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**S E R V I C E S**

**The Former Big Cheese Public House, West End Road,  
Southampton, Hampshire**

**Building Recording**

**by Genni Elliott**

**Site Code: BCS 20/44**

**(SU 4536 1366)**

# **The Former Big Cheese Public House, West End Road, Southampton, Hampshire**

**Building Recording**  
**For Imperial Homes Southern**

by Genni Elliott

Thames Valley Archaeological Services Ltd

Site Code BCS 20/44  
SOU 1860

**March 2020**

## Summary

**Site name:** The Former Big Cheese Public House, West End Road, Southampton, Hampshire

**Grid reference:** SU 4536 1366

**Site activity:** Building Recording

**Date and duration of project:** 20th March 2020

**Project coordinator:** Genni Elliott

**Site code:** BCS 20/44; SOU 1860

**Summary of results:** The original pub building suffered bomb damage in World War II and was subsequently demolished and rebuilt in 1952. The existing building dates from this period and has been further substantially extended to the rear to increase the size of the family and public bar areas and to add on a kitchen. Overlaying the cellar plan onto a plan of the original pub suggests that the cellar may date to the original building.

**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](http://www.tvas.co.uk/reports/reports.asp).*

Report edited/checked by: Steve Ford ✓ 28.04.20 Steve Preston ✓ 28.04.20
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# The Former Big Cheese Public House, West End Road, Southampton, Hampshire Building Recording

by Genni Elliott

Report 20/44

## Introduction

This report documents the results of a building recording at the former Big Cheese Public House, 128-130 West End Road, Southampton (SU 4536 1366) (Fig. 1). The work was commissioned by Mr Richard Paine of Imperial Homes Southern, Paddock View, Calcot Mount Business Park, Calcot Lane, Curdridge, Southampton SO32 2BN.

Planning consent (appln no. 19/00346/FUL) has been granted by Southampton City Council for the demolition of the existing public house and the construction of new housing with associated parking and amenities. The consent is subject to archaeological conditions 17 and 19 (pre-commencement) and 18 and 20 (performance) which require a building recording prior to demolition and a subsequent watching brief to be carried out. This report documents the results of the building survey.

This is in accordance with The Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government's *National Planning Policy Framework* (NPPF 2019), and the City's policies on the historic environment. The fieldwork was undertaken by Genni Elliott and Daena Guest on 20th March 2020. The TVAS site code is BCS 20/44 with Southampton site code SOU 1860.

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 Big Cheese Public House is located on the corner of West End Road with Dean Road, on the north-west outskirts of the Harefield area of Southampton and to the east of the River Itchen (Fig. 1). To the rear of the site is Tenby Close which is bordered by mature trees whilst to the north is a newsagents. Spot heights along West End Road show the land to rise slightly from west to east from 59.4m to 60.3m above Ordnance Datum. The underlying geology is mapped as river terrace deposits (terrace 8: mainly gravel) (BGS 1987).

## Historical Background

The history of the pub and brewery has been documented by Bitterne Local History Society. In summary it opened initially as a brewery in the early 19th century but ceased brewing before the outset of World War I, with the brewery building demolished in 1926. The pub was damaged by bombs during World War II, which also killed the landlord, William Sly. His son, Victor Sly took over and patched the existing building up. The present pub building was built in 1952 by the architect Ronald Small MIRA and contractors WG Hinton and Sons Ltd. The initial building was of a single storey with the first-floor accommodation added at a slightly later date.

Two bombs are recorded as falling to the rear of the pub in Tenby Close; bomb 2741 recorded as unexploded and since detonated and bomb 2742 recorded as a crater and presumably the one that damaged the original building and killed the then landlord.

A range of Ordnance Survey and other historical maps of the area were consulted online in order to ascertain what activity had been taking place throughout the site's later history. The 1806 Ordnance Survey map (not illustrated) shows West End Road and Mouseholes, but no buildings are present on the site and it appears to form part of the wider Town Hill Common area. The Greenwoods' map of 1826 also records no buildings on the site, though the wider area is slightly more built up. By the 1866 Ordnance Survey map there is a building present in the west corner at the junction of West End Road with Dean Road and the plot appears to have been marked out much as it is today. The Ordnance Survey map of 1869 (Fig. 2) depicts a similar situation to the 1866 map with two buildings located towards the south-western end of the site and a third in the north-east corner. By 1897 this is labelled as a *Public House* and Dean Road is called *Brewery Road*. Little changes up to 1933 when the north-east building is extended and the name of Brewery Road changes to Dean Road. In the intervening years to 1949 (Fig. 3) the arrangement of buildings has altered and the name of the pub is given as *Ye Olde Bitterne Brewerie*. The result of the bomb damage to the Tenby Close area can be seen: where once there were houses there is now empty space.

The 1955 map (Fig. 4) is the first to show the rebuilt pub as it is today fronting onto West End Road across the width of the site. An external toilet is shown and the name of the pub is now simply *The Bittern Brewery*. This has been extended to the rear by 1963 in the south-west corner. No further changes are seen on maps up to 1993 (Fig. 5), until 2003 when the south-west corner has been extended substantially (Fig. 6). Subsequent to the available maps the pub has been further extended in the south-east corner.

## **Methodology**

The building survey was carried out in accordance with guidelines set out by Historic England for a level 2 record (HE 2016; RCHM(E) 1996). The survey comprised a 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).

## **Description**

The building is 'L-shaped' in plan form fronting onto West End Road. It consists of a large ground floor and a smaller first floor, set back from the front elevation. In general the building is rendered in cream mortar with the exception of the main entrance set within an area of exposed brickwork. The roofs of the ground floor sections were flat, concealed behind a parapet. The first floor roof was hipped and covered in modern pan tiles.

### *External (Figs 7-10)*

The front (north-west facing) elevation consists of the main building (two wings set either side of the main entrance) and a slightly set-back brick extension at the north-east end (Pl. 1). The main focus of the frontage is the central brick entrance, set back from the two wings and beneath a simple raised and shaped pediment (Pl. 2). The entrance itself is beneath a stone arch outlining a further three stepped arches in brickwork and painted cream to match. The entrance had been boarded up externally but internally these could be seen to be the same shape as the arch, with a lower square wooden panel, and shaped glass filling the upper part of the door (Pl. 3). The rest of the wall was constructed of stretcher bond brickwork in cement mortar. The bricks are particularly narrow measuring 201mm x 100mm x 48mm (7 <sup>7</sup>/<sub>8</sub>" x 4" x 1 <sup>7</sup>/<sub>8</sub>") and were presumably selected for decorative purposes. The two wings on either side were identical and contained three windows, the central window slightly larger than the other two. On both are a pair of vents, a down pipe and space for the pub sign above the windows (since removed). The small extension on the north-east end of the building is set at a lower height with the roof exposed. A single window is set within the stretcher bond brickwork. The first floor is set further back and contains three windows (two triple windows and a single window). A chimney is also present within the roof.

The side (north-east facing) elevation consists of the later single-storey extension and the main building, set further back. The extension contains two single windows set within the cream painted brickwork. The single-storey front wing extends above the level of the roof (Pl. 4). To the south-east is the two-storey section of building containing a window and door on the ground floor, and a central window on the first floor. The door is

located up two concrete steps that is also ramp accessible. The door itself has the appearance of a front door to a house with a square of glass divided into nine unequal sections above a central brass-coloured letter box and two rectangular panels. It is set beneath a gable end porch with an infilled gable of wooden planks (Pl. 4). To the south-east is the single-storey extension, containing a pair of windows and a vent (Pl. 5). Beyond this is a low wall. Set back from the plane is a further single-storey extension with no features within the wall and extractors and vents on the roof (Pl. 5).

The rear (south-east elevation) is complex, with a number of different sections. At the north-east end is the rear of the small extension at the front of the building containing three windows. The rear of the pub proper consisted of a pair of doors within the north-easternmost section, no features within the section which extended to the south-west the most (Pl. 6), and two doors within the south-westernmost section (Pl. 7). The first floor contained three windows and a set of doors onto the flat roof.

The side (south-west elevation) contains two windows and a pair of white, modern doors accessed up two steps. At the north-west end is the cellar access hatch set within the ground (Pl. 8). The rear extension contains a single, approximately central door beneath a flat roof. The building has been extended to the south-east clearly seen where the roof is at a higher level (Pl. 9). The first floor contains no features.

