

4.4 IDENTIFICATION OF HERITAGE ASSETS

The Site (outlined in red in Figure 91) contains one listed building, Sydney Lodge (Grade II*) but no locally listed buildings or other designated heritage assets. The Site does not lie within a conservation area. Sydney Lodge and its curtilage buildings and structures have been assessed in detail within Section 4.1.

For the purpose of this Baseline Assessment a 1 kilometre buffer has been drawn around the Site. Designated heritage assets within the 1 kilometre radius have been considered in this section and those requiring more detailed assessment taken forward in Section 4.3. The identified heritage assets are illustrated in Figure 91 (right).

To the immediate north of the Site, just beyond College Copse, is the Grade II registered Royal Victoria Country Park. This comprises the grounds of the former military hospital within the extent of associated Ministry of Defence land ownership and covers 44 ha. Within the registered Park are four listed buildings, however, only one of these shares some inter-visibility with the Site, this being the Grade II* listed former Chapel which is now a visitor's centre. Due to a lack of inter-visibility between the Site and the other three listed buildings, the latter will be considered merely in the context of the Registered Park and its overall significance. The Site constitutes part of the Park's wider setting and the contribution this makes to its overall significance will form the main part of the assessment of the Royal Victoria Country Park.

To the immediate west of the Site is Hamblecliffe House, Grade II, and its associated Stable Block, also Grade II. These buildings are shielded from the proposed development area within the Site by the existing factory buildings and dense tree cover provided by College Copse. The lack of inter-visibility and sloping topography ensures that the setting of these buildings does not extend to within the Site and is some distance away from the proposed areas of new development. Hence these heritage assets have been scoped out from further assessment.

To the south east of the Site, beyond an extensive area of mid-late twentieth century housing is the original settlement at Hamble-le-Rice. This is covered by a Conservation Area and contains several listed buildings including the Grade II* Church of St Andrew. To the south of the Conservation area is a Scheduled Ancient Monument, part of which falls within a 1 kilometre radius of the Site. The Monument comprises a promontory defined by an Iron Age linear earthwork, St Andrew's Castle and additional remains on Hamble Common. On-site assessment has established that the respective settings of the Hamble Conservation Area, associated listed buildings and Scheduled Monument do not extend to the Site due to the effect of distance, intervening built form (including a large oil storage facility) and tree cover. Hence these heritage assets have also been scoped out from further consideration as part of this Heritage Statement.

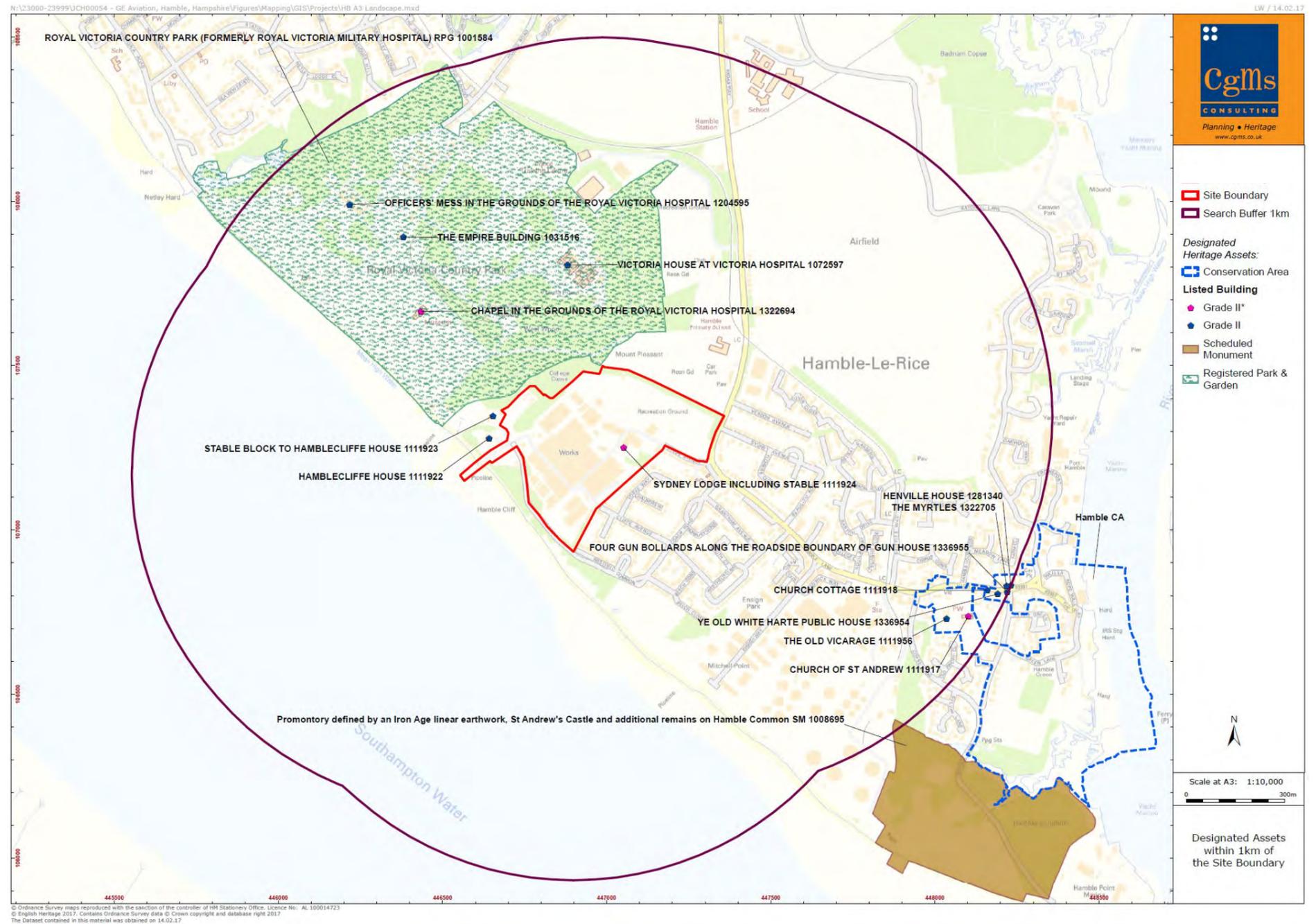


Figure 91: HER Plot of Designated heritage assets within a 1 kilometre radius of the Site.

4.4 IDENTIFICATION OF HERITAGE ASSETS

The following heritage assets will therefore be taken forward for further assessment:

Chapel in the grounds of the Royal Victoria Hospital—Grade II*

Royal Victoria Country Park (Formerly Royal Victoria Military Hospital)
- Grade II Registered Park.

Assessment methodology

The following provides an assessment of the significance of the above identified heritage assets. The NPPF defines ‘significance’ to mean ‘the value of a heritage asset to this and future generations because of its heritage interest. That interest may be archaeological, architectural, artistic or historic. Significance derives not only from a heritage asset’s physical presence, but also from its setting.’

As previously discussed, there are no built designated heritage assets situated within the Site itself. As such, the following assesses the setting of built heritage assets in accordance with the NPPF. The NPPF makes clear that the setting of a heritage asset is the ‘surroundings in which it is experienced. Its extent is not fixed and may change as the asset and its surroundings evolve. Elements of a setting may make a positive or negative contribution to the significance of a heritage asset.’

Historic England’s ‘GPA 3: The Setting of Heritage Assets’ (December 2017) provides a five step process to assess the impact of development within the setting of heritage assets, as well as advice on how views contribute to setting. These are outlined below:

Step 1: identify which heritage assets and their settings are affected;

Step 2: assess the degree to which these settings and views make a contribution to the significance of the heritage asset(s) or allow significance to be appreciated;

Step 3: assess the effects of the proposed development, whether beneficial or harmful, on the significance or on the ability to appreciate it;

Step 4: explore the way to maximise enhancement and avoid or minimise harm; and

Step 5: make and document the decision and monitor outcomes.

As such, the following section describes the significance of identified heritage assets and addresses Step 2 of the Historic England guidance by describing the setting and way that it contributes to the identified significance of each heritage asset.

