

Listed Building	Date	Grade	Description
The Pier	19.12.73	II	<p>Summary of Building A pier of 1889, designed by James Brunlees, extending approximately 1.34 miles into the Thames Estuary. The superstructure is now mainly C20 in date.</p> <p>Reasons for Designation The Pier, Western Esplanade, Southend-on-Sea, erected in 1889 with later additions and changes, is designated at Grade II for the following principal reasons: * Architectural Interest: it was designed by the renowned civil engineer James Brunlees. It is believed to be the longest pier in the world, and was adapted to carry an electric tramway in 1890. * Historic Interest: it dates to 1889, and has subsequently been added to and rebuilt following a number of fires. These progressive alterations add to its interest.</p> <p>History The present pier dates from the late 1880s when it was decided that the original wooden pier of 1829 had become structurally unsound and had to be rebuilt. The pier was designed by James Brunlees and opened to pedestrians in 1889, and in the following year an electric tramway was installed. In 1897 the pier was extended in order to accommodate the increasing number of steamboats that moored there, and the new pier head was officially opened in 1889. An upper deck was added to the pier in 1908 along with a bandstand and shops. The final length, known as the Prince George Extension, which took the total length to 1.34 miles was completed in 1929. In 1939 the pier was closed to visitors, having been commandeered by the Navy as a central command post for all wartime shipping in the Thames. Post-war, the pier has suffered a number of disasters that have had a material impact upon its fabric. These include a fire in 1959 which destroyed the Pier Pavilion, to be replaced by a bowling alley; a fire in 1976, which destroyed most of the pier head including the cafes, theatre and amusement arcades; and in 1986 a ship sliced through the end section of the pier. Grant funding in the 1980s enabled the repair and rebuilding of the structure, although another fire in 1995 destroyed the 1960s bowling alley. During 2000/01 substantial sums of money were spent on works to the pier to celebrate the new Millennium. Improvements included illuminations and a new lifeboat station. The pier is said to be the longest pleasure pier in the world.</p> <p>Details PLAN: the overall plan form of the pier is linear with a rectangular deck at the high tide line and a larger deck area of irregular plan at the pier head. MATERIALS: the main materials are cast-iron stanchions and girders for the superstructure, with timber for the decking. EXTERIOR: the entrance to the pier is on the south side of Western Esplanade. There is a mid-C20 amusement arcade at street level on the western side, and a two-storey, steel-framed visitor information centre on the eastern side, which dates from the late C20 or early C21. It has a wavy roof profile, and a fully-glazed tower that houses the stair to the upper deck. Within the lower deck are offices, maintenance workshops, and the passenger railway terminus, all of which date from the mid-to-late C20. There is a small museum attached to the pier at ground level. The pier stretches for approximately 80 metres before it reaches the high-tide line where there is large rectangular sun deck, which has three, small ancillary buildings made of timber. At this point the pier projects out into the sea, and the walkway on the west side and train track on the east side</p>

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			<p>merge onto the same level, proceeding in a straight line towards the pier head. There are iron railings on each side of the walkway and timber shelters with seating that date from the mid-to-late C20, sited at intervals along the pier. There are also lamp posts of an early-C20 design, on the western side. Near the end of the pier is a passing loop and train terminus with late-C20 steel, platform canopy, and a ticket kiosk. Beyond this are two, small, single-storey timber buildings, one with a hipped roof, the other with a flat roof. The pier head then terminates in a large open deck area which has bench seating and lighting. There are also wells within the deck with stairs to the lower decks and landing platforms. To the eastern side of the pier head is a late-C20 steel-framed building that houses a lifeboat station and gift shop. There is also a sun-deck on the roof and a glazed observation tower.</p> <p>List description amended 07.06.2012</p>
Church of St Clement Broadway West, Leigh-on-Sea	23.11.51 GV	II	<p>A ragstone and flint rubble church with limestone dressings. It is built on the highest part of the cliffs and its prominent west tower for long served as a landmark for shipping in the Thames Estuary. It was restored and enlarged in the C19 and C20. The west tower is C15, with battlements, diagonal buttresses and an octagonal corner turret. The west door has spandrels cared with shields. The north aisle and nave are of the C15 and the south aisle and chancel are of the C19. There is a red brick Tudor south porch with Tudor arched doorway and side windows. A stone sundial is set in the gable and bears the date 1729. The interior has a C17 wall monument to Robert Salmon, Master of Trinity House, (d. 1641). There is a brass of Richard Haddock (d. 1453), with two wives and children and two C17 brasses. The churchyard has a number of C17 and early C18 tombstones. Outside the south porch there is an old table tomb with a stone top which still bears the marks of its use as a cutlass sharpening stone.</p> <p>Church of St Clement with no 85 and nos 98 to 108 (even) Leigh Hill form a group.</p>
Leigh Library, Broadway West, Leigh-on-Sea	23.08.74	II	<p>An early C19 red brick house with blue brick headers, built in 1838 in 'Tudor' style as a rectory to St Clements Church and is now used as a library. Two storeys and attics. The north front has four window range, casements with lattice leaded lights. A central brick porch projects on the front, with corner turrets and a stepped and gabled parapet with a stone coat of arms. The south front has three window range, mullioned and transomed casements with leaded lights, and moulded brick hood moulds. There are three gables with cut and shaped bargeboards. The end bays, of one window range each, break forward slightly and there is a central brick bay window with a gabled parapet bearing a coat of arms and the date 1838. On the east side there are two gabled projections, each of one window range and one window between and on the west side there is one gabled projection and a bay window. On the south west corner there is an octagonal turret with a swept tiles spirelet terminated by a finial. Roof tiled, with four brick gabled dormers on the north front and two 6-shafted chimney stacks with octagonal shafts, moulded caps and bases on rectangular bases.</p>
Chalkwell Hall, Chalkwell Park,	23.08.74	II	<p>An early C19 stuccoed house of circa 1830. Three storeys. Three window range on the north front and three window range on the south, double-hung sashes with glazing bars, in plain reveals. The ground storey on the south front has French casements with a modern canopy and wood balcony across the front. The north front has a</p>

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Westcliff-on-Sea			central doorway with projecting plain pilasters and an open pediment. Both fronts have plain end pilasters and raised bands between the storeys.
Church of St Andrew Church Road, South Shoebury	23.11.51	II*	<p>C12 nave and chancel with C13 recesses beside the chancel arch, C14 west tower with C18 brick parapet. C15 S porch. Restored c1857 by W Slater and again in 1894-1902 by C Nicholson, who also added the south- east vestry.</p> <p>MATERIALS: Ragstone rubble except for the 'tower, which is i rubble. Reigate and other limestone dressings. Tiled roof. Timber porch. Vestry is rendered.</p> <p>PLAN: Nave and chancelwith W tower, S porch and SE vestry.</p> <p>EXTERIOR: A small church, the tower without a spire. The chancel east window is c.1400 and has v6rtical tracery. One C12 window with a diapered monolithic head and an additional block with diapering above it survives in the chancel north wall, and there is a C13 lancet in the chancel south wall to the wes(.of the vestry. A C13 mask corbel to the west of the chancel south window may once have supported a pent roof. The C19 vestry is very plain, and is roofed separately to the chancel it has a round- headed east door and small, east and west windows. The nave north wall has a C15 window with carved headstops; the C12 north doorway has a round head and ls of one plain order with moulded imposts. The nave south wall has three windows. The easternmost is a small, C14 window of two traceried lights set low in the wall; above it is a small C13 lancet with a trefoiled head. Further west is a two-light C15 window. The restored C15 south porch is timber framed, End has a two-centred outer opening with carved spandrels with an unusual knotted net pattern and heraldry. The gable has cusped bargeboards. The south door is C12, and has two orders; the inner plain, the outer with billet and attached shafts. The C14 west tower has an embattled, C18 brick parapet. The west window is C14 and has star-shaped tracery above two trefoiled lights. The bell stage has a C14 trefoiled opening on the west, and C18 brick-headed openings to north and south.</p> <p>INTERIOR: The interior is plastered and painted except for the interior of the tower, where the masonry is exposed. The interior is notable for the C13 altar recesses adjoining the chancel arch. The mid-C12 chancel arch is round-headed, and has two orders, the inner with chevron on plain responds, the outer moulded and supported on attached shafts with one scalloped and one cushion capital. The moulded imposts have diaper ornament. On either side of the chancel arch are C13 recesses, of different dates, for altar; there is an additional recess in the eastern part of the nave wall on each side, probably to provide more space for the altars. The south recess is early C13 and is contemporary with the adjacent recess in the south nave wall; it has a C14 window set within it. The south recesses were clearly constructed together and have attached, keeled shafts with moulded capitals on their outer sides, and a central corbel with moulded capital. That on the north is lower and is late C13; it has a bell corbel on the north, which also carried the arch of the (now altered) recess in the north nave wall. The C15 rood loft stair, with the upper and lower doors, survive in the north nave wall; they partly cut the north-east recess. A door of uncertain medieval date leads from the chancel to the-south-east vestry. A C12 window, similar to that in the north wall is vis,. e internally in the chancel and in the vestry. The C14 toryer arch is of two chamfered orders that die into the walls. The chancel roof has C15 moulded ' -'t plates. C15 crown post roof in the nave, moulded tie beams and moulded and embattled wall plates. The curved braces to the tie beams have carved spandrels, and the crown posts have moulded capitals and bases.</p> <p>PRINCIPAL FIXTURES: C19 fittings, probably mostly by W Slater of 1857, including timber pulpit and lectern, simple C19 nave benches and choir stalls, and altar and altar rails with trefoiled arches. The altar has riddle post</p>

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			<p>with angels. Some good C19 and C20 glass, including nave south (small window) probably by OConnor, c.1852; larger south window by Powell and Sons, 1858; nave north by Cox, Sons, Buckley and Co., 1881; chancel south by W F Dixon, late C19, and chancel east window by Margaret Thompson, 1949.</p> <p>HISTORY: The church was founded as a chapel of nearby Prittlewell priory, probably in the early C12 when the present church was built. The C13 recesses by the chancel arch provided space for additional altars without the expense of adding aisles. The tower was added, and the church given some new windows in the C14. It was apparently refurnished in the C15, when the roofs were redone, the rood loft stair built, and the east window installed. The south porch is also C15. The tower parapet was renewed in the C18, and the brick repairs around the belfry window on the north side may suggest damage requiring repair. It was restored and re-seated in 1857 to designs by W Slater, and further restored in 1894-1902 by Sir Charles Nicholson (1867-1949), a leading church architect of the very late C19 and early C20. He was consulting architect to many cathedrals and dioceses, including the Diocese of Chelmsford.</p> <p>SOURCES: Bettfey, J and Pevsner, N, Buildings of England: Essex, (2007')710 RCHME Essex IV, (1923) 143-4</p> <p>REASONS FOR DESIGNATION: The Church of St Andrew, Church Road, South Shoebury, is designated at Grade II* for the following principal reasons: * Parish church, nave and chancel C12 " C13 altar recesses next to the chancel arch are of particular note * C14 west tower, the C15 roof in nave and C15 south porch show its later medieval development * Sensitive restorations in mid-and late-Victorian times</p>
South Shoebury Hall Farmhouse, Church Road, South Shoebury	23.08.74	II	A C18 red brick front to a mediaeval timber-framed house, probably C16. Two storeys. Three window range on the south front, double hung sashes with glazing bars, in painted reveals. A central doorway has a flat hood. The interior has exposed timber-framing. The centre range dates from the mid C15 and is of three bays with a rectangular staircase tower and brick chimney stack to the rear (north) of the central bay. The framing is heavy and consistent with jowelled storey posts and curved braces to one of the first floor internal partitions, which exhibits a number of burn marks from rush tapers. The front range is C1740 and unaltered with original stairs, fire surround in one room, windows and doors. To the north is a single storey timber framed outbuilding range probably late C16 with a brick floor.
Garden Room to South Shoebury Hall Farmhouse Church Road South Shoebury	23.08.74	II	A late C18 or early C19 circular garden room built of rustic burr brick walling. It may possibly have been a beehouse, used to house bee skeps which were inserted into internal recesses in the walling. Roof tiles, conical.
Statue of Queen Victoria	23.08.74	II	A stone statue of Queen Victoria presented to the town by Alderman B Tolhurst and erected in 1898 to commemorate the Queen's Jubilee. The figure of the Queen is enthroned and points towards the sea. The statue

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Cliff Town Parade			surmounts a tall pedestal ornamented with 'Gothic' blank arcading.
War Memorial Cliff Town Parade	23.08.74	II	1920 Sir Edwin Lutyens, architect. An obelisk of Portland stone standing on a high plinth decorated with a laurel wreath and inscribed. Low surrounding walls forming an enclosure approached up a broad flight of steps.
Nos 1-6 (consec) (Includes Broadwater House, Devereux Road), Clifton Terrace	23.08.74 GV	II	<p>A terrace of mid C19 houses, nos 1 and 2 are of yellow brick and nos 3 to 6 (consec) are stuccoed. The front has a stucco balustraded parapet surmounted by ornamental urns and a modillion cornice and frieze. The ground storeys are faced in stucco lined as ashlar. A raised stucco band runs between the first and second storeys. Three storeys. Seven canted stuccoed bays rise through three storeys on the front, with one window range between the bays. The windows are double hung sashes with single vertical glazing bars. Those between the bays have moulded stucco architraves. The first storey windows in the bays have shallow balconies on brackets with ornamental cast iron guard rails. The doorways, with C20 doors, are approached by flights of steps. A two storey extension projects on the west end, with three window range on the west front and one window range on the south. It has a stuccoed parapet, modillion cornice and frieze.</p> <p>Nos 1 to 6 (consec) form a group with 1-12 Clifftown Parade (amended 15.03.76).</p>
60 East Street, Prittlewell	23.08.74	II	A C18 timber-framed and weather boarded cottage. Two storeys. Three window range, double-hung sashes with glazing bars. Central doorway. Floor tiled, double pitched (slate at the rear).
40-43 Eastern Esplanade, Southchurch	23.08.74 GV	II	<p>Summary of Building A terrace of four fishermen's cottages dating to the early or mid C19.</p> <p>Reasons for Designation Nos. 40-43 Eastern Esplanade, Southend-on-Sea, Essex, are designated at Grade II for the following principal reasons: * Architectural interest: The arrangement of the facade of these fishermen's cottages reflects their specialist function and is an unusual feature * Intactness: The exterior remains substantially intact and reflects the regional vernacular building tradition * Group Value: This terrace has group value with Nos. 44-45 Eastern Esplanade.</p> <p>History The terrace of former fisherman's cottages on the north side of Eastern Esplanade date from the early to mid C19. The fishing industry in the area has since declined and is virtually non-existent today. The cottages are on the whole unaltered apart from some minor cosmetic changes to the exterior, but it has not been possible to inspect the interiors.</p> <p>Details MATERIALS: the terrace is timber-framed, with weatherboard cladding. No. 43 is now faced in plaster. The roof covering is slate. PLAN: the terrace has an E-shaped plan, formed by wings to the rear at each end and the centre of the terrace.</p>

