



Heritage Statement

Vickery Building
Police Training Centre
Royal Victoria Country Park
Netley Abbey
Southampton
SO31 4TS

***Installation of radar equipment on top of an existing standalone mast
(previously used for telecoms infrastructure) at Vickery Building.***

On Behalf Of
Hampshire & Isles of Wight Constabulary

Prepared By
Luke Davis MRICS FAAV FRGS

16 December 2025

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1 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 This heritage statement has been prepared by Luke Davis MRICS FRGS on behalf of Hampshire & Isles of Wight Constabulary of Victoria House, Hamble Lane, Hamble, Southampton, Hampshire, SO31 4TS to accompany an application for planning permission at Vickery Building, Police Training Centre, Royal Victoria Country Park, Netley Abbey, Southampton, SO31 4TS ('the Property') for the following:

Installation of radar equipment on top of an existing standalone mast (previously used for telecoms infrastructure) adjacent to the subject property.

The Property is situated adjacent to Royal Victoria Country Park, a Grade II Listed Park and Garden and is situated between Netley and Hamble-le-Rice.

The List Entry Number is 1001584.

- 1.2 This report will outline the applicant's proposal, assess the Property's significance as a heritage asset and the impact of the applicant's proposal on its significance. The applicant's proposal has been evaluated against conservation and heritage policies at local and national levels.
- 1.3 This report does not constitute a valuation, structural survey or a building survey.

2 QUALIFICATIONS

This report has been written and prepared by Luke Davis MRICS FAAV FRGS with the assistance of Oliver Reid.

Luke Davis is a Member of the Royal Institute of Chartered Surveyors (RICS), an RICS Registered Valuer and an Affiliate (non-accredited member) of the Institute of Historic Buildings Conservation (IHBC). Luke is also a Fellow of the Central Association of Agricultural Valuers (CAAV) and a Fellow of the Royal Geographical Society with the Institute of British Geographers (RGS with IBG).

Luke Davis is a Chartered Surveyor working with Batcheller Monkhouse with three years' experience working in West Sussex. Luke holds a Bachelor of Arts degree with Honours in History and a Master of Science degree in Rural Estate

Management. Prior to his career as a rural surveyor, Luke worked in the heritage sector for two years, assisting with Jersey's *Bridging Island Plan 2022-2025* and in providing responses to planning applications on behalf of a heritage trust and academic society.

During his time at Batcheller Monkhouse, Luke has completed a number of Statements of Significance and Heritage Impact Assessments for Clients, covering applications ranging from extensions to Grade II Listed Buildings, updating rainwater goods systems on Grade II* Listed Buildings, and the restoration of parkland in England, among others.

Oliver Reid is a Graduate Surveyor with Batcheller Monkhouse and holds a Bachelor of the Sciences degree in Rural Land Management awarded by the Royal Agricultural University in Cirencester.

3 MATERIALS AND GUIDANCE

3.1 British Standard 7913:2013

3.1.1 The British Standard 7913:2013 *Guide to the Conservation of Historic Buildings* (2nd Ed., December 2013) has been referred to during the preparation of this heritage statement.

3.1.2 The BS 7913 is a guidance document published by the British Standards Institution which came into effect on 31 December 2013. The British Standard sets out best-practice guidance and industry recommendations to assist in the conservation of historic buildings in the United Kingdom. It should not be quoted as if it were a specification, or a code of practice, and claims of compliance cannot be made to it.

3.1.3 The British Standard applies to:

'Historic buildings with and without statutory protection. It is not applicable to below ground archaeology or any other type of heritage asset such as movable objects or vehicles' (The British Standards Institution, 2013)

3.2 Historic England Advice Note 12

3.2.1 The Historic England 2019 *Statement of Heritage Significance: Analysing Significance in Heritage Assets*: Historic England Advice Note 12 has been referred to during the preparation of this report.

3.2.2 HE Advice Note 12 is a guidance document which details:

'...the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) requirement for applicants for heritage and other consents to describe heritage significance to help local planning authorities to make decisions on the impact of proposals for change to heritage assets. Understanding the significance of heritage assets, in advance of developing proposals for their buildings and sites, enables owners and applicants to receive effective, consistent and timely decisions.' (Historic England, 2019, p. i)

3.3 Historic England Advice Note 16

3.3.1 The Historic England 2021 *Listed Building Consent: Historic England Advice Note 16* has been referred to in the preparation of this report.

3.3.2 HE Advice Note 16 is a guidance document which details:

'General advice for owners of listed buildings about listed building consent as an application process and on how to judge whether proposals need consent, how to achieve certainty on the need for consent and how to make informed applications. It also gives advice on works which may or may not need listed building consent, depending on how the works are proposed to be carried out.'

The advice note emphasises that informed applications are based on an understanding from the start of where special interest of a listed building lies. It outlines the staged approach by which an owner will maximise the chance of a successful listed building consent application and how helpful it is to take advice from professional advisors and experience contractors/craftspeople.'

(Historic England, 2021, p. i)

4 THE PROPERTY

4.1 Situation

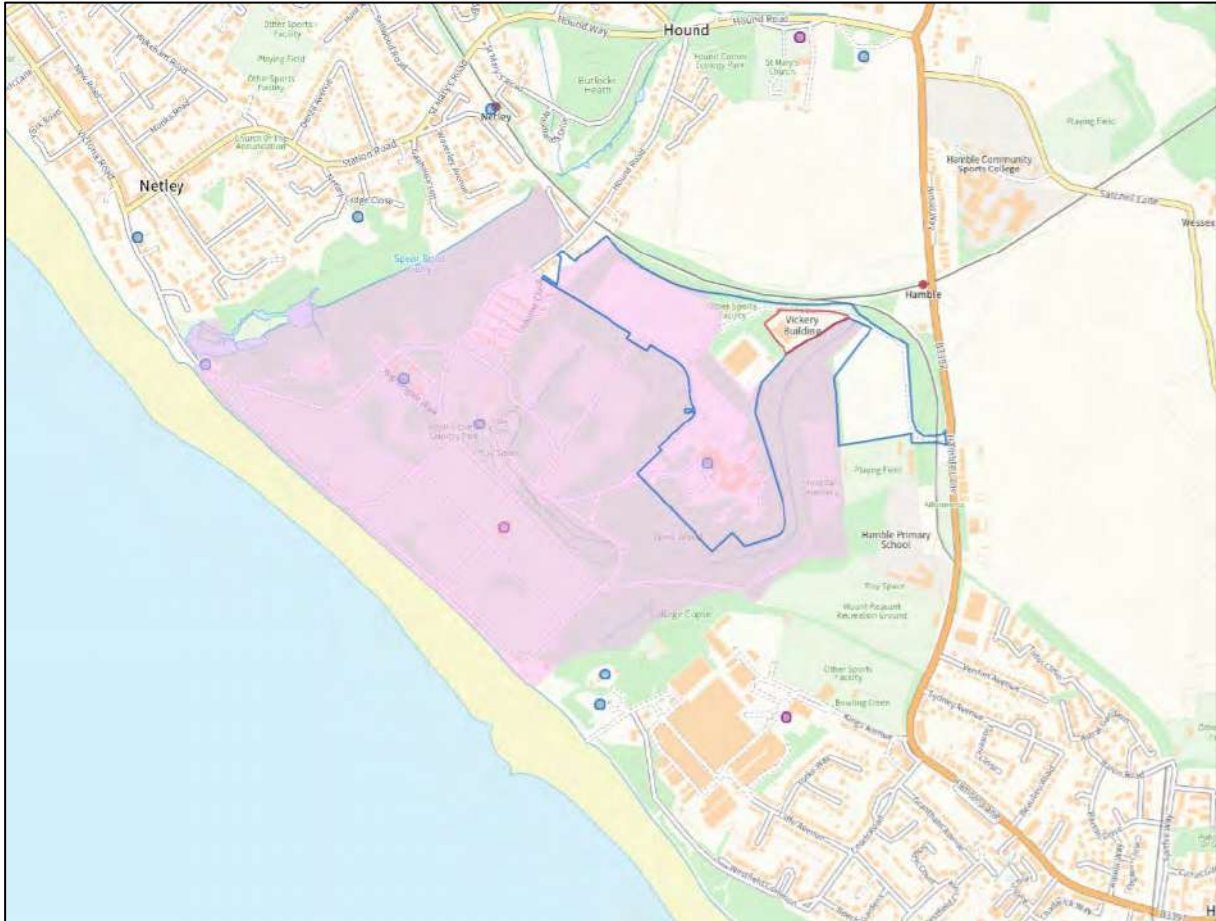
- 4.1.1 The Property is approximately 1.13 miles to the southeast of Netley St. Edward's Church, 2.03 miles to the southwest of Sarisbury St. Paul's Church, and 2.93 miles to the south of Fawley All Saints Church. The Property is approximately 4 miles to the southeast of Southampton City Centre.
- 4.1.2 Vickery Building is accessed from the public highway off the Causeway to the front, and from the public highway via a private driveway off the B3397 Hamble Lane which lies to the East of the property. There is also a secondary access off of Hound Road which lies to the West of the property.
- 4.1.3 Vickery Building is situated to the North of the Royal Victoria Country Park within the Hampshire & Isles of Wight Constabulary Police Training Centre, which lies between Netley and Hamble-le-Rice, approximately 4 miles to the southeast of Southampton City Centre near the edge of Southampton Water.
- 4.1.4 Vickery Building is not a listed building; however, it is situated adjacent to the Royal Victoria Country Park (formerly Royal Victoria Military Hospital) which is listed Grade II Registered Park and Garden (see section 5 for further details).
- 4.1.5 Vickery Building is also situated nearby to a number of Listed Buildings which form the historic setting of the Royal Victoria Country Park (formerly the Royal Victoria Military Hospital), which are listed below (further details for which are included within section 5):

