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# **Gosport FCERM Schemes**

Alverstoke Cultural Heritage Desk-Based  
Assessment

9 June 2020



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# Executive Summary

The following Heritage Statement has been prepared by Mott MacDonald (MM) on behalf of Gosport Borough Council (GBC). The purpose of this report is to assess and understand the potential impacts of the Gosport Flood and Coastal Erosion Resilience Management (FCERM) scheme at Alverstoke. The scheme will be submitted to the Gosport Borough Council as a planning application. This heritage statement assesses the impact of the scheme at Alverstoke upon the historic environment. (hereafter referred to as the scheme).

This assessment presents the historic environment baseline as is currently understood within study area. The assessment determines as far as is reasonably possible the risk of encountering archaeological remains within the scheme, particularly in areas where no Historic Environment Record (HER) data is known. Furthermore, the assessment will establish the significance and contribution made by the setting of identified designated heritage assets (e.g. listed buildings, conservation areas, scheduled ancient monuments, registered battlefields and registered parks and gardens) and the impact on any non-designated heritage assets within or adjacent to the scheme, including opportunities to enhance these assets.

The scheme is located within the settlement of Alverstoke on a peninsula to the west of Portsmouth Harbour within Gosport Borough, to the north of The Solent (504705 N 010844 W). The scheme is bordered by Little Anglesey Road to the north and Clayhall Road to the South. A man made tidal lagoon (Stoke Lake) is located to the east of the scheme. Directly to the west of the scheme is an area of unoccupied grassland. The works will include construction of three concrete walls; a floodgate across Little Anglesey Road; and associated timber fencing. The works will also retain as much of the historic character of the area as possible. The flood defences and general arrangement for the scheme are depicted in Appendix A.2.

There are six listed buildings of grade II and II\* within the Little Anglesey Road and Clayhall Road area, the settings of which will potentially be impacted by the scheme due to their visual links, for example 1-6 Little Anglesey Road and the Church of St. Mary (ALV018,019,028 and ALV029). It is unlikely that there will be an impact to the setting of Clayhall Royal Naval Cemetery (ALV035) as it is located further to the east and is visually screened by the Little Anglesey Viaduct and foliage between its northern bank and the scheme area.

In addition to this there are three non-designated heritage assets that have the potential to be impacted by the scheme; Brodrick Memorial Hall (ALV043) which backs onto the scheme area but is screened to some extent by foliage; Green Pastures/Stokesmead Field (ALV071/070) located directly to the west of the scheme area and the Sea Wall, Little Anglesey Road (ALV056). However, as previously stated the level of impact to the Sea Wall will be mitigated by the retention of the original flagstones.

There is also potential for archaeological deposits from the medieval and post-medieval periods, with deposits from other periods considered less likely. Due to the presence of made ground and the development of the surrounding area it is possible that underlying archaeology has been removed in some areas by modern disturbance. However, there may be evidence for archaeological activity preserved within deposits underlying the made ground and as the maximum depth of the scheme will extend 30cm into the beach and tidal flat deposits underlying the made ground, archaeological deposits may be encountered. It is recommended that archaeological monitoring of the work would be undertaken during groundworks with the aim to identify remains of the former Sea Wall along with any other archaeological deposits that might be present.

# 1 Introduction

## 1.1 Background

The following Heritage Statement has been prepared by Mott MacDonald (MM) on behalf of Gosport Borough Council (GBC). The purpose of this report is to assess and understand the potential impacts of the Gosport Flood and Coastal Erosion Resilience Management (FCERM) scheme at Alverstoke. The scheme will be submitted to the Gosport Borough Council as a planning application. This heritage statement assesses the impact of the scheme at Alverstoke upon the historic environment. (hereafter referred to as the scheme).

This assessment presents the historic environment baseline as is currently understood within study area. The assessment determines as far as is reasonably possible the risk of encountering archaeological remains within the scheme, particularly in areas where no Historic Environment Record (HER) data is known. Furthermore, the assessment will establish the significance and contribution made by the setting of identified designated heritage assets (e.g. listed buildings, conservation areas, scheduled ancient monuments, registered battlefields and registered parks and gardens) and the impact on any non-designated heritage assets within or adjacent to the scheme, including opportunities to enhance these assets.

## 1.2 Overview

The scheme is located within the settlement of Alverstoke on a peninsula to the west of Portsmouth Harbour within Gosport Borough, to the north of The Solent (504705 N 010844 W). The scheme is bordered by Little Anglesey Road to the north and Clayhall Road to the South. A man made tidal lagoon (Stoke Lake) is located to the east of the scheme. Directly to the west of the scheme is an area of unoccupied grassland (Stokesmead).

The works will include:

- Construction of three sections of concrete walls
- A floodgate across Little Anglesey Road
- Associated timber fencing
- The works will also retain as much of the historic character of the area as possible.

The flood defences and general arrangement for the scheme are depicted in Appendix A.2.

The scheme is located within a Conservation Area (Anglesey No. 2). The Conservation Area boundaries are currently being reviewed; however, it has been identified as containing the largest concentration of listed buildings within Gosport (Mott MacDonald 2019, Gosport Borough Council).

## 2 Methodology

### 2.1 Standards and Guidance

The assessment follows the Chartered Institute for Archaeologist (CIfA) standards and guidance, for the production of desk-based assessments (2017).

In addition, Historic England Good Practice Advice in Planning Note 2: Managing Significance in the Decision-Making Process (2015) and Note 3: The Setting of Heritage Assets (2017) have been taken into consideration.

The Hampshire Archaeological Strategy produced by Hampshire County Council outlines the nature of known archaeological activities by period and sets out the aims and priorities for further study. This was also considered with this current document.

### 2.2 Assessment aims

This heritage statement has been produced to identify the designated and non-designated heritage assets and archaeological potential for the area surrounding the Flood and Coastal Erosion Resilience Management Scheme at Alverstoke, and to evaluate the impact of the scheme on the historic environment.

### 2.3 Study area

The study area for this assessment includes the scheme site boundary and a 1km radius in all directions for designated heritage assets and a 500m radius in all directions for non-designated heritage assets. This study area is considered sufficient to provide a comprehensive baseline for the scheme and is guided by professional judgement. The study area encompasses assets that may be directly affected by the scheme as well as those in the surrounding area whose setting might be affected.

The designated heritage assets between the 500m buffer and the 1km buffer to the north of the scheme area have been scoped out and only assets that are likely to be impacted have been discussed to provide a proportionate assessment of the scheme's impact on surrounding heritage as outlined by the NPPF (paragraph 189).

### 2.4 Desk based research

The following actions were undertaken to inform this heritage statement;

- A search of the Historic England National Heritage List for England (NHLE) database and United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO), for designated heritage assets (scheduled monuments, listed buildings, conservation areas, world heritage sites, registered battlefields and registered parks and gardens) within the study area;
- A search of the Hampshire HER database, for non-designated heritage assets within the study area;
- An examination of local, regional and national planning policies in relation to the historic environment;
- An assessment of relevant published and unpublished archaeological sources including via the Archaeological Data Service (ADS), maintained online by the University of York;

- An examination of geological data via British Geological Survey mapping;
- An examination and map regression of Ordnance Survey maps, available online;
- Previous archaeological surveys and investigations;
- LiDAR;
- Regional Research Agendas;
- Information on previous impacts to the site (previous developments, contaminated land, natural erosion etc);
- Historic maps, including Ordnance Survey, Tithe and older;
- Historic Landscape, rural and urban Characterisation (HLC), and Seascape; and
- A search of the local archives.

## 2.5 Assumptions and limitations

This heritage statement has utilised HER data to inform the identification of archaeological deposits and heritage assets within the study area. However, information included in the HER can be limited as it relies on random opportunities for archaeological fieldwork, research, and discovery. Where nothing of historic interest is depicted in a particular area, this may be due to a lack of research in this area rather than of the archaeological remains or heritage assets themselves.

Documentary resources are rare before the medieval period and many historic documents are inherently biased. Older primary sources often fail to accurately locate sites and interpretation can be subjective.

The following assumptions and limitations have been assumed for the survey and assessment:

- The assessment is reliant on available data. Designated data is up to date as of January 2020;
- All non-designated data is up to date as of July 2019 (the month the HER data was purchased);
- Databases are limited in their ability to predict new sites and the information from the HER has been used as a starting point for further research rather than as a definitive list. Where there is an absence of data, professional judgement has been used to reach informed decisions regarding the historic environment; and
- the current understanding of the extent and survival of archaeological remains within the study area is based on data relevant to the assessment which has been selected based on professional judgement. However, the specific nature, extent, date, degree of preservation and significance of known and potential archaeological remains is impossible to predict without invasive investigation. There is the possibility that further or more complex unknown buried archaeological remains exists on sites which has not been assessed.

The temporal scope of the assessment assumes a baseline with current conditions as at the time of writing.

## 2.6 Previous consultation

Communications with the Hampshire county archaeologist were exchanged at various stages of the project. In August and November 2019 the county archaeologist made comments on the draft WSI for the GI works which helped inform this current assessment. The consultations made clear that the aims and methods of the WSI needed to reflect the GI works' role in interpreting the archaeological potential of the scheme area.

## 3 Relevant Planning Policy

### 3.1 National Planning Policy

#### 3.1.1 Legislation

The overarching legislation in relation to the historic environment in Britain is provided by:

- The Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979; and
- The Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990.

#### 3.1.2 National Planning context

##### 3.1.2.1 National Planning Policy Framework (2019)

The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) came into effect in 2012 and was revised in 2019. This provides a policy framework for the management of the historic environment and assets pertinent to the historic environment.

Policy 189 of the NPPF states that in determining applications, local planning authorities should require the applicant to describe the significance of any heritage assets affected by a scheme. This should include any contribution made by the setting. The level of detail should be proportionate to the assets' importance and no more than is sufficient to understand the potential impact of the proposal on their significance. Where appropriate, developers will submit a desk-based assessment and, where necessary, a field evaluation.

The impact of development on all heritage assets is a material consideration and the NPPF guides the determination of applications relating to designated and non-designated heritage assets (Paragraphs 193-198). When considering the impact of development on the significance of a designated heritage asset, great weight should be given to the asset's conservation. The more important the asset, the greater the weight should be. As heritage assets are irreplaceable, any harm or loss should require clear and convincing justification. Where a development proposal will lead to less than substantial harm to the significance of a designated heritage asset, this harm should be weighed against the public benefits of the proposal, including securing its optimum viable use. The effect of an application on the significance of a non-designated heritage asset should be taken into account in determining the application. In weighing applications that affect non-designated heritage assets, directly or indirectly, a balanced judgement will be required having regard to the scale of any harm or loss and the significance of the heritage asset.

