

# 9 THE PARADE, PLYMOUTH

NGR SX 48161 54226

Results of historic building recording

Plymouth City Council planning reference 17/01124/LBC,  
condition 4

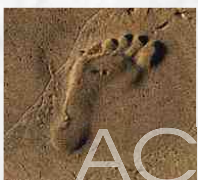
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On behalf of:  
Bailey Partnership

Document No: ACD1727/2/0

Date: November 2017



AC archaeology

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The recording was commissioned by the Bailey Partnership, and managed for them by Dominic West, and for AC archaeology by Andrew Passmore. The fieldwork was carried out by Stella De-Villiers and Debra Costen. The report, including illustrations, was prepared by Stella De-Villiers.

The views and recommendations expressed in this report are those of AC archaeology and are presented in good faith on the basis of professional judgement and on information currently available.

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## Summary

*An historic building record of 9 The Parade, Plymouth was prepared by AC archaeology in October 2017 in advance of alterations to the ground floor of the property, which is designated as two Grade II Listed Buildings. The façade onto the parade is grander than many local contemporary warehouses, perhaps reflecting, and copying, the architecture of the adjacent Custom House. The building is a mid-19th century quayside warehouse with integral offices. Surviving historic fixtures and fittings include the staircase between the ground- and first-floor offices, and loading hoists on each elevation and associated chain winches within the roof space.*

*The west wall of the second floor was rebuilt when the upper storeys of the adjacent property were altered. Later (20th-century changes) include the addition of a second staircase in the offices part of the building in the early 20th century, mid 20th-century subdivision into two properties, and the subsequent combining back into a single property, and removal of part of the first floor.*

### 1. INTRODUCTION (Fig. 1)

1.1 This document sets out the results of historic building recording of 9 The Parade, Plymouth (NGR SX 48161 54226; Fig. 1) carried out by AC archaeology on 27 October 2017. The investigation was commissioned by the Bailey Partnership, and was required under condition 4 of the grant of Listed Building Consent (Plymouth City Council reference 17/01124/LBC) for "internal and external alterations associated with the change of use of ground floor to commercial use (Classes A1, A2 & A3)".

1.2 The property is located on the north side of The Parade immediately west of the Custom House, within the historic core of Plymouth, on land that was reclaimed from Sutton Pool from the 15th century onwards; this reclamation included the creation of a new quay, before c. 1500, that is projected to run along the line of the pavement outside the south elevation of the property on The Parade (Barber 1986, 11-12). No. 9 The Parade is situated at a height of 3m AOD. The underlying geology is Devonian mudstone and siltstone of the Torpoint Formation overlaid by Quaternary tidal river or creek deposits of clay and silt (British Geological Survey website). Excavations to the west and south have identified that these deposits contain anaerobic archaeological deposits with exceptional survival of organic artefacts.

1.3 The building has evolved from a series of smaller properties (see section 2 below), and is designated as two Grade II Listed Buildings: No. 56 Vauxhall Street (National Heritage List for England no. 1386487), and the Premises of AE Monson (National Heritage List for England no. 1386452). No. 56 Vauxhall Street has the following List description as amended in 1998:

Bonded warehouse. Early C19. Plymouth limestone rubble with limestone dressings; dry slate mansard roof end on to the street. Deep narrow plan. Tall and narrow, 3 storeys plus attic storey; symmetrical 2-window front with segmental arches over the openings (steeper arches to attic) and mid-floor string above ground floor. Original 2-light windows with iron bars, except smaller single-light attic windows above a sill string. Wide central doorway to each floor, the arch of the attic doorway forming the head of what appears visually to be one tall opening to the upper floors. This top doorway has a central loading boom and a rotatable loading bracket with wall-mounted bearings on its right. Wide ground-floor doorway with flanking narrower blocked doorways. The others have old pairs of ledged doors. INTERIOR: not inspected but likely to retain original floor and roof structures.

1.4 The Premises of AE Monson has the following List description as amended in 1998:

Warehouse on wharf. 1847 datestone. Rusticated Plymouth limestone ashlar pilaster piers spanned by dressed segmental arches to ground floor, otherwise coursed rubble front with Plymouth limestone dressings including voussoirs to segmental arches; dry slate roof with hip at the front. Fairly deep rectangular plan. EXTERIOR: 4 storeys; symmetrical front with 3 windows to 1st floor and tall loading bay above with doors on 2 levels. Architectural detail of front includes plinth to pilasters with stepped capitals and impost, string above, mid-floor string to upper floors but interrupted by the tall loading opening, a parapet coping and a stepped centre with datestone above, there is also a large rotatable iron hoist bracket on wall bearings to left of loading doorway of upper floor. Openings are of diminishing height from ground floor upwards: 3rd floor with 2-light casements; 2nd floor with 2-light transomed casements; 1st floor with 4-pane horned sashes with paired sashes to wider centre opening and ground floor with pair of original 12-pane hornless sashes flanked by doorways with original 3-pane overlights and 6-panel doors resembling pairs of doors. INTERIOR: not inspected but likely to be as unaltered as the exterior. (The Buildings of England: Pevsner N: Devon: London: 1989-: 663).

## **2. HISTORICAL BACKGROUND (Figs 2-3)**

- 2.1** The property forms part of a larger row of 19th-century buildings including the Custom House to the east (constructed 1820; National Heritage List for England no. 1386460), to which No. 9 The Parade has been attached. These buildings lie on land reclaimed during the medieval period from Sutton Pool, and excavations to the west recorded a series of medieval and later quay walls and buildings (Barber 1986), whilst No. 7 The Parade and Nos 1-4 Barbican Court incorporate the remains of a 17th-century house extended to create a warehouse in 1810 (National Heritage List no. 1386451).
- 2.2** Maps pre-dating the 19th-century Ordnance Survey maps do not depict the property in detail, generally showing buildings in blocks, with little or no detail of individual properties. A print of c. 1832 (Plymouth Museums Galleries Archives PCC 76 5) depicts a building on The Parade adjacent to the Custom House. Unfortunately, most of the elevation is obscured by a boat in the harbour, and the perspective is clearly skewed in the vertical plane. It appears to show a four-storey building – but is much lower than the current Custom House (and contrasts with the present four-storey No. 9 The Parade that is higher than the Custom House) – with a roof (or hip) parallel to The Parade.
- 2.3** The first edition 25-inch Ordnance Survey map (1854-63) records the site as two buildings – a shorter structure fronting onto The Parade, and a longer structure labelled store (occupying three-quarters of the length of the site) fronting onto Vauxhall Street (Fig. 2). By 1892-3 when the 25-inch map was revised the southern third of the Vauxhall Street building had been subdivided and now formed part of an L-shaped No. 8 The Parade (Fig. 3). Later maps record that this arrangement remained in place until at least 1914. The first post-Second World War maps, dating to 1949-52, record that both this property and the adjacent properties to the west were subdivided into pairs of buildings of equal length. Contemporary, early post-war photographs of the Custom House taken from The Parade show no. 9 as essentially the same as today, with different casement windows on the second floor, along with a, deeper but narrower sign below the central first-floor opening.

