

North Prospect School, North Prospect, Plymouth

NGR SX 46032 57110

Results of historic building recording

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AC archaeology

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CONTENTS

	Summary	
1.	Introduction	1
2.	Aims	1
3.	Methodology	1
4.	Historical and archaeological background	2
5.	The school	2
6.	The air raid shelters	6
7.	Comment	9
8.	Public engagement	9
9.	OASIS entry and archive	10
10.	Acknowledgements	10
11.	Sources consulted	10

List of figures

Figure 1: Location of site.

Figure 2: Extract from the Ordnance survey 1:2500 map of 1933.

Figure 3: Floor plans of the school.

Figure 4: Location of air raid shelters.

Figure 5: Profile through shelter frame.

List of plates

Plate 1: Southwest-facing elevation of the southwest wing. View to the north.

Plate 2: Southeast elevation of entrance block to northeast wing. View to the north.

Plate 3: Primary double door with overlight within northwest end of the northeast wing. 1m scale. View to the northwest.

Plate 4: Spine corridor of northeast wing with classroom partitions to the right. 1m scale. View to the northwest.

Plate 5: Central hall of the northeast wing. View to the southeast.

Plate 6: Arcade posts of former partition within the first floor of the southwest wing. 1m scale. View to south.

Plate 7: The south air raid shelter, the western tunnel showing its construction looking towards the WCs. 1m scale. View to the southeast.

Plate 8: The south air raid shelter, the northern emergency exit and ladder. 1m scale. View to the east.

Plate 9: The south air raid shelter, the entrance steps. 1m scale. View to the southeast.

Plate 10: The south air raid shelter, graffiti on the partition wall of the southeast WCs. View to the east.

Plate 11: The south air raid shelter, graffiti on the southern tunnel showing drawings of a shelter. View to the southeast

Plate 12: The north air raid shelter, the entrance steps. 1m scale. View to southeast.

Plate 13: The north air raid shelter, graffiti showing French text and gun boat drawing. View to southeast.

Plate 14: The north air raid shelter, graffiti showing builder's notes. View to southeast.

Summary

Recording of North Prospect School, Plymouth (SX 46032 57110), was undertaken by AC archaeology prior to its demolition. The school opened in 1931 and took pupils from the surrounding North Prospect. This was the first council estate to be constructed in the city and was built during the 1920s and 1930s. The school could accommodate infants and juniors in separate buildings and remained largely unaltered until its closure, the main change being the addition of a new kitchen and dining room.

During the Second World War Two air raid shelters were constructed under the school playground. These were of near-identical design, using pre-fabricated concrete panels, and reinforced with an internal steel frame. Graffiti was recorded in both tunnels.

1. INTRODUCTION (Figs 1 and 2)

- 1.1** Historic building recording of North Prospect School, North Prospect, Plymouth (SX 46032 57110; Fig. 1) was carried out by AC archaeology in February 2012. Recording of two air raid shelters under the school's playground was undertaken in May 2012. The work was commissioned by Barratt Homes Exeter Division, and was required by Plymouth City Council (PCC) as part of a condition attached to the grant of planning permission for the regeneration of the North Prospect phase 1 area (planning reference 10/02026/FUL and 10/0265/OUT), which included the demolition of the school. The site falls within the phase 1b area of the overall regeneration scheme.
- 1.2** North Prospect was the first council estate to have been constructed in Plymouth, and the majority of the houses were built in the 1920s and 1930s. The school was an integral part of the original design, and included provision for infants and juniors. It took its first pupils in September 1931 and was formally opened by HRH the Duchess of York on Wednesday 24 May 1932 (<http://www.plymouthdata.info/Schools-North%20Prospect%20Elementary%20School.htm>), and was mapped by the Ordnance Survey in 1933 (Fig. 2). The school closed in 1999, and since then parts of the buildings have been used as a police station, an office for Plymouth Community Homes, a nursery and an educational centre.
- 1.3** The school buildings are situated within their own grounds, surrounded by North Prospect Road, Cookworthy Road, Foliot Road, and Overdale Road. The topography of the area slopes downhill to the west and to the south, although the site itself has been landscaped into a series of terraces for the school buildings and playground.

2. AIMS

- 2.1** The aims of the project were to prepare a record of the school and the air raid shelters prior to their demolition.

3. METHODOLOGY

- 3.1** The works were undertaken in accordance with a project design prepared by Exeter Archaeology for all the mitigation within the phase 1 area (Stead 2011), and the recording was carried out in line with AC archaeology's *General Site Recording Manual, Version 1*. The record was prepared to an English Heritage level 2

specification, and comprised annotated floor plans and profiles using existing or newly-prepared drawings, a written record and a photographic record using a high-quality digital camera. The written and drawn record included general descriptions of the school including notes on the internal layout, and usage of the individual rooms as well as alterations to the building, whilst in the air raid shelters historic fittings and graffiti was recorded.

4. HISTORICAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

4.1 In 2011 a desk-based assessment of the phase 1 redevelopment area was prepared by Exeter Archaeology (Passmore and Manning 2011), which included an historical background as well as an assessment of the council houses within the area, and their context within the wider estate. The 20th-century historical background to the area is presented below.

4.2 At the end of World War I there was a great demand for working-class housing throughout Britain, especially for soldiers returning from the war. Lloyd George had promised a 'land fit for heroes' including 'homes for heroes', the latter achieved through the 1919 Housing and Town Planning Act, which provided government subsidies for house building by local authorities, making provision a national responsibility. Further legislation included the Housing Acts of 1924 and 1930, the latter of which obliged councils to remove all remaining slums and provide subsidies to re-house the inhabitants.

