



EST 1992

SOUTHERN **ARCHAEOLOGICAL** SERVICES LTD



REPORT ON BUILDING RECORDING AT
THE 'COACH HOUSE', THE NEW INN,
BEVOIS VALLEY ROAD, SOUTHAMPTON
SAS 427 SOU1516
A.2009.25

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1. SUMMARY

Site Name: The 'Coach House'
Location: The New Inn, 16 Bevois Valley Road, Southampton, Hampshire
NGR: SU 4250 1307
Type: Building Recording
Fieldwork Dates: 2/11 & 12/11/2009
Archive Deposition: Southampton City Museums
Accession Number: A.2009.25
Site Codes: SAS 427 & SOU1516

Southern Archaeological Services Ltd (SAS) were appointed by Guy Marshall (acting for Mary Hodges, the developer) to record the former 'Coach House' at the New Inn, 16 Bevois Valley Road, Southampton (NGR SU 4250 1307) in advance of conversion to residential accommodation. The exercise demonstrated that the New Inn was of late 1850s date and that the 'Coach House' was probably contemporary, although it could be an addition from the 1860s, as it cannot be shown to be there until 1868-70. It was probably originally used for stabling horses with storage upstairs, and was later converted for residential accommodation by altering windows and doorways and inserting partition walls and a staircase at each end of the building. A small enclosed yard was roofed over within the last ten years.

2. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Client: Mary Hodges
Fieldwork: Tony Molloy & Brian Whitehead
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Report: Brian Whitehead
Illustrations: Brian Whitehead
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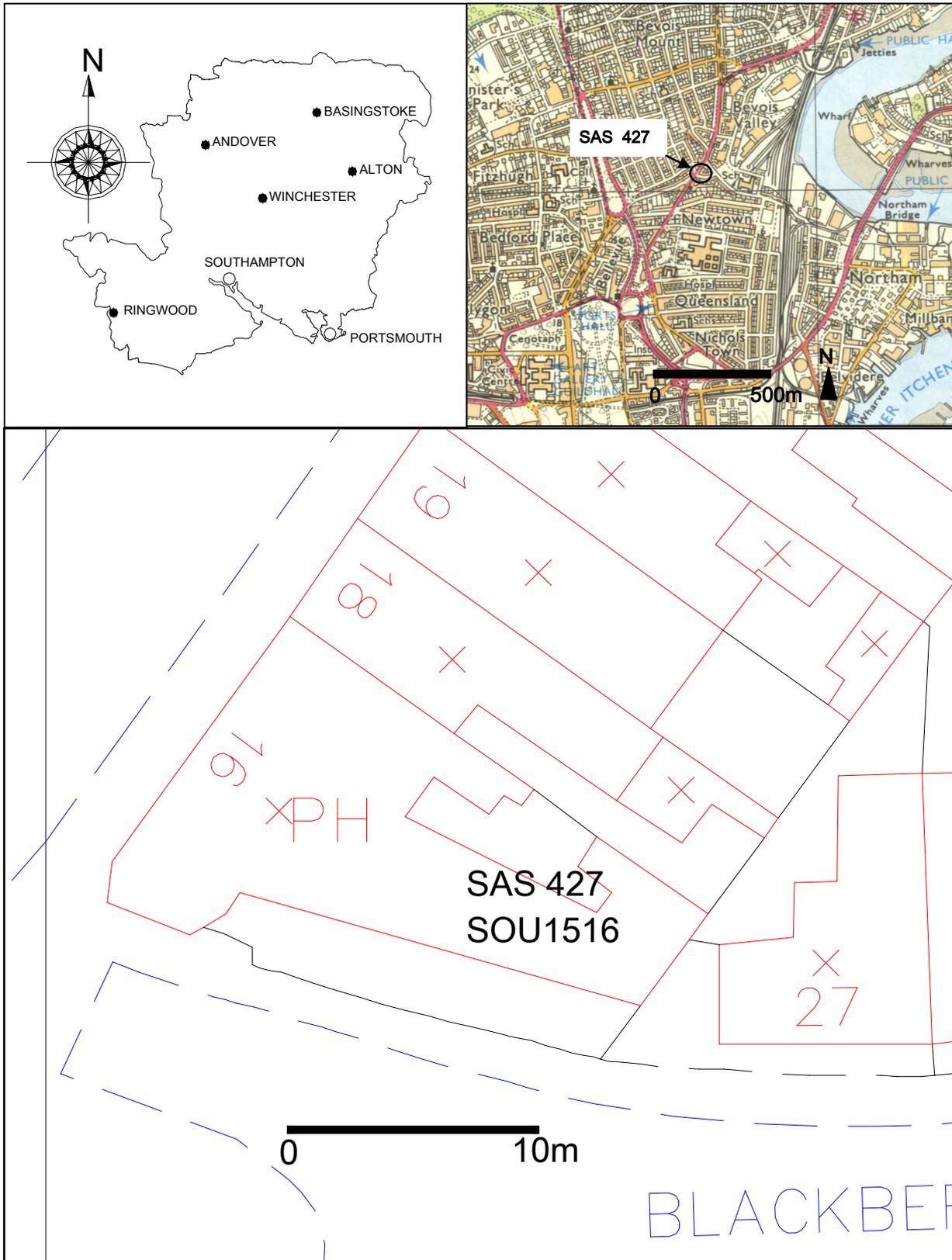


Figure 1. Site location plan

Reproduced from 2009 Ordnance Survey 1:1250 scale digital mapping and (top right) from the 1996 1:25 000 scale OS Outdoor Leisure Map Sheet 22 New Forest, with the permission of the Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office. © Crown Copyright Southern Archaeological Services Ltd, 7 Kingsbury House, Kingsbury Road, Southampton, SO14 0JT. Licence number AL 0100030752.

3. INTRODUCTION

3.1 Planning Background

Mary Hodges, the owner of the New Inn, was granted planning permission to redevelop the 'Coach House' to the rear of the public house at 16 Bevois Valley Road, Southampton, for residential accommodation, subject to a condition requiring a programme of archaeological works to cover the recording of the building. The site lies within an Area of Archaeological Importance, as defined in Policy ENV4 of the City of Southampton Local Plan, and the building is on Southampton's list of locally important buildings of architectural or historic interest. Guy Marshall, acting as agent for the developer, appointed Southern Archaeological Services Ltd (SAS) to carry out this record. A Written Scheme of Recording to Level 2, as defined by English Heritage (EH 2006), was prepared by Southampton City Council's Historic Environment Team (HET) and SAS prepared a Programme of Archaeological Works in response. The building was recorded by Brian Whitehead and Tony Molloy on 2 November 2009 (with a brief visit on 12/11 to retake some photographs and check measurements), and visits were made to Hampshire Record Office on 23 October and Southampton City Archives on 27 October. The report was written between 27 October and 13 November 2009.

3.2 Site Location and Description

3.2.1 The site lies to the rear of the New Inn public house, 16 Bevois Valley Road, Southampton, at NGR SU 4250 1307 (figure 1). The site is bounded by the New Inn to the northwest, by no 18 Bevois Valley Road to the northeast, by no 27 Blackberry Terrace to the east and by Blackberry Terrace to the south.

3.2.2 The site lies at an approximate height of 8.5m aOD (spot height in Bevois Valley Road) and the geology is the Wittering Formation of the Bracklesham Group, according to the British Geological Survey (BGS 1987), although previous work in the area has confirmed that a layer of brickearth of varying thickness overlies the solid geology.

3.3 Archaeological and Historical Background

Information from the Southampton list of locally important buildings suggests the New Inn and associated buildings date from the 1870s. They are described as 'typical of (a) small local hostelry constructed of simple brickwork under a slate roof with an attached stable block at rear that still retains most of its original features - roof, windows and large planked door - (that) may well have been a separate structure originally.'

4. DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE

4.1 Trade Directories

4.1.1 A selection of Trade Directories - mainly Kelly's (K), but also Foster & Roud's (F&R), the Post Office (PO) and the Southampton (So) Directories from 1859 to 1970 in roughly 5-year intervals - were consulted at Southampton City Archives (SCA) and Hampshire Record Office (HRO).

4.1.2 The property is listed as 16 Bevois Valley Road throughout the 20th century, with Harold Furnell being landlord ('beer retailer') from 1938 to at least 1960, although the name 'New Inn' is not listed until after 1960 (K1938-1970). Pre-War entries give a separate listing for no 17 Bevois Valley Road, even though it was apparently amalgamated with no 16 from 1910 (K1910; see figure 8). From 1904 to at least 1930 the landlord was Thomas Gulliver, and before him Mrs Mary Whitlock is listed in 1900, following Herbert George Whitlock (K1887-1895, with the name 'New Inn' also recorded in K1890).

4.1.3 The property becomes harder to trace before 1887, as the street numbering was simplified around that time. Prior to that date, many terraces were individually numbered and listed, and in F&R1887 the property is probably that listed as the New Inn in '1 Alliance Place', with 'Henry Hellier' (sic) as landlord. In So1878 there is the first mention of 'Kertch Terrace', numbered 1, 3, 4 and 5 and in K1871 'No 7 Alliance Place' is occupied by G Hillier, beer retailer (also described as 'carpenter and innkeeper' in

the Private Residents list), which seems likely to be the New Inn, but cannot be directly confirmed. The 1865 directory (PO) gives four properties in Kertch Terrace and five in Alliance Place (all unnumbered), including 'George Hillier, carpenter and beer retailer' listed first in Alliance Place. The earliest source found was the 1859 directory (PO), which listed 'G Hellier (sic) beer-retailer' at 1 Alliance Place, so it seems likely that the public house was established in the late 1850s.