Listing Name	Statutory Designation and List Entry Number	Distance from Vickery Building
Victoria House at Victoria Hospital	Grade II 1072597	Approx. 313 meters
The Empire Building	Grade II 1031516	Approx. 697 meters
Chapel in the grounds of the Royal Victoria Hospital	Grade II* Listed 1322694	Approx. 733 meters
Officers' Mess in the Grounds of the Royal Victoria Hospital	Grade II Listed 1204595	Approx. 723 meters
Lodge to the Royal Victoria Hospital	Grade II Listed 1111933	Approx. 1144 meters

- 4.1.6 There are no public rights of way that pass through the Property. The nearest public right of way (HP|121|6/1) runs along the north boundary land of the H&IOW Constabulary ownership. This is some 85 metres to the north of the Property. To the east there is a short public right of way (HP|103|16/1) that runs south from the end of HP|121|6/1. This is some 300 metres to the east of the Property. To the south there is a public right of way (HP|103|13/1) that runs east to west and connects Hamble Lane to Royal Victoria Country Park. This is some 550 metres to the south of the Property.

4.1.7 A site location plan is provided in Appendix 1 and an extract is included below:

Location Plan



Vickery Building site shown edged red.

H&IOW Constabulary ownership shown edged blue.

Registered Park and Garden shown shaded pink.

Not to scale.

For identification purposes only.

4.2 Vickery Buildings Construction and Design

- 4.2.1 Vickery Building is not a Listed Building and it is not situated within the Grade II Listed Park and Garden.
- 4.2.2 Vickery Building is a modern construction, circa late twentieth century, with a large car park, outbuildings, and a former telecommunications mast.
- 4.2.3 The building is of a predominantly brick construction with slate tile roof, with stone detailing and modern UPVC windows.
- 4.2.4 Vickery Building is surrounded by thick woodland shaw and two other modern constructions to the southwest and west. To the east lies a recreational sports field.
- 4.2.5 Approximately 330 meters to the southwest of Vickery Building is the nearest Listed Building, being Victoria House at Victoria Hospital (Grade II Listed). Victoria House is also owned and used by the Hampshire and Isles of Wight Constabulary.
- 4.2.6 The Registered Park and Garden (Grade II) is situated approximately 20 meters to the southeast of Vickery Building. Vickery Building is largely screened by thick woodland shaw from the Registered Park and Garden.

4.3 Royal Victoria Country Park Construction and Design

- 4.3.1 The Royal Victoria Country Park is a Grade II Listed Park and Garden.
- 4.3.2 The 109-acre site was previously part of Netley Grange Farm and was acquired by the War Department in 1856 to construct a general military hospital. The Southampton landscape designer, William Bridgewater Page is thought to have laid out the grounds with formal terraces and lawns leading to the main building from the waterfront, surrounded by informal parkland.
- 4.3.3 After the hospital closed in 1966, the land was purchased by Hampshire County Council and opened as the Royal Victoria Country Park in 1980, of which it has remained since.

- 4.3.4 The parkland is crossed by a number of paths previously used to access the former hospital buildings and hosts mature specimen trees throughout. All of the paths were historically flanked by mature trees, but many were felled in the 1970s and lost in the storms of 1987 and 1990.

4.4 Victoria House at Victoria Hospital Construction and Design

- 4.4.1 The closest listed building to the Property is Victoria House at Victoria Hospital, a Grade II listed building in the grounds of Royal Victoria Country Park. Victoria House stands 450 metres to the northeast of the chapel and is set on its own with walled grounds.
- 4.4.2 Victoria house at Victoria Hospital was constructed between 1866 and 1870 by the Royal Engineers. It opened in July 1870 for use as an Army 'mental asylum' and was first known as 'Asylum before being renamed to 'D Block' (Royal Victoria Country Park : Our Story, 2025)
- 4.4.3 The original two-storey building is constructed in an Italianate architectural style that hosts red Flemish brickwork with buff-coloured brick dressings, under a slate roof. To the front, symmetrical centre and end bays project with pediments modillion cornices, wide brick quoins, pilasters, and window architraves.
- 4.4.4 The rear wings are more plainly treated with hipped roofs and sash windows.
- 4.4.5 The building has an 'E Shaped' Plan.
- 4.4.6 'D Block' closed in August 1978 after the hospital was demolished in September 1966 and was then purchased by Hampshire Constabulary in 1979. In the 1980s, The courtyards between the rear wings were infilled with glazing and the interior was remodelled for use by Hampshire Constabulary as a Police Training Centre. The building has remained in this use since and in this time, there has been substantial extensions.

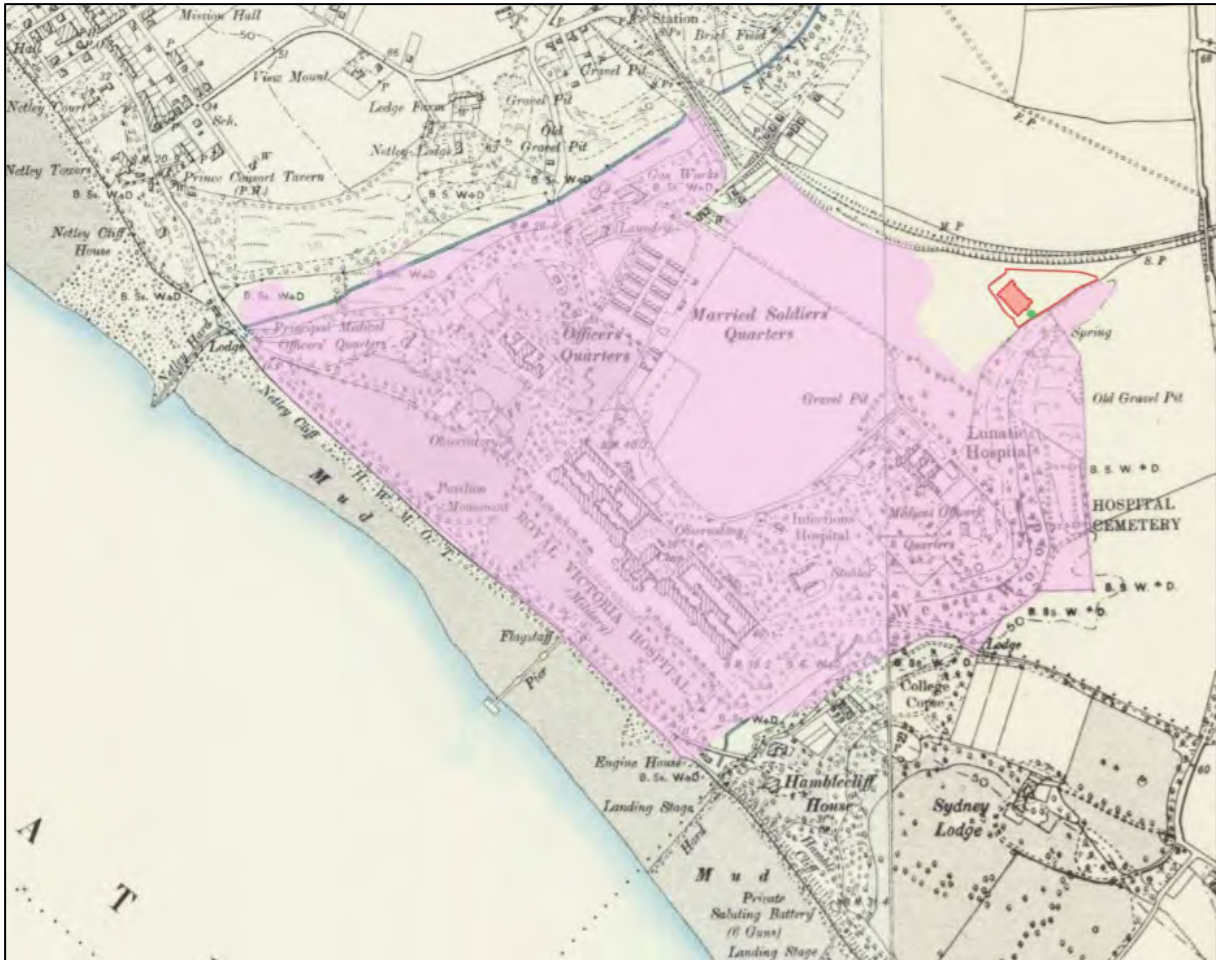


Figure 1: Historic Map 1888-1915

Vickery Building is approximately marked shaded red.

The curtilage of Vickery Building is approximately marked edged red.

The telecommunications mast (redundant) at Vickery Building is approximately marked green.

Royal Victoria Country Park is approximately marked shaded purple.

4.5 Current Use

- 4.5.1 Vickery Building is currently used as part of the Hampshire & Isles of Wight Constabulary Police Training Centre.
- 4.5.2 The Property is occupied by members of the Hampshire & Isles of Wight Constabulary.
- 4.5.3 It is understood that the Property is wholly in institutional use for the Hampshire & Isles of Wight Constabulary and does not comprise any commercial or residential use.