It is also the purpose of this section to identify where the development proposals have the potential to impact on significance. Where this is the case, a more detailed assessment of the likely impact will be made in

Section 5.2 in accordance with Steps 3 and 4 of the Historic England guidance outlined above.

4.5 ASSESSMENT OF HERITAGE ASSETS—STATUTORILY LISTED BUILDINGS

Chapel in the grounds of the Royal Victoria Hospital



Figure 92: The Royal Hospital Chapel designed by R O Mennie in 1856 viewed from the south.

The monumental Chapel of the former Royal Victoria Hospital is a prominent local landmark of vivid red brick enriched with Portland stone dressings. The building is all that remains of the first and largest purpose built military hospital in the United Kingdom. It stands near the centre of the extensive former hospital grounds which comprise 109 acres of public parkland much of which is heavily wooded and with over one kilometre of coastline to Southampton Water. Its proximity to the coast makes it visible for miles around particularly from vessels approaching and leaving the busy seaport of Southampton. The Chapel is a Grade II* listed building and retains its status as a Royal Chapel. It was added to the National List of buildings of special architectural and historic interest in April 1974 (as amended February 1983).

Description

The Chapel has a south tower of three stages crowned by an octagonal cupola with attenuated copper clad dome and elaborate finial in the form of a miniature tempietto. The body of the chapel is aligned on a north east axis and is perpendicular to the former hospital wards which adjoined the chapel to left and right. It is a simple hall with pedimented gable to the north east and tall round arched windows to the flank walls. It has a grey

slate roof covering. To the interior there are galleries to the long sides and south west return abutting the tower. A short chancel to the central three bays of the north east end is enclosed by a round arched opening but is not expressed externally.

History

The Chapel in its existing context stands somewhat forlorn within a vast parkland landscape. The park itself has been denuded of many of the mature conifer, redwood and other fir trees which once lined the avenues between the former hospital and the coastline (see figures 80 and 81). Making sense of the building's present context, dramatic size and appearance and the reason for its construction requires an understanding of the history of the site and the development of hospital planning during the middle of the nineteenth century. The Royal Hospital at Netley was designed in 1856 in response to deficient hospital facilities in Britain during the Crimean War (1853-56). At that time hospitals on the continent were undergoing a revolution in design moving towards the pavilion plan embodied in buildings such as St Andrew's Hospital in Bordeaux. The pavilion plan was first publicly advocated in England by John Robertson who criticised the unhealthy state of many hospitals, laying the blame squarely on inadequate ventilation and poor planning. He was convinced that plentiful fresh air and separation would rid the hospital environment of the fatal miasmas responsible for disease (even though the miasma theory was already being questioned by this date).

Robertson's criticisms of contemporary hospital design found a focus when plans for the new army hospital at Netley were revealed in 1856. It was

designed as a general military hospital with an arrangement of small wards opening off corridors with external windows on one side only, following the prevailing hospital plan established in the first half of the nineteenth century (figure 78). The unprecedented scale and capacity of Netley Hospital reflects the breadth and ambition of the British Empire at the time. Following the Crimean War, the numbers of invalid soldiers returning from the campaign overwhelmed the existing army hospital at Ford Pitt which prompted the War Department to appoint a committee in January 1856 to prepare plans for a huge military hospital to be built at Netley, on Southampton Water. The committee considered separate buildings which 'afford the most convenient mode of distributing the patients according to the peculiar characteristics of each disease', but opted for a single building, 'being the most convenient for the purposes of administration and attendance'. The plans were drawn up by R O Mennie, Surveyor of Works to the War Department, and the foundation stone was laid by Queen Victoria on 19 May 1856.

The proposal appeared at the very moment when public opinion was roused by the appalling conditions that had existed in the Crimea, where more soldiers perished from fevers contracted in hospitals than from battle wounds. A fierce controversy raged over hospital planning, and the national, medical and architectural press united in a campaign against Netley Hospital in particular. Public figures such as Florence Nightingale were able to bring considerable pressure to bear. Lord Palmerston, the Prime Minister in 1856, intervened on the side of Nightingale, and wrote to Lord Panmure, Secretary of State for War, with the following words:

It seems to me that at Netley all considerations of what would be best tend to the comfort and recovery of the patients has been sacrificed to the vanity of the architect, whose sole object has been to make a building which should cut a dash when looked at from the Southampton river. ...Pray therefore stop all progress in the work will the matter can be duly considered.

Panmure procrastinated, but a memorial presented to him in February from physicians and surgeons of the Middlesex Hospital finally prompted him to take action and work stopped at last. The government ordered an inquiry into the design of Netley Hospital and a Sanitary Commission was appointed to carry out a full investigation into conditions in military hospitals. The report of this Commission, published in 1858, gave official sanction to the pavilion plan, and the latter was also publicised by Nightingale in her *Notes on Hospitals*, first published in 1859. Although it was too late to change the basic design of the building, certain modifications were introduced. In particular the corridor windows were replaced by large arched openings, the wards were provided with extra windows, and lobbies were introduced between the wards and the water closets. Although a government inquiry chaired by Sidney Herbert suggested that the resulting building might be better suited as a barracks, it opened to patients in 1863. The first pavilion-plan hospitals in England commenced in 1858 at Blackburn Infirmary and

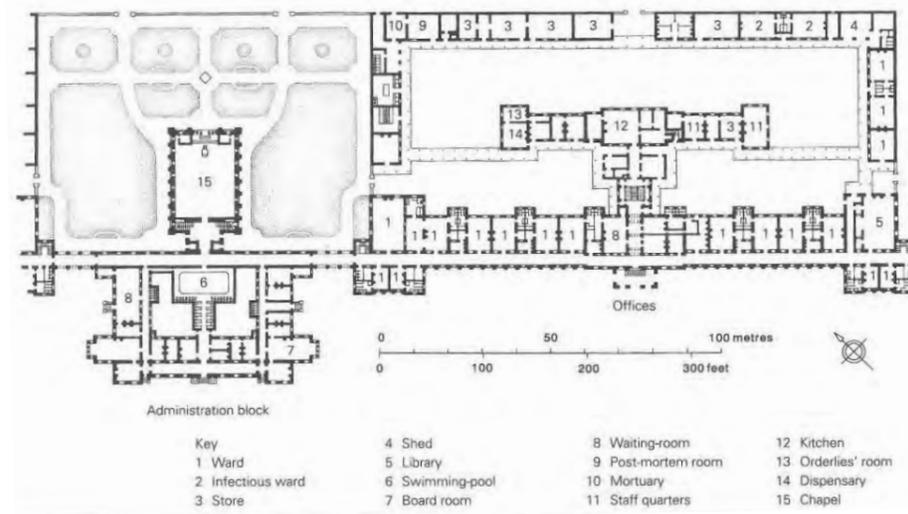


Figure 93: Ground floor plan of 'part' of the Royal Victoria Hospital at Netley showing the central block and one of the ward wings, as originally designed by R O Mennie in 1856. Source: *The Builder*, 23 August 1856, 458.

4.5 ASSESSMENT OF HERITAGE ASSETS—STATUTORILY LISTED BUILDINGS

the Royal Marine Barracks Hospital at Woolwich. (Source: English Hospitals 1660-1948, A Survey of their Architecture and Design, RCHME, 1998)

Setting

Despite the controversy surrounding its construction, the completed Netley Hospital was undoubtedly imposing (see figures 13 and 81). In the fashionable Italianate style, it was built of red brick with Portland stone dressings, and occupied a commanding position on the edge of Southampton Water. Dominating the whole composition was the cupola of the chapel of St Luke, the Patron Saint of Doctors. The hospital's location was advantageous, allowing troop ships to disembark their injured soldiers returning from overseas. For this purpose a long timber pier was built over the beach and aligned with the chapel tower and the main central block (see figure 14).

