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**7 November 2017**

## **S U M M O N S**

**MEETING:** Economic Development Board  
**DATE:** 15 November 2017  
**TIME:** 6.00pm  
**PLACE:** Committee Room 1, Town Hall, Gosport  
**Democratic Services contact:** Lisa Young

MICHAEL LAWTHER  
BOROUGH SOLICITOR

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### **MEMBERS OF THE BOARD**

The Mayor (Councillor Mrs Batty) (ex officio)  
Chairman of the Policy and Organisation Board (Councillor Hook) (ex officio)

Councillor Philpott (Chairman)  
Councillor Beavis (Vice Chairman)

Councillor Ms Ballard  
Councillor Bateman  
Councillor Mrs Cully  
Councillor Ms Diffey  
Councillor Edgar  
Councillor Farr

Councillor Mrs Forder  
Councillor Mrs Furlong  
Councillor Mrs Huggins  
Councillor Miss Kelly  
Councillor Mrs Prickett  
Councillor Raffaelli

## **FIRE PRECAUTIONS**

(To be read from the Chair if members of the public are present)

**In the event of the fire alarm sounding, please leave the room immediately. Proceed downstairs by way of the main stairs or as directed by GBC staff, follow any of the emergency exit signs. People with disability or mobility issues please identify yourself to GBC staff who will assist in your evacuation of the building.**

**This meeting may be filmed or otherwise recorded. By attending this meeting, you are consenting to any broadcast of your image and being recorded.**

### **IMPORTANT NOTICE:**

- If you are in a wheelchair or have difficulty in walking and require access to the Committee Room on the First Floor of the Town Hall for this meeting, assistance can be provided by Town Hall staff on request

If you require any of the services detailed above please ring the Direct Line for the Democratic Services Officer listed on the Summons (first page).

### **NOTE:**

- i. Councillors are requested to note that, if any Councillor who is not a Member of the Board wishes to speak at the Board meeting, then the Borough Solicitor is required to receive not less than 24 hours prior notice in writing or electronically and such notice shall indicate the agenda item or items on which the member wishes to speak.
- ii. Please note that mobile phones should be switched off or switched to silent for the duration of the meeting.

**AGENDA**

1. APOLOGIES FOR NON-ATTENDANCE
2. DECLARATIONS OF INTEREST

All Members are required to disclose, at this point in the meeting or as soon as possible thereafter, any disclosable pecuniary interest or personal interest in any item(s) being considered at this meeting.

3. MINUTES OF THE MEETING OF THE BOARD HELD ON 20 SEPTEMBER 2017
4. DEPUTATIONS – STANDING ORDER 3.5

*(NOTE: The Board is required to receive a deputation(s) on a matter which is before the meeting of the Board provided that notice of the intended deputation and its object shall have been received by the Borough Solicitor by 12 noon on Monday, 13 November 2017. The total time for deputations in favour and against a proposal shall not exceed 10 minutes).*

5. PUBLIC QUESTIONS – STANDING ORDER 3.6

*(NOTE: The Board is required to allow a total of 15 minutes for questions from Members of the public on matters within the terms of reference of the Board provided that notice of such Question(s) shall have been submitted to the Borough Solicitor by 12 noon on Monday 13 November 2017).*

6. PROPOSED CONSERVATION AREA, HASLAR BARRACKS  
(FORMER IMMIGRATION HOLDING CENTRE)

*To consider a proposal to carry out a public consultation exercise to ascertain the views of the local community and relevant organisations with regard to a proposed Haslar Barracks Conservation Area as detailed in the attached Draft Haslar Barracks Conservation Area Appraisal (See Appendices A and B).*

Rob Harper

7. ANY OTHER ITEMS

Economic Development Board  
15 November 2017

**A MEETING OF THE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT BOARD  
WAS HELD ON 20 SEPTEMBER 2017**

The Mayor (Councillor Mrs Batty) (ex-officio), Councillors Hook, Ms Ballard (P), Bateman (P), Beavis (P), Mrs Cully (P), Ms Diffey, Edgar (P), Farr (P), Mrs Forder, Mrs Furlong (P), Mrs Huggins (P), Miss Kelly (P), Philpott (P), Mrs Prickett, Raffaelli (P).

It was reported that in accordance with Standing Order 2.3.6 Councillor Burgess had been nominated to replace Councillor Mrs Forder for this meeting.

**15. APOLOGIES**

Apologies for inability to attend were received from the Mayor, Councillor Mrs Forder Mrs Prickett and Miss Diffey.

**16. DECLARATIONS OF INTEREST**

There were none.

**17. MINUTES OF THE MEETING OF THE BOARD HELD ON 21 JUNE 2017**

**RESOLVED:** That the minutes of the Economic Development Board meeting held on 21 June 2017 be approved and signed by the Chairman as a true and correct record.

**18. DEPUTATIONS**

There were no deputations.

**19. PUBLIC QUESTIONS**

There were no public questions.

**PART II**

**20. EXCLUSION OF THE PUBLIC**

**RESOLVED:** That in relation to the following item the public be excluded from the meeting, as it is likely, in view of the nature of the business to be transacted or the nature of the proceedings, that if members of the public were present during this item there would be disclosure to them of exempt information within Paragraph 3 of Part 1 of Schedule 12A to the Local Government Act 1972, and further that in all circumstances of the case, the public interest in maintaining the exemptions outweighs the public interest in disclosing the information, for the reasons set out in the report.

**21. LAND AT HOWE ROAD, ROWNER**

Consideration was given to the exempt report of the Property and Investment Manager.

**RESOLVED:** That the recommendations be approved.

The meeting concluded at 6.30pm

CHAIRMAN

## AGENDA ITEM NO.6

<b>Board/Committee:</b>	Economic Development Board
<b>Date of Meeting:</b>	15 <sup>th</sup> November 2017
<b>Title:</b>	Proposed Conservation Area, Haslar Barracks (Former Immigration Holding Centre)
<b>Author:</b>	Head of Conservation and Design
<b>Status:</b>	For Decision

### PURPOSE

To consider a proposal to carry out a public consultation exercise to ascertain the views of the local community and relevant organisations with regard to a proposed Haslar Barracks Conservation Area as detailed in the attached Draft Haslar Barracks Conservation Area Appraisal (See Appendices A and B).

### RECOMMENDATION

That the Board agrees the Proposed Haslar Barracks Conservation Area Boundary and Draft Haslar Barracks Conservation Area Appraisal, as set out in Appendices A and B, for consultation purposes.

#### **1      Background**

- 1.1 In accordance with Section 69 of the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990, the Local Planning Authority is required to identify areas of special historic or architectural interest, which it is desirable to 'preserve or enhance', and shall designate those areas as conservation areas. The area covered by the former Immigration Holding Centre includes a number of buildings datable to c1802 and forming a complete regimental infantry barracks complex constructed at a time of national emergency in response to an imminent threat of French invasion. Based on recent research it is clear that this site meets the criteria for potential designation.
- 1.2 The site has recently closed and is under disposal by the Ministry of Justice. The core historic buildings are on the Local List of Buildings of Historic Interest and represent a remarkably rare survival of a complete infantry barracks complex from the Napoleonic Wars. In addition to the proposed Conservation Area, Historic England have been asked to consider a number of buildings on site for statutory listing.
- 1.3 The area had been used for military encampments in the 18<sup>th</sup> Century and, once built, the barracks saw many regiments pass through the site either in garrison, or in transit to and from England.

- 1.4 The site is immediately west of the grounds to Haslar Hospital and was strategically located between Forts Monckton and Blockhouse. It appears to have been served by its own wharf which was formed as part of substantial remodelling of the coast in the Napoleonic period.
- 1.5 From the 1860s to c1900 the site served as Gosport Garrison Hospital to support the medical needs of the army (as opposed to the adjacent naval hospital). From the first decade of the 20<sup>th</sup> Century until the 1950s it reverted to barracks use for the Royal Engineers, Anti-Aircraft units and finally the Royal Army Ordnance Corps, prior to its more recent use as a custody centre. It is the oldest surviving barracks complex in the Borough (predating St George Barracks by around 60 years) and on a national scale there are exceptionally few infantry barracks sites from this period and no known comparable complex.

## **2 Report: Purpose and Status of a Haslar Barracks Conservation Area**

- 2.1 The purpose of a designated Conservation Area is to 'preserve and enhance' the special historic or architectural interest of an area and help ensure that future development has regard to that special interest. It limits some permitted development rights and planning permission is required to demolish buildings with a volume over 115 cubic metres (See Page 19 of Appendix B). Six weeks' written notice is also required to carry out a range of works to most trees. The Draft Conservation Area Appraisal sets out the special interest of the area in terms of both the buildings and landscape and would be used as a basis to consider future proposals. Designation would not prevent development but would help to ensure that it is appropriate in form, scale, material and design such that it would not harm the setting and would help to positively enhance the site's unique character.
- 2.2 The site is within the urban area, as set out in the Gosport Borough Local Plan 2014-2029, and Policies LP10 (Design), LP12 (Conservation Areas) and LP13 (Locally Important Heritage Assets) would be particularly relevant if designation were to be supported.
- 2.3 The historic buildings on site are built of red brick, are robust in nature, and lend themselves to straightforward conversion. The Draft Conservation Area Appraisal has been written to clearly identify the key historic buildings and highlight those buildings of little interest, to help facilitate the nature and extent of redevelopment. The special qualities of the public realm have also been highlighted. The Conservation Area designation and supporting Appraisal would be used by the Council as a material consideration when determining future planning applications.
- 2.4 The site retains nearly all of its original buildings including: 6 barrack



ranges, a guard room, hospital, officers' quarters, laundry, stable, stores and sections of original boundary wall. A painting of the site dating to 1813-4, and the Ordnance Survey of c1870, highlights just how well the complex survives (See Pages 2 and 4 of the Draft Conservation Area Appraisal in Appendix B). The proposed Conservation Area Boundary was specifically drawn to relate to the historic extent of the barracks and does not extend to the open space to the south-west of the site. Designation of a Conservation Area would not prevent the development of land to the south-west but such development would need to have regard to its setting and would need to be sensitive to its potential impact.

2.5 This version of the Conservation Area Appraisal and the proposed boundary for a designated Conservation Area is a consultation draft on which stakeholders will be encouraged to comment.

2.6 An approved Conservation Area Appraisal is designed to be a clear guide to the Council, developers and other partners on future proposals for the site. The need for designation is highlighted by the closure of the site and likelihood that development proposals will be forthcoming in the near future. Designation would help ensure that the unique interest of the site is protected through such development and that the heritage assets can be used to highlight the area's special qualities and characteristics for the benefit of the wider community.

