

PLYMOUTH CIVIC CENTRE SEPARATION PROJECT, PLYMOUTH, DEVON

(NGR SX 47695 54362)

Results of an archaeological watching brief

Prepared by:
Andrew Passmore BSc MCIfA
and Abigail Brown BA

With contributions by:
Dr Naomi Payne
and Charlotte Coles

On behalf of:
Plymouth City Council

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AC archaeology

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Summary

An archaeological watching brief was carried out by AC archaeology in November 2014 and between May and July 2015 as part of the installation of new services associated with the Plymouth Civic Centre Separation Project, Plymouth (NGR SX 47695 54362). The monitoring was carried out during the excavation of trenches for a new gas main to the Guildhall, a new CCTV supply to the Council House, and heating mains between the Guildhall and Council House.

Part of the site is located on a former Baptist burial ground, and three burials along with disarticulated human remains, as well as a boundary wall of the cemetery, were identified. A single grave was excavated, and contained an adult female who was probably in her 20s. An early cobbled surface and part of a late 19th- or early 20th-century street surface and associated tramway within the former Westwell Street were exposed. Foundation walls of buildings either side of Westwell Street were also exposed.

1. INTRODUCTION (Fig.1)

1.1 This report presents the results of an archaeological watching brief carried out by AC archaeology at the Plymouth Civic Centre, Plymouth, Devon (SX 47695 54362; Fig. 1). The investigations were carried out in two phases, in November 2014 and between May and July 2015 during the installation of new services to the Guildhall and Council House. The works were requested and commissioned by Plymouth City Council. Guidance on the scope of the works has been provided by the Plymouth City Council Historic Environment Officer (HEO).

1.2 The site is located between Royal Parade and Princess Street within the centre of Plymouth, with the new service trenches excavated within Armada Way between the Civic Centre/Council House and the Guildhall, and between the Guildhall and Royal Parade. It is situated at a height of approximately 13m aOD. The underlying geology is Devonian mudstone and siltstone of the Torpoint Formation and Carboniferous and Devonian slate and siltstone of the Saltash Formation.

2. HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 The site is located close to the historic core of Plymouth in an area that had been fully developed by the 19th century. Prior to post-war reconstruction (see below) the main topographical feature was Westwell Street that passed through the area on a northeast-southwest alignment. The Guildhall is a Grade II Listed Building (National Heritage List no. 1113280) constructed in 1870-74 on the east side of Westwell Street. The building was reduced to a shell during the Second World War Blitz; the part containing the Municipal Offices subsequently demolished, the rest re-roofed, restored and reopened in 1959.

2.2 The Civic Centre was constructed on the site of a former Baptist burial ground situated on the west side of Westwell Street. It had become disused by the late 19th century although remained a feature of the townscape until the Civic Centre was constructed in 1962. The building is Grade II Listed (National Heritage List no. 1392038) and noted for its completeness and its careful massing and position as a landmark within the redesigned city centre following the Blitz. The Civic Square around the Civic Centre, is also designated (at Grade II) as a Registered Park and Garden (National Heritage List no. 1001425).

3. AIMS AND METHODOLOGY

- 3.1 The aim of the watching brief was to monitor and observe the groundworks, and to investigate, excavate and record any surviving below-ground archaeological deposits or features across the area affected by the project, in particular any features, including burials with human remains, associated with the former cemetery.
- 3.2 The monitoring and recording were carried out in accordance with a *Written Scheme of Investigation* prepared by AC archaeology (Passmore 2014), and comprised of a watching brief during the excavation of the new service trenches.
- 3.3 Following the identification of human remains a licence for their exhumation was granted by the Ministry of Justice, and the remains were recorded and excavated in accordance with this licence.

4. THE WATCHING BRIEF (Figs 2-7; Plates 1-13)

Phase I (Plates 1-2)

- 4.1 Phase I of the scheme comprised the installation of a new gas pipe to the Guildhall. This was situated on the north side of the building. Trench 1 was excavated, using a mini-digger, between the existing gas main in Royal Parade and the north entrance to the building. It measured 45m long by 200mm wide by up to 0.90m deep but was widened at its south end (to 1.89m by 1.71m) to allow the drilling of a hole through the foundation of the Guildhall porch. Throughout the trench no archaeological features or deposits were identified. Solid natural slate bedrock was exposed from depths of 0.20m below the present surface, and was overlain by modern concrete, paving stones and raised planting beds and grass.
- 4.2 Trench 1a was located within the Guildhall porch, was excavated by hand, and measured 1.47m by 0.64m by 0.90m deep. No archaeological features were present below the present concrete floor surface.

Phase II

- 4.3 The Phase II works comprised the installation of two services: a new CCTV cable between an existing junction box on Royal Parade down Armada Way to the northeast corner of Council House (Trench 2), and a new heating duct between the Guildhall across Armada Way to the northeast corner of Council House (Trench 3).
- 4.4 Trench 2 was excavated by machine and measured 100m long by up to 0.80m wide. Throughout most of the trench no archaeological features or deposits were present, with only 20th-century levelling deposits (100, 102 and 103 consisting of greyish brown sandy silty clay containing bricks, stone rubble and industrially-produced ceramics) exposed under the present surface and associated make-up layers. Disarticulated human bone (104) was noted in 103 but not retained.
- 4.5 In Trench 2 the east end of two adjacent graves (F155 and F157) were partially exposed. F155 measured a minimum of 0.43m long by 0.40m wide by a minimum of 0.30m deep. The feature was partially excavated until the top of the skeleton was exposed. The feature was recorded, backfilled and the new service laid over the top without any further disturbance. The grave contained a fill (156) of greyish brown silty loam with abundant slate fragments. The skeleton was of an adult, laid supine, with the exposed remains comprising an articulated foot. No pathologies were noted.

Nails recovered from the fill indicated that the burial had been in a coffin. The second grave, F157, measured a minimum of 0.37m long by 0.30m wide, and contained a fill (158) of the same description as 156. This feature was not excavated.

- 4.6 Trench 3 was excavated by machine and extended from the northwest corner of Council House east and then north along Armada Way to the entrance to the Guildhall where it then turned to the east again and headed to the southwest corner of the building. The trench measured up to 1.70m wide by 1m deep. It is described, as excavated, from west to east.
- 4.7 At the west end of this trench the same general sequence of deposits as recorded in Trench 2 was exposed, namely 20th-century levelling (103/113) of dark greyish brown silty clay with occasional slate and brick and charcoal inclusions. At a distance of 8m from Council House a cluster of human bone (SK104) was identified within this levelling. There was no grave, and it was clear that the bone had been dumped within the levelling material during the construction of the Civic Centre.
- 4.8 At a distance of 16m east of Council House a small excavation in the centre of the trench through a concrete slab (108) identified an *in situ* grave (F112). It was aligned east-west, measured approximately 2.60m long (the head end had been disturbed by a gas main) by 0.40m wide, and contained a fill (109) of brown clayey silt. The grave was deeper than the required formation level, and was therefore not fully excavated. The grave cut contained two inhumations. The upper inhumation (SK110) was largely complete, and is described in section 5 below). Below SK110 part of a second skeleton (SK111) was exposed; only the skull, and parts of the left arm and left leg were revealed, and these were recorded *in situ* and not further disturbed.
- 4.9 Further east the base of a roughly north-northeast to south-southwest aligned wall (F115) was exposed. This measured 0.70m wide, survived to a height of 0.40m, and was constructed of small limestone fragments bonded in lime mortar. The wall was set on a lime mortar bonded rubble limestone footing (F116). This projected out on either side of wall F115 to a maximum overall width of 1.30m. Only the top 0.10m of the footing was exposed within the trench.
- 4.10 To the east of this wall the depth of the modern levelling deposits (122 and 123) decreased and archaeological features were exposed at a higher level. Here natural clay (125) was exposed at a depth of 1.32m below the surface, and just above this was a large concrete plinth (F120). Towards the west end of the plinth set on a raised footing was a northeast-southwest aligned, 0.36m wide, concrete beam or cap. Its function is unclear. To the east, set into the top of the concrete were two pairs of iron tram rails (F119). Adjacent to the western set of rails part of a granite cobbled road surface (F118) survived.
- 4.11 The trench turned 90⁰ and continued north along the pavement on the eastern part of Armada Way. At the south end of this trench the tram rails F119 were again exposed, set into concrete (recorded here as F203). Below this was a probable contemporary levelling deposit (204) and in one location, in the base of the trench a 3m length of cobbled surface (F205) was exposed. A sherd of post-medieval pottery was recovered from the top of the surface.
- 4.12 Towards the north end of the trench a series of walls were exposed. The most southerly wall (F159) was aligned northeast-southwest. It had been heavily disturbed by modern landscaping. The wall was constructed of mortared limestone, and appeared to comprise a wall and a lower, projecting footing, with both totalling 1.15m wide. Further north a second wall (F140) constructed of limestone bonded in lime

