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THE HISTORY AND ARCHAEOLOGY OF THE HYDE BREWERY, WINCHESTER

PART ONE: THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY

By MARTIN DOUGHTY

ABSTRACT

The threat of demolition of part of the site of the Hyde Brewery led to a survey of the threatened buildings and of ranges of cellars underneath them. This paper publishes a selection of the results of the survey which was carried out in 1980–1981, principally by archaeology students from King Alfred's College, Winchester. It is intended to review the history of the buildings described here, along with others on the site and in Hyde Street more generally, in a future paper in Proceedings.

INTRODUCTION

The Hyde Brewery, 83–83a Hyde Street, Winchester (NGR SU 481 298; see Fig 1) is currently owned by Marston, Thompson and Evershed plc, of Burton on Trent. At the time of the survey (1980), the site consisted of a complex of buildings, mainly dating from the late 19th and early 20th centuries, loosely grouped around two courtyards. Road access was available at two points, from North Walls and Hyde Street. The publication of proposals for the widening of North Walls into a dual carriageway road, and the consequent closure of access to the site from this direction, forced Marstons into a rearrangement of the site, involving proposals to demolish the oldest buildings on it. The buildings threatened represented the most complete survival of a 19th-century brewery complex in the City, the evidence of other such breweries in Winchester (Wyeth's, also in Hyde Street, Pointer's, Chesil Street, and Dear's, Southgate Street) being much less extensive. Moreover, the Hyde Brewery was the only site of recognised architectural significance, being mentioned in Pevsner (Pevsner & Lloyd, 1979, 716). At this point the City Archaeologist, Mr K E Qualmann, requested that access should be given before demolition to allow the recording of the threatened structures.

The company cooperated readily, and the survey was conducted in June 1980 by students taking the BA (Hons) History and Archaeology course at King Alfred's College, the work forming part of the coursework assessment for the second year of their degree. The work was supervised by the author and Ms A M Robinson of the History and Archaeology Department. Subsequent follow-up surveys were conducted in 1981 by the author and Mr A C King. Sets of measured drawings were prepared and a full photographic survey undertaken. The complete results of the survey are lodged at King Alfred's College and in the City Archaeologist's Office at the Hyde Historic Resources Centre, Winchester. Ironically, the road-widening scheme has not, in fact, been undertaken, so the initial justification for demolition has disappeared. However, at the time of writing, the future of the entire site is in question, and the possibility of sale for redevelopment is under consideration.

THE SURVEY

At the time of the survey, the site was used as a distribution depot, serving the company's tied houses in the Hampshire area. The proposed

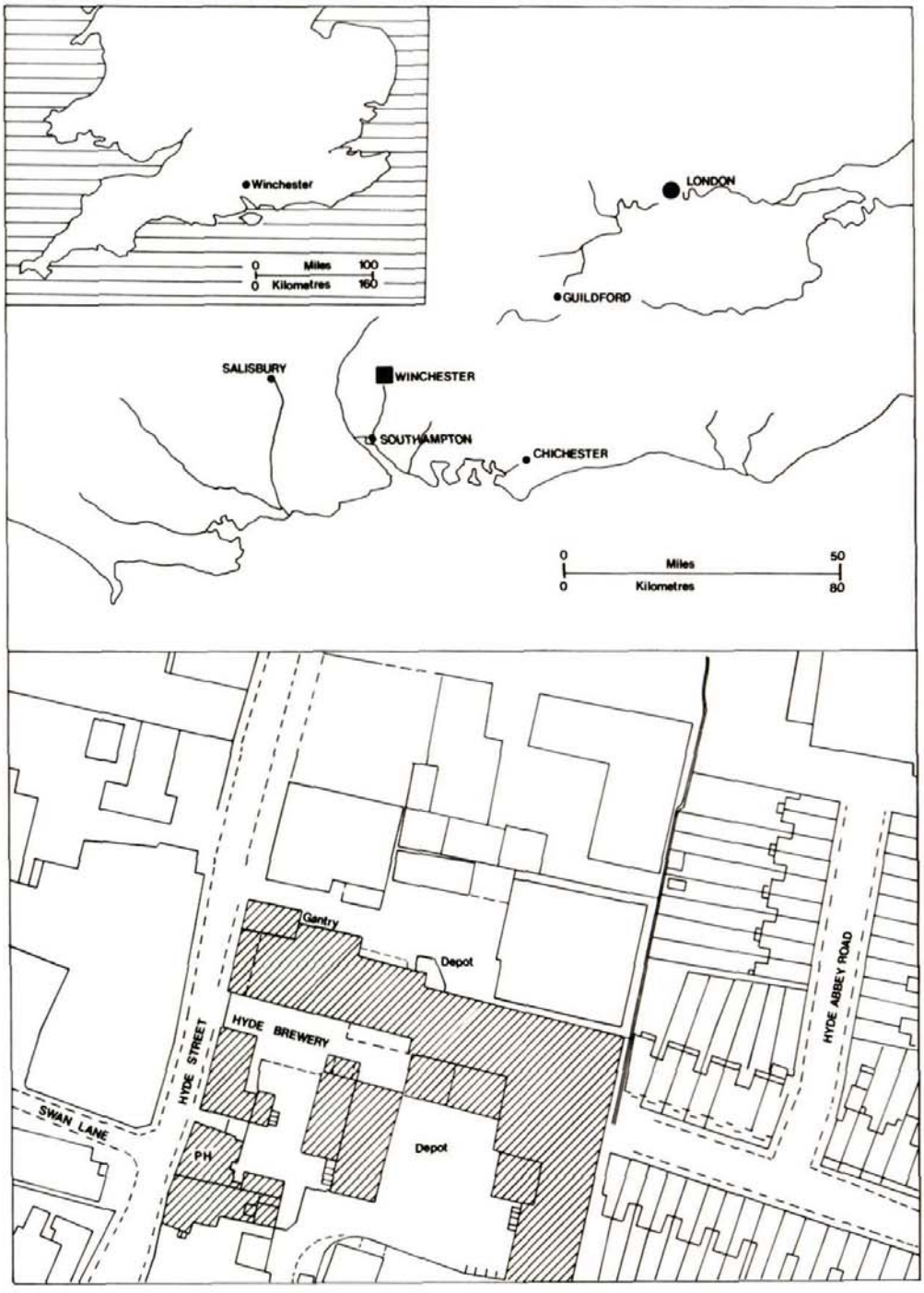

Fig 1. The Hyde Brewery: Location Map.

alterations involved the creation of a turning bay for lorries which would be necessitated by the closure of road access from North Walls. To create the space for this, a number of buildings in the north-western corner of the site were to be demolished, and a range of cellars underneath them was to be filled in.

The survey was conducted under considerable pressures of time, related both to the availability of the students, and to the expected timetable for demolition of the site. In the event, demolition was considerably delayed, and this allowed subsequent additional work to be carried out. Nonetheless, it was not possible to do more than survey the oldest of the threatened buildings and the cellars beneath them. The buildings surveyed fully consisted of a block of former offices and stores which constituted the main component of the Hyde Street frontage of the site, and an extensive range of cellars underneath them. Some additional information was obtained on adjoining buildings and cellars, and an external photographic survey of the remaining threatened buildings was undertaken. Three of these buildings contained datestones (dated 1821; 1904 and 1938 respectively), and these have been used to identify the blocks concerned. A further block consisted of the former brewery tower, which had long ceased to discharge its original functions. The original purpose of the remaining buildings was less clear (see Fig 2).

Some compensation for the inability to survey the entire site has been provided by the subsequent discovery of architects' plans for

