

NEW PERFORMING ARTS CENTRE, UNIVERSITY OF PLYMOUTH, PLYMOUTH

NGR SX 48063 54953

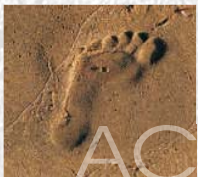
Results of an archaeological trench evaluation

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On behalf of:
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archaeology

NEW PERFORMING ARTS CENTRE, UNIVERSITY OF PLYMOUTH, PLYMOUTH

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Planning ref. Plymouth City Council 12/01476/FUL

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Summary

An archaeological trench evaluation was undertaken by AC archaeology in August 2012 on land at the University of Plymouth, Plymouth, Devon (NGR SX 48063 54953). The work was undertaken in support of a planning application for the construction of a four-storey Performing Arts Centre.

A total of three trenches was excavated, all of which contained elements of a well-preserved linear World War II air raid shelter. The shelter was in the form of a tunnel with a concrete reinforced roof, and represents the re-use and re-modelling of a section of Plymouth Leat. Other features exposed include walls, surfaces and pits of 19th-century date. All pottery and other finds recovered date to the 19th century.

1. INTRODUCTION (Fig. 1)

- 1.1 An archaeological trench evaluation was carried out by AC archaeology in August 2012 on land at Plymouth University, Plymouth, Devon (NGR SX 48063 54953). The work was commissioned by Ryeach on behalf of the University of Plymouth and was undertaken in support of a planning application for the construction of a four-storey Performing Arts Centre. The evaluation was requested by Plymouth City Council, as advised by their Historic Environment Officer (hereafter PCC HEO).
- 1.2 The site lies on the west side of Drake Circus in the centre of Plymouth, just to the north of the medieval and early post-medieval town. The proposed development area was formerly a car park and has most recently been used as a building site compound. The area slopes down gently to the southwest and is situated at approximately 30m – 31m AOD. The underlying solid geology comprises Devonian mudstone and siltstone of the Torpoint formation.

2. ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

- 2.1 The principal archaeological interest concerned Plymouth Leat, which passes through the proposed development area on a broad NE-SW alignment. The leat was constructed between 1589-91 under an Act of Parliament obtained in 1585 by the Mayor and Corporation of Plymouth, in order to bring water from the river Meavy (at a point now under Burrator Reservoir) over a distance of 17 miles to the town that had grown up around Sutton Harbour. The work was carried out under the direction of Sir Francis Drake, whose involvement gave rise to the alternative name of Drake's Leat. At this date it comprised an open ditch up to 7 feet wide (Hawkings 1987, 7-8). Over time its sides were lined with stone or slate and parts roofed to prevent pollution. Much remedial work on the city's water supply was carried out in the 19th century, with the construction of a series of reservoirs and the laying of pipes.
- 2.2 Hawkings (1987, Fig. 3) illustrates the course of the leat through the town using as his base a 17th-century map showing the leat and mills upon it. He shows the leat flowing from 'Drake's Place Reservoirs', to the north of the site, and flowing along the west side of Tavistock Road, before turning westwards into Mill Lane. The Charles parish tithe map of 1842 (Fig. 2) shows the leat crossing the site, with a house and gardens to the west. The course of the leat is also depicted on the 1867 1:2500 Ordnance Survey map. By 1894 (1:500 Ordnance Survey map: Fig. 3) the site is occupied primarily by industrial premises, with a slaughter house to the east of the leat and a saw mill with engine house to the west. Both premises had large open yards. The leat appears to form the boundary between the two properties, as well as between residential properties further to the north.
- 2.3 In 2004, Exeter Archaeology undertook a watching brief during the excavation of geotechnical pits on a development to the south of the site (Best 2004). No conclusive evidence for the leat

was located, although a limestone drain and culvert of probable 19th-century date may have represented a small feeder channel into the leat. It was noted that the main course of the leat probably ran to the east of their site through an area that had been landscaped during the post-war construction of Drake Circus. It was considered that this section of the leat would have been destroyed as part of the landscaping process.

- 2.4 In 2007 AOC Archaeology Group recorded a section of the leat at Endsleigh Place, in a location just before it entered Drake's Reservoir (Edwards 2007). This section, which may have been rebuilt in the 1860's, comprised a culvert with a concrete base onto which a curved limestone roof arch had been constructed.
- 2.5 As part of the proposed development a ground penetrating radar survey has been carried out by 40SEVEN Ltd (Hurp 2012). An anomaly, identified as the possible course of Plymouth Leat extended throughout the northern two-thirds of the proposed development area. The anomaly was not located in the southern part of the site.

3. AIMS

- 3.1 The principal aim of the trench evaluation was to establish the presence or absence, extent, depth, character and date of any archaeological features or deposits within the site: in particular Plymouth Leat. The results of the evaluation (this document) will be reviewed by Plymouth City Council and may be used to inform a subsequent programme of archaeological investigation and recording within the site.

4. METHODOLOGY

- 4.1 The evaluation comprised the machine excavation of three 2m wide trenches totalling 26.4m in length, sited across the course of Plymouth Leat, as identified by the ground penetrating radar survey. Because of the presence of live services, it was necessary to reposition trench 3 approximately 6m to the southeast of its original agreed position. The evaluation was undertaken in accordance with the requirements of a project brief supplied on behalf of Plymouth City Council by the PCC HEO (Daniells 2012). A written scheme of investigation was prepared by AC archaeology in response to the project brief and its terms were agreed with the PCC HEO prior to the commencement of works (Passmore 2012).
- 4.2 The car park surface and non-archaeological overburden were removed using a tracked excavator fitted with a toothless grading bucket, under the direct supervision of the site archaeologist. Excavation ceased at the level at which archaeological deposits were exposed, at which point the sides and base of each trench were cleaned and investigation continued by hand.
- 4.3 All archaeological deposits were recorded using the standard AC archaeology recording system, comprising written, drawn and photographic records, and in accordance with AC archaeology's *General Site Recording Manual, Version 2* (2012). Stratigraphic information was recorded using *pro-forma* context record sheets, detailed plan and section drawings were produced at a scale of 1:20, and a photographic record was compiled in high-resolution digital format. All site levels were related to Ordnance Survey data.