4.1.4 As well as the Trade Directories and OS maps, some evidence can be adduced from the names used for the terrace that includes the New Inn. The 1st Edition OS map shows the whole terrace between Blackberry Terrace and Mount Pleasant Road as 'Kertch Terrace', although the directories refer to both Kertch Terrace and Alliance Terrace. Both names clearly derive from the Crimean War (1853-56), when an Anglo-French alliance (later joined by Piedmont-Sardinia) joined the Ottoman Empire against Russia to besiege the naval base of Sevastopol in order to prevent Russia using its fleet to threaten Constantinople (Istanbul) and gain free access to the Mediterranean. Kertch (now Kerch) lies at the eastern end of the Crimean peninsula in Ukraine, adjoining the Kerch Strait, which links the Sea of Azov with the Black Sea, and was used as a logistical base by the Allied forces during the Crimean War. Crimean places, battles and sieges proved very popular as place names in the 1850s and early 1860s - Southampton still has Alma Road, Inkerman Road and Balaclava Road, and there were many smaller places (terraces, individual houses, inns etc) similarly named.

4.2 Other Sources

'Southampton's Inns and Taverns' (Gallaher 1995) contains a description and photograph of the New Inn, with a short history starting with George Hillier, landlord in the 'early 1870s'. It states that the New Inn was a beer house until 1957, when a full licence was obtained, and lists the breweries that had owned it, starting with Scrace's, followed by Strongs in the 1920s, Whitbread in 1969 and finally George Gale & Co. It is no longer tied to a brewery, and has been renamed twice in the last few years - briefly as 'The Usual Suspects' before being closed for a time, and now reopened as 'The Inferno'.

5. MAP EVIDENCE

5.1 18th and Early 19th Century Maps

The earliest map consulted was by John Doswell and Son of Romsey, dated about 1800 (Figure 2). Although not very detailed, it shows the junction of Bevois Valley Road, Mount Pleasant Road and Rockstone Lane. The OS Original 1" Survey, dated 1810 (Figure 3) is more detailed, but at a much smaller scale. As well as showing the Parliamentary Ward boundary, which ran to the south of Blackberry Terrace and out into the river, it also shows the railway causeway that was not constructed until the 1840s. The George Doswell map of 1842 (Figure 4) shows Rockstone Lane, Bevois Valley, Northam Farm (now The Old Farmhouse public house) and Northam Bridge, as well as the Ward boundary. The 1846 Royal Engineers Map (Figure 5) shows the beginnings of development in the area, with houses and the Bevois Castle public house on the south side of Rockstone Lane and a terrace of four houses opposite the junction with Mount Pleasant, on the west side of Bevois Valley. The site is shown as open land with one tree (previous work has demonstrated the accuracy of this map with regard to trees, paths and other features) and the Ward boundary is marked by a line of trees and a hedge. A 'New Road (Unfinished)' is marked running northwestwards from the junction of Rockstone Lane and Bevois Valley - this does not correspond to the later Peterborough Road, but rather crosses the site of the Methodist Chapel and follows the line of the back garden walls of the houses on the east side of Peterborough Road.

5.2 Ordnance Survey 25" Maps

The first cartographic depiction of the site is on the 1868-70 OS First Edition 25" map (Figure 6), which shows how much development had happened since 1846: the road layout is very similar to today, with the Methodist Chapel (now a Gurdwara) on the corner of Peterborough Road and houses along most of Mount Pleasant, Bevois Valley Road and Blackberry Terrace (south side). The site itself is made up of the two end houses in 'Kertch Terrace', with two outbuildings at the back forming an 'L' shape. The

corresponding map for 1897 (Figure 7) shows the development of the north side of Blackberry Terrace and the amalgamation of the two outbuildings. By 1910 (Figure 8) the two houses and outbuildings are marked as one property, a small extension has been built on the southwest corner and it is marked as a Public House. The 1941-3 map (Figure 9, produced for Southampton Borough at a reduced scale of 12½" to the mile) shows the site almost unchanged, apart from a very minor change in the small area of no 16's backyard shown in 1910 being now built over. The end of the terrace at the junction with Mount Pleasant Road (now car sales and repair) is empty, presumably as a result of bomb damage. Current OS 1:1250 digital mapping (Figure 1) shows that the footprint of the building has not changed significantly since 1910, although satellite imagery from Google and the survey both confirmed the author's (and other former locals') memory - that the small area of no 17's backyard shown as open on the current OS map was roofed over within the last decade.

6. SURVEY

6.1 EXTERIOR

6.1.1 The New Inn (see Figure 10; Plates 1-2; Photos 1/2-4; 2/1-3; 4/1-4)

The exterior of the New Inn shows a typical late Victorian/Edwardian public house frontage, consistent in style with the 1910 extension added to the southwest corner (ground floor only). The ground floor has a stuccoed façade with eight pilasters rising from a plinth and an architrave above, although this does not extend all the way to the boundary with no 18, leaving a plain narrow frontage in the gap, probably initially to allow access to no 17, which was a separate property before 1910. After that date it may have been used for access to separate living quarters on the upper floor. The frontage is asymmetric, with the main door roughly central and three pilasters to the left, making one narrow, windowless bay and one wider bay with two single-light sash windows; and five pilasters to the right making four bays with alternate narrow and wide single light sash windows. The first wide window is of a different, non-sash design, and there is a break in the plinth in this bay and evidence of unkeyed brickwork, suggesting a blocked doorway. The single window at the far left is placed close to the boundary with no 18, and is a small, two-light, frosted glass window (now the Ladies WC). Two of the front windows are frosted glass, engraved with George Gale & Co's portcullis symbol. The last bay on the right is part of the 1910 extension. This extension has a door cutting the corner and three pilasters making two bays to the right, the first with a two light sash window and the second with a break in the plinth, unkeyed brickwork and a different window (but matching the odd one at the front, so possibly another blocked doorway). The upper floor has a pair of six-light sash windows either side of the pub sign in a plain brick wall (mainly flemish bond) with room for another window in the gap between these and the third similar one, and a smaller four-light casement window at the far left.



Plate 1. New Inn frontage, looking SE (Photo 4/2)

The elevation facing Blackberry Terrace has one blocked window above the 1910 extension and a casement window to the right. The roof is hipped, of slate with ceramic ridge tiles, and shares two chimney stacks with no 18. Attached to the rear of the original end of terrace house is a block in similar brickwork, but with smaller six-light sash windows (one on each floor), a windowless door with fanlight

and a 'Gales' carriage lantern above the space between door and window. This extension projects 0.18m from the building line and has a slate lean-to roof facing away from Blackberry Terrace and a flat roof beyond that, as can be seen on satellite imagery. Around the edge of the property is a brick wall with piers, most of which has been rebuilt, but a small section of low wall with brick coping adjoining the 'Coach House' double door and the easternmost pier and end wall could be original. The original boundary wall was 1½ bricks thick, but two of the rebuilds (in front of the rear extension to the pub, and in front of the east end of the 'Coach House' were built in double brick thickness, causing the wall to project 6-7cm forward of the piers at either end.



Plate 2. New Inn with rest of terrace and 'Coach House', looking E (Photo 4/3)

6.1.2 The 'Coach House' (Figure 10; Plate 3; Photos 1/5-7; 2/4-12; 4/4-7,37 & 38)

The only visible external frontage of the 'Coach House' is on Blackberry Terrace. The walls are of brick and in a similar bond (mainly Flemish bond). The double door entrance is asymmetrically placed, with a large timber lintel and brick relieving arch above. To the left of the entrance are two single ledge and brace doors of differing widths, with fanlights and relieving arches (presumably for outside toilets, although access to these was not available during the survey). There is a 'Gales' carriage lantern above these. On the other side of the double door is a six-light sash window with relieving arch and then a wider opening with a panelled door and a narrow window with wooden surround to its right - the relieving arch for this opening is both wider and flatter than the others. Near the southeast corner is another doorway with a glass-panelled door set into an opening slightly larger than it and a relieving arch that matches that for the window. On the upper floor there are three evenly-spaced windows visible: two are small three-light louvre windows with white-painted wooden lintels and sills and the third is a four-light gabled dormer sash window with a slate roof with lead flashing along the junction, and ceramic ridge tiles. There is a gutter with a downpipe at each end, that on the left joining a soil pipe attached to the adjoining extension. The end wall in Blackberry Terrace is plain brick with no windows or other detail visible, apart from a damp proof course. The roof is slate with lead flashing over ridge tiles along the ridge, except where it extends back from the road and over the dormer window, where it has ceramic ridge tiles instead. Satellite imagery shows that the ridge widens to a flat triangular shape sheathed with lead flashing, presumably to reduce leaks



Plate 3. Rear of New Inn with 'Coach House', looking NE (Photo 4/5)

6.2 GROUND FLOOR

6.2.1 Room A (Figures 11 & 13; Plates 4-5; Photos 2/13-15,19-21,22-23; 3/1-2,15-17; 4/8,10-11,16,21-22,28)

Room A/D is marked on the 1868-70 OS map as separate from room B/D, but there is evidence to suggest that they were built as one, as the dividing wall between A and B is a single brick (header) wide and looks original, whereas the external walls and those dividing rooms A and B from the former yard (C) are double-skin cavity walls and incorporate ventilation grilles. The floor is made of square-embossed engineering bricks, apart from the area behind the outside toilets, which has a stepped-up (0.1m) floor of smooth (possibly inverted) engineering bricks, and there is a small circular drain set into the middle of the floor, which is consistent with former use as a stable. The outward-opening double wooden ledge and brace door has a substantial 0.23m thick timber lintel above. Photo 4/28 shows that the brick relieving arch can be seen only in the external brickwork, as the inner skin has one course of brickwork and then a wooden beam supporting the joists and herring-bone strutting (running northeast-southwest) that support the upper floor.