## **3. AIM**

- 3.1** The scheme has the potential to remove and obscure features of architectural interest. Therefore, the aim of the investigation was to prepare a record of the building prior to conversion, to record all currently visible features of architectural interest.

## 4. METHODOLOGY

4.1 All works were undertaken in accordance with an approved Written Scheme of Investigation prepared by AC archaeology (Passmore 2017) and the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard and Guidance for the archaeological investigation and recording of standing buildings or structures* (revised 2014), as well as the AC archaeology *General Site Recording Manual, Version 2*.

4.2 A record of the building was prepared prior to works commencing, and was carried out to level 3 as set out in *Understanding Historic Buildings: A guide to good recording practice* (Historic England 2016). The recording methodology comprised:

- A written description of the property including details of construction methods and date of initial construction, the physical relationship with adjacent properties including evidence for earlier walls (e.g. the west elevation of the Custom House), evidence for subsequent alterations including dates and materials used, and any other surviving architectural features or fittings, such as the known lifting hoists and associated machinery, and staircases;
- A digital photographic record illustrating the form and plan of the property, including overviews of principal spaces, and well as more detailed photographs of the external elevations, architectural features (e.g. room finishes and roof details), and fixtures and fittings. A photographic scale was included in the case of detailed photographs, and details of all photographs was made on *pro forma* record sheets; and
- Annotation of as existing plans and elevations and profiles to show breaks of build, different materials, and/or the location of any surviving architectural features or fittings.

## 5. BUILDING SURVEY (Figs 4-6; Plates 1-19)

5.1 The building is aligned north-northwest to south-southeast and has evolved from several structures as discussed above. For the purposes of this report it will be referred to as being aligned north to south and in this description as a single building.

### Exterior description

5.2 The south elevation faces onto The Parade and is constructed of grey local (Plymouth) limestone. The ground floor is finished with rusticated blockwork, whilst the upper floors are of coursed rubble blocks; all of the openings (except on the third floor) have voussiors forming segmental arches (Plates 1 and 2). The masonry of the third floor is slightly rougher and set between and back from four pillars of stonework; they incorporate a pair of flat headed-windows under a row of limestone voussiors. These differences may indicate that this represents a heightening of the building, however, the fenestration matches the alignments of the openings on the lower floors, and with shallow windows forming the top of a series of openings that decrease in size throughout the elevation; an architectural feature typical of Georgian architecture. The top of the elevation is a limestone date stone that reads '1847'. It is set within concrete rendered masonry, which is constructed on a replacement concrete lintel to the third-floor loading door. The building has a dry slate mansard roof with a hip at the south end and a straight north gable.

5.3 On the ground floor are pairs of doors and windows, set back slightly from the façade between pilasters. The double doors are of six panels with three-pane over lights; the

west lights are fitted with security bars. The window to the east is a 12-pane vertical sash, whilst the west opening has a fixed frame of 12 panes that attempts to replicate the adjacent sash. Both these windows are fitted with internal security bars. Above the ground-floor openings is a flat string course and above this is a later 20th-century wooden sign "A.E. MONSEN SHIP STORES"; the "S" in MONSEN is missing. On the first floor are three window openings, with the central one being twice the size of the others. All contain four-pane sash windows with small horns. On the second floor are two window openings and a central loading door. The windows are wooden framed two-pane casements with fixed two-pane lights above. They also have internal security bars. The central loading doors are double wooden plank doors incorporating small square windows. Above the doors are three fixed lights; both these and the windows in the doors have internal security bars. Above the second-floor opening is a flat string course, which is pierced by the loading door opening. On the third floor are a further two window openings and a central loading door. The windows are wooden-framed two-pane casements. The central loading door is a double plank door. To the west of the door is a large rotatable iron hoist bracket fixed to wall bearings.

- 5.4** The north elevation faces onto Vauxhall Street (Plate 3). This elevation is also constructed of grey Plymouth limestone of coursed rubble with all openings having voussoirs forming segmental arches. At ground-floor level the lower courses overlie the masonry of the adjacent warehouse, but on the second floor the west elevation has been rebuilt and quoins associated with the partial rebuilding of the adjacent warehouse are visible. On the ground floor are three door openings, two of which have been blocked and the infilling rendered; the third, central opening contains double wooden doors with iron strap hinges and removable drawbars. Above these openings is a wooden sign with the name "A.E. MONSEN SHIP STORES", which is set below a flat string course. On the upper three floors there are two windows either side of a central loading door. The windows on the first and second floors are wooden framed two-panes casements with granite sills, and on the third floor the windows are single wooden fixed lights; all are fitted with security bars. The loading doors are all double plank doors. The lowest has a small hoist mechanism above, and adjacent to the third-floor doors is a large rotatable iron hoist bracket attached to wall bearings. Above the second-floor openings is flat string course.