5. RESULTS (Figs 2-4; Plates 1-10)

- 5.1 **Trench 1** (Detailed plan and section Fig. 4; Plates 1-2)
This trench measured 9m long by 2m wide and was aligned NW-SE within the northern part of the site. Natural subsoil (102), consisting of clay and bedded slate was exposed at the

southeast end of the trench at a depth of 0.68m below ground level (30.72m AOD). It was overlain by a 0.22m thick layer of light brown clean clay soil (126) which was in turn overlain by a 0.12m thick layer of much dirtier dark brown clay loam soil (125) containing mortar and charcoal flecks. The upper horizon of this soil sequence occurred at 0.4m below ground level, at which point they had been truncated by a modern tarmac surface (124). A sherd of 19th-century pottery was recovered from soil layer 126.

Within the northwest half of the trench natural subsoil was not exposed, but a similar soil sequence was present, comprising clean, light brown clay loam (115), exposed at 0.92m below ground level, overlain by a 0.24m thick layer of dark brown sandy clay loam (136), containing frequent slate fragments, charcoal and mortar. The upper horizon of this sequence occurred at 0.64m below ground level, at which point it had been truncated by an extensive 19th or 20th-century pit or terrace (F112).

Exposed features within the trench consisted of an arched concrete roof, on the line of Plymouth Leat (F108), limestone wall footings (F105) and associated masonry (F106) to the southeast of F108, as well as a revetment wall (F111) and sequence of 19th century pits to the northwest of F108. Three modern service trenches (F121, F128, F135) were also exposed.

Feature F108 measured 1.84m wide and was aligned NE-SW, within the centre of the trench, on the line of Plymouth Leat. It was further exposed within Trench 2, where a section of the concrete was broken out and it was established that it represented the steel-reinforced concrete roof to a well-preserved World War II 'tunnel type' air raid shelter, the entrance to which was exposed within Trench 3. As such, the shelter represents a re-use/remodelling of Plymouth Leat. As exposed within Trench 1, the roof was convex in plan with a central high point gently sloping down to either side before levelling off above the underlying supporting walls. There were no visible section breaks within the structure and its upper surface was fairly coarse indicating that it comprised poured, rather than pre-cast concrete. The roof and underlying shelter were contained within a near vertical construction trench (F109) the backfill of which (110) comprised compacted mixed clay and building rubble. The trench extended to 0.24m of ground level and was directly sealed by a post-war tarmac surface (124).

Wall footings F105 lay to the southeast of the air raid shelter roof, aligned N-S, at an oblique angle to the line of Plymouth Leat. Set within a stepped but near vertical construction trench (F127) that cut from the level of soil layer (125) the footings were poorly preserved, with only one course surviving over the greater part of the trench. An underlying bedding layer of crushed slate (104) extended beyond the wall line to the east where a second (possibly internal) wall had joined wall F105 at an angle parallel with the SE side of the trench. The wall footings were of limestone construction, heavily bonded with lime mortar and measured approximately 1m wide to the north, thinning slightly to 0.9m to the south. Pottery recovered from layer 125 through which the wall had been inserted and from the bedding layer (104) dates the building to the 19th century.

A 0.9m wide spread of mortared limestone (F106) between wall F105 and the shelter roof (F108) may be associated with wall F105, perhaps as one side of a stone-lined culvert, with the opposing side formed by the west face of wall F105. It was not, however, possible to confirm this as the upper courses of the structure had been robbed and it had been further disturbed by the insertion of a modern ceramic drain, which would have removed any potentially surviving facing stones.

To the northwest of the shelter roof, soil layer 136 and the underlying cleaner soil (115) had been cut through by a series of pits: (F113, F116 and F118). The pits were only excavated to a depth sufficient to establish their date; pits F113 and F118 produced late 19th- or early 20th-century pottery. The earliest in the sequence was pit F113, which was sub-square in plan and

measured approximately 1.6m by 1.4m in diameter. This was cut through by pit F118, which extended beyond the trench to the northwest. The fills of this pit extended partly beneath a limestone garden wall (111) composed of a single course of rough hewn limestone blocks set on edge in the manner of a hedgebank revetment. This 19th century walling was in turn cut through by pit F116.

All of the pits to the northwest of the air raid shelter roof were cut through by an extensive shallow pit or terrace (F112), which occupied the entire northwest half of the trench and contained late 19th- or early 20th-century pottery and glass. The uppermost deposits in the trench consisted of a tarmac surface (124) and overlying make-up for the current tarmac car park surface (101).

5.2 Trench 2 (Detailed plan and section Fig. 5; Plates 3-6)

This trench measured 8.8m long by 2m wide and was aligned NW-SE within the central part of the site. Natural slate subsoil (207) was exposed towards the centre of the site at a depth of 1m below ground level (29.82m AOD). This was overlain by a 0.26m thick layer of very clean brown clay (206) from which was recovered a single sherd of 19th-century pottery. Overlying clay 206 was a thin layer of fine yellowish grey sand (205) onto which had been set a substantial and very well laid surface (204) composed of tightly packed granite setts. Individually, the setts measured 0.28m long by 0.1m wide and 0.16m deep. The setts extended throughout the trench and were laid on a WNW- ESE alignment. During on-site discussion with the PCC HEO it was agreed that this surface would not be removed. The setts were overlain by a very compacted layer of building demolition rubble (203) consisting predominantly of large fragments of broken mortared limestone with occasional fragments of iron and ceramic pipe.