Figure 2:

Front Elevation (North) from car park also showing the telecommunications mast



Figure 3:

Front Elevation (North) from car park also showing the telecommunications mast



Figure 4:

East Elevation with telecommunications mast



5 HISTORIC DESIGNATIONS

5.1 Listed Building

- 5.1.1 The Property is adjacent to Grade II listed Park and Garden, listed under the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 as amended for its special architectural and historic interest. The Park is a Grade II Listed Park and Garden (List Entry Number 1001584) and is listed under the name of Royal Victoria Park (Formally Royal Victoria Military Hospital). The Property was first listed on 28 January 2002.

A copy of the Listed Building Entry is included in Appendix 2.

5.2 Registered Park and Garden

- 5.2.1 The Property is situated adjacent to the Royal Victoria Country Park, which is a Grade II Registered Park or Garden (List Entry Number 1001584).

The Park was first listed on 28 January 2002.

Figure 5:

Historic England Map showing Listed Buildings (shown as blue markers) and the Registered Park and Gardens (shown shaded green).



5.3 Conservation Area

5.3.1 The Property is not within a Conservation Area.

5.3.2 The current Local Plan for the Eastleigh Borough Council is 'Eastleigh Borough Local Plan 2016-2036', which was adopted on 25 April 2022. More information on the Local Plan can be found on the Council's website –

<https://www.eastleigh.gov.uk/planning-and-building/planning-policy-and-implementation/local-plan>

6 HISTORIC CONTEXT

6.1.1 Vickery Building is not a Listed Building, and it is not situated within the Registered Park and Garden, known as the Royal Victoria Country Park, but lies adjacent to the Registered Park and Garden boundary to the North.

6.1.2 Construction of the Royal Victoria Military Hospital began on 19 May 1856 with the laying of a 2-tonne Welsh granite foundation stone. The Hospital was constructed as a response to the Crimean War (1853-1856) as a place to train army nurses and doctors, and as a place for the swift treatment of military patients to ensure a quick return to duty. The location at Netley was chosen due to its proximity to the dockyards at Southampton which brought in maritime traffic from across the British Empire (Netley Hospital, 2025) (Moore & Banham, 2019).

6.1.3 The site of the Royal Victoria Military Hospital extended to approximately 215 acres overall (this is approximate as the site expanded and retracted over time). The site included lodge houses, stables, an isolation building for infectious diseases, the first army 'lunatic asylum', an officers' quarters, as well as barracks and a chapel (Netley Hospital, 2025).

6.1.4 The main hospital building comprised approximately 138 wards and 1,000 hospital beds (Netley Hospital, 2025).

- 6.1.5 The building itself was of a brick construction with Portland stone dressings. The main building was set in a long, landscape format running parallel to the shoreline of Southampton Water. The building was almost a quarter of a mile long in length (Netley Hospital, 2025).
- 6.1.6 The Hospital site attracted the attention of many notable people at the time, including visits by HM Queen Victoria and famous military nurse, Florence Nightingale (Netley Hospital, 2025). Later visitors included the Nazi leader Rudolph Hess who was housed in the 'lunatic asylum' at the end of the Second World War 1940-45 (Netley Hospital, 2025).
- 6.1.7 The Royal Victoria Military Hospital closed in 1958 owing to the high cost of building maintenance, after which the main building remained unused for several years until its eventual demolition in September 1966. The psychiatric hospital remained open however, closing later in 1978. (Netley Hospital, accessed 2025) (Moore & Banham, 2019).
- 6.1.8 In 1979 the grounds and remaining buildings were purchased by Hampshire County Council and were developed to form the Royal Victoria County Park which opened in 1980.

Figure 6:

Royal Victoria Military Hospital from the pier on Southampton Water

(Valentine, c.1856-1879)



7 HERITAGE POLICY AND LEGISLATION

7.1 Introduction

This section sets out the relevant heritage policies and legislation at national and local levels.

7.2 Legislation

7.2.1 The Planning (Listed Building and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 sets out the legislative background for proposals affecting heritage assets.

7.2.2 Section 66 of the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 states that in considering whether to grant planning permission for development which affects a listed building or its setting, the local planning authority shall have special regard to the desirability of preserving the building or its setting or any features of special architectural or historic interest which it possesses.

7.2.3 Section 72 of the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 requires that Local Planning Authorities pay special attention to the desirability of preserving or enhancing the character or appearance of a conservation area. The Act applies to the exercise of planning functions with respect to any buildings or other land in a conservation area.

7.3 National Planning Policy Framework (2024)

7.3.1 The National Planning Policy Framework sets out the Government's heritage policies for England. It was last revised on 12 December 2024.

7.3.2 Paragraph 207 states that in determining applications, Local Planning Authorities should require an applicant to describe the significance of any heritage assets affected, including any contribution made by their 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.

7.3.3 Paragraph 210 states that in determining applications, Local Planning Authorities should take account of:

- a) the desirability of sustaining and enhancing the significance of heritage assets and putting them to viable uses consistent with their conservation;
- b) the positive contribution that conservation of heritage assets can make to sustainable communities including their economic vitality; and
- c) the desirability of new development making a positive contribution to local character and distinctiveness.

7.3.4 Paragraph 212 continues to note that when considering the impact of a proposed development on the significance of a designated heritage asset, great weight should be given to the asset's conservation.

7.3.5 Any harm to, or loss of, the significance of a designated heritage asset should require a clear and convincing justification. Substantial harm to or loss of Grade II Listed Buildings should be exceptional. Substantial harm to or loss of Grade II* Listed Buildings should be wholly exceptional.

7.3.6 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.

7.4 National Planning Practice Guidance (NPPG)

7.4.1 Paragraph 006 defines 'significance' as being the value of a heritage asset to this and future generations because of its heritage interest. The interest may be archaeological, architectural, artistic or historic.

7.4.2 Archaeological interest: where a heritage asset holds, or potentially holds, evidence of past human activity.

7.4.3 Architectural interest: relating to the design and general aesthetics of a place arising from conscious design or fortuitously from the way the heritage asset has evolved. It is also an interest in the art or science of the design, construction, craftsmanship and decoration of buildings and structures of all types.

7.4.4 Artistic interest: interest in other human creative skill, like sculpture.

7.4.5 Historic interest: an interest in past lives and events (including pre-historic). Heritage assets can illustrate or be associated with them.

7.4.6 The NPPG refers to the NPPF definition of setting as:

'The surroundings in which a heritage asset is experienced. Its extent is not fixed and may change as the asset and its surroundings evolve. Elements of a setting may make a positive or negative contribution to the significance of an asset, may affect the ability to appreciate that significance or may be neutral.' (NPPF, Annex 2)

7.5 Eastleigh Borough Local Plan 2016-2036

The Eastleigh Borough Local Plan 2016-2036 was adopted on 25 April 2022 and sets out the long-term spatial vision for the district.

7.5.1 The application includes minor development within an area of countryside.

7.5.2 Policy S5 sets out the strategic policy for new development in the countryside. It states that planning permission will be granted for new development in the countryside provided that it is related to a number of specific examples, a sample of which is included below:

- Essential public utilities (Policy DM9)
- Allotments and community farms (Policy DM32)
- Cemeteries (Policy DM37)
- Community, tourist, or visitor uses through the re-use of buildings including facilities for the interpretation of heritage assets (Policies DM12)

8 PROPOSED WORKS

8.1 Proposal

8.1.1 The applicant is applying for permission to undertake the following:

8.2 *Installation of radar equipment on top of an existing standalone mast (previously used for telecoms infrastructure) adjacent to the subject property.*

8.3 Context of Works

8.3.1 The existing column, a former telecommunications mast, extends to 18.0 metres above foundation level (excluding transmission dish support pole) and is situated on a 1.95 x 1.95 metres concrete foundation with paving slabs either side.

8.3.2 The mast is currently redundant as it is no longer in use as a Transmission Dish.

8.3.3 The proposal is to repurpose the column by removing the existing transmission dish support pole and replacing with a Hampshire Police Radar with 2.55m wide rotating antenna.

8.3.4 Works supporting this installation include:

- installation of fabricated radar antenna support pedestal
- additional concrete paving slabs at the base to support the proposed GRP Equipment Cabinet in RAL6005 Moss Green
- protective trunking to a high of 2.5m above foundation level.
- new cables rising from equipment cabinet to radar antenna that are clipped to the outside of the column

8.3.5 The proposed height above foundation level will be 19.23 metres.

8.3.6 It is understood that the new apparatus will support the current use of the Premises within the remit of the Hampshire & Isles of Wight Constabulary.

8.3.7 The applicant has requested this heritage report to ensure that any negative effects on the nearby Listed Buildings and Registered Parks and Gardens are mitigated, to avoid any adverse effects of the replacement structure on the historic environment.

8.4 Identified Faults

8.4.1 The existing column is no longer in use and is now redundant.

8.4.2 New infrastructure is required for the installation and use of up-to-date radar equipment.

8.5 Proposed Solutions

8.5.1 The applicant believes that the proposed works will satisfy the requirements needed to operate the updated equipment effectively.

8.5.2 The new column is slightly taller than the existing column at finished height (less than 1-meter additional height). The applicant understands that this is a slight increase in finished height overall but believes this is required for the effective operation of the new equipment.

8.5.3 The proposed works also includes:

- the addition of a rotating police radar at the top of the column with supporting pedestal
- the addition of a GRP equipment cabinet on an extended concrete base at ground level
- the addition of cables rising up the column from the equipment cabinet, clipped to the outside of the column

8.5.4 Please refer to the drawings supplied by the applicant in Appendix 4 and the drawings supplied by the applicant not included within this report.

