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Southampton Archaeology Unit

Report 1062

Archaeological building recording of the Chapel at the Royal South Hants Hospital, Fanshawe Street, Southampton, SOU 1570

MP Smith BA MIfA

2011

Client: NHS Southampton City



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Archaeological building recording of the Chapel at the Royal South Hants Hospital, Fanshawe Street, Southampton. SOU 1570.

By MP Smith BA MIFA

Archaeology Unit report	1062
Site code	SOU 1570
Ordnance Survey grid reference	442507 112766
Planning reference	11/01328/LBC
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1. Summary

Southampton City Council Archaeology Unit carried out an archaeological building record of the Chapel at the Royal South Hants Hospital, Fanshawe Street, Southampton on behalf of NHS Southampton City. The Chapel was built in 1857 – 1858 to designs by local church architects Hinve and Bedborough. It was built in the Perpendicular style to serve the adjacent Royal South Hants Hospital. The Chapel was accessed from the Hospital at first floor level, and sat above an undercroft. The interior of the Chapel had been much altered by the insertion of new panelling and furnishings in 1898, 1920 and 1923. A significant stained glass window, in memory of Fred Woolley, was inserted into the south window in 1955.

2. Introduction

The Archaeology Unit of Southampton City Council carried out a programme of archaeological building recording of the Chapel at the Royal South Hants Hospital, Fanshawe Street, Southampton (figure 1) on behalf of the NHS Southampton City through Rund Partnership Ltd. The survey was carried out in response to a planning condition imposed on listed building planning application 11/01328/LBC. The survey was made on 27th October 2011 by MP Smith BA MIFA and AD Russel BA PhD MIFA.



Figure 1. Site location plans.

The Chapel is blocked in red. The building complex to its west had been largely demolished in 2004 and 2007.

The current works involve removing the interior fixtures within the Chapel and storing them in a safe place. Remedial works will then be carried out to the fabric of the Chapel and its undercroft.

The site lay in Area 16 of the Local Areas of Archaeological Potential (LAAP) as defined in the City of Southampton Core Strategy 2010. The building is Grade II Listed (national reference number 1178783).

3. Acknowledgements

Southampton City Council Archaeology Unit would like to thank NHS Southampton City for commissioning the work, and Rund Partnership Ltd for facilitating the project. Rund Partnership Ltd also made available the CAD files for the floor plans, and gave permission for their use in this report. Tim Clarke of the Rund Partnership Ltd is to be thanked for his assistance during the project.

4. Building recording methodology

The archaeological survey was made to level 2 as defined by English Heritage (English Heritage 2006).

The photographic survey was carried out by the Archaeology Unit using Minolta 35mm SLR cameras. The photographs were taken using Ilford FP4 monochrome film and Fuji and Kodak colour slide film. Digital photographs were also taken for inclusion in this report.

Plans of the building were made available by the client. These were annotated on site as necessary. Dimensioned sketches were also made of the internal elevations of the Chapel. These were drawn up approximately to scale using AutoCAD for inclusion in this report.

A list was made of the fixtures and fittings within the Chapel.

All site records were made using the Southampton City Council archaeological recording system. The archive will be deposited with Southampton City Council upon completion of the project.

5. Site location

The site lies within the grounds of the Royal South Hants Hospital, on the south side of the line of the former Fanshawe Street (OS grid reference 442507 112766). The Chapel was formerly attached to the east end of the 19th century hospital buildings that were demolished in 2004 (Smith 2004).

6. Historical background

Watson (1979, 10 – 16) outlined the history of the foundation of the hospital. A summary is provided here. The idea for a hospital was raised at a public meeting called by local doctor Dr J Bullar, in the winter of 1837. The intention was to establish a casualty ward where “accidents or severe surgical cases among the poor could be properly treated and receive nursing care.” The first meeting of subscribers was held at the Guildhall, above the Bargate, on 19th December 1837. It was established that there were sufficient funds to proceed with the project, and a house was rented on South Front, Kingsland at £10 per year, the landlady acting as house-keeper for a further £10 per year. It was duly opened on 1st January 1838. It was known as the “Casualty Ward,” and had three beds staffed by two nurses supervised by two doctors. This property soon proved to be too small, and it moved to a larger house in St Mary Street in 1840, under the title of “South Hants Infirmary.” It grew to a maximum of 16 beds, but even this soon became inadequate.

A public meeting in 1842 launched a public appeal to construct a purpose built public hospital. The site of the present hospital was accordingly chosen as it was close enough to the town to be readily accessible, but, being in a semi-rural setting, would provide a restful location in an area of cleaner air than in the town itself. At the time the site fronted onto Day’s cricket field, and had views across the rural Bevois Valley to the valley of the River Itchen. An

indenture of 3rd July 1845 (Southampton City Council Archives Section reference D/RSH 4/2/1) records the leasing of part of a field called Great Broom Field by Thomas Chamberlayne of Cranbury Park to Reverend Charles Simon Faithfull Fanshawe and William Bullar. The infirmity trustees did not purchase the land from Chamberlayne until 1859 (D/RSH 4/2/4).

The foundation stone was laid during a Masonic ceremony on 10th July 1843 by T Trew, the Worshipful Master of the Royal Gloucester Lodge of Freemasons. A casket containing contemporary artefacts was laid beneath the stone. The hospital was opened the following year under a royal warrant as the Royal South Hants Infirmary. A contract with the builder Thos. Adkisson Gates at £3870, held by the Archives Section (ref D/RSH 7/1) dated 19th August 1843, records the architect as Thos. Standen Hack. The final construction costs were £5080 14s 6d.

This building in turn soon proved to be inadequate, and a series of extensions were made during the course of the 19th century (Watson 1979, 23 – 46). The Archives Section holds contracts for most of these works (file D/RSH 7/2-4). They can be summarised as follows (see fig 4):

Contract date	Builder	Architect	Description
3/7/1850	George Brown	Robert Critchlow	Victoria and Albert Wings at the east end of the original block. Opened 1851.
?	?	?	Bullar Wing at the west end of the original block. No contract held, but opened in 1857.
18/4/1865	Christopher Cheesman Martin	Robert Critchlow	Crabbe Wing to south of Victoria and Albert. Opened 1867.
6/2/1888	John Wilt	Wm Hy Mitchell	Jubilee Wing built as out-patient building. Opened 29/4/1889.

A survey of the partially demolished remains of the 1844, Victoria and Albert, Bullar and Crabbe wings was made in 2004 (Smith 2004). A survey has also been made of the Victoria and Garton blocks of 1899 which lay to the south of the above (Smith 2008).

Watson (1979, 27 – 31) provided a brief history of the Chapel. In summary construction started in 1857, and was completed in 1858 at a cost of £1330, paid for by a charitable trust donated by Miss Elizabeth Dowling, and administered by William Samways Oke who was a physician at the hospital. It was consecrated and opened by the Lord Bishop of Winchester. The memorial plaque to Miss Dowling, within the Chapel, indicates that the architects were Hinves and Bedborough. They were a Southampton practice, specialising in church commissions (Preston 2010). The Hampshire Advertiser reported on the opening ceremony, and The Hampshire Record Office holds an illustration of the proposals, based on a drawing by Alfred Bedborough (HRO reference TOP28/6/373(L)).

