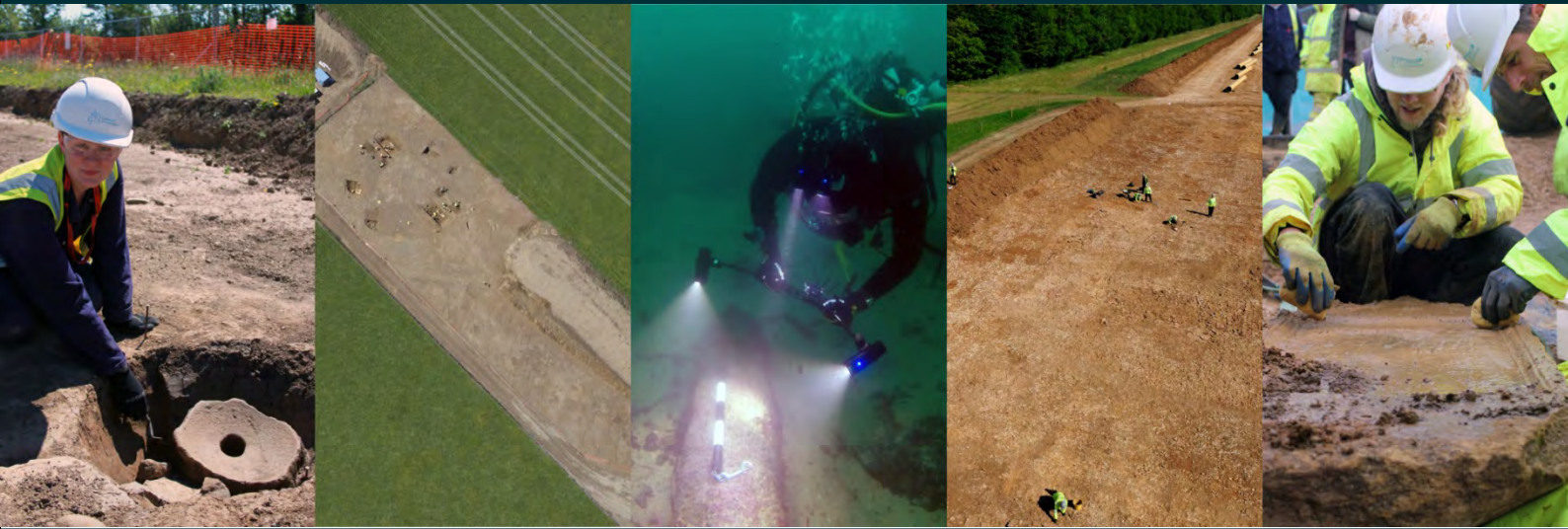


Bodmin Jail Bodmin Cornwall

Archaeological Watching Brief



for:
Mallino Development Ltd

CA Project: 880210
CA Report:880210_1

February 2021



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SUMMARY

Project name:	Bodmin Jail
Location:	Bodmin, Cornwall
NGR:	206488 067439
Type:	Watching brief
Date:	21 May 2018 to 4 November 2020
Planning reference:	Cornwall Council Ref No. PA17/00086
Listed Building Consent	Cornwall Council Ref No. PAPA17/00087
Location of Archive:	To be deposited with Royal Cornwall Museum and the Archaeology Data Service (ADS)
Site Code:	BOD18

Between May 2018 and November 2020, Cotswold Archaeology carried out an archaeological watching brief during groundworks associated with redevelopment at Bodmin Jail, Bodmin, Cornwall.

Excavations in the central and western part of the site revealed the original soil sequence buried underneath extensive made ground associated with the construction of New Bodmin Jail in the mid-1850s.

No features pre-dating the prison or structural remains pertaining to the earlier Georgian prison were identified. The remnants of a wall uncovered at the west of the site correlate to the position of both the western boundary wall of an 18th-century extension to the Georgian prison and a dividing wall within a yard associated with the New Bodmin Jail. It is unclear which phase the wall relates to, although the wholesale demolition of the Georgian prison prior to the construction of the New Bodmin Jail would suggest the latter.

Structural remains of extant and demolished New Bodmin Jail buildings were recorded across the site, including cells within the Civil Prison wing, the below-ground remains of the former Naval Prison Hospital block, a surface and evidence of the former gates at the eastern entrance to the Civil Prison, two small rectangular structures and remains relating to a former laundry at the west of the Civil Prison wing.

1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1. Between May 2018 and November 2020 Cotswold Archaeology (CA) carried out an archaeological watching brief for Mallino Development Ltd at Bodmin Jail (centred at NGR: 206488 067439; Fig. 1). The watching brief was undertaken to fulfil a condition (10) attached to a planning consent for the conversion of the prison into a hotel, the extension of the existing visitor attraction and associated infrastructure, such as drainage and parking (Cornwall Council (CC) planning ref no: PA17/00086). Listed Building Consent (CC planning ref no: PA17/00087) was also granted for the development. This report pertains to the below-ground remains identified during the archaeological watching brief; a separate report (CA 2021 details the Historic Building Recording).
- 1.2. The watching brief was carried out in accordance with a *Written Scheme of Investigation* (WSI) prepared by CA (2017). The scope of the programme of archaeological work had been defined in consultation with Phil Copleston, Senior Development Officer (Historic Environment Planning) – Archaeologist, Cornwall Council Historic Environment Service (CCHES). The fieldwork also followed *Standard and guidance for an archaeological watching brief* (ClfA 2014; updated October 2020).

The site

- 1.3. Bodmin Jail is located at the northern edge of Bodmin. The development includes two separate areas of land with a combined area of approximately 2.97ha: the jail site itself, and an area to the immediate south-west of the jail site known as Berrycoombe Vale. The jail site and Berrycoombe Vale are separated by Scarlett's Well Road. The jail site was the focus of the current works (Fig. 2).
- 1.4. The jail site was occupied by the jail buildings, interspersed with areas of hardstanding, car parking and areas overgrown with vegetation, some of which had been used to dump building material. The site is terraced into the steep, south-facing slope of an east/west-orientated tributary valley of the River Camel, and the jail buildings were constructed on these terraces in a steeped arrangement. Levels within the site varied considerably and were located approximately 70m to 90m above Ordnance Datum (aOD). Bodmin Jail is Grade II listed and prior to development was used as a museum. Berrycoombe Vale comprised an elongated area of open grassland, orientated east/west.

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- 1.5. The underlying geology of the site is mapped as Bedruthan Formation sandstone, siltstone and mudstone; this borders Saltash Formation slate and siltstone at the southern boundary of the Berrycoombe Vale area. No superficial deposits are recorded within the site (BGS 2017).

2. ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

- 2.1. The development site had been the subject of a previous desk-based archaeological assessment, which included the results of an archaeological watching brief undertaken during ground investigation works in the jail site (CA 2016), and a heritage statement (Montagu Evans 2017). The archaeological background is outlined in the WSI (CA 2017) and is summarised below.
- 2.2. There is little potential for archaeological remains pre-dating the medieval period at the site. From the medieval period until the construction of the Georgian jail, the site is likely to have comprised agricultural land. Documentary references from the second half of the 15th century refer to a mill race, also known as Bodmin Leat. Nineteenth-century cartographic sources (including the 1840 Tithe map and 1881 Ordnance Survey (OS) 1st edition 25-inch map) show Bodmin Leat flowing into a mill pond at the eastern corner of the site.
- 2.3. The Old Bodmin Jail opened at the site in 1779. By the 1850s severe overcrowding at the jail and the poor state of several of the prison buildings no longer allowed for the desired 'separate system', introduced following penal reforms of the late 18th century, and the decision was taken to rebuild the prison complex, with work commencing in 1857 (Montagu Evans 2017). The New Bodmin Jail occupied a much larger footprint than the earlier Georgian jail, expanding significantly to the north and west and extending slightly further to the south and east.
- 2.4. On the 1840 Tithe map (not illustrated), the western boundary wall of the expanded Georgian jail does not appear to extend as far south as the southern extent of the New Bodmin Jail and the presence of two possible fields or land parcels (2220 at the west and 949b at the east) also appear to indicate that the Georgian jail occupied a smaller footprint at its southern extent.

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- 2.5. The buildings in their current form were completed by 1881, and the layout changed little until its closure in 1927. However, a decline in the number of female inmates and debtors after the late 1860s meant that the New Bodmin Jail was operating below its intended capacity and the former Female wing at the south of the site and part of a U-shaped building to the east, suggested to be the Debtor's Prison by Johnson (2006), were transferred to the Naval authorities in 1887 when a separate Naval Prison was established. The south and west wings of the probable former Debtor's Prison (now referred to as the 'Hospital Block') were converted for use as a reception block, storerooms, offices, and hospital; a drill shed was constructed in the exercise yard directly west of the Naval wing; a former laundry building was converted; and a new entrance was constructed. In 1901 an extra storey and four bays were added to the south of the Naval wing to increase prison capacity (CA 2021).
- 2.6. The former Male wing became the Civil wing and was adapted to include female cells. The eastern wing of the former Debtor's Prison remained part of the Civil Prison and appeared to be utilised for storerooms and possible staff accommodation. The 1929 sale plan indicates that the main wings (housing the cell blocks) and the ancillary buildings of both the Civil and Naval Prisons remained in use as such at the time of the Jails closure. Where discussed in the results below, all buildings are referred to by their functions following the division of the jail into the Civil and Naval Prisons.
- 2.7. After the formal closure of the jail in 1929 some of the residential buildings, such as the Governor's House and Chaplaincy, passed into private ownership. The cell blocks were marked for demolition and some of the jail buildings were removed between 1292 and 1933 (including parts of the former Staff Accommodation building adjacent to the Gatehouse), although the attempts to dynamite the cell blocks failed. The complex was opened to the public in the 1930s and at various times between then and the 1960s parts of it were in use as a nightclub, scrapyard and builder's yard. The current museum opened in 2008, although the site appeared to have been occupied by an informal attraction and public house from the 1990's until then. Several of the buildings are now ruinous. The surviving Bodmin Jail building and the northern, western, and southern perimeter walls are Grade II listed (National Heritage List for England Entry No. 1298241). A previous limited watching brief within the site (CA 2016) demonstrated that the ground had

been extensively truncated, presumably during the demolition of the Old Bodmin Jail and the construction of the New Bodmin Jail in the 1850s. The remains of several stone-built walls were recorded in the central, southern and eastern areas of the site. All of these structures related either to standing walls or to former walls depicted on 19th/20th-century plans.

- 2.8. In two of the previous watching brief trenches (TP05 and TP08) features and deposits which pre-dated the truncation associated with the construction of the New Bodmin Jail were encountered. These comprised a possible (undated) ditch and buried topsoil and subsoil deposits, respectively.

3. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

- 3.1. The general objectives of the watching brief were:

- to monitor the development groundworks, and to identify, investigate and record any significant buried archaeological deposits/features thus revealed;
- at the conclusion of the project, to produce an integrated project archive and a report setting out the watching brief results and the archaeological conclusions that could be drawn from the recorded data.

4. METHODOLOGY

- 4.1. The fieldwork followed the methodology set out within the WSI (CA 2017). An archaeologist was present during intrusive groundworks. This included the machine excavation and demolition of extant structural remains of the former hospital, administrative and store block of the Naval Prison (now called the Hospital Block), located to the east of the Naval wing and south of the Civil Prison wing and attached Offices and Administration Building (Fig. 2), as well as the excavation of piling caps within this area for the new museum. The monitoring works also included the stripping of ground to the south, west, and north of the former Hospital Block and drainage works within the central and western parts of the site.

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- 4.2. Where archaeological deposits were encountered, written, graphic and photographic records were compiled in accordance with *CA Technical Manual 1: Fieldwork Recording Manual*.
 - 4.3. The archive from the watching brief is currently held by CA at their offices in Kemble. Arrangements will be made to deposit the archive with the Royal Cornwall Museum.
 - 4.4. A summary of information from this project, set out within Appendix B, will be entered onto the OASIS online database of archaeological projects in Britain. A digital archive will also be prepared and deposited with the Archaeology Data Service (ADS). The archives (museum and digital) will be prepared and deposited in accordance with *Standard and guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives* (ClfA 2014; updated June 2020).

5. RESULTS (FIGS 4-17)

- 5.1. This section provides an overview of the watching brief results. Detailed summaries of the recorded contexts are given in Appendix A. Figure 2 shows the monitored groundworks and recorded features identified across the Bodmin Jail site. Figures 4 and 5 show these monitored groundworks and recorded features overlain on an auction plan of the jail site prepared in 1929.
- 5.2. Monitoring of groundworks was carried out during the demolition of the former Hospital Block (including the below ground remains within Trench 12) and the stripping of ground to the south (Trenches 13-16), west (Trench 17), and north (Trenches 11, 19, 21-25 and 28-34) of the former Hospital Block. Monitoring was also carried out during drainage works within the central and western parts of the site (Trenches 18, 20, 26, 27, 41, 42, 141, 142a and 142b). Results are discussed by area below.
- 5.3. The natural geological substrate comprised sandstone and mudstone bedrock and was revealed at varying depths across the site. The natural substrate was encountered at 4.8m below present ground level (bpgl) within the former hospital block, at an average depth of 1.2m bpgl in the north-western part of the site, and

2.5m bpgl in the south-eastern part of the site. It was overlain throughout by made-ground deposits.

Former Hospital Block and Trench 12 (Fig. 4)

- 5.4. As part of the present works, the Naval Prison Hospital Block building (Fig. 7) was demolished. A detailed Historic Building Recording was undertaken prior to demolition (CA 2021) and basic recording of the above-ground remains (including the assigning of context and room numbers; Fig. 4) was carried out as part of the watching brief. Below-ground archaeological remains were investigated in Trench 12 and exposed in the northern parts of Trenches 13 and 15 to the south of the former hospital block (see below).
- 5.5. The lower storey of the Hospital Block had been infilled to form a level surface with the adjacent courtyard. Removal of the infill exposed the foundations of three wings (east, west, and south) enclosing two courtyards (Fig. 4).
- 5.6. The Hospital Block walls were predominantly of stone construction, with occasional brick inclusions and varied in width between 0.4m and 1.1m, with the exterior wall typically being wider than the internal divisional walls. The lower courses were typically bonded with cinder lime mortar; the upper courses were bonded with lime mortar. The wall foundations were built directly onto bedrock and construction cuts were not visible. The majority of the walls had stepped footings and were wider at their bases.
- 5.7. Many of the internal walls in the Hospital Block were plastered and there were doorways leading from rooms 2, 3 and 5 in the western wing to the courtyard. Rooms 2 and 4 in the western wing, room 8 in the southern wing (and possibly rooms 13 and 15 in the eastern wing) were corridors. It was not possible to determine the function of any of the other rooms based on the extant remains, although the sale plan of 1929 (Fig. 4) indicates the general function of each wing (these being storerooms and offices in the west wing, administration and the hospital in the south wing, and staff accommodation and a cement store in the east wing).
- 5.8. A north-west/south-east raised central walkway between the courtyards was defined by walls 115 and 117. The walkway surface comprised a flagged granite floor (133), with the slabs keyed into the opposing walls; there was a drainage channel in the centre of the surface. Walls 166 and 121 sub-divided the two

courtyards. A room with an arched brick-vaulted roof (wall 142) underneath granite floor 133 truncated an earlier infill material (141) suggesting it was a later addition. This room was presumably a “boiler room”, accessed from the south wing. Although surface 133 overlay the room it was unclear if the flagstones had been lifted and re-laid following its construction, or if they post-dated this. To the north of and parallel to walls 121 and 166, two walls further sub-dividing the courtyards were identified (123 and 170). Both had been levelled and subsequently overlain by a surface. To the west this partially survived as granite flagstone surface 131. To the east no evidence of the surface remained but the underlying make-up layer 173 for the surface was still partially *in situ*. There was no evidence to suggest walls 121 and 166 had ever been similarly levelled.

