

Energy from Waste Combined  
Heat and Power Facility  
North Yard, Devonport  
**Cultural Heritage Baseline Assessment**

May 2011

Prepared for



## Revision Schedule

### Cultural Heritage Baseline Assessment May 2011

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Annexe A: Gazetteer of Archaeological Assets

Annexe B: Gazetteer of Historic Landscape Assets

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# 1 Introduction

## 1.1 Project Background

- 1.1.1 MVV has commissioned URS/Scott Wilson Ltd to produce a Cultural Heritage Baseline Assessment to inform the Cultural Heritage Chapter of the Environmental Statement (ES) for the proposed Energy from Waste Combined Heat and Power (EFW CHP) Facility at North Yard, Devonport.
- 1.1.2 The purpose of the baseline assessment is to identify known cultural heritage assets (archaeological remains, historic buildings and historic landscapes) and accurately map their location in relation to the site and its surrounding area. The baseline assessment will also help to determine the potential for as yet unknown cultural heritage assets, and assess the significance of those assets.

## 1.2 Description of Proposed Works

- 1.2.1 The proposed development is for an EFW CHP facility; a description of the proposed development can be found in Chapter 6 of the ES.

## 1.3 Site Location and Geology

- 1.3.1 The site is situated in the north of the Royal Naval dockyard at Devonport, adjacent to Weston Mill Lake. The grid reference for the site and study area is centred on National Grid Reference (NGR) SX 4460 5750.
- 1.3.2 The site is bordered by a residential housing estate to the north and west, Weston Mill Lake to the south and the existing Devonport Distribution Facility to the east. A more detailed description of the site and surrounding area is provided in ES Chapter 4.
- 1.3.3 The area proposed for the EFW CHP Facility is set on made ground of a depth between 7m and 11m. The made ground sits over a 3-4m layer of alluvium which in turn covers slate bedrock (Upper Devonian shales of the Saltash formation) which lies at a depth of 16-17m below ground level (MVV 2010).

## 1.4 Objectives of this Report

- 1.4.1 The objectives of the assessment are to establish the baseline conditions for cultural heritage and to establish the significance of heritage assets at the site and within the surrounding study area. The aims of the study are:
- to identify known archaeological assets (sites and find spots) within the area of planned construction and the surrounding study area;
  - to identify known historic buildings assets including listed buildings and conservation areas within the area of planned construction and the surrounding study area;
  - to characterise the historic landscape within the study area;

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- to assess the potential for the survival and the significance of buried archaeological remains across the study area;
  - to identify areas within the site with the potential to contain any unrecorded archaeological or historical remains;
  - to identify potential heritage constraints; and
  - to identify constraints associated with the historic landscape setting of cultural assets.

## 1.5 Methodology

- 1.5.1 This study has been carried out in accordance with the published Standards and Guidance for Desk-based Assessment (2008) and Code of Conduct (2010) of the Institute for Archaeologists.

### Study Area

- 1.5.2 For the identification of non-designated archaeological remains a study area was defined as a 1km radius from the centre of the site; a 5km radius study area was defined for designated archaeological remains.
- 1.5.3 With regards to historic buildings, all designated and non designated heritage assets within 1km of the site were included in the baseline. Any more significant assets, including Grade I and II\* structures that were located within the Zone of Visual Influence (ZVI)<sup>1</sup> were also included. This approach reflects the relative significance of the assets and their sensitivity to change, in accordance with current planning policy (PPS5 Policy HE9).
- 1.5.4 With regards to historic landscape a 5km radius study area was defined.

### Data Sources

- 1.5.5 This assessment seeks to establish the baseline conditions within the study area. Sources consulted included:

#### **Plymouth Historic Environment Record (PHER)**

- 1.5.6 A search of the PHER was undertaken to obtain records of all heritage sites, findspots, monuments, locally listed buildings and cropmarks including both designated and non-designated assets.

#### **National Monuments Record Centre (NMR)**

- 1.5.7 A search of the NMR was undertaken to identify any Scheduled Monuments, Listed Buildings, Registered Parks and Gardens and Registered Battlefields within the study area.

#### **Plymouth and West Devon Archives**

- 1.5.8 Original documentary and cartographic sources were obtained from the Plymouth and West Devon Archives.

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<sup>1</sup> The ZVI was defined for the Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment and is shown on Figure 8.12.3, Volume 2 of the ES

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## Site Visit

- 1.5.9 A site walkover and visual appraisal was carried out by an Archaeological Consultant and a Built Heritage Consultant on the 19-20th October 2010 to identify any visible archaeological features and to provide a visual assessment of historic building and historic landscape assets. The main considerations of the site walkover were:
- to identify any visible archaeological or historic features;
  - to assess how current and former land use may have affected the archaeological potential of the site;
  - to record current land use, ground conditions and any constraints or factors to take account of when planning surveys;
  - to identify and assess historic structures within the proposed scheme that could potentially be impacted upon both visually or physically; and
  - to identify potential visual impacts upon assets outside of the proposed scheme area and to determine a suitable study area for the baseline assessment.
- 1.5.10 Due to the security-sensitive nature of the site all photographs within the Dockyard were taken by David Jarvis, MOD.

## Consultation

- 1.5.11 Consultation was undertaken with Simon Ramsden of English Heritage at an early stage in the preparation of the baseline assessment.
- 1.5.12 Cornwall Council was contacted for information regarding Conservation Areas within the study area.
- 1.5.13 An Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Scoping Report was produced in June 2010. In response to this, English Heritage made no further comments to those they had made during consultation in December 2009 when they highlighted the significant (and coherent) cluster of listed buildings at HMS Drake and suggested that the massing and design of any proposed development on the site would require careful consideration. They also acknowledged that there were no significant designated assets in the immediate vicinity of the proposed site to the north-east.

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## 2 Planning Policy and Guidance

### 2.1 Legislative Context

- 2.1.1 The Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979 sets out the requirement for Scheduled Ancient Monument Consent for any works of demolition, repair, and alteration that might affect a Scheduled Ancient Monument. For archaeological sites that are not covered by the 1979 Act, protection is afforded through development control, the Town and Country Planning Act 1990 and Planning Policy Statement (PPS) 5 - Planning for the Historic Environment.
- 2.1.2 The Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 imposes a duty on the Secretary of State to compile lists of buildings of special architectural or historic interest. Section 7 of the Act requires applicants to obtain consent for the demolition of a Listed Building or for works of alteration or extension, which would affect its character as a Listed Building. In consideration of proposals within the setting of Listed Buildings, the Planning Act establishes a requirement to have special regard to the desirability of preserving that setting.

### 2.2 National Policy

- 2.2.1 PPS5 – ‘Planning for the Historic Environment’ was published in March 2010 and replaces former Planning Policy Guidance 15 and 16. It sets out a series of policies which are a material consideration to be taken into account in development management decisions and in relation to heritage consent regimes established in the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990. The PPS is intended as a single policy statement for all heritage assets, which are taken to be all those parts of the historic environment ‘that have significance because of their historic, archaeological, architectural or artistic interest’ (PPS5, paragraph 5).
- 2.2.2 The PPS sets out the importance of being able to identify and assess the significance of heritage assets and the emphasis of the PPS is on ensuring that planning decisions are based on an understanding of the nature, extent and significance of a heritage asset. The assessment of significance should take account of any designation records, information in the historic environment record and similar sources of information, the heritage assets themselves, the outcome of consultation with interested parties and, where appropriate, expert advice from relevant specialists (PPS5, policy HE7).
- 2.2.3 The PPS also clearly states that the effect of an application for development upon the significance of a heritage asset or its setting is a material consideration in determining that application (PPS5, policy HE8). It is further stated that there should be a presumption in favour of the conservation of designated heritage assets. The more significant the designated heritage asset, the greater the presumption in favour of its conservation should be.
- 2.2.4 The PPS recognises the balance that needs to be struck between enhancing the significance of an asset and delivering public benefit. Policy HE9 sets out considerations to be taken into account when determining an application which has a negative impact upon the significance of a heritage asset. It states that the local planning authority should weigh the public benefits of the proposed development against any harm, and to recognise that the greater harm to the significance of the heritage asset the greater the justification will be needed for any loss (PPS5, policy HE9).

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- 2.2.5 Consideration of development affecting the setting of heritage assets is outlined in Policy HE 10. It is stated that in considering applications for development within the setting of a heritage asset, local authorities should be favourable toward applications that preserve those elements of the setting that enhance the significance of the asset. Opportunities for changes in the setting to enhance or better reveal the significance of a heritage asset should also be identified by local planning authorities and taking such opportunities should be seen as a public benefit and part of the process of place-shaping (PPS5, policy HE10).
- 2.2.6 PPS5 is also concerned with the way in which information about cultural heritage assets is recorded in order for the details to form part of the relevant historic environment record. It states that the recording of an asset is of particular importance in those cases where substantial or total loss has been justified (PPS5, policy HE12).

## 2.3 Local Policy

- 2.3.1 The local plan policy context as relevant to this site is set by Plymouth City Council within its Core Strategy.
- 2.3.2 With regard to the historic environment Policy CS03 is relevant. The policy states:

*"The Council will safeguard and where possible, enhance historic environment interests and the character and setting of areas of acknowledged importance, including scheduled ancient monuments, listed buildings (both statutory and locally listed), registered parks and gardens, conservation areas and archaeological remains."*

## 2.4 Setting

- 2.4.1 A development may potentially create noise and visual intrusion. As such, the potential impact may not necessarily be physically direct but be as a result of impacting upon an assets setting. It is important therefore to understand the impact of the proposed EfW CHP Facility upon the setting of heritage assets, both designated and non-designated.
- 2.4.2 Due to the scale of the proposals within the site, it is important to consider the impact that they will have on the setting of the historic built environment. The setting of both Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas is protected by Section 66 of the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990. This states that, when considering whether to grant planning permission, there should be 'special regard to the desirability of preserving the building or its setting, or any features of historic interest which it possesses'.
- 2.4.3 There is no specific protection for the setting of Scheduled Monuments stated in the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act of 1979, but a policy statement issued by the Department for Culture, Media and Sport (DCMS) in 2009 states that:
- "In terms of impact of development on the setting of a scheduled monument, securing the preservation of the monument 'within an appropriate setting' as required by national policy is solely a matter for the planning system. Whether any particular development within the setting of a scheduled monument will have an adverse impact on its significance is a matter of professional judgement"* (DCMS 2009, Scheduled Monuments).
- 2.4.4 The main statutory documents relating to all aspects of the historic environment can be found in PPS5 Planning for the Historic Environment (DCLG 2010) and the Historic Environment Planning



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Practice Guide (English Heritage 2010). The issue of the setting of heritage assets is addressed within these documents. Within the PPS5, setting is defined as “the surroundings in which a heritage asset is experienced. Its extent is not fixed and may change as the asset and its surroundings evolve. Elements of a setting may make a positive or negative contribution to the significance of an asset, may affect the ability to appreciate that significance or may be neutral.”

