

A GAZETTEER OF HAMPSHIRE BREWERIES

By M. F. TIGHE

THIS paper is the third of a series in which, year by year, the Southampton University Industrial Archaeology Group is attempting to record the surviving industrial sites of the county. In the case of the brewing industry this has been done at the close of an era; as recently as 1939 there were at least 15 working breweries in the county while by the end of 1970 there were four, one of which had only recently opened to brew lager on a system greatly different from that of the traditional British brewery. The remains of the many smaller breweries which had ceased production before 1939 are rapidly disappearing.

THE SCOPE AND METHOD OF THE SURVEY

As in previous surveys, we have included in the gazetteer only those sites where buildings, or some significant remains thereof, are still extant – indeed, by the time the results are published it is possible that some of those which we have recorded will also have gone, and this record sets out the position in the autumn of 1970. It has been the aim to include all industrial breweries, and no attempt has been made to list the many public houses which, at one time in their history, produced their own beer; certain of these, however, have been included because of their interest as good examples of that type. For this reason it was decided that the preliminary to the survey should be an examination of mid-nineteenth and early twentieth century trade directories to establish the likely whereabouts of such breweries and then to search on the ground for their physical remains. In many cases nothing at all was found – thus there will be no reference in the Gazetteer. As a result, this paper cannot be regarded as a history of brewing in the county; however, the original working papers of the Group, which are being deposited in the Cope Collection of Southampton University Library, will provide some useful starting material for any future student considering such a study. The Group is fully aware that some interesting sites will have escaped its notice; we apologise in advance and hope that any errors or omissions will be brought to our notice.

THE BREWING PROCESS

Beer is a fermented infusion of malted barley, with the addition of hops for flavouring and preservation, and brewing, which was known to the ancient Egyptians, can probably claim to be the first true bio-chemical industry! The pre-Roman inhabitants of this country are thought to have produced something approaching beer, though we are on more certain ground in saying that it was a regular drink in Anglo-Saxon Britain. Certainly by the Middle Ages it was a staple item of diet, and indeed, in a time when water supplies were generally of doubtful character and when neither cane nor beet sugar were available, it almost certainly formed a most important part of anything approaching a balanced diet. However, pre-reformation beer would, to our modern tastes have been an unpalatable drink, sweet and with very poor keeping properties. It was basically a domestic product made as required in kitchen, alehouse or monastery, and the vast majority of the brewers of the day brewed for retail sale or domestic

consumption. An interesting example of a brewhouse for domestic use only remained in use at Winchester College till the early years of this century. In the fifteenth century the introduction of the use of hops caused a revolution in the trade, as it was now possible to produce a beer (as distinct from the earlier 'ale') which had a longer life. The new fangled herb met with considerable opposition and for some time ale and beer brewers were two distinct trades, with the former having an air of respectability denied to the latter. However, by the time of Queen Mary the hop was accepted and the brewers of London were able to petition her for the revocation of the rules separating the two crafts. From that time until now the basic constituents of our beer and its method of manufacture have remained virtually unchanged, though the machinery employed has naturally become larger and the process itself mechanised. The British brewer, however, still uses only malt, sugar, hops, water and yeast, unlike his American opposite number who uses a variety of grains and other additives. Although we have not attempted to include any details in the Gazetteer, it would be appropriate at this point to examine briefly the availability of these raw materials in Hampshire.

THE RAW MATERIALS OF BEER

(i) MALT. Malt is produced by permitting grains of barley to commence germination, and then halting the process by drying and lightly cooking it. In this process the indissoluble starches and proteins in the grain are broken down into a form which, when infused with boiling water, will readily dissolve. Barley has always been a popular crop in Hampshire, and most of the breweries of any size which we have recorded had their own maltings attached to the brewery. In addition there have been a number of maltings in the county producing malt for sale to breweries elsewhere though malting as an industry on its own has never been as prominent in Hampshire as, for example, in Suffolk. Nowhere have we traced industrial maltings as extensive as those recently demolished in Salisbury. Possibly the finest maltings surviving in the county are those at Watney's brewery at Alton. They show all the characteristics of the traditional 'floor' malting – a long and wide building with low roof and small windows, where the grain can be spread to germinate, with grain hoppers in the roof and drying kilns with their characteristic cowed chimneys at one end. There do not appear to be any maltings still working in the county, all brewers for some time having bought their malt from elsewhere.

(ii) SUGAR. Since the basis of charging of duty was changed in 1880 by Mr. Gladstone from a duty on malt (accompanied by a prohibition on the addition of any other fermentable material to the brew) to a duty calculated on the original specific gravity of the infusion, brewers have used a certain amount of sugar on account of its ready fermentability. However, sugar has never been a Hampshire crop, though it is interesting that in Southampton the breweries of William Cooper & Co., Bells of Woolston and Vincent & Elliotts of High Street together with the large Anglo-Bavarian brewery at Shepton Mallet in Somerset, were acquired by members of the well-known sugar refining Garton family.

(iii) HOPS. Kent and Herefordshire are the traditional hop-growing areas of England, but there has always been a sizeable area of north-east Hampshire where the crop is grown. There are a number of hop gardens still around Alton, and their growth

at one time spread well to the west of Petersfield. P. Gallup (*Hampshire Newsletter*, volume 1, page 158) refers to the hop kiln adjacent to the dovecote at Langrish Manor (712240) and to hops having been grown there until the First World War. The growing of hops only ceased in 1968 at Buriton where there remains a very interesting kiln, believed to have been built around the turn of the century (740203). It is a rectangular building with four drying floors and two kilns, installed by Hetheringtons of Alton, agricultural engineers, with a ventilating system of large fans driven by an oil engine in an adjoining engine house. There are probably others of these in the county, but of course the traditional building for this process is the oast house. There are a number of these still to be seen in the Alton/Odiham area, though the typical Hampshire oast would appear to be a smaller and less impressive structure than its well-known Kentish counterpart. There is a good specimen of the small oast at Headley whilst at Passfield near Bramshott (824344) is a fine group of four interconnecting oasts built in the local sandstone of which three are conical and one rectangular.