- 5.9. A granite pier base (128) for a set of steps that would have led from the western courtyard up to the central walkway was identified to the north of wall 123. Metal fixings on the pier base indicate the steps and suggest that an associated handrail was of metal construction, but no evidence for this survived on wall 117. Although not depicted on the 1929 sale plan, the location of these steps is shown on the 1909 plan of the Naval Prison complex (Fig. 3).

Trench 12 (Fig. 4)

- 5.10. Trench 12 extended across the northern part of the southern wing of the Hospital Block and was excavated in two halves, with the central area left unexcavated. The western half measured 12.6m in length and the eastern half 5.1m in length and the trench was 1.4m in width. Demolition infill material (215), associated with the works detailed here, was identified to a depth of 0.5m bpgl, and overlay the natural substrate (125) at the eastern end of the trench. This demolition material appeared to fill the entire area to the east of rooms 10 and 11 and south of room 16, although there would originally have been internal walls dividing the space into individual rooms, as identified by the Historic Building Recording (CA 2021).

South of the former Hospital Block: Trenches 13 to 16 (Fig. 4)

- 5.11. Redeposited natural 214 and overlying modern overburden 219 covered the whole area and all identified features to the south of the Hospital Block, with deposit 219 forming the present ground surface.

Trench 13 (Fig. 4)

5.12. Trench 13 was 1.6m wide and extended for 15.3m on the alignment of the hospital block's western external wall (105), which was exposed in the northern part of the trench. To the south of the hospital block, and continuing on the alignment of wall 105, wall 218 was partially exposed along the south-western edge of the trench. Wall 218 was constructed from stone with occasional brick and slate and bonded with lime mortar. The wall was truncated by modern piling along its length but ended approximately 0.8m south of the southern external wall of the hospital block (wall 144). A small section of a slate surface (216) and associated make-up layer (220) were present to the east of wall 218, and originally would have extended across the gap between the Hospital Block and wall 218.

Trenches 14 and 16 (Fig. 4)

5.13. Trench 14 measured 23m by 2.2m, and Trench 16 measured 12.6m by 1.8m. They were situated parallel on the same south-east/north-west alignment as the southern wing of the hospital block. Wall 213 was located approximately 12m east of and parallel to wall 218 (Trench 13) and survived to a maximum height of 0.4m in Trenches 14 and 16, as well as being exposed at ground level in the area between the trenches. Wall 213 was constructed of stone with occasional brick inclusions and bonded with a lime mortar. It was exposed for a length of 6m and was 0.6m in width. It is unclear if the wall would have originally extended as far as the southern wall of the Hospital Block (wall 144) or if surface 216 (Trench 13) would have continued along the length of the southern wing.

Trench 15 (Fig. 4)

5.14. Trench 15 extended for 14.7m on the alignment of and adjacent to the Hospital Block's eastern external wall (184), which was not exposed in the trench. The Hospital Block's southern external wall (144) was exposed towards the centre of the trench and the demolition material identified in Trench 12 (215) was present overlying the natural substrate to the north of wall 144.

West of the former Hospital Block: Trench 17 (Figs 4, 8 and 9)

5.15. Trench 17 was located on the eastern side of the Naval wing and to the west of the now demolished Hospital Block. The trench was 8m in length, 1.4m in width and excavated to a maximum depth of 1.20m. The area had been truncated by two modern water pipes that ran longitudinally through the centre of the trench.

5.16. The trench contained wall foundation 254 and brick chamber 256 (Figs 8 and 9, Section AA). Foundation 254, measuring 0.7m by 0.6m with a height of 0.6m, was constructed from worked mudstone and granite with lime mortar bonding, and was observed to extend eastwards from the Naval wing. Wall 254 correlates to the position of a probable walkway depicted on the 1881 OS map that had been removed by the time of the 1909 Naval Prison plan (Fig. 3), possibly replaced by the 'bridge' to the south following the construction of a fire tank, as depicted on the 1909 plan. Chamber 256 measuring 0.76m by 0.65m with a height of 0.57m, was constructed of mudstone and brick, bonded together with lime mortar, and may have been part of a Victorian or modern chamber housing a water tank (possibly associated with the fire tank). A series of made-ground deposits were present throughout the trench (252, 257 and 259 to 263). A robber cut 251 (Fig. 8) was identified at the eastern edge of the trench and may have been related to the demolition of wall 254.

North of the former Hospital Block: Trenches 11, 19, 21-25 and 28-34 (Figs 4, 6 and 12)

Trench 11 (Fig. 4)

5.17. Trench 11 was located to the immediate north of the eastern wing and courtyards of the former Hospital Block, measured approximately 16m by 6m and was excavated to a maximum depth of 1.3m. Two stone walls were identified: wall 197 at the north-west corner of the trench, and wall 199 at the north-east corner. Wall 197, constructed from stone and slate with a lime cinder bond, formed the south-east corner of a service trench located 0.75m from the southern edge of the Civil wing, that probably would have extended adjacent to its entire length. A height of 0.5m and length of 2.3m of the wall was exposed within the trench, and it measured 0.44m in width.

5.18. Sandstone and granite wall 199 extended 2.26m on a north-west/south-east alignment, measured 0.8m in width and was exposed to a maximum height of 1.2m. The wall formed the south-west corner of the former Staff Accommodation building adjoining the Gatehouse (depicted as one of several 'Old Quarters' buildings on the 1929 sale plan) and a gate pier. The 1929 plan shows further gate piers within the gate passage, suggesting a set of double gates, approximately 14m apart, were present at the entrance into the New Bodmin Jail. Stone piers with metal hinges associated with the outer gate were identified in Trench 34 to the north-east (below).

5.19. Located to the immediate west of Trench 11, but recorded as part of it, were the remnants of a cobbled surface (208) measuring 1.5m by 0.5m with a depth of 0.1m, and an underlying make-up deposit (209). This surface would have originally extended between the Hospital Block and the Offices and Administration part of the Civil wing, and the remains of slate edging were present adjacent to the hospital block. The area to the north of surface 208 was covered by a demolition deposit (210) which may have been associated with salvage works following the sale of the jail in 1929. A series of made-ground and demolition deposits (195, 202, 203 and 211) were identified throughout the trench.

5.20. A cobbled surface was identified in TP01 to the west, during the previous works (CA 2016; Fig. 2) and may represent a continuation of surface 208.

Trench 19 (Fig. 4)

5.21. Trench 19 was located to the immediate west of Trench 11 and measured approximately 10m by 3.5m. A small rectangular mudstone and granite structure (230, Fig. 12) measured 5m by 2m with a height of 1.1m. Two stepped granite slabs (part of context 230), located on the south-eastern edge, possibly indicate a former threshold. Structure 230 had been truncated by modern services and infilled with a succession of levelling deposits. The original function of this structure is unclear. A similar structure was identified in Trenches 24 and 30 to the east of the Offices and Administration block of the Civil wing.

5.22. Structure 230 was truncated to the north-west by construction cut 241 for wall 243. This wall was located approximately 0.8m south of the Civil wing; its upper surface was flush with the present ground level. Wall 243 appears to have defined a space for service runs, similar to wall 197 in Trench 11 and probably a continuation of the same feature. A brick drain (245) and mudstone wall of unclear function (246) were also present in the trench. All structures and deposits were sealed by made ground 228.

Trench 21 (Fig. 4)

5.23. Trench 21 was located immediately to the north of the Offices and Administration Block and measured 15m in length and 3.5m in width. Wall foundation 2105 was located approximately 1.1m north of and parallel to the north-western wall of the block. Wall 2105 was constructed of slate and stone with a mortar bond, measured 0.6m in width and was exposed for a maximum length of 10m. It is probable that

this foundation was for a retaining wall for the Offices and Administration Block. Deposits 2101 and 2103 may represent infilling after the construction of the New Bodmin Jail.

Trench 22 (Fig. 4)

5.24. Trench 22 extended 10.5m north/south through the courtyard to the east of the Offices and Administration Block and measured 0.5m in width. No archaeology was identified, and the natural substrate was not exposed within this trench.

Trench 23 (Fig. 4)

5.25. Trench 23 extended 8m north-east/south-west between the southern ends of Trenches 22 and 29, partially within the courtyard and partially within the footprint of the former Staff Accommodation building adjoining the Gatehouse. Three stone walls (2302, 2304 and 2306) on the same alignment as this building were identified but not fully exposed. The westernmost wall 2302 represented the external wall of the building and was 0.9m in width, compared to the narrower internal walls 2304 and 2306 (0.5m and 0.3m wide respectively). A series of infill deposits were identified between the walls (2303, 2308, 2309 and 2310), although it is unclear if these were contemporary with the use of the building and represent below ground infilling or were related to the demolition of the Staff Accommodation building, believed to have occurred at some point after the closure of the jail (CA 2021).

Trench 24 (Fig. 4)

5.26. Trench 24 was located parallel to Trench 22 at the western edge of the courtyard, although it extended further to the south and measured approximately 20m in length and 0.6m in width. Two north-east/south-west walls (2402 and 2404) extended across the width of the trench and were also exposed in Trench 30, where two north-west/south-east returns (3002 and 3004) were identified. The south-east face of the northernmost wall (2404) and north-west face of the southernmost wall (2402) were plastered internal faces, suggesting the walls formed a small rectangular structure, possibly a below-ground tank. The natural substrate (2407) was exposed at the base of the trench and made-ground deposit 2401 overlay all of the features and deposits.

Trench 25 (Fig. 4)

5.27. Trench 25 measured approximately 1.5m by 0.7m and extended from the southern edge of Trench 23. No archaeology was identified, and the natural substrate was not exposed within this trench.

Trench 28 (Fig. 4)

5.28. Trench 28 extended for 18m in an 'L' shape through the footprint of the former Gatehouse adjoining the Staff Accommodation building and yard to the north. Structural remains associated with the surviving Gatehouse building on Bodiniel Road were identified in the north-east corner of the trench and comprised wall footings 2804 and associated make-up deposit 2801. A north-west/south-east wall (2803) was located at the centre of the trench and was probably an internal wall of the Staff Accommodation building. The natural substrate (2807) was encountered in the south-western end of the trench and a series of made-ground deposits (2801 and 2806) were present throughout the trench.

Trench 29 (Fig. 4)

5.29. Trench 29 extended on a north-east/south-west alignment from either end of the 'L'-shaped Trench 28. Three stone walls (2903, 2905 and 2907) were identified, and the natural substrate was encountered across the trench. Wall 2905 measured 0.75m in width and formed the northern external wall of the former Staff Accommodation building. Wall 2907 abutted wall 2905 and appeared to form the corner of an internal wall within the Staff Accommodation building. Wall 2903 at the northern end of the trench was located within the former yard area and was on a slight north-west/south-east alignment. The 1881 OS map (Fig. 3) indicates that the Staff Accommodation building was originally 'L'-shaped, although the northern extent of the building had been demolished by the time of the 1929 sale plan (Fig. 4). Wall 2903 potentially relates to this northern block. Made-ground deposit 2901 overlay all deposits and features in the trench. A wall identified during previous works (wall 101 in HDTP1, CA 2016; Fig. 2) was also likely to relate to the Staff Accommodation building.

Trench 30 (Fig. 4)

5.30. Trench 30 was excavated on either side of the walls exposed in Trench 24 (2402 and 2404) which continued eastwards into this trench. North-west/south-east wall 3004 formed an eastern return and partially exposed parallel wall 3002 on the western side of the trench would have formed the western return of a small rectangular structure. As with walls 2402 and 2404, both walls in this trench were

plastered on the internal face. The concrete foundation (3006) of the Offices and Administration building adjacent to the Civil wing was identified at the far west of the trench and made-ground deposit 3001 sealed all of the remains.

Trench 31 (Fig. 4)

5.31. Trench 31 measured 4m by 1m and was located to the north of Trench 22. No archaeology was identified, and the natural substrate was not exposed within this trench.

Trench 32 (Fig. 4)

5.32. Trench 32 extended broadly east/west for 11m within the limits of Trench 11 and measured 1.55m in width. A modern brick drain (3203) was exposed in the northern trench edge.

Trench 33 (Fig. 4)

5.33. Trench 33 measured approximately 1m by 0.5m and extended from the eastern edge of Trench 31. Wall footings (3303) relating to a dividing wall (between the yard north of the Staff Accommodation building and the courtyard east of the Offices and Administration buildings adjacent to the Civil wing) were present at the eastern end of the trench.

Trench 34 (Figs 4 and 6)

5.34. Trench 34 was located in the north-eastern part of the site, within the former main entrance to the jail, where the remnants of a granite flagstone floor surface (185) were identified (Fig. 6). This surface was exposed immediately beneath the existing gravel path and was constructed from large granite flagstones and smaller square-cut cobbles. Two square granite piers (192) were present to the north-west and south-east of the surface. Metal hinge plates were visible on the piers; the pattern of wear to surface 185 indicated that gates were supported on the hinges, and that these gates opened inwards. These are likely to have formed the easternmost of two pairs of gates that allowed access through the entranceway from Bodiniel Road into the Civil Prison (as evidenced by the remnants of a gate pier in Trench 11 to the south-west, and the depiction of four piers on the 1929 sale plan). A small area at the east of the surface appears to represent modern re-positioning and grouting (193) of the original cobbles (185).

5.35. A possible socket within the surface may have been used for bolting the gates. This possible socket and the 'wheel groove' pattern appear to indicate that the north gate

was approximately double the size of the south gate. If this were the case, it would have allowed the south gate to be opened for pedestrian access and the north gate to be opened for vehicle access.

Central and Western area: Trenches 18, 20, 26, 27, 40, 41, 42, 141, 142a and 142b (Figs 4, 5, 10, 11 and 13-17)

Trench 18 (Figs 4 and 5)

5.36. Trench 18 was located adjacent to the junction of the Naval and Civil wings, measured 10.2m by 3.4m and was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.45m. Excavation identified brick structural remains and iron and steel pipework extending from the former furnace chamber, adjacent to the northern edge of the ancillary buildings to the west of the Naval wing, to the Civil wing to the north-east. A small sub-square brick structure (1808), measuring approximately 1m by 0.7m and surviving to a height of 0.34m, was abutted at its south-western extent by a brick arch 1810. This structure and additional brick walls 1805 and 1806 appeared to have been constructed to cover the pipework that brought heated air into the Civil wing Pipework 1802, 1804 and 1807 as well as a line of shaped limestone kerbstones (1803), extending at least 5m on a north-east/south-west alignment parallel to the Civil Prison wing, were also recorded. The natural substrate was exposed in places across the trench and all features and deposits were sealed by a made ground deposit (1800).