2.7 The Draft Conservation Area Appraisal (Appendix B) sets out the following:

- The purpose of designation;
- An historic background to the site;
- An appraisal of the historic buildings, character areas and landscape;
- Management proposals to enhance the area;
- Planning policy and development management considerations.

It also includes a series of historic plans to highlight the extent of survival and modern plans identifying buildings of interest, key landscape features and character areas. A 'bird's-eye' view drawing illustrating the key buildings is also included.

### **3      Consultation arrangements and next steps**

- 3.1      The Proposed Conservation Area Boundary and Draft Appraisal will be available for consultation for a six week period. Consultation will include an exhibition in the Gosport Discovery Centre, direct consultation with the Gosport Society, Anglesey Conservation Group, Haslar Heritage Group, Historic England, the County Archaeologist, the Georgian Group and affected landowners. Site notices will be utilised locally to make nearby residents aware and the details will be made available on the Council's website, in the Town Hall, the Discovery Centre and to local media.
- 3.2      Once the consultation period has ended a further report will be submitted to the Economic Development Board outlining the responses received and any proposed changes relating to this draft proposal.

### **4      Risk Assessment**

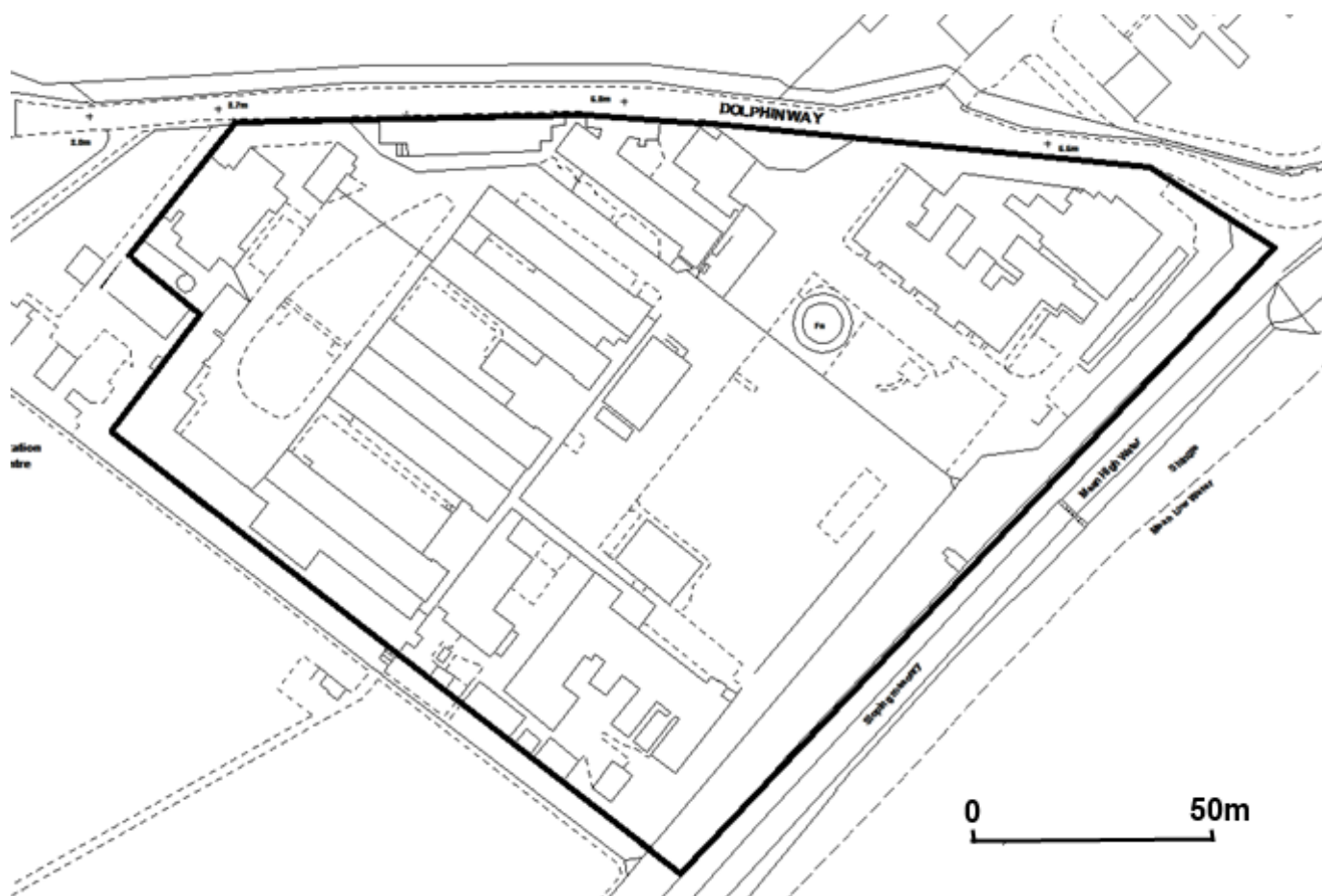
- 4.1      The Draft Conservation Area Appraisal has been prepared in accordance with Government guidance contained in the National Planning Policy Framework and the Planning Practice Guidance. The consultation and adoption process will be undertaken as outlined in the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas Act) 1990.
- 4.2      The designation of a Conservation Area will provide an important framework for making decisions on future proposals. Without such a framework in place there would be uncertainty regarding the retention of key historic buildings in the area and important heritage assets within the Borough could be at risk of demolition or poorly considered alteration.

### **5      Conclusion**

- 5.1      The consultation with regard to the Proposed Haslar Barracks Conservation Area will provide an opportunity for the community and other interested parties to comment on the proposed designation. The Draft Conservation Area Appraisal, once adopted, will be a material consideration when determining future planning applications and will provide a framework to help coordinate future action by the Council and its partners.

<b>Financial Services comments:</b>	None at this stage
<b>Legal Services comments:</b>	Consultation and designation of proposed Conservation Area (if approved) to be carried out in accordance with the appropriate legislative provisions.
<b>Equality and Diversity</b>	An Equality Impact Assessment Screening Form has been completed and is included in Appendix C.
<b>Service Improvement Plan implications:</b>	The need to consider Conservation Area designations are included in the SIP.
<b>Corporate Plan:</b>	An adopted Conservation Area Appraisal and designated Conservation Area will help facilitate appropriate investment and development which will assist in delivering a number of the Council's strategic priorities outlined in its Corporate Plan. These include: preserving and enhancing Gosport's heritage and supporting the regeneration of key sites.
<b>Risk Assessment:</b>	See section 4
<b>Background papers:</b>	None
<b>Appendices</b>	Appendix A: Proposed Haslar Barracks Conservation Area Boundary. Appendix B: Draft Haslar Barracks Conservation Area Appraisal. Appendix C EIA Assessment Screening Form.
<b>Report author/ Lead Officer:</b>	Rob Harper (Head of Conservation and Design)