4.3 Plymouth was recommended to clear 19 insanitary areas, which included 1017 houses and 9685 people. In 1919 the Prince of Wales cut the first turf at North Prospect for a new council housing estate; the Swilly estate had also been bought. The first two houses were occupied by the end of 1920 and a total of 802 had been built by the end of 1924. The houses were used to accommodate ex-servicemen and their families, previously in unsatisfactory housing, but above all to provide homes for the people from the worst slum areas of the 'Three Towns' of Devonport, Stonehouse and Plymouth (Passmore and Manning 2011, 4). The north end of the estate was constructed in the 1930s (<http://www.northprospecthistory.co.uk/information.php?s=History§ion=4>).

4.4 Two phases of archaeological mitigation have already been undertaken under the requirements of the condition attached to the grant of planning permission for the phase 1 development. A general photographic record of the area was prepared, along with sample recording of the four types of original council houses identified within the area (Passmore and Young 2011). Following the demolition of the council houses an evaluation of the course of the Devonport Leat was undertaken to identify the impact of the development on its course (Passmore 2011). No evidence for the leat was uncovered, the land having been extensively disturbed and landscaped when the council estate was constructed.

4.5 An archaeological desk-based assessment has recently been prepared of the phase 2 area of North Prospect (Jones and Passmore 2012). This area encompasses the council estate to the north and west of the school.

5. THE SCHOOL (Fig, 3; Plates 1-6)

5.1 General description

The original planned form of the school appears to have been little altered and is arranged around two symmetrical pavilion type wings with a later single storey dining

hall, all enclosing a central playground. Attached to the internal side of the northeast wing, overlooking the playground, is a contemporary continuous enclosed lean-to corridor that extends the entire length of the wing. Both wings have attached blocks at either ends containing the principal entrances. To the centre of each wing are similar but slightly taller assembly hall blocks. The northeast wing is predominantly single storeyed but, where the ground slopes down, was constructed with a basement at its southeast end whilst the southwest wing is mainly two storeys (Plate 1).

The building is constructed entirely of stretcher-bonded red brick with a series of half-hipped pitched slate roofs set to varying heights all with projecting eaves. The design of the school is predominately in a pared down early to mid neo-Georgian form and appears to have been constructed on a budget with the majority of the elevations sparing in their use of ornament. Most of the decoration has been loosely applied to the facades of the taller centrally positioned halls. Both of five bays and breaking slightly forward, the halls have been applied with banded pilasters upon Bathstone plinths and surmounted by a continuous eaves level moulding. Blind panels sit below the windows of the hall of the northeast wing. The southwest wing has been further embellished with rendered banded rustication to the ground floor including keystones to each of the windows. This wing also contains a large entrance into the ground floor. At eaves level, the half-gables to each hall have exposed brick dentilation.

Stone dressings, although minimally used, have been applied to the principal entrances located at either ends of the two separate wings, incorporating simple Art Deco forms with a plain classical surround and blank panels to the inward side of the entrance (Plate 2). The surround to the southernmost entrance is carried through to the first floor framing a single window. Both principal entrances to the southwest wing have been partially obscured by steel canopies carried by flat triangular supports all added sometime during the 1980's.

Throughout all the elevations are extensive rows of the primary multi-paned steel windows although some are later 20th-century replacements. The steel windows are multi-functioning casement types combining both horizontally pivoted and sliding elements. The windows are both paired and single in form and are set with timber frames flush with the plane of the building. No individual arches have been included with the windows that extend to the level of the eaves, their heads having been incorporated into a continuous concrete lintel. These are principally found within the upper floor of the southwest wing and throughout the northeast wing. Elsewhere, flat brick arches have been included, which have tried to imitate Georgian tight-pointed gauged types.

5.2 Internal description

Both wings contain a series of uniformly proportioned classrooms with subsidiary WC's incorporated within each of the wing's north blocks. The corresponding south blocks contain administration offices but the block of the southwest wing has been converted and amalgamated into the present Nursery.

Northeast Wing

The primary layout of the northeast wing remains virtually unchanged and is principally entered via an original wide external straight flight staircase delineated with plain steel railings composed of square stick balusters surmounted by two horizontal bands. This leads into a recessed double-door entrance with moulded architrave and contemporary rectangular lozenge overlight. The doors are multi-paned to the upper section with single raised panels below. Leading from the

entrance is a distribution lobby partitioned with original multi-paned paired double-doors and fixed overlight. To both sides of the entrance are corresponding (now blocked) basket-arched doorways, the left now utilised as a reception hatch. Beyond the double doors are again two corresponding separate entrances leading into a series of rooms either side of the block. Both the entrances were also originally furnished with basket arches, but have been reduced in width and have modern frames installed. Each of these entrances leads into a series of rooms that have been drastically altered from their original plan. Despite this, the rooms to the north retain a certain amount of primary detailing with a plain half-round architrave surrounding an original four panelled door, the panels below elongated. Elsewhere the picture rail and simple chamfer-moulded deep timber skirting survives.

Modern double doors lead from the distribution lobby into a spine corridor that extends the entire length of the building. From here the classrooms, assembly hall and northwest end of the building can be accessed including the later covered walkway connecting both wings. The corridor is primary to the build of the school and constructed of timber framing with a series of steel 'crittal' casement windows set at mid height. Again the materials used here suggest the emphasis on building cheaply but including contemporary 'Moderne' elements. The central part of the corridor has paired doors to both sides leading into a partially open area that has exposed structural elements of the corridor. These combine a scarf-jointed timber beam carried upon an arcade of posts each individually resting upon a formed concrete pad. Later refurbishment has seen the replacement of the original roof with modern corrugation.

At the opposing end of the corridor, the northwest toilet block mirrors the entrance arrangement as that within the southeast block. Both the double doors of the distribution lobby and entrance combine original multi-paned glazing to the top half and raised panels below while above is a lozenge decorated overlight (Plate 3). The rooms to either side have been slightly reconfigured but predominately retain their original plan form. Attached to the west side of the toilet block is a later additional toilet block entered only from the playground.