Towards the centre of the trench the demolition layer (203) and underlying granite surface (F204) had been cut through for the insertion of the air raid shelter as seen within Trench 1 (Construction cut F210, concrete roof 209). Removal of a section of concrete, which proved to be steel reinforced, exposed the interior of a linear 'tunnel-type' air raid shelter. The tunnel was 1.92m high and 1.6m wide and the sides and base were of concrete construction, with no evidence of surviving lead fabric. Lengths of angle iron approximately 0.4m long projected out from the SE tunnel wall at regular intervals, at a height of approximately 0.4m above the floor. These would have supported bench seating. The tunnel appeared to be structurally sound, and clear of debris or other obstructions. To the south, it was evident that the tunnel turned course abruptly to the east or southeast.

5.3 Trench 3 (Detailed plan and section Fig. 6; Plates 7-10)

This trench measured 8.6m long by 2m wide and was aligned NW-SE within the southern part of the site. The trench was later extended to the northeast by 2m, at its northwest end. Natural slate subsoil (309) was exposed towards the southeast end of the trench at a depth of 0.92m below ground level (29.22m AOD). The subsoil was overlain by clean soil consisting of greyish brown clay (315 / 316), which was present throughout the trench, becoming deeper to the northwest where it measured in excess of 0.26m thick. No dating evidence was recovered from these deposits. Overlying these soils throughout the trench was a 0.24m thick layer of clay (314 / 317), which contained a high proportion of small fragments of mortared limestone building waste, and patches of lime mortar. This deposit was of uniform depth throughout the trench and is likely to represent an imported levelling deposit.

Cutting through levelling layer 317 were the footings of a broadly N-S aligned wall (F304). The wall was exposed at a depth of 0.52m below ground level and extended below the base of the trench, which lay at 1.2m below ground level. Only the west side of the wall was exposed; its east side was obscured by the insertion of a later wall that had been partly built on top of it. Wall F304 was of random-coursed limestone construction, bonded with a white lime mortar. It had subsequently been robbed down to 0.24m below contemporary ground level. A cast iron

service, of probable 19th- or early 20th-century date had been inserted from the same level as wall F304 approximately 1m to the northwest.

The robber cut for wall F304, the adjacent backfilled service trench and the levelling layer (317) were all sealed by a layer of mixed sand and mortar (308), which extended along the greater part of the trench. This was cut through for the insertion of a second wall foundation (F303), which had in part been built directly onto the part-robbed foundations of wall F304. Constructed of limestone fragments and bonded with a white lime mortar it measured 0.6m wide and had well-faced upper courses. To the northwest it was abutted by a robust surface consisting of tightly packed granite setts (F305), bedded in sand (313), which appeared to be a continuation of surface F204 seen within Trench 2. Surface F305, wall F303 and sand and mortar layer 308 were all overlain by an extensive demolition spread (312) measuring up to 0.4m thick and consisting of large fragments of mortared limestone rubble, frogged red brick, mortar, and occasional metal fragments. This is likely to be a continuation of deposit 203 seen in Trench 2.

Excavation at the northwest end of the trench exposed a 1.7m wide flight of seven concrete steps (F324), flanked by reinforced concrete walls (F322, F323) marking the entrance to the air raid shelter exposed within Trenches 1 and 2. Access into the shelter was blocked by loose rubble but it was possible to distinguish part of an *in-situ* pre-cast roofing arch (F325) and integral doorjamb (F326). The entrance to the tunnel was aligned NE-SW, and was directly in line with the tunnel as exposed within Trench 1. The preservation of the entrance appeared to be very good, although the top of the walls, and probably the roof of the tunnel above the entrance had been disturbed by a shallow concrete encased service pipe.

The air raid shelter walls and the adjacent demolition spread (312) were both overlain by the make-up (311) for the post-war tarmac surface (300), also seen within Trench 1. A layer of geotextile separated make-up layer 312 from the underlying deposits.

6. THE FINDS

- 6.1 All pottery and other finds were of 19th- or early 20th-century date. A representative sample was recovered and is detailed in Table 1 below.

Table 1: Finds descriptions

Context	Context type	No.	Description
Trench 1			
104	Bedding layer beneath wall F105	3	2 x industrial whiteware. 1 x brown bottle glass
107	Backfill of service trench F108	8	7 x industrial whiteware of which 2 are transfer printed. 1 x brown glazed earthenware
114	Fill of pit F113	7	2 x transfer-printed, industrial whiteware, 3 x red + brown glazed earthenware. 1 x green bottle glass. 1 x clay pipe stem
126	Soil layer	2	1 x glazed earthenware 1 x red brick fragment
133	Fill of pit F116	4	4 x industrial whiteware
134	Fill of pit F112	16	11 x industrial whiteware 5 x green + brown glazed earthenware
Trench 2			
206	Soil layer	1	1 x blue painted whiteware