## **The interior**

### ***The ground floor***

#### **Office**

- 5.5** An office is present at the south end of the building, and is accessed via the western doorway, entered through a modern vestibule of timber and glass with a glass panelled door. Within the vestibule the south wall of the building is constructed internally of brick laid in stretcher bond with a hard lime mortar, incorporating a brick voussoirs above the doorway. The remainder of the south wall, along with all other walls in the office, has been finished with render. The windows in the south elevation have wooden surrounds with panels below set within slightly recessed reveals (Plate 4). The room has modern floor finishes with the majority being parquet; the skirting boards are low replacements featuring a simple bead moulding. The ceiling is covered with timber planks and there is a large boxed-in beam aligned north to south across the centre of the room.
- 5.6** In the west side of the room is a wooden staircase with curving brackets typical of early to mid 19th-century open-string stairs; however, the space below has been infilled with panels and a (20th-century) door to create a cupboard. In the cupboard on the back of one of the stair treads is the chalked text "THE BOY 1/3/1966". Below this are some

poorly-preserved possible early 20th-century labels. The staircase has decorative newel posts and flat hand rails (Plate 5). The east side of the room has been subdivided with modern partitions to create two WCs and a secondary entrance that leads to a set of wooden stairs to the first floor. In the east wall inside to the main door is a small niche, the function of which is unclear. This wall is rendered. At the level of the half landing of these stairs (between the ground- and first-floor levels) there is an arched opening containing a cupboard set into the east wall. The cupboard has two-panel doors.

### **South store room**

**5.7** The first-floor structure of this room has been removed, and the space is now open to the second-floor ceiling level. All of the walls are painted stonework. The west wall is featureless apart from the blocked openings of the first-floor bridging beams. In the south wall is an inserted doorway fitted with a 21st-century door. The north elevation contains two wide segmental brick arched openings. The west opening has been completely infilled with concrete blocks, whilst the east opening has been narrowed on both sides with brickwork. Above these openings are the sawn-off ends of the removed floor joists. In the east wall are three recesses with segmental brick arches (Plate 6). These are within the west wall of the Custom House to which No. 9 The Parade has been built against. Above the openings are brick-blocked sockets associated with the removed first-floor bridging beams.

**5.8** On the first floor of the east wall are a further three blocked arched openings directly above those on the ground floor (Plate 7). Between the openings are the wooden bridging beams for the second floor. These have both been strengthened with the addition of pairs of RSJs set within wider sockets infilled with bricks. Scars on the base of the timbers indicate that they were previously additionally supported on three posts or columns situated approximately in the centre of the room. In the south wall at first-floor level, above the brick-blocked sockets for the removed joists there are two segmental brick arched openings. The opening in the centre of the room is wider than the opening to the west. Both have been infilled with block work (Plate 8). There are no openings in the north or west walls.

### **North store room**

**5.9** As in the south store room, the first-floor has been removed, and the current space is open to the second-floor ceiling level. All of the walls are painted stonework. On the ground floor in the south wall are the openings described above, which on this face are fitted with a large sliding metal door (Plate 9). The only features in the west wall are four blocked openings for the first-floor bridging beams. The majority of this wall has been rendered but towards the north end there is a small area of exposed stonework that contains some brickwork near the base. In the east wall are four arched openings like those in the south store room, again with blocked openings for the removed first-floor bridging beams above (Plate 9).

**5.10** The north bay of this store has been partially subdivided in the 20th century to create a small office and enclosed stairwell (Plate 10). The office is created from a timber plank partition incorporating a door and window in the east wall. The stairwell is created from concrete blocks, and incorporates a doorway in the west wall. The door has been reused and is similar to the adjacent ground-floor loading doors in the north elevation. As with the stairwell, the stairs themselves are modern. At their base is a safe with a label "Chawton – Milner". In the east wall next to the blocked door in the north elevation is a small niche, the function of which is unclear. Its position matches that recorded at the south end of the wall. At the level of the half landing of the stairs, between the ground and first floors, is a blocked segmental brick arched opening in the east wall, rising from a concrete sill.



- 5.11 The bridging beams for the second floor are visible as recorded in the south store, these have been strengthened with the addition of pairs of RJSs. The primary wooden beams display scars of removed first-floor posts or columns. Other than the sawn-off first-floor joists there are no other features at this level.

### ***First floor offices***

#### **The south offices**

- 5.12 The south end of the building is divided into three areas by a pair of north to south aligned 20th-century partition walls. The room to the west has a wooden partition adjacent to the stairs with solid panels at the base and windows above; it incorporates a glass panel door (Plate 11). This partition appears to be of early 20th-century date. In the southwest corner of the room is a large safe with the manufacturer's plate "Phillips and Son manufacturers Birmingham. Improved fire and thief resisting safe". Within this office the walls are plastered and finished with a low skirting board with a simple bead moulding. The ceiling comprises timber planks and incorporates a boxed in timber aligned north to south. The walls of the central office are plastered with a plain skirting board on the south and west walls. The planked ceiling incorporates a second boxed-in north to south aligned timber. To the east, accessed from the central office is a small area containing a sink, along with the 20th-century stairwell. The stairs are wooden with plain square newel posts and rounded handrails (Plate 12).

#### **The north offices**

- 5.13 This north end of the building is divided into three areas by later 20th-century north to south aligned partition walls. To the west is a timber partition and the room it defines contains shelves. The central area has no architectural features except for an unglazed opening in the chipboard partition forming the south wall. To the east is a modern concrete block partition forming the stairwell that incorporates a reused door in the west wall. The stairs are wooden and again modern. At the level of the half landing of the stairs, between the first and second floors, is a blocked segmental brick arched opening in the east wall above a wooden sill. Segmental brick arches are visible above the windows in the north elevation.

### ***The second floor***

#### **South store room**

- 5.14 The building was historically divided into three stores. The south store has been subdivided with a partition created around the 20th-century stairs and associated lobby. opening containing a cupboard in the east wall; the doors are each formed from two panels. The walls are of exposed stonework, and the south and west walls are not keyed into each other. Matching those below on the first floor, there are two segmental brick-arched openings in the north wall – a wider central opening, and narrower western opening (Plate 13). The floor of the roof space is supported on two north to south aligned bridging beams attached with metal plates set into the north and south walls. The western part of the room was formerly enclosed, and this area retains a plastered ceiling. Other evidence are scars of the partition on the north and south walls. The only other features are segmental brick arches above the windows in the south elevation.

#### **Central store room**

- 5.15 There is a single central segmental brick arched opening in the north wall connecting the space with the north store. Modern brickwork around the opening indicates that it has been repaired or altered, perhaps very slightly narrowed. There are two large bridging beams aligned east to west supporting the third floor. As with those on the

floors below, these have been strengthened with the addition of pairs of RSJs set into wider brick-filled sockets. The beams have three scars on their bases, indicating that they were supported on posts or columns (Plate 14).