Three major additions were made to the Chapel in the 20th century:

1. 1920 – installation of panelling at the north end, a gift of Mrs Shettle in memory of her husband Harry Wynter Shettle, and dedicated on 20th September by Canon Lovett.
2. 1923 – gift of oak seating by Colonel EK Perkins in memory of his wife.
3. 1955 – south window dedicated on 27th March by Rt Rev KEN Lamplugh, Bishop of Southampton, in memory of Alderman Fred Woolley, chairman of the hospital 1934 – 1948.

The inscription on the memorial plaque to Mr Shettle is a little confusing. It refers to “the oak panel on the north and south sides of this sanctuary...” This may refer to the finely carved panelling on the north wall of the chancel bay which includes the reredos. However, the chancel does not have a south wall, and there was no panelling against the south wall of the Chapel, apart from a row of benches. The plaque was attached to the panelling on the west wall of the chancel bay, and it possibly relates to the panelling on the east and west walls.

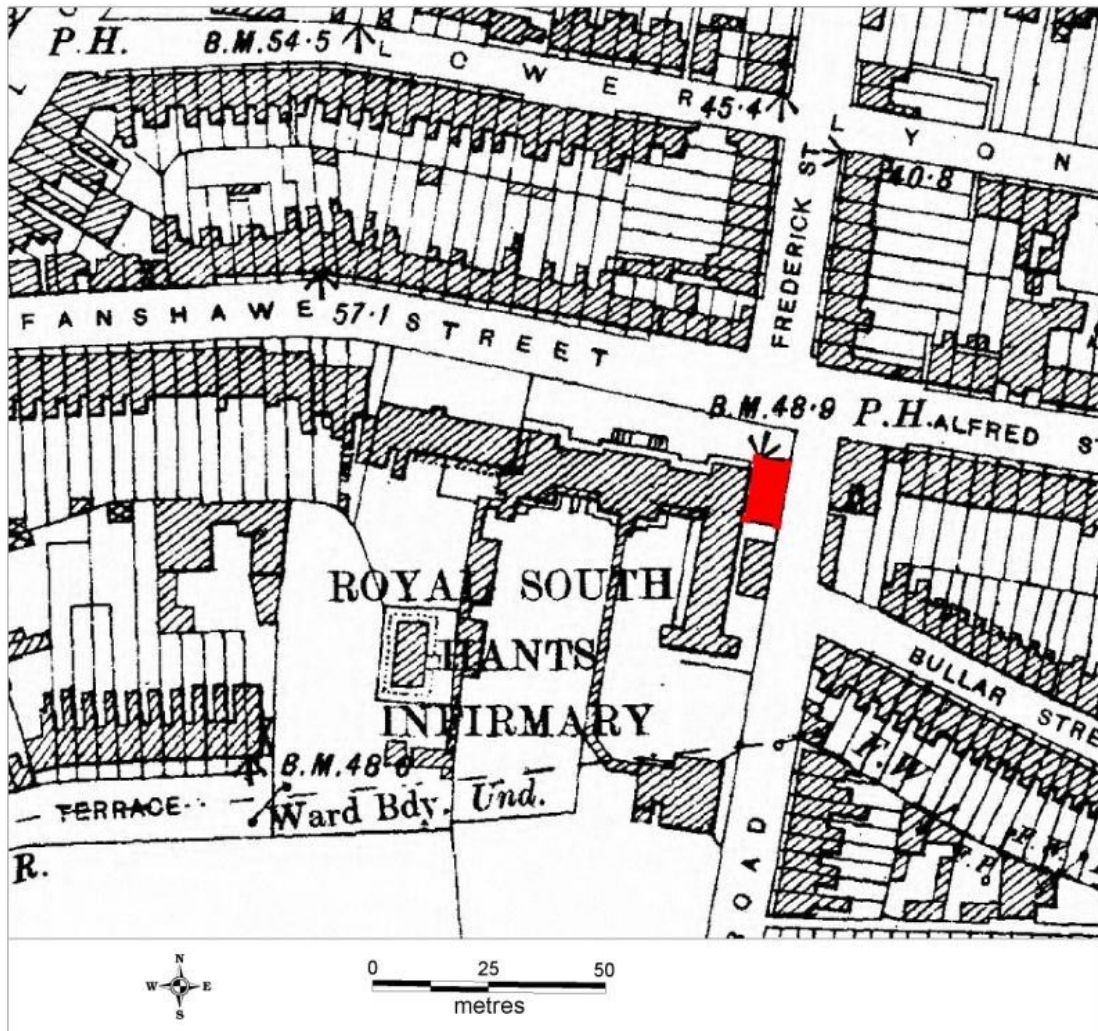


Figure 2. Extract from the 1896 Ordnance survey map.

Chapel blocked in red, showing its relationship to other pre-1899 hospital buildings.

The 1896 Ordnance Survey map (figure 2) shows the Chapel at the east end of the 19th century hospital buildings, where they appear to abut each other. The 2004 survey showed that the Chapel was in fact mostly free-standing with a short, connecting, corridor near the south end of its west wall (figure 3). There was a narrow passage to the north of the link. Most of the west elevation had a cement render, but the northern (chancel) bay was unrendered.



Figure 3. West elevation of the Chapel in relation to the 19th century hospital buildings, looking south-east.

Part of the SOU 1314 archive, showing the hospital buildings in an advanced state of demolition, but with the linking corridor still in place.

7. Description of the building

7.1. Introduction.

The Chapel was aligned north to south, and was built to two stories. The lower storey formed an undercroft, whilst the upper storey contained the Chapel. The Chapel was about twice as high as the undercroft. It was built in a Victorian Perpendicular style.

Arbitrary room numbers were assigned to the modern divisions of the building during the survey. A representative sample of the photographs is reproduced in the text to illustrate specific points. A descriptive list of the fixtures and fittings is given in appendix 1.

7.2. *The exterior.*

The core of the Chapel external walls was brick-built, faced externally with well coursed and dressed Purbeck limestone blocks with oolitic limestone dressings. The bricks measured 230mm by 112mm by 67mm (9in by 4¹/₂in by 2⁵/₈in). Each corner was flanked by flat topped turrets that became progressively thinner in four stages. The roof was slate clad.

North elevation.

The north elevation formed a gable end (figure 4). As built, it formed the main façade, facing the public street immediately adjacent to the principal frontage of the hospital buildings to the west. The gable had a pinnacle supporting a cross. The gable was defined by a frieze of trefoil-headed recesses, forming a parapet to the roof-line. The undercroft had a large opening with a low-centred arched head. The arch was defined by stone voussoirs. The infilling was modern. There was a stone string course at the level of the arch springing. The Chapel was lit by a large window with Perpendicular tracery. The window was protected by a drip mould. It had sculptured corbel heads at its terminal. That to the east was a female head, whilst that to the west was male. No images of Dowling and Oke (the benefactor and her administrator) have been found, but it is tempting to see these as possibly being their portraits.



Figure 4. The north elevation, looking south.

East elevation

When first built, the east elevation would also have faced a public street, Exmoor Road (figure 2). The upper storey was set back slightly from the undercroft, the gap being capped by sloping stone slabs (figure 5). The undercroft was lit by a small window with a trefoil head near its north end. There were two quatrefoil openings to its south.