7. DISCUSSION

- 7.1** The earliest deposits identified during the trench evaluation comprise a series of pre-development soil layers, which were present within all three trenches. Within each trench the lower soil layers were consistently clean and devoid of pre-19th-century pottery or cut features (pits, ditches etc.) indicating that the site had remained largely undeveloped until the 19th century.
- 7.2** The earliest structural features exposed comprise the limestone walls within Trench 1 (F105 & F106), and Trench 3 (F303 & F304). The 1894 1:500 Ordnance Survey map (Fig. 3) shows the northern part of the development site occupied by residential properties which back on to the leat. Features F105 and F106 may represent walling at the rear of one of these properties. The 1894 map also shows a large slaughterhouse to the east of Plymouth Leat within the southern part of the development site, the west wall of which correlates well with the position and alignment of wall F304.
- 7.3** The robust granite sett surface that abutted the west side of wall F304 and extended throughout Trench 2, is clearly external, and industrial in character. This would be consistent with the site as depicted on the 1894 map, which shows extensive open areas or yards around the slaughter house and also extending beyond the line of the leat to the west, where the area is then occupied by saw mills.
- 7.4** The air raid shelter and its entrance must represent a reuse of the line of Plymouth Leat throughout the length of the site, with the leat extant when the shelter was constructed. Only a limited inspection of the interior was possible through a broken out section tunnel roof within Trench 2, but it was possible to establish that the walls and floor were of concrete with no visible survival of leat fabric. It is probable that construction of the shelter entailed both the deepening and the widening of the leat with little consequent potential for survival of leat fabric.
- 7.5** It is evident that the shelter survives in a very good state of preservation, although from the limited inspection possible, internal fixtures and fittings do not appear to be extensive. In terms of construction, the tunnel is markedly similar to the Portland Square air raid shelter which lies some 90m to the north of the site, video footage of which is available online (www.youtube.com/watch?v=RZyeNEPf2sk).
- 7.6** Further breaking out of the tunnel roof within Trenches 1 and 2 and removal of the loose rubble blocking the entrance would allow the tunnel to vent and allow further recording.

8. ARCHIVE AND OASIS

- 8.1** The paper and digital archive and finds are currently held at the offices of AC archaeology Ltd, at 4 Halthaies Workshops, Bradninch, near Exeter, Devon, EX5 4LQ, prior to deposition at Plymouth Museums and Art Gallery.
- 8.2** An online OASIS entry has been completed, using the unique identifier 133209, which includes a digital copy of this report.

9. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The evaluation was commissioned by Ryeearch Ltd on behalf of The University of Plymouth. Thanks are due to Mark Miners and his colleagues (Ryeearch) for their assistance and co-operation on site. The site work was carried out by Peter Stead, assisted by Samantha Hogsden and Paul Jones. The report figures were prepared by Sarah Cottam and Elisabeth Patkai.

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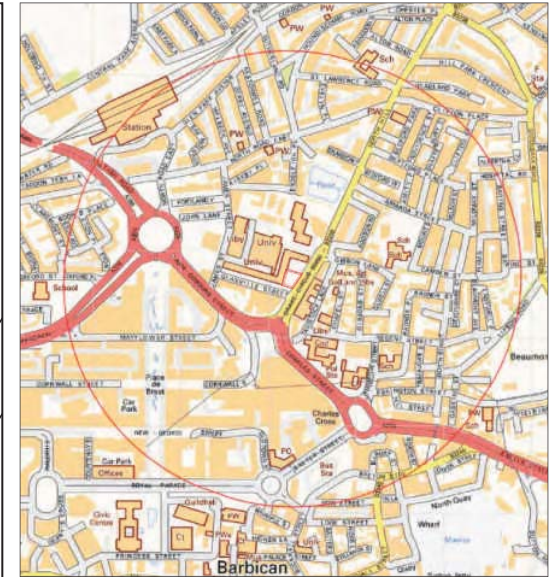
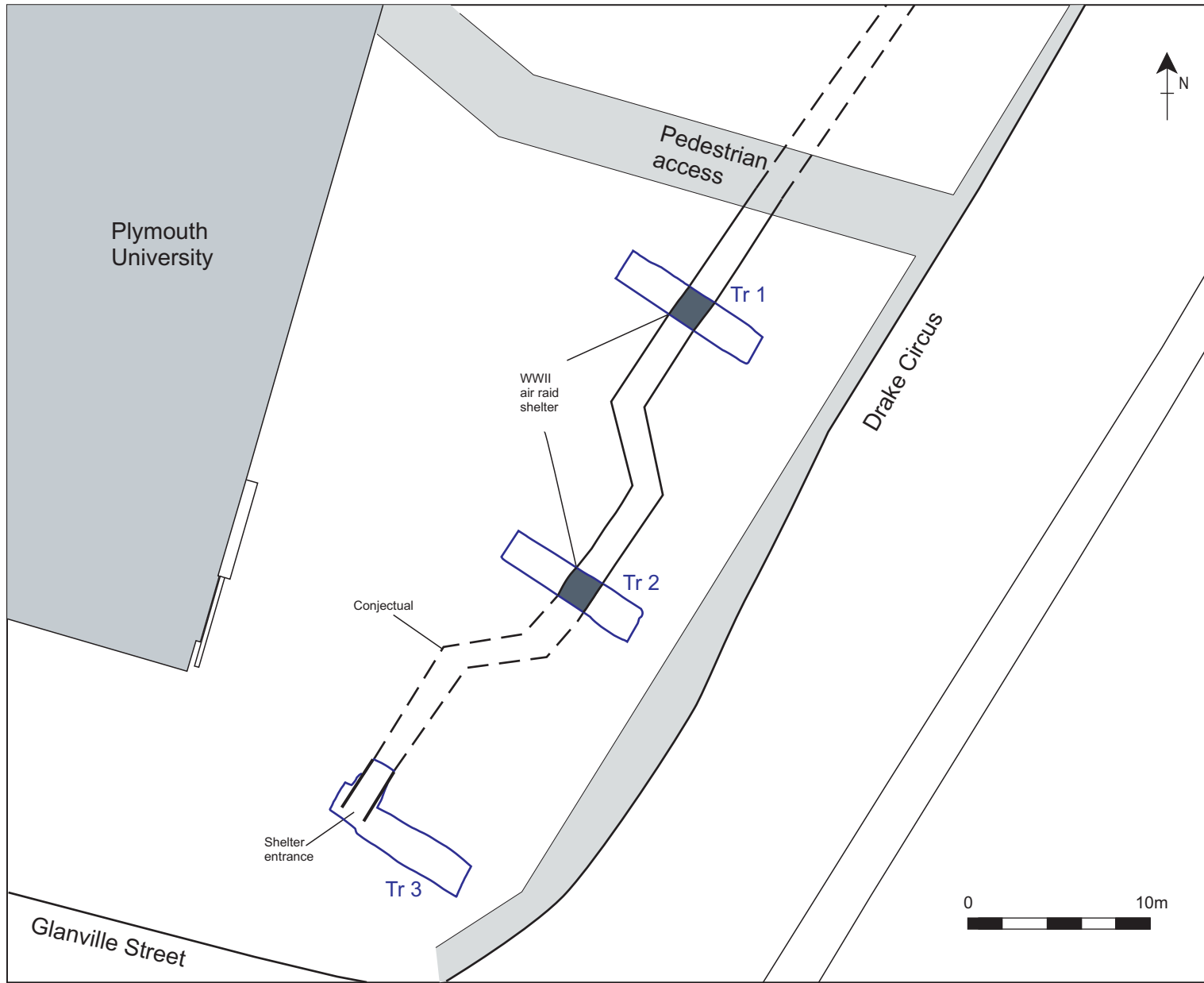
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 Site location