mortar, on the same northeast-southwest alignment, was exposed. This was laid onto a footing F151, which had been heavily disturbed on its west side. There was a small channel set into the footing on the west side, filled with clay (139). Its function is unknown but it could have acted as a drain or a slot for an internal timber.

- 4.13 At a distance of 3m to the north of this wall a further wall was exposed, this time on a northwest-southeast alignment (F132). This was constructed of limestone bonded in lime mortar, measured 0.60m wide and contained a recess in its north side, perhaps representing the position of a small fireplace.
- 4.14 At a distance of 4m from wall F132 the trench turned 90° and continued east towards the Guildhall. At the west end of this trench another northwest-southeast aligned wall was exposed (F153). This was again constructed of rubble limestone bonded in lime mortar, but was significantly narrower (0.22m) than other nearby walls.
- 4.15 Further east was another group of walls. Due the position of the trench here in the entrance to the car park of the Guildhall, safety precautions dictated that these could not be fully investigated. Wall F144 was aligned northeast-southwest, measured 0.46m wide, and was constructed of small blocks of limestone bonded in light grey lime mortar. At a distance of 1.04m to the east an identical wall (F146) was exposed on the same alignment. Between these walls and abutting them was a northwest-southeast aligned wall (F148), which measured 0.32m wide and was also constructed of small rubble blocks of limestone bonded in light grey lime mortar. The area to the south of wall F148 and between walls F144 and F146 contained a brown silty clay containing common stone fragments (150), which may represent a demolition deposit. The three walls may form part of the same structure.
- 4.16 At the east end of the trench a pair of tram lines were exposed, oddly on a northwest-southeast alignment, different to the mapped alignments. At the very end of the monitored trench wall F208 was exposed. This measured 0.85m wide and was exposed for a depth of 0.92m. It was aligned northeast-southwest – the same alignment as the adjacent Guildhall, and was constructed of rubble blocks of limestone, of varying sizes, bonded in a sandy micaceous gravel. It was abutted by modern demolition material on its east side (206) but a possible earlier deposit (207) was present on its west side. This consisted of greyish brown silty clay containing shale inclusions with occasional bricks and Victorian tiles.

5. THE HUMAN REMAINS by Charlotte Coles

Introduction

- 5.1 The human remains consist of a single articulated skeleton (SK110) and 907 pieces of disarticulated human bone. These remains relate to the use of part of the site as a Baptist cemetery in the 19th century. The articulated remains of a young female adult and the disarticulated remains of 9 individuals were recovered.

Methodology

- 5.2 The human remains were excavated by hand and then washed. Where measurements were possible these were taken with an osteometric board or digital callipers. Disarticulated remains were recorded where at least 50% of one of the articulate surfaces was present. Minimum number of individuals (MNI) was calculated through dividing the amount of each element by the number of times those elements appear in the skeleton. Both side and proximal or distal ends were taken into account, but ageing information was not.

- 5.3** Sex calculation was ascertained by skull and pelvis morphology based on Buikstra and Ubelaker (1994); for disarticulated material this is less reliable as only one part of the skeleton is available. For age calculation in non adults bone size, fusion and morphology was used (Scheuer and Black 2004). For age calculation in adults bone fusion and pubic symphysis were used (Brooks and Suchey 1990). However for disarticulated remains these are in isolation from comparison with other parts of the skeleton, therefore in the disarticulated remains, an age can only be suggested and is not reliable. The age of older individuals is also known to be underestimated using these techniques.
- 5.4** For stature estimations the equations of Trotter (1970) were used. Non-metric trait information was taken from Buikstra and Uberlaker (1994).

SK110

- 5.5** The remains of the only articulated individual from the site were found in a supine position. The bones were in good to very good condition with excellent surface condition and only a small amount of fragmentation. Approximately 85% of the bones were recovered, with only distal hand and foot phalanges and hyoid missing.
- 5.6** The age of this individual is based on epiphyseal fusion, pubic symphysis and tooth eruption. Fusion lines are still present on the proximal humerus, and several vertebrae and the iliac crest has only just started to fuse. The age calculated from the pubic symphysis is 15-24 years old (Suchey-Brooks 1990) and the third maxillary right molar is in the last stage of eruption. The age for this individual is likely to be early 20s.
- 5.7** The sex analysis was based on a wide sciatic notch, general shape of the pelvis and skull morphology including mastoid process and nuchal crest. The sex of the individual was female. Stature analysis was undertaken with measurements from the femur, humerus and ulna and the average height for this individual was calculated to be 161.1-166.2cm. Overall the remains were extremely gracile. The average height for females in this post-medieval period was 160cm (Roberts and Cox 2003). Therefore this individual was taller than the average.
- 5.8** The only non-dental pathology noted on the remains of this individual are changes to the spine. These are in the form of Schmorl's nodes noted on several vertebrae. Schmorl's nodes are seen as pitting on the vertebral bodies where the intervertebral discs have exerted pressure on the joint surfaces (Roberts and Manchester 2010). Osteophytes were also recorded on several vertebrae. These are extra areas of bone growth seen around the joint margins. Since the individual is particularly young, these changes may be due to occupational stresses.
- 5.9** There are numerous dental pathologies present including antemortem tooth loss affecting six teeth in the mandible with complete alveolar socket reabsorption (no maxillary teeth were lost). Calculus was recorded on eight of the surviving teeth and an abscess was noted on the upper right second premolar. Enamel hypoplasia is also present in the remaining teeth; this is a defect in the enamel seen as pitting and lines caused by periods of 'stress' such as trauma, malnutrition or illness during childhood as the teeth are forming (Roberts and Manchester 2010). There is very little wear present. The pathological changes on the teeth of this individual are likely to be connected to a very high sugar based diet.
- 5.10** Several non-metric traits were recorded for this individual, which are normal variations seen within a population. Both of the humeri had septal apertures and the

skull has a supraorbital notch present, half occluded by spicules on the right side and with a supraorbital foramen present on the left side.

Disarticulated remains

- 5.11** A total of 907 disarticulated human bones was recovered from three contexts with the majority coming from context 113. The condition of the bone is excellent with very good surface preservation. A total of 210 of the bones was recorded based on the above methodology. These are a range of bones from all parts of the body with long bones being the most numerous, with 42 femurs, 16 humerus and 16 tibia being recorded. Hand and foot bones were recorded as well, indicating good preservation.
- 5.12** Minimum number of individuals was calculated as nine individuals from the disarticulated material, which is based on the femur numbers. A total of 17 of the disarticulated bones could be assigned a sex; these are 10 males, six females and a further possible female.
- 5.13** A total of 194 disarticulated bones was from adult individuals: 11 were adolescents, two were juveniles below the age of 12 years old, four were infants ranging from 3-6 years old at time of death, and three were from neonate individuals. For the adult bones only a single adult could be determined as a mature individual based on pubic symphysis analysis. No other ageing information could be ascertained.