Trench 20: Civil Wing (Figs 5, 10 and 11)

5.37. Trench 20 was located within a section of cells across the lower level of the Civil Wing, between standing walls 20002 to the north and 20010 to the south. Excavation identified 0.5m of silty clay levelling material (20000) which formed the base of the Civil Wing. The natural sandstone bedrock underlay this material.

5.38. The top of walls 20005, 20008 and 20011 were revealed, on a north-east/south-west alignment, within the central corridor (Fig. 11). It is possible that these were sleeper walls for a suspended floor. This postulated floor would have overlain the prison plumbing and heating systems and is supported by the presence of a slate floor (20012) between walls 20010 and 20011, forming a 0.46m-wide and 0.40m-deep gully outside the cells. This void would probably have been covered by timber or iron grates forming heating ducts (Fig. 11).

Trench 26 (Fig. 5)

5.39. Trench 26 extended south-west from the Civil wing and to the immediate west of the location of a demolished Laundry and Kitchen building. Trench 26 measured 21m by 1m and was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.73m. A stone wall with lime mortar bonding (2603) was partially exposed towards the centre of the trench and formed the continuation of an extant section of wall enclosing an exercise yard. The wall was 0.65m wide and was revealed to a maximum depth of 0.65m. Made-ground deposits 2600, 2601 and 2604 were present across the trench.

Trench 27 (Figs 4 and 5)

5.40. Trench 27 was located to the south-west of the Naval wing and extended for 15m on a curving, broadly north-west/south-east alignment. No archaeology was identified, and the natural substrate was not exposed within this trench.

Trenches 40 and 41 (Figs 4 and 5)

5.41. Trenches 40 and 41 were located alongside the western edge of the retaining wall of the Naval wing. Both trenches were stepped and approximately 3m deep. The retaining wall of the Naval Prison extended 0.2m into the trenches.

Trench 42 (Figs 4, 13 and 14)

5.42. Trench 42 was located to the south-east of the Naval wing (Fig. 13). Three wall foundations were identified within this trench (4202, 4203 and 4207), all on the same alignment as the existing prison building. Each of the wall foundations were 0.55m in width, constructed of large stones and hard yellow lime mortar and were not fully exposed, continuing beyond the 2.60m maximum depth of the trench. Wall foundation 4202, at 0.72m bpgl, corresponded directly with the eastern wall of the Naval wing, although no relationship was observed between this wall foundation and the existing structure. Wall foundation 4206, at 0.75 bpgl, was only partially exposed but was located within the centre of the Naval wing porch. Wall foundation 4206 was also found to be overlain by the concrete footing of the Naval wing porch.

5.43. Wall 4207 (Fig. 14) was in direct alignment to the Naval wing's south-western edge and was observed to have been partially built over by the existing prison block (Fig. 13). The 1909 plan of the Naval Prison (Fig. 3) indicates that this wall separated the prisoners exercise yard to the west of the Naval wing from its entrance in the south-east (Fig. 14). The presence of a small 0.62m x 0.55m opening in the wall is thought to have been for services and was purpose-built into the wall rather than a later alteration.

5.44. In 1901 the southern third of the Naval wing was added as an extension to increase prison capacity. It is probable that wall 4207 was partly demolished to allow for this extension. The 1881 OS Map (Fig. 3), pre-dating the Naval wing extension, supports this interpretation, indicating that the walls within Trench 42 separated this area into two yards when the building was still the Female wing of the earlier Civil Prison.

Trench 140 (Figs 5 and 15)

5.45. Trench 140 was located to the west of the Naval wing, in the eastern Exercise Yard. This trench, for the eastern attenuation tank, was approximately 12m x 10m and 5m deep, and exposed the original soil sequence underneath extensive deposits of made ground and stone-built wall foundations 14007 and 14009 (Fig. 15, Section BB). The original topography consisted of a gradual south-facing slope with bedrock 14005 overlain by a 1.9m-thick light to mid yellow silty clay 14004 with frequent mudstone fragments. This possibly represents a superficial geological deposit resulting from the erosion of the bedrock and was in turn sealed by a 0.2m-thick buried subsoil (14003) and 0.3m-thick buried topsoil (14002). The former topsoil was overlain by a 1.3m thick light yellow silty clay with frequent mudstone fragments (14001). Identified elsewhere across the central and western part of the site, this has been interpreted as a made-ground deposit associated with the construction of New Bodmin Jail in the mid-1850s. Both the walls and soil sequence were sealed by a 0.3m-thick modern made ground (14000).

5.46. The relationship between the two wall foundations and the surrounding deposits is unclear (groundworks were undertaken in this area without archaeological monitoring). Wall foundation 14007 was orientated north-west/south-east and was approximately 1.1m wide. Two short sections of the southern continuation of wall 14007 were identified in the sloping haulage road to the south. It survived to a depth of approximately 2.5m onto bedrock along its entire length. The wall was not related to any structures or boundary walls shown on the 1881 and 1907 Ordnance Survey maps. Its size and the fact that it is built onto and follows the sloping bedrock suggest that it may have been the former western boundary wall of the Georgian prison, although it could also have been a wall dividing the yard area to the south of the female wing in the New Bodmin Jail. The function of wall 14009 was unclear, although as it was much shallower than wall 14007 the two were unlikely to be related (Fig. 15). A Drill Shed was erected in this approximate location following the

transfer of this part of the prison to the Naval Authorities in 1887 and it is possible wall 14009 may have related to its construction.

Trench 141 (Figs 5 and 16)

5.47. Trench 141 was located in the western part of the Civil Prisons central exercise yard and was stepped to a depth of 5m for the western attenuation tank. This exposed the original soil sequence underneath extensive deposits of made ground. The original topography at this point consisted of a sharp south-facing slope (Fig. 16, Section DD). The original topsoil (14105) and subsoil (14106), measuring 0.2m and 0.9m in thickness respectively, were overlain by approximately 4.5m of successive made-ground deposits, 14104, 14103 and 14102, associated with the construction of New Bodmin Jail in the mid-1850s. These were in turn sealed beneath a 0.5m thick imported topsoil 14101.

Trench 142a (Figs 5 and 16)

5.48. Trench 142a was located on the western side of the Civil wing within the western exercise yard, measuring approximately 25m in length, 0.6m in width and excavated to a maximum depth of 2.35m. A 14m length of the original soil sequence was revealed towards the centre and southern end of the trench. The original topography at this point consisted of a gentle south-facing slope (Fig. 16, Section CC), with a 0.4m-thick mid reddish brown silty clay former subsoil 14202 overlain by a 0.3m-thick mid to dark reddish brown silty clay topsoil 14201. This was sealed beneath made ground 14200, which was 0.55m to 1.0m thick.

Trench 142b (Figs 5 and 17)

5.49. Trench 142b was excavated in the area between Trench 142a and the extant western end of the Civil wing. Stone-built wall foundations, 14206, were exposed, within construction cut 14205. These appear to have been associated with the Laundry building depicted at the western end of the Civil wing on the 1929 auction plan (Fig. 5). This building was a single-storey addition to the New Bodmin Jail (the roof scar is visible at the end of the Civil wing (Fig. 17)), extending the full width of the wing and comprising a 0.45m-wide external wall. Towards the southern end, a two-cell rectangular structure projected into the building. This was approximately 2.4m long and 1.4m wide. The exact function is unclear, but it could possibly be a latrine block or waste water disposal associated with the Laundry. No internal divisions or floor surfaces were present.

6. DISCUSSION

Pre-1777

- 6.1. No features pre-dating the use of the site as a prison were identified during these works. The site would have formed part of the agricultural hinterlands of Bodmin during the medieval period; these were not well developed, with only a very small number of agricultural features having been previously identified within the vicinity of the site (CA 2016).
- 6.2. An undated possible ditch, that may have pre-dated the use of the site as a prison, was identified to the south of the former Hospital Building during the previous watching brief (Ditch 5003 in TP05, CA 2016). Ditch 5003 truncated the natural at a depth of 2.2m bpgl so could not be recorded in detail. It was overlain by substantial rubble deposits. Trench 16 was excavated to the immediate north of TP05 during the current works, but only to a depth of 0.4m, so was not able to confirm the presence of this possible ditch.
- 6.3. Relict soils representing the former land surface were previously identified to the west of the site, in TP08 during the previous watching brief. No evidence of this buried topsoil and subsoil were encountered elsewhere on the site during the previous works (where the natural substrate was directly overlain by deep deposits of rubble) and it was determined that the extensive groundworks associated with the demolition of the Old Bodmin Jail and the construction of the New Bodmin Jail in the 1850s would probably have removed these soils across large areas of the site.
- 6.4. Evidence of the former land surface and original soil sequence was identified in Trenches 140, 141 and towards the southern end of Trench 142a during the current works. The relict topsoil was identified at depths of 1m bpgl at the west of the site in Trench 142a, 4.5m bpgl to the west of TP08 in Trench 141 and 1.6m bpgl to the east of TP08 in Trench 140 indicating this area had been subject to significant raising of the ground level during the construction of New Bodmin Jail.

Original Bodmin Jail (1777 to early 1800s)

- 6.5. The original Bodmin Jail was constructed between 1777 and 1779 and involved considerable terracing of the hillside. No remains associated with this phase were identified during the current or previous works.

Extended Bodmin Jail (early 1800s to 1857)

- 6.6. The earliest feature identified on site during these works was potentially wall 14007 in Trench 140, which may have related to a period of expansion of the original jail in the early to mid 1800s. This expansion was the result of a marked increase in the number of committals at the jail in the early 1800s and included the erection of a new Debtor's Prison to the west of the site, the construction of a Vagrant Ward for Boys, and the extension of the men's wing (Montagu Evans 2017). The 1840 Bodmin Town Tithe map illustrates this expansion, with wings added to the core of the original pavilion (CA 2021). The current site boundary, when overlain onto the 1840 Tithe map (CA 2016, 28) shows that the position of wall 14007 corresponds with the western boundary wall of the extended jail. However, it appears more probable that wall 14007 relates to the construction of the New Bodmin Gaol (see 6.7 below).

New Bodmin Gaol (1857 to 1887)

- 6.7. Evidence of a southern continuation of wall 14007 was identified in two locations in the sloping haulage road to the south of Trench 140, the southernmost section of which was included in the New Bodmin Jail boundary wall bordering Scarlett's Well Road/Berrycombe Road. It is possible that the Georgian prison covered a greater area to the south than that postulated by Johnson (2006) in his reconstruction and suggested by the 1840 Tithe map (see Archaeological Background), or that the former boundary wall 14007 was extended and incorporated into the construction of the New Bodmin Jail. However, previous interpretation has indicated that the entire Old Bodmin Jail was demolished, and stone removed from the site prior to the construction of the New Bodmin Jail (Montagu Evans 2017). No evidence of the Georgian prison has been identified elsewhere across the site and the practicalities of leaving specific walls intact amidst large scale demolition and site clearance would probably negate any benefit gained from retaining some structural elements. The location of wall 14007 broadly corresponds to the position of a division wall in the yard to the west of the Female prison wing, as depicted on the 1881 Ordnance Survey plan (Fig. 3). This wall extends to the southern boundary wall of the prison, as does wall 14007, suggesting 14007 is more likely to relate to this phase of construction. This wall probably separated the male and female exercise yards at the south-west of the site.

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- 6.8. Walls 4202, 4206 and 4207 in Trench 42 were probably constructed as part of the New Bodmin Jail. The 1881 Ordnance Survey map indicates that the walls separated the area to the south of the female prison wing into two yards.
- 6.9. No documentary or cartographic sources exist in reference to the use of the Hospital Block before it was transferred to the Naval Authorities (Montagu Evans 2017) although it was postulated by Johnson (2006) to have served as the Debtor's Prison. The two walls identified in Trenches 13, 14 and 16 (walls 213 and 218) and the associated surface to the north (216) probably sub-divided the yard to the south of the Debtor's Prison, as depicted on the 1881 Ordnance Survey map.
- 6.10. Works within the Civil wing suggest that the lower level once housed a raised floor. The underside of this floor featured a slate lined gully; evidence that the 1857 rebuild of the prison would have hosted a complex heating and water circulation system, similar to that pioneered in Pentonville Prison (Montagu Evans 2017).
- 6.11. Wall 254 in Trench 17, which extended between the east wall of the Naval Prison and the western wing of the Hospital block, broadly correlates with the location of a structure depicted on the 1881 Ordnance Survey map that was no longer present by the time of the 1909 Naval Prison plan (Fig. 3). Evidence of scarring on the Hospital block identified during the Historic Building Recording (CA 2021) appears to be related to this structure, which was possibly an earlier aerial walkway (similar to the walkway recorded to the south, see below).

Civil Prison and Naval prison (1887 to 1929)

- 6.12. As part of the extension to the Naval Prison in 1901, the walls in Trench 42 were probably demolished to an appropriate depth to allow for the construction of the extension. There is no evidence on any cartographic sources to suggest the yard to the south of the Naval Prison (the former Female wing) remained divided following the construction of this extension.
- 6.13. The Watching Brief undertook detailed observation of the demolition of the Hospital Block building, uncovering its central walkway and internal divisions as well as exposing an entrance that was likely to have been related to the aerial walkway between the Naval wing and the Hospital Block as shown on the 1909 Naval prison plan.

6.14. Groundworks within a courtyard in the north-eastern part of the site, bounded by the Hospital Block, the Office and Administration building of the Civil wing and the Execution Shed, uncovered external and internal walls relating to the former Staff Accommodation building, adjacent to the Gatehouse, which appeared to have been demolished in several stages prior to and after the sale of the site in 1929. Remnants of the former flagstone and cobbled surface of the entranceway into the Civil Prison was also uncovered.

6.15. To the west of the Civil wing the groundworks exposed structural remains associated with a single-storey addition that possibly functioned as a latrine block or wastewater disposal structure associated with the Laundry (located to the immediate east). The single storey building was probably demolished at some point prior to 1929.

7. CA PROJECT TEAM

7.1. Fieldwork was undertaken by Simon Sworn, assisted by Tim Brown, Jerry Austin and Marc Steinmetzer. This report was written by Tim Brown, Marc Steinmetzer and Jessica Cook. The report illustrations were prepared by Ryan Wilson and Marc Steinmetzer. The project archive has been compiled and prepared for deposition by Hazel O' Neill. The project was managed for CA by Derek Evans and Laurie Coleman.