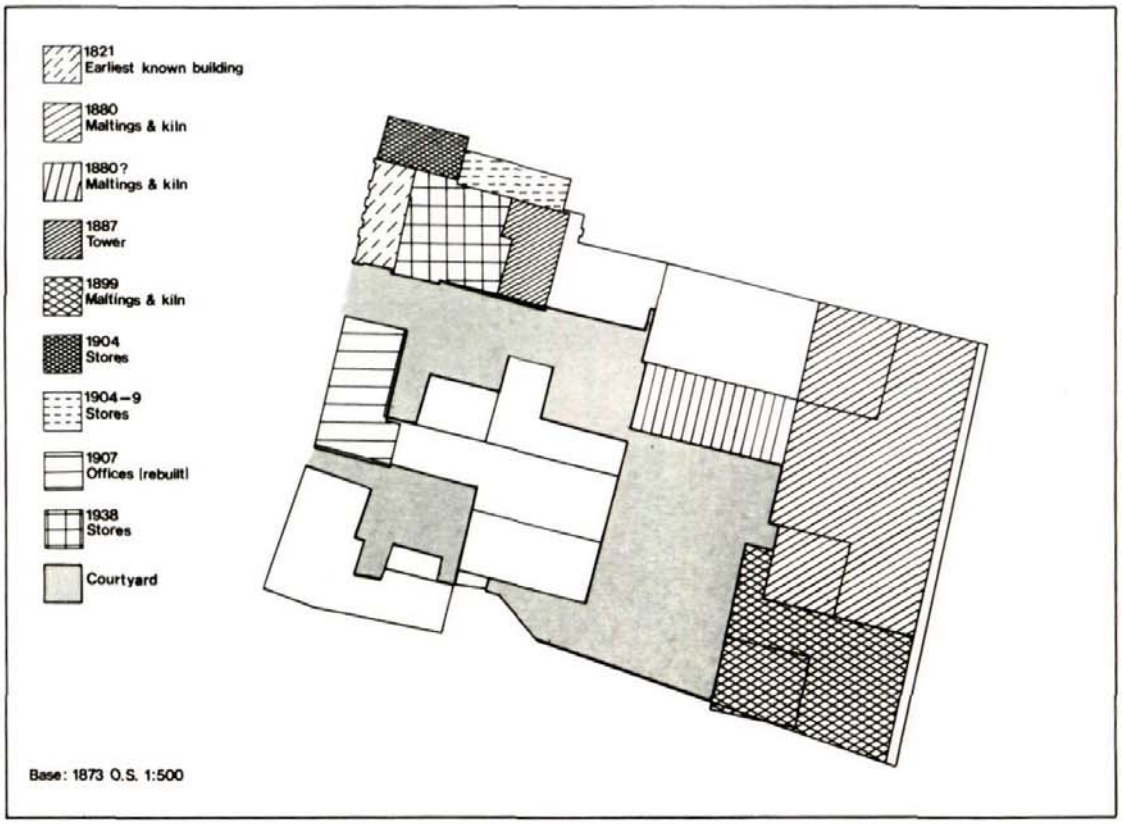

Fig 2. Plan of the phases of building on the site.

most of the building alterations dating after the 1880s. These, however, do not provide a full record, and are not in every respect accurate. Such aspects will, however, be discussed in the second paper. This paper confines its attention to the archaeological work undertaken on the site.

THE 1821 BLOCK

The 1821 block was the oldest identifiable surviving complete structure on the site. The building latterly served as offices and general stores for the Brewery, and it seems likely that this had always been its function, since it was ill-suited to the demands of the productive processes involved in brewing. Constructed of red brick in two storeys, it consisted of a five-bayed facade, enlivened by four brick pilaster strips forming 'tight giant arches' as noted by Pevsner (Pevsner & Lloyd 1979, 716). The facade was completed by a pedimental gable containing a datestone which read 'HYDE BREWERY REBUILT 1821'. By the time of the survey, this pediment was in a parlous condition (Fig 3), but earlier photographs reveal a stone coping to pediment and cornice which lent the building a sophisticated air. (Fig 4).

The building was of five bays, the centre three enclosed by the giant arches rising from pilaster strips which were thrown forward by an average of 12.5cm (Fig 5). The pilaster strips were repeated at the corners of the building. The width of these strips varied: the two forming the outside of the arches being 91cm, the two within the arches and that on the south end of the facade being 58cm. The entire frontage was mounted on a plinth,

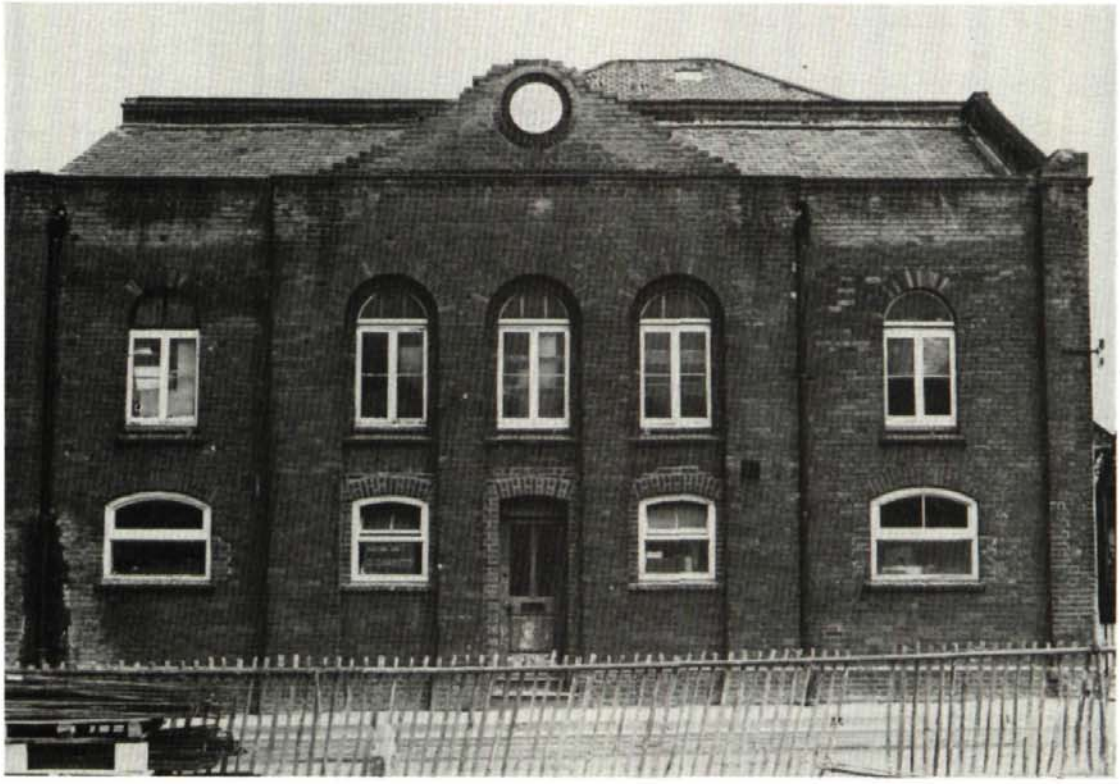

Fig 3. The facade of the 1821 block at the time of the survey. (Photo: author)

which, to accommodate the natural fall of the ground level, was higher at the north of the facade (eight courses: 593cm) than at the south (four courses: 296cm). The plinth was topped by chamfered bricks to shed rain water, and the pilaster strips were replicated in the plinth, with an increase in the width of each by 10cm. In 1904, an additional building was constructed at the north end of the facade of the 1821 block with identical pilaster strips, but on a slightly different alignment. The pilaster strip at the junction of the two buildings was rebuilt (note on BCP 11.1.1904), making it impossible to precisely measure the original length of the 1821 facade. However, extrapolating from the width of the pilaster strip at the other end of the facade, a length of 14.18m (46ft) is obtained. At the time of the survey both the roof and the first floor of the 1821 block were inaccessible, being unsafe, so it was not possible to measure the height of the block. However, using photogrammetric methods, a figure of 6.8m is obtained (from ground level to the surviving brick cornice, above the central door).

The facade of the 1821 block was constructed of 9in (225mm) red brickwork, in Flemish bond. The average height of five courses, including mortar being 370cm. Brick sizes varied slightly, stretchers recording between 210 and 230mm; headers between 100 and 110mm, by 60 or 70mm. At the time of the survey, the facade showed evidence of substantial rainwater penetration resulting both from the removal of the coping stones, and from inadequately maintained downpipes.

Two ranges of windows corresponded to the two internal floors of the building. On the ground floor, four windows under segmental arches were symmetrically arranged around a central door also under a segmental arch. Of the windows, the outer pair at 1.38m wide, were significantly wider than the inner pair, at 98cm. The heights, however, were the same (1.125m), giving a slightly different profile to the window heads. The windows featured opening top lights with wooden glazing bars. There was evidence of substantial repointing around both inner windows and the door, and at the lower parts of the sides of the outer windows. Comparison with a photograph of Hyde Street dated *c* 1890 makes it clear that the outer windows had been altered by the addition of the bottom lights. The earlier configuration had been about half the height, the sills thus being set higher above ground level (HHRC, PWCM 7368). This configuration is displayed on the architect's plans for the 1904 alterations (BCP, 11.1.1904). This plan also suggests that the doorway in the central giant arch was not then present, and that all three giant arches possessed circular windows on the ground floor. This would conform to the design of the 1904 block which was clearly intended to match its neighbour, and would suggest that both door and the windows within the arches were later insertions, which would explain the repointing. It must be noted, however, that the 1904 plan is not in all respects accurate, since it only shows two giant arches on the 1821 block.

On the first floor, five windows were symmetrically arranged, the centre one being above the ground floor door. These windows possessed semi-circular heads, in imitation of the giant arches in which three of them were placed. The dimensions of the windows were: height: 1.9m; width: 90cm. The window heads featured semi-circular lights, above normal rectangular casements, again with wooden glazing bars. The heads of the arches above all windows, the door and the giant arches themselves were formed of alternating stretcher and two header courses. Below each of the windows was a chamfered sill composed of bricks 75mm in width, projecting an average of 60mm from the face of the wall.