## *Internal*

### Cellar (Fig. 11)

The cellar is accessed via a set of steps located in the centre of the building. The cellar consisted of four rooms around a central lobby. The walls are built of brick and painted white. The bonding varies, with English bond around the stairwell area and Flemish bond elsewhere. The bricks measure 225mm x 106mm x 65mm (8 <sup>7</sup>/<sub>8</sub>" x 4 <sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub>" x 2 <sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>"). The floors were of concrete and the ceilings consisted of steel I-beams supporting concrete beams. The stairs consisted of a straight flight of concrete steps giving access to a small lobby area (room 1) (Pl. 10). Directly ahead was a small alcove containing shelving. To the south-east was a small room (2), within the south-west wall, opposite the internal door was a blocked doorway (Pl. 11). To the north-west was access to the remaining rooms. Room 3 extended to the north-east (Pl. 12) and gave access to room 4 to the south-east, a small room behind the lobby. The main room 5 was located to the south-west of room 3 and contained the barrel slide at the south-west end of the room (Pls. 13 and 14). Within the centre of the floor was a drain.

### Ground Floor (Fig. 12)

The ground floor was the most extensive of the floors with various extensions added to it. In general the walls and ceilings were plastered and the family bar area had coving around the ceiling but the public bar did not. The flooring varied depending on location, with that within the public and family bars a combination of carpet and vinyl tiles whilst in the toilets and kitchen it was vinyl.

The main access was on the north-west side, through a pair of double doors into a small lobby (room 6) (Pl. 3). Walls within this room and in the bar areas had a dado rail with tongue-and-groove panelling beneath. A pair of doors on either side led to the family bar (room 7) to the north-east and the public bar (room 19) to the south-west. The family bar extended the length of the building along the north-east side, and comprised room 7 at the north-west end and room 11 at the south-east end (Pl. 15). The division between the two rooms represents the original room 7 and the extension, room 11. Room 7 has three windows in the north-west elevation and a further window in the north-east elevation (Pl. 16). The bar is located on the south-west side of the room and consists of dark wooden tongue-and-groove panelling set upon a one-brick-high plinth (Pl. 17). The rear of the bar contained further dark wood shelving. On the north-east side within a small extension were the male and female toilets (rooms 8 and 9) set either side of a feature wall appearing to once have housed a modern fire and likely a television screen above (Pl. 18). A half wall divided the area in two creating smaller seating areas (Pl. 15). The division between rooms 7 and 11 was marked by a small lobby area to the side entrance (room 10) (Pl. 16). Within the wall on the north-west side appeared to be a former display cabinet. Within room 11 (Pl. 19) were two windows in the north-east wall, a pair of doors in the south-east wall and access to the kitchen via a pair of swing doors in the south-west wall. The room itself contained two seating booths along the north-east wall.

Room 8 (Pl. 20) was the male toilets and consisted of a small entrance lobby with window, which gave access to the toilet proper: urinals were located on the north-east wall beneath a window with a cubicle on the north-west wall also containing a window. Decoratively the toilet was fully tiled with dark green tiles beneath a dark wood dado rail and white tiles above. Room 9, the ladies' toilet was similarly decorated and accessed off a small lobby. The two cubicles were located on the south-east wall and each contained a window. A further window was located within the lobby area and the circulation space.

The kitchen (room 12) was part of two later extensions to the rear of the building forming an L-shape around the rear of room 11 (Pl. 21). Much of the kitchen had been removed but the walk-in fridge and freezer were located within the L-shape at the north-east end of the room and the cooking ranges would have been located along the south-west wall at the south-east end. The doors to the bar area were located at the north end of



the room with an external door present in the south-west wall into the garden area. Where the brickwork could be seen adjacent to the external door it consisted of a double skin of concrete blockwork covered in render.

On the south-west side of the main lobby (room 6) was the public bar (room 19) running almost the entire length of the south-west side of the building (Pl. 22). Within the north-west wall were three windows with a further two windows and a pair of doors in the south-west wall. The bar was located on the north-east side of the room and was a continuation of the bar from room 7. In the west corner of the room is a raised 'stage' of timber construction. To the rear of the room a central door gave access to a small lobby (20) which in turn accessed the rear garden and a small store room on either side of it. Room 21 to the north-east is a simple roughly square room with no distinguishing features whilst room 22 (Pl. 23) to the south-west contains the back of a chimney stack located centrally within the north-west wall. There is no trace of a fireplace in the wall of room 19.

In the south-east corner of the room is access to corridor 13 (Pl. 24) which runs NE to SW and links the family and public bars (rooms 7 and 19). Along the corridor is access to the cellar, toilets, the first floor and cupboards/store rooms. To the north-west is located the straight flight of steps down to the cellar set within a small recessed area (Pl. 25), along with access to the ladies' toilet (Pl. 26). The men's toilet was located adjacent to the ladies', also off of a small lobby. Between the two were two small rooms in use as a cupboard and washroom. On the south-east side of the corridor is a disabled toilet (Pl. 27) at the north-east end and access to a short section of corridor which has an external door on the south-east wall into the garden, a storeroom to the south-west (room 16) and stairs to the first floor to the north-east (room 15) (Pl. 28).

The area behind the bar (room 23) formed a small section of the bar area, located behind the lobby area (room 6) and was less publicly visible. It divided the two bar areas (family and public) and served as a joint storage and glass washing area (Pl. 29)

### First Floor (Fig. 13)

In general the first floor was decoratively similar to the ground floor with plastered walls and ceiling and plain skirting boards. All the flooring had been removed leaving chipboard on the floors beneath all the debris. Not all rooms were fully accessible due to the quantity of debris, but all could be observed from the doorways. The windows were of casement type white upvc, as were the external doors giving access to the flat roof.

The first floor was accessed by a dog-legged staircase with half landing towards the rear of the building (Pl. 30). The stairs were of simple wooden construction with relatively plain square-profile newel posts and square balusters, all painted white. The stairwell was located within its own room and had a small landing at the top (room 28). This gave access to an L-shaped hallway off which all other rooms were accessed (room 29).

Immediately to the south-west were the toilet and bathroom, these had been sub-divided into two separate rooms providing a single window in the toilet and a double one in the bathroom (room 30). Room 31 was the main bedroom (Pl. 31) and was L-shaped in plan. Within the north-west wall were a pair of doors giving access to the flat roof across the front of the property. Within the north-east wall were a pair of cupboards either side of a blocked chimney breast. A small second bedroom (room 32) was located adjacent to the main bedroom, also overlooking the front, and contained a three-pane wide central window (Pl. 32). Within the north corner the wall had been angled off, possibly the location of a former fireplace, though no vent was present. Along the corridor were two small cupboards, backing onto the kitchen (room 34) (Pl. 33). The kitchen was located opposite room 32 and had a window overlooking the rear of the property in the south-east wall (Pl. 28). The main living room (room 33) was located at the north-eastern end of the building with windows in all three walls and a pair of doors giving access to the rear flat roof (Pls 35, 36). The room had previously been subdivided with a stud wall to create a long, narrow room along the north-western (front) wall with a small single window within it.

### Roof

The roof space (Pls 37, 38) was not accessible but was visible through holes in the ceiling and the loft hatch, located above the corridor area. It could be seen to be of common rafter construction meeting at a ridge plank with hips at either end.

### **Interpretation**

The cellar has the potential to be the oldest part of the pub building, though this is very difficult to prove. An overlay of the cellar plan onto plans of the original pub building (Fig. 14) shows the main room (5) to align with the main walls of the pub. Rooms 1-4 fall beneath the adjacent building to the north-east, presumably the original brewery, and the gap between the two buildings. The shape of the walls would appear to conform to the shape of the buildings above, supporting the idea that the cellar is earlier. The blocked doorway within room 2 would fall along the rear wall of the north-east building. The watching brief on the demolition of the current building found no evidence that the cellar continued to the south-east of this door suggesting that it was an external access rather than a larger cellar. The area to the south-east of room 5 was more ambiguous, containing rubble from the earlier building. This would fall beneath the original pub building and it is therefore possible that the cellar was more extensive, though no evidence was seen for this within the existing walls of the current cellar.