(iv) WATER. By far the largest component by bulk in beer is obviously water – or ‘liquor’ as it is always called in the brewery. In addition up to 10 times as much is required for washing, cooling etc., so that a good reliable water supply is an essential. All the breweries still working possess their own wells, though with constantly falling water tables recourse frequently has to be made to public supplies. Pure water is imperative, though for light and bitter beers certain forms of hardness are necessary – hence the growth of Burton-on-Trent with water of high gypsum content. It was undoubtedly the water which led to the growth of the brewing industry in Romsey and Alton; indeed, the latter town was an important source of bitter beers for London, and Hall’s brewery there was acquired by Courages purely for its productive capacity of light ales, which that company could not produce satisfactorily at their London Bridge brewery.

THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE INDUSTRY

Whilst brewing started as a very small scale domestic industry, with the retailer producing his own goods – a pattern which persisted until the late nineteenth century and has only just disappeared completely – the development of a beer which would keep cleared the way for some degree of concentration, with brewers on a larger scale being able to construct larger plant than the domestic copper which was all that the small beerhouse required. Such brewers then supplied other retail outlets and, more important from the social viewpoint, acquired further outlets for themselves in the form of tied houses. However, the bulk of the finished product in comparison with that of the only raw materials which had to be brought from elsewhere limited the size of the brewery to the market which it could economically serve in times of difficult transport. As a result, it was only in the large centres of population, such as London, that the really large brewery was encountered until the coming of the railway, and the pattern in Hampshire was of a brewery in every small town and in many villages. With the advent of the railway, and later the steam road wagon – a favourite means of brewery transport at the turn of the century – the large town brewery was able to compete with the small local one on its own ground. Indeed, the large breweries had

developed such substantial surplus productive capacity that they were anxious to buy up the local breweries purely for the sales which they would have through the tied houses acquired with them; this is the main reason for the rapid disappearance of so many of the smaller Hampshire breweries in the latter part of the nineteenth century and the first quarter of the twentieth. In many cases the acquiring brewer was also in the county – Strong's of Romsey taking over two in that town, 13 in Hampshire, and three in other counties – but other Hampshire breweries fell victims to takeovers from outside the county. In particular, it is interesting to note that Eldridge Popes of Dorchester bought out a number of breweries along the line of the L.S.W.R., so that their product came well into Hampshire. Courage's purchase of their Alton brewery has already been referred to as the unusual example of an acquisition purely for productive capacity rather than for retail outlets. The process has been continued in the large brewery amalgamations of the last 15 years which have left Whitbreads, Brickwoods and Gales as the only traditional breweries in the county.

In Victorian times the armed services had a noticeable effect on the population and economy of the county. Soldiers and sailors have always been noted for their support of the brewing trade, and it is not surprising that many of the major national breweries had substantial depots in Aldershot and Farnborough, though it is strange that we have not so far identified any remains of actual breweries at either place. Portsmouth, however, was singularly well endowed with both inns and breweries, and it was presumably the influence of the port that led to the growth of such large breweries in Southampton.

It might be of use at this point to mention some of the major breweries which have disappeared and the groups by which they were taken over.

The Whitbread Group of London

Fielders Titchfield Brewery

Strong's of Romsey, who had themselves acquired:

Mew Langtons, Newport, Isle of Wight

Scrases of Southampton

Ashby's Eling Brewery

The Bournemouth Brewery

Hines of Southampton

Hanmans of Andover

Gibbons Brewery, Weyhill

The Lion Brewery, Winchester

Lukers of Petersfield

Marstons of Poole

Panton & Co., Wareham

Brickwoods Limited of Portsmouth

Barlows Victoria Brewery, Southampton

Aldridge's Bedford Brewery, Southampton

Forder & Sons, Southampton

Pike Spicers, Portsmouth

A GAZETTEER OF HAMPSHIRE BREWERIES

Portsmouth United Breweries
Longs, Portsmouth
Lush & Co., Portsmouth

Gale and Co. Ltd. of Horndean
Clarkes Hoewell Brewery, Havant
The Angel Steam Brewery, Midhurst

The Watney Group of London
Wm. Cooper & Sons, Southampton
Bells Itchen Brewery
Crowley & Co., Alton, who in turn had acquired:
King & Palmer, Odiham

The Courage Group of London
Halls of Alton

Marstons Ltd. of Burton-on-Trent
The Winchester Brewery Co. Ltd., who had acquired:
Edwards of Bishop's Waltham
and a number of small Southampton breweries

PLANT AND MACHINERY

By the Victorian era brewery plant had developed to the state where, on the production side, there were really no improvements either necessary or desirable, and as a result there was still, until recently, much machinery in use approaching a century old. Moreover, the nature of the process is such that wear and tear is minimal. With amalgamations, however, nearly all old plant has been scrapped. The following description of the various parts of the brewing process indicates where interesting plant remains; it is perhaps worth commenting here that by law every room in a brewery, together with every machine and vessel, whether fixed or moveable, has to be prominently marked with an indication of its function; these marks may be seen on some of the plates.

Before brewing starts, the malt has to be broken in a grist mill; this is a cracking, rather than a grinding process. From the mill, the grist goes into the mash-tun, a large covered bin with a slatted false bottom and a mechanical device for turning the grain and 'sparging' (sprinkling) it with hot liquor. There is an interesting example of a mash-tun, almost in miniature, at Romsey (no. 37) whilst at Horndean the final stage of design had been reached. From the mash-tun the wort, as it is now known, is transferred to the copper. At Southwick this is an open vessel with coal hearth beneath exactly like an enlarged domestic wash-house boiler of Victorian times, and remains of hearths such as this survive at certain other sites. In the larger brewery the copper was a large globular vessel, capable of building up some degree of pressure, and heated internally by steam pipes. The hops are added in the copper, and after boiling the wort is run into the hop-back, a settling tank where the hops are strained off; thence it is

run to the coolers – at first a large shallow dish (that at Courage's at Alton was immense) and then over a device akin to the milk cooler of a dairy. This latter stage is one which was superseded in recent years by improved methods, including refrigeration, but the process is clearly seen at Southwick, and the louvred sides and roof of the cooling chambers are a characteristic feature of all large brewery buildings of the nineteenth century. After cooling the wort goes to the fermenting vats, usually of Kauri pine, though sometimes of slate and more recently of stainless steel. Here the yeast is added; heat is a by-product of fermentation and the vats are kept at a constant temperature by the circulation of water through closed pipes in the base of the vat. When fermentation has ended, the beer, after clearing and 'fining' by the addition of isinglass is either racked into casks, or is bottled; according to the type of beer a longer or shorter period is spent in maturing at this stage. The metal cask has almost completely ousted the wooden one, but Gales of Horndean still use a number of oak casks and this is one brewery which still has a working cooperage. Otherwise cooperages have disappeared and are used only as storerooms, with the characteristic hearth as the only clue as to their former use. Bottling is one process which has been revolutionised by modern machinery in recent years, and the only piece of older bottling plant reported is one early machine standing derelict at Horndean.

