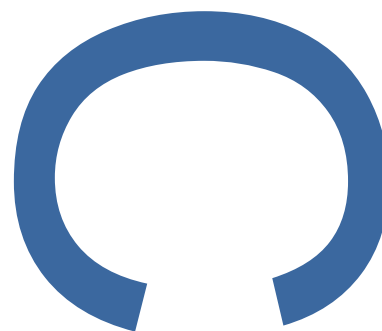


**WHITE HART INN, EAST COWES, ISLE  
OF WIGHT: HISTORIC BUILDING  
RECORDING REPORT**



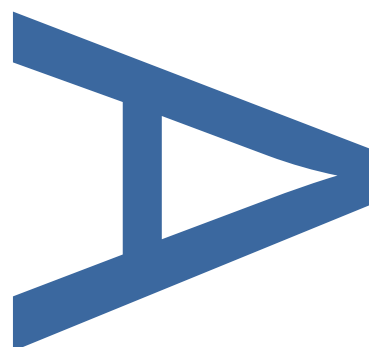
**LOCAL PLANNING AUTHORITY:  
ISLE OF WIGHT COUNTY COUNCIL**



**PLANNING APPLICATION NUMBERS:  
TCP/32391/A, P/01235/16**

**PCA REPORT NO: R13573**

**SITE CODE: TWEC18  
MAY 2019**



# WHITE HART INN, EAST COWES, ISLE OF WIGHT: HISTORIC BUILDING REPORT

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**Local Planning Authority:** Isle of Wight Council

**Planning Reference:** TCP/32391/A, P/01235/16

**Site Code:** TWEC18

**NGR:** SZ 45014 95676

**Commissioning Client:** Gleeds Project Management Ltd

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March 2019

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## DOCUMENT VERIFICATION

**Site Name: White Hart Inn, East Cowes, Isle of Wight**

**Type of project: Historic Building Recording**

**Report: R13573**

### Quality Control

Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited Project Code			K 5149
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Project Manager Sign-off:	Paul McCulloch	Paul McCulloch	14/03/2019

Revision No.	Checked	Approved	Date

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Plate 22. Exterior northern elevation of the White Hart Inn and limestone infill wall following removal of cladding sheet cladding. Scale 1m.

## 1. NON-TECHNICAL SUMMARY

Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd (PCA) was commissioned by Gleeds Project Management Ltd on behalf of Red Funnel Ltd. to undertake a historic building recording at the White Hart Inn, East Cowes, Isle of Wight, (NGR SZ 450200, 95712) in advance of its scheduled demolition as part of Red Funnel's redevelopment of the site.

The building does not lie within a Conservation Area and is not Listed by Historic England. The building recording was carried out in accordance with Level 1 as set out in Historic England 2016 *Understanding Historic Buildings: A guide to good recording practice*.

The White Hart Inn is an two-storey late Victorian building built *circa* 1896 that, maps and photographs show, was built on the location of an earlier incarnation of the White Hart Inn that, according to trade directories, was in existence by 1784. The building contains many of the revivalist features popular in buildings from that period.

None of the fabric of the earlier Inn appears to survive within the late 19<sup>th</sup> century building. The building is primarily constructed in red brick lain in stretcher bond and most of the original features of the building survive. The northernmost wall of the building was covered in two separate sections of cladding that, on removal exposed a party wall to pre-existing, earlier, three storey building (Medina View) to the north that was demolished in December 2014. A limestone wall at the rear of the northernmost wall of the Inn infilled a gap between it and a small detached building that served as the men's lavatory. The northern elevation of the limestone wall butts up against the Medina View, hence its crude rubble construction, whilst the southern elevation is partially visible, hence its ashlar construction.

## **2. INTRODUCTION**

### **2.1 Background**

2.1.1 Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd (PCA) was commissioned by Gleeds Project Management Ltd. on behalf of Red Funnel Ltd. to undertake historic building recording at the White Hart Inn, East Cowes, Isle of Wight, (NGR SZ 450200, 95712). (**Figures 1 and 2**). This was ahead of the scheduled demolition, site clearance and provision of expanded vehicle marshalling facilities, proposed taxi/drop off area and dropped trailer storage compound associated with existing ferry operations, proposed platform stopping up of Dover Road slipway and public footpath to the west of Trinity Yard.

