

Street	Building Name/Number	Reason for Inclusion on Local List/Comments
Albert Terrace, Sutton	2 to 8	Highly individual polychrome terrace with attractive brick porches. Built 1856. Distinctive and rare cul-de-sac court housing with no front gardens, just a communal yard.
Alfred Street	Inkerman Tavern	Neat 1930s public house built for Hull brewers Moors' & Robson's Ltd. Good M&R stone detail over corner door.
Anlaby Road	Mecca Bingo (former Carlton Theatre)	Good and rare surviving example of a prominent 1920s suburban cinema. Designed by Blackmore & Sykes. Notable for its Art Deco details, great arched front with 1 st floor balcony, shallow triangular pediment above topped by a globe, and entrances in great rounded three-storey bays to either side.
Anlaby Road	Three Crowns (former Hull Savings Bank)	Fine stone Neo-Classical building. Designed by John Bilson, a prominent local architect, and built 1925. Now a public house.
Anlaby Road	The Eagle, 283-285	Prominent three-storey corner pub featuring a splendid golden eagle. Built on site of earlier tavern. The pub originally only occupied No.283. The corner property was previously a grocers shop (Bakers Market), and as late as 1939 it was Welworthy Piston Rings Ltd.
Ann Watson Street	The Ship Inn	Attractive vernacular inspired public house. Built for Hull Brewery in 1932. Important 'touchstone' for the former hamlet of Stoneferry - an area now dominated by large industrial & retail units.

Baker Street	Humber Mental Health, 7	Former Hull & Sculcoates Dispensary. Built 1886 and designed by John Bilson, a prominent local architect, in Dutch Renaissance style. The brick and stone building has a fine Dutch gable and had, until 'modernisation' small paned windows and a good entrance doorway in the Flemish style. A good example of a pre-National Health building.
Bankside	Gas Holder (Gasometer)	Prominent and distinctive Victorian landmark and industrial relic. Hull's only surviving structure relating to the production of gas by the British Gas Light Company. Works established on this site in 1826 and rebuilt c.1858.
Barmston Street/Swann Street	91/56	Former Victoria Maltings. Prominent and rare mid-late Victorian industrial relic relating to the Hull brewing industry. Complex comprises two long malt houses running parallel with each other.
Beverley Road	Pentecostal Glad Tidings Hall (former Stepney or Zion Chapel)	Opened by the New Connexion Methodists in 1849. A good example of a small non-conformist chapel, built in the Classical style, with a stucco front. Hull's earliest surviving non-conformist chapel. Still in use as a place of worship.
Beverley Road	The Swan Inn	Former public house refronted in 1898. Architecturally interesting front façade. Bar windows form a bow front, flanked by doors, all set back beneath a single arch which supports the rest of the facade above, topped by a good Flemish gable. Further interest is provided by ornate iron work (above and below the central first floor oriel window); fine brick and terracotta work; and decorative faience panels - all typical of Hull's splendid late Victorian pubs.

Beverley Road	Pendrill House, 190	Former Hull Savings Bank. Prominent corner building with a nice corner clock turret and good stone detailing, including an entrance with large open segmental pediment enclosing a huge stepped keystone and a Renaissance gable. Built 1901 and probably designed by Gelder & Kitchen.
Beverley Road	The Rose Hotel	Distinctive public house of c.1900. Red brick, faience to ground floor, good lettering and a rounded corner with a splendid onion dome. Former Hewitt's Brewery pub.
Beverley Road	The Station	Traditional public house remodelled in the late 1920s. Retains many original features. A nice example of domestic scale 'Brewers Tudor'.
Beverley Road	The Old Picture House (former Mayfair Cinema)	Good and rare surviving example of a 1920s luxury class suburban cinema. Designed by H. F. Wharf of Freeman, Son & Gaskell. Notable Art Deco façade. Built 1929 and closed as a cinema 1964. Now a public house.
Beverley Road	286-296	Attractive and beautifully restored mid-late Victorian terrace-of-six. White brick with pretty shaped gables. Excellent uniformity - all with matching windows, railings and livery. A good example of how a Victorian terrace should look.
Beverley Road	The Dorchester Hotel	Originally two properties known as Tamworth Lodge and Dorchester House. Built 1861-2 by Bellamy & Hardy for John Bryson. A delightful profusion of shaped gables and towers terminating in spires covered with ornamental slates and decorated with tiny dormers. A good example of grand Victorian middle class housing.

