

Southampton City Council - Historic Environment Record

Listed buildings in Southampton

20/10/2017

For general information about listed buildings, contact the Historic Environment Record
her@southampton.gov.uk



For all matters relating to works to listed buildings, contact conservation.officer@southampton.gov.uk

(Please note that buildings in a particular street may not be listed in numerical order.)

Address	National ref no	Date listed	Grade
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Above Bar Street

Above Bar Street

Monument to the Engineers of the Titanic	1092081	08/10/1981	II
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List description:

(The official list description on the National Heritage List for England maintained by English Heritage.)

1.

5239

ANDREWS PARK (off Above Bar Street) Monument to the Engineers of the Titanic
SU 4112 1/5

II

2. Erected 1912. Semi-circular granite memorial incorporating a seat with curved pediment and pillars in the centre with Bronze Angel on the prow of a ship distributing laurel wreaths to 2 engineers depicted at their duties.

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Above Bar Street (Watts Park / West Park)

Above Bar Street (Watts Park / West Park)**Southampton Cenotaph**

1340007

08/10/1981

I

List description:

(The official list description on the National Heritage List for England maintained by English Heritage.)

Name: Southampton Cenotaph

List entry Number: 1340007

Location: Watts Park, Above Bar Street, Southampton, SO14 7FQ

List entry Description

Summary of Building

First World War memorial by Sir Edwin Landseer Lutyens, 1920, with later inscriptions and additions.

Reasons for Designation

Southampton Cenotaph, situated in Watts Park, is listed at Grade I for the following principal reasons:

- * Historic interest: as an eloquent witness to the tragic impacts of world events on this community, and the sacrifices it made in the conflicts of the C20;
- * Architect: by the nationally renowned architect Sir Edwin Landseer Lutyens (1869-1944), who designed 58 memorials at home and abroad including the Cenotaph in Whitehall;
- * Architectural interest: the first iteration by Sir Edwin Lutyens of a template which was to be adopted across the nation for some of its most notable war memorials, most notably the Grade I-listed Whitehall cenotaph;
- * Design: the elaborate design is notable for the wealth of carved decoration in comparison to the austerity of cenotaphs that were to follow;
- * Group value: the memorial is a prominent feature of the registered Central Parks (Grade II), in which stand a number of listed statues and the nearby Monument to the Engineers of the Titanic (1912).

History

Shortly after the First World War armistice on 11 November 1918, a public meeting was held in Southampton and a resolution was passed, that 'this meeting resolves to provide in Southampton a memorial to perpetuate the memory of those who had fallen in the Great War'. A committee was formed, to which the Lord Mayor, Alderman Sidney G Kimber, was elected both Chairman and Honorary Treasurer, and decided that 'the people of Southampton would like to point to some really fine outstanding memorial in the best position of the town, always to remind them of the sacrifices made for them and others'. One of its members, a local architect, Alfred Gutteridge, recommended Sir Edwin Lutyens (1869-1944) as a potential designer and, on 22 January 1919, the architect met Kimber, Gutteridge and others to discuss the matter.

Lutyens' designs were much sought after; his knighthood in the New Year honours in 1918 was partly, in addition to his work in New Delhi, as a result of his advice to the Imperial (now Commonwealth) War Graves Commission. He was one of the three principal architects appointed by the Commission, being justly acclaimed for the prodigious output of more than 50 war memorials projects.

Lutyens rejected the initial site (on Asylum Green) that his clients had chosen and suggested Watts (West) Park instead. However, his first design for a Stone of Remembrance flanked by a pair of arches, at the east and west entrances to Watts Park, each topped by a recumbent figure resting on a pier was rejected by the committee because of its perceived cost (the architect had been given a budget of £10,000). In its place, Lutyens retained the upper part of the arch that contained the figure, but set it on a tall modelled pillar. He kept the Stone of Remembrance and, in a nod to his proposal for the temporary war shrine, he included two smaller columns topped by pine cones.

The new design was approved at a public meeting on 12 September 1919 and, with drawings

that could now be shown to the public, fundraising began. Tenders were invited for the building work and, on 16 December 1919, a bid of £8,500 was accepted from Messrs Holloway Bros of Westminster. Building work commenced and the memorial was completed for the unveiling on 6 November 1920 by Major General JEB ('Galloping Jack') Seely, Lord Lieutenant of Hampshire, whilst the Bishop of Winchester, the Right Reverend Edward Stuart, undertook the dedication.

The unveiling, at which Lutyens was present, was a two-stage affair, which Seely began by pulling a cord that allowed a light canvas-covered structure encasing the memorial to fall away. He then addressed the crowd and released the Union Flag that covered the figure atop the memorial. The ceremony concluded with the Last Post, two minutes' silence, the Lord's Prayer and the National Anthem, before Kimber, on behalf of the subscribers, formally handed over the memorial to the Council. It was described in the pamphlet produced for the dedication ceremony as 'The Great War Stone of Remembrance, a monolith, an altar in form, identical to those which lie in each of our War Cemeteries throughout the War area, with the words chosen by Mr. Rudyard Kipling - "Their name liveth for evermore" - cut on its west face. Behind this stone, on a plinth, standing on a platform of steps, rises a great pylon'.

The pamphlet for the dedication ceremony claimed there to be 1,800 names of the men of Southampton who died in the war, however, there were actually 1,793 and included a number of women who had worked in the Merchant Navy or with the Queen Mary's Army Auxiliary Corps. A total of £9,485 17s 3d had been raised which, after the deduction of costs, left a balance of £101 18s 11d that was donated to the Hampshire County and Isle of Wight War Memorial Fund.

In the months following the dedication a number of families came forward asking that their loved ones also be included, but their requests were initially refused, being told that it was not possible to add any further names. A Mrs Hayball, the mother of an unlisted fallen soldier, then contacted Norton Catchpole, Secretary of the Hampshire Division of the Comrades of the Great War, who took up the case and advertised in the Echo for more families to come forward. By 26 April 1921 Catchpole had a list of a further 148 names, which he sent to Kimber who headed the War Memorial Committee.

As a result of Catchpole's letters in the local newspaper he was contacted by PF Morant, of Morant Bros stonemasons, Southampton. Morant offered to cut the extra names free of charge, on the understanding that it would be done anonymously. He did not want a "cheap advertisement" and wrote to Catchpole that "I am offering to do this as I am an ex-service man myself and thankful my own name hasn't to go on there". Despite this offer, when the decision was taken to add the missing names, by then standing at 203, Garret and Haysom were commissioned. Their invoice for £26 16s shows that the work was completed by 15 November 1921. This was not quite the final act and, in February 1922, Garret and Haysom were hired again to add the 1,997th and final name, William Henry Thomas Deem.

The addition of names of the fallen from the Second World War was proposed in 1995, but was not undertaken at that time. With the passage of time, the carved names of the fallen of the First World War became increasingly illegible. It was therefore decided to etch the names onto eight glass panels (designed by Martin Donlin) that were erected on either side of the memorial and dedicated on 11 November 2011. Southampton Cenotaph now commemorates servicemen and women who fell during both the First and Second World Wars, the Malayan Emergency, the Korean War and the Mau Mau Uprising.

Sir Edwin Lutyens OM RA (1869-1944) was the leading English architect of his generation. Before the First World War his reputation rested on his country houses and his work at New Delhi, but during and after the war he became the pre-eminent architect for war memorials in England, France and the British Empire. While the Cenotaph in Whitehall (London) had the most influence on other war memorials, the Thiepval Arch (a memorial to the Somme in Thiepval, France) was the most influential on other forms of architecture. He designed the Stone of Remembrance which was placed in all Imperial War Graves Commission cemeteries and in some cemeteries in England, including some with which he was not otherwise associated.

Details

MATERIALS: brick, Portland stone, glass.

DESCRIPTION: the memorial stands in Watts (West) Park, alongside Above Bar Street. It is raised on a platform of five stone steps, with the Stone of Remembrance to the west of the cenotaph raised on a further two steps.

The cenotaph is in the form of a five-tier tapering stone pylon rising to a platform topped with a stone sarcophagus, on which is draped the recumbent effigy of a dead soldier. Flanking it to the west is a Stone of Remembrance and to the north and south, flush with the eastern face, two shorter single-tier pillars surmounted by fir cones (symbols of eternity); the latter being joined to the pylon by a seat and a wall.

The pedestal of the cenotaph has recessed panels on the north and south sides, where the 1,793 names of the fallen are inscribed. The supplemental roll of honour added in 1921 (203 names) and 1922 (one name) is inscribed at the shoulder of the pylon, below the recessed panels that contain the original list. In addition to the names of the fallen, the phrase OUR GLORIOUS DEAD is inscribed on the lower tier of the eastern (front) face of the central pylon and THEIR NAME LIVETH FOR EVERMORE into the west face of the Stone of Remembrance.

The central pylon contains a wealth of sculptural depictions; the eastern (front) face of the central pylon bears a cross of sacrifice; the eastern and western faces of the third tier bear the coat of arms of the city of Southampton; lions are mounted on the north and south shoulders of the fourth tier; and on the fifth tier, just below the sarcophagus, are sculpted wreaths enclosing the emblems of the army, navy, merchant marine and air forces.

Either side of the memorial, four individual panels of etched green glass (each 1.2m tall and 2.85m wide) are mounted in Portland Stone supports, bearing the names of the fallen.

Selected Sources

Books and journals

Boorman, D, At the Going Down of the Sun, (1988)

Corke, J, War Memorials in Britain, (2005)

Everill, P, The Southampton Cenotaph Roll of Honour, Southampton City Council Archaeology Unit, (2008)

Skelton, T, Gliddon, G, Lutyens and the Great War, (2008)

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Albert Road South

Albert Road South

Address	National Ref No	Date listed	Grade
Marsh Hotel (now in Canute Road/Bridge Terrace)	1339975	08/10/1981	II

List description:

(The official list description on the National Heritage List for England maintained by English Heritage.)

1.

5239

ALBERT ROAD SOUTH Marsh Hotel

SU 4211 4/3

II

2. Circa 1840. Purpose built corner public house. Four storeys built of red brick with a diaper pattern of blue brick. Stuccoed ground floor and dressings. One bay. Hipped slate roof. Parapet with bracket cornice. Eaves cornice above second floor. Long and short end quoins. Triple sash to all floors. Bar front with 10 round headed arches, including 6 in flanking one storey wings, and band of strapwork decoration above ground floor enclosing panel with name of hotel.

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Address	National Ref No	Date listed	Grade
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Albert Road South

123 Royal Albert Hotel 1092079 02/04/1976 II

List description:

(The official list description on the National Heritage List for England maintained by English Heritage.)

1.
5239
ALBERT ROAD SOUTH Royal Albert Hotel
SU 4211 4/2
2.4.76.
II

2. 1853. Yellow brick with grooved stucco ground floor and giant pilasters and cornice above. Hipped slate roof and modillion cornice. Three storeys and attic, 3 bays, the centre bay has 2 arched windows on the first and second floors. Ground floor windows have original arched springs but altered glazing. Above are sashes with glazing bars, the first floor outer ones having pedimented heads on console brackets. Similar one bay elevation to Bridge Terrace. Single storey wing at right end.

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Albion Place

Albion Place

Southampton Castle wall running from Forest View to Castle Lane 1178677 14/07/1953 II*

List description:

(The official list description on the National Heritage List for England maintained by English Heritage.)

1.
5239
CASTLE LANE Southampton Castle wall running from Forest View to Castle Lane
SU 4111 3/92
14.7.53
II*

2. Late C14 remains of the drum towers flanking the principal gateway to Southampton's Mediaeval Castle. These twin drum towers were added to the defensive bailey wall of the Royal Castle. Stone rubble walls to a height of nearly 20 ft with several arches, some now blocked. Scheduled as an ancient monument.

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Alder Moor Road

Aldermoor Road

Aldermoor Farmhouse	1092080	08/10/1981	II
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List description:

(The official list description on the National Heritage List for England maintained by English Heritage.)

1.
5239
ALDERMOOR ROAD Aldermoor Aldermoor Farmhouse
SU 31 NE 6/4
II

2. Early to mid-C19 L-shaped house. Two storeys painted brick. Hipped slate roof. Three sashes with glazing bars intact and cambered head linings to first floor. Left side extension also of one bay. Ground floor has one altered and 2 French windows.

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Andrews Park

Andrews Park

Monument to Richard Andrews	1092082	08/10/1981	II
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List description:

(The official list description on the National Heritage List for England maintained by English Heritage.)

1.
5239
ANDREWS PARK Monument to Richard Andrews
SU 4212 2/6
II

2. 1860. Benjamin Brain, sculptor. A full length stone figure on a drum-shaped stone base. Richard Andrews (1798-1859) was a coach builder of international fame who had a manufactory in Above Bar Street. He was Mayor of Southampton 5 times.

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Andrews Park

Monument to the Engineers of the Titanic	1092081	08/10/1981	II
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List description:

(The official list description on the National Heritage List for England maintained by English Heritage.)

1.
5239
ANDREWS PARK (off Above Bar Street) Monument to the Engineers of the Titanic
SU 4112 1/5
II

2. Erected 1912. Semi-circular granite memorial incorporating a seat with curved pediment and pillars in the centre with Bronze Angel on the prow of a ship distributing laurel wreaths to 2 engineers depicted at their duties.

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Address	National Ref No	Date listed	Grade
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Andrews Park

Sundial 1092083 08/10/1981 II

List description:

(The official list description on the National Heritage List for England maintained by English Heritage.)

1.
5239
ANDREWS PARK (off Above Bar Street) Sundial
SU 4112 1/7
II

2. 1902. Erected to commemorate the Coronation of Edward VII. Stone base with bronze sundial on octagonal stone plinth of 2 stages. The sides are carved with the emblems of the British Isles, rose, leek, shamrock and thistle, and the head of Edward VII. Inscription around top.

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Asylum Green

Asylum Green

Drinking Fountain 1092084 08/10/1981 II

List description:

(The official list description on the National Heritage List for England maintained by English Heritage.)

1.
5239
ASYLUM GREEN Drinking Fountain
SU 4212 2/9
II

2. Dated 1865. A large stone drinking fountain about 15 ft high on 3 stone steps. Square-shaped fountain on rusticated base surmounted by dome and cross. Each face has pediments with acroteria medallions and engaged Corinthian columns. Four semi-circular stone drinking bowls, like stoups, 2 having bronze lions head masks. Four oval relief panels. At one side is a stone animal drinking trough. This was given to the town by Councillor John Ransom and bears the inscription "Drink but waste not".

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Asylum Green, The Avenue

Address	National Ref No	Date listed	Grade
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Asylum Green, The Avenue

Monument situated in centre of the Green near the junction with Padwell Road	1092085	08/10/1981	II
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List description:

(The official list description on the National Heritage List for England maintained by English Heritage.)

1.
5239
THE AVENUE Monument situated in centre of the Green near the junction with Padwell Road
SU 41 SW 10/10
II

2. 1909. A commemorative monument presented to the town of Southampton by a resident to celebrate his 60th birthday. It consists of 2 square stone pillars, the central one larger, surmounted by stone urns and linked by a stone screen. The central urn has scenes from the History of Southampton, on one side Canute is depicted rebuking his courtiers and on the other 'The Mayflower' is shown departing for the New World. The handles are in the form of prows of ships. The other urns are decorated with lions head masks, swags and flowers.

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Back of the Walls

Back of the Walls

Section of wall running along Back of the Walls from just north of No 39 to Briton Street	1179291	14/07/1953	II
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List description:

(The official list description on the National Heritage List for England maintained by English Heritage.)

1.
5239
TOWN WALLS: Section of wall running along back of the Walls from just north of No 39 to Briton Street (formerly listed as section of Town Wall in back of the Walls running south from Raleigh House until it joins the south Gate or God's House)
SU 4211 4/254
14.7.53
II

2. Remains of mediaeval city walls. Rubble walls from 5 to 8 feet in height. Scheduled as an ancient monument.

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Back of the Walls

Section of wall running north from God's House along Back of the Walls to Round Tower adjacent to No 15	1091982	14/07/1953	I
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List description:

(The official list description on the National Heritage List for England maintained by English Heritage.)

1. 5239

TOWN WALLS Section of wall running north from God's House along back of the Walls to Round Tower adjacent to No 15 (formerly listed as section of Town Wall in back of the Walls running south from Raleigh House until it joins the South Gate or God's House)

SU 4211 4/253

SU 4210 5/253

14.7.53

I

2. Remains of mediaeval city walls. Wall of stone rubble incorporating a C13 half drum tower. Scheduled as an ancient monument.

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Back of the Walls

60 The Old Bond Store	1339976	08/10/1981	II
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List description:

(The official list description on the National Heritage List for England maintained by English Heritage.)

1.

5239

BACK OF THE WALLS No 60

SU 4211 4/12

II

2. Probably second half of C19. Originally a bonded warehouse. Two storeys red brick with black brick dressings. Roof of massive slabs of green and grey slates. Gable ends with wooden bargeboards. The front elevation has black brick long and short quoins and a central round-headed unloading door with the initials D. W. W. near the keystone. Two cambered window openings to first floor with wooden grilles and one plain window with wooden grille to ground floor. Plinth. Round-headed arch to ground floor with "Old Bond Store" painted on the keystone, studded wooden door. Blank round-headed arches to side elevation.

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Bargate Street

Bargate Street
The Bargate

1092087	14/07/1953	I
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List description:

(The official list description on the National Heritage List for England maintained by English Heritage.)

1.

5239

BARGATE STREET Bar Gate and Guildhall (formerly listed under High Street)

SU 4111 3/13

SU 4211 4/13 14.7.53.

I

2. Dates from circa 1180 with addition and alterations of circa 1290, C18 and restored in 1864-5. It was built as a town gateway with Guildhall at first floor level. Breaches were cut in the adjoining Town Walls in the 1930s. Two storeys built of stone and flint. Ground floor has a central round-headed archway of circa 1180-1200 the arch and responds round-chamfered with small square abaci. Two other arches added in 1764 and 1774. Large drum towers were added on the north side circa 1280-90. These retain arrow slit windows. Embattled north front added circa 1400. South side 2 storey portion added probably in late C13 with 4 windows lighting the upper storey room (restored 1864-5). Between the centre 2 windows is a trefoiled niche containing a statue of George III in Roman costume. This replaced a wooden statue of Queen Anne, now in the Bargate Museum. Bell of 1605 attached on the left hand side. This was the curfew and alarm bell. Sundial of 1705. Five panels containing painted shields of C18 date. The interior of the Guildhall contains late C13 stone fireplaces with cinquefoil arch. This is one of the finest town gateways in England. Scheduled as an Ancient Monument.

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Bassett Avenue
Bassett Avenue
Church of St Michael and All Angels

1339977	14/12/1969	II
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List description:

(The official list description on the National Heritage List for England maintained by English Heritage.)

1.

5239

BASSETT AVENUE Bassett Church of St Michael and All Angels

SU 41 NW 7/14

14.12.69

II

2. 1897-1910 by E. P. Warren. Built of brick with stone dressings and tiled roof. Perpendicular style 3 bay nave with buttresses and clerestory. Chancel. Triple traceried windows with relieving arches. North and south aisles. Bellcote over west front. Internally there are 6 broad rib-vaulted bays, 4 for the nave and 2 for the chancel, divided by a road-screen. Two pieces of heraldic glass circa 1825. Taken from North Stoneham Church after bomb damage.

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Bassett Green

Bassett Green

St Christophers Mission Hall	1302448	08/10/1981	II
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List description:

(The official list description on the National Heritage List for England maintained by English Heritage.)

1.
5239
BASSETT GREEN Bassett St Christopher's Mission Hall
SU 41 NW 7/15
II GV

2. Late C18 to early C19. One storey red brick with hipped tiled roof. Central gabled porch with 4-centred outer opening and square-headed inner door. Small wooden bellcote with bell to porch gable. Three light leaded wooden casement to left-hand, round-headed fixed light casement to right-hand.

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Bassett Green

2, 4 and 6	1092088	19/06/1981	II
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List description:

(The official list description on the National Heritage List for England maintained by English Heritage.)

1.
5239
BASSETT GREEN Bassett Nos 2, 4 and 6
SU 41 NW 7/16
19.6.81
II GV

2. Range of 3 late C18 to early C19 cottages. One storey and attics, red brick with blue brick bandings. Half-hipped tiled roof with 3 hipped dormers. One window to each, 3-light wooden casements with cambered headed openings. No 2 has a modern weather porch. Nos 4 and 6 have gabled porches.

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Bassett Green

3 to 7 odd	1178413	08/10/1981	II
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List description:

(The official list description on the National Heritage List for England maintained by English Heritage.)

1.
5239
BASSETT GREEN Bassett Nos 3 to 7 (odd)
SU 41 NW 7/17
II GV

2. Range of 3 late C18 to early C19 cottages. One storey and attics, red brick with some blue headers. Thatched roof swept over to form 'eyebrows' over 3 small 2-light attic casements. Two wooden casements to each with cambered headed openings. Plain doors, No 5 has a gabled porch.

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Bassett Green Road

Address	National Ref No	Date listed	Grade
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Bassett Green Road

K6 Telephone Kiosk near St Christopher's Mission Church	1091966	17/03/1988	II
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List description:

(The official list description on the National Heritage List for England maintained by English Heritage.)

SU 41 NW
7/291

BASSETT GREEN ROAD K6 Telephone Kiosk Nr St Christopher's Mission Church
GV II

Telephone kiosk. Type K6. Designed 1935 by Sir Giles Gilbert Scott. Made by various contractors. Cast iron. Square kiosk with domed roof. Unperforated crowns to top panels and margin glazing to windows and door.

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Bedford Place

Bedford Place

23 The Bedford Hotel	1092089	08/10/1981	II
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List description:

(The official list description on the National Heritage List for England maintained by English Heritage.)

1.

5239

BEDFORD PLACE (east side) The Bedford Hotel
SU 4112 1/18

II

2. Circa 1840. Three storeys stuccoed. Roof concealed by parapet and moulded eaves cornice. Five sashes with glazing bars intact. Plinth. The ground floor has a centred Tuscan style portico and round-headed windows to the right and a contemporary bar front to the left.

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Bedford Place

50	1339978	08/10/1981	II
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List description:

(The official list description on the National Heritage List for England maintained by English Heritage.)

1.

5239

BEDFORD PLACE (east side) No 50
SU 4112 1/19

II GV

2. Circa 1830. Three storeys stuccoed. Stone coping concealing roof. One window. Sash with glazing bars to second floor. French casement in reeded surround to first floor with tented canopy on ornamental wrought iron supports. Modern shop-front to ground floor. Included for group value.

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Bedford Place

51 Arvon Lodge	1178415	08/10/1981	II
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List description:

(The official list description on the National Heritage List for England maintained by English Heritage.)

1.
5239
BEDFORD PLACE (east side) No 51 (Arvon Lodge)
SU 4112 1/20
II GV

2. Circa 1830. Three storeys stuccoed, the ground floor rusticated parapet concealing roof. End pilasters rising through all floors, frieze, cornice and blocking course. Two windows. Sashes with glazing bars. Cast iron balcony to first floor. Doric portico with panelled door.

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Bedford Place

56	1092090	14/02/1969	II
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List description:

(The official list description on the National Heritage List for England maintained by English Heritage.)

1.
5239
BEDFORD PLACE (east side) No 56
SU 4112 1/21
14.2.69
II GV

2. Circa 1840. Two storeys yellow brick. Two window semi-circular bow containing sashes with glazing bars, and dentilled cornices. This has had a late C19 gabled rusticated attic storey added. One window wing to right-hand side. Ground floor bow windows have Regency wooden blinds. Doric portico with 4 fluted columns. Later glazed door.

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Bedford Place

73	1262026	14/02/1969	II
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List description:

(The official list description on the National Heritage List for England maintained by English Heritage.)

1.
5239
BEDFORD PLACE (west side) No 73
SU 4112 1/22
14.2.69
II GV

2. Early to mid-C19 corner building. Two storeys yellow brick. Parapet and dentilled cornice. The elevation to Bedford Place has a 3 sash segmental bow to the ground floor, iron balcony rails and French casement to the first floor. Three window return elevation to Canton Street with central round-headed door opening with arched fanlight.

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Address	National Ref No	Date listed	Grade
Bedford Place			
74 to 76 consecutive	1252952	14/02/1969	II
<u>List description:</u>			
(The official list description on the National Heritage List for England maintained by English Heritage.)			
1. 5239 BEDFORD PLACE (west side) Nos 74 to 76 (consec) SU 4112 1/23 14.2.69 II GV			
2. Early to mid-C19 terrace. Two storeys and basement yellow brick. Hipped slate roofs, No 75 now covered in modern cement tiles. One sash to each house, those on first floors with moulded architraves and cills on cut-stone brackets. Three-light angular canted bays to ground floors. Glazing bars intact. Right-hand doorcases with shallow dentilled cornice hoods on console brackets. Cast iron area railings.			
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Bedford Place			
77	1252953	14/02/1969	II
<u>List description:</u>			
(The official list description on the National Heritage List for England maintained by English Heritage.)			
1. 5239 BEDFORD PLACE (west side) No 77 SU 4112 1/24 14.2.69 II GV			
2. Detached house early to mid-C19. Two storeys yellow brick. Hipped slate roof with wide eaves cornice and end pilasters. Three sashes without glazing bars. Central doorcase under oblong fanlight. Plain Doric portico.			
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Bedford Place			
81A	1339979	08/10/1981	II
<u>List description:</u>			
(The official list description on the National Heritage List for England maintained by English Heritage.)			
1. 5239 BEDFORD PLACE (west side) No 81A SU 4112 1/25 II			
2. Early to mid-C19. Two storeys attics and basement rendered. Hipped slate roof with one dormer. Parapet with raised band in centre. Moulded eaves cornice. Three sashes with glazing bars intact to first floor. Open pedimented doorcase.			
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Bernard Street			

Bernard Street

1 to 10 Latimer Gate

1092091 08/05/1981 II

List description:

(The official list description on the National Heritage List for England maintained by English Heritage.)

1.
5239
BERNARD STREET (south side) Nos 87 to 95 (odd)
SU 4211 4/28
8.5.81
II

2. Terrace of circa 1840. Three storeys basement and attics. Stuccoed, with slate roof. Four pedimented dormers. Moulded stringcourse. One sash each with glazing bars intact and pediments and brackets to first floor windows. Rusticated doorcases with cornices over. Steps to street. Cast iron spear railings.

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Bernard Street

113 to 121 odd

1339980 08/10/1981 II

List description:

(The official list description on the National Heritage List for England maintained by English Heritage.)

1.
5239
BERNARD STREET (south side) Nos 113 to 121 (odd)
SU 4211 4/31
II GV

2. Early C19 terrace. Three storeys and attics. Stuccoed with rusticated ground floor and simple moulded eaves cornice to all houses. Slate mansard roofs. Each house has one window and one dormer at one side. Alternate houses have angular bay windows on the first floor and shop-fronts on the ground floor. Nos 115 and 119 have moulded hoods to first floor windows and cast iron balconies. All doors are arched with small radiating fanlights and moulded stucco hoods on console brackets. Nos 115 and 119 have the original pilastered shop-fronts.

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Bernard Street

123 to 133 odd

1178428 14/02/1969 II

List description:

(The official list description on the National Heritage List for England maintained by English Heritage.)

1.
5239
BERNARD STREET (south side) Nos 123 to 133 (odd)
SU 4211 4/32
14.2.69
II GV

2. Early C19 terrace. Three storeys and attics stuccoed with simple moulded eaves cornices. Slate roofs with some dormer windows. Each house has one window including curved bow window on first floor. Small arched doorcases with small radiating fanlights and moulded stucco hoods on console brackets.

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Bernard Street

76 The former Globe Public House 1092092 08/10/1981 II

List description:

(The official list description on the National Heritage List for England maintained by English Heritage.)

SU 4211

BERNARD STREET (South side**) No 76, The Globe Public House

4/33

II

Early-C19 house, later in the C19 an hotel with some later alterations. The building is stuccoed with a slate roof and brick chimneys. The original plan has been lost due to conversion to modern flats. It is three-bay and three-storeyed with attic conversions. A modern entrance has been created in the centre of the front (west) elevation with a glass door with leaded lights, a corresponding false door to the left and 2/2 sashes to each side. Above the doorway is a cantilevered segmental bow window. The front (west) and south elevations have shallow Doric-style pilaster strips between the window embrasures on the ground floor with a fascia and moulded cornice above. The 4/4 set back horned sash windows on the front elevation are all original. The windows on the south elevation on the ground floor are original, but two of the three on the first floor are replacements. All windows have a simple cement sill and most have been replaced, but in a sympathetic arrangement. The building appears to have a mansard roof with a parapet on all but the rear sides. Two chimneys with four pots each are situated on the east side of the building, and a double chimney with ten pots on the west. There are two modern dormer windows on the north side, two on the south and one on the west side. The original interior of the building has been stripped out during conversion to flats and now has a modern staircase giving access to created narrow corridors with rooms opening off them.

HISTORY: The architecture of the building suggests an early C19 date. It appears on the Ordnance Survey map of Southampton of 1881 labelled as an hotel. It lies towards the south side of the city on the spur between the Rivers Itchen and Test, just to the north of the docks and would have had easy access to the railway, cattle market and docks. This part of the city appears to have been a planned development in the C19. In Oxford Street opposite was the Seamen's House which housed sailors (17 of the Titanic's crewmen gave this as their address), and it was the home to orphans before being sent to sea. The railway reached Southampton by 1840. It was the success of Southampton due to the shipping industry, its port facilities and good land communications that made it a prime target for bombing in World War II.

REASONS FOR DESIGNATION

The Globe former public house dating to the early-C19 is designated at Grade II for the following principal reasons:

- * The Globe is an early-C19 building which retains an overall external architectural quality, which is of special interest.
- * The Globe has group value with other listed buildings in Bernard Street and forms part of the surviving early-C19 street ensemble.
- * Southampton was severely bombed in World War II and this early-C19 building is therefore a relatively rare survival.

[Amended description supplied by DCMS, 27 June 2008. Crown Copyright.]

**This is a mistake. The building is on the north side of the street. (Southampton HER)

Address	National Ref No	Date listed	Grade
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Bernard Street

83 and 85

1178421

08/05/1981

II

List description:

(The official list description on the National Heritage List for England maintained by English Heritage.)

1.
5239
BERNARD STREET (south side) Nos 83 and 85
SU 4211 4/27
8.5.81
II

2. Early to mid-C19 pair, not uniform. Three storeys stuccoed. Hipped slate roofs. One sash to each with glazing bars intact. No 85 has a 3-light canted bay on the first floor. No 83 has a round-headed doorcase, No 85 a flat arched doorcase. Cast iron area railings.

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Bevois Hill

Bevois Hill

1 to 5 consecutive Bevois Mansions

1339981

08/10/1981

II

List description:

(The official list description on the National Heritage List for England maintained by English Heritage.)

1.
5239
BEVOIS HILL (east side) Nos 1 to 5 (consec) (Bevois Mansions)
SU 41 SW 10/34
II

2. Terrace. Circa 1840. Three storeys stuccoed. Slate roofs. Each house steps down approximately one foot following the slope of the hill, and has one window and door on the ground floor and 2 windows above. Quoined window dressings. Glazing bars intact. The wall face has scored jointing lines. Parapet and projecting quoins at corners and to all windows. Each door has a Roman Doric porch with dentil cornice above. Six panelled doors with the top 2 panels cut away and glazed. No 5 has a later Victorian oriel to the first floor.

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Bevois Valley Road

Bevois Valley Road

Drinking Fountain at the junction of Rockstone Lane and Bevois Valley Road

1340015

08/10/1981

II

List description:

(The official list description on the National Heritage List for England maintained by English Heritage.)

1.
5239
ROCKSTONE LANE Drinking Fountain at the junction with Bevois Valley Road
SU 41 SW 10/212
II

2. Late C19 stone drinking fountain and cattle trough supported on 2 stone piers. Biblical text but no inscription.

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Bitterne Park Triangle

Address	National Ref No	Date listed	Grade
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Bitterne Park Triangle

Clock Tower (at east end of Cobden Bridge)	1092093	14/02/1969	II
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List description:

(The official list description on the National Heritage List for England maintained by English Heritage.)

1.
5239
BITTERNE PARK TRIANGLE Bitterne Clock Tower (at east end of Cobden Bridge)
SU 41 SW 10/36
14.2.69
II

2. Built 1889 by S. Kelway Pope. Originally erected at the junction of Above Bar Street and New Road and moved to the present site in 1936. Built of stone in the style of an Early English church steeple with lancet decoration. The spire is surmounted by a cross and there are polished granite engaged columns and drinking fountains with lion's head masks. Buttresses to the base.

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Bitterne Road East

Bitterne Road East

602	1340037	23/04/1986	II
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List description:

(The official list description on the National Heritage List for England maintained by English Heritage.)

1.
5239
BITTERNE ROAD NO 602
SU 458 130
SP/688
10/688
II

2. Cottage. Early-mid C19. Cob walls, rendered and colourwashed. Roof thatched on pole rafters. Red brick stack. Three unit plan, single storey, and on to road. West wall has 3 windows (2-light timber casements), with ½-glazed door under C20 open porch to right of centre. All other walls blank. Hipped roof; ridge-stack to left of centre.

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Bitterne Road West

Bitterne Road West

Bitterne Manor House

1178451

14/07/1953

II

List description:

(The official list description on the National Heritage List for England maintained by English Heritage.)

1.

5239

BITTERNE ROAD Bitterne Bitterne Manor (formerly listed as Remains of Bitterne Manor House, incorporating mediaeval remains)

SU 41 SW 10/37

14.7.53

II

2. This dates from the C13, on the site of the Roman Port of Clausentum, and was a manor house of the Bishops of Winchester. This was much restored in 1864, damaged in the second World War and subsequently reconstructed out of old materials. Two storeys built of stone rubble. Gable ended. Modern tiled roof with 5 modern dormers. Six modern mullioned and transomed windows. Modern doorcase with 4 centred archway having the datestone 1952 above it. On the left-hand side is a C13 blank lancet window and a portion of rough rubble walling. The interior is modern.

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Blechynden Terrace

Blechynden Terrace

Wyndham Court including terraces and ramps	1051043	22/12/1998	II
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List description:

(The official list description on the National Heritage List for England maintained by English Heritage.)

SU 4112 SOUTHAMPTON COMMERCIAL ROAD (South side) 983/1/10009
Wyndham Court including raised terrace and ramps

II

SU 4112 SOUTHAMPTON BLECHYNDEN TERRACE (North side) 983/1/10009
Wyndham Court including terraces and ramps

II

Block of 184 flats, three cafes or restaurants and thirteen shops. 1966-9 by Lyons Israel Ellis, E D Lyons partner in charge, Frank Linden and Aubrey Hume job architects. Hajnal-Konyi and Myers, consultant structural engineers; G Minter, builders. Reinforced concrete, with carefully detailed white board-marked concrete finish with narrow horizontal painted bands between windows and partition walls of balconies. Six storeys to Commercial Road, seven to south (Blechynden Terrace) on pilosis, reflecting changes in level, over underground carpark developed from earlier basements and which forms terrace to south. Shops and restaurants mostly to north and west (Wyndham Place), where service road to basement also situated, in main block set round private garden over carpark. To east an L-shaped spur flanks a public terrace, the frontage to Commercial Road on pilotis with dramatic wing breaking forward to Blechynden Terrace with tall piers to the corners. 61 one-bedroom flats and bedsits on first (facing Blechynden Terrace) and second floors (over whole of site), with 122 two and three-bedroom maisonettes reached by access decks and one flat over, reached by high-speed lifts, whose motor rooms are expressed as prominent vertical features in the composition. The irregular facades are sculptural and expressive, particularly of the changes in function of the ascending floors with the access decks on the third and fifth floors, with distinctive parapets to their balcony fronts, and more solidly detailed private balconies on the fourth and sixth. The lift towers recessed and denoted by small windows, a contrast to the casement windows set in horizontal bands as part of the composition. Originally these had regular vertical glazing bars, but when the windows were mostly renewed in UPVC during Spring 1996 a more square form of window was adopted. Access ramps and public terraces finished to the same exemplary standard as the building, with similar balustrade details. Shopfronts to Commercial Road largely renewed, save that to the 'Hobby Lobby', which retains its 1960s frontage and signage little altered. Interiors of the shops not of special interest; those of the flats not of special interest. The prestressed floors contain underfloor heating. The internal courtyard landscaped in 1970 to a revised design by Lyons. HISTORY: Southampton City Corporation was one of the most enlightened commissioners of public housing in the post-war period. This is the finest of three estates developed by Lyons Israel Ellis, and was carefully designed to fit a sensitive site close to E Berry Webber's civic buildings (also listed). Which dominate the city centre. For this reason a relatively low building was suggested, though the brief was for something urban in scale. The use of white concrete was the architects' response to the wish for something sympathetic to the older building but which had a strong urban character, and is one of the most successful uses of the material anywhere. The design won an Architectural Design Project Award in 1966. When completed in 1969 the flats and maisonettes were leased at 'economic' or above average rents, a reflection of the prestige nature of the development; Lyons Israel Ellis specialised in the design of educational buildings, for which they established an enviable reputation confirmed by the listing of key examples of their work. This is their most successful housing scheme.

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Blue Anchor Lane

Address	National Ref No	Date listed	Grade
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Blue Anchor Lane

King John's Palace (situated to west of Tudor House Museum)	1339942	14/07/1953	I
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List description:

(The official list description on the National Heritage List for England maintained by English Heritage.)

1.

5239

BLUE ANCHOR LANE King John's Palace (situated to west of Tudor House Museum) (formerly listed under Bugle Street)

SU 4111 3/38

14.7.53

I GV

2. Circa 1170. Early C14 and mid-C14. Remains of a merchant's house, the ground floor originally used for storage and the upper floor as living quarters. It originally stood on the quayside. The west wall was incorporated in the city defences after the French raid of 1338. The roof was removed in the early C20. Two storeys stone. North and west arcades have original C12 windows of 2 round-headed lights in round-arched frames. The west facade also has the blocked archways which led directly on to the quays, one C12 round-headed arch and 2 early C14 segmental-headed arches. Within these blocked arches are 2 vertical defensive slits of the C14 defences which may be the earliest surviving gunports in Britain. Parts of the original stone fireplace on the north side of the first floor survive, including both jambs, with inset shafts and scalloped capitals. Against the east wall is a late Norman chimney of circa 1200, removed from No 79A High Street, in the form of a long round stone shaft rising from a square base. This house is one of the most complete of the larger C12 town houses surviving in the country. Scheduled as an ancient monument.

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Bridge Terrace

Bridge Terrace

Marsh Hotel	1339975	08/10/1981	II
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List description:

(The official list description on the National Heritage List for England maintained by English Heritage.)

1.

5239

ALBERT ROAD SOUTH Marsh Hotel

SU 4211 4/3

II

2. Circa 1840. Purpose built corner public house. Four storeys built of red brick with a diaper pattern of blue brick. Stuccoed ground floor and dressings. One bay. Hipped slate roof. Parapet with bracket cornice. Eaves cornice above second floor. Long and short end quoins. Triple sash to all floors. Bar front with 10 round headed arches, including 6 in flanking one storey wings, and band of strapwork decoration above ground floor enclosing panel with name of hotel.

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Brookvale Road

Brookvale Road

24 The Dutch House	1380291	09/05/2000	II
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List description:

(The official list description on the National Heritage List for England maintained by English Heritage.)

SU41SW
 983/10/10036
 BROOKVALE ROAD No.24 The Dutch House
 09-MAY-00
 II

House. 1909-10; by R.M. McDonald Lucas. Roughcast brick with red tile dressings. Red clay patent tile roof with shaped gables and pierced ridge tiles. Tall roughcast lateral stacks with coved cornices. PLAN: Two principal rooms at front, entrance on left side to stairhall at centre and service rooms behind. Domestic Revival/Dutch style. EXTERIOR: 2 storeys. Asymmetrical 2-bay SW front with shaped gables; smaller gable to right with tapered pier on right corner with coved cornice and with recess with round arch of tiles-on-edge and 2-storey canted bay window with small panes; larger shaped gable on left on which is superimposed a smaller projecting gabled bay with Venetian window with tile arches and small-pane sashes, and narrow sashes in sides of bay. NW side has tapered lateral stacks with coved cornices, porch with modillion cornice and asymmetrical arch, canted bay with modillion cornice. SE side has lateral stacks, one with tile weathered set-offs and small lancets with tile round arches. Staggered gables at rear with various sash windows with glazing bars. INTERIOR largely intact. Front right room has coved ceiling, tall dado panelling and inglenook with rusticated elliptical arch; other chimneypieces on first floor; panelled doors, modillion cornices and a staircase with stick balusters, inlaid newels and moulded handrails. NOTE: The Dutch House was built, with No.124 Highfield Lane, as the two initial houses on The Portswood Estate, and intended to set the standard for the design of houses that were to follow on this 'Garden City' estate of houses, each with its own garden backing on to a communal garden at the centre. SOURCE: Landsberg, S., The Portswood House Estate and The Portswood Residents' Garden [1996], pp 20 and 21.

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Brunswick Place

Brunswick Place

1	1178468	26/07/1974	II
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List description:

(The official list description on the National Heritage List for England maintained by English Heritage.)

1.
 5239
 BRUNSWICK PLACE No 1
 SU 4112 1/40
 26.7.74
 II

2. Circa 1835. Two storeys and basement stuccoed. Hipped slate roof with wide eaves cornice. Three sashes with vertical glazing bars. First floor windows have moulded architraves with panel above. Ground floor windows are 3-light with cornices, flat hood over centre light and console brackets separating lights. Tuscan portico. Round-headed doorcase with fanlight. Steps to street. Cast iron stair and area railings. Marked "Established 1835".

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Address	National Ref No	Date listed	Grade
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Brunswick Place

16 to 20 consecutive

1092094

14/07/1953

II

List description:

(The official list description on the National Heritage List for England maintained by English Heritage.)

1.
5239
BRUNSWICK PLACE Nos 16 to 20 (consec)
SU 4212 2/41
14.7.55
II

2. Terrace circa 1840. Three storeys yellow stock bricks and hipped slate roof. Flat brick cornice of 5 courses of brickwork, the bottom one slightly projecting with 9 inch soldiers flush, with 9 inches of brickwork recessed between and 2 projecting courses over parapet with stone coping. Stucco stringcourse over ground floor. Each house has one window with semi-circular cantilevered bow with strip pilasters between 3 lights supporting frieze and moulded cornice. Ground floor one window central under bow and small 5 panelled door on right-hand side with fanlight over. All windows have one central glazing bar.

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Bugle Street

Bugle Street

Two carved stone pedestals in the grounds of Tudor House Museum

1092058

08/10/1981

II

List description:

(The official list description on the National Heritage List for England maintained by English Heritage.)

1.
5239
BUGLE STREET (west side) 2 carved stone pedestals in the grounds of Tudor House Museum
SU 4111 3/53
II

2. C18. Two stone carved square pedestals about 18 inches in height erected at the Bargate in 1743 when Raymond was Mayor, having an inscription to that effect. Subsequently re-erected here.

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Bugle Street

Archway from St Denys Priory, in the grounds of Tudor House Museum (situated to south of the rear wall of King John's Palace)	1092059	08/10/1981	II
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List description:

(The official list description on the National Heritage List for England maintained by English Heritage.)

1.

5239

BUGLE STREET (west side) Archway from St Denys Priory, in the grounds of Tudor House Museum, situated to south of the rear wall of King John's Palace SU 4111 3/54

II

2. C14. An archway from St Denys Priory which was originally founded by Henry I for Austin Canons about 1124 and rebuilt after the French raid of 1338. This was re-erected from its original site near Priory Avenue. Stone rubble wall having pointed arch with drip moulding (see also remains of the Priory of St Denys in the back garden of Nos 1 and 2 Priory Avenue, (q.v.) and Church of St Denys, St Denys Road (q.v.).

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Bugle Street

Church of St Joseph	1092064	14/02/1969	II
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List description:

(The official list description on the National Heritage List for England maintained by English Heritage.)

1.

5239

BUGLE STREET (east side) Church of St Joseph SU 4111 3/59

14.2.69

II

GV

2. Roman Catholic. Original design by A. W. N. Pugin, 1843, of which only the chancel was executed. Nave by F. G. Poole 1850 with extensive alterations by Leonard Stokes in 1888. Built of yellow brick with stone-framed Neo-Decorated windows. Slate-hung end elevation. Modern slate roof having stone gable ends with saddlestone in the shape of a cross and kneelers. Pointed stone doorcase with stone statue of St Joseph above. Two storey extension in matching style to the north.

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Bugle Street

East end wall to Registry Office (formerly County Buildings)	1339998	08/10/1981	II
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List description:

(The official list description on the National Heritage List for England maintained by English Heritage.)

1.

5239

FRENCH STREET (west side) East end wall to county buildings SU 4111 3/122

II

2. Mediaeval gable end with reproduction perpendicular window but incorporating some early masonry. Stone rubble wall about 4 to 8 feet in height. The rest of county buildings is not of Special Architectural Interest.

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Address**National Ref No****Date listed****Grade**

Bugle Street

The Wool House (also known as The Maritime Museum) 1092060 14/07/1953 I

List description:

(The official list description on the National Heritage List for England maintained by English Heritage.)

1.

5239

BUGLE STREET (east side) The Wool House (also known as The Maritime Museum)
(formerly listed as Old Wool Store)

SU 4111 3/55

14.7.53

I

2. C14 with C18 alterations. This was built, after the French raid of 1338, by Cistercian Monks as a storehouse for wool to be exported to Europe. It is the only surviving freestanding mediaeval warehouse in Southampton. Two storeys built of stone rubble with angle quoins. Old tiled roof. The west side has 3 massive buttresses, semi-circular in plan, probably added in the C16 and C17. In the C18 the building was used to house French prisoners of war during the Seven Years War and Napolionic Wars. At this time the quay front was rebuilt with segmental-headed windows and central door. The interior contains a fine C14 arched collar braced roof of Spanish chestnut. Aumbry set in the northern bay of the west wall at first floor level. Scheduled as an ancient monument.