The long ranges of classrooms reached from the corridor flank the central hall and are all one room deep with tall ceilings. Some of the rooms are directly connected with large side openings, some including original double doors. Internally each classroom is open in plan and all naturally lit by an original continuous band of partitioned glazing divided by a series of arcade posts (Plate 4). All are set on runners allowing the partition to be folded back. The single door to each classroom is also combined within each of the partitions and also smaller pivoted openings. Above the partition are a number of multi-paned overlights open to the outside, some with original opening mechanisms. Combined with the partition, the emphasis of cross-ventilation and natural light to each classroom is highlighted by the large windows of each classroom. These large steel windows retain their individual opening mechanisms for the upper part of the window, and are the same type noted in the partition overlight, while the lower part is horizontally pivoted. A number of the classrooms retain original fitted furnishings most notably large cupboards with sliding doors set along one side wall of each room. None of the rooms would have been furnished with any formative decorative element, but some have planked skirting, chair rails and simple moulded picture rails broken at the junction with the windows.

To the centre of the wing is the large openly planned central hall (Plate 5). Originally it was intended to serve for assemblies, dining and as a gymnasium. It is entered by a series of five double doors on its SW side all with individual overlights. Within the

opposing wall are corresponding tall paired steel windows again retaining their original opening mechanisms. The hall's barrel vaulted ceiling is simply decorated with a series of plain ribs that terminate to either side upon a continuous cornice that surmounts a sequence of pilasters. Remains of the original parquet flooring survive.

Southwest Wing ground floor

The entrance from the southernmost block leads into a series of rooms that are comparable to those in the block of the corresponding northeast wing. The entrance lobby and rooms to either side have been drastically gutted from their original construction and retain no primary detailing. To the left of the main lobby is a double flight of stairs accessing the first floor. The area beyond the lobby has been redesigned and is now open plan. None of the formative layout of the original rooms survives but the area still retains the series of original tall steel windows. No primary skirting, architrave or picture rails were present. To the north of this space are a number of recently added irregularly-planned small rooms that mask the original layout of this part of the building. To the east of these, two rooms and a single WC have been recently been added.

The remainder of the ground floor is accessed via the double doors of the southwest wing's central hall within the principal long elevation. Modern double doors lead into a small lobby. Above the doors is an original lozenge tracery overlight. Midway along the walling of the lobby to the right is a primary doorway retaining its original plain chamfer surround while just beyond is a dog-legged section of the lobby leading into a long thin passage. At the terminal end of the lobby is a later inserted small reception area. The area has exposed parquet flooring. Leading off from the passage are a suite of rooms that have again been reconfigured from their original form with the insertion of dry-lined plaster partitions. There is evidence that the area was once contained a number of classrooms comparable to those recorded within the northeast wing. A number of primary doors have been repositioned and mainly consist of four-panelled types based on a single panel on the upper third and multiple vertical panels on the bottom section. None of the associated door furniture was noted.

Immediately to the north of this group of rooms is the boiler room and other associated spaces. This is entered through a single opening located to the left of the large double-door entrance of the tall central bay. The rooms lead off from a long passage and have exposed brickwork with concrete formed slabs to the ceilings throughout. The function and layout of rooms appears not to have altered from their original form. Further rooms to the north side of these were formerly part of the boiler house complex but have recently been converted for use by the Learning Centre.

Southwest Wing first floor

This floor is entered from the north terminal block via double doors that retain the original moulded architrave and overlight. Both doors are 20th-century replacements. Beyond the doors is a lobby with a doorway accessing a toilet block to the left and to the right a small reception area that leads into a suite of modern administration rooms. The primary layout of this part of the building has been obscured by the insertion of these rooms and no original detailing survives. Leading out from the area of the lobby, the space opens into a large reception area that extends into a corridor. To the left and also accessing the toilet block is a curious half-round brick arched opening with a keystone. This may have originally been included for the children to gain access to the toilets directly from the playground. Both the reception area and corridor have been recently constructed, replacing a former covered passage of the same type found within the northeast wing. To one side of the corridor are three original classrooms, with two now open-fronted. All are lit by primary large steel

windows and partially retain the arcade posts to the now lost partition that formerly delineated each classroom from the corridor (Plate 6). Above the posts are blocked contemporary square overlights. The central classroom retains its fixed wall cupboard of the type found within the classrooms of the northeast wing.

Beyond the southern end of the corridor are a large hall and a tier of four classrooms all indirectly linked by a long contemporary corridor. Both the hall and classrooms mirror in plan and detailing those found within the northeast wing with very few alterations from their primary form. At the southern end of the wing are a toilet block and primary staircase, which again appear not have been much altered. The staircase allows access to the ground floor and is a dog-leg type with stone treads and risers upon which is a plain steel balustrade of square stick balusters surmounted by a flat handrail. Lighting the stairwell is a tall multi-paned window with triple horizontal openings.

Kitchen and dining hall building

This is a single-storey building located between the north ends of both wings constructed sometime in the post-war period, possibly in the 1960's. Rectangular in plan with a low, horizontal appearance, the building combines a kitchen block with ancillary rooms and a larger open-planned dining hall set to the front overlooking the playground. It is mainly constructed of red brick with a large glazed area to the main elevation of the dining hall and squat tiers of windows to the upper height of the side and rear elevations. The roof is flat to the kitchen area rising in a shallow pitch over the dining hall.