- 2.4.5 The Planning Practice Guide provides guidance on the assessment of setting and impact of change. This stresses the importance of identifying where changes to an asset’s setting affects its significance, significance being defined as an asset’s value in terms of aesthetic, evidential, communal or historic interest (English Heritage 2010). It is important to remember that significance can be harmed, improved or left unaffected by changes in its setting, in accordance with English Heritage guidance; thus, although the proposed development may be visible within the setting of an asset, it does not necessarily follow that the significance of its setting is affected. Other factors such as the ‘character’ of the view, screening and cumulative impacts of existing structures within the view need to be taken into consideration. This separates the concept of ‘setting’ from that of the ‘view’; the perception or understanding of an asset or its context can still be appreciated despite changes within its view.
- 2.4.6 Policy guidance is given in Policy HE10: Additional Policy Principles Guiding the Consideration of Applications for Development Affecting the Setting of a Designated Heritage Asset. The main purpose of this policy is to seek to preserve and enhance the setting of a heritage asset where it contributes to the significance of that asset. Policy HE10.2 encourages this to take place as part of wider public benefits and part of the process of place-shaping. To achieve this, Policy HE10.1 states that local authorities must use their judgement and, where an application affects the setting of a heritage asset, they should treat favourably applications that preserve those elements of the setting that make a positive contribution to, or better reveal the significance of the asset. Where applications are submitted which do not satisfy the tests above, ‘local planning authorities should weigh any such harm against the wider benefits of the application.’ This is reinforced with the caveat ‘the greater the negative impact on the significance of the heritage asset, the greater the benefits that will be needed to justify approval.’
- 2.4.7 The Historic Environment Planning Practice Guide suggests that assessing the impact of an application on setting must be considered on a case-by-case basis, taking into account cumulative impacts. Furthermore, change to an asset’s setting does not necessarily constitute an adverse impact if that change can enhance or preserve an asset’s significance. English Heritage has produced detailed guidance on setting although this is still at a draft phase (December 2010).
- 2.4.8 English Heritage have produced a draft document entitled ‘The Setting of Heritage Assets: English Heritage Guidance (EH 2010), currently undergoing consultation. The purpose of the draft is to *‘ensure that judgments made about the contribution of setting to the significance of heritage assets and about the implications of change are as objective and consistent as possible, reducing conflict and delay in decision making’* (EH 2010).

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## 3 Site Visit

- 3.1.1 A site visit was carried out on 19-20th October 2010 by an Archaeological Consultant and a Built Heritage Consultant.
- 3.1.2 The proposed development is located on made ground in the most northerly part of the Devonport dockyard. The development site comprises a triangular-shaped section to the northeast where a site compound has already been installed and fenced off. This section of the site is encompassed by trees and shrubs on the eastern and western sides and around the northern point. To the southwest is a raised plateau of made ground that is unofficially referred to as 'Tabletop Mountain'. This drops down on the western side to a surfaced car park, and to the south drops down to Weston Mill Lake. An access road runs from the dockyard's Camel's Head Gate entry and turns west through the site area terminating at the car park.
- 3.1.3 To the south of the proposed development site lies the extensive Royal Naval dockyards. The dockyard stretches 6km southward along the waterfront and comprises numerous industrial buildings and facilities including offices, warehouses, docks and dry docks, coupled with supporting industrial infrastructure such as cranes and derricks. As the Navy's largest facility, the dockyard provides an extensive industrial landscape between the development site and the western edge of the city to the south and south west.
- 3.1.4 A hill rises to the north of the proposed site on which a housing estate has been built. This housing estate looks over the promontory of Bull Point and out onto the Hamoaze to the west. Bull Point is not visible from the site.
- 3.1.5 The site is surrounded by buildings and structures associated with the Royal Naval dockyard to the south and to the east. Also visible is a railway viaduct bridge running north-south through Camel's Head at the eastern end of Western Mill Lake.
- 3.1.6 Additional site visits were undertaken to the west of the Hamoaze to provide an understanding of the appearance of the Dockyard as a whole and also to provide further information on how the proposals may impact upon the setting of any designated assets located on the western side of the river.

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## 4 Historical Background

- 4.1.1 Prehistoric archaeological evidence is recorded across the southwest Devon region, though little is specific to the study area. The landscape surrounding the Tamar estuary began to resemble its current topography during the Mesolithic era as the ice caps retreated and the sea levels rose. A 40m isobath was reached in c.7000 BC at which time the river of Mill Lake to the south of the study area was formed (Firth et al. 1997). As sea levels continued to rise, accompanied by a continual process of sedimentation, Mesolithic coastal settlements within the Devon region would have been inundated and lie still potentially preserved by post-glacial deposits. A deer antler given an approximate date of Mesolithic to Neolithic period was discovered in the peat remains of an ancient submerged forest during the construction of the docks at Devonport in the mid-19th century (ibid). There is little further evidence supporting Neolithic occupation within the region of the study area with the exception of two polished greenstone axes discovered at Ernesettle (ibid) to the north of the study area.
- 4.1.2 The Tamar estuary became increasingly tidal in the Bronze Age and archaeological evidence points to an increase in settlement activity across the region (ibid).
- 4.1.3 There is evidence for Roman activity in the St Budeaux and Ernesettle area. A number of coin findspots in close proximity to one another were discovered, the coins dating from the 2nd-4th century AD. Additional records are known from the area of two midden deposits containing Roman material and coins.
- 4.1.4 The proposed development site lies in the south western corner of the current parish of St Budeaux, and faces the parish of Stoke Damerel across Weston Mill Lake to the south. Moseley (2010) details historical development of St Budeaux parish. The settlement of St Budeaux was established in the early medieval period as a dedication to the Celtic saint St Budoc. St Budeaux was noted in the Domesday record as "Bucheside" which over the following centuries became "Buddekshid" (1282), "Seynt Bodokkys" (1520), "St Budox" (1624) and finally "Saint Budeaux" or "Saint Buddox" in 1796. It was part of the Honour of Plympton and the Hundred of Wakhampton which later became the Hundred of Roborough. The earliest church in the area was dedicated to Saint Budoc and is said to have been a chapel attached to the main residential property, "Bucheside".
- 4.1.5 Within the area of Saint Budeaux were several manors:
- Bucheside (Saint Budeaux);
  - Ernesettle (Ernesettle);
  - Hanenchelola (Honicknowle);
  - Kinterbury;
  - Tanbretona (King's Tamerton); and
  - Witeleia (East Whitleigh and Thorn and also West Whitleigh).
- 4.1.6 Tanbretona was a royal manor of 510 acres and thus became King's Tanbretona or King's Tamerton. This manor encompassed the hilltop housing estate that carries the same name today and all the area of the township now known as Lower St Budeaux, as well as Bull Point waterfront round to Saltash passage (Gill 1993). In 1482 St Budeaux was accorded the status of an ecclesiastical parish in its own right. The existing Parish Church was completed in 1563.

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- 4.1.7 The manor of Stoke, over which the majority of the Devonport naval docks now sits, was also a royal manor whose name is derived from the Saxon word for dairy farm. The western perimeter of the manor runs northwards along the Tamar until it meets Weston Mill Creek where the Ham brook reached the estuary. At the confluence large mud flats formed and were noted on early maps as the Ham ooze, which led to the modern name of the Hamoaze for the area of the Tamar estuary adjacent to the study area.
- 4.1.8 During the medieval period, Plymouth increasingly became a focal point for trade and maritime aggression. As such, new industrial and maritime facilities including mills, quays and warehouses started to appear from the 13th century in Plymouth and surrounding settlements. When William of Orange landed at Brixham in 1688, Plymouth became the first town in England to declare support for him and, resulting from this initial support, in 1691 William authorised work to begin on the first dock over to the west, on the banks of the Hamoaze which would allow repair to man-o-war ships. As this maritime industry expanded throughout the 18th century, so too did the township around it, which was known as Plymouth Dock.
- 4.1.9 The 1784 map by William Gardner shows the Devonport dockyard development on the southern peninsula below Keyham Point. At this time the landscape is dominated by agricultural fields (**Plate 1**) and the urban development of Plymouth and Devonport is restricted to the coastline of the Hamoaze and Plymouth Sound. The detailed Gardner map (**Plate 2**) of the area to the south of Mill Lake shows the layout of agricultural fields as well as a network of paths/roads. The topography of the landscape is also indicated as shadowed lines and the hillside on top of which the Mount Pleasant Redoubt (**24<sup>2</sup>**) was built is clearly visible to the north-west of the new dockyard. There are two tributaries shown running into the Hamoaze from Mill Lake. These indicate the intertidal area in the estuary and thus the extent of mud flats and marsh across the area of the proposed site.
- 4.1.10 By the early decades of the 19th century, Plymouth Dock was bigger than Plymouth itself and desired a separate identity. This was achieved on January 1st 1824 when the town gained its own identity as Devonport. A column was erected in commemoration.