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Bugle Street
Tudor House Museum

1339964 14/07/1953 I

List description:

(The official list description on the National Heritage List for England maintained by English Heritage.)

1.
5239
BUGLE STREET (west side) Tudor House Museum
SU 4111 3/52
14.7.53
I GV

2. C14 and C16, altered in C18 and restored circa 1911 and presented to the town as a Museum. Late Mediaeval town house, built in its present form mainly by Sir John Dawtrey MP at some time between 1491 and 1518, but incorporating a banqueting hall a hundred years earlier. It was later the home of the Lord Chief Justice of Henry VIII, Sir Richard Lyster, who is buried in the Church of St Michael, St Michael's Square (q.v.). Corner building. Bugle Street elevation is of 3 storeys timber-framed with brick nogging. Tiled roof. Each upper floor oversails with plaster core carried up to wider side of window cills. Four small gables separated by pendants. At the north end is a projecting 2 storey porch with upper storey oversailing. The porch has carved brackets, outer and inner 4-centred doorways with carved spandrels and original door with vertical ribs and studs. Restored wooden mullioned and transomed windows. The rear elevation is of stone and has a 2-light arched Perpendicular window. C18, 2 storeyed addition to west, partly tile-hung with canted bay windows. The interior contains a mediaeval vault of flat-arched tunnel shape. Stone fireplace with Tudor arch in the main front room. Mid C15 Banqueting Hall rising 2 storeys high. Screens passage, originally of 2 short speres, with galley above (not original). Two Tudor doors with 4 centred arches with carved spandrels. Wooden square panelled ceiling. The east wall has a blocked doorway with 4-centred arch and carved spandrels. The west wall has a renewed stone fireplace C16 in origin with a blank shield and Tudor Rose in the spandrels. One first floor room has panelling of circa 1700 and a C19 fireplace surround. Late C16 barrel-vaulted ceiling and moulded wooden cornice to another first floor room. The basement contains five C15 rubble undercrofts. The rear wall has set into it a mural tablet erected by General Sir John Mordant moved from the now demolished Bevois Mount House. Scheduled as an ancient monument.

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Bugle Street
1 and 3

1339943 14/02/1969 II

List description:

(The official list description on the National Heritage List for England maintained by English Heritage.)

1.
5239
BUGLE STREET (west side) Nos 1 and 3
SU 4111 3/43
14.2.69
II GV

2. Early C19 pair. Two parallel ranges. Three storeys stuccoed. Parapet and cornice concealing roof. Two sashes to each with glazing bars to No 1. Pair of round-headed doorcases with pilasters, arched fanlights, panelled reveals and 6 panelled doors. The rear elevation is faced with Devonshire slates.

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Address	National Ref No	Date listed	Grade
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Bugle Street

11 and 13

1092095

14/07/1953

II*

List description:

(The official list description on the National Heritage List for England maintained by English Heritage.)

1.
5239
BUGLE STREET (west side) Nos 11 and 13
SU 4111 3/44
14.7.53
II*

2. Fine mid-C18 house. Two storeys attics and basement. Brick on a stuccoed plinth. Brick 5 panelled parapet and stone coping concerning roof. Stuccoed moulded cornice and brick stringcourse at first floor level. Two recessed gabled dormers. Five sashes with stone cills. Central doorcase in deep recess with good stone surround of engaged Doric columns with entablature having triglyph frieze and pediment over. Rectangular wreathed cast iron fanlight. Six fielded panelled door.

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Bugle Street

1a

1178475

02/10/1969

II

List description:

(The official list description on the National Heritage List for England maintained by English Heritage.)

1.
5239
BUGLE STREET (west side) No 1A
SU 4111 3/42
2.10.69
II

2. Used by Southampton University Air Squadron 1846 by T. S. Hack in an Italianate style. Three storeys and attics stuccoed the ground floor rusticated. Slate roof and wide paired bracketed eaves cornice. Five windows. Second floor windows have a band of guilloche moulding breaking through. First floor windows have Corinthian pilasters and stuccoed shell ornament in the tympana of the arches over. Ground floor has projecting 5 bay Tuscan colonnade across the whole of the front. Four steps to street. The rear elevation is faced with Devonshire slates.

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Address	National Ref No	Date listed	Grade
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Bugle Street

36 The Duke of Wellington Public House	1092062	14/02/1969	II
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List description:

(The official list description on the National Heritage List for England maintained by English Heritage.)

1.
5239
BUGLE STREET (east side) The Duke of Wellington Public House
SU 4111 3/57
14.2.69
II

2. C13 and C15, restored in 1962-3. The foundations and cellars are C13 and are the remains of a house built circa 1220 by Benedict Ace, one of the earliest known Mayors of Southampton who was Mayor between 1237 and 1245. The French raid of 1338 seriously damaged the house. In about 1494 the remains were incorporated into the present building by the brewer Rowland Johnson and named the Bere House. The name was changed after the Battle of Waterloo when it became a public house. Two storeys exposed square framed timber-framing with plaster infill on stone base the top storeys oversail. Old tiled roof. Two C18 windows on first floor facing street. Modern bar front to ground floor.

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Bugle Street

38 to 42 even	1092063	14/02/1969	II
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List description:

(The official list description on the National Heritage List for England maintained by English Heritage.)

1.
5239
BUGLE STREET (east side) Nos 38 to 42 (even)
SU 4111 3/58
14.2.69
II

2. Early C19. Three storeys cement rendered slate roof. Cornice and parapet. Stringcourses between floors. Each house has one window and one dormer. Glazing bars intact. Doorcases have flat stone hoods and round-headed arches. Nos 40 and 42 have round-headed fanlights, No 40 with radiating bars.

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Bugle Street

43	1302403	14/07/1953	II
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List description:

(The official list description on the National Heritage List for England maintained by English Heritage.)

1.
5239
BUGLE STREET (west side) No 43
SU 4111 3/45
14.7.53
II GV

2. C18, altered. Three storeys stuccoed. Parapet conceals roof. Two windows, including a large angular canted bay window with strip pilaster frame and cornice at first floor level. Glazing bars missing except for bay window. Plain 6 panelled door with hood on cut brackets.

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Address	National Ref No	Date listed	Grade
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Bugle Street

45

1339944

14/07/1953

II

List description:

(The official list description on the National Heritage List for England maintained by English Heritage.)

1.
5239
BUGLE STREET (west side) No 45
SU 4111 3/46
14.7.53
II GV

2. C16 altered. C18. Three storeys. Upper floors timber-framed with pebble-dashed infill, the ground floor stuccoed. Old tiled roof. Weather-boarded parapet. Upper floors have two C18 2 storey rectangular bay windows with strip pilasters at the angles and moulded wooden cornice over each floor. Two sashes to ground floor with glazing bars. Plain doorcase with 6 fielded panelled door set in moulded architrave. Plinth.

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Bugle Street

47

1178489

14/07/1953

II

List description:

(The official list description on the National Heritage List for England maintained by English Heritage.)

1.
5239
BUGLE STREET (west side) No 47
SU 4111 3/47
14.7.53.
II

2. Mid-C18 facade. Four storeys and basement plain red brick front to older house. Tiled roof. Parapet. Three windows Third floor has one window with 2 grey brick flanking panels. All windows have moulded frames and stuccoed keystones to window heads. Glazing bars missing. Doorcase with moulded architrave surround, bolection frieze, cornice and pediment over.

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Address	National Ref No	Date listed	Grade
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Bugle Street
48

1092065

14/07/1953

II
List description:

(The official list description on the National Heritage List for England maintained by English Heritage.)

1.
5239
BUGLE STREET (east side) No 48
SU 4111 3/60
14.7.55
II* GV

2. A fine late C18 corner building. Three storeys and attics. Built of red brick with old tiled mansard roof. Two dormers. Stone coping. One window over doorcase and one large 2 storeyed bay on the first and second floors at the south end with entablatures at each level. Two windows under the bay. Similar canted bay through first and second storeys to St Michael's Square elevation. Arched doorcase with cast iron fanlight, panelled reveals, moulded surround to opening, strip pilasters and guilloche ornament, and console brackets with inverted shells at foot supporting open moulded and carved pediment.

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Bugle Street
49

1092096

14/07/1953

II*
List description:

(The official list description on the National Heritage List for England maintained by English Heritage.)

1.
5239
BUGLE STREET (West side) No 49
SU 4111 3/48
14.7.53
II* GV

2. C17 altered in C18. Three storeys and basement. Painted brick with curved Dutch gable. Tiled roof. Raised stringcourses to each floor. One window to second floor in centre of gable, 3 to other floors. Renewed sashes with keystones. Six panelled door with architrave surround, bolection frieze and cornice.

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Bugle Street
51

1339945

14/07/1953

II
List description:

(The official list description on the National Heritage List for England maintained by English Heritage.)

1.
5239
BUGLE STREET (west side) No 51
SU 4111 3/49
14.7.53.
II GV

2. C16 timber framed building refronted in C18. Three storeys painted stucco. Slate roof and parapet. Raised string courses to each floor. One large 3-light window on ground and first floors. Second floor has 3 small arched recesses with one window in central recess. Six panelled door with architrave surround. Interior has exposed timber framing.

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Address	National Ref No	Date listed	Grade
Bugle Street			
53 Bugle House	1092056	14/07/1953	II*
<u>List description:</u>			
(The official list description on the National Heritage List for England maintained by English Heritage.)			
1. 5239 BUGLE STREET (west side) No 53 (Bugle House) (formerly listed as No 53 (The Vicarage)) SU 4111 3/50 14.7.55 II* GV			
2. Early C19. Three storeys attics and basement; yellow brick with slate roof. Pediment moulded and painted cornice and painted stringcourse. Three light semi-circular window to attic storey. Three sashes with glazing bars. Good 6 panelled door with circular central panels. Rectangular fanlight. Panelled stucco reveals to opening. Well-proportioned porch with Greek Doric columns and pilasters. Frieze with Greek key pattern and moulded cornice. The interior has a contemporary curved staircase with cast iron balusters, cornices and good door surrounds with female masks in the corners.			
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<hr/>			
Bugle Street			
59 Part of Tudor House Museum	1092057	14/02/1969	II
<u>List description:</u>			
(The official list description on the National Heritage List for England maintained by English Heritage.)			
1. 5239 BUGLE STREET (west side) No 59 SU 4111 3/51 14.2.69 II			
2. C18. Two storeys rendered. Tiled roof. Two windows, casements on first floor and sashes on ground floor. Square-headed doorcase with moulded flat hood on scroll brackets, probably not original. Railed forecourt.			
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<hr/>			
Bugle Street			
8	1092061	08/10/1981	II
<u>List description:</u>			
(The official list description on the National Heritage List for England maintained by English Heritage.)			
1. 5239 BUGLE STREET (east side) No 8 SU 4111 3/56 II			
2. Early C19. Three storeys cement-rendered with stone coping. Two sashes with glazing bars. Later doorcase at side.			
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<hr/>			
Burgess Road			
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Burgess Road

St Albans Church & adjacent surgery	1259264	28/01/1997	II
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List description:

(The official list description on the National Heritage List for England maintained by English Heritage.)

SU41 NW
 BURGESS ROAD (North side), Swaythling
 Church of St Alban and Church Hall
 983-0/7/10015
 II

Anglican church. 1933, by Welch, Cachemaille-Day and Lander. Rendered brick with Weldon stone dressings. Clay plain tile roofs with gabled ends. PLAN: Cruciform plan with altar under the crossing tower and Lady Chapel in the chancel, north and south transepts, 3-bay nave with wide aisles; the nave was intended to be longer and west end was completed later. Attached to the south transept is the coeval church hall. Gothic style. EXTERIOR: Chancel and north transept have 5-light Perpendicular windows with 4-centred arches, the nave west window has 2-centred arch and Geometric tracery and the aisles have 3-light straight-head Perpendicular windows. Large, but squat, crossing tower with diagonal buttresses, circular stair-turret on the SE corner, battlements and 3-light straight-head Perpendicular windows in the top stage. Later porch with flat roof on the west end. Attached to the south transept the church hall with large wooden mullion-transom windows with hipped roofs above the eaves, the south end with hipped roof with lower eaves and central gable set back with Tudor arch doorway; later additions to east side of church hall. INTERIOR: Spacious interior with plastered walls and stone arches. Wide nave and aisles with 3-bay double-chamfered 4-centred arch arcades and large moulded 2-centred crossing arches without capitals, the east and south arches dying into the round stair-turret. Roof ceiled by boarded panels has tie-beams and tall crown-posts. Furnishings complete: Altar under the crossing, simple wooden altar rail with solid low side screens to sanctuary, pulpit and seating and polygonal font with cover. Church hall roof is ceiled with plywood and has a stage at the north end. SOURCES: Buildings of England, page 574. The Architect and Building News, June 30th, 1933, pp 384-391.

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Burgess Road

Swaythling Methodist Church including church hall, workshops and Manse	1031525	20/11/1997	II
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List description:

(The official list description on the National Heritage List for England maintained by English Heritage.)

SU 41 NW
983/7/10018

BURGESS ROAD

Swaythling Methodist Church including church hall, workshops and Manse
II

Methodist Hall, changed to Methodist church; church rooms, hall, workshops and manse. 1932; by Herbert Collins. English garden wall bond buff-coloured brick with alternate red brick headers and with concrete dressings. Copper-clad shallow domed roof with an octagonal copper-clad cupola. Neo-Georgian style. PLAN: Octagonal on plan with gallery over entrance with large porch on north front containing stairs and projection room. Attached to south side of hall is a wing containing church rooms with another auditorium [Chapel of Youth] on the first floor; and the rear wing returns on the south side of a courtyard with a church hall, and workshops on the west side of the courtyard with the manse on the west side of the entrance to the courtyard. EXTERIOR: Large octagonal hall with tall round-headed windows, moulded concrete plinth and string above and buttressed on the corners. Large porch on north side with recessed pedimented centre with portico in antis, the columns supporting an entablature which is broken at centre by a large round arch; flanking stair towers with tall thin windows. Two-storey wing at rear containing church rooms, 5:3:5 bays, the centre breaks forward with moulded brick polygonal arch doorway; hall at right angles to right [S] and low single-storey workshop range on west side, its central entrance breaking forwards. All metal frame windows with margin glazing bars. The Manse on the west side of the courtyard entrance is a small 2-storey 3-bay house with a hipped roof behind a parapet, and metal frame windows with concrete lintels, except for the ground floor centre which has a herringbone brick tympanum. INTERIOR: Vestibule has panelled dado and murals depicting The Good Samaritan and The Prodigal Son, by Joyce Withecombe. The main church hall auditorium has a shallow domed ceiling with a stained glass lantern, slightly raked floor, gallery with panelled front, dado panelling and mural on screen opposite the projection room behind the gallery; organ pipes in arches either side of later altar and rostrum. Wing behind contains smaller auditorium on first floor [Chapel of Youth] with shallow domed ceiling with ribs and stained glass central light. Hall at rear has segmental vaulted ceiling. SOURCE: Buildings of England, p.574.

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Bursledon Road

Bursledon Road

Church of The Holy Saviour	1339965	08/10/1981	II
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List description:

(The official list description on the National Heritage List for England maintained by English Heritage.)

1.
5239

BURSLEDON ROAD Bitterne Church of The Holy Saviour
SU 41 SE 11/61

II

2. Neo-Decorated style. Built in 1852 by G. Guillaume with south aisle added in 1885. Built of coursed rubble with slate roof. No internal division between nave and chancel. North and south aisles and north flanking towers and spire. The north window of the chancel has a stained glass light by Morris and Company of 1896, a figure of Christ as Salvator Mundi. The church spire is a local landmark.

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Byron Court

Byron Court

Conduit House to the rear of Byron Court (formerly in the grounds of Nazareth House)	1092020	14/07/1953	II
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List description:

(The official list description on the National Heritage List for England maintained by English Heritage.)

1.
5239
HILL LANE Conduit House in the Grounds of Nazareth House
SU 4112 1/154
14.7.53
II

2. Circa 1290. Small rough-stone building with 3 vaulted chambers having an entrance of stone blocks with carved lintel. Built by the Friars Minor of Southampton it covers the spring which originally supplied water to the friary in the lower part of the town. Scheduled as an ancient monument (See also Conduit House, Commercial Road (q.v.)).

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Canute Road

Canute Road

Canute Chambers	1387770	29/07/1999	II
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List description:

(The official list description on the National Heritage List for England maintained by English Heritage.)

SU 4210
983/5/10032
CANUTE ROAD Canute Chambers
GV II

Offices of shipping company. Built in 1893 for the American Line. Flemish bond red brick with Portland stone dressings. Clay plain tile roof, gabled and half-hipped. Brick axial stacks. PLAN: Rectangular on plan, cross-gabled to right [W] and with central entrance. Queen Anne/Dutch Renaissance style. EXTERIOR: 2 storeys and attic. Asymmetrical north front with large 2-bay Dutch gable on right in five stages with semi-circular pediment, datestone 1893, cornices, blind arcading and first and second floor windows with moulded brick architraves with keystones and cornices; stone frieze below second floor windows inscribed Canute Chambers. Large ground floor windows have cambered arches with keystones and frames within with cornices, the left window retaining its sashes with pilasters; large canted bay window to left of centre with modillion cornice and central porch with scrolled pediment, arcaded overlight and double doors with scrolled pediments to centre panels. Lower eaves on left with dormers above with semi-circular pediments. Similar, but simpler, rear [S] elevation. INTERIOR not inspected. NOTE: Canute Chambers was built for the American Line. In 1907 it was occupied by the Great White Star Line, and in 1931 it was taken over by the United States Line, which occupied the offices until 1969.

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Canute Road

Princess Alexandra Dock - Dock Basin Wall (North)	1091964	21/05/1985	II
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List description:

(The official list description on the National Heritage List for England maintained by English Heritage.)

1.

5239

CANUTE ROAD (Princess Alexandra Dock) Dock Basin Wall (North)

SU 41 SW 10/300

II G.V.

2. Dock Basin Wall. 1838-42. Granite ashlar, with massive bull-nosed coping. Terminates to E and W in stairs recessed into thickness of wall. Mooring eyes at intervals along the face, set in round recesses with semi-circular heads. Part of the original wall of the first dock basin built at Southampton; some later repair and modification but essentially intact.

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Canute Road

Princess Alexandra Dock - Dock Basin Wall (West)	1091965	21/05/1985	II
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List description:

(The official list description on the National Heritage List for England maintained by English Heritage.)

1.

5239

CANUTE ROAD (Princess Alexandra Dock) Dock Basin Wall (West)

SU 41 SW 10/301

II G.V.

2. Dock Basin Wall. 1838-42. Granite ashlar with massive bull-nosed coping. Terminates to N. in stair recessed into thickness of wall. Mooring eyes at intervals along the face, set in round recesses with semi-circular heads. Part of the original wall of the first dock basin built at Southampton.

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Canute Road

Pilgrim House	1178543	08/10/1981	II
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List description:

(The official list description on the National Heritage List for England maintained by English Heritage.)

1.

5239

CANUTE ROAD Offices of the Department of Trade and Industry and the Mercantile Marine

SU 4210 5/67

II

2. Mid C19. Two storeys stock brick with addition of one bay of lower elevation to left. Hipped slate roof. Six sashes in all, with glazing bars intact. Rusticated end quoins. Brick eaves cornice. Left-hand doorcase with rusticated quoined surround.

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Canute Road

Provincial House and gatepiers to northeast	1387843	29/07/1999	II
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List description:

(The official list description on the National Heritage List for England maintained by English Heritage.)

SU 4210
 983/5/10031
 CANUTE ROAD Provincial House and gatepiers to NE
 GV II

Bank. 1927-9; by F.C.R. Palmer, for the National Provincial Bank. Buff-coloured Flemish bond brick with red brick and Portland stone dressings. Clay plain tile hipped roof with moulded Portland stone eaves. Side stacks with Portland stone weathering to set-offs and moulded stone caps. PLAN: Almost square, parallelogram on plan, to fit site adjacent to former railway; with entrance and staircase on north front and banking hall at back. Neo-Georgian/Wrenaissance style. EXTERIOR: 4 storeys and attic. Symmetrical 3-bay north front, the corners with quoins set back; the ground floor windows and large central round-arch doorway with rusticated architraves, voussoirs and band at impost level; broad stone stringcourse above and tall central first floor window in moulded stone architrave with cornice on consoles; flanking windows and second floor window above in red brick architraves with keystones, the second floor window flanked by carved stone festoons; cornice and balustrade above with urns on corners; the attic above is set back and has hipped roof with dormer with segmental pediment. The side and rear elevations are similarly treated. Rainwater heads dated 1928. INTERIOR: Banking hall has a moulded plaster ceiling. Small entrance vestibule and geometric stone staircase with iron balustrade with brass handrail.

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Canute Road

South Western House	1302385	11/07/1980	II
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List description:

(The official list description on the National Heritage List for England maintained by English Heritage.)

1.
 5239
 CANUTE ROAD South Western House
 SU 4211 4/62
 11.7.80
 II

2. Completed in 1872. Architect John Norton. This was originally the South Western Hotel, promoted by the Londn and South Western Railway for the accommodation of liner passengers. French Renaissance building on a corner site with long frontage to Canute Road and shorter frontage to Terminus Terrace. Four main storeys and 2 attic storeys, built of red brick with stuccoed dressings and rusticated ground floor. Slated high mansard roof with raised 2 storey centre. Eleven windows to Terminus Road elevation, 16 windows to Canute Road elevation. Corinthian pilasters between first and second floors and modillion cornice above this. The first, third and attic storey windows have cambered heads. Second floor windows have flat arches. Second floor attic windows are oculi. The ground floor windows are round-headed. The end 7 bays in the Canute Road elevation have an extra main storey and a curved pediment containing a medallion with portrait of Queen Victoria, winged figures and emblematic pieces suggesting railways and the sea. The entrance foyer and hall have marble columns and wall panelling, high moulded ceiling and 4 oil paintings, elliptical in shape over the door openings.

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Canute Road

Wight House

1387803 29/07/1999 II

List description:

(The official list description on the National Heritage List for England maintained by English Heritage.)

SU 4210
983/5/10030
CANUTE ROAD Wight House
GV II

Bank. 1896; by S. Kelway Pope, for the Capital Counties Bank. Yellow brick with Bath stone dressings. Slate mansard roof with stone coping to gable ends and lead rolls, flats and dome. Gable end brick stacks with stone cornices. PLAN: Rectangular on plan with central entrance and stairhall. Victorian Italianate style. EXTERIOR: 2 storeys and attic. Symmetrical 2:1:2 bay north front. Paired and panelled end pilasters and central projecting bay with panelled pilasters, entablatures over ground and first floors, parapet, the centre bay with arcading; cambered arch windows with moulded stone architraves with small keystones and sashes without glazing bars [ground floor replaced]; central doorway with shouldered architrave with keystone and blind fanlight above. Small lead-clad dome over centre bay with small tented roof lantern with weathervane, flanked by dormers with segmental pediments. Similar dormers at rear, which has plainer elevation with sash windows with cambered arches. INTERIOR: Doorways with panelled architraves with cornices and cantilevered staircase with cast-iron balustrade with moulded mahogany handrail.

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Canute Road

Bank Chambers (listed as Wilts and Dorset Bank)

1092068 08/10/1981 II

List description:

(The official list description on the National Heritage List for England maintained by English Heritage.)

1.
5239
CANUTE ROAD Wilts and Dorset Bank
SU 4211 4/68
SU 4210 5/68
II

2. Circa 1835. One storey stuccoed. Roof concealed by parapet with raised centre panel and balustrading at sides. Modillion cornice. Rusticated end quoins. Two sashes without glazing bars with moulded architraves and keystones. These are flanked by 4 engaged Roman Ionic columns. Central doorcase with moulded architrave and keystone. Six fielded panelled door with pediment. Two steps to street.

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Canute Road

Admiral Sir Lucius Curtis Public House (formerly Ferry House)	1252946	08/11/1989	II
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List description:

(The official list description on the National Heritage List for England maintained by English Heritage.)

SU 4210
5/50
CANUTE ROAD Ferry House
GV
II

Office building. c.1870 with some alterations, late C19 and 1989. Yellow brick (Beaulieu buff) with a Welsh slate roof. T-shaped plan with a 3x5 block on the north side and a 6x4 block on the south with projecting porches on the north- west, south-west and south-east elevations, all three of which show evidence (straight joints) of being later additions, but closely contemporary with the original build. Brickwork with horizontal rustication to ground floor, plain sash windows of 4 panes, hipped roofs. Moulded band at first floor and cornice levels. North elevation has a 1989 reddish brick addition. Single bay 2 storey porch with two attached rusticated brick piers. North elevation has thus 6.1.3 windows. East elevation is 5 windows with 3-bay porch, originally one storey raised to 2 storeys 1989 in reddish brick; it carries marble war memorial plaques on either side of the doorway. South elevation is 3.6 windows with 3-bay single storey porch covering the join. Tall brick stacks. Interior: (refurbished 1989). A very unaltered example of a custom built Victorian office block with large high ceiling rooms, good joinery, some cornices and an open well stair within an arcaded space (arcade infilled 1989). This has stone treads, a wrought iron decorative balustrade and a mahogany rail. Wrought iron screen at head of stairs. A good example of Victorian functional design built as the Docks Board Office and later used as the Southern Railway Docks Office.

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Canute Road

1 and 2	1092066	08/10/1981	II
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List description:

(The official list description on the National Heritage List for England maintained by English Heritage.)

1.
5239
CANUTE ROAD Nos 1 and 2
SU 4211 4/63
II

2. Circa 1830. Corner building of 4 storeys. Yellow brick with cemented dressings. Moulded parapet and heavy cornice above second floor, 4 windows in all. Sashes with glazing bars intact. Curved corner has a first floor triple window with pediment above. Rusticated ground floor. Pilasters flanking windows through first and second floors and on third floor. Ground floor has round-headed windows and round-headed doorcase to No 2.

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Canute Road

100 Union Castle House	1092067	08/10/1981	II
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List description:

(The official list description on the National Heritage List for England maintained by English Heritage.)

1.
5239
CANUTE ROAD No 100 (Union Castle House)
SU 4210 5/66
II

2. 1847 by Alfred Giles, Engineer to the Docks. This was originally built as the Custom House and was used as such until 1902 when the new Custom House, Post Office Building, Platform Road was built. Two storeys yellow brick. The Canute Road elevation has a C20 stone addition. Centre portion of higher elevation. 3:5:3 windows. Hipped tiled roof with massive wooden modillion cornice. Centre portion has louvred lantern. Windows are sashes with most glazing bars intact and moulded architraves to first floor windows, with cornices as well to centre windows. The ground floor stone projection has a round-headed doorcase with lights each side flanked by engaged Tuscan columns supporting the entablature which has a triglyph frieze and urns. The centre of the parapet is raised up. End quoins. Plinth.

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Canute Road

13 Canute Castle Hotel	1178536	08/10/1981	II
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List description:

(The official list description on the National Heritage List for England maintained by English Heritage.)

1.
5239
CANUTE ROAD Canute Castle Hotel
SU 4211 4/65
II

2. Circa 1835-40. Corner building 3 to 4 storeys stuccoed with rusticated ground floor. Two bays to Canute Road, 5 bays to Royal Crescent. Corner octagonal balustraded balcony, above which there was originally a viewing chamber. Balustraded parapet with urn finials concealing roof. Most windows are flanked by Corinthian pilasters. Cornice above third floor containing name of hotel. Balustrading above ground floor. Sash windows with vertical glazing bars. Cornices to some first floor windows. Ground floor has 3 segmental-headed bar fronts, one having engaged fluted columns.

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Canute Road

3	1339966	08/10/1981	II
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List description:

(The official list description on the National Heritage List for England maintained by English Heritage.)

1.
5239
CANUTE ROAD No 3
SU 4211 4/64
II

2. Early C19. Four storeys stuccoed. Parapet with raised shaped band in centre and cornice. Three sashes with verticals only. Cornice below third floor. Central first floor window has a pediment and pilasters and the side windows are 3-light with cornices above. Late C19 shop front.

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Canute Road

42 Marsh Hotel	1339975	08/10/1981	II
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List description:

(The official list description on the National Heritage List for England maintained by English Heritage.)

1.
5239
ALBERT ROAD SOUTH Marsh Hotel
SU 4211 4/3
II

2. Circa 1840. Purpose built corner public house. Four storeys built of red brick with a diaper pattern of blue brick. Stuccoed ground floor and dressings. One bay. Hipped slate roof. Parapet with bracket cornice. Eaves cornice above second floor. Long and short end quoins. Triple sash to all floors. Bar front with 10 round headed arches, including 6 in flanking one storey wings, and band of strapwork decoration above ground floor enclosing panel with name of hotel.

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Canute Road

82 Maritime Chambers	1339967	08/10/1981	II
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List description:

(The official list description on the National Heritage List for England maintained by English Heritage.)

1.
5239
CANUTE ROAD Dart House
SU 4210 5/69
II

2. Late C19. Three storeys and basement stock brick. Parapet. Central pediment with initials L.S.W.R. (London and South Western Railway). Seven sashes with vertical glazing bars only. Pilasters run through first and second floors. Moulded band between ground and first floor. Central pedimented porch with pilasters. The left-hand side has a set back portion of one bay.

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Carlton Crescent

Carlton Crescent

1 (now 77 London Road)	1178555	14/02/1969	II
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List description:

(The official list description on the National Heritage List for England maintained by English Heritage.)

1.
5239
CARLTON CRESCENT
No 1 (National Westminster Bank)
(formerly listed as No 1 (National Provincial Bank))
SU 4212 2/70
14.2.69
II GV

2. Circa 1830 corner building. Three storeys stuccoed, the elevation to Carlton Crescent having rusticated ground floor. Pilasters at angles and between windows. Cornice and blocking course. The Carlton Crescent elevation has 3 sash windows with round-headed openings to ground floor. Splayed lower height 2 storey wing in similar style to left-hand. London Road elevation has a 3 window segmental bow to first floor. Central entrance door with 3 arcaded plate glass windows on each side. This house forms the lead-in to Carlton Crescent.

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Carlton Crescent

10	1178568	14/02/1969	II
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List description:

(The official list description on the National Heritage List for England maintained by English Heritage.)

1.
5239
CARLTON CRESCENT No 10
SU 4112 1/77
14.2.69
II GV

2. Circa 1830. Three storeys and basement stuccoed, the ground floor rusticated. Parapet with eaves cornice concealing roof. End pilasters rising to full height. Three window openings including some blanks. Glazing bars intact. Simple doorcase.

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Address	National Ref No	Date listed	Grade
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Carlton Crescent

11

1092071

14/02/1969

II

List description:

(The official list description on the National Heritage List for England maintained by English Heritage.)

1.
5239
CARLTON CRESCENT No 11
SU 4112 1/78
14.2.69
II GV

2. Circa 1830. Three storeys and basement stuccoed with rusticated ground floor. Roof concealed by parapet with raised central band. End pilasters rise through first and second floors. Three sashes, the first floor windows having cornices and brackets over. Set back round-headed doorcase with cornice and brackets. Later extension to right-hand side, not of special architectural interest.

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Carlton Crescent

12

1092072

14/02/1969

II

List description:

(The official list description on the National Heritage List for England maintained by English Heritage.)

1.
5239
CARLTON CRESCENT No 12
SU 4112 1/79
14.2.69
II GV

2. Circa 1830. Three storeys and basement stuccoed. Roof concealed by parapet and moulded eaves cornice. Pilasters of full height separate the bays. Three sashes with glazing bars intact, with triple sashes to the ground floor. No doorcase on Carlton Crescent elevation.

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Address	National Ref No	Date listed	Grade
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Carlton Crescent

16 Carlton Lodge	1302366	09/09/1954	II
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List description:

(The official list description on the National Heritage List for England maintained by English Heritage.)

1.
5239
CARLTON CRESCENT No 16 (Carlton Lodge)
SU 4112 1/80
9.9.54
II GV

2. Circa 1830. Two storeys and attics stuccoed. Slate roof with wide cornice. Panelled frieze and pilaster treatment at angles. The north elevation has a central portion projecting the whole height with a door in the centre. Glazed double door with moulded architrave flanked by niches between pilasters supporting frieze and cornice at first floor level. Three windows on the north front, all 3 light sashes. Outside first floor windows have small cast iron window box guards. Ground floor windows have arched fan tympana. West elevation has a 2 storey bay and small secondary door. One storey extension to Carlton Crescent elevation, also with one triple bay with shell tympanum. House set back from road with contemporary cast iron bollards connected by thin railings. Groups with No 56 Bedford Place (q.v.) to form a corner composition.

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Carlton Crescent

17 to 22 consecutive	1339970	14/07/1953	II
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List description:

(The official list description on the National Heritage List for England maintained by English Heritage.)

1.
5239
CARLTON CRESCENT Nos 17 to 22 (consec)
SU 4112 1/81
14.7.55
II GV

2. Circa 1830 terrace. Three storeys and basement. Stuccoed with rusticated ground floors. Slate roofs. Cornice and blocking course. Each house has 3 windows, the first floor windows having cornice moulding on consoles. Central doors. Nos 18 and 21 are slightly recessed. Nos 19 and 20 have pilasters at the angles. All houses except Nos 21 and 22 have doors with rectangular fanlights over. Nos 21 and 22 have deeply recessed doors with niches in slightly splayed reveals. Thin iron work connecting bollards in front. Colonel Clarke F.R.S., who determined the figure of the earth, lived in No 21 between 1861 and 1881.

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Carlton Crescent

2	1092069	14/02/1979	II
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List description:

(The official list description on the National Heritage List for England maintained by English Heritage.)

1.
5239
CARLTON CRESCENT No 2
SU 4212 2/71
14.2.79
II GV

Circa 1830. Three storeys and basement stuccoed. Pilasters rise through ground and first floor with a cornice above. Three windows, altered on second floor and with aprons to first floor. Left side round-headed doorcase. Contemporary iron railings.

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Carlton Crescent

29 Lampugh House	1092073	14/02/1969	II
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List description:

(The official list description on the National Heritage List for England maintained by English Heritage.)

1.
5239
CARLTON CRESCENT No 29 (Lampugh House)
SU 4112 1/82
14.2.69
II GV

2. Circa 1830. Three storeys and basement stuccoed, the ground floor rusticated. Roof concealed by parapet with raised panel in the centre. End pilasters through first and second floors. Three window spaces, the centre one a blank with cornice and brackets over. Other windows are sashes with glazing bars intact. Triple windows to ground floor. Right side round-headed doorcase.

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Carlton Crescent

3	1302361	14/02/1979	II
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List description:

(The official list description on the National Heritage List for England maintained by English Heritage.)

1.
5239
CARLTON CRESCENT No 3
SU 4212 2/72
14.2.79
II GV

2. Circa 1830. Three storeys stuccoed. Hipped slate roof. Angle pilasters. Three windows with cornices on console brackets to the 2 lower floors. Cast iron balconettes. Plain central doorcases. Contemporary iron railings.

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Carlton Crescent

30 to 32 consecutive

1178577

14/07/1953

II

List description:

(The official list description on the National Heritage List for England maintained by English Heritage.)

1.
5239
CARLTON CRESCENT Nos 30 to 32 (consec)
SU 4112 1/83
14.7.53
II GV

2. Circa 1830. A symmetrical group, with Nos 30 and 32 projecting forward and linked by rusticated arcading in front of No 31. Four storeys and basement stuccoed with rusticated ground floor. Pilasters supporting the cornice between second and third floors. Arcading has arches with radiating voussoirs. Each house has 3 windows, the centre window on the first floor having cornice moulding supported by consoles. No 31 has a balcony with cast iron railings forming the roof of the arcading. Windows on the ground floor are arched and recessed with radiating glazing bars. The doors of Nos 30 and 32 are on the outside of the group, that of No 31 in the centre. The doorcases to Nos 31 and 32 have good contemporary fanlights. No 30 has a mid C19 Doric porch. The whole group is set back from the road and retains much of its original iron work.

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Carlton Crescent

33 Avondale House

1339971

14/02/1969

II

List description:

(The official list description on the National Heritage List for England maintained by English Heritage.)

1.
5239
CARLTON CRESCENT No 33
SU 4112 1/84
SU 4212 2/84
14.2.69
II GV

2. Circa 1830. Corner building. Three storeys and basement. Stuccoed with rusticated ground floor. Cornice and plain frieze. South elevation has 2 windows and a door but has a projecting later wing which cuts into the portico originally having 4 Doric stone columns, two and a half of which remain. It is approached by a flight of stone steps. East elevation has a large 3 storey segmental bow with frieze and cornice carried round three windows.

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Carlton Crescent

35	1178579	08/10/1981	II
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List description:

(The official list description on the National Heritage List for England maintained by English Heritage.)

1.
5239
CARLTON CRESCENT No 35
SU 4212 2/85
II

2. Circa 1830. Three storeys basement and attics stuccoed with rusticated ground floor. Modern tiled roof with 3 dormers. Stone coping. Moulded eaves cornice. Pilasters separate the windows on first and second floors. Moulded stringcourse above first floor. Three sashes with most glazing bars intact, first floor has cast iron balcony with anthemion and heart design. Plinth. Central round-headed doorcase. Rear elevation partially hung with Devonshire slates.

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Carlton Crescent

4 Latimer House	1339968	14/07/1953	II
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List description:

(The official list description on the National Heritage List for England maintained by English Heritage.)

1.
5239
CARLTON CRESCENT No 4
SU 4212 2/73
14.7.53
II GV

2. Circa 1830. Three storeys stuccoed. Hipped slate roof. Wide eaves cornice. Moulded string or flat cornice over ground floor supported by pairs of pilasters at each corner and projecting in centre over door with 4 engaged Doric columns under, and blocking cornice over. Three sashes, with moulded surrounds to first floor windows. Doorcase has plain double doors with niche on either side.

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Carlton Crescent

5, 6 and 7	1092070	14/02/1969	II
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List description:

(The official list description on the National Heritage List for England maintained by English Heritage.)

1.
5239
CARLTON CRESCENT Nos 5, 6 and 7
SU 4112 1/74
SU 4212 2/74
14.2.69
II GV

2. Circa 1830. Three storeys and basement stuccoed with rusticated ground floor. Stone basements. Hipped slate roof. Angle pilasters supporting cornice. Three sashes with glazing bars intact. No 7 retains its cast iron balcony on the first floor. Plain central doors. Contemporary iron railings in front.

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Address	National Ref No	Date listed	Grade
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Carlton Crescent

8	1178565	02/10/1969	II
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List description:

(The official list description on the National Heritage List for England maintained by English Heritage.)

1.
5239
CARLTON CRESCENT No 8
SU 4112 1/75
2.10.69
II GV

2. Circa 1830. Three storeys and basement stuccoed with rusticated ground floor. Hipped slate roof. Four windows, including a 3 storey curved bow on the left-hand side. Cast iron balcony at first floor level along whole length and round bow. Doric portico.

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Carlton Crescent

9	1339969	14/02/1969	II
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List description:

(The official list description on the National Heritage List for England maintained by English Heritage.)

1.
5239
CARLTON CRESCENT No 9
SU 4112 1/76
14.2.69
II GV

2. Circa 1830. Three storeys and basement stuccoed, the ground floor rusticated. Three bay facade with the central bay projecting. Parapet and moulded cornice concealing roof. End pilasters rising to full height. Three sashes, mainly retaining glazing bars. The central second floor window has a shell moulding above it. Central round-headed doorcase, the door approached up steps flanked by niches.

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Carlton Place

Carlton Place

29 Pensioners Arms Public House	1178583	08/10/1981	II
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List description:

(The official list description on the National Heritage List for England maintained by English Heritage.)

1.
5239
CARLTON PLACE No 29 (Pensioners Arms Public House)
SU 4112 1/88
II GV

2. Early to mid-C19 corner building. Two storeys stuccoed. Hipped slate roof. The Carlton Place elevation has 3 round-headed arches rising the full height of the building. Three sashes, mostly having glazing bars. Simple doorcase. The Upper Banister Street elevation has a corner window and doorcase.

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Address	National Ref No	Date listed	Grade
Carlton Place 30a	1339972	08/10/1981	II
List description: (The official list description on the National Heritage List for England maintained by English Heritage.)			
1. 5239 CARLTON PLACE No 30a (Formerly listed as No. 30)			
SU 4112 1/89 II GV			
2. Early to mid-C19. Two storeys stuccoed. Hipped slate roof. Two round-headed arches rise the full height of the building with one window to first floor. Left side doorcase with cornice and pilasters. Cornice to ground floor window.			
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Carlton Place 32	1302374	08/10/1981	II
List description: (The official list description on the National Heritage List for England maintained by English Heritage.)			
1. 5239 CARLTON PLACE No 32 SU 4112 1/287 II			
2. Built circa 1840 by Hinves as an indoor riding school. Two storeys stuccoed. Roof concealed by parapet which is pedimented in the centre. Seven windows in all, including Venetian window. Upper floor has sashes with glazing bars intact. Ground floor has cambered carriage entrance with rusticated surround and cambered sashes with hood moulding and keystones.			
[Derived from English Heritage LBS download dated 19/08/2005. Crown Copyright. Reproduced under the terms of the Open Government Licence.]			
Carlton Place 4 to 7 consecutive	1092074	14/02/1969	II
List description: (The official list description on the National Heritage List for England maintained by English Heritage.)			
1. 5239 CARLTON PLACE Nos 4 to 7 (consec) SU 4112 1/86 14.2.69 II GV			
2. Early C19 terrace. Three storeys and basement stuccoed. Slate roof. Strip pilasters between lights supporting plain frieze and moulded cornice. Stringcourse over ground floor. Window to each, including segmental bows to first floor. Doorcases have architraves with wide reeding and flat hoods with reeded edges.			
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Address	National Ref No	Date listed	Grade
Carlton Place 8, 8A, 9 and 10	1092075	08/05/1981	II
<u>List description:</u> (The official list description on the National Heritage List for England maintained by English Heritage.)			
1. 5239 CARLTON PLACE Nos 8, 8A, 9 and 10 SU 4112 1/87 8.5.81 II			
2. Early C19. Three storeys stuccoed. Parapet. Seven windows in all including 2 blanks. Early C19 shopfronts with pilasters.			
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Castle Lane			
Castle Lane Lansdowne House and Cerberus House	1092076	14/07/1953	II
<u>List description:</u> (The official list description on the National Heritage List for England maintained by English Heritage.)			
1. 5239 CASTLE LANE (south side) Lansdowne House SU 4111 3/90 14.7.53 II			
2. Late C18 house. Three storeys and basement, plum coloured brick with grey brick stringcourses above ground floor, first floor and second floor, the last forming a cornice with stucco parapet over, concealing roof. Six windows. Arched door off centre with good doorcase of engaged Doric columns, broken entablature and pediment and panelled reveals. Early C19 spear railings to area.			
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Castle Lane			
Southampton Castle wall running from Forest View to Castle Lane	1178677	14/07/1953	II*
<u>List description:</u> (The official list description on the National Heritage List for England maintained by English Heritage.)			
1. 5239 CASTLE LANE Southampton Castle wall running from Forest View to Castle Lane SU 4111 3/92 14.7.53 II*			
2. Late C14 remains of the drum towers flanking the principal gateway to Southampton's Mediaeval Castle. These twin drum towers were added to the defensive bailey wall of the Royal Castle. Stone rubble walls to a height of nearly 20 ft with several arches, some now blocked. Scheduled as an ancient monument.			
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Castle Lane (former County Court)			

Address	National Ref No	Date listed	Grade
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Castle Lane (former County Court)

1 to 3 consecutive 1339973 14/02/1969 II

List description:

(The official list description on the National Heritage List for England maintained by English Heritage.)

1.
5239
CASTLE LANE (north side) County Court
SU 4111 3/91
14.2.69
II

2. 1851-3. Elaborate Italianate design with large 2 storeyed central feature and two 1-storey wings. Yellow brick with rusticated stucco quoins and cornice. Recessed arch in centre with rusticated stucco voussoirs, and Royal Arms above the cornice which is carried across at the springing of the arch. Additional cornice at the top of the central feature, supported on overhanging curved brackets. Side wings have 2 windows and rusticated arch, out of which is a secondary entrance. Cast iron area railings.

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Castle Way

Castle Way

Pair of K6 Telephone Kiosks 1340038 17/03/1988 II

List description:

(The official list description on the National Heritage List for England maintained by English Heritage.)

SU 4111
3/287
CASTLE WAY
Pair of K6 Telephone Kiosks
GV II

Telephone kiosks. Type K6. Designed 1935 by Sir Giles Gilbert Scott. Made by various contractors. Cast iron. Square kiosks with domed roofs. Unperforated crowns to top panels and margin glazing to windows and doors.

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Cemetery Road

Cemetery Road

Church of England Mortuary Chapel at Southampton Old Cemetery	1178693	08/10/1981	II
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List description:

(The official list description on the National Heritage List for England maintained by English Heritage.)

1.
5239
CEMETERY ROAD Church of England Mortuary Chapel at Southampton Old Cemetery
SU 41 SW 10/95
II GV

2. Circa 1850, possibly by J. and J. Francis. Norman style. Built of coursed rubble with ashlar dressings. Slate roof. Gable ends with stone coping. Apsidal-ended east end. Bellcote to west end. Round-arched doorcase. Windows are double round-arched windows and there are many blanks.

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Cemetery Road

Gates and gate piers to Southampton Old Cemetery	1339974	08/10/1981	II
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List description:

(The official list description on the National Heritage List for England maintained by English Heritage.)

1.
5239
CEMETERY ROAD Gates and gate piers to Southampton Old Cemetery
SU 41 SW 10/94
II GV

2. Circa 1880. Coursed rubble gateway with ashlar dressings. The archway has drip moulding with corbel heads and a stepped parapet with a shield bearing the municipal arms of Southampton. The arch is flanked by 2 square piers with octagonal turrets above and there are 5 stone piers with pyramidal caps facing the lodge.

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Cemetery Road

Former Jewish Mortuary Chapel (now part of a house) at Southampton Old Cemetery	1092034	08/10/1981	II
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List description:

(The official list description on the National Heritage List for England maintained by English Heritage.)