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APPENDIX A: CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

Trench / Area	Context No.	Type	Fill of	Interpretation	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth/thickness (m)
Hospital block	100	Layer		Tarmac chippings	Abundant grit in a light grey silty clay soil matrix. Modern car park surface	>23	>15	0.36
Hospital block	101	Layer		Demolition	Greyish brown silty clay	5	15	5.7
Hospital block	102	Cut		Construction cut	Flat base, wall construction cut, NE-SW aligned		0.62	3.8
Hospital block	103	Masonry	102	Wall	Random coursed mudstone, lime mortar, NE-SW aligned		0.62	3.8
Hospital block	104	Cut		Construction cut	Flat base, wall construction cut, NW-SE alignment		0.62	
Hospital block	105	Masonry	104	Wall	Random coursed mudstone, lime mortar NW-SE aligned		0.62	
Hospital block	106	Cut		Construction cut	Wall construction cut, NE-SW aligned		0.5	
Hospital block	107	Masonry	106	Wall	Random coursed mudstone, lime mortar, NE-SW aligned		0.5	
Hospital block	108	Cut		Construction cut	Flat base, wall construction cut, NE-SW aligned		1.1	
Hospital block	109	Masonry	108	Wall	Random coursed mudstone, lime mortar, NE-SW aligned		1.1	
Hospital block	110	Cut		Construction cut	Flat base, wall construction cut, NE-SW aligned		0.5	
Hospital block	111	Masonry	110	Wall	Random coursed mudstone, lime mortar, NE-SW aligned		0.5	
Hospital block	112	Cut		Construction cut	Flat base, wall construction cut, NE-SW aligned		0.5	
Hospital block	113	Masonry	112	Wall	Random coursed mudstone, lime mortar, NE-SW aligned		0.5	
Hospital block	114	Cut		Construction cut	Flat base, wall construction cut, NW-SE aligned		>0.34	0.35
Hospital block	115	Masonry	114	Wall	Random coursed mudstone and brick, lime mortar, NW-SE aligned		0.7	
Hospital block	116	Cut		Construction cut	Flat base, wall construction cut, NW-SE aligned		0.72	
Hospital block	117	Masonry	116	Wall	Random coursed mudstone and brick, lime mortar, NW-SE aligned	18	0.75	2.1
Hospital block	118	Cut		Construction cut	Construction cut, NE-SW aligned	6.04	0.5	
Hospital block	119	Masonry	118	Wall	Random coursed stone with rare brick, lime mortar and cinder cement, NE-SW aligned	6.04	0.5	
Hospital block	120	Cut		Construction cut	Construction cut, NE-SW aligned	6.2	0.4	
Hospital block	121	Masonry	120	Wall	Random coursed stone with brick inclusions, lime and cinder lime mortar, NE-SW aligned	6.2	0.4	
Hospital block	122	Cut		Construction cut	Construction cut, NE-SW aligned	6.2	0.52	
Hospital block	123	Masonry	122	Wall	Random coursed stone and CBM, lime and cinder mortar, NE-SW aligned	6.2	0.52	2.3
Hospital block	124	Layer		Levelling deposit	Yellow brown silty clay			0.18
Hospital block	125	Layer		Natural	Light yellow brown silty clay			
Hospital block	126	Layer		Make up deposit	Grey brown silty clay			0.7
Hospital block	127	Layer		Flagstone blinding	Dark brown black			0.14
Hospital block	128	Layer		Step pier	Granite, NE-SW aligned	1.4	0.16	0.15
Hospital block	129	Layer		Step pier	Granite and brick, NE-SW aligned	1.4	0.28	0.15
Hospital	130	Layer		Flagstone	Dark black			0.1

block				blinding				
Hospital block	131	Layer		Flagstone surface	Granite and slate, random squared pattern, some lime mortar			0.12
Hospital block	132	Layer		Demolition layer	Grey brown silty clay		0.92	0.07
Hospital block	133	Layer		Flagstone surface	Granite and slate, random squared pattern, lime mortar		1.44	0.16
Hospital block	134	Layer		Reinforced concrete				
Hospital block	135	Cut		Construction cut	Construction cut, NW-SE aligned			
Hospital block	136	Masonry	135	Wall	Random coursed mudstone, lime mortar, NW-SE aligned			>4.86
Hospital block	137	Layer		Demolition layer	Mid brown silty clay			2.9
Hospital block	138	Layer		Flagstone surface	Slate, no bonding		0.6	0.1
Hospital block	139	Layer		Make up deposit	Dark black silty sand		1.5	0.05
Hospital block	140	Layer		Make up deposit	Mid brown silty sand		1.5	0.17
Hospital block	141	Layer		Made ground	Mid brown silty clay		1.5	0.92
Hospital block	142	Masonry		Room	Random coursed stone with brick roof, OP cement bond	6	1.5	2.3
Hospital block	143	Cut		Construction cut	Flat base, construction cut, NE-SW aligned		0.64	1.9
Hospital block	144	Masonry	143	Wall	Random coursed quartz and mudstone, lime mortar, NE-SW aligned		0.64	>1.9
Hospital block	145	Cut		Construction cut	Flat base construction cut, NE-SW aligned	4.4	0.6	
Hospital block	146	Masonry	145	Wall	Random coursed mudstone and quartz, OP cement bond, NE-SW aligned	4.4	0.6	>2
Hospital block	147	Cut		Construction cut	Flat base construction cut, NW-SE aligned	2.9	0.6	
Hospital block	148	Masonry	147	Wall	Random coursed mudstone and quartz, OP cement bond, NW-SE aligned	2.9	0.6	>1.7
Hospital block	149	Cut		Construction cut	Flat base construction cut, NW-SE aligned	2.7	0.6	
Hospital block	150	Masonry	149	Wall	Random coursed mudstone and quartz, OP cement bond, NW-SE aligned	2.7	0.6	2.07
Hospital block	151	Cut		Construction cut	Construction cut, NW-SE	4.84		
Hospital block	152	Masonry	151	Wall	Random coursed mudstone, quartz and brick, OP cement bond, NW-SE aligned	4.84	0.55	2.4
Hospital block	153	Cut		Construction cut	Construction cut, NE-SW aligned		1.1	
Hospital block	154	Masonry	153	Wall	Random course mudstone and brick, OP cement bond, NE-SW aligned		1.1	2.4
Hospital block	155	Layer		Demolition layer	Dark grey silty clay	4.66	2.9	0.2
Hospital block	156	Layer		Made ground	Light yellow brown silty clay	6.8	4.84	2.08
Hospital block	157	Cut		Construction cut	Construction cut, NW-SE aligned	4.88	>0.44	
Hospital block	158	Masonry	157	Wall	Random coursed mudstone, brick and slate, OP cement bond, NW-SE aligned	4.88	0.44	1.56
Hospital block	159	Cut		Construction cut	Construction cut, NE-SW aligned	2.26		
Hospital block	160	Masonry	159	Wall	Random coursed mudstone and quartz, OP cement bond, NE-SW aligned	2.26	0.6	2.3
Hospital block	161	Cut		Construction cut	Construction cut, NW-SE	3.18	0.48	

Hospital block	162	Masonry	161	Wall	Random coursed mudstone and brick, OP cement bond, NW-SE aligned	4.8	0.6	2.5
Hospital block	163	Layer		Flagstone surface	Granite, lime mortar	4.8		0.14
Hospital block	164	Layer		Demolition layer	Dark grey silty clay	3.18	2.26	0.2
Hospital block	165	Cut		Construction cut	Flat base construction cut, NE-SW aligned	6.04	0.45	
Hospital block	166	Masonry	165	Wall	Random coursed mudstone and brick, cinder cement, NE-SW aligned	6.04	0.45	3.78
Hospital block	167	Cut		Construction cut	Construction cut, NW-SE aligned			
Hospital block	168	Masonry	167	Wall	Random coursed mudstone, quartz and brick, cinder cement, NW-SE aligned		0.6	>3.77
Hospital block Hospital block	169	Cut		Construction cut	Construction cut, NE-SW aligned	2.6	0.6	0.4
Hospital block	170	Masonry	169	Wall	Random coursed mudstone, quartz and brick, cinder cement, NE-SW aligned	2.6	0.6	0.4
Hospital block	171	Layer		Made ground	Mid brown silty clay		6.04	>2
Hospital block	172	Layer		Make up deposit	Dark black silty clay		6.04	0.2
Hospital block	173	Layer		Make up deposit	Mid yellowish brown		6.04	0.3
Hospital block	174	Cut		Construction cut	Construction cut NE-SW aligned	6	0.4	
Hospital block	175	Masonry	174	Wall	Random coursed mudstone, quartz and brick, cinder cement, NE-SW aligned	6	0.45	2.1
Hospital block	176	Layer		Made ground	Mid brown silty clay		5.2	>3
Hospital block	177	Cut		Construction cut	Construction cut NE-SW aligned	5.1	0.7	
Hospital block	178	Masonry	177	Wall	Random coursed stone and brick, lime and cinder mortar, NE-SW aligned	5.1	0.7	>3
Hospital block	179	Cut		Construction cut	Construction cut, NE-SW aligned	5.1	0.38	
Hospital block	180	Masonry	179	Wall	Random coursed stone and brick, lime and cinder mortar, NE-SW aligned	5.1	0.38	
Hospital block	181	Cut		Construction cut	Steep sides, flat base construction cut, NE-SW aligned	5.1	0.48	
Hospital block	182	Masonry	181	Wall	Random coursed stone wall, cinder cement, NE-SW aligned	0.2	0.48	
Hospital block	183	Cut		Construction cut	Construction cut, NW-SE aligned			
Hospital block	184	Masonry	183	Wall	Extant wall			
34	185	Masonry		Road surface	Squared random granite and cobbles	2	3.6	
34	186	Layer		Made ground	Light greying brown mortar and crush			0.2
34	187	Layer		Bedding layer	Reddish grey sand		1.15	0.12
34	188	Masonry		Door threshold	Squared granite slab, lime mortar	1.52	0.6	0.1
34	189	Masonry		Track foundations	Squared regular slate, lime mortar, NW-SE aligned	0.5	0.3	0.4
34	190	Layer		Made ground	Mid reddish brown silty clay			
34	191	Masonry		Gate stopper	Worked granite block, NW-SE aligned	0.7	0.6	0.3
34	192	Masonry		Hinge plinths	Squared granite blocks, NW-SE aligned	0.7	0.6	0.3
34	193	Layer		Cobble bonding	Light grey grout		0.02	

34	194	Masonry		Cobbled surface	Cobbles lain on edge in regular courses			
11	195	Masonry		Manhole	Modern manhole	1.1	1.15	
11	196	Cut		Construction cut	Steep sided construction cut, NW-SE aligned turning 90° to NE-SW	2.3	0.44	
11	197	Masonry	196	Wall	Random coursed sandstone and slate, lime cinder mortar, NW-SE to NE-SW aligned	2.3	0.44	>0.5
11	198	Cut		Construction cut	Construction cut, NW-SE aligned	2.26		
11	199	Masonry	198	Wall	Random coursed sandstone and granite, cinder cement, NE-SW aligned	2.26	0.8	1.2
11	200	Cut		Construction cut	Construction cut, NE-SW aligned			
11	201	Masonry	200	Wall	Random coursed sandstone and granite, cinder cement, NE-SW aligned		0.8	>0.9
11	202	Layer		Made ground	Mid yellowish brown silty clay		>6m	1m
11	203	Layer		Demolition deposit	Mid greyish brown silty clay		0.35	0.18
11	204	Cut		Service cut	Steep sides, flat base trench, NE-SW aligned		0.35	0.18
11	205	Fill	204	1 st fill of service	Light grey sandy silt		0.35	0.18
11	206	Fill	207	1 st fill of service	Mid grey brown silty clay		0.7	1.3
11	207	Cut		Service cut	Steep sides, flat base trench, NW-SE aligned		0.7	1.3
11	208	Layer		Cobbled surface	Roughly squared random coursed sandstone cobbles	1.5	0.5	0.1
11	209	Layer		Formation layer	Mid brown silty clay	1.5	0.5	0.1
11	210	Layer		Demolition layer	Mid yellow brown sandy clay	2.7	2	
11	211	Layer		Make up layer	Mid brown silty clay		6	0.2
14, 16	212	Cut		Construction cut	Construction cut, NW-SE aligned	6	0.6	
14, 16	213	Masonry	212	Wall	Random coursed stone, lime mortar, NW-SE aligned	6	0.6	>0.4
13, 14, 15, 16	214	Layer		Made ground	Light yellow brown sandy clay	24	8	>0.6
12, 13, 15	215	Layer		Demolition layer	Mid yellow brown sandy clay			0.5
13	216	Layer		Flagstone surface	Worked slate flagstone	0.63	0.44	0.1
13	217	Cut		Construction cut	Construction cut, NW-SE aligned	6.81	0.46	0.88
13	218	Masonry	217	Wall	Random coursed stone, lime mortar, NW-SE aligned	6.81	0.46	0.88
13, 14, 15	219	Layer		Overburden	Mid brown silty clay	24	8	0.5
13	220	Layer		Make up layer	Mid yellow brown sandy clay	>1.6	0.8	
19	221	Cut		Construction cut	Steep side, flat base construction cut, NW-SE aligned	5.1	0.38	
19	222	Masonry	221	Wall	Random coursed stone, lime mortar, NW-SE aligned	5.1	0.38	>3
19	223	Cut		Quarry pit	Irregular pit, flat base			
19	224	Cut		Construction cut	Construction cut, NE-SW aligned	5	1.6	0.4
19	225	Fill	224	1 st f/o construction cut	Light grey lime mortar	1.6	0.4	0.4
19	226	Masonry	224	Wall	Random coursed mudstone, lime mortar, NE-SW aligned	1.6	0.4	0.4
19	227	Masonry		Wall	Squared regular coursed cement blocks, lime mortar, NE-SW aligned	5	0.3	0.5