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<sup>2</sup> Numbers in bold relate to identified assets (see full list in Appendix A)



**Plate 1:** 1784 William Gardner Map of Plymouth: view of coastal areas surrounding the Hamoaze and Plymouth Sound (Stuart 1991)



**Plate 2:** 1784 William Gardner Map of Plymouth: detailed view showing Mill Lake and surrounding area (Stuart 1991)



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- 4.1.11 The earliest Ordnance Survey (OS) map showing Mill Lake dates to 1867 (**Figure 9.6**<sup>3</sup>), from which the estuary is named 'Westonmill Lake'. The viaduct across the lake is shown which connects the Great Western Railway to the north and the Cornwall Railway to the south. Several quarry sites are marked including Westonmill Quarry at the northeast corner of Mill Lake; however, land use surrounding the lake is still predominantly agricultural and the field boundaries are clearly marked. The later 1894 OS map (**Figure 9.7**) shows further detail to Westonmill Lake, clearly marking it as an area of mud and salt marshes at low tides with a high water mark reaching the contours of the hillside immediately to the north. An area to the east of the inlet is shown as a 'Saltings' (i.e. area exploited for making salt). This is the only map where this is shown. This area is now overlain by the car park toward the west of the site.
- 4.1.12 In 1898 Devonport expanded to take in the St Budeaux side of Weston Mill Creek and eventually Saltash Passage, which until now had been in Cornwall, was transferred into Plymouth and therefore into Devon. Eventually, the Pennycross area of Weston Peverell was also added and Corporation Road refers to Devonport Corporation not to Plymouth. The expansion of the dockyards and Royal Naval barracks continued northward though had not impacted on Weston Mill Lake as is shown on the 1907 OS map (**Figure 9.8**).
- 4.1.13 During World War I many schools were turned over to the military authorities for use as temporary hospitals. When war was declared in 1914 the military put pressure on the civic bodies to amalgamate the Urban District of East Stonehouse, the Borough of Devonport and the County Borough of Plymouth to form the new Plymouth which became known as the "Three Towns". Plymouth was granted City status in 1928. The City took over the remainder of St Budeaux parish in 1938 as residential housing areas expanded, its northern boundary now extending from Budeshead Creek to the main road from Plymouth to Tavistock.
- 4.1.14 Mapping evidence shows that Westonmill, or Weston Mill Lake as it became eventually labelled on the 1954 OS map (**Figure 9.9**), remained a saltwater creek with associated saltmarsh and mudflats until at least 1985 when the eastern part of the marsh area is marked as a 'refuse tip'<sup>4</sup> at both sides of the creek channel. The main changes occur within the land surrounding the estuary which is gradually developed by the expansion of the dockyard buildings toward Bull Point and the addition of a small-gauge railway running along the northern bank to service these buildings. OS maps between 1919 and 1954 show the rapid expansion of residential housing across St Budeaux, Weston Mill and Keyham to the extent that the majority of the prior agricultural landscape has been covered. The last area to be developed was the hillside to the north of Weston Mill Lake where residential estates are shown on the 1959 OS map (**Figure 10.10**).

## 4.2 Archaeological Baseline

### Overview

- 4.2.1 Within the 1km study area 20 undesignated archaeological assets were identified. These sites are detailed in the chronological summary (section 4.3).
- 4.2.2 Within the wider 5km study area, chosen to assess the impacts of the proposed development on the setting of archaeological assets, there are 27 Scheduled Monuments.

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<sup>3</sup> All figures can be found in Volume 2 of the ES.

<sup>4</sup> Known to have been used for construction and demolition waste rather than domestic waste.

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- 4.2.3 All of these assets are identified by a number in bold in the text below and are catalogued in Annexe A. The undesignated assets are shown on **Figure 9.1** and the Scheduled Monuments are shown on **Figure 9.2**.

### Scheduled Monuments

- 4.2.4 There are 27 Scheduled Monuments within a 5km radius of the site boundary. These are listed in Annexe A. Of these, a total of four lie within the Zone of Visual Influence (ZVI) identified for the Landscape and Visual Assessment and shown on **Figure 8.12.3** and therefore potentially visible to and from the Site (**Figure 9.2**). These Scheduled Monuments are:
- Mount Pleasant Redoubt (**24**, Monument Number 33071)
  - Battery at Wearde Quay (**26**, Monument Number CO462)
  - Civil War Breastwork, Inswork Point (**42**, Monument Number CO982)
  - The Ballast Pond, Torpoint (**49**, Monument Number CO1085)
- 4.2.5 Mount Pleasant redoubt (**24**) is a square earthwork redoubt, proposed by Dixon and constructed in 1780. It was designed to hold a battery of guns in an advanced position forward of the defences of the Plymouth Dockyard (Dock Lines). It was located in a commanding position on high ground with 360 degree views across Plymouth. The redoubt overlooks the surrounding landscape and gives good views of the Tamar estuary and Hamoaze across the Royal Naval Dockyards. The land between the redoubt is extensively developed by modern buildings comprising housing estates, offices and buildings and industrial facilities connected with the dockyards.
- 4.2.6 The Battery at Wearde Quay (**26**) forms the remains of a Royalist Civil War battery (gun platform) located in Saltash on the Cornish side of the Tamar, and lies beside the lane the runs down to the quayside. During the Civil War (1642-1646), Plymouth was a Roundhead town and Saltash was severely damaged as Cromwell's troops tried to gain a foothold in Cornwall and the battery marks the remains of part of the town defences.
- 4.2.7 The Civil War Breastwork at Inswork Point (**42**) is another defensive structure that dates to this period. A breastwork was essentially an earthen bank used to provide cover for the soldiers behind it. Part of such a breastwork still survives at Inswork Point.
- 4.2.8 The Ballast Pond at Torpoint (**49**) was built by French prisoners of war in around 1783 to shelter the ballast barges within its walls. This ancient monument was recently restored and developed to offer boat owners secure berthing within the walls as shelter against the weather. The harbour is an ancient monument being only one of two to survive today.

## 4.3 Chronological Summary

### Prehistoric (30,000 BC – 43 AD)

- 4.3.1 The original level of Weston Mill Lake is now buried by an uneven layer of made ground between 7m and 11m in height (MVV 2010) which is used as a road access and car park. Beneath the made ground remains a 3-4m thick layer of alluvium (**20**) which has a potential to preserve unknown archaeological and/or palaeo-environmental deposits dating back to the Mesolithic when sea levels dropped.



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### **Roman (43AD – 410)**

- 4.3.2 A Roman brass coin (1) of Claudius (41-54AD) was found during excavations for a house at Old Walls, St Budeaux. Another three coins (6), one dated to 100-117AD, were found during the digging of a pit at Camel's Head school. A midden (7) thought to date to the Roman period and consisting of cockle, oyster and whelk shells was observed in a sewer at Barne Road. A Greek coin (18) dating to the period of the early Roman occupation of Britain and now held at the British Museum is reported to have been discovered in St Budeaux in 1965.

### **Early Medieval (410 – 1066)**

- 4.3.3 The only record for the early medieval period is that of a sundial (8) standing in the grounds of St Budeaux parish church. It is transcribed with the motto *ex hoc memento pendet aeternitas* (eternity is hinged upon this moment).

### **Medieval (1066 – 1540)**

- 4.3.4 There is one record for a likely site of a medieval manor located in Kings Tamerton (2). The manor is recorded in Domesday as Tanbretona and originally part of the ancient crown lordship of Walkhampton.

### **Post-medieval (1540 – 1750)**

- 4.3.5 There are three records for the post-medieval period. The first two detail the site of Civil War military earthworks at St Budeaux churchyard (14 and 15) which had been originally fortified by the Royalists before being taken by Parliamentarians in December 1645.
- 4.3.6 An Elizabeth I silver sixpence dating to 1561 (19) is reported to have been dug up in St Budeaux in 1962, and is now held at the British Museum.

### **Early Modern (1750 – 1914)**

- 4.3.7 The Cornwall Railway (9) extension to the Royal Albert Bridge was opened by 1858, and its extension into Cornwall by 1859. A county boundary stone of granite (13), and inscribed 'Devon' is located on Normandy Way (Old Saltash Road) and marks the boundary of the Cornish Patch in St Budeaux, before the county boundaries were changed in 1895.

### **Modern (1914 – Present)**

- 4.3.8 The sites of three Air Raid Posts (5, 11 and 12) are recorded on Wolsely Road, Percy Street and Weston Mill respectively.
- 4.3.9 Two railway lines are recorded, one in Pennycross parish (3) and one in St Budeaux parish (4).

### **Unknown**

- 4.3.10 Three archaeological assets are recorded as being of unknown date. The first is the railway at Stoke Demerel (10) and will date to the early-modern or modern periods. The second is a milestone (16) that was identified on the 1933 6' OS map but is no longer shown on the 1972 edition. The last is that of an iron sword (17) that was dug up in the rear garden of a house on Fletemoor Road in St Budeaux in 1965.

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## 4.4 Summary

- 4.4.1 This assessment represents the baseline archaeological evidence for the proposed EfW CHP Facility at Devonport. The evidence has been collated from available documentary, cartographic, photographic and online resources and a site visit has been undertaken to assess current ground conditions.
- 4.4.2 The assessment has shown that there is relatively little archaeological evidence in the way of known sites or findspots. There is no evidence for prehistoric activity in the immediate 1km study area and only a scatter of finds dating to the Roman period suggesting little settlement activity at this time. The early medieval and medieval periods are represented by the establishment of St Budeaux parish around the site of St Budeaux church. However map evidence suggests that the landscape immediately surrounding the site was largely agricultural with only scattered settlements with very little change throughout all historic periods.
- 4.4.3 It is not until the early-modern and modern period that industrial development encroached on the study area in the form of rail lines and the rapid expansion of residential estates in the early to mid-20th century.
- 4.4.4 The estuary of Weston Mill Lake was utilised for maritime activity as well as salt making at low tide. As such, further unknown archaeological evidence may be buried and preserved within the muds and silts of the intertidal area. However, the expansion of the dockyard has seen the majority of Weston Mill Lake reclaimed and built over, burying any evidence below made ground of up to 11m in depth. The proposed development will sit directly on top of this made ground so the only invasive impact to any archaeology would be on any surviving deposits in the buried alluvium.

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## 5 Historic Landscape baseline

5.1.1 The site is situated in Landscape Character Area 151: South Devon, as identified by Natural England ([www.naturalengland.org.uk](http://www.naturalengland.org.uk)). The key characteristics of this character area are:

- Rounded hills, without a strong pattern, separated by steep, intricate wooded valleys.
- Red and pink soils appear when parts of this mixed farming area is ploughed.
- Wooded rias with large expanses of tidal water and mudflats, extending far inland.
- Diverse and complex coastline with fine scenery and spectacular views, often looking deep inland along the rias.
- Sunken lanes link numerous farmsteads and hamlets, with cob, slate and thatched buildings.
- Wildflower rich, often treeless, Devon banks.
- Villages and towns generally in sheltered valley locations, with towns located at the heads of the rias.
- Distinctive landscape of ball clay extraction in the Bovey Basin.
- Cliffs and long, sandy beaches.