## **Conclusion**

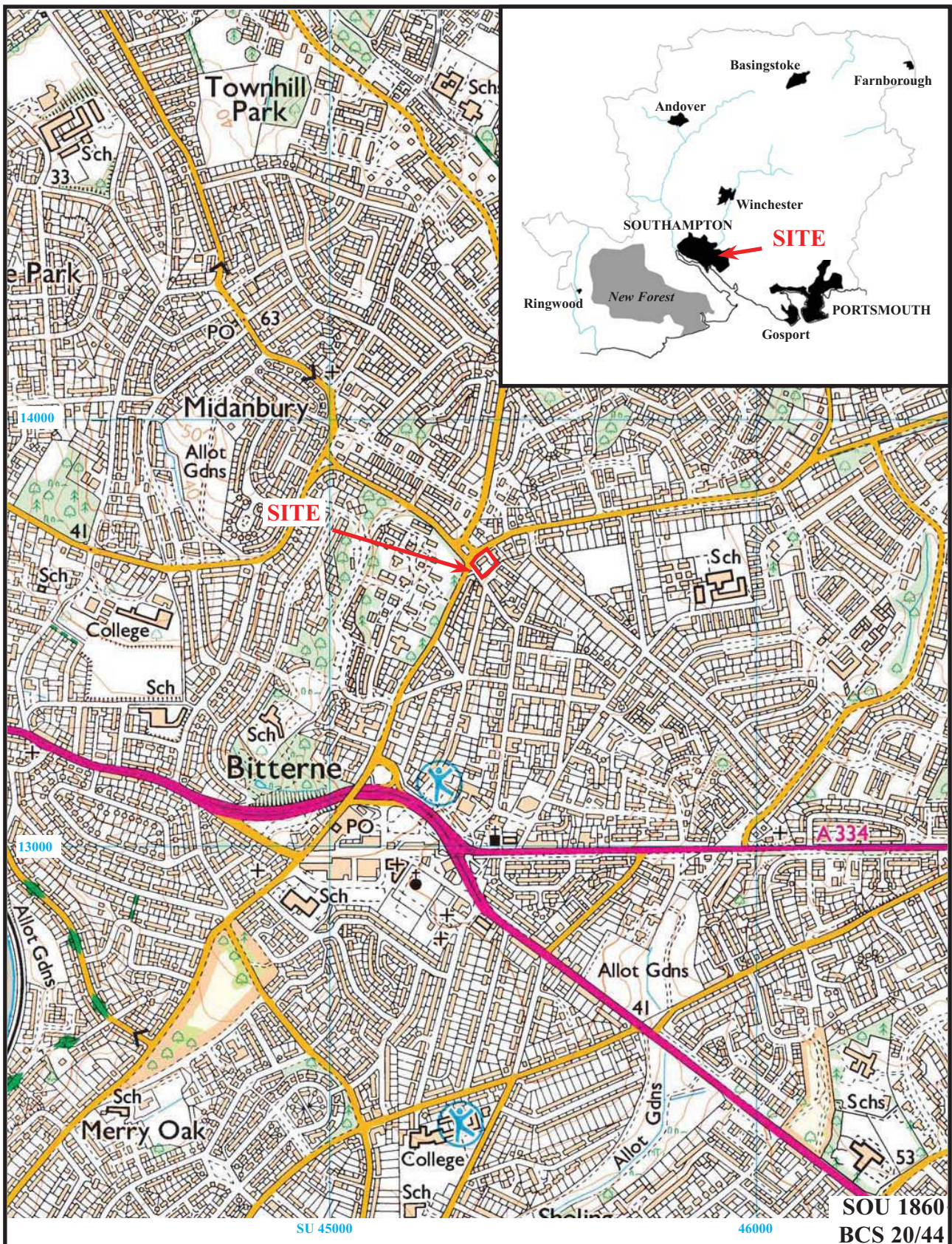
The original pub building suffered bomb damage in World War II which led to its eventual demolition and rebuilding in 1952. The pub is spread over three floors; cellar, ground floor and first floor and it is likely that the cellar is from the original building judging by the shape of the walls once overlaid on a plan of the original building. The ground floor has seen a number of extensions, mainly to the rear resulting in larger family and public bar areas as well as a kitchen, which itself has been further extended. It is likely that internally there has been much reconfiguration but this has been plastered over and any evidence obscured. The first-floor layout appears largely unchanged, though the bathroom appears to have been later sub-divided and evidence remains for a later partition wall in the main room, now partially demolished.

## **References**

- BGS, 1987, *British Geological Survey*, 1:50,000, Sheet 315, Solid and Drift Edition, Keyworth
- HE, 2016, *Understanding Historic Buildings: A guide to good recording practice*, Historic England, Swindon
- NPPF, 2019, *National Planning Policy Framework*, Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Govt, London
- RCHME, 1996, *Recording Historic Buildings: a descriptive specification*, 3rd edn, Roy Comm Hist Monuments (England), London

## APPENDIX 1: Photographic Catalogue

<i>Cat. No.</i>	<i>Scales</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>Direction</i>	<i>Description</i>
1	2x1m	Rm 12	SE	Kitchen showing walk in fridges/freezers
2	2x1m	Rm 12	N	Kitchen towards swing doors [PI. 21]
3	2x1m	Rm 7	SE	General view of the family bar [PI. 15]
4	2x1m	Rm 11	SE	View to seating in family bar [PI. 19]
5	2x1m	Rm 11	NW	General view of family bar [PI. 16]
6	2x1m	Rm 7	W	View to bar
7	2x1m	Rm 7	NE	View to toilets [PI. 18]
8	-	Rm 8	NE	Gents toilet [PI. 20]
9	-	Rm 9	E	Ladies toilet
10	2x1m	Rm 7	SW	View to bar and entrance lobby [PI. 17]
11	2x1m	Rm 6	W	Main doors [PI. 3]
12	2x1m	Rm 19	S	General view of public bar
13	2x1m	Rm 19	NE	View to bar
14	2x1m	Rm 19	NE	General view of public bar [PI. 22]
15	2x1m	Rm 13	NE	View along corridor [PI. 24]
16	-	Rm 21	NE	General view
17	1x1m	Rm 22	W	Showing chimney breast [PI. 23]
18	1x1m	Rm 13	NW	View to cellar stairs [PI. 25]
19	2x1m	Rm 18	NW	Ladies toilet [PI. 26]
20	-	Rm 13	NW	Wash room
21	2x1m	Rm 17	NW	Gents toilet
22	-	Rm 14	SE	Disabled toilet [PI. 27]
23	-	Rm 16	SW	Store room
24	2x1m	Rm 15	NE	Stairs to first floor [PI. 28]
25	2x1m	Rm 23	W	View behind bar [PI. 29]
26	2x1m	Rm 30	SW	View to bathroom and toilet
27	2x1m	Rm 29	NE	View along corridor [PI. 33]
28	-	Rm 34	SE	General view of kitchen [PI. 34]
29	2x1m	Rm 32	NW	View to window
30	2x1m	Rm 32	NW	View to angled wall [PI. 32]
31	2x1m	Rm 33	NE	View to room partition [PI. 35]
32	2x1m	Rm 33	E	View to doors and window [PI. 36]
33	-	Rm 31	W	View to doors [PI. 31]
34	-	Roof	SW	View of roof construction [PI. 37]
35	-	Roof	NE	View of roof construction [PI. 38]
36	2x1m	Rm 29	SE	View to stairs
37	2x1m	Rm 28	NE	Stairs [PI. 30]
38	2x1m	Rm 5	SW	View to barrel slide [PI. 13]
39	2x1m	Rm 5	NE	General view of room 5 [PI. 14]
40	-	Rm 3	NE	General view [PI. 12]
41	2x1m	Rm 4	SE	General view
42	2x1m	Rm 2	SE	Blocked door [PI. 11]
43	2x1m	Rm 2	NE	General view
44	2x1m	Rm 1	W	View to stairs
45	2x1m	Rm 1	SW	View to stairs [PI. 10]
46	2x1m	External	NW	View to rear of building [PI. 7]
47	2x1m	External	NE	Oblique of rear of building [PI. 9]
48	2x1m	External	NW	Rear extension [PI. 6]
49	2x1m	External	SW	Side entrance
50	2x1m	External	SW	Side view of rear extensions [PI. 5]
51	2x1m	External	SW	Side view of pub frontage
52	2x1m	External	SW	Oblique of frontage
53	2x1m	External	SE	Main entrance detail [PI. 2]
54	2x1m	External	SE	Oblique of frontage [PI. 4]
55	2x1m	External	SE	Oblique of side
56	-	External	NE	South-west facing side of pub [PI. 8]
57	-	External	SE	Oblique of frontage [PI. 1]