It will be apparent that heat and power were necessary adjuncts of brewing, and in fact Whitbread's London brewery is claimed to be the first industrial user of one of Watts' steam engines. No trace of steam power as early as this has been reported in Hampshire, but at Horndean there are still two small vertical steam engines in working order, one of which is believed to be of marine origin and upwards of a hundred years old. They were used both to operate the pump from the well and to drive the grist mill and the hoist.

'THE GOLDEN LION', SOUTHWICK

As has already been stated, it was not the intention in this survey to cover the large number of public houses which brewed simply for their own trade, but it was felt that an exception should be made of the brewhouse in the yard at the rear of the Golden Lion P.H. at Southwick. Whilst this was built primarily merely to supply the inn, there was apparently quite a considerable off-licence trade, and brewing was carried on until the last brewer, Mr. W. J. Hunt, had to give up because of advancing years in 1956. One is assured by old inhabitants of the village that the current beer is nothing like what it used to be, and even after due allowance is made for nostalgia it seems to be true that the product was of good quality. The brewhouse is a fascinating example of a late Victorian small scale brewery and it is particularly interesting still to be able to see the entire brewing process in one room. It was felt desirable that fuller records should be made of the unique surviving example than we have been able to produce for the larger industrial installations which account for the majority of our survey. Towards the end of our survey it was learnt that the machinery at a similar brewhouse at the rear of the Wellington Arms at Stratfield Turgis, was about to be removed, and a photographic survey was made of this. Details of both these interesting brewhouses have been deposited with the papers of the survey.

A GAZETTEER OF HAMPSHIRE BREWERIES

THE ISLE OF WIGHT

As in previous surveys, the Isle of Wight has not been covered. However, mention should be made of Mew Langton's Royal Brewery at Newport, which is interesting for many things including the number of Royal Warrants which it held until brewing ceased in 1969. Much of the plant was of interest, including some of the fermenting vats which were bought from the Red Lion brewery on the South Bank Festival of Britain site, and the brewery had the distinction of having its own wharf on the Medina, with its own boat to ferry raw materials and the finished product to and fro across the Solent. The last of these boats was a regular sight at the Town Quay in Southampton until quite recently, and is now in use in Bantry harbour in Ireland. This brewery also was a pioneer in canning beer; I.P.A. was packed in screw-top cans for despatch to the forces in India in the late nineteenth century.

Acknowledgements

The Group wish to thank all those who have assisted in the survey, particularly the head brewers of the working breweries who suffered our endless questions and the present owners and occupiers of former breweries who gave much useful information. We owe a special debt to Mr. R. G. Farleigh, of the Poole Industrial Archaeology Group for his research at the Colindale Newspaper Library and to Mrs. S. M. Course for many hours spent searching trade directories and to Mr. John D. Reynolds for his drawing of the Southwick brewhouse.

GAZETTEER OF BREWERY SITES IN HAMPSHIRE WITH CONDITION IN LATE 1970

As in previous surveys, sites have been listed in alphabetical order of location, followed by street names where appropriate. Then follows the number of the 1 inch O.S. map, the grid reference and the initials of the reporter concerned. Finally the name of the brewery, where known, and brief details of the present condition and history are given.

Reporters Contributing to the Gazetteer

L. C. Cameron	LCC	K. Major	KM
J. W. Chase	JWC	J. D. Mellor	JDM
M. E. Chick	MEC	J. Petty	JP
E. A. Course	EAC	B. Sibley	BS
C. M. Ellis	CME	M. F. Tighe	MFT
F. A. J. Emery-Wallis	FEW	D. J. Vyner	DJV
R. G. Farleigh	RGF	W. C. Wells	WCW
R. H. A. Holmes	RH		

1. OLD ALRESFORD 168 588342 DJV

W. H. Twines Brewery. Brewhouse, three storey of brick with timber ventilated sides, together with some store buildings and chimney, survive at rear of village grocery stores. Directories give brewers as Major (1855), Wm. Francis – brewer and grocer – 1865 and W. H. Twine 1885–1903.

2. ALTON, Turk Street, N.E. side 169 718393 MFT (Pls. VIII, IX and X)

Courage's Brewery (formerly Halls). An interesting group of brewery buildings of dates varying from the 1880's to the 1960's. The original small brewhouse of c. 1880 remains, alongside the larger one of 1920. Brewing was transferred to Reading in 1970, but at the time of writing the plant remains *in situ*, though it may well be removed shortly. It is almost entirely of this century, but much of it of a type which will rapidly disappear with the trend to modern methods of brewing. Six dray horses are still kept – though naturally for publicity and for sentiment rather than for everyday work – and the company has a very fine collection of harness for them.

Originally owned by John Hawkins, this brewery appears to have been secondary to his farming activities until the railway era. In 1841 it was acquired by the Hall family, and with the suitability of the water for making pale ale, it became known on the London market. A railway siding was built which still exists, though much overgrown; it served both Halls and Crowleys. The finished product was loaded direct on to trains which left for London daily. Indeed, a special loading dock with lift was built alongside the line, connected to the brewery by an underground passage beneath the road. In 1903, when the brewery had a production capacity of 20,000 barrels p.a. it was bought by Courages. Previously, this company, the water of whose London brewery was apparently not really suitable for the production of bitter beer and pale ales, had bought these products, initially from Flowers of Stratford on Avon and later from Fremfils of Maidstone, and the Alton brewery was acquired for its production capacity, which by 1930 had been expanded tenfold. The boilers, which are still in use, were converted to oil-firing after the coal strike of 1923 – a fairly early example of such conversion.