The kitchen is entered from a single doorway to the rear of the building, which leads into a corridor from where the ancillary rooms are located. To the side of these is a large kitchen with a large serving hatch to the spine wall of the building. To the right of the hatch is an entrance leading into the dining hall. The area has no embellishments and is lit naturally by a ceiling well skylight and from the inclusion of the large paned steel-framed windows within the south facing elevation. A double door leads from the hall into the playground.

6. THE AIR RAID SHELTERS (Figs 4-5); Plates 7-14)

6.1 General descriptions

The shelters are situated under the playground between the two school buildings (Fig. 4). The southern shelter had been rediscovered in 1989 when the playground above was altered to form a football pitch. A plan and elevation drawing was produced at the time by Devon County Council. The northern shelter was rediscovered during the current demolition of the school. It was half filled with water, which was mostly pumped out prior to recording.

The two shelters use the same construction technique and general plan form, although they are of different sizes, and there are slight differences in the layout. The walls and roof are constructed from prefabricated reinforced concrete panels with internal raised ribs (Plate 7). The ribs of the wall panels sit on a concrete foundation that forms the floor of the shelter, and these panels are likely to lip around the concrete footing. The roof panels may also lip over the top of the wall panels. There are no internal connections between the panels, and the structure seems to have been freestanding within its construction trench. However, at Drake Primary School, Keyham, triangular flanges were noted on the outside of removed roof panels, and these could have been fixing points for bolts (Passmore 2005). Within both shelters are steel frames made up from bolted lengths of angle iron. These are not directly

fixing to the shelter but concrete has been poured over the lower bars effectively attaching them to the floor (Fig. 5). The frame is shown on a 1989 drawing of the southern shelter and this was interpreted as showing a proposed alteration, i.e. strengthening. However, the presence of the frame in the previously-undiscovered northern shelter, and the presence of identical frames in other Plymouth shelters (<http://www.cyber-heritage.co.uk/waiting/forstpage.htm>) indicate that they are wartime features. It has been suggested on the above website that they were inserted during the war into some shelters to provide extra strength.

Both shelters are rectangular in plan, formed by four long tunnels. These measure 1.40m wide by up to 2m high, and in general the roofs are flat, although at the entrances they are slightly angled. At the centre of the shorter tunnels in each shelter is an emergency exit in the roof. These have been blocked, but two of the four steel ladders survive (Plate 8). In the southern shelter the walls opposite the exits step out to provide further floor space.

6.2 The south shelter

This shelter is entered via a flight of 13 steps on its west side. The steps are concrete and set between concrete revetment walls (Plate 9). They lead into an air-lock chamber (now missing its doors) to the side of the passage. There had originally been a superstructure over the steps, which had been constructed of prefabricated concrete panels (cf the shelter at Montpelier School; Passmore 2008). This has been demolished and used as backfill over the steps. Two areas of the roof have collapsed and been replaced in concrete.

The shelter is provided with four pairs of toilets, situated at the ends of the longer tunnels. As per the standard design the cubicles are divided by a brick wall. No door fittings survive, although a wooden block is present in each cubicle, probably associated with the door lock. In general, very few fittings survive. Small areas of cable are present, for example at the entrance, although a number of wooden spars attached to the ceiling at the ends of the shorter tunnels probably represent the positions of lights. This interpretation is strengthened by the fact that the majority of the graffiti (see below) was been drawn at these locations (i.e. where the best light was available). The original bench seats have been removed, along with most of their concrete block supports, although one survives to its full height.

A small quantity of graffiti has been drawn on the walls of the shelter. Most is in the southeast corner, where it has been suggested above that there was an electric light. The quality of the drawings and writing varies (which might reflect the poor light conditions), and most is situated at a chest or head level. Much of the writing (both in terms of style and prose) was written by adults. None is obviously written by children, and may indicate that the shelter was used by the wider public, perhaps during night raids. A catalogue is presented below, with numbers referring to the panel's individual drawings or groups of drawings on a single wall panel. Question marks indicate unidentified text.

1. A drawing of two boys playing (Plate 10),
2. Drawings of a shoe, two boxes and a crude naked lady, along with scrawled text including the word 'Pound',
3. Drawings of a shoe and what appears to be ceremonial naval rum barrels
4. Crude drawings of a post box and a naked lady, and the name ? 'J Belma'
5. Drawing of an aeroplane and a cable reel,
6. Partially illegible text written about 'Pat Brook' and a drawing of a figurehead,
7. Drawing of a head and a circle with geometric arcs,

8. Crude drawings of two naked ladies,
9. Drawings of three naked ladies,
10. Drawings of two men wearing hats smoking,
11. Drawing of a post box, other crude sketches and unpublishable prose concerning 'Ivor Baker',
12. Drawings of girls and ladies, some naked, overlaid by schematic plans of air raid shelters,
13. Text 'Jonny ? ? ?nd it there ? ? one in that ? ? / its ?' other unidentified text including the name 'Pat', a flower drawing, plan of the shelter and the name 'John',
14. Drawing in plan and 3D form of the shelter (Plate 11),
15. An adult version of the verse 'Mary had a little lamb',
16. Chalked up numbers '6 X 0' possible associated with the construction of the steel frame.

6.3 The north shelter

This shelter is located under much of the northern part of the playground and is larger than the south shelter. The mid 20th-century kitchen and dining room extension has been partially constructed over the shelter, although this appears not to have caused any damage. It was originally entered via two flights of steps on its east and west sides. Both were infilled after the war, and the eastern flight was opened up during the recent demolition works (Plate 12). Four pairs of toilets are situated at the ends of the shorter tunnels, with further pairs situated at the centre of the tunnels opposite emergency exits. The bench seats had been removed, and any surviving remains of their supports are obscured by water. Lengths of electric cabling survive, encased in steel ducts.

Graffiti had been drawn on the walls in several locations, in particular in the northwest corner, where there would have been a light.