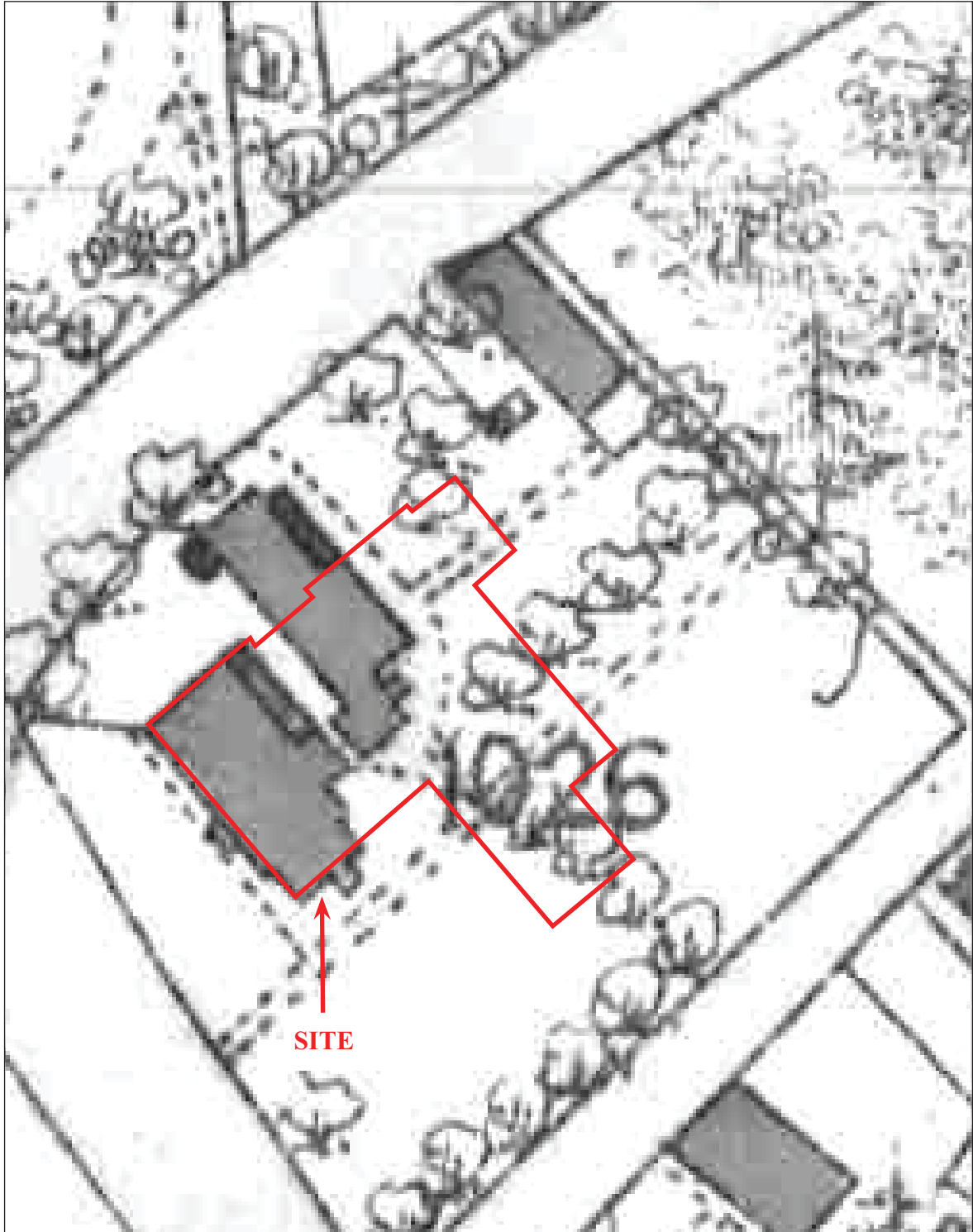


**The Former Big Cheese Public House, West End Road  
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Figure 1. Location of site within Southampton and Hampshire.

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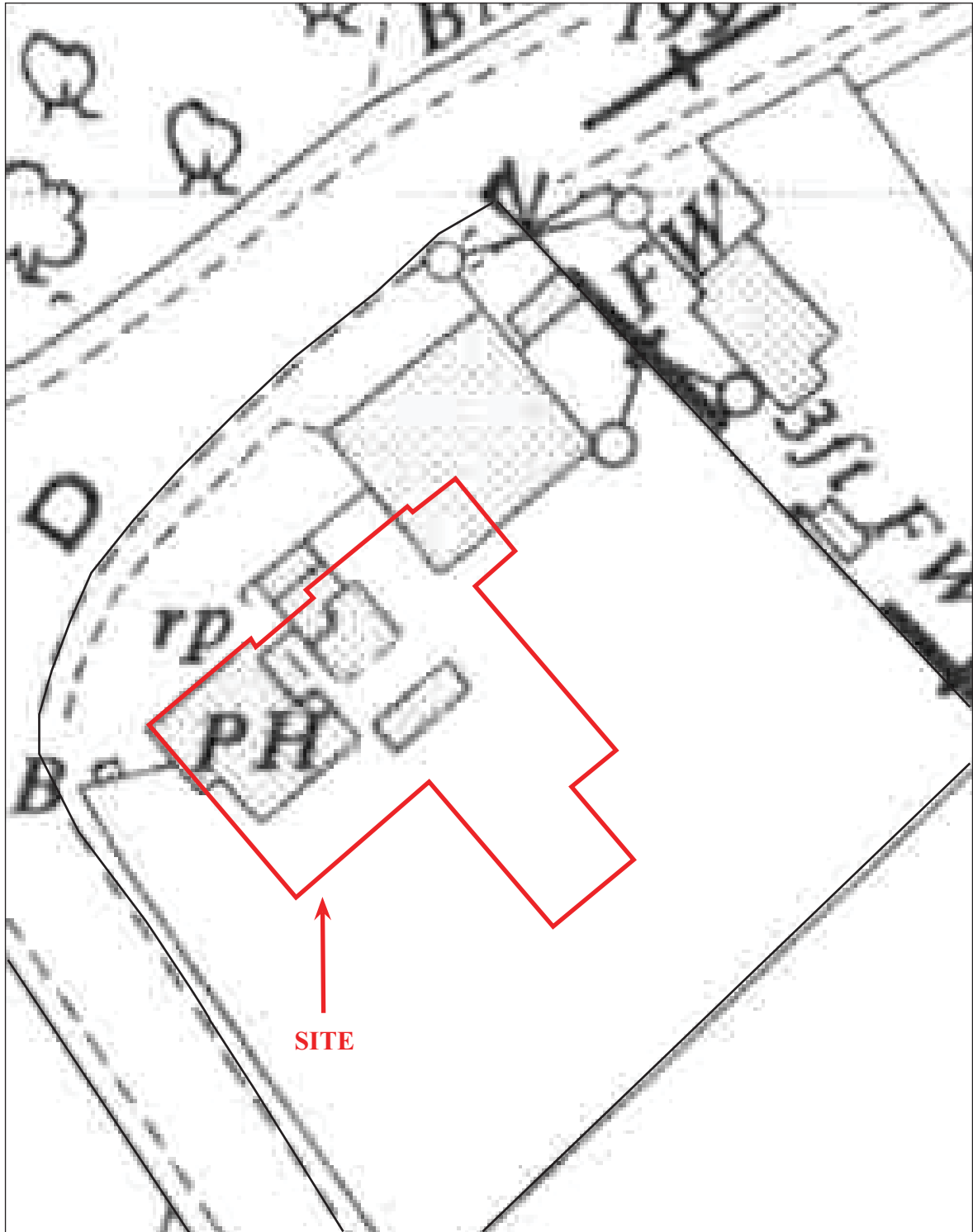


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Figure 2. Ordnance Survey, 1869.