## Proposed Haslar Barracks Conservation Area Boundary

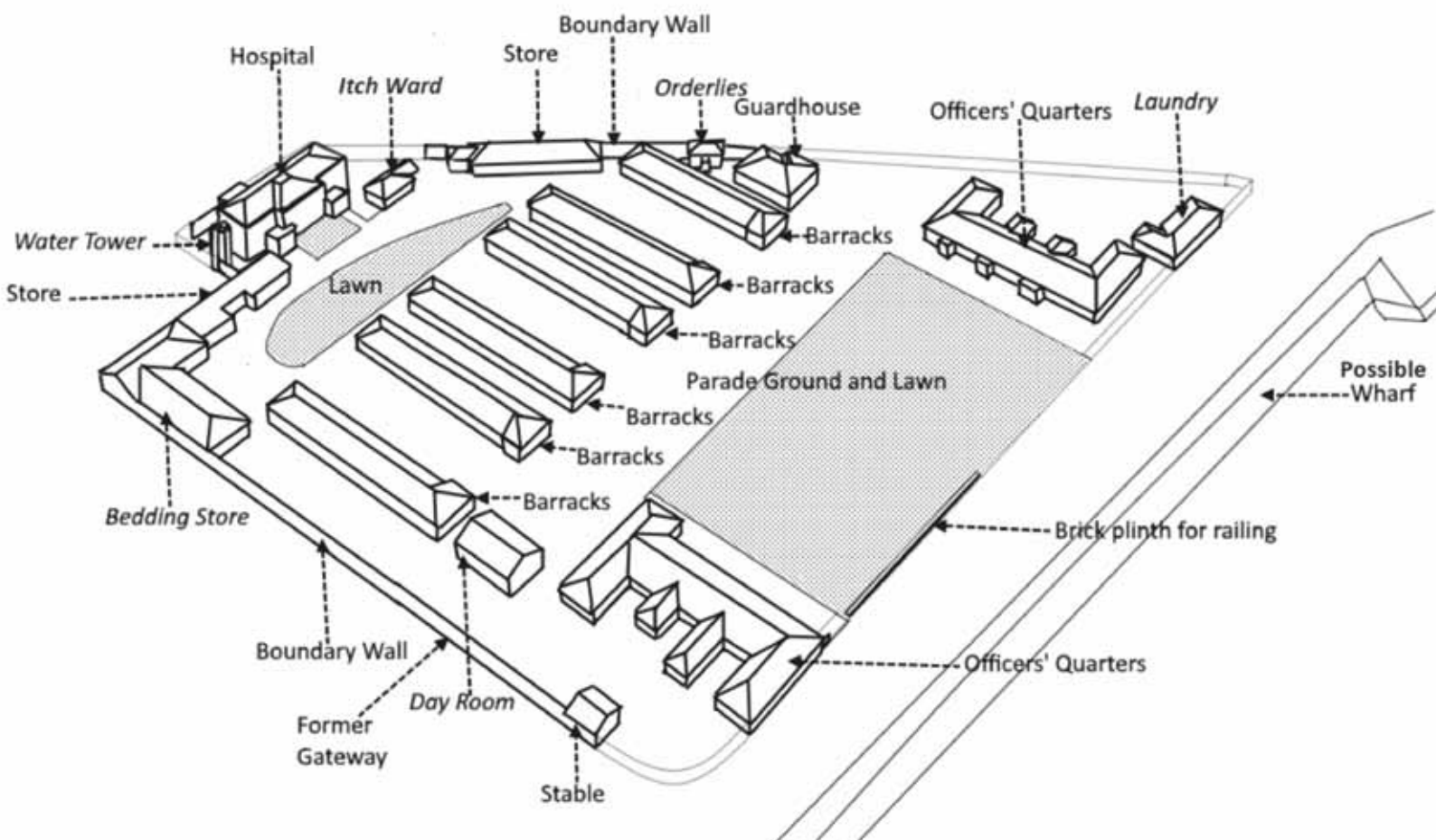


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# Gosport Borough Council

## Draft Haslar Barracks Conservation Area Appraisal

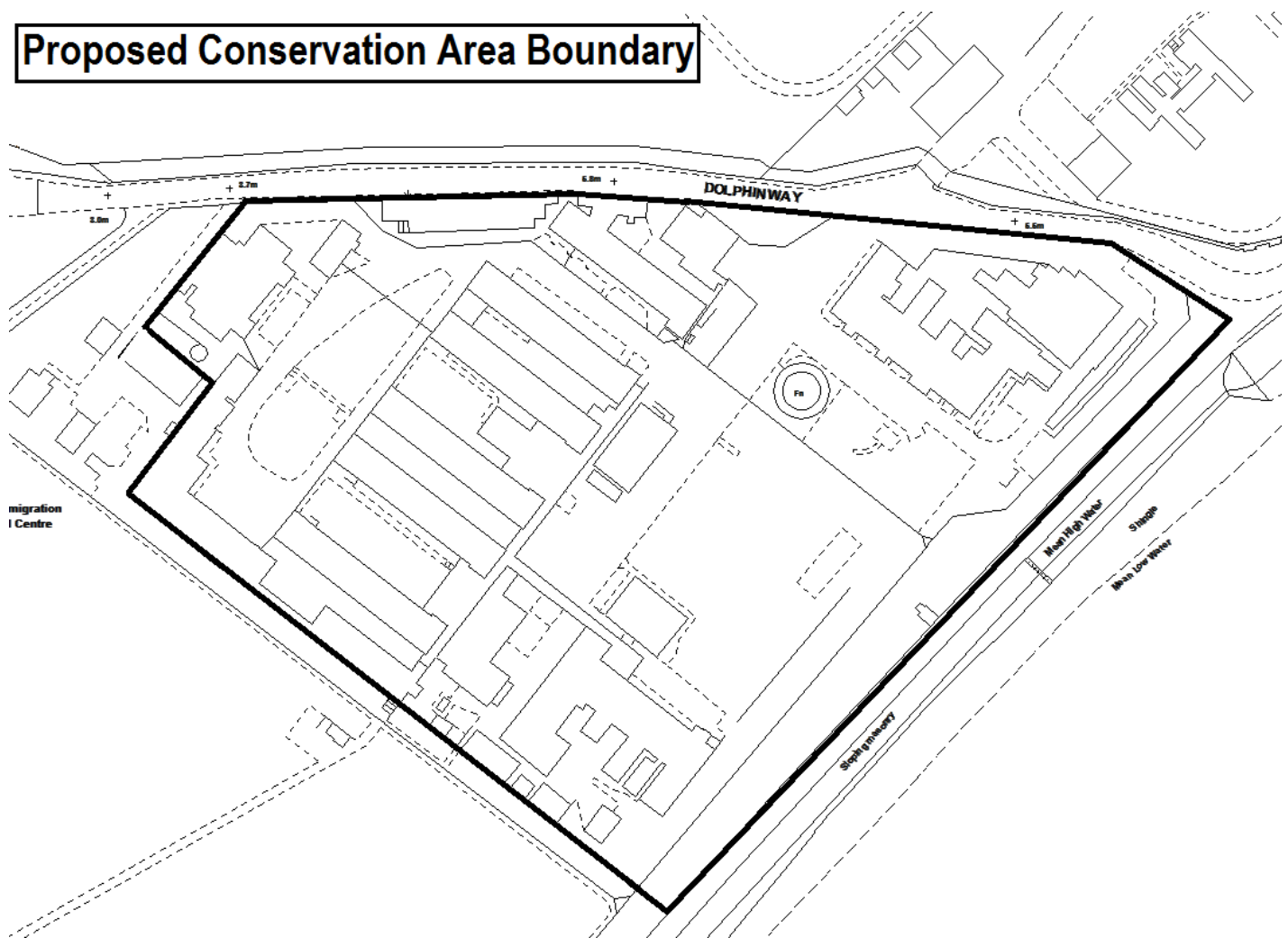
November 2017



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## Proposed Conservation Area Boundary



Proposed Conservation Area Boundary © Crown Copyright and database rights 2017 Ordnance Survey 100019624.

### 1. Introduction

Designation of a Conservation Area sets certain parameters that influence future development. With the special historic and architectural character of the area set out in this document, the key priority will be to ensure that planning proposals 'preserve or enhance' this special interest. This will mean that proposals to add new development, or to demolish buildings, will need to consider the impact on the scale, form and setting of the identified historic buildings (which in this case are very clearly defined).

### 2. Scope and structure of the appraisal

This appraisal is set out to highlight the historic and architectural interest of the site, an evaluation of the character of the area, proposals that would enhance the area and the future management of the site, and planning considerations with regard to future development. Historic plans and images are included to highlight why the area is considered important and photographs and plans stress the key buildings and characteristics that would need to be preserved or enhanced as part of future proposals.

### 3. Character Statement

#### The broader context of the site

Gosport, on the western side of Portsmouth Harbour, was a highly strategic area and recognised as such by the development of fortifications from as early as the 15<sup>th</sup> Century, with extensive defences added in the 17<sup>th</sup> to 20<sup>th</sup> Century in the form of earthworks, redoubts, forts, moats, coastal fortifications and anti-aircraft defences.

By the time of the Napoleonic Wars it was a thriving settlement with many active military sites supplying the navy with food and drink, transporting and encamping troops, caring for sick and wounded soldiers and sailors, constructing small to medium sized naval and private vessels, supplying rope and sails, developing naval ordnance and being the last resting place for many military personnel. The extensive fortifications meant the town had a permanent garrison and its strategic location led to it being the home (for long or short periods) to many branches of the military, including: artificers, engineers, sailors, artillery personnel and many infantry regiments.

The Haslar peninsula is extremely rich in military heritage including: Fort Brockhurst, Haslar Hospital, Haslar Gunboat Yard, the former HMS Hornet and the Admiralty Experimental Works (Qinetiq). The significance of the area was such that the entire coastline was remodelled and reinforced with stone facing walls at the end of the 18<sup>th</sup> Century to protect it from coastal erosion.

To the immediate north of Haslar Barracks is the settlement of Clayhall, which in its current form developed during the 19<sup>th</sup> Century but which replaced an earlier medieval settlement known as 'Haselworth'.

Further south-west are the extensive fortifications relating to Fort Monckton, Fort Gilkicker and Stokes Bay: all reminders of the strategic significance attached to this stretch of coast and the vulnerability posed by the potential to land large invasion forces along its beach.

The Napoleonic Wars was a pivotal moment in the historic development of Gosport and resulted in extensive redevelopment of the town centre and the expansion and development of many military sites.



*A view of Haslar Barracks from Monckton with Haslar Hospital in the distance. Detail from a watercolour by Captain John Durant, who served in the 2<sup>nd</sup> West Riding Militia 1800-1814. This regiment was in garrison at Haslar in 1813 and 1814.*

#### The significance of the Haslar Barracks site

The area where Haslar Barracks was built was known as 'Camp Field' in the late 18<sup>th</sup> Century. Its location on the waterfront, not far from the major naval anchorage at Spithead, must have influenced the decision to build the barracks: both for strategic defence but also to facilitate the transport of regiments to and from Britain. Contextually Gosport was a major focus for troop activity in the French Revolution and Napoleonic era, not only with regard to the transit of numerous armies, but also for coastal defence and garrison duty. As an Appendix the list of regiments known to have occupied this site has been added, including numerous famous regiments rotated through the site or using it prior to embarkation abroad or on first return to the England. One regiment was even quarantined on site during a cholera outbreak.



In terms of the Napoleonic era, we know of two sets of specifically constructed barracks: Gosport 'New Barracks': a temporary barracks built in the mid-1790s on the east side of Weevil Lane (dismantled after the Napoleonic Wars) and Haslar Barracks. Forton Military Hospital was converted c1806 into a third infantry barracks and later became St Vincent's.

The Weevil Lane and Haslar Barracks' sites would have been built as part of Colonel De Lancey's programme of national defence under the newly formed Barracks Department. The evidence suggests, however, that permanent brick built regimental barracks (as opposed to timber hutments) are especially rare, making the Haslar site that much more significant.

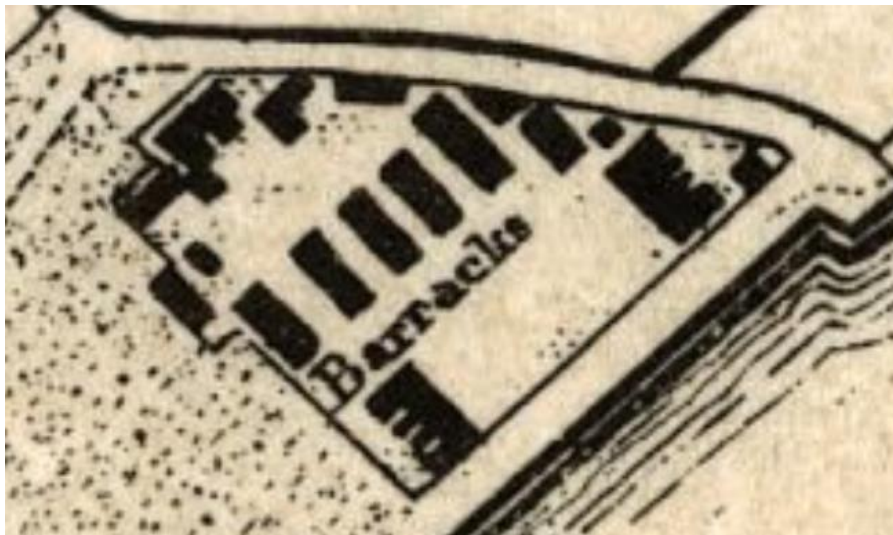
It was the scale of the national mobilisation required to combat the French that for the first time forced the Government to construct purpose built barracks in key strategic locations. The layout and design of buildings on these sites had to be carefully considered and would include the ranges of barracks themselves, the officers' quarters and offices, and various stables and stores.

### **The Historic Development of Haslar Barracks**

Haslar Barracks is a site of national historic significance due to its rarity by type, and its strategic role in the defence of the wider military establishments in the Gosport and Portsmouth area. It appears to be the only significant regimental infantry barracks' complex that survives in England relating to the threat of invasion in the years leading up to the Battle of Trafalgar (1805): a crucial and nationally significant period, making the site of particular historic value.