PROJECT
Performing Arts Centre, University of Plymouth

TITLE
Fig. 1: Site and trench location





 Approximate location of site

PROJECT
Performing Arts Centre,
University of Plymouth

TITLE
Fig. 2: Extract from the
Charles parish tithe map,
1842



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County: Plymouth, DEVON Scale: 1:500 Date: 1894



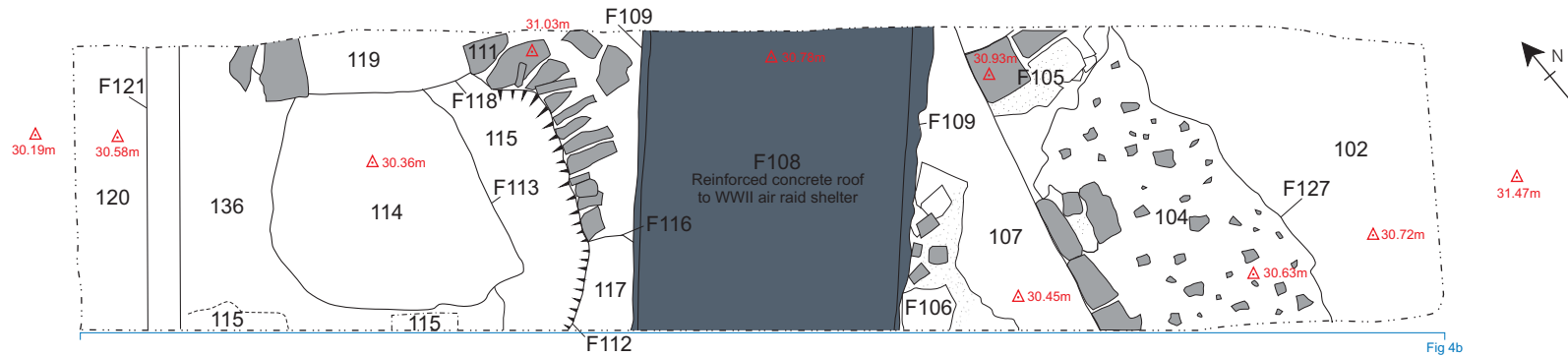
Location of site

PROJECT
**Performing Arts Centre,
 University of Plymouth**

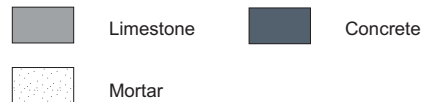
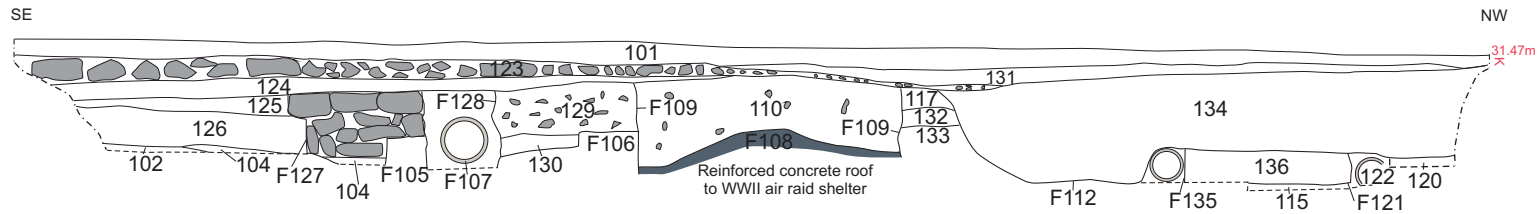
TITLE
**Fig. 3: Extract from the
 1:500 Ordnance survey
 map, 1894**