3. ALTON, Turks Lane, S.W. side 169 718391 MFT (Pls. VIII, IX and XI)

Watney's Brewery (formerly Crowleys). A large complex of brewery buildings, dating mainly from the late nineteenth century, though with a number of modern additions and alterations. The dominant feature is the very fine brewhouse tower built in alternating bands of red and yellow brickwork with ventilated slate roof; this tower, completed in 1902, is of exceptional height and forms a conspicuous landmark for some miles around. Its demolition, which seems to be likely in the not too distant future, will result in the loss of a most interesting relic of industrial architecture. There are also two interesting maltings, one of which has a particularly wide single span. Both were originally pantiled, but by 1950 the weight had proved too much for the timbers; one has now an asbestos roof and the other wooden shingles. The original tiles were re-used at the Sir Walter Tyrrell Inn at Canterton. Malting was carried on by hand until 1968. Brewing ceased in 1970, and the machinery has already been removed. Towards the end, fermentation was in pressure tanks on the Bosari system, similar to

that pioneered at Cooper's brewery in Southampton. The tanks were of reinforced concrete some 3 in. thick, lined with 'ebon', an inert plastic material. There was once a railway siding running right into the brewery, joined to Hall's siding by a turntable.

The original brewery on this site was established in 1763 by a John Baverstock, and was acquired by the Crowley family in 1821, thereafter being known as Crowley & Co. even after the family died out in 1877 when it came under the control of H. P. Burrell, who was joined in partnership by Richard Garton, son of the proprietor of Cooper's brewery, Southampton (see no. 40). The following year Richard Garton joined the board of Watneys, but it was not until 1947 that the latter finally took over Crowley & Co.

4. ALTON, Turk Street 169 720392 MFT

Harp Lager Brewery. By no means industrial archaeology, but it is only proper to record, in a town with a long history of brewing, the most modern brewery in the country. Squarely built in the late 1960's of concrete and glass, it bears no physical resemblance whatsoever to the two traditional breweries nearby, and apart from its height gives no indication of having a different purpose from any other factory of its period.

5. BISHOP'S WALTHAM, Abbey Street 180 553177 MFT

Edwards Steam Brewery. Considerable remains of original brick brewery buildings still exist amongst the later buildings of James Duke & Sons' modern mill, and brick-built stores remain on the opposite side of the road. This brewery had a number of licensed houses in the district, and apparently acquired the Botley and Droxford breweries prior to 1911. It was itself later taken over by Winchester Brewery Co. Ltd., but it was only late in 1970 that the last link was broken when the off-licence in High Street operated by a member of the Edwards family finally closed.

6. BOURNEMOUTH, 117 Holdenhurst Road 179 097916 RGF

Bournemouth Brewery. Situated at the rear of Bournemouth Depot of Strongs. The original small brewhouse of 1868 survives intact, though without machinery, as do offices etc. and two bottom floors of later brewing tower. Believed to have ceased brewing in 1914 and to have been acquired by Strongs in 1925.

7. CHRISTCHURCH, 56-64 Stanpit 179 174923 RGF

Avon Brewery. Brewhouse, much altered, now cottage and shop nos. 62-64: no. 58 stables and hay loft, no. 56 beer store now converted to residential use. The brewery seems to have been quite short-lived and was acquired by Crowleys in 1897.

8. CHRISTCHURCH, 11 High Street 179 157928 RGF

Christchurch Steam Brewery. Early use of site not certain, but the brewery was a typical nineteenth century tower one, complete by 1907. The main tower block has been demolished, but an extensive range of other buildings, including a malthouse, remains and is occupied by a firm of motor engineers. The proprietors were Aldridge

& Co. until acquisition by Frampton Bros. of Pokesdown (see no. 25) in 1907. The brewery was sold by them in 1934 to Hammertons, who used it as a store until they in turn were taken over by Watneys in 1951.

9. CHRISTCHURCH, 66 High Street 179 159928 RGF

'Old Malt House' at south end of Millhams Street is the only remaining portion of this brewery, which closed in 1845, though at that time this building was known as 'New Malthouse'. In use as store at present; site of brewhouse occupied by Boots Chemists.

10. GOLDEN COMMON 168 479226 RH

The Old Malt House. Two storey farmhouse type building, used as brewery 1852-67 by Young, probably a connection of the Twyford brewer (see no. 53). Now private house.

11. EASTLEIGH, Southampton Road 180 457186 JDM

A large range of brick buildings, much altered as a result of various later uses, and now occupied by Peter Green as a walk-round carpet showroom. The history of the building has been well documented for the present owners; it was purpose-built as a brewery for Messrs. J. B. Little & J. Ross in 1874 and does not seem to have been very successful. Brewing ceased in 1884.

12. FAREHAM, Wallington, Drift Road 180 585069 MEC and WCW

Wallington Brewery. Very striking small group of brewery buildings, red brick and slate roofed, in good repair, though all machinery has been removed. Boiler house, brewhouse, malting, cellars and chimney all still exist; the site is now used as a fodder store and a builder's yard. The main building bears twin plaques with the date 1888 and the initials of W. H. W. and R. J. Saunders; this firm was brewing here until 1944.

13. HAMBLETON 180 642148 MFT

Hartridge & Co.'s Mineral Works. A small single-storey workshop with two-bay brick store at the south end and some fairly old store places in the yard, all now used in the soft drinks factory, will almost certainly have been part of the brewery, the main buildings of which were at the south end of the site and were demolished by bombing in 1940. Hartridge's brewery, which dated at least from the mid-nineteenth century, and served two P.H.'s, had been in operation up to that time.

14. HARTLEY WINTNEY 169 769571 LCC

Lamb Inn. A moderate sized two-storey brewhouse c. 1860 remains at the rear of the inn. Other buildings have been demolished.

15. HARTLEY WINTNEY 169 769570 LCC

Hartley Wintney Brewery Co. Some brewery buildings remain, in the occupation of an engineering firm and an antique shop; the large malting and brewing area to the

N.E. is almost completely demolished and used as a coal yard. Originally owned by W. Cave, acquired by Thos. Kenward in the 1880's and later operated under the Company's name into the 1930's, when it was bought by Tylers.

