

T H A M E S V A L L E Y

ARCHAEOLOGICAL

S E R V I C E S

**56 High Street, Southampton,
Hampshire**

Building Recording

by Genni Elliott

Site Code: HSS19/29

(SU 4203 1122)

**56 High Street, Southampton,
Hampshire**

Building Recording
For Mrs Swapna Begum

by Genni Elliott
Thames Valley Archaeological Services Ltd

Site Code HSS 19/29
SOU 1833

April 2019

Summary

Site name: 56 High Street, Southampton, Hampshire

Grid reference: SU 4203 1122

Site activity: Building Recording

Date and duration of project: 28th February and 5th April 2019

Project manager: Steve Ford

Site code: HSS 19/29; SOU 1833

Summary of results: The building was completely rebuilt in 1907 for Oakley and Watling fruiterers and florists with a Carraraware frontage and a more conventional rear. The link walkway and warehouse were added between 1910 and 1933, presumably when the land to the rear of the Red Lion became incorporated into the plot of 56 High Street.

Location and reference of archive: The archive is presently held at Thames Valley Archaeological Services, Reading and will be deposited with Southampton City Museum in due course.

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www.tvas.co.uk/reports/reports.asp.*

Report edited/checked by:	Steve Ford ✓ 29.04.19
	Steve Preston ✓ 29.04.19

56 High Street, Southampton, Hampshire Building Recording

by Genni Elliott

Report 19/29

Introduction

This report documents the results of building recording at 56 High Street, Southampton, Hampshire (SU 4203 1122) (Fig. 1). The work was commissioned by Mr Jas Mandair on behalf of Mrs Swapna Begum, 12 Bassett Green Road, Bassett, Southampton, Hampshire, SO16 3DH,

Planning consent (app no. 18/00605/FUL) and listed building consent (app no. 18/01133/LBC) have been granted by Southampton City Council for the conversion of the first, second and third floors of the existing building to create four flats and associated bin/refuse and cycle storage. The listed building consent is subject to conditions (4 and 5) which require a building recording. This report documents the results of the building survey.

This is in accordance with the Department for Communities and Local Government's *National Planning Policy Framework* (NPPF 2018), and the City's policies on the historic environment. The fieldwork was undertaken by Danielle Milbank on 28th February 2019 and Genni Elliott on 5th April 2019, and the site code is SOU 1833; the TVAS project code is HSS 19/29.

The archive is presently held at Thames Valley Archaeological Services, Reading and will be deposited with Southampton City Museum and a copy sent to the Historic England Archive in due course.

Location, topography and geology

The building at 56 High Street, Southampton, is located within the centre of the city, on the east side of the High Street, within the old town walls. More specifically it is located to the south of Bernard Street and to the north of Briton Street, between the historic Red Lion pub and the Post Office (Fig. 1). The site lies at approximately 6.4m above Ordnance Datum and the underlying geology is recorded as Earnley Sand of the Bracklesham Group (BGS 1987), however the earlier, 1973 geology map, records the underlying geology as brickearth, which has been verified through excavation at the former Telephone House, immediately to the south of Briton Street (SOU 1355).

Historical Background

The building is located within the centre of the Medieval walled town, on the east side of the High Street. It is Grade II listed and described as;

‘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.’

The history of the building has been covered in the *Heritage, Design and Access Statement* (Jags Architects, 2018) and the Heritage Assessment (Studio Four Architects, 2018). In summary, the building is the former offices of the Oakley and Watling fruit and vegetable distributors, suppliers to many of the local shipping companies, including White Star Lines and the Titanic. The building is believed to have been built c. 1890 and occupied by Oakley and Watling by 1908. However a study of the available postal directories back as far as 1803 show that the building at 56 High Street was first occupied by the Southampton Bank of Hunt, Trim and Co. established in 1801, restyled as Trim and Toomer in 1809 and subsequently as Kellow and Pritchard in 1823. It failed in 1825 (Cunningham 1803, 41; Orbell and Turton 2017, 301). The next available directory of 1834 records the occupiers as Nicolle and Son, spirit, wine and porter merchants (Fletchers 1834, 19) with continuous occupation through 1839 as Nicolle and Co. (Robson's 1839, 118).

The 1843 Post Office directory records a change of occupier to Maber and Parker Limited, Wine Merchants. This can be traced through the subsequent directories of Pigot and Kelly's up to 1905 (Cooper 1843, 64; Pigot 1844, 91; Kelly's 1855, 145; 1875, 216; 1898, 45; 1903, 137, 1905, 140). An advertisement in the Paul Bros Almanack continues to record Maber and Parker at 56 High Street in 1906 (Paul Bros 1906, 76). Kelly's 1907 doesn't list 56 High St (Kelly's 1907, 143), listing only the Red Lion at number 55 and the Post Office at 57. Maber and Parker are not listed within the directory, and Oakley and Watling are listed at 118 High Street (Kelly's 1907, 465). The next available postal directory of 1908-1909 shows the building occupied by Oakley and Watling fruiterers and florists (Kelly's 1908-1909; 146).

A range of historic maps has been studied online in order to show the more recent development of the site. The site itself, with its prime location within the walls of the medieval town has been continuously occupied from the earliest available maps which show buildings. Speed's 1611 map of Southampton shows a continuous line of buildings on the east side of the High Street, one of which is likely to represent that present at number 56.

The first available map showing building detail is the 1846 map of Southampton (Fig. 2), which shows 56 High Street as clearly identifiable between the labelled Red Lion and Post Office. The exact detail is less clear and the boundaries have changed, with the current building plot extending into the outbuildings to the rear of the Red Lion and into the garden area of the buildings to the rear of Back of the Walls. The building fronting the High Street consists of an approximately rectangular building, approximately the same length as the adjacent

Red Lion. An internal courtyard is then present to the east before the building continues with a staggered rear, possibly indicating several small buildings.

The next available map is the 1870 Royal Engineers Map of Southampton (Fig. 3) which shows more detail. It can be seen that the building frontage is set back from the street elevation, with perhaps a canopy or porch shown as well as a probable cellar access at the south end of the building frontage. The modern property boundary can clearly be shown to contain a number of different buildings spread across several plots consisting of; the main building fronting the High Street, three buildings around an internal courtyard, an approximately square building the width of the historic plot, three buildings on the south side of the boundary and two on the north side of the boundary of the Back of the Walls plot around a garden area and seven outbuildings of varying sizes within the Red Lion plot.

The next available map of 1897 (Fig. 4) shows less detail of the buildings though they are broadly the same as in 1870, except that the northern range is shorter. Some kind of boundary is now present in the same position as the modern-day boundary at the west end of the site to the rear of 56 High Street.

A photograph of the adjacent Post Office dated to 1899 clips the southern edge of 56 High Street and shows the earlier frontage. It was set back from the Post Office frontage and consisted of three floors with a blind window set within the parapet. At first floor level was a probable cast iron verandah, typical of the Regency period. A comparison of levels with the adjacent Post Office building suggests that the existing floor levels are at different heights to those within the photograph.

The 1910 map (Fig. 5) also shows little detail as to the exact nature of the buildings, however it is clear that further building has occurred to the rear of 56 High Street, infilling the east side of the site, removing the garden area and creating a building that extends almost to Back of the Walls. The front of the building has also changed; no longer set back from the street frontage but in line with the adjacent Red Lion and Post Office buildings. A building has also been constructed to the rear of the outbuildings of the Red Lion. The 1933 map (Fig. 6) appears to show a change of ownership within the plot boundaries with 56 High Street now incorporating the area of the buildings to the rear of the Red Lion. 56 High Street can now be seen to extend all the way from the High Street to Back of the Walls, though the building detail is not shown.

The Second World War caused a number of changes due to bombing within Southampton; bomb 3143 fell immediately to the south of the site, just outside the Post Office causing damage to the building, and another bomb fell to the north as shown by a crater on the 1948 map (Fig. 7), destroying many of the properties and Holy Rood Church. The maps show no changes to the building at no. 56, though a photograph of the period shows the

High Street bomb to have destroyed the shop frontage on the ground floor and taken out the windows on the upper floors. Little has changed within the maps by 1952 (Fig. 8); the building to the rear is labelled as a *depot* whilst another from the same year labels it as a *Wholesale Fruit and Vegetable Market* and has the plot boundary dashed where it lies within the building. The shop frontage is indicated as having a recessed porch.

No further changes are recorded within the maps until 1978 (Fig. 9) when the modern boundary is established. Buildings to the rear of the plot have been demolished creating a rear access to the site from Back of the Walls. The entrance layout from the High Street has also been altered to include a new entrance to the upper floors from the High Street, separate to that of the ground floor. No further changes are recorded.

Methodology

The building survey was carried out in accordance with guidelines set out by the Royal Commission on Historic Monuments for a Level 3 record (RCHM(E) 1996). The survey comprised a fully analytical record of the building's development, a comprehensive photographic survey, paying attention to the methods of construction, chronological development and alterations, and features of special interest. The building has been recorded photographically using digital media which is catalogued (Appendix 1).

The area of the building subject to this recording includes the external facades and the upper floors of the building (first, second and third) only. The cellar and ground floor are not covered in this report.

Description

The building to be recorded consists of the approximately rectangular section of building fronting onto the High Street and the section of building around the internal courtyard at the rear for access. The main building is three stories high with a gable end roof, rising above the height of the adjacent Red Lion pub to the north and below that of the adjacent Post Office building to the south. The roof is covered in slate tiles and hidden behind a parapet. It is a stand alone building with both a north and south gable end.

External

The front (west) elevation, fronting onto the High Street is the most ornate of the three visible elevations (Pl. 1, Fig. 10). It consists of the ground floor with an additional three stories above and a cellar below, access to which is present in the pavement at the north end of the elevation via a pair of metal covers. The ground floor (Pl. 2) is now the entrance to the Bayleaf Kitchen Indian Restaurant with separate access to the upper floors via a door at the south end of the elevation. The ground floor section is divided into three unequal sections, mirroring that above, divided by slim pilasters. The south section consists of the door to the upper floors with a window above,

the central section consists of the door to the restaurant and two windows with a large window above and the north section consists of a further window with a window above. A frieze is present above the whole with the restaurant signage. The ground and first floor are separated by a moulded cornice.