#### **North store room**

- 5.16 The west wall is not keyed into the north elevation. The windows in the latter wall have pegged wooden frames, and the west window retains wooden shutters of a similar style to the loading doors in this elevation. In the northeast corner of the room is a concrete block partition forming a stairwell, and to the west a length of modern timber partition (Plate 15). As on the lower floors the door in the west wall of the stairwell is of a similar design to the loading doors, and has been reused.
- 5.17 In this room there are four bridging beams supporting the third floor. As elsewhere, they have been strengthened with pairs of RSJs. These beams also display scars on their bases indicating they were supported on posts or columns. Two of the beams have been cut short at their west end and no longer meet the west wall. There is a loading hatch in the centre of the floor set slightly towards the north end of the room. There is also a wooden ladder set against the south wall giving access to a hatch in the ceiling.

#### ***The third floor (loft space)***

#### **South store room**

- 5.18 The third floor is divided into two stores. In the south store a modern addition has been added to define a stairwell and associated lobby. The central loading opening in the south elevation has been infilled internally with concrete blocks. To the west of the loading door is the winch arm associated with the external loading hoist. This retains its cogs and chain, the former incorporating a brake mechanism (Plate 16). The chain is supported on beams with braces beneath the arm and moves on metal rollers attached to the roof structure (Plate 17). In the north wall is a single central inserted doorway. This has brickwork around the opening and a concrete lintel.

#### **North store room**

- 5.19 in the northeast corner of the room is a concrete block partition that defines the stairwell; as on the floors below the door in its west wall has been reused. The windows in the north wall have been infilled internally with concrete blocks. There is a loading hatch in the centre of the floor near the north end of the room. A metal loading arm runs from above the hatch to the front loading opening. To the west of the loading opening in the north elevation is a winch arm that is of the same design as the one to the south described in section 5.18 above (Plate 18).

#### **The roof**

- 5.20 The roof structure comprises A-frame trusses additionally supported on angled near-vertical struts with additional angled braces (Plate 19). The trusses are lap jointed at their apexes. Trenched purlins, with length of timber joined at the trusses, support the secondary rafters, with the latter terminating at horizontal beams. Below these are vertical ashlar plates that are set into wall plates. The inside of the roof has been partially covered with chipboard, but is mainly exposed, and incorporates three skylights on its west pitch, one in its east pitch, and another in the south hip.

## 6. COMMENTS

- 6.1** No. 9 The Parade is one of a number of early-mid 19th-century warehouses around Sutton Pool. It has a datestone of 1847 and the few original datable fixtures and fittings – for example the ground-floor southwest staircase, and the loading hoists (cf those at the Royal William Yard in Plymouth) – would not be out of place for a building/warehouse of this date. The building clearly post-dates the adjacent Custom House (of 1820 or slightly earlier), since the gable elevations overlie the architectural detailing of the string courses, and it is also later than the adjacent warehouse to the west.
- 6.2** The east wall of the building is the earlier west elevation of Custom House, and the various openings on the ground and first floor – partially reused within the warehouse – represent architectural features of that structure.
- 6.3** The earliest detailed cartographic depiction of the property (in the 1850s) records two elements – a large store to the north and a smaller structure to the south. This correlates to an extent with the current floor plan – essentially a series of stores with smaller offices at the south end. The latter were only present at ground- and first-floor levels, as defined by the southwest staircase and associated fenestration of the offices (without loading doors) on the south elevation. This arrangement of stores with associated (integral) office accommodation has been recorded in both Plymouth (Parker 2009), and elsewhere (e.g. in King Street, Bideford where the offices within a mid 19th-century warehouse were located at the rear of the building; Passmore 2009). Compared to No. 94 Vauxhall Street recorded by Richard Parker the quantity of office provision was minimal, with much greater provision given to warehousing.
- 6.4** The treatment of the Parade frontage is of higher quality than the north elevation, as well as many of the other warehouses around Sutton Pool. Whilst the office frontages were generally of higher quality than the warehouses (cf No. 94 Vauxhall Street), the finish, in particular the ashlar masonry on the ground floor, was almost certainly used to replicate the fenestration of the front of the adjacent custom house (see Plate 1). The remainder of the building is essentially utilitarian in nature, with the key architectural features being the loading hoists and associated chain winches, the loading doors, and the roof structure. The survival of the chain winches is particularly rare, probably because of the space they take up within the building.
- 6.5** The limited 19th- and early 20th- century cartographic evidence indicates that the building went through some changes including partial incorporation with No. 8 The Parade, and later subdivision into two equal-sized buildings. There is no evidence for the former. The survey has however, identified that the second-floor masonry of the west elevation is a rebuild, and this is associated with the rebuilding of the second and third floors of the adjacent warehouse (see Plate 3 where the later quoins of this party wall overlie the earlier first-floor quoins of No 9 The Parade).
- 6.6** There is some evidence for early 20th-century alterations, which primarily relates to alterations to the first-floor offices in the southern part of the building.
- 6.7** Later 20th-century alterations were recorded on all floors. The mid 20th-century subdivision into two properties (as recorded on the post-war Ordnance Survey map, and by the two Listed designations) included the creation of a new stairwell and offices in the northern part of the building. Doors within this stairwell were reused, presumably from primary internal openings. Some alterations to the southern offices also took place. Some of the primary openings in central partition walls were blocked, and others (currently open) may also have been blocked and were subsequently reopened.

- 6.8 The most significant changes to the building occurred later in the 20th century, and involved the removal of the first floor in the central part of the building, and the reinforcement of most of the bridging beams supporting the upper floors; this involved the removal of existing posts or columns, and the addition of new RSJ beams.

## 7. OASIS ENTRY AND ARCHIVE

- 7.1 An OASIS entry has been created using the unique identified 301762, and includes a digital copy of this report.
- 7.2 An archive of relevant born-digital data has been compiled in accordance with the Archaeology Data Service (ADS) standards and guidelines, and will be deposited with the ADS within three months of acceptance of this report.