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			<p>EXTERIOR: the terrace is two storeys in height and six window bays in width. Nos. 40 and 41 are set back in the centre to the doorways and have hipped roofs and one window range above. The windows are double-hung sashes with glazing bars, those to no. 42 have louvred shutters. The doorway to no. 42 is recessed on the ground storey under an open porch.</p> <p>INTERIOR: not inspected.</p> <p>List description amended 07.06.2012</p>
44 and 45 Eastern Esplanade, Southchurch	23.08.74 GV	II	<p>Summary of Building A pair of fishermen's cottages dating to the early to mid C19.</p> <p>Reasons for Designation Nos. 44-45 Eastern Esplanade, Southend-on-Sea, Essex a pair of fishermen's cottages, is designated at Grade II for the following principal reasons: * Architectural interest: the arrangement of the facade of these fishermen's cottages reflects their specialist function and is an unusual feature * Intactness: the exterior remains substantially intact and reflects the regional vernacular building tradition * Group Value: this terrace has group value with Nos. 40-43 Eastern Esplanade.</p> <p>History It is likely that the cottages were constructed in the early or mid C19 for fishermen. Comparison with the historic Ordnance Survey maps indicates that the footprint of the cottages has remained the same since the late C19 and the exteriors of Nos. 44-45 Eastern Esplanade have not been altered since they were listed.</p> <p>Details MATERIALS The main materials are painted brick, with slate for the roof covering. PLAN The cottages have a rectangular plan. EXTERIOR The buildings, part of terrace, are two storeys in height plus a basement and have a three-window range. There is a shallow pitched roof with ridge stacks at each end. The principal elevation has double hung sash windows with glazing bars, in plain reveals. The ground-floor central bay is recessed and contains the entrances to each of the cottages, both have a small flight of steps up to the door. Between the two entrances is a single doorway at ground level, which allows access to further storage. INTERIORS Not inspected.</p> <p>List description amended 07.06.2012</p>

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30 East Street, Prittlewell	23.11.51	II	A C18 red and blue brick house. Two storeys and attics. Five window range, double hung sashes with glazing bars, in flush cased frames. A raised brick band runs between the storeys. A central six panel door has a Doric doorcase with fluted pilasters, triglyph frieze and a dentilled pediment. Roof tiled with stop end gables and a modillion eaves cornice on the front. A later addition of lower storey height extends at the west end and there are modern additions at the rear.
Royal Hotel High Street and 1 & 2 Royal Terrace	23.11.51 GV	II	<p>Summary of Building A former hotel dating from 1791.</p> <p>Reasons for Designation Royal Hotel, No.1 High Street, Southend-on-Sea, Essex is designated at Grade II for the following principal reasons: * Architectural Interest: it is a good quality, late-C18 hotel, which survives largely intact, and has a complete Georgian ballroom with quality decorative features and joinery of special interest. * Historical Interest: the hotel has a historic association with Princess Caroline of Brunswick - wife of the Prince Regent, who stayed there in 1804. * Group Value: it has group value with the adjacent Royal Terrace (listed at Grade II) and other designated buildings and structures in the Cliff Town Conservation Area.</p> <p>History Although the Royal Hotel retains the name it is no longer used as a hotel. The basement was converted to a night-club in the late C20 and the ground floor has been converted to a pub and function suite. The first floor ballroom has undergone minor restoration work in the early C21.</p> <p>Details MATERIALS: the main materials are brick with incised stucco render at ground floor. The roof covering is slate. PLAN: the building has a rectangular plan. EXTERIOR: the Royal Hotel is a corner building with south and east frontages. It has two and a half storeys plus a basement, and has a parapet and modillion cornice. The east elevation, facing the High Street, has been extended to incorporate two C19 houses and the south elevation has been extended to incorporate two houses of Royal Terrace (Nos. 1 and 2). The original building has a five window range on the east elevation, and a three window range on the south; both elevations have double-hung sashes with vertical glazing bars and straight, gauged brick heads. There are three, projecting semi-circular entrance porches on the ground floor and six-panel entrance doors with semi-circular fanlights with radial glazing bars and fluted architraves. The first floor has a large assembly room with a Venetian window on the east elevation, above which are the words 'ROYAL HOTEL' embossed and painted on a moulded stucco panel. The first-floor windows on the south elevation open onto a cast iron covered balcony. There are box dormers above the parapet on both the south and east elevations. Nos. 1 and 2 Royal Terrace are three storeys with a parapet and modillion cornice. The first-floor windows on the south elevation open on to a Victorian ornamental cast-iron-covered balcony, similar to that on the hotel. INTERIOR: at the ground floor there is a small entrance foyer with a late-C20 interior door, leading to a</p>

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			<p>refurbished public house interior dating from the early C21, including a bar and drinking area, raised seating in the south-east corner, and a separate dining room. The basement below has been converted into a night club in the late-C20. The space has been sub-divided with partition walls to create a bar, dance floor and seating areas. None of the C20 and C21 fixtures and fittings on these floors are of special interest.</p> <p>On the western side of the building is a hall with an open-well stair with a wreathed hand-rail leading to the upper floors. The stairwell is lit by a glazed, domed roof lantern. At the first floor is a large ballroom with C18 fixtures and fittings including matching fireplaces with marble hearths and moulded timber surrounds on the east wall, at each end, and heavily moulded Italianate cornices and ceiling mouldings. There are also moulded doorcases, jewelled wall-lights, heavy, gold-coloured chandeliers, hardwood floor covering and deep skirting boards. At the first floor there is also a kitchen and store area which retain decorative plasterwork features. The floors above have been separated from the hotel and have been incorporated into the adjoining building on the High Street; access was unavailable.</p> <p>List description amended 07.06.2012</p>
130 High Street, Southend	07.06.12	II	<p>Summary of Building A purpose-built shop of three-and-a-half storeys with a hipped roof, designed in Edwardian Baroque style, by Bromley and Watkins, dating from 1915.</p> <p>Reasons for Designation No. 130 High Street, Southend-on-Sea, Essex is recommended for designation for the following principal reasons: * Architectural Interest: it is a largely intact early-C20 shop that has a distinctive architectural form and Edwardian Baroque detailing. * Interior: good survival of internal features and decoration, notably decorative plasterwork, moulded cornices and the barrel-vaulted ceiling of the former boardroom.</p> <p>History No. 130 High Street is a department store that dates from around the early C20. It was occupied by Boots the Chemist until the 1980s and is now owned by the Burton Group. The shop has had a fire escape stair and lift tower added to the rear during the late C20 which are not of special interest, and the interior has been converted to accommodate modern retail requirements.</p> <p>Details PLAN: the building, which occupies a corner site, has a narrow, rectangular plan. MATERIALS: the main materials are stock brick with white, artificial stone cladding to the north and west elevation. The roof covering is slate. EXTERIOR: the building has a modern C20 glazed shop front at ground floor, which wraps around the west elevation and part way round the north elevation. Above this the original fascia and cornice survive. The first and second storeys are expressed by an arcade of tall semi-circular arched windows on the north (eight bays) and west (three bays) elevations. Each window has a wide transom with foliate and scroll motifs at the second floor level and</p>

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			<p>is framed by columns with foliate capitals. The arched heads have egg and dart mouldings and the spandrels have foliate and scroll motifs. The first floor, metal-framed windows beneath the transom are square with six lights, and the windows to the second floor, in the top part of the arch have arched heads, also with six lights. There is a heavy Italianate cornice with modillions, above which, on the west elevation, is a Flemish gable with a pediment decorated with scrollwork. In the centre of the gable is a large square window with heavy mullions and a flat projecting head, and there are smaller windows either side which have arched pediments supported by engaged columns. A figure of a cherub is attached at the top of the gable. The north-west corner is canted with pairs of slender, engaged columns at the angles and a string course at the second floor. At the first floor, the three window openings are flanked by columns with foliate capitals supporting heavily moulded, segmental pediments with a central shell motif. The second-floor windows are similarly treated, but have splayed pediments with flat heads and projecting sills supported by gargoyles. A domed pavilion, topped with a stone finial, surmounts this corner, subdivided by pilasters with decorative cappings, between which are arched windows with moulded surrounds and foliated spandrels and a plain frieze and dentil course above. On the north elevation there are three, gabled roof dormers. The rear (east) elevation of the building is faced in plain stock brick. It does not have the decorative quality that the other elevations have. There are large arched windows, an entrance door with bracketed hood, and over-hanging eaves with a dentil cornice. A metal fire escape stair has been attached at the south-east corner, and there is a square, brick tower addition at the north-eastern corner which accommodates the lift shaft.</p> <p>INTERIOR: the ground and first floors are used for retail and have been refurbished with late-C20 shop fittings, including false ceilings which conceal original moulded cornices, and columns with crocket capitals. There is a modern staircase with an escalator in the centre of the shop, between the ground and first floors. There is also an original dog-leg staircase with carved balusters on the south side, and the walls in the stairwell are faced with hardwood panelling. The second and third floors are used as warehouse storage and have columns with ionic capitals and moulded cornices. Modern studwork partitions and doors have been inserted to reconfigure the internal space. The top floor has staff facilities and offices. The staff room has a barrel-vaulted roof with decorative plaster ribs and ceiling mouldings, and the walls are lined with hardwood panelling. The panelling has been removed in the pavilion, exposing the brickwork. At the north-eastern corner is a lift tower which is no longer in use.</p>
Shelter opposite Devereux Road, Clifftown Parade, Southend	07.06.12	II	<p>Summary of Building Late C19/early C20 promenade shelter.</p> <p>Reasons for Designation The shelter opposite Devereux Road on Clifftown Parade, Southend-on-Sea, Essex is recommended for designation at Grade II for the following principal reasons: * Architectural Interest: good examples of late C19 seaside street furniture, with distinctive architectural form and decorative detailing * Group Value: They have group value with the other listed buildings and structures on Clifftown Parade, notably Clifftown Terrace, the statue of Queen Victoria by J H Swynnerton and the War Memorial by Edwin Lutyens, all of which are listed at Grade II.</p> <p>History The cliff-top shelters are likely to have been erected at the end of the C19 to cater for the needs of the increasing number of visitors to Southend as its popularity as a seaside resort flourished.</p> <p>Details</p>

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			<p>An open-sided cliff-top shelter dating from c.1890, one of three on Clifftown Parade.</p> <p>MATERIALS: the shelter, which has a rectangular plan, is constructed from timber and cast iron, with a lead roof covering.</p> <p>EXTERIOR: a lightweight structure of painted timber on a concrete plinth, with a hipped roof that is supported upon moulded timber corner posts with foliated cast-iron brackets. There is decorative ironwork to the eaves, and decorative iron braces at the foot of each post. There are finials at each end of the roof.</p> <p>INTERIOR: the interior has back-to-back, slatted wooden seating, divided by a clear glazed screen along the axis of the shelter. There are additional screens between the posts at both ends supporting smaller benches with moulded arms.</p>
Shelter opposite 25 Clifftown Parade, Clifftown Parade, Southend	07.06.12	II	<p>Summary of Building Late C19/early C20 promenade shelter.</p> <p>Reasons for Designation The shelter opposite no. 25 Clifftown Parade, Southend-on-Sea, Essex is recommended for designation at Grade II for the following principal reasons:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Architectural Interest: good examples of late C19 seaside street furniture, with distinctive architectural form and decorative detailing * Group Value: They have group value with the other listed buildings and structures on Clifftown Parade, notably Clifftown Terrace, the statue of Queen Victoria by J H Swynnerton and the War Memorial by Edwin Lutyens, all of which are listed at Grade II. <p>History The cliff-top shelters are likely to have been erected at the end of the C19 to cater for the needs of the increasing number of visitors to Southend as its popularity as a seaside resort flourished.</p> <p>Details MATERIALS: the shelter, which has a rectangular plan, is constructed from timber and cast iron, with a lead roof covering.</p> <p>EXTERIOR: a lightweight structure of painted timber on a concrete plinth, with a hipped roof that is supported upon moulded timber corner posts with foliated cast-iron brackets. There is decorative ironwork to the eaves, and decorative iron braces at the foot of each post. There are finials at each end of the roof.</p> <p>INTERIOR: the interior has back-to-back, slatted wooden seating, divided by a clear glazed screen along the axis of the shelter. There are additional screens between the posts at both ends supporting smaller benches with moulded arms.</p>
Shelter opposite Wilson Road, Clifftown Parade, Southend	07.06.12	II	<p>Summary of Building An open-sided cliff-top shelter dating from c1890, one of three on Clifftown Parade.</p> <p>Reasons for Designation The shelter opposite Wilson Road on Clifftown Parade, Southend-on-Sea, Essex is recommended for designation at Grade II for the following principal reasons:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Architectural Interest: good examples of late C19 seaside street furniture, with distinctive architectural form and decorative detailing * Group Value: They have group value with the other listed buildings and structures on Clifftown Parade,

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			<p>notably Clifftown Terrace, the statue of Queen Victoria by J H Swynnerton and the War Memorial by Edwin Lutyens, all of which are listed at Grade II.</p> <p>History The cliff-top shelters are likely to have been erected at the end of the C19 to cater for the needs of the increasing number of visitors to Southend as its popularity as a seaside resort flourished.</p> <p>Details MATERIALS: the shelter, which has a rectangular plan, is constructed from timber and cast iron, with a lead roof covering. EXTERIOR: a lightweight structure of painted timber on a concrete plinth, with a hipped roof that is supported upon moulded timber corner posts with foliated cast-iron brackets. There is decorative ironwork to the eaves, and decorative iron braces at the foot of each post. There are finials at each end of the roof. INTERIOR: the interior has back-to-back, slatted wooden seating, divided by a clear glazed screen along the axis of the shelter. There are additional screens between the posts at both ends supporting smaller benches with moulded arms.</p>

Listed Building	Date	Grade	Description
42, Old Bank House Leigh Hill Leigh on Sea	01.01.73	II	A C18 timber framed and plastered house, altered and added to in the C19 and C20. The rear part is weather boarded. The house stands on steeply sloping ground with two storeys on the north and three storeys on the south. A later C19 brick addition with a parapet was built on the east side and a two storey music room and library was built on the south side (1912-13). The north front has two window range to the original house and one window range to the addition, double hung sashes with glazing bars. The ground storey has a three light window. The south addition has a large mullioned and transomed splayed bay rising through two storeys, with leaded lights. On the east side there is a five panel door with the upper panel glazed, with panelled architrave and corner roundels with lions heads. Roof slate, hipped. The interior has a number of C18 features including a doorcase with shouldered architrave and a moulded panel with the words "Ye Old Bank House" and carved enrichment, a staircase with cut strings and carved spandrels, turned balusters and a "Corinthian" newel post and a mantelpiece. The music room, now a studio, has Art Nouveau features.
85, Prospect House Leigh Hill Leigh on Sea	23.08.74 GV	II	<p>A late C18 or early C19 stuccoed brick house. Two storeys and attics. Three window range. The centre part, of one window range breaks forward on the front, with a porch on the ground storey. The windows are double hung sashes with glazing bars, in plain reveals. Roof slate, with a C20 attic storey added.</p> <p>No 85 and Nos 98 to 108 (even) form a group with the Church of St Clement.</p>
Palace Theatre London Road	23.08.74	II	A small theatre built in 1912 with ornamented exterior façade and interior which is a good example of its period. The front façade bears the date 1912. The façade is of red brick with stucco dressings and ornamentation. A large central semi-circular arch with a stucco ornamented bulls eye window in the tympanum and surmounted by a

