

PENWITH STREET DEPOT SITE, PENZANCE, CORNWALL

(NGR SW 47407 30616)

Results of archaeological recording and monitoring

Cornwall Council planning reference PA16/12036

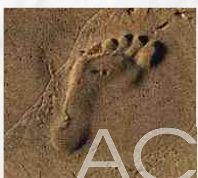
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On behalf of:
Galliford Try Partnerships South West

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AC archaeology

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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

Archaeological monitoring and recording was undertaken by AC archaeology between August and November 2018, on behalf of Galliford Try Partnerships South West, during construction of a residential development at the former Depot Site, Penwith Street, Penzance, Cornwall.

The groundworks exposed the remains of 15 terraced houses forming part of two rows of early-mid 19th-century terraces located either side of Camberwell Street. The houses formed part of a wider 19th-century expansion of Penzance, and were partially demolished during slum clearance in 1939 with the remainder removed following the Second World War.

Each house would have had two heated rooms on the ground floor served by an entrance hall, with stairs to the first floor located in the rear room, with this room also serving as the kitchen. Many houses had rear outshuts, probably containing a store and a food larder; these partially survived. The houses had front yards, some divided by stone boundary walls, with paths to the front doors. All of the houses had been upgraded, which included new concrete external and internal surfaces – the latter with remains of a lino covering – and new fireplaces/ranges.

The small finds assemblage, from overlying demolition deposits, included earlier residual pottery and a coin, structural elements, remains of household furniture and goods, and later finds probably from the period the houses stood empty.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 This document sets out the results of a second stage of archaeological monitoring and recording at the Penwith Street Depot Site, Penzance, Cornwall (NGR SW 47407 30616; Fig. 1). This comprised a watching brief carried out by AC archaeology between August and November 2018. The initial investigation comprised an historic building record of 1940s Horsa huts and associated brick boiler house in June 2017; the results of that investigation have been reported separately (Passmore 2017a). The investigations were commissioned by Galliford Try Partnerships South West, and was required by Cornwall Council as a condition of the grant of planning permission (reference PA16/12036) for 'erection of 24 dwellings, construction of new vehicular and pedestrian accesses to Penwith Street, and parking, and provision of drainage infrastructure and landscaping'.

1.2 The site covers c. 0.4 ha and is located within the centre of the town to the northwest of the harbour, within the Penzance Conservation Area. The site is almost rectangular, and is located between Penwith Street to the north, Cross Street to the south and the alleyways serving the rear of properties on Mount Street and Adelaide Street to the northeast and southwest, respectively. The topography slopes down to the southeast, which is reflected in the terraces of Mount Street and Adelaide Street, whilst the connecting roads slope down to the northeast. The underlying solid geology comprises Devonian slate and siltstone of the Mylor Slate Formation. No superficial deposits are recorded (British Geological Survey online viewer).

2. HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

- 2.1** The history of the site has been set out in an historic environment assessment prepared to support the planning application (Costen 2016). A summary of the history taken from this document is set out below. Until the 18th century Penzance was a small town whose economy was primarily based on the fishing industry. Never-the-less, it was one of the principal towns in the west of the county.
- 2.2** During the early 19th century the town expanded with new development including terraced houses constructed on the lower hillsides above the port. The 1841 tithe map records that the site was formed by partially completed terraces of houses on either side of "Camborne Street" (Fig. 2). Most of the neighbouring streets had been constructed, but the junction of Penwith Street and Mount Street was not yet completed. The Ordnance Survey First Edition map of 1882 depicts the continued expansion of Penzance, with the terraced housing of Mount Street and Penwith Street now fully developed. Camborne Street is now labelled as "Camberwell Street" (Fig. 3).
- 2.3** The houses of the locality in and around the application area were small and of lower quality than the nearby terrace houses constructed later in the century. In 1939 it is understood that many of the properties in Camberwell Street had been vacated in preparation for the clearance of slums. Demolition had commenced but ceased on outset of the Second World War, and an early post-war aerial photograph records the partial demolition of buildings at the northern end of the site with those in the middle still standing.
- 2.4** During the post-Second World War period the whole site was redeveloped. Initially, during the late 1940s, Horsa huts along with an associated brick boiler house were constructed on the southern portion of the site. Such buildings were designed to provide additional school accommodation following the raising of the leaving age in 1947, but the 1968 1:2500 Ordnance Survey map records this part of the site as 'water board offices', and in the 2016 assessment it was suggested that their construction for another 'governmental use' may have been possible. The depot in the north portion of the site was constructed later than the huts, and is first recorded as a 'corporation yard' on the 1963 1:2500 Ordnance Survey map.

3. AIM

- 3.1** Groundworks (mainly in the northern portion of the site) had the potential to expose buried features of archaeological interest relating to the 19th-century Camberwell Street, including evidence for the street itself, foundations of the adjacent terrace houses and garden walls, and associated internal and external surfaces. The aim was therefore to monitor and record any groundworks that had the potential to expose and/or remove buried archaeological remains, and to excavate and record any such remains where they occurred above the planned formation or invert levels.