The Chapel storey was divided into four bays by three buttresses rising from the undercroft wall. The buttresses rose in three stages. The lower stage had pedimented tops, the terminals of which originally had sculptured human heads, but only the northern head of the southern buttress survived (a moustachioed male). The return faces had half pediments with crouching beasts at their apexes. The second stages were thinner and their east faces sloped in at the level of the window arch springings (see below). The top of the buttresses were also pedimented with sculptural decoration at their terminals, now very eroded.

The buttresses divided the Chapel storey into four bays. Each bay contained a large window with Perpendicular tracery. The terminals of each drip mould was decorated with a sculptured human head. The heads were in varying degrees of decay, some being in good condition. The northernmost head had been replaced by a modern, unsculptured, block. Each bay was surmounted by an ashlar parapet.



Figure 5. The east elevation, looking south-west.

South elevation.

The south elevation (figure 6) was similar in form to the north elevation. The main differences were the absence of a cross at the apex, and the smaller size of the window.



Figure 6. The south elevation, looking north.

West elevation.

The west elevation, as built, would have been largely obscured by the earlier hospital buildings, except the northern bay which projected slightly beyond them (figure 2). The basic form of this elevation was the same as that of the east elevation, with the Chapel being set back from the undercroft, and the four Chapel bays defined by two buttresses. The southern buttress was originally replaced by the north wall of the link to the hospital buildings (figure 3). This had been removed by the time of the present survey, its scar being made good by a line of yellow cement render above a stump of wall (figure 7). The render present on the walls of the three southern bays in 2004 had been removed.



Figure 7. The west elevation, looking east.

The detail of this elevation was very different from that of the east elevation. The undercroft had no windows. There was a blocked door near the south end (figure 8, hidden behind the hoarding in figure 7). This was flanked and surmounted by modern bricks and may not have been original. There was another blocked opening below the second bay from the north (figure 9). It

had an arched head. It was 1.66m (5ft 5in) high and 0.90m (2ft 11in). It opened onto the narrow passage between the Chapel and the hospital building, and its function is uncertain. A small structure above the undercroft coping butted against the base of the north face of the central buttress. It had a sloping top of yellow cement, which was probably a post-2004 alteration.



Figure 8. The southern door to the undercroft, looking south-east.

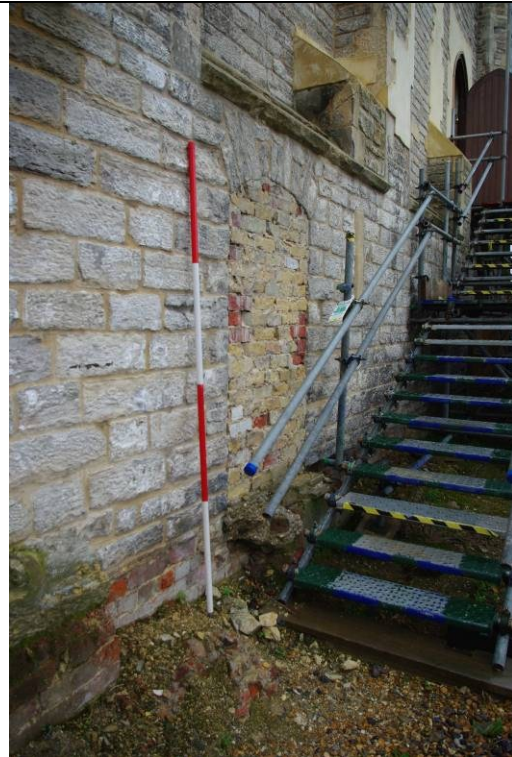


Figure 9. The northern door to the undercroft and possible flue, looking south-east.

The décor of the upper Chapel storey was much plainer than that of the east elevation, except for the north bay which had the same type of window (figure 7). The three bays to the south did not have windows, though there was an arched door opening in the southern bay. This would have opened onto the first floor of the hospital building. The buttresses lacked the sculptural detail of those of the east elevation. The west elevation also lacked the parapet, leaving the slope of the roof exposed.

Roof.

The roof was slate clad with ceramic ridge tiles (figure 7). There was a small turret ventilator above the ridge of the northern bay. It had louvered openings in its faces.

7.3. The undercroft.

The undercroft was divided into four rooms (2 to 5) by modern partitions at the time of the survey (figure 10). It is not clear if, or how, it was originally divided.

Room 2.

The north end of the undercroft was occupied by a large room (2). The east and west walls had a pair of arched recesses in them. The southern recess in the west wall contained the blocked opening noted externally (figure 11). The opening had been converted into a cupboard that contained part of the distribution equipment for the hospital radio system dating from the 1970s. A scar in the brickwork to its south was of uncertain function. Externally, a small structure rose above the coping above the undercroft wall (figures 7 and 9). It may originally have been a flue, perhaps for a boiler.