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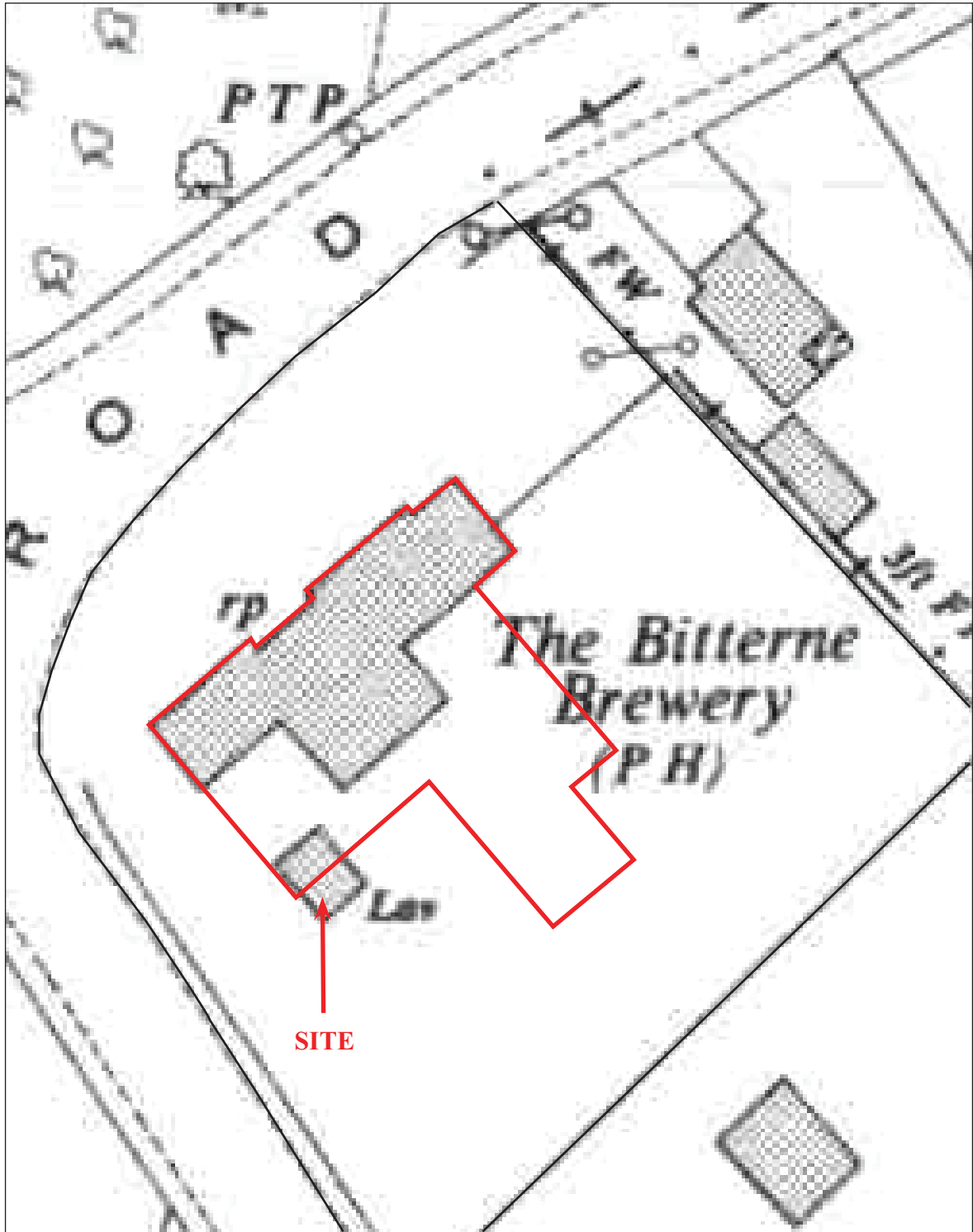


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**The Former Big Cheese Public House, West End Road  
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Figure 3. Ordnance Survey, 1949.

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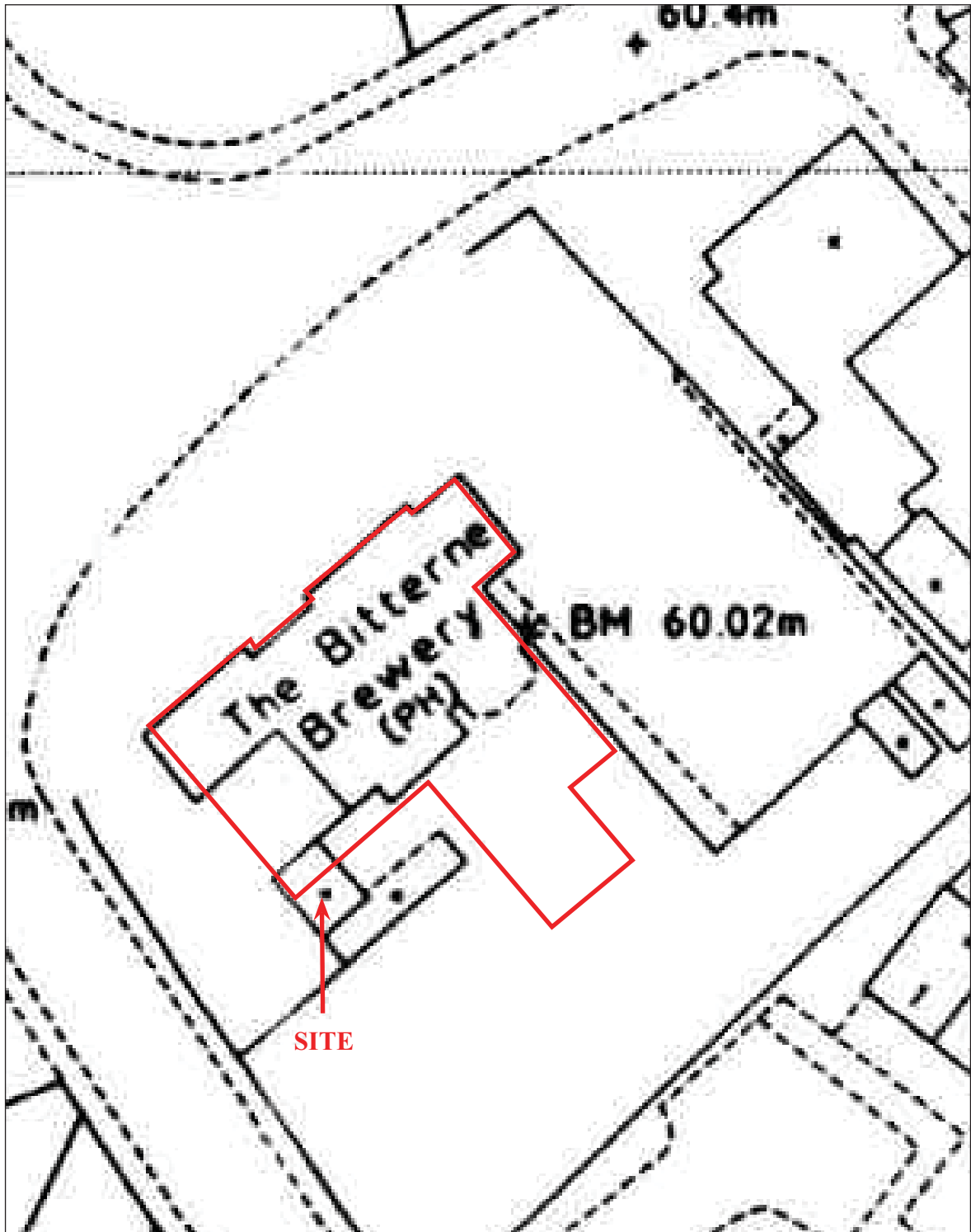
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**The Former Big Cheese Public House, West End Road  
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Figure 4. Ordnance Survey, 1955.