Beverley Road	263-269 & Claremont House, 271	Good examples of grand Victorian middle class housing dating from the early 1870s. 263-9 are four identical three-bay grey brick villas with hipped slate roofs and fine Corinthian porches. Claremont House is even larger and more elaborate with lovely shaped gables and a very distinctive corner tower.
Beverley Road	Ruins of National Picture Theatre	Blitzed remains of a 1914 cinema (designed by Runton & Barry) partly destroyed by enemy action on the night of 18th March, 1941. In terms of historic association, the standing remains of this civilian building illustrates, uniquely well, the Second World War Blitz, an event clearly of considerable local, national and international significance.
Beverley Road	Milestone (c.34m NE of 869-71 Beverley Road)	Generic East Riding milestone. 1 of only 3 surviving mounting block type examples in Hull. Erected to inform travellers along the Hull to Beverley turnpike (established under an Act of 1744) how far they had come and how far they still had to go. Rare relic from the days of turnpike trusts and an important piece of transport heritage for Hull. Metal mile plate missing.

Biggin Avenue	Lambwath Hall	<p>Fine and very individual late-Victorian house with distinctive first floor balcony. Designed by Freeman, Son & Gaskell for the trawler-owner Charles Hellyer. Built 1897 to replace a much larger and grander house of late 18th century date. Originally set within its own grounds, parts of which survive, and surrounded by open countryside. Countryside developed into the Bransholme housing estate 1970s. For Bransholme it is a rare building of architectural quality and a rare 'touchstone' or reference to the past - illustrating the trend from the later 18th century of wealthy inhabitants of Hull choosing Sutton as a popular place of residence. Good example of Free-Tudor style.</p>
Boulevard	Rosedale Mansions	<p>Former Boulevard Higher Grade School - altered and converted to flats late 20th century. 1 of only 3 Higher Grade Schools built to accommodate children staying on after the compulsory school leaving age of 13. Built 1895 and designed by John Bilson, a prominent local architect, in his 'School Board' style (embodying features from both Dutch and Jacobean architecture). Only 15 out of Hull's 37 Board Schools survive. Architecturally, they are regarded by Pevsner & Neave as 'some of the best Victorian buildings in Hull'. School attended by aviator Amy Johnson.</p>
Canon Street	East Riding Hotel	<p>Distinctive public house remodelled in the 1920s/30s. Retains many original features and some nice stone signage. A good example of 'Brewers Jacobethan'.</p>

Caroline Street	The Albion	Distinctive public house established around 1850 and acquired and remodelled by Hull Brewery Co. in 1920. Highly individual exterior, almost certainly designed by Freeman, Son & Gaskell, featuring short columns with grapevine capitals.
Castle Street	Burnett House	Former early Victorian Hotel originally known as Queen's Hotel. Refronted c.1870s and renamed Britannia Hotel. Closed 1913. Current name relates to post-war tenants Burnett & Co (Newcastle) Ltd (shipping agents). Restored 2006. Attractive and prominent façade featuring unique Britannia consoles and distinctive windows.
Castle Street	65	Former Mytongate Exchange. A distinctive brick and terracotta building opened by the National Telephone Company in 1911. Taken over and used by the Hull Corporation Telephone Department from 1914-1963. In 1987 the Department became Kingston Communications (Hull) plc. The building represents a significant part of the history of Hull's unique municipally owned telephone system.
Chanterlands Avenue	Cemetery lodge & gates at Hull Western Cemetery	Good vernacular inspired cemetery lodge. Last surviving example in west Hull. Built 1881. Attractive Gothic style gate piers with ornate cast iron gates.
Church Lane, Marfleet	The Grange & outbuildings	Former 18th century farmhouse with a near complete range of outbuildings around a rear courtyard. Former east range (now largely demolished) terminated in a dovecote (still extant but derelict). Oldest and last remaining complex of farm buildings within the Marfleet Village conservation area and a rare piece of agricultural heritage for Hull

Church Mount, Sutton	1 to 12	Two imposing and grand Victorian tall gabled polychrome brick terraces set back behind railings with large front and rear gardens. Occupy a prominent ridge position overlooking Sutton village.
Church Street, Sutton	Bridge over former Hull & Hornsea Railway.	Good example of a small cast iron bridge that ceased to be built after 1881. Bears the legend: 1863 Close Ayre & Nicholson Phoenix Foundry York. A rare survival and an important part of Hull's transport heritage.
Church Street, Sutton	Sutton Reading Room, 17	Neat and traditional village building. Established 1877 (initially for gentlemen only) in a single storey brick building previously used as a dwelling, but originally built as a Wesleyan chapel c.1812. Partially rebuilt 1859 and extended 1935. Important remnants of the Georgian chapel survive.
Church Street, Sutton	Coffin Rest or Stone (Mort Stone)	Natural flat topped boulder marked as 'Burying Stone' on Thomas Blashill's 18th century map of Sutton (published in 1896). Possibly medieval as until the mid-15th century St. James' church had no right of burial and villagers had to be taken to nearby Wawne to be buried. Alternatively it may be post-medieval. The 1549 prayer book required that the priest meet the corpse at the entrance to the churchyard and begin the service there. A second nearby stone is possibly a 20th century addition. Both stones flank the entrance to a war memorial enclosure.
Church Street, Sutton	Sutton Methodist Chapel (Wesleyan)	Handsome non-conformist brick chapel. Built in 1859 but still in the Georgian tradition.