1.
5239
CEMETERY ROAD Jewish Mortuary Chapel at Southampton Old Cemetery
SU 41 SW 10/97
II GV

2. Circa 1850. Simple chapel built of coursed rubble. Slate roof. Gables with stone coping quatrefoil glazing in gable end. Two pairs of double lancets.

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Cemetery Road

Lodge to Southampton Old Cemetery	1092077	08/10/1981	II
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List description:

(The official list description on the National Heritage List for England maintained by English Heritage.)

1.
5239
CEMETERY ROAD Lodge to Southampton Old Cemetery
SU 41 SW 10/93
II GV

2. Possibly by J. and J. Francis. Dated 1848 and 1882. Tudor style. Two storeys coursed rubble with 2 ashlar dressings. Slate roof. Two gables to north-west elevation and one to south-east. Stone coping and saddle stones. The north-west elevation has oriel windows on the first floor. The south-east elevation gable projects through 2 floors with mullioned and transomed window. Gabled porch.

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Cemetery Road

Nonconformist Mortuary Chapel at Southampton Old Cemetery	1092078	08/10/1981	II
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List description:

(The official list description on the National Heritage List for England maintained by English Heritage.)

1.
5239
CEMETERY ROAD
Non-conformist Mortuary Chapel at Southampton Old Cemetery
SU 41 SW 10/96
II GV

2. Circa 1850, possibly by J. and J. Francis. Early English style built of coursed rubble with slate roof. Stone coping and cross-shaped saddle stones. Four bay nave with buttresses. Arched doorcase.

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Cemetery Road

Pearce Memorial at Southampton Old Cemetery	1389740	08/04/2002	II
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List description:

(The official list description on the National Heritage List for England maintained by English Heritage.)

983/0/10049
08-APR-02
CEMETERY ROAD Pearce Memorial at Southampton Old Cemetery
GV II

Cemetery grave memorial. Erected 1861. Sculptor not known. Marble. About 3 metres tall. Three large classically attired angels standing back-to-back, attached by their slender wings and holding a large draped urn above their heads. Standing on a polygonal pedestal with panelled sides with inscriptions. Situated at the south end of Old Southampton Cemetery, that was laid out to the designs of J.C. Loudon and which is on the Parks and Gardens Register at grade II. An impressive work of Victorian monumental sculpture.

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Address	National Ref No	Date listed	Grade
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Cemetery Road

Wall to Southampton Old Cemetery fronting Hill Lane	1339993	08/10/1981	II
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List description:

(The official list description on the National Heritage List for England maintained by English Heritage.)

1.

5239

CEMETERY ROAD Wall to Southampton Old Cemetery fronting Hill Lane

SU 41 SW 10/99

II

2. Mid C19 wall of coursed rubble about 5 ft in height with red brick coping and piers at regular intervals.

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Cemetery Road**Southampton Cemetery (gate piers to eastern gate)**

1392552

08/04/2008

II

List description:

(The official list description on the National Heritage List for England maintained by English Heritage.)

CEMETERY ROAD Eastern gate piers to Southampton Cemetery
II

Gate Piers, c.1880.

DESCRIPTION: The eastern gate piers of Southampton Old Cemetery are in a Gothic Revival style, of square-on-plan ashlar, set on a stone base with snecked panels of roughly dressed stone and a blind trefoil decoration at the mid-point in the front elevation. They are capped with trefoil gablets, mirroring the blind trefoil on the main body of the pier. The inner face of each pier has a rough stone pilaster where the gate is hinged and on the outer face is a short pier with gablet cap where each pier meets the cemetery wall. The gates are C20 replacements, consisting of wrought iron vertical bars with a cross hatch iron bar decoration at their mid-point, and are not of special interest.

HISTORY: Southampton Old Cemetery is one of the earliest municipal cemeteries in England. The land for the cemetery was acquired from Southampton Common in 1843 by an Act of Parliament which gave the Corporation control of 15 acres. The Town Council approached the leading landscape gardener, John Claudius Loudon whose work included the cemetery at Histon in Cambridgeshire and Bath Abbey; but his design was rejected. Instead the Town Council organised a competition which was won by William Rogers, a local nurseryman. The cemetery opened in May 1846 as a ten acre site and was extended by a further five acres in 1863. A third phase was added in the early 1880s to bring the Cemetery to its present extent of 27 acres, and featured an avenue of yew trees. The cemetery was provided with three chapels; a Church of England mortuary chapel (listed Grade II, but used as a design studio in 2007); a Jewish mortuary chapel (listed Grade II, in 2007 a privately owned house); and a Nonconformist mortuary chapel (listed Grade II, in 2007 used as a storage area). The gate piers have group value with other listed buildings in the cemetery, which include the following: the Lodge, possibly by J and J Francis, dated 1848-1882 (listed Grade II); the main gates and gate piers, about 1880 (listed Grade II); the walls to the east side** of the cemetery fronting Hill Lane, mid-C19 (listed Grade II); and, within the cemetery, the Pearce Memorial by the sculptor Richard Cockle Lucas, 1861 (listed Grade II). Southampton Cemetery is included in the Register of Parks and Gardens of Special Historic Interest (GD 2396). There are estimated to be approximately 116,800 burials in the cemetery. The eastern gates are thought to be part of the third phase extension of the cemetery in the early 1880s, and are shown for the first time on the Ordnance Survey map of 1897.

REASONS FOR DESIGNATION

The eastern gate piers to Southampton Old Cemetery are designated at Grade II for the following principal reasons:

- * Dating to the 1880s, the entrance piers show the development and gradual growth of the cemetery and are therefore of historic interest.
- * The gate piers have architectural interest for their Gothic detailing and are a fitting announcement to this C19 municipal cemetery.
- * The eastern gate piers to Southampton Old Cemetery have group value with several other listed structures associated with the cemetery, and form part of the Registered landscape.

[Derived from DCMS listing schedule dated 8/4/08. Crown Copyright.]

** Southampton HER: should read "west side".

Cemetery Road

Southampton Cemetery (gate piers to north-western gate) 1392553 08/04/2008 II

List description:

(The official list description on the National Heritage List for England maintained by English Heritage.)

HILL LANE North western gate piers to Southampton Cemetery
II

Gate piers, mid-C19.

DESCRIPTION: The gate piers at the north west end of Southampton Old Cemetery are square-onplan ashlar, set on a moulded stone base with snecked panels of roughly dressed stone and chamfered at the shoulder. Each pier has an octagonal top with armorial decoration displaying a shield emblazoned with a cross on each cardinal face, surmounted by an octagonal moulded cap. The cap to the right pier**is missing. The gates are C20 replacements, consisting of wrought iron vertical bars with a cross hatch, iron bar decoration at their mid-point. The overall theme is medieval Gothic.

HISTORY: Southampton Old Cemetery is one of the earliest municipal cemeteries in England. The land for the cemetery was acquired from Southampton Common in 1843 by an Act of Parliament which gave the Corporation control of 15 acres. The Town Council approached the leading landscape gardener, John Claudius Loudon whose work included the cemetery at Histon in Cambridgeshire and Bath Abbey; but his design was rejected. Instead the Town Council organised a competition which was won by William Rogers, a local nurseryman. The cemetery opened in May 1846 as a ten acre site and was extended by a further five acres in 1863. A third phase was added in the early 1880s to bring the Cemetery to its present extent of 27 acres, and featured an avenue of yew trees. The Cemetery was provided with three chapels; a Church of England mortuary chapel (listed Grade II, used as a design studio in 2007), a Jewish mortuary chapel (listed Grade II, in 2007 a privately owned house) and a Nonconformist mortuary chapel (listed Grade II, in 2007 used as a storage area). Other listed structures in the cemetery include the following: the Lodge, possibly by J and J Francis, dated 1848-1882 (listed Grade II); the main gates and gate piers, about 1880 (listed Grade II); the walls to the east*** side of the cemetery fronting Hill Lane, mid-C19 (listed Grade II); and, within the cemetery, the Pearce Memorial by the sculptor Richard Cockle Lucas, 1861 (listed Grade II).

Southampton Cemetery is included in the Register of Parks and Gardens of Special Historic Interest (GD 2396). There are estimated to be approximately 116,800 burials in the cemetery. The north west gates are thought to be part of the original extent of the cemetery**** and are shown on the Ordnance Survey map of 1869.

REASONS FOR DESIGNATION

The north west gate piers to Southampton Old Cemetery are designated at Grade II for the following principal reasons:

* Dating to the mid-C19 (1846 or soon after), the gates and piers are relatively early in terms of municipal cemeteries and are therefore of historic interest.

* The piers have architectural interest for their Gothic detailing and are a fitting announcement to this C19 municipal cemetery.

* The north west gate piers to Southampton Cemetery have group value with several other listed structures associated with the cemetery, and form part of a Registered landscape.

[Derived from DCMS listing schedule dated 8/4/08. Crown Copyright.]

Southampton HER notes, 2008:

** This means the western pier.

*** This should read "west".

**** This is incorrect. The north west gates are part of the 1863 northern extension to the cemetery (as shown on the 1869 map) not the original cemetery established in 1846 and shown on the 1846 map.

Cemetery Road**Southampton Cemetery - Allen Memorial**

1392632

27/06/2008

II

List description:

(The official list description on the National Heritage List for England maintained by English Heritage.)

504870

Allen Memorial in Southampton Cemetery

II

Neo-classical mausoleum dating to about 1900 built of Portland stone ashlar blocks.

DESCRIPTION: This mausoleum has a pedimented front in antis with a cross of St John in the tympanum, below which is a plain cornice and an inscribed frieze which is supported by two Ionic columns on raised bases. The doorway is round arched into which is set a carved head which has unfortunately weathered so that the features are not discernible. On either side of the head are spandrels depicting two angels one with a trumpet the other displaying the crown of life. The door itself is of crude wooden planks. The south, rear side of the mausoleum has a blind round arched window with window ledge below. Along the lower edge of the east and west sides of the mausoleum is a band decoration of alternate cross and fleur-de-lis. The biblical quotation on the frieze is to Jesus being 'The Resurrection and the Life'. On the sides of the mausoleum are a number of plaques; on the west there is one inscribed to the memory of Araline Emma Allen and one blank. On the east are two inscribed plaques, one to Araline Nicholas and the other to William Richard Nicholas. The quality of lettering on the frieze and plaques is good.

HISTORY: Southampton Old Cemetery is one of the earliest municipal cemeteries in England. The land for the cemetery was acquired from Southampton Common in 1843 under an Act of Parliament which gave the Corporation control of 15 acres. The Town Council approached the landscape gardener, John Claudius Loudon whose work included the cemetery at Histon in Cambridgeshire and Bath Abbey; but his design was rejected. Instead the Town Council organised a competition which was won by William Rogers, a local nurseryman. The cemetery opened in May 1846 as a ten acre site and was extended by a further five acres in 1863. A third extension in the early 1880s brought the cemetery to its present extent of 27 acres, and featured an avenue of yew trees. The cemetery was provided with three chapels; a Church of England mortuary chapel (now Grade II, but used as a design studio), a Jewish mortuary chapel (Grade II, now a privately owned house) and a Nonconformist mortuary chapel (Grade II now used as a charity storage area). In addition to the chapels, there are several other listed buildings in the cemetery: The Lodge, possibly by J and J Francis, dated 1848-1882 (Grade II); the main gates and gate piers, about 1880 (Grade II); the gate piers at the north western and the eastern gates (both sets Grade II); walls to the east side** of the cemetery fronting Hill Lane, mid-C19 (Grade II); and, within the cemetery, the Pearce Memorial, 1861 by the sculptor Richard Cockle Lucas (Grade II). There are estimated to be approximately 116,800 burials in the cemetery. The Allen Mausoleum, which lies close to the Grade II Pearce Memorial in the south west side of the cemetery, was sculpted and erected about 1900. Nothing is known of the history of the Allen family, nor is the identity of the mausoleum's designer currently known.

REASONS FOR DESIGNATION RECOMMENDATION:

* The mausoleum is a well executed example of Neo-classical design, a type of monument which is unusual for this cemetery.

* The quality of the carving and inscriptions are very good.

[Derived from DCMS listing schedule dated 27/06/08. Crown Copyright.]

** Southampton HER: should read "west side".

Central Bridge

Central Bridge

Central Bridge	1390789	16/02/2004	II
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List description:

(The official list description on the National Heritage List for England maintained by English Heritage.)

SU4211
 983/4/10043
 16-FEB-04
 Central Bridge
 GV II

Railway bridge. 1881-2; by William Jacomb, chief engineer for the London and South Western Railway Company. Three spans; central span over railway lines has riveted iron box girders supported on riveted iron piers with cross-bracing between; the side spans have iron beams with brick jack-arches between and riveted iron piers. Carriageway has cast-iron parapet balustrades with cast-iron lamp standards. The abutments are of red brick in Tudor style with moulded brick strings, 3-centred arches and brick semi-octagonal piers with arched panels and Portland stone dressings. Abutments at west end divides north and south and has flight of steps at centre. The Central Bridge carried the road from the Floating Bridge [opened in 1836] over river Itchen. Buildings of England, p.554.

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Channels Farm Road

Channels Farm Road

Channels Farmhouse	1092035	14/07/1953	II
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List description:

(The official list description on the National Heritage List for England maintained by English Heritage.)

1.
 5239
 CHANNELS FARM ROAD Swaythling Channels Farmhouse
 SU 41 NW 7/100
 14.7.53
 II

2. C16-C17, altered in early C19. Two storeys timber-framed with brick infill, the whole now stuccoed. Thatched roof swept over first floor windows, over half gable to right-hand and down over one storey lean-to on left-hand. Two groups of clustered chimney shafts with moulded caps and bases. Three 3-light casement windows on first floor. Two similar windows on ground floor. Five panel central door with top panel galzed with modern lead glass under early C19 thatched porch, segmental in plan, supported on 4 slender Doric columns. Two storey angular bay to east elevation.

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Chapel Road

Address	National Ref No	Date listed	Grade
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Chapel Road

Walls to north and north-west of The Deanery 1339994 08/10/1981 II

List description:

(The official list description on the National Heritage List for England maintained by English Heritage.)

1.
5239
CHAPEL ROAD Walls to north and north-west of The Deanery
SU 4211 4/101
II

2. Mediaeval stone rubble wall in 2 sections about 9 ft in height.

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Church Road

Church Road

St Mark's Church 1091989 08/10/1981 II

List description:

(The official list description on the National Heritage List for England maintained by English Heritage.)

1.
5239
WESTON GROVE ROAD Woolston Church of St Mark
SU 41 SW 10/274
II

2. The parish church of Woolston. Built in 1863. Enlarged in 1866 and 1867 by William White. Built of stone rubble with slate roof. Nave and lower chancel. Four bay nave. Narrow north and wide south aisles. South chapel with polygonal apse. Clerestory. Gabled north porch. The tower and spire originally intended at the north-west corner where only built to aisle height. Interior wall surfaces of brick polychromy. The south chapel apse has 4 small stained glass lights by Morris and Co 1887.

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Civic Centre Road

Address**National Ref No****Date listed****Grade**

Civic Centre Road**Southampton Civic Centre**

1092036

10/10/1980

II*

List description:

(The official list description on the National Heritage List for England maintained by English Heritage.)

SU 4112

983/1/262

CIVIC CENTRE ROAD (North, Off)

Southampton Civic Centre

(Formerly Listed as: CIVIC CENTRE ROAD Civic Centre)

10.10.1980 II*

Includes: WEST MARLANDS ROAD (West, off) Southampton Civic Centre

Constructed between 1928 and 1939. Architect E Berry Webber following competition. PLAN: a quadrangle of buildings with their principal facades facing outwards. On the west the Law Courts, on the south The Municipal Offices, on the east the Guildhall and on the north the Art Block. EXTERIOR: all the buildings symmetrical in composition, generally Classical in style and faced in Portland stone. Law Courts Centrepiece in the hall arched recess containing the entrance and flanked by 9-bay lower 2-storeyed wings. Above and behind the entrance rises the tall, gently tapering tower with clock, open bell stage and low pyramidal roof. Municipal Offices has pedimented centrepiece with the entrance within a tall arched recess above which is/are the City's Arms. Left and right, 5-bay lower 2-storeyed wings link with transverse administration blocks to form a shallow courtyard whose short sides terminate in sparsely fenestrated corner pedimented pavilions. The transverse blocks with 6-bay facades. The Guildhall has a large gabled public assembly hall with refreshment rooms left and right and a lower flat-roofed entrance hall with hexastyle Ionic portico. Wings to left and right create a courtyard. The Art Block was originally designed to house the Art Gallery and School of Art but was later required to house also the Central Library; so that the central entrance leads to the Art Gallery on the first floor and a porch on the left of the courtyard leads to the Library and one on the right leads to the School of Art on the ground floor under the Art Gallery. The composition is again that of a centrepiece with flanking wings and side blocks to form a courtyard. INTERIOR: not inspected.

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Clifton Road

Clifton Road

Entrance block to Thorner's Homes, memorial stone and perimeter railings with two pairs of gatepiers (to Regent's Park Road and Clifton Road)	1396389	20/12/2010	II
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List description:

(The official list description on the National Heritage List for England maintained by English Heritage.)

510716
SU395931363

REGENT'S PARK ROAD Entrance block to Thorner's Homes, memorial stone and perimeter railings with two pairs of gatepiers (to Regent's Park Road and Clifton Road)
II

Alternatively known as:

CLIFTON ROAD Entrance block to Thorner's Homes, memorial stone and perimeter railings with two pairs of gatepiers (to Regent's Park Road and Clifton Road)
II

Main entrance building with clocktower to a development of almshouses for Thorner's charity. 1932 by Maurice Everett Webb (1880-1939) of Aston Webb & Sons. Grey brick with red brick dressings outlining most features, occasional stone and brick tile dressings, tiled roofs and continuous red brick plinths. Arts and Crafts manner, with Neo-Georgian references (the refined brickwork with red dressings and cornices) and nods to the Neo-Tudor (the steep gables and pitched tiled roofs), both referring to the long tradition of almshouses. The stone memorial was inscribed by Eric Gill.

EXTERIOR: The entrance block, facing Regent's Park Road, comprises a handed pair of two-storey almshouses linked by a tall arch with modillion eaves cornice, foliate keyblock and stone plaque that reads THORNER'S HOMES 1932, all under a continuous tile roof. To each side of the central arch there is a pair of tall gabled ranges linked by balconies. Each gable has a window on each floor at its outer edges, framed with red brick dressings and capped with a slender stone cornice, with a ventilation slit in the gable's apex. Between the gables, to Regent's Park Road, there are angled exterior doors on both floors onto a small patio framed by a wide arch at ground floor and a balcony with red brick dressings at second floor. On the rear elevation, the wide balconies in the same position have red brick copings (and modern handrails) and are supported by a pair of unusual columns formed of flat brick tiles and square on plan, but twisted a full 360 degrees so that they form a complete spiral along the height of the column, on a stone base with a stone cornice. The gables on this side are simpler, with tripartite, centrally-placed windows. Also on this side are the recessed exterior staircases that serve the upper flats. In the centre of the roof is a large copper fleche with clock tower and miniature cupola straddling the roof ridge and placed diagonally. The originally timber windows and French doors were replaced in uPVC in 2004 in the original openings with one fixed pane over top-hung opening windows. There is grey brick chimney with red brick dressings in the centre of each wing.

INTERIOR: There are two flats on each floor, either side of the central arch (one was inspected). They are understood to be modestly fitted out originally, as well as having later-C20 alteration, and are therefore not of special interest.

MEMORIAL STONE: Portland stone memorial pier in the central courtyard with a cornice, capped with a stone ball balanced on an open obelisk base. In serif lettering, designed and inscribed by Eric Gill, this records that in 'A.D. 1932 These Homes were built by the Trustees of the Will of Robert Thorner who died 17th July 1690 and who lies buried in Baddesley Churchyard. The will contain'd amongst other philanthropic provisions a direction that the Testators should be mainly devoted to the buildings and maintenance of houses in Southampton for poor Widows. The Trustees of the Will also have Homes in the Polygon and formerly had some on a Site between Above Bar & and the Town Hall which was acquired by the Corporation in 1931'. Other faces are blank or tell more recent history of Thorner's Homes in similar typescript.

RAILINGS and GATEPIERS: The site is bounded by iron railings on a brick plinth with

periodic taller sections that have ornate scrolled tops and a trio of urn finials. Three entrances in the railings are framed by grey brick piers with red quoins capped with stone balls.

HISTORY: This site was first developed in the early 1930s by the Thorner's charity, which was established by the bequest of Robert Thorner, a wealthy Southampton merchant who died in 1690. His philanthropic legacy was to support poor widows of the area and the first almshouse in his name was established in 1793 in the centre of Southampton. This sober, pedimented almshouse was demolished in the 1930s to make way for the grandiose new Southampton Civic Centre. Thorner's built the new, replacement premises on Regent's Park Road just outside the centre of Southampton's

Shirley district. The architect for the new scheme was the firm of Aston Webb and Son. Sir Aston Webb (1849-1930) had died by this time but his sons, Maurice and Philip, took over the family practice and it likely that Maurice was responsible for the commission. Maurice Webb (1880-1939) took over his father's practice and designed a number of notable buildings in the 1920s and '30s that have now been listed, including the crematorium, lodge, chapels and waiting room at Camberwell New Cemetery (1928-9), the block of flats with shops at the Grampians, Hammersmith (1935-7), the depository for Bentall's department store in Kingston (1936-7), and several offices in London.

The almshouses were built around three courtyards (North Court, Centre Court, and South Court), around which were arranged 15 two-storey houses, which were paired to the main, north and south entrances. The other 13 almshouses are not included in the listing.

SOURCES:

- Original architectural drawings in Southampton City Council Archives, ref. '582/1 Almshouses (60 flats): Regents Park Road, for Trustees of Thorner's charity 1931'.
- Drawing exhibited at the Royal Academy in 1933 No. 1426 'Thorner's Homes: new almshouses for sixty inmates at Southampton'.
- David Peace 'Eric Gill. The Inscriptions' (1994) 138.

REASONS FOR DESIGNATION:

The entrance building, perimeter railings and gate piers at Thorner's Homes, opened in 1932 to the designs of Maurice Webb of Aston Webb & Sons, and the stone memorial inscribed by Eric Gill, are designated at Grade II for the following principal reasons:

- * Architectural interest: An elegant composition of gables and balconies, linked by a tall open arched under a prominent clock tower in an Arts and Crafts manner with historicist references, all executed in refined materials and dressings.
 - * Attention to detail: The spiral columns to the rear are an imaginative feature and the perimeter railings and gate piers form a proud and refined boundary to the estate.
 - * Historical interest: The generous bequest of Robert Thorner to support poor widows in the late C17 is manifest in the quality of the buildings three centuries later. The story is captured in the handsome stone monument in centre court.
 - * Authorship: the work of a noted architectural practice of the period, carried out by the son who designed a number of listed buildings in a similar idiom. The monument was inscribed by the major sculptor and typographer, Eric Gill.
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Cobden Avenue

Church of the Ascension	1245341	24/06/1997	II
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List description:

(The official list description on the National Heritage List for England maintained by English Heritage.)

SU 41 SW
 983/10/10017
 COBDEN AVENUE (East side) Church of Ascension
 II

Anglican church. 1924-6, by Sir Charles Nicholson. Red brick in English bond with stone dressings in Gothic style. PLAN: nave and chancel in one and N and S aisles with chapels at east end; church built on a slope with entrance vestibule under west tower at lower level with stairs to the west ends of the aisles. EXTERIOR: tall aisles with parapets with brick coping; nave with clerestory. Squat west tower [originally intended to be taller] at lower level with plain stair turret on south side, 4-light bell-openings and 2-centred arch west doorway with multiple brick orders. Aisles and clerestory have 3 and 2-light windows with straight heads with cusped ogee lights; north and south transeptal chapels have large lancets. The chancel has canted corners and large rose window with curvilinear tracery in square frame over 5-light lancets and flat roof single-storey vestry below. INTERIOR: plastered walls and stone arcades and dressings. Low-pitched painted roofs, nave roof not painted as intended, finely painted panelled chancel roof. 6-bay arcades with octagonal stone piers with moulded capitals and fillet shafts on nave and aisle sides and with triple-chamfered 2-centred arches; 3-bay arcade to north chancel chapel which has rib-vaulted roof. Large arch to chancel south chapel with organ in loft. Altar by Nicholson, decorated by Randall Blacking. Screens to chapels and later chancel screen in classical style by Blacking. C18 pulpit from King's College Chapel. Font with open ogee cover. Fine stained glass by A.K. Nicholson and G.E.R. Smith, who designed the west window depicting the Ship of the Church. Rib-vaulted entrance vestibule under west tower with stone stairs to aisles. (Sources: Pevsner N and Lloyd D: The Buildings of England: Hampshire and The Isle of Wight: 1967-: 590-592)

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Commercial Road

Commercial Road

Joe Dafols Public House/Resturant (formerly Church of St Peter)	1092038	14/07/1953	II
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List description:

(The official list description on the National Heritage List for England maintained by English Heritage.)

1.
 5239
 COMMERCIAL ROAD Church of St Peter (formerly listed as St Peter's Church) SU 4112
 1/103
 14.7.53
 II

2. 1845-6 by O. B. Carter. Neo-Norman style, built of coursed rubble with slate roof. Polyconal apse. South porch. North-west tower copied from Sompting Sussex with a four gabled Rhenish top. Six bay nave, with shallow buttresses separating each bay. Large round-framed windows. Interior has hammerbeam type roof. Wooden west gallery supported on columns. Neo-Norman font and pulpit.

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Address**National Ref No****Date listed****Grade**

Commercial Road**Conduit House**

1092037

14/07/1953

II

List description:

(The official list description on the National Heritage List for England maintained by English Heritage.)

1.
5239
COMMERCIAL ROAD Conduit House
SU 4112 1/102
14.7.53
II

2. Early C14 conduit house which collected water from wells and springs for the Southampton public water supply. This was originally collected by the Franciscan Friars circa 1290 and the water system was transferred to the town council in 1420. It is one of the earliest known examples of municipally controlled water supply on this scale. One storey stone building with stone pitched roof. One blocked slit window. Doorcase with shouldered lintel. Scheduled as an ancient monument.

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Commercial Road**Mayflower Theatre (formerly Gaumont Cinema)**

1092039

08/10/1981

II

List description:

(The official list description on the National Heritage List for England maintained by English Heritage.)

1.
5239
COMMERCIAL ROAD Gaumont Cinema
SU 4112 1/286
II

2. W. and T. R. Milburn, Architects. December 22nd, 1928. Formerly the Empire Variety Theatre and became a cinema after 1933. Large building (capacity 2,250) in 20s Neo-Grecian style. The front elevation is of 5 storeys, stone with red brick infill. Each side has a half-octagonal stone turret. Deep modillion cornice. Six stone pilasters through. Second to fourth floors with lion's head masks at base. Five stone balconies. Five windows in all with metal casements. First floor windows have deep architraves with interlocking circles and glyphs. The ground floor has Vitruvian scroll frieze and 4 square piers with the same interlocking circles and glyph design. Double mahogany doors with brass fittings. Four storeys portion on R.H.S. of red brick with pantiled roof. Three sashes with glazing bars intact. Panels between second and third floors and iron balconette. Cambered arch to ground floor. The foyer is decorated with plaques with antique masks, swags and anthemion motifs and the lower part of the wall is covered with marble. On each side are staircases rising 4 floors with stair wells. Brass handrails with intersecting oval balustrades and newel posts with urn finials. The auditorium has a tall curved proscenium arch with 'torcheres' decoration. This is flanked by panels with anthemion motif. The seating is on 3 tiers supported on columns (Ionic to stalls and Circle). Oval dome with original octagonal glass and metal lanterns with anthemion decorations. The railings to the Circle and Upper Circle have fasces decoration. Two curved boxes to each side with vitruvian scroll decoration and pillars with anthemion motif. Round-headed pediments above with fishscale decorations and plumed edge. Three round-headed arches lead to the Upper Circle boxes which have Vitruvian scroll decoration. This theatre has 22 mahogany and glazed 'Standing boxes' which are a rare survival. The walls are clad with marble to dado level. Included as a complete example of a theatre in 20s Neo-Grecian style.

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Commercial Road

Wyndham Court including raised terraces and ramps	1051043	22/12/1998	II
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List description:

(The official list description on the National Heritage List for England maintained by English Heritage.)

SU 4112 SOUTHAMPTON COMMERCIAL ROAD (South side) 983/1/10009
Wyndham Court including raised terrace and ramps

II

SU 4112 SOUTHAMPTON BLECHYNDEN TERRACE (North side) 983/1/10009
Wyndham Court including terraces and ramps

II

Block of 184 flats, three cafes or restaurants and thirteen shops. 1966-9 by Lyons Israel Ellis, E D Lyons partner in charge, Frank Linden and Aubrey Hume job architects. Hajnal-Konyi and Myers, consultant structural engineers; G Minter, builders. Reinforced concrete, with carefully detailed white board-marked concrete finish with narrow horizontal painted bands between windows and partition walls of balconies. Six storeys to Commercial Road, seven to south (Blechynden Terrace) on pilosis, reflecting changes in level, over underground carpark developed from earlier basements and which forms terrace to south. Shops and restaurants mostly to north and west (Wyndham Place), where service road to basement also situated, in main block set round private garden over carpark. To east an L-shaped spur flanks a public terrace, the frontage to Commercial Road on pilotis with dramatic wing breaking forward to Blechynden Terrace with tall piers to the corners. 61 one-bedroom flats and bedsits on first (facing Blechynden Terrace) and second floors (over whole of site), with 122 two and three-bedroom maisonettes reached by access decks and one flat over, reached by high-speed lifts, whose motor rooms are expressed as prominent vertical features in the composition. The irregular facades are sculptural and expressive, particularly of the changes in function of the ascending floors with the access decks on the third and fifth floors, with distinctive parapets to their balcony fronts, and more solidly detailed private balconies on the fourth and sixth. The lift towers recessed and denoted by small windows, a contrast to the casement windows set in horizontal bands as part of the composition. Originally these had regular vertical glazing bars, but when the windows were mostly renewed in UPVC during Spring 1996 a more square form of window was adopted. Access ramps and public terraces finished to the same exemplary standard as the building, with similar balustrade details. Shopfronts to Commercial Road largely renewed, save that to the 'Hobby Lobby', which retains its 1960s frontage and signage little altered. Interiors of the shops not of special interest; those of the flats not of special interest. The prestressed floors contain underfloor heating. The internal courtyard landscaped in 1970 to a revised design by Lyons. HISTORY: Southampton City Corporation was one of the most enlightened commissioners of public housing in the post-war period. This is the finest of three estates developed by Lyons Israel Ellis, and was carefully designed to fit a sensitive site close to E Berry Webber's civic buildings (also listed). Which dominate the city centre. For this reason a relatively low building was suggested, though the brief was for something urban in scale. The use of white concrete was the architects' response to the wish for something sympathetic to the older building but which had a strong urban character, and is one of the most successful uses of the material anywhere. The design won an Architectural Design Project Award in 1966. When completed in 1969 the flats and maisonettes were leased at 'economic' or above average rents, a reflection of the prestige nature of the development; Lyons Israel Ellis specialised in the design of educational buildings, for which they established an enviable reputation confirmed by the listing of key examples of their work. This is their most successful housing scheme.

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Cranbury Avenue

Cranbury Avenue

Singh Sabha Gurdwara (formerly Church of St Luke)	1092040	08/05/1981	II
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List description:

(The official list description on the National Heritage List for England maintained by English Heritage.)

1.
5239
CRANBURY AVENUE
Church of St Luke (formerly listed under Cranberry Avenue)
SU 4212 2/104
8.5.81
II GV

2. Nave and aisles of 1852-3 and 1860 by J. Elliott of Chichester. Chancel by J. P. St Aubryn in 1875. Neo-Gothic style. Built of stone rubble with 3 gables and pointed arched doorcase. Interior has mosaic reredos, triple sedilia and iron chancel screen. Included for group value.

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Cranbury Avenue

1 to 11 odd	1092041	08/10/1981	II
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List description:

(The official list description on the National Heritage List for England maintained by English Heritage.)

1.
5239
CRANBURY AVENUE Nos 1 to 11 (odd)
SU 4212 2/105
II GV

2. Circa 1840 terrace. Stuccoed though Nos 1 and 3 are stock brick on the first and second floors. Three storeys. Ionic pilasters at ends and between houses. One window to each, sashes as with bows through ground and first floors of Nos 5, 7, and 9. No 1 has a later canted bay to first floor. Right-hand doors in round-headed openings with arched fanlights.

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Cranbury Place

Cranbury Place

YMCA Hostel	1092044	08/10/1981	II
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List description:

(The official list description on the National Heritage List for England maintained by English Heritage.)

1.
5239
CRANBURY PLACE (north side) Y.M.C.A. Hostel
SU 4212 2/108
II

2. Early C19 restored. Two storeys stock brick, the central portion of 3 bays being of higher elevation. Hipped slate roof. Nine sashes with glazing bars. The centre portion has 2 canted bays on the ground floor and a Tuscan portico. Left side doorcase with round-headed fanlight, pilasters and 6 panelled door.

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Address	National Ref No	Date listed	Grade
Cranbury Place			
1 to 8 consecutive	1092042	03/08/1981	II
<u>List description:</u>			
(The official list description on the National Heritage List for England maintained by English Heritage.)			
1. 5239 CRANBURY PLACE (south side) Nos 1 to 8 (consec) SU 4212 2/106 3.8.81 II			
2. Circa 1835. Three storeys and basement. A yellow brick terrace having elaborate double toothed brick cornice, with parapet over. Each house, excepting No 8 has one window and one door. No 8 has 3 windows and central door and 2 bay windows. No 8 has an anthemion motif balconette. Doorcases with elliptical fanlights. Mainly cast iron spear railings to areas.			
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Cranbury Place			
20	1092043	08/10/1981	II
<u>List description:</u>			
(The official list description on the National Heritage List for England maintained by English Heritage.)			
1. 5239 CRANBURY PLACE (south side) No 20 SU 4212 2/107 II			
2. Early C19. Three storeys and basement yellow brick, the ground floor and basement rusticated stucco. Roof concealed by parapet stone coping and moulded eaves cornice. One window, with shell tympanum above first floor French window. Cast iron balconette. Simple doorcase. Cast iron area railings.			
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Cranbury Terrace			
Cranbury Terrace			
1	1178742	08/10/1981	II
<u>List description:</u>			
(The official list description on the National Heritage List for England maintained by English Heritage.)			
1. 5239 CRANBURY TERRACE (north side) No 1 SU 4212 2/109 II			
2. Circa 1835. Three storeys and basement. Ground floor rusticated stucco the upper part white brick with yellow brick window arches. Road front has 4 brick pilasters, though first and second floors, with moulded stucco bases (the capitals and cornice have gone but were probably Ionic) and stucco parapet. Three windows. Plain central door and 2 triple light windows on ground floor. The side elevation is slate hung.			
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Address	National Ref No	Date listed	Grade
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Cranbury Terrace

4 to 11 consecutive

1092045

03/08/1981

II

List description:

(The official list description on the National Heritage List for England maintained by English Heritage.)

1.

5239

CRANBURY TERRACE (north side) Nos 4 to 11 (consec)

SU 4212 2/110

3.8.81

II GV

2. Early C19 terrace. Two storeys and basement yellow stock brick with stuccoed basements. Flat cornice and parapet. Each house has 3 windows and a central door. No 9 has Ionic corner pilasters and entablature, and stucco surround to door with moulded dentilled pediment. No 10 has pilasters to door with deep panel and Egyptian cornice over. No 7 retains shutters to ground floor windows. No 6 forms the central feature of the terrace with 4 pilasters in stucco, terminating with stucco vases. No 11 repeats the design of No 1 but is much altered.

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Cranford Way

Cranford Way

The Old Vicarage

1178746

08/10/1981

II

List description:

(The official list description on the National Heritage List for England maintained by English Heritage.)

1.

5239

CRANFORD WAY Highfield The Old Vicarage

SU 41 SW 10/111

II

2. Circa 1870. Two storeys yellow brick with stone dressings. Slate roof with diamond-shaped slates. Four bays. Gable over right-hand bay and over the second bay which projects slightly. Mainly triple sashes set in cambered headed arches. Three storey, 3-light bay to end bay and to ground floor of projecting bay.

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Crosshouse Road

Crosshouse Road

Cross House	1339995	08/10/1981	II
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List description:

(The official list description on the National Heritage List for England maintained by English Heritage.)

1.
5239
CROSSHOUSE ROAD Cross House
SU 4311 4/112
II

2. Mediaeval. Probably originally the base of the old boundary cross at Itchenworth. From the C16 at least it was used as a circular stone shelter with seats for those waiting to be ferried across the Itchen. It is mentioned as a weather house in 1577. In 1634 it was repaired and is dated 1634 with the initials of Peter Clungeon, the Mayor of the time. Stone rubble walls with ashlar quoins to a height of about 5 ft in the shape of a cross.

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Cumberland Place

Cumberland Place

10 and 11	1339996	08/10/1981	II
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List description:

(The official list description on the National Heritage List for England maintained by English Heritage.)

1.
5239
CUMBERLAND PLACE Nos 10 and 11
SU 4112 1/115
II GV

2. Mid C19. Four storeys stuccoed. Hipped slate roof. Four sashes in all with some glazing bars intact. Cast iron balcony and verandah to No 11. No 10 has a doorcase with elliptical arch.

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Cumberland Place

5 to 7 consecutive Latimer House	1092046	14/07/1953	II
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List description:

(The official list description on the National Heritage List for England maintained by English Heritage.)

1.
5239
CUMBERLAND PLACE Nos 5 to 7 (consec)
SU 4112 1/113
14.7.53
II GV

2. Early C19 terrace. Four storeys. Stuccoed with rusticated ground floor. Slate roofs. Ornamental stringcourses between floors. Moulded cornice between first and second floors and above second floor. Decorative band to cornice above first floor. Each house has 2 windows including French windows on first floor. Cast iron balconies with tent-shaped canopies, Nos 6 and 7 having iron work with heart and honeysuckle motifs. Greek Doric porticoes.

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Address	National Ref No	Date listed	Grade
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Cumberland Place

8 and 9

1302274

08/10/1981

II

List description:

(The official list description on the National Heritage List for England maintained by English Heritage.)

1.
5239
CUMBERLAND PLACE Nos 8 and 9
SU 4112 1/114
II GV

2. Mid C19 pair. Four storeys and basement red brick with stuccoed parapet concealing roof. Pilasters. Bands between 2 lower floors. Two sashes each without glazing bars. Doric porticoes. Included for group value.

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Cutbush Lane

Cutbush Lane

Former Stable Block to Townhill Park House (now Gregg School)

1340036

15/06/1984

II

List description:

(The official list description on the National Heritage List for England maintained by English Heritage.)

1.
5239
CUTBUSH LANE Stable Block to Townhill Park House
SU 41 NE 8/286A
II

2. 1830s probably; a building not shown on this site on Tithe Map of 1830 but shown on OS map of 1868. Stables; elegant two storey rectangular block with colourwashed brick walls and low pitched slate hipped roof. Symmetrical west elevation with five bays in two-storey arcading; Flemish garden wall bond, with blue headers; wide overhanging eaves, cemented plinth and cemented impost band, the last at springing level of arcading in which are inset five cambered headed window openings to loft, three of them blocked. On ground floor, a central flat-arched doorway with overlight and flanking thermal windows; a similar doorway in southernmost bay; a pair of wooden boarded doors in northernmost bay. The north end wall has a single blind full-height arch. Rear elevation has altered details with some original thermal openings, and C20 flat-roofed dormers. Part of the interior survives, with stalls and harness enclosure.

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Cutbush Lane

Townhill Park House (The Gregg School)	1178777	08/10/1981	II
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List description:

(The official list description on the National Heritage List for England maintained by English Heritage.)

1.
5239
CUTBUSH LANE Swaythling Town Hill Park House
SU 41 NE 8/286
II

2. Central portion is a villa of 1795. Flanking early C20 wings of no special architectural interest. Central north front of 2 storeys stuccoed. Roof now covered in modern pantiles. Five bays. The 3 central window break forward under a pediment with blank cartouche. Two storeys. Sashes with glazing bars and wooden shutters to end window bays. First floor central windows have blank panels above and have moulded architraves with keystones. Triple round-headed arcading to ground floor with keystones and band between floors. Modern doors, the south elevation is similar but has a sundial set into the pediment and the ground floor has triple round-headed arches with Tuscan half columns.

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Denzil Avenue

Denzil Avenue

1 to 3 consecutive	1092047	08/10/1981	II
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List description:

(The official list description on the National Heritage List for England maintained by English Heritage.)

1.
5239
DENZIL AVENUE Nos 1 to 3 (consec)
SU 4212 2/116
II

2. Circa 1840. Three storeys rendered with rusticated ground floor. Moulded eaves cornice. Nos 1 and 3 have Corinthian end pilasters and No 2 has engaged floors and a more elaborate cornice. Cast iron balconettes. Three windows in all to front elevations mainly sashes but inserted canted bay to No 1 round-headed doorcases.

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Devonshire Road

Devonshire Road

Central Baptist Church and ancillary buildings to south	1252950	22/05/1995	II
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List description:

(The official list description on the National Heritage List for England maintained by English Heritage.)

SU4112

983-0/1/10006

DEVONSHIRE ROAD (West side) Central Baptist Church and ancillary buildings to south
II

Baptist church and ancillary buildings including hall and vestry. 1910; by George Baines and Son of London; J. Nichol of Southampton, builder. Red brick in Flemish bond with freestone dressings, in a Free Gothic style. Slate roofs. PLAN: Wide auditorium with entrance at east end, apse at west end, short wide transepts and tower on the north east corner. The ancillary buildings adjoining south, including a hall and vestry. EXTERIOR: East front has wide gable-end of auditorium with large 5-light Perpendicular window with pinnacles, blind tracery at apex, porch with tent-shaped gable parapet and flanking turrets, the turret on the right rises as the corner turret of the tall tower on the north east corner. The tower has stone bands and tall bell-openings, cornice with gargoyles and parapet swept up between the corner turrets and octagonal openwork traceried wooden lantern with short spire. To the left of the church, the small vestry with canted bay and hipped roof and to the left [south] of the vestry is the hall with 5-light Perpendicular window over pinnacled doorway and flanking turrets; there is a fleche on the hall roof. The north elevation of the church has twin gables to the transept to the right with two Perpendicular windows and squat corner turrets. Fleche over the main roof. INTERIOR: The church auditorium has exposed hammerbeam roof trusses, supported at the 'east' end on the piers of the transept arcades which have polished granite shafts and stiff-leaf capitals. Similar shafts and capitals to the responds of the moulded chancel arch. Concentric plan of curved benches. The hall is aisled and has timber arcade and hammerbeam roof SOURCE: Buildings of England, page 525.

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Dundee Road

Dundee Road

St Denys Church	1179120	14/02/1969	II
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List description:

(The official list description on the National Heritage List for England maintained by English Heritage.)

1.

5239

ST DENYS ROAD St Denys Church of St Denys

SU 41 SW 10/223

14.2.69

II

2. 1868 by Sir Gilbert Scott in Early English style. Built of red brick with stone quoins. Five bay nave and aisles, the south aisle added in 1889, with three-gabled west end. Apsidal chancel and chapels. The windows are lancets, treated with mouldings and shafts, with some intermediate blank arcading. Open gabled bellcote over east end of nave. The south chapel contains several encaustic tiles from the C12 Augustinian Prior of St Denys which occupied a site close to the present church. (See also Priory Road and Bugle Street, Tudor House).

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East Park

East Park

Monument to Richard Andrews	1092082	08/10/1981	II
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List description:

(The official list description on the National Heritage List for England maintained by English Heritage.)

1.
5239
ANDREWS PARK Monument to Richard Andrews
SU 4212 2/6
II

2. 1860. Benjamin Brain, sculptor. A full length stone figure on a drum-shaped stone base. Richard Andrews (1798-1859) was a coach builder of international fame who had a manufactory in Above Bar Street. He was Mayor of Southampton 5 times.

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East Park

Monument to the Engineers of the Titanic	1092081	08/10/1981	II
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List description:

(The official list description on the National Heritage List for England maintained by English Heritage.)

1.
5239
ANDREWS PARK (off Above Bar Street) Monument to the Engineers of the Titanic
SU 4112 1/5
II

2. Erected 1912. Semi-circular granite memorial incorporating a seat with curved pediment and pillars in the centre with Bronze Angel on the prow of a ship distributing laurel wreaths to 2 engineers depicted at their duties.

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East Park

Sundial	1092083	08/10/1981	II
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List description:

(The official list description on the National Heritage List for England maintained by English Heritage.)

1.
5239
ANDREWS PARK (off Above Bar Street) Sundial
SU 4112 1/7
II

2. 1902. Erected to commemorate the Coronation of Edward VII. Stone base with bronze sundial on octagonal stone plinth of 2 stages. The sides are carved with the emblems of the British Isles, rose, leek, shamrock and thistle, and the head of Edward VII. Inscription around top.

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Elm Street

Elm Street

American Wharf Warehouse (Chapel Mills)

1091968

14/11/1988

II*

List description:

(The official list description on the National Heritage List for England maintained by English Heritage.)