2.1.2 This historic building recording was requested by the Senior Archaeologist, Isle of Wight County Archaeology and Historic Environment Service (hereafter the SA) in keeping with NPPF Section 12 and Local Plan Policy. The requirement was made in order to ensure a record of the existing building(s) within the Site was made in the event of their clearance as part of its redevelopment.

2.1.3 The building survey was carried out in accordance with Level 1 as set out in Historic England 2016 *Understanding Historic Buildings: A guide to good recording practice* and to standards set out in the ClfA (2014a) *Standard and guidance for the archaeological investigation and recording of standing buildings or structures*.

### **2.2 Site Location and Description**

2.2.1 The White Hart Inn is located close to the northern tip of East Cowes, situated 20m to the east of the boarding ramp of the Red Funnel ferry terminal. It is bounded to the south by Dover Road, and to the east and north by areas previously occupied by a row of houses and the 'Redux' Sheds, respectively, which at the time of the building recording were in the process of being demolished.

### **3. METHODOLOGY**

#### **3.1 Aims and Objectives**

3.1.1 The aim of the building survey is to record the late 19<sup>th</sup> century White Hart Inn prior to its demolition as a condition of planning consent for the proposed development of the site.

3.1.2 A report presenting the physical remains of the building/buildings by photography, drawings and descriptive text in conjunction with documentary and cartographic research aims to provide a lasting historical record of the extent of the occupation and use of the building/buildings on the site. It also fulfils the reporting and archiving requirements of planning permission for the proposed development.

3.1.3 The building recording also sought to expose, record and date a significant masonry wall visible at the rear of the building, the existence of which was not known until PCA were notified by the SA on information provided by a local resident.

#### **3.2 On-Site Recording**

3.2.1 The historic building recording was carried out in accordance with a Level 1 survey as set out in Historic England 2016 '*Understanding Historic Buildings: A guide to good recording practice*'. A Level 1 recording is principally a full visual record (photographic) supplemented by basic descriptive information and floor plans to show the location and direction from which the photographs were taken.

3.2.2 Floor plans of the building were not able to be obtained from the client so both floors were sketch planned and all rooms measured by hand tapes to provide a plan sufficient to record the existing layout of the building and to show the location and directions of the photographs taken.

3.2.3 The photographic survey, comprising high resolution digital images, was undertaken recording all external elevations, and principal interior spaces and key features, fixtures or fittings. General shots of the site, placing the buildings in context with their surroundings was also undertaken. A selection of the images has been included in this report (Appendix 1; Figures 2 – 3) and show the location and direction of the photographs.

#### **3.3 Project Archive**

3.3.1 A full and ordered archive including written, drawn and photographic records relating to this survey will be completed as defined in ClfA (2014b); Taylor and Brown (2009) and UKIC and ADS guidelines for the preparation of archaeological archives for long term storage. The archive will be provisionally stored at Pre-Construct



Archaeology's Winchester Office, before its deposition with the Isle of Wight Heritage Service.

### **3.4 Guidance**

3.4.1 All works were undertaken in accordance with standards set out in:

- CIFA *Standards and Guidance for the Archaeological Investigation and Recording of Standing Buildings or Structures* (2014a)
- English Heritage (now Historic England) *The Presentation of Historic Building Survey in CAD* (2005)
- Historic England 2016 *Understanding Historic Buildings: A guide to good recording practice*

## **4. HISTORICAL BACKGROUND**

- 4.1 The earliest reference to the White Hart Inn at this location is recorded in J. Sadler's Isle of Wight section of the Hampshire Trade Directory of 1784. A 1793 map of Cowes by William Gardner shows a small coastal settlement at East Cowes but it is not clear exactly where the White Hart Inn figures on it. The first detailed map of East Cowes is the 1841 Tithe map and accompanying apportionment which records a White Hart Inn occupying approximately the same location as that of the current building (Ramboll, 2016). The 2nd edition of the 1898 OS map shows the building in a similar location although the street plan around the building has changed with the insertion of Queen's Road. Although the later OS maps appear to show the Inn in the same location as the 1841 Tithe Map, the present building appears to date, broadly, to the late 19th century and its remodelling probably coincides with the insertion of the adjacent Queen's Street.