4. METHODOLOGY

- 4.1** Guidance on the scope of work was provided by Cornwall Council's Conservation Officer and Senior Development Officer (Historic Environment) in their consultee responses to the application. This phase of investigation required a watching brief during relevant groundworks. The recording was undertaken in accordance with an approved Written Scheme of Investigation (Passmore 2017b), the Chartered

Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard and Guidance for an archaeological watching brief* (revised 2014) as well as the AC archaeology *General Site Recording Manual, Version 2*.

4.2 The recording comprised:

- A watching brief during ground reduction within the southern portion of the site, where it has been established that substantial terracing had taken place in the 1940s when the Horsa huts were constructed; and
- A watching brief during initial ground reduction within the northern portion of the site. Where remains of the 19th-century Camberwell Street were exposed during this initial ground reduction, excavations by the contractor ceased, and the exposed remains were fully excavated by hand and recorded by the site archaeologists. This was carried out in accordance with Sections 4.4-4.6 of the approved Written Scheme of Investigation.

5. RESULTS (Fig. 4; Plates 1-18)

Introduction

- 5.1 As expected, the southern portion of the site had been subject to significant previous truncation, and no archaeological deposits were exposed. Similarly, most of the central and western side of the northern portion of the site was also heavily disturbed, with this disturbance generally correlating with the positions of the (demolished) mid 20th-century buildings. Camberwell Street itself survived at the northwest end of the site, with a row of 11 houses uncovered on its east side (Plates 1-3). More truncated remains of four houses were exposed at the northwest end of the site (Plate 4).

Camberwell Street

- 5.2 A 12.5m length of Camberwell Street was exposed (Plate 4). It measured 1.60m wide with a concrete surface incorporating a gutter along its east side. Both sides were edged with granite kerbs. Unlike the adjacent streets there were no associated pavements, but the terrace houses had 3m deep front yards. Some of these yards had granite boundary walls between the properties, and historic photographs in the Morrab Library show that others had wooden fences, a boundary treatment also used on the roadside. This correlates with the excavated evidence with only a few granite wall footings present dividing some of the yards. There was some evidence for cobbled surfaces in the yards, but others were finished with secondary concrete or contained garden soil. Paths to the front doors were finished with either concrete or earlier red tiles, slate, or cobbles, and were defined by slate or granite edging.

The northeast terrace houses

- 5.3 The houses were broadly identical (although the plan form was generally reversed on pairs of houses), with significant differences discussed individually in Sections 5.5-5.15 below. They were constructed with granite exterior and party walls, the latter being of either thicker granite incorporating fireplaces or between pairs of houses thinner brick on granite or mortar foundations (Plates 5 and 6). Each house measured 4.80m deep by 3.75m wide internally, and contained two principal reception rooms served by a front entrance hall. The internal partitions were constructed of red brick. All were originally plastered, which partially survived, generally adjacent to the floors. Where surviving, the entrance halls had a slate floor (Plate 7), but the majority of the rooms had concrete floors, some with fragments of a lino covering (Plate 8). There was very little evidence for original floors, which where present was slate laid onto a bedding of lime mortar (Plate 9). Contemporary

cement skirting also survived in some houses. Consistent areas of disturbance (including evidence of burning) within the rear rooms, behind the entrance hall, indicated the position of stairs to the first floor (Plate 10). Adjacent to the position of the stairs were doors to rear yards (Plate 11). The front rooms had central windows with partial walk-in reveals. No evidence for windows in the rear rooms was identified. (Historic photographs in the Morrab Library show that the houses had six-over-six pane hornless sash windows with single first-floor windows only on the front and rear elevations.) Both the front and rear rooms were heated with brick-lined fireplaces, with slate or other stone hearths; rarely fragments of stoves survived *in situ* in the rear rooms (Plate 12), indicating that kitchen facilities were located here. The positions varied slightly to allow for the insertion of two fireplaces, in adjacent properties, in the party walls.

- 5.4** Limited evidence for back yards was exposed (Plates 11 and 13). This principally comprised granite boundary walls between the yards, granite foundations of outshuts, and remains of concrete surfaces overlying or replacing original brick, cobble or slate surfaces. There were steps down into the rear outshuts, and down again from the outshuts into the back yards.

House 1

- 5.5** This house had been heavily disturbed with fragments of its outside walls surviving, along with surfaces in the entrance hall, and the hearth of a fireplace in the southeast wall. Externally part of the slate, cobbled and granite front path also survived (Plate 14).

House 2

- 5.6** The front of this house had been heavily disturbed, but internally the concrete surface of the front room survived along with a lime bedding for the original surface of the rear room. Both fireplaces in the northwest wall were also exposed. Externally, the cobbled front path with later concrete covering was also present (Plate 14).