Where loss of heritage assets because of development is considered justified, the NPPF makes provision to allow for the recording and advancing understanding of the heritage asset before it is lost (Paragraph 199). Such recording may range from pre-development detailed archaeological excavation of selected areas, followed by post-excavation analysis and publication of results, to archaeological monitoring and recording during construction work. The NPPF states that the results of any investigations should be made publicly available. However, the NPPF (Paragraph 199) also states that the ability to record assets should not be a factor in determining consent, i.e. recording the asset does not mitigate against its loss of significance.

Paragraph 200 of the NPPF states that within Conservation Areas, and within the settings of heritage assets, opportunities should be sought to 'enhance or better reveal their significance'. It



goes on to state that 'Proposals that preserve those elements of the setting that make a positive contribution to the asset (or which better reveal its significance) should be treated favourably'.

## 3.2 Local Planning Policy

The NPPF Policy requires local planning authorities to set out in their local plan a positive strategy for the conservation and enjoyment of the historic environment. In doing so, they should recognise that heritage assets are an irreplaceable resource and conserve them in a manner appropriate to their significance. This should take into account the desirability of sustaining and enhancing the significant heritage assets and putting them to viable uses consistent with their conservation and in order to enhance the wider public benefit which having these resources can bring.

### 3.2.1 Adopted Gosport Borough Local Plan (GBLP) 2011-2029

The adopted Local Plan covers the whole of Gosport Borough. It was subject to several rounds of public consultation and was considered by a planning inspector at an 'examination in public' in 2015. The GBLP sets out the overarching vision for the Borough and aims to encourage new economic development and the delivery of supporting infrastructure as well as a range of new housing to meet local needs. It aims to protect those features important to the character of the Borough including open spaces and heritage assets. It sets out a policy framework for determining planning applications on a number of themes include design, heritage, nature conservation, flood risk, and community facilities.

The following policies are relevant considered relevant to the preservation of the historic environment within the area of the proposed scheme:

- **Point 8 of LP3** aims to ensure that its rich historic environment is preserved and where possible enhanced in order to contribute to the Borough's local distinctiveness. Heritage assets include listed buildings, scheduled ancient monuments, registered parks and gardens and conservation areas. When considering the impact of a proposed development on the significance of a heritage asset great weight should be given to the asset's conservation. The more important the asset, the greater the weight should be. Significance can be harmed or lost through the alteration or destruction of the heritage asset or development within its setting.
- **LP10** aims to outline the Borough Council's overall approach in relation to design
  - It specifically states that new designs should development should respect the character of the Borough's distinctive built and natural environment including its heritage assets and their setting.
  - historic assets should be conserved and where possible enhanced in a manner appropriate to their significance
- **LP11** provides more detail in regard to the protection of designated heritage assets (DHA) including listed buildings, scheduled ancient monuments and registered historic parks and gardens.
  - The borough council will work with landowners, developers, Historic England and other stakeholders to ensure that new development conserves or enhances designated heritage assets, that historic buildings area appropriately re-used as soon as possible to prevent deterioration of condition, to reduce the number of buildings on the "Building at Risk" Register, and to make information about the significance of the historic environment publicly available.

- When considering an application that would affect a DHA, an application will be required to describe the significance of the asset with a proportionate level of detail relating to the likely impact a proposal could have on the asset's value.
- Planning permission will not be granted for development proposal which would harm the significance of DHAs. Permission will be granted to proposals which enhance the significance of the setting of a DHA.
- If relevant evidence is provided, the above points can be applied to undesignated buildings, structures, landscapes or archaeological assets.
- **LP12** details the approach the borough takes when dealing with Heritage Conservation Areas.
  - It will aim to conserve or enhance the character or appearance of existing Conservation Areas
  - produce and update Conservation Area Appraisals and where appropriate, identify additional Conservation Areas
  - Proposals for development in Conservation Areas will be permitted provided that the location, form, scale, massing, density, height, layout, landscaping, use and external appearance conserves or enhances the special historic or architectural interest of the Conservation Area; and it conserves or enhances the setting of the Conservation Area and is not detrimental to inward or outward views
  - Proposals for consent to demolish a building in a Conservation Area will be permitted provided it has been demonstrated that the building does not contribute to the character or appearance of the area; is of no historic or architectural interest or is wholly beyond repair and is not capable of beneficial use; and that new development proceeds after the loss has occurred within a reasonable and agreed timescale and that the new development is of architectural merit which conserves and enhances the character of the Conservation Area.
- **LP13** aims to conserve or enhance locally important heritage assets and will consider revisions to the Local List of Heritage Assets dependent on any new information
  - The points outlined are the same as those raised in regard to DHAs in policy **LP11**.

### 3.2.2 Gosport Waterfront and Town Centre Supplementary Planning Document

Also produced as part of the Gosport Borough Local Plan 2011-2029 were several supplementary planning documents. The most relevant to the proposed scheme and its study area is the Gosport Waterfront and Town Centre Supplementary Planning Document which was adopted in March 2018. The document's scope encompasses into its boundary the eastern extent of the study area which includes the Royal Clarence Yard and the historic ramparts to its west. The supplementary plan aims to ensure that:

- The setting of key features within the townscape are respected. This includes important views, key routes, open areas, and buildings of historical significance.
- any flood defence measures that are required are suitably designed to consider townscape qualities including the historic and natural environment.

### 3.2.3 Gosport Borough Local Plan 2036

The Borough Council has now begun to revise the current local Adopted Gosport Borough Local Plan 2011-2029 in order to take into account changes in Government policy and forthcoming site releases. As of 22/01/2020 the following supporting documents are available:

- A local development scheme which sets out the timetable for preparing the Gosport Local Plan 2036
- A statement of community involvement which sets out how the community be consulted on the Local Plan, other planning documents as well as planning applications.
- A “Review of the Policies of the Gosport Borough Local Plan 2011-2029”

After public consultations throughout 2020, and submission to the Secretary of State, the Local Plan 2036 is due to be adopted between August and September 2021. As of yet, there have been no revisions of the Local Plan which relate to the proposed scheme.

### 3.2.4 Hampshire Strategic Plan for 2017-2021

Within the Strategic Plan produced by Hampshire County Council, **Outcome 3** is the most relevant to the proposed scheme.

- **Outcome 3** aims to ensure that the people of Hampshire enjoy a rich and diverse environment
  - This will be achieved by Enhancing and protecting the county’s heritage and culture
  - Maintaining the unique character if the county.

## 4 Baseline assessment

### 4.1 Introduction

This chapter sets out the baseline conditions for the scheme in relation to the historic environment. The heritage assets identified have been assigned individual MM reference numbers prefixed by an abbreviation 'ALV' (Alverstoke) for ease of reading.

Within the 1km study area there are a total of 43 designated assets:

- one scheduled monument;
- 39 listed buildings; and
  - Three Grade II\*
  - 35 Grade II
- one registered park and garden; and two conservation areas.

### 4.2 Geology

The underlying geology of the study area as mapped by the British Geological Survey (BGS) is predominantly sedimentary bedrock of the Selsey Sand Formation group, formed approximately 41 to 48 million years ago in the Palaeogene Period, when the local environment was dominated by shallow seas (BGS 2020).

The overlying superficial deposits consist of river terrace deposits, 2 – sand and gravel, formed up to 3 million years ago in the Quaternary Period when the local environment was dominated by rivers (BGS 2020).

### 4.3 Topography and land use

The study area is located within the town of Gosport, on the south coast of England. The town is located within the Hampshire Basin, on a peninsula that makes up the western side of Portsmouth Harbour. The scheme is located within Alverstoke, at the western end of Stoke Lake; a tidal inlet of the Solent an area which is 5m or less above ordnance survey datum (AOD). To the western side of the scheme is an area of open space which has not been developed (Cotswold Archaeology 2019).

The HER dataset contains the result of the Gosport Historic Urban Characterisation Study, which was carried out by Oxford Archaeology on behalf of Historic England. It indicates that settlement mainly developed within the Alverstoke area during the medieval period and was the largest residential area in Gosport at this time (Oxford Archaeology 2014).

### 4.4 Historic landscape characterisation (HLC)

The HLC of this area is divided into three categories: Old settlement, Coastal and Recent settlement. The old settlement area is located to the west of the scheme area within Alverstoke and is described as the 1810 extent of the village/Hamlet. The coastal area is located to the east of the scheme area, corresponding to the location of Stoke lake. This is described historically as saltmarsh. The remainder of the surrounding area is identified as recent settlement and is dated to post 1810.

## 4.5 Groundworks

Between August and September 2019 an Archaeological Watching Brief of Ground Investigations (GIs) at Alverstoke was undertaken (Cotswold Archaeology 2019). Ground Investigations consisted of: cable percussive boreholes (BH), trial pits (TP), windowless dynamic sampling (WS) and dynamic cone penetrometer tests (DCP). At Alverstoke 11 out of the 12 GIs undertaken recorded only made ground and no natural geology was discovered. The report also concluded that 'no features or deposits of archaeological interest were observed' and that despite the 'visual scanning of spoil, no artefacts pre-dating the modern period were recovered'. This may mean that archaeological deposits have been removed or destroyed by modern disturbance. However, it has been indicated that archaeological levels may not have been reached and archaeological remains may remain preserved underneath the level of made ground and therefore, may be encountered during the scheme.

The British Geological Survey does not have any additional recorded boreholes of relevance to the scheme.

The thickness of the made ground has been found to be 1m in depth with works planned to take place to a depth of approximately 1.3m which will extend into the underlying beach and tidal flat deposits which have the potential to contain preserved archaeology.

## 4.6 Site walkover survey

A site walkover survey was undertaken on the 16<sup>th</sup> January 2020. The purpose of the walkover was to identify and understand potential risks and opportunities of the scheme to both archaeological and built heritage assets within the study area, including potential changes to setting. The survey also aimed to identify any other heritage assets not evident through previous historic research or listed on the HER. Photographs of the area taken during the walkover are shown below (Figures 4.1- 4.15). These photographs show the scheme area and surrounding landscape from different directions to gain an overview of the area.