SU 4211

4/302

ELM STREET Chapel Mills, American Wharf

GV II*

Steam mill, bake house and grain store. A complex building of which the south eastern part is a steam mill and bakehouse of 1781 built by Aaron Moody and Christopher Potter to provide biscuits for the victualling of the Royal Navy during the American War of Independence. This was extended to the north and west to form a further bakehouse and grain store 1800-1811 to increase the victualling of the fleet at the time of the Napoleonic Wars and in 1869 some original timber posts were replaced by cruciform cast iron columns. In the 1920s the early C19 building had iron framed windows inserted in the south elevation only. The original 1781 building is of 3 storeys brick in flemish bond with hipped roof (in 4 hips to east front) now pantiled. South front has 2 windows, the top floor and one of the 1st floor windows original sashes, the rest casements with cambered head linings to lower floors and oval-shaped iron ties. East front has 4 original pivoting sashes and gabled wooden hoist to the north end. Interior retains original wooden aisle posts except for ground floor which had cruciform cast iron columns inserted in 1869. Attached to the north and west is the bakehouse and grain store extension of 1800-1811. 3 storeys brick, the west front stuccoed since the 1930s. Roof, plain tiled to south and pantiled to west. West front incorporating a former domestic building of 3 storeys, 3 bays with verticals only to 2nd floor windows and 6 panes to 1st floor windows. Ground floor has wide C20 inserted doors. To the south of this is the former grain store, also of 3 storeys with attics and 4 pivoting sashes and 2 gabled hoists with wooden doors to all floors. Cross-shaped iron ties. South front has 5 1920s iron framed windows and oval and cross shaped iron ties. Interior has cruciform cast iron columns of 1869 by the firm of Blumfield and Dalby, Southampton. Some of the original wooden posts still survive against the walls in both the 1781 and 1800-11 parts of the building. James Watt described Chapel Steam Mill as having 10 ovens which both discharged 16 times each day and wight 3 cwt of bread. This was only the 3rd steam mill to be built in the country and the only survivor of the early generation of steam mills.

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Address	National Ref No	Date listed	Grade
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Elm Street

Quay wall at American Wharf	1091969	14/11/1988	II
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List description:

(The official list description on the National Heritage List for England maintained by English Heritage.)

SU 4211
 4/302
 ELM STREET Quay wall at American Wharf
 GV II

Quay wall. C18 or earlier. Squared and coursed stone. Length of quay wall adjacent to Chapel Mills Steam Mill and store (q.v.). Wall starts immediately opposite east wall of the warehouse, with east-west run of c15 metres, returning to north-south run c20 metres, at the northern end of the exposed walling is a section of sheet steel piling set forward from assumed wall position about 2 metres, and with a run of c 13 metres: it seems likely that the original stone wall lies covered by the rubble backfill behind this piling. The wall is in mainly good cut squared blocks, and is generally without coping, but there is a section with concrete coping on the east facing run. Beyond the section described the wall has been either replaced with or greatly modified by mass concrete facings or additions and is not of special interest. The quay wall adjacent to the former Steam Mill is an important historic survival in the Port of Southampton and remains in recognisable early state despite considerable later additions and modifications in the immediate area.

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Fanshawe Street

Fanshawe Street

Chapel to the Royal South Hampshire Hospital (formerly in Fanshawe Street)	1178783	08/10/1981	II
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List description:

(The official list description on the National Heritage List for England maintained by English Heritage.)

1.
 5239
 FANSHAWE STREET Chapel to the Royal South Hampshire Hospital
 SU 4212 2/118
 II

2. Probably built 1858 by Hinves and Bedborough. Perpendicular style reminiscent of St Georges Chapel, Windsor. Built of stone with crenellated gable and octagonal corner turrets. Traceried east window. The interior, which is of 4 bays has a hammerbeam type roof. Pews, altar, pulpit and lectern all of the period.

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French Street

French Street

East end wall to Registry Office (formerly County Buildings)	1339998	08/10/1981	II
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List description:

(The official list description on the National Heritage List for England maintained by English Heritage.)

1.
5239
FRENCH STREET (west side) East end wall to county buildings
SU 4111 3/122
II

2. Mediaeval gable end with reproduction perpendicular window but incorporating some early masonry. Stone rubble wall about 4 to 8 feet in height. The rest of county buildings is not of Special Architectural Interest.

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French Street

The Weigh House (remains of)	1092049	14/07/1953	II*
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List description:

(The official list description on the National Heritage List for England maintained by English Heritage.)

1.
5239
FRENCH STREET (east side) The Weigh House
SU 4111 3/124
14.7.53
II*

2. Mid C13 and C15. The shell of a mediaeval building which probably originally housed the king's weigh beam. It is also mentioned in 1454 as the Paysage House of the Earl of Warwick. One storey stone with C13 window in north wall of 2 trefoiled lights with a quatrefoiled circle in the stonework between their heads, and blocked C13 doorway in east wall. Four centred C15 doorway to French Street. Scheduled as an ancient monument.

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French Street

Vaults under Nos 46 and 48 (block of flats)	1339997	14/02/1969	II
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List description:

(The official list description on the National Heritage List for England maintained by English Heritage.)

1.
5239
FRENCH STREET (west side)
Vaults under Nos 46 and 48 (formerly listed as Vaults on west side)
SU 4111 3/119
14.2.69
II

2. Late C13 and C15. Two tunnel vaults in semi-basement. The north one is rubble faced and possibly late C13 or early C14. The south one is ashlar faced and probably C15. Doorways at west end with depressed 2 centred opening with blocked spiral staircases. The modern buildings above are not of special architectural interest. Scheduled as an ancient monument.

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Address	National Ref No	Date listed	Grade
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French Street

Wall to East of Mission Hall (No 93), in grounds of St Johns School 1178800 08/10/1981 II

List description:

(The official list description on the National Heritage List for England maintained by English Heritage.)

1.
5239
FRENCH STREET (east side) Wall to East of Club
SU 4111 3/123
II

2. Mediaeval stone rubble wall about 2 to 4 feet in height. Probably remains of the Mediaeval Church of St John.

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French Street

Weigh House Vault (under playground of St John's School) 1339999 14/02/1969 II

List description:

(The official list description on the National Heritage List for England maintained by English Heritage.)

1.
5239
FRENCH STREET (east side) Weigh House Vault (situated under playground of St John's School) (formerly listed as 'Vault under playground of St John's School)
SU 4111 3/125
14.2.69
II

2. Mediaeval vault, probably dating from the end of C14. This was probably of the type where the front part of the undercroft was used as a shop. The vault is elliptical in form built in dressed stone with an ashlar course at springing level. Door with 4-centred head. Stone benches are set in the side recesses. Scheduled as an ancient monument.

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French Street

58 Medieval Merchants House	1092048	14/07/1953	I
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List description:

(The official list description on the National Heritage List for England maintained by English Heritage.)

1.
5239
FRENCH STREET (west side) No 58
SU 4111 3/120
14.7.53
I

2. Late C13 or early C14 building, probably a merchant's house with shop. Two storeys stone rubble with vaulted undercroft. Modern tiled roof. Above the undercroft the building is divided into 6 bays, the 2 central bays being an open hall and the other bays 2 storey chamber blocks. The stump of the crown post survives. The ceiling of the western lower chamber survives with corbel bearing merchants' marks and moulded central beam. Galleried interior. This is claimed to be the earliest complete mediaeval House surviving in England. Scheduled as an ancient monument.

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Minor Amendment 22/11/2016: List name changed to Medieval Merchant's House.

French Street

88 and 90 Eagle Warehouse	1178794	08/05/1981	II
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List description:

(The official list description on the National Heritage List for England maintained by English Heritage.)

1.
5239
FRENCH STREET (west side) Nos 88 and 90
SU 4111 3/121
8.5.81
II

2. 1903. Art Nouveau style warehouse. Four storeys red brick with stone dressings. Parapet with crow-stepped feature. Three windows. Fourth floor windows are flanked by stone columns. Second floor windows are triple and have cambered heads. Panel between first and second floors dated 1903 with the initials M and W and Art Nouveau flowers and heart emblems. Ground floor has cambered arches. Left side carriage archway with curbing stones and inserted pedimented doorcase with ovolo moulding in central archway.

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Garton Road

Address	National Ref No	Date listed	Grade
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Garton Road

**Main Station building including Booking Hall on
downside at Woolston Railway Station**

1178812

08/10/1981

II

List description:

(The official list description on the National Heritage List for England maintained by English Heritage.)

1.

5239

GARTON ROAD Woolston Main Station building including Booking Hall on downside at
Woolston Railway Station

SU 4311 4/126

II

2. Circa 1860. Italianate classical style. This is an example of the mid Victorian London and south western railway tradition derived from Tite. Two storeys cement rendered. Hipped slate roof with wide bracket eaves cornice. Stringcourse. Long and short quoins. Six bays. The 2 end bays on the right-hand side project slightly. Sashes with vertical glazing bars, the first floor windows having cambered heads. The ground floor windows have moulded architraves and keystones. Plinth. Wooden canopy over 2 central windows and doorcase.

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Garton Road**Woolston Signal Box, Woolston Station**

1413387

06/08/2013

II

List description:

(The official list description on the National Heritage List for England maintained by English Heritage.)

Name: Woolston Signal Box

Location: Woolston Signal Box, Woolston Station, Garton Road, Woolston, City of Southampton, SO19 2DJ

Grade: II

LIST ENTRY DESCRIPTION**SUMMARY OF BUILDING**

Signal box of London & South Western Railway Type 4 design, situated on the 'down' platform to the east of the listed Woolston Station booking hall.

REASONS FOR DESIGNATION

Woolston Signal Box, a London & South Western Railway Type 4 design, situated on the Southampton to Portsmouth railway line and built 1901, is designated at Grade II for the following principal reasons:

- * Rarity: one of only two surviving London and South Western Railway Type 4 signal boxes with the original distinctive fenestration intact, and one of only two platform mounted Type 4 signal boxes remaining;
- * Intactness: the exterior is unaltered;
- * Group value: it forms part of a group of station buildings, including the listed Grade II main station building and booking hall.

HISTORY

From the 1840s, huts or cabins were provided for men operating railway signals. These were often located on raised platforms containing levels to operate the signals and in the early 1860s, the fully glazed signal box, initially raised high on stilts to give a good view down the line, emerged. The interlocking of signals and points, perhaps the most important single advance in rail safety, patented by John Saxby in 1856, was the final step in the evolution of railway signalling into a form recognisable today. Signal boxes were built to a great variety of different designs and sizes to meet traffic needs by signalling contractors and the railway companies themselves.

Signal box numbers peaked at around 12,000-13,000 for Great Britain just prior to the First World War and successive economies in working led to large reductions in their numbers from the 1920s onwards. British Railways inherited around 10,000 in 1948 and numbers dwindled rapidly to about 4000 by 1970. In 2012, about 750 remained in use; it is anticipated that most will be rendered redundant over the next decade.

Woolston station was opened circa 1860 and the main station building and booking hall was built in an Italianate style, possibly designed by Sir William Tite. The station was primarily intended for passenger traffic and to begin with, it only had one goods siding. However, by the turn of the C20 the capacity had been increased to three sidings, a goods shed, a yard crane, and a head shunt.

The signal box was built in 1901 to the London & South Western Railway Type 4 design, first introduced in 1895. It was built to the east of the main station building, with the locking room constructed within the depth of the 'down' platform. The Type 4 signal box was a much less fussy and practical design than those of many companies and its apparent modernity ensured that the type continued to be built until 1928. Competition with road traffic and the introduction of 'block' goods trains resulted in the closure of the goods yard during the early 1970s and the signal box was closed in 1980. Today the station is still open to passenger traffic and the main station building is listed Grade II.

DETAILS

MATERIALS: red brick in Flemish bond. Hipped slate roof with overhanging eaves and

timber verge boards. Timber stairs and landing.

PLAN: rectangular-plan, two-storey structure with lower storey forming a semi-basement.

EXTERIOR: two-storey structure has a broad brick panel dividing the glazing on the front elevation, with a pair of windows to either side, with distinctive four-pane timber side opening Yorkshire sashes with curved framing at the head. Each end wall also has a pair of four-pane Yorkshire sashes. The windows are mounted in timber frames that rest on projecting painted stone window cills, which wrap around the north-west and north-east corners. The window frames have transoms with rectangular toplights (now painted over). The two flat-arched locking-room window positions in the main elevation (north wall) have been bricked up. An original painted timber name board with the word 'Woolston' in relief is mounted on the central brick panel below the cill line. The lower storey containing the locking room is sunken into the depth of the platform and is accessed down a flight of five brick steps with chequered blue tile treads leading to a doorway in the west elevation. The operations room is reached by a centrally set, short flight of timber steps that rise from the platform to a timber landing, supported on four timber struts in the west elevation. Timber posts supporting inclined handrails and single side rails protect the steps and the landing has handrails supported by posts and cruciform rails. A timber panelled open porch with a mono-pitch roof occupies the southern half of the landing and protects the operations room door from the weather. A secondary timber frame clad in painted corrugated sheeting extends out from the porch and protects the steps to the locking room from the weather. A secondary lean-to signalman's closet is built against the south elevation. The hipped slate-clad roof has dark grey ridge tiles, and a conical galvanised steel ventilator is set in the southern slope. The roof projects beyond the face of the structure to form eaves with sloped timber soffits and cast-iron rainwater goods mounted on verge boards.

INTERIOR: the operations room is entered from the porch through a four-panel door at the southern end of the west elevation; it is likely that the top two panels were originally glazed. The room is empty, the brickwork of the north, west and east walls has been painted and the southern wall has a timber lining. The soffit of the hipped roof is clad in timber-painted boards and the tie-beams of the two roof trusses are exposed. The locking room is entered by a framed ledged and braced door and is devoid of any fittings. A blocked rectangular recess at floor level in the north wall indicates where the point rods and signal cables passed out of the locking room. The ends of the three cantilevered timber beams that support the landing pass through the west wall and project into the room.

SELECTED SOURCES

Kay, Peter, Signalling Atlas and Signal Box Directory, 3rd Edition, 2010

Robert Hendry, British Railway Signalling in Colour For the Modeller and Historian, 2001

Vic Mitchell & Keith Smith, Southern Mainlines Woking to Southampton, 1988

Grosvenor Square

3

1092050

09/09/1954

II

List description:

(The official list description on the National Heritage List for England maintained by English Heritage.)

1.
5239
GROSVENOR SQUARE No 3 (Gregg College)
SU 4112 1/127
9.9.54
II

2. Circa 1835. Two storeys and basement stuccoed. Slate roof. Large semi-circular bow in the centre the whole height of the building divided by pilasters. Panelled pilasters at corners of house. Stringcourses between floors. Cornice carried round bow. Five windows to front elevation, (3 in bow) including one blank on first floor. Two windows on side elevation with pilasters between.

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SCC HER: The building is no longer Gregg's College.

Grosvenor Square

4

1178826

14/07/1953

II

List description:

(The official list description on the National Heritage List for England maintained by English Heritage.)

1.
5239
GROSVENOR SQUARE No 4 (Latimer House)
SU 4112 1/128
14.7.53
II

2. Circa 1835. Now divided into flats. Two storeys and basement stuccoed. Slate roof. Large semi-circular bow in the centre the whole height of the building divided by pilasters. Panelled pilasters at corner of house. Stringcourses between floors. Cornice carried round bow. Five windows to front elevation (3 in bow). Four windows on the side elevation with pilasters between. Door in centre of the bow on the ground floor approached by 3 stone steps following the line of the bow. Good 6 panelled contemporary door with fanlight over and panelled reveals. Cast iron area railings.

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Address	National Ref No	Date listed	Grade
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Grosvenor Square

5 Ashley House

1092051

14/07/1953

II

List description:

(The official list description on the National Heritage List for England maintained by English Heritage.)

1.

5239

GROSVENOR SQUARE No 5

SU 4112 1/129

14.7.53

II

2. Circa 1835. Two storeys, basement and attics stuccoed. Slate roof with one dormer. Large semi-circular bow in the centre the whole height of the building divided by pilasters. Panelled pilasters at corner of house. Stringcourses between floors. Cornice carried round bow. Five windows to front elevation (3 in bow). The ground floor windows are taller than those to No 4. Side elevation of painted brick with 2 blanks. Rear elevation of red brick. Tuscan portico to side elevation.

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Hazel Road (off)

Hazel Road (off)**Supermarine Slipway**

1402622

27/06/2011

II

List description:

(The official list description on the National Heritage List for England maintained by English Heritage.)

Supermarine Slipway, OFF NORTHERN ANCHORAGE

City of Southampton Unitary Authority

Grade: II

SUMMARY OF BUILDING

Concrete slipway c. 1936-37. Oliver Bernard, architect.

REASONS FOR DESIGNATION:

The Supermarine Slipway is designated at Grade II, for the following principal reasons:

* Historical interest: The slipway is the last remaining vestige of the Supermarine Aviation Works: a company which was responsible for developing some of the most important flying boats in the country.

* Historical interest: The Supermarine Aviation Works slipway is a tangible link with the work done here by RJ Mitchell, who became Supermarine's chief designer, and is memorably associated with the development and design of the renowned Supermarine Spitfire.

HISTORY

The Supermarine Company originated in 1913 as Pemberton-Billing Limited, and grew out of Noel Pemberton-Billing's desire to develop flying boats: the riverside location on the River Itchen, off Southampton Water, was thus of crucial importance. In 1916 it was renamed The Supermarine Aviation Works Limited. It was at this time that Reginald Mitchell, who was later to become famous as the designer of the Spitfire, joined the company. Mitchell, who was born in 1895, studied engineering, and soon progressed to the relatively new field of aircraft design. He joined the Supermarine Company in 1916 as a racing seaplane designer. A year later he was made chief designer. Hubert Paine, the owner of Supermarine, was determined to win the Schneider Trophy, the most prestigious race in marine aviation, and Mitchell designed the Sea Lion II, which won the race in 1922. Supermarine developed the Supermarine S5, which won the race again in 1927, followed by the Supermarine S6 which won in 1929, and the Supermarine S6B which won the trophy outright in 1931, and soon after broke the world speed record of 407.5 mph. By 1928 the company had been acquired by Vickers (Aviation) Ltd, and became the Supermarine Aviation Works (Vickers) Ltd. Significant seaplanes like the Supermarine Southampton were developed here, and the famous Supermarine Walrus.

The Air Ministry was impressed with Mitchell's work on racing seaplanes, and commissioned Supermarine to design a replacement for the Bristol Bulldog fighter plane. Mitchell's first design was the Type 224, which he developed into the more advanced Type 300. In 1933 the Air Ministry asked Supermarine to develop the Type 300 for production, and it was this aircraft which, with the addition of a Merlin engine and other modifications, became the Spitfire. This is regarded as the most famous aeroplane ever to fly.

The prototype Spitfire made its maiden flight in March 1936 at nearby Eastleigh aerodrome, and subsequently the Air Ministry placed its largest ever order for 310 aircraft. Supermarine fitted out its factory at Woolston for Spitfire production.

The Supermarine Works were accordingly reconstructed in 1936-37, to the designs of the noted 1930's modernist architect, Oliver Bernard. They were designed in a deliberately forward-looking idiom, with streamlined lines and very contemporary styling. Much of the site was built on reclaimed land, and it can safely be assumed that the slipway in question dates from this time. However, due to the need for large quantities of the aircraft to be produced quickly, the work was contracted out to the Nuffield Group, who built a large new factory at Castle Bromwich near Birmingham, which only began production in mid-1940, almost too late for the Battle of Britain. However, Supermarine was offered further contracts for production of the Spitfire in 1939 just before the declaration of war, and the Woolston factory was thus of huge strategic importance to the RAF and the defence of Great Britain. Mitchell died on 11 June 1937, but remains very renowned. The 1942 Leslie Howard film 'The First of the Few' was devoted to his story, and in Southampton there is a museum named the RJ Mitchell Hall

Address**National Ref No Date listed Grade**

of Fame. An English Heritage plaque was erected on his house in 2004.

In 1938 the Company was taken over by Vickers-Armstrong Ltd. During the war the factory was bombed on 24 September 1940, and again on the 26 September 1940 with 55 killed and 92 injured. The last Supermarine aircraft was built in 1963: this site thus has had a fifty year connection with aviation, and has an illustrious history. This slipway is all that remains.

DETAILS

The slipway is a platform of pre-cast, probably reinforced, concrete slabs, which appears to have had a tarmac cover of which only patches remain. Marks of repair and resurfacing can be seen on the concrete slabs. The platform runs down to the water and is supported by concrete beams, which in turn are supported by lines of square concrete pillars in groups of three, which are sunk below the surface of the water. This is the only structure to remain from the Supermarine Works, which stood directly behind.

SELECTED SOURCES

- Website Reference - Author: Mitchell, R J - Title: A Life in Aviation - URL: <http://www.rjmitchell-spitfire.co.uk/schneidertrophy/1929.asp?sectionID=2>
- Website Reference - URL: <http://members.aol.com/famjustin/Westonbio.html>
- Website Reference - Author: Plimsoll - Title: Southampton Flying Boats - URL: <http://www.plimsoll.org/Southampton/FlyingBoats/Supermarine/default.asp>
- Website Reference - Author: Plimsoll - Title: Spitfire production - URL: <http://www.plimsoll.org/Southampton/FlyingBoats/Supermarine/Spitfireproduction.asp>

Henstead Road**Henstead Road****12 to 20 even**

1178830

08/10/1981

II

List description:

(The official list description on the National Heritage List for England maintained by English Heritage.)

1.

5239

HENSTEAD ROAD Nos 12 to 20 (even) (York Terrace)

SU 4112 1/131

II

2. Early C19 terrace. Three storeys stuccoed, the ground floor rusticated. Roof concealed by parapet with raised band in centre. Pilasters flank windows on the first and second floors. One sash to each with most glazing bars intact. Moulded architraves to first and second floor windows. Simple doorcases with rectangular fanlights. No 12 has a stuccoed ground floor addition joining it to No 10.

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Henstead Road**4 to 10 even Norfolk Terrace**

1340000

08/10/1981

II

List description:

(The official list description on the National Heritage List for England maintained by English Heritage.)

1.

5239

HENSTEAD ROAD Nos 4 to 10 (even) (Norfolk Terrace)

SU 4112 1/130

II

2. Early C19 terrace. Two storeys stuccoed, ground floor rusticated. Modern attic storey added to Nos 6 and 8. Pilasters flank first floor windows. One sash to each with moulded architraves to first floor windows. Glazing bars. Simple doorcases with rectangular fanlights.

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Address

National Ref No

Date listed

Grade

Herbert Walker Avenue, Western Dock

Herbert Walker Avenue, Western Dock**Dock Gate 8**

1409615

21/05/2012

II

List description:

(The official list description on the National Heritage List for England maintained by English Heritage.)

Dock Gate 8, Herbert Walker Avenue, Western Dock, Southampton (NGR: SU4153711260)
Dock Gate 10, Southern Road, Western Dock, Southampton (NGR: SU2107811806)

SUMMARY OF BUILDING

Monumental gateways to the Western Docks. 1933-4 by the Southern Railway Company.

REASONS FOR DESIGNATION

Dock Gate 8 and Dock Gate 10, Western Docks, Southampton, built by the Southern Railway Company circa 1933-4, are listed for the following principal reasons:

* Rarity: rare survival of dock gateways dating from the inter-war period, the heyday of passenger liner travel;

* Historical interest: the portals to the Western Docks, developed in the early 1930s to consolidate Southampton's emergence as Britain's main passenger port and 'Gateway to the World', the gates have particular resonance as reminders of the Golden Age of passenger liner travel, Britain's links to the wider world and the empire, and Southampton's pre-eminence. Dock Gate 8 has additional interest derived from the memorial plaque erected after World War II by the US army commemorating Southampton's role as a port during that conflict;

* Architectural interest: monumental scale and stripped classical design that reflect the confident growth of the port of Southampton's role in maritime trade and travel while its Moderne detail alludes to the iconic decorative style of the inter-war ocean liners;

* Group Value: with the listed contemporary George V Dry Dock and Pumping Station which were also built as part of the Western Docks development.

HISTORY

Southampton's rise as a major passenger port dates to the mid-C19 and the development of the rail system which enhanced the advantages of its proximity to London by reduced journey times. By the start of the C20 its location, close to the metropolis and the continent, and ample space for development on reclaimed land (necessary to cope with the demands of the escalating size of ships), meant that it was rivalling Liverpool as Britain's main passenger port. Major shipping lines including Cunard and the White Star Line began to relocate from Liverpool and, following ambitious programmes of dock development, by the 1920s it had firmly eclipsed its northern rival as the country's premier passenger port. In 1930 nearly 30 shipping companies maintained regular passenger services from Southampton. By 1936, during the heyday of the ocean liner in the inter-war years, Southampton handled 46% of all the UK's ocean going passenger traffic with 560,000 travellers, and was being billed as 'The Gateway to the World'.

During World War II, Southampton was the point of embarkation for the British Expeditionary Force to France at the start of the war and after D-Day became a principal port for the invasion of Europe with around 60% of all American troops and equipment embarking from Southampton. A transit camp for German prisoners of war was established near Dock Gate 8 in 1944.

Following the decline of maritime travel during the 1960s, due to the advent of cheap long-haul flights, Southampton found a new role as a cruise ship terminal and is today one of the busiest cruise ports in the world. The Western Docks remain in use for this purpose under the ownership of Associated British Ports who took over control of the port in 1982-3.

The Western Docks

At the end of the First World War, during which they had been requisitioned as No. 1 Military Embarkation Port, Southampton docks were returned to their owners, the London and South Western Railway (LSWR) who had acquired them in 1892. In 1923, as a result of Grouping (the merger of many railway companies following the 1921 Railways Act), ownership passed to the expanded Southern Railway Company who in the same year obtained parliamentary

sanction for an ambitious programme of dock enlargement. At an estimated cost of £10 million, the project involved the construction of a new self-contained docks estate with 7,500 feet of deep-water quays to the west of the Royal Pier, a 1,200 ft long graving dock (the George V dry dock, then the longest dry dock in the world and listed at Grade II) and transit sheds, railway sidings and other dock and passenger facilities. The New Docks (later renamed the Western Docks) eventually cost £13 million pounds and was the largest civil engineering construction project at a British port in the inter-war years. Construction commenced in January 1927 under the leadership of F E Wentworth-Shields (1870-1959), the Southern Railway's docks engineer, with 407 acres of land reclaimed behind the new 7,542ft long Extension Quay (now called the River Test Quay). Cunard's Mauretania was able to berth at the first completed section of the quay in October 1932 and the docks were completed by 1933.

The two surviving dock entrances, Dock Gate 8 (at the south east entrance to the Western Docks on Herbert Walker Avenue, now the entrance to cruise ship berth 101) and Dock Gate 10 (at the north of the site on Southern Road, now the entrance to cruise ship berth 106) were built in the early 1930s during the development of the Western Docks. They do not appear on the 1932 edition of the Ordnance survey map, where the area is labelled as a reclamation work in progress, but were presumably built soon after, probably around 1933-4 but certainly by 1936 when there are photographic records of Dock Gate 8.

DETAILS

The two gateways, built in a stripped classical manner with Moderne detail, are identical in design. Narrow in section, they have rectangular pre-cast concrete block plinths with exposed aggregate and with curved arrises. These support rusticated red brick piers in the form of pairs of pilasters, laid in English bond with recessed pointing. The piers support a broad, flat concrete beam in the form of an entablature with a projecting moulded cornice and are surmounted by stylised concrete capitals each with a framed concrete panel bearing the gate and berth number. In the centre of the entablature is a clock in a stepped surround with a square clock face below a hood moulding on each elevation. The clocks are no longer working. Each gateway is approximately 10m high and approximately 18.4m in width to the outside of the piers.

The signage on the front of the entablature originally read SOUTHERN RAILWAY/DOCKS in metal letters. On Dock Gate 8 this has been altered to ASSOCIATED BRITISH PORTS (some of the lettering is missing) whilst Dock Gate 10 bears the legend ASSOCIATED BRITISH PORTS/ PORT OF SOUTHAMPTON. The framed panels bear the berth and gate numbers respectively. In the case of Dock Gate 10, some of the original lettering survives on the panels on the rear face.

As originally built, three iron piers under the entablature divided the space into two pedestrian entrances and two central vehicular entrances (all with iron gates). In the case of Dock Gate 8 these appear to have been removed by 1945; the outer two piers and the gates survive on Dock Gate 10. On the front face of the northern pier of Dock Gate 8 is a bronzed metal memorial plaque presented to the Southern Railway by the US Army in commemoration of the military personnel who embarked from the port in World War II. The inscription reads: 1939-1945/ THIS TABLET WAS PRESENTED TO THE SOUTHERN RAILWAY BY THE / 14TH MAJOR PORT, UNITED STATES ARMY, IN PROUD AND GLORIOUS/ MEMORY OF THE MEN AND WOMEN OF THE FORCES OF THE/ UNITED NATIONS WHO SAILED FROM THIS PORT DURING THE GREAT/ WAR AGAINST AGGRESSION TO SECURE THE FREEDOM OF MANKIND/ DEO J. MEYER COLONEL TC SHERMAN L KISER COLONEL TC/ DEPUTY PORT COMMANDER PORT COMMANDER. This is included on the UK National Inventory of War Memorials: reference 21625.

SELECTED SOURCES

- Pevsner, N and Lloyd, D, The Buildings of England: Hampshire, 1979
- Clarke, Jonathan, King George V Graving Dock, Western Docks, Southampton, Report, 2006, English Heritage Architectural Investigation - London & South
- UK National Inventory of War Memorials, Men & Women of United Nations Forces - WW2, [Http://www.ukniwm.org.uk/server/show/conMemorial.21625/fromUkniwmSearch/1](http://www.ukniwm.org.uk/server/show/conMemorial.21625/fromUkniwmSearch/1), 01 May 2012

High Road

High Road

The Fleming Arms Public House	1340001	14/07/1953	II
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List description:

(The official list description on the National Heritage List for England maintained by English Heritage.)

1.
5239
HIGH ROAD Swaythling The Fleming Arms Public House
SU 41 NW 7/266
14.7.53
II

2. Early C18. Two storeys and attics colour washed brick. Old tiled roof with 3 hipped dormers, small 2 light casement windows in moulded frames. Stringcourse at first floor level. Two windows on first floor with segmental heads. Three tall casement lights. Large square central panel with moulded stone surround painted and coat of arms painted in panel. Two 3-light casement windows with segmental heads on ground floor. All windows except dormers C19. Half-glazed central door under painted stone Roman Doric porch, having 2 pilasters and 2 columns, plain frieze, moulded cornice and blocking course. Wing at right angles at back of similar design and 2 windows on each floor. Extension to right-hand side dated 1903 of one storey painted brick with gable and Roman Doric porch.

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High Street

High Street

Ruins of Holy Rood Church, now a Merchant Navy Memorial	1178862	14/07/1953	II*
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List description:

(The official list description on the National Heritage List for England maintained by English Heritage.)

1.
5239
HIGH STREET (east side) Former Holy Rood Church, now a Merchant Navy Memorial (formerly listed as Ruins of Holy Rood Church)
SU 4211 4/137
14.7.53
II*

2. This was built in 1320, rebuilt in 1849-50 retaining parts of the C14 chancel and aisles and the south-west tower and spire and was bombed during the Second World War. The ruins were restored in 1957 as a memorial to merchant seamen. C14 built of stone rubble. Tower walls intact up to springing of tower roof but the wooden spire has gone. Three stages with tall Y-tracery window on the south side at the top of the first stage and 2-light cuspled windows, with circular tracery, to the belfry. Chancel remains substantially intact with 2 perpendicular windows in the south wall. Blocked outline of a trefoiled sedilia in the south wall. Under the tower is a memorial fountain, erected in 1912-13 for those who lost their lives in the Titanic Disaster, removed from its original site in Cemetery Road, the Common Stone Drinking Fountain, supported on 4 stone columns. Curved pediment on each side with carving depicting the 'Titanic' 4 columned cupola over all. The ruins of the church are scheduled as an ancient monument.

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Address	National Ref No	Date listed	Grade
High Street Lankesters Vault (South Corner of High Street and West Street)	1092017	14/02/1969	II
<u>List description:</u> (The official list description on the National Heritage List for England maintained by English Heritage.)			
1. 5239 HIGH STREET (west side) Lankester's Vault SU 4211 4/148 14.2.69 II			
2. Circa 1300. Long ribbed vault with windows to street having shouldered lintels.			
[Derived from English Heritage LBS download dated 19/08/2005. Crown Copyright. Reproduced under the terms of the Open Government Licence.]			
High Street Two Lampstandards opposite central former carriage entrance to the Dolphin Hotel	1092054	08/10/1981	II
<u>List description:</u> (The official list description on the National Heritage List for England maintained by English Heritage.)			
1. 5239 HIGH STREET (east side) Two Lampstandards opposite central former carriage entrance to the Dolphin Hotel SU 4211 4/135 II			
2. Late C19 cast iron lamp standards. Square plinth with fluted column surmounted by lantern with pyramidal tops and ball finials.			
[Derived from English Heritage LBS download dated 19/08/2005. Crown Copyright. Reproduced under the terms of the Open Government Licence.]			
High Street Vaults to the former Nos 90 and 91	1092013	08/10/1981	II
<u>List description:</u> (The official list description on the National Heritage List for England maintained by English Heritage.)			
1. 5239 HIGH STREET (west side) Vaults to Nos 90 and 91 SU 4111 3/288 II			
2. No 90 has a vault of circa 1300 of coursed rubble construction, the south-east and north-west corners ashlar quarried in part. North wall has a single light window of ashlar construction. Limestone flagged floor. No 91 has a later cellar of coursed rubble with occasional brick patching and has a single window in the north-east corner.			
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High Street

123 and 124

1092014

08/10/1981

II

List description:

(The official list description on the National Heritage List for England maintained by English Heritage.)

1.
5239
HIGH STREET (west side) Nos 123 and 124
SU 4111 3/145
SU 4211 4/145
II

2. Circa 1870. Three storeys red brick with stone dressings. Steeply-pitched slate roof with 2 false dormer. Four little turrets run through first and second floors. Eight windows in all, second floor has double round-arched windows. First floor has mullioned and transomed windows. Ground floor mainly modern, except for left side doorcase with lettering above. This building was originally a fish market and the interior ground floor retains some fine ceramic panels depicting marine subjects, sailing boats, Neptune, Venus and dolphins.

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High Street

125 Holy Rood Chambers

1092015

08/10/1981

II

List description:

(The official list description on the National Heritage List for England maintained by English Heritage.)

1.
5239
HIGH STREET (west side) No 125 (Holy Rood Chambers)
SU 4111 3/146
SU 4211 4/146
II

2. Circa 1870. Built of red brick and terra cotta with orange stone dressings after the manner of Waterhouse. Gothic style, three storeys and attics. Tiled roof, with big central gable flanked by dormers with wooden bargeboards. Crow-stepped gables and tall clustered chimney stacks. Four windows, including two 4-light bays at the sides. Traceried panels separate the floors. Ground floor has original stone shop-front with 3 segmental moulded arches separated by granite columns surmounted by stone lions supporting shields.

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High Street

126 (Same as 6 and 8 St Michaels Street)	1246863	12/03/2001	II
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List description:

(The official list description on the National Heritage List for England maintained by English Heritage.)

SU 4211
 983/4/10040
 HIGH STREET (West side) No 126
 12-MAR-01
 GV II

[also listed as:
 ST MICHAELS STREET (South side) Nos 6 and 8]

Commercial building. Circa 1870s. Buff-coloured brick with red and blue brick details. Slated hipped roof with paired corbelled brick brackets to deep eaves soffit. Brick end stacks. PLAN: Rectangular corner site with shop on ground floor with entrance on splayed corner and entrance to upper storeys on right from St Michael's Street. Italianate derivative style. EXTERIOR: 3 storeys. One bay to High Street and five bays to St Michael's Street with splayed corner between. First and second floors with brick pilasters; first floor with moulded round arch windows with continuous hoodmoulds and polychrome brick stringcourse above; second floor windows with cambered arches and continuous brick stringcourse; sash windows, those on second floor with four panes. Ground floor tall shop window with pilasters and deep entablature with dentil cornice, corner entrance, later glazing and window on right replaced by brick wall; doorway to upper floors on right with moulded brick round arch with large keyblock, fanlight, colonnettes and panelled door, and with heavy moulded brick cornice above. INTERIOR: Moulded plaster ceiling cornice to first floor room. Victorian chimneypiece on second floor with tiled iron grate. Staircase with ornate cast-iron balustrade and mahogany handrail.

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High Street

129 National Westminster Bank Ltd	1092016	14/02/1969	II*
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List description:

(The official list description on the National Heritage List for England maintained by English Heritage.)

1.
 5239
 HIGH STREET (west side) No 129 (National Westminster Bank Ltd) (formerly listed as No 129 (premises occupied by National Provincial Bank))
 SU 4111 3/147
 SU 4211 4/147 14.2.69
 II*

2. 1867 by John Gibson in an Italianate style. Narrow main frontage to High Street of 3 bays. Long return elevation of 7 bays to St Michael's Street. Faced in varied stonework with brown to white tints. Two storeys attics and basement. Roof concealed behind raised parapet with circular of fretwork and central dormer with curved pediment over. Bracketted cornice and frieze. End rusticated quoins. Sashes to first floor with moulded architraves and elaborate panels beneath. Ground floor windows are round-headed with keystones. Round-headed recessed entrance to frontage flanked by engaged Ionic columns supporting entablature hood on scroll brackets with large sculptured coat of arms above incorporating statuary of female figures, lions and swags. The interior has an entrance foyer with round-arched coffered ceiling and massive composite columns.

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High Street

165 to 168 consecutive Midland Bank Limited	1092018	08/10/1981	II
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List description:

(The official list description on the National Heritage List for England maintained by English Heritage.)

1.
5239
HIGH STREET (west side) Nos 165 to 168 (consec) (Midland Bank Limited)
SU 4111 3/149
II

2. Built in 1900 by T. B. Whinney in Neo-Baroque style. Corner building. Built of stone. Three bays to High Street elevation, 6 bays to Albion Place elevation. Hipped slate roof. Dormers with curved pediments and tall Italianate style chimney stacks. Elaborate balustrade to High Street elevation. Two cupolas at corners with 8 Doric columns to each with 4 pediments above, one having finial the other a weathervane also. Modillion cornices between floors. First floor windows have Gibbs surrounds with blank shields over keystones. Curved pediment above corner window. The ground floor has 4 tall engaged Roman Doric columns. Rusticated round-headed arches with grotesque masks to keystones. The corner doorcase has an oculus above and open curved pediment supported by putti and further elaborate blank shield above this. Doorcase with cornice and console brackets.

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High Street

171 Barclays Bank Limited	1092019	08/10/1981	II
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List description:

(The official list description on the National Heritage List for England maintained by English Heritage.)

1.
5239
HIGH STREET (west side) No 171 (Barclays Bank Limited)
SU 4111 3/150
II

2. Formerly Martins Bank. Circa 1900, probably by S Kelway Pope in a Neo-Jacobean style. Three storeys stone. Roof concealed by parapet with elaborate strapwork motifs and 4 obelisk-shaped finials. Second floor has 4 Corinthian engaged columns, the first floor has 4 Ionic engaged columns and the ground floor has 4 Roman Doric engaged columns. Friezes between floors, that between first and second floor having elaborate floral motifs. Three mullioned and transomed windows, the central one a bay. Left side round-headed arch to door, having keystone and spandrels decorated with cornucopiae.

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High Street

26 and 27 Star Hotel

1092053

14/07/1953

II*

List description:

(The official list description on the National Heritage List for England maintained by English Heritage.)

1.
5239
HIGH STREET (east side) Nos 26 and 27 (Star Hotel)
SU 4211 4/133
14.7.53
II*

2. Lower 3 storeys probably pre-1800, the fourth storey added and the whole stuccoed circa 1830-1840. Stuccoed with rusticated ground floor. Roof concealed by ball moulded balustrade at roof level with central Royal Arms in colour. Small cornice and stringcourse above second floor. Projecting balcony to whole front at first floor level with contemporary cast iron railings. Upper floors have 8 windows. The first floor has 6 windows and a large 3-light central window with stuccoed fanlight in segmental arch and console keystone. Large stuccoed wavy star over. Ground floor has 6 windows. Glazing bars have gone in some windows and some windows have been altered to casements. Contemporary rainwater heads flank centre. Central segmental arched yard entrance. Small moulded caps at springing of arch. Original doors, boarded and studded with large nails. Inscription to left of central arch on a stone reads "Coach to London (Sundays excepted) Alresford, Alton performs 10 hours".

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High Street

34 and 35 Dolphin Hotel

1178854

14/07/1953

II*

List description:

(The official list description on the National Heritage List for England maintained by English Heritage.)

1.
5239
HIGH STREET (east side) Nos 34 and 35 (Dolphin Hotel)
SU 4211 4/134
14.7.53
II*

2. Street front of circa 1760 with early C19 extension. Some C16 buildings at back and in yard, part brick with stone mullioned window and part timber-framed with plaster infilling. Main front of symmetrical block of 3 storeys and attics with an early C19 north wing. Main part red brick with rusticated stuccoed ground floor and tiled mansard roof. Five dormers. Stone capped parapet and moulded wooden cornice carried round the heads of bow windows and to small central parapet. Rusticated stuccoed ground floor with 2 large segmental 2 storeyed bow windows on flanks to first and second floors. Central segmental arched opening to yard. Two right-hand windows altered to 3 arched windows with secondary entrance. Upper floors have 5 windows and two 3-light curved bow windows. Early C19 balcony to central first floor window with good cast iron railings having anthemion motif. The north wing is of yellow brick with painted brick ground floor. Brick parapet with stone coping. Small moulded cornice at second floor level. Two brick string courses between ground and first floor and at first floor cill level. Five sash windows with painted stucco flat arches. Second floor windows all blocked. The hotel dining room on the first floor front has C18 features including a pair of carved stone fireplaces in the manner of Henry Cheere. The entrance hall also has an C18 stone chimney piece in the manner of Cheere. C18 staircase to rear and left of dining room has mid-C18 coved plaster ceilings formerly over rooms.

[Derived from English Heritage LBS download dated 19/08/2005. Crown Copyright.]

Address	National Ref No	Date listed	Grade
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High Street

36 and 37 (public house) 1339962 31/03/1981 II

List description:

(The official list description on the National Heritage List for England maintained by English Heritage.)

1.
5239
HIGH STREET (east side) Nos 36 and 37 (Woolwich House)
SU 4211 4/136
31.3.81
II GV

2. Circa 1850 to 1860 corner building. A purpose-built commercial building with Italianate details. Three storeys yellow brick with stone dressings. Five bays to High Street, 3 bays to Bernard Street. Parapet with balustrade and ornate Italianate chimney stacks concealing roof. Modillion cornice and bands of alternate blank panels and paterae. Sashes in moulded architraves with cornices and console brackets to first floor windows. Moulded bands between floors. Ground floor has contemporary shop-front with granite columns and segmental stone pediment with swag moulding to cornice. Corinthian columns and segmental headed casements to ground floor. Stone plinth.

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High Street

55 Red Lion Inn, including medieval vault 1092055 14/07/1953 II*

List description:

(The official list description on the National Heritage List for England maintained by English Heritage.)

1.
5239
HIGH STREET (east side) No 55 (Red Lion Inn) including Mediaeval Vault
SU 4211 4/138
14.7.53
II* GV

2. Late C15 and early C16. Facade is 3 storeys C20 sham timber-framing but behind is a well preserved late mediaeval timber-framed hall-house. The west part, of 2 storeys and gabled attic, probably represents the original solar. Behind is the very high hall of 3 bays long which rises the whole height of the building to the tiebeam roof with windbraces which was probably altered in the C17. A screened passageway with balustraded gallery above at first floor level runs along the north side of 2 bays. The 3 posts supporting the gallery and the greater part of the boarded partition are original. The balustrade of flat-shaped balusters are probably C16. The east bay is filled with a wide screened gallery at first floor level. Two stone fireplaces, probably early C16 are built into the hall against the south wall of the east bay and in the ground floor eastern chamber, with moulded 4-centred arch and rounded tracery patterns in square panels in the front of the overmantel. Below the hall is a mediaeval vault, probably remaining from an earlier house on the site, reputed to be the 'Court room' where the intending assassins of Henry V, Lord Scrops of Masham, Sir Thomas Grey and the Earl of Cambridge were tried when Henry V was in Southampton in 1415, preparing for Harfleur* and Agincourt (See also St Julian's Church, Winkle Street).

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(* Harfleur. "St Julian's Church" should be "St Julien's Church. SCC HER)

Address	National Ref No	Date listed	Grade
High Street 56	1339963	08/10/1981	II
<u>List description:</u>			
(The official list description on the National Heritage List for England maintained by English Heritage.)			
1. 5239 HIGH STREET (east side) No 56 SU 4211 4/139 II GV			
2. Circa 1890. Flemish style. Faced with glazed ceramic tiles. Roof concealed by elaborate curved pediment. Wide bracket eaves cornice. Three light canted bay through first and second floors. Modern shop-front.			
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High Street 57 and 58	1092012	08/10/1981	II
<u>List description:</u>			
(The official list description on the National Heritage List for England maintained by English Heritage.)			
1. 5239 HIGH STREET (east side) Nos 57 and 58 (Head Post Office) SU 4211 4/140 II GV			
2. Dated 1894. Flemish style. Three storeys and attics red brick with terra cotta dressings. Slate roof. Three elaborate pediments with shell moulding. Modillion cornice with frieze. Five mullioned and transomed casements to first and second floor windows. Round-headed windows to ground floor and left-hand projecting pedimented porch supported on console brackets incorporating a crown in the pediment. Underneath the building is a C14 vault which is a scheduled ancient monument.			
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High Street 6	1178851	08/10/1981	II
<u>List description:</u>			
(The official list description on the National Heritage List for England maintained by English Heritage.)			
1. 5239 HIGH STREET (east side) No 6 SU 4211 4/132 II			
2. Mid C19. Three storeys stuccoed. High Parapet with 3 panels conceals roof. Moulded eaves cornice and flanking pilasters through first and second floors decorated with swag moulding. Three sashes. Second floor windows set in moulded architraves with aprons beneath. First floor windows taller and having keystones and pediments on console brackets. Glazing bars to upper halves of windows only. Modern shop-front.			
[Derived from English Heritage LBS download dated 19/08/2005. Crown Copyright. Reproduced under the terms of the Open Government Licence.]			

Address	National Ref No	Date listed	Grade
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High Street

89 Quilters Vault 1339982 14/07/1953 II

List description:

(The official list description on the National Heritage List for England maintained by English Heritage.)