Plate 4. Room A, looking SE, scale 2m
(Photo 4/16)

The walls are mainly whitewashed brick in running bond, with a small area of render and a painted area next to the door leading through to the pub (now blocked with a breezeblock wall). This area also shows the scar of a staircase that was obviously inserted at some point, as it cuts the corner of the doorway, and the absence of render here allows the wooden lintel and relieving arch above it to be seen (Plate 5). There is one wooden framed window with a wooden lintel looking out onto Blackberry Terrace. There is a gap through to room C here, spanned by a pair of rolled steel joists (RSJs) resting on the brick cavity wall, and the floor steps up 0.05m. A doorway with wooden lintel and brick relieving arch leads into room B, but the door and frame had been removed before the survey. The floor also steps up 0.14m at this doorway.



Plt 5. Detail of removed staircase & blocked doorway, looking NW (Photo 4/21)

6.2.2 Room B (Figures 11 & 13; Plates 6-7; Photos 3/3-7,9-17; 4/12-17,23,25-27)

Room B has an embossed engineering brick floor with another probable stable feature - a semicircular gutter (T-shaped in plan) that runs across the centre of the room (Plate 7). There was probably a drain originally associated with this gutter, but it is probably now covered by Modern concrete near the front doors, where the floor is raised 0.05m. There is also a concrete step at the bottom of the staircase. The walls are of brick, and had been whitewashed and/or rendered. Access to room A is via the doorway in the single skin brick wall, and access to room C is via a gap spanned by two RSJs set at slightly different heights (0.1m different).



Plate 6. Room B, looking SW, scale 2m (Photo 4/15)

The only window now present is a narrow double deadlight adjoining one of the external doors, which had a fire escape fitting still in place on the door. The window is set in a wooden panel and fills up the space in an obviously larger doorway, so has probably been inserted to replace a wider door, while an extra lintel has been added above the door at the bottom of the stairs to fill the gap. The lintel and relieving arch here match the window in room A, so this doorway was probably originally a window. The staircase to room D is also inserted, and was built onto a stud wall, part of which remained in place on the first visit. The ceiling is of similar construction to that of room A, but the joists run northwest-southeast instead, and it is pierced by three hatches, two at the back and one at the front. The front hatch is larger and boxed round, and the rear two are also boxed, but show more careful joinery (Photos 4/25-26), and are presumably intended to be seen (see also room D).



Plate 7. Detail of engineering brick floor with gutter, looking SW, scale 1m (Photo 4/23)

6.2.3 Room C (Figures 11 & 13; Plate 8; Photos 2/16-17,19-23; 3/1-5,9-11; 4/9-12,14,24)

Room C was originally the backyard, as is shown by the presence of a frosted glass window (to the Gents WC), downpipe and small drain grating and a vent in the wall dividing rooms A and C. The floor level at this point is 0.36m higher than the rest of room C, which has a plain concrete floor, although in places the floor was obscured by rubble from the recent works. Two large cast iron covers give access to the foul drain, another indication that this was previously the backyard. Access to the pub is now blocked by a recently installed plasterboard partition wall, and the rear wall of the pub toilet is built of newer bricks than the rest of the building, laid in a modified running bond. Part of the boundary wall is still covered in plasterboard, but about half has been removed, exposing a Modern breezeblock wall with a central buttress, the purpose of which is not immediately obvious. A second breezeblock buttress has been inserted in place of the outer skin of room B's brick wall, to support the higher of the two RSJs between rooms B and C, the other end being supported by the original brick external wall of room B. The roof is flat, consisting of plywood sheets supported on pine joists running northeast-southwest, and was installed by a previous tenant of the pub (within the last ten years). Presumably the access to room B was inserted at the same time, but the opening into room A looks like it may have been in place for longer, being painted and partially wallpapered.



Plate 8. Room C, looking NW, scale 2m (Photo 4/12)

6.3 FIRST FLOOR

6.3.1 Room D (Figures 12 & 14; Plate 9; Photos 3/18-23,27-28; 4/18-20,29-36)

Room D occupies the entire first floor, although there are indications that it had previously been subdivided by partition walls. There was, however, no sign that there had ever been a dividing wall between the equivalent of rooms A and B, so it seems likely that the two buildings were built as one. Access was by a staircase from room B on the east wall (by ladder on the second visit), but there was also a staircase from room A (now removed), although both appear to have been inserted by cutting the floorboards and joists, so originally access was probably via the larger hatch in the southeast corner. The other two hatches are evenly spaced by the northeast wall and may have been used for some kind of pulley system for lifting goods, although their dimensions (0.61m x 0.59m) would limit the size of the objects that could be lifted. The walls are painted brick in running bond and are 1.38m high, with 0.08m thick timbers above supporting the roof structure. There are five windows: one gabled dormer sash window at the southeast corner and four small three-light louvres: two in the same wall, one overlooking the lean-to roof of the adjacent pub extension and the fourth overlooking the flat roof over the former backyard. The dormer window may be inserted, as the external brickwork shows signs of a rebuild and there is a wooden panel below the window instead of brickwork on the inside, but the internal timber work looks compatible with the rest of the roof, so if it did replace an earlier window (presumably matching the others) it was probably done fairly soon after the building was erected. It is also possible that there was originally a hoist of some sort at this point, later replaced by the dormer window. A plastic waste pipe is

located in the southwest corner and scars on the adjacent walls show where a WC had formerly been installed. There is another wall scar adjacent to the middle window, with one roughly opposite, presumably from a former subdivision of the upper floor. Other scars show the location of banisters since removed from the staircases. A disconnected boiler and washing machine indicate that part of room D may have been recently used as a laundry room.



Plate 9. Room D, looking SE, scale 1m (Photo 4/19)

6.3.2 The Roof (Plate 10; Photos 4/18-20,29-33)

There was no ceiling in room D when the survey was carried out, so the roof structure was clearly visible. It is a simple pine roof with rafters mounted on wall plates and braced by tie-beams set about half way up the rafters, so that there is at least 2m headroom, despite the low wall height. Because the ground plan is not rectangular but tapers to the southeast, the ridge in the main part of room D divides in two, which then diverge so the rafters do not meet at the northwestern end, forming a triangle. This has been panelled, probably when the roof was erected, as the wood and workmanship looks similar to the rest of the roof. Chipboard panels have been attached to the tie-beams near the northwestern end to support a water tank. The roof slates are laid directly on battens nailed to the rafters, so they are visible from inside.



Plate 10. Detail of roof timbers, looking N (Photo 4/44)

7. DISCUSSION

7.1 The survey, documentary and cartographic research show that The New Inn is older than the local listing and other published sources suggest, with a likely construction date in the late 1850s, and that it was functioning as an inn or beer-house by 1859. The absence of cartographic evidence for this date means that it cannot be proved that the 'Coach House' was constructed at the same time, but it was clearly present by the time of the First Edition Ordnance Survey (1868-70).

7.2 No indication of the original function of the building is given on the early maps, but the survey shows that the building had a solid, engineering brick floor with integral drainage and an upper floor originally only accessible by ladder via one of the hatches. The original entrances were the large double door in room A and the wider doorway in room B (now occupied by a door and window). The pair of hatches at the rear of room D could have housed a hoist of some sort, and there could possibly have been another where the dormer window is now. All these features are compatible with a stable-type building, with storage for hay, feed etc on the upper floor, although there would probably have been some difficulty in manoeuvring horse-drawn vehicles in and out, given the limited space available.

7.3 It is likely that the building was converted for living accommodation fairly early in its history, with the western staircase most likely to have been inserted first, followed by the eastern one when it was subdivided. The alterations to the windows and doors on the ground floor are also likely to have been carried out as a result of conversion to living quarters. Much of the material stripped out as a result of the current conversion (WC, plasterboard partition walls, ceilings etc) appears to be late 20th century in date.

7.4 The most recent alterations include the roofing over of the backyard, the construction of the breezeblock walls and the installation of RSJs over gaps knocked through the original walls. The roofing and the insertion of at least one of the pairs of RSJs are known to have been carried out within the last decade, as an extension to the pub.