House 3

- 5.7** The front of this house had been disturbed, but the overall plan survived, including internal walls and concrete surfaces.

House 4

- 5.8** The front of this house had been disturbed, but the overall plan survived, including internal walls, slate, concrete and lino surfaces, and both fireplaces in the northwest wall. The northeast wall incorporated an alcove that may have been under a rear window.

House 5

- 5.9** The front of this house had been disturbed, but the overall plan survived, including parts of the internal walls, concrete floors, and the fireplace in the rear room located in the southeast wall. Externally steps leading out of a rear outshut into the yard survived along with associated slate and concrete surfaces.

House 6

- 5.10** The front of this house had been disturbed, but the overall plan survived, including parts of the internal walls and the slate and concrete floors, and the fireplaces located in the northwest wall. Externally the rear yard walls and part of a rear outshut survived along with associated slate, cobbled and concrete surfaces.

House 7

- 5.11 The front of this house had been disturbed, including parts of the internal walls, but the tile and concrete floors (Plate 15), and evidence for the fireplace in the rear room located in the southeast wall were present. Externally the rear yard walls and a rear outshut survived along with associated brick and concrete surfaces.

House 8

- 5.12 The front of this house had been disturbed, and no internal walls survived. Internally, the concrete floor remained, along with a fireplace with a brick and stone hearth in the rear room, located in the northwest wall. Externally the rear yard walls and part of a rear outshut survived along with associated brick and concrete surfaces.

House 9

- 5.13 The front of this house had been disturbed, although the entrance hall survived along with some of the internal walls and the concrete floors. A fireplace in the rear room, located in the southeast wall, was also present along with a brick hearth. Externally, the front boundary wall with house 10 survived along with part of the concrete yard path. To the rear part of an outshut was present along with associated concrete surfaces.

House 10

- 5.14 Along with house 11 this was the most complete of the recorded terrace houses, and the complete plan of the house (excluding the full extent of the rear outshut) was present along with the whole of the front yard (Plates 2, 5 and 7). The front path was laid with cobbles and concrete, and the entrance had had a full slate floor. Elsewhere the surfaces were concrete. The fireplaces were in the northwest wall, with slate and stone hearths. In the front room was a brick-lined niche adjacent to the fireplace. To the rear part of the rear outshut survived, along with associated concrete surfaces.

House 11

- 5.15 Along with house 10 this was the most complete of the recorded terrace houses, and the complete plan of the house (excluding the full extent of the rear outshut) was present along with the whole of the front yard (Plates 2, 5 and 6). This was the end property in the terrace on the east side of Camberwell Street, and was slightly larger than the other recorded houses measuring 5.25m deep by 4.40m wide internally. Historic maps indicate that the front window appears to have been within a bay, and the wall projected out to accommodate this opening. Internally the floors were concrete, replacing partially surviving slate slabs in the rear room. The fireplaces were located in the northwest wall. To the rear part of the rear outshut survived, along with an associated concrete surface. The outshut had been modified with the addition of brick walls including an extension to the west.

Walls and structures north of house 11

- 5.16 Historic maps record two yards to the north of house 11 associated with a pair of larger houses on Penwith Street. Parts of the granite boundary walls of the western yard was exposed, incorporating a pedestrian gateway from Camberwell Street. The granite rear wall of the northern property was exposed, and within the yard was a further length of granite wall, and a two-roomed brick extension to the building (Plate 16). This had slate and concrete floors.

The southwest terrace houses

- 5.17 The highly truncated remains of houses 12-15 were exposed at the northwest corner of the site (Plate 17). As on the opposite side of the street the end house (12)

was (very slightly) larger than the adjacent houses. Where present all had concrete floors, although in house 12 part of a slate floor survived. Only the footings of the walls remained, and there was only limited evidence for external doorways. Fragments of internal partitions survived in houses 13 and 14. The only remaining fireplace was in the northwest wall of house 12. Externally, the front yards of houses 12-14 consisted of garden soil with the remains of concrete and cobbled paths. To the rear part of an extension or rebuild of the rear outshut of house 14 survived, with granite walls and a cobbled and concrete surface.

- 5.18** To the north of house 12 Camberwell Street had a cobbled surface, mostly replaced in tarmac, and here part of the granite boundary wall to the rear of a property on Penwith Street survived.

Drain S104 and surface 102

- 5.19** Removal of the retaining wall between the northern and southern portions of the site exposed a northwest to southeast aligned granite drain (S104) constructed within a trench (F103) dug into the natural clay subsoil (106). It was exposed for a length of 1.48m and had internal dimensions of 0.60m wide by 0.84m high (Plate 18). The lower part of the drain was infilled with a dark brown silty clay (105). The drain was sealed by a backfill deposit of medium brown silty clay (110) above which was a cobbled surface set in a bed of yellow clay (102). This surface was sealed by a later, thin surface of concrete (101).