16. HAVANT, Hoewell Street 181 717061 MFT

Clarke's Brewery. Some doubt exists as to whether part of what is now the builder's yard to the south of the churchyard was part of the original brewery, taken over by Gales of Horndean c. 1900. Part is known to have been a parchment factory, but the Clarke family retained offices nearby for many years.

17. HOOK 169 723542 LCC

Old White Hart. Whilst the centre range of the group of buildings was rebuilt c. 1930, the brewery range to the right is probably early nineteenth century, and includes a malting and small brick brewhouse.

18. HORNDEAN 181 707133 MFT (Pl. VIII)

Gale's Brewery. The last independent brewery still to operate in the county, and one of the very few in the south of England, this concern is still under the management of the Gale family, who were brewing here in the seventeenth century.

The brewery straddles the main A3 road, with the site of the original brewery, which was burnt out in the 1880's, on the west side of the road. One or two small buildings including the original boiler house remain, together with the old hop store and a brick building now housing the wine and spirit store which was originally built to house the Foden steam wagons, but the brewery proper lies to the east of the road, having been built in 1869. The large brick brewhouse tower with integral chimney houses the brewing plant, which includes seven pine fermenting vats, two of which are copper lined, a malt dresser by Nalder & Nalder of 1897 and one mash-tun and copper. Water is drawn from a well beneath the tower, and whilst this is normally pumped by electricity, which is also used to drive other plants, there are, still in working order, two small vertical steam engines, one of 1930 by Belliss & Morcom Ltd., and one of unknown make which is believed to be at least 100 years old and to have originated from a Gosport or Isle of Wight ferry-boat. To the rear of the tower is the cooling room, together with a number of single-storey buildings housing racking rooms, finings making, barrellage etc. There is a cooper's shop, complete with hearth, and a considerable number of wooden casks are still in use so that for once the cooperage is still active. The bottling plant is modern, but there is still in existence, though no longer in use, quite an early bottling machine by Flowers of Wimborne.

19. KINGSLERE 168 524588 MFT

Drake's Brewery. At the rear of the fine Georgian Brewery House most of the buildings of this small country town brewery remain. As well as stabling etc. there is an interesting two-storey brewhouse tower, brick based with timber louvred walls to the first floor. The Drake family appear to have given up brewing around World War I.

20. ODIHAM, High Street 169 741510 LCC

King & Palmers Brewery. A large group of brewery buildings survives on either side of King Street, with the maltings to the east still carrying the name of William King, Licensed Maltster; there are also kilns, probably c. 1880, on this side. The main brewery buildings, in brick, are to the west and date c. 1880; part of these are used by a haulage contractor, and the house and office are now a bank; the remainder is semi-derelict.

In the 1860's this was H. King's brewery; he was then joined by a Mr. Palmer, who is stated to have been a connection of the Palmer family which acquired and still controls the Bridport brewery in Dorset. It was taken over by Crowleys of Alton in 1895 and used by them for some time as a store only.

21. OTTERBOURNE 168 461234 RH

Baldwins Brewery. Buildings well preserved but showing little sign of their original use. Now two private houses and a lampshade factory. Known to have been brewing in 1880.

22. PETERSFIELD, Frenchmens Road 181 742233 EAC

Ameys Brewery. The site is now occupied by a firm of building contractors, though most of the original red brick buildings survive, albeit much altered. The manager's house remains intact, as does the ventilated loading shed for steam lorries. There is evidence of a private siding to the railway, and it is interesting that Ameys owned a public house opposite Waterloo Station. Brewing continued until Ameys were acquired by Strong's and the machinery and vats were removed in the late 1940's.

23. PETERSFIELD, College Street 181 748233 EAC

Lukers Red Lion Brewery. The brewery was to the north of the Hotel, but was badly damaged during World War II, and little but the foundations survive. Acquired by Strong's in the 1930's.

24. PETERSFIELD, The Square 181 745233 EAC

The Square Brewery. The public house of this name survives, but the buildings at the rear, now occupied by a veterinary surgeon, have not been used for brewing in living memory. Presumably acquired by Gales of Horndean.

25. POKESDOWN, 27 Southbourne Road 179 129922 RGF

Framptons Brewery. Small brick and timber louvered brewhouse survives at rear of present shop, now owned by Eldridge Popes. There are also remains of the copper hearth and setting, together with two wells. Believed to date from 1873, but ceased brewing in 1907 when Frampton Bros., then owners, moved to Christchurch.

26. PORTSMOUTH, Admiralty Road 180 632005 EAC and FEW

Brickwoods Brewery. The only brewery still working in Portsmouth, and successor to a large number of breweries in south Hampshire. A large complex of buildings, mainly

of nineteenth and twentieth centuries and in appearance half way between the typical Victorian town brewery and a modern one. It lacks the traditional Victorian features such as the ornate liquor and brewhouse tower. The chimney is metal.

27. PORTSMOUTH, Warblington Street 180 634996 EAC and FEW

Weeks Brewery. All that survives of the brewery established in the eighteenth century and rebuilt in the 1830's is a bonded store now used by Brickwoods. It is red brick-built with courses of blue brick and has the usual bonded store features of small barred windows, loading platform and strong doors with double padlocks.

28. PORTSMOUTH, Penny Street 180 634993 EAC and FEW

Pike Spicer & Co. Ltd. This brewery dated from the early eighteenth century and was eventually controlled by the Bonham-Carter family. By the 1880's it was a large institution, owning a third of the licensed houses in Portsmouth. None of the equipment and only fragments of the buildings remain. They include part of the outer walls, of red brick with stone keystones over the now bricked-up doors and windows on the east side of Penny Street; the present height of these walls is only two storeys, but there are indications that they were higher. A taller red brick building with drain pipe heads dated 1863 survives to the north of Barrack Street, and the neighbouring section is occupied by Messrs. Slumberland.

29. PORTSMOUTH, London Road 180 651012 EAC and FEW

Lion Brewery. This important survival is inconspicuous from the street; it is best viewed from the alleyway at the rear of the Baptist Chapel. The main tower is of four storeys and bears a resemblance to Complins Bitterne Park brewery (no. 48). Built in yellow brick, it carries a large shield-shaped stone bearing the date 1878 and with signs of holes by which an emblem could have been attached.