8. SOURCES

English Heritage	2006	<i>Understanding Historic Buildings A Guide to Good Recording Practice</i>
Fleming J, Honour H & Pevsner N	1980	<i>The Penguin Dictionary of Architecture</i>
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Glenister S H	1945	<i>The New Builders' Handbook - No 2 On Carpentry and Joinery</i>
Nash W G	1980	<i>Brickwork 1 & 2 Metric Edition</i>
SAS	2009	<i>Programme of Archaeological Works for Building Recording at The Coach House, The New Inn PH, 16 Bevois Valley Road, Southampton</i>
SCC	2009	<i>Coach House at the New Inn, 16 Bevois Valley Road, Southampton Scheme of Recording</i>
Smith L	1985	<i>Investigating Old Buildings</i>
White A & Robertson B	1990	<i>Architecture & Ornament A Visual Guide</i>
<u>Trade Directories</u>		
Foster & Roud's		1883
Hampshire & Isle of Wight		1859
Kelly's		1871, 1887, 1890, 1895, 1900, 1904, 1909-10, 1915-16, 1922, 1929-30, 1938-39, 1948-49, 1960, 1970
Post Office		1859, 1865
Southampton		1878
<u>Maps</u>		
British Geological Survey	1994	<i>1:50 000 Series Sheet 314 Southampton Solid & Drift Edition</i>
Ordnance Survey	1810	<i>Original Survey by Col Mudge</i>

	1846	<i>Plan of the Borough of Southampton by Capt W Yolland</i>
	1897	<i>25" Sheet lxxv.7 2nd Edition</i>
	1910	<i>25" Sheet lxxv.7 3rd Edition</i>
	1941-43	<i>12 1/2" Sheet lxxv.7 (HRO 139M90/25/19)</i>
	2009	<i>1:1250 scale digital mapping</i>
	1868-70	<i>25" Sheet lxxv.7 1st Edition (HRO 137M90/16/2)</i>
SCC	1964	<i>J Doswell 1800 Map & G Doswell 1842 Map in Southampton Maps nos 13 and 20, reprinted 1978</i>
<u>Other</u>		
maps.google.co.uk	2009	<i>Google Earth Satellite Imagery</i>

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 - Figure 7. OS 25" Second Edition Sheet LXV.7 1897 (scale x3)
 - Figure 8. OS 25" Third Edition Sheet LXV.7 1910 (scale x3)
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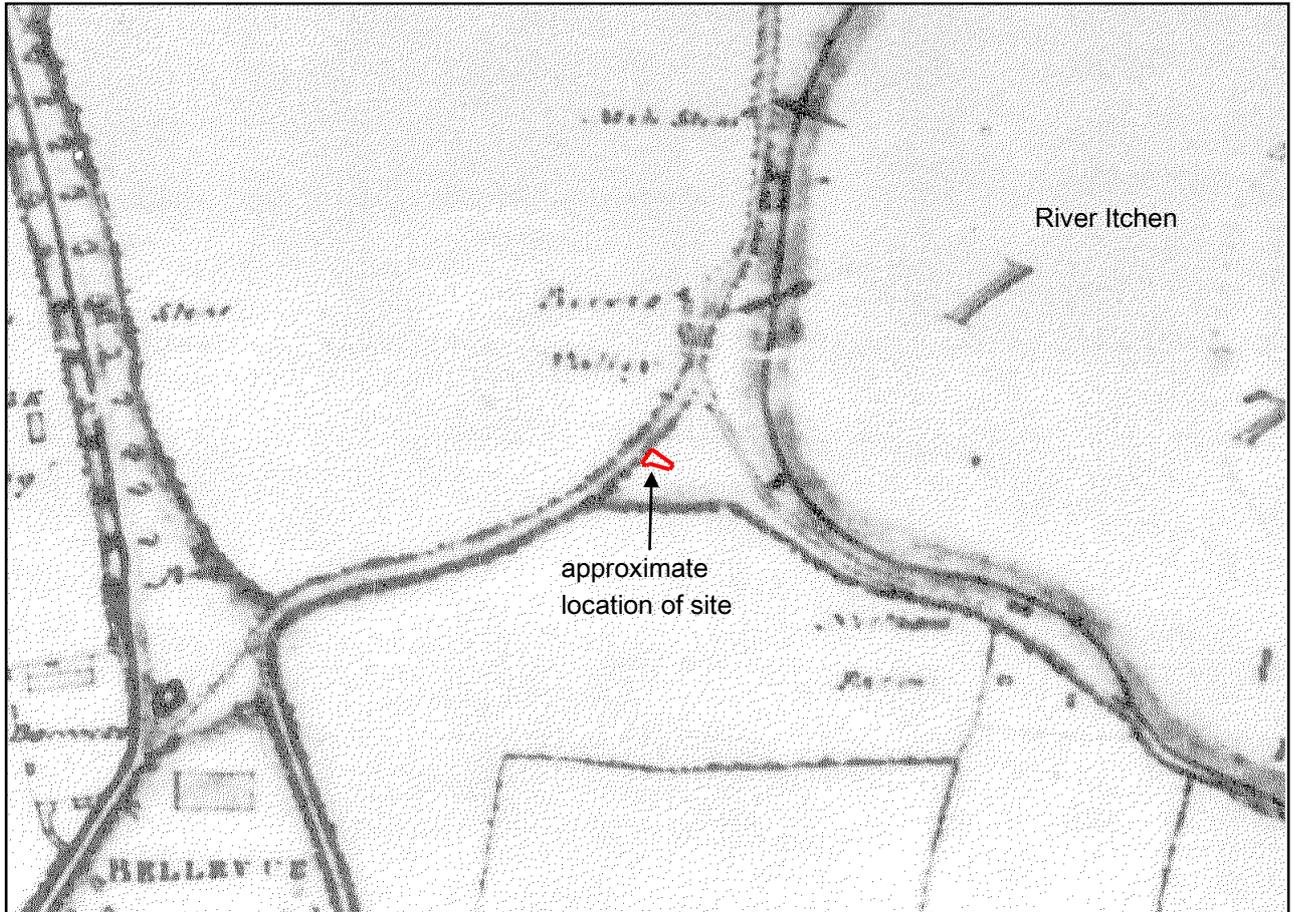


Figure 2. J Doswell Map of Southampton c1800



Figure 3. OS 1" Original Survey Map c1810 (scale x5)

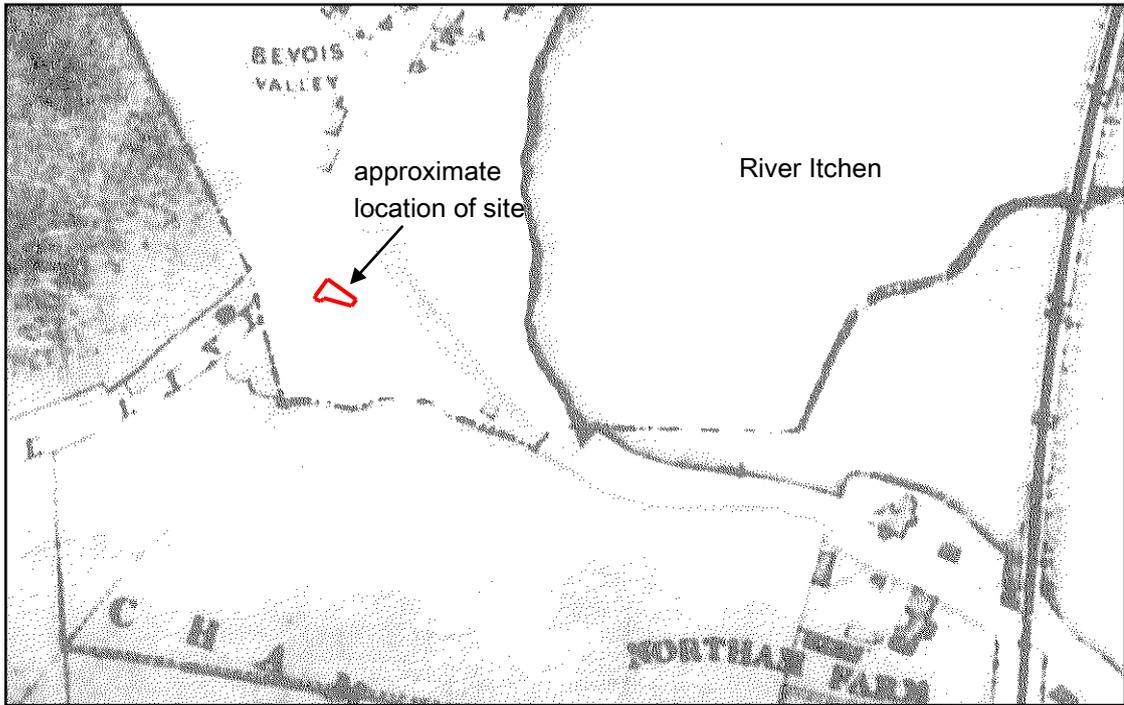


Figure 4. G Doswell Map of Southampton c1842 (scale x3)