1.
5239
HIGH STREET (west side)
No 89 Quilters Vault (formerly listed as Crypt of Quilters)
SU 4111 3/143
14.7.53
II

2. Late C13 semi-circular vault built of coursed rubble. Each half of the vault has an aumbry on each of the side walls. Window of circa 1300 and door altered circa 1500. The north wall has a fireplace into which an oven has been inserted. Scheduled ancient monument.

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High Street

94 Vault of former No 94 (in grounds of King Johns School) 1339983 14/02/1969 II

List description:

(The official list description on the National Heritage List for England maintained by English Heritage.)

1.
5239
HIGH STREET (west side)
No 94 (formerly listed as Vault opposite Gloucester Square)
SU 4111 3/144
14.2.69
II

2. Vault, probably C14 altered in C15 and probably originally a warehouse storing wines and commodities. The bays are divided by plain-chamfered ashlar ribs elliptical in form. At the east end the last bay is divided into an entrance lobby and window recess covered by plain barrel vaults. At the west end is a 4-centred door and square-headed window. Fireplace and original window in the south wall. Also remains of a well.

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Highfield Lane

Address	National Ref No	Date listed	Grade
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Highfield Lane**Christ Church**

1092052

08/10/1981

II

List description:

(The official list description on the National Heritage List for England maintained by English Heritage.)

1.

5239

HIGHFIELD LANE Portswood Christ Church Portswood

SU 41 SW 10/153

II

2. The Parish Church of Portswood. Originally 1846-7 by J. A. and R. Brandon with wide north aisle added in 1855 by Elliott and Mason. The east part was reconstructed in 1878 by Colston. Further extensions to the west by J. Oldrid Scott and Son 1915. Built of coursed rubble with tiled roof. Nave and chancel, separated by south-east tower with buttresses and broached shingled spire. Clerestory with quatrefoil-headed lights. Traceried windows. North and south aisles. North porch.

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Hill Lane**Hill Lane****Conduit House to the rear of Byron Court (formerly in the grounds of Nazareth House)**

1092020

14/07/1953

II

List description:

(The official list description on the National Heritage List for England maintained by English Heritage.)

1.

5239

HILL LANE Conduit House in the Grounds of Nazareth House

SU 4112 1/154

14.7.53

II

2. Circa 1290. Small rough-stone building with 3 vaulted chambers having an entrance of stone blocks with carved lintel. Built by the Friars Minor of Southampton it covers the spring which originally supplied water to the friary in the lower part of the town. Scheduled as an ancient monument (See also Conduit House, Commercial Road (q.v.)).

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Hill Lane

Southampton Cemetery (gate piers to north-western gate) 1392553 08/04/2008 II

List description:

(The official list description on the National Heritage List for England maintained by English Heritage.)

HILL LANE North western gate piers to Southampton Cemetery
II

Gate piers, mid-C19.

DESCRIPTION: The gate piers at the north west end of Southampton Old Cemetery are square-onplan ashlar, set on a moulded stone base with snecked panels of roughly dressed stone and chamfered at the shoulder. Each pier has an octagonal top with armorial decoration displaying a shield emblazoned with a cross on each cardinal face, surmounted by an octagonal moulded cap. The cap to the right pier**is missing. The gates are C20 replacements, consisting of wrought iron vertical bars with a cross hatch, iron bar decoration at their mid-point. The overall theme is medieval Gothic.

HISTORY: Southampton Old Cemetery is one of the earliest municipal cemeteries in England. The land for the cemetery was acquired from Southampton Common in 1843 by an Act of Parliament which gave the Corporation control of 15 acres. The Town Council approached the leading landscape gardener, John Claudius Loudon whose work included the cemetery at Histon in Cambridgeshire and Bath Abbey; but his design was rejected. Instead the Town Council organised a competition which was won by William Rogers, a local nurseryman. The cemetery opened in May 1846 as a ten acre site and was extended by a further five acres in 1863. A third phase was added in the early 1880s to bring the Cemetery to its present extent of 27 acres, and featured an avenue of yew trees. The Cemetery was provided with three chapels; a Church of England mortuary chapel (listed Grade II, used as a design studio in 2007), a Jewish mortuary chapel (listed Grade II, in 2007 a privately owned house) and a Nonconformist mortuary chapel (listed Grade II, in 2007 used as a storage area). Other listed structures in the cemetery include the following: the Lodge, possibly by J and J Francis, dated 1848-1882 (listed Grade II); the main gates and gate piers, about 1880 (listed Grade II); the walls to the east*** side of the cemetery fronting Hill Lane, mid-C19 (listed Grade II); and, within the cemetery, the Pearce Memorial by the sculptor Richard Cockle Lucas, 1861 (listed Grade II).

Southampton Cemetery is included in the Register of Parks and Gardens of Special Historic Interest (GD 2396). There are estimated to be approximately 116,800 burials in the cemetery. The north west gates are thought to be part of the original extent of the cemetery**** and are shown on the Ordnance Survey map of 1869.

REASONS FOR DESIGNATION

The north west gate piers to Southampton Old Cemetery are designated at Grade II for the following principal reasons:

* Dating to the mid-C19 (1846 or soon after), the gates and piers are relatively early in terms of municipal cemeteries and are therefore of historic interest.

* The piers have architectural interest for their Gothic detailing and are a fitting announcement to this C19 municipal cemetery.

* The north west gate piers to Southampton Cemetery have group value with several other listed structures associated with the cemetery, and form part of a Registered landscape.

[Derived from DCMS listing schedule dated 8/4/08. Crown Copyright.]

Southampton HER notes, 2008:

** This means the western pier.

*** This should read "west".

**** This is incorrect. The north west gates are part of the 1863 northern extension to the cemetery (as shown on the 1869 map) not the original cemetery established in 1846 and shown on the 1846 map.

Honeysuckle Road

Honeysuckle Road

St Albans Church & adjacent surgery	1259264	28/01/1997	II
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List description:

(The official list description on the National Heritage List for England maintained by English Heritage.)

SU41 NW
 BURGESS ROAD (North side), Swaythling
 Church of St Alban and Church Hall
 983-0/7/10015
 II

Anglican church. 1933, by Welch, Cachemaille-Day and Lander. Rendered brick with Weldon stone dressings. Clay plain tile roofs with gabled ends. PLAN: Cruciform plan with altar under the crossing tower and Lady Chapel in the chancel, north and south transepts, 3-bay nave with wide aisles; the nave was intended to be longer and west end was completed later. Attached to the south transept is the coeval church hall. Gothic style. EXTERIOR: Chancel and north transept have 5-light Perpendicular windows with 4-centred arches, the nave west window has 2-centred arch and Geometric tracery and the aisles have 3-light straight-head Perpendicular windows. Large, but squat, crossing tower with diagonal buttresses, circular stair-turret on the SE corner, battlements and 3-light straight-head Perpendicular windows in the top stage. Later porch with flat roof on the west end. Attached to the south transept the church hall with large wooden mullion-transom windows with hipped roofs above the eaves, the south end with hipped roof with lower eaves and central gable set back with Tudor arch doorway; later additions to east side of church hall. INTERIOR: Spacious interior with plastered walls and stone arches. Wide nave and aisles with 3-bay double-chamfered 4-centred arch arcades and large moulded 2-centred crossing arches without capitals, the east and south arches dying into the round stair-turret. Roof ceiled by boarded panels has tie-beams and tall crown-posts. Furnishings complete: Altar under the crossing, simple wooden altar rail with solid low side screens to sanctuary, pulpit and seating and polygonal font with cover. Church hall roof is ceiled with plywood and has a stage at the north end. SOURCES: Buildings of England, page 574. The Architect and Building News, June 30th, 1933, pp 384-391.

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Houndwell Park

Houndwell Park

Drinking Fountain	1178903	08/10/1981	II
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List description:

(The official list description on the National Heritage List for England maintained by English Heritage.)

1.
 5239
 HOUNDWELL PARK Drinking Fountain
 SU 4211 4/155
 II

2. Dated 1859 with granite inscription. Presented by Charles P. Melly. Built of stone. Tapering square pillar of small blocks of rusticated ashlar with cornice, pediments on all 4 sides, the whole surmounted by ball finial. Stone seats at base on all 4 sides. Two iron lions' head masks.

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Southampton HER: Fountain originally erected in 1859 at the junction of St Mary Street, East Street, Marsh Lane and Evans Street, being moved to its current location in the early 1970s.

Houndwell Park (south end)

Address	National Ref No	Date listed	Grade
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Houndwell Park (south end)

Gas Column (southern end of the north to south walk, Houndwell Park)	1092021	14/02/1969	II
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List description:

(The official list description on the National Heritage List for England maintained by English Heritage.)

HOUNDWELL PARK (south end), Gas Column

[Formerly listed as: HOGLANDS, Gas Column (situated on a traffic roundabout at the junction of Hanover Buildings, Houndwell Place, Palmerstone Road and Queens Way)]

SU 4211 4/156

14.2.69 (Minor Amendment to entry on 22/12/2016)

II

1829. This was originally erected in another part of Southampton to commemorate the installation in 1822 of gas-lighting in the town by W Chamberlayne, M.P. The columns is of a lion and is a replica of one of the original gas street lamp columns. Stepped base, plinth with inscription, tapering fluted Doric column surmounted by urn and spherical container with slender finial.

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Jonas Nichols Square

Jonas Nichols Square

Lamp Standard in centre of paved area at western end of former Bevois Street	1178432	08/10/1981	II
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List description:

(The official list description on the National Heritage List for England maintained by English Heritage.)

1.

5239

BEVOIS STREET Lamp Standard in centre of paved area at western end of Bevois Street

SU 4211 4/35

II

2. Dated 1882. The gift of a local worthy to commemorate his son attaining his majority in that year. Cast iron fluted column with plinth supported by 4 dolphins and decorated with lions head and female masks.

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Little Oak Road

Address	National Ref No	Date listed	Grade
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Little Oak Road

6

1091963

11/06/1982

II

List description:

(The official list description on the National Heritage List for England maintained by English Heritage.)

1.
5239
LITTLE OAK ROAD Bassett No 6
SU 41 NW 7/286
II

2. C1830 'Cottage Orne'. 2 storeys painted brick and hipped thatched roof. 2 district elevations. West elevation has 3 casements with mainly mullions and transoms and leaded lights. Projecting glazed gabled porch with half-columns. The rear elevation (east) is more elaborate and has fretted bargeboards, double pointed headed casements to the 1st floor and 2 4-light canted bays with thatched roofs and gothic heads. Similar bay lean-to addition to right hand side. Round-headed doorcase in proberbly late thatched porch. The interior has 6-panelled doors with reeded architraves with paterae and some panelling with biblical texts which is probably C19 and ecclesiastical in orgin.

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London Road

London Road

**Gates and gate piers to Combined Court Centre (formerly
Ordnance Survey Offices)**

1178918

14/08/1981

II

List description:

(The official list description on the National Heritage List for England maintained by English Heritage.)

1.
5239
LONDON ROAD Gates and gate piers to former Ordnance Survey Offices
SU 4312 2/158
14.8.81
II

2. Early C19 gates by W. and J. Lankester. Two brick square gate piers with stone caps. Cast iron gate 8 feet high with 2 cast iron pillars.

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London Road

No 81 and Combined Court Centre (formerly West Pavilion, Southern and Western Ranges, Barrack Block and Staff Quarters to Ordnance Survey Office Buildings)	1339984	02/10/1969	II
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List description:

(The official list description on the National Heritage List for England maintained by English Heritage.)

1.

5239

LONDON ROAD West Pavilion, Southern and Western Ranges, Barrack Block and Staff Quarters to former Ordnance Survey Office Buildings. (formerly listed as group of former Ordnance Survey Offices)

SU 4312 2/157

2.10.69

II

2. This is the original Southampton site of the Ordnance Survey who moved here from the Tower of London in 1841. They occupied buildings built as barracks circa 1800 which had been turned into an asylum for military orphans in 1816. Early C19 one storey yellow brick entrance block now called Barrack Block with round-headed carriage entrance with keystones. Attached to this is a long range known as the Western Range dated 1867 on a keystone, of 2 storeys yellow brick. Parapet with dentil cornice concealing roof. Sash windows, some of which are triple. Simple doorcases. There are 2 detached pavilions of 2 storeys yellow brick. The west pavilion has a hipped slate roof. The other pavilion known as Southern Range has a cornice. Three sashes each with stuccoed fan moulding above. Simple doorcases. To the south is the former Staff Quarters, dated 1868 on a keystone and of 2 storeys yellow brick with 8 sashes; modillion cornice and band between floors.

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London Road

77 (formerly 1 Carlton Crescent)	1178555	14/02/1969	II
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List description:

(The official list description on the National Heritage List for England maintained by English Heritage.)

1.

5239

CARLTON CRESCENT

No 1 (National Westminster Bank)

(formerly listed as No 1 (National Provincial Bank))

SU 4212 2/70

14.2.69

II

GV

2. Circa 1830 corner building. Three storeys stuccoed, the elevation to Carlton Crescent having rusticated ground floor. Pilasters at angles and between windows. Cornice and blocking course. The Carlton Crescent elevation has 3 sash windows with round-headed openings to ground floor. Splayed lower height 2 storey wing in similar style to left-hand. London Road elevation has a 3 window segmental bow to first floor. Central entrance door with 3 arcaded plate glass windows on each side. This house forms the lead-in to Carlton Crescent.

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Lyon Street

Address	National Ref No	Date listed	Grade
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Lyon Street

Chapel to the Royal South Hampshire Hospital (formerly in Fanshawe Street)	1178783	08/10/1981	II
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List description:

(The official list description on the National Heritage List for England maintained by English Heritage.)

1.

5239

FANSHAWE STREET Chapel to the Royal South Hampshire Hospital
SU 4212 2/118

II

2. Probably built 1858 by Hinves and Bedborough. Perpendicular style reminiscent of St Georges Chapel, Windsor. Built of stone with crenellated gable and octagonal corner turrets. Traceried east window. The interior, which is of 4 bays has a hammerbeam type roof. Pews, altar, pulpit and lectern all of the period.

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Mansbridge Road

Mansbridge Road

Mans Bridge	1092023	14/07/1953	II
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List description:

(The official list description on the National Heritage List for England maintained by English Heritage.)

1.

5239

MANSBRIDGE ROAD Swaythling Mans Bridge
SU 41 NW 7/160

14.7.53

II

2. Late C18. A single segmental arch of tooled stone 'lamb's wool pattern' with a stringcourse at road level, projecting keystone, and solid balustrade with rounded coping swept out at each end to circular piers crowned with conical, slightly projecting capping.

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Mansbridge Road

Westfield House	1092022	14/07/1953	II
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List description:

(The official list description on the National Heritage List for England maintained by English Heritage.)

1.

5239

MANSBRIDGE ROAD Swaythling Westfield House
SU 41 NW 7/159

14.7.53

II

2. Early C19. Two storeys red brick with vitreous brick flush band at first floor level. Hipped tiled roof. Flat eaves. Five sash windows in plain reveals with stone cills. Contemporary half glazed central door flush bottom panels, with bold reeded architrave surround and corner blocks, under contemporary wood porch with slender square columns, boarded sides, plain frieze and open moulded pediment with solid tympanum. Four sashes to side elevation.

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Midanbury Lane

Midanbury Lane

St Marys College

1178928

08/10/1981

II

List description:

(The official list description on the National Heritage List for England maintained by English Heritage.)

1.
5239
MIDANBURY LANE Bitterne St Mary's College
SU 41 SW 10/161
II

2. Early C19. Three storeys and modern attic. Stuccoed and hipped and mansarded slate roof. Wide bracketed eaves cornice. Six windows with glazing bars. The 4 central window bays project slightly. The main block is flanked by small one storey pavilions which project considerably. On the north or entrance front these are of painted brick, have one triple sash with elliptical arch modillion cornice and gable over and are linked to the main block by a curved wall. In the centre of this front is a semi-circular porch. On the south or garden front the pavilions have curved fronts of 3 windows each. The main block has 3 round-headed windows on the ground floor with a Venetian window to the west of these and a doorway to the east with pilasters and a projecting cornice, over.

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Millbrook Road East

Millbrook Road East

Drinking Fountain situated at the junction of Millbrook Road East and Shirley Road

1339985

08/10/1981

II

List description:

(The official list description on the National Heritage List for England maintained by English Heritage.)

1.
5239
MILLBROOK ROAD Freemantle Drinking Fountain situated at the junction of Millbrook Road and Shirley Road
SU 4112 1/162
II

2.. Dated 1888. Granite trough supported on 2 cylindrical granite supports. To the rear is a stone pillar surmounted by ball finial with a date. Lion's head mask in hood moulding and inscription "Thou preservest man and beast".

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Millbrook Road West

Millbrook Road West

Holy Trinity Church

1339986

14/02/1969

II

List description:

(The official list description on the National Heritage List for England maintained by English Heritage.)

1.

5239

MILLBROOK ROAD Millbrook Church of the Holy Trinity

SU 31 SE 9/165

14.2.69

II

2. The Parish Church of Millbrook. 1873-80 by Henry Woodyer. Built of Perbeck stone. Tall nave of 5 bays with clerestory, aisles, chancel south chapel and a north-west tower with bell openings and impressive stone spire. Lancet windows, the east window of 7 lights being copied from Oakham, Surrey. Interior has simple foliated capitals. Roof supported on angel corbels and Baldacchino over alter, probably by Comper. Stained glass windows, probably by Clayton and Bell.

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Millbrook Road West

369 and 371a

1092024

08/10/1981

II

List description:

(The official list description on the National Heritage List for England maintained by English Heritage.)

1.

5239

MILLBROOK ROAD Freemantle Nos 369 and 371A

SU 31 SE 9/163

II

2. Early to Mid C19. Two storeys yellow brick. Hipped slate roof with dormers and moulded eaves cornice. Five sashes with glazing bars intact. Including two 2-light curved bays with wooden blinds. Doorcase on left side with fluted Doric portico and 6 panelled door.

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Mount Pleasant Road

Address	National Ref No	Date listed	Grade
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Mount Pleasant Road

The Old Farm House Public House	1302207	14/07/1953	II*
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List description:

(The official list description on the National Heritage List for England maintained by English Heritage.)

1.
5239
MOUNT PLEASANT ROAD The Old Farm House Public House
SU 4212 2/167
14.7.53
II*

2. Dated 1611 E. R. in brickwork but core probably earlier. There was a grange of St Denys Priory on the site in the Middle Ages. The Southampton map of 1560 shows a farmhouse on the site. There is said to be a tunnel connecting this building with Bitterne Manor. Two storeys red brick on a stone base which is probably part of an earlier building. Moulded carved corbelled brick stringcourse at first floor level in central portion of front. Irregular elevation with 2 gables. Timber-framing to upper part. Two large restored chimney stacks, with diamond-shaped shafts in groups. Modern tiled roof. Modern windows. Original oak panelled iron studded door with later brick porch. The first floor rooms have exposed windbraces and the roof is of queen post construction. Parlour with early C16 stone fireplace with 4 centred arch and panelling and fine carved over mantel of circa 1611.

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New Road

New Road

2	1092025	14/02/1969	II
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List description:

(The official list description on the National Heritage List for England maintained by English Heritage.)

1.
5239
NEW ROAD No 2
SU 4212 2/168
14.2.69
II GV

2. Probably mid to late C19 corner building in Regency pastiche style. Three storeys brick. Hipped slate roof. Bracket eaves cornice in yellow brick. Two sashes with glazing bars intact. Ground and first floor windows in semi-circular bows. Palmerston Road elevation has 2 full-height semi-circular bows, one window per floor.

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Northam Road

Address	National Ref No	Date listed	Grade
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Northam Road

The Augustine Centre (formerly Church of St Augustine)	1339987	08/05/1981	II
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List description:

(The official list description on the National Heritage List for England maintained by English Heritage.)

1.
5239
NORTHAM ROAD Church of St Augustine
SU 4312 2/169
8.5.81
II

2. Dated 1881 on rainwater head. Architect Henry Woodyer. Neo-Early English style. Built of coursed rubble with tiled roof. Nave with clerestory and apsidal-ended chancel with range of high lancets. North and south aisles. Bellcote separating nave and chancel. Wooden chancel screen with rood. Piscina and triple stepped sedilia on south wall of chancel. Mosaic reredos.

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Northern Anchorage (off)

Northern Anchorage (off)**Supermarine Slipway**

1402622

27/06/2011

II

List description:

(The official list description on the National Heritage List for England maintained by English Heritage.)

Supermarine Slipway, OFF NORTHERN ANCHORAGE

City of Southampton Unitary Authority

Grade: II

SUMMARY OF BUILDING

Concrete slipway c. 1936-37. Oliver Bernard, architect.

REASONS FOR DESIGNATION:

The Supermarine Slipway is designated at Grade II, for the following principal reasons:

* Historical interest: The slipway is the last remaining vestige of the Supermarine Aviation Works: a company which was responsible for developing some of the most important flying boats in the country.

* Historical interest: The Supermarine Aviation Works slipway is a tangible link with the work done here by RJ Mitchell, who became Supermarine's chief designer, and is memorably associated with the development and design of the renowned Supermarine Spitfire.

HISTORY

The Supermarine Company originated in 1913 as Pemberton-Billing Limited, and grew out of Noel Pemberton-Billing's desire to develop flying boats: the riverside location on the River Itchen, off Southampton Water, was thus of crucial importance. In 1916 it was renamed The Supermarine Aviation Works Limited. It was at this time that Reginald Mitchell, who was later to become famous as the designer of the Spitfire, joined the company. Mitchell, who was born in 1895, studied engineering, and soon progressed to the relatively new field of aircraft design. He joined the Supermarine Company in 1916 as a racing seaplane designer. A year later he was made chief designer. Hubert Paine, the owner of Supermarine, was determined to win the Schneider Trophy, the most prestigious race in marine aviation, and Mitchell designed the Sea Lion II, which won the race in 1922. Supermarine developed the Supermarine S5, which won the race again in 1927, followed by the Supermarine S6 which won in 1929, and the Supermarine S6B which won the trophy outright in 1931, and soon after broke the world speed record of 407.5 mph. By 1928 the company had been acquired by Vickers (Aviation) Ltd, and became the Supermarine Aviation Works (Vickers) Ltd. Significant seaplanes like the Supermarine Southampton were developed here, and the famous Supermarine Walrus.

The Air Ministry was impressed with Mitchell's work on racing seaplanes, and commissioned Supermarine to design a replacement for the Bristol Bulldog fighter plane. Mitchell's first design was the Type 224, which he developed into the more advanced Type 300. In 1933 the Air Ministry asked Supermarine to develop the Type 300 for production, and it was this aircraft which, with the addition of a Merlin engine and other modifications, became the Spitfire. This is regarded as the most famous aeroplane ever to fly.

The prototype Spitfire made its maiden flight in March 1936 at nearby Eastleigh aerodrome, and subsequently the Air Ministry placed its largest ever order for 310 aircraft. Supermarine fitted out its factory at Woolston for Spitfire production.

The Supermarine Works were accordingly reconstructed in 1936-37, to the designs of the noted 1930's modernist architect, Oliver Bernard. They were designed in a deliberately forward-looking idiom, with streamlined lines and very contemporary styling. Much of the site was built on reclaimed land, and it can safely be assumed that the slipway in question dates from this time. However, due to the need for large quantities of the aircraft to be produced quickly, the work was contracted out to the Nuffield Group, who built a large new factory at Castle Bromwich near Birmingham, which only began production in mid-1940, almost too late for the Battle of Britain. However, Supermarine was offered further contracts for production of the Spitfire in 1939 just before the declaration of war, and the Woolston factory was thus of huge strategic importance to the RAF and the defence of Great Britain. Mitchell died on 11 June 1937, but remains very renowned. The 1942 Leslie Howard film 'The First of the Few' was devoted to his story, and in Southampton there is a museum named the RJ Mitchell Hall

Address**National Ref No Date listed Grade**

of Fame. An English Heritage plaque was erected on his house in 2004.

In 1938 the Company was taken over by Vickers-Armstrong Ltd. During the war the factory was bombed on 24 September 1940, and again on the 26 September 1940 with 55 killed and 92 injured. The last Supermarine aircraft was built in 1963: this site thus has had a fifty year connection with aviation, and has an illustrious history. This slipway is all that remains.

DETAILS

The slipway is a platform of pre-cast, probably reinforced, concrete slabs, which appears to have had a tarmac cover of which only patches remain. Marks of repair and resurfacing can be seen on the concrete slabs. The platform runs down to the water and is supported by concrete beams, which in turn are supported by lines of square concrete pillars in groups of three, which are sunk below the surface of the water. This is the only structure to remain from the Supermarine Works, which stood directly behind.

SELECTED SOURCES

- Website Reference - Author: Mitchell, R J - Title: A Life in Aviation - URL: <http://www.rjmitchell-spitfire.co.uk/schneidertrophy/1929.asp?sectionID=2>
- Website Reference - URL: <http://members.aol.com/famjustin/Westonbio.html>
- Website Reference - Author: Plimsoll - Title: Southampton Flying Boats - URL: <http://www.plimsoll.org/Southampton/FlyingBoats/Supermarine/default.asp>
- Website Reference - Author: Plimsoll - Title: Spitfire production - URL: <http://www.plimsoll.org/Southampton/FlyingBoats/Supermarine/Spitfireproduction.asp>

Ogle Road**Ogle Road****2 The Sun Buildings**

1302169

08/10/1981

II

List description:

(The official list description on the National Heritage List for England maintained by English Heritage.)

1.

5239

OGLE ROAD No 2 (Sun Buildings)

SU 4111 3/170

II

2. Mid-C19 Commercial building in Italianate style. Three storeys and basement faced with stone. Parapet with balustrade and elaborate bracket cornice beneath concealing roof. Long and short quoins. Moulded bands between floors. Second floor has 4 sashes with moulded architraves, cornices above and stops below. First floor has 4 mullioned and transomed windows with elaborate curved pediments over, pilasters and decorated aprons beneath. The ground floor has 3 sashes with round-headed arches. Stone balustrade to area. Right side portico with balustraded cornice and 2 stone columns. Round-headed doorcase with keystones.

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Old Redbridge Road

Old Redbridge Road

Ship Inn

1178961

14/02/1969

II

List description:

(The official list description on the National Heritage List for England maintained by English Heritage.)

1.
5239
OLD REDBRIDGE ROAD Redbridge Ship Inn
SU 31 SE 9/173
14.2.69
II GV

2. C16 or C17 and later. Exterior of C18 brick. Centre part 2 storeys colour-washed brick. Upper part with three C13 cased sashes. Ground floor built out in red brick with flat roof. One single light sash window and one 3 light sash window to right half, central door with fluted pilasters and ornamental fanlight. C18 bowed window on left with 3 large carved sash windows. Dentilled cornice to entablature. Old tiled roof with one flat topped sashes dormer. Altered old stock with vertical ribs, capping and pots. Two storey part to left projects. Red brick. Canted sashed bay on ground floor of wood on brick base. Two sashes in cased frames on upper floor. Brick eaves cornice. Old tiled roof. Part to right C16 or C17. Red brick C18 front. Two cased sashes with cambered heads. Brick eaves cornice to half-hipped gable. Modern open porch with wood rails. Weatherboarded half gable. Tiled side elevation with gabled back dormer window.

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Old Redbridge Road

2 The Nook

1092026

14/02/1969

II

List description:

(The official list description on the National Heritage List for England maintained by English Heritage.)

1.
5239
OLD REDBRIDGE ROAD Redbridge Mee's House, No 6 (The Cottage), Hazeldene and The Nook
SU 31 SE 9/171
14.2.69
II GV

2. C18 range, not uniform. Two storeys. Mee's House of red brick. The Cottage grey brick with red brick dressings and Hazeldene and The Nook now painted brick. Old tiled roof and eaves cornice. Ten windows in all with cambered stone heads and keystones. C19 sashes to left; iron casements with glazing bars to right. Early C19 Tuscan columned porch to Mee's House. Hoods on brackets to other houses.

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Old Redbridge Road

4 Hazeldene	1092026	14/02/1969	II
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List description:

(The official list description on the National Heritage List for England maintained by English Heritage.)

1.
5239
OLD REDBRIDGE ROAD Redbridge Mee's House, No 6 (The Cottage), Hazeldene and The Nook
SU 31 SE 9/171
14.2.69
II GV

2. C18 range, not uniform. Two storeys. Mee's House of red brick. The Cottage grey brick with red brick dressings and Hazeldene and The Nook now painted brick. Old tiled roof and eaves cornice. Ten windows in all with cambered stone heads and keystones. C19 sashes to left; iron casements with glazing bars to right. Early C19 Tuscan columned porch to Mee's House. Hoods on brackets to other houses.

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Old Redbridge Road

45 and 47 Ivy House	1339988	14/02/1969	II
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List description:

(The official list description on the National Heritage List for England maintained by English Heritage.)

1.
5239
OLD REDBRIDGE ROAD Redbridge No 45 (Ivy House)
SU 31 SE 9/174
14.2.69
II GV

2. L-shaped house dating from C17 but front part mid-C18. Two storeys colour-washed brick. Renewed tiled roof, hipped on left side. Eaves cornice. Three sash windows in cased frames and with cambered heads to ground floor windows. Panelled door. The return end to the left has one sash window. One storey wing at rear with 2 windows. End elevation to right with 2 storey, canted C18 sashed bay window. Walled garden. Panelled hall, parlour and 2 bedrooms. Simple mid-C18 staircase with section of turned balustrading along landing. Rear wing has exposed beams.

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Address	National Ref No	Date listed	Grade
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Old Redbridge Road

6 The Cottage	1092026	14/02/1969	II
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List description:

(The official list description on the National Heritage List for England maintained by English Heritage.)

1.
5239
OLD REDBRIDGE ROAD Redbridge Mee's House, No 6 (The Cottage), Hazeldene and The Nook
SU 31 SE 9/171
14.2.69
II GV

2. C18 range, not uniform. Two storeys. Mee's House of red brick. The Cottage grey brick with red brick dressings and Hazeldene and The Nook now painted brick. Old tiled roof and eaves cornice. Ten windows in all with cambered stone heads and keystones. C19 sashes to left; iron casements with glazing bars to right. Early C19 Tuscan columned porch to Mee's House. Hoods on brackets to other houses.

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Old Redbridge Road

8 Mee's House	1092026	14/02/1969	II
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List description:

(The official list description on the National Heritage List for England maintained by English Heritage.)

1.
5239
OLD REDBRIDGE ROAD Redbridge Mee's House, No 6 (The Cottage), Hazeldene and The Nook
SU 31 SE 9/171
14.2.69
II GV

2. C18 range, not uniform. Two storeys. Mee's House of red brick. The Cottage grey brick with red brick dressings and Hazeldene and The Nook now painted brick. Old tiled roof and eaves cornice. Ten windows in all with cambered stone heads and keystones. C19 sashes to left; iron casements with glazing bars to right. Early C19 Tuscan columned porch to Mee's House. Hoods on brackets to other houses.

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Old Redbridge Road

8 The Chestnuts (No 8 Railway Cottages)	1092027	08/10/1981	II
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List description:

(The official list description on the National Heritage List for England maintained by English Heritage.)

1.
5239
OLD REDBRIDGE ROAD Redbridge No 8 (The Chestnuts)
SU 31 SE 9/172
II GV

2. Early to mid-C19. Two storeys red brick. Hipped slate roof. Three sashes, the outer ones with slatted shutters. Central door with glazed side lights, pilasters and cornice on consoles.

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Orchard Place

Address	National Ref No	Date listed	Grade
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Orchard Place

1 to 8 consecutive Bowling Green House 1302185 08/10/1981 II

List description:

(The official list description on the National Heritage List for England maintained by English Heritage.)

1.

5239

ORCHARD PLACE Bowling Green House (Nos 1 to 8) (Consec)

SU 4211 4/175

II

2. Mid-C19. Three storeys stock brick. Roof now covered with green slating. Central cupola on 8 Tuscan columns, surmounted by steep weathervane. Paired bracket eaves cornice. Five sashes with glazing bars intact and cornices to first floor windows. First floor has cast iron balcony. The end elevation has a pediment with blank oval and 2-light window on 2 lower floors. Doorcases in north elevation with open pediment and Tuscan half columns.

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Osborne Road

Osborne Road

St Denys Main Building including Booking Hall on upside to St Denys Railway Station 1092028 08/10/1981 II

List description:

(The official list description on the National Heritage List for England maintained by English Heritage.)

1.

5239

OSBORNE ROAD St Denys Main Building including Booking Hall on upside to St Denys Railway Station

SU 41 SW 10/176

II

2. 1867. Italianate classical style. This is an example of the mid-Victorian London and south-western Railway tradition derived from Tite. Two storeys red brick. Hipped slate roof with wide bracket eaves cornice. Six bays, the end 2 bays on the right-hand side projecting. Long and short quoins. String course. First floor windows have moulded architraves and cambered heads. Plinth. Wooden canopy over 2 central windows and doorcase.

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Oxford Street

Address	National Ref No	Date listed	Grade
Oxford Street			
10 to 17 consecutive	1339989	25/09/1981	II
<u>List description:</u>			
(The official list description on the National Heritage List for England maintained by English Heritage.)			
1. 5239 OXFORD STREET (north side) Nos 10 to 17 (consec) SU 4211 4/177 25.9.81 II GV			
2. Early C19 terrace. Three storeys stuccoed. Cornice and blocking course. Stringcourse over ground floor. One window each. Some first floor windows have cast iron balconies. Round-headed doorcases.			
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Oxford Street			
18 to 24 consecutive	1302153	25/09/1981	II
<u>List description:</u>			
(The official list description on the National Heritage List for England maintained by English Heritage.)			
1. 5239 OXFORD STREET (north side) Nos 18 to 24 (consec) SU 4211 4/178 25.9.81 II GV			
2. Early C19. Three storeys and attics stuccoed with rusticated ground floor. Slate roof. Second floor has one window. First floor has one semi-circular 3-light curved bay with pilasters between the lights supporting the cornice. The ground floors have one window and a small door at the side. Nos 17, 18 and 19 are in original condition, some C19 shop-fronts.			
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Oxford Street			
41 and 42 The Grapes Public House	1092029	08/10/1981	II
<u>List description:</u>			
(The official list description on the National Heritage List for England maintained by English Heritage.)			
1. 5239 OXFORD STREET (south side) No 42 (The Grapes Public House) SU 4211 4/179 II GV			
2. Early C19. Three storeys and attics yellow brick. Brick cornice and coping to attic. Three windows with centre ones blocked. Sashes to reveals. Ornamental wrought iron overthrow to first floor centre bearing name of public house. Late C19 ground floor frontage and entrance.			
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Address	National Ref No	Date listed	Grade
Oxford Street 44	1092030	08/10/1981	II
<u>List description:</u>			
(The official list description on the National Heritage List for England maintained by English Heritage.)			
1. 5239 OXFORD STREET (south side) No 44 SU 4211 4/180 II GV			
2. Early C19. Three storeys painted brick. One sash window to second floor, cantilevered bow to first floor. Later C19 shopfront to ground floor.			
[Derived from English Heritage LBS download dated 19/08/2005. Crown Copyright. Reproduced under the terms of the Open Government Licence.]			
Oxford Street 45 to 47 consecutive	1302156	08/10/1981	II
<u>List description:</u>			
(The official list description on the National Heritage List for England maintained by English Heritage.)			
1. 5239 OXFORD STREET (south side) Nos 45 to 47 (consec) SU 4211 4/181 II GV			
2. Early C19. Three storeys painted brick. Stone coping. Three sashes with glazing bars intact. Later C19 shop-fronts. Included for group value.			
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Oxford Street 48 and 49	1339990	08/05/1981	II
<u>List description:</u>			
(The official list description on the National Heritage List for England maintained by English Heritage.)			
1. 5239 OXFORD STREET (south side) Nos 48 and 49 SU 4211 4/182 8.5.81 II GV			
2. No 49 is an early C19 corner building with return to Latimer Street. Three storeys stuccoed with cantilevered bow to first floor and modern shop-front. Ionic end pilasters, cornice and blocking course. Two window return to Latimer Street with first floor cantilevered bow. No 48 is identical but its cantilevered bow has been replaced by a square bay.			
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Oxford Street

61

1391533

08/03/2006

II

List description:

(The official list description on the National Heritage List for England maintained by English Heritage.)

494633
 OXFORD STREET
 No. 61
 II
 GV

House, c1830-40, with late C19 extension on S side.

MATERIALS: Stuccoed brick with rusticated ground floor and quoins. Slate roofs.

PLAN: Main house of 3 storeys and one bay. with recessed 2-storey entrance bay on S side. Internal plan of one front and one back room to each storey; this has been altered and subdivided above ground floor. Narrower two storey closet extension to rear, altered and extended. Extension to S of 2 storeys and 2 bays.

EXTERIOR: left hand of entrance bay partly obscured by extension. Pedimented entrance framed by pilasters. later 2-over-2 pane sash above. Door with 2 long vertical panels; narrow rectangular fanlight. later canted bay window to ground floor. First-floor window set within recessed arch with stuccoed wreath motif in the tympanum. 6-over-6 pane sash. Second floor window triple round-headed casements. Side (S) elevation: Rear part of first floor of entrance bay carries a semi-circular lantern which tights the main staircase. Behind this. on the flank wall of the house, is a 2-storey cantilevered bow can-led on cast-iron columns with decorative spandrels; original curved sashes. Windows generally 6-over-6 pane sashes. Hipped roofs. The late C19 2-storey extension attached to the house on the SE side is not of special interest

INTERIOR: To rear of entrance bay an elegant open-string geometric stair. lit by semicircular lantern. leads from ground to first floor. Mahogany handrail terminating in spiral, square-section balusters and scrolled tread-ends. A separate stair leads from first to second floor. with mahogany handrail, square-section balusters and turned newels. Room plan is altered at first and second floor. Interior retains some original fire surrounds and joinery.

HISTORY: Oxford Street was built in the 1830s. No 61 once formed a pair with another house on the north side, now demolished. The building was occupied by the first lady Mayor of Southampton, Lucia Foster Welch. who died in 1940.

SUMMARY OF IMPORTANCE: 61 Oxford Street is of special interest a neo-classical townhouse of the 1830s which retains original internal features of note. It also has importance as part of one of Southampton's few surviving Georgian streets. Group value with Nos. 10-20 Oxford Street (qv). The late C19 2-storey extension attached to the house on the SE side is not of special interest.

[Derived from DCMS listing schedule dated 8/3/06. Crown Copyright.]

Palmerston Park

Palmerston Park

Palmerston's Monument	1178999	14/02/1969	II
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List description:

(The official list description on the National Heritage List for England maintained by English Heritage.)

1.
5239
PALMERSTON PARK Palmerston's Monument
SU 4212 2/183
14.2.69
II

2. 1868, by Sharpe. Stone standing figure of Lord Palmerston robed in a quasi-Roman toga on a square plinth with inscription "Palmerston K.C.G.C.B. Born 1784 died 1865. A Burgess of Southampton. Erected by Public subscription. Frederick Perkins Mayor A.D. 1869.

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Palmerston Road

Palmerston Road

30 and 31	1092031	14/02/1969	II
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List description:

(The official list description on the National Heritage List for England maintained by English Heritage.)

1.
5239
PALMERSTON ROAD Nos 30 and 31
SU 4212 2/184
14.2.69
II GV

2. Early C19 pair. Two parallel ranges. Two storeys brick with slate roof. Flat eaves cornice. Four sashes, alternate windows in 2 storey segmental bows. Left-hand doors with fluted Doric porticos.

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Palmerston Road

32	1339991	14/02/1969	II
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List description:

(The official list description on the National Heritage List for England maintained by English Heritage.)

1.
5239
PALMERSTON ROAD No 32
SU 4212 2/185
14.2.69
II GV

2. Early C19. Three storeys red brick. Slate roof. Parapet. One sash, including a 3-light curved bow to first floor. Tuscan portico. Rear elevation faced with Devonshire slates.

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Address	National Ref No	Date listed	Grade
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Palmerston Road

33	1179004	14/02/1969	II
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List description:

(The official list description on the National Heritage List for England maintained by English Heritage.)

1.
5239
PALMERSTON ROAD No 33
SU 4212 2/186
14.2.69
II GV

2. Early C19. Three storeys painted brick. Parapet. One sash with vertical glazing bars only. Tuscan porch.

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Peartree Avenue

Peartree Avenue

Peartree House (Old People's Home)	1092032	09/09/1954	II
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List description:

(The official list description on the National Heritage List for England maintained by English Heritage.)

1.
5239
PEARTREE AVENUE Peartree Green Peartree House
SU 41 SW 10/187
9.9.54
II

2. Built by 1617 but refaced circa 1800. Two storeys cemented with tiled roof. C17 chimney stack. South facade has castellated parapet. Seven sashes with glazing bars intact on the first floor only. The end window bays project with hipped roofs over. The centre has a verandah on the ground floor of 5 wooden archways with Neo-Tudor heads. The wings have iron balconettes to first floor windows. Tripartite sashes to side elevations. The interior has inglenook fireplaces, mainly blocked.

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Peartree Green

Peartree Green

Rosoman Monument in Churchyard of Jesus Chapel	1302162	08/10/1981	II
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List description:

(The official list description on the National Heritage List for England maintained by English Heritage.)

1.
5239
PEARTREE GREEN Peartree Green
Rosoman Monument in Churchyard of Jesus Chapel
SU 41 SW 10/189
II

2. Circa 1862. Stone hexagonal monument about 15 feet high in the shape of a church steeple. Gables on each face with miniature granite columns, crockets and finials.

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Peartree Road

Peartree Road

Peartree Church/Jesus Chapel

1339992

14/07/1953

II*

List description:

(The official list description on the National Heritage List for England maintained by English Heritage.)

1.

5239

PEARTREE ROAD Peartree Green Jesus Chapel - St Mary Extra (formerly listed as Church of St Mary Extra)

SU 41 SW 10/188

14.7.53

II*

2. This was built as Jesus Chapel in 1620 to serve that part of the old Parish of St Mary, Southampton ('St Mary Extra') which lay across the Itchen. It was the first church to be consecrated in Southampton after the Reformation. Built of rubble, the only part of the original building remaining is the centre west gable having diagonal buttresses a dressed coping crowned by a small gabled bell turret, rectangular opening and one bell. On the south return wall of the gable is an early C17 stone mullioned window with a rectangular head and pointed arched lights. In 1822 a west porch and south transept were added in ashlar by E. Burrough and J. Ede. The windows are flat-headed Neo-Tudor. In 1846 a north aisle was added, in 1866 an east aisle, and a new chancel and south chapel in 1883. The church is plain inside and retains complete its early C19 plain panelled oak pews. Early C19 wall monuments.

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Peartree Road

Peartree Green United Reform Church

1302133

08/10/1981

II

List description:

(The official list description on the National Heritage List for England maintained by English Heritage.)

1.

5239

PEARTREE ROAD Peartree Green Peartree Green United Reform Church

SU 4311 4/191

II

1838. Built as a Congregational Church in Neo-Decorated style. Built of yellow brick with slate roof. Gabled front with stone spirelet. Three windows, the central one traceried, the side ones lancets. Arched doorcase. The nave is of 5 bays with brick and stone buttresses and lancet windows. Cast iron forecourt railings.

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Address	National Ref No	Date listed	Grade
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Peartree Road

1a to 1e The Old School (formerly Woolston Secondary Mixed School)	1092033	08/10/1981	II
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List description:

(The official list description on the National Heritage List for England maintained by English Heritage.)

1.

5239

PEARTREE ROAD Peartree Green

Woolston Secondary Mixed School

SU 41 SW 10/190

II GV

2. 1857. Built by The National Society in memory of Reverend William Lewis Davis. Originally 2 buildings, now linked at ground floor level. Built of coursed rubble. One storey and attics. Slate roof with ridge tiles. Gable ends with stone coping and kneelers, long and short quoins. Windows are mullioned or mullioned and transomed casements with hood moulding to windows in gables. South-east building has a spirelet with louvred lantern and weathervane. The south-west building has a bellcote over the gable. Plinth. Gabled weather porches with tablet above porch to south-east building.

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Platform Road

Platform Road

K6 Telephone Kiosk in Queens Park	1091967	17/03/1988	II
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List description:

(The official list description on the National Heritage List for England maintained by English Heritage.)

SU 4211

4/289

K6 TELEPHONE KIOSK , QUEENS PARK

GV II

Telephone kiosk. Type K6. Designed 1935 by Sir Giles Gilbert Scott. Made by various contractors. Cast iron. Square kiosk with domed roof. Unperforated crowns to top panels and margin glazing to windows and door.

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Platform Road

Admiralty House (formerly Post Office Building)	1340012	08/10/1981	II
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List description:

(The official list description on the National Heritage List for England maintained by English Heritage.)

1.
5239
PLATFORM ROAD Post Office Building
SU 4210 5/192
II

2. Built in 1902 by Hawke as a Custom House which replaced the older Custom House of 1847 (see Canute Road, Union Castle House (qv)) until the new Custom House was built in Orchard Lane in 1965. "Wrennaissance" style. Three storeys red brick with stone dressings, Hipped slate roof. Three projections at centre and sides, the centre one having curved open pediment, the side ones triangular open pediments. Twelve sashes in all with glazing bars intact. The centre projection of 4 bays has 2 pilasters and 2 pairs of engaged columns through first and second floors. The end projections, which are of one bay have coupled pilasters. Stringcourse between ground and first floors. The second floor windows are flanked by engaged Tuscan columns, the first floor windows are in Gibbs surrounds and the ground floor windows are round-headed with keystones. The end bays have doorcases set in round-headed arches with coupled engaged Tuscan columns.

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Porters Lane

Porters Lane

Canute's Palace (ruins)	1340013	14/07/1953	I
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List description:

(The official list description on the National Heritage List for England maintained by English Heritage.)

1.
5239
PORTER'S LANE Canute's Palace (formerly listed as Canute's House and No 1)
SU 4111 3/195
14.7.53
I

2. The remains of a 2 storey late C12 merchant's house of upper hall-house type. The eastern upper room may have been the counting house or place of business. Uncoursed rubble walls, including a later Norman window of 2 round-headed lights within a round-headed hooded frame. The west gable stands to full height but is mostly rebuilt and has a round-headed window with a double round-headed arch. Scheduled as an ancient monument.