Pathology

- 5.14** A total of 29 of the disarticulated bones showed signs of pathological change; these were 21 non-dental pathologies comprising 11 cases of joint disease, including two of osteoarthritis, two with schmorl's nodes and seven with general signs of joint degeneration (i.e. osteophytes and macro pitting). There are six bones with signs of infection; these are both periostitis and osteomyelitis, including the femur of a 3-6 year old with periostitis on the proximal shaft. Four frontal bones had pitting in the orbits indicative of cribra orbitalia (iron deficiency). A total of eight of the disarticulated bones had dental pathologies present; these are four with ante-mortem tooth loss and four with calculus.

Conclusion

- 5.15** The human bone retrieved during the watching brief includes the remains of a single skeleton and the disarticulated remains of at least nine other individuals. They are very well preserved. They represent both male and female individuals, neonates, juveniles, subadults and older adults. However the majority of the remains are from adult individuals. The remains from the articulated individual (SK110) are that of a young adult female with pathological changes to her spine and severe (for such a young individual) dental pathology. Pathologies noted in the disarticulated assemblage were infection, dental pathology, joint disease and cribra orbitalia, which are all common conditions for the later post-medieval period.

6. THE OTHER FINDS by Naomi Payne with a contribution by Charlotte Coles

- 6.1** All finds recovered on site during the watching brief were retained, cleaned and marked where appropriate. They were then quantified according to material type within each context and the assemblage was scanned to extract information regarding the range, nature and date of artefacts represented. The finds included a copper alloy coin, ironwork, two grave stone fragments, a small quantity of post-medieval pottery, clay tobacco pipe, shell and animal bone. The finds are summarised in Table 1. The quantification does not include the human remains, which have been considered separately (section 5 above).

Context	Context Description	Copper alloy		Iron		Worked stone		Clay tobacco pipe		Post-medieval pottery		Animal bone		Shell	
		No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt
U/S	Unstratified, Trench 3	1	1.5												
103	Modern levelling deposit											2	54		
109	Grave fill containing SK110			27	103									1	1
113	Modern levelling deposit			6	1017	2	6800	5	26	14	218	48	1479	1	20
156	Fill of grave F155			4	248			2	8	4	27				
F205	Cobbled surface									1	15				
207	Possible post-medieval deposit									3	113				
SK104				2	6										
Total		1	1.5	39	1374	2	6800	7	34	22	373	50	1533	2	21

Table 1. Summary of finds (excluding human bone) by context. Weights are in grams.

Copper alloy

- 6.2** A single copper alloy coin was an unstratified find from Trench 3. This is a 5 réis coin of Sebastian of Portugal, who reigned between 1554 and 1578. The coin, which has been clipped, has a maximum diameter of 31mm and weighs 7.5g.

Ironwork

- 6.3** A total of 39 iron objects weighing a total of 1.374kg was recovered from four contexts. Most, if not all, of the iron finds from the site are coffin fittings or nails. The assemblage includes five grips from context 113 and one from context 156. All are oval and of broadly similar size, measuring c.120mm by 70mm; three are complete ovals with attached escutcheons which would have been fixed to the main body of the coffin. The other four are incomplete ovals which would have been attached directly to the coffin at the end of each arm. Whether they were fixed in one position or hinged is not clear due to corrosion.

Worked stone

- 6.4** Two conjoining fragments (6.8kg) of a single slate grave slab were recovered from context 113. The slab is inscribed with the following:

Here lieth the [body of]
 Susanna the daug[hter of]
 William & Mary Fo[.....]
 Dep^d this life Feb^{ry} 14 [....]
 Aged 1 Year 10 Months

- 6.5** Searches of various online databases were carried out to see if the individual could be identified but, as both the full surname and the year of death are missing, no match could be found.

Clay tobacco pipe

- 6.6** A total of seven fragments (34g) of post-medieval clay tobacco-pipe was recovered from three contexts. All the pieces from context 113 are stem or bowl fragments which cannot be closely dated. Context 156 produced one stem fragment and also a partial bowl and heel. Not enough of the bowl is present to indicate its date. The heel is plain but its shape is indicative of a date before c.1770.

Post-medieval pottery

- 6.7 A total of 21 sherds (365g) of post-medieval pottery was recovered from four contexts. The post-medieval pottery is summarised in Table 2.

Context	North Devon sgraffito	North Devon Gravel Tempered	North Devon Gravel Free	Glazed Totnes-type	Unglazed Totnes-type	South Somerset or other red ware	Tin glazed earthenware	Bristol/Staffs Slip Ware	Other industrial	Context spot date
113	2	1	1	1		4	1	1	2	1750+
156			2		2					C17-18
F205	1									1650-1740
207	1			1		1				1650-1800
Total	4	1	3	2	2	5	1	1	2	

Table 2. Summary of post-medieval pottery by context

- 6.8 The small pottery assemblage shows some variation in its composition, with a number of different local and regional fabrics present. Most of the material clusters in date from the mid-17th to the mid-18th century.

Animal bone by Charlotte Coles

- 6.9 A total of 50 pieces (1.533kg) of animal bone was recovered, as unstratified finds, from two 20th-century contexts. The species present are cattle, sheep/goat and horse. The bones are mostly long bones or teeth. Due to the modern date of the context no further analysis was undertaken.

Shell

- 6.10 A total of two pieces (21g) of oyster shell was recovered from two contexts. This included a small piece from context 109 and a near complete shell from context 113. The near complete shell has been perforated, apparently deliberately, in the centre. The very regular circular hole measures 19mm in diameter. This was perhaps done in order to make a button from the piece that has been removed, the recovered shell being an offcut.

7. COMMENTS (Figs 8-9)

- 7.1 The watching brief uncovered a number of archaeological features and deposits, all of which date to the post-medieval period. The earliest feature was cobbled surface F205. Stratigraphically this feature predates the 19th-century streetscape, and clearly relates to a much earlier street or yard. The single sherd of 17th- or 18th-century pottery recovered from its surface probably indicates a later post-medieval date for the surface.

- 7.2 The remaining features relate to structures or features of the townscape featured on historic maps (see Figs 8 and 9); these are described from west to east. Around half of the site was formerly occupied by a Baptist burial ground. This is depicted on the 1856 Ordnance Survey 1:500 town plan and had largely gone out of use by the 1894-95 when this map was revised and the Ordnance Survey First Edition maps published (Fig. 8). The foundations of the east boundary wall (F115) fronting

Westwell Street were exposed, as were three *in situ* graves (F112, F155 and F157). One was excavated and contained the remains of a female, who was probably in her early 20s at time of death.

- 7.3** Some evidence for the early 20th-century Westwell street layout survived. These comprised small patches of granite setts (202), which were mainly preserved around tram lines. Two pairs of tram lines (F119) were exposed set within a concrete plinth (F120). These represent a phase of upgrading of Plymouth's tram network and may be associated with Plymouth Corporation's electrification programme that commenced in 1898 (They are first depicted on the Ordnance Survey Second Edition maps of 1907; Fig. 9). Earlier Ordnance Survey maps (e.g. the first Edition map of 1894-95; Fig. 8) depict a single pair of tram lines within Westwell Street.
- 7.4** Remains of several walls representing buildings on the west side of Westwell Street were identified, all located to the north of the former cemetery. These generally comprised foundations, and no clear architectural features were identified, although a possible doorway or fireplace base was noted in wall F132. Several walls on the east side of Westwell Street were also identified. The group of walls F144/F148/F148 relate to buildings that were demolished when the Guildhall was constructed in 1870-74. They are located towards the front of the building and could represent a cellar light or coal chute depicted on historic maps. Wall F208 probably represents part of the Quarter Sessions Court (or adjacent building) that was contemporary with the Guildhall.