## **5. BUILDING DESCRIPTION**

### **5.1 External Elevations**

#### **5.1.1 Eastern Elevation**

5.1.1.1 The northern end of the elevation is recessed approximately 3m from the southern end of the elevation. Both elevations are constructed in a dark red brick laid in stretcher bond in both lime and cement mortar indicating that parts of the wall have been repointed.

Northern End (Figure 2; Plate 1)

5.1.1.2 The recessed northern end of the elevation is filled by a door giving access to a yard at ground level. Above it is a ceramic tile covered slanted roof and the upper storey is filled by a dormer window containing a uPVC window that is a replacement of the wooden framed original. Part of a masonry wall can be seen at the level of the upper storey. A small brick building abutts this elevation. It is constructed in a similar brick and bond to the main building. It has two windows in its south-facing elevation that are uPVC replacements of the wood framed originals and a single pitch roof.

Southern End (Figure 2; Plate 2)

5.1.1.3 A doorway positioned centrally within the southern end of the elevation into the building at ground level is covered by a rounded brick semi-circular arch and is incorporated into a chimney breast that is offset slightly from the wall. The slanted aspects of the chimney breast are covered by tiles. Two awning style wooden frame windows occupy the northern end of the elevation at ground floor level and are surmounted, partially, by a curved segmental arch from a pre-existing window opening which has been infilled to create two smaller windows. A similar awning style window opening (now infilled with brick) occupies the northern end of the elevation at first floor level and has a sloped tiled roof above it. The lowest four courses of the elevation comprise a brick plinth offset one course in thickness which contains air bricks to ventilate the underfloor space of the building.

5.1.1.4 In the upper storey a mock timber frame black-painted with yellow-painted plaster infill covers part of the southern side of the chimney breast. On the elevation to the north of the chimney breast is a window with a segmental arch above. The original wood frame window has been replaced by a uPVC one.

#### **5.1.2 Southern Elevation** (Figure 2; Plate 3)

5.1.2.1 The ground floor of the southern elevation is constructed in the same red brick and in the same stretcher bond visible in the eastern elevation. An offset brick plinth (6 courses deep) visible at the base of the east-facing external elevation continued along the base of the southern elevation. The brickwork is quite weathered in appearance and appears to have been repointed in places. It contains three windows and a door, all of which contain their original wooden frames and glass

panes. Brick lintels are present at the base of the window openings. Two of the windows, either side of the door, consist of identical casement windows with smaller, identical fixed leaded, stained-glass windows above. The casement windows in the easternmost window have been removed and boarded-up. The westernmost window is slightly bigger than the other two with a central fixed window set in an arched wooden frame with casement and awning windows either side. A fixed leaded stained glass window is also present above the door and, at the height of the base of the stained glass window, a brick cornice that extends the full length of the wall. The door has two wooden recessed panels in its lower half and two frosted glass windows in its upper half. The door is painted a scarlet/claret colour and is identical to two other doors through which access to the building can in the south-west and western elevations of the building.

- 5.1.2.2 The entire exterior of the upper storey is covered in the same mock timber frame cladding partially covering the upper storey of the eastern elevation. There are two sets of windows contained within the timber framing. All are replacement uPVC casement and awning windows.

### **5.1.3 South-West Facing Elevation (Plate 4)**

- 5.1.3.1 The south-west facing elevation is very narrow and at ground level contains only an entrance to the building. The door is contained within a wider frame containing a lower wood panel and an upper fixed glass window at its northern side and, above the door, a single window spanning the opening in which an air extractor fan has been incorporated.

- 5.1.3.2 In the upper storey of this elevation uPVC french doors open out on to a balcony. The balcony is edged with white painted timber railings arranged in fretwork. A dual pitched roof covers the balcony.

### **5.1.4 West-Facing Elevation (Plate 5)**

- 5.1.4.1 The west-facing elevation is constructed in red brick laid in stretcher bond. The ground floor contains one large opening for a bay window at its northern end and, at its southern end, three identical adjacent windows. All the windows contain their original wooden frames and glass. The bay window contains a central arched window that appears to be marginally smaller than the arched window present in the east-facing elevation of the building. Stained glass leaded windows occupy the upper part of the window openings and above another doorway in to the building above a cornice visible in the east, south and south-west facing elevations. The door in this elevation differs slightly to the two other doors in the south and south-west elevations and, therefore may not be original.