Church Street, Sutton	The Ship, 44-46	Good traditional looking village local. Built as a house c.1804 on land owned by the Chamberlain Trust. In use as a public house by 1815. In 1953 The Chamberlain Trust sold the pub with its adjacent two almshouses (built c.1804). Shortly afterwards the pub was extended to incorporate the former almshouses and renamed The Ship. Almshouse plaque still survives above a blocked doorway, although it is now painted over and partially obscured by an inn sign.
Clarence Street	Red Lion	Good example of a 1930s public house. Built 1939 for Hull brewers Moors' & Robson's Ltd (M&R initials incised on building and on rainwater heads). Many distinctive features including unusual shaped gables, a relief sculpture of a red lion, some Art Deco ornamentation and a separate Ladies entrance.
Clarence Street	Former Clarence Flour Mills	An extremely important building in the history of local and national flour milling. Founded in 1890 by the country's foremost miller Joseph Rank (born in Hull 1854). The impressive silo from the original Victorian mill still largely survives. The rest of the mill was destroyed by enemy action in 1940 and rebuilt around the old silo in the 1950s. A prominent local landmark and an important reminder of Hull's former position as the second largest milling centre in the kingdom.
Cleveland Street	Former Spillers Mill at Hull Business Park	Prominent and dramatic landmark building on the east bank of the River Hull. A good example of 1950s monolithic industrial architecture and an important reminder of Hull's former position as the second largest milling centre in the kingdom.

Clifton Street	Clifton Primary School	<p>Built 1888 and designed by John Bilson, a prominent local architect, in the Dutch style. Only 15 out of Hull's 37 Board Schools survive.</p> <p>Architecturally, they are regarded by Pevsner & Neave as 'some of the best Victorian buildings in Hull'. Features of interest include hexagonal teachers' rooms on each floor and an interesting carved wooden WWI memorial. A playshed also survives. Originally had a square belfry supported by 8 Tuscan columns.</p>
College Street, Sutton	Masonic Hall (former Primitive Methodist Chapel)	<p>Attractive High Victorian non-conformist chapel designed by Joseph Wright (1818-1885), pupil of Cuthbert Brodrick (Hull's most celebrated Victorian architect). Built in 1876 and closed in 1933. Good polychrome brickwork and Italianate detail.</p>
Commercial Road	The Whittington & Cat	<p>Attractive and well-detailed 19th century public house. Remodelled in the 1890s in Renaissance style. Good ceramic ornamentation and architectural detail, including shaped gables, raised pilasters and a balustrade.</p>
Cottingham Road	The Goodfellowship	<p>Impressive example of a massive 'Brewers Tudor' roadhouse. Built 1928. Draws together details from all the other similar public houses of the period. Originally built to serve middle class suburbia. Part of car park was originally a pub bowling green.</p>

Dansom Lane	The Francis Reckitt Centre (formerly the Francis Reckitt Institute)	Stately and well-detailed Neo-Georgian building. Built c.1913-18 and designed by F.N. Reckitt & G.B. Carvill for the benefit of employees of Reckitt & Colman (now Reckitt Benckiser - the world no.1 in household cleaning). Damaged by enemy action in 1941, rebuilt 1949 and upgraded 1979. When originally built, it was well ahead of its time in the field of company and employee relationships for social and educational purposes.
Dansom Lane	Street shrine at Reckitt Benckiser	1 of only 3 original surviving examples in Hull and an important piece of social history. Street shrines became an increasingly common expression of remembrance for local servicemen, particularly in working class areas, as the casualty list lengthened during World War I (1914-18). Street shrines generally consisted of a paper roll of honour housed in a wooden case. Due to their perishable nature, and later slum clearance programmes, few now survive. The Dansom Lane shrine is an unusual example in that it also lists all surviving servicemen from the surrounding area. Originally located on a factory building demolished during improvement works and relocated 2003 to a landscaped area close to its original site.
Derwent Street	Mersey Primary School	Built 1902 and designed by John Bilson, a prominent local architect, in a refined Neo-Georgian style. Only 15 out of Hull's 37 Board Schools survive. Architecturally, they are regarded by Pevsner & Neave as 'some of the best Victorian buildings in Hull'. Distinctive tall chimney disguised to look like a campanile.