The 1821 block was on average 5.10m (16ft 6in) deep, although alterations had occurred to the rear of the building in 1938, making this measurement rather speculative in detail. The side elevation (Fig 6) was composed of similar brickwork, enlivened at first floor and roof levels by double string courses, partly composed of bricks similar to those of the window sills of the facade. On the ground floor, a rectangular modern window had been inserted between concrete lintel and sill alongside a

door recessed below twin segmental brick arches. On the first floor, a window similar in size to those of the facade first floor remained, though partially bricked in at the bottom and with a different arrangement of glazing bars. It is possible that the smaller panes of this window reflect the original arrangement of all the first floor windows, but no evidence for this has yet been found.

A clear joint in the brickwork along the entire eastern boundary of this elevation reflected the insertion of an adjoining building carried out in 1938 (BCP, 9.12.1937). The brickwork of the side elevation above the second string course was of a noticeably deeper red colour than that of the remainder of the building. Whether this implies alteration to the roof line connected with the rebuilding of the adjoining block in 1937 cannot now be determined, though the plans of the alterations suggest not, showing a roof rising at a single pitch from behind the cornice of the 1821 frontage to the significantly higher rear wall of the block (BCP, 11.1.1904 & 9.12.1937).

Internally, the 1821 block had been much altered. The arrangement of internal partitions on the ground floor at the time of the survey was clearly not original, internal wall stubs suggesting an equal division into three rooms had existed. Communication had been opened between the 1821 block and that of 1904 alongside it. No internal features of any significance remained, the ground floor (ceiling height 2.8m) having been rented as a store for some years to a firm of heating engineers. As noted, access to the first floor and roof was not available. The building contained no staircase, alterations in 1938 having created staircase access to the rear of the 1821 block from the adjoining (1938) buildings. From this stair, it was possible to inspect the rear wall of the 1821 block, which was composed mainly of brick, mostly in English bond, with some chalk blocks scattered at random. In 1937, the ground floor of the 1821 block was used as a store, the first floor as a club room (BCP, 9.12.1937).

THE 1904 BLOCK

Adjoining the north end of the 1821 block was a further red brick building constructed in 1904. This 1904 block was clearly intended to replicate the architectural treatment of the 1821 building, being two storeys in height, and containing three bays within giant arches matching those in the centre of the facade of the 1821 block (Fig 4). The 1904 block also possessed a pediment similar in design to that of the 1821 block, including a datestone reading W. B. Co. Ltd. 1904 (Winchester Brewery Company: the then owners). The 1904 building was originally intended for storage. By the time of the survey it, too, had lost the stone coping from its pediment and cornice.

The three bays of the 1904 facade were formed by pilaster strips and giant arches of the same dimensions as those of its 1821 neighbour, and the first floor windows were closely copied from those of the earlier building, though the dimensions were slightly different: height: 1.8m, width: 1.07m. On the ground floor, however, the two designs varied. At the time of the survey, the ground floor facade of the 1904 block comprised two circular windows in the left and centre bays, and a door in the right. The brickwork surrounding the latter had been heavily repointed, and the door sill was an unusual and inconvenient 445cm above the road surface with no other step. The architect's plans for this building (BCP, 11.1.1904) include a third circular window rather than this door, and it seems likely the door was a later insertion, although no date can be suggested. It is thus possible that the doorway and windows at ground floor level within the giant arches of the 1821 building were also inserted at the same time, and that both buildings originally possessed only circular windows within their facade arches. In these circumstances access would presumably have been through the side door of the 1821 block and thus to the 1904. The plans of the 1904 block show no provision for external access to it. Such an arrangement, although apparently cumbersome, would have restricted access to persons within Brewery

Fig 4. General view of the site in 1972. (Photo: City Archaeologist. The print has been heavily enlarged)

premises, and would thus have been more secure.

The 9in brickwork of the 1904 block was set in Flemish bond, the bricks themselves being on average very slightly larger (at the larger end of the range of figures recorded for the 1821 bricks). By the time of the survey, the colours of the brickwork in the two blocks were virtually identical.

The long axis of the 1904 block was at right angles to the road, and the roof ridge line conformed. At the rear, the roof was hipped. The plans of the building suggest measurements of 18 by 35ft (5.48 × 10.66m) basic, the shorter measurement being the facade to Hyde Street. Recorded measurements produced a less regular building, the facade width, including pilaster strips, being 6.06m (19ft 6in) the rear width being 5.68m (18ft 6in) and the depth 11.33m (36ft 9in). The side of the building overlooked access to a courtyard at the rear, and contained two ranges of identical practically square (1.59m high, 1.53m wide) windows with wooden glazing bars under segmental brick arches (Fig 7). The ground floor boards were carried on iron girders (see the discussion of Cellar 6 below) while the first floor boards rested on timber beams. At its inception in 1904, the building had been intended to pro-

Fig 5. Reconstructed elevation of the west front of the Hyde Brewery.

Fig 6. The side of the 1821 block (left) and the facade of the 1938 block. (Photo: author)

vide a spirit store on the ground floor, and a hop store on the first floor (BCP, 11.1.1904). By 1937 its functions had altered, the ground floor was then converted into two rooms, that at the front serving as a continuation of the 1821 block, then used as a store, that behind being an engineer's store. The first floor was in use as a bottle store (BCP, 9.12.1937).

OTHER BUILDINGS

Three other buildings on the site were scheduled for demolition. Two lay behind the 1821 block, consisting of a range of buildings for bottle washing and bottle storage, dated 1938, and the former brewery tower, built, or significantly modified, in 1887/88. Architect's plans for both of these buildings exist. The third was a small single storey range behind the 1904 block. Given the constraints of time it was not possible to conduct thorough surveys of these buildings, and brief descriptions only will be given here.

The single story range behind the 1904 block was apparently constructed between 1904 and 1909, not appearing on the architect's plans for the 1904 building, but in place by the time of the 1909 revision of the Ordnance Survey 1:2500 map. Built of red brick, in Flemish bond, it had a slate roof with red ridge tiles, and was lit by four skylights, there being no windows or external access. In 1937, it was divided into two main rooms, a store and workshop, separated by what appeared to be little more than two cupboards (BCP, 9.12.37).

The 1938 block was constructed between the existing buildings: the 1821 and 1904 blocks, the tower, and the single storey range behind the 1904 block. However, from OS maps, it is clear that it was a replacement for earlier structures which had occupied the position since 1873 at least. The plans for this building were presented in 1937 (BCP, 9.12.37), and completion presumably followed next year since the facade included a datestone reading 1938. This stone was originally placed in a small brick pediment with string course in the centre of the facade, but at the time of the

Fig 7. The 1904 block (left) and the 1821 block from Hyde Street. (Photo: author)

survey, this pediment had completely disappeared. An oblique photograph of this block with its pediment appeared in an earlier article in *Proceedings* (Tighe 1970, Plate VII). The height to the string course in 1980 was 8.9m.

The facade of this building extended for 13.65m and contained a further variation on the theme of three giant arches familiar from the earlier blocks on the site (Fig 6). In this case, the arches rose to a first floor 3.81m above ground level, each arch spanning 2.93m, with semi-circular heads of three rows of brick headers. To the west of these, a door with semi-circular head led to the staircase giving access to the upper floor of the 1821 block. This stair was lit by a further window at mezzanine level. On the first floor, a pair of rectangular windows existed above each arch, each window itself below a semi-circular relieving arch of two rows of brick headers. The facade was of red brick in stretcher bond.

The arches had originally led to coal stores 4.42m deep, behind which an irregular room basically 11.96m wide by 7.82m deep had served as a bottle washery. The floors were of reinforced concrete. The first floor (ceiling height 3.81m) was undivided, that section over the coal stores being a sorting floor, the remainder bottle storage. The whole was topped by a flat asphalt roof with central pyramidal lantern light 3.81 × 3.2m (BCP, 9.12.37).

The final building to be demolished was the former brewery tower. Architect's plans for the construction of the tower exist, showing it to be a rectangular building of four floors 6.1 × 8.6m, topped by a water tank, which brought the whole to a height of 18.3m. To the north of this was a lower (15.5m) extension with a hipped slate roof, measuring 4.2m deep by 7.1m wide (BCP, 9.1887). The floor levels in the extension did not in all cases correspond with those of the tower. The water tank had been removed at some point, and a flat topped shallow hipped roof substituted on the tower, with a catslide continuation over the extension.