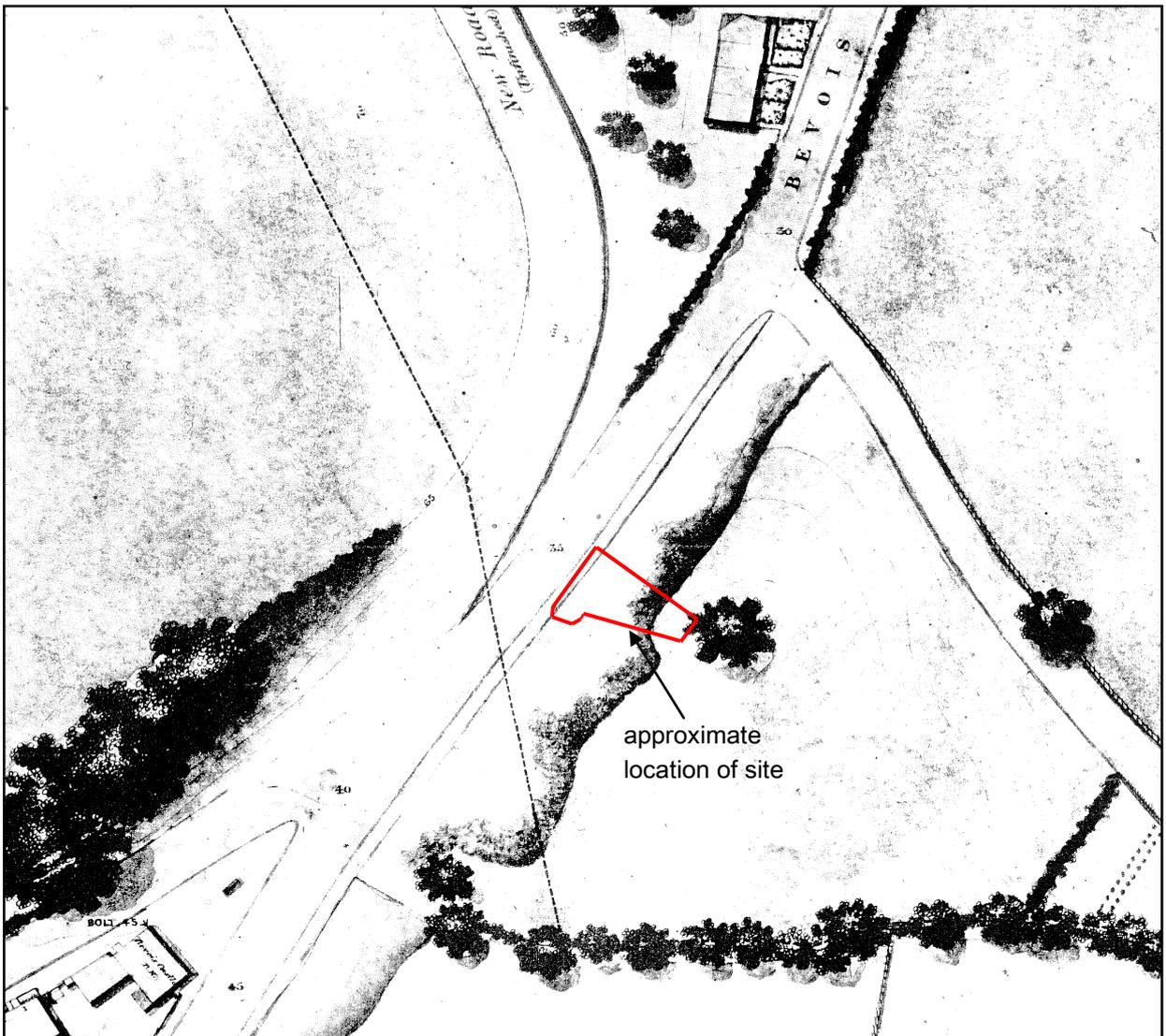


Figure 5. Royal Engineers Map 1846

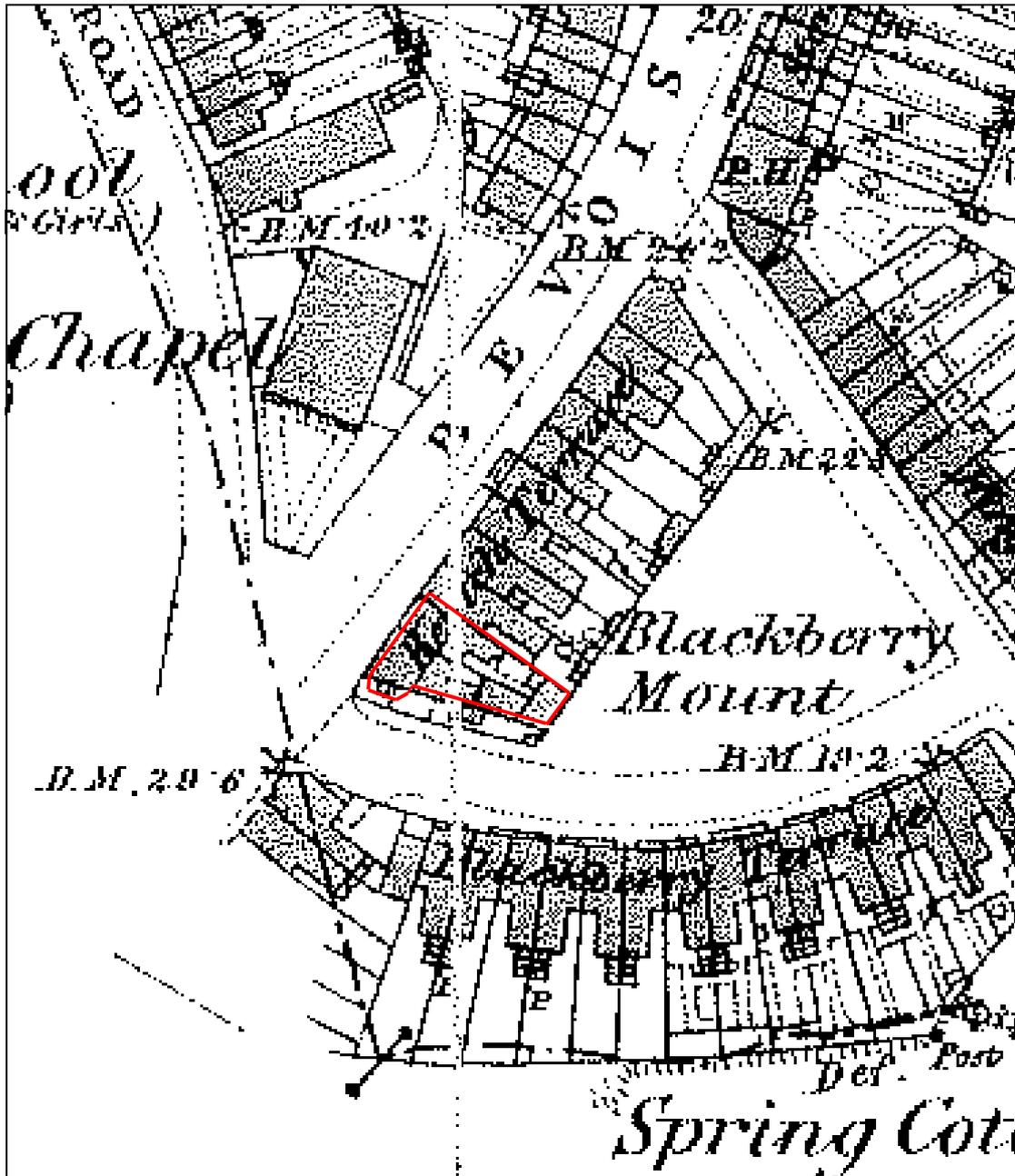


Figure 6. OS 25" First Edition Sheet LXV.7 1868-70 (scale x3)

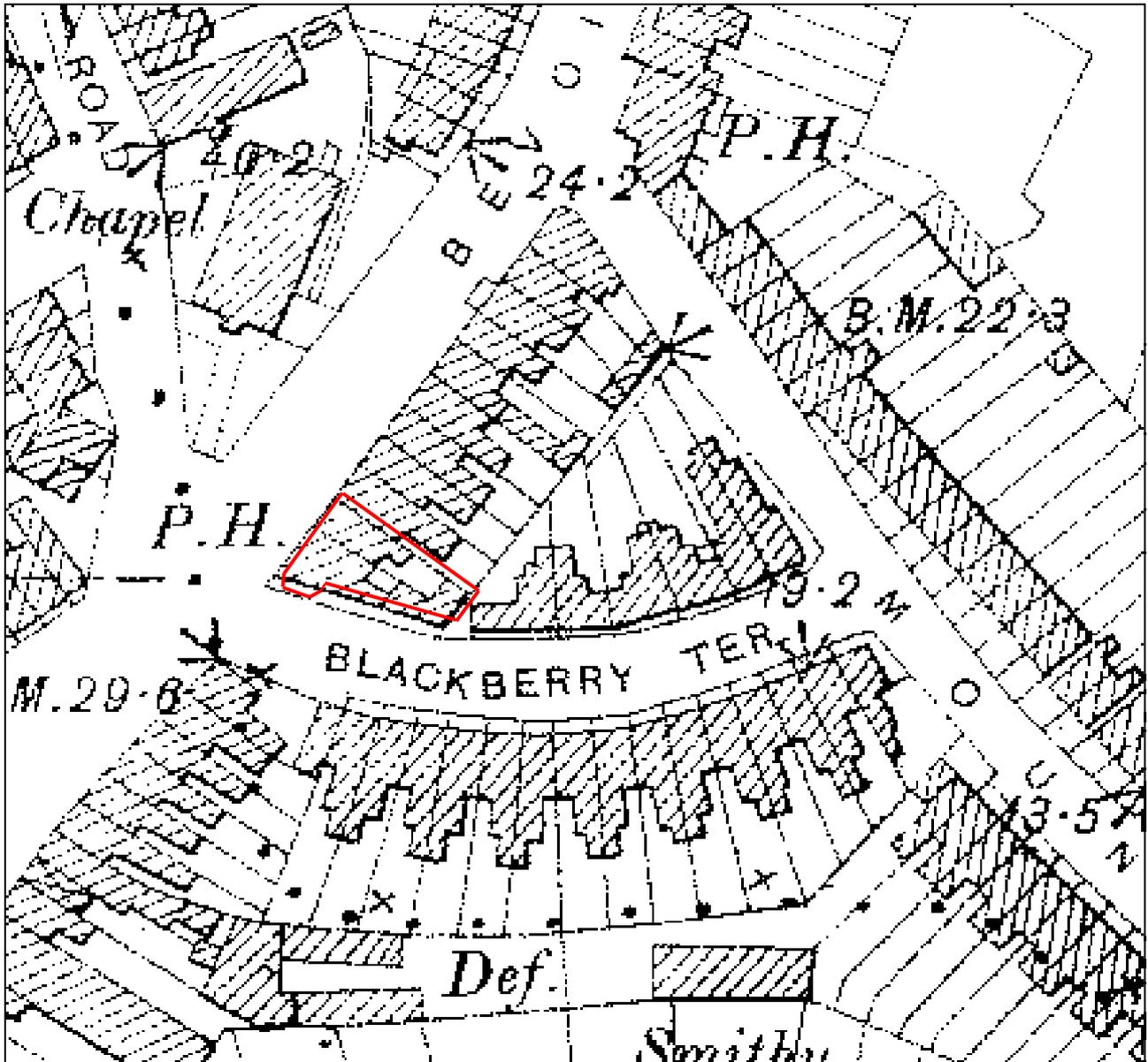


Figure 7. OS 25" Second Edition Sheet LXV.7 1897 (scale x3)