The chapel is all that escaped demolition in 1966, and it now stands in splendid isolation on the cleared site (figure 82). As it was built first, the four storeyed central block of the hospital housed officers' rooms and a swimming-pool filled with sea water. Although naval hospitals had included accommodation for sick officers from the mid-eighteenth century, Netley was the first Army hospital to provide officers' wards. Its three-storey wings, each 600 ft in length housed medical cases on one side and surgical cases on the other, and the large yard at the back was enclosed by service buildings. In the century of its existence the site expanded to include the main Army lunatic hospital (now a Police training centre), and two twentieth century huddled wartime hospitals (see fig 38—1942 OS Map).

The demolition of the hospital buildings and the depletion of the original mature planting within the grounds to the south west side of the building has resulted in a comparatively bald and open landscape to the wider setting of the Chapel. The great height of the cupola means that it dominates the surroundings and is visible in all directions for a considerable distance,



Figure 94: View of the Chapel interior looking north east towards the chancel bay.



Figure 95: Ariel view of Netley Hospital from the west taken in 1933. Note the parkland and location of Sydney Lodge in the middle distance with the fields of the proposed application Site visible to the left. Source: Britain from Above.org.uk

including from the application Site. The expansive lawns and formally aligned paths create managed views of the building that are characterised by the heavily wooded backdrop to the north, east and west of the building. The most dramatic views of the chapel are obtained from the coastline and across the water from where the building appears at its narrowest with the tower concealing much of the chapel behind it (figure 82).

Views

The building is extremely prominent in spite of the dense tree coverage of the surrounding parkland. Key views are those from Southampton Water and the aligned axial views from the south east and north west. The building is publicly accessible and its upper stage provides a tremendous vantage point from which to view the surrounding countryside. The level of the arched tower openings to cupola, however, is too low to provide clear views of the application Site. The perception of land beyond the wooded parkland from the listed building is therefore quite limited. The trees of College Copse and also the tall hedges to the western perimeter of the application Site also limited views of the chapel tower to the attenuated copper dome and its elaborate finial.



Figure 96: Ariel view of Netley Hospital from the south taken in 1933 Source: Britain from Above.org.uk



Figure 97: View of the former Hospital Chapel from Southampton Water to the south

4.5 ASSESSMENT OF HERITAGE ASSETS—STATUTORILY LISTED BUILDINGS

How the Setting contributes to the Significance

The building's much remodelled historic setting remains largely intact and is largely defined by designed landscape features such as terraced lawns, specimen trees the waterfront and axial paths. These features provide a strong visual and legible historic context for the building, which in the absence of the adjoining hospital complex, contribute in no small degree to the building's high significance.

The building's wider and extended setting comprises dense woodland of mature tree stock on all three landward sides of the building. This also contributes to the significance of the building in terms of its historical, communal and aesthetic values.



Figure 98: The Chapel during its separation from the Hospital complex in 1966, the adjoining buildings providing accommodation for injured officers.

Contribution of the Application Site to the building's significance

Inter-visibility between the Chapel and the Application Site is restricted to views of the cupola and upper stage of the tower from the land identified for redevelopment within GE Aviation's campus. The visual relationship is low key but the visibility of the tower cupola has informed the design concept with roadways and housing blocks aligned so that views are channelled towards the landmark. The Application Site, however, this is not considered to affect the setting of the Chapel to any noticeable extent and consequently does not contribute to the building's overall significance. This is due to very limited inter-visibility, the considerable distance from the building in proportion to its size and the extent of dense tree cover within the intervening landscape.

4.6 ASSESSMENT OF HERITAGE ASSETS—REGISTERED PARKS AND GARDENS

Royal Victoria Country Park (formerly Royal Victoria Military Hospital)

This designated asset is a Grade II registered park comprising the grounds of what was, before it was demolished in 1966, the largest military hospital in Britain incorporating a lunatic asylum (Victoria House) set in its own grounds. The history of the Royal Victoria Hospital is set out in detail in relation to the Grade II* listed former hospital Chapel, now a visitors' centre. The grounds were probably laid out by the Southampton landscape designer William Bridgwater Page. The park was added to the Register of Historic Parks and Gardens in January 2002. A full description of the site is included with the entry for the Park on the Register and is included within Appendix A.

History

In summary the park comprises a 109 acre (c.44ha) parcel of land forming part of Netley Grange Farm (which had formed part of the lands of the nearby Cistercian Netley Abbey before the Dissolution) and was bought in 1856 from Thomas Chamberlain by the War Department for the purpose of building an enormous military hospital. The Southampton landscape designer, and owner of Old Spa Gardens seed and nursery business, William Bridgwater Page is thought to have laid out the grounds which consisted of formal terraces and lawns leading from the main building down to the waterfront, surrounded by informal parkland. The hospital opened in March 1863 having cost £350,000. An officers' mess was constructed in its own grounds within the site, together with a military lunatic asylum set within walled grounds (c.1870) and a cemetery to the eastern fringe of the grounds.

During the First and Second World Wars the grounds to the north of the hospital buildings were used for temporary hutted hospital accommodation, but these buildings were taken down after each war enabling the land to be returned to parkland / recreation ground use. In 1966 the main hospital building was demolished, leaving only the central chapel. The site was bought by Hampshire County Council in 1979 and opened as the Royal Victoria Country Park in 1980. The officers' mess was converted to domestic accommodation and the former lunatic asylum has become Victoria House Police Training Centre. The site remains in public use.

Setting

The size of the country park reflects the monumental scale of the former hospital and the breadth and ambition of the British Empire during the mid-nineteenth century. To the north west dense woodland spreads out from the perimeter of the park for some distance eventually merging with the mid-late twentieth century housing development in Netley. To the north park is bounded by open fields and the railway line which pre-dates the Victorian landscape. To the south west the edge of the park forms the coastline and comprises an unspoilt stretch of sandy beach next to the broad sea inlet of Southampton Water.



Figure 99: Ariel view of the Royal Victoria Country Park from the south with the designation boundary shown in red. Source: Bing Maps



Figure 100: Ariel view of the Site (shown with red outline) from the south in relation to the Royal Victoria Country Park and its wider environs with Netley to the north west and open fields to the north east. Source: Bing Maps.

Of greater pertinence to this assessment is the south east side of the park which comes close to the boundary of the application Site without actually abutting it. To the majority of its south eastern side, the boundary of the park is located well within the dense woodland and the remains of College Copse provide a dense screen of trees which serve as a buffer between the Park and the building of the GE Aviation Campus. Between the large surface car park and the recreation ground at the north / north eastern part of the Site, the buffer of trees is not so deep. The public cycleway and footpath along the northern boundary of the Site is enclosed by a dense field hedge with mature trees to both sides (figure 99). This is a former bridleway or 'ride' dating from the early nineteenth century and formed part of the original grounds and parkland associated with Sydney Lodge. The tree cover here remains dense and there is another field with other recreational facilities to the north of this and which provides the immediate setting of the part of the park which encloses the hospital cemetery. A further plantation and mature hedge trees to the east of the cemetery close the view to the north and restrict any further inter-visibility between the Site and the registered Park.

4.6 ASSESSMENT OF HERITAGE ASSETS—REGISTERED PARKS AND GARDENS



Figure 101: The northern boundary to the application Site is well defined by mature hedgerows and broadleaf trees to both sides of the adjacent cycle path. The vegetation provides dense cover for the public right of way and a long established wildlife corridor linking Hamble Lane with the Royal Victoria Country Park. Note the non-native hedgerow within the recreation ground to the right of the photograph.

Views

Views towards the Royal Victoria Park that have a relationship with the application Site are those obtained from Hamble Lane and the half mile approach path along the northern boundary of the Site. The tall cupola of the hospital chapel is visible from here but is glimpsed intermittently through the dense tree cover. The overall perception of the Park is veiled by the intermediate tree cover along the pathway and also College Copse to its eastern fringe. As one moves towards the park from Hamble Lane the cupola becomes less visible and eventually disappears behind the trees. The open fields and recreation grounds to either side of the path do contribute to the wider setting of the park and its rural character, however the presence of club / pavilion buildings, fences, evergreen hedges within the recreation ground to the application Site and clear perception of much larger buildings beyond (the GE Aviation facility) diminishes the rural quality of this approach on the south side of the cycleway and footpath. Given the limited and low key nature of the views, the impact of the application Site upon them is negligible and not considered to contribute to the overall significance of the heritage asset.