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Address	National Ref No	Date listed	Grade
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Porters Lane

Wall adjoining to north-west of Canutes Palace 1091993 08/10/1981 II

List description:

(The official list description on the National Heritage List for England maintained by English Heritage.)

1.
5239
PORTER'S LANE Wall adjoining to north-west of Canute's Palace
SU 4111 3/196
II

2. Mediaeval wall of stone rubble about 9 feet in height, probably the remains of a merchant's house.

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Portland Street

Portland Street

1 to 13 consecutive 1 to 13 (consecutive) Portland Street and 23 and 25 Portland Terrace 1091994 14/07/1953 II

List description:

(The official list description on the National Heritage List for England maintained by English Heritage.)

1.
5239
PORTLAND STREET (north side)
14.7.53 Nos 1 to 11 (consec) and No 13
2.10.69 No 12
SU 4111 3/197
II GV

Also:

1.
5239
PORTLAND TERRACE
2.10.69 Nos 23 and 25
SU 4111 3/197
II GV

2. Includes Nos 23 and 25 Portland Terrace. Terrace 1830. Four storeys and basement stuccoed with rusticated ground floor. Slate roof. Parapet with moulded cornice under third floor. Pilasters with Greek key design separate the houses. Two sashes to each with glazing bars. First floor windows have cornice moulding supported on consoles. Ground floor windows are semi-circular headed, some with radiating glazing bars. Some houses have cast iron balconies at first floor level with heart and honeysuckle motif. Wide doorcases with elliptical fanlights and sidelights to the panelled double doors. Three stone steps. Iron spear railings to areas. No 13 Portland Street curves round the corner- and has one bay of blank windows facing Portland Street. Nos 23 and 25 form the return fronts to Nos 1 to 13 Portland Street.

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Portland Terrace

Portland Terrace

23 and 25 1 to 13 (consecutive) Portland Street and 23 and 25 Portland Terrace 1091994 14/07/1953 II

List description:

(The official list description on the National Heritage List for England maintained by English Heritage.)

1.
5239
PORTLAND STREET (north side)
14.7.53 Nos 1 to 11 (consec) and No 13
2.10.69 No 12
SU 4111 3/197
II GV

Also:

1.
5239
PORTLAND TERRACE
2.10.69 Nos 23 and 25
SU 4111 3/197
II GV

2. Includes Nos 23 and 25 Portland Terrace. Terrace 1830. Four storeys and basement stuccoed with rusticated ground floor. Slate roof. Parapet with moulded cornice under third floor. Pilasters with Greek key design separate the houses. Two sashes to each with glazing bars. First floor windows have cornice moulding supported on consoles. Ground floor windows are semi-circular headed, some with radiating glazing bars. Some houses have cast iron balconies at first floor level with heart and honeysuckle motif. Wide doorcases with elliptical fanlights and sidelights to the panelled double doors. Three stone steps. Iron spear railings to areas. No 13 Portland Street curves round the corner- and has one bay of blank windows facing Portland Street. Nos 23 and 25 form the return fronts to Nos 1 to 13 Portland Street.

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Portland Terrace

8 TO 16 even 1091995 14/07/1953 II

List description:

(The official list description on the National Heritage List for England maintained by English Heritage.)

1.
5239
PORTLAND TERRACE Nos 8 to 16 (even)
SU 4111 3/198
14.7.53
II GV

2. Terrace circa 1835. Four storeys and basement stuccoed with rusticated ground floor. Slate roofs. Each house has 3 windows with pilasters between houses. First and ground floor windows have cornice mouldings over. Ground floor windows over semi-circular headed with radiating glazing bars. Greek Doric porticoes with triglyph friezes. The rear elevations are of 5 storeys and are hung with Devonshire slates. Some interiors retain moulded cornices and plain marble fireplaces.

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Portsmouth Road

Portsmouth Road

St Mary Extra Cemetery Chapels	1262025	08/10/1981	II
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List description:

(The official list description on the National Heritage List for England maintained by English Heritage.)

1.
5239
PORTSMOUTH ROAD Sholing St Mary Extra Cemetery Chapels
SU 41 SE 11/199
II

2. Built in 1879 by W. H. Mitchell. A pair of chapels, one Anglican and one Dissenting joined in the middle. Red brick with blue brick patterns. Slate - roof with bands of fishscale tiles decorative ridge tiles and cross-shaped saddlestones. The Anglican chapel is apsidal-ended. Central gable with bellcote and paired entrances beneath. Four lancet windows in all separated by brick buttresses.

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Portsmouth Road

The Cliff (Nos 1 - 11)	1091996	08/10/1981	II
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List description:

(The official list description on the National Heritage List for England maintained by English Heritage.)

1.
5239
PORTSMOUTH ROAD Woolston The Cliff Hotel
SU 4311 4/200
II

2. Mid C19. Two storeys and attics stuccoed. Mansarded slate roof with 2 dormers. Moulded cornice and central pediment. Stringcourse. Three sashes with glazing bars mainly intact. Simple doorcase with pilasters and cornice one bay extension to left with tripartite window. Later C19 addition to right-hand side with hipped slate roof and pilasters. Late C19 bar front.

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Portswood Avenue

Portswood Avenue

Swiss Cottage	1091997	08/10/1981	II
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List description:

(The official list description on the National Heritage List for England maintained by English Heritage.)

1.
5239
PORTSWOOD AVENUE Portswood Swiss Cottage
SU 41 SW 10/202
II

2. Late C19 villa in style of a swiss cottage. Two storeys. Ground floor flint, first floor yellow brick with applied timber-framing with quatrefoil motifs. Slate roof with some fishscale tiles. Gable ends. Metal casement windows. Wood and glazed verandah to ground floor.

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Portswood Road

Address	National Ref No	Date listed	Grade
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Portswood Road

324

1091998

03/12/1964

II

List description:

(The official list description on the National Heritage List for England maintained by English Heritage.)

1.
5239
PORTSWOOD ROAD Portswood No 324
SU 41 SW 10/203
3.12.64
II

2. Probably built circa 1770 by General Stibbert as a lodge to Portswood Park, no longer extant. Strawberry Hill Gothic style 'Fortress' lodge on square plan with corner towers. Two storeys stuccoed. Front to road with blocked central pointed door. Upper floor with quatrefoil window, upper floor of towers with small pointed windows, the right-hand one replaced by a sash. The corner towers which project slightly have a band which is continued across the centre. Battlemented parapet to centre. Sham top floor to towers with small round window and battlements. Chimney stack rises above pediment on front wall. South front similar, but with central pointed door with hood mould. Ground floor of towers with pointed window each. Upper floor of towers with quatrefoil windows. Central window with 3 pointed lights.

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Priory Avenue

Priory Avenue

Remains of the Priory of St Denys in the back gardens of Nos 1 and 2

1091999

09/09/1954

II

List description:

(The official list description on the National Heritage List for England maintained by English Heritage.)

1.
5239
PRIORY AVENUE St Denys
Remains of the Priory of St Denys in the back gardens of Nos 1 and 2 (formerly listed under Priory Avenue Portswood).
SU 41 SW 10/204
9.9.54
II

2. The Priory of St Denys was founded by Henry I for Austin Canons about 1124. Rebuilt after destruction by the French in 1338 during the raid on Southampton. Dissolved in 1536. All that remains is a C14 section of a wall of stone rubble about 25 feet in length by 20 feet in height with a pointed archway in it. Scheduled as an ancient monument. (See also Bugle Street, Archway of St Denys Priory in the grounds of Tudor House Museum and St Denys Road, Church of St Denys).

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Priory Road

Address	National Ref No	Date listed	Grade
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Priory Road

21 The Junction Inn Public House	1387785	29/07/1999	II
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List description:

(The official list description on the National Heritage List for England maintained by English Heritage.)

SU 41 SW
 983/10/10029
 PRIORY ROAD, St Denys No.21, The Junction Inn Public House
 II

Public house. Circa mid C19; remodelled later C19. Stuccoed brick. Slate hipped roof, part with parapet. Brick axial and lateral stacks. PLAN: L-shaped on plan; remodelled late C19 when a single-storey bar addition was built in the angle. EXTERIOR: 2 storeys. 3-bay south front with parapet and 4-pane sash windows on first floor; ground floor with large canted bay on left and central round-headed doorway with canopy; elliptically arched bar window on right with foiled tracery. Alternating round-arch doorways and similar elliptically arched bar windows continue to right on single-storey balustraded infill in angle with east wing. INTERIOR retains much of the late C19 public house furnishing, including an elaborate bar back and curved counter, its front boarded over later; glazed and panelled low partitions; mid C19 and early C20 chimneypieces.

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Queens Park

Queens Park

K6 Telephone Kiosk	1091967	17/03/1988	II
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List description:

(The official list description on the National Heritage List for England maintained by English Heritage.)

SU 4211
 4/289
 K6 TELEPHONE KIOSK , QUEENS PARK
 GV II

Telephone kiosk. Type K6. Designed 1935 by Sir Giles Gilbert Scott. Made by various contractors. Cast iron. Square kiosk with domed roof. Unperforated crowns to top panels and margin glazing to windows and door.

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Queens Park

Monument to General Gordon	1302093	08/10/1981	II
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List description:

(The official list description on the National Heritage List for England maintained by English Heritage.)

1.
 5239
 QUEENS PARK Monument to General Gordon
 SU 4211 4/205
 II

2. Erected 1885, the year the General was slain at Khartoum. Stone base surmounted by 4 polished granite columns. Moulded capital surmounted by stone cross with dove and olive branch.

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Queens Terrace

Address	National Ref No	Date listed	Grade
Queens Terrace 23 AND 24	1092000	08/10/1981	II
<p><u>List description:</u> (The official list description on the National Heritage List for England maintained by English Heritage.)</p> <p>1. 5239 QUEEN'S TERRACE Nos 23 and 24 SU 4211 4/206 II GV</p> <p>2. Mid C19. Three storeys stuccoed. Cornice. Second floor has tripartite windows. Three light canted bays to first floor. Rusticated ground floor. Later shop-front.</p> <p>[Derived from English Heritage LBS download dated 19/08/2005. Crown Copyright. Reproduced under the terms of the Open Government Licence.]</p>			
Queens Terrace 25 and 25a	1092001	14/07/1953	II
<p><u>List description:</u> (The official list description on the National Heritage List for England maintained by English Heritage.)</p> <p>1. 5239 QUEEN'S TERRACE Nos 25, 25a, 26, 26a, 27, and 27a SU 4211 14.7.53 II GV</p> <p>2. Early C19 terrace. Three storeys stuccoed with rusticated ground floor. Cornice supported by Ionic pilasters. One window to each . No glazing bars to second floor windows. First floor windows are curved bays having 3 lights with pilasters between supporting moulded cornices. Flat lead covered top. Ground floor has glazed doors placed centrally under the bays and one small door at the side. Small 5 panelled door on ground floor, recessed and arched with fanlight.</p> <p>[Derived from English Heritage LBS download dated 19/08/2005. Crown Copyright. Reproduced under the terms of the Open Government Licence.]</p>			
Queens Terrace 26 and 26a	1092001	14/07/1953	II
<p><u>List description:</u> (The official list description on the National Heritage List for England maintained by English Heritage.)</p> <p>1. 5239 QUEEN'S TERRACE Nos 25, 25a, 26, 26a, 27, and 27a SU 4211 14.7.53 II GV</p> <p>2. Early C19 terrace. Three storeys stuccoed with rusticated ground floor. Cornice supported by Ionic pilasters. One window to each . No glazing bars to second floor windows. First floor windows are curved bays having 3 lights with pilasters between supporting moulded cornices. Flat lead covered top. Ground floor has glazed doors placed centrally under the bays and one small door at the side. Small 5 panelled door on ground floor, recessed and arched with fanlight.</p> <p>[Derived from English Heritage LBS download dated 19/08/2005. Crown Copyright. Reproduced under the terms of the Open Government Licence.]</p>			

Address	National Ref No	Date listed	Grade
Queens Terrace 27 and 27a	1092001	14/07/1953	II
<u>List description:</u> (The official list description on the National Heritage List for England maintained by English Heritage.)			
1. 5239 QUEEN'S TERRACE Nos 25, 25a, 26, 26a, 27, and 27a SU 4211 14.7.53 II GV			
2. Early C19 terrace. Three storeys stuccoed with rusticated ground floor. Cornice supported by Ionic pilasters. One window to each . No glazing bars to second floor windows. First floor windows are curved bays having 3 lights with pilasters between supporting moulded cornices. Flat lead covered top. Ground floor has glazed doors placed centrally under the bays and one small door at the side. Small 5 panelled door on ground floor, recessed and arched with fanlight.			
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Queens Terrace 28	1179099	14/02/1969	II
<u>List description:</u> (The official list description on the National Heritage List for England maintained by English Heritage.)			
1. 5239 QUEEN'S TERRACE No 28 SU 4211 4/208 14.2.69 II GV			
2. Early C19. Three storeys stuccoed with rusticated ground floor. Cornice supported by Ionic pilasters. One window. Glazing bars intact to second floor. First floor bay of 3 lights with pilasters between supporting moulded cornice. Modern shop-front to ground floor.			
[Derived from English Heritage LBS download dated 19/08/2005. Crown Copyright. Reproduced under the terms of the Open Government Licence.]			
Queens Terrace 29 Public House	1340014	14/02/1969	II
<u>List description:</u> (The official list description on the National Heritage List for England maintained by English Heritage.)			
1. 5239 QUEEN'S TERRACE No 29 (Oriental Hotel Public House) (formerly listed as The Oriental Hotel) SU 4211 4/209 14.2.69 II GV			
2. Early C19. Four storeys stuccoed. Parapet. Two windows. Centre Ionic pilasters through first and second floors and separate ones through third floors. Third floor windows have no glazing bars. End quoins on this floor. Cornice below third floor. Second floor windows have glazing bars intact. First floor windows are 3-light bows. Later C19 bar front.			
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Address	National Ref No	Date listed	Grade
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Queens Terrace

30

1092002

14/02/1969

II

List description:

(The official list description on the National Heritage List for England maintained by English Heritage.)

1.
5239
QUEEN'S TERRACE No 30
SU 4211 4/210
14.2.69
II

2. Early C19. Four storeys stuccoed with rusticated ground floor. Cornice flanked by first to third floor. Ionic pilasters. One sash to all floors with glazing bars intact. Round-headed doorcase.

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Queens Terrace

31 and 32

1179101

14/02/1969

II

List description:

(The official list description on the National Heritage List for England maintained by English Heritage.)

1.
5239
QUEEN'S TERRACE Nos 31 and 32
SU 4211 4/211
14.2.69
II

2. Early C19. Four storeys stuccoed. Cornice. 4:3:3:3 windows. Ionic columns between first and third floors. Glazing bars intact. Three-light bow to first floor. Ground floors have altered bays and segmental arched doorcase.

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Regent's Park Road

Regent's Park Road

Entrance block to Thorner's Homes, memorial stone and perimeter railings with two pairs of gatepiers (to Regent's Park Road and Clifton Road)

1396389

20/12/2010

II

List description:

(The official list description on the National Heritage List for England maintained by English Heritage.)

510716

SU395931363

REGENT'S PARK ROAD Entrance block to Thorner's Homes, memorial stone and perimeter railings with two pairs of gatepiers (to Regent's Park Road and Clifton Road)
II

Alternatively known as:

CLIFTON ROAD Entrance block to Thorner's Homes, memorial stone and perimeter railings with two pairs of gatepiers (to Regent's Park Road and Clifton Road)
II

Main entrance building with clocktower to a development of almshouses for Thorner's charity. 1932 by Maurice Everett Webb (1880-1939) of Aston Webb & Sons. Grey brick with red brick dressings outlining most features, occasional stone and brick tile dressings, tiled roofs and continuous red brick plinths. Arts and Crafts manner, with Neo-Georgian references (the refined brickwork with red dressings and cornices) and nods to the Neo-Tudor (the steep gables and pitched tiled roofs), both referring to the long tradition of almshouses. The stone memorial was inscribed by Eric Gill.

EXTERIOR: The entrance block, facing Regent's Park Road, comprises a handed pair of two-storey almshouses linked by a tall arch with modillion eaves cornice, foliate keyblock and stone plaque that reads THORNER'S HOMES 1932, all under a continuous tile roof. To each side of the central arch there is a pair of tall gabled ranges linked by balconies. Each gable has a window on each floor at its outer edges, framed with red brick dressings and capped with a slender stone cornice, with a ventilation slit in the gable's apex. Between the gables, to Regent's Park Road, there are angled exterior doors on both floors onto a small patio framed by a wide arch at ground floor and a balcony with red brick dressings at second floor. On the rear elevation, the wide balconies in the same position have red brick copings (and modern handrails) and are supported by a pair of unusual columns formed of flat brick tiles and square on plan, but twisted a full 360 degrees so that they form a complete spiral along the height of the column, on a stone base with a stone cornice. The gables on this side are simpler, with tripartite, centrally-placed windows. Also on this side are the recessed exterior staircases that serve the upper flats. In the centre of the roof is a large copper fleche with clock tower and miniature cupola straddling the roof ridge and placed diagonally. The originally timber windows and French doors were replaced in uPVC in 2004 in the original openings with one fixed pane over top-hung opening windows. There is grey brick chimney with red brick dressings in the centre of each wing.

INTERIOR: There are two flats on each floor, either side of the central arch (one was inspected). They are understood to be modestly fitted out originally, as well as having later-C20 alteration, and are therefore not of special interest.

MEMORIAL STONE: Portland stone memorial pier in the central courtyard with a cornice, capped with a stone ball balanced on an open obelisk base. In serif lettering, designed and inscribed by Eric Gill, this records that in 'A.D. 1932 These Homes were built by the Trustees of the Will of Robert Thorner who died 17th July 1690 and who lies buried in Baddesley Churchyard. The will contain'd amongst other philanthropic provisions a direction that the Testators should be mainly devoted to the buildings and maintenance of houses in Southampton for poor Widows. The Trustees of the Will also have Homes in the Polygon and formerly had some on a Site between Above Bar & and the Town Hall which was acquired by the Corporation in 1931'. Other faces are blank or tell more recent history of Thorner's Homes in similar typescript.

RAILINGS and GATEPIERS: The site is bounded by iron railings on a brick plinth with

periodic taller sections that have ornate scrolled tops and a trio of urn finials. Three entrances in the railings are framed by grey brick piers with red quoins capped with stone balls.

HISTORY: This site was first developed in the early 1930s by the Thorner's charity, which was established by the bequest of Robert Thorner, a wealthy Southampton merchant who died in 1690. His philanthropic legacy was to support poor widows of the area and the first almshouse in his name was established in 1793 in the centre of Southampton. This sober, pedimented almshouse was demolished in the 1930s to make way for the grandiose new Southampton Civic Centre. Thorner's built the new, replacement premises on Regent's Park Road just outside the centre of Southampton's

Shirley district. The architect for the new scheme was the firm of Aston Webb and Son. Sir Aston Webb (1849-1930) had died by this time but his sons, Maurice and Philip, took over the family practice and it likely that Maurice was responsible for the commission. Maurice Webb (1880-1939) took over his father's practice and designed a number of notable buildings in the 1920s and '30s that have now been listed, including the crematorium, lodge, chapels and waiting room at Camberwell New Cemetery (1928-9), the block of flats with shops at the Grampians, Hammersmith (1935-7), the depository for Bentall's department store in Kingston (1936-7), and several offices in London.

The almshouses were built around three courtyards (North Court, Centre Court, and South Court), around which were arranged 15 two-storey houses, which were paired to the main, north and south entrances. The other 13 almshouses are not included in the listing.

SOURCES:

- Original architectural drawings in Southampton City Council Archives, ref. '582/1 Almshouses (60 flats): Regents Park Road, for Trustees of Thorner's charity 1931'.
- Drawing exhibited at the Royal Academy in 1933 No. 1426 'Thorner's Homes: new almshouses for sixty inmates at Southampton'.
- David Peace 'Eric Gill. The Inscriptions' (1994) 138.

REASONS FOR DESIGNATION:

The entrance building, perimeter railings and gate piers at Thorner's Homes, opened in 1932 to the designs of Maurice Webb of Aston Webb & Sons, and the stone memorial inscribed by Eric Gill, are designated at Grade II for the following principal reasons:

- * Architectural interest: An elegant composition of gables and balconies, linked by a tall open arched under a prominent clock tower in an Arts and Crafts manner with historicist references, all executed in refined materials and dressings.
 - * Attention to detail: The spiral columns to the rear are an imaginative feature and the perimeter railings and gate piers form a proud and refined boundary to the estate.
 - * Historical interest: The generous bequest of Robert Thorner to support poor widows in the late C17 is manifest in the quality of the buildings three centuries later. The story is captured in the handsome stone monument in centre court.
 - * Authorship: the work of a noted architectural practice of the period, carried out by the son who designed a number of listed buildings in a similar idiom. The monument was inscribed by the major sculptor and typographer, Eric Gill.
-

Rockstone Lane

Drinking Fountain at the junction with Bevois Valley Road 1340015 08/10/1981 II

List description:

(The official list description on the National Heritage List for England maintained by English Heritage.)

1.

5239

ROCKSTONE LANE Drinking Fountain at the junction with Bevois Valley Road

SU 41 SW 10/212

II

2. Late C19 stone drinking fountain and cattle trough supported on 2 stone piers. Biblical text but no inscription.

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Rockstone Place

Rockstone Place

1 to 3 consecutive 1179104 14/02/1969 II

List description:

(The official list description on the National Heritage List for England maintained by English Heritage.)

1.

5239

ROCKSTONE PLACE Nos 1 to 3 (consec)

SU 4112 1/213

14.2.69

II

GV

2. Circa 1835. Group of 3 houses joined to Nos 4, 5 and 6 (q.v.). Three storeys and basement stuccoed. Slate roofs. Seven windows in all, the end 2 bays on each side projecting forward and having pediments over. Central raised panel over centre window. Cornice above first floor. Ground floor windows have cornices and brackets. Balconettes to ground floor of central portion. Simple central doorcase with cornice and brackets.

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Rockstone Place

10 to 12 consecutive 1179105 14/02/1969 II

List description:

(The official list description on the National Heritage List for England maintained by English Heritage.)

1.

5239

ROCKSTONE PLACE Nos 10 to 12 (consec)

SU 4112 2/216

14.2.69

II

2. Circa 1835. Group of 3 houses joined to Nos 7, 8 and 9 (q.v.). No 12 has been rebuilt in replica. Three storeys and basement stuccoed with rusticated ground floor. Seven windows. The central 3 bays are recessed. Parapet with cornice and central pedimented feature. Bands between floors. Sashes with glazing bars intact. Cornices and brackets to ground floor windows. Round-headed doorcases, that to No 11 having cornice and brackets over.

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Rockstone Place

15 (Formerly Director Generals' Building at Ordnance Survey Offices)	1092004	02/10/1969	II
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List description:

(The official list description on the National Heritage List for England maintained by English Heritage.)

1.

5239

ROCKSTONE PLACE Director Generals' Building at Former Ordnance Survey Offices (formerly listed as part of group of former Ordnance Survey Offices)

SU 4212 2/217

2.10.69

II

2. Circa 1840. This was probably the Governor's House. Corner building. Three storeys and semi-basement. Three windows to Rockstone Place elevation, 4 windows to the Avenue. End pilasters rising the full height of the building. Dentilled cornice. Windows are sashes retaining their glazing bars. Ground floor windows are round-headed with arched recessed heads, and stuccoed fan decoration in tympana. Central round-headed keyed door opening. Stone doorcase with shallow moulded cornice hood on brackets and pilasters. Central portion with doorway and middle windows breaks forward slightly.

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Rockstone Place

4 TO 6 consecutive	1092003	14/12/1969	II
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List description:

(The official list description on the National Heritage List for England maintained by English Heritage.)

1.

5239

ROCKSTONE PLACE Nos 4 to 6 (consec)

SU 4112 1/214

14.12.69

II GV

2. Circa 1835. Group of 3 houses joined to Nos 1, 2 and 3 and 7, 8 and 9 (q.v.). Three storeys and basement, stuccoed. Slate roofs. Seven windows in all, the end 2 bays on each side projecting. Moulded eaves cornice with central triangular panel. Cornice above first floor. Sashes with glazing bars. Cornices and brackets above ground floor windows and above central round-headed doorcase. Ground floor balconettes to central portion.

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Address	National Ref No	Date listed	Grade
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Rockstone Place

7, 8 and 9

1340016

14/02/1969

II

List description:

(The official list description on the National Heritage List for England maintained by English Heritage.)

1.
5239
ROCKSTONE PLACE Nos 7, 8 and 9
SU 4112 1/215
14.2.69
II GV

2. Circa 1835. Group of 3 houses joined to Nos 4, 5, 6, 10, 11 and 12 (q.v.). No 9 was damaged during the Second World War and rebuilt in replica in 1949. Three storeys and basement stuccoed, the ground floor rusticated. Nine windows in all the central 3 in recessed portions. Parapet and eaves cornice with pedimented feature above central 3 windows. Bands between floors. Sashes with glazing bars intact; the ground floor windows with cornices and brackets above. Three round-headed doorcases, the central one to No 8 having cornice and brackets over. No 8 also has cast iron balconettes to ground floor windows.

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Romsey Road

Romsey Road

Crabwood House, Ordnance Survey Offices

1092005

08/10/1981

II

List description:

(The official list description on the National Heritage List for England maintained by English Heritage.)

1.
5239
ROMSEY ROAD Maybush Crabwood House
SU 31 SE 9/219
II

2. Early C19. Two storeys stuccoed. Flat pitched slate roof with overhanging eaves. Two sashes and one blank. Central Doric columned porch with triglyph frieze and round-headed fanlight. Garden front has canted bay windows. Mid C19 matching wing of slightly lower elevation with 4 sashes. Victorian wood and glass gabled conservatory at rear.

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Rownhams Road

Rownhams Road

Well and Well-house in the garden of No 108

1340017

08/10/1981

II

List description:

(The official list description on the National Heritage List for England maintained by English Heritage.)

1.
5239
ROWNHAMS ROAD Aldermoor Well and Well-house in the garden of No 108
SU 31 NE 6/220
II

2 Probably C19. Brick lined well with timber well-house built over with pyramidal tiled roof. This consists of 4 upright posts with diagonal braces. The winch is intact.

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Royal Crescent Road

Royal Crescent Road

Lucia Foster Welch College Student Village (formerly Goods Shed to Terminus Station)	1340018	08/10/1981	II
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List description:

(The official list description on the National Heritage List for England maintained by English Heritage.)

1.
5239
ST LAWRENCE ROAD Goods Shed to former Terminus Station
SU 4211 4/224
II

2. Mid C19 Gothic style goods shed possibly by Sir William Tite. One storey brick with glass roof. Eight gables to south-east elevation containing 8 tall windows having Gothic arched recess with thin stone hood moulding to each. Canopy over 4 of these windows. The south end has a central Gothic shaped arch and 2 blank Gothic arches. Attached to the south side is a 2 storey red brick extension having a slate roof and gable end with kneelers. Two windows with Gothic arched hood moulding to the west elevation and 4 ordinary sashes to the south elevation. An early survival of a goods shed in a flamboyant architectural style.

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Shirley High Street

Shirley High Street

Drinking fountain, situated near Windsor Castle Public House	1302072	08/10/1981	II
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List description:

(The official list description on the National Heritage List for England maintained by English Heritage.)

1.
5239
SHIRLEY HIGH STREET (north-east side)
Drinking fountain, situated near Windsor Castle Public House
SU 41 SE 9/152
II

2. Erected for the Jubilee of 1887. Garret and Hayson were the masons. Stone animal trough supporting a drinking fountain with lion's head masks with 4 polished granite columns supporting a finial surmounted by a crown and bearing the legend "She wrought her people lasting good".

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Address	National Ref No	Date listed	Grade
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Shirley High Street

73 and 75 The Crown Public House	1340021	08/05/1981	II
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List description:

(The official list description on the National Heritage List for England maintained by English Heritage.)

1.
5239
SHIRLEY HIGH STREET (north-east side) The Crown Public House
SU 31 SE 9/151
8.5.81
II

2. Mid C19. Two storeys stuccoed. Hipped slate roof. Five sashes with some glazing bars intact. The ground floor has a modern regency style bar front. To the left is a 2 storey portion also stuccoed with hipped slate roof. Two sashes to first floor. Four modernised sashes on ground floor. Attached to the left is a later C19 stable block, pebbledashed with slate roof pediment and loading door.

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Shirley Road

Shirley Road

Drinking Fountain situated at the junction of Millbrook Road East and Shirley Road	1339985	08/10/1981	II
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List description:

(The official list description on the National Heritage List for England maintained by English Heritage.)

1.
5239
MILLBROOK ROAD Freemantle Drinking Fountain situated at the junction of Millbrook Road and Shirley Road
SU 4112 1/162
II

2.. Dated 1888. Granite trough supported on 2 cylindrical granite supports. To the rear is a stone pillar surmounted by ball finial with a date. Lion's head mask in hood moulding and inscription "Thou preservest man and beast".

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Shirley Road

350	1340002	08/10/1981	II
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List description:

(The official list description on the National Heritage List for England maintained by English Heritage.)

1.
5239
SHIRLEY ROAD Shirley No 350
SU 41 SW 10/221
II

2. Circa 1840 in Gothic Revival style. Two storeys yellow brick. Three windows per floor. The centre breaks forward slightly with shallow gable. Ornamental barge boards to gable and eaves. Windows are sashes with Gothic glazing and drip moulds to the side windows, four centred head to centre. Central closed-in porch with four-centred outer opening. Narrow pointed sash window on each side.

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Simnel Street

Simnel Street

The Undercroft (below 37 and 38)	1091970	14/07/1953	II*
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List description:

(The official list description on the National Heritage List for England maintained by English Heritage.)

1.
5239
SIMNEL STREET The Undercroft
SU 4111 3/222 14.7.53
II*

2. An early C14 ground floor room or undercroft of a mediaeval house thought to have been built by a stone mason from Beaulieu Abbey. Built of stone rubble with arched doorcase down 8 steps. Three windows, one a single light window with shouldered head, the others 2-light shouldered headed windows. The undercroft was originally a shop and there was living accommodation above. Two intersecting quadripartite rib vaults with 2 fine bosses one probably a Head of Christ, the other a female head. Stone hooded fireplace with ball flower ornament. C15 brick floor. Above the undercroft are a pair of brick council houses built in 1902, the first in Southampton, but not of special architectural interest. This undercroft is the most elaborate of the surviving stone vaulted undercrofts of Southampton. Scheduled as an ancient monument.

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Southampton Docks

Southampton Docks

Trafalgar Dry Dock	1340039	14/06/1988	II
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List description:

(The official list description on the National Heritage List for England maintained by English Heritage.)

SU 4210
5/292
SOUTHAMPTON DOCKS
Trafalgar Dry Dock

Dry Dock constructed in 1905 and enlarged in 1913 and 1922. Built of concrete, the original construction requiring 130,000 cubic yards of concrete. It had steel entrance gates operated by direct acting vertical engines. Stepped sides with series of concrete linking stairways. By 1913 although it was the largest drydock in the world it was not large enough to receive the newly built SS Olympic so it was enlarged. At the same time the steel gates were removed and replaced by a sliding steel caisson which allowed the level of water inside the dock to be maintained against a falling tide. In 1922 the dock was enlarged again to accommodate the SS Berengaria. This was done by cutting a V-shaped section into the head of the dock into which the liner's bow fitted, leaving only 10 inches between the side of the ship and the dock wall. From 1924 onwards the larger Cunard liners began to be serviced by a large floating dock and after 1933 by the King George V Graving Dock. Included for historical interest for its connection with the earlier ocean going liners.

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Southern Road, Western Dock

Southern Road, Western Dock

Dock Gate 10

1409615

21/05/2012

II

List description:

(The official list description on the National Heritage List for England maintained by English Heritage.)

Dock Gate 8, Herbert Walker Avenue, Western Dock, Southampton (NGR: SU4153711260)
 Dock Gate 10, Southern Road, Western Dock, Southampton (NGR: SU2107811806)

SUMMARY OF BUILDING

Monumental gateways to the Western Docks. 1933-4 by the Southern Railway Company.

REASONS FOR DESIGNATION

Dock Gate 8 and Dock Gate 10, Western Docks, Southampton, built by the Southern Railway Company circa 1933-4, are listed for the following principal reasons:

- * Rarity: rare survival of dock gateways dating from the inter-war period, the heyday of passenger liner travel;
- * Historical interest: the portals to the Western Docks, developed in the early 1930s to consolidate Southampton's emergence as Britain's main passenger port and 'Gateway to the World', the gates have particular resonance as reminders of the Golden Age of passenger liner travel, Britain's links to the wider world and the empire, and Southampton's pre-eminence. Dock Gate 8 has additional interest derived from the memorial plaque erected after World War II by the US army commemorating Southampton's role as a port during that conflict;
- * Architectural interest: monumental scale and stripped classical design that reflect the confident growth of the port of Southampton's role in maritime trade and travel while its Moderne detail alludes to the iconic decorative style of the inter-war ocean liners;
- * Group Value: with the listed contemporary George V Dry Dock and Pumping Station which were also built as part of the Western Docks development.

HISTORY

Southampton's rise as a major passenger port dates to the mid-C19 and the development of the rail system which enhanced the advantages of its proximity to London by reduced journey times. By the start of the C20 its location, close to the metropolis and the continent, and ample space for development on reclaimed land (necessary to cope with the demands of the escalating size of ships), meant that it was rivalling Liverpool as Britain's main passenger port. Major shipping lines including Cunard and the White Star Line began to relocate from Liverpool and, following ambitious programmes of dock development, by the 1920s it had firmly eclipsed its northern rival as the country's premier passenger port. In 1930 nearly 30 shipping companies maintained regular passenger services from Southampton. By 1936, during the heyday of the ocean liner in the inter-war years, Southampton handled 46% of all the UK's ocean going passenger traffic with 560,000 travellers, and was being billed as 'The Gateway to the World'.

During World War II, Southampton was the point of embarkation for the British Expeditionary Force to France at the start of the war and after D-Day became a principal port for the invasion of Europe with around 60% of all American troops and equipment embarking from Southampton. A transit camp for German prisoners of war was established near Dock Gate 8 in 1944.

Following the decline of maritime travel during the 1960s, due to the advent of cheap long-haul flights, Southampton found a new role as a cruise ship terminal and is today one of the busiest cruise ports in the world. The Western Docks remain in use for this purpose under the ownership of Associated British Ports who took over control of the port in 1982-3.

The Western Docks

At the end of the First World War, during which they had been requisitioned as No. 1 Military Embarkation Port, Southampton docks were returned to their owners, the London and South Western Railway (LSWR) who had acquired them in 1892. In 1923, as a result of Grouping (the merger of many railway companies following the 1921 Railways Act), ownership passed to the expanded Southern Railway Company who in the same year obtained parliamentary

sanction for an ambitious programme of dock enlargement. At an estimated cost of £10 million, the project involved the construction of a new self-contained docks estate with 7,500 feet of deep-water quays to the west of the Royal Pier, a 1,200 ft long graving dock (the George V dry dock, then the longest dry dock in the world and listed at Grade II) and transit sheds, railway sidings and other dock and passenger facilities. The New Docks (later renamed the Western Docks) eventually cost £13 million pounds and was the largest civil engineering construction project at a British port in the inter-war years. Construction commenced in January 1927 under the leadership of F E Wentworth-Shields (1870-1959), the Southern Railway's docks engineer, with 407 acres of land reclaimed behind the new 7,542ft long Extension Quay (now called the River Test Quay). Cunard's Mauretania was able to berth at the first completed section of the quay in October 1932 and the docks were completed by 1933.

The two surviving dock entrances, Dock Gate 8 (at the south east entrance to the Western Docks on Herbert Walker Avenue, now the entrance to cruise ship berth 101) and Dock Gate 10 (at the north of the site on Southern Road, now the entrance to cruise ship berth 106) were built in the early 1930s during the development of the Western Docks. They do not appear on the 1932 edition of the Ordnance survey map, where the area is labelled as a reclamation work in progress, but were presumably built soon after, probably around 1933-4 but certainly by 1936 when there are photographic records of Dock Gate 8.

DETAILS

The two gateways, built in a stripped classical manner with Moderne detail, are identical in design. Narrow in section, they have rectangular pre-cast concrete block plinths with exposed aggregate and with curved arrises. These support rusticated red brick piers in the form of pairs of pilasters, laid in English bond with recessed pointing. The piers support a broad, flat concrete beam in the form of an entablature with a projecting moulded cornice and are surmounted by stylised concrete capitals each with a framed concrete panel bearing the gate and berth number. In the centre of the entablature is a clock in a stepped surround with a square clock face below a hood moulding on each elevation. The clocks are no longer working. Each gateway is approximately 10m high and approximately 18.4m in width to the outside of the piers.

The signage on the front of the entablature originally read SOUTHERN RAILWAY/DOCKS in metal letters. On Dock Gate 8 this has been altered to ASSOCIATED BRITISH PORTS (some of the lettering is missing) whilst Dock Gate 10 bears the legend ASSOCIATED BRITISH PORTS/ PORT OF SOUTHAMPTON. The framed panels bear the berth and gate numbers respectively. In the case of Dock Gate 10, some of the original lettering survives on the panels on the rear face.

As originally built, three iron piers under the entablature divided the space into two pedestrian entrances and two central vehicular entrances (all with iron gates). In the case of Dock Gate 8 these appear to have been removed by 1945; the outer two piers and the gates survive on Dock Gate 10. On the front face of the northern pier of Dock Gate 8 is a bronzed metal memorial plaque presented to the Southern Railway by the US Army in commemoration of the military personnel who embarked from the port in World War II. The inscription reads: 1939-1945/ THIS TABLET WAS PRESENTED TO THE SOUTHERN RAILWAY BY THE / 14TH MAJOR PORT, UNITED STATES ARMY, IN PROUD AND GLORIOUS/ MEMORY OF THE MEN AND WOMEN OF THE FORCES OF THE/ UNITED NATIONS WHO SAILED FROM THIS PORT DURING THE GREAT/ WAR AGAINST AGGRESSION TO SECURE THE FREEDOM OF MANKIND/ DEO J. MEYER COLONEL TC SHERMAN L KISER COLONEL TC/ DEPUTY PORT COMMANDER PORT COMMANDER. This is included on the UK National Inventory of War Memorials: reference 21625.

SELECTED SOURCES

- Pevsner, N and Lloyd, D, The Buildings of England: Hampshire, 1979
- Clarke, Jonathan, King George V Graving Dock, Western Docks, Southampton, Report, 2006, English Heritage Architectural Investigation - London & South
- UK National Inventory of War Memorials, Men & Women of United Nations Forces - WW2, [Http://www.ukniwm.org.uk/server/show/conMemorial.21625/fromUkniwmSearch/1](http://www.ukniwm.org.uk/server/show/conMemorial.21625/fromUkniwmSearch/1), 01 May 2012

St Denys Road

St Denys Road

St Denys Church	1179120	14/02/1969	II
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List description:

(The official list description on the National Heritage List for England maintained by English Heritage.)

1.
5239
ST DENYS ROAD St Denys Church of St Denys
SU 41 SW 10/223
14.2.69
II

2. 1868 by Sir Gilbert Scott in Early English style. Built of red brick with stone quoins. Five bay nave and aisles, the south aisle added in 1889, with three-gabled west end. Apsidal chancel and chapels. The windows are lancets, treated with mouldings and shafts, with some intermediate blank arcading. Open gabled bellcote over east end of nave. The south chapel contains several encaustic tiles from the C12 Augustinian Prior of St Denys which occupied a site close to the present church. (See also Priory Road and Bugle Street, Tudor House).

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St James Road

St James Road

St James Church	1092006	08/10/1981	II
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List description:

(The official list description on the National Heritage List for England maintained by English Heritage.)

1.
5239
ST JAMES' ROAD Shirley Church of St James
SU 41 SW 10/26
II

2. Built in 1836 by W Hinves. Commissioners Gothic. Yellow brick with slate roof. Stone coping with pinnacles. West tower with pinnacles. Brick and stone buttresses. Nave has 5 neo-decorated windows. The chancel added in 1881 is apsidal ended. The interior is galleried.

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St Lawrence Road

Address	National Ref No	Date listed	Grade
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St Lawrence Road

Lucia Foster Welch College Student Village (formerly Goods Shed to Terminus Station) 1340018 08/10/1981 II

List description:

(The official list description on the National Heritage List for England maintained by English Heritage.)

1.
5239
ST LAWRENCE ROAD Goods Shed to former Terminus Station
SU 4211 4/224
II

2. Mid C19 Gothic style goods shed possibly by Sir William Tite. One storey brick with glass roof. Eight gables to south-east elevation containing 8 tall windows having Gothic arched recess with thin stone hood moulding to each. Canopy over 4 of these windows. The south end has a central Gothic shaped arch and 2 blank Gothic arches. Attached to the south side is a 2 storey red brick extension having a slate roof and gable end with kneelers. Two windows with Gothic arched hood moulding to the west elevation and 4 ordinary sashes to the south elevation. An early survival of a goods shed in a flamboyant architectural style.

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St Mary Street

St Mary Street

153 (part of Southampton City College) 1092007 14/07/1953 II

List description:

(The official list description on the National Heritage List for England maintained by English Heritage.)

1.
5239
ST MARY STREET No 153 (Southampton Technical College)
SU 4211 4/226
14.7.53
II

2. C18 house of 2 parallel ranges. Two storeys attics and basement. Built of brick with old tiled roof with 2 dormers. Parapet and brick dentil cornice. Stringcourse and plinth. Four sashes. Doorcase with open pediment and fanlight, panelled reveals and 4 panelled doors, 4 steps to street.

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[Street incorrectly given as St Mary's Street in official listing document. It should be St Mary Street. (Southampton HER)]

Address**National Ref No****Date listed****Grade**

St Mary Street**St Marys Church**

1302110

14/07/1953

II

List description:

(The official list description on the National Heritage List for England maintained by English Heritage.)

1.

5239

ST MARY STREET Parish Church of St Mary with Holy Trinity (formerly listed as Church of St Mary)

SU 4211 4/225

14.7.53

II

2. Massive church built 1878-84 to the designs of G E Street on the site of a major collegiate church of the middle ages. But gutted in the Second World War and rebuilt in 1954-6, retaining Street's steeple and some outside walls. Built of ashlar C20 nave with buttresses, clerestry with plain modern lancets and slate roof. Large tower in 3 stages circa 1880, having broached spire with lucarnes erected in 1914 but to Street's design. The Baptistry of circa 1880 survives and has stained glass by Clayton and Bell. The reredos depicting the Nativity by Earp also remains. Included for fine tower and steeple which are also a local landmark.

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[The official listing gives St Mary's Street rather than St Mary Street, which is correct; the above text has been corrected. Southampton HER.]

Address**National Ref No****Date listed****Grade**

St Mary Street**76 St Marys Hall**

1393939

26/08/2003

II

List description:

(The official list description on the National Heritage List for England maintained by English Heritage.)

St Mary's Hall
76 St Mary Street
26/8/2003
II

Masonic lodge, later public library and temperance hall. 1884 incorporating earlier work internally at ground level, to the designs of William Burrough Hill. Brick with cement-rendered front, flat roof. Long, narrow hall with small balcony and ancillary side rooms erected over earlier stabling, and incorporating ground-floor stabling and kitchens to the adjoining Kingsland Tavern, to which it was attached until 1888. Secondary access to Johnson Street added in 1908.

Three-bay frontage to St Mary's Street has central door with three large windows above. These in aediculed and pedimented surrounds with console brackets; segmental arched heads to flanking windows, central window with full pediment and keystones. Pedimented doorcase with brackets and keystones. The upper part of the cement banding to the original blind ground floor survives above later shopfronts; shopfronts were first installed in 1886 to left and in 1892 to right.

Interior. Stairs lead from entrance straight to first-floor hall. To the side of this a small flight of 1884 continues to slightly curved timber balcony over. High hall has central glazed lantern with timber surrounds with dentils, moulded in the form of triglyphs. Moulded plaster cornice and frieze, particularly elaborate in area over balcony. Reeded doorcase to former bar to south, originally linked to tavern, may incorporate earlier work. Simpler door of 1908 to back stairs.

St Mary's Hall was built as a lodge, but in 1888 was adapted as Southampton's first free public library, opened 15 January 1889 at a rental of £70 p.a. from Forders Brewery. In 1905 it became a temperance hall.

Included as a rare example of an 1880s freemasons' lodge, with added historical interest in being Southampton's first free public library and later a temperance hall. An unusually well-documented and complete surviving Victorian hall.

[Derived from DCMS listing schedule dated 26/8/03. Crown Copyright.]

[The official listing document gives St Mary's Street rather than St Mary Street; the latter is correct. Further research suggests that the hall was originally used as a lodge hall for friendly societies rather than freemasons. Southampton HER.]

St Marys Road

St Marys Road**117 St Mary's Sports Hall**

1431467

26/02/2016

II

List description:

(The official list description on the National Heritage List for England maintained by English Heritage.)

Name: Former St Mary's drill hall

List entry Number: 1431467

Location: St. Marys Sports Hall, St. Marys Road, Southampton, Hampshire, SO14 0BL

Grade: II

Date first listed: 26-Feb-2016

LIST ENTRY DESCRIPTION**Summary of Building**

Drill hall, built in 1889 by the architect W H Mitchell for the 1st Hampshire Artillery Volunteers. A rifle range was added in 1905. The drill hall was remodelled as a sports hall in the 1970s.

Reasons for Designation

The former St Mary's Drill Hall, St Mary's Road, Southampton, built in 1889 to the designs of W H Mitchell for the 1st Hampshire Artillery Volunteers, with a rifle range added in 1905, is listed at Grade II for the following principal reasons: * Architectural interest: as a good and particularly large example of a drill hall in the castellated Tudor Revival style, typical of this period of their development, by a noted local architect; * Historical interest: as a reminder of the social and military history of the volunteer units and their impact on the urban streetscape; * Intactness: largely unaltered externally, the interior, despite some sympathetic alterations when converted to alternative use, retains its character.