19	228	Layer		Road blinding	Mid green grey sandy clay			2(mm)
19	229	Fill	224	2 nd f/o construction cut	Light grey lime mortar			
19	230	Masonry		Wall	Random coursed granite, cement mortar, NE-SW aligned	5	2	1.1
19	231	Layer		Made ground	Light yellow brown sandy clay			
19	232	Layer		Made ground	Mid red brown sandy clay	1.83	0.5	0.07
19	233	Layer		Make up layer	Mid yellow grey sandy clay	0.6	0.8	0.3
19	234	Layer		Make up layer	Light grey			0.23
19	235	Layer		Made ground	Light yellow brown sandy clay	1.5	2	0.7
19	236	Masonry		Wall	Cement wall, lime mortar, NE-SW aligned	0.3	0.2	0.5
19	237	Cut		Construction cut	Steep sides, flat base construction cut, NW-SE aligned			
19	238	Cut		Construction cut	Steep sides, flat base construction cut			
19	239	Layer		Bonding material	Light red brown sandy clay			
19	240	Cut		Construction cut	Steep sides, flat base construction cut, NW-SE aligned	0.5	0.4	0.25
19	241	Cut		Construction cut	Irregular construction cut, NW-SE aligned	0.4	0.6	1.1
19	242	Cut		Construction cut	Irregular construction cut, NW-SE aligned	0.4	0.6	1.1
19	243	Masonry	241	Wall	Random coursed mudstone, lime mortar, NW-SE aligned	10	0.4	1.1
19	244	Cut		Construction cut	Steep sides, flat base construction cut, NW-SE aligned	0.4	0.6	0.4
19	245	Masonry		Drain	Stretcher built brick drain, lime mortar, NW-SE aligned	0.4	0.3	0.9
19	246	Layer		Rubble plinth	Mudstone crush deposit	1.6	0.4	0.9
19	247	Masonry		Drain	Stretcher built brick drain, lime mortar	0.6	0.6	0.3
19	248	Layer		Made ground	Mid grey sandy clay	0.6	0.5	
17	249	Layer		Scalping surface				0.2
17	250	Layer		Make up layer	Stone, brick and slate crush bedding	10.9	2	0.1
17	251	Cut		Robber cut	Steep sides, flat base robber cut, NW-SE aligned	2.3	0.7	1.1
17	252	Fill	251	1 st f/o robber cut	Light yellow brown sandy clay	3.8	0.7	0.8
17	253	Cut		Construction cut	Vertical sides, flat base construction cut NE-SW aligned	0.5	0.2	0.2
17	254	Masonry	253	Wall	Random coursed granite and mudstone, lime mortar, NE-SW aligned	0.7	0.6	0.6
17	255	Fill	253	1 st f/o construction cut	Light yellow brown sandy clay		0.2	0.4
17	256	Masonry	258	Modern room	Mudstone and brick, lime mortar, NE-SW aligned	0.65	0.76	0.57
17	257	Fill	258	1 st f/o construction cut	Light yellow brown sandy clay	1.52		0.42
17	258	Cut		Construction cut	U-shaped construction cut, NE-SW aligned			
17	259	Layer		Made ground	Mid yellow brown sandy clay	1.6		0.37
17	260	Layer		Demolition layer	Light yellow sandy clay	1.05		0.27
17	261	Layer		Demolition	Dark grey brown sandy clay	1.19		0.11

				layer				
17	262	Layer		Make up layer	Light green brown sandy clay	1.8		0.17
17	263	Layer		Make up layer	Light green brown sandy clay	1.8		0.17
18	1800	Layer		Made ground	Mid brown grey clayey sand with abundant brick, slate and stone inclusions			
18	1801	Layer		Natural	Shale bedrock			
18	1802	n/a	1809	Iron pipe	Iron pipe running N/S from furnace	0.6	0.25	0.025
18	1803	Masonry		Kerb stones	Kerb parallel to civil wing	>5	0.3	0.1
18	1804	n/a	1809	Iron pipe	Iron pipe running N/S to old laundry	>1.65	0.25	0.025
18	1805	Masonry	1809	Brick structure	Brick wall, regular coursed, header bond with white mortar bonding, join for two iron flue pipes	0.56	0.1	0.3
18	1806	Masonry	1809	Brick structure	Brick wall, regular coursed, header bond with white mortar bonding, join for two iron flue pipes	0.3	0.1	0.3
18	1807	n/a	1809	Iron pipe	Iron pipe, running from 1805 to 1808	4.1	0.25	0.025
18	1808	Masonry	1809	Brick structure	Brick wall, regular coursed, English cross bond with white mortar bonding, join for two iron flue pipes	1.04	0.7	0.34
18	1809	Cut		Construction cut	Cut for furnace flue system			
18	1810	Masonry	1809	Brick structure	Brick arch and stone lintel	1.37	0.37	0.55
20	20000	Layer		Levelling deposit	Mid brown silty clay			0.5
20	20001	Layer		Natural	Sandstone bedrock			
20	20002	Masonry	20007	Wall	Random coursed sandstone, lime mortar, NE-SW aligned	>3	0.77	>0.9
20	20003	Layer		Levelling deposit	Mid brown silty clay			0.4
20	20004	Layer		Slate capping	Worked slate, NE-SW aligned	>3	0.47	
20	20005	Masonry	20006	Wall	Random coursed sandstone lime mortar NE-SW aligned	>3	1.05	>0.3
20	20006	Cut		Construction cut	Construction cut, NE-SW aligned	>3	1.05	
20	20007	Cut		Construction cut	Construction cut, NE-SW aligned	>3	0.77	
20	20008	Masonry		Wall	Random coursed limestone, lime mortar, NE-SW aligned	0.58		>0.2
20	20009	Masonry		Wall	Random coursed stone, lime mortar, NE-SW aligned		0.96	>1.25
20	20010	Masonry		Wall	Random coursed stone, lime mortar, NE-SW aligned		0.76	>0.9
20	20011	Masonry		Wall	Random coursed stone, lime mortar, NE-SW aligned		1.36	
20	20012	Layer		Slate surface	Worked slate			
20	20013	Fill		Infill	Infill over wall 20008			
21	2100	Layer		Made ground	Dark brownish black silty clay and rubble with tarmac inclusions			0.25
21	2101	Layer		Made ground	Light brown grey sandy clay with frequent angular slate inclusions			1.5
21	2102	Layer		Natural	Slate bedrock			
21	2103	Layer		Concrete	Concrete slab overlying wall 2105			
21	2104	Cut		Construction cut	NE-SW cut with vertical sides; base not fully exposed	<10	0.6	>1
21	2105	Masonry	2104	Wall	NE-SW slate and stone wall. Irregular stones measuring between 100mm – 300mm. Faced on NW edge. Mortar bonding	<10	0.6	1
21	2106	Fill		Infill	Loose dark grey sand with frequent angular slate and CBM inclusions. Infill for second phase of prison	5		0.6

					construction			
22	2200	Layer		Made ground	Light grey sand with frequent small to medium stone inclusions			
22	2201	Layer		Infill	Grey gravel, infill for modern service present in SE part of service trench only			
23	2300	Layer		Made ground	Light yellow brown sand with frequent small to medium stone inclusions	>1.23		
23	2301	Cut		Construction cut	NW-SE cut with very steep near vertical sides. Base not exposed.	>1.6	0.9	>1.23
23	2302	Masonry	2301	Wall	NE-SW stone and shale wall. Irregular stones measuring between 20mm – 400mm by 100mm – 1000mm. Lime mortar bonding	>1.2	0.9	1.23
23	2303	Deposit		Infill	Light grey loose silty sand with moderate shale inclusions. Lowest infill between walls 2302 and 2306	>1.2	0.92	>0.42
23	2304	Masonry	2305	Wall	NW-SE stone wall. Irregular stones measuring between 20mm – 400mm by 100mm – 1000mm. Lime mortar bonding	>1.2	0.57	0.43
23	2305	Cut		Foundation cut	NW-SE cut with vertical sides. Base not exposed	>1.2	0.57	0.43
23	2306	Masonry	2307	Wall	NW-SE stone and shale wall. Irregular stones measuring between 20mm – 400mm by 100mm – 1000mm. Lime mortar bonding	>1.2	0.31	>0.55
23	2307	Cut		Foundation cut	NW-SE cut with vertical sides. Base not exposed	>1.2	0.31	>0.55
23	2308	Deposit		Infill	Dark brownish grey loose sandy silt with occasional medium to large sub-angular stones. Infill between walls 2304 and 2306	>1.2	1.22	>0.8
23	2309	Deposit		Infill	Dark grey black loose sandy silt with occasional small stone inclusions and incorporating a dump of charcoal. Middle infill between walls 2302 and 2304	>1.2	1.16	0.2
23	2310	Deposit		Infill	Dark red orange moderately compact silty clay with occasional small to medium shale inclusions. Top infill between walls 2302 and 2304	>1.2	1.16	0.18
23	2311	Layer		Modern gravel	Light grey blue gravel			0.08
24	2400	Layer		Modern gravel	Light grey blue gravel			0.08
24	2401	Layer		Made ground	Light yellow brown sand with frequent small to medium stone inclusions			
24	2402	Masonry	2403	Wall	NE-SW stone and plaster wall. Irregular flat shale measuring between 50mm – 1000mm by 100mm – 400mm by 200mm – 1000mm. Plastered NW internal face. Lime mortar bonding	>0.6	0.8	>0.86
24	2403	Cut		Constriction cut	NE-SW cut with vertical sides. Base not exposed	>0.6	0.8	>0.86
24	2404	Masonry	2405	Wall	NE-SW stone and plaster wall. Irregular flat shale measuring between 50mm – 1000mm by 100mm – 400mm by 200mm – 1000mm. Plastered SE internal face. Lime mortar bonding	>0.6	0.84	>0.86
24	2405	Cut		Construction cut	NE-SW cut with vertical sides. Base not exposed	>0.6	0.84	>0.86
24	2406	Deposit		Infill	Light brown grey loose sandy silt with very frequent large angular stones. Infill between walls 2402 and 2404			
24	2407	Layer		Natural	Compact shale bedrock			
25	2500	Layer		Modern gravel	Light grey blue gravel			0.08

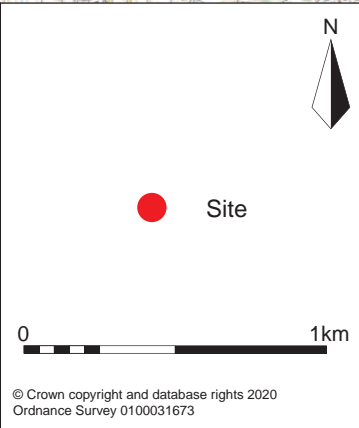
25	2501	Layer		Infill	Dark grey black loose sandy silt with occasional small stone inclusions and incorporating a dump of charcoal.			0.2
25	2502	Layer		Infill	Dark red orange moderately compact silty clay with occasional small to medium shale inclusions.			>0.2
26	2600	Layer		Modern gravel	Redeposited modern backfill			0.34
26	2601	Layer		Made ground	Dark yellow brown clayey silt with frequent shale inclusions			
26	2602	Cut		Construction cut	NE-SW cut with vertical sides. Base not exposed	>1	0.65	>0.66
26	2603	Masonry	2602	Wall	NE-SW stone wall. Irregular stones measuring between 200mm – 400mm by 100mm – 150mm by 300mm – 1000mm. Lime mortar bonding	>1	0.65	>0.66
26	2604	Layer		Modern gravel	Gravel			0.08
27	2700	Layer		Made ground	Light grey brown clayey sand with frequent rubble inclusions			
28	2800	Layer		Modern gravel	Gravel			0.08
28	2801	Layer		Made ground	Brown sandy silt with abundant slate inclusions	0.61		0.4
28	2802	Cut		Construction cut	NW-SE cut	7.5	0.6	>0.29
28	2803	Masonry	2802	Wall	NW-SE stone wall. Irregular stones measuring between 20mm – 50mm by 50mm – 400mm by 100mm – 500mm. Lime Mortar bonding	7.5	0.6	>0.29
28	2804	Masonry		Wall footings	Footings of extant gatehouse in NE corner of trench			
28	2805	Cut	2804	Construction cut	Cut for 2804			
28	2806	Layer		Made ground	Light grey sand with frequent small to medium stone inclusions			
28	2807	Layer		Natural	Natural bedrock			
29	2900	Layer		Modern gravel	Gravel			
29	2901	Layer		Made ground	Light grey sand with frequent small to medium stone inclusions			
29	2902	Cut		Construction cut	NE-SW cut	>0.6	0.72	>0.29
29	2903	Masonry	2902	Wall	NE-SW stone wall. Irregular stones measuring between 20mm – 50mm by 50mm – 400mm by 100mm – 500mm. Lime Mortar bonding	>0.6	0.72	>0.29
29	2904	Cut		Construction cut	NE-SW cut	>1.75	0.75	>0.5
29	2905	Masonry	2904	Wall	NE-SW stone wall. Irregular stones measuring between 20mm – 50mm by 50mm – 400mm by 100mm – 500mm. Butted by wall 2907	>1.75	0.75	>0.5
29	2906	Cut		Construction cut	NW-SE cut	>2.9	0.61	0.66
29	2907	Masonry	2906	Wall	NW-SE stones wall. Irregular stones measuring between 20mm – 50mm by 50mm – 400mm by 100mm – 500mm. Lime mortar bonding. Abuts wall 2905	>2.9	0.61	0.66
29	2908	Layer		Natural	Compact shale bedrock			
30	3000	Layer		Modern gravel	Gravel			0.08
30	3001	Layer		Made ground	Light yellow brown sand with frequent small to medium stone inclusions			
30	3002	Masonry	3003	Wall	NW-SE stone wall. Irregular flat shale measuring between 50mm – 1000mm by 100mm – 400mm by 200mm – 1000mm. Plastered NW internal face. Lime mortar bonding	>0.6	0.5	>1.06

30	3003	Cut		Construction cut	NW-SE cut	>0.6	0.5	>1.06
30	3004	Masonry	3005	Wall	NW-SE stone and plaster wall. Not excavated. Lime mortar bonding	1.45	0.54	
30	3005	Cut		Construction cut	NW-SE cut	1.45	0.54	
30	3006	Deposit		Concrete foundation	Concrete foundation of extant building	>0.6	>0.1	>0.5
31	3100	Layer		Modern gravel	Gravel			0.08
31	3101	Layer		Made ground	Mid grey brown sandy silt with abundant large slate and occasional CBM inclusions			
31	3102	Layer		Natural	Compact slate bedrock			
32	3200	Layer		Modern gravel	Gravel			0.1
32	3201	Layer		Made ground	Light brown grey sandy silt with abundant angular slate inclusions			0.93
32	3202	Cut		Construction cut	NE-SW cut		0.53	<0.93
32	3203	Masonry	3202	Drain	Modern brick drain		0.53	<0.93
32	3204	Layer		Made ground	Mid grey brown sandy silt	2.23		
33	3300	Layer		Modern gravel	Gravel			0.06
33	3301	Layer		Made ground	Light red grey sandy clay			
33	3302	Cut		Construction cut	Construction cut			
33	3303	Masonry	3302	Wall footing	Wall footing			
40	4000	Layer		Made ground	Mixed rubble and redeposited natural			2.8
40	4001	Masonry		Wall	Naval prison retaining wall, identified at depth of 1.7m where it extends 0.2m into trench, stepped wall			
41	4100	Layer		Made ground	Mixed rubble and redeposited natural			3.1
41	4101	Masonry		Wall	Naval prison retaining wall, identified at depth of 1.7m where it extends 0.2m into trench, stepped wall			
42	4200	Layer		Made ground	Tarmac, concrete, stones, and metal mixed rubble			0.7
42	4201	Layer		Made ground	Loose yellow brown stone rubble with occasional brick inclusions			
42	4202	Masonry	4204	Wall	N-S stone wall aligned with eastern extent of Naval Wing. Hard yellow lime mortar bonding		0.55	1.66
42	4203	Fill	4204	Backfill	Yellow sandy clay backfill in 4204		>0.2	>0.32
42	4204	Cut		Construction cut	N-S cut with vertical sides		>0.2	>0.32
42	4205	Layer		Made ground	Stones in a loose yellow sandy clay soil matrix			>0.6
42	4206	Masonry		Wall	N-S stone wall		0.55	
42	4207	Masonry	4209	Wall	N-S stone wall aligned with western extent of Naval building. Hard yellow lime mortar bonding		0.55	2.6
42	4208	Fill	4209	Backfill	Yellow sandy clay backfill in 2409			
42	4209	Cut		Construction cut	N-S cut with vertical sides		0.55	2.6
140	14000	Layer		Modern made ground				0.3
140	14001	Layer		19C made ground	Light yellow silty clay			1.3