5.1.2 The site is located in an area defined by Devon County Council Historic Landscape Characterisation ([www.devon.gov.uk](http://www.devon.gov.uk)) as a Modern Military Complex. The site is bordered to the north by a small area of land assigned as Modern Woodland with old field boundaries and to the north-east by Modern Rough Ground. Further to the east the broader landscape is detailed as Modern Settlement (i.e. developed in the 20th century), comprising housing estates and road networks.

### Registered Historic Parks and Gardens

5.1.3 There are 6 Registered Parks and Gardens (RPGs) within a 5km radius of the site boundary (**Figure 9.5**). These RPGs are:

- Devonport Park (**21**)
- Antony Park (**22**)
- Mount Edgecumbe (**23**)
- The Hoe (**51**)
- Civic Square (**52**)
- Ford Park Cemetery (**53**)

5.1.4 Of these RPGs, the following three are located within, or partly within, the ZVI. All of the RPGs are described in more detail below and are catalogued in Annexe B.

5.1.5 Devonport Park is a mid 19th century public park developed on land rented from the War Department, laid out with advice from William Ponty and, at a later date, by F W Meyer, landscape gardener to Robert Veitch & Son of Exeter.

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- 5.1.6 Antony Park comprises 18th century gardens, pleasure grounds, and a park for which Humphry Repton produced a Red Book in 1792, together with 20th century gardens and woodland pleasure grounds.
- 5.1.7 Mount Edgcumbe is an early 16th century park which was landscaped in the 18th and early 19th century, together with 18th and early 19th century gardens and pleasure grounds which were partly developed from late 17th century formal gardens. Extensive late 18th century and early 19th century coastal rides leading to Penlee Point incorporate a series of picturesque features and structures.
- 5.1.8 The Hoe is a public walk and parade ground of medieval origin, developed in the 19th and 20th centuries as a public park and setting for a group of public monuments.
- 5.1.9 Civic Square is a public square of 1957-62 designed by Geoffrey Jellicoe and established as part of the civic layout of Plymouth planned in 1956 by the city architect H J W Stirling and based on Patrick Abercrombie and J Paton Watson's post-war plan for Plymouth of 1943.
- 5.1.10 Ford Park Cemetery is a mid 19th century cemetery laid out to the design of J R Hamilton and J M Medland of Gloucester.
- 5.1.11 The visible landscape between the RPGs and the proposed development site is now heavily built on with residential buildings and offices, as well as the buildings and structures of the naval base, which obscure the line of sight toward the area of proposed development.
- 5.1.12 A visit was conducted to one Scheduled Monument (Mount Pleasant Redoubt) and one RPG (Devonport Park) to see how the proposed development may impact on their setting. **Plate 3** shows the view from Mount Pleasant Redoubt (**24**) to the northwest toward Devonport and to the north northwest toward the proposed site at the north of the dockyard, which is located some 2.15km away.
- 5.1.13 A further visit was taken to Devonport Park (**21**). This RPG is situated some 2.4km to the south of the proposed development, hence the northern boundaries of the park face toward the proposed site and are shown in **Plates 4, 5 and 6**.



**Plate 3: View to the northwest towards development site from Mount Pleasant Redoubt**



**Plate 4: View to the northwest towards development site from northeastern corner of Devonport Park**



**Plate 5: View to the north towards development site from the centre of northern perimeter of Devonport Park**



**Plate 6: View to the north towards development site from the northwestern corner of Devonport Park**



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- 5.1.14 **Plates 7 and 8** show that the Dockyard has an existing industrial appearance, although due to the distance from the western banks of the river (approximately 2km) these structures would not contribute to the character of any designated structures on the western bank.



**Plate 7 – View from Wearde Quay towards the site**



**Plate 8 – View from Wilcove looking towards the site**

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## 6 Built Heritage Baseline

- 6.1.1 All listed buildings within a 1km radius of the site (SX 4460 5750) have been identified for the purposes of this report (**Figure 9.3**). Grade I and II\* listed buildings have also been identified within a wider Zone of Visual Influence (ZVI), as defined by the Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment. This reflects the relative significance of the assets and their sensitivity to change, in accordance with current planning policy (PPS5 Policy HE9). A gazetteer of all structures located within the 1km radius and within the ZVI are identified in this report and included in Annexe C.
- 6.1.2 Only those structures identified as experiencing a possible impact will be considered within the subsequent Environmental Statement.

### 6.2 Summary of Baseline Conditions

- 6.2.1 Within the 1km study area the following built heritage assets have been identified (**Figure 9.3**):
- 25 Grade II Listed Buildings.
  - 1 Grade II\* Listed Building.
- 6.2.2 No Conservation Areas were identified within this 1km study area.
- 6.2.3 Of these structures, nine Grade II Listed Buildings are not within the defined ZVI (**B18-B26**) and as such will not be impacted. No further discussion is undertaken of these assets.
- 6.2.4 Within the wider 5km study area the following built heritage assets were identified (**Figure 9.4**):
- 2 Grade II\* Listed Buildings.



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## 6.3 Structures Within a 1km Radius of the Site

### B1 Building 124 (Mixing House), RNAD Bull Point



**Plate 9 – Mixing House**

6.3.1 **Designation:** Grade II Listed.

6.3.2 **Description:** Single storey structure, five bays in length with a lean-to to the central three bays. The central section has a wide doorway to the rear with a segmental relieving arch to double half-glazed doors, and segmental-arched 3/3-pane sashes each side. The Southern elevation has three small central windows with 20th century glazing and taller 2/2 windows to the narrower ends, all with segmental-arched heads.

6.3.3 **Setting:** The structure sits at the base of a gentle slope located to the north. It has a fairly open setting being surrounded by lawned areas on each elevation and extensive views to the south, west and east. Its principal façade fronts onto a quiet access road, across which are views towards the rest of the active dockyard. The building has a visual relationship with the site which lies 290m to east of the building. This building will require further consideration in the assessment.

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**B2 HMS Drake St Nicholas Road, Exmouth Block**  
**B3 HMS Drake St Nicholas Road Grenville Block**  
**B4 HMS Drake St Nicholas Road Raleigh Block**



**Plate 10 – Raleigh Block**

6.3.4 **Designation:** Grade II Listed.

6.3.5 **Description:** Exmouth, Grenville and Raleigh Blocks are a collection of three barracks constructed in 1907 with dressed Plymouth limestone and slate roof concealed behind parapets. The structures are identical in their construction being built in the Free Classical design and all three storeys in height with symmetrical bay ends. The entrance fronts have keyed segmental arches to ground floor and pediments to centre of wings.

6.3.6 **Setting:** As the structures are contemporary with one another and constructed as a unified whole, they have a shared setting that is defined by the narrow access roads and small lawned plots located between the structures, along with the relationship of the structures with the surrounding dockyard. The structure is bounded to the east by contemporary buildings and to the west by later low lying structures. To the south and south east there are limited views due to the density of vegetation and built form. The complex as a whole has extensive views towards the site and despite being 400m away will need to be considered further.

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## B5 HMS Drake Drill Shed



**Plate 11 – Drill Shed**

6.3.7 **Designation:** Grade II Listed.

6.3.8 **Description:** The structure was constructed between 1879 and 1886 by Superintendent Engineer Lt-Col P Smith, and doubled in size in 1907. The building is built around a steel frame with a Plymouth limestone facing and a flat roof concealed by a parapet. The structure is one storey high with a symmetrical bay front featuring a plinth, rusticated pilasters and segmental arches to openings.

6.3.8.1 **Setting:** A modern structure directly to the north creates a very enclosed feel to the northern elevation. The structure is flanked either side by contemporary structures and the setting is defined by its relationship with the wider dockside. There are extensive views to the south and southeast across a large car park towards industrial units and the dock side. The structure is located 550m to the south of the site has no visual relationship with it. Its setting will not be impacted by the scheme.

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## B6 HMS Drake Theatre Complex, Saltash Road



**Plate 12 – Theatre Complex**

6.3.9 **Designation:** Grade II Listed.

6.3.10 **Description:** Mid-19th century structure with later 19th century extensions to the road frontage. To the rear, at right angles is an earlier mid-19th century block of six storeys in sandstone with 15 segmental headed windows on sill bands. The north end has a central hoist tower and attached to the northeast corner is a chimney breast tower which rises above eaves level as a broached base to the octagonal sandstone stack.

6.3.11 **Setting:** The structure is enclosed on all elevations by a mixture of contemporary and modern structures. Its principal façade to the northwest faces onto the military barrack blocks and their associated gardens and access roads. When constructed the building would have had views to the northwest between the barrack blocks although this has been compromised by the insertion of a 20th century structure to the north of the Grenville Block. Its context to the east has been altered by the insertion of large scale modern units, although its immediate setting in terms of the roads that surround it, have remained constant. The existing setting of the theatre is an enclosed one being flanked on all sides by large scale developments. Despite this, there are limited views to the site which is located 500m to the north, which may impact upon its setting.



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## B7 HMS Drake Chapel of St Nicholas



**Plate 23 – Chapel of St Nicholas**

6.3.12 **Designation:** Grade II Listed

6.3.13 **Description:** The Chapel was constructed between 1905 and 1907 with dressed Plymouth limestone and features a steep slate nave roof concealed behind a parapet with coped ends and a polygonal roof to the chancel in the Gothic Revival style. The structure sits on a plinth with triangular buttresses flanking bays (except for diagonal corner buttresses at the Western end). The Aisle and baptistery windows are traceried lunettes on a sill string. The north and south windows of the Nave are tall 2-light and traceried with round heads.

6.3.14 **Setting:** Like B6 the chapel is enclosed on all elevations by a mixture of contemporary and modern structures, although it has extensive views to the south across the car park. Limited views are afforded to the northwest through the barrack blocks although these have been compromised by the insertion of a 20th century structure between the Grenville Block and Exmouth Block. There will be limited views to the site (located 500m to the north) that may impact upon its setting.