- 5.1.4.2 Mock timber frame cladding adorns the upper storey of the elevation. There are two sets of windows contained within the timber framing. All are replacement uPVC combination casement windows with awning windows above.

## 5.1.5 North-Facing Elevation (Plate 6)

5.1.5.1 The north-facing elevation of the building was removed of its uPVC cladding to reveal a crudely laid brick wall with a central, offset, chimney breast that is constructed in both green glauconitic limestone and red brick. Some large ashlar blocks and a quoin stone were present at the base of the chimney breast. Large areas of the elevation are covered with a plaster render. A small fireplace has been built into the north-west corner of the base of the chimney breast and a doorway, which has been infilled, at ground level at the eastern end of the elevation. Clearly this elevation once formed a party wall with a pre-existing building adjoining it to the north. Part of the demolished wall forming the west-facing façade of the pre-existing building is visible at the north-west corner of the building.

5.1.5.2 A masonry wall situated to the east of the northernmost wall of the building – part of the southern elevation of which is visible from a room at the rear of the upper storey of the building, but covered by wire mesh cladding along its north-facing elevation – was fully exposed to reveal an unfaced limestone rubble wall measuring approximately 3.6m in width and 5m in height, with the occasional red brick incorporated into it. The masonry wall butts both the eastern elevation of the Inn and a brick wall for a building housing men's toilets to the east of it.

## 5.2 Internal Elevations

### 5.2.1 Ground Floor

5.2.1.1 The Public Bar: The principal entrance into the building is through the door in the south-west facing elevation of the building, which enters in to what once served as the Public bar of the Inn (**Figure 2; Plates 7, 8 & 9**). The building has been soft stripped to remove any materials containing asbestos exposing the lower 13 courses of the internal skin of brickwork of the building. Above this height the walls and ceiling were covered in a heavily nicotine-stained duck-egg blue colour painted artex. An oblong-shaped area of beige patterned wallpaper pre-dating the application of the paint survives at the western end of the south-facing elevation, presumably where the dart board was previously erected, and gives an indication of an earlier phase of wall decoration for the room. The two bars (now removed) were incorporated into the elevation partitioning rooms 1 (the Public) & 2 (the Lounge).

5.2.1.2 The Lounge Bar: The Lounge bar is accessed by an entrance in the western elevation of the building which opens into a square porch, the floor of which contains a red, black and white tile mosaic floor (**Figure 2; Plate 10**). The lower thirteen brick courses of the elevations in this room are covered with a vertical striped wallpaper; the upper portion of the elevations with an 'art patterned' wallpaper. The ceiling, unlike room 1, is not artexed, but smooth and painted white with a blue and white banded coving at its edges (**Figure 2; Plates 11 & 12**). The ceiling directly above the bar contains the same wallpaper visible in the Public bar and is heavily nicotine-

stained. A brick fireplace and chimney breast housing an iron wood burner is built into the western end of the northern elevation of the room.

5.2.1.3 Room 3: is a small room white-painted room adjoining the eastern end of the bar that served as a toilet and washroom for the bar staff (**Figure 2; Plate 11**).

5.2.1.4 Room 4: is a lilac painted room at the eastern end of the building that functioned as a ladies lavatory (**Figure 2**).

5.2.1.5 Room 5: to the immediate south of room 4 is painted white and contains a fireplace in its west-facing elevation (**Figure 2; Plate 13**). The windows in the southern elevation of this room have been boarded-up.

5.2.1.6 The men's lavatory is located in a small brick building in the yard from a corridor to the rear of the Lounge bar (**Figure 2; Plate 14**).

## 5.2.2 The Upper Storey

5.2.2.1 A small lavatory and bathroom for the residents of the upper storey of the building (**Figure 3; Plate 15**).

5.2.2.2 Room 6: A small bedroom painted green that fills a space beneath a sloped roof in the north-east corner of the upper storey (**Figure 3; Plate 16**).