The upper floors of the building (Pl. 3) are clad in Doulton Carraraware tiles in white and grey, a popular style in the early 20th century. The first and second floors are of the same style of build, set within a rectangular frame consisting of the moulded cornice at the bottom, a plain pillar of tile on either side, and an architrave above. The windows within the first and second floors consist of a central, canted bay window with a tall, narrow window on either side. They are sash windows with horns and horizontal glazing bars, with the exception of the large central windows which have a curved glazing bar (Pl. 4). The second-floor window has an additional vertical glazing bar that is missing on the first floor. These windows are all of post-WWII date; the originals having been blown out by the nearby bomb blast. Between the first and second floor is a decorative frieze with a moulded string course above and below. Set within the frieze are six moulded roundels (Pl. 5) with images of fruit on a blue background, set beneath each of the window lights. From the north they consist of; a pineapple, a bunch of bananas, a bunch of grapes, a bunch of bananas, a bunch of grapes and a pineapple (Pls 6-10). The windows are enhanced with alternating courses of grey and white tiles and the top lights of the windows are further enhanced with dangling bunches of floristry and fruits (Pl. 4). Between the second and third floor is a moulded cornice.

The third floor (Pl. 11) is set within a Flemish style gable with a single, central window. The window itself consists of two lights in the casement style. On either side of the window is the letters *O* (Pl. 12) and *W* (Pl. 13) (for Oakley and Watling) framed within leaves and set beneath a moulded hood. Above the window is a roundel containing a depiction of a Southampton hulk on a blue background (Pl. 14). Above the roundel and parapet are three short 'flag poles'. The roof itself is not visible behind the parapet.

Of the north elevation (Pl. 15), only the third-floor area is visible above the roofline of the Red Lion Pub. The wall itself is built in buff coloured brick, possibly the London stock brick of that colour, laid in Flemish bond. A pair of chimneys are present either side of the ridge line. The front edge of the roof, and the top of the front chimney, are capped in Carreraware tiles. The rear chimney has a stone cap.

The east (rear) elevation (Pl. 16) is complex due to various extensions at ground floor level, and no access was available on the day of the survey. The Heritage Assessment (Studio Four Architects 2018) gained access to the fire escape running down the back of the building. Their pictures show that the rear wall is brick built in red/orange bricks laid in Flemish bond. The ground floor of the building extends beyond the upper floors and was

not observed. The first floor is partially obscured by a lean-to with a single pitch roof on the south end of the elevation. The rest of the first floor consisted of a pair of sash windows beneath a segmental double arch. These have been partially obscured by the fire escape. The second floor contained a further four windows, at slightly different heights. The southerly pair of windows contained obscured glass with each window light divided into four panes, whilst the northerly pair contained safety glass and no further division of the window lights. The third floor consisted of a pair of dormer windows each containing a two sash windows of four over four panes (Pl. 17), though the most northerly window has been converted into a fire door, accessing the fire escape via a small section of flat roof.

Only the north face of the south elevation is visible above the height of the roofline and can be seen to be the same as that of the north elevation; of yellow brick capped in stone at the rear and Carraraware tiles at the front (Pl. 18).

The link walkway (Pl. 19) between 56 High Street proper and the warehouse was located up against the southern plot boundary. It was two storeys high beneath a single pitched roof, covered in slate tiles. The only external elevation (north) was not visible on the day of the survey.

The warehouse building (Pl. 19) which occupies the rear of the plot is rectangular in plan form, two storeys high with a hipped roof covered in slate tiles. Along the ridgeline are a series of skylights. Only the first floor of the west elevation is visible, showing two tri-partite windows set within a Flemish bond red brick wall.

Internal

Internally the survey covered the ground floor access to the upper floors (Fig. 11), the first, second and third floors (Fig. 12) as well as the link walkway to the rear warehouse and the stairs within the warehouse. There was no access to the cellar, and minimal access to the main, restaurant, part of the ground floor.

The ground floor access consisted of a small entrance lobby with an internal door that gave access to the corridor leading to the stairs (Pl. 20). The internal door was modern with two large panes of glass to provide natural light. The walls were plastered white and the floor was covered in linoleum. The stairs were located beyond a structural beam and pillar and consisted of a straight flight up to the first floor. The flight was broken by a small landing, four steps up, indicating the change between the original staircase and the lower section inserted in 1973 to create a separate access to the upper floors. This alteration can be seen in both the change in skirting board and in the coving round the ceiling and boxed in beam which continues through the wall into the restaurant area (Pl. 21). The stairs give access to a small landing area.

The first floor consists of three distinct sections; 56 High Street proper, the link walkway and the rear warehouse building. Each will be discussed separately.

Link walkway

The link walkway is located immediately at the top of the stairs, at the east end (rear) of the building and consists of an opening through the former rear wall of 56 High Street building (Pl. 22). The corridor consists of two sections, divided by a doorway. The first section contains a fire escape within the north wall, accessing the external fire escape. The section beyond contains two sets of three casement windows within the north wall (Pl. 23). The south wall contains no features and all the walls consist of painted brickwork with the bricks laid in Flemish Garden Wall bond in the south wall and Flemish bond in the north wall. The bricks measured 232mm x 110mm x 66mm (9 ¹/₈" x 4 ¹/₄" x 2 ⁵/₈") in the south wall and 234mm x 106mm x 66mm (9 ¹/₄" x 4 ¹/₈" x 2 ⁵/₈") in the north wall. The floor is boarded over and the ceiling is of lath and plaster construction. At the end of the corridor is a door opening into the warehouse building.

Warehouse

Only a small part of the warehouse building was accessible, consisting of room 1, a cupboard and the stairwell. The link walkway opened directly into room 1; a rectangular room with access to the stairwell and a cupboard along the north wall (Pl. 24). The room had a bare wooden plank floor and a plaster ceiling. The walls varied: painted brickwork, painted concrete blockwork and stud walling. Windows were present in the west wall (Pl. 25) consisting of two tri-partite windows with side hung casements at the top and traditional casement windows beneath. The northern window had been sub-divided by a stud wall to create a cupboard area. The wall was built in Flemish garden wall bond. The north wall contained the partition wall with a central door and a boarded-up window on the east side (Pl. 24). The east wall was constructed of concrete blocks with a door at the south end giving access to the stairwell. The door butted up against a narrow chimney breast. The south wall (Pl. 26) was brick built in English bond and painted white. The small cupboard area was narrow with a painted brick north wall laid in English bond measuring 233mm x 112mm x 70mm (9 ¹/₈" x 4 ³/₈" x 2 ³/₄").

The stairwell area was located between two concrete block walls. It was sub-divided to include a toilet at the top of the stairs, against the west wall, this did not extend up to the roof height, but was instead an inserted box (Pl. 27). The walls of the stairwell were painted white blockwork or brickwork (the two external north and south walls). The north wall was of Flemish Garden Wall bond, but was almost certainly a continuation of the north wall within room 1. At roof height was a wooden wall plate. The room was open to the roof which contained a series of skylights (Pl. 28). The stairs themselves were of dog-leg construction with a half landing,

the width of the stairwell. The bannister rail was of post and rail construction. There was no access to the bottom of the stairs due to rubbish.

56 High Street

The first floor of 56 High Street proper consists of two main rooms, and a hallway/corridor. The actual layout is complex due to the stairs to the upper floors being located separately to those from the ground floor. The stairs from the ground floor rise up to a small landing area which gives access to the link walkway, room 2 to the north and the hallway with stairs to the second floor to the west. The stairs are now a straight flight that bends to the north-east at the very top (Pl. 29). The stair rail around the stairwell, within this room is the original consisting of a pair of newel posts at the top of the stairs with painted tops and white balusters with a square profile typical of the Edwardian period. This extended round the north and west sides of the opening, demonstrating that the west wall within the room is a later insertion (Pl. 30). The room itself is painted white with original skirting boards and coving round the ceiling. The floor is bare floorboards. The west wall contains an arch, just below ceiling height that has been underbuilt with a set of two modern windows and a fire door.

Stairs to the second floor are located through the fire door beneath the arch (Pl. 31). The staircase is dog-legged with a half-landing between each floor. The stairs have an open tread, the detail of which has been obscured by the insertion of a later wall beneath the return flight. The bannister rail consists of dark wood finished in a spiral, typical of the Regency period and supported by turned balusters painted white.

Room 2 is located at the rear of the building with two windows in the east wall (Pl. 32). The room itself has bare floorboards, white painted plaster walls and a lath and plaster ceiling. Around the walls is a moulded skirting board, a picture rail and moulded coving at ceiling height. The door frames within the south and west walls have ovolo moulding. Centrally, within the north wall is a chimney breast containing a cast iron fireplace typical of the Edwardian period (Pl. 33). The door in the west wall leads to a small box room that has been built beneath the main staircase at a later point and consists of plain plaster walls with a sloped ceiling and modern skirting board (Pl. 34). It leads to the original understairs cupboard, located beneath the half-landing. The doors to this cupboard have been removed but a wooden panel remains on the east side (Pl. 35). The ceiling within this cupboard is of painted boards.

Room 3 is located at the front of the building and is the principal room on the first floor. It is accessed via a door adjacent to the stairs to the second floor. The original door has been replaced. In general the room has plaster walls, a lath and plaster ceiling and floorboards. Around the walls is a moulded skirting board, a picture rail and moulded coving. Entrance to the room is in the south-east corner, and neither the south or east walls contain any other features. The west wall contains the windows overlooking the High Street with a canted bay

(Pl. 36). Beneath the windows in the bay are three moulded wooden panels, painted white (Pl. 37). Located slightly off centre, within the north wall, is a large chimney breast containing a small, tiled fireplace (Pl. 38). The fireplace form is typical of the Art Deco period. It is possible to see within the wooden floorboards that this has replaced an earlier, larger fireplace.

The second floor of 56 High Street consists of three rooms located off the central staircase. At this floor the underside of the staircase can be seen to consist of decorative wooden panelling (Pl. 39). The hallway itself has moulded coving. A support beam is present between the staircase and access to rooms 5 and 6 (Pl. 40). Room 4 is the principal room on this floor and is located at the front of the building, directly above room 3. In appearance it is the same as that below with windows in the west wall (Pl. 41) and a chimney breast in the north wall. Beneath the windows there are no moulded panels however and the fireplace is of cast iron, identical to that found in room 2 (Pl. 42). Around the walls are moulded skirting board, a picture rail and coving.