140	14002	layer		Topsoil	Mid to dark reddish brown silty clay			0.3
140	14003	Layer		Subsoil	Mid reddish brown silty clay			0.2
140	14004	Layer		Decayed bedrock	Light to mid yellow silty clay			1.9
140	14005	Layer		Bedrock	Bedrock			
140	14006	Cut		Foundation trench	Foundation trench, N/S orientated		1.1	
140	14007	Wall	14006	Wall	Mudstone rubble wall, N/S orientated		1.1	
140	14008	Cut		Foundation trench	Foundation trench, E/W orientated		0.9	
140	14009	Wall	14008	Wall	Mudstone rubble wall, E/W orientated		0.9	
141	14100	Layer		Modern made ground				
141	14101	Layer		19C topsoil	Mid to dark reddish brown silty clay			0.5
141	14102	Layer		19C made ground	Light to mid yellow silty clay			4.2
141	14103	Layer		19C made ground	Light yellow silty clay			1.2
141	14104	Layer		19C made ground	Light yellow brown silty clay			1
141	14105	Layer		Topsoil	Mid to dark reddish brown silty clay			0.35
141	14106	Layer		Subsoil	Mid reddish brown silty clay			0.2
141	14107	Layer		Decayed bedrock	Light to mid yellow silty clay			2.1
141	14108	Layer		Bedrock	Bedrock			
142	14200	Layer		Modern made ground				1
142	14201	Layer		Topsoil	Mid to dark reddish brown silty clay			0.3
142	14202	Layer		Subsoil	Mid reddish brown silty clay			0.3
142	14203	Layer		Decayed bedrock	Light to mid yellow silty clay			0.75+
142	14204	Layer		Bedrock	Bedrock			
142	14205	Cut		Foundation trench	Foundation trench		0.45	
142	14206	Wall	14205	Wall	Mudstone rubble wall, former Laundry		0.45	
142	14207	Layer		Modern made ground				

APPENDIX B: OASIS REPORT FORM

PROJECT DETAILS		
Project name	Bodmin Jail, Bodmin, Cornwall: Archaeological Watching Brief	
Short description	<p>Between May 2018 and November 2020, Cotswold Archaeology carried out an archaeological watching brief during groundworks associated with redevelopment at Bodmin Jail, Bodmin, Cornwall. Excavations in the central and western part of the site revealed the original soil sequence buried underneath extensive made ground associated with the construction of New Bodmin Jail in the mid-1850s.</p> <p>No features pre-dating the prison or structural remains pertaining to the earlier Georgian prison were identified. The remnants of a wall uncovered at the west of the site correlate to the position of both the western boundary wall of an 18th-century extension to the Georgian prison and a dividing wall within a yard associated with the New Bodmin Jail. It is unclear which phase the wall relates to, although the wholesale demolition of the Georgian prison prior to the construction of the New Bodmin Jail would suggest the latter. Structural remains of extant and demolished New Bodmin Jail buildings were recorded across the site, including cells within the Civil Prison wing, the below-ground remains of the former Naval Prison Hospital block, a surface and evidence of the former gates at the eastern entrance to the Civil Prison, two small rectangular structures and remains relating to a former laundry at the west of the Civil Prison wing. .</p>	
Project dates	21 May 2018 to 4 November 2020	
Project type	Watching Brief	
Previous work	Desk-based assessment and watching brief (Cotswold Archaeology 2016) Historic Building Recording (Cotswold Archaeology, 2021, report number 880210_2)	
Future work	Unknown	
PROJECT LOCATION		
Site location	Bodmin Jail, Bodmin, Cornwall	
Study area (m ² /ha)	2.97 ha	
Site co-ordinates	206488 067439	
PROJECT CREATORS		
Name of organisation	Cotswold Archaeology	
Project brief originator	Cornwall Council	
Project design (WSI) originator	Cotswold Archaeology	
Project Manager	Derek Evans	
Project Supervisor	Simon Sworn	
MONUMENT TYPE	Prison - Victorian	
SIGNIFICANT FINDS	None	
PROJECT ARCHIVES		
	Intended final location of archive (museum/Accession no.)	Content (e.g. pottery, animal bone etc)
	Recipient of each type of archive	Indicate the contents of each archive box
Physical	n/a	n/a
Paper	Royal Cornwall Museum	Context sheets, photo registers, sections, plans, report
Digital	Archaeology data Service	Report digital photos, plans
BIBLIOGRAPHY		
Cotswold Archaeology 2021 <i>Bodmin jail, Bodmin, Cornwall: Archaeological Watching Brief</i> CA typescript report 880210_1		



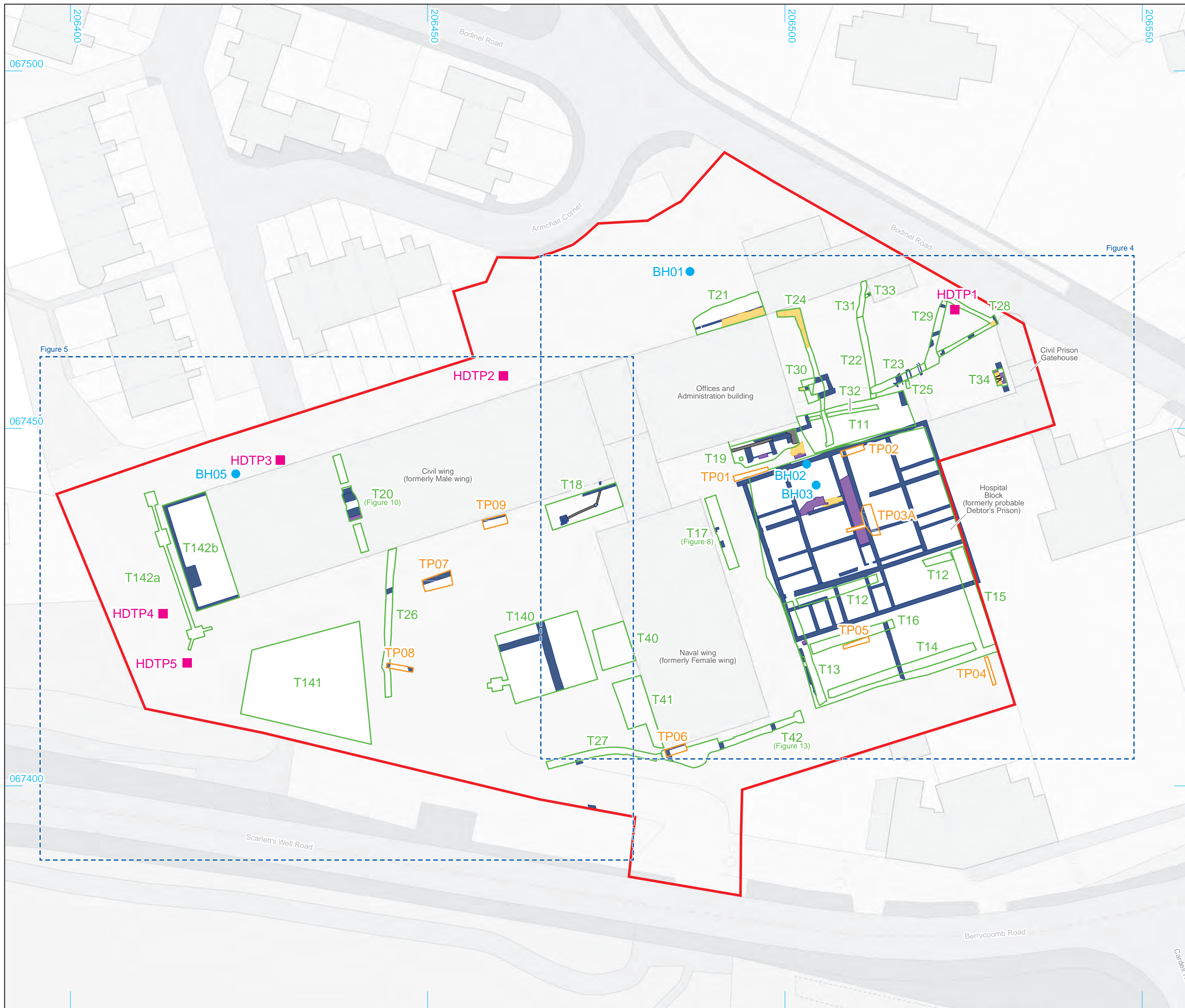

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PROJECT TITLE
 Bodmin Jail, Bodmin, Cornwall

FIGURE TITLE
 Site location plan

DRAWN BY	RW	PROJECT NO.	880210	FIGURE NO.
CHECKED BY	DJB	DATE	28/08/2020	
APPROVED BY	LC	SCALE@A4	1:25,000	1

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Ordnance Survey 0100031673



- Site boundary
- Watching brief trench
- Structure
- Surface
- Deposit

- Previous investigations (CA 2016)
- Watching brief trench
 - Trial pit location
 - Borehole location



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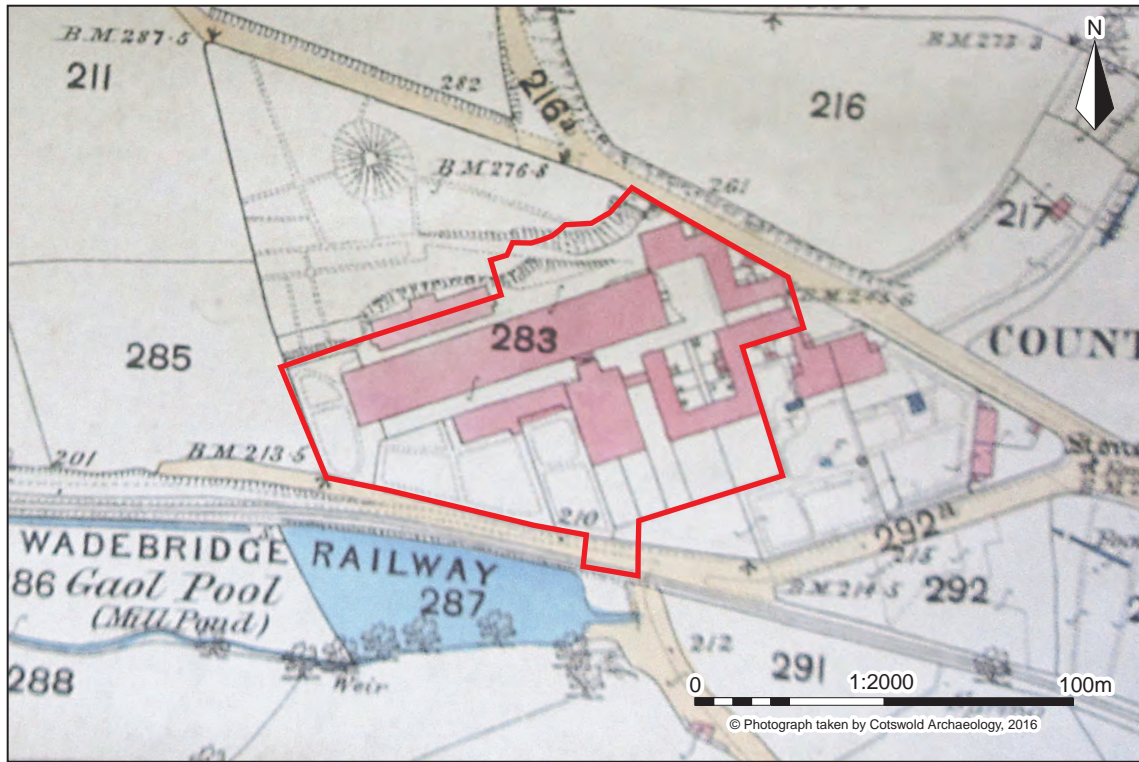
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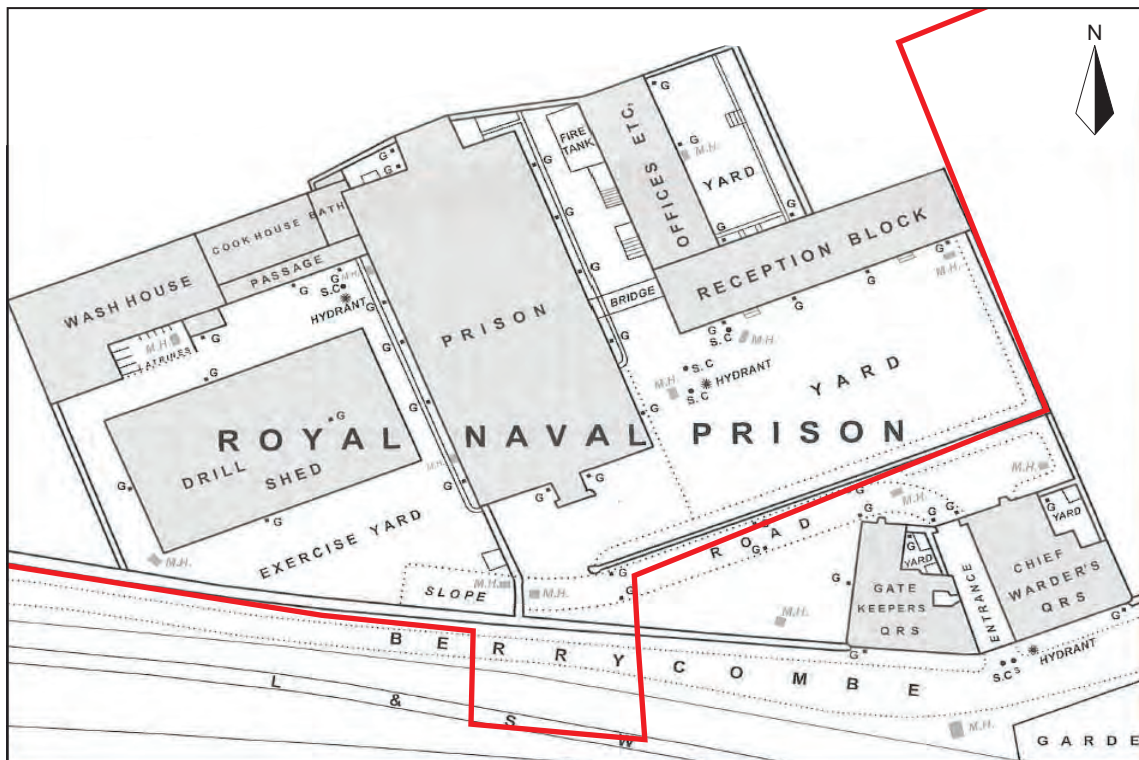
PROJECT TITLE
Bodmin Jail, Bodmin, Cornwall