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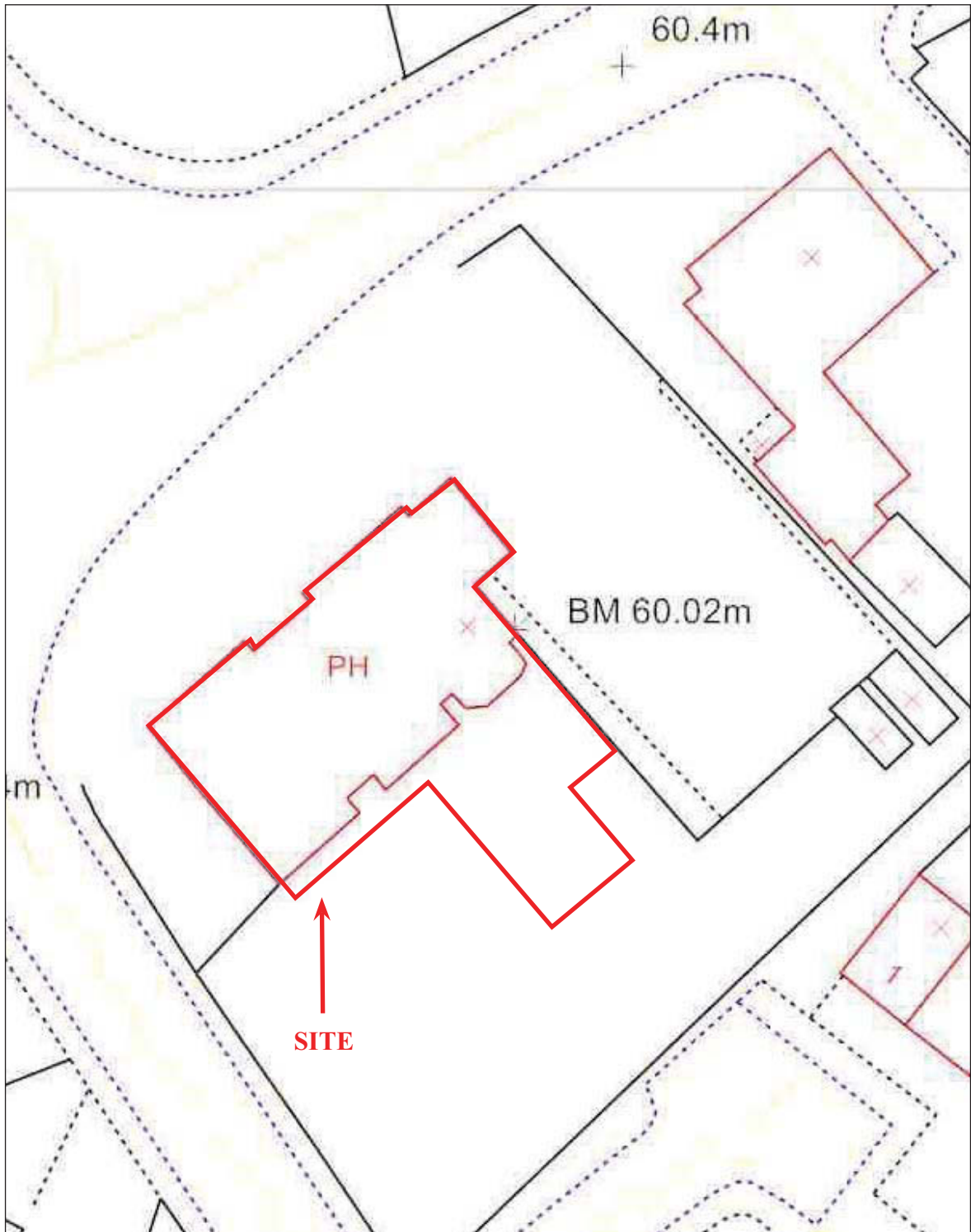


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**The Former Big Cheese Public House, West End Road  
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Figure 5. Ordnance Survey, 1993.

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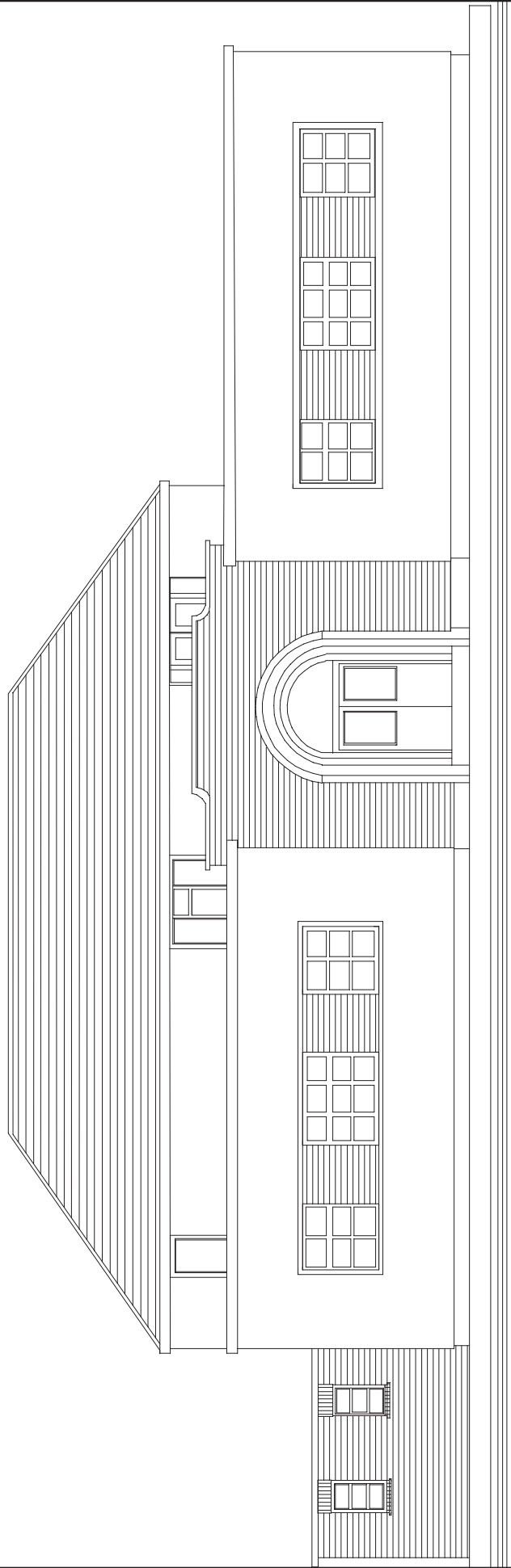


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 Figure 6. Ordnance Survey, 2003.

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Figure 7. Front (northwest) elevation





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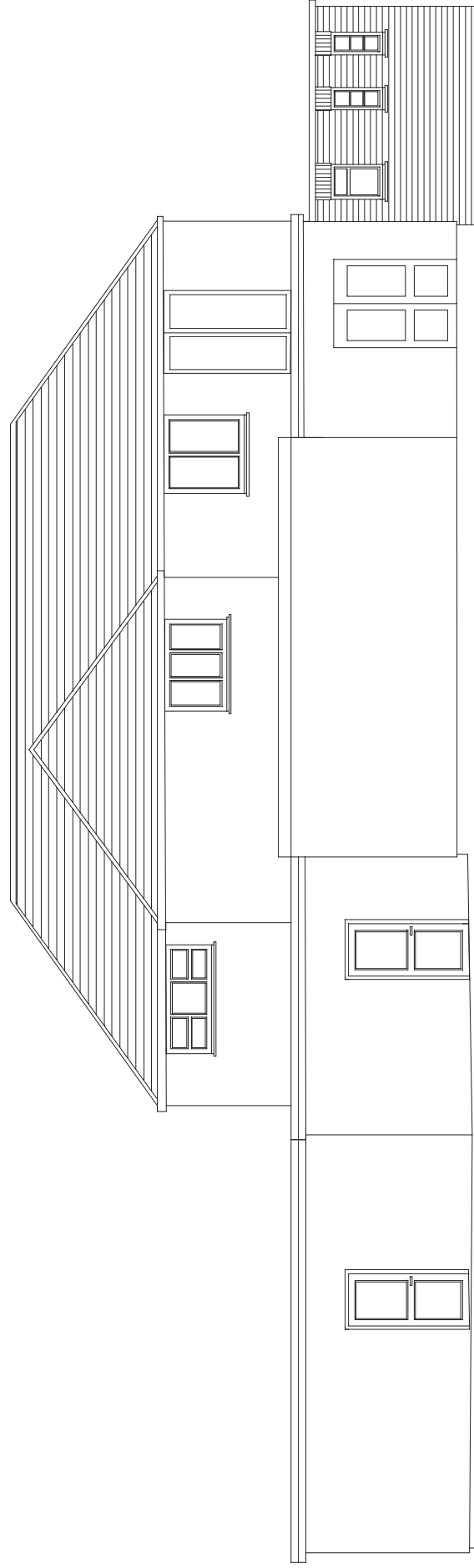