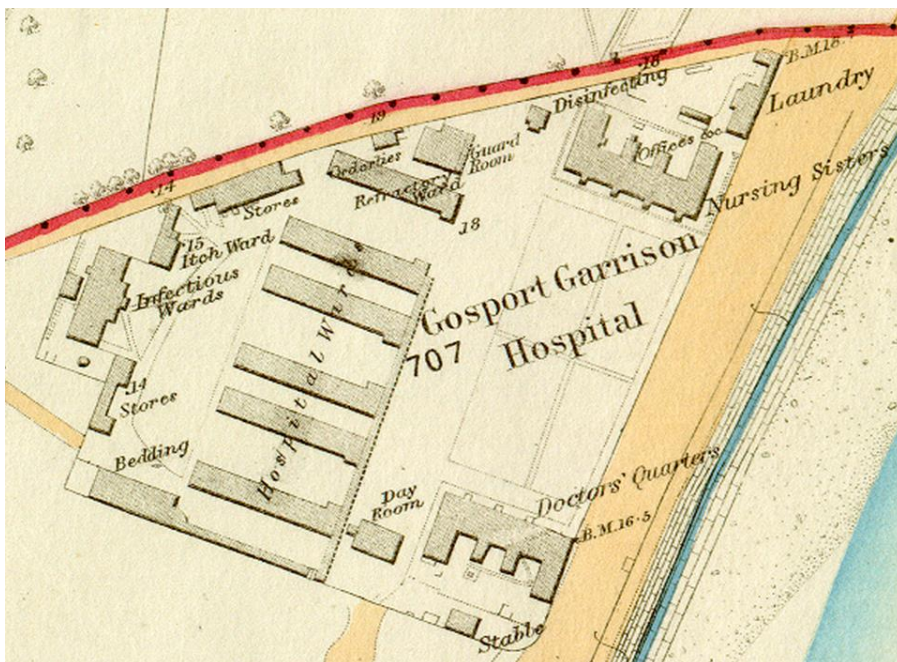
The historic use of the site for military purposes spans over two centuries and can be chronicled as follows:

1. A temporary barracks was proposed c.1800.
2. A permanent barracks was constructed in 1802 and was functioning by 1803. These barracks superseded the longstanding use of the site for military encampments as regiments were rotated through the area during the 18<sup>th</sup> Century.
3. A description of the Barracks site in a Commissioners' Report of 1863 notes that it consisted of 'six detached barrack blocks, one storey high, well separated from each other, with one large and two small rooms in each...' It also specifically mentions a kitchen, school room and privies. That report recommended an upgrade to the ventilation, and overall praises the condition and layout of the barrack blocks. In terms of proposed new build, they advise the addition of a mess room for NCOs and married NCO and soldiers quarters.
4. The above report details the Regimental Hospital as it then existed on the site, describing it as built 'like an ordinary dwelling house, and stands on ground somewhat lower than the barracks'. It had 40 beds in 4 wards, with a further 4 nurses' rooms. It appears to be the building referred to in the c.1870s as 'Infectious Wards' (see the Military Ordnance Survey map on Page 4).
5. In 1864 there is specific reference to the conversion of Haslar Barracks into a Hospital for the sum of £7,500 making it clear that the surplus of new barracks in Gosport (i.e. the St George Barracks ranges) made the buildings within Haslar Barracks available for use as a hospital. This was initially referred to as the 'Haslar Garrison Hospital' and almost certainly developed due to the long legacy of dispute between the navy and army over the exclusive use of Haslar for naval use.
6. In October 1865 HR the Duke of Cambridge visited the works then in progress and by the following year the conversion was complete and contracts had been advertised to supply the site with victuals.
7. By 1909 the Hospital had reverted to Barracks use at which time it was occupied by the Royal Engineers who played a key role in coastal defence from Blockhouse to Stokes Bay and who have a strong association with the town. The Royal Engineers (with some references to the 'Electrical Royal Engineers') were still resident in 1939 when there is also reference to the 'School of Electric Lighting, Haslar Barracks'.
8. An Anti-Aircraft Brigade occupied the site during the late 1940s (and probably WW2).
9. In the early 1950s the site was occupied by the Royal Army Ordnance Corps. At some point after the 1950s it became a Youth Offending Centre, before its final use as an Immigration Holding Centre. It closed in 2017.



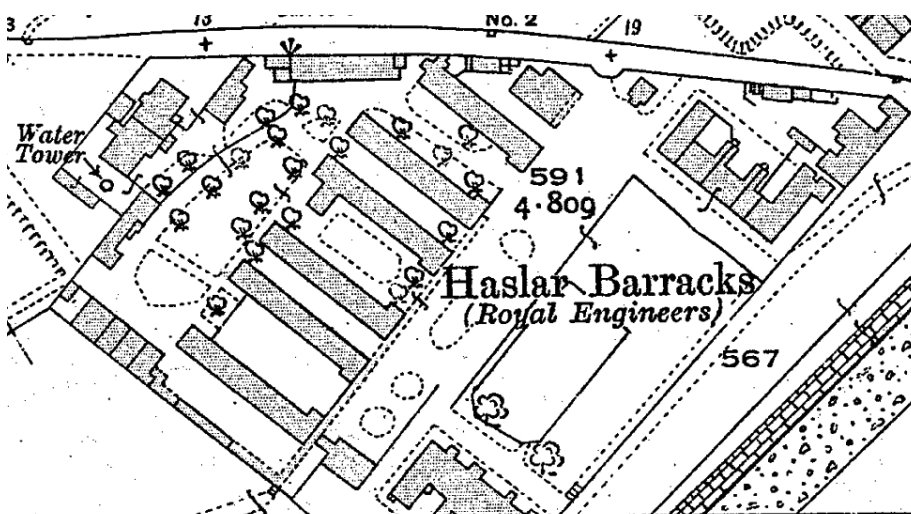
The site as it appeared in 1832.

Note: the number of barracks appears to be incorrectly marked.



The Barracks site in the 1870s, when it served as a hospital.

(From a military use Ordnance Survey plan drawn up in 1890).



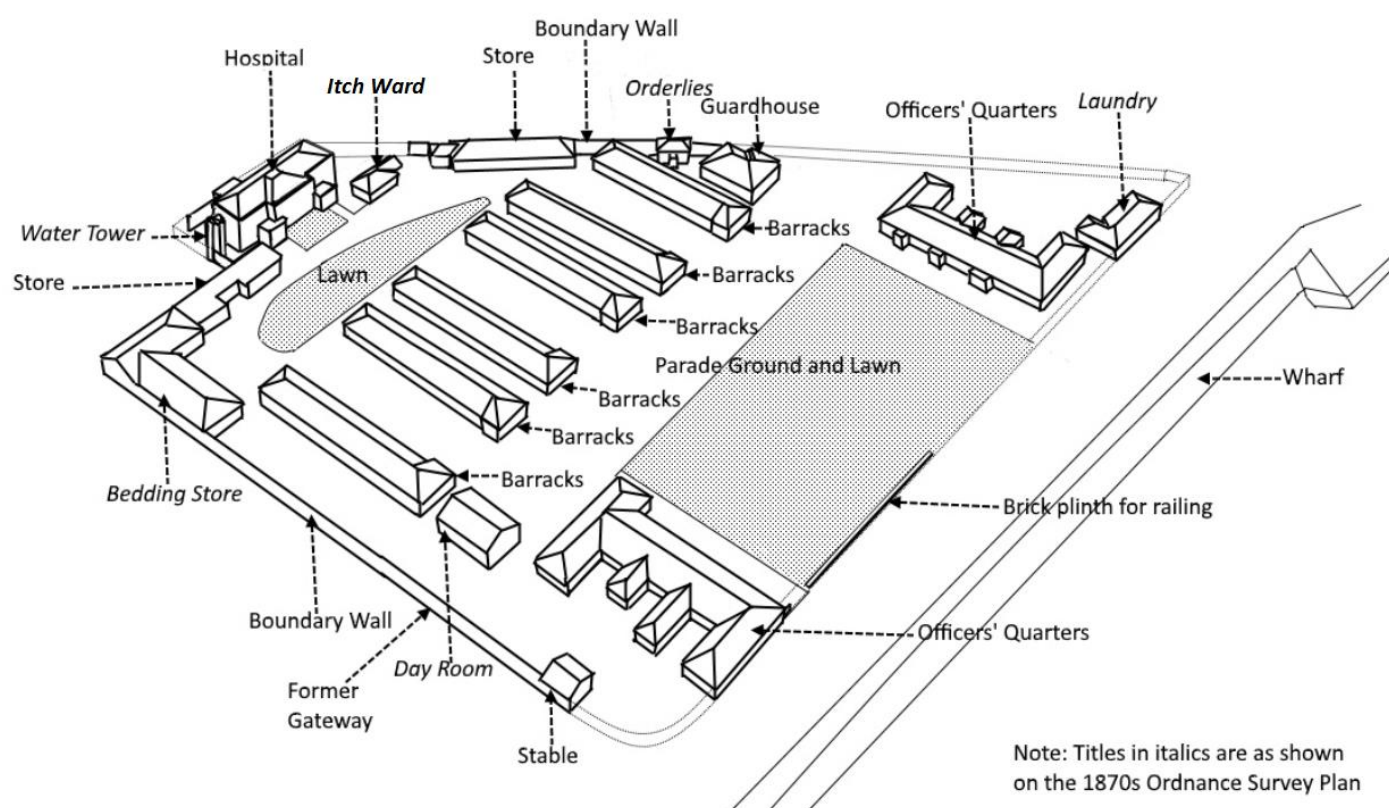
Part of the site in 1933 (Ordnance Survey)

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Aerial photograph of the site taken in 1976 showing the remarkably historic intact layout.

### Proposed Conservation Area: Buildings of Historic or Architectural Significance.





## B. Site Appraisal

### The Barracks Site

Haslar Barracks retains its complete original plan form. The buildings themselves are very simple, plain and functional structures rarely with notable fixtures or fittings (as befits a functional barracks complex). The painting by John Durant of 1813-4 on Page 2 clearly indicates the extent of survival.

Later additions can be readily unpicked and the quality and character of this unique complex can be preserved and enhanced but necessitates designation to assist in ensuring that development is carried out in an appropriately informed manner.

The extensive reconstruction of the sea defences, stretching from Fort Monckton to Blockhouse, date from this same era and included an indented stretch of land immediately adjacent to the site with flights of steps to access the site directly from the sea and which may directly relate to the use of the area by troops. Between the barracks site and the coast there was also a wide area of what appears to have been hardstanding: again possibly related to assembling troops for embarkation or disembarkation.