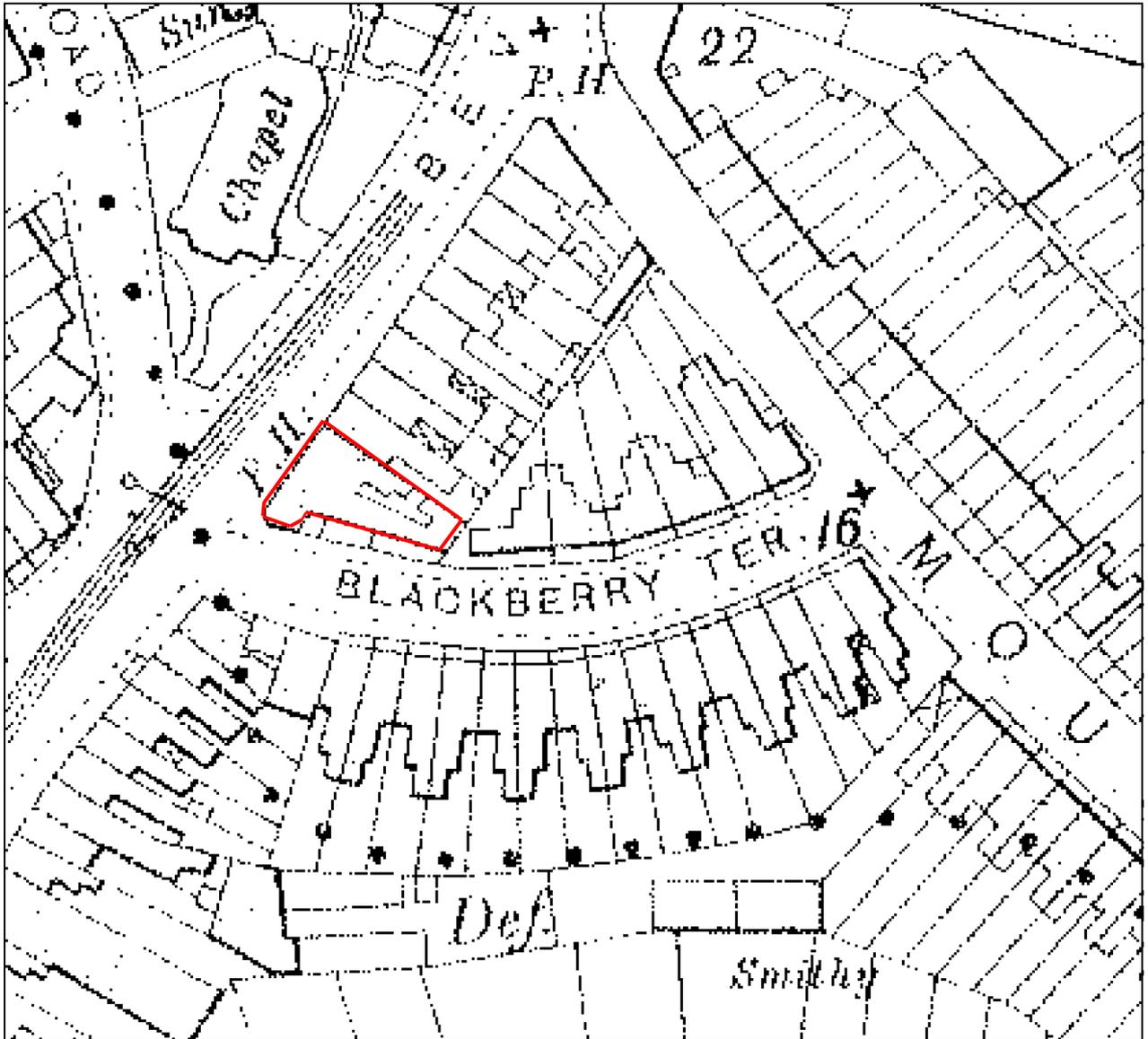


Figure 8. OS 25" Third Edition Sheet LXV.7 1910 (scale x3)



Figure 9. OS 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ " Map Sheet LXV.7 1941-3 (scale x4)