The tower was constructed of red brick in English bond, and its south facade contained four stages of segmental headed windows. The top two floors had two windows each, symmetrically disposed on the facade, the lower pair being bricked in at the time of the survey. The first floor had a single, central window, and the ground floor a window flanked by a door to the west. All the windows contained metal glazing bars, with the exception of the ground floor one which had wood. Two other facades were visible: the east, being longer, could accommodate three windows per storey. Of these only two survived at second floor level, the alterations to the tower and surrounding buildings having removed or obscured the rest. These windows were identical to those on the south facade. On the north facade, five windows survived in three storeys, two pairs on the upper floors, identical to the other facades, and a single window at the lowest level, again identical except for wooden glazing bars. The windows shown on the 1887 plans differed in that they all possessed concrete or stone heads rather than the segmental brick heads of the tower as built. Apart from the alterations mentioned, the tower showed evidence of much repointing, though it is unlikely that the window heads had been altered.

A full account of the internal arrangements of the tower will be given in the future paper: at the time of the survey it was largely disused, and contained only a small hand winch and small water tank on the top floor and some long-disused line shafting.

THE CELLARS

Extensive ranges of cellars, mostly built in brick, underlay much of the site, and were clearly intended to provide cool storage facilities. Although exhibiting detailed differences, all the cellars were broadly similar and conventional in form, and contained no precise dating evidence. Comparative material on the dating of cellars in the 18th and 19th centuries is scarce, but it seems likely that the cellars at Hyde Street were mostly of 19th-century date.

In plan terms, the cellars formed the shape

of an **h**, whose feet were placed on the Hyde Street boundary of the site, and whose long side ran along the northern boundary. All these cellars showed signs of extensive modification and patching, some of which, by repute, dated as recently as the 1939–45 war, when the cellars had been strengthened for use as air-raid shelters. Parts of the cellars had been numbered in series from 1 to 7, and these numbers have been adopted in the following account. Of the cellars, Cellars 4, 5 and 6, and connecting passageways, were under immediate threat of infilling, and were surveyed (Fig 8).

The cellars were entered by flights of steps from the ground floor of the tower. At this point the height above sea level of the cellar floor was 39.36m, 3.07m lower than the ground level at the Brewery gates. The threatened cellars lay between these steps and the Hyde Street boundary of the site. For the most part, the cellars surveyed were constructed of red brick, much of which had been whitewashed some time in the past. All the cellars, however, showed signs of patching and alteration. Strengthening had clearly been necessary in a number of cases. As the plans show, the result was a group of structures of little regularity.

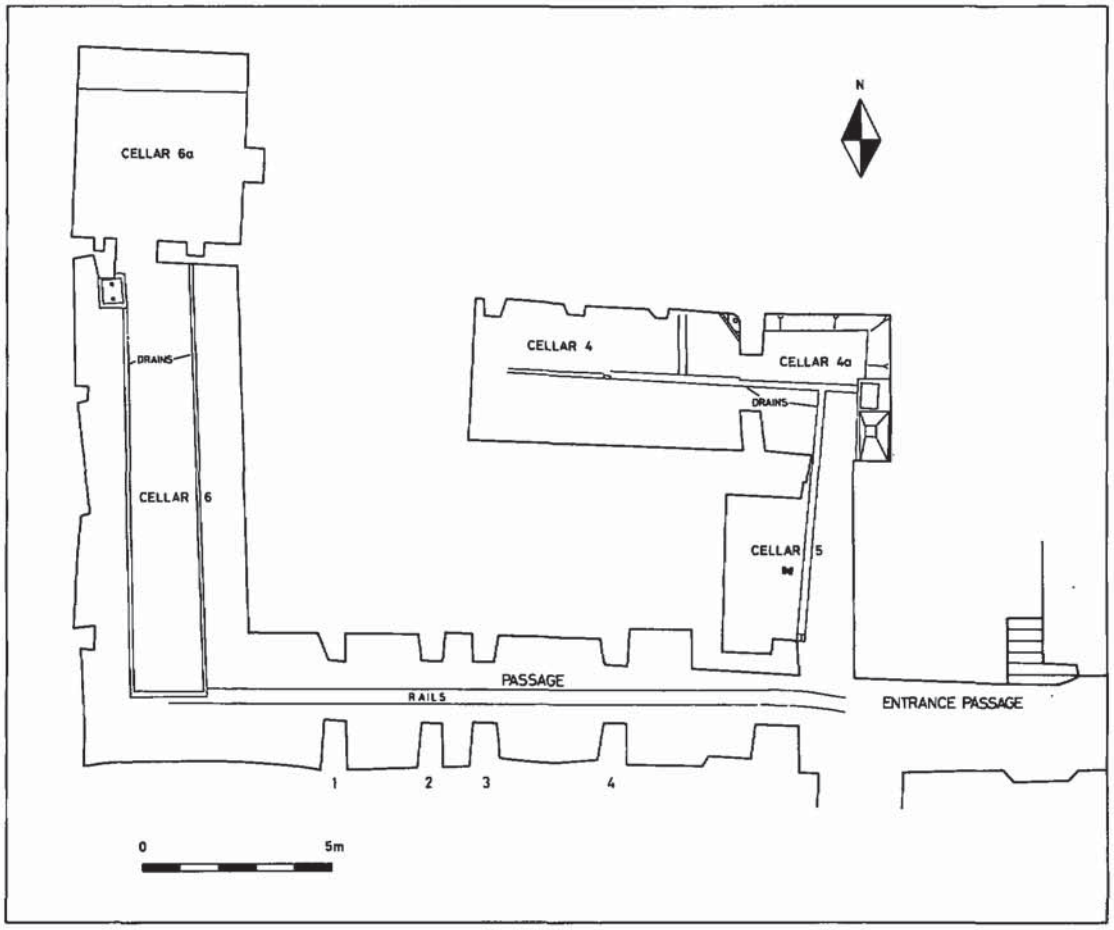

Fig 8. Ground plan of Cellars 4, 5 and 6.

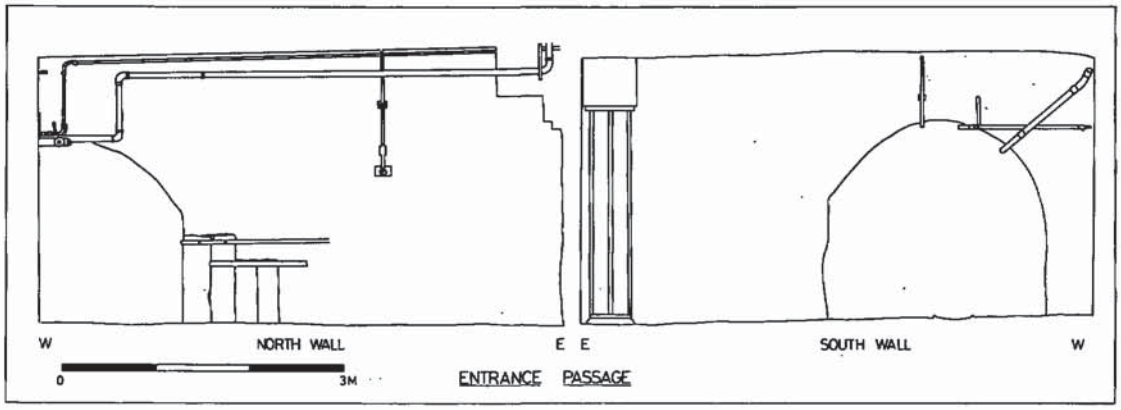

Fig 9. Elevations of the Entrance Passage.

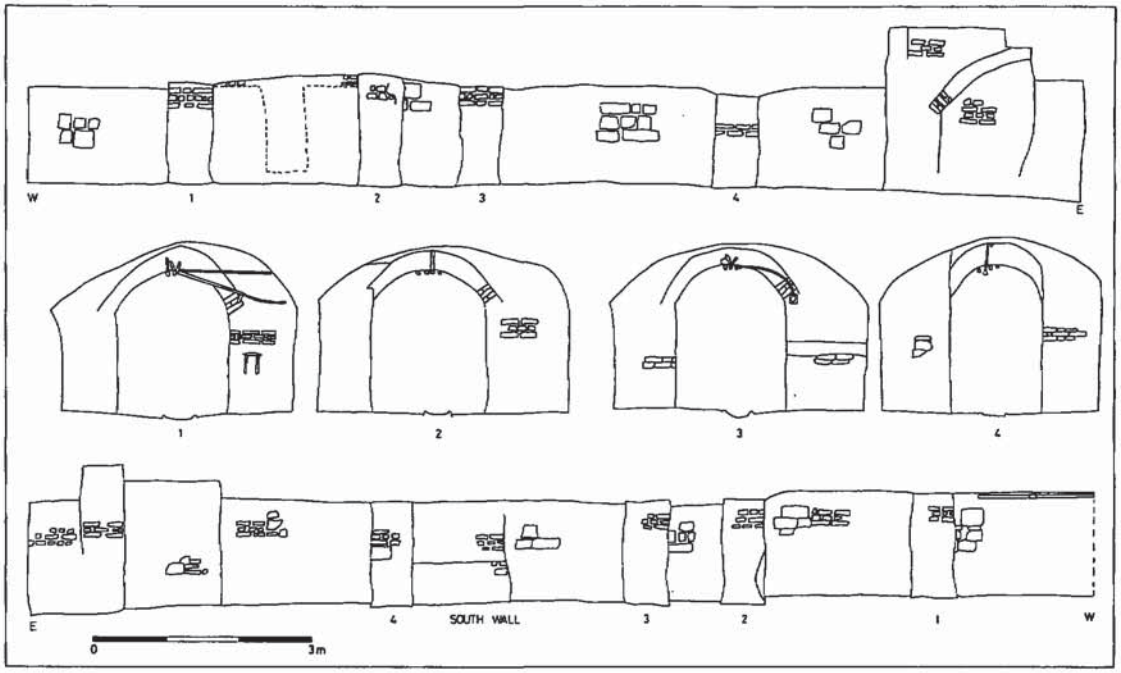

Fig 10. Elevations and sections of the Passage.