The Stoke Lake area of Alverstoke is low lying and open with many surrounding trees, vegetation and domestic properties. The main feature within the scheme area is the original sea wall (shown in figures 4.5 and 4.9) (ALV056), which is used as a public walkway providing access from Little Anglesey Road to Clayhall Road. Stoke Lake extends to the east of the scheme area with unimpeded views towards 1-6 Little Anglesey Road (ALV018, 019 and 028) and the Little Anglesey Viaduct bridge (figure 4.3). The back of Brodrick Memorial Hall (ALV043) (figure 4.6) is visible from the scheme area, although much of it is screened by vegetation. Running east-west, adjacent to the scheme, is Little Anglesey Road which floods and becomes impassable at high tide (figure 4.1). To the west of the scheme, is an area of undeveloped land regarded as a public open space (ALV070/071), which appears to be largely overgrown (figure 4.4). From the Little Anglesey Viaduct pedestrian and cycle bridge located at the east of Stoke Lake, the view across the lake is open, with the Church of St. Mary (ALV029) clearly visible as well as Brodrick Hall (ALV043) to the south (figure 4.8).

**Figure 4.1: North side of Stoke Lake, looking West along Little Anglesey Road towards the scheme area. Source: Mott MacDonald 2020**



**Figure 4.2: View North West from scheme area looking towards St. Mary's Church. Source: Mott MacDonald 2020**





**Figure 4.3: View East of scheme area with Little Anglesey Road to the North. Source: Mott MacDonald 2020**



**Figure 4.4: View South West from scheme area. Source: Mott MacDonald 2020**



**Figure 4.5: Scheme area looking South. Source: Mott MacDonald 2020**





**Figure 4.6: View South East from scheme area. Source: Mott MacDonald 2020**



**Figure 4.7: View from Little Anglesey Road South West towards former route of the Stokes Bay railway, now pedestrian and cycle route (west side). Source: Mott MacDonald 2020**



**Figure 4.8: Stoke Lake West towards scheme area, with Little Anglesey Road to North, from pedestrian and cycle bridge. Source: Mott MacDonald 2020**



**Figure 4.9: View of scheme area looking South showing previous sea defence wall. Source: Mott MacDonald 2020**





**Figure 4.10: Brodrick Memorial Hall, Clayhall Road, South face. Source: Mott MacDonald 2020**



## 4.7 Designated Heritage Assets

There are no world heritage sites or registered battlefields recorded within the 1km study area around the scheme.

Within the 1km study area the following designated heritage assets have been identified:

- 1 scheduled monument;
- 39 listed buildings;
  - 3 Grade II\*;
  - 3 Grade II;
- 1 Grade II registered park & garden; and
- 2 conservation areas

The assets discussed below have been selected due to their proximity to the work and the likely impact this will have upon them. Photographs of these assets taken during the walkover survey are shown below (figures 4.11-4.15).

### 4.7.1 The Old Rectory Undercroft (ALV026)

The Old Rectory is a Grade II\* listed building located approximately 133m to the north west of the scheme and consists of two storeys and a basement. The basement is thought to date to the medieval period and the rest of the building to the 18th century. The walls comprise part random rubble and part brick.

The value of this asset is deemed to be **high** due to its grade II\* designation.

**Figure 4.11: The Old Rectory Undercroft, Southern side. Source: Mott MacDonald 2020.**



**Figure 4.12: The Old Rectory Undercroft, Western side. Source: Mott MacDonald 2020.**



#### 4.7.2 Stables at the rear of Alverstoke Rectory (ALV009)

To the east of the Old Rectory and approximately 125m to the north west of the scheme is a group of Grade II brick stables dating to the 1700s, with a pedimented projecting centre piece.

The value of this asset is deemed to be **medium** due to its grade II designation.



#### 4.7.3 1 and 2, Little Anglesey Road (ALV18)

This pair of Grade II listed houses dated to the early to mid-1800s are located approximately 303m to the north east of the scheme. Both are two storeys with stucco walling and a bow front. House number 1 has one surviving gate pier.

The value of this asset is deemed to be **medium** due to its grade II designation.

#### 4.7.4 3 and 4, Little Anglesey Road (ALV19)

This pair of Grade II listed houses dated to the early to mid-1800s are located approximately 320m to the north east of the scheme. Both are two storeys with stucco walling and a bow front.

The value of this asset is deemed to be **medium** due to its grade II designation.

#### 4.7.5 5 and 6, Little Anglesey Road (ALV28)

This pair of Grade II listed houses dated to the early to mid-1800s are located approximately 336m to the north east of the scheme. Both are two storeys with stucco walling and a bow front. Original side entrances obscured by later additions.

The value of this asset is deemed to be **medium** due to its grade II designation.

**Figure 4.13: Numbers 1-6 Little Anglesey Road. Source: Mott MacDonald 2020.**



#### 4.7.6 Church of St. Mary (ALV029)

The original Church on this site is thought to have been medieval. The current Grade II listed building with a slate roof and white stone walling was designed by Henry Woodyer and is located approximately 173m to the north west of the scheme. The chancel is dated to 1865, the nave to 1885 and the western tower to 1906.

The value of this asset is deemed to be **medium** due to its grade II designation.

**Figure 4.14: Southern side of the Church of St. Mary. Source: Mott MacDonald 2020.**



#### **4.7.7 Clayhill Royal Naval Cemetery (ALV035)**

This grade II registered park and garden is located approximately 475m to the south east of the scheme and encloses an area of c5.3 hectares. Dated to 1859 it includes several other designated heritage assets; one Grade II\*, HMS Eurydice Memorial (ALV040) : The remaining designated assets are all Grade II listed buildings: the Clayhill Royal Naval Cemetery Chapel (ALV036), the HMS Boadicea Memorial (ALV037), the HMS L55 Memorial (ALV038), the Submariners' Memorial (ALV039), the HMS Eurydice Memorial, (ALV040) and the HMS Thunderer Memorial (ALV041).

The value of these assets is deemed to be **high** due to the presence of both grade II and II\* assets.

**Figure 4.15: View towards Clayhall Royal Naval Cemetery from the North bank of Stoke Lake. Source: Mott MacDonald 2020.**



## 4.8 Archaeological and historical development

This section outlines assets noted on the Hampshire HER, alongside documentary research including Historic Tithe and Ordnance Survey mapping for the period 1610-1939, reviewed in order to understand the historical development of the study area. A full list of all heritage assets identified is presented in a gazetteer in Appendix A and illustrated in Appendix B.

The historic narrative is provided chronologically as follows:

Prehistoric Period Dates	Historic Period Dates
Palaeolithic 500,000 to 10,000 BC	Roman AD 43 to 410
Late Glacial / Mesolithic 10,000 to 4,000 BC	Early medieval AD 410 to 1066
Neolithic / Early Bronze Age 4,000 to 1,600 BC	Medieval AD 1066 to 1540
Middle Bronze Age 1,600 to 1,200 BC	Post-medieval AD 1540 to 1901
Late Bronze Age 1,200 to 700 BC	Modern AD 1901 to present
Early Iron Age 800 to 300 BC	
Middle Iron Age 300 to 100 BC	
Late Iron Age / Roman Transition 100 BC to AD 43	

### 4.8.1 Palaeoenvironmental

The HLC includes an area of salt marsh which suggests there could be a potential for palaeoenvironmental deposits, such as peat, which forms as a result of waterlogged conditions consistent with the formation of salt marsh. Such deposits, if in good condition, provide an anaerobic environment suitable for the preservation of organic material, such as human remains, leather, string, cloth and plant remains. However, no peat deposits are recorded within the BGS data, nor in available borehole logs.



#### 4.8.2 Prehistoric

There is little evidence of activity within the scheme area during this period however, there is the possibility that due to Gosport's close proximity to the sea the area may have been utilised for subsistence for example, fish/crustaceans for food and the acquisition of other consumables.

Prehistoric activity is documented within the study area in the form of a findspot to the 448m to the south-east of the scheme area, of a 'Mousterian' flint implement (ALV059) discovered in 1924. This lithic has been dated to the Palaeolithic period.

#### 4.8.3 Roman

There is little evidence of activity within the scheme area during this period. Within the wider area of Gosport few Roman finds were identified. It is known that Portsmouth harbour was used in a naval capacity at this time, but the predominant focus of activity is likely to have been around Porchester Castle (approximately 6km to the north-east (Oxford Archaeology 2014).

The Rural Settlement of Roman Britain online resource records a Roman farm located to the north west of the scheme area, next to what is now Grange Road (Allen et al 2016). There is no evidence within the HER data for Roman activity within Alverstoke, however, the lack of data does not indicate a complete lack of activity.

#### 4.8.4 Early medieval

Alverstoke is recorded in Domesday Book as a settlement within the hundred of Meonstoke. In 1086 the population is recorded to have consisted of 50 households (Open Domesday 2020, White 1989) indicating that the settlement here was well-established by the end of the early medieval period. However, no finds or features of this date are recorded within the study area.

#### 4.8.5 Medieval

During the medieval period Alverstoke was the largest settlement in Gosport and the original historic layout is still present within the original settlement core. Early cartographic sources suggest that this settlement was located in close proximity to the scheme area around Stoke Lake and the Church of St. Mary (ALV029). During the latter part of the medieval period the defensive nature of Gosport developed.

As previously mentioned, there is a known settlement based at Alverstoke (Alwarestoch) (ALV058) during the medieval period located 379m to the north-west of the scheme and a possible marketplace (ALV068) has been identified 265m to the west of the scheme area. Additionally, the Old Rectory (ALV026) features a medieval basement and the Church of St. Mary (ALV029) was preceded by a church structure of medieval origin. An additional indication of medieval activity within the study area is from a find spot of a silver ring dated to c.1450, located 86m to the north-west of the scheme area (ALV060).

#### 4.8.6 Post-medieval

Notable developments during this period include defensive structures and an increase in the residential nature of the area as a direct result of trade and dockyard expansions. Alverstoke expanded during this period and this expansion is reflected in the large number of assets of this date present within the study area.

The map of Portsmouth Haven, Portsea Island, Hayling Island dated to c. 1610 shows Alverstoke as a settlement on the banks of a tidal inlet (presumably what is later described as Stoke Lake). Another map attributed to this period the 'Plan of Alverstoke Lake, otherwise called



Stoke Lake, Blockhouse Hole and the entrance to Portsmouth Harbour' (early 19th century) This map records a 'Beacon' on the area of grassland west of the scheme area which appears to have originally been two pieces of land separated by water perhaps during high tide. Located at the east and west ends of the grassy area which are aligned north south. By 1871 Alverstoke is recorded on the OS map of this date, and appears to be a well-established settlement, with the majority of the building's present domestic structures. Alverstoke appears to have been largely unchanged between 1871 and 1889, although there is some increase in domestic structures shown on the OS map of 1898. At this time the area to the north of Little Anglesey Road appears to have been used as allotment gardens.

Post-medieval activity is documented within the study area with a total of 62 assets being recorded. Those assets deemed to be most relevant are discussed here, information on all assets dated to the post-medieval period can be found within the gazetteer.