9 SIGNIFICANCE & IMPACT

9.1 Introduction

9.1.1 The NPPF defines significance as *'the value of a heritage asset to this and future generations because of its heritage interest'*.

9.1.2 'Significance' is therefore a term that describes a structure or feature's special interest. It is an interest that is understood in terms of values attributed to that heritage asset, of which there is an extensive list, for example: architectural, technological, spatial, archaeological, economic, educational, recreational, social, cultural, spiritual, ecological, commemorative, aesthetic, symbolic, etc.

9.1.3 It is generally accepted that the values within that extensive list fall into one or more of the following categories:

- **Aesthetic Value:** derived from the ways in which people draw sensory and intellectual stimulation from a place. This value focusses on the purposeful design of an asset to look a certain way.
- **Communal Value:** derived from the meanings of a place for people who relate to it in different ways. This could include associations with social groups, particular individuals, or could be the value of the asset to a particular community. This sense of communal value is likely to change with time.
- **Evidential Value:** derived from the potential of a place to yield evidence about the past. This could be archaeological evidence, for example.
- **Historical Value:** derived from the ability of a place to demonstrate or illustrate an aspect of the past, or associations with historic figures or events. This could include war memorials, stately homes, or an historic agricultural building.

9.1.4 An understanding of its significance is vital to ensuring that any alterations or works eliminate harm where possible, and where harm is unavoidable that a record of what was there is created.

9.2 Assessment Matrix

9.2.1 The British Standard states that:

'The magnitude of impact of change should be assessed in relation to the significance and value of the historic building. The magnitude of impact can range from a neutral impact where the value is low or negligible and there is no change, to very large where the value is very high and the impact is major' (BS 7913, p.15).

9.2.2 The below matrix is based on the example shown in the British Standard and is the matrix adopted by this report. Other similar matrices can also be used.

VALUE	MATRIX FOR ASSESSING MAGNITUDE OF IMPACT TO HISTORIC BUILDINGS				
Very High	Neutral	Slight	Moderate/Large	Large/Very Large	Very Large
High	Neutral	Slight	Slight/Moderate	Moderate/Large	Large/Very Large
Medium	Neutral	Neutral/Slight	Slight	Moderate	Moderate/Large
Low	Neutral	Neutral/Slight	Neutral/Slight	Slight	Slight/Moderate
Negligible	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral/Slight	Neutral/Slight	Slight
	No Change	Negligible	Minor	Moderate	Major
	LEVEL OF CHANGE				

9.3 Impact on Aesthetic Value

9.3.1 Overall, the proposal is considered to have a **Neutral** impact on the aesthetic value of Listed Buildings and Registered Park and Gardens nearby to Vickery Building.

9.3.2 Vickery Building is not a Listed Building and is outside of the Registered Park and Gardens; it is close to the boundary of the *Royal Victoria Country Park* Registered Park and Gardens, however.

9.3.3 The Royal Victoria Country Park and the Listed Buildings within it, has an aesthetic value found predominantly to the southwest of Vickery Building within the main area of the informal parkland on the site of the former Royal Victoria Military Hospital and Victoria House (the latter of which is closer to Vickery Building).

- 9.3.4 Vickery Building is sheltered by dense woodland shaw / planted trees, which largely screens the building and telecommunications mast from view to anyone at Victoria House or within the Registered Park and Gardens.
- 9.3.5 The proposed works increase the height of the proposed column by less than 1 meter and match the existing column approximate dimensions, location, colour, and general design.
- 9.3.6 The aesthetic value of the historic environment at and around Vickery Building is therefore Negligible.
- 9.3.7 The level of change affecting the aesthetic value of the historic environment at and around Vickery Building is Negligible.
- 9.3.8 The magnitude of impact to the aesthetic value is **Neutral**.

9.4 Impact on Communal Value

- 9.4.1 Overall, the proposal is considered to have a **Neutral/Slight** impact on the communal value of Listed Buildings and Registered Park and Gardens nearby to Vickery Building.
- 9.4.2 The Communal Value of the historic environment at and around Vickery Building is found predominantly within the Royal Victoria Country Park, which has open access to members of the public. The site of the Hampshire & Isles of Wight Police Training Centre is not open to the public and the nearest Public Right of Way is approximately 85 meters to the north of the site of the telecommunications mast.
- 9.4.3 The Royal Victoria Country Park map (see Appendix 1) does however show that the Cemetery Woods Trail runs nearby to the Vickery Building site. From the information provided by the applicant, site photography, and mapping data, Vickery Building appears to be well-screened by woodland shaw from the Cemetery Woods Trail and the Public Right of Way.
- 9.4.4 Vickery Building itself is not a Listed Building and is not included within the Royal Victoria Country Park.

9.4.5 The communal value of the historic environment at and around Vickery Building is Low.

9.4.6 The level of change affecting the communal value of the historic environment at and around Vickery Building is Negligible.

9.4.7 The magnitude of impact to the communal value is **Neutral/Slight**.

9.5 Impact on Evidential Value

9.5.1 Overall, the proposal is considered to have a **Neutral** impact on the evidential value of Listed Buildings and Registered Park and Gardens nearby to Vickery Building.

9.5.2 The evidential value at and around Vickery Building is found within the setting of the Royal Victoria Country Park through the placement of buildings, layout of the park and gardens, and the location of the site as a whole. These all contribute in the site's ability to yield evidence about the past.

9.5.3 The positioning of the site nearby to Southampton is an important part of the military and maritime heritage of the Southampton area and highlights the importance of Southampton as a hub of naval and military activity in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries.

9.5.4 Likewise, the locations of particular buildings which formed the hospital site are important pieces of evidence to the area's building archaeology which, in turn, helps to inform our understanding of contemporary knowledge to medical practices of the late nineteenth and early twentieth century, particularly how this knowledge was shaped and influence by international warfare and martial life.

9.5.5 While the majority of the former Royal Victoria Military Hospital has been demolished, certain buildings (all of which are Listed Buildings within the Registered Park and Gardens) strongly contribute to the high evidential value of the site within the former hospital site. Vickery Building is not one of these buildings, being a modern construction which did not form any part of the former hospital establishment and today being sited outside of the Registered Park and Gardens area and at a fair distance from any of those important Listed Buildings.

9.5.6 The evidential value of the historic environment at and around Vickery Building is Negligible.

9.5.7 The level of change affecting the historic environment at and around Vickery Building is Negligible.

9.5.8 The magnitude of impact to the evidential value is **Neutral**.

9.6 Impact on Historical Value

9.6.1 Overall, the proposal is considered to have a **Neutral** impact on the historical value of Listed Buildings and Registered Park and Gardens nearby to Vickery Building.

9.6.2 The historical value at and around Vickery Building is found within the setting of the Royal Victoria Country Park, formerly the Royal Victoria Military Hospital, through its ability to inform us to advancements in medicine and medical practices during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries.

9.6.3 The site of the Royal Victoria Military Hospital further demonstrates the effect of the British Empire on the development of the Southampton area, as well as the effects of Empire on the advancement of medical practices and knowledge as a result of global warfare. The Royal Victoria Military Hospital is further notable historically for visits to the hospital by Queen Victoria and the interest taken in the construction and operation of the hospital by Florence Nightingale.

9.6.4 Vickery Building and its immediate surrounding does not bear any significance to the historical value at the site however, as it does not demonstrate or illustrate any aspect of the past or associations with historic figures or events.

9.6.5 The historical value of the historic environment at and around Vickery Building is Negligible.

9.6.6 The level of change affecting the historic environment at and around Vickery Building is Negligible.

9.6.7 The magnitude of impact to the historical value is **Neutral**.

10 CONCLUSION

- 10.1.1 I am of the opinion that the proposals are justified and will not have a negative impact on the character of the historic environment at and around the Vickery Building.
- 10.1.2 I am also of the opinion that the applicant has given consideration to the values associated with the nearby Listed Buildings and context within the historic environment, in particular regard to the Grade II Registered Park and Gardens at the Royal Victoria Country Park (formerly the Royal Victoria Military Hospital).
- 10.1.3 The proposed works make use of an existing and currently redundant telecommunications mast and, overall, do not add significantly to the apparatus and equipment. Additions to the mast are mostly at ground-level with the addition of the rotating radar equipment atop the mast, the latter being largely screened by the surrounding vegetation and woodland shaw.
- 10.1.4 The applicant has taken reasonable steps when considering the design, particularly in relation to the colour of the new cabinet and the column, which helps to soften the aesthetic of the column and equipment within the environment.
- 10.1.5 The works proposed are not excessive and do not develop any more of the site beyond what is necessary for the successful operation of the new radar apparatus and equipment.
- 10.1.6 The proposal is considered to be in line with heritage policies at a local and national level.

10.2 Recommendations

- 10.2.1 No further recommendations are being made based on the information the applicant has provided.

10.3 Note

- 10.3.1 This report and its conclusion is based on the facts present at the date of the report, mainly that mature woodland shaw currently provides vegetative screening to the site at Vickery Building. It would not be advisable to reduce this screening by the removal of trees and lower vegetation where the perspective of protecting the historic environment is concerned.

This report has been prepared to accompany a planning application and the full details and specifications, including drawings and photography, of that application should be referred to alongside this report.