1. Heart with names crossed out,
2. Text 'K L M S' and 'C C S S' and name 'Zoe',
3. Crudely drawn head,
4. A face, another unidentifiable drawing, and the name 'Olive Hally',
5. Text 'dear Ken will you' with next line crossed through,
6. Unidentifiable text including the name 'Ken',
7. Text and numbers 'Dear Ken will you', '2 X 9' and 'Dear Ken',
8. Text relating to the construction of the steel frame '20 bolts and screws, 2 lrg pieces, 2 small pieces, 1 stretcher',
9. Date '11.9.40' and illegible text and drawings including '5 town',
10. Illegible text including the name 'G W Hodge',
11. Heart and arrow drawing with names 'Jean Rogers + Charlie Balodon',
12. Drawing of a gun boat and text 'Bonjour Monsieur' 'Je ne suis pas un garçon avec blanch pneu' 'Mais oiou 'Tou jour les Femme' (Plate 13),
13. Drawing of a ?sailing ship,
14. Drawing of a boat or ship,
15. Text 'Yer Tis any minute now',
16. Drawing of a naked lady,
17. Drawing of a gun boat,
18. Drawing of a lady bowing, and text '10 bolts and nuts, 1 lrg piece, 1 small piece, 2 stretchers', with arrow to 66 bolts and nuts, 6 lrg pieces, 6 small pieces, 2 stretchers' (Plate 14).

7. COMMENT

7.1 The school

This was built to provide the needs of the new centre of population in North Prospect. Its design and plan is typical of inter-war schools being built as part of newly emerging suburbs with an emphasis on economy (English Heritage 2010; Seaborne and Low 1977). The relatively plain architectural style reflects this economy, but also the prevalent architecture of the time, which had moved away from the more elegant schools of the 19th century.

Its original form is still recognisable and partly unaltered, most notably in the northeast wing and to the southern end of the southwest wing first floor. The moderate completeness of primary internal fittings is also highlighted within these parts of the school. The design of two buildings – for infants and juniors – included provision for a multi-purpose assembly hall, classrooms, offices and WCs, and where required, these were well lit and ventilated. The design, with rooms off a spine corridor, also reflected the architecture of schools of the period, which had moved away from large multi-purpose spaces of the Victorian period.

The buildings remained in use until July 2009 when the school closed. During its life relatively few changes were made to the buildings, although a new kitchen and dining room was added, probably in the 1960s, at the north end of the playground. The most significant alterations have been made to parts of the school utilised since its closure.

7.2 The air raid shelters

The two air raid shelters were constructed to protect children in the adjacent school buildings. It is clear from the graffiti that the shelters were also used by adults, although whether this was during daytime or evening bombing raids is unknown. The design of the shelter, using pre-cast reinforced concrete panels, is known from many other shelters in Plymouth, although other designs such as arched tunnels were also utilised. The plan form, with a series of tunnels – in this case a single rectangle of tunnels – as also been recorded at other schools, and seems to have been constructed where shelters could be accommodated under large playgrounds.

The steel frames within the shelters are a contemporary feature, added during the war to provide additional strengthening. These have been found in other shelters of this design, but were not universally used. Few fixtures and fittings survived, and it seems to be commonplace that fittings such as electric ducts and bench seats were removed after the war ended. The graffiti appears to have been mostly left by adults, and includes a suite of text and drawings, the latter including boats and ships (possibly seen locally in The Sound), and unusually plans of the shelter. Lists of supplies possibly associated with the construction of the steel frame were also noted.

8. PUBLIC ENGAGEMENT

- 8.1** A representative of the North Prospect History Project has also been allowed access to the air raid shelters, and at the time of writing photographs have been uploaded onto the gallery section of their website (<http://northprospecthistory.co.uk/gallery.php>). It has been proposed that one of the steel ladders to the emergency exits will be recovered and donated to the project.

9. OASIS ENTRY AND ARCHIVE

- 91 An entry to the OASIS (Online Access to the Index of Archaeological investigationS) database has been completed, and has the identifying code 127718.
- 9.2 The paper and digital archive and finds are currently held at the offices of AC archaeology Ltd, in Unit 4 Halthaies Workshops, Bradninch, Nr Exeter, Devon, EX5 4LQ, and will be deposited at the Plymouth City Museum and Art Gallery under the accession number AR.2011.38.

10. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

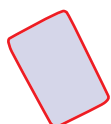
- 10.1 The project was commissioned by Barratt Homes Exeter Division, and managed for them by Matthew Hollands and for AC archaeology by Andrew Passmore. The recording was carried out and the report prepared by Paul Jones and Andrew Passmore, with the illustrations prepared by Sarnia Blackmore. Thanks are due to the staff of Plymouth Community Homes and Plymouth Demolition for facilitating access to the school and the shelters.