Listed Building	Date	Grade	Description
Westcliff on Sea			balustraded parapet with side scrolls is flanked by towers with stucco cornices and ornamentation and "Dutch" gables to the parapets, with ball finials. The ground storey has two side doorways with semi-circular arched heads and stucco cartouche in the tympanum. The interior has two curved balconies with paired side boxes with semi-circular fronts and domed recesses. The balconies and boxes are ornamented with stucco cartouche. The ceiling and proscenium arch are panelled, with stucco ornamentation.
Nos 1 to 3 (consec) Marine Parade	23.08.74 GV	II	A late C18 or C19 stuccoed house with a parapet and modillion cornice. Three segmental bays project on the front and rise through the upper two storeys. Three storeys and attics. The windows are partly double hung sashes and partly casements. The first storey windows have swept canopies round each bay. The ground storey has C20 shops. Roofs slate, with three flat headed dormer windows. Nos 1 to 4 (consec) form a group (amended 15.03.76).
Hope Hotel Marine Parade	23.08.74	II	A stuccoed building with a parapet of circa 1780. Three storeys. Eight window range, arranged 4:4, double hung sashes in moulded stucco architraves. The windows in the east half have glazing bars and the first storey windows open on to a continuous ornamental cast iron balcony. The windows in the west half have single vertical frieze and cornice. Roof slate on the west half and C20 tiles on the east. The building is said to have been used by Parker and the Nore mutineers in 1794.
Nos 1 to 15 (odd) Nelson Street	23.08.74 GV	II	From 1800-1830 Cliff town developed as a residential centre and Nelson Street was the shopping centre of Southend prior to the development of High Street. Nos 1-15 (odd) is a terrace of early C19 yellow brick shops and houses on raised stone flag pavement. It comprises eight 3 storey gabled blocks connected by two storey blocks. Each three storey block has 13 light window on the first storey and one window in the gable. The two storey blocks each have one window range. The windows are double hung sashes with single vertical glazing bars, and casements in the centre lights on the first storey. The ground storeys have C20 shops and offices with C19 ornamental cast iron railings above the fascia. Nos 1 to 7 (odd) have C19 pilasters to the shop fronts. Roofs slate, with overhanging eaves supported on brackets. Nos 1 to 15 (odd) form a group with nos 2 to 18 (even) and 10A.
Church of St Mary the Virgin North Shoebury Road North Shoebury	23.11.51	II	A small C13 parish church built in ragstone rubble and flint with limestone dressings. The west tower is C13 in the lower part with later diagonal buttresses and upper part with a pyramid roof and a small broach spire. The south aisle was later demolished and the arcade is still visible on the south wall, with octagonal piers and moulded capitals built into the Wall. The north wall has a window of circa 1300. The chancel has C13 lancet windows. Roof tiled. The roof of the nave is C15. There is a late C12 Purbeck marble font with a square bowl supported on five piers. The church has C19 restorations.
New Farm FarmHouse North Shoebury Road	23.08.74	II	A C18 timber framed and plastered house. Two storeys. Four window range (one blocked), double hung sashes with glazing bars, in flush cased frames. A four panel door has a shallow hood. Roof slate.

Listed Building	Date	Grade	Description
North Shoebury			
Moat House North Shoebury Road North Shoebury	10.12.73	II	An early C19 yellow brick house enclosed on three sides by a moat. Two storeys. Three window range, double hung sashes with glazing bars, in flush cased frames. The doorway has a blocked semi circular fanlight and a Tuscan portico approached by steps. Roof slate, with stopped end gables.
North Shoebury Post Office and Cottage Adj (The Angel PH) Parson's Corner North Shoebury	23.08.74	II	A C18 timber framed and weather boarded house with two gabled wings on the south side. One storey and attics. Casement windows with glazing bars. Boarded doors. Roof tiled, with three sloping roofed dormer windows on the north side.
North Shoebury House Poynters Lane North Shoebury	23.11.51	II	A C18 red brick house incorporating a timber framed wing at the rear, probably of a C17-C18 house. The west and south fronts have a parapet with a brick dentil course. Two storeys and attics. Five window range to the south front and three window range to the west front (two blocked), double hung sashes with glazing bars, in flush cased frames, with segmental arched heads. The south front has a central Tuscan portico and a raised brick band runs between the storeys. Roof tiled, hipped, with three segmental headed dormer windows on the south front. There are modern additions at the rear.
Prittlewell Priory Priory Park Prittlewell	23.11.51	I	Prittlewell Priory was founded in the C11-C12 by the Cluniac Order as a cell to the Priory of St Pancras at Lewes. It was one of the lesser monasteries housing not more than 18 monks. It survived some 400 years before it was dissolved in 1536 when much of the building was destroyed. The remaining house and foundations stand in a park of about 45 acres presented to the town in 1917. The Refectory and Priory building were restored by the Corporation in 1920-21. The Refectory dates from the C12 and the south and west ranged, including the Priors Chamber and Cellars dates from the C15. It was much altered in the C18 particularly on the west side. Indications of the cloister can be seen on the north wall of the Refectory and the cloister garth is still retained as an open garden. The Refectory was restored and partly rebuilt on the original foundations in the early C20. The north wall has much of the original work and there is a C12 doorway with Chevron and dog tooth ornamentation. The interior has a fine early C15 crown post roof. The windows are C20 restorations. Roof tiled. The west range has four C18 gables on the west front. The north end has exposed timber framing on the first storey on the east and west fronts. On the east front the ground storey is built up in brick. The windows on the first storey are mullioned and transomed casements with lattice leaded lights. The south front has four window range, double hung sashes with glazing bars, in plain reveals. Roof tiled, hipped. The interior has two band vaulted chambers on the ground storey and the Priors Chamber on the first storey has a fine C15 king post open roof and a C16 fireplace.
Old Crowstone Priory Park Prittlewell	23.08.74	II	A granite obelisk of about 7ft known as The Crowstone was originally erected on the Chalkwell foreshore in 1755 to mark the eastern extent of the jurisdiction by the City of London over shipping in the Thames. It was replaced and re-erected on its present site to the west of Prittlewell Priory in 1950.
Bell House PH	23.11.51	II	Formerly a C16 timber framed and plastered farmhouse built on an L-shaped plan. Timber framed and plastered.

Listed Building	Date	Grade	Description
Rayleigh Road Eastwood			Two storeys and attics. The first storey is jettied on the north front supported on curved brackets also on the south front of the east wing. The windows are casements with lattice leaded lights, two window range on the north front. Gabled wings extend on the west side. Roof tiled. The interior has exposed timber framing and ceiling joists.

Listed Building	Date	Grade	Description
Nos 3 to 15 (consec) Royal Terrace	23.11.51 GV	II	<p>Built in 1791 as part of a project to develop the south end of Prittlewell parish as a seaside resort. In 1803 Princess Caroline of Wales stayed at nos 7 and 8 and in 1804 the terrace was renamed Royal Terrace. Nos 1 and 2 now form part of Royal Hotel. It is a terrace of yellow brick houses with stuccoed ground storeys and a parapet and modillion cornice. Nos 4 and 5 and 10 and 11 are faced in stucco. Altered in the C19. Three storeys and attics. Nos 3 to 4 (consec) have 12 window range, nos 7 and 8 have four window range with stucco pilasters through the upper two storeys and nos 9 to 14 (consec) have 18 window range. No 15 has three window range, altered in the C20, with a C20 attic storey. The windows are mainly double hung sashes, some with glazing bars, some are casements. In the C19 ornamental cast iron covered balconies were added to the first storey, supported on slender cast iron pillars, those to no 14 are twisted. There are six panel doors with semi circular fanlights with radial glazing bars and fluted architraves. Nos 7 and 8 have Doric engages columns with open dentilled pediments and nos 9, 12 and 14 have rusticated surrounds to the doorways. The centre part, nos 7 and 8, has a slate mansard roof with two semi circular dormer windows.</p> <p>Nos 3 to 15 (consec) form a group with Royal Hotel, High Street</p>
White House Bournes Green Chase Shoebury Road North Shoebury	23.08.74	II	<p>Built 1787. A C18 yellow brick house which incorporates an earlier house. Two storeys and attics. Five window range on the east front, double hung sashes with single vertical glazing bars, in plain reveals. A central glazed door is approached by a flight of steps and has a wood doorcase with moulded architrave and a dentilled pediment on console brackets. Roof tiled, double pitched, with gables at the north and south side.</p>
Brick Wall to White House Bournes Green Chase Shoebury Road North Shoebury	23.08.74	II	<p>A C18 red brick wall which encloses the garden to the east of White House. It has brick buttresses on the outside and a weathered brick and roll capping. The wall has been broken open on the east side.</p>
Church of the Holy Trinity Southchurch Boulevard Southchurch	23.11.51	II*	<p>Old church: Norman and C13 fabric plus a C15 (or later) belfry. Restoration 1857 including rebuilding the west wall. To this was added a major extension on the north by J N Comper, 1906: in turn this received a chancel of 1931-2 by F C Eden.</p> <p>MATERIALS: The old church is built of mixed rubble with ragstone dressings. The C20 extension is of random ragstone with broken flints in many interstices. The core of the new parts are probably yellow brick, a material exposed in areas on the north side which were never completed. Clay tile roofs.</p> <p>PLAN: Old church: nave with bell-turret, lower chancel, south porch. New part: nave with chancel of equal height, two-bay incomplete north aisle, north-west vestry.</p> <p>EXTERIOR: The main facade of the church is now the north side of the C20 enlargement. This is in a loosely Perpendicular style and has a long nave and chancel under a continuous roof-line. Sandwiched between this and the road is a low, embattled north-west vestry and, east of this, an incomplete aisle under its own gable: only two of the four bays were built, the two intended easterly ones, being indicated by stock brickwork and the outlines of arches in the north wall of the new nave. The fenestration of the C20 additions is varied, ranging from five lights</p>

Listed Building	Date	Grade	Description
			<p>(chancel east and nave west) to two lights (chancel south and two on the north of the nave), and often with unmedieval, freely-treated tracery, notably the aisle north-west and west, and nave north-west windows which have uncusped ogee intersecting tracery which would have looked at home in a C18 Gothick church. At the west end of the nave is a Norman doorway, reset from the old building: in the head there is a billet-moulded hood, an order of zig-zag, and the jambs have one order of shafts with scalloped capitals. The south door of the old nave is also Norman and is similar to the previously mentioned doorway (but with no billet-moulded hood). On the south side there is a C13 lancet and two C14-style two-light windows under segmental heads. The east window is of three-lights with flowing tracery. Over the west bay of the nave is a timber-clad bell-turret with an octagonal shingled spire. The south porch is timbered and has low side walls of stone. There is no clerestory nor any parapets other than on the north-west vestry. To the left of the priest's door there is a fairly well-preserved mass-dial.</p> <p>INTERIOR: The old church has at the west end large timbers to support the bell-turret above and consist of chamfered uprights with arch-braces: a date of 1666 is carved on one of the pillars although the origins are probably C15. The chancel and nave are divided by a C15 chancel arch with a chamfered head and demi-octagonal responds. The roofs are longitudinally-boarded: that to the chancel is seven-sided, that to the nave has tie-beams with crown-posts and struts. The lower part of the rood-loft stairs survive on the north side. Between the old nave and the west part of the new is a stocky three-bay arcade with double-chamfered arches and octagonal piers with moulded capitals. The body of the C20 addition has three compartments - the west part, defined by the three-bay arcade mentioned above; a two-bay area beyond a transverse arch; and, beyond a further arch, the chancel. The central compartment has pairs of capital-less arches either side. On the south one of these is filled in, the other opening to the old chancel; on the north one opens to what is now an organ chamber, the other being filled in. The roofs are as follows: west compartment, seven-sided and divided into square panels (painted red); central compartment, again seven-sided with panels but with a raised tie-beam with crown-post and struts (again painted red); chancel; hemispherical with longitudinal boarding (painted blue with a peppering of stars).</p> <p>PRINCIPAL FIXTURES: The old chancel has two recesses of interest, that in the south wall early C14, ogee-headed on short shafts, that in the north wall a combined funeral monument and Easter sepulchre. It consists of a low segmental arch under which stands a low tomb-chest with cusped arch-head decoration, and, above, the more spacious four-centred, cusped arch of the Easter sepulchre itself. On the south side is a C14 tomb recess. There is a C13 piscina with attached shafts while in the old nave is a C12 double piscina in the form of scalloped capitals. The late 1850s restoration is probably represented by: the square-headed pews; octagonal font; the polygonal, traceried pulpit; and the attractive stone-inlaid decoration behind the altar. The new part of the church is furnished with elegant but generally conventional woodwork. The old church has a good assemblage of stained glass from the 1850s while the new part has windows by Comper, 1918-21, in the nave west and north-west windows, and an east window by G E R Smith of 1956. There is a good monument over the rood loft stairs to Elizabeth Drew (d 1761) with coloured marbles and an urn in front of an obelisk. The bell turret houses an early C14 bell.</p> <p>HISTORY: Now incorporated into Southend, Southchurch was originally a separate settlement, and this, its parish church. There is clear physical evidence of a stone church here in the C12. A restoration took place in 1857 when the west wall was rebuilt. By the C20 the building was too small and a major extension took place in 1906, reducing the old church to an aisle. The chancel was added in 1931-2.</p>