Survival of archaeological deposits

- 7.5** Survival of archaeological features and deposits was variable. As a rule there was more truncation adjacent to the Civic Centre. This may be due to the wholesale clearance of this part of the town (including post-war temporary buildings) in the 1950s whilst Westwell Street was still in existence. However, in this area the current excavations did not fully extend through the 20th-century levelling deposits. Three graves were identified and it is likely that some archaeological deposits will survive below the excavated levels. To the west survival was better. Although most of the exposed features relates to structures recorded in the 19th century, an earlier surface was exposed, and earlier finds were also recovered from residual contexts. Again, excavations did not reveal the full archaeological sequence, and it is probable that here earlier archaeological features and deposits relating to the post-medieval, and potentially medieval, history of the city may survive.

8. ARCHIVE AND OASIS ENTRY

- 8.1** The archive is currently held at the offices of AC archaeology in Bradninch. The paper and digital archive will be deposited with the Archaeology Data Service. The human remains will be reinterred at the Ford Park Cemetery, Plymouth, with the remainder of the finds offered to Plymouth City Museum.
- 8.2** An entry to the OASIS database, including a digital copy of this report, has been created using the unique identifier 230374.

9. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

- 9.1** This project was commissioned by Plymouth City Council, and managed for them by Phil Hooper and Richard Wherry, and for AC archaeology by Andrew Passmore. The watching brief carried out by Abigail Brown and Naomi Kysh. The report was

prepared by Abigail Brown and Andrew Passmore, the finds assessed by Naomi Payne and Charlotte Coles, with the illustrations prepared by Elisabeth Patkai.

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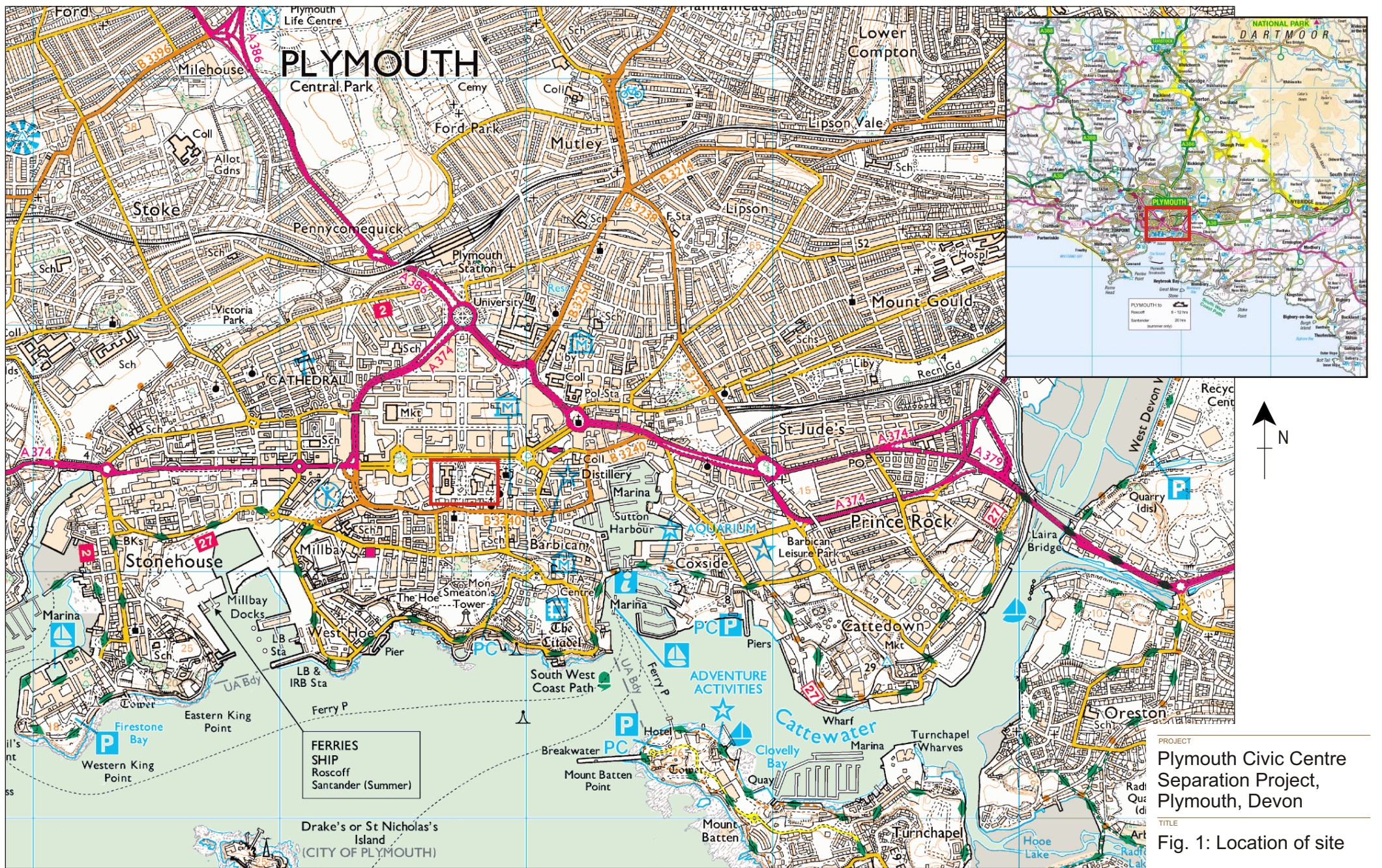
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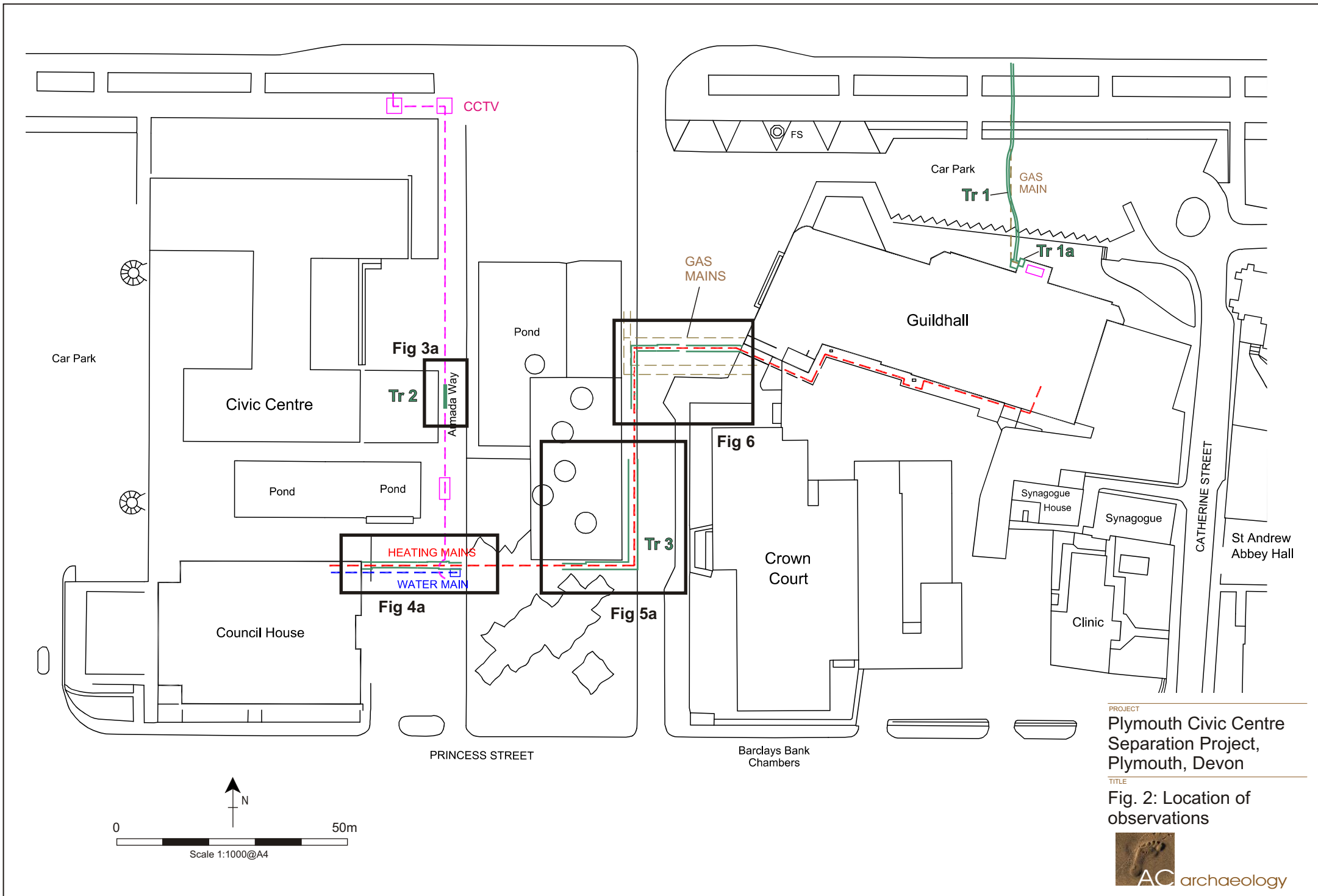