5.2.2.3 Room 7: Kitchen area. An oven and hob unit, sink and work surfaces occupy the south east, north east and north west elevations (**Figure 3; Plate 17**).

5.2.2.4 Room 8: A small bedroom painted duck egg blue. It contains a cast iron fireplace in its western elevation (**Figure 3; Plate 18**).

5.2.2.5 Room 9: A cream colour painted room with blue colour painted window frames, door frames and skirting. The northern elevation of the room, separating it from Room 10, contains a plasterboard infill within an Art Nouveau styled wooden frame. The eastern elevation contains a glazed tile and brick fireplace with a cast iron surround (**Figure 3; Plate 19**).

5.2.2.6 Room 10: Small lilac painted bedroom. Art Nouveau stylised framing in the southern elevation of the room (**Figure 3; Plate 20**).

5.2.2.7 Room 11: Bedroom overlooking the Red Funnel ferry terminal. Beige painted walls (**Figure 3; Plate 21**).

5.2.2.8 Room 12: Small room overlooking a yard to the rear of the building. Contains a sink and a fireplace in the northern elevation of the room (**Figure 3; Plate 22**).

## 5.2.3 The Roof

5.2.3.1 The roof is comprised, primarily, of a steep-pitched east-west aligned roof covered in ceramic roof tiles with a gable end visible in the eastern elevation of the building. Four, smaller gable ends are constructed over windows in the upper storey: two in the western elevation, one above the balcony in the south-western elevation and one spanning the western end of the southern elevation. Two mono-pitched roofs

on a gentle slope, are visible above the windows of the upper storey in the southern elevation of the building.

#### **5.2.4 The Chimneys**

5.2.4.1 Three large chimney stacks are located within the roof. One is incorporated into the eastern elevation with its chimney breast projecting out from the wall. A second, similar sized, chimney is built into the northern elevation serving both the Lounge bar of the Inn and the pre-existing 'Medina View' building to the north. A third chimney serves a fireplace centrally within the building.

## 6. DISCUSSION

- 6.1 The White Hart Inn is an late Victorian building constructed *circa* 1896 that was built on the site of an earlier White Hart Inn, the existence of which is recorded in an Isle of Wight Trade Directory of 1784. The construction of the extant White Hart Inn appears to have been the result of improvements for access to the nearby Trinity Wharf to the south-west, where Queen Victoria alighted and disembarked from the Royal Yacht to and from Portsmouth. These improvements included a new canopy over a pontoon there in 1896 (Burdett & Prior, 2011) and the insertion of a new road, Queens Road, from Castle Street to Trinity Wharf which required the demolition of a number of existing buildings along its route. The construction of the new White Hart Inn coincided with the construction of a number of similarly styled houses on the opposing side of Queens Road. The extant terrace houses to the east of the White Hart Inn, occupying the northern side of Queens Road, are of slightly later construction, first appearing on the 1908 OS map.
- 6.2 Externally, the White Hart Inn exhibits many of the construction features in popular use during the period. These include ornate chimney stacks well set into steep pitched roofs with gable ends. The use of ceramic roof tile as opposed to slate. The mock timber frame cladding on the upper storey of the building is a visual feature in keeping with the medieval revivalism of the period and a photograph taken in 1974 (*ibid. pp 108*) shows that all the buildings on the southern side of Queens Road and those fronting the, then, Trinity Road feature this cladding. The houses lining the southern side of Queens Road and the eastern side of Trinity Road, OS maps show, were demolished by 1977 to create a marshalling yard for vehicles alighting the Red Funnel ferry.
- 6.3 In a similar vein the upper storey of west-facing elevation of the building is jettied and, in appreciation of Georgian architecture, a canted bay window survives in the same elevation at ground level. Balconies are another prominent feature on Late Victorian/Edwardian buildings and the one on the south-west facing elevation of the building, edged with white painted timber railings arranged in Arts and Crafts inspired fretwork is typical of the period. The removal of the original wooden-framed casement and stained glass leaded awning windows from the upper storey of the building and their replacement with modern uPVC windows is symptomatic of the weathering that wooden frames are subject to over time. Their survival in the ground floor is determined by its non-residential use. Two of the doors (those in the south and south-west elevations) appear to be original; the other, in the west-facing elevation is of slightly different construction, so may be a replacement. Given their appearance it is quite possible that none of the doors has received a fresh coat of paint following their initial hanging. At the very base of the building a brick plinth curtailling all but the northern elevation of the building contains air bricks which was a Victorian measure to ventilate the underfloor space of the building.