- 6. THE FINDS** by *Dr Naomi Payne with a contribution from Charlotte Coles* (Plates 19 and 20)

Introduction

- 6.1** All finds recovered on site have been retained, cleaned and marked where appropriate. They have been quantified according to material type within each context and the assemblage examined to extract information regarding the range, nature and date of artefacts represented.

Metal finds

- 6.2** A total of 24 iron items (5,013g), 23 pieces of copper alloy (224g), and two lead alloy objects (60g) was recovered from houses 3, 6, 8, 9, 10 and 11.

- 6.3** The iron finds include a piece of a cast-iron bed frame (Plate 19), a bolt, a bottle top, a bracket, a piece of a hollow chair leg with a turquoise plastic coating, an incomplete fire grate, a horseshoe, a knife blade fragment, nine nails, an oven door (Plate 20), a large split ring, a piece of twisted wire and three unidentified fragments. The cast-iron oven door from a range is broadly square with two large hinges, a central latch and a circular copper alloy fan. A rectangular copper alloy plaque on the inside of the door reads: 'P B Corin / Anchor Foundry / Penzance'. The Anchor Foundry, which was located in Causewayhead, was purchased from the trustees of J. M. B. Corin by Philip B. Corin in 1900. According to the 1914 *Who's Who in Business*, the Anchor Foundry employed about 35 people in 'mechanical engineering, coppersmithing, &c., gas fitting, electric lighting, telephones'.

- 6.4** The copper alloy finds include a turn button catch, a halfpenny of George III dated 1806 or 1807, a collar of uncertain purpose, a curtain ring, a globular door knob, an L-shaped hook, a lace chape, a mount in the form of a number 1 (perhaps a house number), a powder compact lid, a tack, two sash window fittings, a length of wire formed of four fine twisted strands and six unidentified objects.

- 6.5** The two lead/lead alloy objects include a rectangular box and an unidentified object. The distorted box, which is perhaps a snuff box, has moulded floral pattern on the sides. The original width is 38mm and the height, 19mm. The length cannot be discerned as one end is missing. The only other metal find was an early battery. This is cylindrical with a narrow section at one end.

Pottery

- 6.6** A total of two sherds (14g) of residual medieval pottery was recovered from house 3. The two joining rim sherds are from a 14th or 15th-century jar of St German's type. A jar of similar form was found during excavations at St Andrews, Plymouth (Fairclough 1979, 83, fig. 16, no. 69). A total of 65 sherds (1,042g) of post-medieval/modern pottery were recovered from houses 3-6 and 8-11. This includes fragments of coarse glazed earthenware, flower pot, willow pattern, polychrome transfer print, plain white wares, an Imari-style tea cup and stoneware jar/crock. The backyard of house 8 produced 30 sherds from a single bright green vessel of 1930s date, probably a regent shape teapot.

Other ceramics (excluding CBM)

- 6.7** A small number of other ceramic finds was recovered. Firstly, a small sub-rounded ceramic bead from the site of house 11 that measures 9.4mm in diameter by 7.8mm in height, and has traces of bright pink paint. The second object, from house 4, was a fragment of a square or rectangular base from a white china ornament. There were also two fragments in a flower pot type fabric which appear to be from the same object although they do not join. They form a tapering ceramic ring which would have had an external diameter of about 300mm and a height of 55mm. One piece has a projecting element that widens towards the point where it has broken. The fragments may derive from an object relating to kitchen gardening.

Worked stone

- 6.8** A fragment from a 20mm thick cream and light grey marble slab (493g) was recovered from the backyard of house 6. This is likely to be a fragment of a cold shelf from a larder.

Glass

- 6.9** A total of 25 pieces (741g) of glass was recovered from houses 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 10 and 11. The glass finds comprise 15 pieces from bottles, five from jars, a single piece of window glass and four other glass items. These include the base of a light blue transparent glass vase, a glass doll's eye fragment with a blue iris, a large (diameter 35mm) spherical clear/pink/blue glass marble in poor condition and a glass bar with triangular section, possibly from a chandelier-type light fitting.

Clay tobacco-pipe

- 6.10** A total of five clay tobacco-pipe fragments (18g) was recovered from houses 3, 4 and 10. All of these are stem fragments and therefore cannot be closely dated.

CBM

- 6.11** A total of seven fragments (7,924g) of ceramic building material was recovered from houses 5, 7, 8, 9 and 10 and other demolition deposits. This material includes a piece of salt-glazed stoneware gully trap pipe from house 5, fragments of stoneware sanitary pipe from houses 6 (backyard) and 8, a complete earthenware floor tile from house 7, a curving roof tile fragment from house 9, and a flat tile fragment with mortar adhering to one flat side and along one adjacent edge from house 10. The complete tile was retained as a sample from a tiled floor in house 7. It is square with a maximum dimension of 315mm and a depth of 42mm. The unstratified CBM was a small piece of glazed brown wall tile.