History

Drill halls came into existence as a result of the creation of large numbers of volunteer rifle and artillery units in 1859 due to fear of war with France. The volunteer units were designed to provide a reserve of men with military training, but outside the organisation of the regular army or the militia and yeomanry. By the end of 1860 more than 120,000 men had signed up and facilities were required for their drilling and training. Initially purely voluntary private organisations, the provision of purpose-built facilities was limited to units benefiting from wealthy patronage. Under the Volunteer Act of 1863 volunteer units were granted the right to acquire their own premises and from 1871, under the Regulation of the Forces Act, grants were provided for the acquisition of land for the construction of drill halls. This and subsequent acts increasingly aligned the volunteers with the regular forces, ultimately resulting in the amalgamation of the volunteer units as the Territorial Force under the Haldane Reforms of 1908.

The drill hall at St Mary's was built in 1889 to designs by the local architect, W H Mitchell of 8 Portland Street, Southampton for the 1st Hampshire Artillery Volunteers, formed on 25 April 1860. Colonel Edward Bance, who had joined the unit as a gunner in 1863 and eventually served three terms as Mayor of Southampton in 1890, 1904 and 1911, was instrumental in the construction of the drill hall which was formally opened on 21 March 1890 by the Secretary of State for War, Edward Stanhope. In 1905 a rifle range was added in an extension along the south side of the building to designs by the architects James Lemon and John Henry Blizard of The Avenue, Southampton. The building was converted into a sports hall in 1974 and it was refurbished in 2007.

W H Mitchell (1859-1904) was a noted local architect who built a number of prestigious buildings in Southampton including the Gothic style Royal Southampton Yacht Club House (1886; demolished). Three of his buildings are listed, the Montagu Arms hotel in Beaulieu, Hampshire (1888) and the two St Marys Extra Cemetery chapels, Southampton (1879), all at Grade II.

Details

Drill hall, built in 1889, by the architect W H Mitchell for the 1st Hampshire Artillery Volunteers. A rifle range was added in 1905. The drill hall was remodelled as a sports hall in the 1970s.

MATERIALS: in red brick laid in Flemish bond with stone dressings and slate roofs (replaced with modern artificial slates), apart from the drill hall which has a replacement sheet metal roof. Fenestration generally has uPVC replacement glazing.

PLAN: there is a two-storey administration range, with a three-storey central tower, fronting onto St Mary's Road. Behind this is the single-storey drill hall with an internal gallery which was later extended when the building was converted to a sports centre. A later two-storey rifle range (now partitioned) runs along the south side of the hall, adjoining the neighbouring building. To the rear of the drill hall are various single-storey, flat-roofed, ancillary blocks.

DESCRIPTION: built in a Tudor revival style, the principal (west) elevation of the two-storey administration range is of six bays with the rifle range adding three additional bays at the southern end. Fenestration comprises tall narrow windows, grouped in threes, with continuous heads and sills, those on the ground floor and upper storey of the tower with square heads and those on the first floor with pointed heads. The entrance is marked by a slightly projecting three-storey castellated tower. The main door has a stone surround with a four-centred arch with the date '1889' in relief in the spandrels. An octagonal stair turret on the south-west corner of the tower rises from the level of the corbelled eaves and projects beyond the crenellated parapet. The pitched roof line is enlivened by a pair of pitched dormers with barge-boards, a decorative chimney stack at the north end and a fenestrated gable and another stack to the south. The gable has a ball finial and a round plaque bearing the Arms of the City of Southampton. There is a foundation stone set into the southern end of the plinth with the date '1889'. The rifle range elevation is in a similar style, but symmetrical, with large square windows. A narrow, slightly projecting, central bay contains an entrance with a plain stone head and an arched first floor window. Above the window is a date stone with arched coping, set between brick piers and bearing the date '1905' and a lozenge, again bearing the city's Arms. The range has a hipped roof with replacement slates, behind a corbelled parapet. Cast-iron rainwater goods have a hopper with a sunburst design.

The north elevation along Clovelly Road consists of the gable end of the administration range (blind apart from a - probably later - window in the apex) and the side elevation of the drill hall. This is single-storey, of ten bays, divided by brick pilasters, and appears to have also been blind originally but has had a number of windows and a cargo door with metal roller-doors inserted at a later date.

INTERIOR: the large drill hall, measuring approximately 46m long by 23m wide, originally had an L-shaped gallery at the western end adjoining the administration range. On the south side of the hall the gallery, with open timber balustrading to both ground and upper level, extended as far as a canted, two-storey, internal timber bay, now lost. The gallery has been retained but has now been extended along the south side of the hall (it continues at the east end of the hall adjoining the inserted squash courts* which are not of special interest). The western end of the gallery has been retained along with the timber supports and brackets and the timber staircases either side of the main entrance but the open balustrade of the gallery and the stick balusters of the stairs (except on the top landings) have been replaced with timber panels. The fenestration and doorways (originally consisting of arched and mullion and transom openings) which open out onto the hall from the administration range and the western end of the rifle range have been subject to considerable alteration, but some original joinery survives. On the southern wall of the hall was a small timber balcony reached by a flight of steps presumably for the drill instructor, again now removed. The roof structure of metal trusses appears to be original with some modern strengthening. Stone plaques on the west wall, either side of the stairs, record respectively the founding of the 1st Hampshire Artillery Volunteers and the opening of the building in 1890 and the foundation of the building on 17 August 1889 and the architect, W H Mitchell and builder, Jonas Nichols. Another stone plaque mounted on corbels on the south wall has a depiction of a cannon and records the opening of the extension on 29 April 1905 with the names of the architects, Lemon and Blizard, and the builder, W Jupe.

The ground and first floors of the administration range have been modernised and subdivided with later C20 partitions*; the closed-string stairs, with turned balusters and newel

Address**National Ref No Date listed Grade**

posts and handrails are the principal survival of the original fittings. The original layout of the second floor (probably originally accommodation for a caretaker) survives along with the original doors.

The rifle range has been subdivided by later partitioning* for offices and stores on both floors but the original arms store on the ground floor remains.

*Pursuant to s.1 (5A) of the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 ('the Act') it is declared that the later C20 squash courts in the hall and all later C20 partitioning in the administration and rifle ranges are not of special architectural or historical interest.

Selected Sources

Websites: The Drill Hall Project, accessed 5 November 2015 from <http://www.drillhalls.org>
Other: Katie Carmichael, Drill Halls: A National Overview (Historic England, Research Report Series no. 6-2015)

St Michaels Square**St Michaels Square****St Michaels Church**

1179142

14/07/1953

I

List description:

(The official list description on the National Heritage List for England maintained by English Heritage.)

1.

5239

ST MICHAEL'S SQUARE

Church of St Michael (formerly listed as St Michael's Church)

SU 4111 3/227

14.7.53

I

2. This is the only mediaeval parish church remaining intact in central Southampton It dates from circa 1070 when Norman immigrants were settling in this quarter of the town and further work was done in the C12, C13, C14, C15, 1828 and 1872. It was the civic church of Southampton until 1835. Built of ashlar. Base of central tower circa 1070 rest of tower late mediaeval. Nave west wall is Norman but the west was rebuilt in the C14 to C15. North and south aisles and chapels rebuilt and widened in late C14-C15 windows of various dates but mainly C14 to C15. The steeple was added in 1732 as a landmark for shipping. 1828-9 galleries were inserted to design of Francis Goodwin and the aisles were heightened, the north aisle extended, the mediaeval nave arcades replaced and new low-pitched roofs constructed. The galleries were later removed in 1872. Two C13 trefoiled piscinas, one in the north chapel and one against the north wall of the tower. Very fine black Tournai marble font of circa 1170 similar to that in Winchester Cathedral. Two mediaeval lecterns, one early C15 Flemish rescued from Holy Rood Church the other late C15. Tomb with effigy to Chief Justice Sir Richard Lyster (died 1553) who lived nearby at Tudor House, Bugle Street (qv). C18 and C19 tablets. Underneath the church in the north-west corner is a late mediaeval vault which is a scheduled ancient monument.

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Address	National Ref No	Date listed	Grade
St Michaels Square			
Gas Lamp	1246864	12/03/2001	II
<u>List description:</u>			
(The official list description on the National Heritage List for England maintained by English Heritage.)			
SU4111 983/3/10042 ST MICHAELS SQUARE Gas Lamp 12-MAR-01 GV II			
Gas lamp standard. Circa 1821-2. Cast-iron lamp standard; square-section panelled pedestal with column in form of a bundle of reeds tied with rope; ladder-rest and lantern replaced C20. Reconverted to gas from electricity. The lamp standard was part of a gas lighting system for Southampton donated by W. Chamberlayne M.P.			
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St Michaels Square			
Vault below No 11	1302056	14/07/1953	II
<u>List description:</u>			
(The official list description on the National Heritage List for England maintained by English Heritage.)			
1. 5239 ST MICHAEL'S SQUARE No 11 (formerly listed as vault between St Michael's Hall and No 12) SU 4111 3/233 14.7.53 II GV			
2. Late C14 undercroft of elliptical shape built of roughly coursed rubble with springing course of finely tooled ashlar. The north-east angle probably contained a garderobe shaft from the floor above. Scheduled ancient monument.			
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St Michaels Square			
St Michaels Parish Hall (Flats 1 & 2)	1340020	08/10/1981	II
<u>List description:</u>			
(The official list description on the National Heritage List for England maintained by English Heritage.)			
1. 5239 ST MICHAEL'S SQUARE St Michael's Parish Hall SU 4111 3/232 II GV			
2. Early C19. Two storeys. Red brick building with hipped slate roof. Stone coping. Triple pointed arched motif to facade, the centre arch larger than the side arches. Three windows, all with interlacing wooden arched frames. Two doors at sides. Late mediaeval vault under the Parish Hall which is a scheduled ancient monument.			
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Address	National Ref No	Date listed	Grade
St Michaels Square			
Vaults below Nos 15 and 16 and land to east (formerly vaults between Nos 11 and 15)	1092010	14/02/1969	II
<u>List description:</u>			
(The official list description on the National Heritage List for England maintained by English Heritage.)			
1. 5239 ST MICHAEL'S SQUARE Vaults beneath Nos 11 and 15 SU 4111 3/234 14.2.69 II GV			
2. Mediaeval vaults of elliptical form, probably used for storage as there are no windows. Scheduled as an ancient monument.			
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St Michaels Square			
4	1340019	11/11/1974	II
<u>List description:</u>			
(The official list description on the National Heritage List for England maintained by English Heritage.)			
1. 5239 ST MICHAEL'S SQUARE No 4 SU 4111 3/229 11.11.74 II GV			
2. This building incorporates some C14 walls but the exterior is C19. Two storeys, first floor stuccoed. Modern slate hung ground floor. Tiled roof. No windows.			
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St Michaels Square			
5	1179171	11/11/1974	II
<u>List description:</u>			
(The official list description on the National Heritage List for England maintained by English Heritage.)			
1. 5239 ST MICHAEL'S SQUARE No 5 SU 4111 3/230 11.11.74 II GV			
2. C16 or earlier timber-framed building. Tiled roof. Two storeys. First floor has exposed square framing. Ground floor brick. Gable. Two modern casements to first floor. Modern shop-front to ground floor.			
[Derived from English Heritage LBS download dated 19/08/2005. Crown Copyright. Reproduced under the terms of the Open Government Licence.]			

Address	National Ref No	Date listed	Grade
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St Michaels Square

8 No 8 and Vault underneath	1092009	14/02/1969	II
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List description:

(The official list description on the National Heritage List for England maintained by English Heritage.)

1.
5239
ST MICHAEL'S SQUARE No 8 and Vault underneath
SU 4111 3/231
14.2.69
II GV

2. Early C19. Three storeys red brick with grey headers. Parapet with stone coping conceals roof. Brick dentil cornice. Two sashes without glazing bars. Modern shop-front. Underneath No 8. is a vault probably of circa 1400. Elliptical in shape in ashlar with a course of fine ashlar at springing level. Rectangular projection in north-east angle of the undercroft which probably contained a garderobe shaft from the floor above.

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St Michaels Street

St Michaels Street

5	1302059	08/10/1981	II
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List description:

(The official list description on the National Heritage List for England maintained by English Heritage.)

1.
5239
ST MICHAEL'S STREET No 5
SU 4111 3/235
II

2. Mid C19 industrial building. Three storeys brown brick with grey headers. Slate roof with central gabled hoist. Moulded cornice. Four sashes. Second floor windows having flat arches, other floors having segmental arches with keystones. Blank panels above ground and first floors. Plinth.

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Address	National Ref No	Date listed	Grade
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St Michaels Street

6 and 8 (Same as 126 High Street)

1246863

12/03/2001

II

List description:

(The official list description on the National Heritage List for England maintained by English Heritage.)

SU 4211
 983/4/10040
 HIGH STREET (West side) No 126
 12-MAR-01
 GV II

[also listed as:
 ST MICHAELS STREET (South side) Nos 6 and 8]

Commercial building. Circa 1870s. Buff-coloured brick with red and blue brick details. Slated hipped roof with paired corbelled brick brackets to deep eaves soffit. Brick end stacks. PLAN: Rectangular corner site with shop on ground floor with entrance on splayed corner and entrance to upper storeys on right from St Michael's Street. Italianate derivative style. EXTERIOR: 3 storeys. One bay to High Street and five bays to St Michael's Street with splayed corner between. First and second floors with brick pilasters; first floor with moulded round arch windows with continuous hoodmoulds and polychrome brick stringcourse above; second floor windows with cambered arches and continuous brick stringcourse; sash windows, those on second floor with four panes. Ground floor tall shop window with pilasters and deep entablature with dentil cornice, corner entrance, later glazing and window on right replaced by brick wall; doorway to upper floors on right with moulded brick round arch with large keyblock, fanlight, colonnettes and panelled door, and with heavy moulded brick cornice above. INTERIOR: Moulded plaster ceiling cornice to first floor room. Victorian chimneypiece on second floor with tiled iron grate. Staircase with ornate cast-iron balustrade and mahogany handrail.

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St Monica Road

St Monica Road

Church of St Mary

1092011

08/10/1981

II

List description:

(The official list description on the National Heritage List for England maintained by English Heritage.)

1.
 5239
 ST MONICA ROAD Sholing Church of St Mary, Sholing
 SU 41 SE 11/236
 II

2. The Parish Church of Sholing built 1866-7 by Colson. Built of coursed rubble with tiled roof. Nave and apsidal-ended chancel. Gabled north porch and north-west turret with spire and bellcote. Four bay nave with lancet windows.

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Terminus Terrace

Terminus Terrace

Terminus House (formerly Main station building including booking hall at Terminus Station)	1091971	18/03/1966	II*
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List description:

(The official list description on the National Heritage List for England maintained by English Heritage.)

1.

5239

TERMINUS TERRACE Main station building including booking hall at Terminus Station
SU 4211 4/238 18.3.66

II*

2. Built 1839-40. Architect Sir William Tite. This was Southampton's original station and is one of the earliest surviving pieces of railway architecture of any scale in England. Only the facade and shell of the central building are original. Italic style. Three storeys. Stuccoed. The ground floor is rusticated and projects with 5 round-headed arches, the outer ones now filled in, the remainder forming a portico, with a balustraded parapet over the whole having a clock in the centre. The upper portion of the front is flanked by pilasters of quoins. The first floor windows are in moulded architrave surrounds with pediments over. Heavy modillion eaves cornice. Later ground floor addition to the north and contemporary one storey, one bay addition to south. This station was the prototype for the style of local London and South-Western region railway stations into the 1860s. (See St Denys Station Osborne Road (qv)).

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Terminus Terrace

Royal Mail House	1340003	31/03/1981	II
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List description:

(The official list description on the National Heritage List for England maintained by English Heritage.)

1.

5239

TERMINUS TERRACE Royal Mail House
SU 4211 4/237

31.3.81

II

2. Mid C19. Three storeys and attics red brick with grooved and stuccoed ground floor. Hipped slate roof with 6 dormers. Stuccoed cornice, long and short quoins and bands between floors. Ten windows in all, the sixth bay projecting slightly and having pediment above and porch to ground floor. Sash windows in moulded architraves, having cornices and brackets to first floor windows.

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Test Lane

Address**National Ref No****Date listed****Grade**

Test Lane**Anchor Hotel**

1091973

08/10/1981

II

List description:

(The official list description on the National Heritage List for England maintained by English Heritage.)

1.
5239
TEST LANE Redbridge Anchor Hotel
SU 31 SE 9/240
II GV

2. Right-hand part early C18, left-hand side early C19. Right-hand part 2 storeys and attics stuccoed. Hipped slate roof. Coped gable with round-headed sash. Bar windows to ground floor. The left-hand part is of 2 storeys stuccoed. Three sashes with vertical glazing bars. Bar front on ground floor.

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Test Lane**Redbridge Bridge**

1091972

08/10/1981

II*

List description:

(The official list description on the National Heritage List for England maintained by English Heritage.)

1.
5239
TEST LANE Redbridge Redbridge Bridge
SU 31 SE 9/239
II*

2. C17 but on the site of an earlier bridge and of mediaeval type. Built of rubble and ashlar. Five arches with semi-circular arches having double archings. Cut waters on downstream side. Solid parapet.

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Test Lane**63 Store Cottage**

1091974

22/04/1981

II

List description:

(The official list description on the National Heritage List for England maintained by English Heritage.)

1.
5239
TEST LANE Redbridge No 63 (Store Cottage)
SU 31 SE 9/241 22.4.81
II GV

2. Formerly an outbuilding to the Anchor Hotel. Early C18. Two storeys and attics red brick. Tiled roof. Gable ends with brick coping and kneelers. One sash to front elevation without glazing bars. Side elevation has one sash with glazing bars and later doorcase.

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Address	National Ref No	Date listed	Grade
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Test Lane

65

1091975

22/04/1981

II

List description:

(The official list description on the National Heritage List for England maintained by English Heritage.)

1.
5239
TEST LANE Redbridge No 65
SU 31 SE 9/242 22.4.81
II GV

2. Formerly an outbuilding to the Anchor Hotel. Early C18. Two storeys and attics red brick. Old tiled roof. Gable end with brick coping and kneelers. First floor has sashes with glazing bars intact and cambered heads. Large cambered door to ground floor.

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The Avenue

The Avenue

Drinking Fountain on Asylum Green

1092084

08/10/1981

II

List description:

(The official list description on the National Heritage List for England maintained by English Heritage.)

1.
5239
ASYLUM GREEN Drinking Fountain
SU 4212 2/9
II

2. Dated 1865. A large stone drinking fountain about 15 ft high on 3 stone steps. Square-shaped fountain on rusticated base surmounted by dome and cross. Each face has pediments with acroteria medallions and engaged Corinthian columns. Four semi-circular stone drinking bowls, like stoups, 2 having bronze lions head masks. Four oval relief panels. At one side is a stone animal drinking trough. This was given to the town by Councillor John Ransom and bears the inscription "Drink but waste not".

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The Avenue**St Andrew's United Reform Church**

1380290

09/05/2000

II

List description:

(The official list description on the National Heritage List for England maintained by English Heritage.)

SU41SW

983/10/10037

THE AVENUE St Andrew's United Reform Church

09-MAY-00

II

Congregational church. 1897-8; by Cubitt and Collinson. Red brick with Bath stone dressings. Clay plain tile roofs. PLAN: Wide nave, low north and south aisles, west tower and narthex: vestry to SE. Perpendicular/Tudor style. EXTERIOR: West end gable has tripartite window with ogee hoodmoulds and shafts between with crocketed pinnacles, over moulded 3 centred arch west doorway, flanked by brick buttresses with set-offs. Set back over the west end is the tower, rectangular on plan, angle and diagonal buttresses, 3 and 2-light bell-openings, corbelled embattled parapet, small stone pinnacles, polygonal stair turret with open timber canopy above and a squat tiled spire with a lead-clad finial with a wrought-iron cross. North and south aisles with 3-light windows between buttresses and clerestorey above with 2-light windows with 4-centred arches. INTERIOR: Plastered walls and red brick arches. Wide nave with arch-braced timber roof on balusters set on stone corbels; 3-bay arcades, the mouldings of the 4-centred arches die into the circular stone piers; clerestorey above with brick rear arches, curved braces to beams over aisles; moulded 4-centred chancel arch; polygonal apse with 2-light stained glass windows, altar removed and organ at side; tall 2-centred tower arch with gallery below. C19 benches. SOURCE: Buildings of England, pp.574 and 575.

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The Avenue

St Edmunds Roman Catholic Church	1113304	30/03/1999	II
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List description:

(The official list description on the National Heritage List for England maintained by English Heritage.)

SU 41 SW
 983/10/10028
 THE AVENUE St Edmund's Roman Catholic Church
 II

Roman Catholic church. 1889; by J W Lunn of Great Malvern. English bond red brick with stone dressings. Double Roman clay tile roofs with stone coped gables. PLAN: Nave; 5-bay N and S aisles, transeptal lady chapel and sacristy. A tower on the south side and a transept on the north side were planned, but were not built. Decorated style. EXTERIOR: The east (liturgical west) end has a large rose window with intricate Decorated tracery and a canopied Crucifix above, and moulded pointed arch doorway below in pentice flanked by large buttresses with weathered set-offs. The N and S aisles have 2-light windows with reticulated tracery and clerestory above with 3-light curve-linear tracery windows. Bellcote on S side and short gabled transept (Lady Chapel) on N side with 5-light window set in large arch. The west (liturgical east) end has small rose window in gable of chancel. INTERIOR: Plastered walls with stone arcades, chancel arch and rear-arches. 5-bay N and S arcades with octagonal piers, moulded capitals and double-chamfered pointed arches. Tall narrow 2-bay chancel/lady Chapel arcade. large moulded chancel arch with corbelled shafts. Nave has 10-bay arch-braced crown-post roof with three tiers of wind-braces. Chancel has 4-bay arch-braced roof. Ornate carved stone reredos with canopied niches with spires and pinnacles; sanctuary re-ordered and altar brought forward. lady Chapel has carved stone Gothic reredos and iron and brass Communion rail. Timber lady Chapel/Chancel screen. C19 benches. C20 organ loft installed at east (liturgical west) end. SOURCE: Buildings of England; p 519.

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The Avenue

The Cowherds Inn	1092086	03/07/1981	II
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List description:

(The official list description on the National Heritage List for England maintained by English Heritage.)

1.
 5239
 THE AVENUE The Cowherds Inn
 SU 41 SW 10/11
 3.7.81.
 II

2. Late C18 to early C19. Two storeys stuccoed. Modern tiled roof. Seven sashes with glazing bars, the 3 northernmost window bays being recessed. The ground floor is built out with two 3-light canted bays.

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The Polygon

Address	National Ref No	Date listed	Grade
The Polygon 21	1091991	08/10/1981	II
<p><u>List description:</u> (The official list description on the National Heritage List for England maintained by English Heritage.)</p> <p>1. 5239 THE POLYGON No 21 SU 4112 1/193 II</p> <p>2. Circa 1840. Two storeys yellow brick. Parapet and cement coping. Two pilasters running the whole height of the building. Three sashes with glazing bars. The ground floor has a tent-shaped canopy with cast iron railings.</p> <p>[Derived from English Heritage LBS download dated 19/08/2005. Crown Copyright. Reproduced under the terms of the Open Government Licence.]</p>			
The Polygon 23 to 27 odd	1091992	08/10/1981	II
<p><u>List description:</u> (The official list description on the National Heritage List for England maintained by English Heritage.)</p> <p>1. 5239 THE POLYGON Nos 23 to 27 (odd) SU 4212 1/194 II</p> <p>2. Terrace circa 1840. Three storeys and basement yellow brick with stuccoed dressings. The other elevations are of red brick. Parapet with cement coping. Full length pilasters divide the houses. One window each with vertical glazing bars. The first floor window is triple with cornice and console brackets and cast iron balconies to Nos 25 and 27. The ground floor is rusticated stucco and has windows with cambered heads and round-headed doors. Cast iron area railings.</p> <p>[Derived from English Heritage LBS download dated 19/08/2005. Crown Copyright. Reproduced under the terms of the Open Government Licence.]</p>			
Town Quay			
Town Quay Eastgate House	1091978	08/10/1981	II
<p><u>List description:</u> (The official list description on the National Heritage List for England maintained by English Heritage.)</p> <p>1. 5239 TOWN QUAY Eastgate Printing Works SU 4210 5/286 SU 41 SW 10/236 II</p> <p>2. Mid C19 cement rendered industrial building with slate roof. Four storeys. Ground floor grooved in imitation of masonry. Six windows, casements some with cambered heads. Coach entrance. It incorporates a section of the Southampton City Wall.</p> <p>[Derived from English Heritage LBS download dated 19/08/2005. Crown Copyright. Reproduced under the terms of the Open Government Licence.]</p>			

Town Quay

Porters House (formerly Geddes Warehouse) including medieval wall forming front of building 1091979 14/07/1953 II

List description:

(The official list description on the National Heritage List for England maintained by English Heritage.)

1.

5239

TOWN QUAY Geddes Warehouse including mediaeval wall forming front of warehouse (formerly listed as "section of Town Wall forming front of warehouse occupied by Jones Warehouse Co")

8.5.81

14.7.53

SU 4210 5/245

II

2. Dated 1866 in the end gable. Six storeys. Red brick with paler red brick window dressings and yellow brick long and short quoins. Roof now covered with corrugated iron sheeting. Two gables, originally having hoists but now blocked up. Ten windows in all, fixed metal casements mainly with cambered architraves. The end elevation has 2 windows and inscription in the gable end reading "1866, D. Geddes, Surveyor - H.W. Bull, Builder". This is one of the few remaining old warehouses in Southampton. Part of the mediaeval city wall of Southampton ran through the south wall.

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Town Quay

God's House Gate (including God's House Tower Museum) 1340004 14/07/1953 II

List description:

(The official list description on the National Heritage List for England maintained by English Heritage.)

1.

5239

TOWN QUAY God's House Gate (formerly listed as South Gate or God's House Gate and adjoining portion of City Wall)

SU 4210 5/248

14.7.53

I

2. A circa 1300 gateway defended by a double portcullis. It was known as the Saltmarsh Gate and God's House Gate after the nearby hospital for poor travellers. The tower above the gate was called Lambcote Tower and was used as a prison. Built of stone rubble. Three storey tower with arched gateway with double portcullis and 3 storey building adjoining. The windows are trefoil or cinquefoil headed lights. Scheduled as an ancient monument.

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Address	National Ref No	Date listed	Grade
Town Quay			
Harbour House (Harbour Board Offices)	1091981	08/10/1981	II
<u>List description:</u>			
(The official list description on the National Heritage List for England maintained by English Heritage.)			
1.			
5239			
TOWN QUAY Harbour Board Offices			
SU 4210 5/250			
SU 41 SW 10/250			
II			
2. Circa 1910 in Edwardian Baroque style. Two storeys. Ground floor store, first floor red brick. Stone cupola surmounted by iron weathervane with 4 clock faces with console brackets. Cornice and central pediment breaking forward with 6 columns. Balustrade to first floor. Four sashes and doorcase with Gibbs surrounds.			
[Derived from English Heritage LBS download dated 19/08/2005. Crown Copyright. Reproduced under the terms of the Open Government Licence.]			
Town Quay			
Pair of K6 Telephone Kiosks	1252936	17/03/1988	II
<u>List description:</u>			
(The official list description on the National Heritage List for England maintained by English Heritage.)			
SU 41 SW			
10/288			
PAIR OF K6 TELEPHONE KIOSKS, TOWN QUAY			
GV II			
Telephone kiosks. Type K6. Designed 1935 by Sir Giles Gilbert Scott. Made by various contractors. Cast iron. Square kiosks with domed roofs. Unperforated crowns to top panels and margin glazing to windows and doors.			
[Derived from English Heritage LBS download dated 19/08/2005. Crown Copyright. Reproduced under the terms of the Open Government Licence. Minor amendment 04/04/2014.]			
Town Quay			
Remains of 15th century house, later a Corn Store	1091976	08/10/1981	II
<u>List description:</u>			
(The official list description on the National Heritage List for England maintained by English Heritage.)			
1.			
5239			
TOWN QUAY Remains of C15 house, later Corn Store			
SU 4111 3/243			
II			
2. C15 masonry wall varying between 2 and 8 feet in height. This incorporates one pointed arched doorway now blocked with red brick.			
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Town Quay

Royal Pier and Entrance Building	1179259	04/01/1980	II
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List description:

(The official list description on the National Heritage List for England maintained by English Heritage.)

1.
5239
TOWN QUAY Royal Pier and Entrance Building
SU 4111 3/249
SU 41 SW 10/249
4.1.80
II

2. Opened 1833 by Princess, later Queen, Victoria. Cast iron piers with wooden flooring and later iron railing. Later C19 partitions. The entrance is an early C20 building. Two storeys stuccoed having a dome with pineapple finial band windows, console brackets and stylised flambeaux. Parapet and dentil cornice. Ionic columns. Sash windows. The ground floor has engaged Tuscan columns and a bowed entrance projection.

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Town Quay

La Regata (formerly Seaway House)	1091980	08/10/1981	II
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List description:

(The official list description on the National Heritage List for England maintained by English Heritage.)

1.
5239
TOWN QUAY Seaway House
SU 4210 5/246
II

2. Circa 1860. Italinat facade of 2 storeys, the ground floor cemented and rusticated, the first floor of yellow brick with cemented dressings and quoins. Cemented parapet with raised panel in centre. Five sashes with cambered heads having vertical glazing bars. These are set in elaborate architraves with keystones and console brackets. Cambered heads to ground floor windows with keystones. Two cambered doorcases.

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Town Quay

Tower House	1179250	08/10/1981	II
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List description:

(The official list description on the National Heritage List for England maintained by English Heritage.)

1.
5239
TOWN QUAY Tower House
SU 4210 5/247
II

2. Mainly C19 probably incorporating part of an earlier C18 building. Three storeys built of stone rubble with tiled roof. Red brick window dressings. Castellated parapet raised up in the centre with a shield. Three sashes with vertical glazing bars only. The ground floor projects and is castellated with a further projecting porch. This building is thought to have been used as the town mortuary as it was adjacent to the Gaol.

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Town Quay

Water Gate Tower (remains)

1091977

14/02/1969

I

List description:

(The official list description on the National Heritage List for England maintained by English Heritage.)

1.

5239

TOWN QUAY Water Gate Tower (formerly listed as Watergate)

SU 41 SW 10/244 14.2.69

I

2. C14 and C15. The remains of the Watergate, the south gate of the town. Built of stone rubble. Drum tower of 3 storeys and part of fourth storey with 3 arched windows. Three storey rectangular tower added to west in early C15. South facade has a central part recessed between buttresses and a parapet with machicolations resting on 3 stepped corbels. Remains of garderobes on each floor. Four centred doorway. Late C15 extension to the north, the west wall retaining a 2 light square-headed window. Scheduled as an ancient monument.

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Town Quay

'Whale' roadway section and buffer pontoon of the Second World War Mulberry Harbour (Red Funnel Terminal to east of Royal Pier, intertidal zone)

1448094

03/10/2017

II

List description:

(The official list description on the National Heritage List for England maintained by English Heritage.)

SUMMARY OF BUILDING

'Whale' roadway section and buffer pontoon from a Second World War Mulberry Harbour. Built in 1943-1944 and installed next to the Royal Pier, Southampton in 1950.

REASONS FOR DESIGNATION

The Whale roadway section and buffer pontoon of a Second World War Mulberry Harbour at the Royal Pier, Southampton are listed at Grade II for the following principal reasons:

Historic interest:

- * as a tangible reminder of the part played by the Mulberry Harbour in the success of Operation Overlord;
- * for their rarity as one of only four known surviving examples of a Whale section in Britain and possibly the only surviving example of a buffer pontoon;
- * as a reminder of the prominent role of the City of Southampton in the preparation and launching of Overlord.

Architectural interest:

- * for their innovative design.

Group value:

- * for the association with the Grade II listed Royal Pier and entrance building.

HISTORY

D-Day, 6 June 1944, was one of the most significant operations of World War II, defining the start of the final phase of the war in Europe. After two to three years of preparations, the assault phase of 'Operation Overlord', code-named 'Neptune', lasted for little over three weeks and by 30 June had landed over 850,000 men on the invasion beachheads in Normandy, together with nearly 150,000 vehicles and 570,000 tons of supplies.

Much of the success of Operation Overlord was due to the creation of a pre-fabricated harbour, code named 'Mulberry'; built in sections and towed across the Channel. Two Mulberry harbours were proposed; one in the British sector on 'Gold' beach at Arromanches (Mulberry B); the other further west in the American sector on 'Omaha' beach (Mulberry A). Assembly started on 9 June and by the 18 June the two arcs of caissons were in place. The following day, however, a heavy storm wrecked the incomplete harbour on Omaha beach and severely damaged that at Gold beach. What could be salvaged from Omaha beach was transferred to the British sector. The loss of Mulberry A meant that the capture of the port of Cherbourg now became a strategic imperative for the Americans, although the caissons still provided a sheltered anchorage for transshipment of supplies directly onto the beach. The Mulberry harbours, however, had fulfilled their strategic function in allowing a landing without the necessity of having to immediately capture a heavily fortified port in order to re-supply the invasion. Winston Churchill stated that the harbours were 'a principal part of the great plan', and were decisive in the first days of the invasion. Originally intended to function for a period of 90 days, the surviving Mulberry A harbour eventually continued in use into the winter of 1944 when the facilities at Antwerp were captured, allowing for a new line of supply to the allied armies in Belgium and northern France.

Churchill had conceived of creating rudimentary harbours by sinking sand-filled barges during World War I. Although the concept was not used at that time, Churchill remained a strong advocate of the potential of artificial harbours. In 1941 the War Office established a department to evaluate and refine artificial harbour designs, under Major General D J McMullen, Brigadier Bruce White and Major Cornick R E. The final decision to proceed with the artificial harbours was, however, not taken until the Quebec Conference in late August 1943, with designs only begun in October and construction in December. This allowed only a

very short, six month, construction period.

The artificial harbours were made up of three structures: outer breakwaters, pier heads and floating roadways that connected to the shoreline. Each component was given a codeword to maintain secrecy for the operation. The breakwater comprised three elements: a floating outer line of connected hollow steel breakwaters (Bombardons); the Phoenix caissons, which were very large rectangular concrete structures that were airtight enabling them to be sunk and re-floated; and an assembly of 60 obsolete vessels that would be scuttled to form a protective line of block ships (Gooseberries). The pier heads were made up of floating pontoons (Spuds), which were attached to legs that permitted the pier head to move up and down with the tide. A total of 10 miles of floating roadways or bridges (Whales), supported on floating pontoons (Beetles), connected the pier heads to the shore.

The Whales were designed by Colonel Steer Webster. Orders were placed for the construction of the whales in June 1943 and components were farmed out to about 200 companies throughout Britain. For reasons of secrecy the Whales were only assembled at two Royal Engineer depots, principally at Marchwood, Hampshire. The Whales were specially designed to allow structural flexibility, both on installation and as they were towed across the English Channel in 500ft sections, when 40% were lost.

Each bridge span consisted of two 80ft (24m) long steel box trusses with a 10ft (3m) wide steel plate roadway bolted to cross girders. Each section weighed 30 tons. One in six of the bridge spans had sliding telescopic joints at the centre to allow for adjustments in length.

After Mulberry was dismantled in late 1944, some Whale sections were subsequently used as bridges in Normandy or else towed back to Marchwood for dismantling and storage. The Whale and buffer pontoon at the Royal Pier Southampton were installed in 1950 and originally comprised two sections of Whale, although only one survives today. It was used as a roadway linking the landing stage for the Isle of Wight ferry. It is unclear whether it comprised spare sections or those brought back from Normandy and stored at Marchwood. The only other Whale section known to survive in England (apart from two sunken sections identified off Selsey Bill in West Sussex), is at the Imperial War Museum at Duxford where a restored example was returned from France in 2016 where it had been used as a bridge at Pont-Farcy in Normandy.

The buffer pontoons, also termed artificial beaches or, by the Americans as 'floating door stops', were specially designed disembarkation platforms with a sloping profile for the use of landing craft. They were specifically part of the LST (Landing Ship Tank) Pier and a pair of buffer pontoons were placed either side of a lateral 'spud' pontoon to enable two LST's to discharge their cargo. The buffer pontoons were joined to the spuds by hinged attachments with the thin edge of the wedge below the water line so the LST could run up onto the artificial 'beach' before lowering their ramps. The only other possible survival of a buffer pontoon known in England is a sunken example, also off Selsey Bill, although this may have been misidentified.

DETAILS

MATERIALS: the Whale is of steel girder construction, the buffer pontoon is a steel plate over a steel frame.

DESCRIPTION:

WHALE: the reused whale is located immediately to the east of the C19 Royal Pier. The south end rests on the buffer pontoon. It provided a road linked to a landing stage for the Isle of Wight ferry and originally comprised two sections, one of which has been removed. It consists of two parallel rhomboid trusses connected by cross girders below the roadway. Each truss is 24m long and consists of five upright girders with diagonal braces with round cut-outs. At either end the trusses are strengthened by shaped steel plates with three elliptical cut-outs. The various members are connected by heavy steel bolts. At each end of the trusses are ball and socket joints connected to a cross girder. These allowed up to 40 degrees of vertical movement between adjoining sections of roadway. The sockets are protected by an arched guard piece.

Address**National Ref No Date listed Grade**

The decking of wooden planking is not original. Running down the centre of the structure is a raised metal footbridge with metal railings connecting to the landing stage, installed after the Whale ceased to be used for road traffic. A number of other later structures are attached to the whale including access gates and a steel plate ramp at the shore end and steel posts supporting lights on the western truss. These later additions do not contribute to the special interest of the structure.

BUFFER PONTOON: this comprises a hollow steel pontoon, octagonal in plan with a curved ramp edge and wedge-shaped section. The ramp is partly submerged. The deck has a number of mooring bollards and raised plates. On the rear edge are the large hinges which attached the buffer pontoon to the spud pontoon. Two lamp-posts and the steel superstructure supporting the raised footbridge are later additions and do not contribute to the special interest.

SELECTED SOURCES

Books and journals

Hartcup, G, Codename Mulberry: The Planning Building and Operation of the Normandy Ha, (2006)

White, B, The Artificial invasion harbours called Mulberry, (1980)

Hodge, WJ, 'The Mulberry Invasion Harbours - Their Design, Preparation and Installation' in The Structural Engineer, (March 1946), 125-193

Websites

Southsea Sub Aqua Club - Mulberry 70, accessed 14 July 2017 from library.bsac.com/bsajt/2015/mulberry_70.pd

Other

Southampton City Council Historic Environment Record - MSH5408 - Former Mulberry Harbour components at Red Funnel Ferry Terminal between Royal Pier and Town Quay

Town Walls**Town Walls**

Section of wall running along Back of the Walls from just north of No 39 to Briton Street 1179291 14/07/1953 II

List description:

(The official list description on the National Heritage List for England maintained by English Heritage.)

1.

5239

TOWN WALLS: Section of wall running along back of the Walls from just north of No 39 to Briton Street (formerly listed as section of Town Wall in back of the Walls running south from Raleigh House until it joins the south Gate or God's House)

SU 4211 4/254

14.7.53

II

2. Remains of mediaeval city walls. Rubble walls from 5 to 8 feet in height. Scheduled as an ancient monument.

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Town Walls

Section of wall running north from a point opposite the entrance to East Gate Street to rear of No 107 East Street	1091983	09/09/1954	II
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List description:

(The official list description on the National Heritage List for England maintained by English Heritage.)

1.

5239

TOWN WALLS Section of wall running north from a point opposite the entrance to East Gate Street to rear of No 107 East Street (formerly listed as section of Town Wall running south from East Street to a point facing the entrance to East Gate Street)

SU 4211 4/255

9.9.54

II

2. Remains of mediaeval city walls. Built of stone rubble. About 8 feet in height. Scheduled as an ancient monument.

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Town Walls

Section of wall running north from God's House along Back of the Walls to Round Tower adjacent to No 15	1091982	14/07/1953	I
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List description:

(The official list description on the National Heritage List for England maintained by English Heritage.)

1. 5239

TOWN WALLS Section of wall running north from God's House along back of the Walls to Round Tower adjacent to No 15 (formerly listed as section of Town Wall in back of the Walls running south from Raleigh House until it joins the South Gate or God's House)

SU 4211 4/253

SU 4210 5/253

14.7.53

I

2. Remains of mediaeval city walls. Wall of stone rubble incorporating a C13 half drum tower. Scheduled as an ancient monument.

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Town Walls

Section of wall running west from Bargate to Arundel Tower and then south to point just south of Castle Water Gate (includes Arundel Tower, Catchcold Tower, Garderobe Tower, The 40 Steps, Castle Water Gate and Castle Vault.)	1340005	14/07/1953	I
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List description:

(The official list description on the National Heritage List for England maintained by English Heritage.)

1.

5239

TOWN WALLS: Section of wall running west from Bargate to Arundel Tower and then south to point just south of Castle Water Gate. It includes Arundel Tower, Catchcold Tower, Garderobe Tower, The 40 Steps, Castle Water Gate and Castle Vault (formerly listed as Section of Town Wall running from the point of junction with the Castle Wall just north of Simnel Street to its eastern termination just west of Bargate)

SU 4111 3/251

14.7.53

I

2. Mediaeval City Walls. It includes the Arundel Tower, a round tower built early to Mid C13 with another stage added probably 1377-9 when Sir John Arundel was governor of the Castle Catchcold tower, an early C15 tower with 3 gunports, amongst the earliest in Europe. South of Catchcold Tower are the 40 Steps, a series of stone steps built on to the wall in 1850. The Castle stood to the south of this in mediaeval times. Between 2 buttresses is the entrance to Castle Vault a C12 rectangular tunnel-vaulted undercroft, with some corbels, which was built to store the King's wines. The barrels were unloaded directly from the quay into the vault. Single round-headed window to south of entrance. Immediately to the south is the Castle Water Gate with a blocked segmental-headed C14 doorway. Scheduled as an ancient monument.

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Town Walls

Section of wall running west from Polymond Tower to remains of semi-circular tower to east of Bargate and small part south of Polymond Tower (includes Polymond Tower and two half-round towers).	1340006	14/07/1953	I
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List description:

(The official list description on the National Heritage List for England maintained by English Heritage.)

1.

5239

TOWN WALLS: Section of wall running west from Polymond Tower to remains of semi-circular tower to East of Bargate and small part south of Polymond Tower (formerly listed under York Gate and adjoining parts of City Wall)

SU 4211 4/256

14.7.55

I

2. Remains of mediaeval city walls. Built of stone rising to 15 feet in height. There is a gap where the wall was breached in 1769 and York Gate (demolished in 1961) was erected. The wall is scheduled as an ancient monument.

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Town Walls

Sections of wall running south along Esplanade from south-west corner of Simnel Street to University Air Squadron Headquarters at south end of Bugle Street. (Includes The Arcades, The West Gate, Blue Anchor Postern and Biddles Gate.)	1179282	08/10/1981	I
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List description:

(The official list description on the National Heritage List for England maintained by English Heritage.)

1.

5239

TOWN WALLS: Sections of wall running south along Esplanade from south-west corner of Simnel Street to University Air Squadron Headquarters at south end of Bugle Street. Includes The Arcades, The West Gate, Blue Anchor Postern and Biddles Gate
SU 4111 3/252

I

(Also listed as:

WESTGATE STREET - The West Gate including portions of Town Walls and arcades adjoining.)

2. Mediaeval City Wall built of stone rubble about 20 feet in height. It incorporates the Arcade, and arcaded screen wall built against existing Norman merchants houses forming a series of deep arched recesses to give a rampart wall at the top, 19 arches in all, and the West Gate. This Mid C14 gateway has simple chamfered outer arches and a pointed tunnel-vault. It has 2 portcullis grooves. The 2 upper storeys have C16 gunports. Embattled parapets. Through this gate the army of Henry V marched to the ships for Agincourt in 1415 and the Pilgrim Fathers embarked from West Quay on "the Mayflower" on August 15th, 1620. Scheduled as an ancient monument.

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Tremona Road

Tremona Road

Entrance Gates, Gate Piers and Walls to Hollybrook Cemetery	1302011	08/10/1981	II
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List description:

(The official list description on the National Heritage List for England maintained by English Heritage.)

1.

5239

TREMONA ROAD Entrance Gates, Gate Piers and Walls to Hollybrook Cemetery
SU 41 NW 7/257

II

2. Circa 1910. Built of coursed rubble with ashlar dressings. Arched vehicle entrance with dripmoulding ending in corbels with stepped parapet above bearing the Southampton Civic Shield. Two flanking piers in 3 stages, the lowest square, the upper 2 octagonal. These are each surmounted by statues of angels, On each side are pedestrian entrances flanked by square piers with gabled caps and a wall about 2 feet in height.

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Vespasian Road

Address	National Ref No	Date listed	Grade
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Vespasian Road

1	1091984	08/10/1981	II
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List description:

(The official list description on the National Heritage List for England maintained by English Heritage.)

1.
5239
VESPASIAN ROAD Bitterne No 1
SU 41 SW 10/258
II

2. Mid C19 house built in the form of a circular tower and probably imitating a Martello tower. Built of coursed stone rubble. Tapering towards roof. Moulded cornice with blocks of stone set on top to give the effect of crenellations. Stone string course. Two pointed arches with modern windows inserted. Pointed arched doorcase with trelliswork porch. An unusual adaptation of a Martello plan to a domestic dwelling.

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Waterloo Road

Waterloo Road

Christ Church	1179330	14/02/1969	II
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List description:

(The official list description on the National Heritage List for England maintained by English Heritage.)

1.
5239
WATERLOO ROAD Freemantle Christ Church
SU 4012 1/259
14.2.69
II

2. Built 1865-6 by William White, the spire completed 1875. Built of Purbeck rubble and ashlar with red brick hood moulding to windows. Nave with clerestory, north and south chapels, south porch. West tower with broached spire. Wide chancel arch and three bay nave arcades. Geometrical style windows.