0 100m
 Scale 1:25,000@A4

PROJECT
 Plymouth Civic Centre
 Separation Project,
 Plymouth, Devon

TITLE
 Fig. 1: Location of site



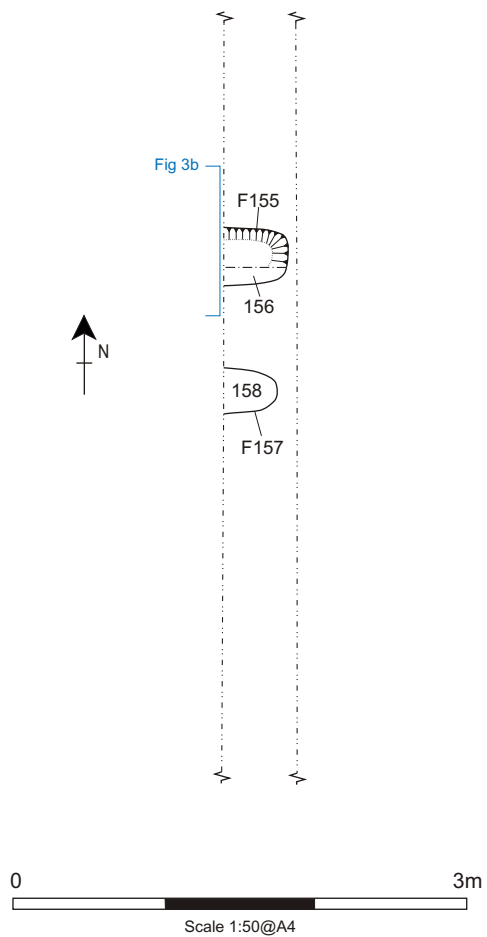


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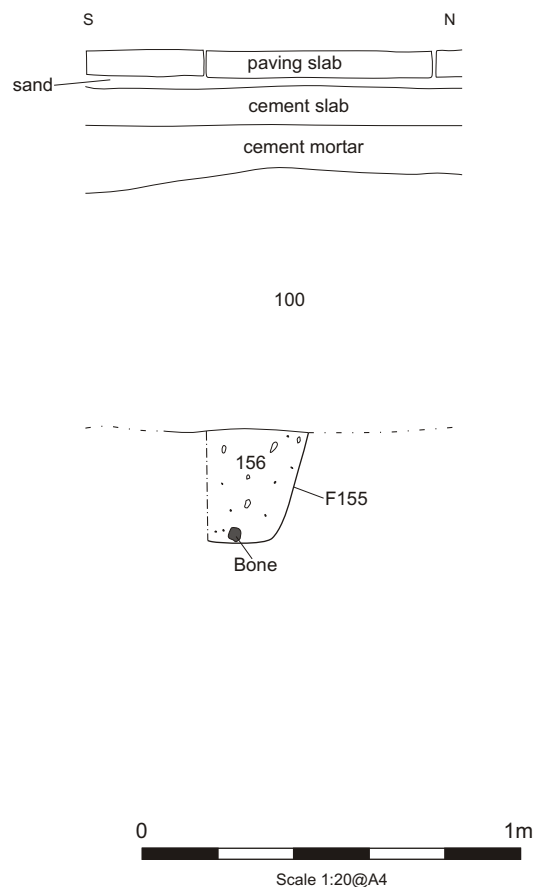
TITLE
Fig. 2: Location of observations