The post-medieval period saw increased expansion in the residential land use of the area as well as an increasing Naval presence. The earliest asset of this period within the study area is Kickergill Tower (ALV076) a sea marker located 1m to the west of the scheme area demolished in 1965. The tower dated to the 1600s and was located adjacent to or possibly on Stokesmead Field (ALV070) the area of land directly to the west of the scheme area. This area is recorded as 'Gil Kicker Piece' on the Tithe Map of 1840 and shows a triangular symbol which corresponds with the location of the Kickergill Tower. Also present on the Tithe Map of 1840 is the Old Rectory built during the 1700s, (ALV026). The Sea Wall (ALV056), Little Anglesey Road built was also built at this time (1770s) and can be seen on the OS map of 1871, along with a drain to the west within the Stokesmead Field area (ALV070).

Within the study there are three Grade II\* and 36 Grade II listed buildings dated to the 1800s. The Crescent (ALV004), for example, is a listed terrace of houses dated to 1829. 1,2,3,4,5 and 6 Little Anglesey Road (ALV018,019 and 028) represents a group of three houses also dated to the mid-1800s and shown on the Tithe Map of 1840. Other listed buildings of this date are located in Clayhall Road, Church Road, Little Lane, Park Road and Bury Road. The Clayhall Royal Naval Cemetery (1859) (ALV035) and several associated assets within the cemetery were built at this time; the Chapel (1859) (ALV036), HMS Boadicea Memorial (1879-82) (ALV037), HMS Eurydice Memorial (1878) (ALV040), HMS Thunderer Memorial (1876) (ALV041) On the Ordnance Survey (OS) map of 1871 it is shown as 'Haslar Hospital Cemetery' the associated chapel (ALV036) is also identified.

Both the scheduled monument No. 5 Battery, Stokes Bay Lines (ALV003) (500m to the south-east of the scheme area) and No. 4 Battery, Stokes Bay Lines (ALV063) (323m to the south-west) were built during the 1860s. The Stokes Bay Railway (ALV062), located 343m at its closest point to the east of the scheme, opened in 1863 and is shown on the OS map of 1871 as running north to south across the Little Anglesey Viaduct to the east of the scheme area.

The chancel of the current Church of St. Mary (ALV029) can be dated to 1865 with the nave being built later in 1885. The church is also shown on the Tithe Map of 1840. The church was also altered in 1906 with the addition of the tower.

Shown on the OS map of 1871 to the east of the scheme area is a ford across Stoke Lake, directly to the south of the group of buildings on Little Anglesey Road.

#### 4.8.7 Modern

Alverstoke remains largely unchanged between 1898 and 1910, according to the OS mapping. An area marked as 'Saltings' is recorded to the south of Stoke Lake on the 1910 OS.

By the creation of the 1932 OS map an increase in domestic structures is evident particularly to the north of Alverstoke. The defensive 'Stokes Bay Lines' (ALV003) dominates the landscape to the south. The railway appears to have ceased using the Little Anglesey Viaduct by this time as no track is shown crossing the bridge.

Gosport and the surrounding area played a key role during the second world war, particularly during preparations for the D-day invasion and the town of Gosport was extensively bombed.

Modern activity is documented within the study area with a total of eight assets being recorded on the Hampshire HER and one built heritage asset that was unrecorded.

Brodrick Memorial Hall (ALV043) located 31m east of the scheme area, this hall was dedicated to writer Emily Brodrick who lived locally. It was built by the parish and her husband after her death in 1908 (shown in figure 4.6). It is not present on the 1910 OS map of the area but is shown on the later OS map produced in 1932. Two of the memorials within Clayhall Royal Naval Cemetery (ALV035) can also be attributed to this period: the Submariners' Memorial (ALV040) dated to the early part of the 1900s and the HMS L55 Memorial (1928) (ALV038). The Site of Commanding RES Residence (ALV079), located 498m west of the scheme is also recorded as a modern asset. Alverstoke remains largely unchanged between 1932 and 1939. However, during this period two buildings were built on the edge of Stoke lake, directly to the north of the Memorial Hall (ALV043), they do not survive.

Most of the evidence for activity during this period was created during the Second World War. The Civil Defence Control Centre (Former Air Raid Precautions Report Centre) (ALV033) located 487m to the north-west of the scheme, the Anti-Aircraft Battery (ALV057) located 248m south-west of the scheme area and the site of WWII military buildings (ALV075) 436m south-east of the scheme, can all be dated to the 1940s. Another asset built in response to the Second World War is Gilkicker Heavy Anti-Aircraft Site (ALV080) dated to 1942 and located 486m south of the scheme area. The concrete hardening (ALV073) 399m south-west, can also be attributed to the beginning of the 1940s, before June 1944 as it was built in advance of D-day.

#### 4.9 Undated

There are three undated heritage assets recorded; 2 Morfa (ALV054) (a building) located 406m to the south-east of the scheme area, the undated footpath / Ditch (ALV077), located 334m south of the scheme area, and the Former Garage Site, Green road (ALV081) located 199m to the north-west of the scheme area.

## 5 Archaeological potential

Areas of below-ground archaeological remains are difficult to predict. Due to the lack of intrusive archaeological investigation and recording in some areas of the study area and the high presence of later development there is a lack of data from which to propose archaeological potential. This lack of data, however, does not indicate a complete lack of activity and where redevelopment has been minimal or cleared and areas have been retained as open spaces, there is a higher potential for below-ground archaeological remains to survive.

### 5.1.1 Prehistoric

Prehistoric evidence is documented in the form of a single findspot of a 'Mousterian' Lithic implement (ALV059). The circumstance behind the deposition of this artefact is not known and therefore it cannot be assumed that it provides evidence for prehistoric settlement. It is possible that due to the lack of archaeological investigation, evidence for prehistoric activity within the study area may be present preserved underneath the level of made ground. Ground disturbance from modern development and the expansion of Alverstoke over time may, however, have damaged or destroyed those remains. There is a **low** potential for further associated finds and monuments in the study area.

### 5.1.2 Roman

There is no evidence for Roman activity documented within the study area. It is possible that due to the lack of archaeological investigation, evidence for Roman activity within the study area may be present preserved underneath the level of made ground. Ground disturbance from modern development and the expansion of Alverstoke over time may, however, have damaged or destroyed those remains, but evidence may still survive in undisturbed areas. There is **negligible** potential for further associated finds and monuments in the study area.

### 5.1.3 Early medieval and medieval

There was a known settlement at Alverstoke during the medieval period known as 'Alwarestoch' (ALV058). The Old Rectory Undercroft is recorded as having a medieval basement (ALV026) and there is thought to have been a medieval Church on the site of the current St. Mary's Church during this period (ALV029). In addition to this, the silver ring discovered as a find spot is also dated to c. 1450 (ALV060). As there are known indications of medieval activity in close proximity to the scheme area the potential for unrecorded medieval remains is considered **medium**.

The evidential value of early medieval & medieval archaeological remains is deemed to be of **low** value.

### 5.1.4 Post-medieval

There are 62 recorded post-medieval assets within the study area the majority of which are domestic buildings, with the exception of Clayhall Cemetery (ALV035) and the Sea Wall (ALV056). This correlates with the domestic expansion of Alverstoke as shown during the map regression study. It is possible that there are below ground remains of the Kickergill Tower (ALV076) as this 17th century structure was located close to the scheme area but is known to have been demolished in 1965 (Maber and Russell).

There is a **high** potential for unrecorded post-medieval remains to be present within the scheme area as although these generally survive as upstanding buildings that are present on historic mapping of the area, evidence of the Kickergill Tower and other features within the Stokesmead field area (ALV070) such as the drain shown on OS mapping, may remain.

The evidential value of post-medieval archaeological remains is deemed to be of **low** value.

#### 5.1.5 Modern

There are ten modern heritage assets recorded within this assessment. There is a **low** potential for unrecorded modern remains to be present within the scheme as generally these survive as upstanding buildings.

The evidential value of modern archaeological remains is deemed to be of **low** value.

## 6 Impact assessment

Overall the impact on archaeological remains within the scheme area is considered to be **medium-high** as there are known features that are likely to be impacted; for example Green Pastures/Stokesmead Field (ALV071/070) located directly to the west of the scheme area may be impacted by construction work undertaken on the sea defences; it is also possible that other unrecorded archaeological remains will be encountered particularly within the environs of Kickergill Tower (ALV076), the impact upon the extant Sea Wall, Little Anglesey Road (ALV056) due to the planned increase in its height by 3.7m, using concrete is being mitigated by the retention of the historic flagstones.

In addition, the non-designated asset Brodrick Hall (ALV043) is located in close proximity to the scheme area and backs on to Stoke Lake, there is the potential for this asset to be impacted by the scheme due to the alteration of its setting, however this is reduced by the foliage to the back of the building that partially screens the asset.

The main impact to designated heritage assets will be through the alteration of the setting of the houses at 1-6, Little Anglesey Road, which has been subject to little alteration over the years (ALV018,019 and 028), as these buildings have an unimpeded view across Stoke Lake towards the scheme area, the creation of the reinforced modern concrete wall would therefore have a slight impact. The flood defences would also have a slight impact on St. Mary's Church (ALV029) by the alteration of its setting through the use of modern concrete, the tower is a landmark that can be seen widely throughout the landscape (Aylott 1983). It is unlikely that there would be an impact to Clayhall Royal Naval Cemetery as it is located further to the east and is visually screened by the Little Anglesey Viaduct and foliage between its northern bank and the scheme area.

The scheme will also positively impact other heritage assets within the west of Alverstoke as the defences will protect them from flood damage.

## 7 Conclusions and recommendations

The scheme involves increasing flood protection by raising the existing masonry wall between Little Anglesey Road and Clayhall Road to +3.7m OD. This will be achieved by constructing an L-shaped reinforced concrete wall behind the existing wall crest, retaining the historic flagstones. A smaller reinforced concrete wall at either end of the scheme will tie into high grounds. Between the two properties by Little Anglesey Road, a new timber close boarded fence will be installed at ground level and the gardens will be reinstated to match the existing planting. Towards Clayhall Road, a new timber fence will be installed on top of the flood wall and replace the existing steel fence which is in poor condition.

A double leaf mitre floodgate will be installed across Little Anglesey Road at the highest point (+2.8m OD) to retain vehicle access in normal conditions and provide a suitable flood defence during extreme events. Associated road signage will also be included to inform drivers approaching from both directions.