How the Setting contributes to the Significance

Drawing on the guidance contained in the Eastleigh Borough Landscape Character assessment (2011) the identified Area 16, which includes the whole of the registered Park, has several key characteristics:

- Victorian buildings
- Parkland character

- Coastland character in south
- Wooded edges
- Busy country park Landscape Type

In as far as the setting described above affects or contributes to any of these key characteristics it contributes in some degree to the overall significance of the heritage asset.

The guidance goes on to state that the parkland character dominates this area and is largely free of intrusive development. It has a structure given by the parkland planting and buildings and is particularly distinctive. It has amenity value and the edges have wildlife interest.

In terms of visual Sensitivity the area is formed by a mixture of woodland and parkland. The open areas tend to be visually prominent with views over Southampton Water and the country park is a popular visitor attraction.

The key issues for this area are considered to be:

- The conflict between priorities of facilitating public access, nature conservation and managing historic parkland
- Foreshore pressure from rising sea levels
- Poor continuity of footway along the foreshore

Contribution of the Application Site to the significance of the Heritage Asset

As indicated in relation to views, the Application Site contributes, albeit in a limited way, to the rural setting to the eastern edge of the park. This rural quality is integral to its character as a country park and thus enhances its overall significance. The contribution of the Application Site is considered to be slight and further eroded by the appearance of the sports fields and associated club buildings, the surface car park and the use of impervious evergreen hedging and modern fencing to the perimeter of the Site. The presence of the campus to the south of the recreation ground diminishes this rural character yet further by limiting the open ground in contrast to the land north of the cycle path and footway which stretches into the distance and seemingly to the horizon. It is considered that appropriate development within the application site would not harm the setting of the Grade II registered Park provided the existing indigenous boundary trees and hedging are retained and other mitigation applied to reduce the impact of the proposed access road. Suitable planting and the provision of open spaces within the Site would allow effective screening and exploit existing views in mitigation of any slight harm that may result from the development proposals taken as a whole.



Figure 102: Looking towards the Royal Victoria Park from Hamble Lane. The public footpath to the right leads directly to the Park with the Application Site to the left and recreation ground and sports facilities within the foreground. Source: Google Street View, May 2016.

5.0 PROPOSALS AND ASSESSMENT OF IMPACT

5.1 DEVELOPMENT PROPOSALS

The proposals comprise the development of land to the north King's Avenue and Sydney Lodge within the northern third of the Site to provide 148 dwellings, access roads and associated parking, open space and landscaping.

The proposals presently comprise an application seeking outline planning permission for the residential development and separately, listed building consent for works to Sydney Lodge, which will include the demolition of the modern extensions and conservation and improvement works to repair the fabric. The site location plan below right (figure 103) identifies the red line boundaries associated with each application.

The outline proposals seek to deliver a scheme for the comprehensive re-development of the site for a residential development with associated landscaping and parking. The scheme would deliver up to 148 units and includes replacement car parking spaces. It is proposed that the outline application will be submitted with all matters reserved, except for means of access, which will be included as part of the application proposals.

In conjunction with the outline application it is proposed to submit an application for listed building consent to secure the removal of harmful mid-twentieth extensions to Sydney Lodge which would be demolished as part of the ongoing repair and consolidation works to the building. The listed building application boundary is shown in Figure 105. Seven redundant existing factory buildings would also be demolished within the northern part of the campus (see Figure 104) to allow for the development, appropriate landscaping to the principal setting of Sydney Lodge and the creation of replacement car parking.

A new access road would be laid out to the north of the existing King's Avenue from Hamble Lane providing dedicated access to the existing GE campus for servicing and staff as well as to the retained recreational facilities and the residential development. This access road would be for the use of visitors, staff and service vehicles and would thereby remove all service vehicle movements' from Coach Road and Cliffe Avenue, other than HGV vehicles which would still require to exit only via Cliffe Avenue. This would have the benefit of removing servicing vehicles, which currently stack up on Cliffe Avenue awaiting to enter the campus. The residential development itself would be accessed via Kings Avenue and the internal road network within. The mature vegetation and trees to the northern boundary and which enclose the public cycle path would be retained and augmented as necessary.

The aforementioned Listed Building Consent will be sought in order to remove harmful additions to the service / stable buildings linked to Sydney Lodge, associated consolidation works and the provision of a high quality design atrium within the former stable yard in order to allow for its continued use on the site by GE. A full Building Condition Survey Report was prepared in 2016 and the identified works required to restore the building have now been implemented.



Figure 103: the illustrative outline master plan for the Site (Revision S). Source: Fluid Design, July 2018

	Area (m2)	Number
1 Bed	50 - 55	15
2 Bed	70 - 80	37
3 Bed	84 - 102	79
4 Bed	110-130	17
Total		148

5.0 PROPOSALS AND ASSESSMENT OF IMPACT

5.1 DEVELOPMENT PROPOSALS

The formal gardens to the south and east of Sydney Lodge will be retained and ultimately refurbished as part of the long term improvements to the campus and office hub / training suite accommodated within the listed building. The removal of the 1950s extension and attenuation of the car park to the east of the latter will provide a significant buffer of open green space to the formal garden side of the listed building. To the west and north of Sydney Lodge, the proposals allow for large expanses of lawn interspersed with specimen trees that will complement and commensurately enhance the principal setting of the asset whilst providing partial screening of the factory buildings and new development on the north side of King's Avenue.

The accompanying Design Statement and Masterplan provide further detail in relation to the evolution of the scheme and the feasibility work undertaken to develop the proposals.



Figure 104: Removals sketch by Fluid Design. Buildings to be cleared are highlighted in dark red and those retained in blue.



Figure 105: Site location plan indicating the ownership boundary (blue), outline planning application boundary (red) and the proposed listed building consent boundary (purple). Source: Fluid Design

5.2 ASSESSMENT OF IMPACT

From an initial assessment of proximate identified heritage assets, it has been found that two Grade II* listed buildings and one Grade II Registered Park will potentially be affected by the proposed development resulting in some impact on their settings. There is likely to be no impact upon the setting of the other heritage assets identified on the HER Location Plan (figure 91). This is due to the effect of distance, intermediate built form, existing tree cover and the scale of the development proposals themselves resulting in very limited prominence.

As such, the following assesses the likely impact upon the settings of Sydney Lodge, Netley Hospital Chapel and the Royal Victoria Country Park according to guidance provided by Historic England.

Historic England has published practical advice regarding the assessment of development proposals within the setting of heritage assets. Its Good Practice Advice Note 3 (published December 2017) provides a five step process to assess the impact of development within the setting of heritage assets. These are outlined below:

Step 1: identify which heritage assets and their settings are affected;

Step 2: assess the degree to which these settings and views make a contribution to the significance of the heritage asset(s) or allow significance to be appreciated;

Step 3: assess the effects of the proposed development, whether beneficial or harmful, on the significance or on the ability to appreciate it;

Step 4: explore the way to maximise enhancement and avoid or minimise harm; and

Step 5: make and document the decision and monitor outcomes.

This Heritage Statement has identified recognised built heritage assets located within a proximity of the Site that is proportionate to the scale and discernible impact of the proposed development. It has described and assessed the character and extent of each setting. This section includes steps 3 and 4 of the advice, through an assessment of likely impact upon built heritage assets. Where any potential harmful effects on significance have been identified, the steps taken to minimise harm are also described.

Impact on Sydney Lodge

The national policy and guidance recognises that change within the setting of a listed building is not always harmful. Sometimes development may better reveal this significance of a building and sometimes the significance of a heritage asset is left unaltered. The assessment of setting, as set out in the policy and guidance section of this document, explains that the process by which impact on setting is considered is not only a matter of views to and from the asset. The assessment of setting also includes factors such as noise, movement, lighting etc.