Dock Office Row	Dry Dock (former Queen's Dock Basin) & 'Scotch' type Derrick	Historically important for being the last major relic of Hull's first enclosed dock (known in succession as The Dock, Old Dock & Queen's Dock) and for retaining the last 'Scotch' type derrick in the Old Town - a distinctive port-related feature and a rare reminder of Hull's shipbuilding past. The 11 acre Queen's Dock was opened in 1778 and closed in 1930. The main dock was filled in to create Queen's Gardens and the dock basin was reused as a dry dock from 1957 up until the end of the 20th century.
Durham Street	Former Primary School to Brunswick Wesleyan Chapel	Built c.1910 in a restrained Edwardian Baroque style. Adjacent Italianate chapel (built 1877) demolished 1960 and replaced by new Holderness Road Methodist church in 1962. Good Baroque stone details.
Endike Lane	The Cross Keys	Attractive example of a large 1930s 'Brewers Tudor' roadhouse on a prominent corner site.
Eton Street	Street shrine (attached to west side of 275 Hessle Road)	1 of only 3 original surviving examples in Hull and an important piece of social history. Street shrines became an increasingly common expression of remembrance for local servicemen, particularly in working class areas, as the casualty list lengthened during World War I (1914-18). Street shrines generally consisted of a paper roll of honour housed in a wooden case. Due to their perishable nature, and later slum clearance programmes, few now survive. The Eton Street shrine is a particularly good quality stone example.

Ferensway	Crown House & Britannia House, 2-16	Elegant well-detailed Neo-Georgian building. Crown House designed by Scarlett & Ashworth and built 1931. The first of several such buildings built as part of the planned but never fully realised great Neo-Georgian boulevard along Ferensway (opened in 1931). Adjacent Britannia House added 1950s in matching style.
Ferensway	Hammonds Department Store	Post-war department store of 1952, one of the earliest completed in the first period of post-Blitz reconstruction. Built to the designs of the notable commercial architect T.P. Bennett for Hammonds of Hull, it is little altered and remains in commercial use. A competent and distinctive design, which marries classicism and modernism, executed in high quality materials. A notable presence within the commercial centre of Hull.
Ferensway/Brook Street	Brook Chambers, Ferensway Chambers & Debenhams	Elegant well detailed Neo-Georgian building. Chambers designed by Scarlett & Ashworth and built 1934. Debenhams addition added 1950s in matching style. Built as part of the planned but never fully realised great Neo-Georgian boulevard along Ferensway (opened in 1931).
Ferensway/Mill Street	Broadway House, 105-07	Elegant well detailed 1930s Neo-Georgian building. One of several such buildings built as part of the planned but never fully realised great Neo-Georgian boulevard along Ferensway (opened in 1931).
Ferensway/Prospect Street	Ferensway House, 1-3/50	Elegant well detailed 1930s Neo-Georgian building. Designed by Scarlett & Ashworth and built 1934. One of several such buildings built as part of the planned but never fully realised great Neo-Georgian boulevard along Ferensway (opened in 1931).

Francis Street	The County (including 71 Francis Street)	Simple but delightful corner group comprising a good traditional example of a 19th century public house and terrace-of-two. Nice variation in heights rising from two storeys to three at the corner, which is pleasingly rounded.
Francis Street	126-36	Former Crown Brewery Offices for Hull brewers Moors' & Robson's Ltd. Built 1912. Prominent and classically detailed building with a wealth of good terracotta decoration including a distinctive crowned offset gable (with ghost M&R initials) and a nice M&R keystone interwoven with hops. Last significant relic of former M&R Crown Brewery.
Great Union Street	Victoria Dock Tavern	Good traditional example of a 19th century public house. Important contributor to Drypool's own sense of place and local distinctiveness.
Great Union Street	Duke of Edinburgh	Good traditional example of a 19th century public house. Features some nice architectural ceramic ornamentation. Important contributor to Drypool's own sense of place and local distinctiveness.
Green Lane	14-16	Part of former Royal Victoria Brewery. Rare early Victorian industrial relic relating to the Hull brewing industry.
Hawthorn Avenue	The Hawthorne	Prominent and classically detailed three-storey Edwardian inn. Good terracotta decoration including alternating bands, lugged architrave and segmental pediments with enriched tympana.
Hawthorn Avenue	The Salvation Army Hall	Single storey brick hall with some nice but restrained classical detailing. Registered in 1908.

Hedon Road	Mission House, 900	Formerly the Flying Angel Club (Mission to Seamen). Built 1967-9 and specifically designed as a place of refuge for the huge number of seamen using the port of Hull. Good contemporary port related building designed by Fisher, Hollingsworth & Partners. Building includes a small but distinctive church, with aspects over an internal courtyard, and two halls - one above the other.
Hedon Road	East Hull Pumping Station	Neat 1930s sewage pumping station with distinctive and prominent 1960s extension featuring offset chequerboard windows.
Hessle Road	Rayners	Prominent and traditional example of a 19th century corner pub formerly at the heart of the Hull fishing community. Entrenched in local fishing folklore.
Hessle Road	The Dover Sole (formerly The Gypsyville Tavern)	Good example of a 1920s Queen Anne influenced public house. Built 1926. Little altered and nicely detailed.
Hessle Road	Dairycoates Inn	Good traditional example of a 19th century public house. Built 1874. Nice tiling and architectural ceramic ornamentation dating from c.1890, including a splendid Hull Brewery Co. tiled anchor trademark.
Holderness Road	Chestnut Villas, 365-371	Historically important 1880s terrace-of-four designed by local architect and five times Mayor W. Alfred Gelder (knighted in 1903) who lived in the end house (365) from 1888-1903.. His friend and client Joseph Rank, the founder of the milling firm, lived for a time at the other end (371). Also born at 371, in 1888, was J. Arthur Rank who became Britain's chief maker and distributor of motion pictures.