There are six listed buildings of grade II and II\* within the Little Anglesey Road and Clayhall Road area, the settings of which will potentially be impacted by the scheme due to their visual links, for example 1-6 Little Anglesey Road and the Church of St. Mary (ALV018,019,028 and ALV029). It is unlikely that there will be an impact to the setting of Clayhall Royal Naval Cemetery (ALV035) as it is located further to the east and is visually screened by the Little Anglesey Viaduct and foliage between its northern bank and the scheme area.

In addition to this there are three non-designated heritage assets that have the potential to be impacted by the scheme; Brodrick Memorial Hall (ALV043) which backs onto the scheme area but is screened to some extent by foliage; Green Pastures/Stokesmead Field (ALV071/070) located directly to the west of the scheme area and the Sea Wall, Little Anglesey Road (ALV056). However, as previously stated the level of impact to the Sea Wall will be mitigated by the retention of the original flagstones.

The archaeological potential within the scheme area has been assessed through evaluating the HER data within 500m of the scheme. It has been concluded that there is potential for archaeological deposits from the medieval and post-medieval period, with deposits from other periods considered less likely. Due to the presence of made ground and the development of the surrounding area it is possible that underlying archaeology has been removed in some areas by modern disturbance. However, there may be evidence for archaeological activity preserved within deposits underlying the made ground and as the maximum depth of the scheme will extend 30cm into the beach and tidal flat deposits underlying the made ground, archaeological deposits may be encountered.

The scheme will also positively impact other heritage assets within Alverstoke as the defences will protect them from flood damage.

It is recommended that archaeological monitoring of the work would be undertaken during groundworks with the aim to identify remains of the former Sea Wall along with any other archaeological deposits that might be present.

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## **A. Gazetteer of Heritage Assets**

Table 1: Table of designated heritage assets within 1km of the scheme

Table 2: Table of non-designated heritage assets within 500m of the scheme

Table 3: Table of archaeological investigations within 500m of the scheme

Table 1: Designated Heritage assets (1km)

MM Number	Name	Designation	Description	Period	UID Number
ALV001	Alverstoke No. 1	Conservation Area			
ALV002	Anglesey No. 2	Conservation Area			
ALV003	No. 5 Battery, Stokes Bay Lines	Scheduled Monument	Part of the defences of the Stokes Bay Lines, dated to the 1860s. Surviving ramparts of No. 5 Battery and its expense stores.	Post-medieval	1001829
ALV004	The Crescent	Listed Building Grade II*	Terrace of houses, numbers 7-24. By T.E. Owen, 1829.	Post-medieval	1233040
ALV005	Holmfirth (Flats 1 to 5)	Listed Building Grade II	Mid-19 <sup>th</sup> century Late Regency stucco villa.	Post-medieval	1233042
ALV006	2 and 3 Crescent Road	Listed Building Grade II	Symmetrical design pair of villas c. 1830.	Post-medieval	1233105
ALV007	7 and 9, Clayhall Road	Listed Building Grade II	Pair of stucco villas, mid-19 <sup>th</sup> century.	Post-medieval	1233033
ALV008	Anglesey Lodge	Listed Building Grade II	Stucco faced villa, c. 1830-40.	Post-medieval	1232647
ALV009	Stables at rear of Alverstoke Rectory	Listed Building Grade II	Contemporary 18 <sup>th</sup> century brick stables.	Post-medieval	1232650
ALV010	2,2A and 2B, Church Road	Listed Building Grade II	Mid-19 <sup>th</sup> century, central doorway with ground floor shop windows.	Post-medieval	1232827
ALV011	6 and 6A Church Road	Listed Building Grade II	May have originated as an 18 <sup>th</sup> century house, present features can be dated to the mid-19 <sup>th</sup> century. Previously the Five Bells Public House.	Post-medieval	1276908
ALV012	3 and 5 Clayhall Road	Listed Building Grade II	Pair of mid-19 <sup>th</sup> century stucco villas.	Post-medieval	1233081
ALV013	Wakefield House	Listed Building Grade II	Large late Regency house c. 1830. Complex	Post-medieval	1233035

MM Number	Name	Designation	Description	Period	UID Number
			architectural form of symmetrical design.		
ALV014	5 and 6 Crescent Road,	Listed Building Grade II	Pair of stucco villas c. 1830.	Post-medieval	1233152
ALV015	Bramley House (Flats 1 to 7)	Listed Building Grade II	Terrace of 3 Late Regency houses which have the appearance of a single symmetrical unit.	Post-medieval	1233169
ALV016	White Lodge and Eastern House and White Gates	Listed Building Grade II	Late Regency stucco villa of symmetrical design dated to the mid-19 <sup>th</sup> century.	Post-medieval	1276701
ALV017	Monckton House	Listed Building Grade II	Late Regency two storey villa dated to the 19 <sup>th</sup> century.	Post-medieval	1276705
ALV018	1 and 2 Little Anglesey Road	Listed Building Grade II	Pair of houses dated early to mid-19 <sup>th</sup> century. Rear has more recent extensions and set-back side. Number 1 has one surviving gate pier.	Post-medieval	1276566
ALV019	3 and 4 Little Anglesey Road	Listed Building Grade II	Pair of houses dated to the early to mid-19 <sup>th</sup> century.	Post-medieval	1276567
ALV020	12, Little Lane	Listed Building Grade II	Thatched two-storeyed wood framed cottage dated to the 17 <sup>th</sup> century.	Post-medieval	1233496
ALV021	Odd Corner	Listed Building Grade II	Grecian 'Lodge', originally built as a pumphouse to the intended spa of Anglesea. C. 1830. Appears as one storey, actually two.	Post-medieval	1234059
ALV022	Knapp Green	Listed Building Grade II	Pair of two storey Regency villas. C. 1830.	Post-medieval	1276051
ALV023	Brook Cottage	Listed Building Grade II	Two storey building, c. 1814.	Post-medieval	1276306

MM Number	Name	Designation	Description	Period	UID Number
ALV024	Clifton Corner Clifton Cottage	Listed Building Grade II	Two storey Regency pair, c. 1840.	Post-medieval	1276307
ALV025	Fatshan House	Listed Building Grade II	Three storey villa dated to c. 1830.	Post-medieval	1233038
ALV026	The Old Rectory Undercroft	Listed Building Grade II*	Two storey and basements, 18 <sup>th</sup> century with medieval basement.	Post-medieval	1276935
ALV027	Old Lodge Hotel	Listed Building Grade II	Three storey building dated to the early 19 <sup>th</sup> century.	Post-medieval	1276977
ALV028	5 and 6 Little Anglesey Road	Listed Building Grade II	Pair of two storey houses dated to the early to mid-19 <sup>th</sup> century.	Post-medieval	1233495
ALV029	Church of St Mary	Listed Building Grade II	Originally a medieval church replaced by the present structure by Henry Woodyer. Chancel 1865, nave dated to 1885, Western Tower dated to 1906.	Post- medieval/moder n	1232651
ALV030	Bury Hall Farmhouse	Listed Building Grade II	Two storey early 19 <sup>th</sup> century farmhouse.	Post-medieval	1232655
ALV031	19 Church Road	Listed Building Grade II	Dated to 1849 by plaque, Holmes Almhouses. Earlier cottages, forming a bequest rebuilt in 1849.	Post-medieval	1276413
ALV032	Boundary Wall of Graveyard of Former Church of St Mark	Listed Building Grade II	Boundary wall of red brick.	Post-medieval	1276302
ALV033	Civil Defence Control Centre (Former Air Raid Precautions Report Centre)	Listed Building Grade II	Rectangular building protected by earth embankments on three sides (except west). Single storey semi- underground. Dated to the early 1940s.	Modern	1393943

MM Number	Name	Designation	Description	Period	UID Number
ALV034	Wall Between Ashburton Road and Stokes Bay Road	Listed Building Grade II	Mid-19 <sup>th</sup> century. Rough coursed squared rubble wall, limestone and granite. Turns east along line of old moat on the Stokes Bay Road frontage. Boundary to former Ashburton House.	Post-medieval	1233493
ALV035	Clayhall Royal Naval Cemetery	Registered Park or Garden II	Located 300m to the west of the Haslar Royal Naval Hospital grounds. C5.3 hectare flat, irregular shaped enclosure. Built 1859 as a new burial site for patients of the Royal Naval Hospital and those who died at sea/military personnel.	Post-medieval	1435448
ALV036	Clayhall Royal Naval Cemetery Chapel	Listed Building Grade II	Red brick chapel of rest dated 1859 within the Clayhall Royal Naval Cemetery.	Post-medieval	1428514
ALV037	HMS Boadicea Memorial	Listed Building Grade II	Obelisk within the Royal Naval Cemetery at Haslar to commemorate those who fell sailing with the HMS Boadicea between 1879 and 1882 in the Cape of Good Hope and West Africa.	Post-medieval?	1428142
ALV038	HMS L55 Memorial	Listed Building Grade II	Dated to 1928, memorial to the 42 victims of the sinking of HM Submarine L55, in 1919.	Modern	1428144
ALV039	Submariner's Memorial	Listed Building Grade II	Obelisk memorial commemorating four A-Class submarine disasters	Modern	1428138

MM Number	Name	Designation	Description	Period	UID Number
			occurring between 1904 and 1912.		
ALV040	HMS Eurydice Memorial	Listed Building Grade II*	Memorial to the sinking of HMS Eurydice 1878, one of the worst naval disasters in peacetime. Granite base, rectangular plan with limestone sculpture into which is set the ship's anchor.	Post-medieval	1428092
ALV041	HMS Thunderer Memorial	Listed Building Grade II	1876. Memorial to the lives lost as a result of a boiler explosion on HMS Thunderer. Also marks the graves of two of those who died. Square limestone slab with a square pink granite plinth, marble base and shaft.	Post-medieval	1428094
ALV042	116 and 116A Park Road	Listed Building Grade II	Two storey building dated to c. 1840.	Post-medieval	1276418

Table 2: Non-designated heritage assets (500m)

MM Number	Name	Site Type	Description	Period	HER Number
ALV043	Brodrick Memorial Hall	Extant Building	Memorial Hall located on Clayhill Road. Dedicated to writer Emily Brodrick who lived locally. Built by the parish and her husband Alan Brodrick after her death in 1908.	Modern	14234