FIGURE TITLE
Trench location plan showing recording structural features

DRAWN BY	RW	PROJECT NO.	880210	FIGURE NO.
CHECKED BY	DJB	DATE	08/12/2020	2
APPROVED BY	LC	SCALE@A3	1:500	



Extract from 1881 OS map, with Site in red



Plan of Naval Prison 1909 (after Johnson 2009, p 182), with Site in red (not to scale)



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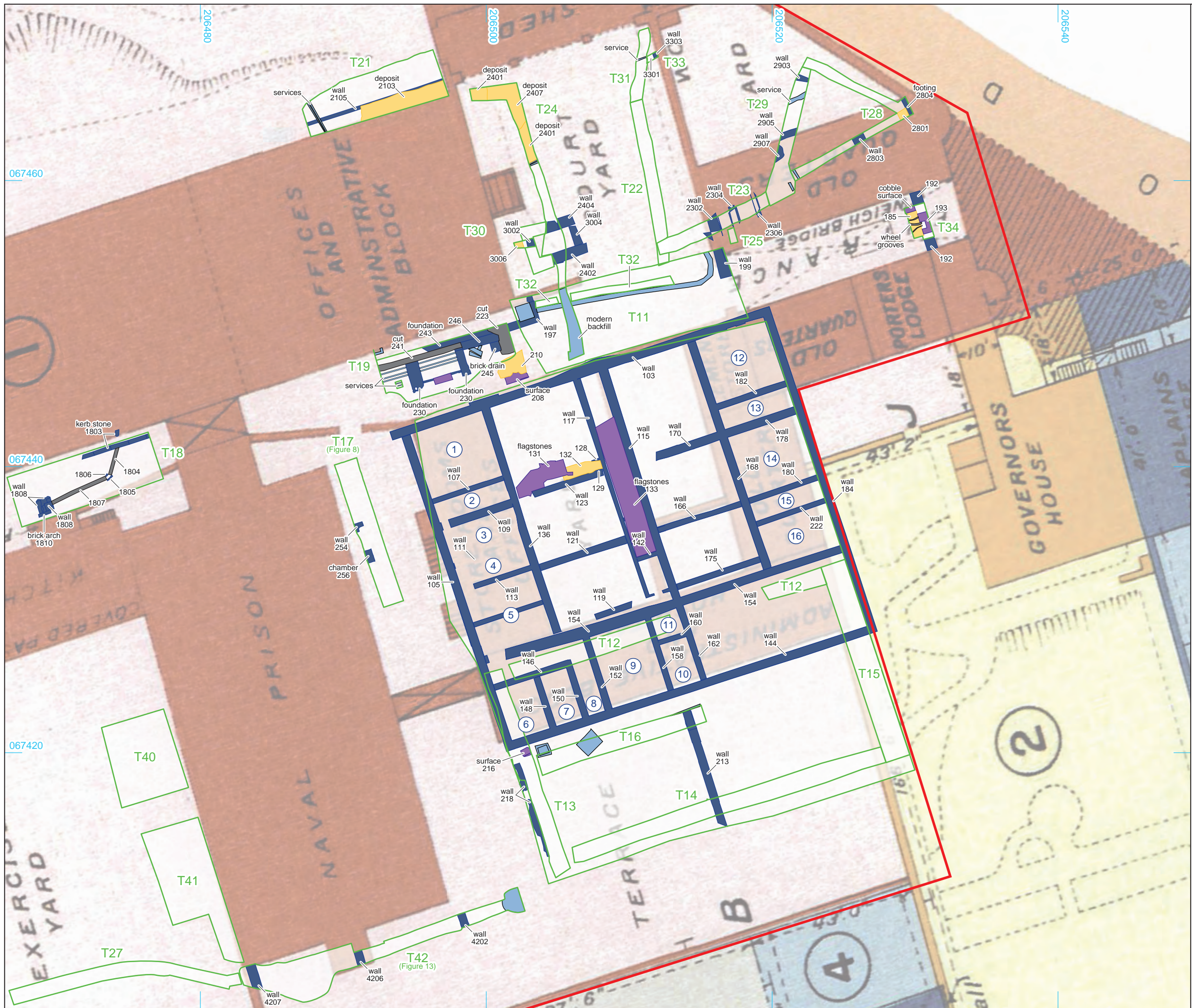
PROJECT TITLE

Bodmin Jail, Bodmin, Cornwall

FIGURE TITLE

Historical mapping

DRAWN BY	RW	PROJECT NO.	880210	FIGURE NO.
CHECKED BY	DJB	DATE	19/01/2021	3
APPROVED BY	JC	SCALE@A4	Various	



- Site boundary
- Evaluation trench
- Archaeological feature
- Modern feature
- Structure
- Surface
- Deposit
- 1 Room number



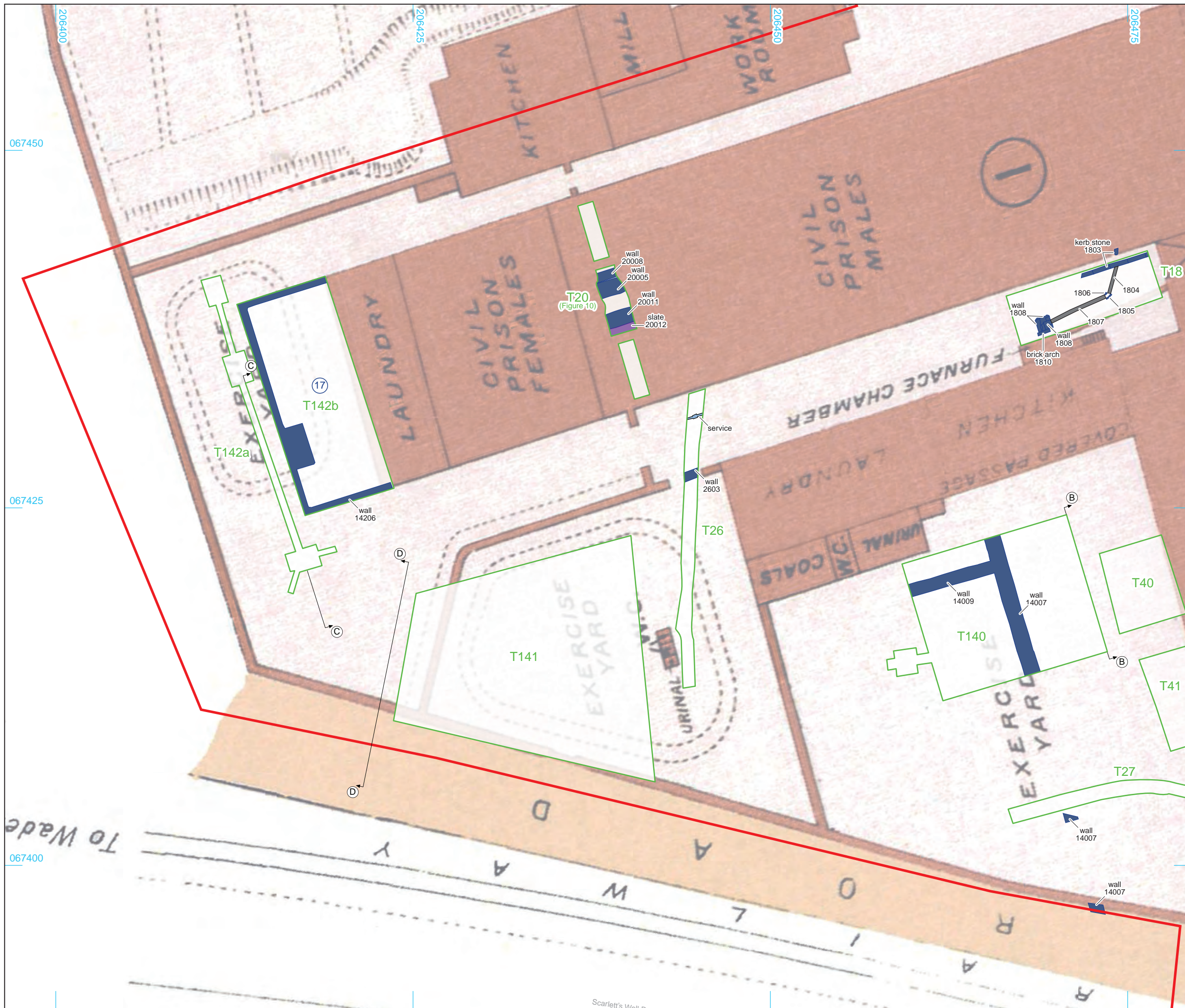
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PROJECT TITLE
Bodmin Jail, Bodmin, Cornwall

FIGURE TITLE
**Recorded structural features
 overlaying 1929 auction plan (eastern
 part of site)**

DRAWN BY	RW	PROJECT NO.	880210	FIGURE NO.
CHECKED BY	DJB	DATE	28/08/2020	4
APPROVED BY	LC	SCALE	A3 1:250	



- Site boundary
- Evaluation trench
- Modern feature
- Structure
- Section location
- Room number



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PROJECT TITLE
Bodmin Jail, Bodmin, Cornwall

FIGURE TITLE
**Recorded structural features
 overlaying 1929 auction plan (western
 part of site)**

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Surface 185 comprising large granite flag stones and smaller square cut blocks, looking east (1m scales)



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PROJECT TITLE

Bodmin Jail, Bodmin, Cornwall

FIGURE TITLE

Trench 34: photograph

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FIGURE NO.

6



South elevation of the Hospital Block, looking north-east



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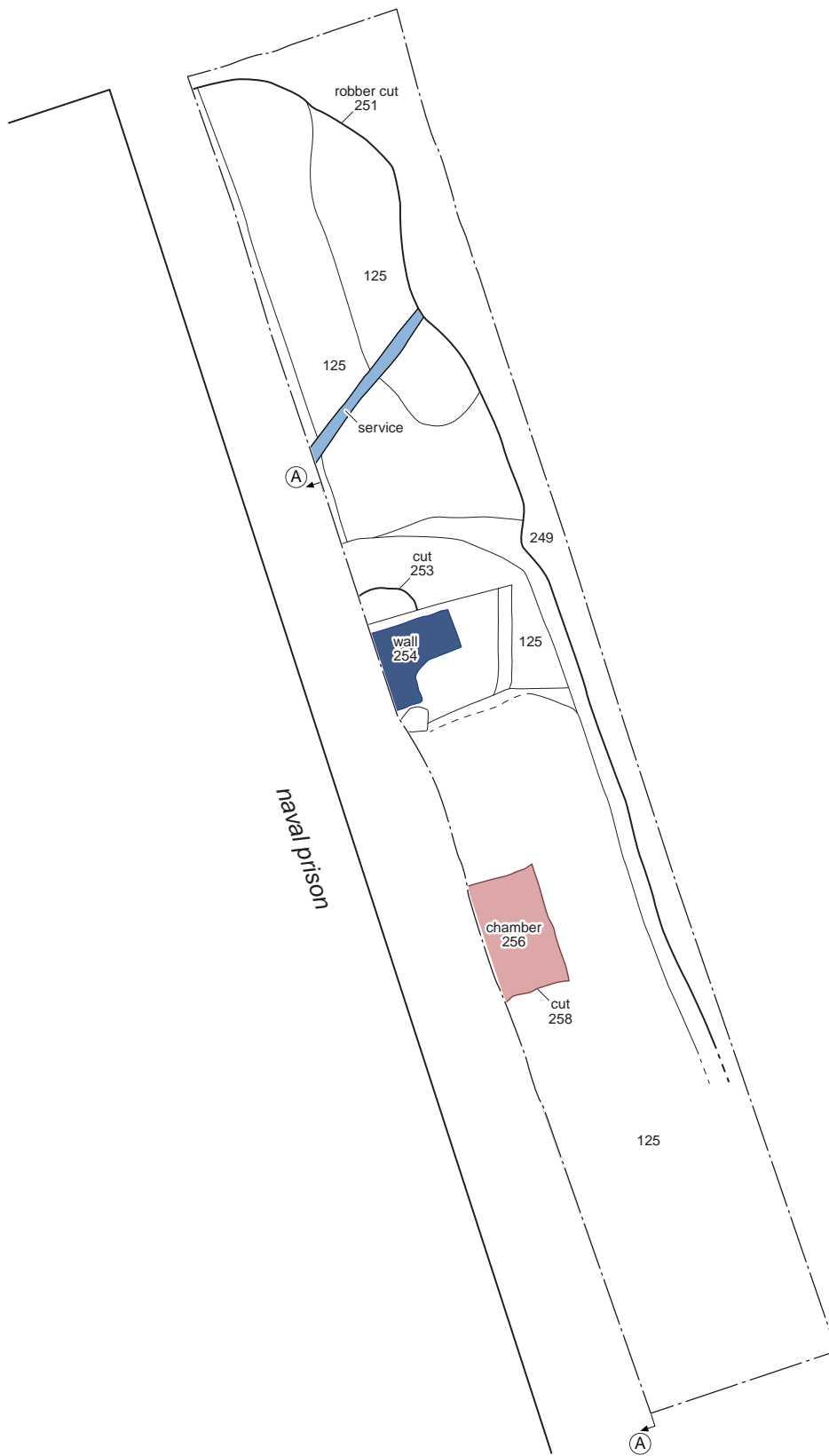
FIGURE TITLE





Photograph

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FIGURE NO.

7



-  Section location
-  Modern feature
-  Structure
-  Brick chamber



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PROJECT TITLE

Bodmin Jail, Bodmin, Cornwall

FIGURE TITLE

Trench 17: plan

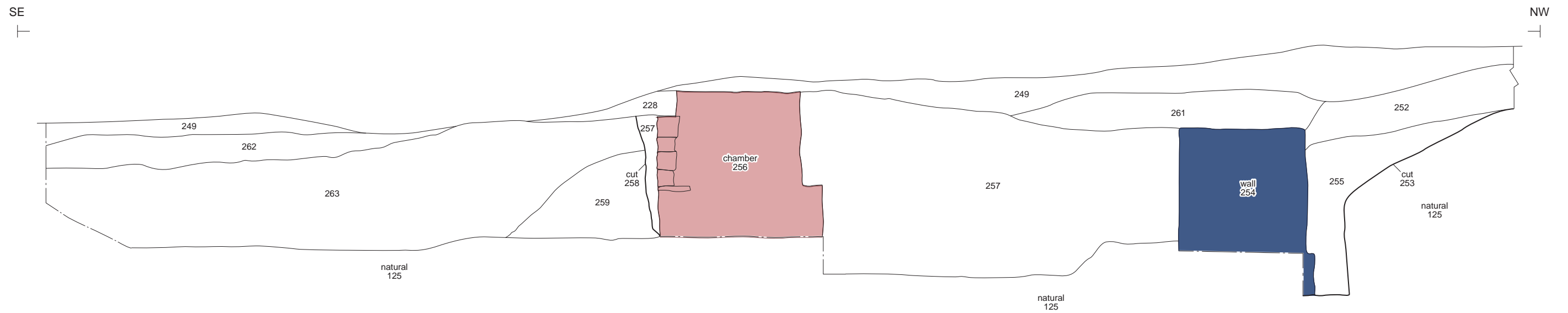
0 1:50 3m

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FIGURE NO.