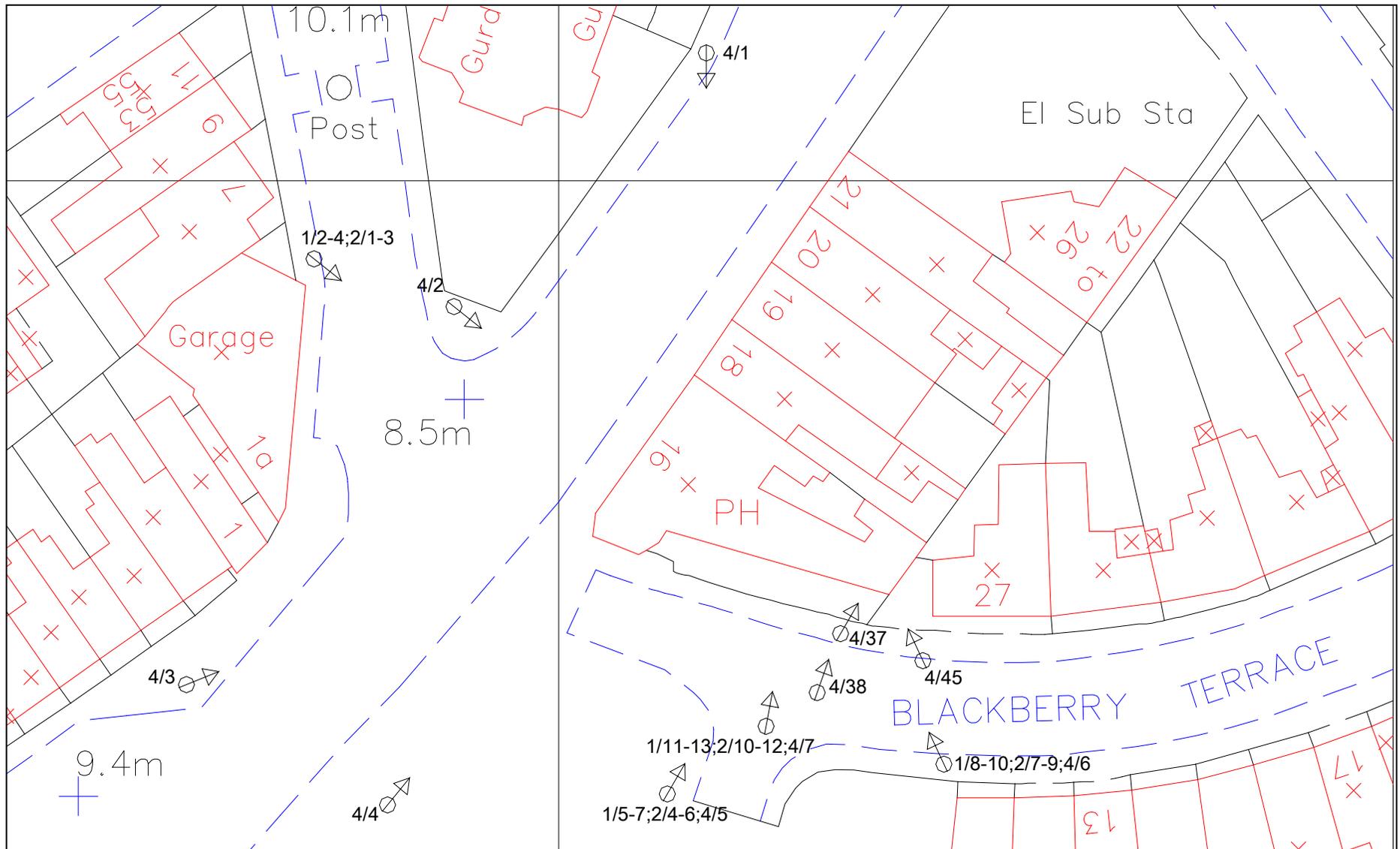


Figure 10. Location & direction of external photographs

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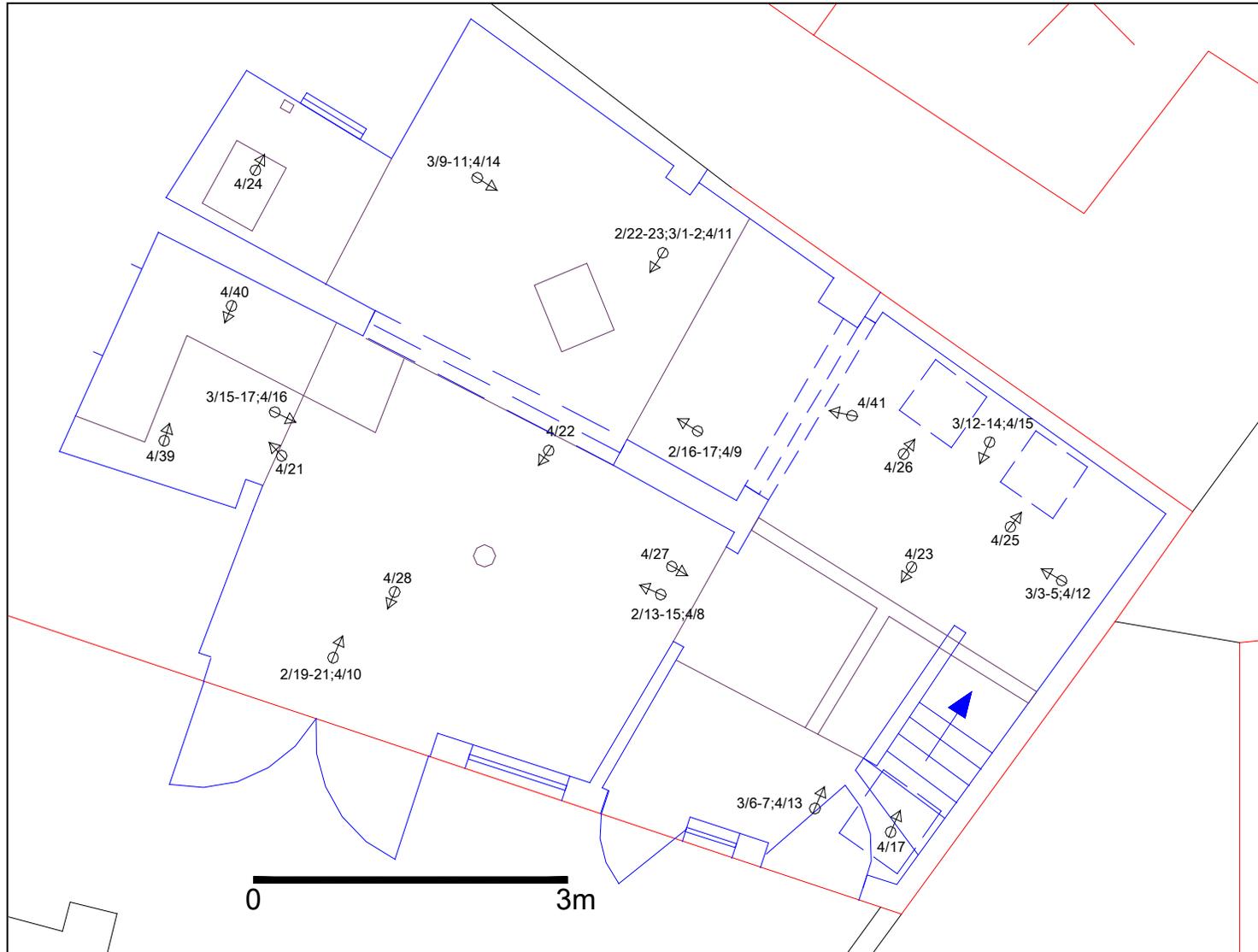


Figure 11. Location & direction of ground floor photographs

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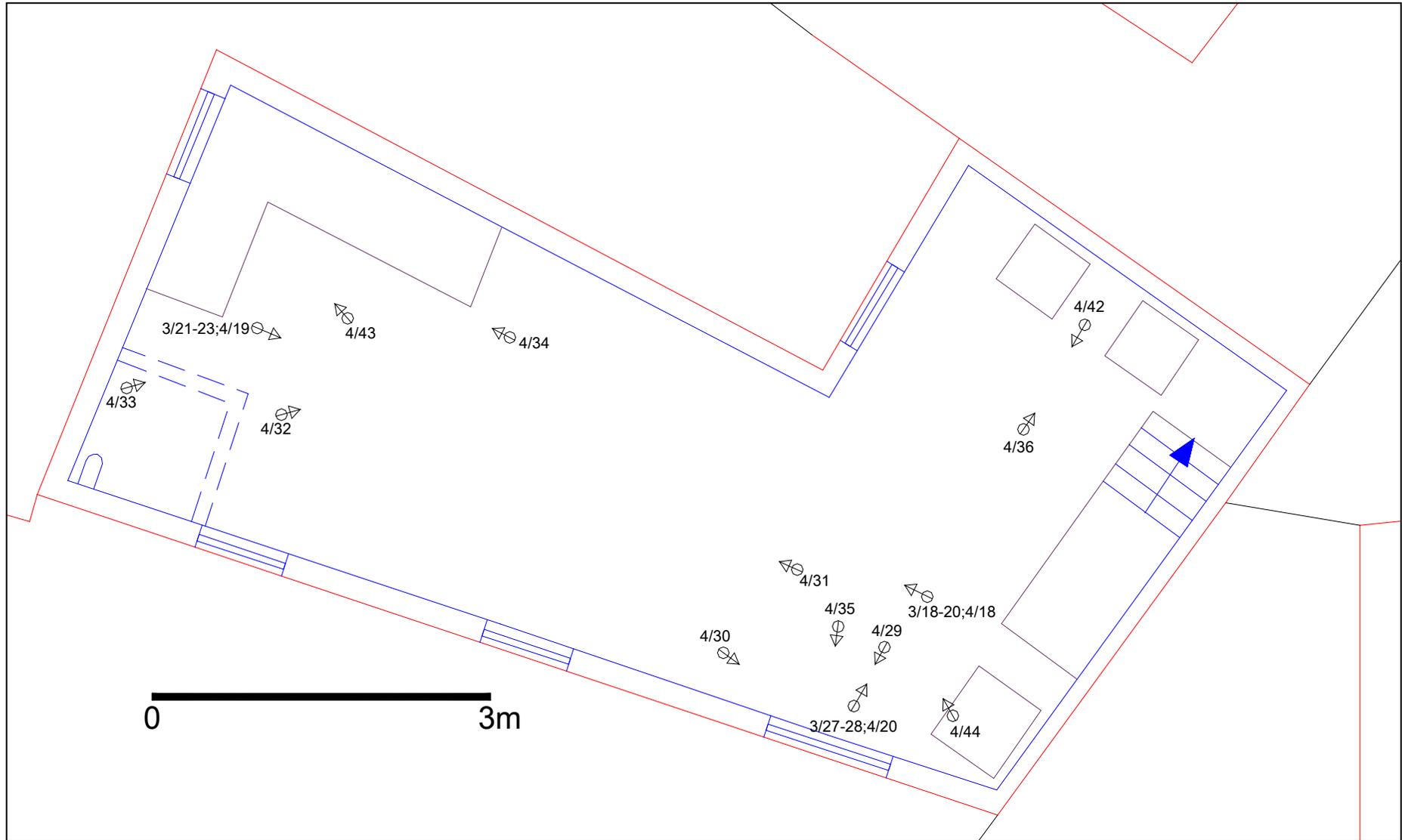


Figure 12. Location & direction of first four photographs

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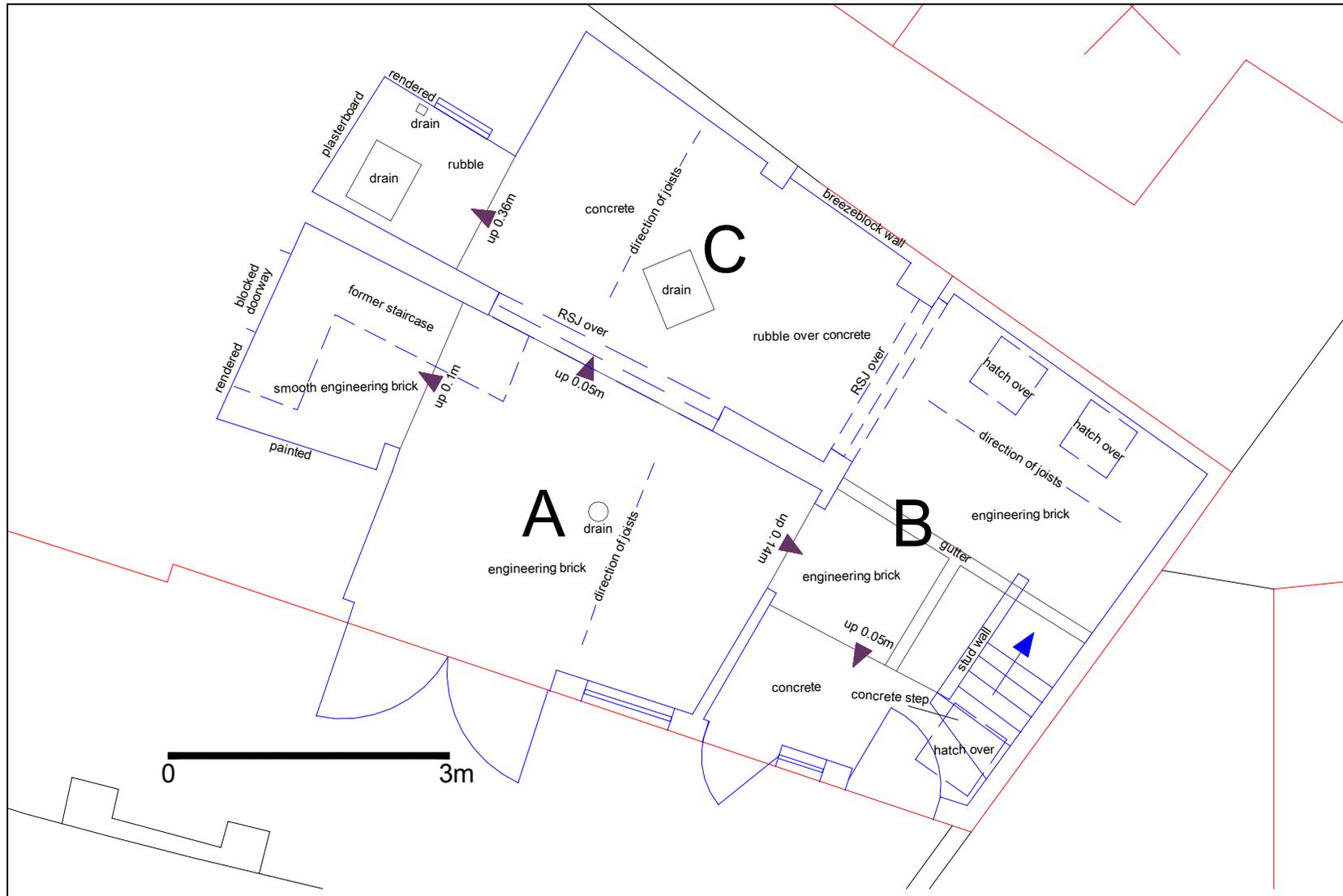