MM Number	Name	Site Type	Description	Period	HER Number
ALV044	20 Ashburton Road	Extant Building	Unlisted building in Conservation Area	Post-medieval	7191
ALV045	28 Village Road, Alverstoke	Extant Building	Unlisted building in Conservation Area	Post-medieval	890
ALV046	Boundary Wall	Extant feature	Unlisted boundary wall in a Conservation Area	Post-medieval	526
ALV047	13 Church Road, Alverstoke	Extant Building	Unlisted building in Conservation Area	Post-medieval	1570
ALV048	4 Village Road, Alverstoke	Extant Building	Unlisted building in Conservation Area	Post-medieval	1634
ALV049	17 Clayhall Road, Alverstoke	Extant Building	Unlisted building in Conservation Area	Post-medieval	13027
ALV050	The Shambles		No description available	Modern	12621
ALV051	4 St Marks Road	Extant Building	Unlisted building in Conservation Area	Post-medieval	10649
ALV052	34 Village Road, Alverstoke	Extant Building	Unlisted building in Conservation Area	Post-medieval	14560
ALV053	2 Ellachie Mews, Alverstoke	Extant Building	Unlisted building in Conservation Area	Post-medieval	1411
ALV054	2 Morfa	Extant Building	Unlisted building in Conservation Area	Undated	1138
ALV055	The Avenue No. 63 (Redclyffe House)	Extant Building	Victorian House	Post-medieval	63252
ALV056	Sea Wall, Little Anglesey Road	Monument	Masonry wall constructed as part of a causeway in the 1770s.	Post-medieval	69906
ALV057	Anti-Aircraft Battery	Monument	AA Battery containing four 4.5" guns, each mounted on a holdfast (a steel 'box' embedded in concrete). More likely to be set in concrete-built rather than earthwork emplacements. Remains of a Command Post etc. may survive.	Modern	37735



MM Number	Name	Site Type	Description	Period	HER Number
			GL Mk.II Radar provided.		
ALV058	Alverstoke	Named Place	Medieval settlement of Alverstoke (Alwarestoch) is mentioned in the Domesday Book.	medieval	28535
ALV059	'Mousterian' Lithic Findspot	Findspot	'Mousterian' flint implement found 1924. Identified by Mr Reginald Smith at the British museum. (1955). No further information. Present condition and location of find not known. Circumstances of find also unknown.	Palaeolithic	19006
ALV060	Silver ring	Findspot	Finger ring silver bezel and shoulders engraved with plant motifs around the initial RB (Lower case) Gothic script with a merchants mark inbetween c.1450 With Gosport Museum ACC 980 51	medieval	31389
ALV061	The Crescent, Alverstoke	Parks and Gardens	Private gardens built along elegant housing development in 1826. See also SZ69NW 181.	Post-medieval	35707
ALV062	Stokes Bay Railway	Monument	SZ601979-SU608002. The Forton Junction to Stokes Bay railway was opened in 1863 and closed in 1915.	Post-medieval	38765
ALV063	No. 4 Battery, Stokes Bay Lines	Monument	No. 4 Battery of the Stokes Bay Lines built around 1860	Post-medieval	57644

MM Number	Name	Site Type	Description	Period	HER Number
			replacing the redoubts.		
ALV064	Probably Site of New Bay House	Monument	Probably Site of New Bay House, sometimes known as Stokes Bay House.	Post-medieval	57647
ALV065	Site of Redoubt No. 3, Stokes Bay	Monument	Site of Redoubt No. 3, Stokes Bay.	Post-medieval	57658
ALV066	Site of Redoubt No. 4, Stokes Bay	Monument	Site of Redoubt No. 4, Stokes Bay	Post-medieval	57659
ALV067	Site of C19 Pump House, Crescent Road	Monument	A pump house possibly built between 1820s and 1830s.	Post-medieval	54945
ALV068	Site of Market Place	Monument	Possible site of market place.	medieval	54946
ALV069	Crescent Gardens, Alverstoke	Parks and Gardens	The Crescent Gardens were designed in 1830 as an integral part of the overall design of the fine Regency buildings known as Anglesey Villas (1826-1830), now known as The Crescent, Alverstoke. Now much restored and a well-used public open space.	Post-medieval	52051
ALV070	Stokesmead Field	Parks and Gardens	Regarded as a public open space	Post-medieval	52058
ALV071	Green Pastures	Parks and Gardens	Spacious varied garden.	Post-medieval	52143
ALV072	59 Vectis Way Road	Parks and Gardens	Small suburban garden with herbaceous borders, rare shrubs, bog garden and rockpool.	Post-medieval	52145
ALV073	Concrete Hardening (Solent 0040)	Monument	Concrete hardening constructed in advance of D-DAY, detailed in Solent 70 project	Modern	68464

MM Number	Name	Site Type	Description	Period	HER Number
ALV074	The Old Brick Establishment	Monument	Approximate location of the first brick kilns at Stokes Bay.	Post-medieval	68507
ALV075	Site of WWII Military Buildings	Monument	Site of WWII military buildings visible on aerial photographs.	Modern	64730
ALV076	Kickergill Tower (Kickergill Sea Marker)	Monument	Site of one of two 17th Century sea markers.	Post-medieval	68539
ALV077	Undated Footpath / Ditch	Monument	Footpath / ditch visible on aerial photographs.	Undated	64729
ALV078	Site of Commanding Res Residence, Stokes Bay	Monument	Site of Commanding Royal Engineer's residence shown on historic mapping	Modern	65307
ALV079	Turkish Cemetery (Clayhall Royal Naval Cemetery)	Monument	Enclosure in the NW section for the burial of Turkish Sailors.	Post-medieval	69158
ALV080	Gilkicker Heavy Anti-Aircraft Site	Monument	Site of a four gun Heavy Anti-Aircraft site.	Modern	70461
ALV081	Former Garage Site, Green Road	Monument		Undated	68976

Table 3: Archaeological investigations (500m)

MM Number	Name	HER Number	Type	Date	Summary Description
	Former Garage Site, Green Road		Evaluation		Evaluation undertaken prior to redevelopment of the site.
	Sea Wall Little Anglesey Road		Watching brief	August 2017	Watching brief undertaken during structural investigations along the sea wall. No archaeological

MM Number	Name	HER Number	Type	Date	Summary Description
					finds, deposits or features identified.
	Gosport Flood and Coastal Erosion Risk Managements Schemes Hampshire		Watching brief	August-September 2019	Watching brief undertaken of 12 ground investigations. No finds, archaeological features or deposits identified.

## B. Drawings

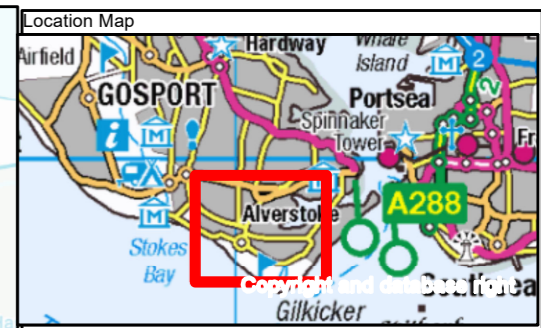
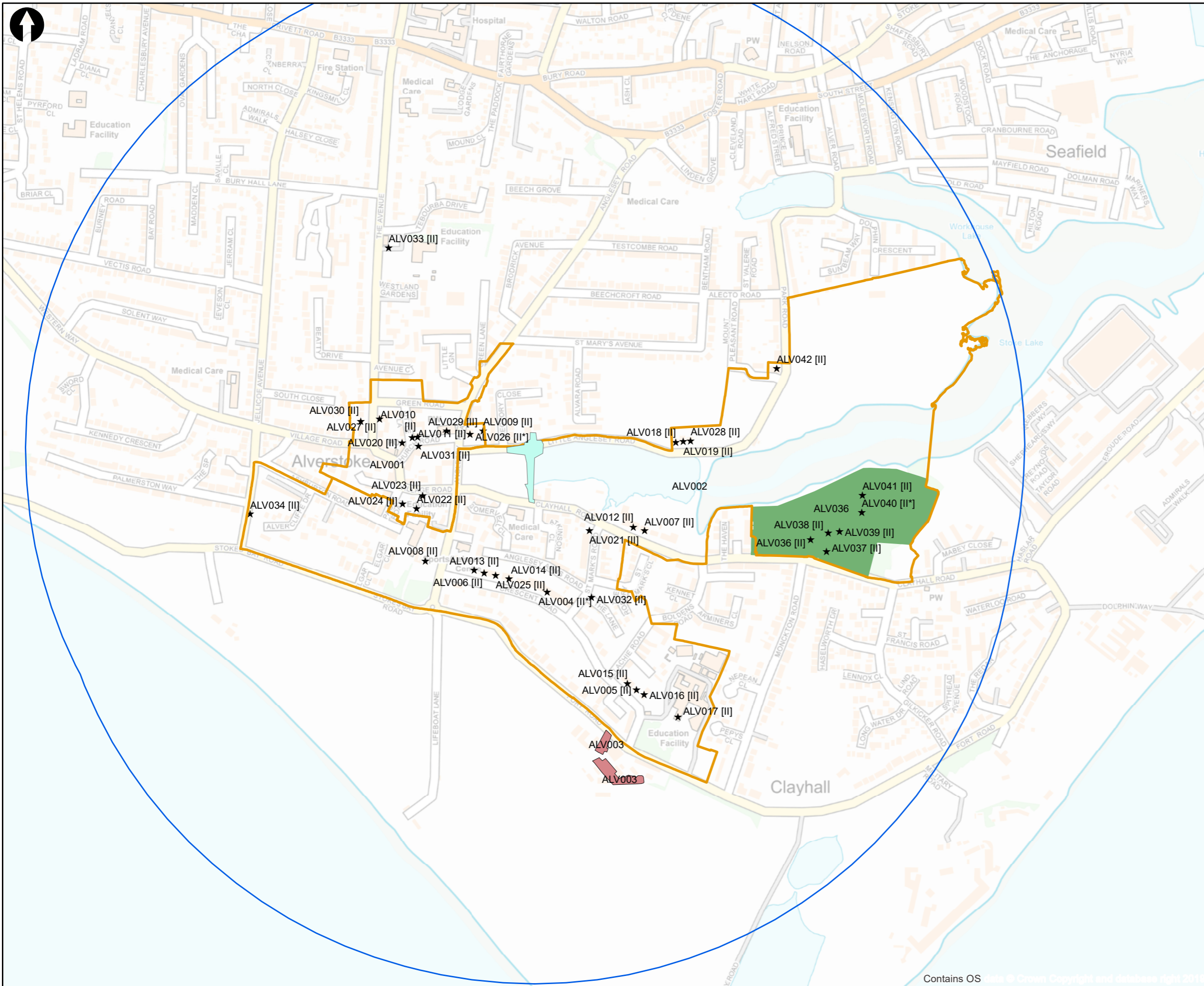
Drawing 1: Designated Heritage Assets