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## B8 HMS Drake Frobisher Block right of main entrance



**Plate 34 - Frobisher Block**

6.3.15 **Designation:** Grade II Listed.

6.3.16 **Description:** The Frobisher Block is two-storeys in height and constructed between 1879 and 1886 to the designs of Superintendent Engineer Lt-Colonel P Smith RE. Built of Plymouth limestone with slate roof behind a parapet with moulded entablature and plain end copings in the Free Classical style. The original cast-iron downpipes feed into the stanchions of the verandah, with Composite capitals.

6.3.17 **Setting:** The building has a very enclosed setting to the south, west and northwest with a variety of modern and historic structures restricting its views. It is bounded to the north and east by an access road and the boundary wall to Saltash Road. The structure has no visual relationship with the site which is located 550m to the northwest.

## B9 K6 Telephone Kiosk (Plymouth 563568) outside gates to HMS Drake

6.3.18 **Designation:** Grade II Listed.

6.3.19 **Description:** K6 Telephone Kiosk to a design by 1935 by Sir Giles Gilbert Scott. Constructed in Cast-iron, square in plan with domed roof. Features unperforated crowns to top panels and margin glazing to windows and door.

6.3.20 **Setting:** The structure is located 680m to the south east of the site. The setting of the telephone box is defined by its relationship with the grade II HMS Drake Main Gateway and has been listed due to its group value and streetscape presence. This will not be compromised by the proposals.

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**B10 HMS Drake main gateway with gate pier arches, gates, flanking walls and railings**



**Plate 45 – Main gateway with gate pier arches, gates, flanking walls and railings**

- 6.3.21 **Designation:** Grade II Listed.
- 6.3.22 **Description:** Main gateway to the dockyard with gate-pier arches, gates, flanking walls and railings constructed 1906-7 in dressed Plymouth limestone and iron railings. The gateway features a wide carriageway flanked by two pedestrian entrances through two Classical style arches. Each round keyed arch has flanking vermiculated pilasters.
- 6.3.23 **Setting:** The structure is located 680m to the south east of the site. The gateway frames the entrance way to the dockyard. Its setting is a juxtaposition of the dockyard to the south and the civilian, residential streets to the north. The significance of the structures lies in their relationship with the wider dockyard and their function as an austere and imposing entrance. This will not be compromised by the scheme.

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## B11 HMS Drake Howard Building



**Plate 56 – Howard Building**

- 6.3.24 **Designation:** Grade II Listed.
- 6.3.25 **Description:** Officer's accommodation, now an administration block. The building was constructed between 1879 and 1886 to the designs of Superintendent Engineer Lt-Col P Smith with extensions undertaken 1929. The structure is 2 storeys in height plus attic with a symmetrical bay front.
- 6.3.26 **Setting:** The structure is located 620m to the south east of the site. The building has a fairly open setting to its southern and eastern aspect and is enclosed by the gateway and boundary wall to the dockyard to the north. Views to the northwest have been obscured by modern development which encloses the structure on this elevation. The structure has no visual relationship with the site.



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**B12 HMS Drake clock tower south east of main gates and attached guardhouse**



**Plate 67 – Clock Tower**

6.3.27 **Designation:** Grade II Listed.

6.3.28 **Description:** Clock Tower located to the south-east of the main gates and attached to the guardhouse. The structure was built in 1896 to the designs of Superintendent Engineer Lt-Colonel P Smith. Built with Plymouth limestone with ashlar blocks to the tower, channelled rustication to lower stages and slate roof. The single-storey guardhouse is located over a basement to the lower ground on the right with a regular 5-window range.

6.3.29 **Setting:** The structure is located 690m to the south east of the site. It is bounded to the east and south by an open lawn area and to the east by a railway cutting lined by dense vegetation. To the west and north are the contemporary dockyard structures, including the main gate. Although the setting of the building will not be impacted, due to the height of the tower, it is visible in long distance views. The significance of this will require further assessment.

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## B13 HMS Drake, Drake House and attached walls and railings



**Plate 78 – Drake House and attached walls and railings**

6.3.30 **Designation:** Grade II Listed.

6.3.31 **Description:** Commodore's house, including attached porch on road frontage and flanking walls and iron railings. Constructed in 1887 to the designs of Superintendent Engineer Lt-Col P Smith. The building is two storeys in height plus attic with an irregular 3-bay entrance front. On the left is a square 3-storey tower with sill string to the second floor and moulded parapet entablature.

6.3.32 **Setting:** The structure is located 750m to the south east of the site. The building has a fairly enclosed 'green' setting being surrounding on its northern, western and southern elevations by vegetation and open garden areas, although it is separated from the vegetation to the west by a railway cutting. Its eastern elevation addresses Saltash Road. The density of built form between the structure and the site has resulted in a compact setting which will not be impacted by the scheme.

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### B15 HMS Drake terrace walls in front of the wardroom



**Plate 89 – HMS Drake terrace walls in front of the wardroom**

6.3.33 **Designation:** Grade II Listed.

6.3.34 **Description:** Terrace walls constructed circa 1902. Consisting of dressed Plymouth limestone walls with buttressed piers and turned balustrades surmounted by wrought-iron lamps.

6.3.35 **Setting:** The structure is located 720m to the south of the site. The terrace walls enclose the Wardroom (B16) to the north, which define its setting, and are exposed to the south over the open lawn area. The walls have no visual relationship to the site.

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## B16 HMS Drake wardroom, officer's quarters and mess



**Plate 20 - HMS Drake wardroom, officer's quarters and mess**

- 6.3.36 **Designation:** Grade II\* Listed.
- 6.3.37 **Description:** Officer's quarters and wardroom blocks constructed 1898-1902 to the designs of Superintendent Engineer Major Monro Wilson. The building is constructed of Plymouth Limestone with coarse stones to ground floor. Three storeys in height with slightly asymmetrical bay centre block flanked by symmetrical bay fronts which are similar to the fronts of the rear wings. All blocks have pilasters dividing bays to upper floors, window architraves, moulded hoods above 1st-floor windows, apron entablature to first floor, moulded sill string to second floor and moulded parapet with lower cornice; original horned sashes with glazing bars to top halves and original panelled doors.
- 6.3.38 **Setting:** The structure is located 720m to the south of the site. The Wardroom's principal façade is to the south and faces onto a large open lawn area which permits an extensive vista. Its northern elevation is also characterised by a green space, albeit more enclosed through a variety of vegetation lining the train tracks that run along its north and eastern prospect. The structure has no visual relationship with the site due to the density of built form that separates them.

## B17 HMS Drake Seymour Building

- 6.3.39 **Designation:** Grade II Listed.
- 6.3.40 **Description:** Officer's accommodation, now used as an administration block. Constructed between 1879 and 1886 to the designs of Superintendent Engineer Lt-Col P Smith in the Free Classical style. The structure is constructed with Plymouth Limestone and is two storeys in height with attic over basement and slate mansard roofs with dormer windows behind parapets to centre and left.

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- 6.3.41 **Setting:** The structure is located 720m to the south of the site. The Seymour Building is surrounded to the east, northeast and west by contemporary buildings. To the north is a large modern structure and to the south open views across the lawned area dominate. Despite being fairly enclosed, a degree of openness is present in the structure's setting, with views to the west being available due to the low lying nature of the Drill Shed. Despite this, the structure has no visual relationship with the site.

### B14 Royal Naval Arms



**Plate 21 – Royal Naval Arms**

- 6.3.42 **Designation:** Grade II Listed.
- 6.3.43 **Description:** Public house constructed late 19th century with glazed ceramic tiles to ground floor and stucco above. The structure is two storeys in height with slate roof and red crested clay ridge tiles
- 6.3.44 **Setting:** The structure is located 800m to the south east of the site. The structure is defined by its position within the streetscape, being part of a larger terrace of historic buildings. The principal views from the building are to the west over Saltash Road, towards the boundary wall of the naval Dockyard. This setting will not be affected by the proposals.



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## 6.4 Assets Outside the 1km Radius

- 6.4.1 A total of two receptors of greater significance were identified outside the 1km search area but within the ZVI (**Figure 9.4**):

### **B27 Pavilion to Wearde Farm House**

- 6.4.2 **Designation:** Grade II\* Listed.

- 6.4.3 **Description:** The Pavilion was constructed in the mid 18th Century and is the last surviving of a large house burnt in the early 20th century. The south front features an angled bay rendered with a double parapet.

- 6.4.4 **Setting:** The original setting of the structure has been lost due to the demolition of the main house. The pavilion is now characterised by its relationship with the more modern farmhouse to the north. The structure's southern elevation opens onto extensive open fields with views to the south and southeast. The structure has limited views towards the site; however, these have already been compromised by the existing industrial skyline.

### **B28 Tor House and Terrace Walls and Piers**

- 6.4.5 **Designation:** Grade II\* Listed.

- 6.4.6 **Description:** Structure built 1792 for Joshua Rowe, the proprietor of the Crinnis mines, near St Austell. The structure features very few later alterations and is constructed of stuccoed stone rubble with hipped slate roof with central brick stack and deep bracketed eaves.

- 6.4.7 **Setting:** The structure is located 2.5km to the south west of the site and is surrounded to the east by dense vegetation, clustered within a large garden. The north and west elevations, are set back from the road with clear views of surrounding smaller scale terrace housing. Its southern elevation, although largely screened by vegetation has views of two five storey tower blocks. This residential development has restricted its historic setting. Furthermore there is no visual relationship with the site.