- 6.4 The north-facing elevation of the northernmost wall of the building, which was constructed of both red brick and green glauconitic limestone, mostly in rubble form but also in ashlar, represents an internal wall of the pre-existing three storey 'Medina View' building that formed part of a terrace of four buildings including the earlier incarnation of the White Hart Inn, a Customs House and another building, all depicted on an 1841 Tithe Map of East Cowes. The use of masonry within the wall suggests that materials were being sourced from a demolished building pre-existing nearby. On the insertion of Queens Road *circa* 1896 Medina View was the only building within the terrace to survive. The extant White Hart Inn was subsequently built up against it. Medina View was demolished in December 2014 and the then exposed north-facing elevation covered in white plastic cladding.
- 6.5 The south-facing elevation of an ashlar limestone wall visible from the first floor of the rear of the building and clad in sheet render on its north-facing elevation was revealed to be infilling between the rear of the building and a detached men's toilets a few metres to the east of it. The wall served merely to infill a recess between the two buildings and was built up against the southern elevation of the pre-existing Medina View. Bottle glass extracted from the mortar bedding for the wall appears to be of 1890 – 1930s date and is consistent with the construction of the wall.
- 6.6 Internally the décor of the building reflects its modern use although removal of fixtures within the Public bar reveal evidence of an earlier wallpaper covering. In the upper storey, dividing rooms 9 and 10, is a partition wall consisting of painted sheet plaster fixed in a blue-painted 'Art Nouveau' stylised wooden frame. The use of plasterboard within the wall suggests a much later date for its construction as plasterboard was not invented until 1916 and was not in common use in the UK until after WWII. It is possible then that rooms 9 and 10 originally formed a single room with the 'Art Nouveau' wooden frame an original feature or, alternatively, the 'Art Nouveau' styling is part of a much later retrospective construction.
- 6.7 Outwardly the White Hart Inn appears to convey some grandiose with its mock timber framing, imposing roofline, eclectic windows and ornate balcony affording views over the River Medina, however the red brick stretcher bond constructed fabric of the building itself is neither attractive visually or particularly strong and suggests an element of cost-cutting not ordinarily associated with buildings from this period.

## **7. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

7.1 PCA would like to thank following during the undertaking of the historic building recording:

Hannah Cooper of Gleeds Project Management Ltd. for commissioning the project on behalf Red Funnel.

James Brewer of Savills for his assistance in coordinating the project.

Tyrone Barter of Hughes & Salvidge the demolition contractors for his on-site assistance.

Rebecca Loader and Rosie Lansley (Isle of Wight County Archaeology and Historic Environment Service) for monitoring the project.

The project was managed for PCA by Paul McCulloch.

The project was supervised by Tony Molloy.

The historic building recording and report were undertaken by Tony Molloy and Callum Paisnel.

The illustrations were digitised by Hayley Baxter (PCA CAD).

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## 9. PLATES



Plate 1. Recessed external northern end of the eastern elevation of the building. Part of a masonry wall is visible adjacent to the upper storey and a the men's toilets in the foreground. No scale.



Plate 2. External southern end of the eastern elevation. Scale 1m.



Plate 3. The external south-facing elevation of the building. Scale 1m.



Plate 4. External south-west facing section of the building. Scale 1m.





Plate 5. External west-facing elevation of the building. Scale 1m.



Plate 6. Exterior northern elevation of the White Hart Inn and limestone infill wall following removal of cladding sheet cladding. Scale 1m.



Plate 7. Room 1: Public bar looking north-east. Scale 1m.



Plate 8. Room 1: Public Bar looking south-west. Scale 1m.





Plate 9. Room 1: Public Bar looking south-east. Scale 1m.



Plate 10. Room 2: Mosaic floor in porch entrance to the Lounge bar. Scale 1m.





Plate 11. Room 2: The lounge bar looking south towards bar area and Room 3. Scale 1m.