a) Plan of trench 2



b) Section of F101

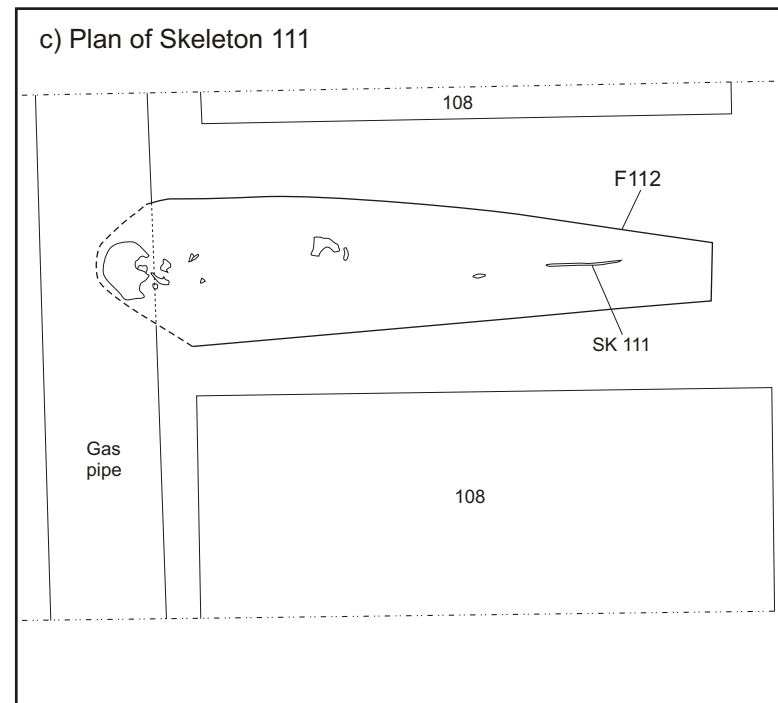
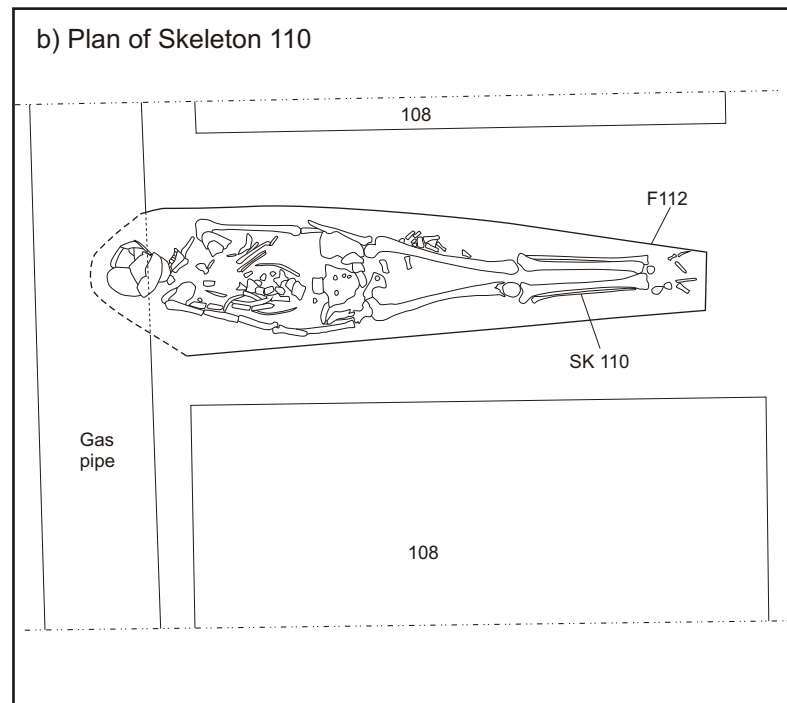
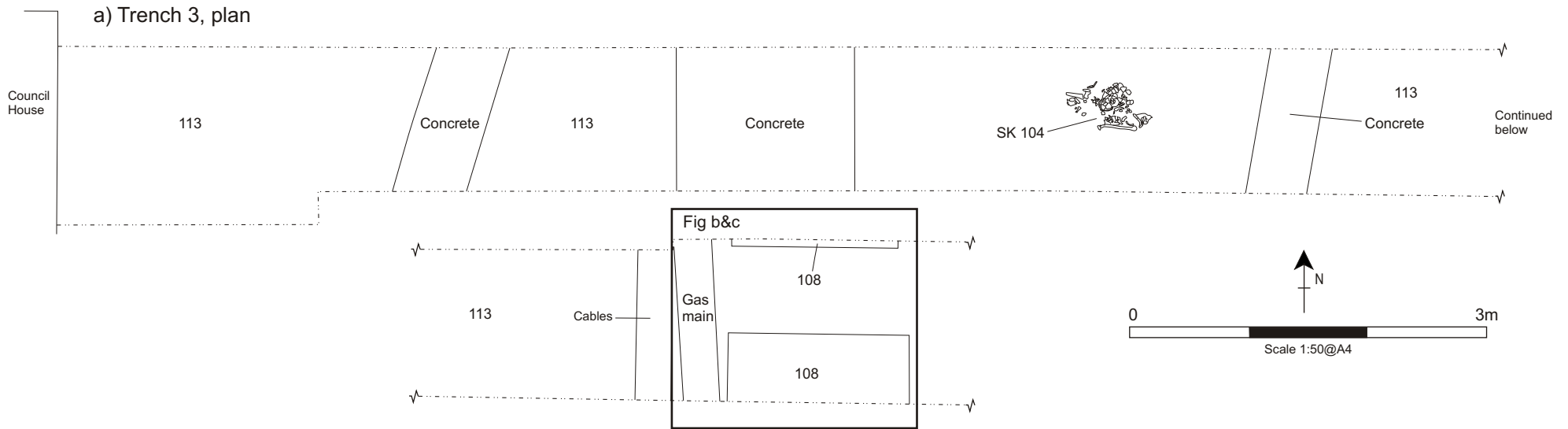


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Fig. 3: Plan and section
of Trench 2



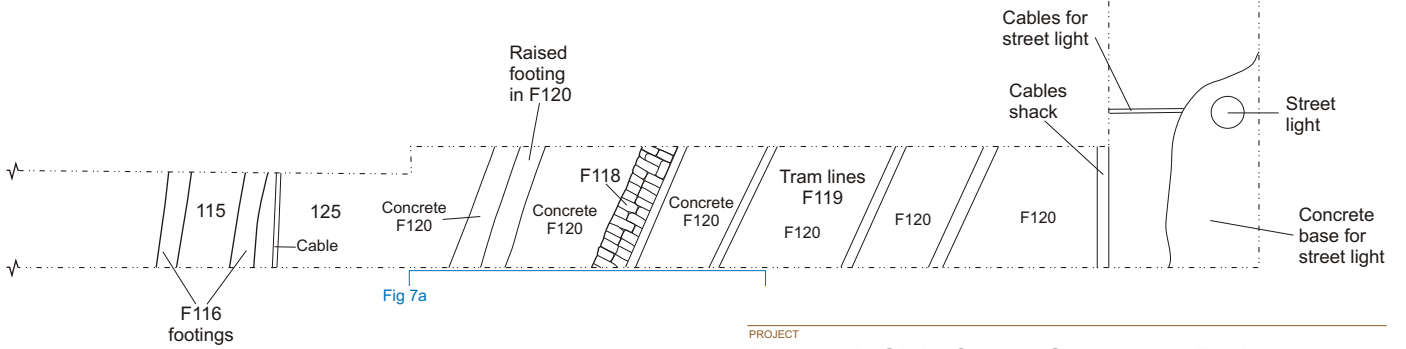
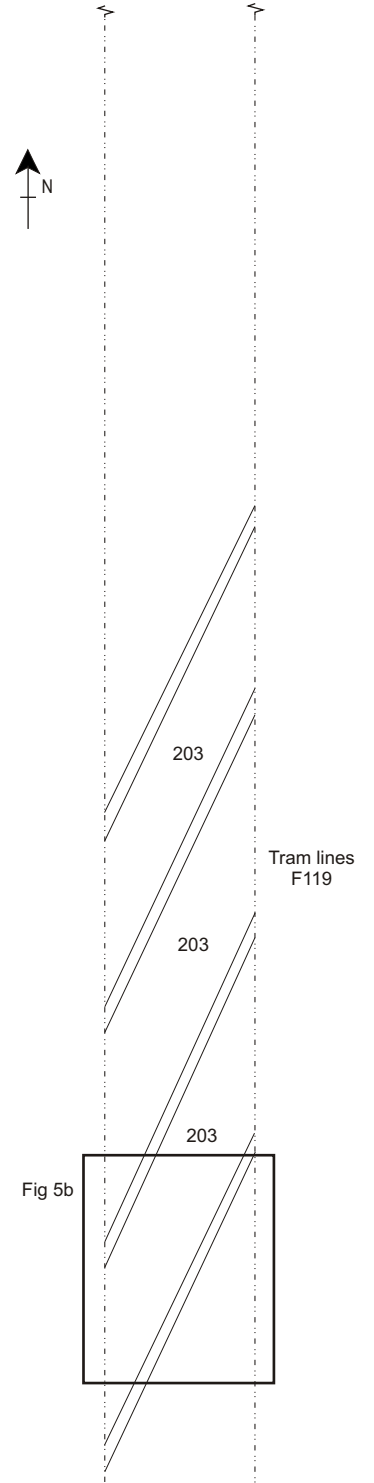
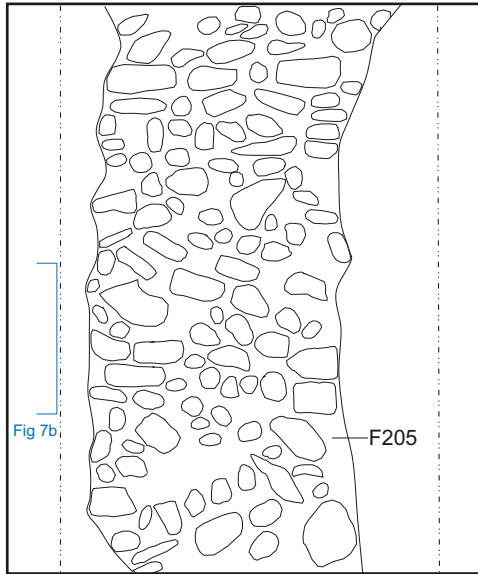
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**Fig. 4: West end of
 Trench 3, plans**