Listed Building	Date	Grade	Description
			<p>The architect for the 1906 work was J Ninian Comper (1864-1960), born in Aberdeen and the eldest son of the Rev. John Comper, a minister in the Scottish Episcopal Church. He was articled to Bodley and Garner and commenced practice in 1888. From that year until 1908 he was in partnership with William Bucknall (1851-1944). With the exception of the Welsh War Memorial in Cardiff (1928), all Comper's work was ecclesiastical. He was staunchly Anglo-Catholic in his churchmanship and usually worked for like-minded clients. He was knighted in 1950. F C Eden (1884-1944) was also a pupil of Bodley.</p> <p>SOURCES:</p> <p>Bettley, J and Pevsner, N, The Buildings of England: Essex, (2007) 708-9</p> <p>Anon, A Short Guide to the Ancient Parish of Southchurch - (leaflet guide, nd)</p> <p>REASONS FOR DESIGNATION:</p> <p>The Church of Holy Trinity, Southchurch Boulevard, Southchurch, is designated at Grade II* for the following principal reasons:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * The church is of special interest with the old building having work dating back to Norman times and the subsequent medieval centuries. * The old church has a number of fixtures and fittings of note, including the Easter sepulchre, Norman door, piscine and Drew monument * It was much enlarged in the early C20 by two leading figures of the last phase of the Gothic Revival, J Ninian Comper and F C Eden
Southchurch Hall Southchurch Hall Close Southchurch	23.11.51	I	<p>A C13 timber framed and plastered moated manor house with a cross wing at the west end which is jettied on the upper storey. The house is very interesting because of its early date. A Tudor wing extends to the south at the west end and a modern wing at the east end. Both wings are tile hung. The house probably stands on the site of a Saxon hall and it is still enclosed by a moat and earthworks probably of Norman origin. It is recorded that the land was given to the monks of Canterbury in 823 by Leofstan, a Saxon thegn. Subsequently the tenants of the hall inherited the family name of "de Southchurch", a custom which survived until the death of Sir Peter de Southchurch in 1309. In the late C19 the hall was owned by Thomas Dowsett, first Mayor of Southend. It was presented to the town in 1925 and extensively restored in 1930. Some original doorways and windows were uncovered during the restorations. The windows are casements with lattice leaded lights. Roof tiled, with four hipped dormer windows on the north front. The west wing has a good Tudor external chimney stack with diagonal shafts and a moulded cap. The interior of the hall has a good late C13 or early C14 tie beam roof with curved braces and an octagonal crown post with moulded capital. It has a number of original features including a doorway with a good carved ogee arched doorhead.</p>
Porters (Civic House) Southchurch Road Prittlewell	23.11.51	I	<p>The house takes its name from le-Porters, a prominent family in south east Essex in the C14 who owned the estate. One of the family may have built an earlier house on the site. The first known owner of the present house is Humfrey Browne (d. 1592) but it may have been built by a member of the Tyrrell family who owned the estate earlier in the C16. It is a late C15 red brick manor house with cross wings at the east and west ends gabled on the north and south fronts. At the end of the C16 it was completed or extensively rebuilt when the space between the wings was filled in and a porch built on the north front. There is a moulded brick plinth. Two storeys and attics.</p>

Listed Building	Date	Grade	Description
			The windows are stone mullioned and transomed casements, 3-5 lights. Four window range on the north front and irregular fenestration on the south front. The windows on each storey under the gables on the north front are original with moulded mullions and transomes, also the ground storey window of the centre block. On the south front the attic windows in the gables and the first storey windows of the centre block are original. Some of the windows on the south side have moulded brick reveals. A gabled porch projects on the north side. Roof tiled, with one hipped dormer window on the south front and chimney stacks with diagonally set shafts on the east and west ends (rebuilt).
Manor House Sutton's Road South Shoebury		II*	<p>(Standing within the Ministry of Defence closed area). A red brick house dated 1681. Two storeys, attics and cellars. Five window range, mullioned and transomed casements with leaded lights. A raised brick band runs between the storeys. A central two panel door with fanlight has a wood doorcase with broad pilasters and a shell hood on carved console brackets. Roof tiled, hipped, with a modillion wood eaves cornice, three dormer windows, two with hipped roofs and one (central) with a segmental pediment, and a central cupola. The front is protected by a red brick wall with tall gate and corner piers with acorn finials.</p> <p><u>Additional notes to list description after internal and external survey – 19th January 1980</u></p> <p>The brickwork is an inconsistent Flemish bond. The window arches are red rubbers, the central first floor front window has a projecting brick surround with a moulded brick sill and ears to the top band. Almost all the iron casements are original with original saddle bars and casement fasteners, the fasteners on the ground floor are sprung. The original staircase remains and the turned balusters are probably insitu beneath modern panelling. Most doors are original as is the panelling in a number of rooms, some original door furniture also remains. The roof was reconstructed probably early C19 to provide larger attics, and the dormers to the rear and sides were inserted, the earlier roof was probably a double roof with hipped ends. The garden to the south is entirely enclosed by three C17 red brick walls, which have subsequently been raised.</p>
Church of St Mary Victoria Avenue Prittlewell	23.11.51 GV	I	<p>A large church built mainly of Kentish ragstone. The church goes back to Saxon times and it is mentioned in Domesday Book. In the north wall of the chancel there is the remains of a C7 Saxon arch with Roman brick voussoirs. The north wall of the nave and chancel is of the early C12. The fine west tower was built circa 1470 and has diagonal buttresses with three offsets, flint and stone chequered battlements and has diagonal buttresses with three offsets, flint and stone chequered battlements and corner turrets with crocketed spirelets. The south aisle and chapel were added at the end of the C15, after the tower was built. the nave and aisle have chequered flint and stone battlements. A C15 two storey porch projects on the south side with an inside Tudor carved door. There is a C16 octagonal font with concave sides ornamented with roses and crossed spears.</p> <p>Church of St Mary forms a group with no 255 and nos 269 to 275 (odd).</p>
Nos 269 to 275 (odd) Victoria Avenue Prittlewell	23.11.51 GV	II	A C16 timber framed and plastered house built on a half H-shaped plan, with cross wings at the north and south ends. Two storeys. The windows are partly double hung sashes with glazing bars and partly casements. The ground storey has C20 shop fronts to the cross wings and a six panel door to the centre block. A tall cart entrance

Listed Building	Date	Grade	Description
			<p>passes through the north end of the centre block. Roof tiled.</p> <p>Church of St Mary forms a group with no 255 and nos 269 to 275 (odd).</p>
Lawn Cottage Waking Road Southchurch	23.08.74	II	C18. A small timber framed and weather boarded cottage standing to the west of Southchurch Lawn. (qv). One storey and attics. Three window range, double hung sashes with glazing bars. Roof tiled, with three gabled dormer windows.
Southchurch Lawn (Eton House School) Waking Road Southchurch	23.08.74	II	A late C18 country house now adapted for use as a school, with C20 additions at the rear and on the east side. It was the residence of Princess Charlotte of Wales in 1801. A stuccoed brick building with a pedimented wing at the east end. Two storeys. Seven window range on the main block and two window range on the wing, double hung sashes with glazing bars in the upper sashes only. The centre part, of three window range rises to a pediment. The ground storey has a central Tuscan portico flanked by a verandah with swept roof and cast iron ornamental supports. Roof slate.
The Red House Waking Road South Shoebury	23.11.51	II	A C17 red brick house built on an L shaped plan with wings extending to the west and south. Circa 1673. Two storeys. Casement windows. A raised brick band runs between the storeys. The stopped gable end of the south wing has a brick panel in the gable, with a dentilled pediment, the initial M over FR, two hearts and the date 1673. Roof tiled, hipped at the north end.
The Public Library (Central Museum) Victoria Avenue	19.03.74	II	Built in 1905 to the design of H T Hare. Andrew Carnegie contributed £8,000 towards the cost. A red brick building with stone dressings and a stone plinth. Two storeys. The west front has gabled wings at the north and south ends. The centre part has stone Ionic pilasters. 1:3:1 window range. The upper storey of the centre part is of panelled stone and the centre mullion to each of the windows is in the form of a moulded baluster. There are stone swags under each window cill. The windows in the wings are three light with Roman Doric engaged columns and segmental open pediments on the first storey and pilasters on the ground storey. A central doorway has Roman Doric engaged columns and an open segmental pediment. The south front has two slightly projected bays, of similar design to the wings on the west front and three window range in the centre. A central porch projects on the ground front and three window range in the centre. A central porch projects on the ground storey, with an open segmental pediment and pilasters. Roof slate, with a stone modillion eaves cornice and a central glazed cupola on the west front.
Cockethurst Farmhouse (Eastwoodbury Lane) Whitehouse Road Eastwood	23.11.51	II	A C16-C17 red brick house with Dutch gables at the north and south ends. A wing extends to the west at the south end. Two storeys and attics. Four window range on the east front, double hung sashes with glazing bars, in plan reveals. A central brick porch has a Dutch gable. Roof tiled, mansard, with three gabled dormer windows and a chimney stack with grouped rectangular shafts. This house was the home of Samuel Vassal in the early C17 and remained in the family until the death of Asser Vassal the last of the line (1808).
Fox Hall Farmhouse Foxhall Lane	23.09.74	II	House. C14 open hall, the west end rebuilt in C16 and the whole reroofed in late C17 and early C18 with three bay cross wing added to west in C15. Timber framed, clad in weatherboarding with tiled roof and C16 external red

Listed Building	Date	Grade	Description
(Eastern Avenue)			brick chimney stack at the west end of the main block with an oversailing cap. Two storeys and attics. The south front has three window range, double hung sashes with glazing bars, boarded up at time of survey. Interior has one bay of open hall remaining with hollow-chamfered braces, an arched service doorway and possibly another buried in the wall. The roof was re-assembled in the late C17 or early C18 reusing many sooted mediaeval rafters. A late C16 chimney stack was added at the Parlour end with fine four centred arched brick fireplace. A fireplace was inserted c1500 in the cross passage with a wooden bressumer. The C15 three bay cross wing added at the service end has exposed ceiling beams and floor joists. Two rafter pairs survive in the roof.
The Crooked Billet Public House High Street Leigh on Sea	26.05.75	II	A late C16 timber framed house with a cross wing at the east end. Refronted in the late C19 in brick (painted). Two storeys. Five window range double hung sashes with single vertical glazing bars, in plain reveals. The ground storey has three canted bays. Roof C20 concrete tiles. There are two chimney stacks each with three square shafts set diagonally. The lower part is old brick (rebuilt). The interior has exposed ceiling beams (one is encased and panelled) and some exposed framing. There are also C18 features. A first storey room has a good bolocation moulded fire surround.
Nos 1 to 11 (consec) 11a & 12 (Argyle Hotel) Cliff Town Parade	GV	II	<p>A terrace of yellow stock brick houses (nos 1 and 3 are now plastered and no 4 is painted) built by Brassey of the firm of Sir Morton Pete Brassey Lucas and Co., who also built the Southend Railway, circa 1860.</p> <p>This terrace with Clifton Terrace and Royal Terrace provdie almost the only example of the south end of Prittlewell as it was at first known.</p> <p>Each house has one window range and 1 two storeyed canted bay surmounted by ornamental cast iron railings (12 bays in all). Raised brick bands extend between the storeys, between the bays. The window are mainly double hung sashes with single vertical glazing bars, in rusticated brick surround (painted). The doorways are approached by flights of steps and have raised brick surround and moulded brick cornices. Roofs slate, hipped at the east end. No 5 has a C20 tiled attic storey and is built out above the bay. No 12 has a slate roofed C20 attic storey. At the rear the terrace was designed to present a façade to Alexander Street. Later the street frontage was built up. There are 12 storeyed wings which project at the north with pediments. Some have C19 and C20 alterations and additions but many retain their original features. The roadway at the rear, formerly a mews to the Terrace has a surface of hard vitreous sells with lines of granite paving.</p> <p>Nos 1 to 11 (consec), 11A and no 12 (Argyle Hotel with Nos 1 to 6 (consec), Clifton Terrace, form a group.</p>

Listed Building	Date	Grade	Description
No 4 Marine Parade	GV	II	<p>A late C18 or early C19 stuccoed house with a parapet and modillion cornice. The front is lined as ashlar. Three storeys. Two segmental bays project, on the front and rise through the upper two storeys. The windows are partly double hung sashes and partly C20 casements. The ground storey has an amusement arcade. Much altered. Included for group value.</p> <p>Nos 1 to 4 (consec) form a group.</p>
Barn at North Shoebury Hall Farm Parsons Barn Frobisher Way North Shoebury	22.04.77	II	A late C16 timber framed and weather boarded barn of six bays with a gabled entrance bay on the west side and an outshot on the south side of the entrance bay. Roof tiled.
No 87 (Ivy Cottage) Leigh Hill	24.01.79	II	An early C19 timber framed and weather boarded house of two broad bays, on two storeys with attic. The house was doubled in brick towards the road in the mid late C19 with further C20 alterations. It is therefore the original weather boarded house, now the garden front, that is the feature of interest. The central glazed panelled door is flanked by two storey canted bays with original glazing bar sash lights except to ground floor on right hand where the centre light has been altered unobtrusively to a French window. A mid C19 wooden veranda with scalloped eaves board runs across the ground floor. Fretwork and dentils parapet coping. Pantile roof with three dormers.
Southchurch Rectory Southchurch Boulevard	03.01.80	II	<p>Circa 1830-35 and extended in early 1850's Large two storey brick house with low pitched hipped slate roof with wide eaves, and band at floor level. The South garden front is six bays the two right hand bays are the original house. Sashes with glazing bars and flat ribbed brick arches, the four left hand bays built in identical style but with addition of a large mid C19 canted bay at the centre of the ground floor.</p> <p>Asymmetrical north front with whitewashed first floor sashes, and doorcase with flat hood.</p> <p>Two storeyed lower hipped roof wings to west.</p> <p>Interior: simple geometric staircase.</p>
East Powder Magazine Shoebury Garrison Beach Road Shoebury Garrison	28.04.86 GV	II	Powder magazine. 1852-3. Stock brick, stone dressings and bitumen roof. Square plan with lean-to porch to east containing C20 iron door facing north. EXTERIOR: position of three cast iron ventilator grills, some with wooden shutters, on two sides, indicates cavity wall and solid vault. Blocked opening in west wall. Low pitched hipped roof. INTERIOR: not inspected. HISTORY: one of only two surviving magazines at the Establishment and one of the first brick buildings built there. Included as an important functional element within the former British School of Gunnery.