8

Section AA



■ Structure
■ Brick chamber



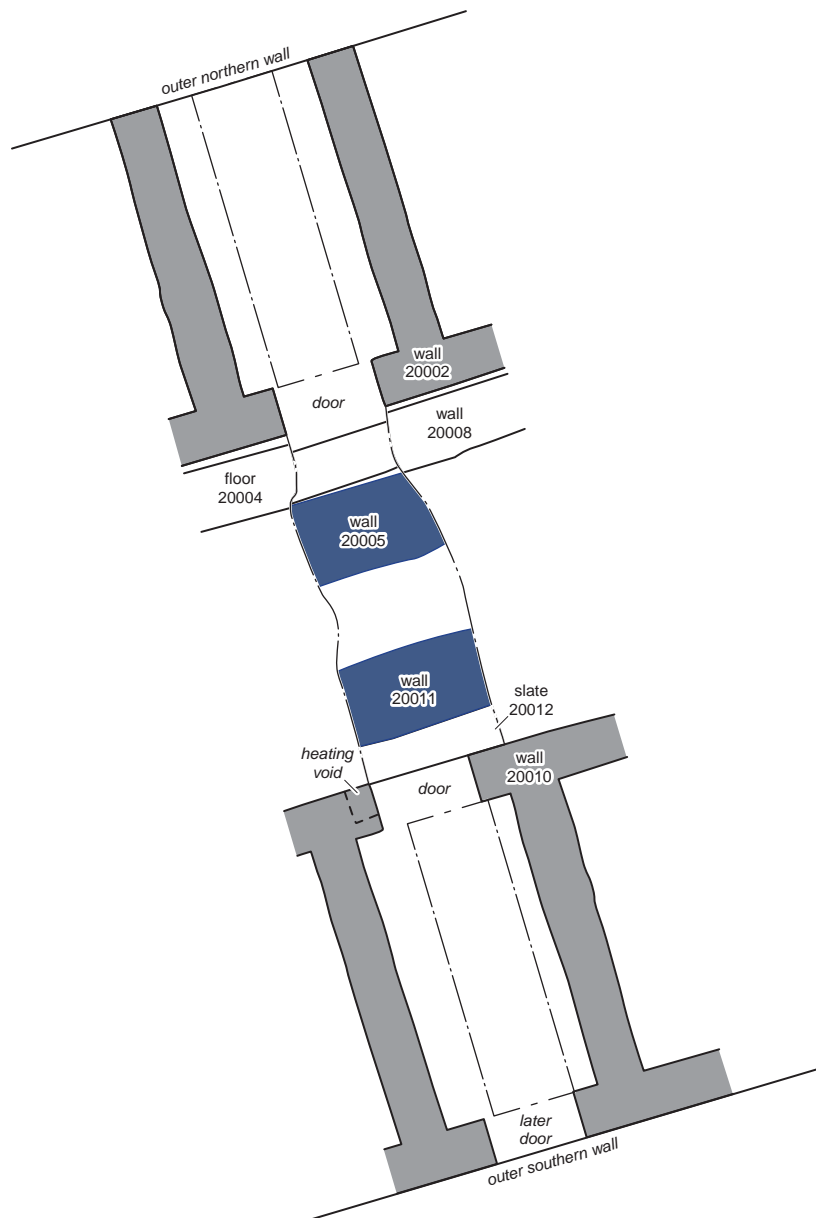
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FIGURE TITLE
Trench 17: section

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-  Standing structure
-  Structure (excavated)



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PROJECT TITLE

Bodmin Jail, Bodmin, Cornwall

FIGURE TITLE

Trench 20: plan

0 1:100 5m

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FIGURE NO.

10



Wall 20011, with surface 20012 at the base of a gully between wall 20011 and extant wall 20010, looking north-west (0.4m scale)



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PROJECT TITLE

Bodmin Jail, Bodmin, Cornwall

FIGURE TITLE

Trench 20: photograph

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FIGURE NO.

11



Structure 230, oblique view, looking north (2m scale)



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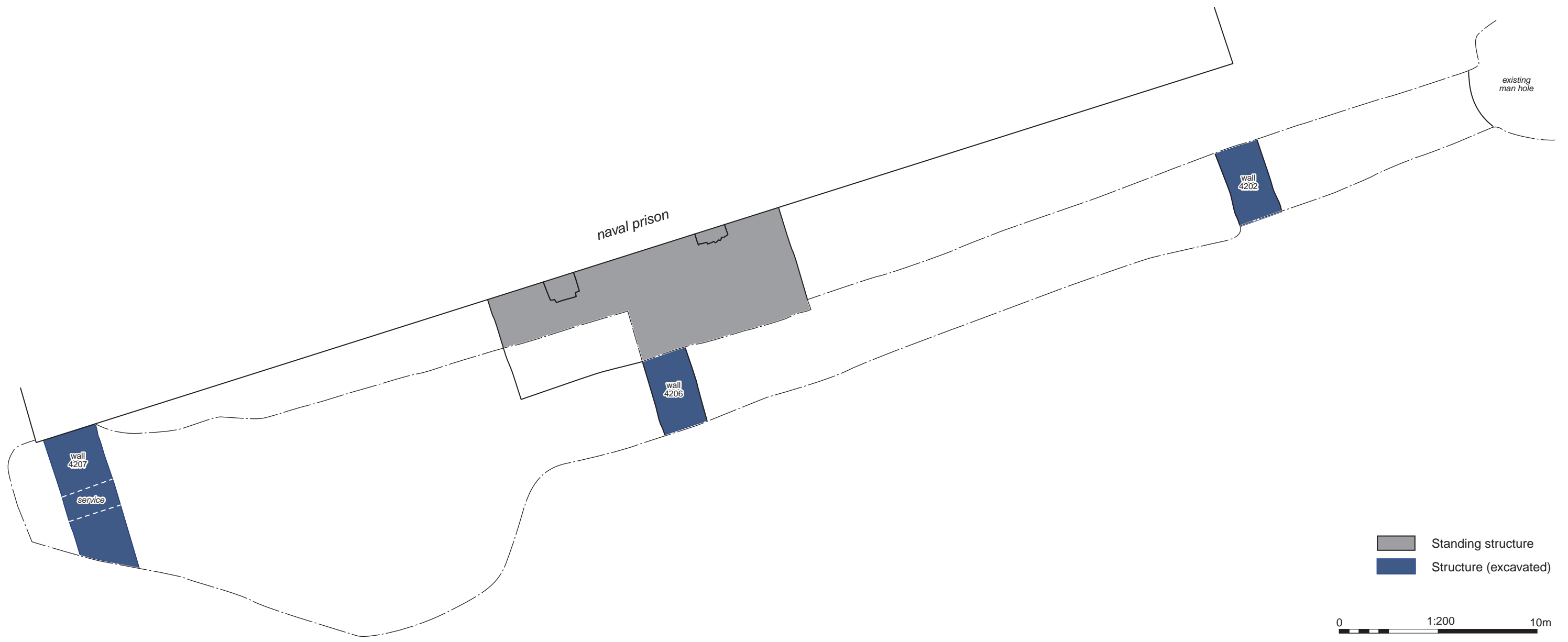
FIGURE TITLE



Trench 19: photograph

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FIGURE NO.

12



-  Standing structure
-  Structure (excavated)



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FIGURE TITLE
Trench 42: plan

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South-west face of wall 4207, looking south-east (1m scale)



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FIGURE TITLE

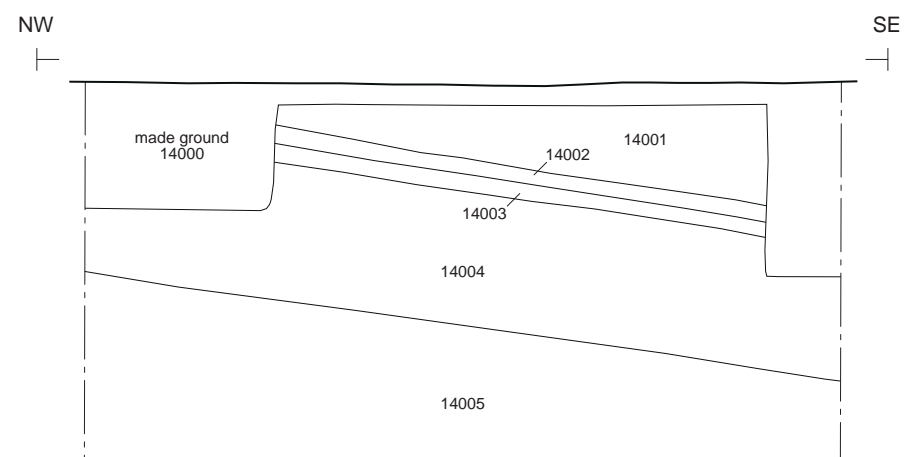
Trench 42: photograph

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APPROVED BY LC SCALE@A4 NA

FIGURE NO.

14

Section BB



0 1:100 5m



Trench 140 showing wall 14007 (centre) and 140009 (left), looking west



Trench 140, looking east

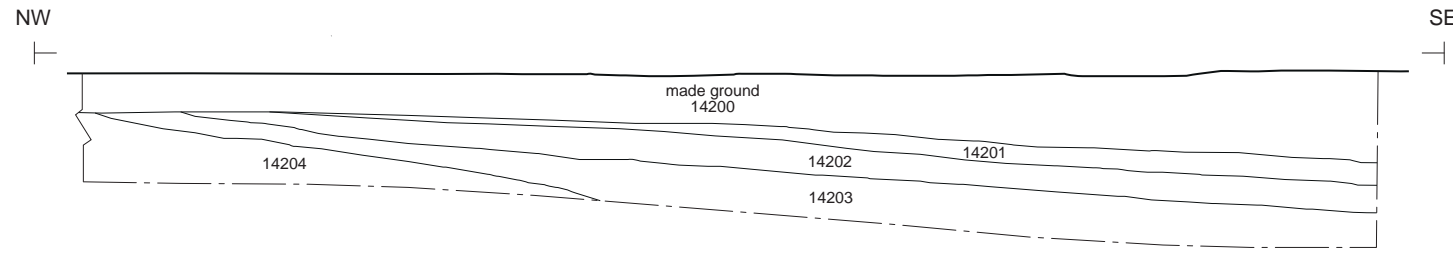

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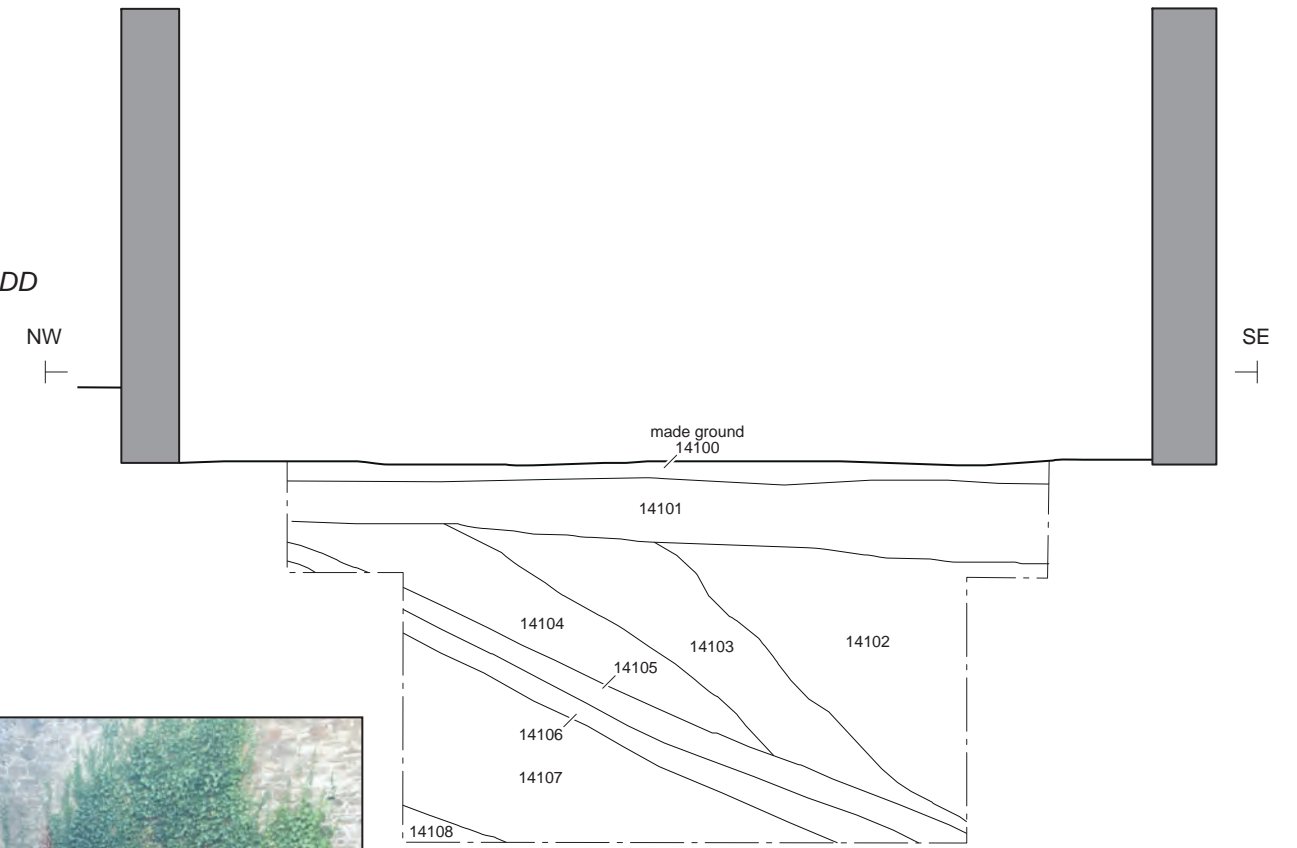
FIGURE TITLE
 Trench 140: section and photograph

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Section CC



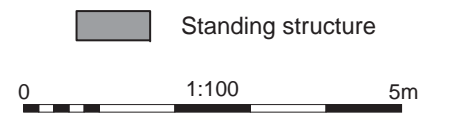
Section DD



Trench 142a, looking south-east (2m scale)



Trench 141, looking north-west (2m scale)




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PROJECT TITLE
Bodmin Jail, Bodmin, Cornwall

FIGURE TITLE
Trenches 141 and 142a: sections

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Trench 142b, showing wall 14206, looking north-west (2m scale)



Trench 142b, showing former laundry building, looking north-east (2m scale)


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PROJECT TITLE
 Bodmin Jail, Bodmin, Cornwall

FIGURE TITLE
 Trench 142b: photographs

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