a) Plan of Trench 2

b) Inset plan of cobbles 205



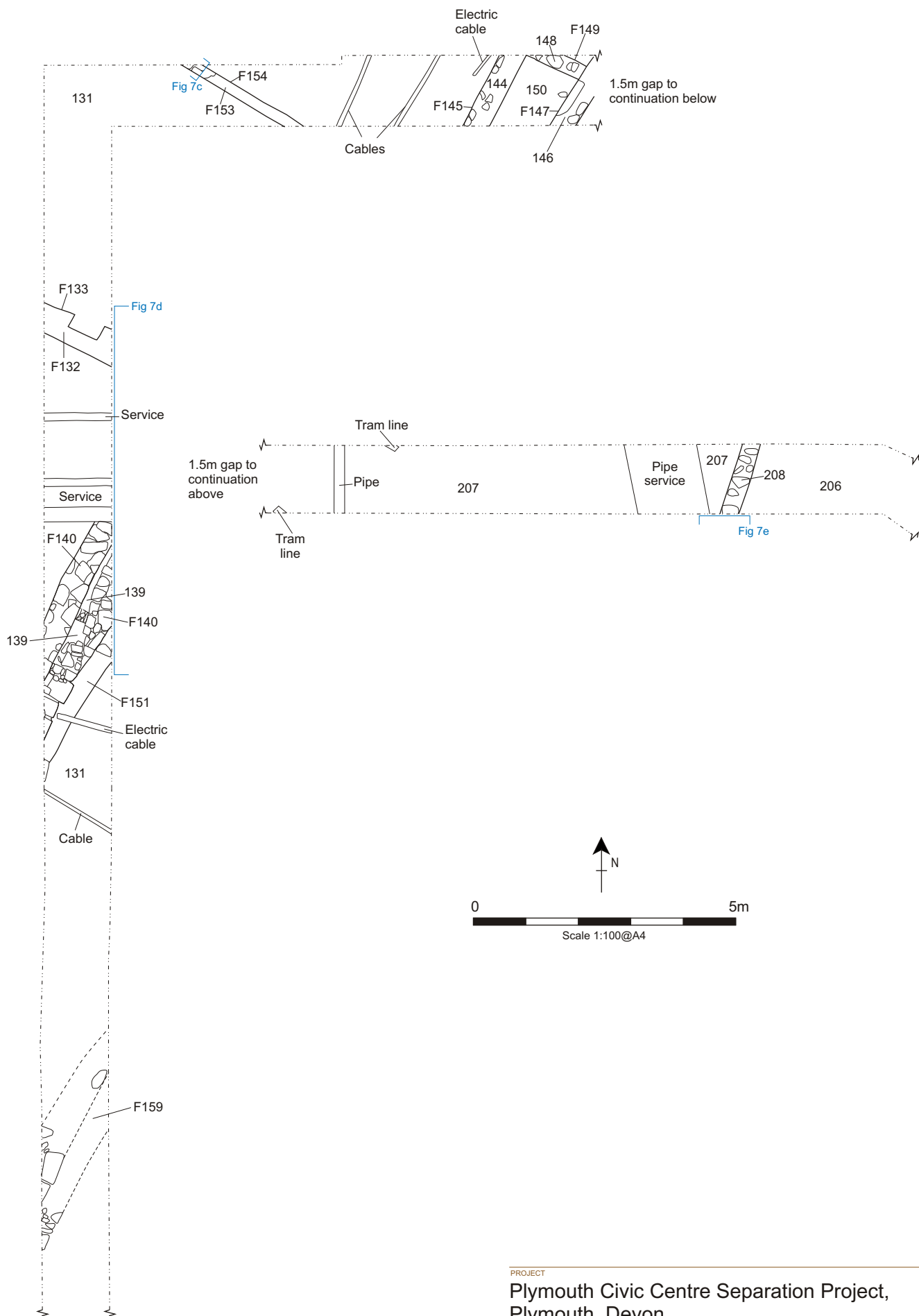
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Fig. 5: Trench 3 southeast end,
plans





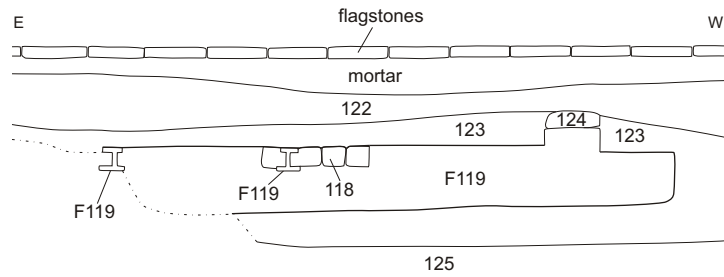
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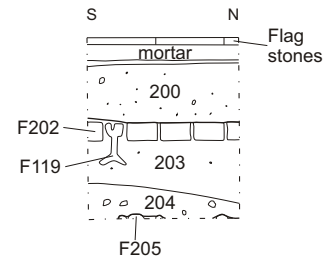
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Fig. 6: Trench 3, northeast
corner, plans