The site has a very simple and clear layout considering its awkward triangular shape. The six barracks ranges are end-on to the parade ground and formal lawn, with a guardhouse to their east. The flanks of the parade ground and lawn are framed by officers' quarters. To the north of the barracks is a smaller lawn with the former hospital to its north and various ancillary buildings (such as stores and possibly stables and offices) to east and west. Further ancillary buildings are tucked behind the primary buildings and include a laundry, an 'Orderlies' building and stable. A 'Day Room' and covered link-corridor (along the southern side of the barracks) were added as part of the hospital development.

The site was enclosed on three sides by a buttressed brick wall and on the seaward side by railings set in stone capping on a low brick plinth. Sections of this boundary treatment survive.

All buildings on the site are built in red brick (some having been rendered or painted in recent decades) and generally retain slate roofs.

The rigid geometry in the layout of the buildings is the most striking feature of the site, as is the simplicity and formality of the landscaping. This complete complex is therefore easy to understand in plan form and function. The rhythm of the window and door openings are also remarkably intact and in spite of its long-term institutional use the form of all the original buildings can be immediately recognised.

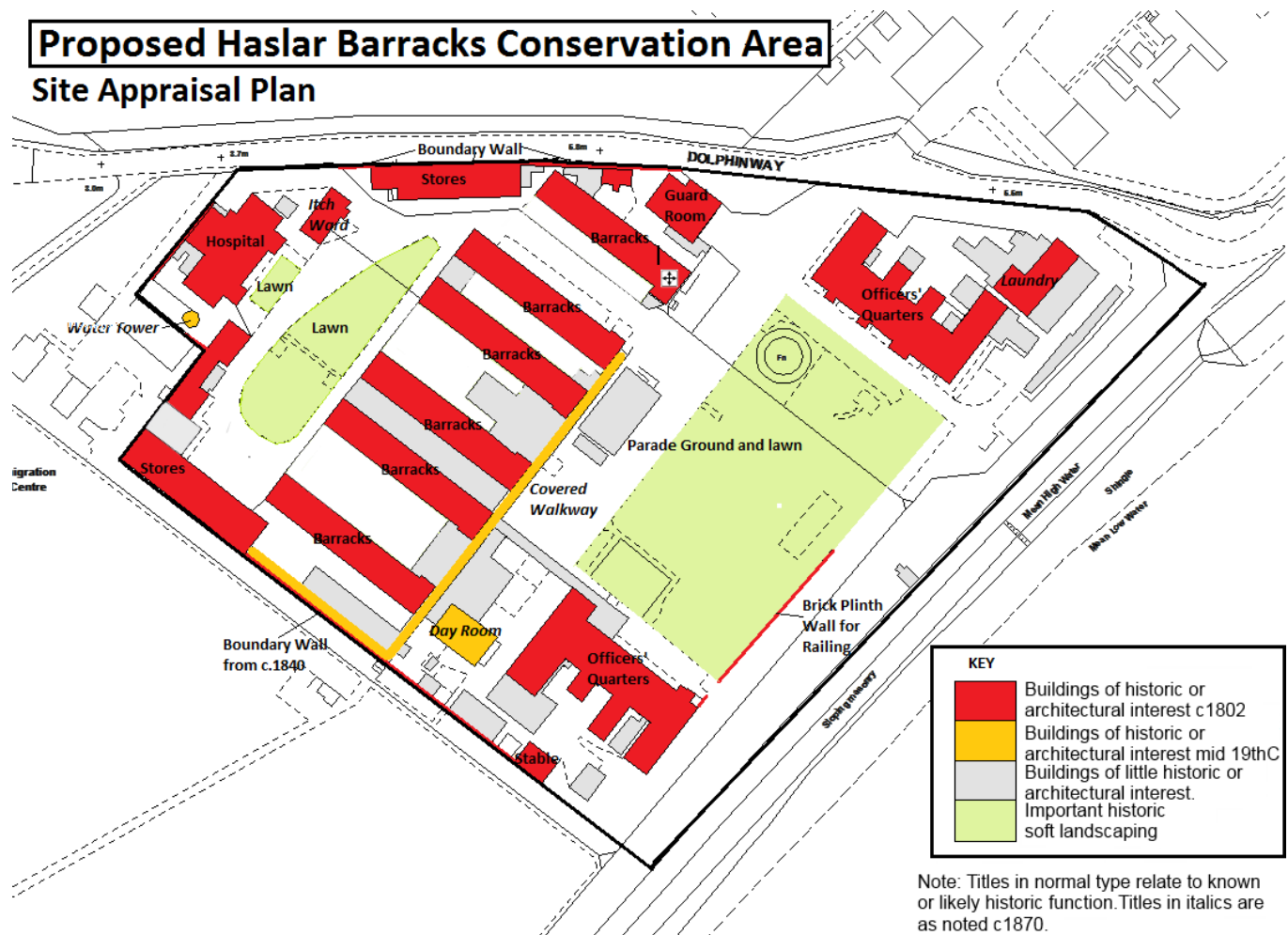
The barracks retain their king-post roof trusses and although they have been adapted through the addition of the linked covered-walkway and some internal subdivision, it should be a straightforward exercise to 'unpick' these later modifications. The buildings were upgraded in the 1860s with improved ventilation prior to the site's conversion to a hospital. The barracks had few if any chimneys historically (note: none are indicated on the Durant's Watercolour, and very few on the 1970s aerial image. It was not uncommon to use free-standing stoves for heating barracks).

From our detailed understanding of the purpose of the site and a wide array of local maps it appears that plans dating before the mid-19<sup>th</sup> Century erroneously show only 5 barracks, whereas a 6<sup>th</sup> range can clearly be seen on Captain John Durant's watercolour of c.1813-1814 (the 7<sup>th</sup> hipped gable shown on the same watercolour being the guardroom). The early maps were not interested in precision and are likely to have replicated errors. The first reliable map for this site is therefore that produced by the Ordnance Survey and published around 1870.

Whilst the barrack buildings have been altered, their modest form has not been substantially diminished by these changes.

# Proposed Haslar Barracks Conservation Area

## Site Appraisal Plan



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### Buildings and features of historic interest relating to Haslar Barracks c.1802 to mid-19<sup>th</sup> C.

In terms of its historic function its use as a barracks has defined the built form and layout very precisely.

The layout and design of buildings on barracks sites had to be carefully considered as the standard layout at the time was to form a 'bilaterally symmetrical quadrangle, with inward facing buildings around a parade square' (Thematic Listing review, English Heritage). The shape of the Haslar site meant this could only be partially realised: hence the barracks being end-on to the parade ground and a secondary group of buildings being further north still. The hierarchy within a regiment was reflected in the buildings and layout and the large open parade ground formed the focus of barrack life.

All but one building were single storey.

In conformity with the requirements of a regimental barracks the range of buildings comprised:

#### 1. Regimental Hospital

A 2 storey hospital block appears to be the building located towards the junction of Fort Road and Clayhall Road. Built with 9 bays to its south and 8 to its north, it has a raised parapet wall to each elevation and retains most of its historic openings which would have contained sliding sash windows. It has a hipped slate roof but has lost its chimneys above roof level. It is built of red-brick in Flemish Bond, with splayed rubbed brick lintels and stone cills to the windows. It is likely to have a large basement. In the 1870s it was in use as 'Infectious Wards'.



*The Regimental Hospital block South elevation (left) and north elevation (right)*

## 2. Barrack Ranges

Six, single storey, brick-built barrack blocks, in Flemish Bond, with hipped slate roofs supported on several king-post roof trusses. The buildings have a deep brick plinth. Many original openings survive indicating that it would have once had standard 6 over 6 sash windows, with ventilation into the barrack rooms provided by large flues and underfloor ventilation: all seemingly added in the 1860s upgrade. The northern elevations (except on the eastern most building) indicate that the blocks originally had three openings, with semi-circular rubbed brick lintels (two small windows framing a large window). The southern end of the barrack ranges slightly step to left or right and had a single chimney to each: possibly relating to NCOs accommodation. Internally the barracks were historically split into one large and two smaller rooms. Further investigation will reveal the extent to which the internal layout has survived. There are no obvious architectural differences between the barracks, excepting slight variation to the eastern most range.



*The barrack ranges showing the southern most slightly projecting bay and precise rhythm of elongated openings with rubbed brick lintels and stone cills. Under floor ventilation can be seen within the plinth.*



*The northern end of three of the barrack blocks.*

### 3. **Officers' Quarters** (later the Nursing and Doctors' Quarters)

Split internally into about five units respectively each entrance was characterised by a brick-built projecting porch (possibly a later addition). These single storey brick built buildings would have been constructed with hipped slate roofs and sash windows and many external openings appear original, identifiable by the arched window lintels and stone cills. The buildings have been painted and rendered (excepting the east elevation of the easternmost range). A basement has been viewed beneath the north wing of the western range, comprising three rooms with a number of arched alcoves.



*The eastern of the two ranges of Officers' Quarters*



*The western range of Officers' Quarters*

### 4. **Guard Room**

A key building on all military sites, the guard room would have been located near to the original entrance and would often contain punishment cells. The mass of the building and much of its elevation treatment is easy to understand, although the southern face of the building has at some point been rebuilt. This southern façade would have had a covered canopy supported on brick piers or cast iron columns.



*The Guardhouse (northern elevation)*

### 5. **'Orderlies' Building**

This small brick building, built in Flemish Bond with a hipped slate roof forms an attractive ancillary building north of the Guard Room. Its original function is not known but it is shown on all the historic plans.





*The 'Orderlies' Building.*

## 6. Stores 1

These stores are built into the boundary wall north of the Orderlies Building. They retain many timber sash windows and a basement. The building was sympathetically extended in the mid/late 19<sup>th</sup> Century. It is built in red brick (in Flemish Bond and some later stretcher bond) with a hipped slate roof. The arched window and door lintels are formed from two rows of headers. It has stone cills. Original buttresses to the historic boundary wall are visible on Dolphin Way.



*Stores 1*

## 7. Stores 2

The original function of this multi-phase building, known as the 'Itch Ward' in the 1870s, is not known. It retains many of the characteristics of the original buildings on site, being built in Flemish Bond and with a slate roof. Although modest in scale, once the fencing is removed it would make an important contribution to its setting.





*Stores 2. Southern part of the Stores east of the 'Itch Ward'*

## 8. 'Bedding Store'

The bedding store follows the design detail of many of the barrack buildings. A 20<sup>th</sup> Century extension at its northern end was built across a former entrance to the site. East of this extension further stores pre-date this infill and although significantly compromised by poor additions and the loss of their roof, retain sufficient historic material to form the core of a sympathetic restoration.