Lead pencils

- 6.12** A total of three solid graphite (“lead”) pencil fragments (4g) was recovered from houses 6 (backyard), 10 and 11.

Leather

- 6.13** The incomplete sole from a leather shoe was recovered from house 9. The extrapolated original length was approximately 210mm and width 85mm. Another incomplete shoe was recovered from the backyard of house 8. This is distorted but was originally approximately 250mm long. The sole is held together by numerous iron pins. A small amount of the upper shoe has also survived, including a number of eyelets for laces.

Plastic

- 6.14** Plastic finds include bottle tops from houses 6, 8 and 10, a creamy white circular fitting with three small perpendicular projections from the backyard of house 6, a black plastic four-holed button from house 11, and from house 9 a lid from a dark brown/black cylindrical canister and two flat fragments from a mottled brown container, with MADE IN ENGL[AND] and a yacht embossed on the back.

Animal bone *by Charlotte Coles*

- 6.15** A total of nine animal bones (181g) was recovered from two houses. The identifiable bones are a cattle calcaneus, a large mammal rib and a medium mammal rib from house 6 and a butchery medium mammal rib from house 11. These are all from adult individuals.

Shell

- 6.16** A total of three limpet shells (27g) was recovered from houses 6 and 9.

7. DISCUSSION

- 7.1** The excavations at the former depot site on Penwith Street uncovered the remains of 15 terrace houses on Camberwell Street (originally Camborne Street), as well as parts of the rear of three properties on Penwith Street. No earlier archaeological deposits were exposed, and the few earlier finds are clearly residual.

- 7.2** Camberwell Street formed part of a wider group of streets with terrace houses constructed in the early-mid 19th century; other contemporary roads included Penwith Street, Adelaide Street, Mount Street, Leskinnick Place, and Leskinnick Terrace. The large corner property of Mount Street/Leskinnick Terrace and Leskinnick Street incorporates a springhead dated 1827 (Cornwall Historic Environment Record entry DCO12192).

- 7.3** The predominant house type in this development were small two-up, two-down houses constructed of granite under slate roofs. The area includes some larger buildings, mainly located at the ends of terraces; some may have been designed for (or converted into) commercial use, such as the Lamp & Whistle public house at the corner of Mount Street and Leskinnick Place. Where terraces were constructed back to back, rear service alleys were provided.

- 7.4** The fronts of the houses were constructed either directly onto the streets (e.g. as on Mount Street and Adelaide Street) or as on Camberwell Street (and Leskinnick Place and the lower part of Leskinnick Terrace) set back behind small front gardens. The gardens of Leskinnick Place and Leskinnick Terrace have boundaries of varying

materials and dates, with many of the gardens in the latter displaying the use of later 20th-century concrete blocks. An historic photograph of Camberwell Street shows fences as boundaries, and this is borne out by the excavation where no clear evidence for solid boundaries between gardens was identified; similarly, no solid front boundaries to the roadside were present.

- 7.5** The 1841 Camborne tithe map shows that many of the houses had rear outshuts, of varying sizes, although these were less prevalent on Camberwell Street. Later Ordnance Survey maps record further outshuts, and on Camberwell Street smaller structures – probably privies – are also recorded adjacent to the rear alleyways. Parts of the rear outshuts survived, and where upstanding walls were present they were constructed of brick laid onto granite foundations. No internal fittings (such as drains) were present, and the smaller outshuts in Camberwell Street were probably stores with food larders.
- 7.6** The houses had consistent internal floor plans with two ground-floor rooms accessed via an entrance hall; all internal partitions were brick. This arrangement contrasts with some standing houses in adjacent streets where the internal partitions have been removed to provide enlarged living/dining rooms. Stairs to the first floor were located behind the entrance with fireplaces in each room located on the opposite side of the rooms to the entrance hall and staircase. Many of these were brick lined, and an historic photograph of Camberwell Street shows brick stacks above the rooflines. Several cast-iron grates/ranges were recorded *in situ*, one of which could be dated to the early 20th century. The evidence for ranges indicate that the rear rooms probably functioned as kitchens.
- 7.7** In addition to this later fireplace there is considerable evidence of other early 20th-century updating of the houses. In most houses this took the form of replacement concrete (and in some cases lino) floors within the houses, rear outshuts, rear yards and front paths, replacing slate flagstones within the main rooms of the houses and cobbles, bricks and slate flags elsewhere. The finds recovered from the demolition deposits also hint at the presence of electricity, although with the exception of drain S104 no physical evidence for any contemporary services was found during the excavations.
- 7.8** In 1939 the area was scheduled for slum clearance, and the properties in Camberwell Street vacated. This process stalled at the onset of the Second World War, and only a few of the houses, including some of those recorded in the excavations, were initially demolished. The remainder in Camberwell Street were demolished in two phases after the war. Some of the recovered finds probably date from the period when some of the houses stood empty. The subsequent construction of council yard buildings caused considerable disturbance to the below-ground remains of many of the houses.