Holderness Road	Astoria Bingo Club (former Astoria Cinema)	Large and prominent building designed by Colonel J. Adamson and built in 1934. Notable for its clean lines and refined simplicity. A good and rare surviving example of a 1930s suburban cinema. Closed as a cinema in 1963.
Holderness Road	Four in Hand	Attractive example of a large 1930s 'Brewers Tudor' roadhouse on a prominent corner site. Built 1937.
Holderness Road	26-32	Elegant and superior Neo-Georgian building featuring good doorcases with scrolled and segmental pediments. Built 1929 for the Hull & Sculcoates Dispensary. A good example of a pre-National Health building.
Holderness Road	Former Assembly Hall to Brunswick Wesleyan Chapel	Built 1886 and designed by W.A. Gelder in Italianate style. Adjacent Italianate chapel (built 1877) demolished 1960 and replaced by new Holderness Road Methodist church in 1962.
Holderness Road	Cornmill Hotel	Originally built in 1838 as the steam engine-house for an adjoining corn mill (now demolished). Known variously as the Holderness Corn Mill or West's Mill. Notable for being one of the first steam-powered corn mills in Hull and now the last surviving example along Holderness Road - once synonymous with milling. Important association with Joseph Rank (1854-1943), founder of the milling firm Joseph Rank Ltd, who jointly rented the mill in the late-19th century with Thomas Richardson.
Holderness Road	35-37	Former branch premises of the Public Benefit Boot Co. Built in the latter part of 1896. Above the modern shop front is a handsome façade with round-arched windows, twin pedimented gables and plenty of decoration including boots displayed on the moulded spandrels of the first floor windows.

Holderness Road	2-6 Holderness Road	Former East Hull Gas Lighting Co. Offices. A plain early 20th century building but for a four-storey corner turret crowned by a delightful openwork dome in delicate wrought iron - making for a distinctive and highly individual skyline landmark. Rare painted glass panel street sign in a wooden frame on Holderness Road elevation.
Holderness Road	The Crown	Good and rare example of an Art Deco influenced public house. Built in 1938 on the site of a much older inn first mentioned in 1748. Fine symmetrical façade with distinctive Art Deco pilasters.
Holderness Road	The Bank (former Hull Savings Bank)	Fine stone Neo-Classical building. Designed by John Bilson, a prominent local architect, and built 1920. Now a public House.
Holderness Road	East Park Baptist Church	Good Free Gothic-Tudor style church. Built 1914-16 and designed by F. Illingworth of Leeds.
Holderness Road	East Hull Baths	Probably designed by Joseph H. Hirst, the first City Architect, and built 1897-8. One of the finest public buildings in east Hull. Attractive, showy façade of red and yellow brick bands, terracotta decoration, scrolled pediments, shaped gables, mullioned windows and a first-floor balcony. Also contains a splendid tiled foyer.
Holderness Road	Milestone (c.35m NW of 7 Farlington Close	Generic East Riding milestone. 1 of only 3 surviving mounting block type examples in Hull. Erected to inform travellers along the Hull to Hedon turnpike (1745-1878) how far they had come and how far they still had to go. Rare relic from the days of turnpike trusts and an important piece of transport heritage for Hull. Metal mile plate missing.

Humber Dock Street	Green Bricks, 8-9	Good example of a traditional Old Town public house. Originally known as the New Dock Tavern and from c.1838 as the Humber Dock Tavern. Refronted 1907. Nice green tiling and architectural ceramic ornamentation by the Leeds Fireclay Co. Ltd. Pleasing stepped configuration rising from two-storeys to four. Commanding position overlooking Hull Marina (Humber Dock).
Humber Dock Street	Hessle Gate Buildings, 4-5	Prominent red brick building with fine architectural detailing in commanding position overlooking Hull Marina (Humber Dock).
Jameson Street	BHS (former Hull & East Riding Co-operative Society Department Store, 32-38	Interesting post-war commercial building built in four main phases between 1957-63. Built to designs by the central Co-operative Architect's Dept under G.S. Hay in Manchester. Notable features include a clock tower, a skyline ballroom covered by Hull's only handkerchief dome of shell concrete, a first floor refreshment balcony and an iconic Italian glass mosaic mural (believed to be the biggest in the UK) designed by Wolverhampton artist Alan Boyson to immortalise the Hull fishing fleet.
Jesmond Gardens	Jesmond House (former Horse-drawn Tramway Depot)	Originally built in 1882 for the Hull Street Tramways Co. A rare survival and an important part of Hull's transport heritage.
Lambert Street	Lambert Nursery School	Oldest Council-owned school building in Hull still in its original use. Built 1879 in Gothic style by the Cottingham School Board shortly before local authority boundary extended into the parish of Cottingham. Partly demolished following war damage. Sympathetic extension added 2004. Important reminder that historically the boundary of the parish of Cottingham extended far into what became the city of Hull.