I trust that I have provided you with sufficient information for your consideration of the applicant's proposal, but if there are any aspects that you wish to discuss or if I can provide any further assistance, please do not hesitate to contact me.

Signed:

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'Luke Davis', is written over a light blue rectangular background.

Luke Davis MRICS FAAV FRGS

Date: 16 December 2025

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12 APPENDICES

Appendix 1: Location Plan – Site

Appendix 2: Listed Building Entry

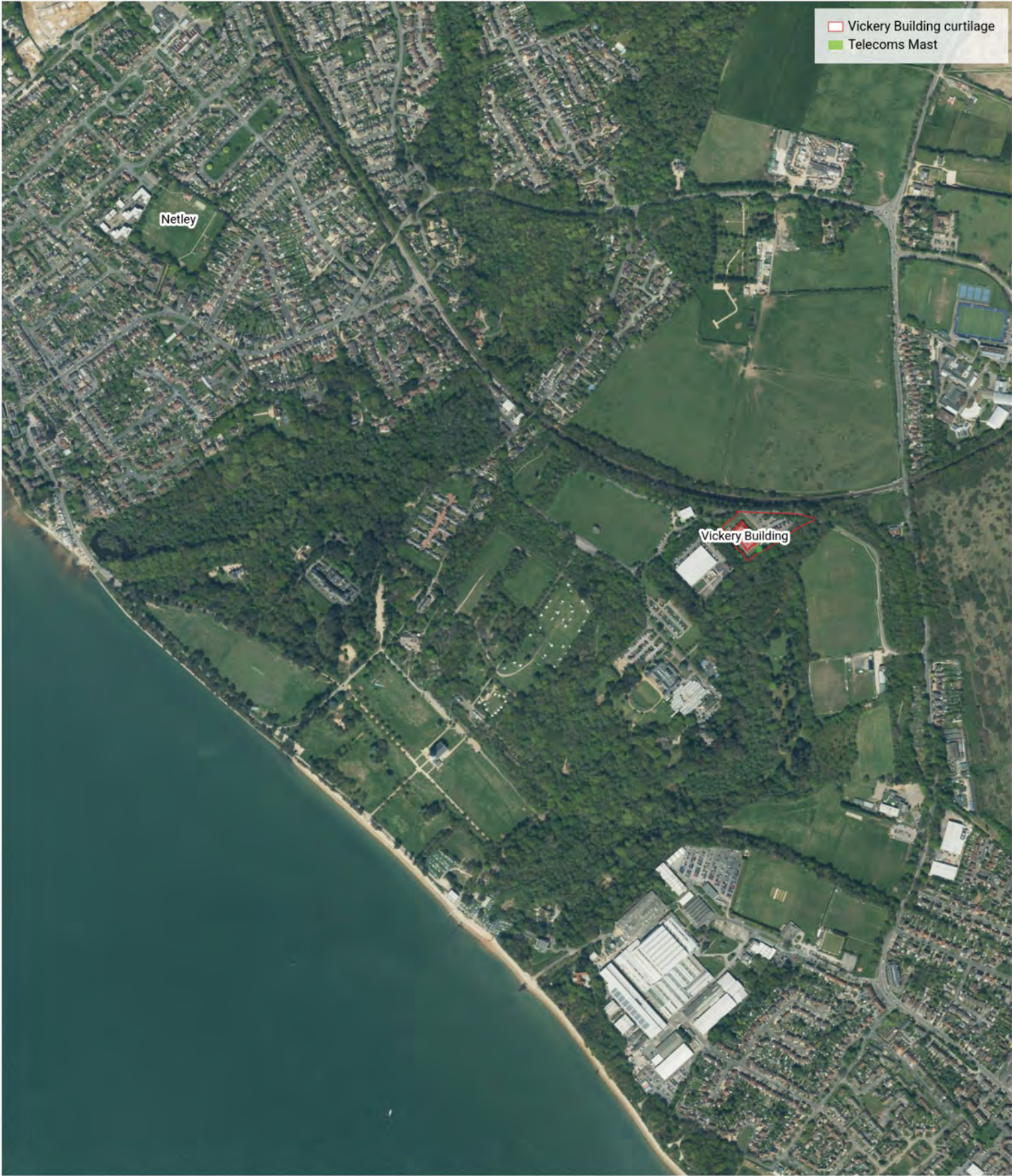
Appendix 3: Registered Park and Garden Entry

Appendix 4: Project Drawings

Appendix 5: Photographs

Appendix 1

Location Plan – Site



Appendix 2

Listed Building Entry

Victoria House at Victoria Hospital

Listed on the National Heritage List for England. **Search over 400,000 listed places**

(<https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/>)

Official list entry

Heritage Category: **Listed Building**

Grade: **II**

List Entry Number: **1072597**

Date first listed: **27-Aug-1997**

List Entry Name: **Victoria House at Victoria Hospital**

Statutory Address 1: **VICTORIA HOUSE AT VICTORIA HOSPITAL, NETLEY**

This List entry helps identify the building designated at this address for its special architectural or historic interest.

Unless the List entry states otherwise, it includes both the structure itself and any object or structure fixed to it (whether inside or outside) as well as any object or structure within the curtilage of the building.

For these purposes, to be included within the curtilage of the building, the object or structure must have formed part of the land since before 1st July 1948.

[Understanding list entries](https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/understanding-list-entries/) (<https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/understanding-list-entries/>)

[Corrections and minor amendments](https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/minor-amendments/)

(<https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/minor-amendments/>)

Location

Statutory Address: VICTORIA HOUSE AT VICTORIA HOSPITAL, NETLEY

The building or site itself may lie within the boundary of more than one authority.

County: Hampshire

District: Eastleigh (District Authority)

Parish: Hound

National Grid Reference: SU 46880 07806

Details

SU 40 NE

1009/8/10004

HOUND

NETLEY

Victoria House at Victoria Hospital

Army mental asylum, now police training HQ. 1866, by the Royal Engineers; remodelled for the Hampshire Constabulary in the 1980s. Red brick in Flemish bond with buff-coloured brick dressings. Slate roofs. Brick lateral stacks with corbelled tops. STYLE: Italianate. PLAN: E-shaped on plan; the flanking ward wings extending to the rear, the SE containing the infirmary; the dayroom in the central projection and with the stairs and dining hall in the central wing at the back; ablution blocks flank the front range. In the 1980s the interior was remodelled and the rear courtyards were infilled by the Hampshire Constabulary. EXTERIOR: 2 storeys. Symmetrical 3:1:3:6:3:6:3:1:3 bay SW front; centre and end bays project with pediments with modillion cornices, wide rusticated brick quoins, pilasters and window architraves; round-headed windows with impost and cill bands, the first floor with apron panels; counter-balanced sashes with small panes, ground floor French casements; flanking square 3-bay ablution blocks with hipped roofs and modillion eaves. At the rear the wings are more plainly treated and have hipped roofs and sash windows; the central dining hall has gable-ended roof and four large round-headed windows on first floor and single-storey 7-bay range below with central entrance. The courtyards between the rear wings have been infilled with a 1980s glazed structure. INTERIOR: remodelled.

Listing NGR: SU4688007086

Legacy

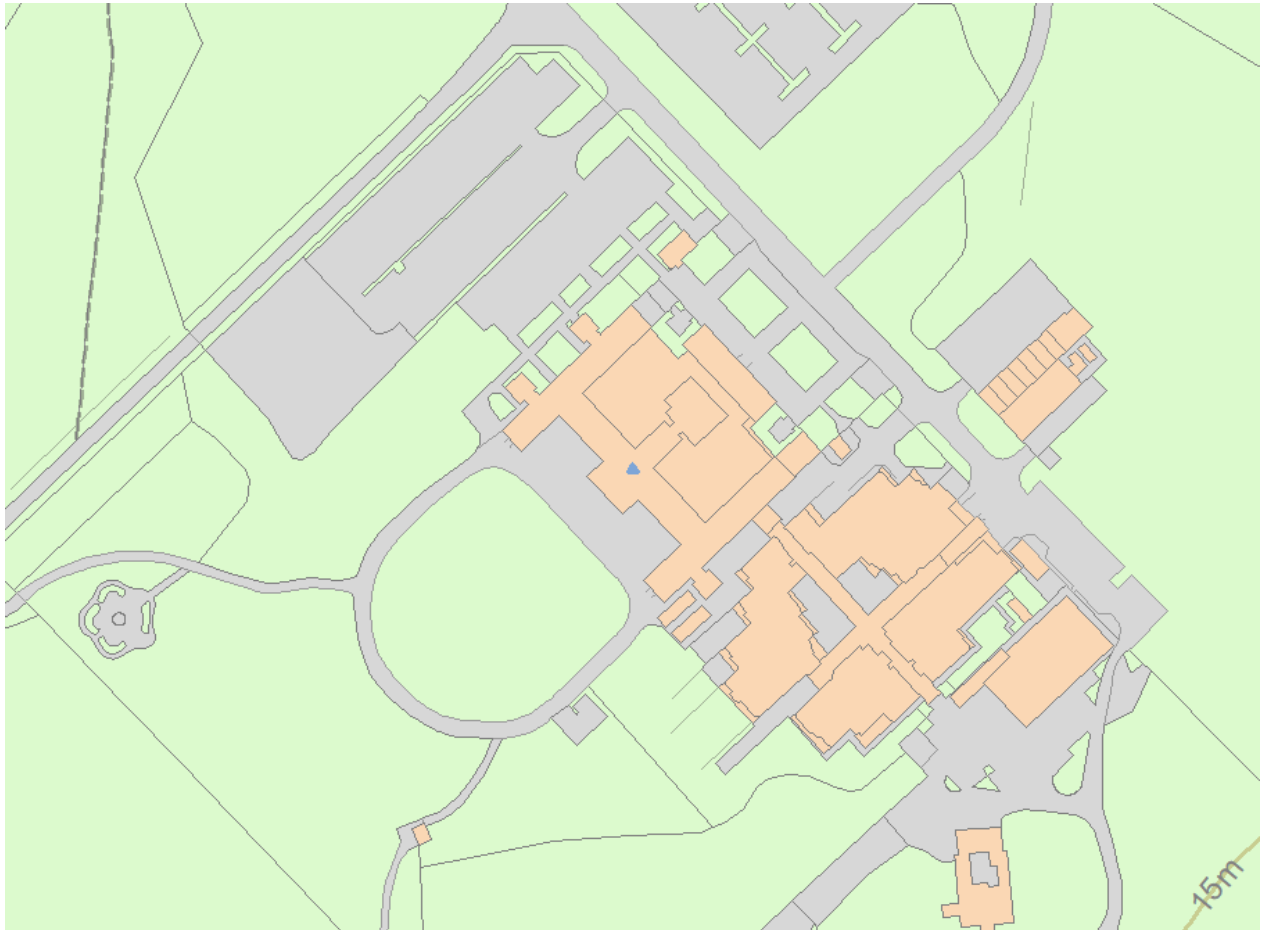
The contents of this record have been generated from a legacy data system.