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## 7 Conclusions

- 7.1.1 This cultural heritage baseline has identified a number of statutory and non-statutory assets within the study area. A study area boundary of 1km around the site was set to identify non-statutorily designated heritage assets that may be impacted by the proposed development due to their relatively close proximity to the site. A wider study area of 5km was chosen to identify statutorily designated assets.
- 7.1.2 No designated assets were found within the 1km study area. A total of 20 non-statutory archaeological assets were identified within the 1km study area. The alluvium has the potential to preserve archaeological and palaeoenvironmental deposits which could be impacted by piling.
- 7.1.3 Archaeological evidence indicates that there has been activity within the vicinity of the site from at least the Roman period, though the first evidence for permanent settlement of the area does not occur until the early medieval period. The surrounding landscape remained largely agricultural until the northward expansion of the dockyard coupled with aggressive building of housing estates covered the fields by the mid- 20th century.
- 7.1.4 The site is located in an area defined by Devon County Council Historic Landscape Characterisation ([www.devon.gov.uk](http://www.devon.gov.uk)) as a Modern Military Complex. The proposed development site sits in a relatively sheltered spot within the confines of the naval dockyard. It is surrounded by a steep hillside to the north and to the south the site is fronted by an industrial landscape formed by the dockyard itself. Outside of the dockyard to the east lies an extensive urbanisation in the form of housing estates, high rise accommodation and offices formed over time as the boundaries of Plymouth extended westward to eventually cover a previously rural landscape.
- 7.1.5 The 5km study area identified a wider historic landscape comprising six RPGs and 27 Scheduled Monuments. Of these, three RPGs and four Scheduled Monuments fall within the established ZVI and should be assessed for any visual impact on their setting.
- 7.1.6 The baseline has identified 26 historic buildings within the 1km study area. These include 25 grade II listed buildings and one grade II\* listed building.
- 7.1.7 A further two assets have been identified outside of the 1km boundary, but within the ZVI (**B27-B28**).
- 7.1.8 There will be no physical impacts as a result of the scheme. However, there may be impacts on the setting of the heritage assets. This baseline has assessed the setting of each asset and identified any potential impacts arising from the scheme. It has been concluded that the following historic buildings will not be impacted due to existing screening, or limited setting:
- HMS Drake drill shed (**B5**).
  - HMS Drake Frobisher block right of main entrance (**B8**).
  - K6 telephone kiosk (plymouth 563568) outside gates to HMS Drake (**B9**).
  - HMS Drake main gateway with gate pier arches, gates, flanking walls and railings (**B10**).
  - HMS Drake Howard Building (**B11**).
  - HMS Drake, Drake House and attached walls and railings (**B13**).
  - Royal Naval Arms (**B14**).

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- HMS Drake terrace walls in front of the wardroom (**B15**).
  - HMS Drake wardroom, officers quarters and mess (**B16**).
  - HMS Drake Seymour Building (**B17**).
  - Block One (former soldiers' quarters) Bull Point barracks (**B18**).
  - Perimeter wall and attached guard house, magazine, stables, garage and canteen (**B19**).
  - Block Two (former officers' quarters) bull point training centre (**B20**).
  - Building 36 (Police Station), Royal Naval Ordnance Depot, Bull Point (**B21**).
  - Building 59 (Examining Room), Royal Naval Ordnance Depot, Bull Point (**B22**).
  - Building 60 (Pattern and Class Room), Royal Naval Ordnance Depot, Bull Point (**B23**).
  - Building 63 (Empty Barrel and Case Store), Royal Naval Ordnance Depot, Bull Point (**B24**).
  - Building 65 (Shell Filling and Packing Workshop), Royal Naval Ordnance Depot, Bull Point (**B25**).
  - Building 69 (Breaking-Up House), Royal Naval Ordnance Depot, Bull Point. Store (**B26**).
  - Pavilion to Wearde Farmhouse (**B27**).
  - Tor House and terrace walls and piers (**B28**).

7.1.9 Structures within the baseline that may be affected by the development proposals include:

- Building 124 (Mixing House) (**B1**);
- HMS Drake St Nicholas Road Exmouth block (**B2**);
- HMS Drake St Nicholas Road Grenville block (**B3**);
- HMS Drake St Nicholas Road Raleigh block (**B4**);
- HMS Drake Theatre Complex, Saltash Road (**B6**);
- HMS Drake Chapel of St Nicholas (**B7**); and
- HMS Drake Clock Tower south east of main gates and attached guardhouse (**B12**).

7.1.10 It is recommended that these structures be further assessed in the Environmental Statement to identify the scale of any impact. Proposals will also be made for appropriate mitigation that may be implemented to offset any adverse affects of the proposed development.



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### Maps

- 1894 Ordnance Survey Map 1:2,500
- 1896 Ordnance Survey Map 1:10,560
- 1907 Ordnance Survey Map 1:10,560
- 1907 Ordnance Survey Map 1:2,500
- 1914 Ordnance Survey Map 1:2,500
- 1919 Ordnance Survey Map 1:10,560
- 1920 Ordnance Survey Map 1:10,560
- 1933 Ordnance Survey Map 1:2,500
- 1938 Ordnance Survey Map 1:10,560

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1953 Ordnance Survey Map 1:2,500  
1954 Ordnance Survey Map 1:10,560  
1956-74 Ordnance Survey Map 1:1,250  
1959 Ordnance Survey Map 1:2,500  
1959-85 Ordnance Survey Map 1:1,250  
1971 Ordnance Survey Map 1:2,500  
1972 Ordnance Survey Map 1:10,000  
1985 Ordnance Survey Map 1:10,000  
1993 Ordnance Survey Map 1:10,000  
1999 Ordnance Survey Map 1:10,000

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## **Annexe A: Gazetteer of Archaeological Assets**

Ref. No	Record ID	Monument No	Grid Ref (NGR)	Description	Source	Period	Non Statutory	Statutory
1	Coin	SX45NE/011	501950, 220480	Brass coin of Claudius (AD 41-54) found when foundations were being dug for a house at old walls, St.Budeaux. Face bore the emperor's head, whilst on the reverse side the figure of hope (Spes) appeared. Found September 1934.	HER	Modern	Undesignated	
2	Manor	SX45NE/112	510110, 219290	Kings Tamerton, Plymouth, is the probable approximate site of a medieval estate recorded as Tanbretona in the Domesday survey. It was originally part of the ancient Crown Lordship of Walkhampton.	HER	Medieval	Undesignated	
3	Railway	SX45NE/122/001	508500, 218500	Railway in Pennycross parish.	NMR	Palaeolithic	Undesignated	
4	Railway	SX45NE/122/002	509950, 219140	Railway in St Budeaux parish.	HER	Post-medieval	Undesignated	
5	ARP post	SX45NE/241	509970, 219010	Air raid post shown at works, Weston Mill.	HER	Post-medieval	Undesignated	
6	Coin	SX45NE/004	510190, 219060	Three coins were found when digging a pit on the sports field at Camel's Head school. One has been identified as an as of Trajan (AD 100-117) minted in Rome AD 101-102. Other Roman coins have been found in St.Budeaux.	HER	Post-medieval	Undesignated	

Ref. No	Record ID	Monument No	Grid Ref (NGR)	Description	Source	Period	Non Statutory	Statutory
7	Refuse dump	SX45NW/502	510190, 218910	A layer of cockle, oyster and whelk shells about 152mm thick was observed in a sewer trench in Barne Road, about 914mm below the surface. No artefact was found in it. Roman coins have been found in the vicinity. No Roman coins in near vicinity.	HER	Post-medieval	Undesignated	
8	Sundial	SX45NW/509	509700, 218300	St.Budeaux parish church. undated. Motto: <i>ex hoc memento pendet aeternitas.</i>	HER	Neolithic to Bronze Age	Undesignated	
9	Railway	SX45NW/520	509250, 218660	The Cornwall Railway. Open to the Royal Albert Bridge by 1858 and in to Cornwall by 1859.	HER	Post-medieval	Undesignated	
10	Railway	SX45NW/520/001	509000, 218900	Railway in Stoke Damerel parish.	HER	Neolithic to Late Bronze Age	Undesignated	
11	ARP post	SX45NW/524	508870, 218810	Air raid post shown near post office along Wolseley Road.	HER	Post-medieval	Undesignated	
12	ARP post	SX45NW/525	508820, 218810	Air raid post shown near school and church in Percy Street (Johnson).	HER	Post-medieval	Undesignated	
13	Boundary stone	SX45NW/530	508660, 218860	County boundary stones. A granite post inscribed 'Devon' and a rough block of local greenstone. The inscription is very worn. Marks the boundary of the Cornish Patch, which until 1895 was in Cornwall. On Normandy Way (old Saltash Road)	HER	Post-medieval	Undesignated	

Ref. No	Record ID	Monument No	Grid Ref (NGR)	Description	Source	Period	Non Statutory	Statutory
14	Military earthworks	SX45NW/534/001	508530, 218930	St Budeaux churchyard fortified by Royalists. Taken by Parliamentarians Dec 1645.	HER	Post-medieval	Undesignated	
15	Military earthworks	SX45NW/538/001	508330, 218740	St Budeaux churchyard fortified by Royalists. Taken by Parliamentarians, Dec 1645.	HER	Post-medieval	Undesignated	
16	Milestone	SX45NW/542	508390, 219410	'Milestone' indicated on OS 6' (1933) but not on OS 6' (1972)	HER	Post-medieval	Undesignated	
17	Weapon	SX45NW/543	508540, 219650	Iron sword dug up in rear garden of 4 Fletemoor Road, St. Budeaux, in 1965 (mus).	HER	Post-medieval	Undesignated	
18	Coin	SX45NW/544	508580, 219750	Greek coin Athens 1C-2C BC (British Museum), said to have been found in St. Budeaux in 1962 or thereabouts (mus).	HER	Roman	Undesignated	
19	Coin	SX45NW/545	508800, 219910	Elizabeth I silver sixpence of AD1561 (British Museum), said to have been dug up in St. Budeaux in 1962 or thereabouts (mus).	HER	Medieval	Undesignated	
20	Alluvium		244601, 57266	Alluvial layer underneath made ground at Weston Mill Lake has potential to preserve deposits	MVV /Kier / GHA / ERM 2010	Prehistoric-modern	Undesignated	
24	Mount Pleasant Redoubt	33071	245941, 55756	Square earthwork redoubt, proposed by Dixon and constructed in 1780. It was designed to hold a battery of guns in an advanced position forward of the defences of the Plymouth Dockyard (Dock Lines)	NMR	Early-modern		Scheduled Monument