In the case of Sydney Lodge and adjoining stable block the proposed Development will result in direct impacts on the building fabric, through the removal of extensive modern accretions considered harmful to its significance, and its immediate and wider setting. While the overall impact is considered to be appreciable, the nature of that impact will range from moderately beneficial in the wider context to highly beneficial in terms of the building's more immediate setting. The historic development of the Site indicates that the setting of Sydney Lodge has been substantially degraded since 1936 to the detriment of its outstanding heritage values. The development proposals represent a significant opportunity to undo harmful twentieth century interventions as well as remove buildings within the historic curtilage of Sydney Lodge. As such the proposals demonstrate special regard for the desirability of preserving or enhancing listed buildings and their setting in accordance with Sections 16 and 66(1) of the 1990 Act.

Key Heritage Benefits

The key benefits of the proposed development in heritage terms are the enhancement of the building's architectural and historic integrity through the removal of post 1942 accretions and consolidation works to the historic fabric. This will be augmented by the restoration of the historic fabric where necessary, including the curtilage listed retaining wall to the garden terrace, and the substantial reinstatement of the building's parkland setting to the west, north and east by means of careful landscaping, effective management of existing tree stock and introducing suitable specimen trees and shrubs in accordance with the pre-1936 layout. This will help to recreate the building's historic context within its immediate setting for the significant enhancement of the most architecturally sensitive parts of the building. The use of trees and landscaping will also serve to screen the building from the new development to the north, wherefrom the building was never intended historically to be seen or in fact was visible.

The proposed open area, characterised by expanses of lawn fringed by trees, will provide a buffer between the new housing and the new development. This will mitigate any potential harmful visual impact to the point of being negligible. The scale and extent of new development is likewise considered to be proportional to the character and scale of the asset's principal setting and thus will ensure that any harm resulting from the proposals will be minimised in accordance with paragraph 190 of the NPPF.

The removal of a further six redundant factory buildings as part of the new landscaping treatment will facilitate the reinstatement of the historic parkland setting to the west of the building providing a large wedge of carefully managed green space that will enhance the building's aesthetic and historical values through improvements of important views of the asset from the west, north and north east.

As such the proposals will serve to reveal and reinforce the building's

special architectural and historic interest, with priority given to the most important elevations of the building to the west, south and east.

The larger redevelopment of the Site for residential units is situated to the north of Sydney Lodge but largely beyond its historic parkland setting. The introduction of areas of lawn with careful use of planting will create a welcome green buffer and backdrop to the Lodge which recalls its pre-1936 setting. The trees will, in time, help to screen the development from important views of the listed building. Where inter-visibility is likely or indeed possible, the new development has been aligned to frame views of Sydney Lodge from the north and also Netley Hospital Chapel, which provides a focal point on the western skyline for views along the main east-west avenue which provides the principal axis through the Development.

Impact on Netley Hospital Chapel

As indicated above the proposed Development has been aligned to frame a prominent long distance view of the cupola of Netley Hospital Chapel. This appears at the end of the main east-west avenue which forms the principal axis through the Development. This arrangement maximises the potential for the heritage asset to act as a 'borrowed' landmark by forming a focal point on the western skyline. As such, the extended setting of the Grade II* listed Chapel would be reinforced within the area of the Site as a result of the created view corridor. The proposals therefore demonstrate special regard for the desirability of preserving or enhancing Netley Hospital and its setting in accordance with Sections 16 and 66 of the 1990 Act.

Impact on Royal Victoria Country Park

The development proposals will have a slight impact on a portion of the setting of the Grade II registered Park but is not considered to harm its overall significance on account of the layout of the scheme and mitigation embedded within the design.

The impact of new houses with respect to the wider setting of the Royal Victoria Country Park and its eastern approach via the cycleway and footpath linking it with Hamble Lane and which runs alongside the Site's northern boundary is considered to be very limited. The levels of noise and visual perception of new built form and vehicle movements will be minimised by virtue of the proposed road layout, set back of the houses from the perimeter and the introduction of new planting to the northern fringe of the Site to augment the existing dense tree cover. Suitable planting and the provision of open spaces within the Site would allow effective screening and exploit existing views in mitigation of any slight harm that may result from the development proposals taken as a whole.

5.2 ASSESSMENT OF IMPACT

The above measures ensure that the layout and proposed landscaping and mitigation will help to preserve the setting of the registered park and reinforce the rural character of the approach from Hamble Lane and thus reduce in the impact of the development to the extent that any harm is negligible. The harm would be outweighed by the public benefits arising from the scheme in accordance with paragraph 196 of the NPPF.

Impact on Landscape Character

The character of the development Site is formed by a series of open spaces in recreational use, separated by modern fencing and non-indigenous evergreen hedges with various ancillary buildings, sports facilities and surface car parking. The area is flat with mature hedging and broadleaf trees lining the northern boundary.

The Eastleigh Borough Landscape Character Assessment describes the dominant and unifying feature of this small area between the settlements of Netley and Hamble-Le-Rice as its Victorian parkland character. This character is derived from the surviving buildings of the Netley Hospital and the groups of parkland trees, especially the pines. The area is largely free of intrusive development and its structure is defined by the parkland planting and several prominent buildings which make it particularly distinctive. It has amenity value and the peripheries have wildlife interest. There are panoramic views of open parkland near the shoreline landscape character area

In terms of visual sensitivity the area comprises a mixture of woodland and parkland with broad expanses of both types of landscape organically interwoven. The open areas tend to be visually prominent with views over Southampton Water and the country park is a popular visitor attraction.

The application Site does not contribute to the defined characteristics of the Area outlined above although it is included within the identified area (see figure 8). The proposed Development would not impinge upon the visually prominent views over Southampton Water or from Hamble Lane to the east due to the presence of existing buildings (GE Aviation's campus). The dense historic planting to the public cycle way and footpath adjacent to the northern boundary of the Site means that southern facing views are heavily filtered. The latter provides a strong visual edge in the form of mature broadleaf trees and indigenous hedgerows. This dense green boundary will be reinforced by the proposals with additional planting of broadleaf species along this edge and with the houses set back from the perimeter.

The proposed Development would not result in the loss of any woodland or parkland and would respect the wooded edges of the identified area, features which are considered integral to its special character. Furthermore the proposals take into consideration to need to balance the identified priorities of facilitating public access, nature conservation and managing

historic parkland. All three objectives are satisfied by the proposed development. Public access is maintained via the cycle path and footway and further enhanced by means of access into the development Site. The provision of appropriate landscaping and the introduction of indigenous broadleaf and other species near to Sydney Lodge and at strategic points throughout the development will significantly enhance the nature conservation of the area by increasing its biodiversity and wildlife interest. In terms of the historic parkland, the proposals seek to reinstate and therefore enhance elements of the lost parkland setting to Sydney Lodge swept away after 1936.

6.0 CONCLUSIONS

This Built Heritage Statement sets out the likely impact of proposed development on identified heritage assets in accordance with the requirements of Paragraph 189 of the NPPF. All designated and non-designated heritage assets within a 1km radius of the Site have been considered including Sydney Lodge and adjoining stable block (Grade II* and part of the Application Site), Hamblecliffe House (Grade II) Hamblecliffe Stables (Grade II), Netley Hospital Chapel (Grade II*) and the Royal Victoria Country Park (Grade II registered). There are also a number of listed buildings within the registered park, however these have no inter-visibility or historic associations with the Site.

The above Assessment demonstrates that the proposed development has the potential to significantly improve the setting of Sydney Lodge and stable block, which will be correspondingly enhanced, with negligible impact on the Royal Victoria Country Park and a very slight impact with regard to Netley Hospital Chapel. Due to the presence of mature landscaping and the large scale factory buildings at GE Aviation there is no inter-visibility with Hamblecliffe House and Stables and the Site. The development is therefore not considered to have any impact on the significance of those listed buildings.

Accordingly a detailed assessment of the impact of the proposed development on nearby heritage assets focussed on Sydney Lodge, Netley Hospital Chapel and the Royal Victoria Country Park.