Plate 12. Room 2: The lounge bar looking north. Scale 1m.



Plate 13. Room 5: Chimney breast looking south. Scale 1m.

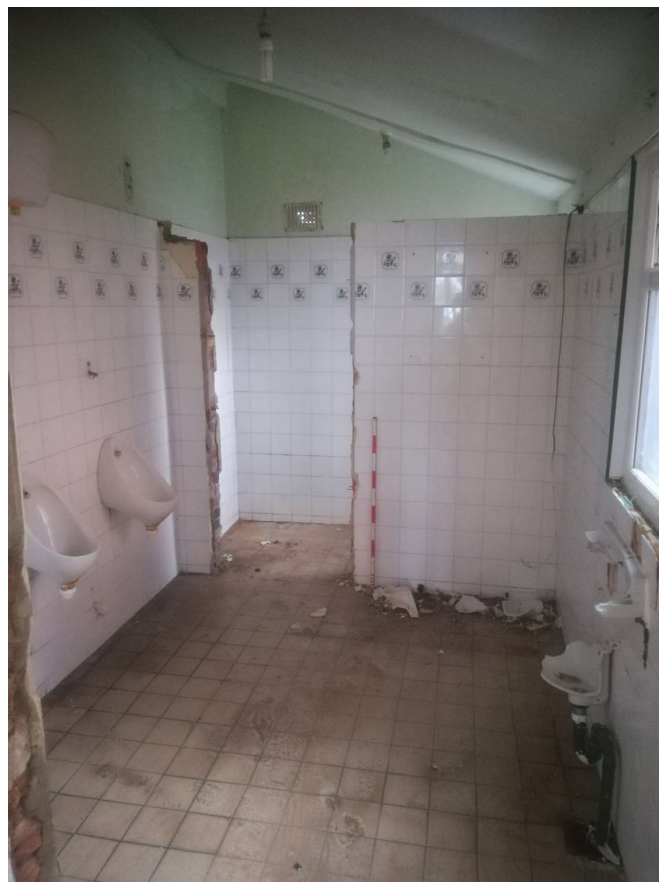


Plate 14. Men's toilets, looking east. Scale 1m.

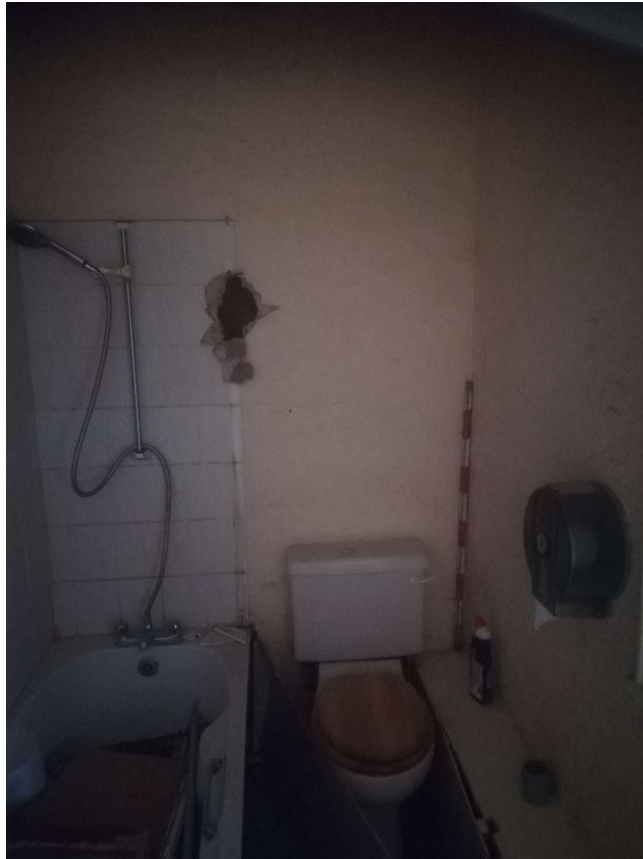


Plate 15. Upper storey bathroom, looking north-west.  
Scale 1m.



Plate 16. Room 6: Upper storey bedroom, looking north-east. Scale 1m.





Plate 17. Room 7: Upper storey kitchen, looking south. Scale 1m.