30. PORTSMOUTH, Thomas Street 180 641006 EAC and FEW

Young's Victory and St. Thomas Breweries. A full range of red brick Victorian brewery buildings survive on either side of Martha Street. A foundation stone on the St. Thomas brewery carries the date of 1899. Although employed in other uses for some considerable time the buildings remain virtually complete. Youngs were acquired by Peters, in their turn absorbed by Friary Meux and then by Ind Coope Ltd.

31. PORTSMOUTH, Hambrook Street 180 639992 EAC and FEW

Whilst the main brewery buildings on the south side of the street were damaged in World War II and later demolished, a very fine bottling plant and store survive on the north side. It is built of red brick with courses of blue, and the side wall consists of blind arcading with smallish windows; it is disused, but it is good to hear that the building is to be preserved as one of architectural interest.

32. PORTSMOUTH, Clarendon Street 180 649008 EAC and FEW

Crown Brewery. There is little to indicate the connection between this small three-storey building, now the offices of Messrs. Howe & Bishop, and its original purpose of

brewing. The brewery was part of the Portsmouth United Group. A stone in the wall bears a crown and G.R. royal cipher; this is thought to have come from the inner fortifications during demolition.

33. PORTSMOUTH, King Street 180 642996 EAC and FEW

A new building incorporates a few parts of the 1870 brewery on this site which was operated by the Portsmouth United Group and badly damaged in World War II.

34. PORTSMOUTH, St. George's Square 180 632001 EAC and FEW

Lush & Co. St. George's Brewery. A brick building remains, now used as a school and bearing no characteristic brewing features. A nearby brick store is still used by Brickwoods.

35. PORTSMOUTH, Chapel Street 180 639993 EAC and FEW

Small brick building remains on south side.

36. ROMSEY, Horsefair 168 352214 JP

Strong's Brewery. A large range of brewery buildings occupying a considerable area. The buildings are of varying ages, though predominantly modern, as is the plant as a result of rebuilding in 1929; a number of alterations are taking place consequent upon the merger with Whitbreads in 1969. Brewing is, at present, still being carried on nearly 200 years after the first record of use of the site as a brewery – in fact there may have been a brewery here in Tudor times. The 1775 brewery of Richard Trodd & Thomas Hall was probably fairly small, and it was not until 1858 that Thomas Strong leased it from the Hall family; he finally bought it in 1883, at the same time as he acquired two other breweries in the town. Over the next 50 years the company acquired a large number of other breweries in Hampshire and neighbouring counties, and by the time of the merger with Whitbreads were one of the major south country brewers.

37. ROMSEY, The Hundred 168 355212 JP

Cressey's Brewery. Two brick buildings, probably stores, remain though with no traces of machinery, and are used by the local Council. The brewery was acquired by Strongs in 1883.

38. ROMSEY, Bell Street 168 352209 JP

George's Brewery. Brick and timber brewhouse and brick general store and barrellage remain of this brewery, dating from at least 1852, which was acquired by Strongs in 1883, and used by them till the 1950's for mineral water manufacture. There is also a cast iron water tower bearing the date 1872 and a malthouse and coopers' hearth of 1884. The whole is in a semi-derelict condition and will probably be demolished before long if the fate of similar properties in the town is any guide. The brewhouse contains a small mash-tun, 2 ft. 6 in. diameter and 2 ft. high with crown and pinion drive by belt from an engine (oil or gas?) on the ground floor. The size of this suggests that brewing here was on a fairly small scale. There are also two pottery water purifiers.

39. ROMSEY, Church Street, Market Place and Latimer Street 168 352211 JP

In this area were three separate breweries in the 1870's – Stares, Purchases and Church Street. Little now remains apart from the shop now occupied by S.C.A.T.S. and two brewery buildings, one all timber and the other part brick and part timber boarding, used as a builder's store.

40. SOUTHAMPTON, York Buildings 180 422116 MFT

William Cooper & Co.'s Brewery. A complex of late Victorian brewery buildings, soundly built in red brick with tall brick brewhouse, chimney, bottling stores and all usual outbuildings. The brewery, then known as Cooper & Kent, was acquired in 1867 by William Garton, of the sugar manufacturing family, who also acquired other breweries in the town. It was bought in 1942 by Watneys, who continued to brew here under the Cooper name until the 1950's when brewing ceased; it continued to operate as a bottling and distribution store, but even this has now ended. This was the last brewery to brew in Southampton, and its last brewing days were of interest. The brewery had been damaged in the blitz, and the fermenting room destroyed. As an improvisation the bottling tanks were employed for fermentation and experiments were carried out on fermentation under pressure – a process which was patented and then made standard practice at Watney's Alton brewery.

40A. SOUTHAMPTON, 264 Millbrook Road 180 440125 MFT

Coopers Maltings. Maltings have not generally been included in this survey, but this site is that of the maltings for Coopers York Buildings Brewery (see no. 40). A large and extensive malting floor remains, and there are traces of the foundations of the circular kilns at the east end. The kilns were demolished in the late 1950's and the building is now used as a motor-cycle showroom.

41. SOUTHAMPTON, 96 Grove Street, Chapel 180 428117 MFT

A square brick warehouse, with no particular indication of its original use, is possibly the remains of S. Bowles' brewery (1878). Now an upholsterer's works.

42. SOUTHAMPTON, 24 Bedford Place 180 419127 MFT

Wm. Aldridge & Son's Bedford Brewery. A medium size Victorian town brewery complex, with brick and corrugated iron brewhouse and water tower and ranges of ancillary buildings. The company was taken over by Brickwoods and used by them as a bottling plant till 1968, since when it has been derelict. Recently sold for redevelopment. In Lower Banister Street nearby was the factory of E. Aldridge & Sons, mineral water makers.

43. SOUTHAMPTON, Kingston Road, Freemantle 180 407128 MFT

A brick store building on two floors, used at one time as a grain store, stands at the rear of an off-licence. There is no direct evidence of brewing activity, but these buildings are on the site of the United Liberal Brewery Co. Ltd. (1900) brewery. By 1910 this had become Freemantle Brewery Ltd., and then appears to have closed.