Lincoln Street	Trafalgar Motors (formerly Imperial Brewery)	A good and now rare example of a small independent Victorian brewery, once fairly commonplace. Delightful façade to Lincoln Street with three tiers of round-arched windows arranged in arcade fashion.
Lombard Street	The Yorkshireman	Handsome well-detailed 1930s Neo-Georgian public house built for Hull brewers Moors' & Robson's Ltd. M&R rainwater heads and door canopy railings.
Lowgate, Sutton	Beech Cottage, 4	Attractive lodge-like house in yellow brick. Built c.1849. Double gables to front with pretty round-arched windows and gabled central porch.
Lowgate, Sutton	The Lawns, 33	Good example of a large cubical villa of white brick. Built c.1880s. One of several big houses that illustrate the trend from the later 18th century of wealthy inhabitants of Hull choosing Sutton village as a popular place of residence. Distinctive hipped slate roof with tall chimney stacks, dormers and a lofty rooftop gallery with ornate cast iron railings.
Marfleet Lane, Marfleet	Marfleet Primary School	Built 1892 and designed by John Bilson, a prominent local architect, in William & Mary style. Only 15 out of Hull's 37 Board Schools survive. Architecturally, they are regarded by Pevsner & Neave as 'some of the best Victorian buildings in Hull'. Marfleet is unusual among the Hull Board Schools in being single storey, giving it a village school character. In 2004, a striking new rear extension was added and awarded a prestigious commendation in the 2004 RIBA White Rose Awards for Design Excellence.

Marfleet Lane, Marfleet	Homeleigh & outbuildings, 141	Former farmhouse with a good detached quadrangle of outbuildings. One of only three former farmhouses to survive at Marfleet (a former agricultural village) and a rare piece of agricultural heritage within Hull.
Market Place (Blue Bell Entry)	Ye Olde Blue Bell	Very old traditional public house with domestic exterior. Established c.1791. Altered and extended in the 19th and 20th century, but retaining a unique snug with bench seating, bell pushes and a fireplace. Very distinctive inn sign (large blue bell) at Market Place entrance to Blue Bell Entry.
Midland Street	Former Albert Hall/Albert Hall Inn	Former purpose built music hall. Erected 1874 by W. Fussey, from designs by W. Thompson. Bought and probably remodelled by Worthingtons in 1892, which is thought to have marked the end of the use of the building as a music hall. Narrow decorative frontage with distinctive ground floor capitals depicting minstrels. Only surviving purpose-built music hall in Hull and an important social reminder of the first truly British popular entertainment. Closed as a pub 1965.
Naylor Row	The Blacksmith's Arms	Neat 1920s corner pub. Built 1929 in Neo-Georgian style for Darley's. Replaced earlier Victorian pub originally known as The Iron Moulders Arms and from c.1860 The Blacksmith's Arms. Fine tiled corner panel depicting Darley's armoured horse trademark.

New Cleveland Street	New Cleveland Social Club (former Pearson Institute)	Good example of a former Workman's Club. Acknowledged in its day as the best of its kind in Hull and without superior in the country. Built 1904-5 in a plain Queen Anne style for the employees of The British Oil & Cake Mills Ltd (BOCM). Founded and opened by the BOCM Managing Director Isaac Pearson. Run as a social club from 1976 and previously known as The Pearson Club.
Newland Avenue	Newland Avenue Primary School	Built 1896 and designed by John Bilson, a prominent local architect, in a plain Queen Anne style. Only 15 out of Hull's 37 Board Schools survive. Architecturally, they are regarded by Pevsner & Neave as 'some of the best Victorian buildings in Hull'. Most complete and least altered of the surviving unlisted board schools. Unusual features of interest include an external stone for sharpening slate pencils and internally a flexible system of classroom dividers.
Newland Avenue	81	Good and rare surviving example of a late-Edwardian shop front. Lots of nice traditional details including slim hardwood mullions, curved plate-glass returns, glazed brick stallriser and a deep lobby (or 'arcade') entrance with terrazzo floor and two-leaf door with etched decorative number in light above.