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Figure 8. Side (northeast) elevation



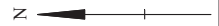
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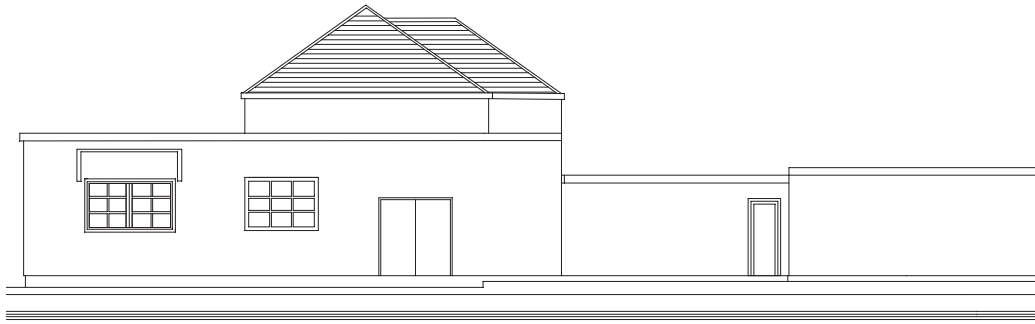


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Figure 9. Rear (southeast) elevation





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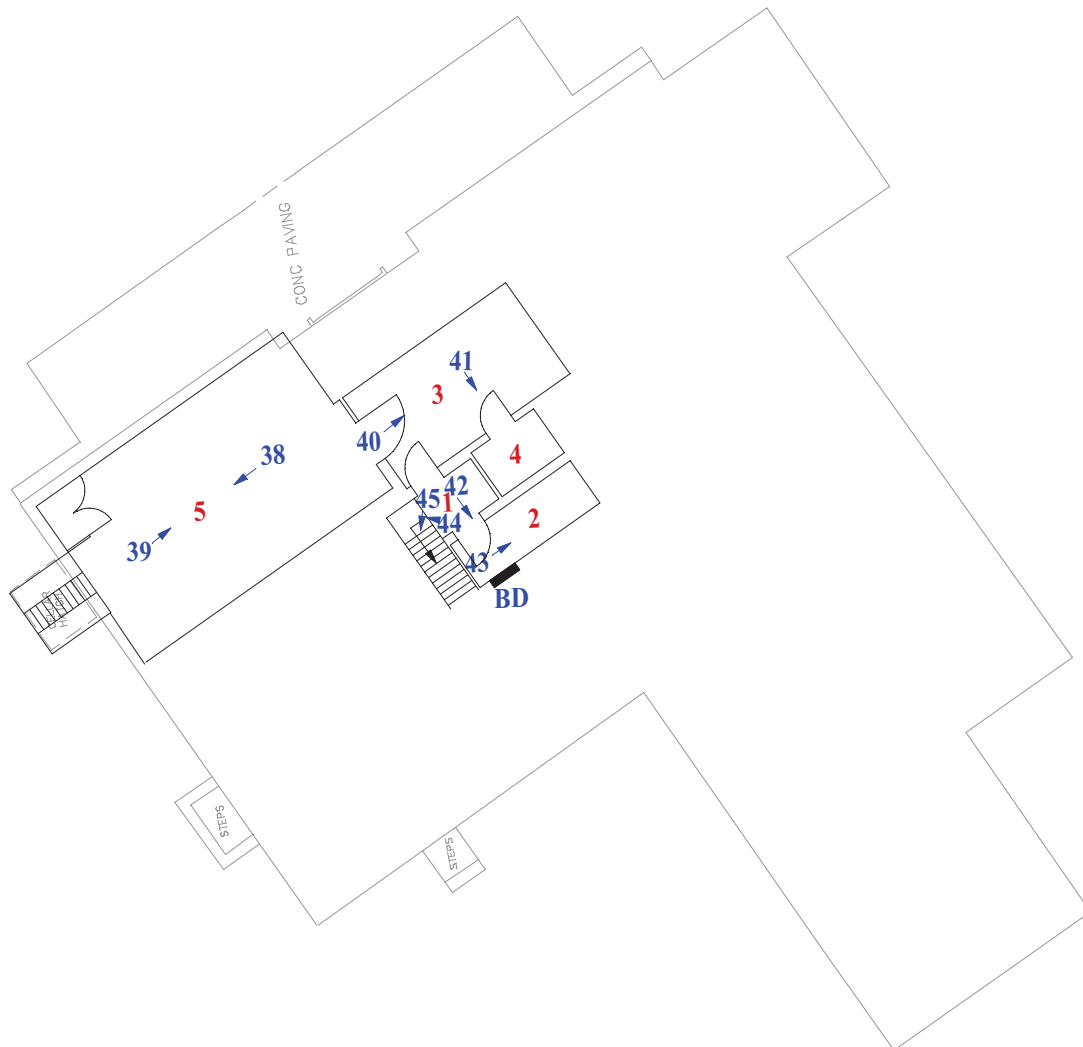


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Figure 10. Side (southwest) elevation



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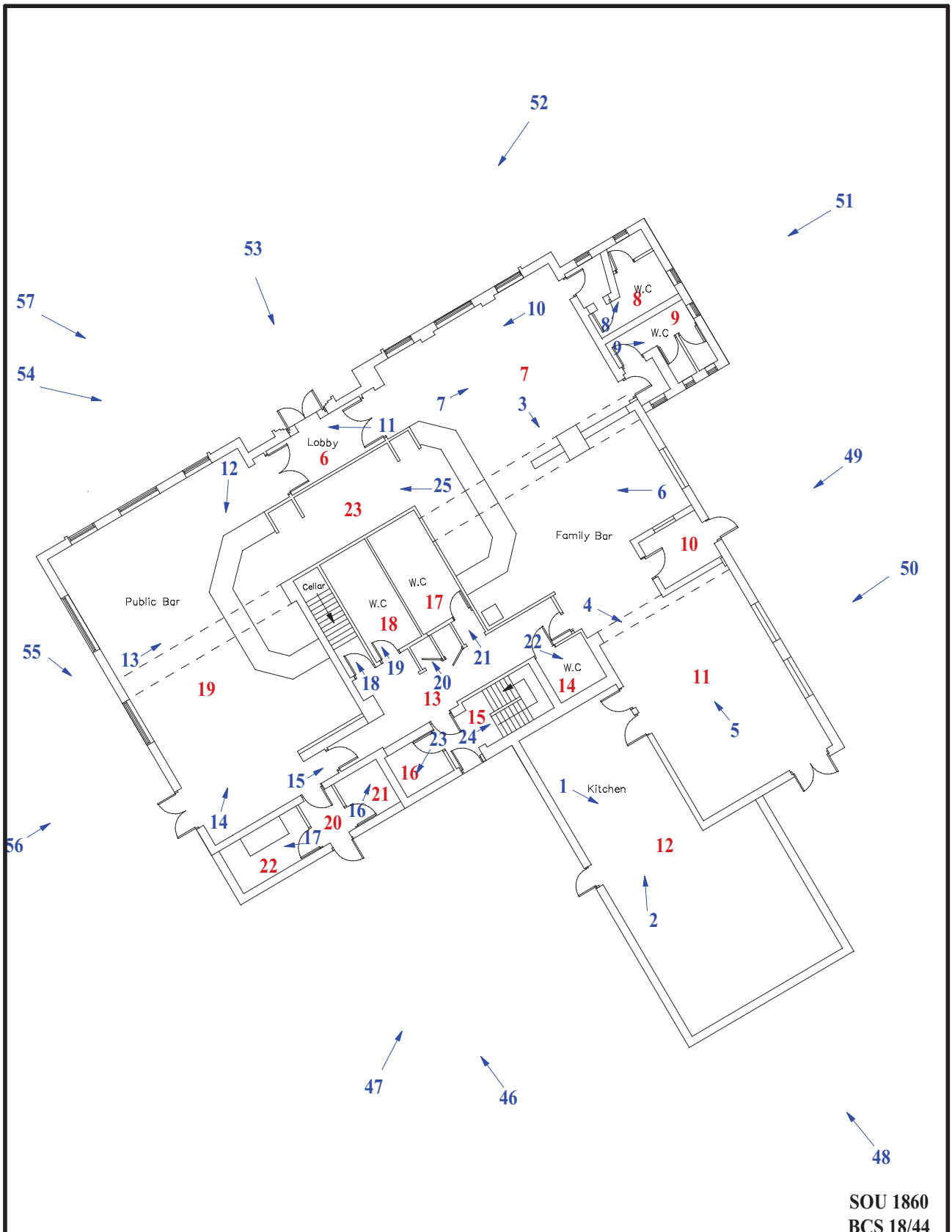
SOU 1860  
BCS 18/44