*Bedding Store*

## 9. 'Laundry'

This original building is sandwiched between later extensions and retains an interested internal roof structure, sash windows and a slate roof. With the later phases removed this early building could form the focus of more sympathetically designed new build to its north and south.



## 10. Boundary Wall and plinth to railing

The original boundary wall survives in several sections and appears to have been around 2 metres high when first built. It is supported by numerous shallow buttresses on both sides and visible sections indicate that it is built in Flemish Garden Wall Bond with a simple capping formed by a soldier course. The wall steps out towards ground level to form a wider brick plinth.



*Sections of Boundary Wall*

The southern boundary the site was originally enclosed by a brick plinth, capped with stone and surmounted by railing. A large section of the plinth wall and small pieces of the railing survive (cut off near the stone capping). This surviving railing indicates that the bars were square in section and set between more ornate principal supports, which would in turn have been held firm by angled brackets where the plinth wall regularly steps out on its northern side. The railing and plinth wall would probably have matched the height of the boundary wall.



*Plinth Wall for railing*

### **Later 19th Century buildings of interest: The Garrison Hospital**

When the site was converted for use as the Garrison Hospital the barracks were upgraded with the latest ventilation and only a handful of buildings were added. The two most important that appear to form part of this phase are the Day Room and Water Tower.

#### **1. Day Room**

Built sometime around the mid-19<sup>th</sup> Century this large volume single storey building is built in Flemish Bond with large arched sash windows. It retains its slate roof and its king post roof trusses. The gable ends have raised stone parapets. Although linked to later development to its north this is a largely intact building making a notable contribution to the character of the area in its scale and form.



## 2. Water Tower

This striking structure is prominently located west of the hospital and is clearly visible from Clayhall and Fort Road towards the northern boundary of the site. It almost certainly relates to the hospital use of the site from the 1860s. It is constructed in red brick to an octagonal plan and includes recessed brick panels on two levels split horizontally by a stone ledge. It also retains a slate and lead roof.



## The Historic Landscape

The key elements of the historic landscape are described in the Character Areas. Overall it was dominated by the large Parade Ground and Lawn. An aerial photograph of 1976 shows trees immediately north of the railing near the coast. The 1933 Ordnance Survey indicates that these trees extended along the western part of the same open area, with further lower-level planting on the lawn south of the Hospital. The 1870s Ordnance Survey indicates no planting at that stage. As a functional barracks site landscaping would have been kept to a minimum. Further research is likely to explain the original nature of the paths and road surfaces which may have been formed from hoggin (a mixture of clay, shingle and sand) with elements of Portland stone setts and paving.



*View towards the coast from the barrack ranges*



*View looking north-east from near the seafront*



## Architectural Detail

The images below show a selection of historic detail evident on site.



1



2



3



4



5



6



7



8



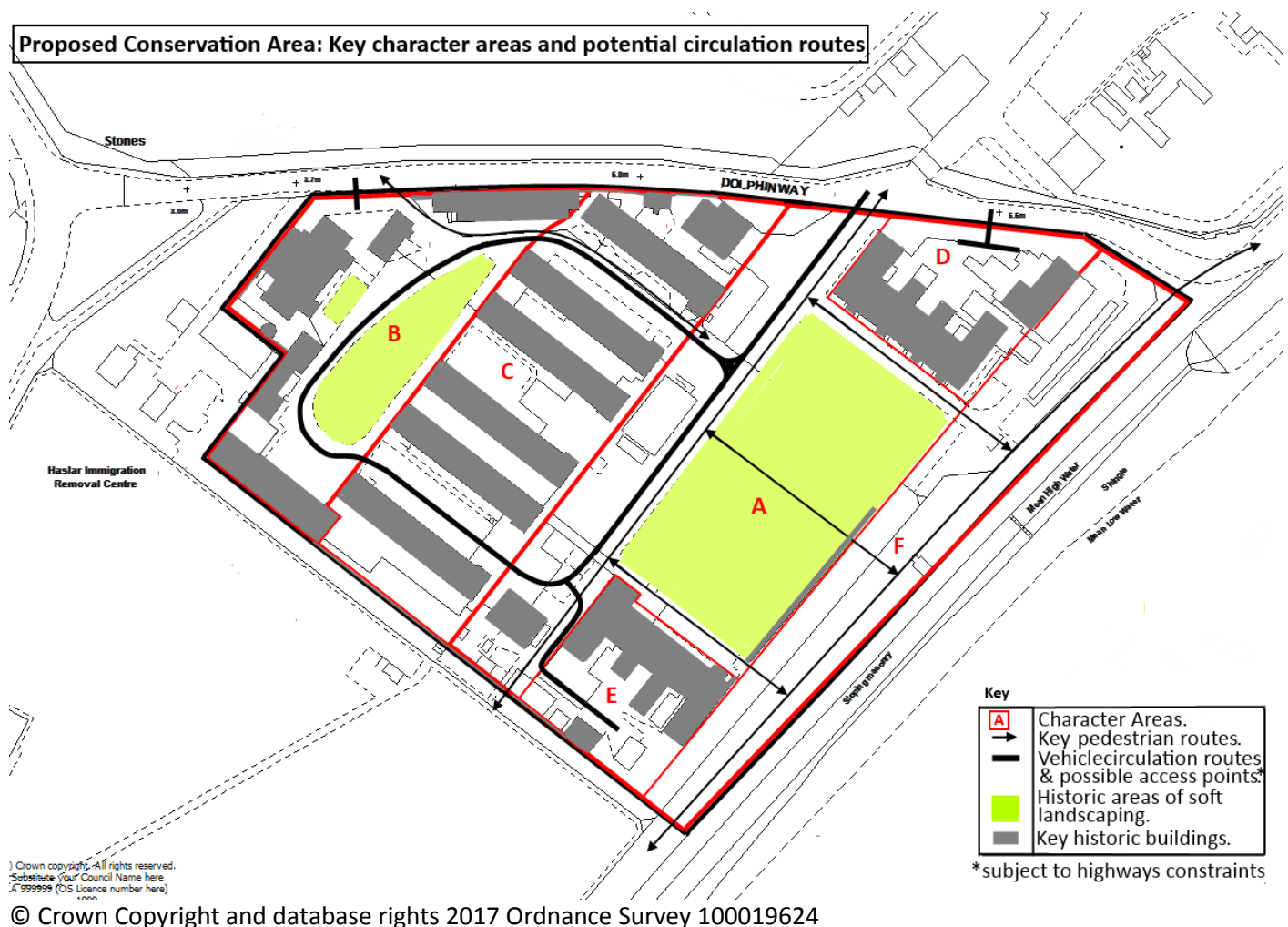
9



10

1. Timber sash Store 1; 2. Arched timber sash Day Room; 3. Architrave detail Officers' Quarters; 4 & 5. Stone plinth and evidence of historic railing; 6. Welsh Slate roof and arched openings; 7. Cellars to Officers' Quarters; 8. Historic ventilation grille; 9. Roof structure within the Laundry; 10. Typical barrack's king post roof truss.

## 4. Character Areas



Due to the level of survival of the original complex any development is likely to impact on the character of the former barracks as a whole. The alignment and scale of buildings, use of spaces between buildings, surface treatment, routes of footpaths or roads and proposed external materials will all need to consider how best to preserve, enhance or better reveal the historic character.

New build need not always follow a prescribed historic form. The proportion of the fenestration, rhythm of windows and doors and massing of a building will, however, have a significant impact and would need to reflect the formality of the site. Similarly the choice of surface materials and the layout of roads and paths will need to carefully consider the overall context. The plan above shows some of the obvious road and footways that may be necessary to enable the site to be fully accessible, whilst also reflecting the historic layout. It also highlights the key areas of lawn that should be retained.

As a functional military site the layout is determined by the hierarchy of buildings, shape of the site and regimental requirements from the Napoleonic era. The 'regimented' and largely balanced geometric form should be strictly retained and enhanced where any new built might be considered appropriate. The plan on Page 7 also indicates where buildings are not considered significant to the wider historic context. The characteristics of areas A to F, on the above plan, are examined in more detail on pages 17 and 18 as part of the management proposals.

## **Management Proposals: Preserving and enhancing the character of the area.**

Section 71 of the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 places on local planning authorities the duty to draw up and publish proposals for the preservation and enhancement of conservation areas. This section outlines enhancement opportunities which can be used to inform development to conserve the special quality of the area.

### **General observations**

The boundary wall was historically lower (as indicated by the height of many of the surviving buttresses). Reducing the height of the boundary wall would significantly enhance the setting. In addition to lowering the wall pedestrian and vehicular access points will need to be carefully considered to improve public accessibility and enjoyment of the area (in particular the waterfront) and safe access.

Lighting for the site should be simple in form and pick up on the precision in the layout of buildings, paths and open spaces. The site lends itself to a unified style of column, lantern (and possibly bollard lighting) in a black finish and to a slender design.

Street Furniture will need to be carefully sited to respect the simple geometry of the site's historic layout and be discrete in colour.

Parking (for both cars and bicycles) will need to minimise visual disruption or the experience of key open spaces. This may necessitate grouping spaces behind the Officers' Quarters and neatly within clearly defined areas. Several spaces could be discretely located on the fringes of the site, but it will be important to limit parking south of the barracks, or along the waterfront. The lawns should remain grassed.

Proposals to demolish buildings will be considered on the basis of the impact on the special interest of the area and in this instance the later additions to the core historic buildings have been clearly defined on the Site Appraisal Plan. The buildings of historic interest are robust in form and universally built in red brick, originally with slate roofs. Further research into the interior layout to identify historic from later interventions will be important but in general terms the buildings are relatively easy to adapt. As the site is so clearly defined, and retains its historic form, opportunities to enhance the setting are straightforward. In summary such opportunities include the following:

- Removal of all modern fencing and barbed wire;
- Removal of high modern brick walls to Dolphin Way and their replacement with low level brick walls or plinth walls with railing.
- Removal of the modern concrete wall along the sea-ward side of the site;
- Implementation of pathways through the site in a uniform style and reflective of the historic layout;
- Analysis of the land between the site and the coastal defences, to identify the historic surface materials and use this to inform a new promenade walkway as a southern extension to Haslar Waterfront. A key part of these works would be public accessibility. Such improvements will also present an opportunity to promote the historic link between the Napoleonic coastal defences, the possible wharf, and the Barracks site.

Externally the rhythm of the openings on the historic buildings will be a key factor in assessing proposals and where possible applicants would be encouraged to reinstate blocked in openings and 'heal' later ill-considered interventions.