Room 5 is located in the south-east corner of the building. Within the east wall is a pair of windows overlooking the rear of the building (Pl. 43). The room itself is fairly small and has been stripped of any former coving and picture rails etc on the north, east and south walls and replaced with tiles. The picture rail and skirting board are still present on the west wall containing the door. Above the door is a blocked internal window which can be partially seen from the hallway (Pl. 44).

Room 6 is located in the north-east corner of the building, above room 2. Within the east wall two windows overlook the rear of the building (Pl. 45). The picture rail has been removed, but the coving and skirting board are still present. Within the north wall is a central chimney breast containing a cast iron fireplace identical to the ones in rooms 2 and 4. The hearth consists of small green tiles identical to those within the surround (Pl. 46).

The third floor consists of two rooms; one at the front and one at the rear of the building, accessed from the central staircase. The staircase itself has been separated from the landing with a new wall creating a new, internal corridor (Pl. 47). A row of skylights are present within the eastern side of the roof extending into the new corridor (Pl. 48). Within the western side ceiling in the corridor was an access hatch to the roof.

Room 8 is located at the front of the building and is the principal room, directly above room 4. There is a single, central window within the west wall overlooking the High Street (Pl. 49). The ceiling slopes upwards to an off-centre beam, north-south the length of the room. Within the north wall is a fireplace, the only exposed part of which was a plain white surround and mantle-piece supported on a pair of brackets, typical of the turn of the century (Pl. 50). Within the east wall is a blocked internal window onto the stairwell (Pl. 51). The south wall has no features, but a patch of damp plaster suggests the brickwork to be laid in English bond.

Room 7 is located across the rear of the building and is a narrow room with a pair of dormer windows within the eastern wall (Pl. 52). The northern most dormer has been converted into a fire escape. A central beam is present running north-south along the length of the room. The chimney breast comes up in the northeast corner of the room, though no fireplace is present. The removal of a section of lath and plaster wall within the vicinity shows the north gable wall constructed of red brick laid in Flemish bond. The roof structure (Pl. 53) consists of a series of rafters laid on edge, supported on the purlin which is itself supported by a series of vertical struts. The floor has been cross-braced between the beams. No features are present within the south wall nor the east wall, though it is possible to see that the section of wall within the hallway has been rebuilt in plasterboard with a break in the skirting board.

Small sections of plaster were removed from some of the walls exposing the underlying brickwork. On the first floor there was a patch located on the dividing wall between the stairwell and room 3, revealing red bricks bonded in a hard grey mortar. The bonding pattern was unclear in such a small area. The bricks measured 228mm x 101mm x 66mm (9" x 4" x 2 1/2"). A second section of wall was exposed at the half landing area on the north wall between the first and second floors. Like the first section it was constructed of red brick bonded in hard grey mortar and appeared to be laid in English bond with a section of bent copper pipe channelled within it. The bricks measured 234mm x 110mm x 65mm (9 1/4" x 4 3/8" x 2 1/2"). The third section was located on the east wall of room 4 on the second floor. The bricks and mortar were the same as those on the first floor. The bonding pattern was primarily stretcher bond, though a header was present within the patch. The bricks measured 225mm x 110mm x 66mm (8 7/8" x 4 3/8" x 2 1/2"). The fourth exposed patch of brickwork was on the reverse side of the wall: the dividing wall between room 4 and the stairwell, partway up the stairs. The bricks and mortar were the same as that previously exposed and appeared to be laid in Flemish Garden Wall bond with a rowlock bond course, above which is a length of wood 75mm (3") thick and probably of pine. The bricks measured 221mm x 107mm x 66mm (8 3/4" x 4 1/4" x 2 1/2").

Interpretation

The building appears to have been fully rebuilt in 1907 for Oakley and Watling. Comparison of the existing building with an earlier photograph from 1899 suggest a change in floor levels as compared to the adjacent Post Office building, as well as a taller shell. A review of Postal Directories and other media of the period show that 56 High Street was occupied up to and including 1906 by Maber and Parker, before being omitted in 1907 and relisted in the 1908/09 directory as occupied by Oakley and Watling. The internal features and layout are broadly original, though with some boxing in of the central staircase and modifications on the ground floor. The

fireplaces with the exception of the tiled Art Deco replacement are characteristic of the Edwardian period and the Regency-style central staircase is one available from a number of different designs within the period.

Conclusion

The main building of 56 High Street was fully rebuilt in 1907 specifically for Oakley and Watling fruiterers and florists in the Dutch style to complement the adjacent Post Office building. The interior features are typical of the Edwardian period including the Regency-style staircase that was one of a number of popular styles of staircase within the period. The fireplaces appear to be original apart from the tiled fireplace in the Art Deco style within room 3, which clearly replaced an earlier one.

The link walkway and warehouse most probably date to between 1910 and 1933 with the change of ownership of the land to the rear of the Red Lion pub.

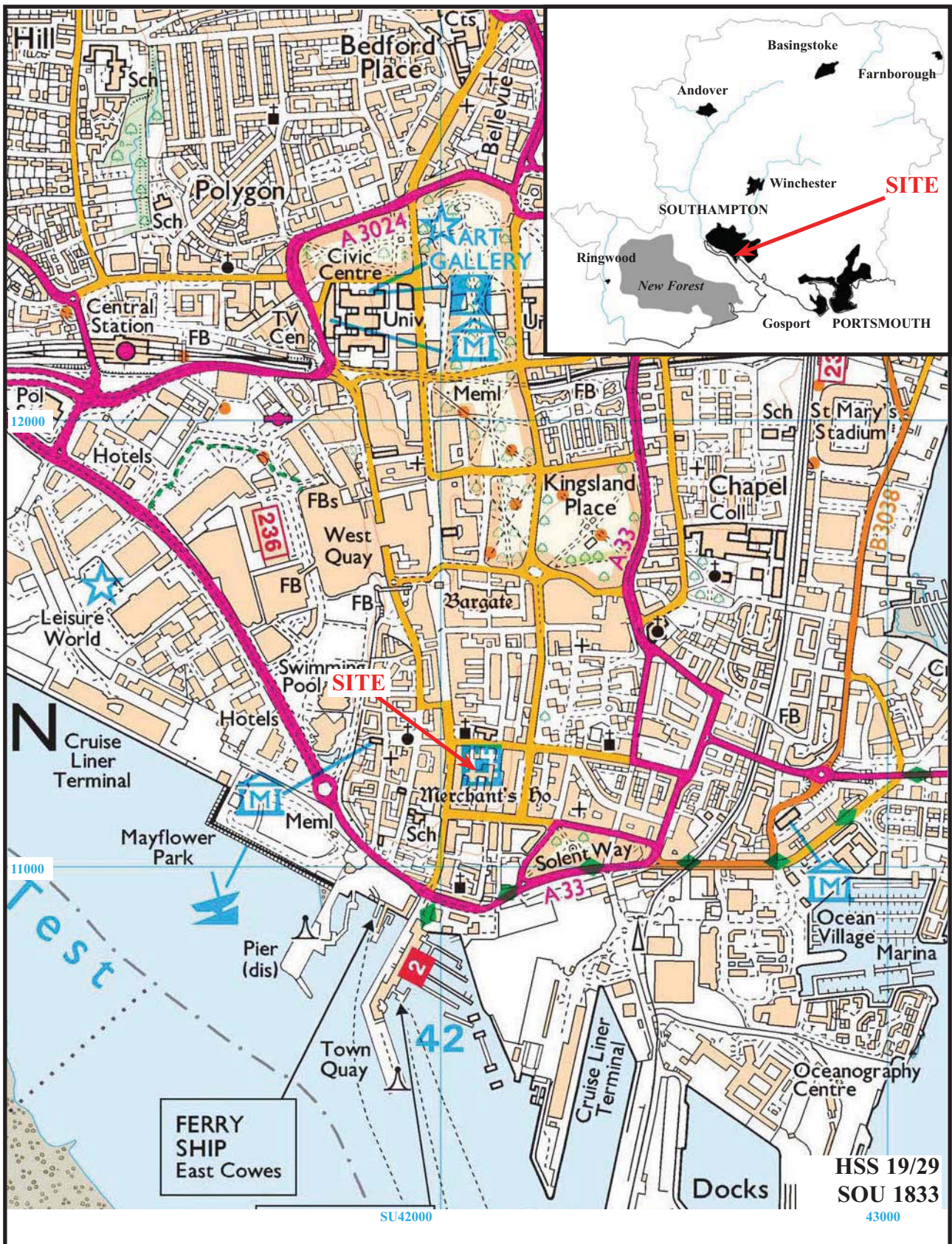
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APPENDIX 1: Photographic Catalogue