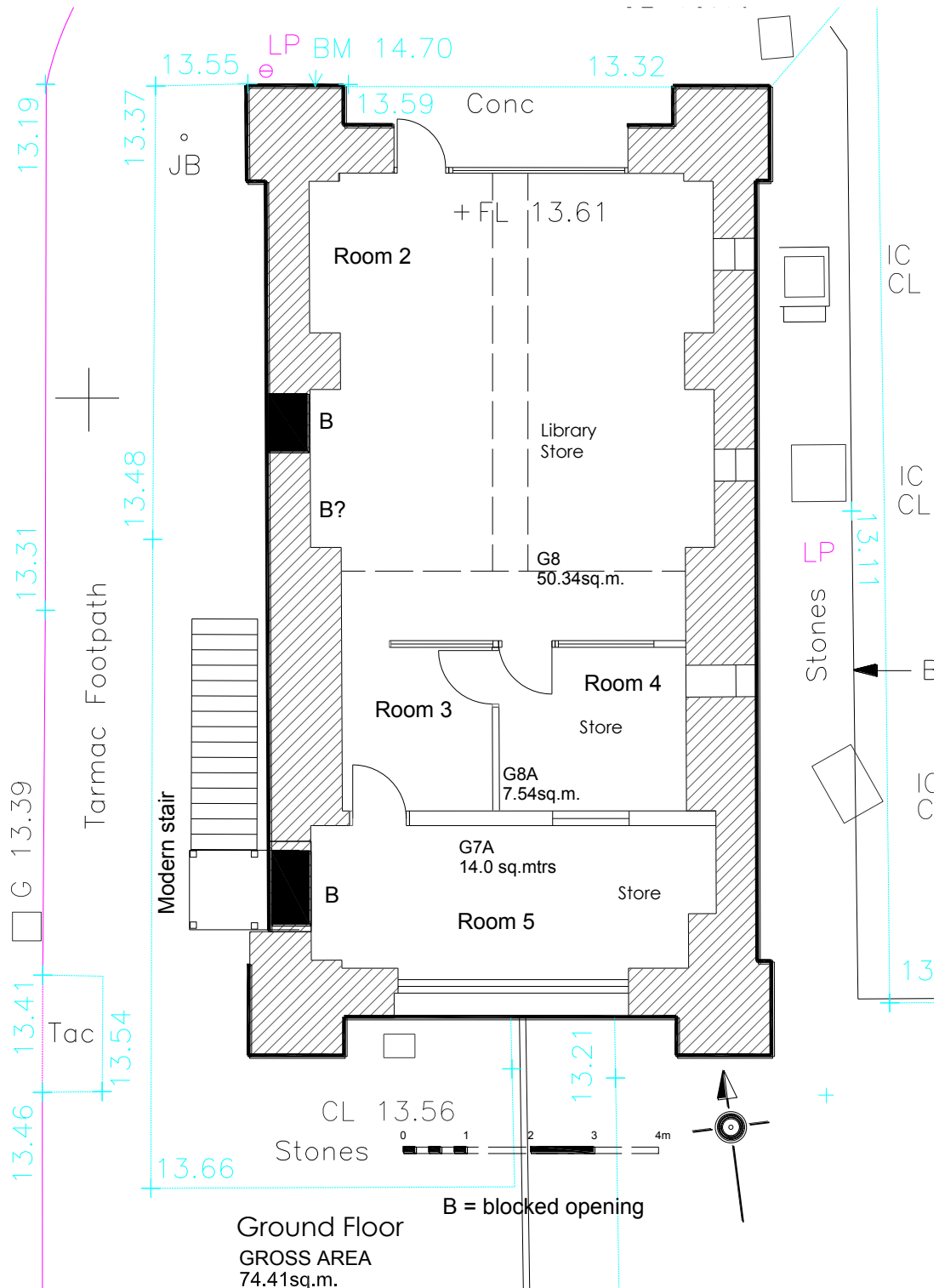


Figure 10. Undercroft floor plan.

*Survey by Rund Partnership Ltd, annotated by Southampton Archaeology.
 Scale = approximately 1:100*



Figure 11. The west wall of room 2, looking west.

The northern recess in the east wall contained the trefoil headed window noted externally (figure 12). The southern recess had one of the quatrefoil windows, though it was obscured by a modern ventilator.



Figure 12. The east wall of room 2, looking east.

There was a transverse boxed-in beam across the ceiling about 6m to the south of the north wall of room 2. There was a scar in the east wall below it, but not in the west wall. It is possible that this represents an original division of the undercroft, perhaps with a doorway at its west end. The ceiling to the south of the beam was formed by part of an east to west aligned barrel vault, whilst that to the north was flat with a longitudinal boxed-in joist (figure 13).



Figure 13. Room 2 ceiling, looking north.

Rooms 3 and 4.

Two interconnecting rooms (3 and 4) were present to the south of room 2. They were divided by plasterboard partitions with large windows (figure 14). Their east wall was formed by a modern brick wall (figures 15 and 16).



Figure 14. The partition wall between room 2 and rooms 3 and 4, looking south.

Room 5.

A narrow service room (5) was present to their south (figures 15 and 16). It had a service pit at its east end, and a blocked doorway in its west wall. The south end of room 2 and rooms 3 to 5 had a sequence of six, shallow, transverse barrel vaults laid on 200mm (8in) iron joists.



Figure 15. Room 5, looking east.



Figure 16. room 5, looking west

7.4. The Chapel.

The upper storey of the building was entirely occupied by the Chapel (room 1 – figure 17). An undated photograph published in Watson (1979, facing p80 – figure 18) shows the interior of the Chapel after the additions of the 1920s. It probably dates from the 1970s when her book was published. It shows the fittings in the Chapel when it was still in use. Much of the furnishings were still present at the time of the survey. Significant details that have since been removed included a harmonium on the west side of the choir (second bay from north), dado panelling on the west wall of the choir, a hanging chandelier

in front of the altar, and globe lamps hanging from the ends of the hammer-beams. The altar cloth may have been one of the textiles contained in vestment chest (item 35) but this was not checked on site. The altar crucifix and candlesticks were not present either.

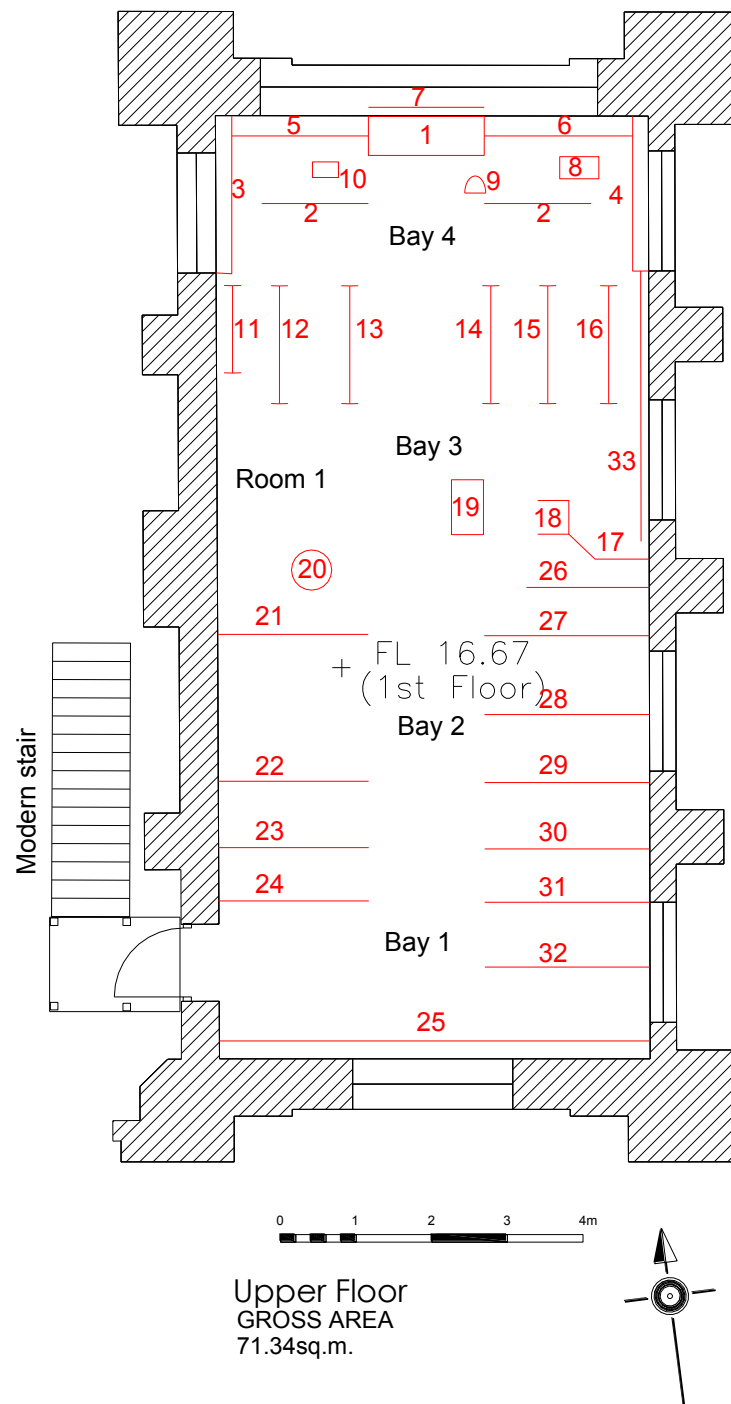


Figure 17. Chapel floor plan.

*Survey by Rund Partnership Ltd, annotated by Southampton Archaeology.
Approximate location of fittings shown in red. Scale = approximately 1:100*



Figure 18. The interior of the Chapel in the 1970s? Looking north.

The chapel was divided into four bays defined by three hammer-beam roof trusses. Each bay was lit by a large window in the east wall. The walls were generally rendered in plain white render, apart from oak panelling against the base of the walls in the northern two bays (figure 19 - see below for details). The two southern bays (1 and 2) formed the nave, the second bay from the north (bay 3) the choir, and the northern bay (4) the chancel. There was no physical barrier, such as choir screens, between the bays, but there were 150mm (6in) steps between bays 2 and 3, and 3 and 4, producing a progressive rise in height to the altar.