44. SOUTHAMPTON, 115 Portswood Road 180 427140 MFT

Portswood Brewery. A Victorian period shop, on a corner site, with store rooms etc. at rear, all much altered, was probably part of this brewery, where Henry Thorn brewed in 1878. The shop is now an off-licence of A. E. Chandler & Co. (Hall & Woodhouse, of Blandford).

45. SOUTHAMPTON, 10 Liverpool Street, Bevois Town 180 423133 MFT

Hyde Brewery. A brick-built store on two floors, now occupied as a dancing studio, stands at the rear of Bevois Town Tavern, and until 1904 was used as a store by the Winchester Brewery Co. Ltd. It seems a reasonable assumption that this is the remains of Simonds Brewery (1876-90).

46. SOUTHAMPTON, Back of the Walls 180 421114 MFT

Scrases & Wheatsheaf Brewery. Only vestigial remains are left, but the brewery was of sufficient importance for any trace of it to be worth recording. At the rear of the Star Hotel is a range of stabling now converted into garages and residential accommodation which bears evidence in the form of bricked-up windows of having originally been a malting. A light engineering factory on the opposite side of the multi-storey car park occupies a very solidly built brick and slate two-storey bonded store, which still has its barred windows and padlock hasps. One or two small outhouses at the rear of the Wheatsheaf P.H. are possibly survivals of the brewery of that name, whose brewhouse was finally demolished in 1966. There was a brewery at the Star in the 1870's when Messrs. Scrase & Baker were the proprietors. This obviously expanded and became one of the major Southampton breweries, absorbing the neighbouring Wheatsheaf brewery in 1900. The latter brewery can be dated, as there is a mosaic threshold at the inn today portraying a wheatsheaf with the legend 'Established 1826'. The same motif and legend are repeated in an impressive tiled panel over an off-licence at Bitterne station. Scrase's was acquired by Strong's about 1930, only recently after having been modernised into a large industrial brewery.

47. SOUTHAMPTON, Lime Street 180 423116 MFT

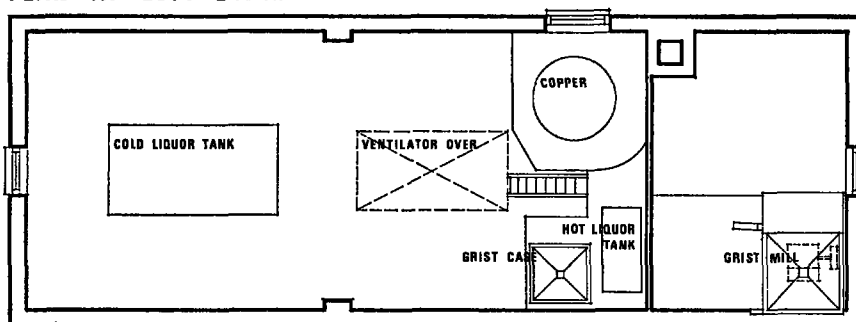
A two-storey brick building at the rear of a fried fish shop between Lime Street and East Street bears indications of having been a brewhouse. If this identification is correct, this is the remains of the 'Anchor' brewery, the proprietor of which from 1869-86 was J. F. Hattatt, who was advertised at that time as the sole proprietor of the celebrated 'Gebrout Stout Extract'.

48. SOUTHAMPTON, Manor Farm Road, Bitterne Park 180 438145 MFT

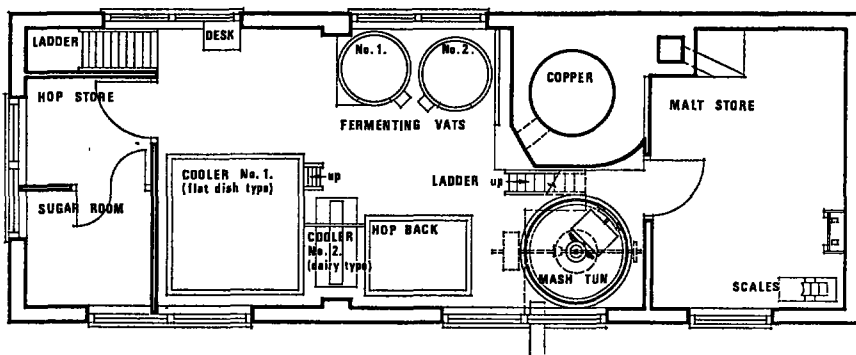
Bitterne Park Brewery. A large brick-built late Victorian brewery building, still in excellent condition, which is interesting in that it was a compact brewery rather than the collection of buildings of different styles that one connects with the older brewery which had evolved through the years. It was opened in 1890 by Walter J. Complin, whose main brewery was at Holybourne, Alton and is now demolished, and who seems to have transferred to this site from Shirley Mill, where he had previously been shown

A GAZETTEER OF HAMPSHIRE BREWERIES

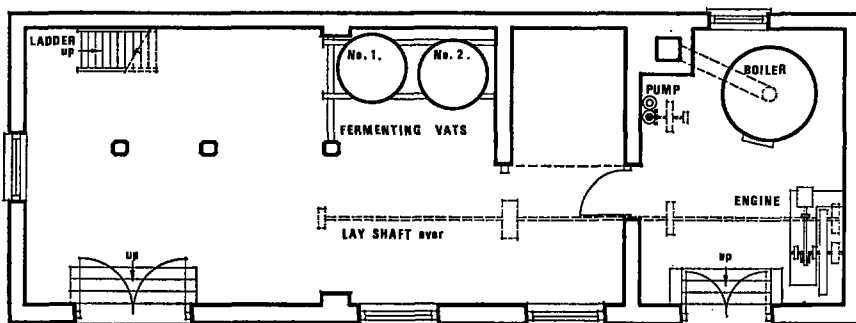
PLAN AT LOFT LEVEL



FIRST FLOOR PLAN



GROUND FLOOR PLAN



THE GOLDEN LION BREWHOUSE, SOUTHWICK

HAMPSHIRE



Figure 28

as brewing. This venture seems to have been acquired by Fuller Smith & Turner of Chiswick – who sold the tied houses to Courages – c. 1900 and closed down c. 1920. For some considerable time it has been used as a furniture store by Curtiss & Sons Ltd.