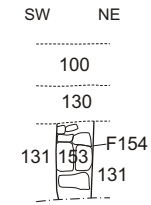
a) Section of F119



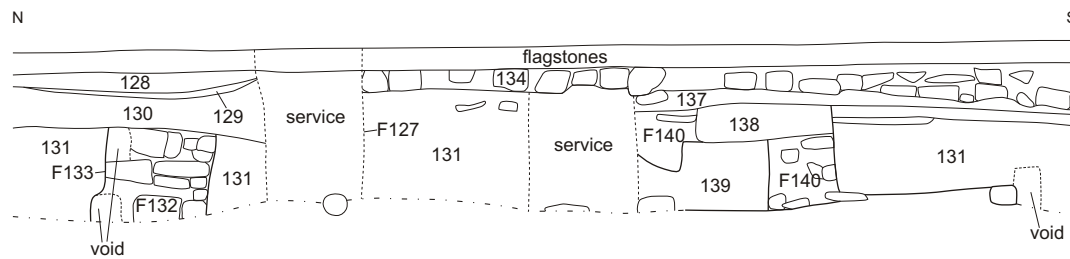
b) Section showing F205



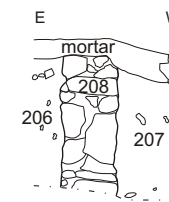
c) Section of wall F154



d) Section of F140 and F132

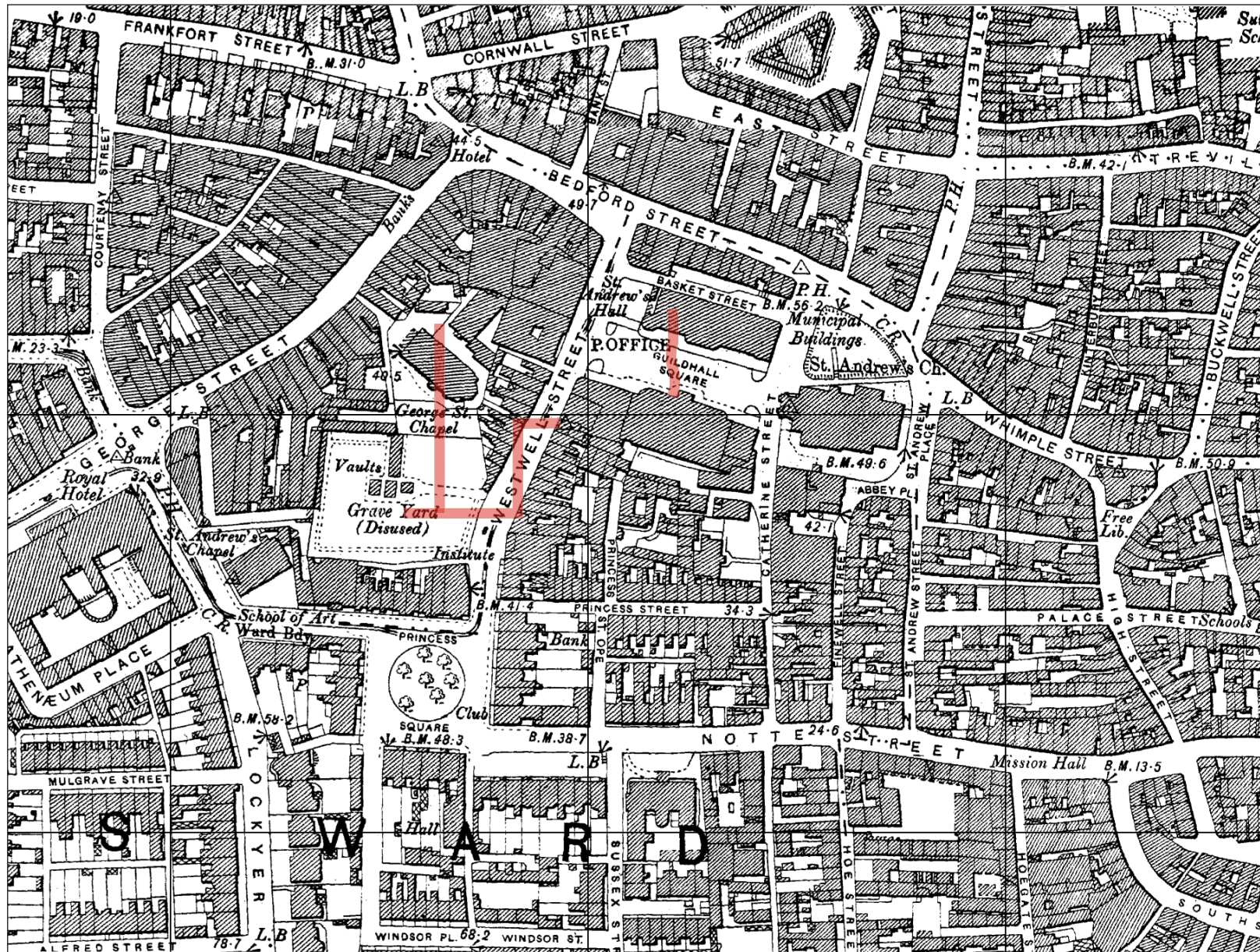



e) Section of wall 208



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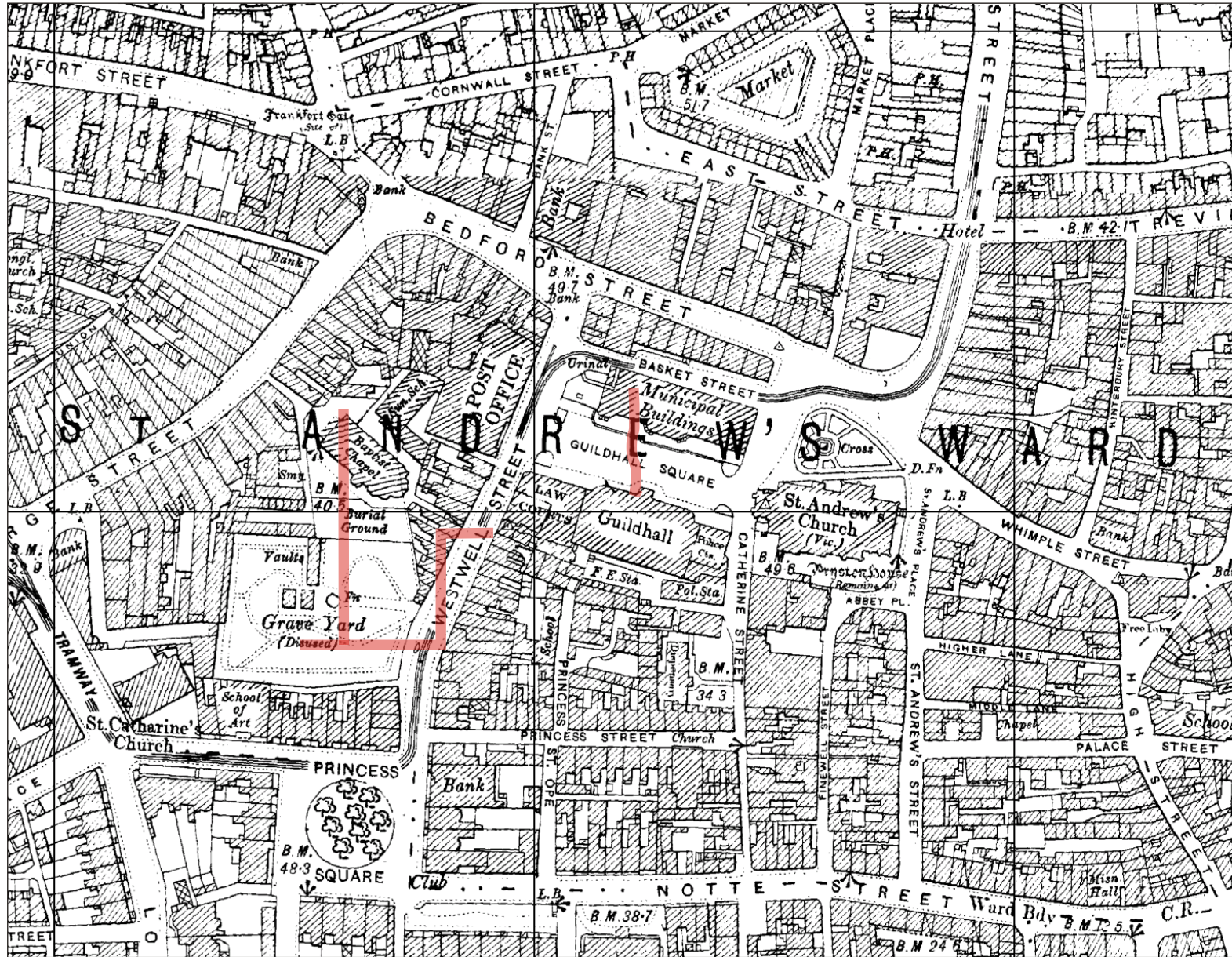
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Fig. 7: Trench 3, sections




 monitored trenches

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 Fig. 8: Location of
 observations in relation to the
 1894-1895 Ordnance Survey
 25-inch map of the area



 monitored trenches

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 Fig. 9: Location of
 observations in relation to the
 1907 Ordnance Survey
 25-inch map of the area



Plate 1: Trench 1, general view showing the high level of natural bedrock, looking southeast. 1m scale



Plate 2: Trench 1a within the Guildhall, looking north. 1m scale



Plate 3: Trench 2, general view, looking north. 1m scale



Plate 4: Trench 2, graves F155 and F157, looking west. 1m scale



Plate 5: Trench 3, disarticulated human remains SK104, looking north. 1m scale



Plate 6: Trench 3, SK110, looking west. 1m scale



Plate 7: Trench 3, SK111,
looking west. 1m scale



Plate 8: Trench 3, wall F115,
looking west. 1m scale



Plate 9: Trench 3, concrete
plinth F120 and rails F119,
looking west. 1m scale



Plate 10: Trench 3, wall F140, looking south. 1m scale



Plate 11: Trench 3, wall F133, looking southeast. 1m scale



Plate 12: Trench 3, wall F154, looking northwest. 0.50m scale



Plate 13: Trench 3, walls F144, F146 and F148, looking north. 1m scale

Devon Office

AC archaeology Ltd
Unit 4, Halthaies Workshops
Bradninch
Nr Exeter
Devon
EX5 4LQ

Telephone/Fax: 01392 882410

Wiltshire Office

AC archaeology Ltd
Manor Farm Stables
Chicklade
Hindon
Nr Salisbury
Wiltshire
SP3 5SU

Telephone: 01747 820581
Fax: 01747 820440

www.acarchaeology.co.uk