This irregularity renders simple measurement figures rather misleading, and as a full set of plans and sections is provided, the reader is referred to them for detailed measurements of the cellars. The following account merely addresses the individual characteristics of each cellar. All the cellars contained pipework (gas, water and electricity conduits) and electricity cabling, usually carried in brackets below the soffits of the vaults.

The Entrance and Passages (Figs 8, 9–11)

The steps from the tower led to a comparatively high passage (*c* 3.26m) roofed with a vault running east-west. There was little else of note in this area: the east end of the south wall was supported by an iron pillar without identifying marks; pipework was pinned to the walls, and a line of rails, of 0.38m (15in) gauge ran through the passage and into adjoining areas. The corner of the north wall leading into Cellar 5 was heavily strapped in wood to a height of 0.92m, presumably to prevent damage from casks.

Fig 11. Surveying in the Passage. (Photo: author)

At its east end, this passage extended some 20m from the steps, during which the vault was replaced by a girder roof, before opening into Cellar 2, a very large area, with a series of vaults supported on elegant cast-iron columns. Cellar 2, in turn, led to Cellar 1, also known as the Priming Room. This area was not threatened, and no measured survey was undertaken, although photographs were taken of the structure and some redundant equipment in the cellars. From the west end of the Entrance Passage, three groups of other cellars ran. To the south, a complex of cellars, including Cellar 7, extended to terminate under the office block on the Hyde Street frontage, but were not surveyed since we were unaware of any threat to them. To the north, Cellar 5 led into Cellar 4. To the west, at 5.56m from the steps, the height diminished and the passage extended 14.7m, to terminate in Cellar 6 under the 1821 block.

This latter passage appeared to have been strengthened (and, presumably, refaced) in the 19th century with machine-cut bricks of considerable hardness. The walls of the passage itself were mostly composed of large chalk and stone blocks, strengthened in places with brick. The vault, the height of which ranged between 2.30 and 2.45m, ran east-west, and was composed of brick headers, the floor of paviours, with central rails. Additionally, four narrower and lower strengthening arches, mostly composed of brick (230 × 110 × 65mm), were placed at intervals within the passage. No regular bond was discernible in either walls or arches, though the arch profiles were composed of alternating stretcher and two header courses. Pipework ran in brackets in the soffits of the narrower arches.

Cellar 4 (Figs 8, 12, 13)

Cellar 4 contained two areas, here identified as 4 and 4a, separated by an internal archway. The total length was around 10.13m, the width irregular. These cellars were composed almost entirely of brick, of a somewhat lighter shade than the passage, and although the sizes were very variable, the majority of bricks tended to be slightly shorter than elsewhere in the cellars: around 200 × 110 × 65mm. There was no regular bond, the majority being laid in stretcher bond, but with courses of headers inconsistently interspersed. The roof vault, running

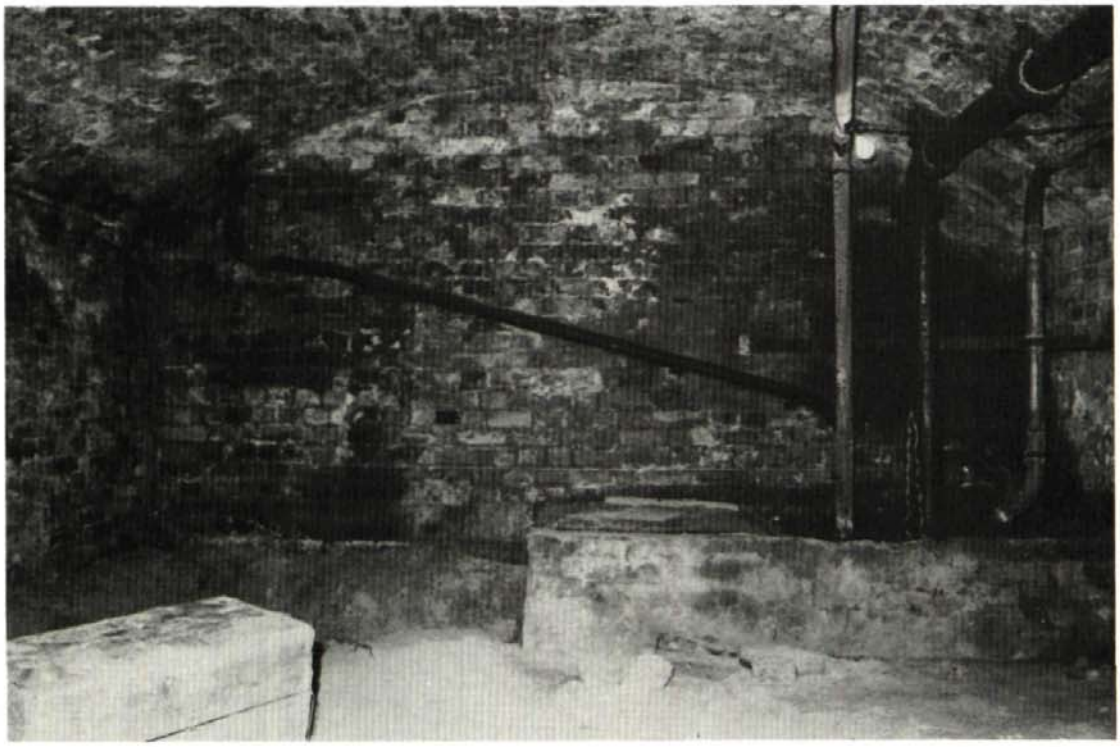

Fig 12. East wall, Cellar 4a. (Photo: author)

east-west, was composed of brick headers. Cellar 4 contained a drain in the north-east corner, which ran into Cellar 4a, where, running beneath a cambered concrete fillet laid on the brick floor, it entered a concrete gully and inspection chamber in the south east corner. Otherwise, apart from the usual pipework in the roof, the cellars contained no internal fittings at all.

There were, however, a number of additions and blocked openings in the north walls of both 4 and 4a. The additions consisted of three brick piers, 0.46m square, added in 1938 to strengthen the structure when the new bottle storage was constructed above it (BCP, 9.12.1937). Three blocked openings existed. At the west end of Cellar 4, a blocked arch was visible, partially obscured by one of the 1938 piers. The top four or five courses of the infill of this arch were removed in 1981 during preparations for infilling the cellar, revealing the original rubble infill settled to about 100–120mm below the soffit. The full depth of the arch was not revealed, but it extended in a northerly direction for over half a metre. From the current floor level the arch would give a clearance of around 1.58m: perhaps rather low. Whether the current floor level was the original could not be determined. Two other, roughly square areas of brick blocking existed. One of these was also opened, revealing further evidence of earlier infill. Some 120mm behind the current wall face of the cellar, part of a segmental brick arch was also uncovered. At a height above the current cellar floor of around 1.54m, this would be low for a doorway, but no other explanation seems tenable.

It thus appears probable that a further cellar or cellars existed to the north of the present Cellars 4 and 4a, though the extent, floor level and date of such cellars cannot be estimated. The north wall of Cellars 4 and 4a was apparently constructed on a slightly different alignment to the walls of the earlier cellars, so that while portions of one of the original arches could be incorporated in it, at least one other lay slightly behind the new line. There were no indications that Cellars 4 and 4a were other than a single build.