11. SOURCES CONSULTED

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Site area

PROJECT

North Prospect School, Plymouth

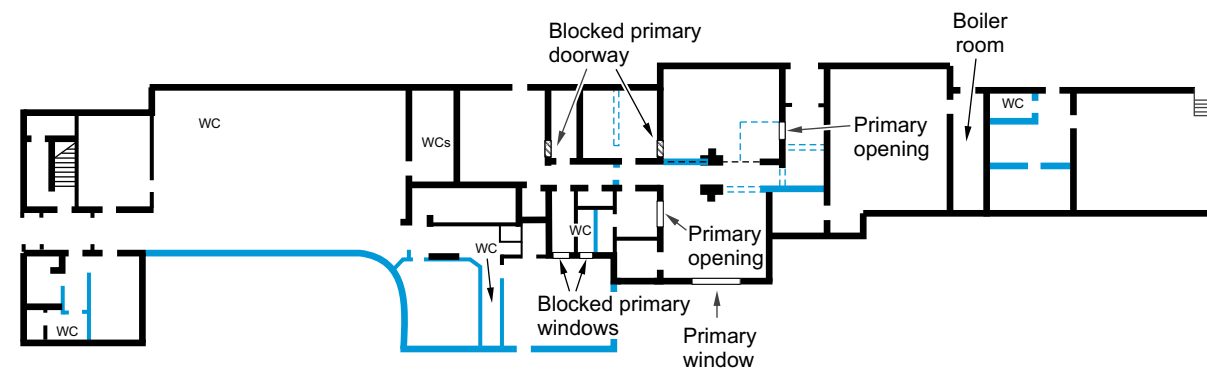
TITLE

Fig.1: Location of site



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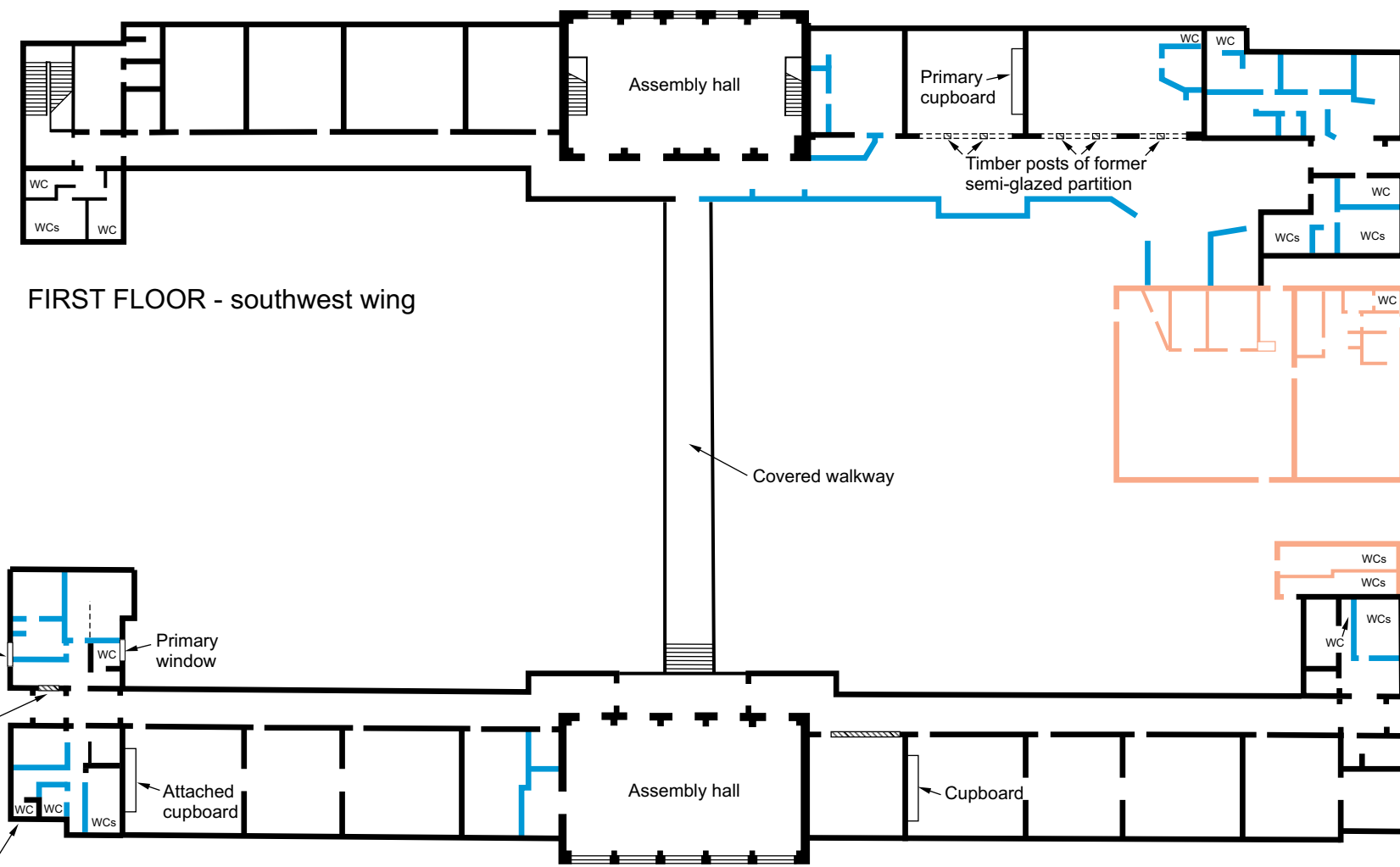
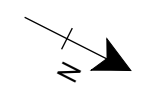
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Fig. 2: Extract from the
Ordnance Survey 1:2500
map of 1933