<i>Cat. No.</i>	<i>Scales</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>Direction</i>	<i>Description</i>
1	2 x 1m	Exterior	E	General shot of High Street elevation [Pl. 1]
2	2 x 1m	Exterior	SE	Oblique of High Street and north elevation
3	2 x 1m	Exterior	NE	Oblique of High Street elevation
4	2 x 1m	Exterior	E	Ground floor detail of High Street elevation [Pl. 2]
5	-	Exterior	E	First & second floor detail of High Street elevation
6	-	Exterior	E	Third floor detail of High Street elevation [Pl. 11]
7	2 x 1m	Ground Floor corridor	E	View to stairs
8	2 x 1m	Ground Floor corridor	W	View to front door from stairs
9	2 x 1m	Ground Floor corridor	E	Stair detail [Pl.20]
10	-	Ground Floor corridor	E	Beam detail above stairs
11	2 x 1m	First Floor corridor	SE	Top of stair detail [Pl. 29]
12	2 x 1m	First Floor corridor	W	Stair baluster detail and archway [Pl. 30]
13	-	First Floor corridor	W	Arch detail
14	2 x 1m	First Floor corridor	E	Link walkway opening [Pl. 22]
15	2 x 1m	Link walkway	E	Along corridor
16	2 x 1m	Link walkway	NW	Fire escape
17	2 x 1m	Link walkway	SW	Oblique of south wall
18	2 x 1m	Link walkway	SE	Oblique of south wall [Pl. 23]
19	2 x 1m	Room 1	W	Fire exit door
20	2 x 1m	Room 1	S	Stud wall dividing room 1 [Pl. 24]
21	2 x 1m	Room 1	W	View to windows
22	2 x 1m	Room 1	W	Window detail [Pl. 25]
23	2 x 1m	Room 1	W	Along link walkway
24	2 x 1m	Room 1	S	South wall of room 1 [Pl. 26]
25	2 x 1m	Room 1	W	Cubby hole within room 1
26	-	Room 1	W	View through window to rear of 56 High Street [Pl. 16]
27	-	Stairwell	N	View to north wall [Pl. 27]
28	-	Stairwell	S	View to south wall and skylights [Pl. 28]
29	-	Stairwell	N	View down the stairs
30	-	Stairwell	Up	View to skylights
31	2 x 1m	Room 2	E	View to windows [Pl. 32]
32	2 x 1m	Room 2	N	Fireplace detail [Pl. 33]
33	2 x 1m	Room 2	W	West wall with doorway
34	2 x 1m	Room 2	SW	General oblique view
35	2 x 1m	Room 2	W	Cupboard under the stairs [Pl. 34]
36	2 x 1m	Room 2	N	Cupboard under the stairs door detail [Pl. 35]
37	2 x 1m	Room 2	W	Cupboard under the stairs
38	2 x 1m	First Floor corridor	NW	Stair detail [Pl. 31]
39	2 x 1m	First Floor corridor	N	Stair detail
40	2 x 1m	Room 3	W	View to windows
41	2 x 1m	Room 3	NW	Oblique of windows [Pl. 36]
42	2 x 1m	Room 3	SW	Oblique of windows
43	2 x 1m	Room 3	S	General view
44	2 x 1m	Room 3	N	Fireplace detail [Pl. 38]
45	2 x 1m	Room 3	NE	Oblique of room
46	2 x 1m	Room 3	SE	Oblique to door
47	-	Stairwell	NE	Oblique of stairs
48	2 x 1m	Stairwell	N	Stairs / 2nd floor landing [Pl. 39]
49	-	Stairwell	N	Understair panelling
50	2 x 1m	Second floor corridor	W	View to rooms 5 and 6 [Pl. 40]
51	2 x 1m	Second floor corridor	W	Along corridor to room 4
52	2 x 1m	Room 4	NW	View to windows [Pl. 41]
53	2 x 1m	Room 4	W	Window detail
54	2 x 1m	Room 4	SW	Oblique of windows
55	2 x 1m	Room 4	NNE	View to fireplace [Pl. 42]
56	2 x 1m	Room 4	SE	General view
57	2 x 1m	Room 4	S	General view
58	2 x 1m	Room 5	E	View to windows [Pl. 43]
59	2 x 1m	Room 5	SW	To doorway and corridor
60	2 x 1m	Room 5	SW	General view
61	2 x 1m	Room 6	W	View to windows
62	2 x 1m	Room 6	NE	Oblique to windows [Pl. 45]
63	2 x 1m	Room 6	NW	Fireplace detail
64	2 x 1m	Room 6	W	General view
65	2 x 1m	Room 6	S	General view
66	2 x 1m	Room 6	SW	To doorway

<i>Cat. No.</i>	<i>Scales</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>Direction</i>	<i>Description</i>
67	2 x 1m	Stairwell	N	Third floor stair detail [Pl. 47]
68	-	Stairwell	N	Skylights [Pl. 48]
69	-	Stairwell	W	Blocked internal window
70	-	Stairwell	W	Looking down the stairwell
71	2 x 1m	Stairwell	N	Half-landing shelf
72	-	Stairwell	E	Skylight detail
73	2 x 1m	Third Floor landing	W	General view
74	2 x 1m	Third Floor landing	E	General view
75	2 x 1m	Room 7	E	View to dormer window
76	2 x 1m	Room 7	N	General view
77	2 x 1m	Room 7	SE	Dormer window and fire escape
78	2 x 1m	Room 7	S	General view [Pl. 52]
79	-	Room 7	NE	North gable wall and chimney breast [Pl. 53]
80	-	Room 7	E	Floor joist detail
81	-	Room 7	E	View across rear rooftops
82	-	Room 7	E	View across rear rooftops
83	2 x 1m	Room 8	NW	View to window [Pl. 49]
84	2 x 1m	Room 8	SW	Oblique of window and south wall
85	2 x 1m	Room 8	W	Window detail
86	2 x 1m	Room 8	N	Fireplace detail [Pl. 50]
87	2 x 1m	Room 8	S	South wall detail
88	2 x 1m	Room 8	E	Blocked internal window [Pl. 51]
89	2 x 1m	Room 8	E	View to door
90	-	Third Floor corridor	Up	Skylight
91	-	Exterior	S	2nd floor window jamb detail
92	-	Room 3	S	Coving detail
93	-	Room 3	W	Window panel detail [Pl. 37]
94	-	Stairwell	NE	Inserted room/understair panel detail
95	-	Stairwell	NE	Brick patch locations
96	-	Stairwell	W	Brick patch detail
97	-	Stairwell	N	Brick patch detail
98	-	Room 4	NE	Brick patch location
99	-	Room 4	E	Brick patch detail
100	-	Second floor corridor	E	Blocked window [Pl. 44]
101	-	Second floor corridor	SE	Blocked window detail
102	-	Room 6	N	Fireplace detail [Pl. 46]
103	-	Stairwell	NW	Brick patch location
104	-	Stairwell	W	Brick patch detail
105	-	Room 7	NE	Roof construction detail
106	-	External	E	View across rear roofs
107	-	External	E	Warehouse roof detail [Pl. 19]
108	-	External	W	Roof detail between dormer windows
109	-	External	SW	South gable detail [Pl. 18]
110	-	External	SW	Dormer window detail [Pl.17]
111	-	External	NW	Chimney detail
112	-	External	N	North gable detail
113	-	Stairwell	SW	Stair detail
114	-	Ground Floor	Up	Boxed in beam detail [Pl. 21]
115	-	External	S	North gable wall [Pl. 15]
116	-	External	E	2 nd and 3 rd floor, High Street elevation
117	-	External	E	1 st and 2 nd floor, High Street elevation [Pl. 3]
118	-	External	E	1 st , 2 nd and 3 rd floors, High Street elevation
119	-	External	E	Hulk roundel detail
120	-	External	E	Top of elevation detail with the Southampton hulk [Pl. 14]
121	-	External	E	'O' detail [Pl. 12]
122	-	External	E	'W' detail [Pl. 13]
123	-	External	E	3 rd floor window detail
124	-	External	E	Roundels between 1 st and 2 nd floors [Pl. 5]
125	-	External	E	Central roundel detail [Pl. 8]
126	-	External	E	North roundel detail [Pl. 6]
127	-	External	SE	North roundel detail on bay window [Pl. 7]
128	-	External	E	South roundel detail [Pl. 10]
129	-	External	E	1 st floor detail
130	-	External	E	1 st floor window detail [Pl. 4]
131	-	External	NE	South roundel detail on bay window [Pl. 9]



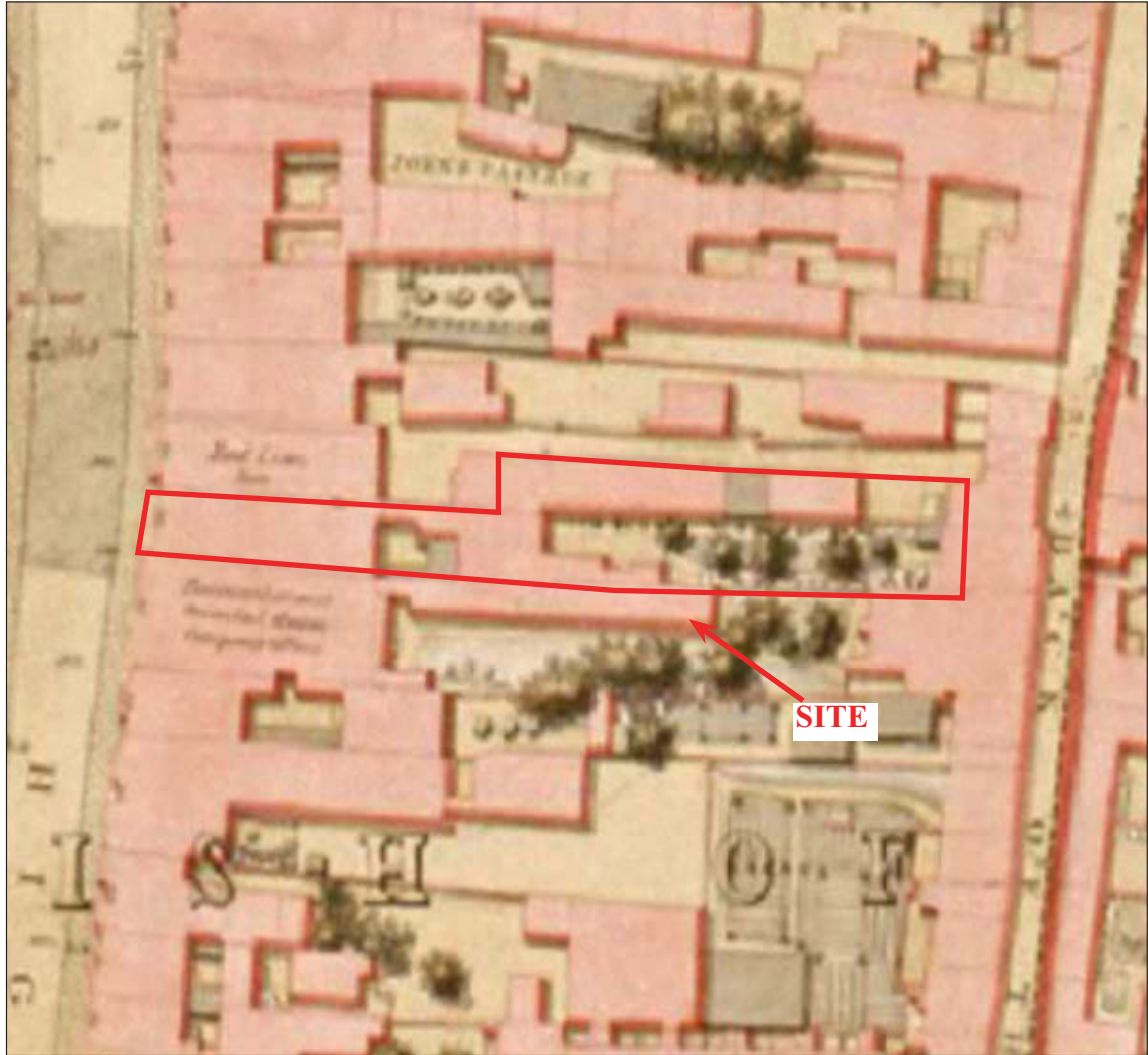
53 High Street, Southampton,
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Building Recording

Figure 1. Location of site within Southampton and Hampshire.