Drawing 2: Non-Designated Heritage Assets

Drawing 3: Gosport FCERM Alverstoke Location Plan (405363-MMD-AS-XX-DR-C-1001)

Drawing 4: Gosport FCERM Alverstoke Site Boundary Plan (405363-MMD-AS-XX-DR-C-1002)

Drawing 5: Gosport FCERM Alverstoke General Arrangement Plan (405363-MMD-AS-XX-DR-C-1004)



**Key to Symbols**

- Site Boundary
- Site Buffer 1km

**Designated Heritage Assets**

- Conservation Areas
- ★ Listed Buildings
- Parks and Gardens
- Scheduled Monuments

**Notes**

This map contains the following sources:

- DigitalTerrain Model from Environment Agency
- The National Heritage List for England, managed by Historic England
- Historic Environment Record, managed by Hampshire County Council

Rev	Date	Drawn	Description	Ch'k'd	App'd
A	18/02/20	IN	Heritage Gazetteer	PA	PA

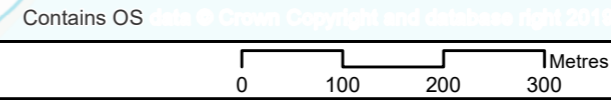
M	M	Mott MacDonald House 8-10 Sydenham Road Croydon, CR0 2EE United Kingdom T +44 (0)20 8774 2000 F +44 (0)20 8681 5706 W mottmac.com
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**Client**

**Title**

Gosport Alverstone: Designated Heritage Assets

Designed	I Newman	Eng Check	N/A
Drawn	I Newman	Coordination	P Adams
GIS Check	P Adams	Approved	P Adams
Scale at A3	Status	Rev	Security
1:7,500	PRE	P1	STD







**Key to Symbols**

- Site Boundary
- Site Buffer 500m

**Non-Designated Heritage Assets**

**Period**

- Palaeolithic
- Medieval
- Post-medieval
- Modern
- Undated
- Locally Listed Buildings

**Notes**

This map contains the following sources:

- DigitalTerrain Model from Environment Agency
- The National Heritage List for England, managed by Historic England
- Historic Environment Record, managed by Hampshire County Council

Rev	Date	Drawn	Description	Ch'k'd	App'd
A	18/02/20	IN	Heritage Gazetteer	PA	PA

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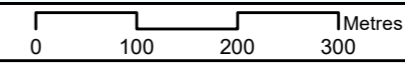
**Title**

Gosport Alverstone: Non-Designated Heritage Assets

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Drawn	I Newman	Coordination	P Adams
GIS Check	P Adams	Approved	P Adams
Scale at A3	Status	Rev	Security
1:7,500	PRE	P1	STD

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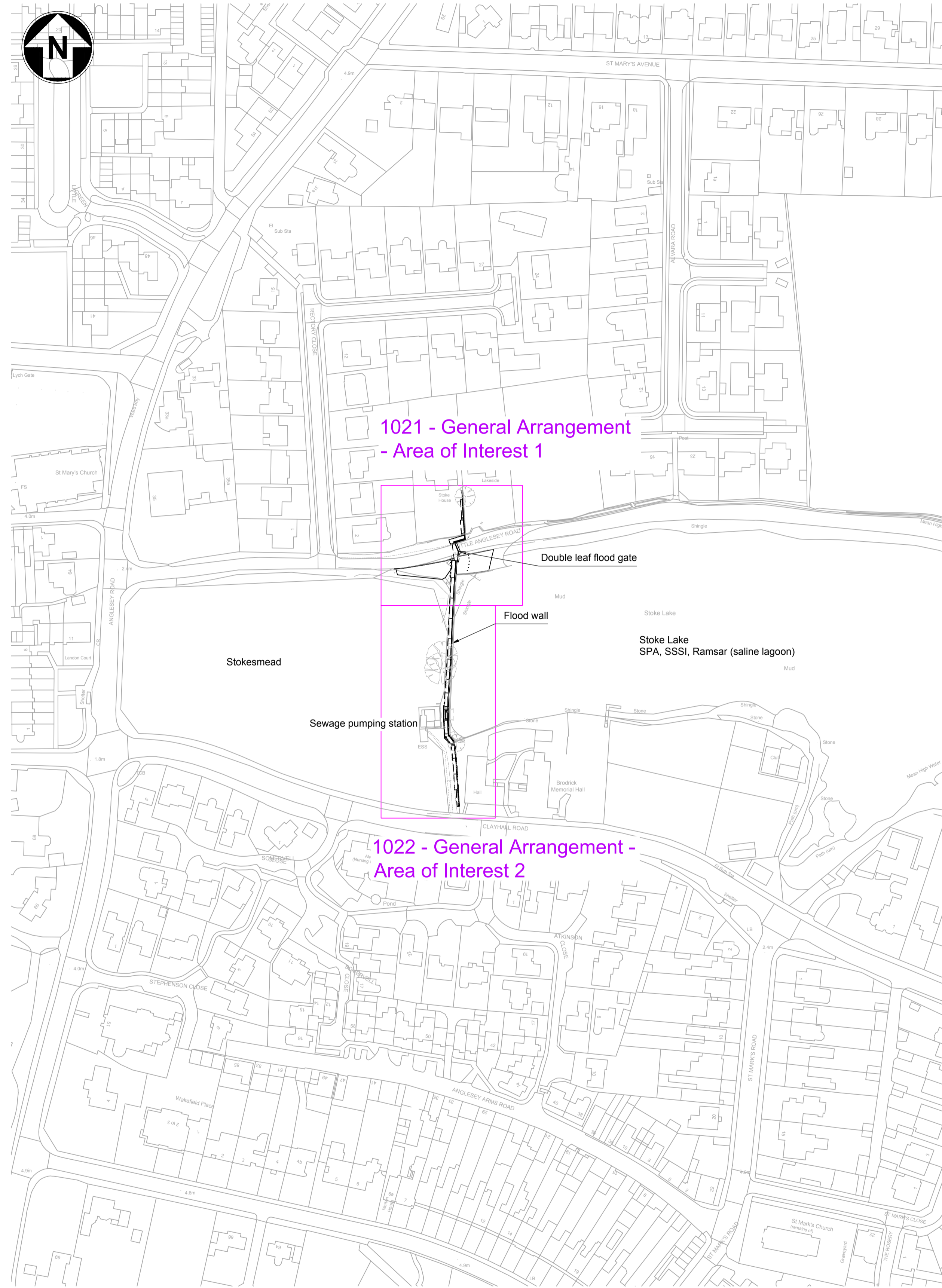
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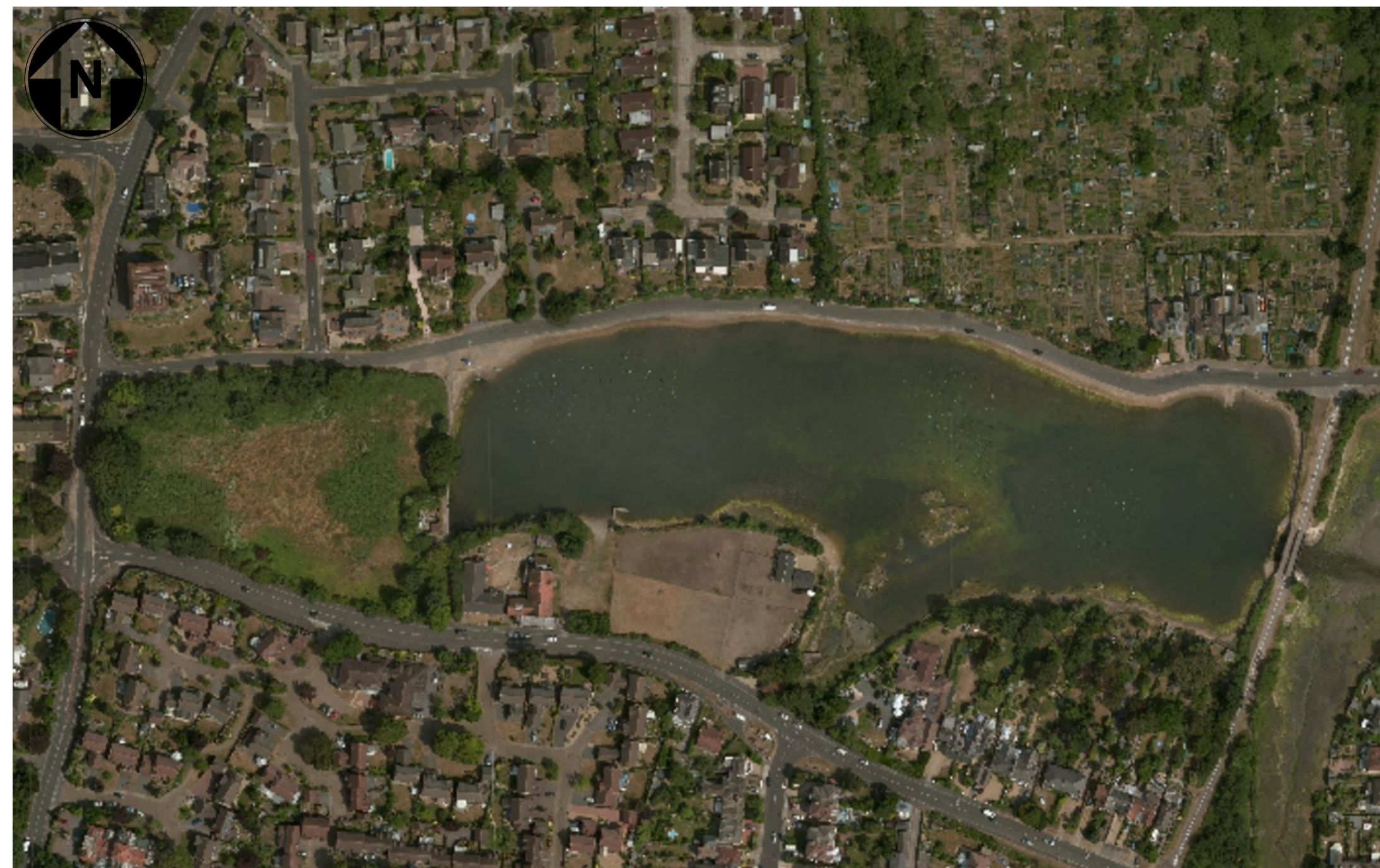




Site Location  
1:5000



Location Plan  
1:1250




Aerial Image  
1:2000

Notes

- All dimensions are in millimetres unless noted otherwise.
- All chainages and levels are in metres relative to Ordnance Datum (OD).