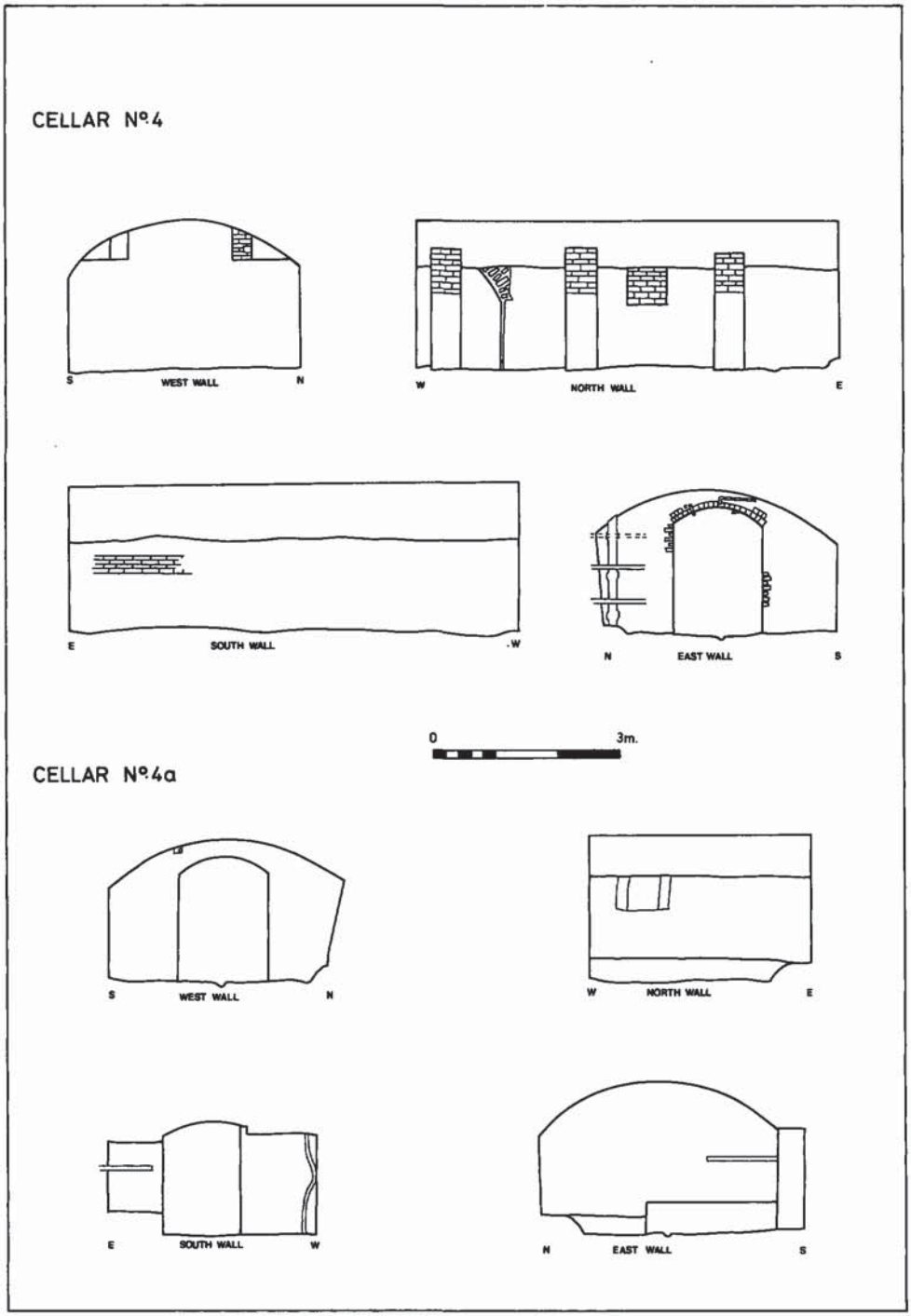

Fig 13. Elevations, Cellars 4 and 4a.

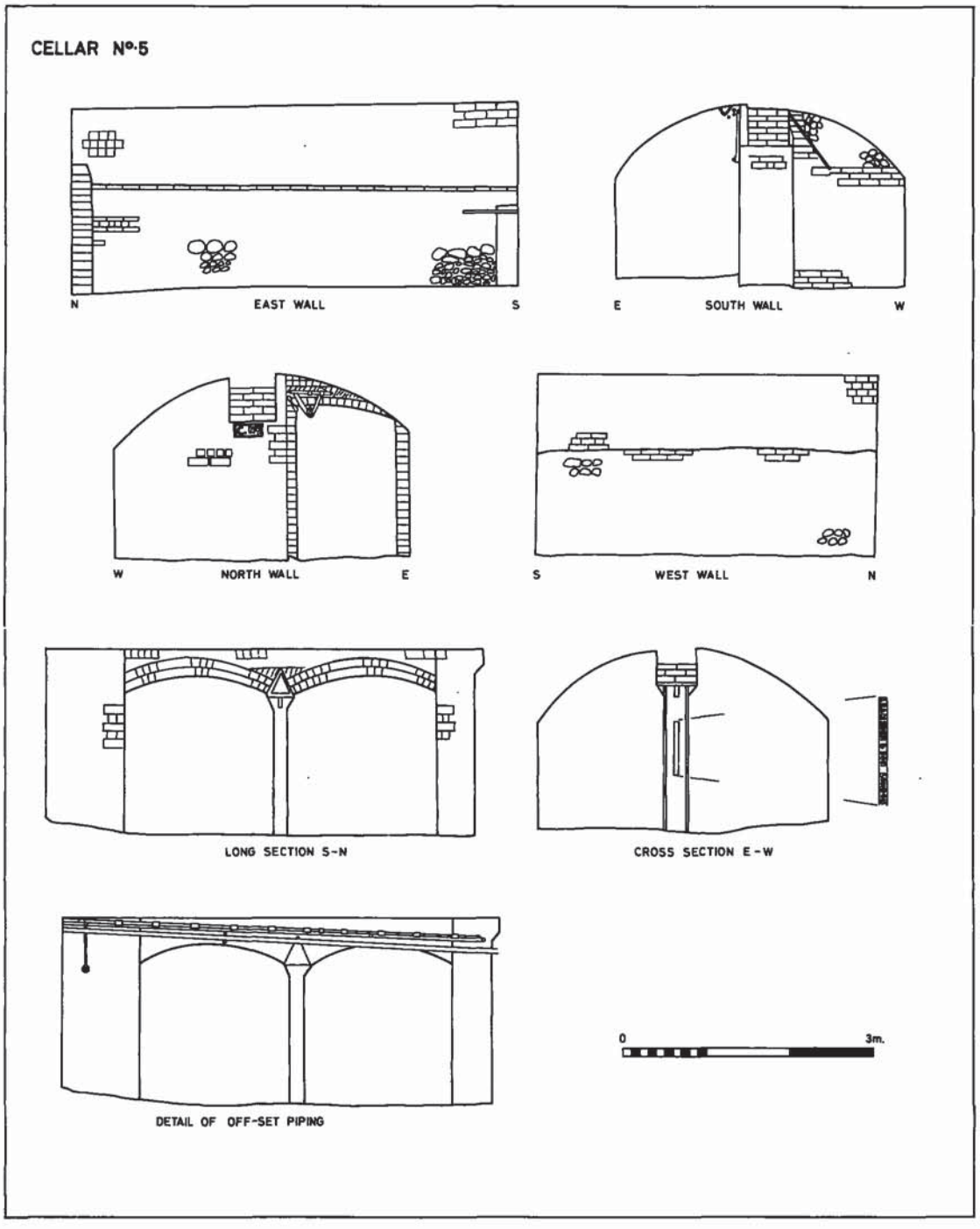

Fig 14. Elevations and sections, Cellar 5.

Cellar 5 (Figs 8, 14, 15)

At 5.4 × 3.4 × 2.2 (height) m, Cellar 5 was the smallest of those surveyed. Its eastern half served as a passage between the Entrance Passage and Cellar 4, the other half being closed by cross-walls at either end. The possibility that at least one of these cross-walls was a later insertion is suggested by the appearance of the arch of Cellar 5, with infill below, in the north side wall of the passage to Cellar 6. No such clear indication existed at the Cellar 4 end, where the walls were brick, but since the side walls of Cellar 5 were constructed of random rubble stone, it is possible that the cellar was originally open at its northern end as well.

The roof of Cellar 5 was a brick header vault, running north-south, supported in the centre of its long-axis by two brick arches, themselves carried by a cast-iron column with unusual triangular top, inscribed Ramsden & Son of London. The bricks of these arches and of the north wall were similar in size (225 × 105 × 70mm), and laid, for the most part, in English bond.