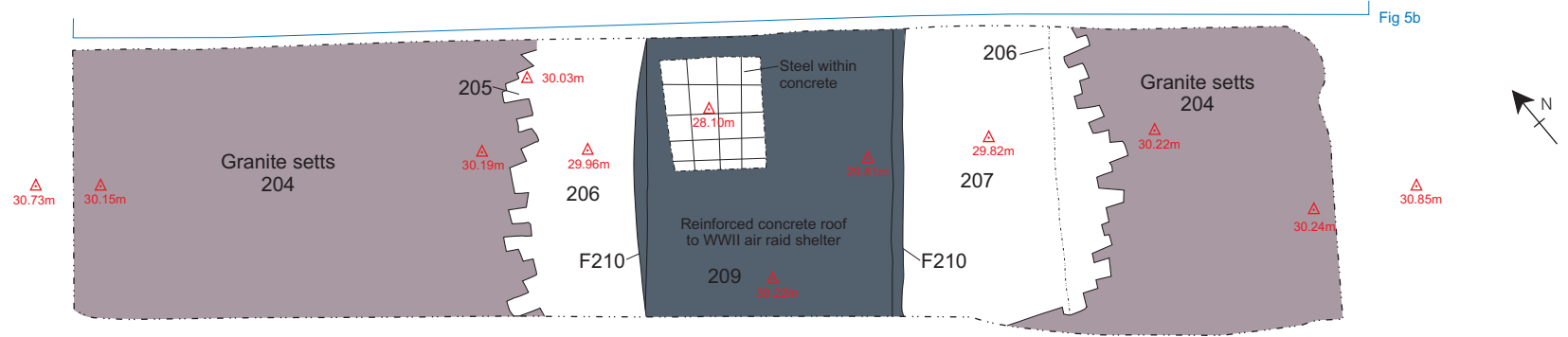
a) Plan



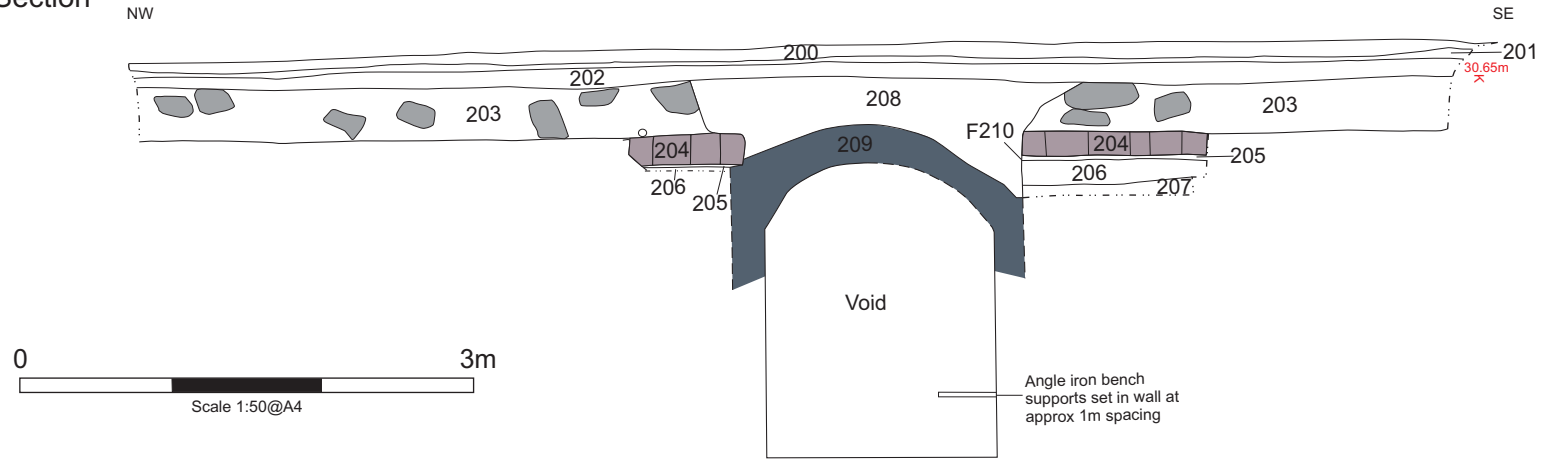
b) Section



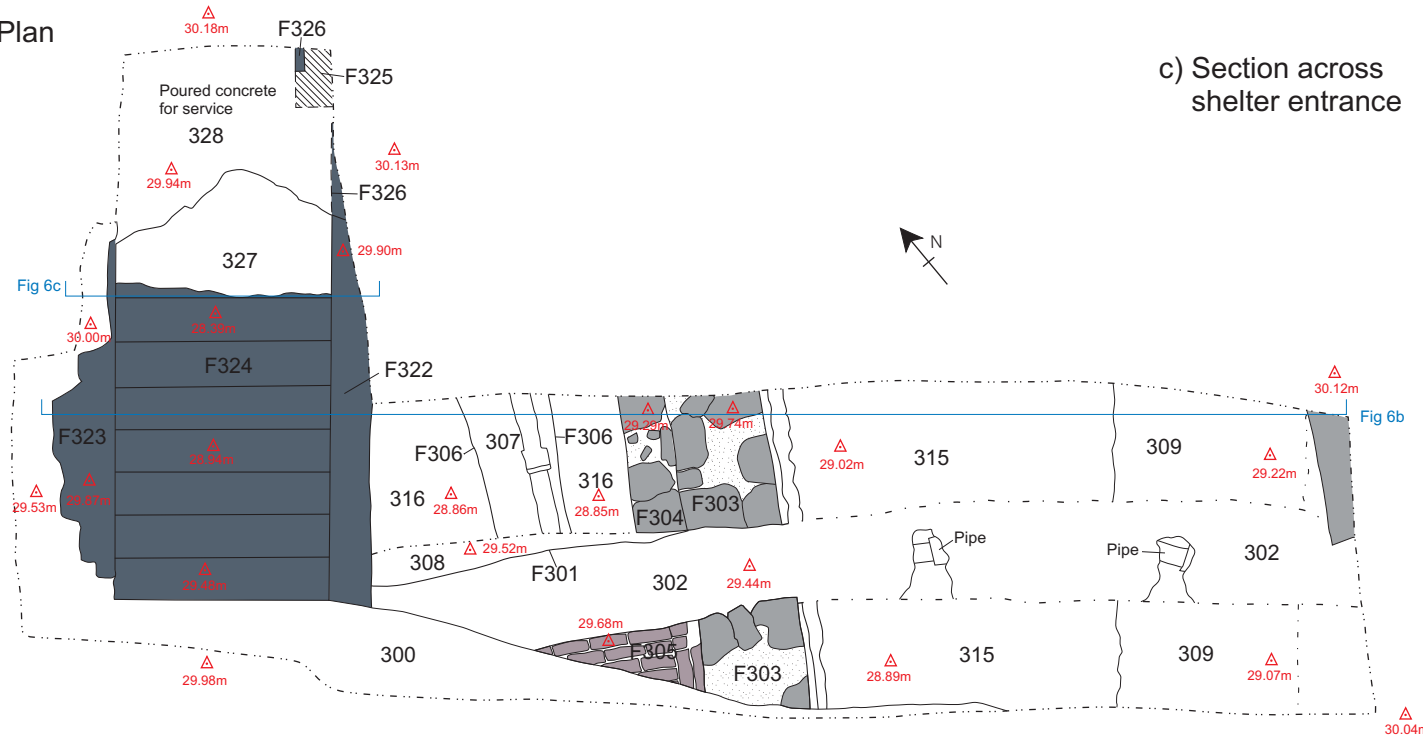
a) Plan



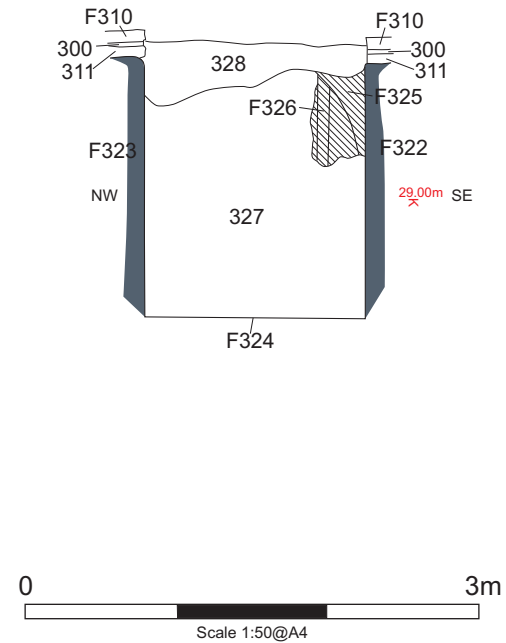
b) Section



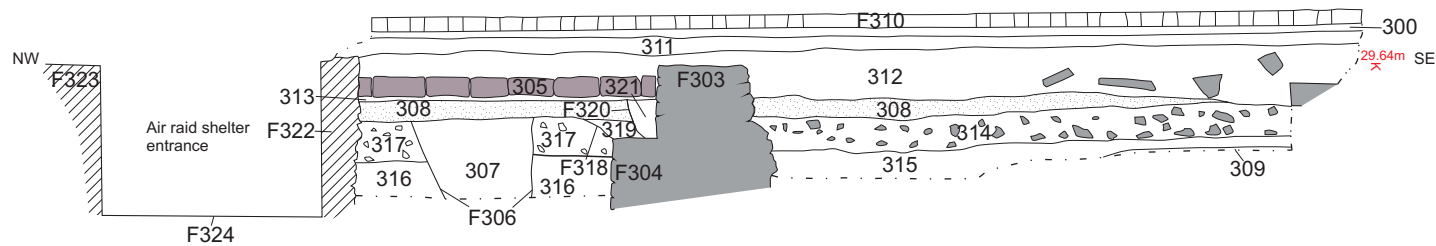
a) Plan



c) Section across shelter entrance



b) Section through trench 3



- | | | | |
|---|-----------|---|--------------|
|  | Limestone |  | Granite sets |
|  | Mortar |  | Concrete |



Plate 1:
Trench 1. General view from the southeast
(scale 1m)



Plate 2:
Trench 1. General view from the
northwest (scale 1m)



Plate 3:
Trench 2. Air raid shelter roof (F209) with
19th century yard surface (F201) to either
side. View from the northwest (scale 1m)



Plate 4: Trench 2. Air raid shelter roof (F209) with 19th century yard
surface (F201) to either side. View from the southeast
(scale 1m)



Plate 5: General view of site with Trench 2 in the foreground.
View from the northeast



Plate 6: Trench 2. Interior of air raid shelter showing metal bench supports. View from the northwest



Plate 7:
Trench 3. General view showing wall F303.
View from the southeast (scale 1m)



Plate 8:
Trench 3. General view showing
wall F303. View from the northwest
(scale 1m)



Plate 9: Trench 3. Entrance to air raid shelter. View from the northeast (scale 1m)



Plate 10:
Trench 3. Entrance to air raid shelter.
View from the southwest (scale 2 x 1m)