Northumberland Avenue	Humber Archaeology Partnership & The Victorian School House	Former Northumberland Avenue School. Built 1897 and designed by John Bilson, a prominent local architect, in a plain Queen Anne style. Only 15 out of Hull's 37 Board Schools survive. Architecturally, they are regarded by Pevsner & Neave as 'some of the best Victorian buildings in Hull'. The main school building has strong vertical emphasis and the smaller single storey building (added 1904) retains its distinctive cupola. Closed 1942 and occupied post-war by the educationally sub-normal school pending transfer to a special-school campus in Cottingham Road in 1964. Important historical reminder that this now predominantly industrial area formerly had a significant residential population.
Paragon Street	The Sandringham	Attractive mid-Victorian public house remodelled in 1921. Retains very narrow single room floor plan. A nice example of domestic scale 'brewers' Tudor'.
Paragon Street	Sainsbury's at Jacksons	Built for local grocers William Jackson & Son Ltd. Good 1920s example of the bold inter-war grocer's Classical style featuring a white faience façade.
Paragon Street/King Edward Street/Jameson Street/Chapel Street	Queen's House	Superb Neo-Georgian block around an inner courtyard. Designed by Kenneth Wakeford and built 1951-2. The best of the immediate post-war developments, it successfully picked up the Neo-Georgian theme favoured for Ferensway in the early 1930s. Brick with stone details, the centre of the elevation to Paragon Street has columns supporting a pediment and a delightful clock tower with cupola. Colonnades to the end bays. The long range on King Edward Street is similar without the centrepiece.

Park Avenue	Park Avenue Adult Education Centre	Former Industrial School for Girls. Built 1888 and designed by John Bilson, a prominent local architect, in Flemish Renaissance style. Only 15 out of Hull's 37 Board Schools survive. Architecturally, they are regarded by Pevsner & Neave as 'some of the best Victorian buildings in Hull'. Unique in Hull in being an 'Industrial School' designed to educate and train girls aged from 9-16 years (who were committed to the school by a magistrate for having fallen within the range of offences laid down in the Industrial Schools Act of 1860) in domestic service skills, although the scope was broadened in later years considerably. Provided residential accommodation for up to 70 girls until closed in 1919. Subsequent uses were as a Cripple Children's School (1920-63), a Junior High School for Art & Crafts (from 1932), a Civil Defence Centre (WWII) and a centre for teacher training courses before becoming a popular adult education centre.
Pearson Park	44-45	One of an entertaining and attractive range of Victorian park villas. White brick with good architectural details.
Pearson Park	21-22 (Linden Villas)	One of an entertaining and attractive range of Victorian park villas. Built 1870 and designed by R.G. Smith. White brick with unusual pilasters.
Pearson Park	2 to 3	One of an entertaining and attractive range of Victorian park villas. White brick with good architectural details.
Perth Street	Perth Street Methodist Church	One of the last Primitive Methodist churches built before the Deed of Union. Built 1930-1 and designed by W. H. Kitching & Co in Neo-Classical style. Officially known as West Street Memorial chapel. Contains the 1819 pediment inscription from Hull's first Primitive Methodist chapel in West Street.

Princes Avenue	1 to 41	Fine three-storey terrace of late Victorian shops with a strong Dutch feel. Red brick with simple Dutch-style gables which form an attractive and distinctive pattern.
Queen Street	The Oberon	Prominent four-storey 19th century inn. Known as the Commercial Boarding House in 1863, Marshalls Commercial Hotel in 1874 and the Oberon Hotel in 1895. Refronted c.1890 with a fine classical façade. Following damage by enemy action in 1941, the licence was held in suspension until 1954 when after alterations and repairs it re-opened.
Queen's Road	The Queen's (including former pub bowling pavilion)	Good traditional example of a late-19th century public house with former integral off-licence and bowling pavilion to rear (existing car park was once the pub bowling green).
Russel Street	The Wellington Inn	Attractive 19th century public house. Good example of 'Brewers Tudor'.
Scale Lane	The Manchester Arms	Attractive and well-detailed late-19th century public house. Good Queen Anne style façade designed by Brodrick, Lowther & Walker. Built 1898.
Scott Street	Oak Vaults	Good example of a traditional corner pub (originally known as Royal Oak Inn). M&R incised stone blocks below ground floor windows. Nicely detailed upper storey and pleasing ground floor of stone and brick.