Ref. No	Record ID	Monument No	Grid Ref (NGR)	Description	Source	Period	Non Statutory	Statutory
25	Woodland Fort	PY843	247045, 59307	Scheduled monument within 5km radius of proposed site but outside the boundary of the ZVI.	NMR	Early-modern		Scheduled Monument
26	Battery at Wearde Quay, Civil War Royalist battery	CO462	242464, 57712	Beside the lane leading down to the quay are the remains of a Royalist Civil War battery (gun platform).	NMR	Post-medieval		Scheduled Monument
27	Bowden Battery	36101	249697, 58412	Scheduled monument within 5km radius of proposed site but outside the boundary of the ZVI.	NMR	Early-modern		Scheduled Monument
28	Firestone Bay Artillery Tower	PY176	246377, 53518	Scheduled monument within 5km radius of proposed site but outside the boundary of the ZVI.	NMR	Medieval		Scheduled Monument
29	Crownhill Fort	34881	248732, 59295	Scheduled monument within 5km radius of proposed site but outside the boundary of the ZVI.	NMR	Early-modern		Scheduled Monument
30	Eastern King Battery	PY946	246613, 53587	Scheduled monument within 5km radius of proposed site but outside the boundary of the ZVI.	NMR	Early-modern		Scheduled Monument
31	Mount Egdcumbe Blockhouse	CO315	245606, 53172	Scheduled monument within 5km radius of proposed site but outside the boundary of the ZVI.	NMR	Post-medieval		Scheduled Monument
32	D-Day Landing Craft Maintenance Site, 170m north of Saltash pier	15557	243332, 58868	Scheduled monument within 5km radius of proposed site but outside the boundary of the ZVI.	NMR	Modern		Scheduled Monument
33	Stonehouse Manor Wall	PY180	246250, 54210	Scheduled monument within 5km radius of proposed site but outside the boundary of the ZVI.	NMR	Medieval		Scheduled Monument
34	Bullpoint Gunpowder Magazines and Camber	PY1022	243535, 57673	Scheduled monument within 5km radius of proposed site but outside the boundary of the ZVI.	NMR	Early-modern		Scheduled Monument

Ref. No	Record ID	Monument No	Grid Ref (NGR)	Description	Source	Period	Non Statutory	Statutory
35	Ernesettle Battery	PY840	245304, 59246	Scheduled monument within 5km radius of proposed site but outside the boundary of the ZVI.	NMR	Early-modern		Scheduled Monument
36	The West Ropery (site of), South Yard, Devonport Dockyard	PY654	245175, 54196	Scheduled monument within 5km radius of proposed site but outside the boundary of the ZVI.	NMR	Early-modern		Scheduled Monument
37	Western Kings Artillery Tower	PY177	245945, 53345	Scheduled monument within 5km radius of proposed site but outside the boundary of the ZVI.	NMR	Early-modern		Scheduled Monument
38	Resolution Fort: Civil War Town Defences at Friary Court		248701, 54679	Scheduled monument within 5km radius of proposed site but outside the boundary of the ZVI.	NMR	Post-medieval		Scheduled Monument
39	Mount Edgcumbe Round Barrow	CO314	244962, 52688	Scheduled monument within 5km radius of proposed site but outside the boundary of the ZVI.	NMR	Prehistoric		Scheduled Monument
40	Agaton Fort	PY841	245568, 59603	Scheduled monument within 5km radius of proposed site but outside the boundary of the ZVI.	NMR	Early-modern		Scheduled Monument
41	Slip No 1 (the covered slip), South Yard Devonport Dockyard	PY660	245157, 53983	Scheduled monument within 5km radius of proposed site but outside the boundary of the ZVI.	NMR	Early-modern		Scheduled Monument
42	Civil War Breastwork, Inswork Point	CO982	243821, 53346	Part of the surviving English Civil War earthen bank breastwork at Inswork Point.	NMR	Medieval		Scheduled Monument
43	Trehan Cross at Trehan Village	24276	240449, 58114	Scheduled monument within 5km radius of proposed site but outside the boundary of the ZVI.	NMR	Medieval		Scheduled Monument
44	Chapel at Shillingham	CO604	240737, 57240	Scheduled monument within 5km radius of proposed site but outside the boundary of the ZVI.	NMR	Medieval		Scheduled Monument



Ref. No	Record ID	Monument No	Grid Ref (NGR)	Description	Source	Period	Non Statutory	Statutory
45	No 1 Basin and No 1 Dock, South Yard, Devonport Dockyard	PY945	244790, 54411	Scheduled monument within 5km radius of proposed site but outside the boundary of the ZVI.	NMR	Early-modern		Scheduled Monument
46	Trematon Castle	CO578	241040, 57976	Scheduled monument within 5km radius of proposed site but outside the boundary of the ZVI.	NMR	Medieval		Scheduled Monument
47	The Scrive Board, South Yard, Devonport Dockyard	PY664	244861, 54129	Scheduled monument within 5km radius of proposed site but outside the boundary of the ZVI.	NMR	Early-modern		Scheduled Monument
48	The Royal Citadel mid 17th C Bastioned Artillery Defence, incorporating late 16th C artillery fort and 18th C statue, on the Hoe	26245	248033, 53855	Scheduled monument within 5km radius of proposed site but outside the boundary of the ZVI.	NMR	Medieval		Scheduled Monument
49	The Ballast Pond	CO1085	244081, 54719	French prisoners of war constructed the Old Ballast Pond around 1783 to shelter the ballast barges within its walls. This ancient monument was recently restored and developed to offer boat owners secure berthing within the massive walls against the might of the British weather	NMR	Early-modern		Scheduled Monument
50	Knowle Battery	PY842	246313, 59621	Scheduled monument within 5km radius of proposed site but outside the boundary of the ZVI.	NMR	Early-modern		Scheduled Monument

## **Annexe B:**

# **Gazetteer of Historic Landscape Assets**

Ref. No	Record ID	Monument No	Grid Ref (NGR)	Description	Source	Period	Non Statutory	Statutory
21	Devonport Park	5174	245513, 55136	Mid 19th century public park	NMR	Early modern		Registered Park and Garden
22	Mount Edgcumbe Park	1030	245002, 51845	Early 16th century park	NMR	Early modern		Registered Park and Garden
23	Antony Park	1638	242022, 56468	Registered park	NMR	Early modern		Registered Park and Garden
51	The Hoe	5152	247779, 53859	Registered Park and Garden within 5km radius of proposed site but outside the boundary of the ZVI.	NMR	Early-modern		Registered Park and Garden
52	Civic Square	4180	247745, 54362	Registered Park and Garden within 5km radius of proposed site but outside the boundary of the ZVI.	NMR	Early-modern		Registered Park and Garden
53	Ford Park Cemetery	5279	247678, 55805	Registered Park and Garden within 5km radius of proposed site but outside the boundary of the ZVI.	NMR	Post-medieval		Registered Park and Garden

## **Annexe C: Gazetteer of Historic Buildings**

Ref. No	Record ID	Grid Ref (NGR)	Description	Source	Period	Designation
B1	500716	SX4428057185	Building 124 (Mixing House), RNAD Bull Point. Gunpowder mixing house, later store, now office. 1804. Rubble with corrugated sheet roof. Single storey; 5-window range. Wider central section has a wide, central doorway to the rear with a segmental relieving arch to double half-glazed doors, and segmental-arched 3/3-pane sashes each side. S elevation has 3 small central windows with C20 glazing and taller 6/6-pane sashes to the narrower ends, all with segmental-arched heads. Small doorways in either end, that lead to the E with a brick arch.	NMR	Post Medieval	II
B2	473757	SX4486356914	HMS DRAKE ST NICHOLAS ROAD EXMOUTH BLOCK. Large barrack, one of 3 similar blocks. 1907. symmetrical 2:3:2-bay ends which are principal entrance fronts with central doorways with flanking pairs of windows. Doorways at slightly irregular intervals also to 2:8:2:8:2-bay sides. Mid-floor moulded entablature; Entrance fronts have keyed segmental arches to ground floor and pediments to centre of wings; keyed round arches to recessed pilastered openings to 1st floor and flat heads with pediments to 2nd floor.	NMR	Post Medieval	II
B3	473758	SX4482856881	HMS DRAKE ST NICHOLAS ROAD GRENVILLE BLOCK. Large barrack, one of 3 similar blocks. 1901, Superintendent Engineer Lt-Col P Smith, RE. 3 storeys, over basement on the lower ground [the ground floor is slightly below ground level at the higher end]; symmetrical 2:3:2-bay ends which are principal entrance fronts with central doorways flanked by pairs of windows; doorways at slightly irregular intervals also to 2:8:2:8:2-bay sides. Mid-floor moulded entablature; entrance fronts have keyed segmental arches to ground floor and pediments to centre of wings; keyed round arches to recessed pilastered openings to 1st floor and flat heads with pediments to 2nd floor. Returns of the corner blocks have similar detail to the fronts. The central wings of the sides have rock-faced pilasters dividing the bays and triangular pediments to the parapets.	NMR	Post Medieval	II

Ref. No	Record ID	Grid Ref (NGR)	Description	Source	Period	Designation
B4	473759	SX4479956845	HMS DRAKE ST NICHOLAS ROAD RALEIGH BLOCK. Large barrack, one of 3 similar blocks. 1901, Superintendent engineer Lt-Col P Smith, RE. 3 storeys, over basement on the lower ground (the ground floor is partly below ground level at the higher end); symmetrical 2:3:2-bay ends which are principal entrance fronts with central doorways and pairs of flanking windows. Doorways at slightly irregular intervals also to 2:8:2:8:2-bay sides. Mid-floor moulded entablature; entrance fronts have keyed segmental arches to ground floor and pediments to centre of wings; keyed round arches to recessed pilastered openings to 1st floor and flat heads with pediments to 2nd floor.	NMR	Post Medieval	II
B5	473752	SX4478456778	HMS DRAKE DRILL SHED. Drill shed. 1879-86, Superintendent Engineer Lt-Col P Smith, RE; doubled in size 1907. Plymouth limestone ashlar with steel frame behind; flat roof hidden by parapet. Large rectangular plan.	NMR	Post Medieval	II
B6	473760	SX4490556849	HMS DRAKE THEATRE COMPLEX. Includes: HMS Drake: St Andrew's Church SALTASH ROAD Devonport. Barrack master's house and canteen, converted to theatre and associated recreation and service rooms, now partly a church. 1879-86, extended 1892-1912, Superintendent Engineer Lt-Col P Smith, RE.	NMR	Post Medieval	II
B7	473749	SX4485256796	HMS DRAKE CHAPEL OF ST NICHOLAS. Chapel on naval base. 1905-7. Plinth, triangular buttresses flanking bays (except for diagonal corner buttresses at W end), mid-floor and parapet strings and round-arched openings with hoodmoulds; leaded glazing and V-jointed planked doors with original iron furniture.	NMR	Post Medieval	II
B8	473753	SX4500156824	HMS DRAKE FROBISHER BLOCK RIGHT OF MAIN ENTRANCE. Commodore's office. 1879-86. Supervised by Engineer Lt-Colonel P Smith RE. Dressed Plymouth limestone brought to course; dry slate roof behind parapet with moulded entablature and plain end copings; end, axial and lateral stacks, all with moulded entablature. Free Classical style.	NMR	Post Medieval	II
B9	473763	SX4505256790	K6 TELEPHONE KIOSK (PLYMOUTH 563568) OUTSIDE GATES TO HMS DRAKE. K6 Telephone Kiosk designed in 1935 by Sir Giles Gilbert Scott. Constructed in Cast-iron, square in plan with domed roof. Features unperforated crowns to top panels and margin glazing to windows and door.	NMR	Post Medieval	II