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Watts Park

Watts Park

Watt's Monument	1091985	14/02/1969	II
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List description:

(The official list description on the National Heritage List for England maintained by English Heritage.)

1.
5239
WATTS PARK (formerly West Park) Watt's Monument
SU 4112 1/216
14.2.69
II

2. Erected 1861 to the design of Richard Cockle Lucas. It commemorates Isaac Watts the hymn writer (1614-1748). Tall grey marble plinth on stepped base. Life sized statue with outstretched arms in C18 costume in white marble. Inset white marble tablets on plinth, three showing scenes in Watts' life, the fourth with an inscription.

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Address

National Ref No

Date listed

Grade

Watts Park, Above Bar Street

Watts Park, Above Bar Street

Southampton Cenotaph

1340007

08/10/1981

I

List description:

(The official list description on the National Heritage List for England maintained by English Heritage.)

Name: Southampton Cenotaph

List entry Number: 1340007

Location: Watts Park, Above Bar Street, Southampton, SO14 7FQ

List entry Description

Summary of Building

First World War memorial by Sir Edwin Landseer Lutyens, 1920, with later inscriptions and additions.

Reasons for Designation

Southampton Cenotaph, situated in Watts Park, is listed at Grade I for the following principal reasons:

- * Historic interest: as an eloquent witness to the tragic impacts of world events on this community, and the sacrifices it made in the conflicts of the C20;
- * Architect: by the nationally renowned architect Sir Edwin Landseer Lutyens (1869-1944), who designed 58 memorials at home and abroad including the Cenotaph in Whitehall;
- * Architectural interest: the first iteration by Sir Edwin Lutyens of a template which was to be adopted across the nation for some of its most notable war memorials, most notably the Grade I-listed Whitehall cenotaph;
- * Design: the elaborate design is notable for the wealth of carved decoration in comparison to the austerity of cenotaphs that were to follow;
- * Group value: the memorial is a prominent feature of the registered Central Parks (Grade II), in which stand a number of listed statues and the nearby Monument to the Engineers of the Titanic (1912).

History

Shortly after the First World War armistice on 11 November 1918, a public meeting was held in Southampton and a resolution was passed, that 'this meeting resolves to provide in Southampton a memorial to perpetuate the memory of those who had fallen in the Great War'. A committee was formed, to which the Lord Mayor, Alderman Sidney G Kimber, was elected both Chairman and Honorary Treasurer, and decided that 'the people of Southampton would like to point to some really fine outstanding memorial in the best position of the town, always to remind them of the sacrifices made for them and others'. One of its members, a local architect, Alfred Gutteridge, recommended Sir Edwin Lutyens (1869-1944) as a potential designer and, on 22 January 1919, the architect met Kimber, Gutteridge and others to discuss the matter.

Lutyens' designs were much sought after; his knighthood in the New Year honours in 1918 was partly, in addition to his work in New Delhi, as a result of his advice to the Imperial (now Commonwealth) War Graves Commission. He was one of the three principal architects appointed by the Commission, being justly acclaimed for the prodigious output of more than 50 war memorials projects.

Lutyens rejected the initial site (on Asylum Green) that his clients had chosen and suggested Watts (West) Park instead. However, his first design for a Stone of Remembrance flanked by a pair of arches, at the east and west entrances to Watts Park, each topped by a recumbent figure resting on a pier was rejected by the committee because of its perceived cost (the architect had been given a budget of £10,000). In its place, Lutyens retained the upper part of the arch that contained the figure, but set it on a tall modelled pillar. He kept the Stone of Remembrance and, in a nod to his proposal for the temporary war shrine, he included two smaller columns topped by pine cones.

The new design was approved at a public meeting on 12 September 1919 and, with drawings

that could now be shown to the public, fundraising began. Tenders were invited for the building work and, on 16 December 1919, a bid of £8,500 was accepted from Messrs Holloway Bros of Westminster. Building work commenced and the memorial was completed for the unveiling on 6 November 1920 by Major General JEB ('Galloping Jack') Seely, Lord Lieutenant of Hampshire, whilst the Bishop of Winchester, the Right Reverend Edward Stuart, undertook the dedication.

The unveiling, at which Lutyens was present, was a two-stage affair, which Seely began by pulling a cord that allowed a light canvas-covered structure encasing the memorial to fall away. He then addressed the crowd and released the Union Flag that covered the figure atop the memorial. The ceremony concluded with the Last Post, two minutes' silence, the Lord's Prayer and the National Anthem, before Kimber, on behalf of the subscribers, formally handed over the memorial to the Council. It was described in the pamphlet produced for the dedication ceremony as 'The Great War Stone of Remembrance, a monolith, an altar in form, identical to those which lie in each of our War Cemeteries throughout the War area, with the words chosen by Mr. Rudyard Kipling - "Their name liveth for evermore" - cut on its west face. Behind this stone, on a plinth, standing on a platform of steps, rises a great pylon'.

The pamphlet for the dedication ceremony claimed there to be 1,800 names of the men of Southampton who died in the war, however, there were actually 1,793 and included a number of women who had worked in the Merchant Navy or with the Queen Mary's Army Auxiliary Corps. A total of £9,485 17s 3d had been raised which, after the deduction of costs, left a balance of £101 18s 11d that was donated to the Hampshire County and Isle of Wight War Memorial Fund.

In the months following the dedication a number of families came forward asking that their loved ones also be included, but their requests were initially refused, being told that it was not possible to add any further names. A Mrs Hayball, the mother of an unlisted fallen soldier, then contacted Norton Catchpole, Secretary of the Hampshire Division of the Comrades of the Great War, who took up the case and advertised in the Echo for more families to come forward. By 26 April 1921 Catchpole had a list of a further 148 names, which he sent to Kimber who headed the War Memorial Committee.

As a result of Catchpole's letters in the local newspaper he was contacted by PF Morant, of Morant Bros stonemasons, Southampton. Morant offered to cut the extra names free of charge, on the understanding that it would be done anonymously. He did not want a "cheap advertisement" and wrote to Catchpole that "I am offering to do this as I am an ex-service man myself and thankful my own name hasn't to go on there". Despite this offer, when the decision was taken to add the missing names, by then standing at 203, Garret and Haysom were commissioned. Their invoice for £26 16s shows that the work was completed by 15 November 1921. This was not quite the final act and, in February 1922, Garret and Haysom were hired again to add the 1,997th and final name, William Henry Thomas Deem.

The addition of names of the fallen from the Second World War was proposed in 1995, but was not undertaken at that time. With the passage of time, the carved names of the fallen of the First World War became increasingly illegible. It was therefore decided to etch the names onto eight glass panels (designed by Martin Donlin) that were erected on either side of the memorial and dedicated on 11 November 2011. Southampton Cenotaph now commemorates servicemen and women who fell during both the First and Second World Wars, the Malayan Emergency, the Korean War and the Mau Mau Uprising.

Sir Edwin Lutyens OM RA (1869-1944) was the leading English architect of his generation. Before the First World War his reputation rested on his country houses and his work at New Delhi, but during and after the war he became the pre-eminent architect for war memorials in England, France and the British Empire. While the Cenotaph in Whitehall (London) had the most influence on other war memorials, the Thiepval Arch (a memorial to the Somme in Thiepval, France) was the most influential on other forms of architecture. He designed the Stone of Remembrance which was placed in all Imperial War Graves Commission cemeteries and in some cemeteries in England, including some with which he was not otherwise associated.

Details

MATERIALS: brick, Portland stone, glass.

DESCRIPTION: the memorial stands in Watts (West) Park, alongside Above Bar Street. It is raised on a platform of five stone steps, with the Stone of Remembrance to the west of the cenotaph raised on a further two steps.

The cenotaph is in the form of a five-tier tapering stone pylon rising to a platform topped with a stone sarcophagus, on which is draped the recumbent effigy of a dead soldier. Flanking it to the west is a Stone of Remembrance and to the north and south, flush with the eastern face, two shorter single-tier pillars surmounted by fir cones (symbols of eternity); the latter being joined to the pylon by a seat and a wall.

The pedestal of the cenotaph has recessed panels on the north and south sides, where the 1,793 names of the fallen are inscribed. The supplemental roll of honour added in 1921 (203 names) and 1922 (one name) is inscribed at the shoulder of the pylon, below the recessed panels that contain the original list. In addition to the names of the fallen, the phrase OUR GLORIOUS DEAD is inscribed on the lower tier of the eastern (front) face of the central pylon and THEIR NAME LIVETH FOR EVERMORE into the west face of the Stone of Remembrance.

The central pylon contains a wealth of sculptural depictions; the eastern (front) face of the central pylon bears a cross of sacrifice; the eastern and western faces of the third tier bear the coat of arms of the city of Southampton; lions are mounted on the north and south shoulders of the fourth tier; and on the fifth tier, just below the sarcophagus, are sculpted wreaths enclosing the emblems of the army, navy, merchant marine and air forces.

Either side of the memorial, four individual panels of etched green glass (each 1.2m tall and 2.85m wide) are mounted in Portland Stone supports, bearing the names of the fallen.

Selected Sources

Books and journals

Boorman, D, At the Going Down of the Sun, (1988)

Corke, J, War Memorials in Britain, (2005)

Everill, P, The Southampton Cenotaph Roll of Honour, Southampton City Council Archaeology Unit, (2008)

Skelton, T, Gliddon, G, Lutyens and the Great War, (2008)

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Wessex Lane

Wessex Lane

Boundary wall to St Mary' s churchyard on north side of churchyard	1091986	08/10/1981	II
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List description:

(The official list description on the National Heritage List for England maintained by English Heritage.)

1.

5239

WESSEX LANE Swaythling Boundary wall to St Mary's churchyard on north side of churchyard

SU 41 NW 7/263

II

2. Early C18 red brick wall, about 8 feet in height laid in English Bond. Near the base is a half-diaper pattern formed of vitrified headers. Red brick plinth and coping. This wall borders on South Stoneham House and was probably built about the same time circa 1708.

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Address	National Ref No	Date listed	Grade
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Wessex Lane

St Mary's Church 1179339 14/07/1953 I

List description:

(The official list description on the National Heritage List for England maintained by English Heritage.)

1.
5239
WESSEX LANE South Stoneham Swaythling
Church of St Mary (formerly listed as St Mary's Church, South Stoneham)
SU 41 NW 7/262
14.7.53
I

2. The parish church of South Stoneham and the village church of Swaythling. Chancel C12, nave C13, north transept of 1728, south transept of 1850s by G Guillaume and late C15 or early C16 west tower with small double uncusped belfry lights, later battlemented parapet and C19 west doorway. Built of stone rubble with tiled roof. The interior contains a fine late C12 chalk chancel arch, a piscina in the north chancel wall and a late C12 Purbeck marble font having a square bowl with incised arcading to the sides, on later clustered shafting. Good collection of monuments including a tomb of circa 1540 in the chancel, a wall monument to Edmund Clarke (died 1632) and a huge baroque monument to Edward Dummer, the builder of South Stoneham House, attributed to Hawksmoor. Late C18 and early C19 wall tablets in nave. The churchyard contains examples of C18 headstones with cherub, skull, heavenly crown, trumpet urn and hourglass and flower motifs and C19 oval body stones and chest tombs.

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Wessex Lane

Main building including Booking Hall on downside to Swaythling Railway Station 1179348 08/10/1981 II

List description:

(The official list description on the National Heritage List for England maintained by English Heritage.)

1.
5239
WESSEX LANE Swaythling
Main building including Booking Hall on downside to Swaythling Railway Station
SU 41 NW 7/265
II

2. 1883. Elaborate Neo-Flemish style, one storey red brick with orange brick dressings. The left side has a Flemish gable with central pediment and ball finials and includes a date tablet. Five windows in all. These are 3-light casements having cambered heads with keystones, moulded cills and aprons beneath. Tiled roof, sweeping over the door and 2 windows and supported on wooden brackets. Simple doorcase with cambered arch.

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Address**National Ref No****Date listed****Grade**

Wessex Lane**South Stoneham House**

1340008

14/07/1953

II*

List description:

(The official list description on the National Heritage List for England maintained by English Heritage.)

1.

5239

WESSEX LANE Swaythling South Stoneham House

SU 41 NW 7/264

14.7.53

II*

2. Built in 1708, almost certainly by Nicholas Hawksmoor. The manor house of South Stoneham was built for Edward Dummer and became a University Hall of Residence after the first world war. There are some alterations of circa 1900. Three storeys red brick with raised rubbed brick band of 9 courses at ground floor level. Similar band and moulded stone cornice at second floor level of cills. Tall attic embracing second floor with moulded stone coping and small central pediment supported on stone triglyphed and modillioned broken entablature. Hipped old tiled roof in 5 hips. Seven original window openings with modern windows on second floor. Nine tall narrow windows with wide frames on first floor, stone cills and deep rubbed arches. Eight windows including 2 on the left-hand side of the door altered in the late C18 and a glazed central door in heavy moulded and coved architrave with acanthus console brackets at 45 degrees to the wall face supporting a moulded cornice breaking round brackets with carved keystone, all painted stone. The doorcase is covered by a modern brick Doric porch. Later extension the full height of the building to the left-hand side. The attic storey has been extended by one bay each side at a later date. Two modern wings flank the original building of red brick. The south front is the same design but has a large 2 storey half octagonal bay in the centre, 3 windows on the first floor of the bay. Two windows and central glazed door on the ground floor of similar design to the north door, approached by 4 Portland steps with Portland stone balustrading. Four cast lead rainwater heads, 2 on the north and 2 on the south front with the inscription EDS. The interior contains a contemporary staircase with carved tread ends, with scroll, flower and leaf decorations. Three twisted balusters to each step and moulded hand rail. The staircase hall has an C18 ceiling with painting of pelicans, trumpets and swags. There is panelling to dado level. The Music Room has a cornice with swags and paterae and a marble fireplace with cupids, urns and swags.

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West Marlands Road

West Marlands Road

Southampton Civic Centre

1092036

10/10/1980

II*

List description:

(The official list description on the National Heritage List for England maintained by English Heritage.)

SU 4112

983/1/262

CIVIC CENTRE ROAD (North, Off)

Southampton Civic Centre

(Formerly Listed as: CIVIC CENTRE ROAD Civic Centre)

10.10.1980 II*

Includes: WEST MARLANDS ROAD (West, off) Southampton Civic Centre

Constructed between 1928 and 1939. Architect E Berry Webber following competition. PLAN: a quadrangle of buildings with their principal facades facing outwards. On the west the Law Courts, on the south The Municipal Offices, on the east the Guildhall and on the north the Art Block. EXTERIOR: all the buildings symmetrical in composition, generally Classical in style and faced in Portland stone. Law Courts Centrepiece in the hall arched recess containing the entrance and flanked by 9-bay lower 2-storeyed wings. Above and behind the entrance rises the tall, gently tapering tower with clock, open bell stage and low pyramidal roof. Municipal Offices has pedimented centrepiece with the entrance within a tall arched recess above which is/are the City's Arms. Left and right, 5-bay lower 2-storeyed wings link with transverse administration blocks to form a shallow courtyard whose short sides terminate in sparsely fenestrated corner pedimented pavilions. The transverse blocks with 6-bay facades. The Guildhall has a large gabled public assembly hall with refreshment rooms left and right and a lower flat-roofed entrance hall with hexastyle Ionic portico. Wings to left and right create a courtyard. The Art Block was originally designed to house the Art Gallery and School of Art but was later required to house also the Central Library; so that the central entrance leads to the Art Gallery on the first floor and a porch on the left of the courtyard leads to the Library and one on the right leads to the School of Art on the ground floor under the Art Gallery. The composition is again that of a centrepiece with flanking wings and side blocks to form a courtyard. INTERIOR: not inspected.

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West Park

West Park

Watt's Monument

1091985

14/02/1969

II

List description:

(The official list description on the National Heritage List for England maintained by English Heritage.)

1.

5239

WATTS PARK (formerly West Park) Watt's Monument

SU 4112 1/216

14.2.69

II

2. Erected 1861 to the design of Richard Cockle Lucas. It commemorates Isaac Watts the hymn writer (1614-1748). Tall grey marble plinth on stepped base. Life sized statue with outstretched arms in C18 costume in white marble. Inset white marble tablets on plinth, three showing scenes in Watts' life, the fourth with an inscription.

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West Park, Above Bar Street

West Park, Above Bar Street

Southampton Cenotaph

1340007

08/10/1981

I

List description:

(The official list description on the National Heritage List for England maintained by English Heritage.)

Name: Southampton Cenotaph

List entry Number: 1340007

Location: Watts Park, Above Bar Street, Southampton, SO14 7FQ

List entry Description

Summary of Building

First World War memorial by Sir Edwin Landseer Lutyens, 1920, with later inscriptions and additions.

Reasons for Designation

Southampton Cenotaph, situated in Watts Park, is listed at Grade I for the following principal reasons:

- * Historic interest: as an eloquent witness to the tragic impacts of world events on this community, and the sacrifices it made in the conflicts of the C20;
- * Architect: by the nationally renowned architect Sir Edwin Landseer Lutyens (1869-1944), who designed 58 memorials at home and abroad including the Cenotaph in Whitehall;
- * Architectural interest: the first iteration by Sir Edwin Lutyens of a template which was to be adopted across the nation for some of its most notable war memorials, most notably the Grade I-listed Whitehall cenotaph;
- * Design: the elaborate design is notable for the wealth of carved decoration in comparison to the austerity of cenotaphs that were to follow;
- * Group value: the memorial is a prominent feature of the registered Central Parks (Grade II), in which stand a number of listed statues and the nearby Monument to the Engineers of the Titanic (1912).

History

Shortly after the First World War armistice on 11 November 1918, a public meeting was held in Southampton and a resolution was passed, that 'this meeting resolves to provide in Southampton a memorial to perpetuate the memory of those who had fallen in the Great War'. A committee was formed, to which the Lord Mayor, Alderman Sidney G Kimber, was elected both Chairman and Honorary Treasurer, and decided that 'the people of Southampton would like to point to some really fine outstanding memorial in the best position of the town, always to remind them of the sacrifices made for them and others'. One of its members, a local architect, Alfred Gutteridge, recommended Sir Edwin Lutyens (1869-1944) as a potential designer and, on 22 January 1919, the architect met Kimber, Gutteridge and others to discuss the matter.

Lutyens' designs were much sought after; his knighthood in the New Year honours in 1918 was partly, in addition to his work in New Delhi, as a result of his advice to the Imperial (now Commonwealth) War Graves Commission. He was one of the three principal architects appointed by the Commission, being justly acclaimed for the prodigious output of more than 50 war memorials projects.

Lutyens rejected the initial site (on Asylum Green) that his clients had chosen and suggested Watts (West) Park instead. However, his first design for a Stone of Remembrance flanked by a pair of arches, at the east and west entrances to Watts Park, each topped by a recumbent figure resting on a pier was rejected by the committee because of its perceived cost (the architect had been given a budget of £10,000). In its place, Lutyens retained the upper part of the arch that contained the figure, but set it on a tall modelled pillar. He kept the Stone of Remembrance and, in a nod to his proposal for the temporary war shrine, he included two smaller columns topped by pine cones.

The new design was approved at a public meeting on 12 September 1919 and, with drawings

that could now be shown to the public, fundraising began. Tenders were invited for the building work and, on 16 December 1919, a bid of £8,500 was accepted from Messrs Holloway Bros of Westminster. Building work commenced and the memorial was completed for the unveiling on 6 November 1920 by Major General JEB ('Galloping Jack') Seely, Lord Lieutenant of Hampshire, whilst the Bishop of Winchester, the Right Reverend Edward Stuart, undertook the dedication.

The unveiling, at which Lutyens was present, was a two-stage affair, which Seely began by pulling a cord that allowed a light canvas-covered structure encasing the memorial to fall away. He then addressed the crowd and released the Union Flag that covered the figure atop the memorial. The ceremony concluded with the Last Post, two minutes' silence, the Lord's Prayer and the National Anthem, before Kimber, on behalf of the subscribers, formally handed over the memorial to the Council. It was described in the pamphlet produced for the dedication ceremony as 'The Great War Stone of Remembrance, a monolith, an altar in form, identical to those which lie in each of our War Cemeteries throughout the War area, with the words chosen by Mr. Rudyard Kipling - "Their name liveth for evermore" - cut on its west face. Behind this stone, on a plinth, standing on a platform of steps, rises a great pylon'.

The pamphlet for the dedication ceremony claimed there to be 1,800 names of the men of Southampton who died in the war, however, there were actually 1,793 and included a number of women who had worked in the Merchant Navy or with the Queen Mary's Army Auxiliary Corps. A total of £9,485 17s 3d had been raised which, after the deduction of costs, left a balance of £101 18s 11d that was donated to the Hampshire County and Isle of Wight War Memorial Fund.

In the months following the dedication a number of families came forward asking that their loved ones also be included, but their requests were initially refused, being told that it was not possible to add any further names. A Mrs Hayball, the mother of an unlisted fallen soldier, then contacted Norton Catchpole, Secretary of the Hampshire Division of the Comrades of the Great War, who took up the case and advertised in the Echo for more families to come forward. By 26 April 1921 Catchpole had a list of a further 148 names, which he sent to Kimber who headed the War Memorial Committee.

As a result of Catchpole's letters in the local newspaper he was contacted by PF Morant, of Morant Bros stonemasons, Southampton. Morant offered to cut the extra names free of charge, on the understanding that it would be done anonymously. He did not want a "cheap advertisement" and wrote to Catchpole that "I am offering to do this as I am an ex-service man myself and thankful my own name hasn't to go on there". Despite this offer, when the decision was taken to add the missing names, by then standing at 203, Garret and Haysom were commissioned. Their invoice for £26 16s shows that the work was completed by 15 November 1921. This was not quite the final act and, in February 1922, Garret and Haysom were hired again to add the 1,997th and final name, William Henry Thomas Deem.

The addition of names of the fallen from the Second World War was proposed in 1995, but was not undertaken at that time. With the passage of time, the carved names of the fallen of the First World War became increasingly illegible. It was therefore decided to etch the names onto eight glass panels (designed by Martin Donlin) that were erected on either side of the memorial and dedicated on 11 November 2011. Southampton Cenotaph now commemorates servicemen and women who fell during both the First and Second World Wars, the Malayan Emergency, the Korean War and the Mau Mau Uprising.

Sir Edwin Lutyens OM RA (1869-1944) was the leading English architect of his generation. Before the First World War his reputation rested on his country houses and his work at New Delhi, but during and after the war he became the pre-eminent architect for war memorials in England, France and the British Empire. While the Cenotaph in Whitehall (London) had the most influence on other war memorials, the Thiepval Arch (a memorial to the Somme in Thiepval, France) was the most influential on other forms of architecture. He designed the Stone of Remembrance which was placed in all Imperial War Graves Commission cemeteries and in some cemeteries in England, including some with which he was not otherwise associated.

Details

MATERIALS: brick, Portland stone, glass.

DESCRIPTION: the memorial stands in Watts (West) Park, alongside Above Bar Street. It is raised on a platform of five stone steps, with the Stone of Remembrance to the west of the cenotaph raised on a further two steps.

The cenotaph is in the form of a five-tier tapering stone pylon rising to a platform topped with a stone sarcophagus, on which is draped the recumbent effigy of a dead soldier. Flanking it to the west is a Stone of Remembrance and to the north and south, flush with the eastern face, two shorter single-tier pillars surmounted by fir cones (symbols of eternity); the latter being joined to the pylon by a seat and a wall.

The pedestal of the cenotaph has recessed panels on the north and south sides, where the 1,793 names of the fallen are inscribed. The supplemental roll of honour added in 1921 (203 names) and 1922 (one name) is inscribed at the shoulder of the pylon, below the recessed panels that contain the original list. In addition to the names of the fallen, the phrase OUR GLORIOUS DEAD is inscribed on the lower tier of the eastern (front) face of the central pylon and THEIR NAME LIVETH FOR EVERMORE into the west face of the Stone of Remembrance.

The central pylon contains a wealth of sculptural depictions; the eastern (front) face of the central pylon bears a cross of sacrifice; the eastern and western faces of the third tier bear the coat of arms of the city of Southampton; lions are mounted on the north and south shoulders of the fourth tier; and on the fifth tier, just below the sarcophagus, are sculpted wreaths enclosing the emblems of the army, navy, merchant marine and air forces.

Either side of the memorial, four individual panels of etched green glass (each 1.2m tall and 2.85m wide) are mounted in Portland Stone supports, bearing the names of the fallen.

Selected Sources

Books and journals

Boorman, D, *At the Going Down of the Sun*, (1988)

Corke, J, *War Memorials in Britain*, (2005)

Everill, P, *The Southampton Cenotaph Roll of Honour*, Southampton City Council Archaeology Unit, (2008)

Skelton, T, Gliddon, G, *Lutyens and the Great War*, (2008)

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Western Avenue

King George V Dry Dock

1391678

05/06/2006

II

List description:

(The official list description on the National Heritage List for England maintained by English Heritage.)

495151

WESTERN DOCKS

King George V Dry Dock

II

King George V Graving Dock, also known as No. 7 Dry Dock, is a dry dock located in Southampton's Western Docks. It was designed by FE Wentworth-Shields and constructed by John Mowlem & Company, with Edmund Nuttall Sons & Company. It was formally opened by HM King George V and Queen Mary on 26th July 1933, but work was not completed until 1934.

MATERIALS: The dock is constructed of reinforced concrete and steel, which was introduced as a building material at the end of C19. The only granite used in the construction was for the sills and caisson stops, the flights of steps leading to the floor, and the coping of the walls at the entrance. All other parts of the dock, including the copings of the side walls and the altar steps near the base, are of concrete.

PLAN: The shape of the cross section of docks mirrored the developments in ship design. C17 to late C19 docks had curving or semi-circular cross sections due to the shape of the hulls of ships built at that time. The sloping walls of the docks had steps, called altars, which provided footings for the timber props which supported the ship's hull. In the early C20 dock profiles became more trapezoidal and, by the mid C20, rectangular with near vertical walls. The King George V Graving Dock mirrors these developments, and has steep sides with a restricted number of stepped altars, which are confined to the base of the walls. It was found that high-level altars were not needed, and that large ships could dock on three lines of blocks without the need for shoring.

DESCRIPTION: The dock is 1,200 feet long and 135 feet wide. Mooring bollards are spaced at intervals along the sides of the dock, and others set into the dock wall. In addition, there are service access points and inspection slipways on either side of the dock. At the east side of the dock entrance is the chamber for the caisson door, although the caisson has been removed.

The side and end walls of the dock were constructed with a batter of 1 in 4 to resist the lateral earth pressure and to economise on concrete. Despite this a large quantity of concrete was used. The floor of the dock is 25ft thick at the centre line, tapering to 17.5ft thick at the sides where it adjoins the walls. The most unusual aspect of the dock's design is the provision of vertical buttresses, or piers, which project from the side of the dock at 200ft intervals. These piers were needed to prevent the bilge keels of vessels striking the base of the battered walls, and the faces of the piers were fendered for about 10ft below the coping with English elm timbers. This gave the structure a distinctive, Modernist, architectural character.

HISTORY: The Dock was designed for the repair and maintenance of the largest ocean liners operating at this time, and two years after its opening, the Queen Mary used it before embarking on her maiden voyage. It was intended to uphold Southampton's position as Britain's premier passenger port. Its construction involved major engineering work including the construction of deep wells and the use of pumps to lower the water table. This was thought to be the first application of the deep well method since Robert Stephenson constructed the Kilsby tunnel a century earlier. It remained the longest dry dock in the world for almost 30 years, and by 1939 was attracting half a million sightseers each year who came to see the world's largest liners. During WWII the Western Docks, of which King George V Graving Dock is a part, was one of the principal embarkation points for Operation 'Overlord', and the famous Mulberry Harbour, used in the D-Day landings in June 1944, was constructed there. By the 1960's the great era of the transatlantic passenger liner was ending due to the rise of the jet airliner. Since the 1950's, the other dry docks at Southampton have all been infilled, apart from No.6 Trafalgar Dry Dock, the design of which included work by

Address**National Ref No Date listed Grade**

Wentworth-Shields. These two docks represent the great achievements of Southampton Docks' development during the first half of the C20.

SUMMARY OF IMPORTANCE: King George V Graving Dock has special historic interest both locally and nationally as a rare survival from the heyday of the transatlantic liner era. It has special architectural interest as a good example of the evolution of dock design as it stood in the mid C20, innovative in its construction. The dock has associations with great ships and events important in British history, and was the most significant dry dock in one of Britain's leading ports.

SOURCES: Clarke, Jonathan, King George V Graving Dock, Western Docks. Southampton (English Heritage Architectural Investigation London & South. January 2006).

[Derived from DCMS listing schedule dated 5/6/06. Crown Copyright.]

Western Avenue**No. 7 pumping station at King George V Dry Dock**

1391677

05/06/2006

II

List description:

(The official list description on the National Heritage List for England maintained by English Heritage.)

495902

WESTERN DOCKS

No. 7 pumping station at King George V Dry Dock

II

No. 7 Pumping Station, built to house the pumps and machinery used in flooding and draining King George V Graving Dock. The Pumping Station lies on the west side of the entrance to the Dock, and was built in 1933/34 at the same time as the Dock was constructed. Red brick with stone dressing, architect unknown though it was probably part of the dock design by FE Wentworth-Shields.

EXTERIOR: The Pumping Station is a rectangular brick building in inter-war classical revival style suggesting a temple with a half-hipped pitched felt roof. It has a stone cornice, brick band and additional stone cornice, with brick pilasters between the windows, the cornice forming the capital of the pilasters. Each bay has a tall metal-framed multi-pane window divided so that the top section has a central pivoted hopper. There is a shallow stone apron beneath each window.

The exterior has been somewhat altered in footprint: the west bay of the pumping station (comprising a diesel house and office) has been demolished, and a single storey extension was added to the river frontage. A washroom area has also been partially demolished.

INTERIOR: The pumping room is now subdivided into two parts by a temporary partition. The southern part of the building retains the old machinery and motor-room, and the northern part is now an electrical substation. The interior is lined with cream and green tiles on the lower part of the wall with brick above. There is a tiled floor in the northern end of the building. In the southern end of the building, in the main pumping room, are four pumps which regulated the water level in the dock, although one is now inoperable and one is possibly not original. The remainder of the pumping room appears to be as it was in the 1930s. A wooden staircase leads to a mezzanine balcony with a wooden balustrade, on which is the motor control room and pipe layout diagram which showed which pumps were working. The pumping station structure extends below ground to access the pipes, culverts and penstocks that drained and filled the dry dock.

SUMMARY OF IMPORTANCE: The No. 7 Pumping Station was built in the 1930s, contemporary with the King George V Graving Dock it served. The dock was designed for the repair and maintenance of the largest ocean liners operating at this time, and is of special historic interest for representing the peak of the transatlantic passenger liner trade in Britain. The inter-war classical style is impressive and temple-like, and the interior is exceptional for its survival of fixtures and fittings. Although there have been some alterations to the periphery of the building, its function is amply illustrated by the surviving features and its architectural presence offsets the largely below-ground dock. It is, however, recognised that the below ground parts of the building are of lesser importance, and will eventually become flooded and inaccessible. The single storey flat roof later extensions to the south and north ends of the building are not of special Interest either.

SOURCES: Clarke, Jonathan, King George V Graving Dock, Western Docks, Southampton (English Heritage Architectural Investigation London & South. January 2006).

[Derived from DCMS listing schedule dated 5/6/06. Crown Copyright.]

Western Esplanade

Address	National Ref No	Date listed	Grade
Western Esplanade			
Drinking Fountain	1340009	08/10/1981	II
<u>List description:</u>			
(The official list description on the National Heritage List for England maintained by English Heritage.)			
1.			
5239			
WESTERN ESPLANADE Drinking Fountain			
SU 4111 3/268			
II			
2. Circa 1900. This was erected to the memory of Mary Anne Rogers, Stewardess of the "Stella" for her heroic action in saving passengers' lives. Stone hexagonal structure supported on 6 columns with round-headed arches. Cornice decorated with Tudor roses. Stepped roof surmounted by ball finial. The drinking fountain is in a central thicker column having an integral bowl with guilloche moulding.			
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Western Esplanade			
Horse Trough	1091987	08/10/1981	II
<u>List description:</u>			
(The official list description on the National Heritage List for England maintained by English Heritage.)			
1.			
5239			
WESTERN ESPLANADE Horse Trough			
SU 4111 3/269			
II			
2. Circa 1900. Stone basin on 2 stone feet erected to the memory of the Marrett family whose house stood on the site between 1700 and 1900.			
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Western Esplanade			
Pilgrim Fathers Memorial	1179378	14/02/1969	II
<u>List description:</u>			
(The official list description on the National Heritage List for England maintained by English Heritage.)			
1.			
5239			
WESTERN ESPLANADE Pilgrim Fathers' Memorial			
SU 4111 3/267			
14.2.69			
II			
2. Erected 1913 to the design of R M Lucas. It commemorates the sailing of the "Mayflower" and "Speedwell" from Southampton Quay in 1620. Tall rough-faced stone column on base of 5 stepped stages. Surmounted by domed cupola on light slender fluted Ionic columns. The dome has mosaic work and is crowned by a bronze model of the "Mayflower".			
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Western Esplanade

Sections of wall running south along Esplanade from south-west corner of Simnel Street to University Air Squadron Headquarters at south end of Bugle Street. (Includes The Arcades, The West Gate, Blue Anchor Postern and Biddles Gate.)	1179282	08/10/1981	I
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List description:

(The official list description on the National Heritage List for England maintained by English Heritage.)

1.

5239

TOWN WALLS: Sections of wall running south along Esplanade from south-west corner of Simnel Street to University Air Squadron Headquarters at south end of Bugle Street. Includes The Arcades, The West Gate, Blue Anchor Postern and Biddles Gate
SU 4111 3/252

I

(Also listed as:

WESTGATE STREET - The West Gate including portions of Town Walls and arcades adjoining.)

2. Mediaeval City Wall built of stone rubble about 20 feet in height. It incorporates the Arcade, and arcaded screen wall built against existing Norman merchants houses forming a series of deep arched recesses to give a rampart wall at the top, 19 arches in all, and the West Gate. This Mid C14 gateway has simple chamfered outer arches and a pointed tunnel-vault. It has 2 portcullis grooves. The 2 upper storeys have C16 gunports. Embattled parapets. Through this gate the army of Henry V marched to the ships for Agincourt in 1415 and the Pilgrim Fathers embarked from West Quay on "the Mayflower" on August 15th, 1620. Scheduled as an ancient monument.

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Westgate Street

Westgate Street

The Royal Standard Inn	1340010	14/07/1953	II
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List description:

(The official list description on the National Heritage List for England maintained by English Heritage.)

1.

5239

WESTGATE STREET The Royal Standard Inn
SU 4111 3/271
14.7.53

II GV

2. Early C19. Main front has 3 storeys. Plain painted stuccoed walls with castellated parapet. Tiled roof. Five sashes, including one blank window on second floor. Wide central doorcase with engaged Doric columns, modified frieze and cornice over. A back entrance opens on to No 8 Westgate Street.

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Westgate Street

Tudor Merchants Hall

1179384 14/02/1969 II*

List description:

(The official list description on the National Heritage List for England maintained by English Heritage.)

1.
5239
WESTGATE STREET Tudor Merchants Hall (formerly listed as The Guard House)
SU 4111 3/270
14.2.69
II* GV

2. C15 restored 1973-4. Built before 1428, this building originally stood in St Michael's Square. The upper floors were used as the town Woollen Cloth Hall and the open arcaded ground floor as the Fishmarket. By the C17 it had become derelict and was sold in 1634 to Alderman Edward Exton for 20 marks for re-erection on the present site as a warehouse. The arcaded ground floor was filled in. Three storeys. Five bay timber-framed building with plaster infilling on stone rubble ground floor. Curved braces to second floor. Mullioned or mullioned and transomed windows in wooden frames, not original. Tiled roof. Interior has a crown post roof.

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Westgate Street

8

1301978 14/07/1953 II

List description:

(The official list description on the National Heritage List for England maintained by English Heritage.)

1.
5239
WESTGATE STREET No 8
SU 4111 3/272
14.7.53
II GV

2. C18. Two storeys grey brick with red brick dressings. Tiled roof. High parapet with 3 recessed panels, eaves cornice and brick stringcourse at first floor level. Three sashes. Side doorcase with reeded architrave surround and flat hood over.

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Westgate Street

9 and 10

1091988 14/02/1969 II

List description:

(The official list description on the National Heritage List for England maintained by English Heritage.)

1.
5239
WESTGATE STREET Nos 9 and 10
SU 4111 3/273
14.2.69
II GV

2. Now one house. Early C19. Two storeys red brick. Hipped old tiled roof. Three sashes with glazing bars intact. No 10 has a restored doorcase with cornice, console brackets and pilasters.

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Weston Grove Road

Address	National Ref No	Date listed	Grade
Weston Grove Road			
St Mark's Church	1091989	08/10/1981	II
<u>List description:</u>			
(The official list description on the National Heritage List for England maintained by English Heritage.)			
1. 5239 WESTON GROVE ROAD Woolston Church of St Mark SU 41 SW 10/274 II			
2. The parish church or Woolston. Built in 1863. Enlarged in 1866 and 1867 by William White. Built of stone rubble with slate roof. Nave and lower chancel. Four bay nave. Narrow north and wide south aisles. South chapel with polygonal apse. Clerestory. Gabled north porch. The tower and spire originally intended at the north-west corner where only built to aisle height. Interior wall surfaces of brick polychromy. The south chapel apse has 4 small stained glass lights by Morris and Co 1887.			
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<hr/>			
Weston Lane			
Weston Lane			
Gatepiers to No 223 (formerly No 227)	1179427	08/10/1981	II
<u>List description:</u>			
(The official list description on the National Heritage List for England maintained by English Heritage.)			
1. 5239 WESTON LANE Weston Gatepiers to No 227 SU 41 SE 11/278 II			
2. Circa 1860. Four rusticated stone gate piers.			
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<hr/>			
Weston Lane			
Holy Trinity Church	1179420	08/10/1981	II
<u>List description:</u>			
(The official list description on the National Heritage List for England maintained by English Heritage.)			
1. 5239 WESTON LANE Weston Holy Trinity Church, Weston SU 41 SW 10/275 II			
2. Built in 1865 by A Bedborough. Neo-decorated style. Built of coursed rubble with slate roof. Nave and chancel, north gabled Porch, north aisle with flanking tower and spire.			
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Address	National Ref No	Date listed	Grade
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Weston Lane

Fox's Monument (Obelisk) in Mayfield Park 1340011 14/02/1969 II

List description:

(The official list description on the National Heritage List for England maintained by English Heritage.)

1.
5239
WESTON LANE Weston Obelisk in Mayfield Park
SU 41 SW 10/276
14.2.69
II

2. Erected in 1810 by W Chamberlayne MP in honour of Charles James Fox the politician. Built of stone. Tall plain obelisk on a square base with 3 steps, inscribed "The earth is the lord's and the fulness thereof".

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Weston Lane

223 Lodge House (formerly 227 Weston Lane) 1091990 08/10/1981 II

List description:

(The official list description on the National Heritage List for England maintained by English Heritage.)

1.
5239
WESTON LANE Weston No 227 (Lodge House)
SU 41 SE 11/277
II

2. Formerly a lodge to Mayfield Park. Circa 1860. One storey yellow brick. Two gables with quatrefoil ornament. Slate roof. Two 3-light castellated bays with decorative glazing. Doorcase with iron columns supporting castellated entablature. Plinth. Long and short quoins.

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Winkle Street

Address	National Ref No	Date listed	Grade
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Winkle Street

Church of St Julien 1091959 14/07/1953 I

List description:

(The official list description on the National Heritage List for England maintained by English Heritage.)

1.
5239
WINKLE STREET Church of St Julian (formerly listed as St Julian's Hospital 'God's House' (including chapel))
SU 4210 5/280 14.7.53
I

2. Circa 1190 much restored in 1861. This was the chapel of the Hospital of St Julian or God's House, founded circa 1185 as an almshouse and hostel for travellers on pilgrimage to Canterbury. From the C16 to 1939 it was used regularly by French Protestants and is thus also known as the French Church. Exterior of coursed stone rubble with tiled roof. Stone coping to gable end with cross-shaped saddle stone. Squat tower having archway beneath. Renewed north door. Nave and chancel of 2 bays each with transitional style windows. C12 chancel arch of 2 orders. Leper's Squint Stoup Monument, probably C19 commemorating the nearby execution of Richard Plantagenet, Lord Scrope of Masham and Sir Thamas Gray of Northumberland in 1415 for their conspiracy against Henry V (see also Red Lion Inn, High Street). C19 barrel vaulted roof Grade I for historical interest.

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(The correct spelling is "St Julien", as used on OS maps. SCC HER.)

Winkle Street

God's House Gate (including God's House Tower Museum) 1340004 14/07/1953 II

List description:

(The official list description on the National Heritage List for England maintained by English Heritage.)

1.
5239
TOWN QUAY God's House Gate (formerly listed as South Gate or God's House Gate and adjoining portion of City Wall)
SU 4210 5/248
14.7.53
I

2. A circa 1300 gateway defended by a double portcullis. It was known as the Saltmarsh Gate and God's House Gate after the nearby hospital for poor travellers. The tower above the gate was called Lambcote Tower and was used as a prison. Built of stone rubble. Three storey tower with arched gateway with double portcullis and 3 storey building adjoining. The windows are trefoil or cinquefoil headed lights. Scheduled as an ancient monument.

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Winkle Street

Wall in the north-east corner of the garden of St Julien's Hospital	1340035	08/10/1981	II
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List description:

(The official list description on the National Heritage List for England maintained by English Heritage.)

1.

5239

WINKLE STREET Wall in the north-east corner of the garden of St Julian's Hospital
SU 4210 5/287

II

2. Probably C12 and C15. Angle of 2 walls built of ashlar with rubble infill about 2 metres high. The eastern wall contains a splayed window, probably of 2-lights, now blocked, which includes several Norman mouldings and perpendicular tracery fragments. To the south of this window is a complete piscina or stamp of C14 form. The walls could be the remains of the C12 St Julian's Hospital.

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(The correct spelling is "St Julien", as used on OS maps. SCC HER.)

Winkle Street

1 to 4 consecutive	1340034	08/10/1981	II
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List description:

(The official list description on the National Heritage List for England maintained by English Heritage.)

1.

5239

WINKLE STREET Nos 1 to 4 (consec)
SU 4210 5/281

II

2. Mid C19 range. Two storeys and attics red brick with stone long and short quoins and window dressings. Tiled roof with bands of plain and fishscale tiles. Ridge tiles to roof. Stone kneelers. Double pointed mullioned windows with hood mouldings and pointed arched doorcases.

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Winkle Street

5 to 8 consecutive	1091960	08/10/1981	II
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List description:

(The official list description on the National Heritage List for England maintained by English Heritage.)

1.

5239

WINKLE STREET Nos 5 to 8 (consec)
SU 4210 5/282

II

2. Mid C19 range. Two storeys and attics red brick with stone long and short quoins and window dressings. Tiled roof with bands of plain and fishscale tiles. Ridge tiles to roof. Stone kneelers. Double pointed mullioned windows with hood mouldings and pointed arched doorcases.

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Woodmill Lane

Woodmill Lane

Drinking Fountain

1091961 08/10/1981 II

List description:

(The official list description on the National Heritage List for England maintained by English Heritage.)

1.
5239
WOODMILL LANE Swaythling Drinking Fountain
SU 41 NW 7/283
II

2. 1897. Erected by a resident of Southampton to commemorate Queen Victoria's Diamond Jubilee. Square stone base with granite horse trough on one side. Two steps lead to iron basin. Panel with shell moulding above. Engaged columns support entablature with scrolled corners.

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Woodmill Lane

Fish House at west of Salmon Pool

1268517 22/01/1996 II

List description:

(The official list description on the National Heritage List for England maintained by English Heritage.)

SU41NW
983-0/7/10011
WOODMILL LANE, South Stoneham Fish House at west of Salmon Pool
GV II

Fish house. Circa late C18 or early C19. Red brick in Flemish garden wall bond with some blue headers. Clay plain tile hipped roof Brick stack in end wall. Small rectangular plan 2-storey building. The north east elevation, facing Salmon Pool, is blind except for a doorway on the right with a brick cambered arch and C20 door. The south west elevation, facing the road, has central doorway with C20 door, flanked by two small blocked windows with brick cambered arches and central first floor doorway, boarded over. INTERIOR: The chimney-breast has been taken out. Unceiled. The ceiling beams have hooks for hanging tackle or fish. The fish house is situated on the west side of the Salmon Pool, which was formed from the River Itchen, and was in the grounds of South Stoneham House [qv].

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Woodmill Lane

Sluice Bridge at south of Salmon Pool

1268516 22/01/1996 II

List description:

(The official list description on the National Heritage List for England maintained by English Heritage.)

SU41NW
983-0/7/10010
WOODMILL LANE, South Stoneham Sluice Bridge at south of Salmon Pool
GV II

Sluice bridge to fish pond. Circa early C18. Red brick with rusticated stone arches and stone coping to parapet. Tripartite round arches, the flanking arches smaller. Moulded stone parapet coping with small stone pedestals and moulded bases to ball finials; the halls are missing. The sluice bridge is situated on the south side of the Salmon Pool, which was formed from the River Itchen, and was in the grounds of South Stoneham House [qv]. SOURCE: Circa 1730 watercolours of South Stoneham House, in private collection. Circa 1750 oil painting of South Stoneham House, in private collection, illustrated in Sotherby's catalogue, 1985.

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Address**National Ref No****Date listed****Grade**

Wrights Hill

Wrights Hill**The Stables**

1091962

11/07/1980

II

List description:

(The official list description on the National Heritage List for England maintained by English Heritage.)

1.

5239

WRIGHTS HILL Weston The Stables

SU 41 SE 11/284

11.7.80

II

2. These were originally the stables to Mayfield Park now a store. Mid C19, built on 3 sides of a courtyard. Two storeys red brick with a circular projection to the ends. Slate roof. Clock tower surmounted by cupola and weathervane. Gable end with blank circular opening. Sash windows.

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