### **Area A: The Parade Ground and Lawn**

The primary open space is the extensive parade ground and lawn around which barrack life focused. This principal open area is neatly framed by the Officer's Quarters, the southern end of the barrack ranges and the waterfront.

The area could be significantly enhanced by removing the handful of buildings that have cut into this space, by reinstating the railing to the south and by using the 1870s Ordnance Survey plan to consider improving the clearly defined historic landscape with its lawns and paths. An analysis of the historic surfaces will inform the most appropriate way to enhance the landscape and would answer questions such as the precise extent of the parade ground. To the north-west there is scope to remove buildings between the 'Day Room' and the parade ground to better define the historic relationship and to open the original gated entrance linking the fields to the south to the site. A key issue will be the potential enhancement of the entrance to the site to make it inviting, simple and clear in layout, whilst positively enhancing and opening up the link to Dolphin Way.

### **Area B: The Hospital and Barracks Yard.**

This secondary historic space retains its simple and well defined layout framed by the northern end of the barrack blocks, the hospital and various ancillary buildings. Enhancement opportunities will focus on improved landscaping to reflect its historic character.

### **Area C: The Barracks**

The area was characterised by lawns and paths separating out the 6 barrack blocks and the yard to the rear of the Guard Room. By removing later infills and security fencing, these yards would benefit from retaining lawns and connecting footpaths: visually and practically linking Areas A and B. The existing road access between the two northern most barrack ranges is likely to be required to provide access to Area B. Pedestrian access points should be considered within the area behind the Hospital block. The covered walkway that links 5 of the barrack ranges at their southern end appears to have been heavily remodelled and originally dates from the later 19<sup>th</sup> Century. Whilst it may be possible to retain this convenient link there is alternatively scope to consider its removal to open some important visual links and create new access points.

Attention will need to be given to the historic boundary walls to consider how to best enhance them and to consider which stretched could be lowered. The lawn between the Hospital and Barrack ranges might be enhanced by sensitive planting, including modest-scale trees.

### **Area D: Officers Quarters' and Laundry Yard**

This area has suffered from piecemeal and poor quality infill. Removal of most of this later 'clutter' will help reveal the two key historic buildings and provide a more manageable and attractive space. The high wall along Dolphin Way should be removed and replaced with a much lower wall which, whilst providing a degree of privacy, should also provide opportunity to see into the site.

### **Area E: Officers' Quarters and Stable Yard**

As with Area D this space has been partially eroded by ill-considered infilling. Clearing much of this away will significantly enhance the context of the Officers' Quarters and draw more attention to the interest of the surviving stables and historic boundary wall.

## **Area F: the Waterfront**

Historic plans seem to indicate that this was once all hardstanding: possibly used as an assembly area relating to the embarkation and disembarkation of troops. The functional and historic relationship of the site to the coast is significant. Enhancement of this area should have particular regard to the historic surfaces and stronger links should be established between the waterfront walkway to each end of the site to ensure more connectivity and an enhanced public experience of the coast.

The existing security wall along the southern side of the site should be removed to open out views to and from the coast. Subject to coastal defence requirements it would be a significant enhancement to replace this wall with low level railing.

### **The broader setting of the Conservation Area: The surrounding land.**

The proposed Conservation Area is bounded to its east by Dolphin Way, which provides a neat separation between the site and Haslar Hospital. Historically there was an entrance to the site from near the junction with Fort Road, Clayhall Road and Dolphin Way. A path led to a point in the northern wall through a gap in the outbuildings clustered at the north-western corner of the site. The area between this junction and the site would be enhanced by clearing away the existing buildings and retaining this as landscaped open space. This area also provides a natural access point to the open land west of the Barracks site.

The western boundary to the site should retain a landscaped strip of land between the existing buildings and any future development to its south-west: possibly with consideration given to tree planting and a footpath link to the waterfront to ensure a degree of separation. Any development would need to have regard to the context of the Barracks site to ensure it would not be overbearing in form or harm its setting.

## **5. Archaeological significance and potential**

There have been a number of archaeological interventions in the vicinity of the proposed Conservation Area, largely related to Royal Hospital Haslar to the north-east. The land within the proposed Conservation Area, however, has been relatively undisturbed and, as such, there is undoubtedly potential for the identification of previously unknown archaeological assets.

The proposed Conservation Area in its entirety is of particular archaeological interest and it is likely that deposits exist that provide valuable information on its early form, use and development and could relate to two main issues:

- 1) The historic use of the site as a military barracks and hospital.
- 2) Earlier evidence for occupation or land-use due to its proximity to the medieval settlement of Hazelworth and its coastal location.

With regard to the historic use of the site as a barracks complex and hospital there is a range of possible evidence that may be revealed by ground disturbance or building works: evidence for specific regiments occupying the site through finds such as buttons or badges; evidence for historic drainage patterns, and key aspects of the functional use of parts of the site or lost buildings that may still survive as below ground remains. The buildings themselves will also form 'built archaeology' where hidden details may reveal unknown aspects of the role and function of the site.

There was a settlement in the immediate vicinity known as Hazelworth and marked on 17th Century maps. It is shown straddling a creek which originally separated this land from the Haslar Hospital site. The focus of this settlement appears to be further north, although it is not clear whether it extended to include this site.



As the site is located between fortifications at Blockhouse and Stokes Bay the potential for works within this area also needs to be given some consideration and the original or earlier phases of the shoreline may also be detectable. It is also important to consider the prehistoric interest of coastal sites and what this site might reveal about early human activity. Such evidence has been forthcoming in Stokes Bay, the Alver Valley and on Forton Creek.

Opportunities for investigation and appropriate levels of recording will be sought during groundworks or when buildings undergo substantial alteration. Any proposed development within the Conservation Area that includes significant groundworks must include, within the heritage statement/heritage impact assessment, an archaeological appraisal to ensure that planning decisions are informed by an appropriate level of site specific information (and accord with Policy LP11 of the Gosport Borough Local Plan, 2011 – 2029 and Paragraphs 126 to 141 of the NPPF).

## **6. Planning Policy and Development Management**

The Gosport Borough Local Plan (Adopted October 2015) sets out the policy position for sites in the local authority area. Key Local Plan Policies particularly relevant to this site include Policies LP12 and LP13. LP12 sets out the need for proposals within a Conservation Area or its setting to have particular regard to the features of historic interest and Policy LP13 highlights the importance of sensitivity towards locally listed non-designated heritage assets.

Design and Parking SPD: The Council adopted a Supplementary Planning Documents with regard to Urban Design and Parking Standards in February 2014. These important documents will be material considerations in determining the suitability of new development within the area and can be accessed through the following link:

<https://www.gosport.gov.uk/sections/your-council/council-services/planning-section/local-development-framework/supplementary-planning-documents/>

Planning controls are more restrictive within Conservation Areas and it may be necessary to apply for planning permission for some works that would normally be considered 'permitted development'. This includes:

- the size of some extensions and garden buildings;
- additions and alterations to roofs, including dormers;
- cladding the outside of buildings;
- satellite dishes in prominent positions;
- demolition of a building with a volume of more than 115 cubic metres;
- demolition of gates, fence, wall or railing over 1 metre high next to a highway (including a public footpath or bridleway) or public open space; or over 2 metres high elsewhere.

Works to trees in Conservation Areas also require consent from the Planning Section.

Planning applications for sites within Conservation Areas are required to be supported by a 'Heritage Statement' to demonstrate that the significance of heritage assets and/or their setting affected by a development, and of the impacts of that development upon them, have been taken into account when development is brought forward.

Further details can be found on the Council's website: <https://www.gosport.gov.uk/sections/your-council/council-services/planning-section/applying-for-planning-permission/>

## **7. Further information and advice**

Gosport Borough Council welcomes and encourages discussion before a householder, developer or landowner decides to submit a planning application. Details of the Council's pre-application advice service can be found here:

<https://www.gosport.gov.uk/sections/your-council/council-services/planning-section/pre-application-advice/>

## Appendix

### List of Regiments known to have used the site (With thanks to Philip Eley)

1804	Royal Glamorgan Militia
1805	100 <sup>th</sup> Regt; 60th Regt
1807	East Kent Militia
1809	West Essex Regt of Militia
1810	2 <sup>nd</sup> West York Militia
1811	North Cork Militia
1813	2 <sup>nd</sup> West York Militia
1814	West York Regt of Militia; Royal Bucks Militia; Wiltshire Local Militia; 2 <sup>nd</sup> Regt
1820	Veteran Battalion
1824	75 <sup>th</sup> Regt; 2 <sup>nd</sup> Foot; 97 <sup>th</sup> Regt
1825	99 <sup>th</sup> Regt; 28 <sup>th</sup> Regt; 55th Regt
1829	28th Regt
1831	90th Light Infantry; 52 <sup>nd</sup> Regt; 14 <sup>th</sup> Regt
1832	81 <sup>st</sup> Regt; 11 <sup>th</sup> Regt; 14 <sup>th</sup> Regt
1833	94 <sup>th</sup> Regt; 12 <sup>th</sup> Regt
1834	86 <sup>th</sup> Regt
1835	86 <sup>th</sup> Regt; 96 <sup>th</sup> ; 99 <sup>th</sup> Regt
1837	84th Regt
1839	67 <sup>th</sup> Regt; 11 <sup>th</sup> Regt
1840	1st Bn 60th Rifles
1841	15 <sup>th</sup> Regt
1842	6 <sup>th</sup> Regt; 16 <sup>th</sup> Regt
1844	76 <sup>th</sup> Regt
1846	HQ 24 <sup>th</sup> Regt; 2 <sup>nd</sup> Regt
1848	91 <sup>st</sup> Regt
1849	77 <sup>th</sup> Regt
1851	30 <sup>th</sup> Regt; 13 <sup>th</sup> Foot
1852	93 <sup>rd</sup> Highlanders; 95 <sup>th</sup> Foot ; 13 <sup>th</sup> Regt Light Infantry; 38 <sup>th</sup> Regt.
1853	88 <sup>th</sup> Connaught Rangers.
1854	35 <sup>th</sup> Regt; Hants Militia; 4 <sup>th</sup> South Middx Militia; Royal Wilts; Hants Militia Artillery; 4 <sup>th</sup> West Middx Militia.
1855	Hampshire Regt; 3 <sup>rd</sup> bn. Rifle Brigade; the Foreign Legion (3rd Regt).
1856	Dorset Militia; 97 <sup>th</sup> Regt; 22 <sup>nd</sup> Regt
1857	33 <sup>rd</sup> Regt, the 85 <sup>th</sup> Regt; 1 <sup>st</sup> bn. Scots Fusiliers
1858	2 <sup>nd</sup> West York Light Infantry Militia; Royal North Lincoln Militia; Waterford Militia; Royal Wilts Militia
1859	Tipperary Militia Artillery
1861	10 <sup>th</sup> battery of 4 <sup>th</sup> Brigade
1862	Hants Militia Artillery
1863	Royal Marines; 64 <sup>th</sup> Regt
1864	Hampshire Artillery Militia
1864-5	HASLAR BARRACKS CONVERTED INTO A MILITARY HOSPITAL (It reverts to barracks by 1909).
1909-14	Royal Engineers
1914	Tyneside Electrical Engineers
1915	Royal Engineers
1923	Royal Engineers; R.A.M.C
1924	Tyne Electrician (Fortress) Royal Engineers
1926	Royal Engineers
1933	4th Fortress Company School of Electric Lighting, R.E.
1936-9	The School of Electric Lighting, Haslar Barracks
1948	HQ 10th A.A. Brigade
1949	227 H.A.A. Battery; HQ 10th A.A Brigade
1950-1	R A.O.C. Training School.

