

Borough of Christchurch: List of Buildings of Special Architectural or Historic Interest

Building Name Waterloo Bridge

Street Name: Bridge Street (North side)

DoE Reference: 1A/20

Grade: I

Listing Description: 1816-1817 but in the mediaeval tradition. Ashlar with 5 wide segmental arches and cutwaters. Parapet curved round at ends and terminating in circular piers.

Group Value: Nos 30 to 34 (even) Avonbank, No 23 opposite and Waterloo Bridge, form a group.
Avonbank is a building of local interest.

Grid Reference: SZ1625692833

Building Name Town Bridge

Street Name: Castle Street (North Side)

DoE Reference: 1A/19

Grade: I

Listing Description: C15 or C16 ashlar. In 2 portions, the western one spans the millstream and the eastern part, the River Avon. The eastern portion has 5, low, round headed arches and 1 blocked arch, with cutwaters between and parapet above without recesses. On the north side is a modern iron footbridge which has been cantilevered to the older structure. The west part has 2 arches.

Group Value: Nos 1 to 11 (odd), and the Castle, the signboard of the King's Arms Hotel. the Constable's House and the Town Bridge, form a group with Nos 4 to 6 (even).
6A, 8 to 12 (even), 12A, 14 to 18 (even) and the King's Arms Hotel opposite.
Nos 10, 12 and 12A form part of a group on Millham Street and Nos 8 and 10 are buildings of local interest.

Grid Reference: SZ1604092735

Building Name: The Castle

Street Name: Castle Street (South side)

DoE Reference: 1A/17

Grade: I

Listing Description: The castle was of the motte and bailey type, built by Richard de Redvers in the time of Henry I. It was demolished by order of Parliament in 1651. Of it, the mound remains and, on this, 2 blocks of masonry of stone rubble 9' 8" thick, approached by steps. The west one has 1 window opening and the eastern one has 2. (NMR).

Group Value: Nos 1 to 11 (odd), the Castle, the signboard of the King's Arms Hotel, the Constable's House and the Town Bridge, form a group with Nos 4 to 6 (even), 6A, 8 to 12 (even), 12A, 14 to 18 (even) and the King's Arms Hotel opposite. Nos 10, 12 and 12A form part of a group on Millham Street and Nos 8 and 10 are buildings of local interest.

Grid Reference: SZ1596892661

Building Name The constable's House

Street Name: Castle Street (South side)

DoE Reference: 1A/18

Grade: I

Listing Description: C12. Built by Baldw in de Redvers in the north-east angle of the curtain wall of the Castle. A 2 storey, rectangular building of stone rubble. Almost all the walls survive with the southern gable end. Round arched window openings in all 4 facades, divided into 2 lights by a shaft of Purbeck marble. Arches have chevron moulding. Slits on ground floor. In the centre of the east wall is an original circular chimney shaft. (NMR).

Group Value: Nos 1 to 11 (odd), the Castle, the signboard of the King's Arms Hotel the Constable's House and the Town Bridge, form a group with Nos 4 to 6 (even). 6A, 8 to 12 (even), 12A, 14 to 18 (even) and the King's Arms Hotel opposite. Nos 10, 12 and 12A form part of a group on Millham Street and Nos 8 and 10 are buildings of local interest.

Grid Reference: SZ1605092706

Building Name Christchurch Priory and Parish Church

Street Name: Church Street (South end)

DoE Reference: 748/1/14

Grade: I

Listing Description: A monastery existed here before the Conquest and is recorded in Domesday Book. The present church was begun by Ralph Flambard in the C11 and C12. The Crypts beneath the Presbytery and Transepts, the Transepts {themselves} (with later windows inserted) but including the fine Norman turret at the north-eastern corner of the North Transept and the Nave are all of this period although the Clerestory is C13. The Aisles were remodelled in C13 and the very large North Porch is also of the C13. The Lady Chapel is early C15 with a Reredos of mid C15 date. The Chancel and its stalls C15. The West Tower was dedicated in early C16. The Choir has a fine, mid C14 Reredos. Numerous monuments and Chantry Chapels including that of Margaet Pole, Countess of Salisbury and her son Cardinal Pole, later Archbishop of Canterbury. Memorial to the poet Shelley at west end.

