

**PLYMOUTH**

# General information

- **Plymouth** - a city on the south coast of Devon, England, about 190 miles (310 km) south-west of London. It is situated between the mouths of the rivers Plym to the east and Tamar to the west, where they join Plymouth Sound.



- Motto: *Turris fortissima est nomen Jehova*  
"The name of Jehovah is the strongest tower"

# Landmarks

- The Barbican



- It is the name now given to the western and northern sides of the old harbour area.
- It was one of the few parts of the city to escape most of the destruction of The Blitz during the Second World War. Two or three streets still retain some of the architecture of an old fishing port.

# Dolphin Inn

- A pub on the Barbican



- The sign on the front of the building has always called the pub the 'Dolphin Hotel'.
- It is notable as the setting of several of the artist Beryl Cook's paintings.
- It is a no-frills unmodernised pub famous for its cask ale, draught Bass served straight from the barrel.

# Drake's Island

- It lies in Plymouth Sound, just south of Millbay Docks.



- There was a chapel on the Island that was originally dedicated to Saint Michael and it was as St Michael's Island that it first appears in the records, when, in 1135, it was transferred from the Valletort family to the Priory at Plympton.
- At some point the chapel was re-dedicated, this time to Saint Nicholas, the patron saint of sailors.

# Eddystone Lighthouse

- The current, fourth, lighthouse and the stub of Smeaton's Tower



- It was designed by James Douglass.
- The light was lit in 1882 and is still in use. It is operated by Trinity House.
- It was automated in 1982, the first Trinity House 'Rock' (or offshore) lighthouse to be converted. The tower has been changed by construction of a helipad above the lantern, to allow maintenance crews access.

# Forts of Plymouth

- Palmerston Forts:
- The western wall of Agaton Fort



- Several of the forts surrounding Plymouth were built as a result of a decision in Lord Palmerston's premiership to deter the French from attacking naval bases in the south of the country (1859-1865).
- Part of the north-eastern defences of Plymouth, work on Agaton Fort started in 1863 on a hill near the hamlet of Agaton, in the parish of St Budeaux.

# Mayflower Steps

- The Mayflower Steps Arch on Plymouth's famous and ancient Barbican.



- This is the approximate place where the Puritan Pilgrim Fathers set sail in The Mayflower for America in 1620.
- The replica of the ship, "Mayflower II", was built at Brixham, Devon, and launched there on September 22nd 1956.
- It sailed around to Plymouth's Sutton Harbour in readiness for the epic voyage across to New Plymouth in America. "Mayflower II" left Plymouth on April 20th 1957.
- Fifty-three days later she passed by the Nantucket Lightship, the journey of 5,500 sea miles having taken thirteen days less than that taken by the original "Mayflower" in 1620.



# Mount Batten

- Mount Batten Tower, a 30 foot high circular artillery fort, built in 1652



- Mount Batten is a 24-metre-tall outcrop of rock on a 600-metre peninsula in Plymouth Sound.
- After some redevelopment which started with the area coming under the control of the Plymouth Development Corporation for five years from 1993, the peninsula now has a marina and a centre for sea sport.

# Plymouth Breakwater

- Plymouth Breakwater Fort from inside the Sound



- The construction of the Mount Batten Breakwater was started in April 1878.
- The Breakwater runs due west from the rocks beneath Mount Batten, with the Cobbler Buoy a little to its south. It is 915 feet in length

# Plymouth Hoe

- A large south facing open public space
- The Hoe is adjacent to and above the low limestone cliffs that form the seafront and it commands views of Plymouth Sound, Drake's Island, and across the Hamoaze to Mount Edgcumbe in Cornwall.
- The name derives from the Anglo-Saxon word Hoe, a sloping ridge shaped like an inverted foot and heel.



# Plymouth Sound

- The Sound

- Its southwest and southeast corners are Penlee Point in Cornwall and Wembury Point on Devon, a distance of about 3 nautical miles (6 km). Its northern limit is Plymouth Hoe giving a north-south distance of nearly 3 nautical miles (6 km).



# Royal Albert Bridge

- Opened 2 May 1859



- It is a railway bridge that spans the River Tamar between Plymouth, on the Devon bank, and Saltash on the Cornish bank.
- Its unique design consists of two 455 feet (138.7 m) lenticular iron trusses 100 feet (30.5 m) above the water.

# Saltram House

- A Georgian house



- A George II mansion with its original contents, set in an attractive 500 acre parkland on the banks of the River Plym
- Home to the Parker family for nearly 300 years, the house with its original contents provides a fascinating insight into country-estate life throughout the centuries.

# Smeaton's Tower

- The third and most notable Eddystone lighthouse



- After the build was complete, the lighthouse's illumination of 24 candles were first lit on 16 October 1759.
- While in use, Smeaton's lighthouse was 72 feet high, and had a diameter at the base of 26 feet (8 metres) and at the top of 17 feet (5 metres).
- It remained in use until 1877 when it was discovered that the rocks upon which it stood were becoming eroded: each time a large wave hit the lighthouse shook from side to side.

# Tamar Bridge



- A major road bridge between Cornwall and Devon.
- When it opened in 1961 it was the longest suspension bridge in the United Kingdom.
- In 2001 it became the world's first suspension bridge to be widened (from three to five lanes).



# The Royal Citadel

- 17th century fortress



- The Royal Citadel is situated overlooking Plymouth Sound and the Cattedwater, with its entrance being in Hoe Road.
- The main gateway in Hoe Road was designed by Sir Thomas Fitz and has no equal in the South West. At the top, in the pediment, is the Royal Coat of Arms supported by a lion and a unicorn, each holding a shield displaying the cross of St George.
- When William of Orange landed at Brixham in November 1688, the Royal Citadel was the first fortress in England to declare their support for him.
- The foundation stone was laid on July 18th 1666 by Lord Bath. The Citadel is built of local limestone.

Thank you 😊

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