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Figure 11. Cellar Plan



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Figure 12. Ground Floor Plan



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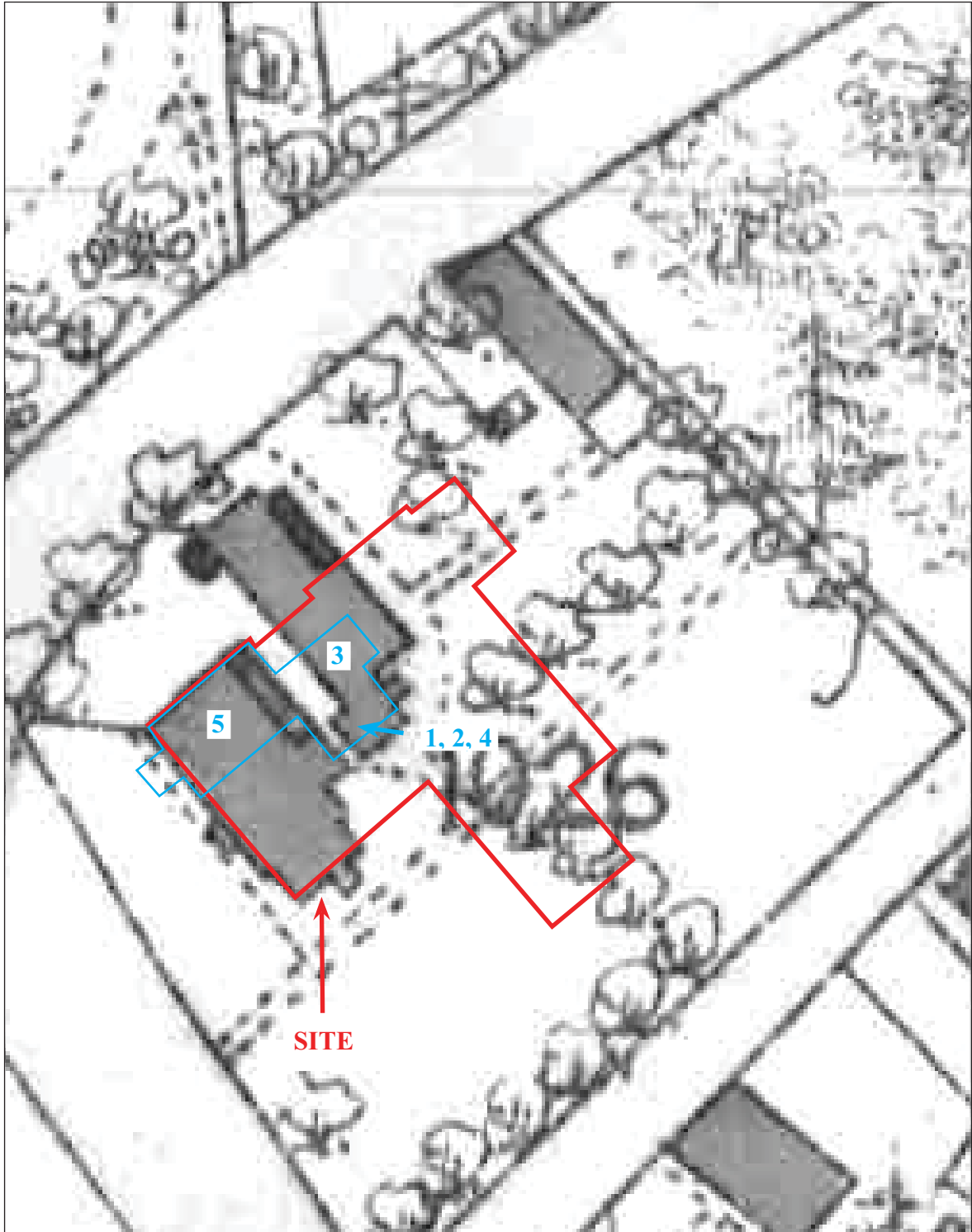
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Figure 13. First Floor Plan



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Figure 14. Ordnance Survey, 1869 with the cellar overlaid in blue

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Plate 1. Oblique of frontage , looking southeast



Plate 2. Main entrance detail, looking southeast,  
Scales: 2 x 1m.



Plate 3. Main doors, looking west, Scales: 2 x 1m.



Plate 4. Northeast facing elevation, looking southwest,  
Scales: 2 x 1m.

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Plate 5. Northeast facing elevation, looking southwest,  
Scales: 2 x 1m.



Plate 6. Rear extension, looking northwest,  
Scales: 2 x 1m.



Plate 7. Rear of building, looking northwest,  
Scales: 2 x 1m.



Plate 8. Southwest facing elevation, looking northeast.

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Plate 9. Oblique of rear of building, looking northeast,  
Scales: 2 x 1m.



Plate 10. Room 1, view to stairs, looking southwest,  
Scales: 2 x 1m.



Plate 11. Room 2, blocked door, looking southeast,  
Scales: 2 x 1m.



Plate 12. Room 3, looking northeast.

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Plate 13. Room 5, view to barrel slide, looking southwest, Scales: 2 x 1m.



Plate 14. Room 5, looking northeast, Scales: 2 x 1m.



Plate 15. Room 7, family bar, looking southeast, Scales: 2 x 1m.



Plate 16. Room 11, family bar, looking northwest, Scales: 2 x 1m.

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Plate 17. Room 7, View to bar and entrance lobby, looking southwest, Scales: 2 x 1m.



Plate 18. Room 7, view to toilets, looking northeast, Scales: 2 x 1m.



Plate 19. Room 11, family bar, looking southeast, Scales: 2 x 1m.



Plate 20. Room 8, gents toilets, looking northeast.

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Plate 21. Room 12, kitchen, looking north,  
Scales: 2 x 1m.



Plate 22. Room 19, public bar, looking northeast,  
Scales: 2 x 1m.



Plate 23. Room 22, chimney breast, looking west,  
Scales: 1 x 1m.



Plate 24. Room 13, view along corridor,  
looking northeast, Scales: 2 x 1m.

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Plate 25. Room 13, cellar stairs, looking northwest,  
Scales: 1 x 1m.



Plate 26. Room 18, ladies toilet, looking northwest,  
Scales: 2 x 1m.



Plate 27. Room 14, disabled toilet, looking southeast.



Plate 28. Room 15, stairs to first floor,  
looking northeast, Scales: 2 x 1m.

**SOU 1860**  
**BCS 20/44**

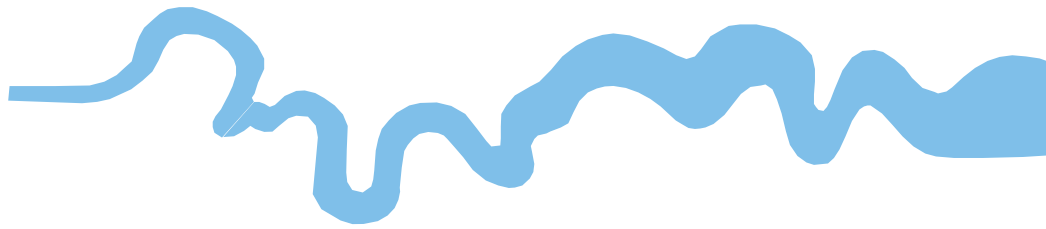
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Plates 25 to 28.

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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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