Group Value: Nos 10 to 13 (consec) (with its railings and wall), form a group with Nos 14 to 16 (consec) with associated wall and with the Priory Church, the gates to the churchyard, the sundial and boundary walls to churchyard and Garden of Remembrance.

Christchurch Priory forms the focal point of several groups of buildings as well as being the most prominent feature in the distant view of the town.

Grid Reference: SZ1600692523

Building Name Highcliffe Castle (formerly listed under Lymington Road)

Street Name: Rothesay Drive

DoE Reference: 13/51

Grade: I

Listing Description: The original house here was built about 1775 for the third Earl of Bute either by Robert Adam or by Capability Brown, but it did not stand on the exact site of the present building and was demolished in 1794. It was replaced by a nondescript building which in its turn was demolished in 1830. The present Highcliffe Castle was built by Lord Stuart de Rothesay in 1830-34. The architect was W J Donthorne who collaborated with Lord Stuart de Rothesay. The design incorporated materials from the Hotel des Andelys near Rouen in Normandy, where Antoine de Bourbon, the father of Henri IV died in 1562. Lord Stuart de Rothesay when returning to England on his retirement from the British Embassy in Paris in 1830, saw the house being demolished, bought it and had it shipped down the Scine and across to this site, where it was re-erected. The building forms a large L. It is built of rosy-tinged ashlar and has 2 storeys and basement. The north or entrance front is dominated by the great Gothic porte cochere archway at least 30 ft high flanked by ribbed octagonal buttresses with a gable between surmounted by a pierced parapet. Beneath the archway is a groined vaulted roof an elaborate carved doorway and a tall 5-light pointed window over it. The east wing which is to the left of this porte cochere has a terrace over an enclosed forecourt containing the obtusely-pointed windows of the basement. The ground floor of the wing has 5 casement windows of 3 tiers of 2 lights each with depressed heads, the top tier of lights lighting an entresol. Cornice and parapet above ground floor. The first floor is set back with a flat walk on the roof of the ground floor in front of it, terminating at the east end in a rectangular tower of 1 window with rectangular or octagonal buttress at the angles

and parapet
between. Beyond the tower the ground floor only, without basement,
projects and
has 6 more windows, the 3 easternmost ones in a canted bay. The west
front is
made up of the hall at the north end. This has 4 buttresses and a narrow
half-
octagonal oriel window at the north end, 4 lancet windows at first floor
level, and a pierced
parapet surmounted by finials. At the south end of the front is a
rectangular
projection at right angles, with one window on each front and parapet
over with
octagonal corbel cupolas at the angles. Its west face has projecting oriel
window
on ground floor and elaborate window of 2 tiers of 4 lights above. At the
south
end of the south wing is an L-shaped projection on the ground floor only
which
was a garden-room, or conservatory and chapel combined, its south
front is entirely made up of windows with a huge bay in the centre
approached by 7 steps. The south-
east side of the Castle shows its L-plan but the angle is partly filled in so
that this
front gives somewhat the impression of 3 sides of octagon. The centre
has 3 windows
with flat heads on both floors. Pierced parapet over containing the
words "Suave
mari magno turbantibus aequora ventise terra magnum alterius spectare
laborem"
in it. On each side of this is a tower at a slight angle to centre portion.
The
east one is of 3 storeys flanked by octagonal buttresses with a 4-light
window
on each floor. The west one has 2 storeys only, a round-headed
archway forms a
porch on the ground floor and above the elaborate carved oriel window
from the
Manoir d' Andelys in which Henri IV stood while he waited for his father
Antoine
de Bourbon die. On each side of the oriel is tracery buttresses. On each
side
of these east and south towers are wings of ground floor height only
which are
again at an angle to the towers. These wings are alike and have 3
windows of 2
tiers of 2 lights. Pierced parapet over surmounted by finials above the
angles
of the bays. All the windows in the Castle are casement windows with
stone mullions

and transom. The interior contains French C18 panelling marble chimney-pieces.

The chief feature of the interior is the hall (the double staircase has now been

removed). This formerly led from the hall to the principal bedroom, in which the

Emperor William II of Germany slept when he rented the house during his "rest-cure"

in 1907.

Group Value: Not part of a group

Grid Reference: SZ2030693208