The historic development of the Site indicates that the setting of Sydney Lodge has been substantially degraded in terms of its heritage values after 1936. The development proposals represent an excellent opportunity to undo the harm caused by unsympathetic large scale twentieth century interventions as well as remove buildings within the historic curtilage of Sydney Lodge that erode its overall very high significance. The proposals will seek to restore the character and appearance of the listed building and its immediate setting which, with the use of strategic landscape and appropriate planting regimes, will help to recall its historic context and pre-1936 appearance. This will reveal and reinforce its special architectural and historic interest, with priority given to the most important elevations of the building to the west, south and east. Given the building's very high significance, being an important and well preserved work of Sir John Soane (architect for the Bank of England from 1788-1823), a commensurate scheme of refurbishment and restoration following the removal of harmful accretions is a key element of the outline proposals.

The larger redevelopment of the Site for 148 residential units is situated to the north of Sydney Lodge but largely beyond its historic parkland. The careful use of planting to create a backdrop to the Lodge based on its pre-1936 setting will help to screen the development from important views of the listed building. Where inter-visibility is likely, the new development has been aligned to frame views of Sydney Lodge, set within large expanses lawn, and also Netley Hospital Chapel, which provides a distant feature on

the western skyline.

In relation to the Royal Victoria Country Park, the proposed road layout will ensure that there is negligible harm to its wider setting due to the protection of the foot and cycle path adjacent to the Site's northern boundary by means of additional tree planting and drawing new development in from the edge of the Site. The landscaping will provide appropriate and proportionate mitigation to ensure the level of harm resulting from the proposed development will be minimised in accordance with Paragraph 190 of the NPPF. The resulting impact will be negligible within the meaning of less than substantial harm under Paragraph 196 of the NPPF.

Summary of Cumulative Impact

By virtue of the beneficial impact on Sydney Lodge and limited but overall positive impact on Netley Hospital Chapel the proposals demonstrate special regard for the desirability of preserving or enhancing listed buildings and their setting in accordance with Sections 16 and 66 of the 1990 Act and paragraph 192 of the NPPF.

In relation to the Royal Victoria the scale and extent of new development is considered to be proportional to the character and scale of the asset's wider setting and thus will ensure that any harm resulting from the proposals has been minimised in accordance with paragraph 190 of the NPPF. The resulting harm is considered to be negligible.

In terms of the character of the surrounding area and its contribution to the setting of the identified designated heritage assets the design proposals reflect a considered and careful response to the local context. As such the proposed development is considered to be an appropriate response to local character and distinctiveness and would make a positive contribution in accordance with para of the 192 NPPF.

The diverse and strategic heritage benefits identified in this Heritage Statement would result from the scheme's implementation in addition to other substantial public benefits. Taken together these are considered to decisively outweigh the identified harm and in our view provide clear and convincing justification for the proposed development.

It is our view that the proposals are entirely in keeping with all national and local legislation and policy relating to the historic environment and there are, as such, no heritage reasons why the proposals should not be supported. Accordingly we invite the local planning authority to consider the proposals favourably in light of the identified heritage benefits of the proposal arising from improvements to the historic fabric and setting of Sydney Lodge and the positive contribution the development will make to the economic vitality of the area.

APPENDICES

APPENDIX A: STATUTORY LIST DESCRIPTION

Sydney Lodge including stable

HAMBLE KINGS AVENUE (OFF)

SU 40 NE 8/138 5.12.55

Grade II*

Sydney Lodge - 1789-98, by Sir John Soane. Two storeys, with basement and attic. Almost square plan, with symmetrical but dissimilar facades; the architectural treatment uses simple classical forms, designed with extreme refinement of detail. Low-pitched slate roofing, hipped at corners. Walling is in yellow brick (Flemish bond) with flat rubbed arches. Plain stone (low) parapet; stone cornice with a simple moulding and slight projection, above T-shaped brick modillions. Plain stone first floor band. Plinth has an upper stone band (being the ground floor cill line) with a single moulding, brick walling of 6 courses then a substantial stone base which is marked at the top by a single moulding and along the ground level by cambered openings (beneath each window) giving light to the basement, via ground level grills. Windows are hard-wood sashes in reveals. West (entrance) front 1.1.1 windows (2 dormers above outer units) with slightly recessed centre and also recessed corners. Ground floor windows fit within a recessed arched frame, containing a stone band at impost level. Segmental central porch on 2 Greek Doric columns, the entablature having simplified detail, including widely spaced triglyphs; within is an arched doorway flanked by narrow windows. South front of 1.3.1 windows (no dormers) again with ground floor windows in arched recesses. East front of 1.3.1 windows (2 dormers) with a semi-circular central projection and recessed corners. Ground floor windows lack the arched recesses but are tall; the centre one is a French-light opening on to a paved terrace, with steps to the garden. The first floor level of the centrepiece has a trellis balcony. Attached to southern wall of the facade is a Victorian conservatory. North front of 5 windows; central dormer above narrow window, above pedimented doorway. Partly obscured by modern accretions. The interior is substantially original with some partitions and contains fireplaces in white marble with Grecian ornament. The central feature is a staircase hall, top-lit, again retaining its architectural detailing. To the north is the stable block, with a symmetrical 2-storeyed unit at the northern end of the court, having a small domed open cupola above a square clock tower. The single-storeyed (west) side wing embodies a bold coupled chimney stack with a central arched opening. Extremely simple form is presented in refined proportion, but the block is not complete and has recent additions. The house is virtually unaltered and a fine example of Soane's expression of the classical theme, using a simplified system of details with extreme refinement.

Listing NGR: SU4737206682

Hamblecliffe House

HAMBLE KINGS AVENUE (OFF)

SU 40 NE 8/136

Grade II

Circa 1809. Gothick house, mainly of 2 storeys with attic. Front of 2.3.1 windows, the 3 being formed within a 3-storeyed projecting 1/2 hexagon tower. Side elevation of 2 windows on east side. Later Gothic porch, slate roofing, generally hipped and hidden by parapet which has coping stone and band. Walling in stucco with quoins; the projecting unit is in smooth ashlar. Main feature comprises the windows, being coupled or triple pointed lights within 4-centred openings. Two first floor windows one in tower and one at rear, have richer tracery. Later extension at rear.

Listing NGR: SU4737206682

Stable block to Hamblecliffe House

HAMBLE KINGS AVENUE (OFF)

SU 40 NE 8/137

Grade II

Late C19. To the north of Hamblecliffe House and at a lower level. A Tudor/Baronial courtyard stable block. Steep roofing. Included for group value.

Listing NGR: SU4737206682

Chapel in the grounds of the Royal Victoria Hospital (formerly listed as the Chapel of The Royal Victoria Hospital)

HOUND ROYAL VICTORIA HOSPITAL

SU 40 NE 8/160 9.4.74

Grade II*

1856-63, by Mennie (War Department Surveyor). A large structure which once occupied an axial position at the rear of the enormously long-fronted military hospital, which faced Southampton Water. The hospital has been demolished, leaving the chapel with an unfinished wall on its south-west side. Classical treatment of simple rectangle with a tower making the former link to the main blocks. Eight bays to the sides, divided by pilasters supporting a blind arcade, within which are round-headed narrow windows; the Tuscan Order details are in stone, with keystones to the arcade, and a granite plinth, main walling in red brick (Flemish bond). North ("east-end")

front of 1.3.1 windows, again with all the trimmings of a Roman Tuscan Order, with the gable treated as a pediment. The tower is massive, the square base rising above roof height; the ornamental upper treatment starts with broaches, above which the tower becomes octagonal. Above a cornice, the stone structure has stepped back walling, which then supports a pavilion of open arches, within an architectural framework of keystone, architraves, pilasters and entablature on brackets; above this is a cupola surmounted by a classical finial. The building retains its status of a Royal Chapel.

Listing NGR: SU4626309236

ROYAL VICTORIA COUNTRY PARK (FORMERLY ROYAL VICTORIA MILITARY HOSPITAL)

Grade II

List entry Number: 1001584

Date first registered: 28-Jan-2002

Legacy Sytem: Parks and Gardens

Details

The grounds of what was, before it was demolished in 1966, the largest military hospital, opened in 1863 overlooking Southampton Water, incorporating a lunatic asylum set in its own grounds. The grounds were probably laid out by the Southampton landscape designer William Bridgwater Page.