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Figure 2. Map of Southampton, 1846.

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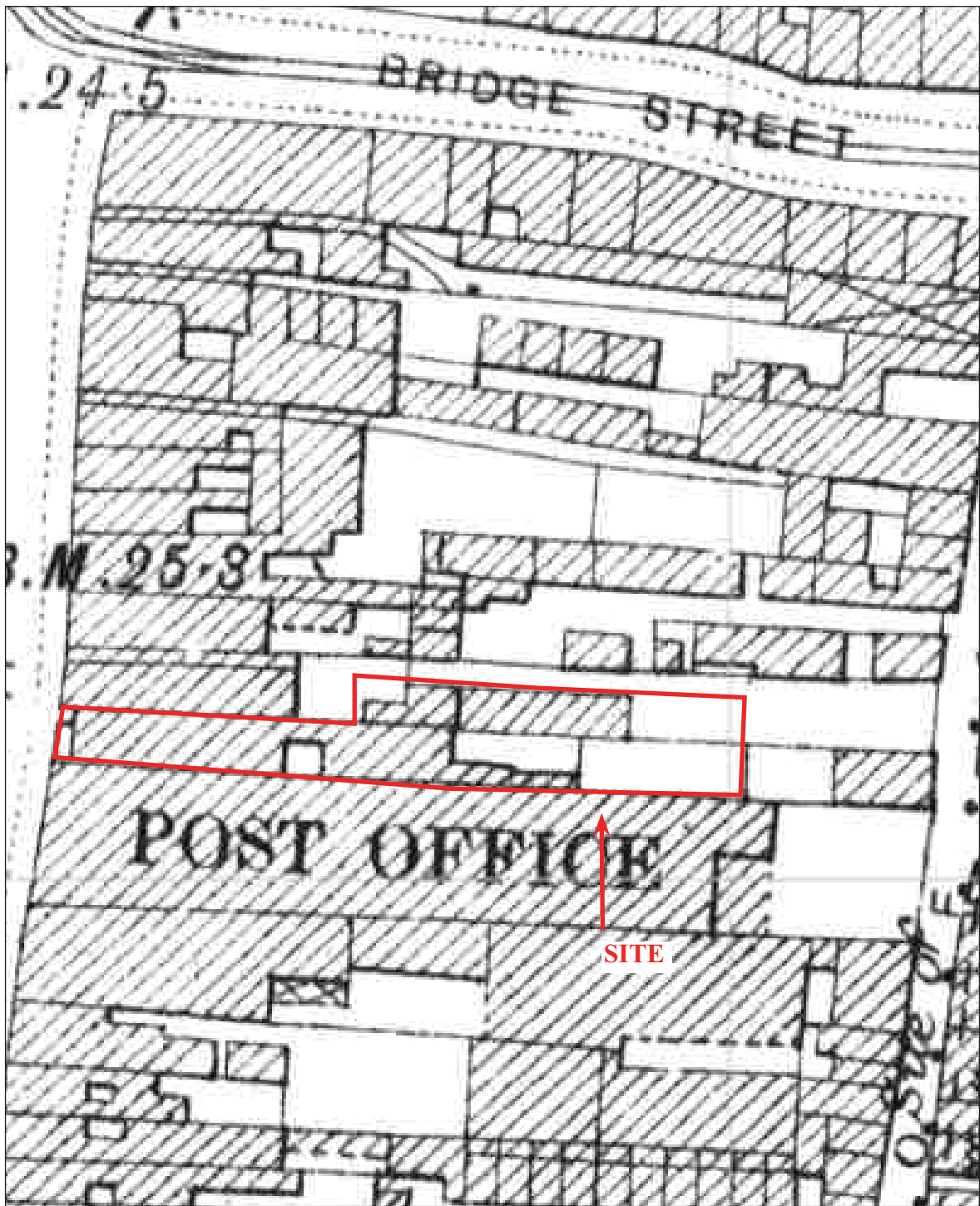


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 Figure 3. Map of Southampton, 1870.

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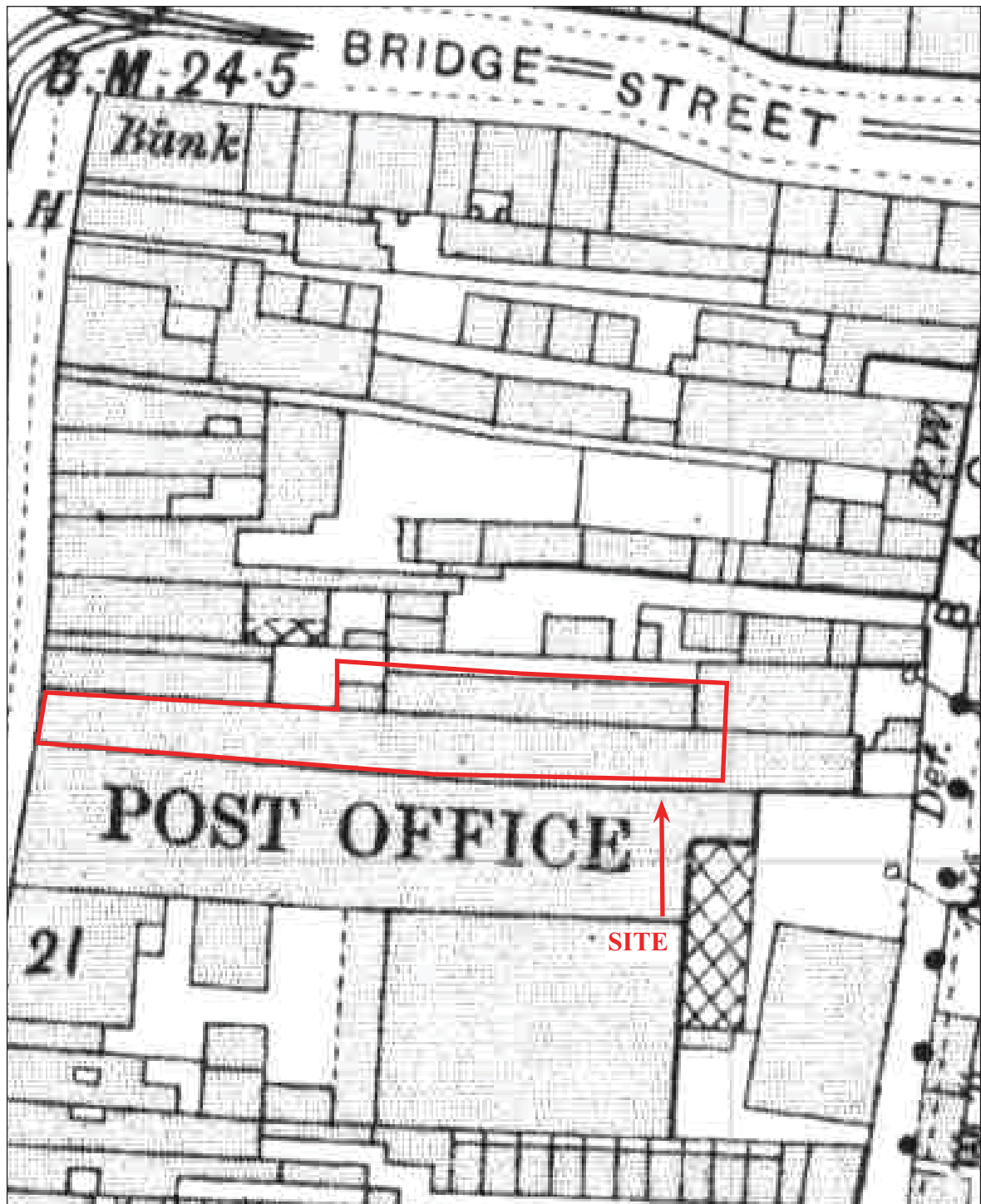


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Figure 4. Ordnance Survey, 1897.

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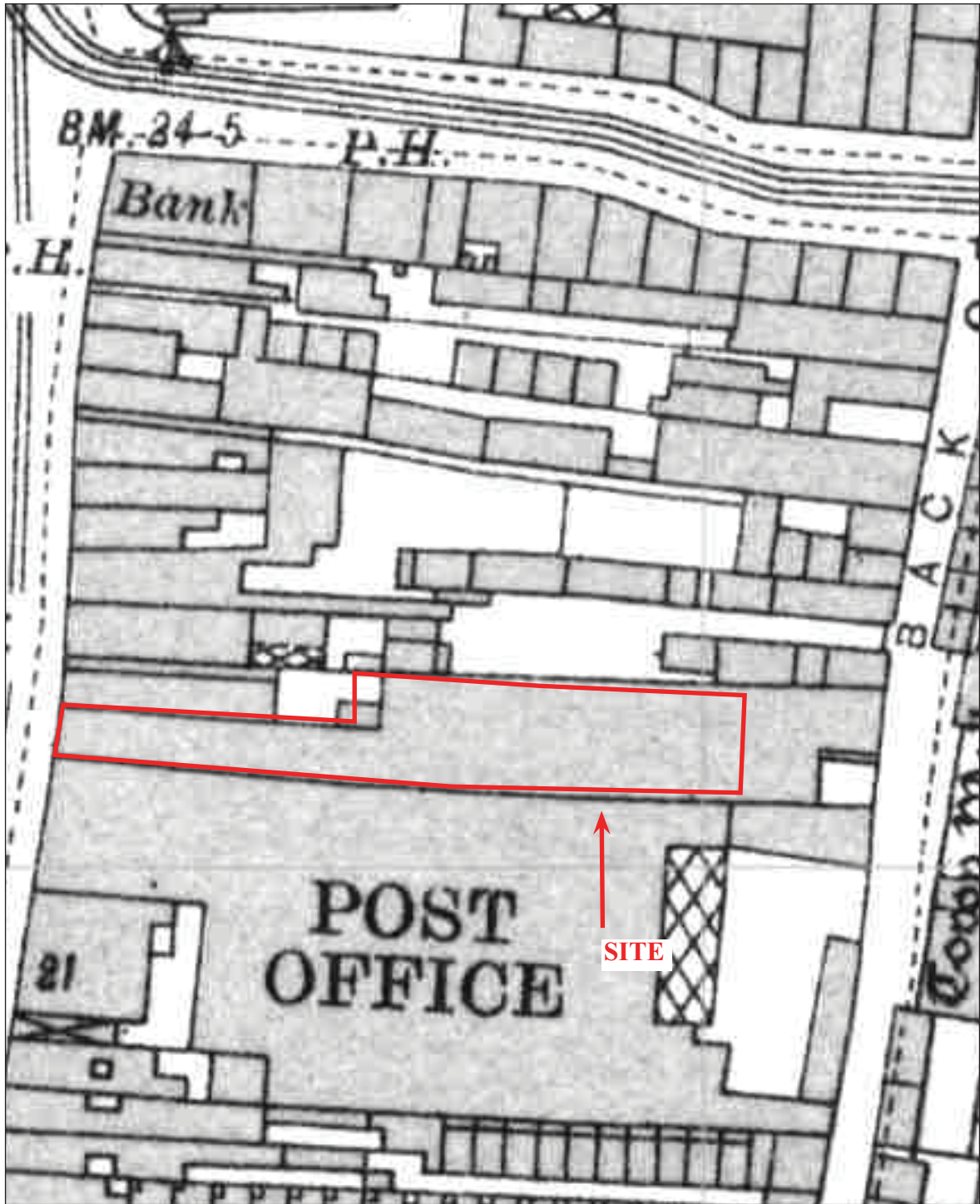


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Figure 5. Ordnance Survey, 1910.