Sharp Street	Street shrine (attached to north side of Goodfellows)	1 of only 3 original surviving examples in Hull and an important piece of social history. Street shrines became an increasingly common expression of remembrance for local servicemen, particularly in working class areas, as the casualty list lengthened during World War I (1914-18). Street shrines generally consisted of a paper roll of honour housed in a wooden case. Due to their perishable nature, and later slum clearance programmes, few now survive. The Sharp Street shrine is a particularly good quality example featuring five small photographic portraits of servicemen.
Spring Bank	Tap & Spile (formerly The Eagle Tavern)	Good example of a traditional corner pub. Built 1842. Refurbished 1990s and extended into 171, formerly a butcher's shop. Splendid array of ornate consoles, capitals and pilasters.
Spring Bank	Botanic	Attractive corner pub. Good example of 'Brewers Tudor'.
Spring Bank	Spring Bank Tavern	Attractive group comprising a nicely detailed three-storey traditional Victorian public house and a former two-storey shop (now part of the public house) with a prominent and distinctive curved advertisement panel.
Spring Bank West	Gaslamp Column next to the entrance to the gents' public urinal at The George public house	Rare early 19th century gaslamp column.
Spring Bank/Spring Bank West	Gentlemens' Public Urinal	Rare c.1930s open-top public urinal for gentlemen. White and green faience. Retains an ornate iron gaslamp bracket.

St Andrew's Dock	Lord Line Building	Important landmark building and monument to the Hull fishing industry. Although built at a time of austerity, limited architectural innovation and restricted availability of building materials, the building still manages to proclaim its individuality. Built 1949 in a restrained international modern style (more characteristic of the 1930s) for The Lord Line trawler fleet. Largest and most distinctive of the surviving fish dock buildings at St. Andrew's Dock - home of the Hull trawler fleet from 1883-1975.
St Mark Street	Gas Holder (Gasometer)	Prominent and distinctive Victorian landmark and industrial relic. Hull's only surviving structure relating to the production of gas by the Sutton, Southcoates & Drypool Gas Co. (established 1847). From 1907 the company became the East Hull Gas Co.
Strand Close	Brunswick House	Former Higher Grade Board School, then a College of Commerce, now Council offices. 1 of only 3 Higher Grade Schools built to accommodate children staying on after the compulsory school leaving age of 13. Built 1890 and designed by John Bilson, a prominent local architect. Only 15 out of Hull's 37 Board Schools survive. Architecturally, they are regarded by Pevsner & Neave as 'some of the best Victorian buildings in Hull'. First built and only remaining Higher Grade Board School in anything like its original form. Attractive Jacobean style front and William & Mary style side elevations.

Sykes Street	Charterhouse (formerly The Grapes Inn)	Good vernacular inspired public house with an unusually wide frontage and narrow depth. Built 1936 to replace an earlier pub (first recorded in Sykes Street around 1806 and demolished 1935). Constructed by George Houlton & Sons for the Hull Brewery Co.
Thoresby Street	Thoresby Primary School	Built 1903 and designed by John Bilson, a prominent local architect, in a refined Neo-Georgian style. Only 15 out of Hull's 37 Board Schools survive. Architecturally, they are regarded by Pevsner & Neave as 'some of the best Victorian buildings in Hull'. Enlarged post-war. Distinctive tall chimney disguised to look like a campanile. Interesting features include a foundation stone, incised stone lintels proclaiming 'Laundry' & Cookery School', a laundry shoot and an outside school bell (restored 2003 on the original bracket).
Village Road	Sir James Reckitt's Village Haven	One of three sets of half-timbered almshouses within the Garden Village. Designed by F. Runton Waller and built in 1924. A charming example of vernacular-influenced architecture.
Wawne Road	Netherhall and outbuildings	Built c.1810 by Henry Bedford, Hull Banker. Altered and extended 1873. Known as Sutton Hall until 1946. A fine example of a large cubical villa of white brick, with a good detached former stable block fronting Wawne Road. One of several big houses that illustrate the trend from the later 18th century of wealthy inhabitants of Hull choosing Sutton village as a popular place of residence.
Wellington Street	Former Smoke House, 12	Distinctive and now rare Hull building type. One of only nine surviving examples and the last example in the Old Town. Built c.1930s.

Wellington Street/Queen Street	Wellington House	Good transitional four-storey building occupying a prominent corner position. Built c.1840s on the site of an arena erected in 1827. The arena incorporated an exhibition hall and lecture hall, the Apollo Saloon - which subsequently became the Adelphi or Royal Adelphi Theatre. White brick with a pleasing rounded corner.
Willerby Road/Calvert Road	Lloyds TSB	Fine stone Neo-Classical building with flanking lamp piers. Probably designed by John Bilson, a prominent local architect, and built 1920s.
Wincolmlee	The Whalebone	Established c.1800. An interesting public house and micro-brewery with two street frontages. Sole survivor of the once many pubs serving the Greenland Whaling Yards of the area. Retains illuminated M&R Ales sign and 1920s leaded light windows. A rare reminder of Hull's whaling industry and now Hull's only brewery.
Wincolmlee	The Bay Horse	Good traditional example of a 19th century corner pub. Curves satisfyingly around the corner.
Witham	The Holderness	Attractive and well-detailed corner pub. First recorded in 1843. Good example of 'Brewers Tudor'.
Witham	Plimsoll's Ship Hotel	Attractive and well-detailed public house with distinctive consoles and figurehead capitals. Built early 19th century and originally known as The Ship Inn. Refronted 1874.