HISTORIC DEVELOPMENT

The large numbers of invalid soldiers returning from the Crimean War in the mid 1850s caused the War Department to begin in January 1856 to prepare plans for a huge general military hospital. A 109 acre (c 44ha) site forming part of Netley Grange Farm (which had formed part of the lands of the nearby Cistercian Netley Abbey before the Dissolution) was bought in the same year for the purpose from Thomas Chamberlayne. The Royal Victoria Military Hospital was designed by E O Mennie and the foundation stone laid by Queen Victoria on 19 May 1856. The design, with its spinal corridor a quarter of a mile long, was soon heavily criticised for not having taken into account the lessons in construction which had been learned in the Crimea, in particular the new fashion for wards designed in separate pavilion form. Work was too far advanced however for major structural alterations to be carried out (The Builder, September 1856). The Southampton landscape designer, and owner of Old Spa Gardens seed and nursery business, William Bridgwater Page is thought to have laid out

APPENDICES

APPENDIX A: STATUTORY LIST DESCRIPTION

the grounds (Fairman 1984; Burroughs 1992), which consisted of formal terraces and lawns leading from the main building down to the waterfront, surrounded by informal parkland. The hospital opened in March 1863 having cost £350,000. An officers' mess was constructed in its own grounds within the site, together with a military lunatic asylum set within walled grounds (c 1870) and a cemetery.

During the First and Second World Wars the grounds to the north of the hospital building were used for temporary hutted hospital accommodation, but these buildings were taken down after each war enabling the land to be returned to parkland/recreation ground use. The additions brought the numbers of patients up to several thousand at a time. In 1966 the main hospital building was demolished, leaving only the central chapel. The site was bought by Hampshire County Council in 1979 and opened as the Royal Victoria Country Park in 1980. The officers' mess was converted to domestic accommodation and the former lunatic asylum has become Victoria House Police Training Centre. The site remains (2002) in public use.

DESCRIPTION

LOCATION, AREA, BOUNDARIES, LANDFORM, SETTING The site lies at the south-east tip of greater Southampton, south-east of the village of Netley. The c 90ha site occupies ground which rises to the north-east, being bounded by Southampton Water to the south-west, by Netley to the north-west, Hamble village to the south-east, and by agricultural land to the north-east beyond the railway line linking Fareham with Southampton. The setting is partly rural, partly urban, and partly marine. Views extend from the south-west third of the site over Southampton Water towards Fawley Oil Refinery and Hythe, and south-east along the Water towards the Isle of Wight.

ENTRANCES AND APPROACHES The main approach to the hospital enters the site c 750m north-west of the chapel, at Netley Cliff, giving access from Netley. A single-storey Italianate-style lodge (1861, listed grade II), built of red and yellow brick, stands to the east of the entrance which is flanked by C19 iron gate piers and gates, overlooking the Water to the south-west. From here the main drive extends south-east, parallel with the water's edge, overlooking to the north-east a playing field edged with mature trees and with glimpses of the former officers' mess extending beyond this. At a point c 450m north-west of the chapel the drive curves north-east, close to the point where formerly stood a stone memorial to those who fell in the Crimea (demolished mid C20), before returning south-east again, to form part of the long straight drive which formerly ran along the south-west, entrance front of the former hospital building overlooking terraced lawns running down to the water-side. The drive arrives at the south-west front of the chapel, which formerly stood at the centre of the

main hospital building, overlooking the Water to the south-west.

From the chapel the main drive continues south-east for a further 200m along the course of the former south-west front, turning north-east and then north-west to run along what was the back side of the building and site of the railway and station. Off this drive, which formerly encircled the building, lead several spurs, giving access to the former stable yard, which stood c 350m east of the chapel, the lunatic asylum (now, 2002, a police training centre) standing 450m north-east of the chapel, and beyond this the cemetery, lying c 700m east of the chapel. The spur to the cemetery, which extends east and north-east from the site of the east corner of the former main hospital building, crosses a steep-sided wooded valley, West Wood, carried by a high causeway. The causeway may have been constructed to assist the building works in the 1850s and was reused for access to the cemetery. A lodge (now gone) formerly stood in its own garden halfway along the cemetery spur drive on the south side, c 500m east-south-east of the chapel, at the point where a footpath enters the site. The garden enclosure remains.

A further drive enters 550m north of the chapel off Hound Road, the entrance marked by slender iron gate piers and gates and a single-storey brick lodge standing to the south-west of these. From here the north drive curves south-west, with spurs off providing access to the site of the former laundry and gas works, which stood 500m north of the chapel; the rear of the officers' mess, standing 400m north-north-west of the chapel; and a group of single-storey brick-built staff houses. The north drive joins the main drive 250m north-west of the chapel, at the site of the former north corner of the main building. A spur off the north drive extends north from a point 100m north-east of the officers' mess, probably having formerly been the main entrance to the site before the hospital was constructed.

The course of a former railway spur line which served the hospital enters the site close to the north entrance, curving south through a small cutting to arrive close to the site of the former main station, known as Piccadilly, 50m north-east of the chapel. The station was built in the late C19 and stood adjacent to the north-east side of the main building.

A further entrance, now (2002) disused, lies at the southern tip of the site, 300m south-east of the chapel, providing direct access from Hamble.

PRINCIPAL BUILDING The chapel of the former Royal Victoria Military Hospital (E O Mennie 1856-8, listed grade II*) stands towards the southern tip of the site and is all that survives of the main hospital. It occupied an axial position at the heart of the hospital complex and now (2002) stands in isolation at the centre of level lawns laid out on the site of the rest of the building following its demolition in 1966. The chapel is in Classical style, in red brick with stone dressings, and is dominated by a massive tower standing at the south-west end which rises above the chapel roof in three

stages topped by an octagonal domed cupola.

The hospital building faced south-west and was constructed along a 450m long corridor which overlooked the Water to the south-west. The wards extended north-east off this. It was entered via a central block which projected to the south-west and led directly to the chapel to the north-east. To the north-east of the axial corridor/ward wing were service courts and buildings.

The officers' mess (c 1860, listed grade II) stands 350m north-north-west of the chapel; this was converted into flats c 1990. It is a long, two- and three-storey classical building, rendered and white-painted, entered via the main south-west front from which a central block projects. Service buildings stand in a yard adjacent to the north-east.

Victoria House, the former military lunatic asylum (1866-70, listed grade II), was constructed by the Royal Engineers. It stands 450m north-east of the chapel and is set in its own walled grounds. The one- and two-storey building is Italianate in style and has an approximately E-shaped plan and is built of red and yellow brick. Following its conversion to a training centre there have been substantial extensions. It is approached from the north lodge via a drive which leads south-east across the northern parkland directly to the north-east front.

GARDENS AND PLEASURE GROUNDS The pleasure grounds include the formal terraced lawns to the south-west of the chapel and site of the former main building, the grounds of the officers' mess, and the grounds of the former lunatic asylum.

South-west of the chapel lies a lawn which runs north-west to south-east along the entire length of the former front of the hospital. The lawn slopes down to the Water, with a formal grass terrace at its upper, north-east end which projects to the south-west at the centre, reflecting the outline of the projecting central block of the former hospital building. Mature holm oaks mark the outer corners of the projection. An axial path, aligned on the chapel and formerly on the main entrance to the hospital building, leads south-west from the centre of this projection, sloping down to the Water. A granite seating area occupies the south-west end of the path adjacent to the Water, being the remains of the point where formerly the pier at which patients were unloaded met dry land. The pier was demolished in the mid C20 but before this, two ornate shelters stood at its north-east end.