## 8. SOURCES CONSULTED

### Unpublished Source

Plymouth Museums Galleries Archives PCC 76 5

### Printed Sources

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Ordnance survey 25-inch Devonshire map sheet CXXIII.12

1st edition 1854-63

Revision of 1914, revised 1912, published 1914

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### Websites (accessed October 2017)

British Geological Survey on-line viewer

[www.bgs.ac.uk](http://www.bgs.ac.uk)

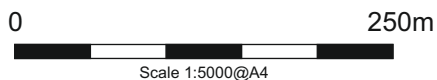
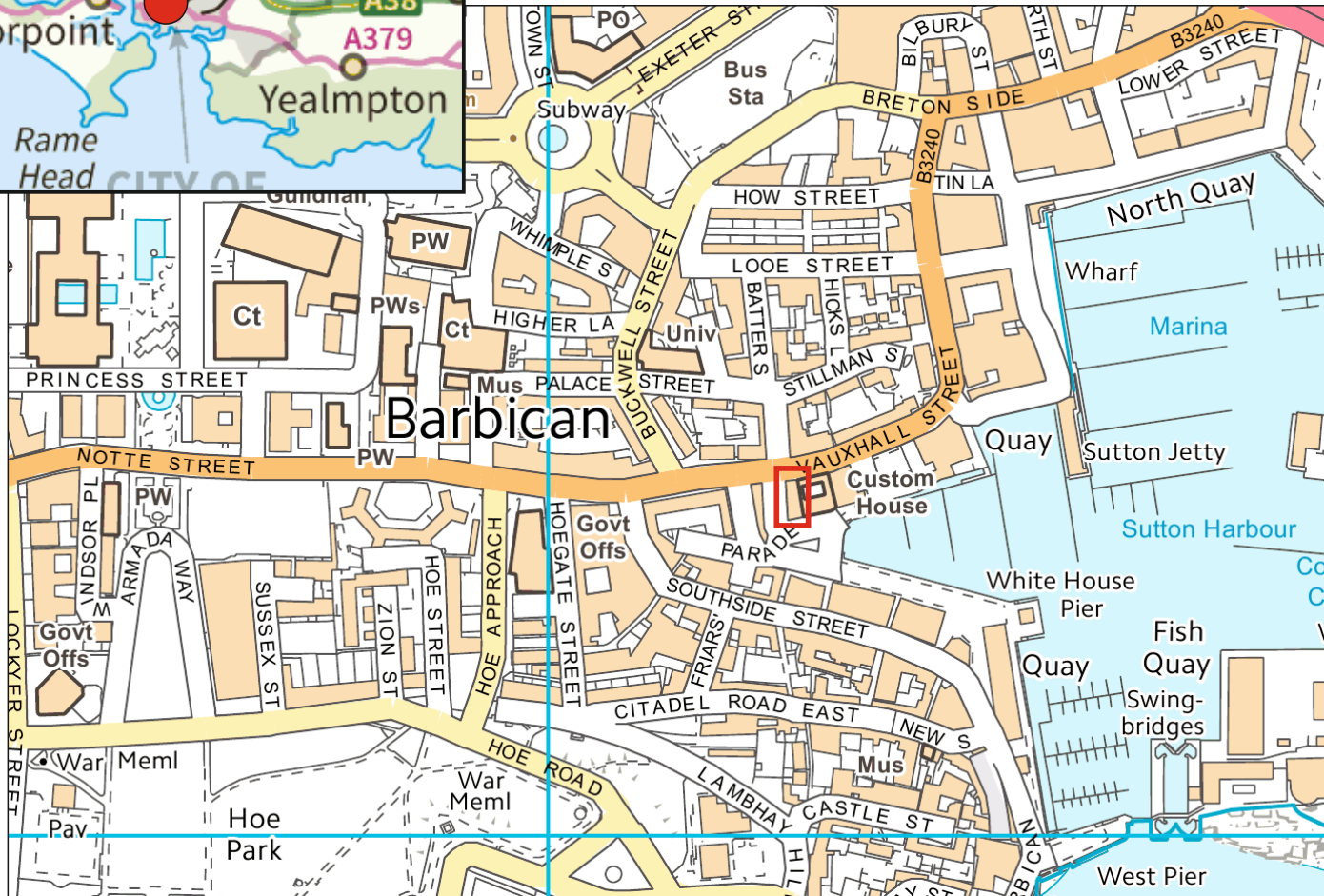
Old Maps Repository

<https://www.old-maps.co.uk/#/>

National Heritage List for England

<https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/>

National Library of Scotland  
<http://maps.nls.uk>



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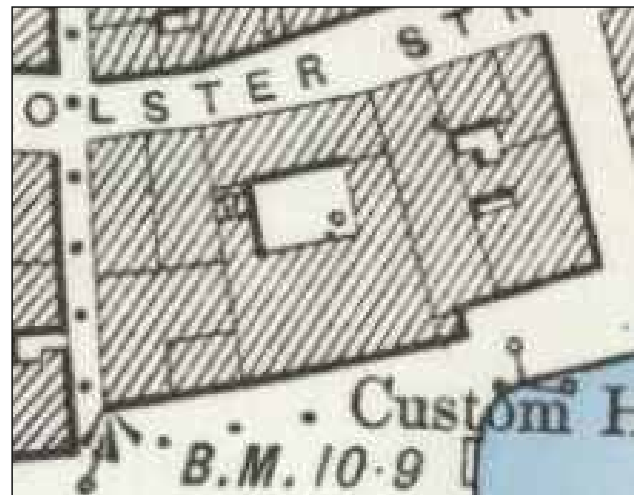
PROJECT  
9 The Parade, Plymouth  
TITLE  
Fig. 1: Site location