Legacy System number:**468829**

Legacy System:**LBS**

Legal

This building is listed under the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 as amended for its special architectural or historic interest.



Map

This map is for quick reference purposes only and may not be to scale. This copy shows the entry on 15-Dec-2025 at 17:34:26.

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End of official list entry



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Appendix 3

Registered Park and Garden Entry

Royal Victoria Country Park (Formerly Royal Victoria Military Hospital)

Listed on the National Heritage List for England. Search over 400,000 listed places

(<https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/>)

Official list entry

Heritage Category: Park and Garden

Grade: II

List Entry Number: 1001584

Date first listed: 28-Jan-2002

This list entry identifies a Park and/or Garden which is registered because of its special historic interest.

[Understanding registered parks and gardens](https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/what-is-designation/registered-parks-and-gardens/)

(<https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/what-is-designation/registered-parks-and-gardens/>)

Location

The building or site itself may lie within the boundary of more than one authority.

County:**Hampshire**

District:**Eastleigh (District Authority)**

Parish:**Hound**

County:**Hampshire**

District:**Eastleigh (District Authority)**

Parish:**Hamble-le-Rice**

National Grid Reference:**SU 46478 07854**

Details

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

HISTORIC DEVELOPMENT

The large numbers of invalid soldiers returning from the Crimean War in the mid 1850s caused the War Department to begin in January 1856 to prepare plans for a huge general military hospital. A 109 acre (c 44ha) site forming part of Netley Grange Farm (which had formed part of the lands of the nearby

Cistercian Netley Abbey before the Dissolution) was bought in the same year for the purpose from Thomas Chamberlayne. The Royal Victoria Military Hospital was designed by E O Mennie and the foundation stone laid by Queen Victoria on 19 May 1856. The design, with its spinal corridor a quarter of a mile long, was soon heavily criticised for not having taken into account the lessons in construction which had been learned in the Crimea, in particular the new fashion for wards designed in separate pavilion form. Work was too far advanced however for major structural alterations to be carried out (The Builder, September 1856). The Southampton landscape designer, and owner of Old Spa Gardens seed and nursery business, William Bridgwater Page is thought to have laid out the grounds (Fairman 1984; Burroughs 1992), which consisted of formal terraces and lawns leading from the main building down to the waterfront, surrounded by informal parkland. The hospital opened in March 1863 having cost £350,000. An officers' mess was constructed in its own grounds within the site, together with a military lunatic asylum set within walled grounds (c 1870) and a cemetery.

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

DESCRIPTION

LOCATION, AREA, BOUNDARIES, LANDFORM, SETTING

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

ENTRANCES AND APPROACHES

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

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

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

having formerly been the main entrance to the site before the hospital was constructed.

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

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

PRINCIPAL BUILDING

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

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

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

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

approached from the north lodge via a drive which leads south-east across the northern parkland directly to the north-east front.

GARDENS AND PLEASURE GROUNDS

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

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

Two further paths flank the axial path, c 130m to either side, allowing further access from the site of the hospital building and the top terrace to the water-side. The paths are linked at their south-west ends by an extension of the main drive which continues south-east along the water-side to the southern tip of the site. Of the four panels of lawn thus formed, the south-east one is now (2002) given over to a sailing club and boats are parked on part of it, with a clubhouse at the water-side. The panel to the north-west of this contains the remains of a tennis court terraced into the lawn below the top terrace. The paths were all formerly flanked by mature trees, including conifers and other evergreens, but many of these were lost in the storms of 1987 and 1990. A large number of the C19 deciduous trees were elms, but these died during the 1970s and some lines of trees along the paths have since been replaced with limes. This area enjoys views south-west across the Water but is planted with trees which formerly provided shelter for the hospital building from the sea winds. Close to the former north corner of the hospital building, 220m north of the chapel, stands the Empire Building (K J Lindy 1939-40, listed grade II). This elaborate timber-framed building was erected as the YMCA building, the timber having been donated by members of the Timber Trade Federation to illustrate types from all over the British Empire; it is now (2002) offices and tea and function rooms. It overlooks the chapel and former site of the hospital building to the south.

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

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

PARK

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

and the north entrance.

OTHER LAND

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

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H Burroughs, 'The History of the Site of the Queen Victoria Hospital, Netley', (transcript of paper given at Hampshire Gardens Trust AGM, April 1992) [copy on EH file]

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H Richardson (ed), English Hospitals 1660-1948, (RCHM(E) 1998), pp 6-7, 90-5

P Hoare, Spike Island, The Memory of a Military Hospital (2001)

Maps

OS 6" to 1 mile: 1931 edition

OS 25" to 1 mile: 1st edition published 1867/8

2nd edition published 1897

3rd edition published 1909

1932-3 edition

Archival items

Hospitals files 100128-30 (NMR, Swindon)

Description written: January 2002

Register Inspector: SR

Edited: February 2004

This List entry has been amended to add the source for War Memorials Register. This source was not used in the compilation of this List entry but is added here as a guide for further reading, 11 July 2017.

Legacy

The contents of this record have been generated from a legacy data system.

Legacy System number:**5063**

Legacy System:**Parks and Gardens**

Sources

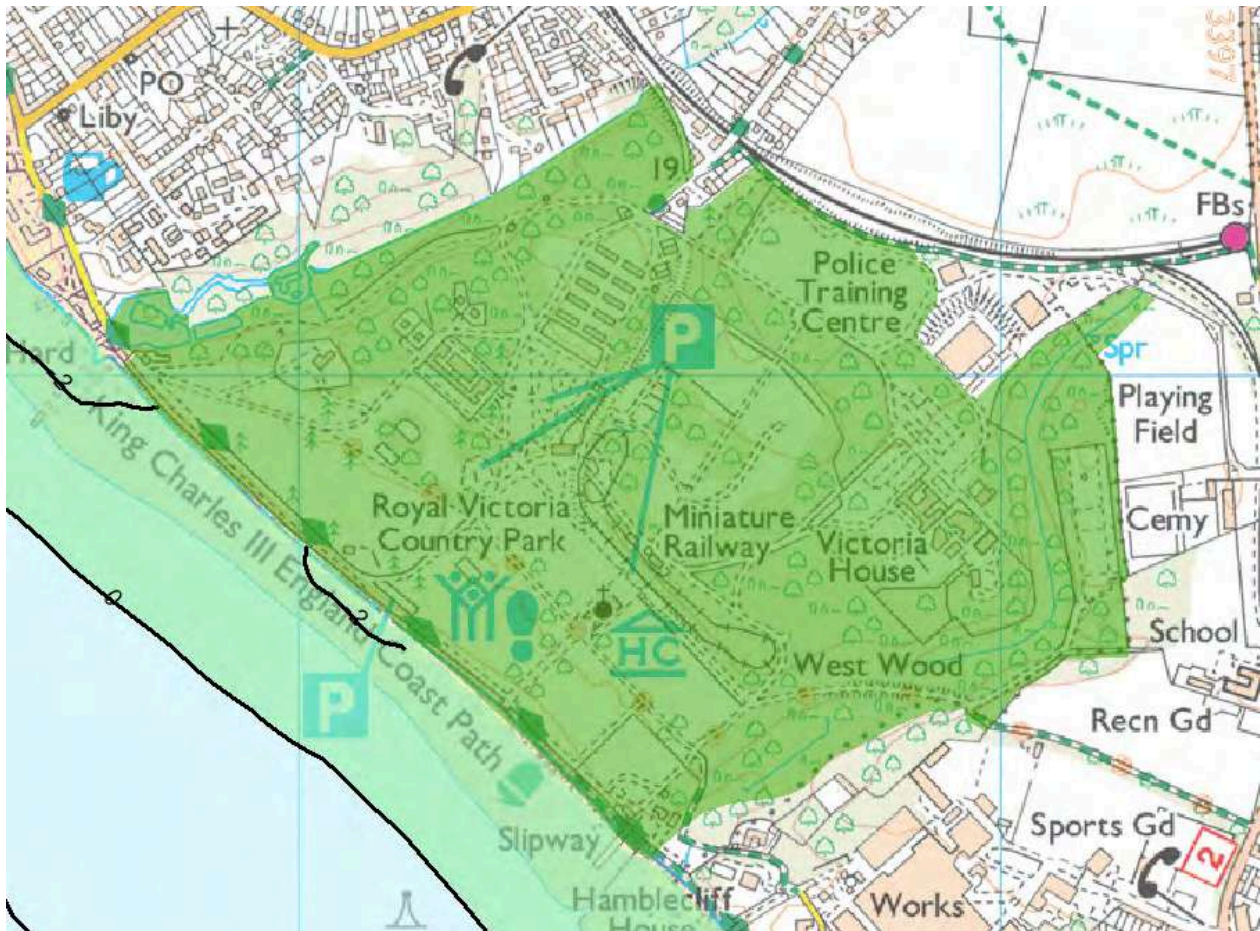
Websites

War Memorials Register, accessed 11 July 2017 from

<http://www.iwm.org.uk/memorials/item/memorial/40445>

Legal

This garden or other land is registered under the Historic Buildings and Ancient Monuments Act 1953 within the Register of Historic Parks and Gardens by Historic England for its special historic interest.