Listed Building	Date	Grade	Description
West Powder Magazine Shoebury Garrison Beach Road Shoebury Garrison	28.04.86 GV	II	Powder magazine. 1852-3. Stock brick, stone dressings and bitumen roof. Square plan with lean-to porch to east containing C20 iron door facing north. EXTERIOR: position of three cast-iron ventilator grills, some with wooden shutters, on two sides, indicates cavity wall and solid vault. Blocked opening in west wall. Low-pitched hipped roof. INTERIOR: not inspected. HISTORY: one of only two surviving magazines at the Establishment and one of the first brick buildings built there. Included as an important functional element within the British School of Gunnery.
A and B Barracks Horseshoe Barracks Chapel Road Shoebury Garrison	06.03.84 GV	II	Barrack block at British School of Gunnery. 1859, drawing signed by Cpt J Inglis RE. Yellow stock brick with rubbed brick heads, gable and axial stacks and slate roof. Single depth plan with rear service wings. EXTERIOR: two storeys; ten window range with single storey; one window end blocks. A symmetrical front with plat band and overhanging eaves, rubbed brick flat arches, to entrances three bays from the ends with three pane overlights and double doors with six raised panels, and to 6/6 pane sashes; end blocks have round arched doorways in the gables with radial fanlights and double six panel doors. The rear has similar fenestration, with two storey service wings two bays deep with outer segmental arched doorways and small rear gable stacks. INTERIOR: not inspected but reported to contain dogleg stairs from the entrances with metal balusters, and heated barrack rooms. HISTORY: one of a group of eight barracks arranged round a circular parade ground. In its use of smaller separate buildings, a unique example of reformed barracks planning.
C and D Barracks Horseshoe Barracks Chapel Road Shoebury Garrison	06.03.84 GV	II	Barrack block at British School of Gunnery. 1859, drawing signed by Cpt J Inglis RE. Yellow stock brick with rubbed brick heads, gable and axial stacks and slate roof. Single depth plan with rear service wings. EXTERIOR: two storeys; ten window range with single storey; one window end blocks. A symmetrical front with plat band and overhanging eaves, rubbed brick flat arches, to entrances three bays from the ends with three pane overlights and double doors with six raised panels, and to 6/6 pane sashes; end blocks have round arched doorways in the gables with radial fanlights and double six panel doors. The rear has similar fenestration, with two storey service wings two bays deep with outer segmental arched doorways and small rear gable stacks. INTERIOR: not inspected but reported to contain dogleg stairs from the entrances with metal balusters, and heated barrack rooms. HISTORY: one of a group of eight barracks arranged round a circular parade ground. In its use of smaller separate buildings, a unique example of reformed barracks planning.
E and F Barracks Horseshoe Barracks Chapel Road Shoebury Garrison	06.03.84 GV	II	Barrack block at British School of Gunnery. 1859, drawing signed by Cpt J Inglis RE. Yellow stock brick with rubbed brick heads, gable and axial stacks and slate roof. Single depth plan with rear service wings. EXTERIOR: two storeys; ten window range with single storey; one window end blocks. A symmetrical front with plat band and overhanging eaves, rubbed brick flat arches, to entrances three bays from the ends with three pane overlights and double doors with six raised panels, and to 6/6 pane sashes; end blocks have round arched doorways in the gables with radial fanlights and double six panel doors. The rear has similar fenestration, with two storey service wings two bays deep with outer segmental arched doorways and small rear gable stacks. INTERIOR: not inspected but reported to contain dogleg stairs from the entrances with metal balusters, and heated barrack rooms. HISTORY: one of a group of eight barracks arranged round a circular parade ground. In its use of smaller separate buildings, a unique example of reformed barracks planning.

Listed Building	Date	Grade	Description
G and H Barracks Horseshoe Barracks Chapel Road Shoebury Garrison	06.03.84 GV	II	Barrack block at British School of Gunnery. 1859, drawing signed by Cpt J Inglis RE. Yellow stock brick with rubbed brick heads, gable and axial stacks and slate roof. Single depth plan with rear service wings. EXTERIOR: two storeys; ten window range with single storey; one window left hand and two storey; two window right hand blocks. A symmetrical front with plat band and overhanging eaves, rubbed brick flat arches, to entrances three bays from the ends with three pane overlights and double doors with six raised panels, and to 6/6 pane sashes; end blocks have round arched doorways in the gables with radial fanlights and double six panel doors. The rear has similar fenestration, with two storey service wings two bays deep with outer segmental arched doorways and small rear gable stacks. INTERIOR: contains a dogleg stair from the entrances with square newel and uncut string metal balusters, and heated barrack rooms. HISTORY: one of a group of eight barracks arranged round a circular parade ground. In its use of smaller separate buildings, a unique example of reformed barrack planning.
J and K Barracks Horseshoe Barracks Chapel Road Shoebury Garrison	06.03.84 GV	II	Barrack block at British School of Gunnery. 1859, drawings signed by Cpt J Inglis RE. Yellow stock brick with rubbed brick heads, gable and axial stacks and slate roof. Single depth plan with rear service wings. EXTERIOR: two storeys; ten window range with single storey; one window end blocks. A symmetrical front with plat band and overhanging eaves, rubbed brick flat arches, to entrances three bays from the ends with three pane overlights and double doors with six raised panels, and to 6/6 pane sashes; end blocks have round arched doorways in the gables with radial fanlights and double six panel doors. The rear has similar fenestration, with two storey service wings two bays deep with outer segmental arched doorways and small rear gable stacks. INTERIOR: not inspected but reported to contain dogleg stairs from the entrances with metal balusters, and heated barrack rooms. HISTORY: one of a group of eight barracks arranged round a circular parade ground. In its use of smaller separate buildings, a unique example of reformed barracks planning.
L and M Barracks Horseshoe Barracks Chapel Road Shoebury Garrison	06.03.84 GV	II	Barrack block at British School of Gunnery. 1859, drawings signed by Cpt J Inglis RE. Yellow stock brick with rubbed brick heads, gable and axial stacks and slate roof. Single depth plan with rear service wings. EXTERIOR: two storeys; ten window range with single storey; one window end blocks. A symmetrical front with plat band and overhanging eaves, rubbed brick flat arches, to entrances three bays from the ends with three pane overlights and double doors with six raised panels, and to 6/6 pane sashes; end blocks have round arched doorways in the gables with radial fanlights and double six panel doors. The rear has similar fenestration, with two storey service wings two bays deep with outer segmental arched doorways and small rear gable stacks. INTERIOR: not inspected but reported to contain dogleg stairs from the entrances with metal balusters, and heated barrack rooms. HISTORY: one of a group of eight barracks arranged round a circular parade ground. In its use of smaller separate buildings, a unique example of reformed barracks planning.

Listed Building	Date	Grade	Description
N and O Barracks Horseshoe Barracks Chapel Road Shoebury Garrison	06.03.84 GV	II	Barrack block at British School of Gunnery. 1859, drawings signed by Cpt J Inglis RE. Yellow stock brick with rubbed brick heads, gable and axial stacks and slate roof. Single depth plan. EXTERIOR: two storeys; ten window range with single storey; one window end blocks. A symmetrical front with plat band and overhanging eaves, rubbed brick flat arches, to entrances three bays from the ends with three pane overlights and double doors with six raised panels, and to 6/6 pane sashes; end blocks have round arched doorways in the gables with radial fanlights and double six panel doors. The rear has similar fenestration. INTERIOR: not inspected but reported to contain dogleg stairs from the entrances with metal balusters, and heated barrack rooms. HISTORY: one of a group of eight barracks arranged round a circular parade ground. In its use of smaller separate buildings, a unique example of reformed barracks planning. (PSA Drawings Collection, NMR, Swindon: 1863-: CTR 357-358).
P and Q Barracks Horseshoe Barracks Chapel Road Shoebury Garrison	06.03.84 GV	II	Barrack block at British School of Gunnery. 1859, by Cpt J Inglis RE. Yellow stock brick with rubbed brick heads, gable and axial stacks and slate roof. Single depth plan with rear service wings. EXTERIOR: two storeys; ten window range with single storey; one window end NCO blocks. A symmetrical front with plat band and overhanging eaves, rubbed brick flat arches, to entrances three bays from the ends with three pane overlights and double doors with six raised panels, and to 6/6 pane sashes; end blocks have round arched doorways in the gables with radial fanlights and double six panel doors. The rear has similar fenestration, with two storey wervise wings two bays deep with outer segmental arched doorways and small rear gable stacks. INTERIOR: not inspected but reported to contain dogleg stairs from the entrances with metal balusters, and heated barrack rooms. HISTORY: one of a group of eight barracks arranged round a circular parade ground. In its use of smaller separate buildings, a unique example of reformed barracks planning. (PSA Drawings Collection, NMR, Swindon: 1863-: CTR 357-358).
Garrison Church of St Peter and St Paul Horseshoe Barracks Chapel Road Shoebury Garrison	28.04.86 GV	II	Chapel and school at the British School of Gunnery, now church. 1866 by J Egan Roper. Polygonal ragstone with ashlar dressings and slate roof. Gothic Revival, in a mixture of Early English and Decorated styles. PLAN: cruciform plan with nave, transepts, chancel and SE vestry. EXTERIOR: moulded plinth all round, and steep gables. East gable has angle buttresses, triple lancets with trefoils over the outer ones, paired trefoil headed north side lights, and a left hand lateral stack; the taller gable of the nave behind has north diagonal buttress, and the south east vestry gable has low right hand paired trefoil headed lights and a small lancet in the top of the gable. North transept gable has a hexafoil light in the tip and lancets either side of an open timber gabled porch on a dwarf wall with arched braces, to a moulded two centre arched doorway with double cross boarded door; three bay nave has two light plate tracery windows with quatrefoils, separated by buttresses. Coped west gable has a cross finial, a gabled stone porch with moulded two centre arched doorway and cross boarded double doors, and lancets either side and above. South side as the north, with no transept porch. Steep nave roof has three louvred dormer vents and a diagonally set square cupola with tall pyramidal roof near the west end. INTERIOR: not inspected but noted as having a collar truss roof with diagonal braces and three registers of purlins; chancel arch. 1889 reredos, marble font, octagonal pulpit. Memorials include one to an accidental explosion of 1885. Stained glass memorials mostly from 1890s. HISTORY: with the garrison church at Gillingham, this is a good example of a combined church and school, and one of the most architecturally developed of barracks churches at this time (PSA Drawings Collection, NMR, Swindon: 1863-: CTR 357-358; Glennie D: Gunners Town: History of Shoeburyness Civic

Listed Building	Date	Grade	Description
			Publications 1948-).
Gateway, offices & guard house, will walled exercise yard Horseshoe Barracks Chapel Road Shoebury Garrison	23.08.74 GV	II	Gateway, offices and guard house. 1859, drawings signed by Capt J Inglis. Yellow stock brick with paler rubbed brick and stone dressings, brick lateral stacks and slate hipped roof to right hand office and flat roof to left hand guard house. Italianate style. PLAN: double depth plan offices and guard house either side of axially planned gateway. EXTERIOR: single storey; 3:3:4 bay range. Gateway has banded rustication, cornice and parapet, the central section set forward with a square clock tower with clock to each face, chamfered corners and moulded cornice, and a square weather vane; the tall semi circular archway and lower flanking wicket archways have thin imposts, blocked rubbed brick voussoirs and keys. The guard house and office have three bay round arched arcades on the inner side of the archway. Guard house has matching cornice and parapet, with small six pane windows in flat headed recesses; the rear elevation has two small matching windows, and a segmental arched garage doors to a rear projecting bay. Office has cornice and parapet, and small rubbed brick flat arches; the rear elevation has rubbed brick flat arches to 6/6 pane sashes. INTERIOR: guard house has cells opening off central corridor leading to walled exercise yard. SUBSIDIARY FEATURES: attached north wall with flat headed recesses enclosing prisoners' exercise yard to the north. HISTORY: forms the formal entrance to the circular parade ground, built for the first British School of Gunners, this is similar to that at Forton barracks, Gosport, designed by Captain James RE. In its use of smaller, separate buildings arranged in an open ring, Horseshoe Barracks was a unique example of reformed barracks planning. (PSA Drawings Collection, NMR, Swindon; 1863-: CTR 357-358; Glennie D: Gunners Town: History of Shoeburyness: Civic Publications 1948-)
Long Course Officer's Quarters and attached railings, Horseshoe Barracks Chapel Road Shoebury Garrison	28.04.86 GV	II	Single officer's quarters at British School of Gunnery. 1871. Yellow stock brick with brick ridge stacks and slate hipped roof. Double depth plan. EXTERIOR: two storeys and basement; 21 window range. Long symmetrical front articulated by giant pilaster strips, paired to entrance bays, to overhanging eaves, with plat bands to ground and first floors. Doorways to the centre and four bays from the ends, with an inserted entrance in the right hand bay, with rubbed brick segmental arched heads to doorways with three pane overlights and double four panel doors, and 6/6 pane sashes; short bridge steps span the basement area with coped walls; the later right hand doorway has a concrete bridge with iron railings. Rear has three attached ablution towers. INTERIOR: stairs from the entrances have metal balusters and curtains, to altered rooms, originally front and back of a spine wall with fireplaces. HISTORY: the British School of Gunnery opened in 1859, and the Long Course started on 1860. The barracks provided accommodation for the RA involved in testing guns, ammunition and armour for the army and navy. (Glennie D: Gunners Town: History of Shoeburyness: Civic Publications 1948-).
Gunnery Drill Shed Shoebury Garrison Chapel Road Shoebury Garrison	28.04.86 GV	II	Gunnery drill shed. 1859, lecture room added 1908. Rendered plinth, brick with C20 asbestos covering to original iron framed north light roof. EXTERIOR: single storey; nine bay range, with C20 additions. Coupled red brick pilasters with moulded capitals flank stock brick panels containing tall arched openings with brick keystones. Central tall sliding iron doors to each façade, most bays contain high level large paned windows above blocked former gunposts. Modillion cornice with stone top below asymmetrical gables of the north light roof outlined in projecting brickwork. INTERIOR: single span valley girders composed of bolted plates. HISTORY: purpose designed for gunnery drill and an early example of free span north light roofs. The oak framed gun posts were bricked up in the 1960's. Shoebury was expanded in 1859 as the first British School of Gunnery. One of the

Listed Building	Date	Grade	Description
			earliest indoor drill shed, forming part of a complete mid C19 barracks. (PSA Drawings Collection, NMR, Swindon: RA Barracks and Old Ranges: 1859-: CTR 338-366).
Blocks E-H Shoebury Garrison Hospital Road Shoebury Garrison	28.04.86 GV	II	Terrace of six NCO houses, one added to left, and now four. 1861, drawings signed by Cpt Sykes, RE, Inspector of Works. Yellow stock brick with brick chamfered square ridge stacks and square end gable stack, and slate roof. Single depth plan with rear service range. EXTERIOR: each a single storey; five bay range, with six window left hand section. Each a symmetrical front with rubbed brick heads to mid C20 doors and overlights, and horned 4/4 pane sashes. Left hand addition has doorway in the left hand end gable. Rear gabled service ranges with attic hatches and 6/6 pane sashes. INTERIOR: altered mid C20, contains flush four panel doors. HISTORY: sergeant's accommodation at the first British School of Gunnery, opened 1859. Included as part of a group with the hospital (qv), within a complete mid C19 barracks. (PSA Drawings Collection, NMR, Swindon: CTR 361; Glennie D: Gunners Town: History of Shoebury: Civic Publications: 1948-).
Blocks K-M Shoebury Garrison Hospital Road Shoebury Garrison	28.04.86 GV	II	Terrace of six NCO houses, now three. 1861, drawings signed by Cpt Sykes, RE, Inspector of Works. Yellow stock brick with brick chamfered square ridge stacks and square end gable stack, and slate roof. Single depth plan with rear service range. EXTERIOR: each a single storey; five bay range. Each a symmetrical front with rubbed brick heads to mid C20 doors and overlights, and horned 4/4 pane sashes. Right hand guard house with C20 verandah and inserted window. Rear gabled service ranges with attic hatches and 6/6 pane sashes. INTERIOR: altered mid C20, contains flush four panel doors. HISTORY: sergeant's accommodation at the first British School of Gunnery, opened 1859. Included as part of a group with the hospital (qv), within a complete mid C19 barracks. (PSA Drawings Collection, NMR, Swindon: RA Barracks and Old Ranges 1860-: CTR357-358; Glennie D: Gunners Town: History of Shoebury: Civic Publications: 1948-).
Hospital, attached Blocks I-J and attached front walls, Shoebury Garrison Hospital Road Shoebury Garrison	28.04.86 GV	II	Hospital and attached staff quarters. Dated 1856, drawings signed by Captain R S Beatson, RE. Yellow stock brick with rubbed brick dressings, brick gable stacks and slate roof. PLAN: double depth plan hospital with rear service and kitchen block, double depth plan wings each side with rear service block attached. EXTERIOR: two storey; five window range, single storey; five bay left hand staff wing. Symmetrical hospital front has overhanging bracketed eaves, a porch with stucco cornice and pilasters, double four panel doors and overlight, and sashes to the sides, a central gable to a first floor Venetian window with stucco surround, and flat headed 6/6 pane sashes. A passage with WCs connects to a rear has a central, square, single storey cook house and ablution block with a louvred ridge lantern flanking a central stack. Staff wing has flat headed 4/4 pane sashes with a mid C20 door and overlight. INTERIOR: not inspected; drawings show central stair hall with wards each side. SUBSIDIARY FEATURES: attached front wall, with capped piers and metal railings encloses forecourt. Attached buttresses rear wall extends from the hospital enclosing the rear section. HISTORY: one of only two regimental military hospitals in barracks (Fulwood, Preston contains the other) of this period. Beatson was one of the important group of Engineer officers, although the double-depth planning of the wards pre-dates the pavilion plan which dominated hospital design from the 1860's. One of the first buildings at the British School of Gunnery, authorised 1856, for the RA; part of a group with the NCO terraces each side (qv), within a complete mid C19 barracks. (PSA Drawings Collection, NMR, Swindon, 1863-: CTR 130-158; Glennie D: Gunners Town: History of Shoebury: Civic Publications: 1948-).