PROJECT  
9 The Parade, Plymouth

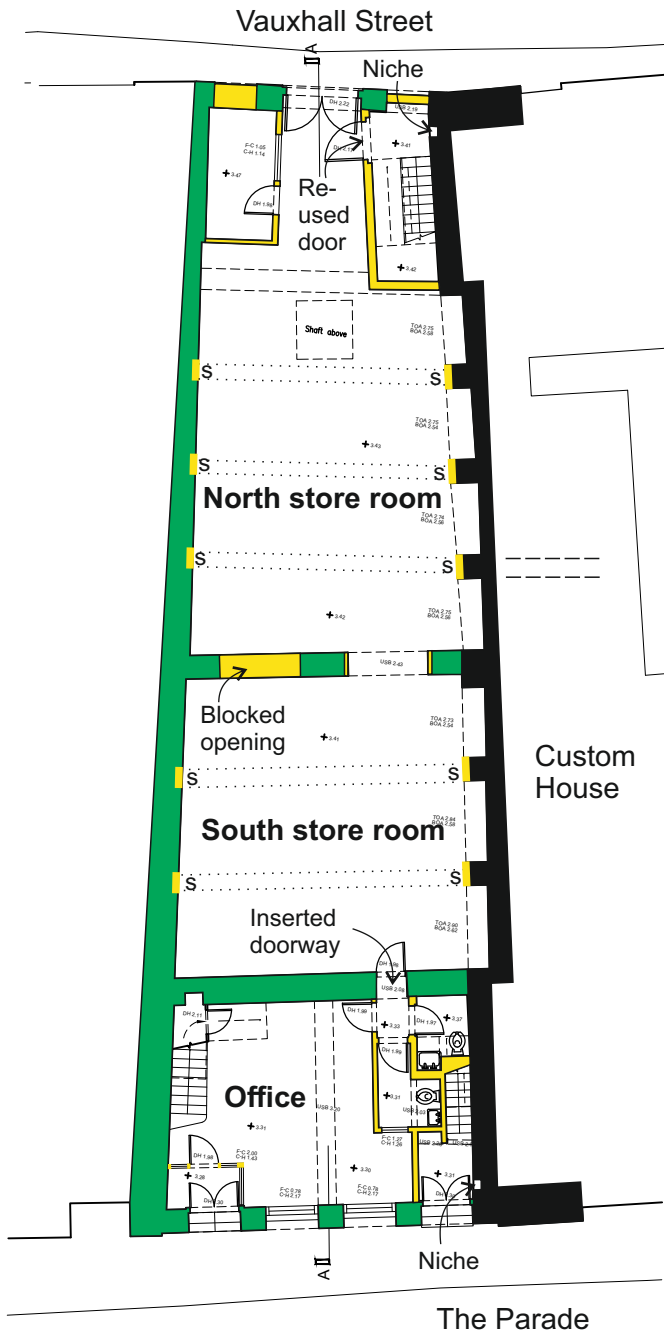
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Fig. 2: Extract from the  
1st edition 25-inch  
Ordnance Survey map  
(1854-63)