Figure 19. General view of the Chapel in 2011, looking north.

The furniture and many of the fittings had been moved around prior to the present survey. They were moved back to their approximate original positions before the photographs were taken by reference to stains and scars in the floor surface and the Watson photograph (figure 18). Each item was assigned a reference number, and a list is provided in appendix 1. There were a number of items that did not originate from the Chapel. A photograph of the chapel in the Fred Woolley convalescent home found in the Chapel (item 47) showed that several of the items had been moved from there. They are also listed in appendix 1. A list of the memorial plaques, with transcriptions, is given in appendix 2. They were also given reference numbers. The location of the plaques on the sketch elevations is indicative only.

Bay 1.

Bay 1, at the south end of the Chapel contained the entrance door from the main hospital block in its west wall (figures 17, 20 and 22). The door was of plank and batten construction. It opened outwards, that is onto the former linking corridor to the east. The memorial plaque (plaque 1) to Nurse Norman was located to the north of the door.

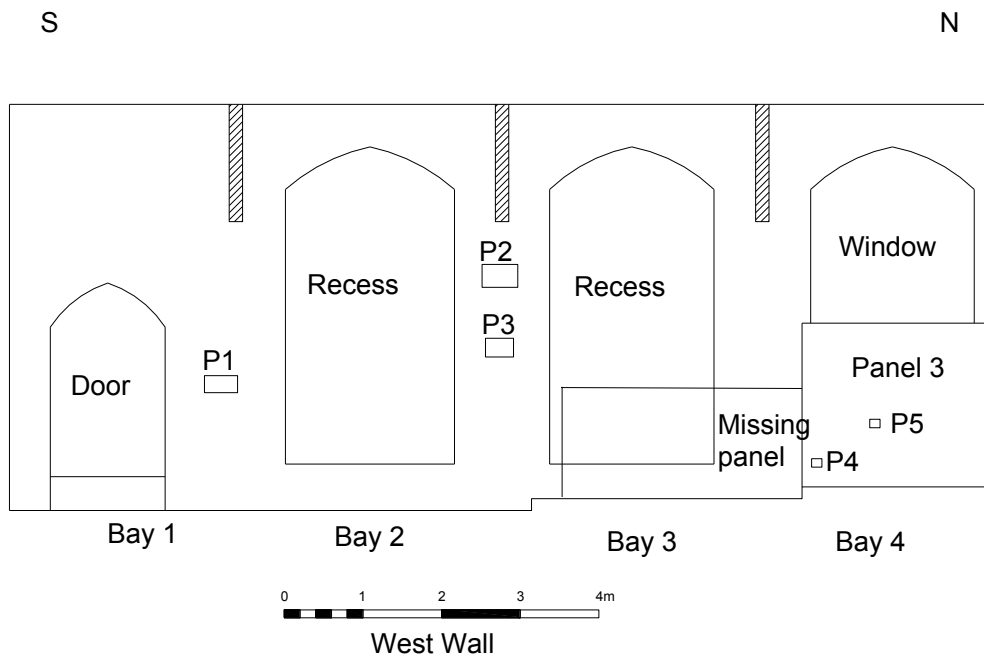


Figure 20. Dimensioned sketch elevation of the west wall.

Scale = approximately 1:100

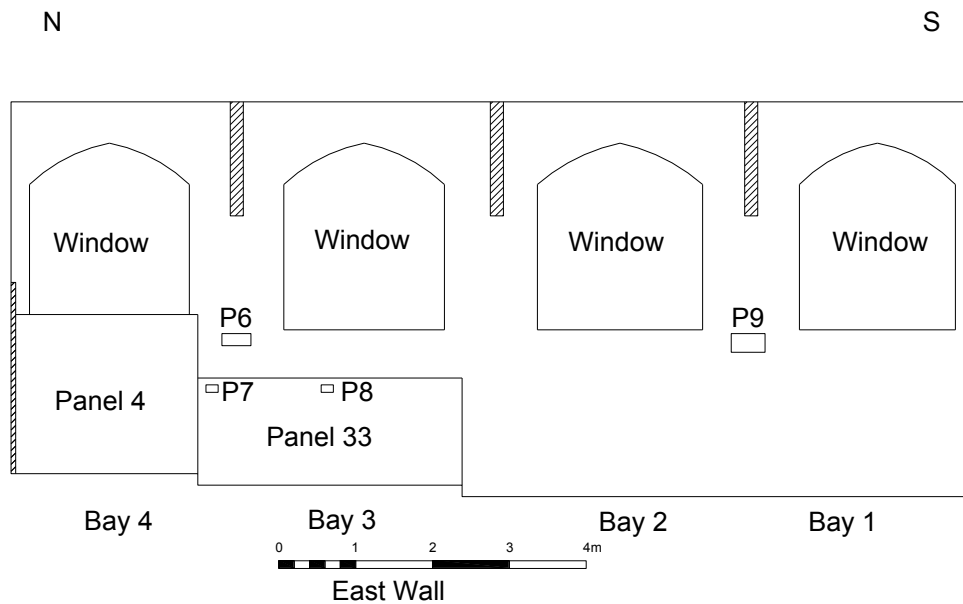


Figure 21. Dimensioned sketch elevation of the east wall.

Scale = approximately 1:100



Figure 22. The door in the west wall of bay 1, looking west.

There was a 2.44m (8ft) high window opening in the east wall (figures 21 and 23). Its cill was 2.18m (7ft 2 in) above the floor level. It contained a window with tripartite Perpendicular tracery. The glazing consisted of lead-set diamond panes. Most panes were of clear, frosted, glass, but some were coloured. There was an internally opening hopper in the central panel, below the level of the tracery. The hospital matron's memorial (plaque 9) was located on the east wall on the boundary between bays 1 and 2, just below window cill level.



Figure 23. Window in east wall of bay 1, looking east.



Figure 24. Fred Woolley window in south wall of bay 1.

The south wall of bay 1 had a full length bench running along its base (item 25). A memorial to an anonymous “wife and mother” (plaque 10) was attached to the east end of the bench. She may have been Mrs Perkins, whose husband, Colonel Perkins, donated the pews in 1923. There was a large window rising slightly into the gable. It had a much plainer tripartite tracery that contained the Fred Woolley stained glass window of 1955 (figures 24 and 25).

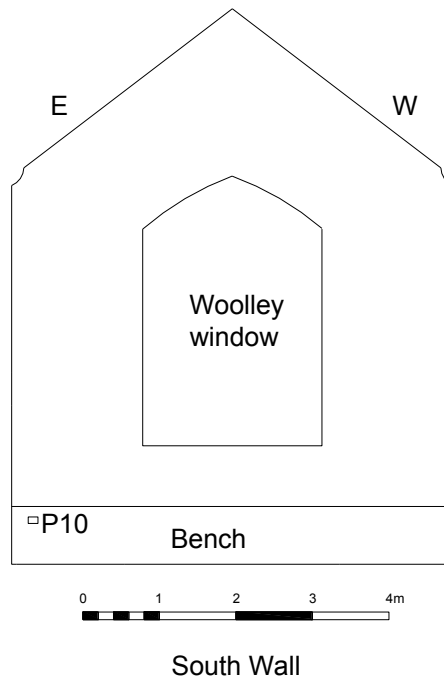


Figure 25. Dimensioned sketch elevation of the south wall.