8. ARCHIVE AND OASIS ENTRY

- 8.1** An OASIS (Online Access to the Index of Archaeological investigationS) entry has been completed using the unique identifier 340915, and includes a digital version of the report. The digital archive will be deposited with the Archaeology Data Service within three months of the acceptance of this report by the local planning authority. The finds and paper archive will be offered to the Royal Cornwall Museum once a decision has been made on the future acceptance of archives by the institution.

9. SOURCES CONSULTED

British Geological Survey
www.bgs.ac.uk/opengeoscience

Costen, D., 2016. *Penwith Street Depot Site, Penzance, Cornwall, Centred on SW 47407 30616, Historic Environment Impact Assessment*, AC archaeology document no **ACD1397/1/0**

Morrab Library photo archive,
http://photoarchive.morrablibrary.org.uk/search?query=camberwell&query_type=keyword&record_types%5B%5D=Item&record_types%5B%5D=File&record_types%5B%5D=Collection&record_types%5B%5D=Exhibit&record_types%5B%5D=ExhibitPage&submit_search=Search

Ordnance Survey 1:500 town plan of Penzance, 1878

Passmore, A., 2017a. *Penwith Street Depot Site, Penzance, Cornwall, (NGR SW 47407 30616), Results of historic building recording, Cornwall Council planning reference PA16/12036*, AC archaeology document no. **ACD1606/2/0**

Passmore, A., 2017b. *Penwith Street Depot Site, Penzance, Cornwall, (NGR SW 47407 30616), Written Scheme of Investigation for historic building recording and an archaeological watching brief, Cornwall Council planning reference PA16/12036*, AC archaeology document no. **ACD1606/1/0**

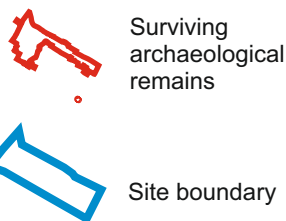
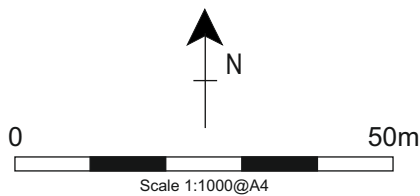
Penzance Tithe Map of 1841 and Apportionment of 1841



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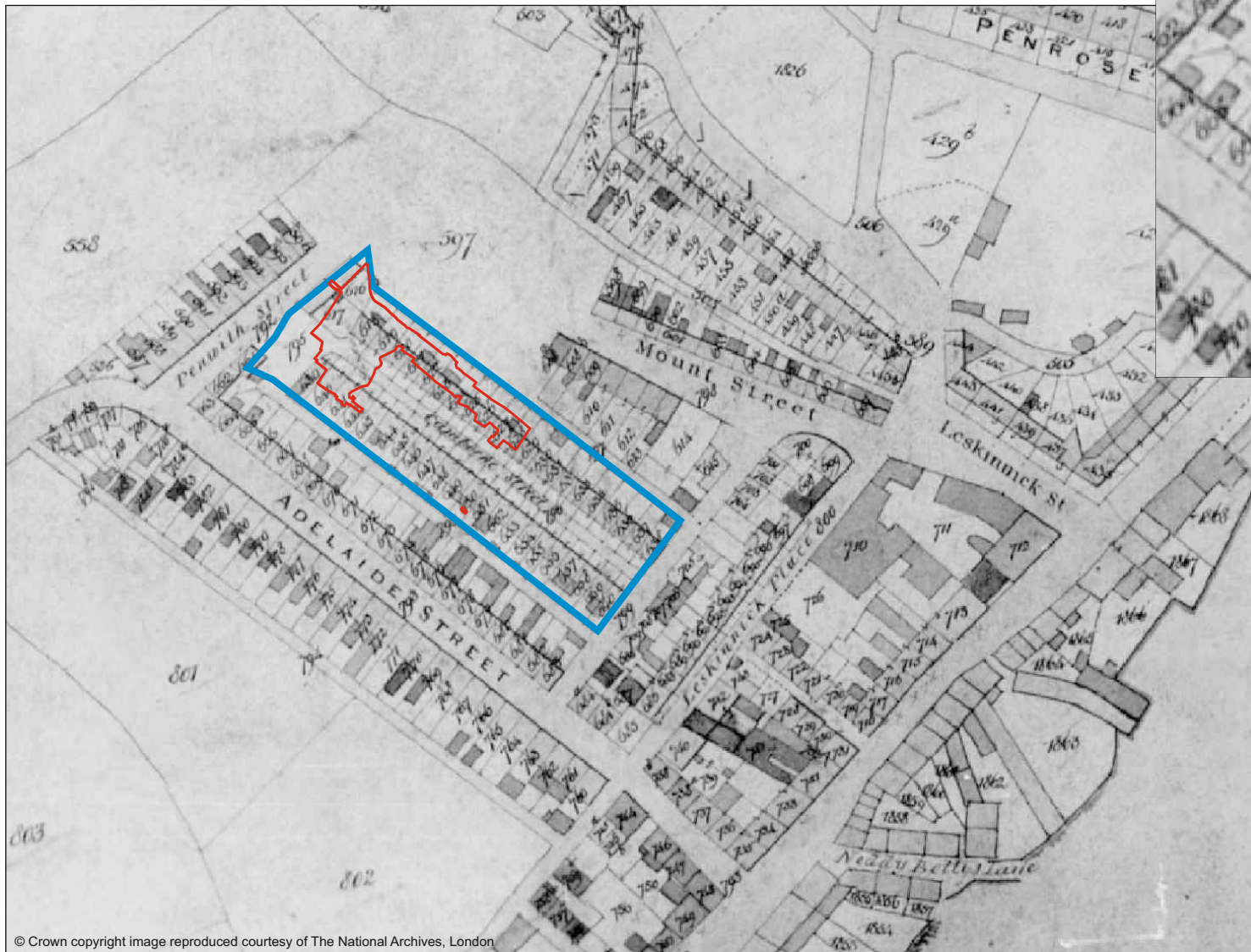
Based on drawing prepared by Clifton Emery Design