49. SOUTHWICK 180 627085 MFT (Pls. XI and XII, and fig. 28)

Golden Lion Brewery. This is probably the most interesting old brewery in the county, but unfortunately its physical condition is such that it is dangerous to enter, and for this reason rightly neither the landlord nor the brewery owners allow inspection internally. This is an excellent example of a late nineteenth century brewhouse, purpose-built to supply one village public house and a certain amount of off-licence trade. Brewing ceased in 1956, when the proprietor eventually became too old to work the brewery single handed, but the quality of his beer is still remembered locally with respect. The brewhouse, built of brick with large timber ventilating louvres, still contains all the basic brewing equipment just as it was left, including the mash-tun, cooler and two fermenting vats, all in wood, not lined, and hop-back and hot and cold liquor tanks all in cast iron. The equipment is simple – indeed primitive – but it is interesting to see the entire brewing process in one room and on one floor. A separate room at one end contains a vertical boiler, pump, and a small horizontal steam engine, whilst adjacent to the chimney, with a separate hearth, is the brick-built copper. The machinery, like the building, has deteriorated considerably with age and damp.

50. STOCKBRIDGE 168 355351 JP

Two small brick and tile buildings in the High Street are all that remain of the two breweries which were known to operate here, the last brewer, G. Lewis, apparently having given up just before World War I.

51. STRATFIELD TURGIS 169 698602 LCC, KM and JWC

Wellington Arms. The two-storey brick-built brewhouse remains in use at the rear of the inn as a store; the 'Stable Bar' is a conversion of the malthouse. Members of the Carter family, and later one John Innes, are shown as brewers here throughout the latter part of the nineteenth century. Until 1971 the majority of the vessels, including the mash-tun, two coolers and two fermenting vessels, remained in the brewhouse. They have now been removed to enable the building to be adapted for other purposes, but were fully recorded by members before destruction.

52. TOTTON, Rumbridge Street 180 361129 BS

Ashby's Eling Brewery. Only the office block and brewer's house of this sizeable brewery remain, with the brewer's name still faintly discernible between the first and second floor windows; the office block is now a greengrocery, while the Totton Recreation Club occupies much of the site of the brewery itself, the buildings having been demolished in 1928. Some store buildings remain in the yard at the rear. The business was founded in 1824, acquired by Francis Ashby in 1859 and sold to Strongs of Romsey, with some 20 or more tied houses, in 1920.

53. TWYFORD 168 480243 RH and CME

Youngs Brewery. A well-preserved group of brewery buildings including brewhouse, maltings, cooperage etc. Auction particulars of May 1911 refer to a three floor 6½ quarter brewhouse, engine house, boiler house, capital 9 quarter malthouse on two floors and these all substantially remain. Young & Co. are known to have brewed here from 1859 until the sale in 1911; the brewery failed to sell as a going concern and its seven tied houses were apparently acquired by Eldridge Popes of Dorchester.

54. UPTON GREY 169 699482 LCC

Mummery's Brewery. A very fine small country brick-built brewery in a compact unit. Little is known of its history; S. Mummery is shown in the trade directories as brewing here in 1865, but the buildings would seem to antedate this.

55. MIDDLE WALLOP 168 290378 MFT

Brewery House. Only a few heaps of rubble in the paddock at the rear of the house remain of the brewery buildings. This brewery is known to have supplied two public houses in the village together with a fair private trade up to the 1880's.

56. WICKHAM, The Square 180 573114 MFT

The King's Head. Various directory entries show the existence of a brewery at this inn, and a range of outbuildings at the rear would appear to be its remains.

57. WICKHAM, opposite Chesapeake Mill 180 575116 MFT

Wickham Brewery. A most attractive range of buildings grouped around a courtyard, with narrow entrance to the main road. On the east side are brick and half-timber maltings of some considerable age, whilst the brewhouse is a brick tower with a tablet referring to rebuilding in the Jubilee year of 1887. The buildings are now in use as a village hall and as dwelling houses.

58. WINCHESTER, Chesil Street 168 487292 RH and DM

Cheesehill Brewery. In use by Pointers 1852-95 and Colson 1907-11. Large brick brewing and malting buildings, still well preserved though no machinery remains. Currently in use as Snow White Laundry. The well remains, reached through an underground passage beneath the former D.N. & S. railway lines.

59. WINCHESTER, Hyde Street (West side) 168 480300 RH

Hyde Abbey Brewery. Large four-storey brewery building, used by Welsh & Co. until taken over by Coopers of Southampton in 1929. Now used by Richardson & Starling Ltd.

60. WINCHESTER, Hyde Street (East side) 168 480300 RH (Pl. VII)

Winchester Brewery. Large complex of nineteenth and twentieth century brewery buildings. Now a distribution centre for Winchester Brewery Company Limited, a

subsidiary of Marstons. No longer brews. Stones marked 'Hyde Brewery Rebuilt 1821' and 'W.B.C. 1904'. Offices with frosted glass windows, one marked 'Counting House'. Yard characteristically paved with granite, little changed; good weather-vane on tower.

60A. SOUTHAMPTON, 38 Empress Road 180 427132 MFT

Winchester Brewery Co.'s Stores. Never a brewery proper, this site is nevertheless worthy of inclusion as an example of a purpose-built brewer's distribution depot. Apparently erected in 1904, when the company moved here from Liverpool Street (see no. 45), it has a central carriage way with loading docks on either side, and its appearance still hints strongly of its brewery use. Apparently given up in the late 1930's and now used as a tyre dealer's depot.

61. WINCHESTER, Little Minster Street 168 480294 RH

Sadlers Brewery. This was known to have been in existence 1867-80, and it is possible that the large brick and flint building now used by Messrs. Bendicks was part of the brewery.

62. WINCHESTER, Upper Brook Street 168 482295 RH

Queens Brewery. Two-storey brick building next to telephone exchange. Whilst this is shown on the 1871 O.S. as Queens Brewery, the latest reference in trade directories was to Messrs. Wakeford & Laurie in 1859.

63. WINCHESTER, Sussex Street 168 478298 RH

Snooks Brewery. Small square brick two-storey building lying between two narrow lanes. Known to have been brewing in 1859 and 1867.