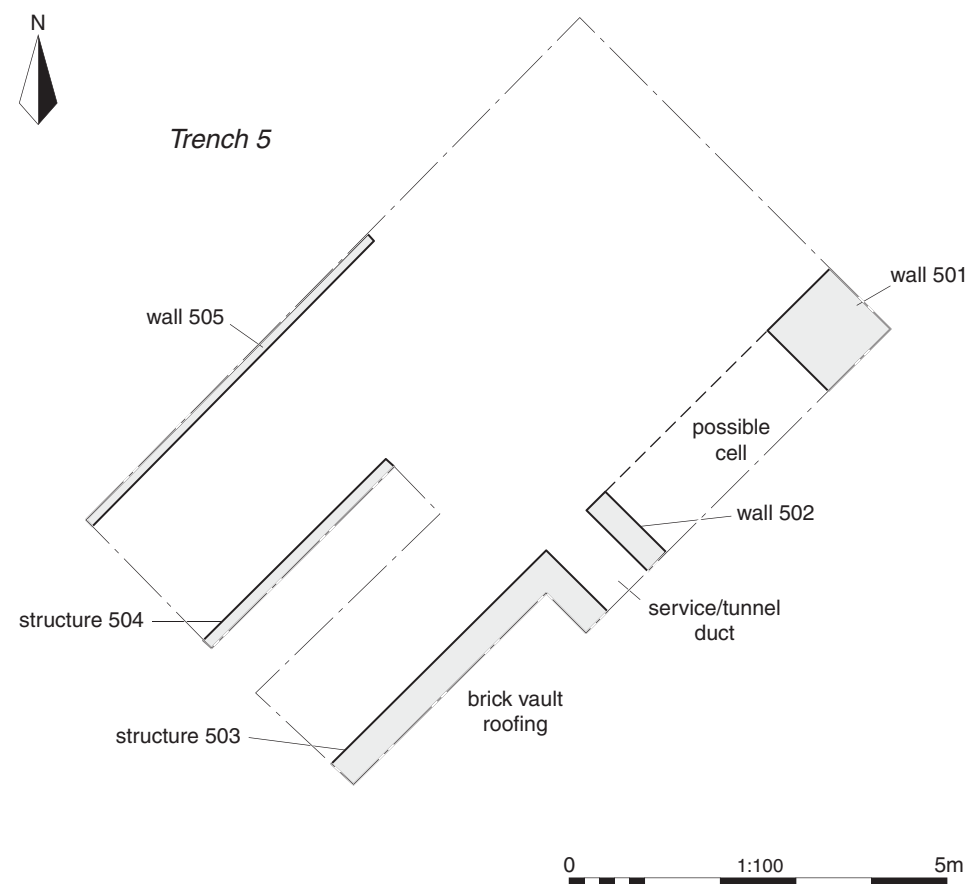
FIGURE TITLE

Trenches 4 and 4.1: plan, section and photograph

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 CHECKED BY DJB DATE 15/02/16
 APPROVED BY REG SCALE@A4 1:200 & 1:20

FIGURE NO.

5



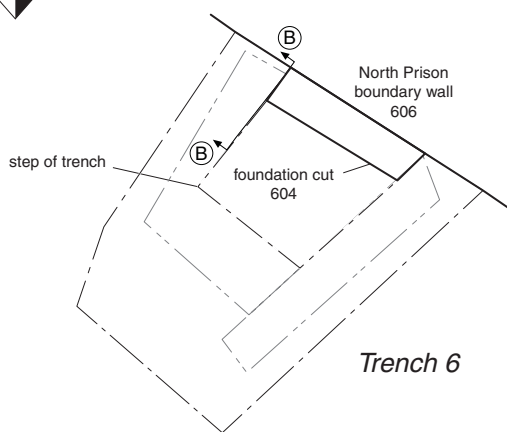
Cross section of Wall 501, looking south-east (2m and 0.4m scales)



Interior of structure 503



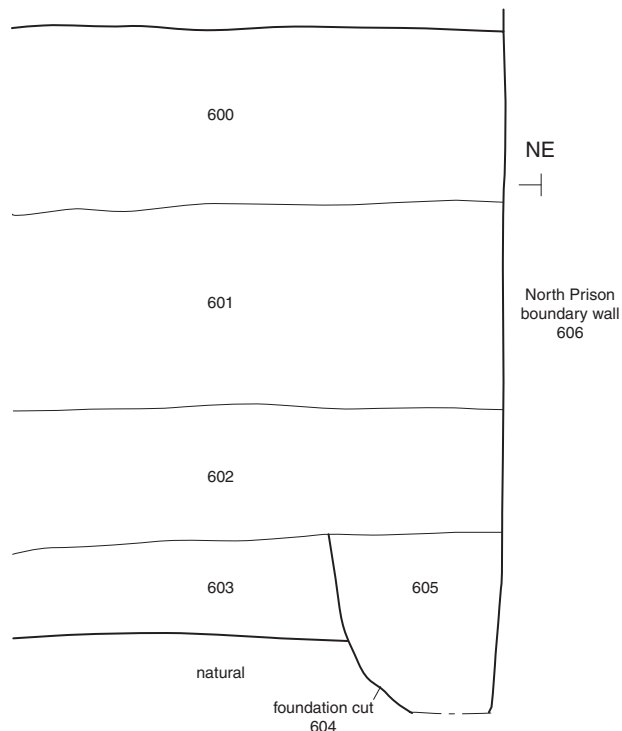
Wall 504, looking north (2m scale)



0 1:100 3m

Section BB

SW
61.0m
AOD



0 1:20 1m



Wall 606 looking north-west (1m scales)



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PROJECT TITLE

Longfield Place, Plymouth, Devon

FIGURE TITLE

Trench 6: plan, section and photograph

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FIGURE NO.

7

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