Scale = approximately 1:100

Bay 2.

Bay 2 formed the northern end of the nave. The west wall had an arched recess in it, rising to 4.66m (15ft 4in) above the floor level (figures 21 and 26). Its base sloped out to form a cill at a height of 0.59m (1ft 11in). The Maul and Dowling memorials (plaques 2 and 3) were located on the boundary between bays 2 and 3.

The east wall of bay 2 had the same form as that of bay 1, with the Perpendicular window.



Figure 26. West wall of bay 2, looking west.

The large chest is the altar from the Fred Woolley chapel (item 34) and is in the position of a missing pew.

A low ledge ran along the east and west walls of bays 1 and 2. The heating pipes were set in their tops. It is possible that they were the tops of the inner faces of the undercroft walls, but this was not proven. Between them, these two bays had three pews on the west side (items 22 to 24), though there were originally four. There were six pews on the east side (items 27 to 32). The outer ends of the pews rested over the ledges by the external walls. The pews were quite plain, but had square carved panels, with a quatrefoil pattern, on their outer ends. Both sets of pews were fronted by modesty panels (items 21 and 26) at the north end of bay 2.

Bay 3.

Bay 3 formed the choir. The basic structure of the east and west walls was the same as in bay 2. The west wall originally had an approximately 1.4m (4ft 7in) high dado panel, but this had been removed, exposing rough plaster over brickwork (figure 27). The floor level was 0.15m (6in) higher than that of bays 1 and 2. There was an open space between the step and the western

modesty panel 21. The Watson photograph (figure 18) shows the now missing harmonium in this position, with the brass eagle lectern (item 20) to its east. The lectern had formed a series of scars in the floor surface of this area. At the time of the survey, the lectern had been moved to the upper step, and there was a vestment chest of uncertain provenance (item 35) in the place of the harmonium. There were two north to south aligned benched choir stalls of four panels (items 11 and 12) fronted by a modesty panel (item 13) at the north end of bay 3. They had more carved decorative detail than the pews in bays 1 and 2.



Figure 27. The furnishings on the west side of bay 3, looking south-west.

The dado panel survived on the east wall of bay 3 (figure 28). It was of plain plank construction. The Brown and Pike memorials (plaques 7 and 8) were attached to it. The Watson memorial (plaque 6) was attached to the wall above the panelling. There were two benched choir stalls (items 15 and 16) and a modesty panel (item 14) on this side as well. They had the same decorative treatment, but were somewhat longer, at five panels. A curved pulpit (item 17 – figure 29), with Early English style decoration, was present at the south end of the choir stalls. A reader's chair (item 18) fitted into the west

face of the pulpit. The chair bears a brass plaque that reads “Presented by the medical men at Southampton July 1898. Carver HG Boniface.” There was a reader’s desk (item 19) to the west of the chair.



Figure 28. The furnishings on the east side of bay 3, looking east.



Figure 29. The front of the pulpit, looking north.

Bay 4.

Bay 4, at the north end of the Chapel, contained the chancel. Its floor was 0.15m (6in) higher than that of bay 3. Its west and east walls had the same type of traceried windows as in the east wall of bays 1 to 3. Oak panelling, 2.8m (6ft 10in) high, was placed over the base of both walls (Items 3 and 4 - figure 30). Their tops obscured the bases of the windows. They were divided into six vertical panels with a floral roundel frieze at the base and scrolled friezes at the top. The west panel had a bracket of uncertain function at its top, and the Shettle and Hasset memorials (plaques 4 and 5). The Shettle plaque indicates that these panels were inserted in 1920, though there is a problem with the orientation (see section 6). It also had a door in one of the panels which presumably opened onto a cupboard.



Figure 30. West wall of bay 4, looking west.

The north wall had a large Perpendicular window that occupied most of the wall. It had the same sort of glass as in the east wall windows. Oak panelling was placed in front of the base of the window (figures 18, 19, 31, 33 and 34). The panelling consisted of a central, canopied reredos (item 7) that rose to a height of 3.2m (10ft 6in) above the floor level. It had a projecting shelf, with a

foliated frieze, at a height of 1.38m (4ft 6in). The base of the reredos was open giving access to a radiator (item 52) in front of the window (figure 32). An oak altar table, with arcaded moulding (item 1 – figures 31 and 33), was placed in front of the reredos thus hiding the radiator. It was placed on a 0.14m (5½in) high plinth. The Watson photograph (figure 18) shows two filigree altar rails in on either side of the altar step. These were probably the lengths of iron railing and oak rails (item 2) stored behind the reredos at the time of the survey. It was not possible to access them.

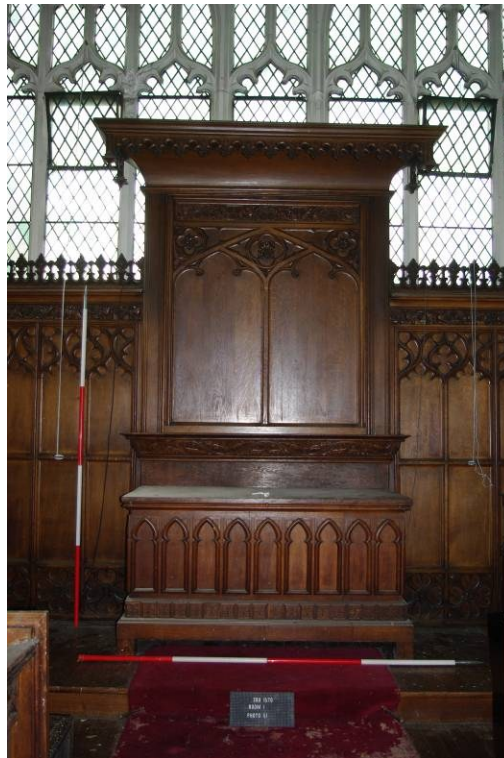


Figure 31. The reredos in front of the north window, looking north.



Figure 32. Radiator (item 52) behind the base of the reredos, looking north.

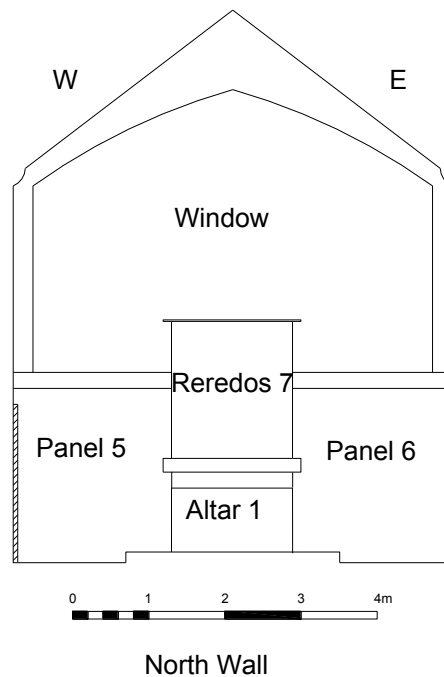


Figure 33. Dimensioned sketch elevation of the north wall.

Scale = approximately 1:100

Six frame panels (items 5 and 6 – figures 18, 19 and 33, and 34) were present on either side of the reredos. They were of the same design as the panels on the east and west walls. Both panels were surmounted by a pediment with floriate frieze at their base and a spiked rail on top.