GROUND FLOOR - southwest wing

Key

- Primary
- Later extensions
- Modern alterations



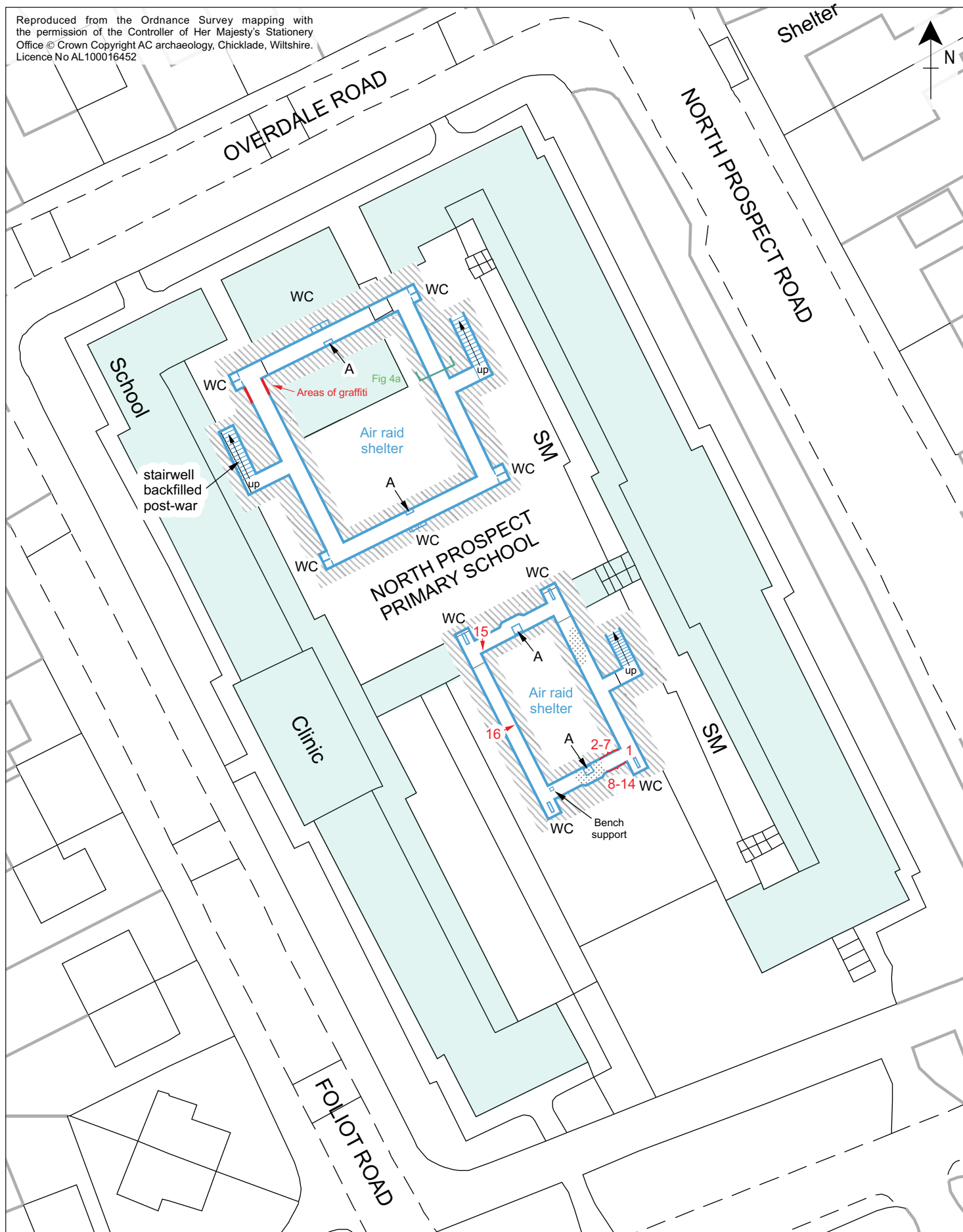
GROUND FLOOR - northeast wing



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Fig. 3: Floor plans of the school





 Collapse

 School building

A Emergency exits

1-16 Positions of graffiti

0 25m

Scale 1:500@A4

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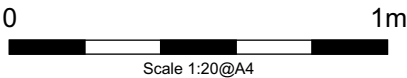
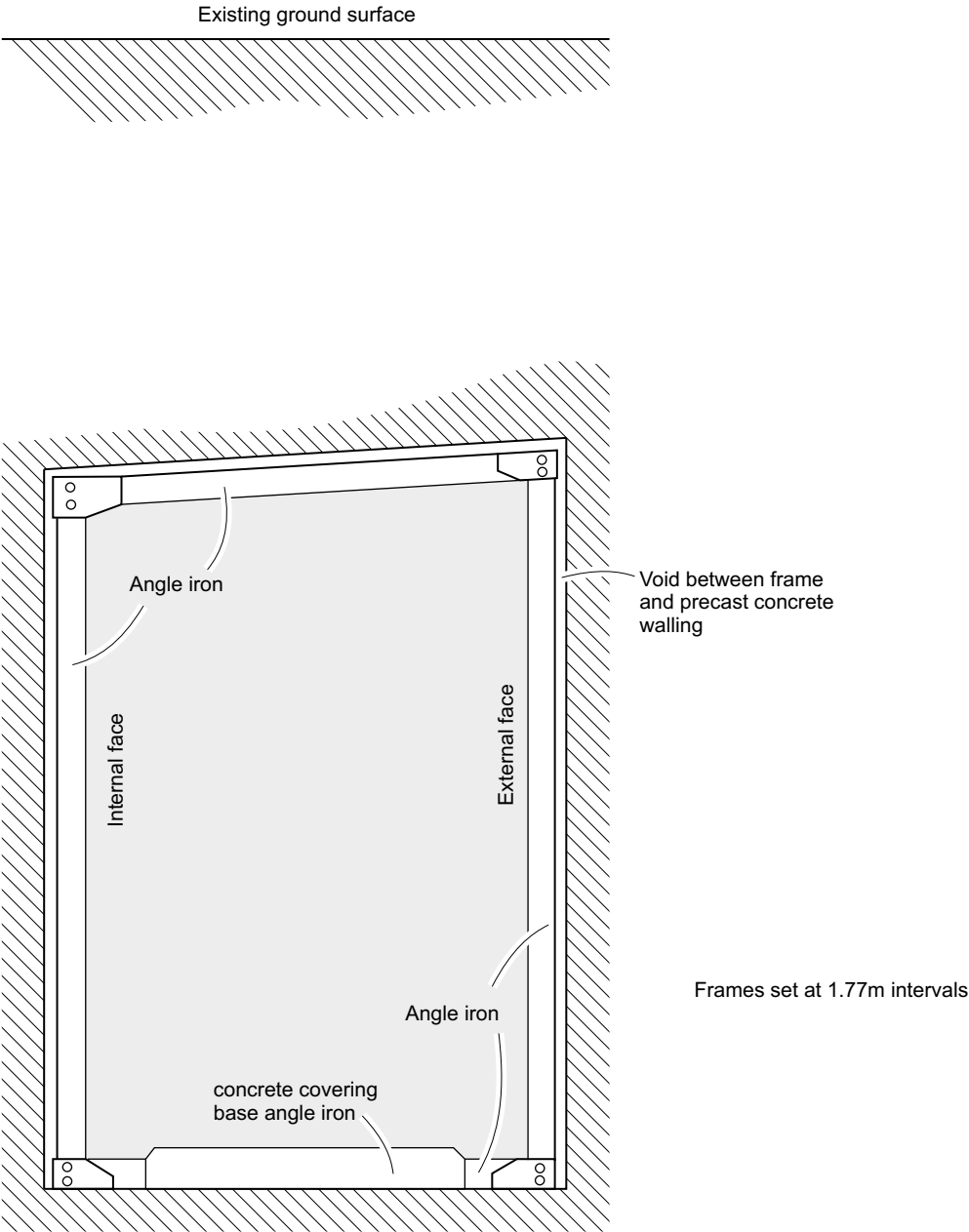
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Fig. 4: Location of air raid shelters