Map

This map is for quick reference purposes only and may not be to scale. This copy shows the entry on 09-Dec-2025 at 16:37:06.

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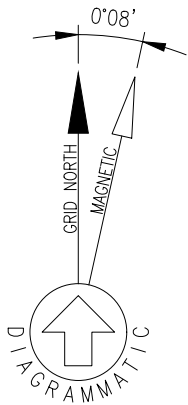
End of official list entry



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Appendix 4

Project Drawings



SITE LOCATION
SO31 4TS



SITE LOCATION PLAN
SCALE 1:50,000

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2. BEARING OF MAGNETIC NORTH TAKEN FROM BRITISH GEOLOGICAL SURVEY. INFORMATION CORRECT AS OF JULY 2025.

REFERENCE DRAWINGS:

3671-P1-VICK-801: SITE LOCATION PLAN (OS 50K)
3671-P2-VICK-802: SITE LOCATION PLAN (OS 1250)
3671-P2-VICK-803: SITE PLAN
3671-P3-VICK-804: EXISTING COLUMN PLAN
3671-P3-VICK-805: PROPOSED COLUMN PLAN
3671-P3-VICK-806: EXISTING COLUMN ELEVATION NW
3671-P3-VICK-807: PROPOSED COLUMN ELEVATION NW
3671-P3-VICK-808: EXISTING COLUMN ELEVATION SE
3671-P3-VICK-809: PROPOSED COLUMN ELEVATION SE
3671-P3-VICK-810: EXISTING COLUMN ELEVATION NE
3671-P3-VICK-811: PROPOSED COLUMN ELEVATION NE

0	00.00.00	XXXXX	YYY	ZZZ
REV	DATE	DESCRIPTION	DRN	APPR



MFD CI SITE REFERENCE: 0415

CLIENT:
HAMPSHIRE POLICE

PROJECT:
POLICE TRAINING CENTRE, NETLEY ABBEY
VICKERY BUILDING RADAR INSTALLTION

TITLE:
SITE LOCATION PLAN
1:50,000 ORDNANCE SURVEY MAP

SCALE AT A3: 1:50,000 | DATE: 14.08.25

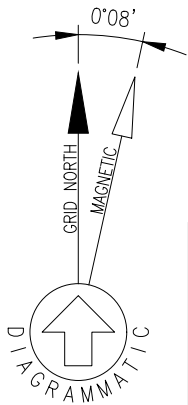
DESIGN/DRAWN: GDH | REVIEW: PB

STATUS: FOR PLANNING

DRAWING NUMBER: 3671-P1-VICK-801

REV: 1

PRINT CHECK: THIS BAR 20mm



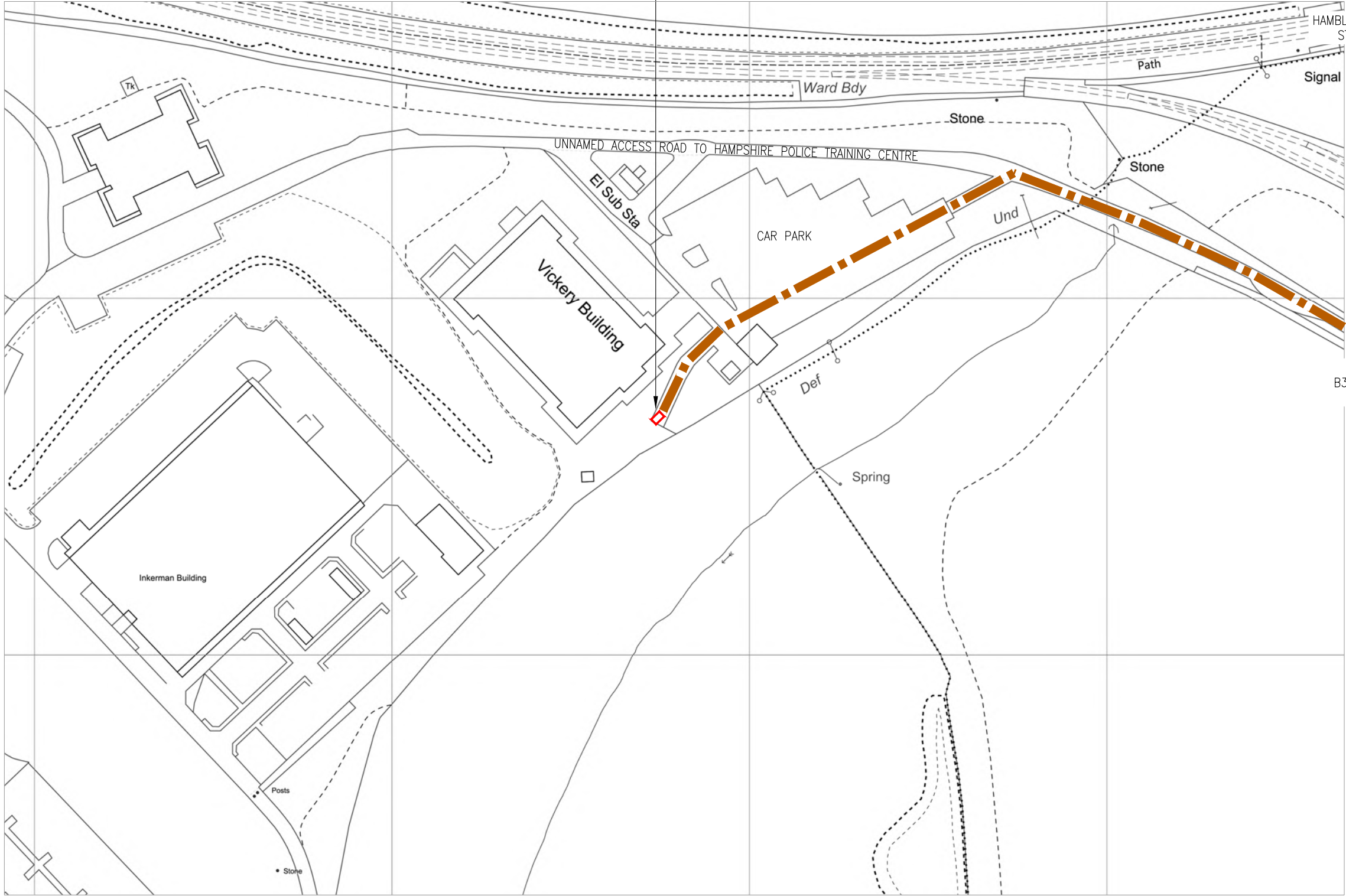
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SITE LOCATION
NGR: E447075 N108067
LAT/LONG: 50.870195, -1.3323765
What3Words: avid.uppermost.labels



SITE LOCATION PLAN
SCALE 1:1,250

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- BEARING OF MAGNETIC NORTH TAKEN FROM BRITISH GEOLOGICAL SURVEY. INFORMATION CORRECT AS OF JULY 2025.