Listed Building	Date	Grade	Description
Commandant's House Horseshoe Barracks Mess Road Shoebury Garrison	28.04.86 GV	II	Commandant's house. 1851, built by D Nicholson and Sons, Wandsworth, extended 1860 and later. Yellow stock brick with brick ridge and gable stacks, and slate hipped and gabled roof. Double depth plan. EXTERIOR: two storeys; four window range. Rendered porch to left of centre has half glazed door with overlight to right of gabled bay with added conservatory. Projecting eaves are supported on decorative cast iron brackets. INTERIOR: not inspected. HISTORY: one of the first buildings on the site, for the superintendent, Shoebury was expanded in 1859 as the first British School of Gunnery. Included as an important part of a complete mid C19 barracks. (PSA Drawings Collection, NMR, Swindon: RA Barracks and Old Ranges: 1860-: CTR 351-353; Glennie D: Gunners Town: history of Shoeburyness: Civic Publications 1948-).
Officers' Mess, Proof and Experimental Establishment Horseshoe Barracks Mess Road Shoebury Garrison	11.02.87 GV	II	Coastguard station, now included within officers' mess and accommodation. c1825 coastguard station, library and former dining room 1852, extended to the rear 1861-2, dining room extended and accommodation buildings added 1898. Yellow stock brick, stretcher bond and Portland dressings to 1890s build, with lateral and ridge stacks, and slate hipped roof. PLAN: central double depth library building and right hand L shaped former dining room and dining room extension: single depth axial plan accommodation. EXTERIOR: single storey; one window coastguard station, incorporated within rear of single storey; five window range library with single storey; 3:4 window former dining room, and new dining room to right, and long two storey; 17 window accommodation range to left. Central library building has rubbed brick flat arches to tall ground floor 6/9 pane sashes and first floor 3/6 pane sashes, with two right hand casements, and in the centre a late C19 glazed porch with plinth, mullion and transom windows and half glazed C20 double doors to left, and half glazed doors in entrances to the returns. To the right the former dining room is set back, with a moulded pediment gable containing a keyed lunette, with tall, rubbed brick segmental arched 12/12 pane sashes; three window right hand return has a blind window to the front and a lateral stack. Long right hand dining room with a tall left hand 12/12 pane sash, and one large and two narrower sashes to right of centre with projecting exterior chimneys either side; right hand return has a four light canted bay with hipped roof. To the rear decorative cast iron glazed porch and former billiard room, now kitchen. Left hand 1898 accommodation a long symmetrical range with ashlar cill bands and dentil, two window ends set forward, and projecting entrance bays four from each end with semi-circular gables. Segmental arched doorways with four pane overlights, margin lights and double four panel doors, beneath three light mullion and transom first floor windows; rubbed brick heads to ground floor segmental arched and and first floor flat arched horned plate glass sashes. INTERIOR: former dining room has trusses with arch braced canted ties and trefoil-headed spandrel panels, and oak half panelling with fluted Corinthian pilasters to fireplaces; dining room has half-glazed dado doors under broken pediments, three fireplaces, dado rail and panelled dado, and plastered ceiling with principal beam supported on double brackets springing from paired pilasters. Accommodation range has a rear corridor and eared fireplace surrounds in bedrooms. HISTORY: the 1850s mess buildings forms part of the original Horseshoe Barracks, built for the British School of Gunnery which opened in 1856. The later accommodation building is included for its interest in the development of the whole mess complex. (PSA Drawings Collection, NMR, Swindon: RA Barracks and Old Ranges: 1898-: CTR 359-360; Glennie D: Gunners Town: History of Shoeburyness: Civic Publications 1948-).
Numbers 1-4 (consec) Blocks A-D	28.04.86 GV	II	Terrace of four officers' quarters at British School of Gunnery, now houses. 1860, Block D added c1870, altered 1925. Yellow stock brick with rubbed brick flat arches, brick ridge stacks and slate roof. Late Georgian style.

Listed Building	Date	Grade	Description
Horseshoe Barracks Warrior Square Shoebury Garrison			Single depth plan with rear service blocks. EXTERIOR: each a two storey; fine window range. Long symmetrical front with plat band and overhanging roof; each house has a central flat headed 6/6 pane sashes. One window range end gables have a blind attic lunette. INTERIOR: not inspected but noted as having rear dogleg stair from entrance hall. HISTORY: the RA School opened in 1859. Each originally had rooms for four officers to the front and rear servant's quarters. (PSA Drawings Collection, NMR, Swindon: RA Barracks and Old Ranges: 1860-: CT 361-364; Glennie D: Gunners Town : History of Shoeburyness: Civic Publications: 1948-).
Carriage/Wagon Shed Horseshoe Barracks Warrior Square Shoebury Garrison	28.04.86 GV	II	Vehicle shed at British School of Gunnery, now workshops and stores. c1860s. Cast iron frame with wrought iron trusses and corrugated iron roof, and mid C20 rendered infill. Iron frame with wrought iron trusses and corrugated iron roof, and mid C20 rendered infill. Iron frame has I-section beams bolted together, with cast brackets supporting the gutter, and curved ends with sunken panels to round posts, on sandstone plinths at the south end where the ground falls. INTERIOR: has wrought iron trusses with round ties and angle iron struts. HISTORY: the School of the RA opened in 1859. Included as an example of a prefabricated store, forming part of a complete mid C19 barracks. Glennie D: Gunners Town : History of Shoeburyness: Civic Publications: 1948-).
A and B The Terrace Horseshoe Barracks Warrior Square Shoebury Garrison	28.04.86 GV	II	Surgeon's quarters (Block B) at British School of Gunnery, instructor's quarter added. 1861-2, altered c1870. Yellow stock brick with rubbed brick flat arches, brick ridge, right hand gable and left hand lateral stacks and slate roof. PLAN: double depth plan with rear service blocks. EXTERIOR: two storey; six bay range. Pair of three window houses with plat band and coped gabled on corbelled kneelers, left hand cross gable has a canted three window bay with parapet; rubbed brick segmental arched windows with 6/6 pane sashes to the middle of each ground floor and the bay, timber tripartite 4/4 pane ground floor and 2/2 pane first floor sashes, and plate glass central first floor sashes.
C, D and E The Terrace Horseshoe Barracks Warrior Square (north side) Shoebury Garrison	28.04.86 GV	II	Terrace of three married officers; houses at the British School of Gunnery. 1861-2. Yellow stock brick with rubbed brick heads, truncated brick ridge, gable and side lateral stacks, and slate roof. Double depth plan. EXTERIOR: two storey 4:5:4 window range. Symmetrical front with projecting coped gables on kneelers one bay from the ends, brick first floor string and cill band and moulded brick eaves cornice; end and central entrance bays, the latter with a small raised gable, have segmental arched doorways with plate glass overlights and four panel doors, the middle house has double half glazed mid C20 doors. Segmental arched windows, keyed on the ground floor with 2/2 pane sashes, brick mullions, and timber tripartite first floor windows. Rear has similar elevation, with the outer gables containing larger 6/6 pane sashes to the stairs, and a central single storey service block. INTERIOR: has a central axial passage, dogleg transverse stairs from the entrance hall with moulded iron balusters and curtains, four panel doors and late C19 fireplaces. HISTORY: the RA School opened in 1859. Contains architectural distinctions reflecting the rang of the occupant. (PSA Drawings Collection, NMR, Swindon: RA Barracks and Old Ranges: 1860-: CTR 357-358; Glennie D: Gunners Town: History of Shoeburyness: Civic Publications 1948-).

Listed Building	Date	Grade	Description
F and G The Terrace Horseshoe Barracks Warrior Square Shoebury Garrison	28.04.86 GV	II	Pair of semi detached officers' houses at British School of Gunnery. 1861-2. Yellow stock brick with rubbed brick heads, brick central ridge and gable stacks, and slate roof. Double depth plan. EXTERIOR: each two storeys and attic; four window range. Symmetrical front has coped gables with kneelers set forward one bay from the ends, first floor brick string and cill courses, and moulded brick eaves cornice. End entrance bays set back have segmental arched doorways with plate glass overlights and four panel doors; segmental arched 2/2 pane sashes, with keys on the ground floor, mid C20 casements to the inner ground floor windows of G house, and two pairs of gabled dormers with plate glass sashes connected by a parapet; gables have canted, parapeted bays and first floor tripartite windows with plate glass sashes, and flat headed attic 2/2 pane sashes. Returns have gables to the rear, and a gabled dormer toward the front. Rear has single storey service blocks. INTERIOR: not inspected. HISTORY: the RA School opened in 1859. Contains architectural distinctions reflecting the rank of the occupant. (PSA Drawings Collection, NMR, Swindon: RA Barracks and Old Ranges: 1860-: CTR 357-358: Glennie D: Gunners Town: History of Shoeburyness: Civic Publications: 1948-).
Methodist Church and Adjoining Hall Park Road	19.10.84	II	Wesleyan Methodist Church, 1872 by E Hoole. Ragstone with ashlar dressings, slate (?) roof. Gothic style. Projecting gabled porch to Park Road has plank double doors with decorative hinges flanked by two light windows under parapets. Tall pinnacles flank central five light window with geometrical tracery. Smallest lancets to right and left, all with stopped drip moulds. Façade to Avenue Road is a six window range with buttresses and a porch to left. Gable fronted hall in similar style to left also has projecting porch and three 2-light windows flanked by pinnacles. The church was built as part of the Park Estate on ground given by J G Baxter.
Old Ranges Former Light Quick Firing Battery Proof & Experimental Establishment Shoebury Garrison	28.04.86	II	Light Quick Firing Battery, now disused, former casemates, 1870s, remodelled early 1890s as Light Quick Firing Battery. Stock brick with iron frame, C20 rendering to upper part. Two chambers set askew. <u>Right part</u> : massive piers with black brick quoins flanking iron frame of three bays. Wooden door frame (door missing) between two upright girders supporting wall plate. Iron clad barrel vaulted roof with mantle rail above blocked casemate. Part of plank floor survives. <u>Left part</u> : Truncated and re-fronted in yellow brick with four-course relieving arches, now demolished. Three bay barrel vaulted roof with brick infill; C20 brick partition. Interesting late example of a casemate and unique because referred to as an 'experimental casemate' in contemporary documents. A photograph (PIB/202) of c1896-8 shows the arrangement of rifle muzzle loading guns on the pier.
Old Ranges Former Heavy Quick Firing Battery Proof & Experimental Establishment Shoebury Garrison	28.04.86	II	Heavy Quick Firing Battery, now disused. 1898, incorporating part of earlier battery, extended during construction and completed 1900. Mass concrete outer walls in 1:3 Portland cement with broken stone and sand; core of brick burrs. Four semi circular bastions with projecting parapet. Neatly shuttered in horizontal courses. Twin towers of ammunition hoist and single storey structures attached to rear. An early concrete building used for training in methods of firing from an elevated position; the hoist towers also used for training in fire-fighting. The hoist room retains part of the curved ceiling from an earlier battery, possible c1850.
Nos 62 & 63 High Street Old Leigh	08.01.87	II	Shop and two cottages, formerly single house, mid C16. Timber framed and black weather boarded with gault brick front of 1849. Former 'traffic entry' plan with two rooms on each floor, about central stack and staircase. Original attic floor over with extended main posts and plates at first floor and eaves level. Substantial hardwood