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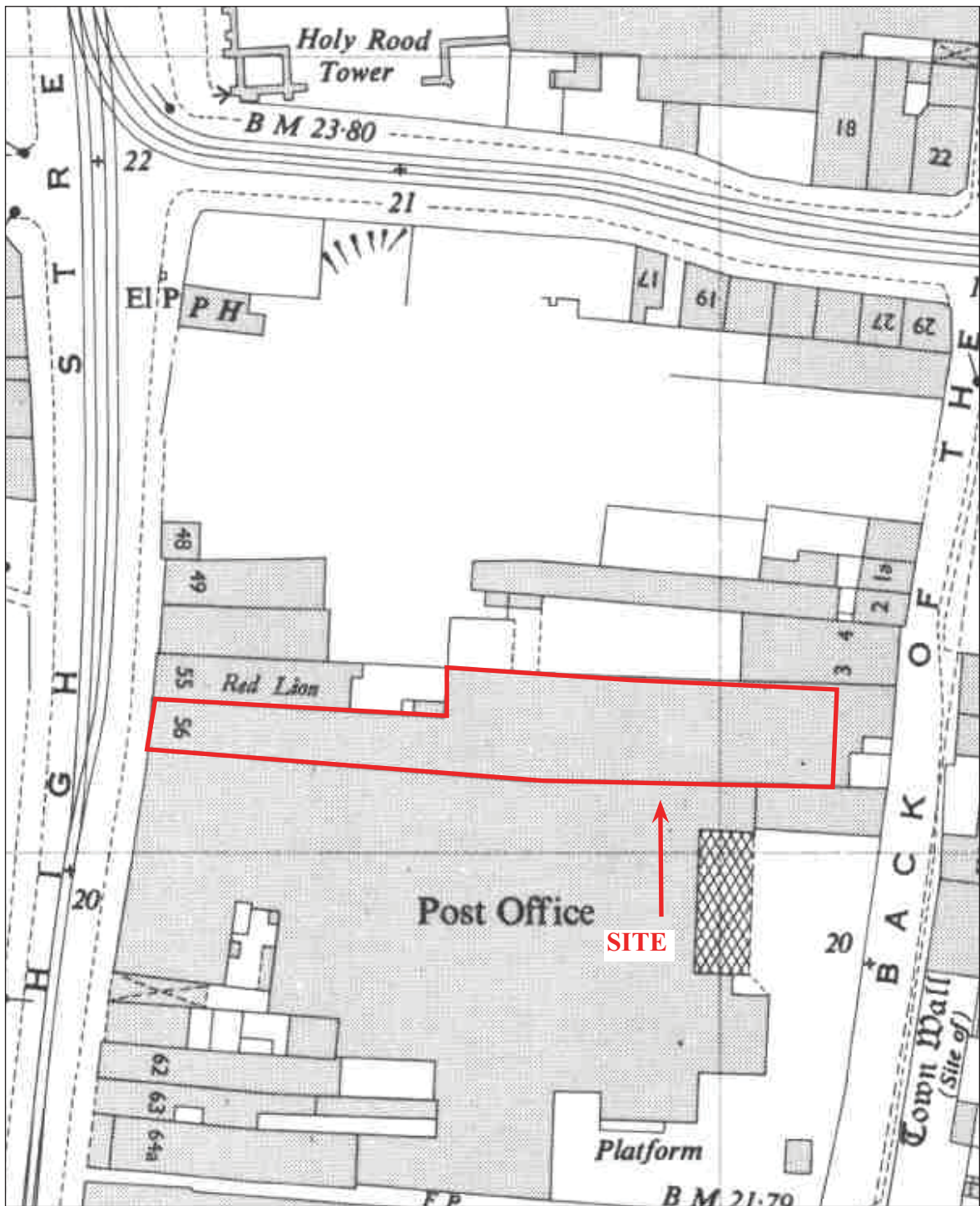


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Figure 6. Ordnance Survey, 1933.

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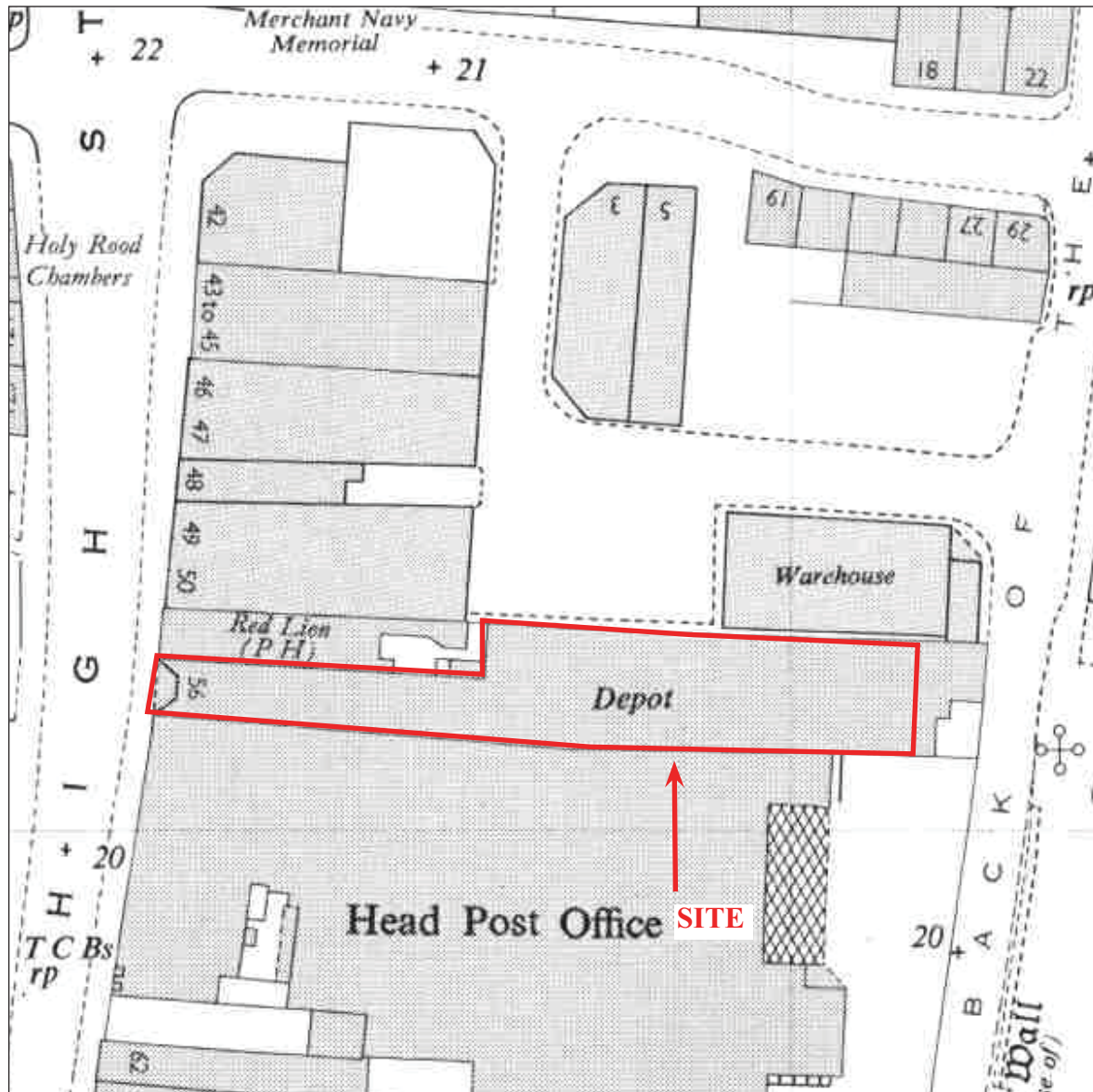


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 Figure 7. Ordnance Survey, 1948.