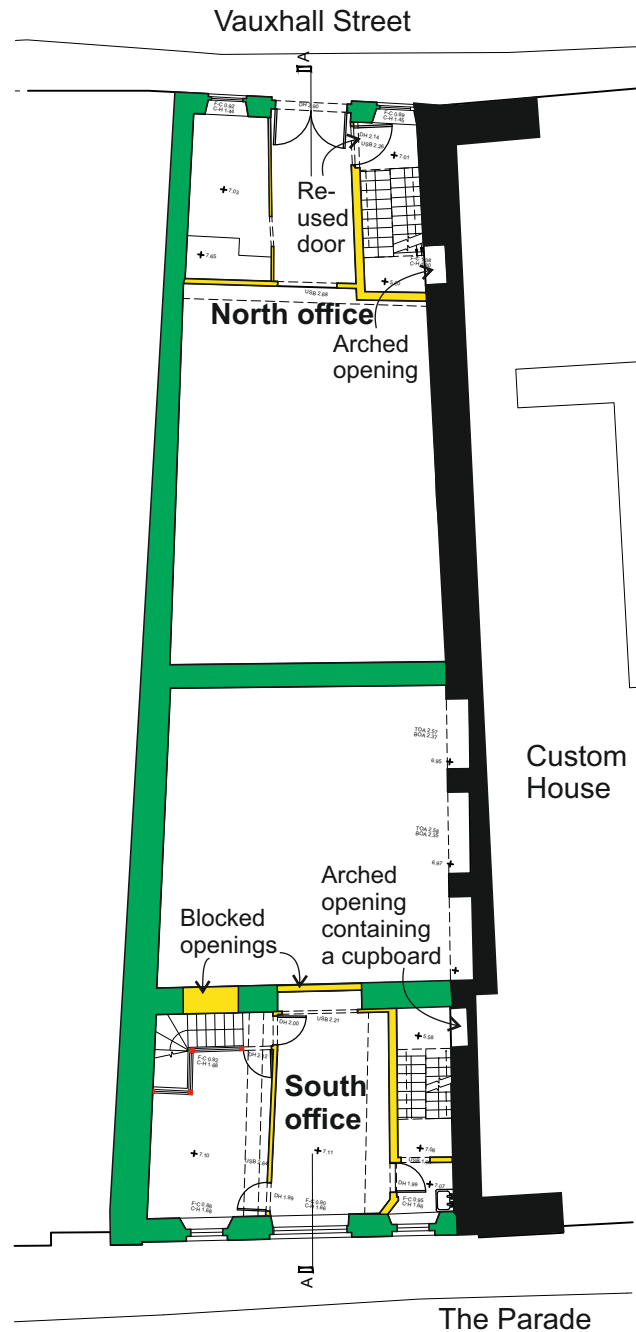
PROJECT  
9 The Parade, Plymouth

TITLE  
Fig. 3: Extract from the  
1895 25-inch  
Ordnance Survey map





GROUND FLOOR PLAN



FIRST FLOOR PLAN

..... Line of removed beam

s Blocked socket

■ 1820

■ Mid-19th century

■ Early-20th century

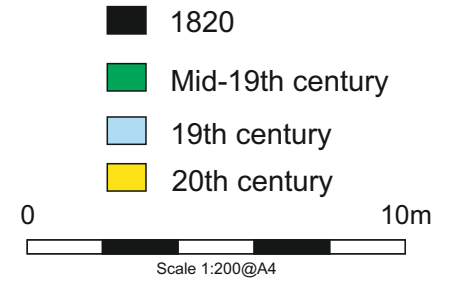
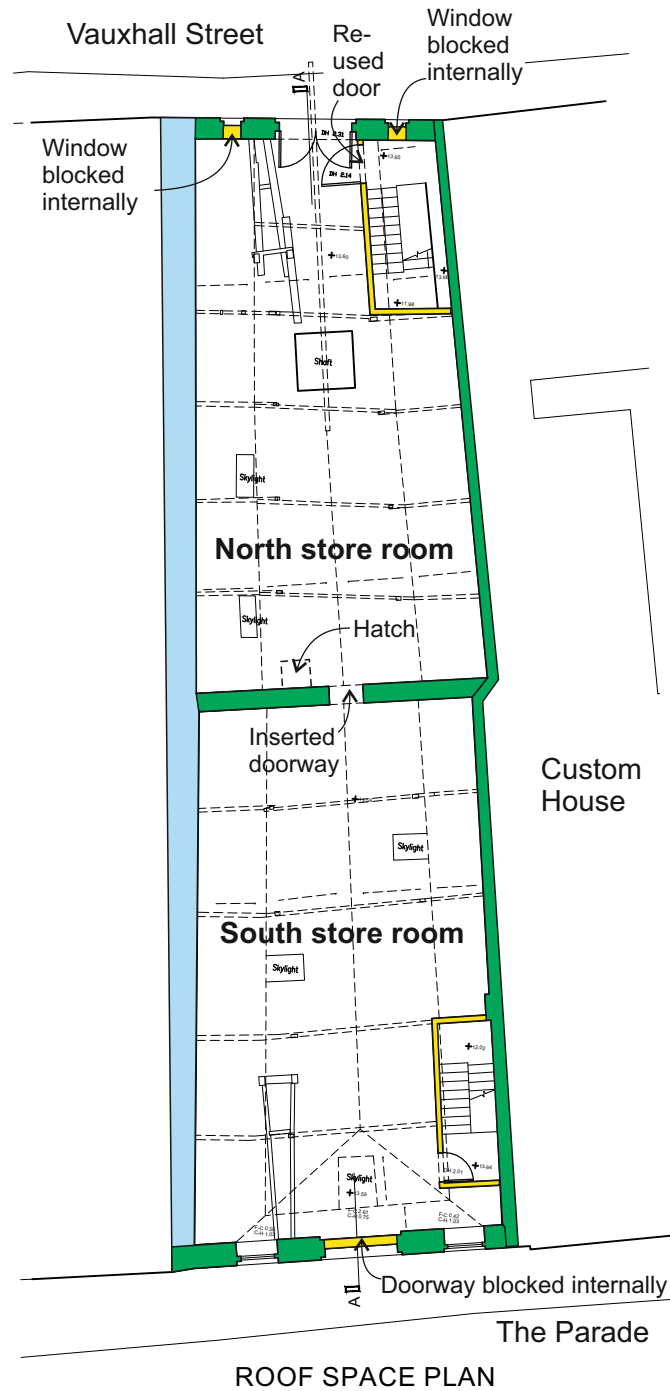
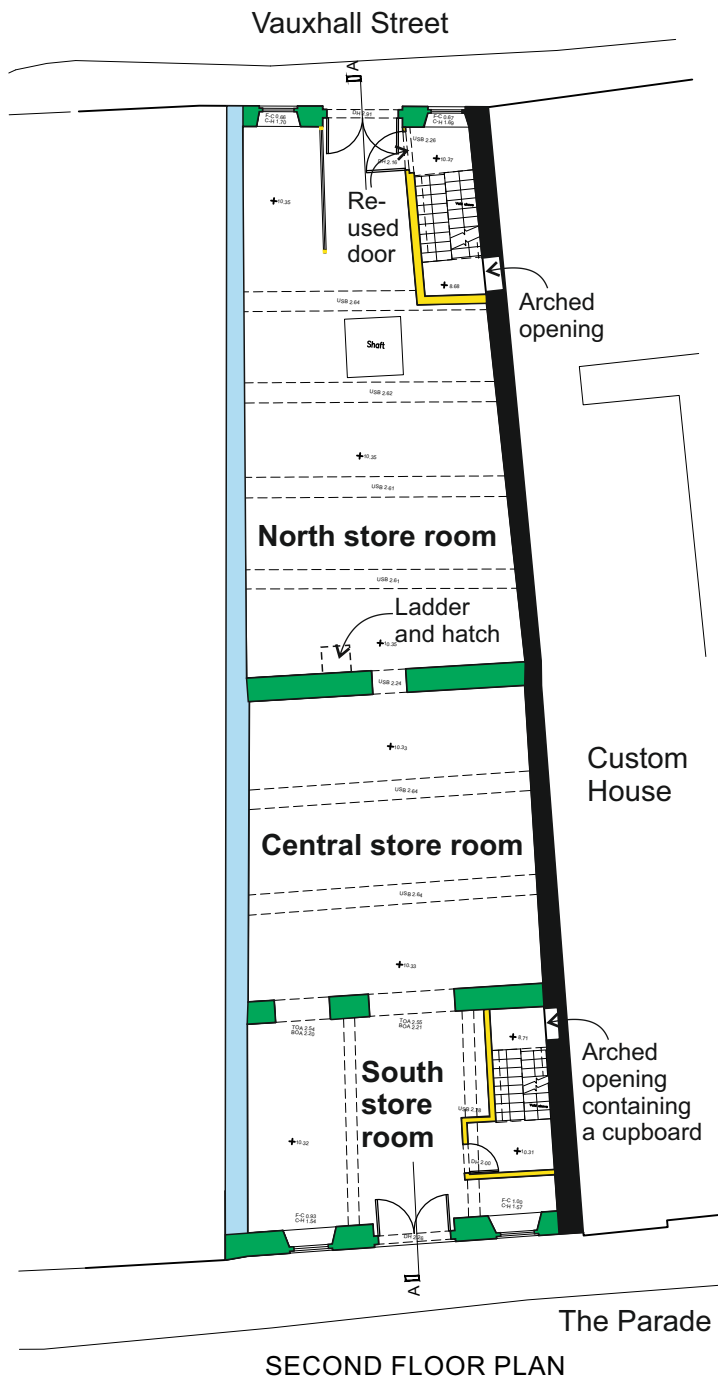
■ Late-20th century