Figure 34. Panel 5 on the west side of the reredos, looking north.

The roof.

The roof was supported on three, undecorated, hammer beam trusses (figure 35). They were supported on stepped corbels set into the walls. The hammer-beams terminated in white electrical roses, that Watson's photograph (figure 18) show supported suspended globe lamps. The principal rafters supported a single butt purlin on either side, and met at a ridge pole. The common rafters were hidden by a plaster ceiling. The ridge pole was broken above bay 4 by the insertion of a grill that followed the slope of the roof, below the external turret (see section 7.2). The cut ends of the ridge pole were very rough.



Figure 35. The roof looking south.

9. Conclusions

The Chapel was built in 1857 – 1858 to designs by locally significant church architects Hinves and Bedborough. It was added to the existing hospital buildings, which were built by other architects in an Italianate style. The Chapel's Perpendicular style did not form an aesthetic unity with the earlier buildings which it served. However, this may have been deliberate to highlight

their different functions. The two were not physically attached, apart from by a linking corridor at the south-east angle of the Chapel. The Chapel was only accessed from the first floor of the hospital, and was built over an undercroft.

The undercroft was much altered, and its original form is unclear. It almost certainly served as a service area for the Chapel. There was some evidence that there was originally some sort of boiler or furnace by the west wall, that vented onto the gap between the Chapel and the hospital.

The form of the Chapel was much less altered, though few if any of the original fixtures survived. It was orientated north to south, with the chancel at the north end. It was divided into four bays by three hammer-beam roof trusses. Each bay was lit by a large window in the east wall. It could be divided into three functional areas. The largest was a nave area for the congregation in the southern two bays (1 and 2). The pews in this area were donated in 1923. Bay 3 formed a choir. The oak pulpit in this area was dated by a plaque to 1898. It is possible that the choir stalls and the dado panelling to this bay were contemporary with it. However, not all of the choir inventory is of that date. The brass eagle lectern is dated 1890. The northern bay (4) formed a chancel. Its present form dates to about 1920 when the present panelling was installed in memory of Harry Wynter Shettle, a surgeon at the hospital. A plaque recording its donation is somewhat unclear about what is referred to, but on stylistic grounds it probably includes all of the panels, including the reredos, of this bay. The oaken altar table is of a different style, and may perhaps be older. The insertion of electric lighting, suspended from the hammer-beams, was almost certainly a 20th century innovation. The last major, documented, alteration was the insertion of the Fred Woolley memorial glass in the south window in 1955.

The setting of the Chapel was fundamentally altered, firstly by the construction of the Fanshawe and Mary Seacole wings to the east, on the line of the former Exmoor Road, in the later 20th century; and secondly by the demolition of the 19th century hospital buildings in 2004.

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Appendix 1. Register of fixtures and fittings.

The following includes all of the movable fixtures and fittings that were present in the Chapel (room 1) at the time of the survey in 2011. It includes elements that were specifically part of the present Chapel, and other objects that were brought from elsewhere, most specifically from the chapel in the Fred Woolley convalescent home. The latter have been largely provenanced from a photograph of that chapel found in room 1. The *in situ* objects should be read in conjunction with figures 17, 20, 21, and 33. RSH = Royal South Hants Chapel; FWC = Fred Woolley chapel

Item	Description	Provenance
1	Altar table (figure 31)	RSH
2	Altar rails stored behind the panelling of the north wall	RSH
3	Oak panelling on west wall of bay 4 (figure 30)	RSH
4	Oak panelling on east wall of bay 4	RSH
5	Oak panelling with pediment to west of reredos (figure 34)	RSH
6	Oak panelling with pediment to east of reredos	RSH
7	Reredos against north wall (figure 31)	RSH
8	Cupboard with drawers for cloths and glassware	RSH
9	Vase stand	RSH
10	Vase stand	RSH
11	4 panel choir stall on west side of bay 3 (figure 27)	RSH
12	4 panel choir stall on west side of bay 3 (figure 27)	RSH
13	Modesty panel on west side of bay 3 (figure 27)	RSH
14	Modesty panel on east side of bay 3 (figure 28)	RSH
15	5 panel choir stall on east side of bay 3 (figure 28)	RSH
16	5 panel choir stall on east side of bay 3 (figure 28)	RSH
17	Pulpit on east side of bay 3 (figures 28 and 29)	RSH
18	Reader's chair attached to west side of pulpit (figures 28 and 29)	RSH
19	Readers desk to west of chair (figure 28)	RSH

Item	Description	Provenance
20	Bronze eagle lectern inscribed <i>A brother's affectionate remembrance of Edward Harman Maul April 29th 1890</i> (figures 18, 19, 27 and 37)	RSH
21	Modesty panel at north-west corner of bay 2 (figure 26)	RSH
22	Pew on west side of bay 2	RSH
23	Pew on west side of bay 2	RSH
24	Pew on west side of bay 1	RSH
25	Bench against south wall (figure 24)	RSH
26	Modesty panel at north-east corner of bay 2	RSH
27	Pew on east side of bay 2	RSH
28	Pew on east side of bay 2	RSH
29	Pew on east side of bay 2	RSH
30	Pew on east side of bay 2	RSH
31	Pew on east side of bay 1	RSH
32	Pew on east side of bay 1	RSH
33	Panelling on east side of bay 3 (figure 28)	RSH
34	Altar inscribed <i>Given by the Countess of Northbrook CBE June 1934 in memory of the Earl of Northbrook</i>	FWC
35	Vestment chest with trefoil ends, containing textiles	Uncertain
36	Chair inscribed <i>IHS</i>	Uncertain
37	Chair inscribed <i>IHS</i>	Uncertain
38	Lectern	FWC
39	Thomas Salmon's prayer desk	FWC
40	Stand with book rest	FWC
41	Red chalk print of Christ by Harold Copping	FWC
42	Candle snuffer	Uncertain
43	Copper and brass desk lectern by Cox, Buckley & Co, London WC	Uncertain
44	Stand with blue tiles	Uncertain
45	Oak stand	Lower Crabbe Ward

Item	Description	Provenance
46	Hymn number holder from north-west corner of bay 3 (figure 18)	RSH
47	Photograph of Fred Woolley chapel	Uncertain
48	Print of the Last Supper inscribed <i>given in memory of Laura May Biddlecombe who was a patient at this Home 1973</i>	FWC
49	Radiator by door in bay 1 (figure 22)	RSH
50	Radiator from west side of bay 3	RSH
51	Strong box	Uncertain
52	Radiator behind altar (figure 32)	RSH

The following are extra photographs of the movable fixtures not included elsewhere.



Figure 36. Vase stands - items 9 and 10.



Figure 39. Vestment chest - item 35.



Figure 37. Eagle lectern - item 20.



Figure 40. Chairs - items 36 and 37.



Figure 38. Fred Woolley altar - item 34.



Figure 41. Lectern - item 38, stand with book rest - item 40.



Figure 42. Thomas Salmon's prayer desk - item 39.



Figure 47. Photograph of Fred Woolley Chapel - item 47.



Figure 43. Copping print - item 41.



Figure 48. Last Supper print - item 48.



Figure 44. Candle snuffer - item 42, book rest - item 43.



Figure 49. Radiator in bay 1 - item 49.



Figure 45. Stands - items 44 and 45.



Figure 50. Radiator in bay 3 - item 50.