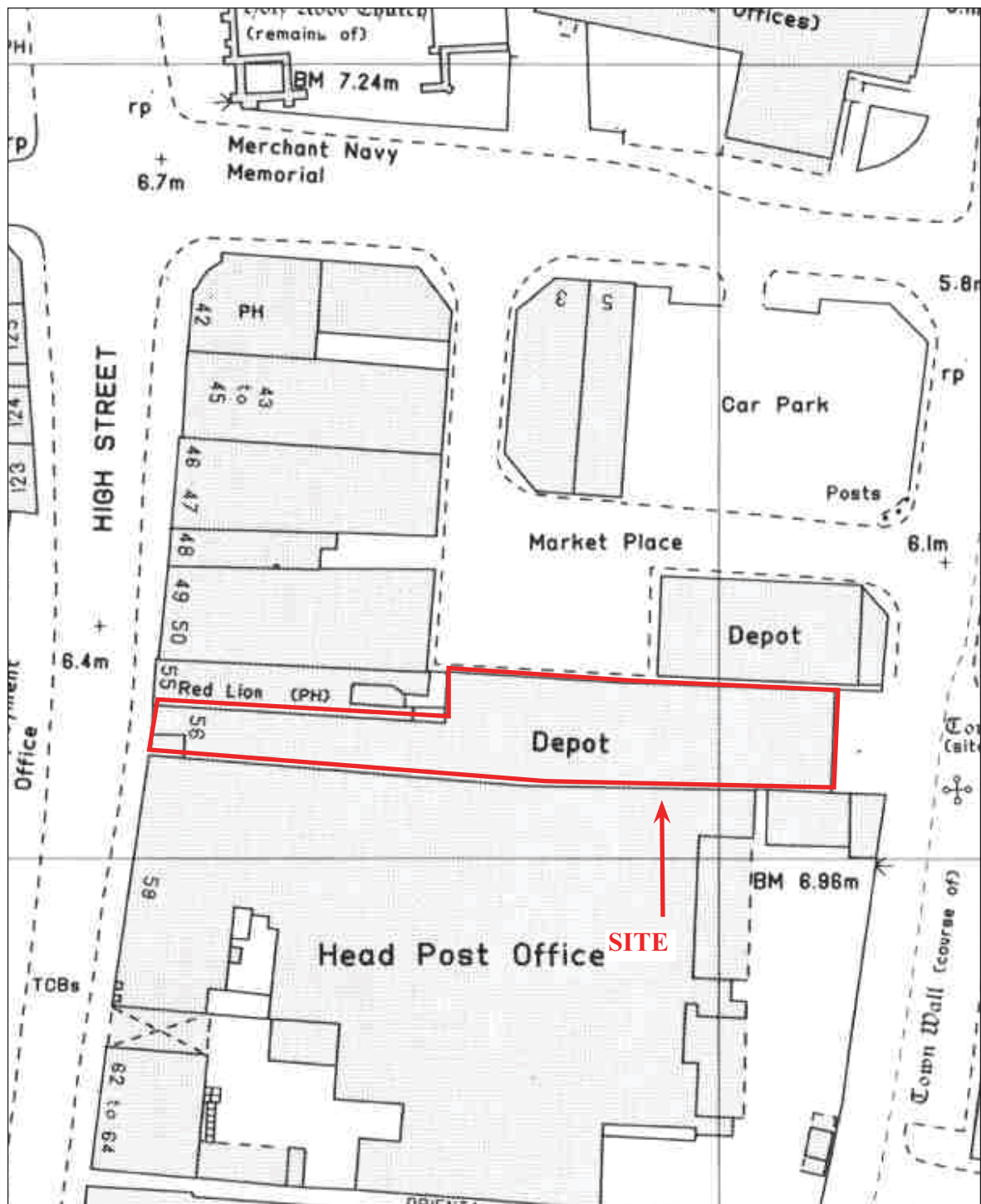
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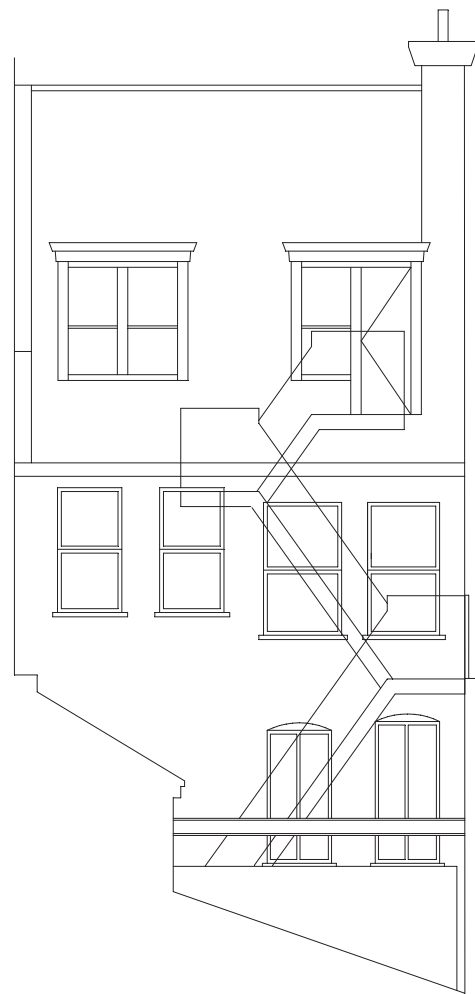
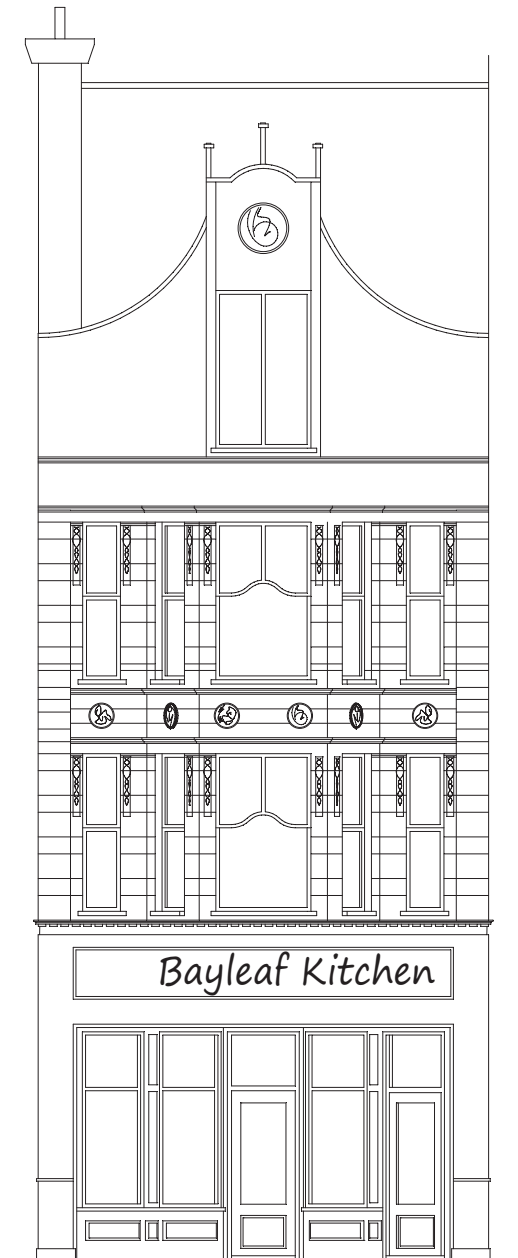
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 Figure 8. Ordnance Survey, 1952.



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 Figure 9. Ordnance Survey, 1978.



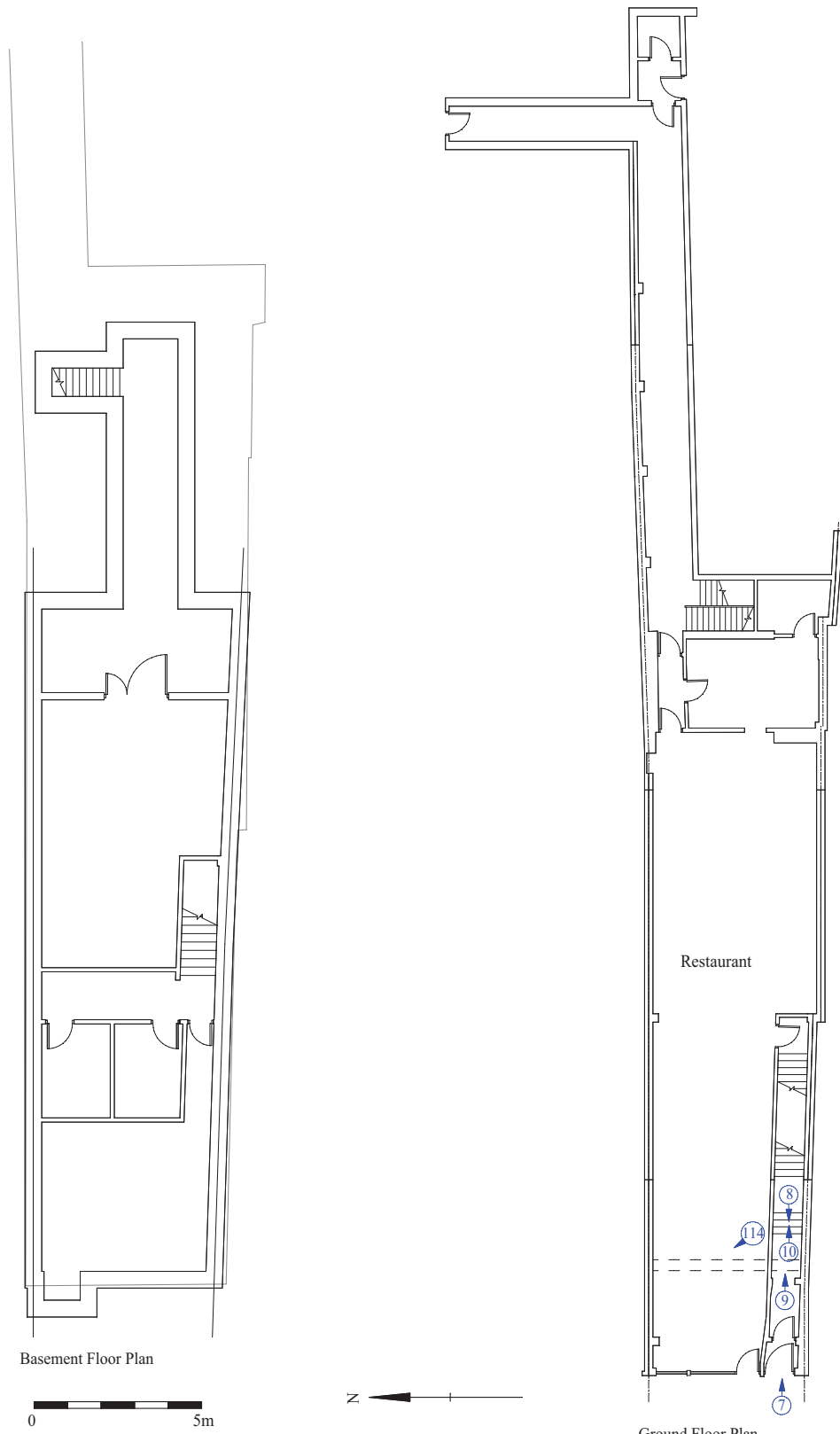
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Figure 10. Elevations.