PROJECT
Penwith Street Depot site, Penzance, Cornwall

TITLE
Fig. 1: Site location and location of surviving archaeological remains





Surviving
archaeological
remains



Site boundary

PROJECT

Penwith Street Depot site,
Penzance, Cornwall

TITLE

Fig. 2: Extract from the Penzance
tithe map, 1841

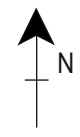




AC archaeology



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OS Town Plan: Penzance, CORNWALL & ISLES OF SCILLY 1:500 1878



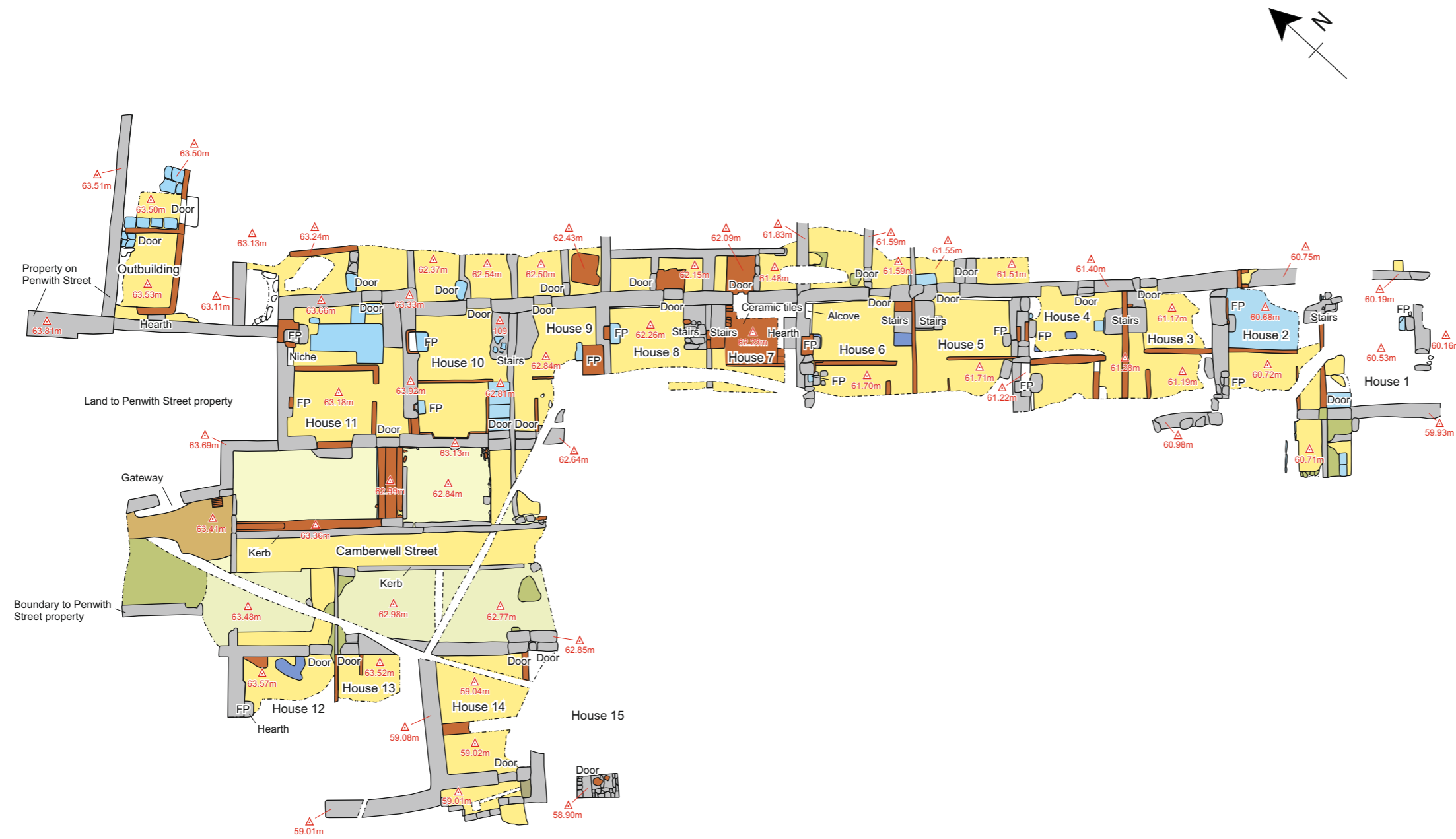
-  Surviving archaeological remains
-  Site boundary