Two further paths flank the axial path, c 130m to either side, allowing further access from the site of the hospital building and the top terrace to the water-side. The paths are linked at their south-west ends by an extension of the main drive which continues south-east along the water-side to the southern tip of the site. Of the four panels of lawn thus formed, the south-east one is now (2002) given over to a sailing club and boats are parked on part of it, with a clubhouse at the water-side. The panel to the

APPENDICES

APPENDIX A: STATUTORY LIST DESCRIPTION

north-west of this contains the remains of a tennis court terraced into the lawn below the top terrace. The paths were all formerly flanked by mature trees, including conifers and other evergreens, but many of these were lost in the storms of 1987 and 1990. A large number of the C19 deciduous trees were elms, but these died during the 1970s and some lines of trees along the paths have since been replaced with limes. This area enjoys views south-west across the Water but is planted with trees which formerly provided shelter for the hospital building from the sea winds. Close to the former north corner of the hospital building, 220m north of the chapel, stands the Empire Building (K J Lindy 1939-40, listed grade II). This elaborate timber-framed building was erected as the YMCA building, the timber having been donated by members of the Timber Trade Federation to illustrate types from all over the British Empire; it is now (2002) offices and tea and function rooms. It overlooks the chapel and former site of the hospital building to the south.

The former officers' mess is set in its own 3.5ha grounds, with a terrace running along the south-west front of the building carrying the approach drive from the main entrance which enters the grounds at the west corner of the building. The mess overlooks lawns to the south-west which are enclosed by mature trees and flowering shrubs. A wooden rose pergola (rebuilt late C20) extends south-west from the south corner of the terrace. Formerly an observatory stood 150m south of the mess (OS 1909) but this has since gone. Some 100m west of the officers' mess stands the former Medical Officer's Quarter, now converted to several dwellings (late C20). It is approached via a spur drive from the main entrance to the north-west and stands in its own grounds, laid largely to lawn with mature trees screening it. The MO's Quarter is connected to the terrace to the south-west of the former main building by a drive running south-east lined with an avenue of trees.

The c 6ha former military asylum grounds lie towards the east corner of the site, surrounded almost entirely by a high brick wall to prevent patients from escaping. It is approached directly from the site of the main hospital via a drive curving north-eastwards which arrives at a gateway flanked by brick piers set in the wall at the west corner of the asylum grounds. The grounds were laid out at the same time as the building was erected, c 1870, and contain many mature trees, particularly to the south-west and south-east. The building stands at the north-east corner of the almost rectangular site, with lawns extending to the west and south-west and a car park to the north-west. To the south-east of the C19 building lies a substantial late C20 extension, and beyond this stands the former asylum Medical Officer's Quarter, Hollyleigh. This house stands in its own wooded garden, approached through the north-east perimeter wall via a drive from the north which is an extension of the main drive to the asylum site from the north lodge. Lawns and an informal path system surround the house, with wooded grounds falling away to the south and east towards West Wood.

PARK The various areas of the pleasure grounds are connected by the park which consists of several discrete open areas and much woodland. An area of playing fields largely enclosed by a line of trees divides the main entrance from the former site of the hospital building. A large open area of parkland lies to the north-east of the site of the former hospital building, the site of the hutted wards during the World Wars. This area merges to the south-east into West Wood, running along the east and south-east boundaries, in which are located Victoria House, the cemetery, and the sites of the former stable yard and isolation hospital (now gone). Further woodland runs along the north-west boundary linking the main entrance and the north entrance.

OTHER LAND The hospital cemetery lies 700m east of the chapel, approached via the causewayed drive leading from the former east corner of the hospital building. The cemetery is bounded by agricultural land to the east (from which it separated by a belt of trees) and south, and to the west by West Wood, and is entered at the south-west corner from the causeway, flanked by iron gates and piers. From here the main path extends north along the west side of the cemetery, rising up towards a plateau occupying the highest land at the north end, which is also the highest land of the site. The cemetery is laid out in a grid pattern aligned on the cardinal compass points, centred axially on two parallel paths running north to south. The eastern of these two paths is reached via a spur off the main path from the south-west corner. The cemetery is planted with many mature trees, especially conifers and evergreens, and contains a mixture of military and civilian grave stones, with a war memorial at the northern end.

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Maps OS 6" to 1 mile: 1931 edition OS 25" to 1 mile: 1st edition published 1867/8 2nd edition published 1897 3rd edition published 1909 19323 edition

Archival items Hospitals files 100128-30 (NMR, Swindon)

Description written: January 2002 Register Inspector: SR Edited: February 2004

National Grid Reference: SU 46478 07854

APPENDIX B: HISTORY OF AIRCRAFT PRODUCTION AT HAMBLE / GE AVIATION CAMPUS

History of Aircraft production at GE Aviation's site

The origins of Folland Aircraft lie with British Marine Aircraft Limited which was formed in 1936 to produce Sikorsky S-42-A Flying Boats under licence in the UK (figure 27). Based on the Hamble Peninsula with a slipway into Southampton Water, British Marine Aircraft became financially unviable during the mid-1930's and despite failed attempts to merge with companies such as Westland, the liquidators appointed a new Board of Directors in 1937. They renamed the company Folland Aircraft Company after Henry P. Folland, the new owner and Managing Director. Aircraft designer Folland had started at the Royal Aircraft Factory at Farnborough in 1912 alongside the likes of Geoffrey de Havilland.



Figure A: The Hamble facility was originally built to manufacture the Sikorsky 42-A Flying boats, illustrated above, for Pan American World Airways (Pan AM) under licence in the UK. However, financial difficulties mean that production never commenced at Hamble and instead British Marine's facility went into liquidation and was bought by Henry Folland's company. The switch from civil to military aircraft production immediately ensued.

Whilst at Farnborough, Folland designed the SE5a biplane fighter for the Royal Flying Corps before joining Nieuport & General Aircraft in 1917. When Nieuport failed in 1920, he moved to the Gloucestershire Aircraft Company where he was responsible for many types including the Grebe, Gamecock, Gauntlet and Gladiator. Folland left Gloucester after it was taken over by Hawker, feeling that his designs would not take precedence over the new owners' designs.



Figure B: A Bristol Blenheim Bomber (Mark IV) photographed in May 1940

Folland Aircraft Limited started manufacturing aircraft components on the Hamble which included 35,000 major assemblies for a wide range of British military aircraft including parts for Bristol Blenheim and Beaufort bombers. Sub-contract work also involved the manufacture of ailerons for the Supermarine Spitfire. Additional work was taken out on the DH Mosquito and Vickers Wellington bomber.

The first true Folland type to fly was the FO108 built in 1940 although it was ultimately designed as a flying test bed which earned the nickname the 'Folland Frightful' due to its unusual appearance. Further designs were



Figure C: Folland Gnat prototype (G-39-2) on take off run in 1955

then tendered to meet research requirements of investigating the issues of landing aircraft on sea-borne carriers.

Henry Folland left the company through ill-health in 1951 and was replaced by W.E.W. 'Teddy' Petter, designer of the English Electric Lightning and Canberra and he immediately set about the design and production of the Folland Midge, a lightweight jet fighter which first flew in 1954. This was followed by Folland's most famous aircraft, the Folland Gnat, which became synonymous with the RAF Display Team the Red Arrows (figures 29 & 30). The prototype Gnat Trainer conducted its maiden flight on 31 August 1959. Both were built at Hamble for several years with the final Gnat T.1 for the RAF being delivered in May 1965.



Figure D: Folland Gnat in service with the RAF Red Arrows

Folland diversified during the 1950s with ventures into 'cushioned air' products such as the Germ hovercraft and inventions such as a hoverbarrow for construction sites and even a hover-trolley for the movement of injured soldiers on rough battlefield areas.

In 1959, Folland was absorbed into the Hawker Siddeley Group who eventually dropped the Folland name by 1963.

Latterly the facilities on The Hamble became part of British Aerospace (Aerostructures) concentrating on fuselage design and construction. Following the closure of the airfield and flying training college in 1986 BAe continued to use the factory for the production of major assemblies for Harrier and Hawk jets. The former Folland facility is now part of General Electric and continues to specialise in the manufacture of aircraft fuselage design and construction.

(Source: <http://www.baesystems.com/en-uk/heritage/folland-aircraft-ltd>)

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