Ref. No	Record ID	Grid Ref (NGR)	Description	Source	Period	Designation
B10	473755	SX4505256778	HMS DRAKE MAIN GATEWAY WITH GATE PIER ARCHES, GATES, FLANKING WALLS AND RAILINGS. Entrance gates, gate-pier arches, flanking walls at main entrance, with railings extending approx 400m to S and SW. 1906-7, Superintendent Engineer possibly Major Monro Wilson, RE. Dressed Plymouth limestone and iron railings.	NMR	Post Medieval	II
B11	473754	SX4502256764	HMS DRAKE HOWARD BUILDING. Officer's accommodation, now administration block. 1879-86, Superintendent Engineer Lt-Col P Smith, RE; extended to SW 1929. 2 storeys plus attic, or attic storey, over basement; symmetrical 1:3:1-bay front. Keyed segmental arches and band to basement, sill string above and pilasters dividing bays; mid-floor entablature plus roundelled balconies on shaped brackets; architraves to openings, moulded hoods on consoles above French windows and moulded parapet entablature; 3-bay attic storeys with pilasters dividing bays and side bays blind.	NMR	Post Medieval	II
B12	473750	SX4503456734	HMS DRAKE CLOCK TOWER SOUTH EAST OF MAIN GATES AND ATTACHED GUARDHOUSE. Clocktower and attached guardhouse on naval base. Completed 1896, under Superintendent Engineer Lt-Colonel P Smith RE. single-storey guardhouse over basement to lower ground on right; 4 stages plus diminishing stages to clocktower; guardhouse right of clocktower is regular 5-window range. Tetrastyle prostyle entrance loggia on stylobate to tower but with paired columns with fluted upper parts and larger unfluted corner columns; fielded panels under windows to side bays and return bays, and overlight to central doorway; moulded entablature under balustraded parapet with central crest.	NMR	Post Medieval	II
B13	473751	SX4509156684	HMS DRAKE, DRAKE HOUSE AND ATTACHED WALLS AND RAILINGS. Commodore's house, including attached porch on road frontage and flanking walls and iron railings. 1887, Superintendent Engineer Lt-Col P Smith RE. 2 storeys plus attic; irregular 3-bay entrance front. On the left is a square 3-storey tower with sill string to 2nd floor and moulded parapet entablature; paired lights to upper floors and central window to ground floor. Projecting gabled bay right of tower has double-transomed 3-light windows to upper floors and side walls ramped flanking balcony with cast-iron balustrade and with moulded cornice over projecting ground floor.	NMR	Post Medieval	II



Ref. No	Record ID	Grid Ref (NGR)	Description	Source	Period	Designation
B14	473764	SX4513356664	ROYAL NAVAL ARMS. Public house. Late C19. Glazed ceramic tiles to ground floor; stucco to 1st floor; dry slate roof with red crested clay ridge tiles; brick end stacks. Double-depth plan. 2 storeys; 4-window range. Original 4-pane horned sashes to 1st floor. Ground floor has original polychrome ceramic tile shopfront with panelled stall riser and columns dividing moulded and keyed round-arched openings: 2 pairs of windows and doorway at left and right and decorated spandrels between arches; transomed windows and overlights with leaded glazing.	NMR	Post Medieval	II
B15	473762	SX4497256658	HMS DRAKE TERRACE WALLS IN FRONT OF THE WARDROOM. Terrace walls. c1902. Dressed Plymouth limestone walls with buttressed piers and turned balustrades surmounted by wrought-iron lamps. Walls parallel to front of Wardroom Blocks (qv) and with 3 flight of broad steps. Part of a fine planned group with the Wardroom and officer's quarters, within a complete barracks complex.	NMR	Post Medieval	II
B16	473761	SX4499756685	HMS DRAKE WARDROOM, OFFICERS QUARTERS AND MESS. Officer's quarters and wardroom blocks. 1898-1902, Superintendent Engineer Major Monro Wilson, RE. 3 storeys; slightly asymmetrical 1:2:1:2:1-bay centre block flanked by symmetrical 2:1:2-bay fronts which are similar to the fronts of the rear wings. All blocks have pilasters dividing bays to upper floors, window architraves, moulded hoods above 1st-floor windows, apron entablature to 1st floor, moulded sill string to 2nd floor and moulded parapet with lower cornice; original horned sashes with glazing bars to top halves and original panelled doors. Central block has tall entrance tower which rises 2 stages above main parapet level.	NMR	Post Medieval	II*

Ref. No	Record ID	Grid Ref (NGR)	Description	Source	Period	Designation
B17	473756	SX4497856719	HMS DRAKE SEYMOUR BUILDING. Officer's accommodation, now administration block on naval base. 1879-86, Superintendent Engineer Lt-Col P Smith, RE. 2 storeys plus attic over basement; 1:3:1:3:1:3:1-bay front. Keyed segmental arches and string to basement; pilasters flanking bays which are broken forward; architraves to openings; original 12-pane horned sashes and French windows to balconies. Recessed central bays have central doorway approached by steps on bridge. The moulded doorway is broken forward and has arms between door head and moulded entablature; window immediately above entablature has scrolled abutments.	NMR	Post Medieval	II
B18	492317	SX4380957891	BLOCK ONE (FORMER SOLDIERS' QUARTERS) BULL POINT BARRACKS, Soldiers' quarters within fort, now training centre. 1840's. English bond red brick with stone plinth, rendered front and sides, with hipped slate roofs	NMR	Post Medieval	II
B19	473448	SX4380157838	PERIMETER WALL AND ATTACHED GUARD HOUSE, MAGAZINE, STABLES, GARAGE AND CANTEEN. Perimeter wall, guard house, magazine, stables and canteen at infantry barracks, now training centre. 1855-8. Plymouth limestone ashlar and rubble with granite dressings, English bond red brick with stone plinths, with hipped slate roofs.	NMR	Post Medieval	II
B20	492318	SX4384257878	BLOCK TWO (FORMER OFFICERS' QUARTERS) BULL POINT TRAINING CENTRE, Foulston Avenue, Bull Point. Officers' quarters within fort, now training centre. 1840s. English bond red brick with stone plinth, rendered front and sides, with hipped slate roofs.	NMR	Post Medieval	II
B21	500714	SX4377557584	Building 36 (Police Station), Royal Naval Ordnance Depot, Bull Point. 1894. Snecked limestone ashlar with slate roofs and ashlar stacks. Rectangular plan, with a cross-wing to left of a range facing onto the main entrance into the site. Tudor Gothic style.	NMR	Post Medieval	II
B22	500706	SX4374757452	Building 59 (Examining Room), Royal Naval Ordnance Depot, Bull Point. Store, shell examining room by 1866. 1856/7. Plymouth limestone ashlar with rock-faced quoins, plinth and dressings, and corrugated sheet roof.	NMR	Post Medieval	II

Ref. No	Record ID	Grid Ref (NGR)	Description	Source	Period	Designation
B23	500711	SX4382557505	Building 60 (Pattern and Class Room), Royal Naval Ordnance Depot, Bull Point. Pattern and class rooms, later school and doubling as a church in the 1890s, from c1900 cook house and galley, now offices. 1862/3. Squared limestone rubble with brick dressings, quoin strips and eaves band, and slate hipped roof.	NMR	Post Medieval	II
B24	500707	SX4376857427	Building 63 (Empty Barrel and Case Store), Royal Naval Ordnance Depot, Bull Point. Empty Barrel and Case store, now store. 1856-7. Limestone ashlar with rock-faced quoins and dressings, and corrugated sheet roof.	NMR	Post Medieval	II
B25	500709	SX4379857409	Building 65 (Shell Filling and Packing Workshop), Royal Naval Ordnance Depot, Bull Point. Shell-filling workshop, later carpenters' shop, now store. 1862. Limestone ashlar with rock-faced quoins, plinth and dressings, and corrugated sheet roof.	NMR	Post Medieval	II
B26	500710	SX4382957386	Building 69 (Breaking-Up House), Royal Naval Ordnance Depot, Bull Point. Store. 1856/8. Limestone ashlar with rock-faced quoins, plinth and dressings, and slate roof.	NMR	Post Medieval	II
B27	60493	SX4214058145	PAVILION TO WEARDE FARMHOUSE. Mid C18. The last vestige of a great house burnt (about 1905), formerly one of a pair of flanking pavilions. South front an angled bay. Rendered with double parapet. 3 modern casement windows. Blind panels in parapet. Rustic quoins of old house to right.	NMR	Post Medieval	II*
B28	61989	SX4389755051	TOR HOUSE AND TERRACE WALLS AND PIERS. House, with terrace walls and piers. Dated 1792, built for Joshua Rowe, the Droptrietor of the Crinnis mines, near St Austell; formerly called Crinnis House. Very few later alterations. Stuccoed stone rubble; hipped slate roof with central brick stack, deep bracketed eaves.	NMR	Post Medieval	II*