Listed Building	Date	Grade	Description
			frame with some pegging and straight diagonal braces interrupting studs. Original large central stack has back to back fireplaces on ground level and becomes rectangular brick stack on ridge line. C19 front has three arched headed window openings on the first floor, the central one infilled. Ground floor has similar central window and 19/20 century shop front either side. Pair of old spiral staircases behind stack. Roof has heavy principal rafters and butt purlins with the rafters morticed into the latter. Fragments of pargetting stickwork on rear elevation and C17 window frame all under the raised roof of a lean-to rear extension. To the east is a single storey C19 painted brick extension with a hipped roof, added when the building was a public house. Appears to be unusually late example of plan form and carpentry technique with very interesting 'habitable attics'.
Telephone Kiosk Clifton Terrace	08.12.88 GV	II	Telephone kiosk. Type K6. Designed 1935 by Sir Giles Gilbert Scott. Made by various contractors. Cast iron. Square kiosk with domed roof. Unperforated crowns to top panels and margin glazing to windows and door.
Two telephone kiosks adj Foreshore Office and to South East of Royal Hotel Royal Terrace	08.12.88 GV	II	Telephone kiosks. Type K6. Designed 1935 by Sir Giles Gilbert Scott. Made by various contractors. Cast iron. Square kiosks with domed roof. Unperforated crowns to top panels and margin glazing to windows and door.
No 28 Leigh Hill Leigh on Sea	02.06.89	II	Dwelling and commercial premises, now house. Late C18/early C19. Weather board over timber frame set on brick plinth; gabled slate roof; brick ridge stack. Two storeys over basement set into slope of hill; two window range. Square headed doorways to lower gable end and east elevation; early C19 twelve pane sashes set in moulded wood architraves; similar 20 pane sashes to upper (north) gable end, replacing original loading doors. Interior: exposed timber framing with straight primary bracing and lodged side purlin roof; former workshop over stable/loosebox to north end. An unusual survival of a type of building which was once common in the fishing/ship building communities along the riverside.
No 51 (Marteg House) Anerley Road Westcliff on Sea	05.02.91	II	<p>House. 1901-2 by Walter J Tapper for "Harmon Morgan MD. Red Brick. Plain Tile hipped roof with sprocketed wooden modillion eaves cornice. Brick axial and lateral stacks. The lateral stack with stone volutes.</p> <p>Double pile plan: In front range the kitchen with scullery behind on left and surgery and waiting room on right with central entrance hall between, leading to stair well and surgery entrance on right and back doorway on left. The dining and drawing rooms are in the block at the back. Queen Anne style.</p> <p>Two storeys. Symmetrical 2:3:2 bay north front with narrower windows to right and left of centre. Rusticated brick quoins and stringcourse and heavy wooden modillion cornice. 12 and 18 pane sashes with exposed cases and rubbed brick flat arches. Central doorway with moulded architrave, panelled reveals and semi circular curved canopy with egg and dart moulding on console brackets with acanthus leaf; Chippendale type overlight and moulded six panel door. Right hand (west) return has side doorway with canopy on console brackets, semi circular fanlight and half glazed door, with large mullion transom stair window above to right. Narrower rear elevation of four bays under double span roof with similar sash windows and garden doorway to left of centre.</p>

Listed Building	Date	Grade	Description
			<p>Interior: has good panelled hall with two bay arcaded screen to stair well containing moulded string staircase with turned balusters and panelled walls. The other rooms were not inspected but may be of interest.</p> <p>Sources: i. The Builder November 1902. ii Architect's drawings with the local authority.</p>
The Kursaal Southchurch Avenue Southend-on-Sea	08.04.94	II	<p>Amusement park building. 1898-9, by George Sherrin. Red brick, stone dressings, concrete and steel structure. Slate roofs, partly glazed. L-plan with domed central hall and canted corner entrance, two storey range of shops to left of entrance with former dining hall to rear, two storey former bar to right with former dance hall to rear. Principal elevation arranged in two parts: to the left a symmetrical range of nine bays with central entrance under open segmental pediment flanked by shops, banded brick and stone pilasters and quoins, moulded cornice, tripartite first floor windows with Doric column mullions; to the right two tripartite facades of two storeys and attic, the corner range canted with later doors, each with a Flemish gable with open segmental pediment, Diocletian attic window with moulded keystone and voissours, cornice and pilasters as before, terracotta sags. Bar range projects slightly to right of entrance, hipped roof, brick parapet, single later first floor window. The whole ground floor of this elevation is fronted by a canopy with cast iron columns, the roof obscured by later boarding. North elevation has, to the right, a tripartite range of two storeys and attic under pediment, details as before; to the left a plain recessed range with two gables, close inspection not possible. Square base of dome has Corinthian order, each elevation distyle in antis, coupled columns projecting at corners, glazed between columns, dentilled cornice. Dome has eight oculae in scrolled surrounds and lantern with scrolled supports to each pier, onion dome and tall finial. At the time of inspection, halls to rear gutted and partly demolished, shop fronts boarded. The interior of the central hall retains glass inner dome, wrought iron balustrade to upper gallery and elaborate plasterwork including tunnel vaults, moulded cornice and foliate capitals. Remainder of interior derelict at time of inspection. This building is the principal and most architecturally important part of the former amusement park which originally covered 26 acres and included a menagerie, music hall, funfair, 90 shops and 53 houses. The surviving building appears largely unaltered. The Kursaal is Sherrin's major work outside London. He completed the dome of the London Oratory after the death of Gribble and the dome of The Kursaal is the only large dome he designed subsequently. The Kursaal is the principal architectural monument to Southend's Edwardian boom period. It has important townscape value. SOURCES: Buildings of England p356, Gray, A Stuart, Edwardian Architecture, p330.</p>
The White Hall Clatterfield Gardens	01.12.94 GV	II	<p>Built as a tennis club house, now stage school with flat. Designed in 1934 by D N Martin Kaye, the Head of Southend School of Architecture. International modern style, designed to be the focal point of a planned modernist development projected by the Thurston family of which only two houses, in Clatterfield Gardens, were built. rendered brick, flat felt roof, steel framed windows. U plan, two storeys to north, remainder single storey. The principal elevation (east) consists of a hall with a range of three pairs of French doors, each flanked by full-length fixed lights, all with horizontal glazing bars. To right, projecting two storey block has at first floor high level ribbon windows around both corners and similar window to ground floor left. To left a projecting low single storey range with a corner window to left and one 3-light and one single light window. Almost continuous drip band to window heads. Rear elevation has range of three ribbon windows to hall above drip band; double doors and corner window to right; four light window and door to left, two light square window to first floor. Hall has coved cornice and</p>

Listed Building	Date	Grade	Description
			retains wooden bar in alcove. Foundation stone inscribed "Laid by Diana and Dick Thurston 21 Nov 1931".
No 62 Clatterfield Gardens	11.10.95 GV	II	House. Built in 1934 by D N Martin Kaye FRIBA for N T Thurston in International Modern style. Modern style. Rendered brick, flat felt roof, steel windows, two low chimneys. Two storeys. Square plan with recessed corner entrance. North elevation, recessed to right, has first floor windows turning both corners and full height central projecting triangular bay window to stair. Ground floor has corner window to right, central slit window and two lift to left. West elevation has recessed entrance to left with flat concrete canopy, slit window with decorative leaded light above. Central stack, irregular fenestration and a glazed door to right. The interior is unusually complete, comprising a staircase with solid dark plywood balustrade, original fireplaces, doors and some light fittings. Bay window is timber copy of the original. This house and the adjoining tennis club were intended as the centrepiece of a Modernist development, projected by the Thurston family. Only one other house, now much altered, was built in Clatterfield Gardens. D N Martin Kay was Head of Architecture at Southend School of Arts and Crafts 1933-43 and son of Alex Koch, founder-editor of Academy Architecture. (See "Architecture Illustrated" Oct 1935, p 132).
Church of St Alban the Martyr St John's Road Westcliff-on-Sea	24.10.96	II	Church. 1897-1904 by firm of Nicholson and Corlette (Sir Charles Nicholson Bt). Free Gothic style. Flint and rubble, banded in brick, dressings mainly brick, some stone. Plain tile roof. Five bay nave, north and south porches, two bay chancel, north and south transepts, north aisle chapel and vestries. South east tower with canted angles. East end, gable wall with triple blind arcade. Embattled tower with two light bell openings, two light window to south with curvilinear tracery. South transept has double gable with three light curvilinear windows and west door, south aisle windows square headed with alternately round and ogee headed paired lights. Porch under half hipped west end of aisle roof. West end with tall six light window. North aisle and porch as south, two light curvilinear window with segmental arch to chapel. Transept with projecting single storey flat roofed vestries and four light window above. INTERIOR: Chancel with richly painted barrel roof, panelling, organ case and reredos (1920). Chancel screen and Rood of carved wood. Nave arcades with chamfered square piers, painted ceiling. All fittings and decoration by Nicholson except: Font, 1675, Sir Christopher Wren; alabaster with oak cover, octagonal, fluted bowl, stem with foliate base, from St Mary le Bow, Cheapside, London, bought 1898. Inscribed "The gift of Francis Dashwood Esq 1675". Nicholson's first church; clearly articulated forms, strongly textured exterior, very complete fittings and decoration. (Pevsner; Buildings of England: Essex 2nd ed. 1965 p357).
Church of St Margaret of Antioch Lime Avenue Leigh on Sea	24.10.96	II	Church. Early Italian Romanesque style with basilica plan. Concrete, roughcast rendered, brick bands and dressings. Clay pantiles to nave, aisle roofs leaded. Five bay nave, two bay apsed chancel, south chapel, north and south aisles, small north chapel, vestries to south. The detached Campanile to south west is separately recommended. East end; high single light round headed window with square leaded lights to north chapel, apse with three similar windows, south chapel with Venetian window with leaded lights as before. South aisle has a range of four round headed windows with tile arches, above projecting single storey vestries flanking a central door. Clerestorey with range of four lunette windows. West end symmetrical with a central entrance, a brick arch over double doors with statue of patron saint over. Oculus above, with tile surround. Aisles slightly recessed each with round arched window glazed as before and a small round headed window with square headed light. North aisle with range of four round arched windows detailed as before and a central door under round arch.

Listed Building	Date	Grade	Description
			INTERIOR: Open kingpost roof of 13 bays, painted roof boarding, Tuscan nave colonnades and moulded cornice. West organ gallery with later glazed screen below. Font base of black marble and elaborate wooden cover. Chancel slightly re-ordered with central altar of 1986, but circular floor in keeping with original conception. (Pevsner, Buildings of England: Essex, 2nd Edn; p 353).
Westcliff Library London Road	24.04.98	II	Branch library. 1958-60 by P F Burridge, Southend Borough Architect. Elegant one storey building, rectangular in plan, with staff room and workroom to the left and projecting bicycle compound to the front right. This is set within a paved terrace, with seats and planters at the front and patio at the back, which is an integral part of the design. Steel framed with yellow brick walls and metal windows in timber sub-frames. Front comprises a mainly glazed wall with double doors to entrance. The rear elevation is also mainly glazed with doors leading on to a patio garden. West elevation has full height glazing to left and brick wall to the right. Projecting weather boarded eaves throughout. Flat roof with central six bay ridge and furrow clerestorey. Attached at front right is a walled bicycle compound with double iron gates, having horizontal bars at regular intervals along vertical supports. INTERIOR has boarded ceiling with fluorescent lighting, suspended, curved internal wall with built- in seating, panelled wall to entrance hall and curved issuing desk.
Cook house to rear of block CD Horseshoe Barracks Chapel Road Shoebury Garrison	08.07.98 GV	II	Cook house to barracks, British School of Gunnery. 1859. Yellow stock brick with slate hipped roof. Square single room plan. EXTERIOR: small ancillary unit to rear of barrack block has 6/6 pane sashes each end and an entrance facing the barrack, with a raised ridge with side louvres. INTERIOR: Not inspected. HISTORY: separate cook houses were an innovation at barracks, where food was usually prepared in the men's' rooms. Included as a very rare example of an important functional part of the barracks, itself a unique example of military planning.
Cook house to rear of block EF Horseshoe Barracks Chapel Road Shoebury Garrison	08.07.98 GV	II	Cook house to barracks, British School of Gunnery. 1859. Yellow stock brick with slate hipped roof. Square single room plan. EXTERIOR: small ancillary unit to rear of barrack block has 6/6 pane sashes each end and an entrance facing the barrack, with a raised ridge with side louvres. INTERIOR: Not inspected. HISTORY: separate cook houses were an innovation at barracks, where food was usually prepared in the rooms. Included as a very rare example of an important functional part of the barracks, itself a unique example of military planning.

Listed Building	Date	Grade	Description
Cook house to rear of block LM Horseshoe Barracks Chapel Road Shoebury Garrison	08.07.98 GV	II	<p>Cook house to barracks, British School of Gunnery. 1859. Yellow stock brick with slate hipped roof. Square single room plan.</p> <p>EXTERIOR: small ancillary unit to rear of barrack block has 6/6 pane sashes each end and an entrance facing the barrack, with a raised ridge with side louvres.</p> <p>INTERIOR: Not inspected.</p> <p>HISTORY: separate cook houses were an innovation at barracks, where food was usually prepared in the rooms. Included as a very rare example of an important functional part of the barracks, itself a unique example of military planning.</p>
No 5 (Clerk of Works House) Horseshoe Barracks Warrior Square Shoebury Garrison	08.07.98 GV	II	<p>Officer's house at British School of Gunnery. c1861. Yellow stock brick with rubbed brick heads, brick stacks, and slate hipped roof. Double-depth plan.</p> <p>EXTERIOR: two storeys; three window range. Entrance front has projecting coped gable with finial and kneelers one bay from the left, first floor brick string and cill course. Left hand entrance bay set back with a segmental arched doorway with plate glass overlight and four panel door; segmental arched 2/2 pane sashes, with keys on the ground floor, the front gable has a wide shallow parapetted bay with a tripartite window with brick mullions, ground floor tripartite windows to the right, to the first floor over the bay, and the left hand side of the left and return.</p> <p>INTERIOR: not inspected.</p> <p>HISTORY: the RA School opened in 1859. (PSA Drawings Collection, NMR, Swindon: RA Barracks and Old Ranges: 1861-: CTR 362-364; Glennie D: Gunners Town: History of Shoeburyness: Civic Publications: 1948-).</p>
No 255 Victoria Avenue Prittlewell	23.08.74 GV	II	<p>Shop with accommodation above. Built as service end and passage to a mid C15 hall house, altered C17 and C19. Rendered and whitewashed timber frame; plain tile roofs.</p> <p>PLAN: service end consists of two rooms with an additional shop at front (east), with arcaded extended passage abutting to south, with a first floor chamber.</p> <p>EXTERIOR: two storey east front; two window range. Ground floor of north gabled range rebuilt late C17, and fitted with two C19 canted bay windows separated by a doorway. Two boarded 2/2 sash windows to first floor, that to left inserted between the service gable and the main gable. Gabled main roof, hipped to west. C18 stack on north roof slope, and similar stack on north roof slope of passage range. North return with exposed studs and inserted C20 blockwork at east end, and weather boarded remainder. South elevation of passage without openings. Main block projects to west: single storey outshut to east, weather boarded ground floor with doorway, and two boarded first floor windows. West elevation with single storey outshut and one boarded first floor window.</p>