Scale 1:200@A4

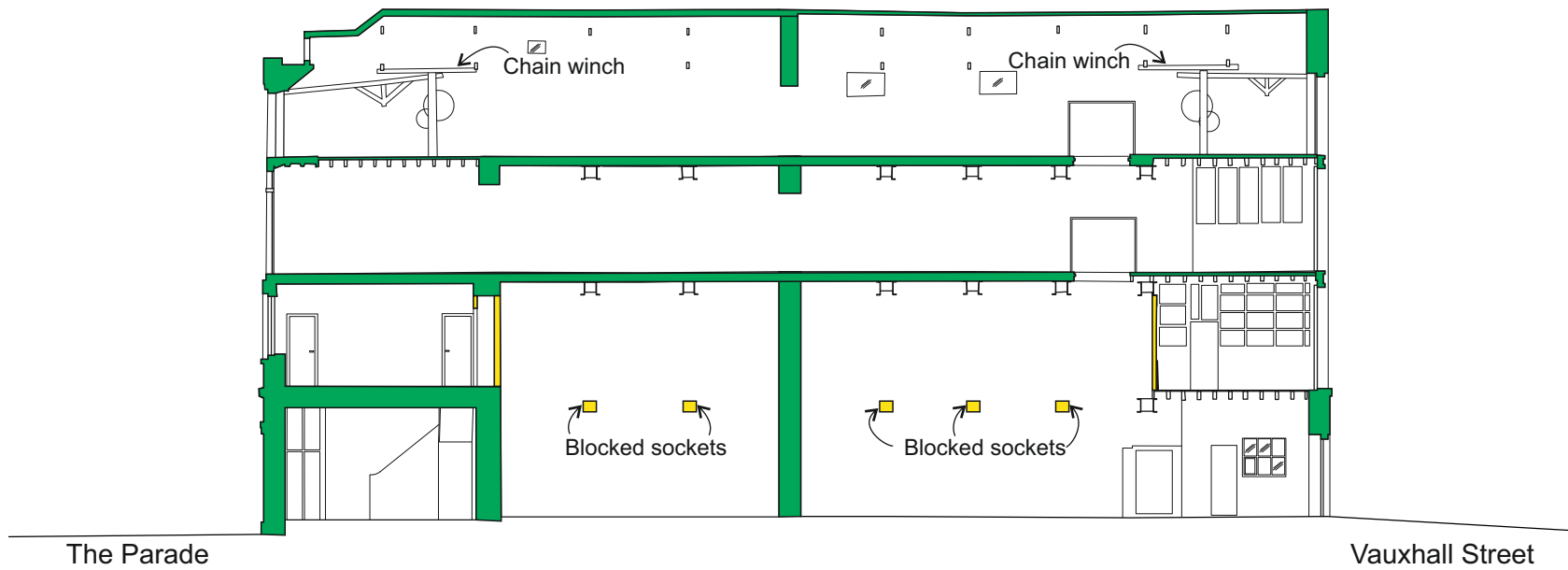
PROJECT  
9 The Parade, Plymouth

TITLE  
Fig. 4: Phased ground-  
and first-floor plans



PROJECT  
9 The Parade, Plymouth

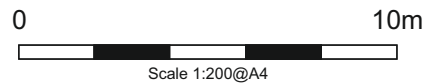
TITLE  
Fig. 5: Phased second- and third-floor plans



Datum 0.00

SECTION A-A

- Mid-19th century
- 20th century



PROJECT  
9 The Parade, Plymouth  
TITLE  
Fig. 6: Phased longitudinal section





Plate 1: General view of the building showing the Custom House to the east, looking northwest (1m scale)



Plate 2: South elevation of the building, looking north (1m scale)

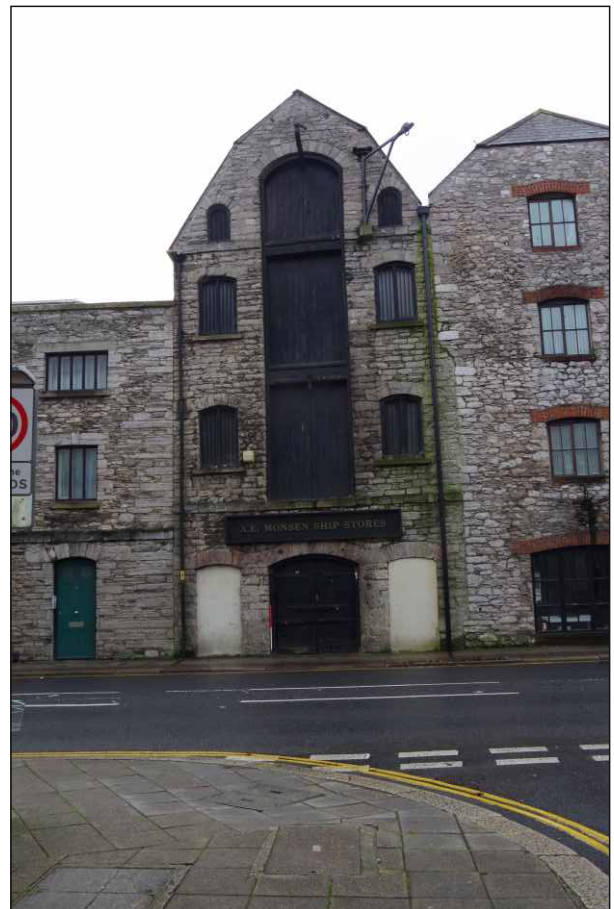


Plate 3: North elevation of the building, looking south (1m scale)



Plate 4: South wall of the office on the ground floor, looking south (1m scale)



Plate 5: Stairs in the office on the ground floor, looking north (1m scale)



Plate 6: Ground-floor east wall in the south store on the ground floor, looking northeast (1m scale)



Plate 7: First-floor east wall of the south store, looking northeast



Plate 8: First-floor south wall of south store, looking south



Plate 9: Ground-floor east wall of north store, looking southeast (1m scale)



Plate 10: North end of ground floor showing modern partitions, loading door and reused door (to the right), looking north (1m scale)



Plate 11: Partition in southwest office on the first floor, looking northwest (1m scale)



Plate 12: General view of stairs in the southeast corner of the building, looking north (1m scale)



Plate 13: Second-floor north wall of the south store, looking northwest (1m scale)



Plate 14: Second-floor east wall of central store, looking northeast (1m scale)



Plate 15: General view of second-floor north store, looking north (1m scale)





Plate 16: Cogs and chains of winch arm in the third-floor south store, looking northwest (1m scale)



Plate 18: Cogs and chains of winch arm in the third-floor north store, looking northwest (1m scale)



Plate 17: Chain of winch arm in the third-floor south store, looking southwest



Plate 19: General view of roof structure, looking north

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