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Figure 11. Basement and Ground floor plan (not to scale) showing locations and directions of view of photographs.



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Figure 12. First, second and third floor plans showing locations and directions of view of photographs.

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Plate 1. General shot of High Street elevation, looking East, Scales: 1m and 1m.



Plate 2. Ground floor detail of High Street elevation, looking east, Scales: 1m and 1m.



Plate 3. 1st and 2nd floor, High Street elevation, looking east



Plate 4. 1st floor window detail, looking east

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Building Recording
Plates 1 to 4

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Plate 5. North roundel detail, looking east



Plate 6. Roundels between 1st and 2nd floors, looking east



Plate 7. North roundel detail on bay window, looking south east



Plate 8. Central roundel detail looking east

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**56 High Street, Southampton,
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Building Recording
Plates 5 - 8**

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Plate 9. South roundel detail on bay window, looking northeast



Plate 10. South roundel detail, looking east



Plate 11. Third floor detail of High Street elevation, looking east



Plate 12. 'O' detail, looking east

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Building Recording
Plates 9 to 12.**

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Plate 13. 'W' detail, looking east



Plate 14. Top of elevation detail with the Southampton hulk, looking east



Plate 15. North gable wall, facing S.



Plate 16. View through window to rear of 56 High Street. W facing.

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Building Recording
Plates 13 to 16.

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Plate 17. Dormer window detail.
SW facing



Plate 18. South gable detail. SW facing



Plate 19. Warehouse roof detail .
E facing



Plate 20. Ground floor corridor. Stair detail.
E facing.

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Building Recording
Plates 17 to 20.

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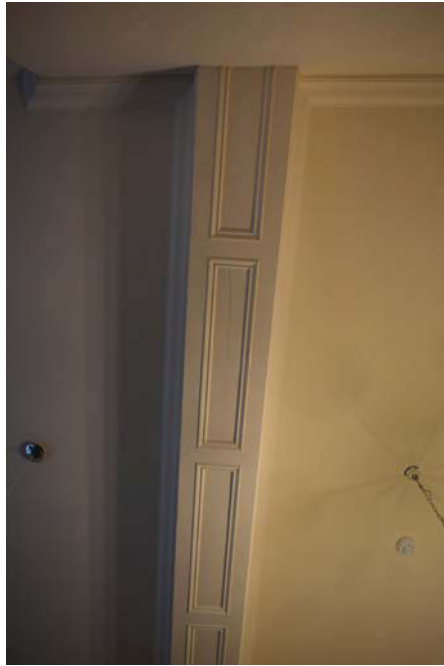


Plate 21. Ground floor. Boxed in beam detail



Plate 22. 1st floor. Link walkway opening. E facing.

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Plates 21 and 22.

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Plate 23. Link walkway, oblique view of south wall, looking south-east.



Plate 24. Stud wall dividing room 1, looking south.



Plate 25. Window detail, room 1, looking west.



Plate 26. South wall of room 1, looking south.

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56 High Street, Southampton,
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Building Recording
Plates 23 to 26.

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Plate 27. Stairwell, view to north wall.



Plate 28. Stairwell, view to south wall and skylights.



Plate 29. Detail of top of stairs (first floor corridor), looking south-east.



Plate 30. First floor corridor, stair baluster detail and arch, looking west.

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Building Recording
Plates 27 to 30.

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Plate 31. First floor corridor, stair detail, looking north-west.



Plate 32. Room 2, view to window, looking east.



Plate 33. Room 2, fireplace detail, looking north.



Plate 34. Room 2, cupboard looking west.

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Building Recording
Plates 31 to 34.

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Plate 35. Detail of door to cupboard, room 2,
looking north



Plate 36. Windows, room 3, looking north-west.



Plate 37. Detail of window panel, room 3,
looking west.



Plate 38. Room 3, fireplace detail, looking north.

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Building Recording
Plates 35 to 38.**

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Plate 39. Stairs, second floor landing, looking north.



Plate 40. Second floor corridor looking west to rooms 5 and 6.



Plate 41. View north-west to windows, room 4..



Plate 42. Room 4, looking north to fireplace.

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Building Recording
Plates 39 to 42.

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Plate 43. Room 5, looking east to windows.



Plate 44. Second floor corridor, looking east to blocked window.



Plate 45. Room 6 looking north-east to windows.



Plate 46. Room 6, looking north to fireplace.

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Building Recording
Plates 43 to 46.

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Plate 47. Third floor stair detail, looking north.



Plate 48. Stairwell skylights.



Plate 49. Room 8, view north-west to window.



Plate 50. Room 8 fireplace detail, looking north.

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Building Recording
Plates 47 to 50.**

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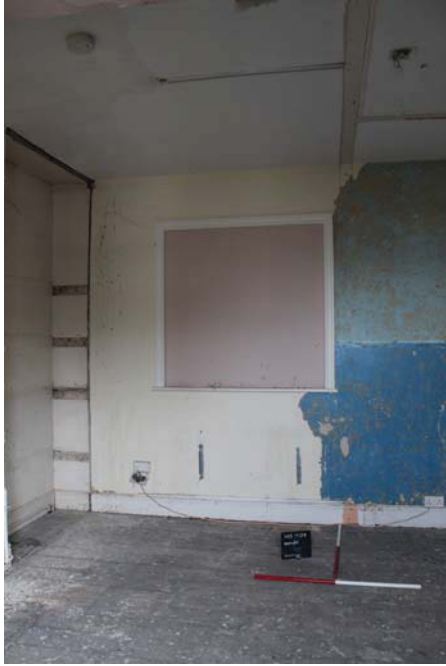


Plate 51. Blocked internal window, room 8, looking east.



Plate 52. Room 7, looking south.



Plate 53. Room 7 north gable wall and chimney breast, looking north-east.

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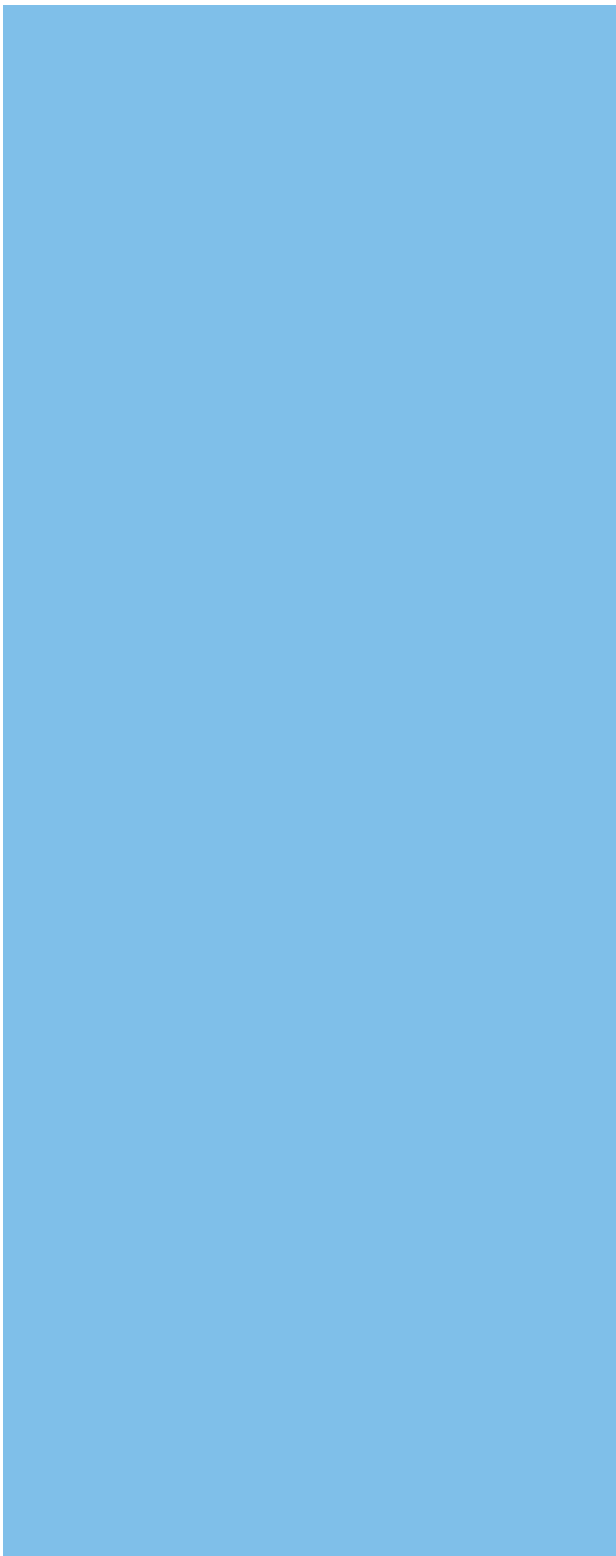
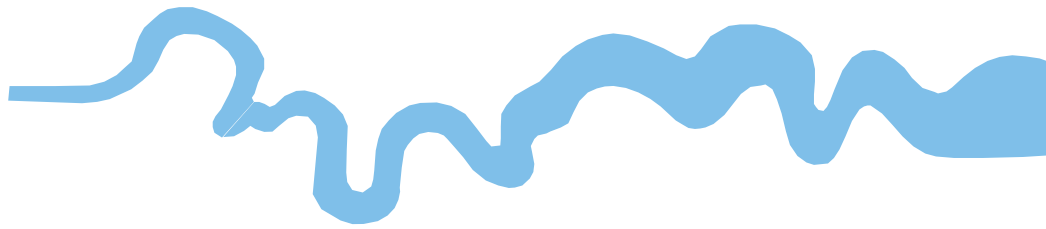
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Plates 51 to 53.

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TIME CHART

	Calendar Years
Modern _____	AD 1901
Victorian _____	AD 1837
Post Medieval _____	AD 1500
Medieval _____	AD 1066
Saxon _____	AD 410
Roman _____	AD 43 AD 0 BC
Iron Age _____	750 BC
Bronze Age: Late _____	1300 BC
Bronze Age: Middle _____	1700 BC
Bronze Age: Early _____	2100 BC
Neolithic: Late	3300 BC
Neolithic: Early	4300 BC
Mesolithic: Late	6000 BC
Mesolithic: Early	10000 BC
Palaeolithic: Upper	30000 BC
Palaeolithic: Middle	70000 BC
Palaeolithic: Lower	2,000,000 BC





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