Listed Building	Date	Grade	Description
			<p>INTERIOR: north service range divided into three rooms, but partitions removed. Principal studs with jowled tops and formerly with arched braces in three directions; secondary studs of heavy scantling. Inserted C19 brick stack with bread oven at west end.</p> <p>Passage with arched braces to south wall defining two formerly open arcade bays. One four centred doorway with hollow mouldings leads into main range. C18 four panelled door with HL hinges adjacent. Inserted staircase. South west outshut with C18 fireplace. First floor of main range with three bay crown post roof, the two freestanding posts of rebated cruciform section with arched braces in four directions. Cambered tie beams with hollow chamfers and arched braces to chamfered principal studs. Secondary rafters. Four centred doorway on south side with hollow mouldings now blocked by inserted stack. Roof of passageway chamber of C17 tie beams, principals and collars. Late C17 with inserted C20 timber posts.</p>
Church of St Laurence and All Saints Eastwoodbury Lane Eastwood	23.11.51	I	<p>Church. C12-C17. The earliest known record of Eastwood Church is in 1100 when Robert Fitz Suen gave the chapels of Eastwood, Sutton and Prittlewell to the Prior of Prittlewell in whose possession it remained until the Reformation (1536). The church is built of ragstone rubble with flint and has limestone dressings. There is some Roman brick. The west tower has a timber framed and shingled upper part, with a broach spire (restored C20). The south aisle has two plastered gables. Roof tiled the nave is C12 and on the inside of the north wall there are the remains of Normal window openings. The roof is C15 with tie beams and octagonal crown posts with curved braces. The south aisle is C13 and the north aisle is a small and unusual C15 priest's room of two stages. This has a heavy plank and muntin screen with narrow door and roof of heavy joists supporting the upper floor. Both north and south doors are probably C12 and have elaborate ironwork. There is a brass of Thomas Burrough (d 1600).</p>
Cliff Town Congregational Church and Memorial Hall	18.01.08	II	<p>Congregational Church 1865, Architect W. A. Dixon, North aisle and porch added 1887, balconies to north and south aisles 1897, Kentish Ragstone with Bath stone dressings; concrete tile roofs, slates to spire. Memorial Hall; 1925, ashlar masonry, tiled roof.</p> <p>PLAN: The church has a west entrance porch, nave and aisles to north and south, both with raised balconies with storage rooms under; there is a tower to the south west. At the east end is a tow and a half storey range, with a further projecting two storey wing attached to that at its south end. Set within the L shape formed by these two is the Memorial Hall. Memorial Hall: Rectangular, two storey height; entrance lobby at north end. The roof is pitched and half hipped to the south.</p> <p>EXTERIOR: The church is designed in a Gothic, Early English style. The west end presents an irregular range of ten overlapping gables, under which are six doors, four of them double. Three gables front the single storey porch behind which can be seen the trefoil decorated top of the pair of buttresses of the original west front; between these and above the porch is a rose window set within a pointed arch with blank tracery in its head. The buttresses originally flanked three lancet windows, which still survive inside the porch. The porch has a central double door with an ogee arch over a moulded arch and colonnettes with foliated capitals. This is flanked by twin lancet windows with trefoil heads and hood moulds with foliated stops. To the south is a four stage buttressed tower. The first stage has double doors under a trefoil headed arch and the second a trefoil headed lancet. The fourth</p>

Listed Building	Date	Grade	Description
			<p>stage is octagonal with louvred trefoil headed lancet with hood mould over, above which light the balcony, under which are four rectangular mullioned windows. To the east is the end gable of the east range, with an irregular arrangement of rectangular windows, and to the east of this the back projecting wing with large square windows in the first storey. The north elevation also has four gables with twin lancets under, but the windows at ground floor level are designed to be more decorative than those in the south elevation, with a regular pattern of two pairs of trefoil headed lancets between four mullioned windows. The style and arrangement of windows and a door in the north gable of the east wing is irregular, and also more decorative than that to the south. Memorial hall: Only the north elevation is completely visible. It has a two storey central section with double doors flanked by narrow windows, with continuous hood mould over. On either side of the windows are buttresses and two flat roofed single storey sections. One of the buttresses carries a carved stone commemorative plaque with the inscription "To the Glory of God Cliff Town Memorial Hall. This hall was erected in loving memory of the men of Cliff Town who laid down their lives in the Great War 1914-1918".</p> <p>INTERIOR: The porch is divided into three. Two side lobbies give access to the main body of the nave under the gallery at the west end. The church is divided into nave, aisles and balconies by arcades, the inner with pointed arches, the outer with ogee arches; both have piers with foliate capitals. Above the point of each arch in the nave are circular clerestory windows. Centrally placed at the east end is a carved wooden pulpit with carved panelled screen behind; the steps up either side of the pulpit have wrought iron banisters. Above the pulpit and screen the organ pipes rise the full height of the nave. The nave roof has tie beams supported on braces springing from corbels, and decoratively pierced angle struts and rafters cut so that three trefoil shapes are formed in the spaces between them. All windows contain some stained glass, the most elaborate reserved for the rose window and those in the south and north elevations, above the balconies. Beyond the east end, the three storey cross wing contains offices and meeting rooms. To the south, on the ground floor, is a half height wood panelled committee room. To the north of that are two vestries, followed by a "parlour", which contains a modern disabled access ramp, followed by a hall and staircase. The ground floor of the projecting south east wing contains a kitchen and two store rooms; above these is a room containing three stained glass windows. Above the vestry and parlour is a large meeting room which has two fireplaces with decorative cast iron surrounds and grates, a further meeting room and a smaller room now used as a Sunday School room. There are a number of staircases giving access to different levels, all with decoratively wrought iron banisters. All joinery and doors appear original. Memorial Hall: The hall is reached through a lobby containing plain single panelled doors. Both lobby and hall have a wooden parquet floor, and the walls are panelled to head height. At the south end is a stage, with panelling behind. The ceiling at west and east ends forms a wide pointed arch, and between these two the ceiling begins to arch, then rises straight up into a long line of windows set just below the flat ceiling. Attached to the wall panelling are a number of cast iron plaques each carrying a number of names of those who died in the First World War.</p> <p>SUBSIDIARY FEATURES: At the west end defining the boundary with the street is a low ragstone wall with three entrances and eight square piers with shoulders, surmounted by a cube with a quatrefoil on four sides.</p> <p>HISTORY: The planned estate of Cliff Town was built on land leased by the railway developer between the railway line and the cliff-top, with the intention of capitalising on the arrival of the railway in Southend in 1856. The development was built between 1859 and 1861, and by the mid 1860s appeared to be an ideal location for a new</p>

Listed Building	Date	Grade	Description
			<p>Congregational church, needed to replace the existing overcrowded chapel on the High Street. In May 1865 the foundation stone of the new church on Nelson Street was laid; five months later the church was open. The stained glass rose window in the east elevation was presented by Thomas Dowsett, the first Mayor of Southend, in 1892; Dowsett had been instrumental in the building of the new church. The membership of the church continued to expand, and by 1887 further accommodation was needed. Funds were raised to add a north aisle, and to build a lecture hall and Sunday School rooms. By 1897 the church was once more suffering from overcrowding, and balconies were added to the north and south aisles. A new organ was built, and the old organ moved to a new church in Prittlewell. A final phase of building was completed in 1925, with the opening of the Memorial Hall behind the church, commemorating the dead of the First World War. Historic OS maps demonstrate the expansion of the church between 1875 and 1897 to fill the whole plot. The 1897 map also shows a school on a separate plot behind the church, now occupied by the Memorial Hall; it also indicates that the porch that now fronts the entrance was built at the same time as the north aisle. An early print reproduced on the cover of The History of Cliff Town Congregational Church, Southend-on-Sea by John R Hodgkins shows the church as it was when first built, without porch or north aisle.</p> <p>SOURCES: Hodgkins, John R. 1974. The History of Cliff Town Congregational Church, Southend-on-Sea 1799-1972. Website: http://www.southend.gov.uk</p> <p>REASON FOR DESIGNATION DECISION Cliff Town Church is designated at Grade II for the following principal reasons:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ It was designed by W A Dixon, an architect with two Grade II listed churches to his credit. ▪ It is a complete architectural and decorative ensemble, with completely furnished interior, and with surviving offices and meeting rooms. ▪ It is of historical interest, reflecting the expansion of Congregationalism, its social and liturgical context, as well as the growth in popularity of seaside towns through the C19. ▪ Its elaborate composition has considerable townscape value in the Cliff Town Estate; it makes a significant contribution to the conservation area, and has group value with the Grade II listed terrace, nos. 1-15 Nelson Street.
Church of Our Lady Help of Christians and St Helen, Milton Road, Westcliff	15.10.14	II	<p>Summary of Building Roman Catholic Church 1868-9, by Thomas Goodman of Southend.</p> <p>Reasons for Designation The Roman Catholic Church of Our Lady Help of Christians and St Helen, Milton Road, Westcliff on Sea, Essex, designed in 1868-9 by Thomas Goodman and extended by A.J.C Scoles in 1899, is listed at Grade II for the following principal reasons:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Architectural interest: as a good example of mid-Victorian Gothic Revival church design, displaying the influence of E. W. Pugin and G. E. Street, and notable for its use of structural polychromy. Later additions by Scoles, a Catholic architect of note, are seamless in character; * Interior: for the quality of carved stonework by Earp, and original and later fixtures and fittings of note, including a series of post-war stained glass windows by the Hardman firm;

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			<p>* Historic interest: the oldest Catholic Church in south Essex in modern times, originally serving a large mission territory.</p> <p>History A Catholic mission at Southend was established by the Revd John Moore in 1862, serving a large and scattered territory stretching from Burnham-on-Crouch in the north, to the River Thames in the south, Horndon in the west and Foulness Island in the east, and including the garrison at Shoeburyness. The site for the present church and much of the initial building cost were paid for by Miss (later Countess) Helen Tasker, supporter of a number of Catholic building projects in Essex and elsewhere. She laid the foundation stone on 8 October 1868. The church was built in stages as funds permitted, largely following the original design of Thomas Goodman of Southend. The builders were Wilkins & Son of Chatham, while the carving was executed by Thomas Earp of Lambeth, G E Street's favourite carver. The first phase, consisting of nave, chancel and sacristy, was opened in October 1869 by Archbishop Manning of Westminster, who described it as 'the very model of a country church' (Weekly Register, October 1869). Temporary walling was placed on the outer face of the arcades until funds were available to continue the work. In 1895 a high altar was installed as a memorial to Fr. Moore (d.1890), paid for by subscription. It was made by Earp & Hobbs of Lambeth from designs by F A Walters. The south aisle was added in 1899-1900 (Alderman Tolhurst was the principal benefactor) and the north aisle and enlarged sacristy in 1902-03. These additions were built under the supervision of Canon AJC Scoles, who also designed the school, built to the north in 1898. In 1903, stained glass depicting the Crucifixion, with figures of the Virgin Mary and St John and saints Mary Magdalene, Helen and Joseph was installed at the east end, by Westlake of London. An organ gallery was added at the west end in 1903 (parish source) or 1906 (Kelly), probably from designs by Canon Scoles. The organ was financed in part by Andrew Carnegie (parish source). In 1912 a memorial window to Fr Moore was placed in the baptistery. The church was consecrated by Bishop Ward, first Bishop of Brentwood, on 12 August 1919.</p> <p>The Church suffered wartime bomb damage, with the loss of stained glass. Repairs in 1949 included the rebuilding of the high altar (separated from the reredos, the design of which was simplified), new alabaster altar rails, entrance doors, Stations of the Cross and reconstruction and relocation of the pulpit. Parquet flooring replaced the original Minton tiles in the sanctuary. It was probably at this time also that much of the internal polychrome brickwork was plastered and painted. In 1952-3 (and later) much new stained glass by the Hardman firm was added. Following the Second Vatican Council, in 1968, the high altar was again rebuilt, modified and further brought forward to allow the priest to say Mass facing the congregation. The nave pulpit and the metal gates of the altar rails were removed.</p> <p>Details Roman Catholic church in Early English Gothic style, 1868-9, by Thomas Goodman of Southend, with additions of 1899-1903 by A J C Scoles.</p> <p>MATERIALS: the walls are faced with yellow brick with red and black brick bands and dressings of Bathstone. The roofs are covered with plain tiles.</p> <p>PLAN: nave with north and south aisles, southwest porch, shallow transepts, chancel flanked by chapels, with</p>

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			<p>sacristy to the north connecting with the presbytery.</p> <p>EXTERIOR: the most visible elevation is that to the east, facing Milton Road. This has a large five-light sanctuary window with plate tracery and attached marble shafts. Below the window is a chequerboard brick panel above the sill and an original stone inscription MARIA AUXILIUM CHRISTIANUM ORA PRO NOBIS (Mary help of Christians pray for us). Below this, a buttress incorporates the foundation stone. Above the window, at the gable head, is a stone image niche with pinnacle (no statue). The flanking chapels have English stepped triple lancets. The west end elevation of the nave is E W Puginian in character and has a large stepped central buttress flanked by two-light windows with plate tracery. The gable is corbelled out from the main wall face and topped by a large and elaborate bellcote with twin bell openings (the two original bells, cast by Messrs Mears and Stainbank of Whitechapel Bell Foundry, have been lost, possibly in wartime). Flanking this, the west elevation of the south aisle has a triple lancet window with vesica in plate tracery (to the original baptistery), while that of the north aisle has just one small window (to the stair to the organ chamber). On the south side is a projecting porch with entrance on the east side with carved stone tympanum and oak doors. The two bays of the south aisle have triple lancet windows, while the transept has a sexfoil round window in plate tracery. On the north side are three aisle bays with triple windows and a small transept with a round window similar to that on the south side but with lean-to (confessionals) below. The sacristy adjoins.</p> <p>INTERIOR: some of the original internal polychrome brickwork has been painted, but is still exposed on the walls of the nave. The woodblock floor has Minton tiles in the side chapels and a small tiled area near the entrance. The sanctuary is carpeted; after the war its original Minton tiles were replaced with woodblock. The timber nave roof has arch braces to the collars with boarding above, while the lean-to aisle roofs are concealed by plaster ceilings. At the west end of the nave is a delicate Gothic oak organ gallery of 1906. The nave arcades are of four bays with pointed chamfered arches carried on stout stone piers, now painted, with elaborate capitals carved by Thomas Earp. The aisle windows are simply chamfered without other ornament.</p> <p>The wide chancel arch is carried on carved corbels. The sanctuary has a ribbed pointed timber ceiling and wide arches to the side chapels, with richly carved capitals.</p> <p>FIXTURES AND FITTINGS: the altar is that designed by F A Walters and made by Earp and Hobbs in 1895, albeit reduced in size, modified and brought forward. It is carried on four stubby marble columns with a wide central support carved at the front with the Agnus Dei. Behind the altar, the stone reredos set into the east wall is also that of 1895, again modified. The alabaster altar rails of 1949 are retained in the sanctuary and the side chapels, minus their gates (in store). The north (Lady) chapel has a stone piscina and a modern altar with statue of Our Lady of Walsingham. The south (now Blessed Sacrament) chapel has a timber altar of 1953. The small painted octagonal font is now located in the south transept. The seating consists of original or early open-backed oak benches with elbowed and chamfered ends.</p> <p>STAINED GLASS: the east window is a replacement of the 1903 window lost in the war, and has the same figures. It is by the Hardman firm of Birmingham, as are the east window of the Blessed Sacrament Chapel, two triple windows in the south aisle, and the triple window at the west end of the south aisle (former baptistery), the last in</p>

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			<p>memory of Fr. Moore and replacing that of 1912. Also in the Blessed Sacrament chapel is a smaller window to Canon McKenna (d. 1948, artist not established). In the north aisle there are surviving earlier windows, ranging in date from 1904-18.</p> <p>The linked presbytery (subject of a separate designation assessment), the former school building to the north of the Church (by Scoles) and a later (1927) school building to the south-west of the Church are excluded from the listing.</p>