Appendix 1

Tabulated Context Descriptions

APPENDIX 1: TABULATED CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

Trench 1

Context No.	Depth below ground level	Description	Interpretation
101	0-00m	Tarmac	Car park surface
102	0.68m	Clay + slate	Natural subsoil
104	0.68m	Layer of fine crushed slate	Bedding for 19thC wall 105
105	0.30m	Random-coursed mortared limestone wall. 1m wide. 1-3 surviving courses	19thC wall footings
106	0.6m	Heavily mortared limestone rubble.	Possible culvert wall- 19C
107	0.32m	Ceramic water pipe + slate/mortar mix	Backfill of mod. service 128
108	0.52m	Steel reinforced concrete roof arch. 1.84m wide	WW II air raid shelter roof
109	0.24m	Near vertical construction trench. 1.84m wide	Construction trench for WW II air raid shelter
110	0.24m	Dark grey, clay + rubble mix	Backfill over WW II air raid shelter roof
111	0.34m	Single course of unmortared, broadly rectangular limestone frags, set on edge	19 th C revetment wall
112	0.3m	Steep-sided, flat-based cut	19 th C pit or terrace
113	0.92m	Sub square cut. 1.6m E-W x 1.4m N-S	19 th C pit
114	0.92m	Dark brown clay with high proportion of building debris	Upper fill of pit 113
115	0.64m	Clean, light brown clay loam. Freq. slate	Soil layer
116	0.55m	Cut for pit, truncated on 3 sides	19 th C pit
117	0.26m	Grey, friable sandy clay, containing mortar, charcoal, small limestone frags	Upper fill of pit 116
118	0.83m	Cut for pit. 1.5m+ wide, not fully seen	19 th C pit
119	0.83m	Dark brown compact clay containing brick, mortar, charcoal	Upper fill of pit 118
120	0.68m	v. light brown firm clay. Clean	Possible soil layer
121	0.64m	Vertical cut. 0.28m wide	Cut for 19 th C service pipe
122	0.64m	Cast iron pipe and clay	Pipe and backfill within 121
123	0.20m	Large limestone frags, mortar, clay	Make-up for surface 101
124	0.24m	Tarmac surface	Post WWII surface
125	0.40m	Greyish brown compact clay, with freq. charcoal + occ.mortar	Soil layer
126	0.48m	Light brown compact clay. Freq. slate frags, otherwise clean	Soil layer
127	0.32m	Vertical but stepped cut	Construction cut for wall 105
128	0.30m	Vertical cut, base not seen	Construction cut for service pipe 107
129	0.24m	Dark brown, v. firm clay. Contains slate, mortar, limestone, charcoal frags	Backfill after robbing of 106
130	0.60m	Off-white loose mortar spread	Debris from robbing of 106
131	0.12m	Orange '803' stone aggregate	Make-up for surface 101
132	0.40m	Grey/brown loose sandy clay. Contains 19 th C pot, brick, charcoal, mortar	Fill of pit 116
133	0.54m	Grey, loose sandy clay. Contains small sub-ang stones, charcoal + mortar	Base fill of pit 116
134	0.3m	Dark brown/grey compact clay. Contains freq. limestone frags, brick + pipe frags	Fill of 112
135	0.66m	Vertical cut 0.28m wide	Cut for 19thC ceramic pipe
136	0.68m	Dark brown firm clay. Contains occ frags slate, charcoal, mortar	Soil layer

APPENDIX 1: TABULATED CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS**Trench 2**

Context No.	Depth below ground level	Description	Interpretation
200	0.00m	tarmac	Car park surface
201	0.08m	Grey compacted gravel	Make-up for 200
202	0.20m	Reddish brown gravel	Sub-base for 200
203	0.24m	Grey/brown (variable) limestone rubble. Contains CBM, slate , metal	Major demolition spread
204	0.58m	Surface comprised of tightly packed granite setts	19thC external surface
205	0.76m	Yellow sand	Bedding for 204
206	0.77m	mid brown very compact clean clay	Soil layer
207	1m	Green/brown bedded slate	Natural subsoil
208	0.22m	Brown compact clay containing frogged brick, CBM granite setts from (204)	Backfill after insertion of 209
209	0.52m	Reinforced concrete roof arch	Air raid shelter roof
210	0.28m	Near vertical cut	Construction cut for air raid shelter

APPENDIX 1: TABULATED CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

Trench 3

Context No.	Depth below ground level	Description	Interpretation
300	0.10m	tarmac	Post WWII surface
301	0.46m	linear cut 0.64m wide extending along centre of trench.	Cut for 302
302	0.46m	Concrete encased water pipe	Modern service
303	0.32m	Faced limestone wall, 0.6m wide. Random coursed construction, lime mortar bonded	19 th C wall
304	0.52m	Limestone wall, width approx 0.60m. Random-coursed, lime mortar bonded.	18 th /19 th C wall
305	0.42m	Well laid granite sett surface, contemp with 303	19 th C surface
306	0.70m	Vertical 0.80m wide cut. Base not seen	Cut for 19 th C service 307
307		In-situ metal pipe and backfill	19 th C water pipe
308	0.54m	Loose light brown sand and mortar mix	19 th C Levelling layer
309	0.92m	Grey/brown bedded slate	Natural subsoil
310	0.00m	Small Limestone setts	Car park surface
311	0.12m	Firm grey/blue compacted gravel	Bedding for surface 300
312	0.22m	Loose grey/brown limestone rubble. Contains metal, complete frogged bricks	20 th C demolition spread
313	0.62m	Friable grey andy clay	Bedding for surface 305
314	0.62m	Small frags limestone rubble and mortar	Demolition/levelling layer
315	0.82m	Greyish brown friable clay. Freq.small slate frags, otherwise clean	Soil layer
316	0.92m	Firm grey/brown clay containing freq. V. small slate frags + sub ang. stones	Soil layer
317	0.68m	Firm brown clay with abundant small limestone frags, patches mortar, occ brick frags	Mix of soil + building rubble. Levelling layer
318	0.68m	Steep sided cut, down to top of 304	Cut for robbing of 304
319	0.68m	Loos, light brown sandy mortar	Backfill of 318
320	0.54m	Steep sided cut, down to top of 304	Construction cut for 303
321	0.54m	Dark brown friable gravel	Backfill of 320
322	0.26m	Shuttered and poured concrete wall with steel reinforcement. 0.26m thick. 1.7m+ high	SE wall to WWII air raid shelter entrance
323	0.26m	Shuttered and poured concrete wall with steel reinforcement. 0.40m thick. 1.7m+ high	NW wall to WWII air raid shelter entrance
324	0.5m	Flight of 7 concrete steps 1.4m wide and each 0.18m deep and 0.18m deep	Entrance steps to WWII air raid shelter
325	0.30m	Pre-cast concrete roof supporting arch incorporating integral concrete door jamb	Archway supporting roof at entrance to WWII air raid shelter
326	0.30m	Concrete door jamb, integral with 325. 0.08m wide x 0.12m deep	Door jamb at entrance to WWII air raid shelter
327	0.30m	Brick and limestone rubble	Blocking at entrance to WWII air raid shelter
328	0.12m	Concrete-encased service	Modern service

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