Cellar 6 (Figs 8, 16–18)

The largest of the cellars surveyed (13.26 × 4.44 × 3 (height) m), Cellar 6 lay beneath the 1821 block. The majority of the walling material was rubble stone blocks, but there was much brick insertion. The roof consisted of the floor boards of the 1821 block above, supported on sixteen girders spanning the cellar from east to west. These girders were in existence in 1904 (BCP, 11.1.1904). The girders

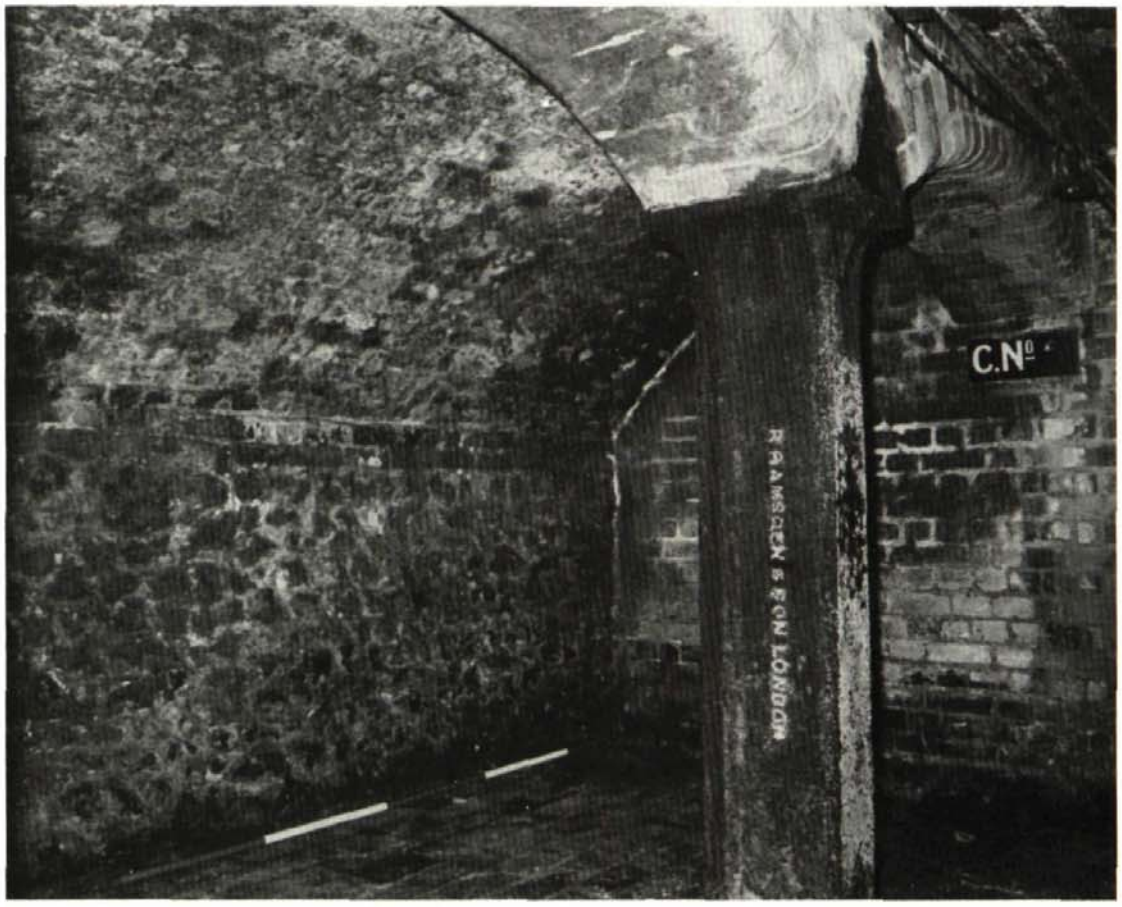

Fig 15. Cellar 5 looking north. (Photo: author)

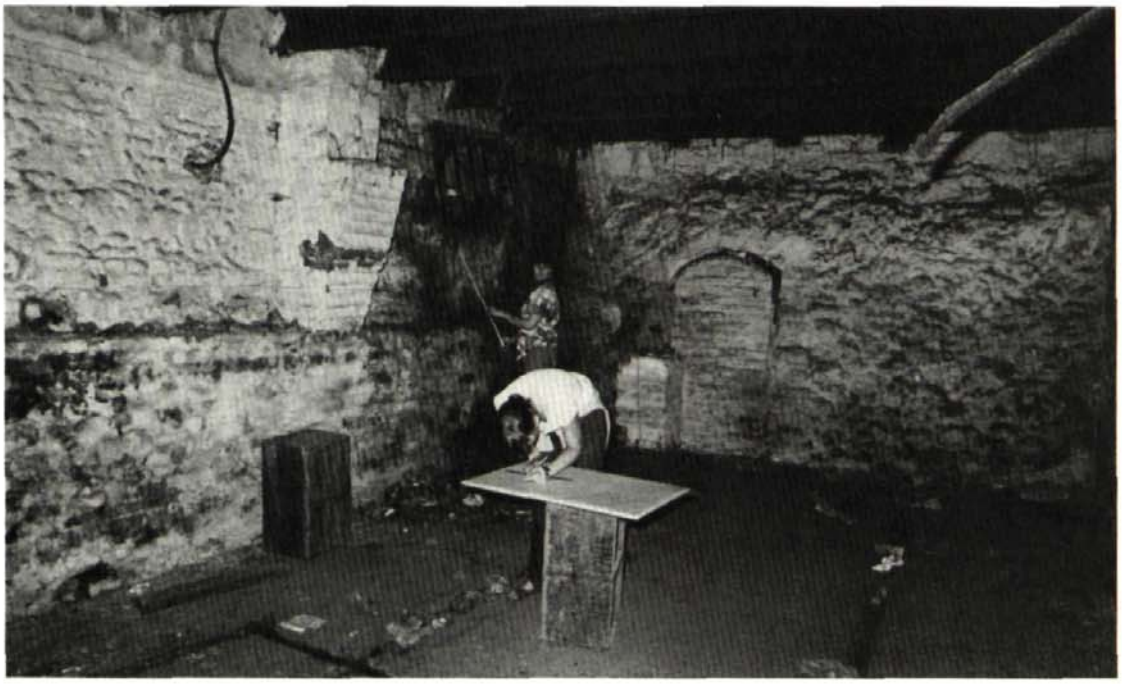

Fig 16. General view of Cellar 6, looking north. (Photo: author)

were set in brick which formed an extension of the rubble walling. This brickwork was recessed behind the line of the rubble walling, and ran right around the cellar, varying in height from 0.54 to 0.22m, depending on the height of the rubble beneath. The cellar had clearly been re-roofed at some point. The floor contained two 10cm drainage channels set 80cm from the centre line of the long axis.

Of the walls, the south and east contained few features. The south wall contained a small square area of brick infill, to which a gas meter and associated pipework had been attached, but was otherwise plain rubble. The east wall contained a large archway constructed of two rows of bricks (220 × 102 × 60mm) which led into the passage to the entrance. The brickwork continued for a short distance along the wall itself, which was otherwise of rubble. The wall contained a recessed drain pipe and a further small recess 2.7m and 3.5m from the north end respectively. On this wall, the girders of the roof were supported on short brick piers which were thrown forward from the recessed brickwork to meet the line of the rubble walling.

The west wall displayed a number of features. The wall was divided into three bays by two brick piers or buttresses, the southern of which rose from the floor level. This pier was of irregular shape, protruding 61cm from the wall, and 43cm wide, but reducing in sharply in depth above the top of the rubble walling (height 2.27m). The northern pier rose from the top of a brick shelf which extended some 6.28m from the north wall to a height of 1.1m. The shelf, constructed in stretcher bond varied in width from 18 to 22cm. The pier, 45cm wide, was then corbelled out from the shelf to an ultimate distance of 61cm, but was then cut back to form a shelf 24cm wide. This shelf (2.10m above the floor) was not at the same height as the cut back on the other pier. The southern pier was situated at the point where a continuation of the line of the north wall of the passage to the entrance crossed the west wall of Cellar 6: it is therefore possible that it formed the springing point for the original roof of the cellar. The function of the other pier is less clear.

Each of the bays formed by these piers contained a skylight. Each skylight consisted of a slightly cut-down semi-circular brick opening, now blocked, with chamfered sill, over which hung the remains of glazed wooden shutters. The shutters were in very