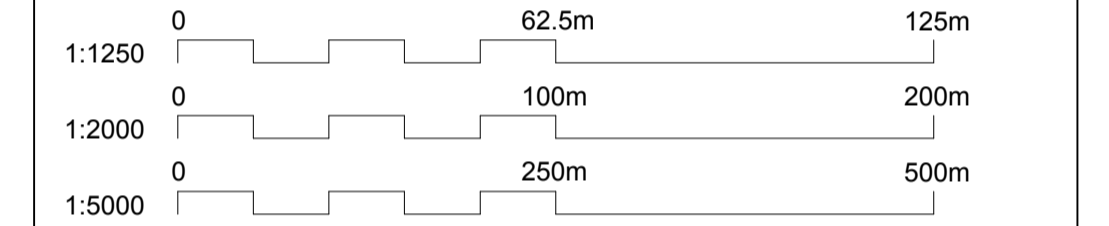
Key to symbols

 Key plan to General Arrangement Plan with drawing reference  
1021

SSSI Site of Special Scientific Interest  
SPA Special Protection Area

Reference drawings

405363-MMD-AS-XX-DR-C-1004	General Arrangement Plan
405363-MMD-AS-XX-DR-C-1021	General Arrangement Plan - Area of Interest 1
405363-MMD-AS-XX-DR-C-1022	General Arrangement Plan - Area of Interest 2



Rev	Date	Drawn	Description	Ch'k'd	App'd
P01	21/10/19	LE	First Issue Draft Detail Design	FL	ZH
P02	06/12/19	LE	Second Issue - Detailed Design Drawings	FL	ZH
P03	31/01/20	LE	Third Issue - Final Detailed Design Drawings	FL	ZH

Status Stamp

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Town Hall  
High Street  
Gosport  
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Title  
**Gosport FCERM  
Alverstoke  
Location Plan**

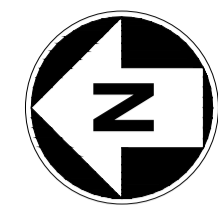
Sheet 1 of 1

Designed	P. JURSIK	PJ	Eng check	F.J.LLOY	FL
Drawn	L.ELLINGER	LE	Coordination	N.J.CLARKE	NC
Dwg check	P. JURSIK	PJ	Approved	Z.HUTCHISON	ZH
MMD Project Number	405363	Scale at A1	AS SHOWN	Security	STD
Suitability Description	Suitable for Tender				Suit. Code D2
Drawing Number	405363-MMD-AS-XX-DR-C-1001				Revision P03









LITTLE ANGLESEY ROAD

**Safety, Health & Environmental Information**

It is assumed that all works will be carried out by a competent contractor working, where appropriate, to an approved method statement.

**!** In addition to the hazards/risks normally associated with the types of work detailed on this drawing, note the following risks and information:

**CONSTRUCTION**

- 1 Tidal water with retained minimum level (DHER Ref 2)
- 2 Potential soft ground (DHER Ref 3)
- 3 Buried services (DHER Ref 5)
- 4 Poor condition and potential unstable bank. (DHER Ref 17)
- 5 Constrained access and work area (DHER Ref 20)

**MAINTENANCE**

- 6 Floodgate maintenance adjacent to highway. (DHER Ref 19)

**ENVIRONMENTAL**

- 7 SPA, Ramsar, SSSI (saline lagoon)
- 8 Tree subject to Tree Protection Order (DHER Ref 8)

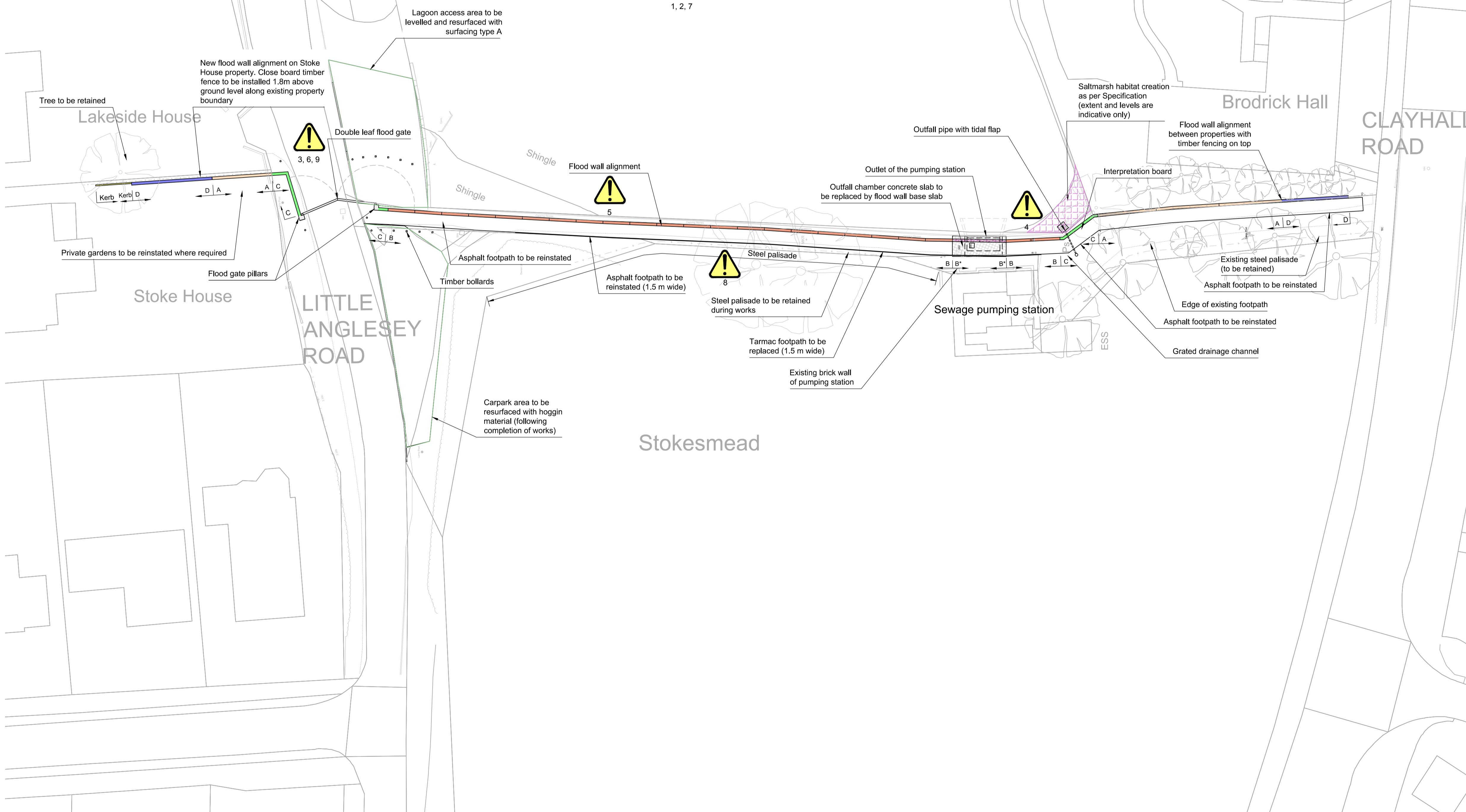
**OPERATION**

- 9 When securing flood gate ensure foreshore is clear of persons (DHER Ref 18)
10. Base plate and seals free from debris before operation are maintained regularly

Stoke Lake  
SPA, Ramsar, SSSI (saline lagoon)



1, 2, 7



Notes

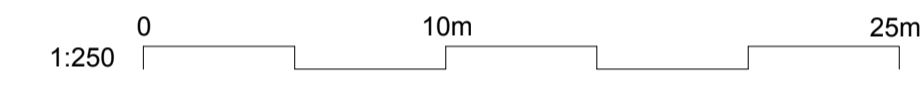
1. All dimensions are in millimetres unless noted otherwise.
2. All levels are in metres relative to Ordnance Datum (OD).
3. For Site Location and Plan see drawing 1001, 1002.
4. Setting out points to be verified by the Contractor on site.
5. Footpath reinstatement to be similar or better construction than existing. Footpath to be left in a safe state for public use.
6. Commercial or Public land to be reinstated has been omitted from this drawing. Any damage in or outside of the site boundary shall be reinstated to a similar or improved condition of that prior to construction.
7. Tree canopy sizes shown are based on topographic survey provided by ESCP.

Key to symbols

- Wall type A
- Wall type B
- Wall type B\*
- Wall type C
- Wall type D
- Kerb
- Car park and lagoon access area to be resurfaced with hoggin material (following completion of works)
- Area of environmental enhancement subject to Natural England confirmation
- Wall Type Boundaries

Reference drawings

- 405363-MMD-AS-XX-DR-C-1001 Location Plan
- 405363-MMD-AS-XX-DR-C-1021 General Arrangement Plan - Area of Interest 1
- 405363-MMD-AS-XX-DR-C-1022 General Arrangement Plan - Area of Interest 2
- 405363-MMD-AS-XX-DR-C-1100 Cross Sections - Sheet 1 of 5
- 405363-MMD-AS-XX-DR-C-1101 Cross Sections - Sheet 2 of 5
- 405363-MMD-AS-XX-DR-C-1102 Cross Sections - Sheet 3 of 5
- 405363-MMD-AS-XX-DR-C-1103 Cross Sections - Sheet 4 of 5
- 405363-MMD-AS-XX-DR-C-1104 Cross Sections - Sheet 5 of 5
- 405363-MMD-AS-XX-DR-C-1400 Floodgate Drawings
- 405363-MMD-AS-XX-RA-C-0001 Designer Hazard Elimination Record



Rev	Date	Drawn	Description	Ch	K'd	App'd
P01	21/10/19	LE	First Issue - Draft Detailed Design Drawings	FL		ZH
P02	06/12/19	LE	Second Issue - Detailed Design Drawings	FL		ZH
P03	31/01/20	LE	Third Issue - Final Detailed Design Drawings	FL		ZH

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**GOSPORT** Borough Council | **Environment Agency**

**EASTERN SOLENT COASTAL PARTNERSHIP**

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Title  
**Gosport FCERM  
Alverstoke  
General Arrangement Plan**

Sheet 1 of 1

Designed	P. JURSIK	PJ	Eng check	F.J.LLOY	FL
Drawn	L.ELLINGER	LE	Coordination	N.J.CLARKE	NC
Dwg check	P.JURSIK	PJ	Approved	Z.HUTCHISON	ZH
MMD Project Number	405363	Scale at A1	1:250	Security	STD
Suitability Description	Suitable for Tender	Suit. Code	D2	Revision	P03
Drawing Number	405363-MMD-AS-XX-DR-C-1004				

General Arrangement Plan

1:250