Figure 13. Ground floor pa

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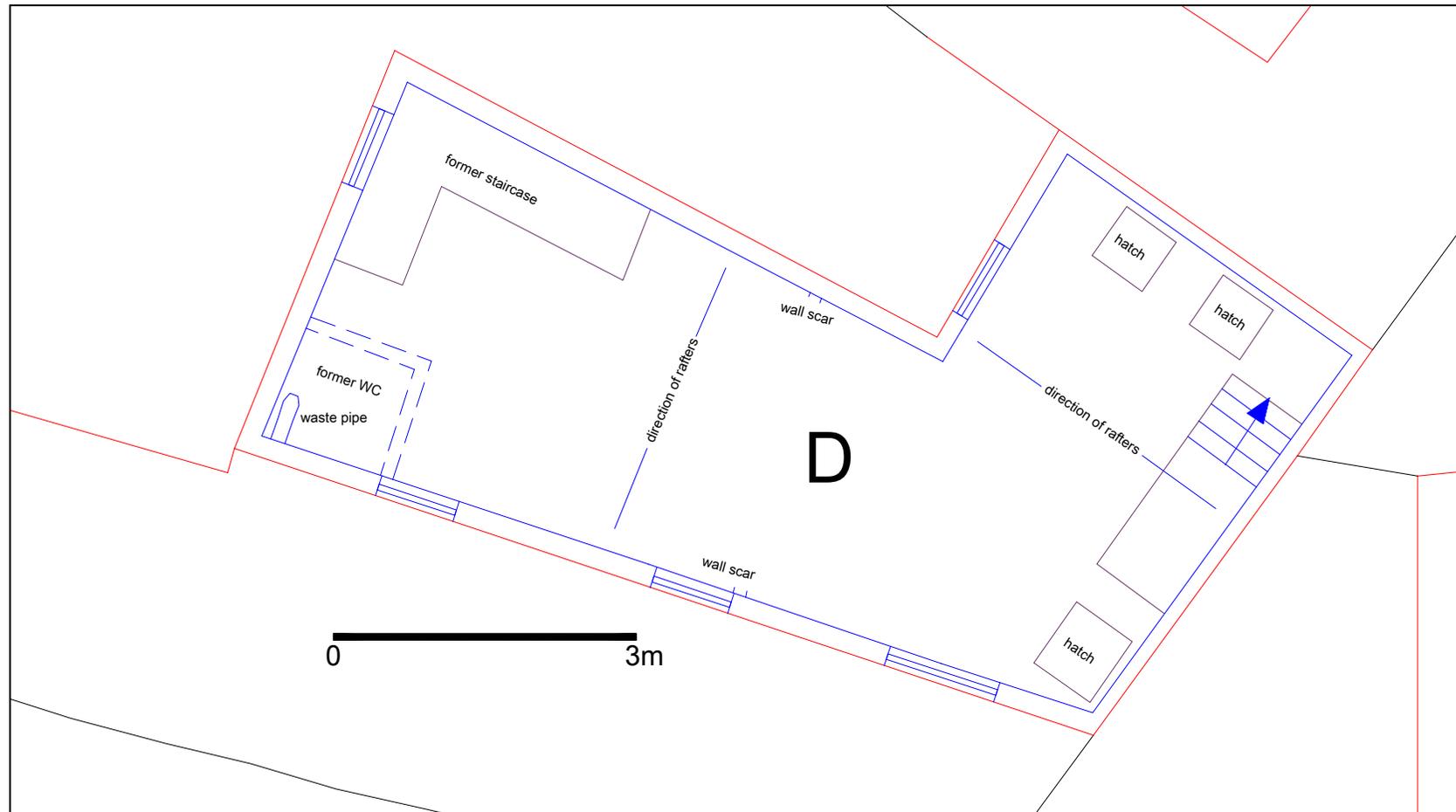


Figure 14. First floor plan

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10. APPENDIX

10.1 Monochrome Thumbnails



2-01



2-02



2-03



2-04



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2-06



2-07



2-08



2-09



2-10



2-11



2-12



2-13



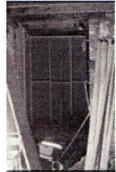
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2-23



3-01



3-02



3-03



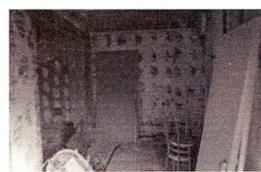
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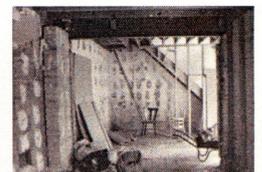
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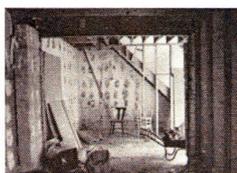
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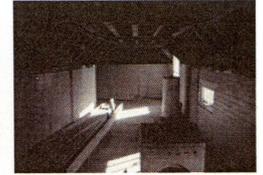
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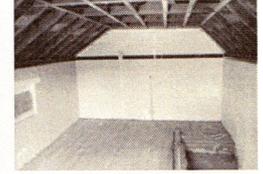
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3-28

Photographic index (monochrome)

Shot	Direction	Scale	Description
2/1-3	SE	-	New Inn frontage
2/4-6	NE	-	'Coach House' frontage
2/7-9	N	-	'Coach House' from corner
2/10-12	N	-	Detail of double door
2/13-15	NW	2m	Room A & blocked doorway to pub
2/16-17	NW	2m	Blocked access to pub
2/19-21	NE	2m	From room A into room C
2/22-23 & 3/1-2	SW	2m	Double door in room A from room C
3/3-5	NW	2m	Room C from room B
3/6-7	NE	2m	Room B
3/10-11	SW	2m	Room B from room C
3/12-13	SW	2m	Room B
3/15-17	SE	2m	Room A
3/18-20	NW	1m	Room D
3/21-23	SE	1m	Room D
3/24,26	SW	1m	Room D, dormer window
3/27-28	NE	1m	Room D

10.2 Colour Thumbnails



1-02



1-03



1-04



1-05



1-06



1-07



1-08



1-09



1-10



1-11



1-12



1-13

Photographic index (colour)

Shot	Direction	Scale	Description
1/2-4	SE	-	New Inn frontage
1/5-7	NE	-	'Coach House' frontage
1/8-10	N	-	'Coach House' from corner
1/11-13	N	-	Detail of double door

10.3 Digital Thumbnails



4-01



4-02



4-03



4-04



4-05



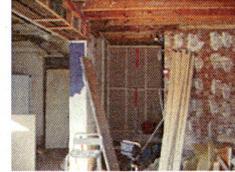
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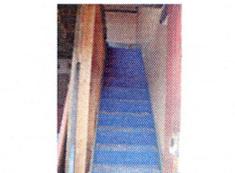
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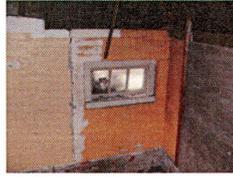
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4-42



4-43



4-44



4-45

Photographic index (digital)

(OH = overhead; D = down)

Shot	Direction	Scale	Description
4/1	S	-	New Inn from outside Gurdwara
4/2	SE	-	'Coach House' frontage
4/3	NE	-	'Coach House' from corner
4/4	NE	-	New Inn & terrace
4/5	NE	-	'Coach House' frontage
4/6	N	-	'Coach House' from corner
4/7	N	-	Detail of double door
4/8	NW	2m	Room A & blocked doorway to pub
4/9	NW	2m	Blocked access to pub in room C
4/10	NE	2m	From room A into room C
4/11	SW	2m	Double door in room A from room C
4/12	NW	2m	Room C from room B
4/13	NE	2m	Room B
4/14	SW	2m	Room B from room C
4/15	SW	2m	Room B
4/16	SE	2m	Room A
4/17	NE	-	Staircase in room B
4/18	NW	-	Room D
4/19	SE	1m	Room D
4/20	NE	1m	Room D
4/21	NW/OH	-	Detail of staircase scar, room A
4/22	SW/D	-	Detail of engineering brick floor & circular drain, room A
4/23	SW/D	1m	Detail of engineering brick floor & gutter, room B
4/24	NE/D	-	Detail of external drain, room C
4/25	NE/OH	-	Detail of wooden hatch (R), room B
4/26	NE/OH	-	Detail of wooden hatch (L), room B
4/27	SE/OH	-	Detail of ceiling, staircase & stud wall, room B
4/28	SW/OH	-	Detail of ceiling above double door, room A
4/29	SW/OH	-	Detail of dormer window roof, room D
4/30	SE/OH	-	Detail of side of dormer window, room D
4/31	NW/OH	-	Detail of roof panel, SE of room D
4/32	E/OH	-	Detail of roof panel, NW of room D
4/33	NE/OH	-	Detail of water tank, room D
4/34	NW/D	-	Detail of removed staircase, room D
4/35	S	1m	Detail of base of dormer window, room D
4/36	NE/D	0.5m	Detail of hatches, room D

4/37	NE/OH	-	Detail of dormer window
4/38	NE	2m	Detail of rebuilt external wall
4/39	NE	-	Scar of staircase, room A
4/40	SW	-	Painted wall with timber course, room A
4/41	NW	-	Drain excavation, room C
4/42	SW	1m	Dormer window, room D
4/43	NW	-	Detail of small window, room D
4/44	NW/OH	-	Detail of roof timbers at junction, room D
4/45	NW	-	Boundary wall