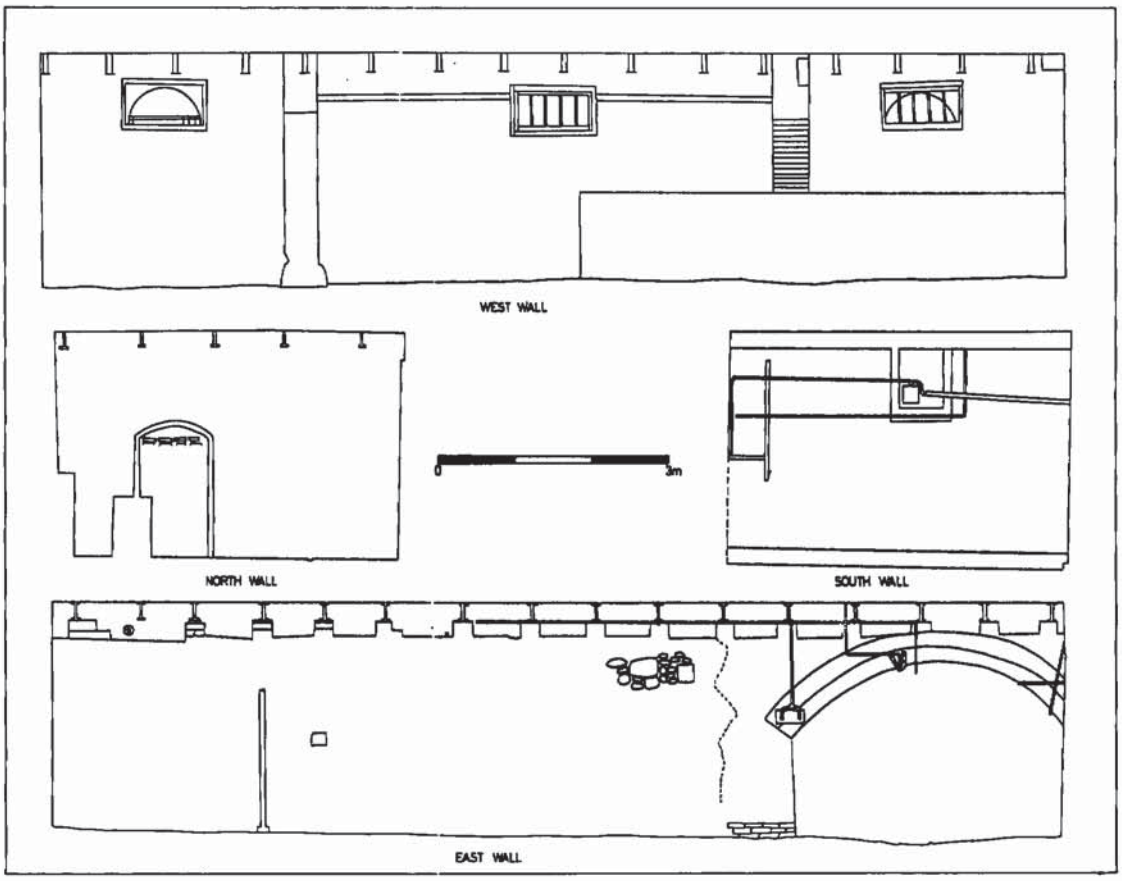

Fig 17. Elevations, Cellar 6.

poor condition, and the top-hung opening lights had lost their glass, except in one case, where two out of five panes of frosted glass remained. These skylights were inserted into the rubble part of the wall, only the extreme top of the light extending into the brick cornice. This again implies the alteration of the roof level in this cellar. A photograph of Hyde Street *c* 1890 (HHRC, PWCM 7368) shows a series of grilles in the pavement which allowed light to enter the skylights.

The north wall of Cellar 6 was composed of large rubble blocks, and contained a former doorway with segmental brick arch, now blocked with brick in stretcher bond. Space between the brick blocking and the wall was filled in places with wood. The door had then been further blocked by a small brick pier set partially across its west edge. The corners of this pier, which was 46cm wide, 52 deep and 85 high, exhibited a number of irregular chamfers and notches. The pier was itself built over the north-west corner of a concrete inspection chamber, 90 × 70cm, with a stone flag cover with two iron rings. This proved to give access to about a third of a circular well, filled in to within about two metres of the surface. Three courses of bricks underlay the concrete top of the cover, below which there appeared to be a former flagstone floor level, the well beneath this being of stone blocks.

It thus appeared that the floor level of Cellar 6 had been raised at some point, though not to the same extent as the heightening of the walls by the brick cornice. The relationship of well and doorway at the north end of Cellar 6 was also an unsatisfactory one, unless the doorway was intended for

Fig 18. Cellar 6a, looking south west. (Photo: author)

human traffic only. That there had been a further cellar beyond the north wall of Cellar 6 was obvious in 1980, not only because of the door, but because the protruding ends of five further girders running north-south could be seen at the top of the north wall. These had evidently carried the roof of the further cellar.

By 1981, however, the top six courses of the brick blocking of the doorway had been removed, allowing access to the further cellar, here numbered 6a. Cellar 6a lay beneath the 1904 block, the wall between it and Cellar 6 corresponding to the junction of the 1821 and 1904 blocks above (BCP, 11.1.1904). The rubble infill remained in Cellar 6a to a depth of about 1.5m above the Cellar 6 floor level, so no sections could be drawn, but a number of interesting features were apparent. Cellar 6a was basically rectangular, 4.45m from east to west, and 5m north to south. The wall to Cellar 6, on average 55cm thick, was mostly faced with brick, although some stone existed above the door head. This in turn was surmounted by recessed brickwork supporting the ceiling girders. The other walls of Cellar 6a were, so far as could be established, brick, in no regular bond.

Three of the walls contained features. The south wall (to Cellar 6) contained, on either side of the door, small recesses in brick, on a level with the springing of the segmental door head from the jambs. Both recesses had segmental heads of twin rows of brick headers, that on the east being complete, that on the west being reduced to half an arch by the door pillar. On the west wall 45cm from its junction with the south wall, was a bricked in segmental arch of three rows of brick headers, 1.1m in width. The top of the arch was only some 300–320mm below the roof boards. It seems likely that this feature had been a window: the *c* 1890

photograph of Hyde Street already referred to, and the plans of the 1904 alterations, show a grille in the pavement at the appropriate point to allow light to enter a window here. Against the east wall of Cellar 6a the infill had slumped, revealing a further segmentally headed arch of two rows of brick headers. The internal width of the arch was 90cm, with a single flue rising rather oddly from the extreme northern corner. Despite the obvious inference of a fireplace, no signs of smoke blackening were visible. The soffit of this segmental arch was at the same level as the soffit of the segmental head of the doorway to Cellar 6.

The height of these features on the walls of Cellar 6a suggests that the original floor level here could have been considerably higher than in Cellar 6, making the doorway between the two even less convenient. The plans for the 1904 alterations do not include Cellar 6a, although Cellar 6 is drawn, suggesting the smaller Cellar was already disused. There is, however, no reason to associate the construction of Cellar 6a with the Brewery. Earlier maps (for example the OS 1:500, 1873) show a separate building, apparently a dwelling, on the site of the 1904 block, and it is likely that Cellar 6a is associated with this building rather than the Brewery itself.

CONCLUSION

Full interpretation of the features discussed above cannot be undertaken in isolation from the documentary material relating to the history of the site, which will be reviewed in the subsequent paper. A number of interim points may, however, be made.

The established chronology for the features discussed extends to only about 140 years (*c* 1800–1940). In that relatively brief period the site underwent a surprisingly complex development process, with significant new building occurring at fairly regular intervals. These developments, however, tended to take the form of modifications to or replacements of existing structures, rather than dramatic reshaping of the complex as a whole. The site thus developed a homogeneity of materials and appearance which contributed to its aesthetically attractive sense of unity and coherence.

From the point of view of the archaeologist, however, this homogeneity created its own problems, especially in attempting to elucidate an exact chronology of development. The restricted time-scale of development on the site was in itself a hindrance to dating from the archaeology, since the constructional materials and techniques employed on the site varied little between the earliest and latest buildings. All employed brick walling, using standardised machine-cut bricks, with slate roofs and floors of conventional construction for the time. The conventional nature of these constructional techniques further restricted the utility of archaeology in dating the buildings.

The archaeological evidence, therefore, was of little assistance in dating the development of the site, since it enabled only a generalised chronology to be established. More precise information could only be obtained from the documentary record. Thus, in the two main areas where archaeological evidence identified features of interest: in alterations to the cellars and to the facades of and access to the 1821 and 1904 blocks, information gained from documents or photographs proved essential in developing possible explanations of the features. Indeed, in the case of the facades, it is unlikely that the alterations would have come to light had the archaeological evidence been the only evidence available, since the alterations necessarily destroyed evidence of the earlier forms of the structures.

An exception to this was, of course, provided by the three datestones, but in only one case (that for 1821: the earliest) did this evidence provide information which was not also available in the documentary record. The evidence of the 1821 stone, with its reference to the *rebuilding* of the site is, however, of considerable importance, and will be discussed alongside a fuller account of the documentary record in the future paper.

Although probably the largest of the Winchester breweries, the Hyde Brewery remained an essentially small-scale concern compared with the national brewery companies. Despite this, the evidence of its owners' pride in the

concern and their estimation of its local significance was apparent in the structure of the Brewery itself. Alone among the Winchester breweries, the Hyde Brewery developed a coherent architectural style which was maintained through alterations dating across 120 years. The repeated use of the motif of three giant arches with semi-circular heads in brick, and of semi-circular headed first floor windows provided an architectural unity to the 'public' buildings of the Brewery which its local competitors lacked. That this dignified architectural symbolism did in fact reflect the significance of the company in the local and regional community, will be discussed in the subsequent paper.

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Author: Dr M W Doughty, Dept History and Archaeology, King Alfred's College, Winchester, Hants SO22 4NR