## Main Sources

- James Douet British Barracks 1600-1914 English Heritage 1998
- English Heritage Thematic Listing Review report: Barracks c.1998
- Dr David Evans RCY Some Buildings Reconsidered Report for GBC 1998
- Roger Hart Forton Barracks a discarded treasure (unpublished research)
- Army Historical research: The Volunteer Army of Great Britain 1806.
- John Adolphus: The political state of the British empire, containing a general view of the domestic and foreign possessions of the crown, the laws, commerce, revenues, offices and other establishments, civil and military, Volume 2. 1812
- Report of the Commissioners appointed to inquire into the regulations affecting the sanitary condition of the army, the organization of military hospitals, and the treatment of the sick and wounded; with evidence and appendix 1858.
- General Report of the Commission appointed for Improving the Sanitary Condition of Barracks and Hospitals (London 1861)
- Appendix to the Report of the Commission for Improving the Sanitary Condition of Barracks and Hospitals (interim report) presented to the Houses of Parliament. (London 1863)
- Numerous extracts from historic newspapers from 1800 to 1951 (by courtesy Philip Eley): Notably: The Hampshire Telegraph, Hampshire Chronicle, London Courier and Naval and Military Gazette.
- Numerous historic maps.

**Gosport Borough Council is committed to equal opportunities for all.**

**If you need this document in large print, on tape, CD,  
in Braille or in another language, please ask.**

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**GOSPORT**  
Borough Council

## APPENDIX C

### EQUALITIES IMPACT ASSESSMENT Screening Assessment Form

<p><b>Name of policy ✓ strategy function___ being assessed. Please ✓ what it is.</b> Proposed Conservation Area and supporting Conservation Area Appraisal.</p>
<p><b>1. Is this policy, strategy or function new ___ or an existing_✓_ one? Please ✓ what it is.</b> New</p> <p><b>1a. Briefly describe the reasons for developing or reviewing this?</b> <b>Eg: change in legislation or requirements, results of consultation, part of a regular review cycle, etc.</b> Policy LP12 of the Gosport Borough Local Plan 2014 makes provision for the review and designation of Conservation Areas as does primary legislation through the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990. This requirement is included in the Gosport Borough Local Plan 2011- 2029 which has also been subject to an Equalities Impact Assessment.</p>
<p><b>2a. Describe the main aim or purpose of this item? Who will it benefit? Why is it needed?</b> Designation of a Conservation Area and supporting Appraisal provides detailed guidance on the heritage interest of the area and how it can be preserved or enhanced. It will benefit residents and the wider community as well as visitors to the area.</p>
<p><b>3a. The Public Sector Equality Duty is part of the Equality Act 2010. The Duty requires the Council to have <u>due regard</u> to the following three aims:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• eliminate unlawful discrimination, harassment and victimisation;</li> <li>• advance equal opportunities between people from different groups</li> <li>• foster good relations between people from different groups.</li> </ul> <p><b>Having due regard means considering how this policy, strategy or function has or will advance equal opportunities for each of the protected groups below.</b></p>



<b>3b Identify how this item demonstrates due regard to the three aims above for each of the protected groups below.</b> (For marriage and civil partnership, legislation requires you only need to demonstrate how you would eliminate unlawful discrimination, harassment and victimisation)			
Protected characteristic	<b>This item demonstrates due regard by:</b> Describe how it furthers equal opportunities. You can cite examples of any disadvantage this item removes or minimises, how it meets the specific needs of any groups, how it encourages participation, promotes understanding or integration between groups	<b>Describe any negative impact or potentially negative impact of this item for any group.</b> For any negative impact identified, describe actions already taken to address it. Any planned actions must be identified in section 4.	<b>List data sources/ evidence used to assess impact and whether this item furthers the aims of the Equality Duty.</b> Insert links to data used where possible
<b>All Characteristics</b>	Conservation Area Designation has a wide range of beneficiaries including residents of the area, employers and employees in the area. There are also benefits for visitors to the area. The	None Identified	The Council's Statement of Community Involvement (SCI) which was scrutinised by a Government Inspector Planning and was found to be sound. It has subsequently been adopted by the

	Appraisal specifically targets the improvement and enhancement of the area for the wider community benefit. The Designation and Appraisal provide enhancements to the area for residents and visitors		<p>Council in 2012. The SCI specifies the wide range of people who should be consulted, and the variety of consultation methods used to meet the needs of diverse stakeholders.</p> <p>The proposed Designated Conservation Area and Conservation Area Appraisal will be consulted on in line with the methods set out in the Statement of Community Involvement.</p> <p>The Conservation Area designation would be in line with the provisions of Policy LP10, 12 and 13 of the Gosport Borough Local Plan 2011-2029 which was inspected by a government inspector and adopted in October 2015.</p> <p>The Appraisal Document includes the Council's Corporate Equality Statement:</p> <p>'Gosport Borough Council is committed to equality opportunities for all: If you need this document in large print, on tape, CD, in Braille or in other languages, please ask.'</p> <p>This includes provision of alternative</p>
<b>Age</b>	See above under all characteristics. The Designation and Appraisal allows for the provision of specialist accommodation with many of the historic buildings being single storey. In terms of impacts on younger people the Appraisal encourages the development of improved open space and access to the waterfront.	None Identified	
<b>Disability</b>	See above under all characteristics. The site is currently closed (being the former Immigration Holding Centre) and once sold is likely to become accessible and this accessibility is highlighted within the proposed appraisal.	None Identified	
<b>Gender reassignment</b>	See above under all characteristics.	None Identified	
<b>Marriage and Civil Partnership</b>	See above under all characteristics. The Designation and Appraisal would seek to guide the design of new buildings and conversion of existing (potentially including residential uses). Building	None Identified	

	types and tenures would be designed to cope for all needs including people who are married and in civil partnerships.		<p>formats and languages on request according to <i>Accessible Communication Guidance: Alternative Format Requests</i> providing information and flexibility in dealing with enquiries to meet the needs of those from different equality groups. Consultation methods and networks will also be used to publicise the documents as accessibly as possible to invite the widest possible participation.</p> <p>The Council has an Equality Monitoring Framework providing guidance on including equality monitoring questions as part of any public consultation exercise to help evidence and encourage the widest participation from all protected characteristics.</p> <p>Links: Local Plan 2011-2029 <a href="http://www.gosport.gov.uk/sections/your-council/council-services/planning-section/local-development-framework/gosport-borough-local-plan-2029/">http://www.gosport.gov.uk/sections/your-council/council-services/planning-section/local-development-framework/gosport-borough-local-plan-2029/</a>  <a href="http://www.gosport.gov.uk/sections/your-council/council-services/planning-">http://www.gosport.gov.uk/sections/your-council/council-services/planning-</a></p>
<b>Pregnancy and Maternity</b>	See above under all characteristics. The Designation and Appraisal includes for the provision of improved open space and accessibility.	None Identified	
<b>Race (ethnic or national origin, colour, nationality)</b>	See above under all characteristics.	None Identified	
<b>Religion or Belief (and lack of belief)</b>	See above under all characteristics. The Designation and Appraisal does not knowingly prevent the inclusion of religious and/or community buildings.	None Identified	
<b>Sex</b>	See above under all characteristics	None Identified	
<b>Sexual Orientation</b>	See above under all characteristics	None Identified	

			<a href="#">section/local-development-framework/statement-of-community-involvement/</a>
<b>3c. Are there any other groups in addition to those above which could be impacted (e.g. socially or financially excluded) by this item?</b> Please ✓ ___yes ___no			
	No but will be reviewed following public consultation.		

**4. Please Identify any further actions you will take resulting from this assessment.**

<b>Action</b>	<b>Officer Responsible</b>	<b>Completion date</b>
The document will be subject to 6 weeks community consultation and any issues raised relating to the potential equality impact on the above characteristics will be recorded and considered further. Equality Monitoring questions will be included in the consultation to evidence the spread of responses across all protected groups.	Rob Harper	January 2018
A full EIA may be required on assessment of consultation feedback and equality monitoring results to assess the impact of proposals if there is a potential for unlawful discrimination identified for any protected characteristics.	Rob Harper	March 2018

**5. Do you have any additional comments? If so, please add.**

<b>6. Date of screening</b> 10/17	<b>Officer(s) completing assessment</b> Rob Harper	<b>Section Date Approved</b> 09/10/17
<b>7. Name of Section Head</b> Rob Harper	<b>Date review completed.</b> 09/10/17	
<b>8. Date submitted to E &amp;D Lead Officer</b>	<b>Date review completed 12/10/17</b>	
<b>E &amp;D Lead Officer Recommendation:</b>		

- ☐ This assessment form is incomplete and requires additional information for its review by EDSG.
- 

**This assessment has been successfully reviewed with the following outcome:**

- ☐ **No major change** – The assessment of this policy/strategy/function shows no potential for discrimination and the aims of the Equality Duty have been met.
- ☒ **Adjust the policy/strategy or function** – This item will meet the aims of the Equality Duty if actions identified in Sections 3 and 4 to remove barriers or to better advance equality are implemented.
- ☐ **Continue the policy/strategy/function** – There is some potential for adverse impact or missed opportunities to promote equality, but no unlawful discrimination has been identified. Ensure effective equality monitoring is in place to regularly assess the actual impact on different groups
- ☐ **Stop and Rethink** – Adverse equality impacts have been identified/ may not be justified and have not been sufficiently mitigated. Unlawful discrimination could be taking place. Do not adopt or continue until a full equality investigation has been completed.