Figure 46. Hymn holder - item 46, strong box - item 51.

Appendix 2. List of memorial plaques.

Transcriptions of the memorial plaques on the walls of the Chapel. Their approximate position is given on figures 20, 21, 25, and 33.

1. In memory of Rebekah Emma Norman who died in the discharge of her duty as Nurse in this hospital, November 3rd 1899. Aged 22 years. “In as much as ye have done it unto one of the least of these my brethren ye have done it unto me.” St Matt xxv. 40
2. This tablet is erected by the porter, nurses and servants of the RSH infirmary in loving and respectful remembrance of Edward Harman Maul, MD. Physician of this institution, and for many years a constant worshipper in this chapel, he entered into life October 21st 1876 aged 63 years. “He walked with God; and he was not: for God took him.”
3. Elizabeth Dowling of this town, having in her last illness placed in the hands of William Sameways Oke, MD senior physician of the RSH infirmary a sum of money at his sole disposal for charitable purposes. This Chapel was erected by him from part of the above gift, AD 1858. [Hinves & Bedborough architects] [Forbes & Bennett, High St]
4. The oak panel on the north & south sides of this sanctuary are placed here to the glory of God and in memory of Harry Wynter Shettle for over thirty years on the surgical staff of this hospital 1886-1919
5. In memory of James Blenner Hasset West priest rector of All Saints Southampton 1921-1945 chaplain of the RSH Hospital 1923-1945. Passed to higher service 8 Jan 1945
6. To the glory of God and in thanksgiving for the life and work of Dorothy May Watson (Mrs TL Byers) who devoted 43 years of her life to nursing in various spheres both civil and military. She served the Southampton University Hospitals Group. 1952 Deputy matron at the General Hospital. 1953-1962 Matron of the Western Hospital. 1963-1971 matron of the Royal South Hants Hospital. Died 9th October 1982. “Jesus said she hath done shat she Could.” St Mark ch14v8
7. In memory of Judith Thelma Brown. Third year student nurse called to a higher life on 21st March 1964 after a short illness. Aged 21 years.

This stand has been placed here as a tribute to her devoted service by her colleagues

8. In memory of Norah Irene Pike Nurse Duke of Kents Exhibitioner after a long illness bravely borne on July 8th 1937
9. The Royal South Hants and Southampton Hospital matrons from 1845. Mrs Maurice 1845-1865. Mrs Lay 1865-1887. Miss AL Goodman 1887-1892. Miss W Mollett 1892-1911. Miss EB Harradine 1911-1919. Miss LM Jenkins 1919-1935. Miss M Smith MBE 1935-1948. Miss D Morris 1948-1950. Mrs PE Pain 1950 -1963. Mrs D Watson 1963-1971. This plaque was placed by the Nurses League 1985
10. To the glory of God and in loving memory of a devoted wife and mother who entered into rest 24th August 1921

Appendix 3. Register of 2011 survey photographs.

The following forms a catalogue of the photographs taken as part of the present survey.

Photo	Room	Direction	Subject
1	2	S	Partition walls to rooms 3 and 4
2	2	W	West wall
3	2	W	Radio cupboard in blocked opening in west wall
4	2	W	Detail of radio distribution box
5	2	W	South alcove and blocked opening in west wall
6	2	W	North alcove in west wall
7	2	E	East wall
8	2	E	North alcove in east wall
9	2	E	Window in north alcove of east wall
10	2	E	South alcove in east wall
11	2	E	Obscured window in south alcove of east wall
12	2	N	North wall
13	2	N	Ceiling
14	2	E	Barrel vault at south end of ceiling
15	3	S	General view to room 5
16	3	N	General view to room 2
17	4	S	Window in south wall
18	4	NW	General view
19	4	W	Partition to room 3
20	4	W	Barrel vaults
21	5	E	General view
22	5	W	General view
23	5	SE	South wall
24	5	NE	North wall
25	5	E	Service pit at east end
26	5	E	Barrel vaults
27	External	SW	East elevation

Photo	Room	Direction	Subject
28	External	W	Windows to undercroft in east elevation
29	External	W	Tracery in south bay of east elevation
30	External	W	Corbel heads of south window (bay 1) in east elevation
31	External	W	Sculptured mid-finial to south buttress
32	External	W	Corbel heads to bay 2 window in east elevation
33	External	W	Sculptured mid-finial to central buttress
34	External	W	Corbel heads to bay 3 window in east elevation
35	External	W	Sculptured mid-finial to north buttress
36	External	W	Corbel heads to bay 4 window in east elevation
37	External	S	North elevation
38	External	S	East corbel head, north elevation
39	External	S	West corbel head, north elevation
40	External	E	West elevation
41	External	E	Corbel heads to bay 4 window in west elevation
42	External	E	Blocked door to undercroft near north end of west elevation
43	External	SE	Blocked door and threshold – oblique
44	External	N	South elevation
45	External	NE	South elevation – oblique
46	External	SE	Blocked door near south end of west elevation
47	External	N	Corbel heads to south window
48	1	N	Radiator behind altar in north wall
49	1	N	General view
50	1	N	Altar
51	1	N	Reredos
52	1	N	Panel 5 to west of reredos
53	1	N	Panel 6 and chest 8 to east of reredos
54	1	N	North window`
55	1	E	Panel 4 and window on east side of bay 4
56	1	E	Panel 33 and window on east side of bay 3

Photo	Room	Direction	Subject
57	1	E	Plaques on east wall of bay 3
58	1	SE	Furniture on east side of bay 3
59	1	S	Interior of pulpit 17
60	1	E	Furniture on east side of bay 3
61	1	E	East choir stool 15
62	1	NE	Front of pulpit 17
63	1	E	East side of bay 2
64	1	S	Front of typical pew (27)
65	1	N	Back of typical pew (28)
66	1	E	East side of bay 1
67	1	S	General view
68	1	S	Fred Woolley window
69	1	W	Door in west wall of bay 1
70	1	W	West wall of bay 2
71	1	W	West side of bay 3
72	1	N	Front of lectern 20
73	1	S	Back of lectern 20
74	1	W	Scars in bay 3 floor from lectern feet
75	1	SW	Furniture on west side of bay 3
76	1	W	Panel 3 and window on west side of bay 4
77	1	S	Roof
78	1	S	Grill in roof above bay 4
79	1	N	Roof
80	1	S	South roof truss
81	1	S	Central roof truss
82	1	N	North roof truss
83	1	W	Vase stands 9 and 10
84	1	W	Chairs 36 and 37
85	1	W	Thomas Salmon's prayer desk 39
86	1	W	Lectern 38 and stand with book rest 40
87	1	W	Stand 44 and stool 45

Photo	Room	Direction	Subject
88	1	N	Candle snuffer 42 and book rest 43
89	1	W	Copping portrait of Christ 41
90	1	W	Fred Woolley chapel photo 47
91	1	-	Last Supper print 48
92	1	N	Fred Woolley altar 34
93	1	NW	Vestment chest 35
94	1	N	Radiator 49
95	1	W	Radiator 50
96	1	S	Modesty panel 21
97	1	W	Hymn holder 46 and strong box 51
98	1	W	Maul plaque
99	1	W	Dowling plaque
100	1	W	Norman plaque
101	1	E	Matrons' plaque
102	1	W	Scars in west wall of bay 3
103	1	NW	Bracket on panel 3