AC archaeology

a) Profile through shelter frame



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Fig. 5: Profile through shelter frame



Plate 1: Southwest-facing elevation of the southwest wing. View to the north



Plate 2: Southeast elevation of the entrance block to northeast wing. View to the north



Plate 3: Primary double door with overhead transom window within northwest end of the northeast wing. 1m scale. View to the northwest



Plate 4: Spine corridor of northeast wing with classroom partitions to the right. 1m scale. View to the south



Plate 5: Central hall of the northeast wing. View to the southeast



Plate 6: Arcade posts of former partition within the first floor of the southwest wing. 1m scale. View to the south



Plate 7: The south air raid shelter, the western tunnel showing its construction looking towards the WCs. 1m scale. View to the southeast



Plate 8: The south air raid shelter, the northern emergency exit and ladder. 1m scale. View to the east



Plate 9: The south air raid shelter, the entrance steps. 1m scale. View to the southeast



Plate 10: The south air raid shelter, graffiti on the partition wall of the southeast WCs. View to the east



Plate 11: The south air raid shelter, graffiti on the southern tunnel showing drawings of a shelter. View to the southeast



Plate 12: The north air raid shelter, the entrance steps. 1m scale. View to the southeast

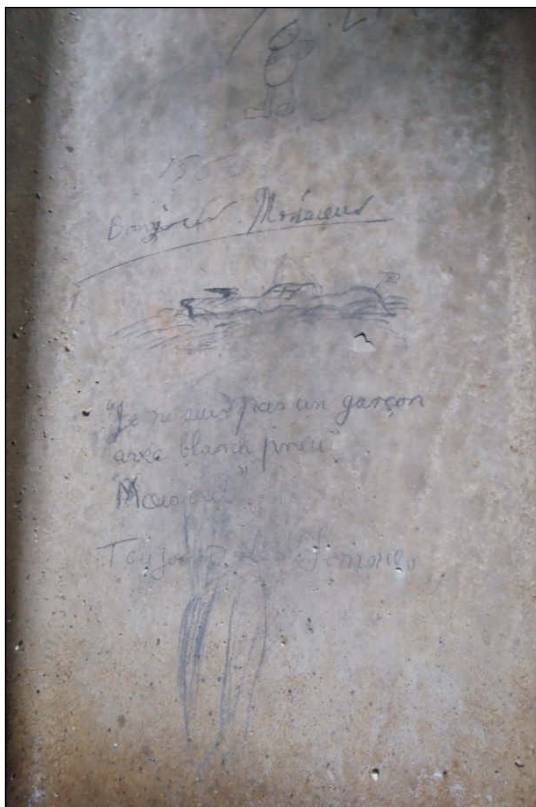


Plate 13: The north air raid shelter, graffiti showing French text and gun boat drawing. View to the southeast

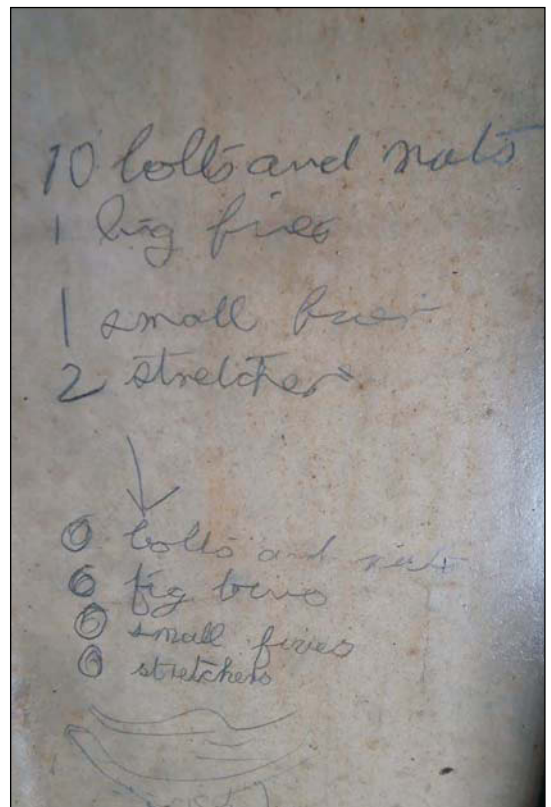


Plate 14: The north air raid shelter, graffiti showing builder's notes. View to the southeast

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