Plate 18. Room 8: Upper storey bedroom, looking north. Scale 1m.



Plate 19. Room 9: Upper storey bedroom, looking east, showing Art Nouveau framing in room division. Scale 1m.



Plate 20. Room 10: Upper storey bedroom, looking north. Scale 1m.



Plate 21. Room 12: Upper storey bedroom, looking north. Scale 1m.



Plate 22. Room 11: Upper storey bedroom, looking east. Scale 1m.

## 10. APPENDIX 1: OASIS FORM

### 1 OASIS ID: preconst1-345760

#### Project details

Project name	White Hart Inn, East Cowes, Isle of Wight
Short description of the project	The White Hart Inn is a two-storey Late Victorian building built circa 1896 that, maps and photographs show, was built on the location of an earlier incarnation of the White Hart Inn that, according to trade directories, was in existence by 1784. The building contains many of the revivalist features popular in buildings from that period.
Project dates	Start: 16-01-2019 End: 13-02-2019
Previous/future work	Yes / Yes
Any associated project reference codes	TWEC18 - Sitecode
Type of project	Building Recording
Site status	None
Current Land use	Residential 1 - General Residential
Monument type	PUBLIC HOUSE Post Medieval
Significant Finds	NONE None
Significant Finds	NONE None
Methods & techniques	""Measured Survey""; ""Photographic Survey""; ""Survey/Recording Of Fabric/Structure""
Prompt	Planning condition

#### Project location

Country	England
Site location	ISLE OF WIGHT ISLE OF WIGHT EAST COWES White Hart Inn
Postcode	PO32 6RG
Study area	189 Square metres
Site coordinates	SZ 501 957 50.758055555556 -1.289444444444 50 45 29 N 001 17 22 W Point
Lat/Long Datum (other)	50 45 29 N001 17 22
Height OD / Depth	Min: 1m Max: 1m

#### Project creators

Name of Organisation	PCA Winchester
Project brief originator	no brief
Project design originator	Tony Molloy
Project director/manager	Paul McCulloch

Project supervisor	Tony Molloy
Type of sponsor/funding body	Ferry Company
Name of sponsor/funding body	Red Funnel Ltd.

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#### Project archives

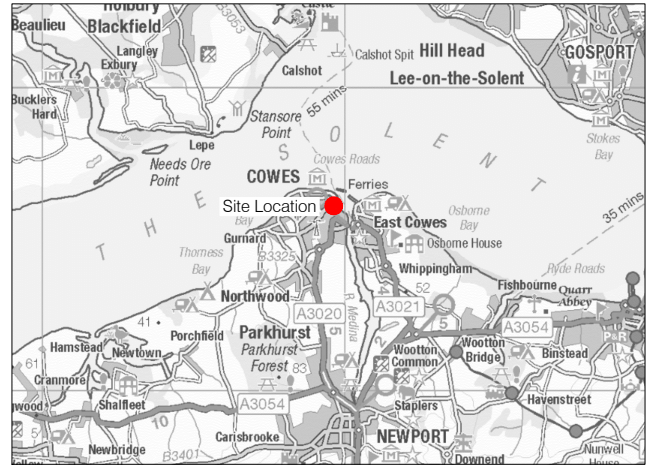
Physical Archive Exists?	No
Digital Archive recipient	Isle of Wight Heritage Service
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography","Survey","Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Isle of Wight Heritage Service
Paper Media available	"Diary","Drawing","Map","Photograph","Report","Survey "

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Entered by	Tony Molloy (TMolloy@pre-construct.com)
Entered on	15 March 2019

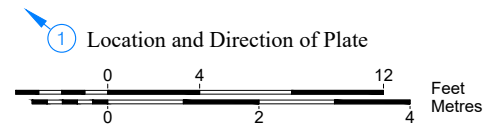


## **11. ILLUSTRATIONS**









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Figure 3  
Ground Floor Plan  
1:100 at A3

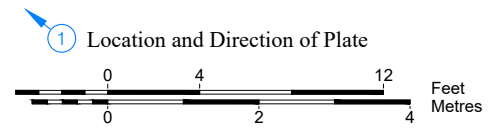


Figure 4  
First Floor Plan  
1:100 at A3

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