PROJECT
**Penwith Street Depot site,
 Penzance, Cornwall**

TITLE
**Fig. 3: Extract from the Ordnance
 Survey 1:500 map, 1878**



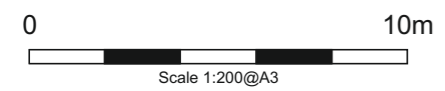
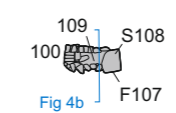
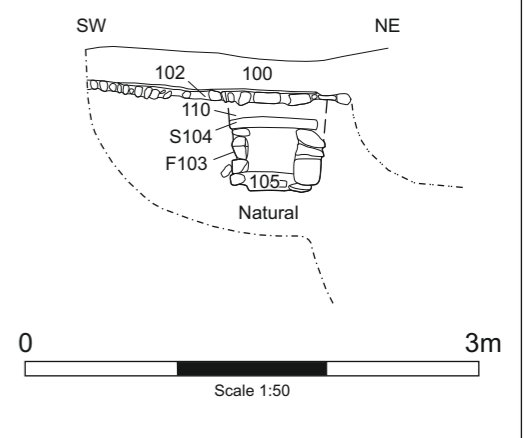
a) Plan of the terrace houses



Key

- Granite walls, steps and hearths
- Brick walls and surfaces
- Slate surfaces and hearths
- Lino
- Concrete
- Cobbled surfaces
- Tarmac
- Garden soil
- FP Fireplace
- Edge of truncation

b) Section of drain S104



PROJECT
**Penwith Street Depot site,
 Penzance, Cornwall**

TITLE
**Fig. 4: Plan of existing remains,
 and section of drain S104**





Plate 1: General view of the site showing Camberwell Street and houses 6-11, looking northwest



Plate 2: General view of the site showing Camberwell Street (foreground) with houses 8-11 to the rear as well as the front gardens of houses 10 and 11, looking east. 0.40m scale



Plate 3: General view of the site showing house 12 (foreground), Camberwell Street, and houses 6-11 to the rear, looking southeast



Plate 4: The excavated surviving length of Camberwell Street, looking southeast. 2m scales



Plate 5: Houses 10 and 11 (foreground) showing the slate flag floor in the rear room of house 11, looking southeast. 1m scales



Plate 6: Houses 10 (foreground) and 11 showing the positions of fireplaces and adjacent alcoves, looking northwest. 1m scales



Plate 7: House 10 showing the front garden and remains of the front path, as well as the slate floor of the entrance hall, looking northeast. 1m scales



Plate 8: Close-up photograph of the lino floor covering in house 4, looking northeast. 0.40m scale



Plate 9: House 11 showing the slate flag floor in the rear room, looking southeast. 1m scales



Plate 10: Close-up photograph of the remains of the base of the stairs in houses 9 and 10, looking northwest. 1m scale



Plate 11: Houses 9 and 10 showing the doorways to the rear yards, and collapsed brick wall of the outshut to house 9, looking west. 0.40m scale



Plate 12: House 2, the brick-lined fireplace with remains of stove, looking northwest. 1m scale



Plate 13: The rear yards and outshuts to houses 7 and 8 showing brick surfaces, looking southeast. 1m scales



Plate 14: The remains of houses 1 and 2 showing the cobbled and concrete path surfaces, looking east. 2m scales



Plate 15: House 7 showing the red tile floor to the rear room, and the remains of stairs in houses 7 and 8 beyond, looking northwest. 1m scale



Plate 16: The rear extension to the outbuilding on Penwith Street, looking northeast. 1m scales



Plate 17: The heavily disturbed remains of house 13 (left) and 14 (right), looking northeast (1m scale)



Plate 18: Drain S104, looking northeast. 1m scale



Plate 19: The remains of the bedframe



Plate 20: The iron oven door with maker's plaque.

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