REFERENCE DRAWINGS:

3671-P1-VICK-801: SITE LOCATION PLAN (OS 50K)
3671-P2-VICK-802: SITE LOCATION PLAN (OS 1250)
3671-P2-VICK-803: SITE PLAN
3671-P3-VICK-804: EXISTING COLUMN PLAN
3671-P3-VICK-805: PROPOSED COLUMN PLAN
3671-P3-VICK-806: EXISTING COLUMN ELEVATION NW
3671-P3-VICK-807: PROPOSED COLUMN ELEVATION NW
3671-P3-VICK-808: EXISTING COLUMN ELEVATION SE
3671-P3-VICK-809: PROPOSED COLUMN ELEVATION SE
3671-P3-VICK-810: EXISTING COLUMN ELEVATION NE
3671-P3-VICK-811: PROPOSED COLUMN ELEVATION NE

0	00.00.00	XXXXXX	YYY	ZZZ
REV	DATE	DESCRIPTION	DRN	APPR



MFD CI SITE REFERENCE: 0415

CLIENT:
HAMPSHIRE POLICE

PROJECT:
POLICE TRAINING CENTRE, NETLEY ABBEY
VICKERY BUILDING RADAR INSTALLTION

TITLE:
SITE LOCATION PLAN
1:1,250 ORDNANCE SURVEY MAP

SCALE AT A3: 1:1,250 | DATE: 14.08.25

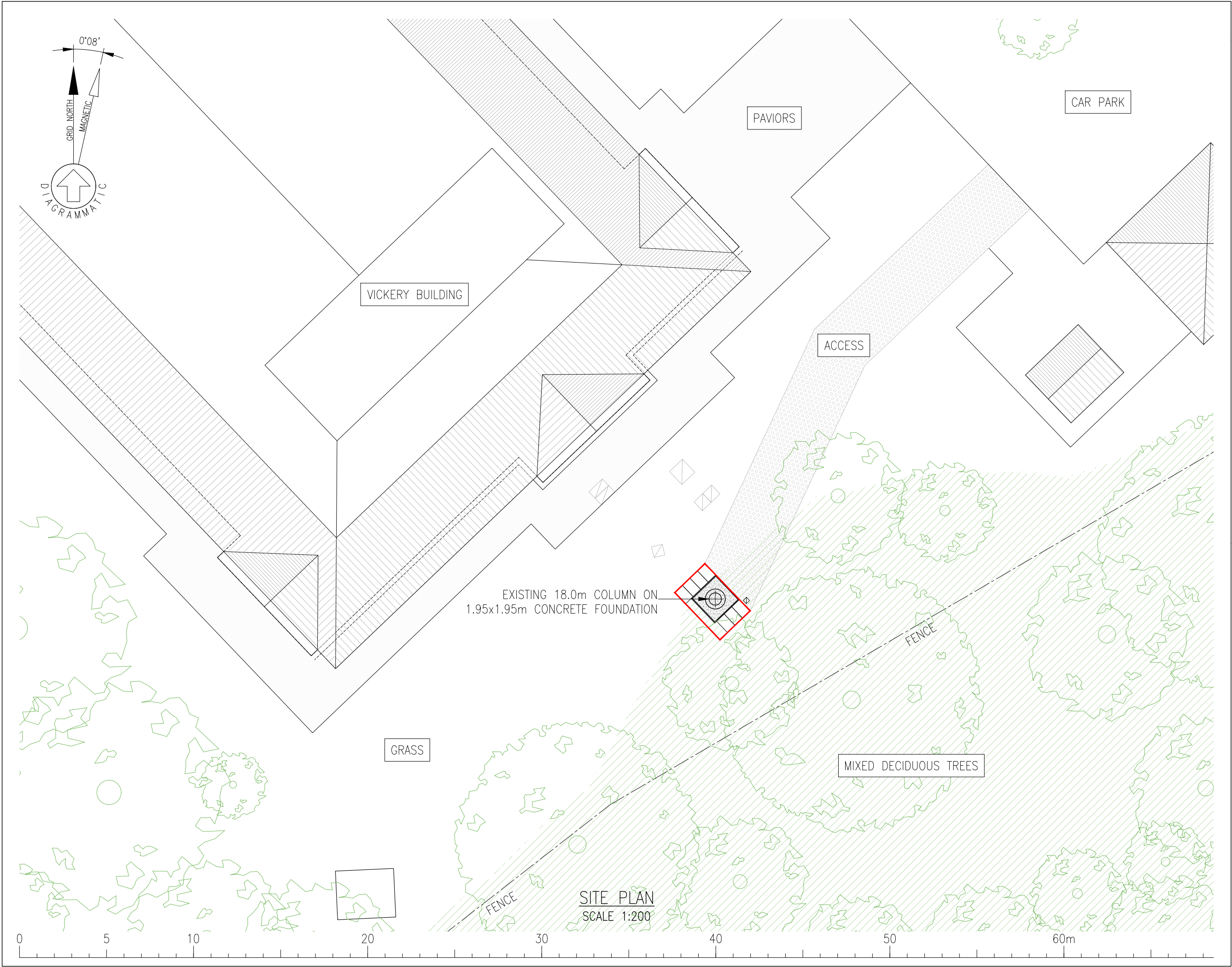
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STATUS: FOR PLANNING

DRAWING NUMBER: 3671-P1-VICK-802

REV: 1

PRINT CHECK: THIS BAR 20mm



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3671-P3-VICK-806: EXISTING COLUMN ELEVATION NW
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3671-P3-VICK-808: EXISTING COLUMN ELEVATION SE
3671-P3-VICK-809: PROPOSED COLUMN ELEVATION SE
3671-P3-VICK-810: EXISTING COLUMN ELEVATION NE
3671-P3-VICK-811: PROPOSED COLUMN ELEVATION NE

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REV	DATE	DESCRIPTION	DRN	APPR



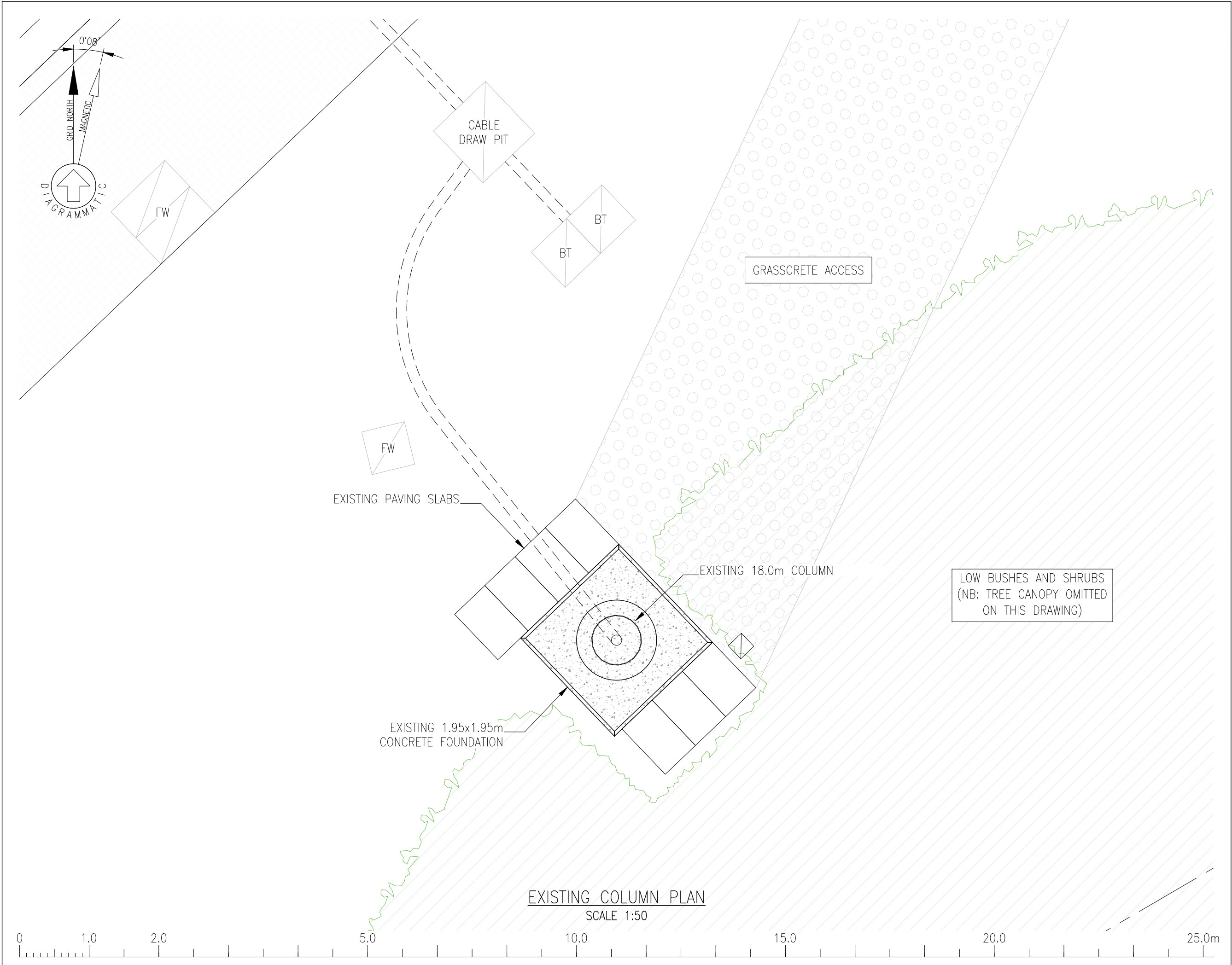
MFD CI SITE REFERENCE: 0415

CLIENT:
HAMPSHIRE POLICE

PROJECT:
POLICE TRAINING CENTRE, NETLEY ABBEY
VICKERY BUILDING RADAR INSTALLTION

TITLE:
SITE PLAN

SCALE AT A3:	1:200	DATE:	14.08.25
DESIGN/DRAWN:	GDH	REVIEW:	PB
STATUS:	FOR PLANNING		
DRAWING NUMBER:	3671-P1-VICK-803	REV:	1



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- NOTES
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- 3671-P3-VICK-810: EXISTING COLUMN ELEVATION NE
- 3671-P3-VICK-811: PROPOSED COLUMN ELEVATION NE

0	00.00.00	XXXXX	YYY	ZZZ
REV	DATE	DESCRIPTION	DRN	APPR



MFD CI SITE REFERENCE: 0415

CLIENT:

HAMPSHIRE POLICE

PROJECT:

POLICE TRAINING CENTRE, NETLEY ABBEY

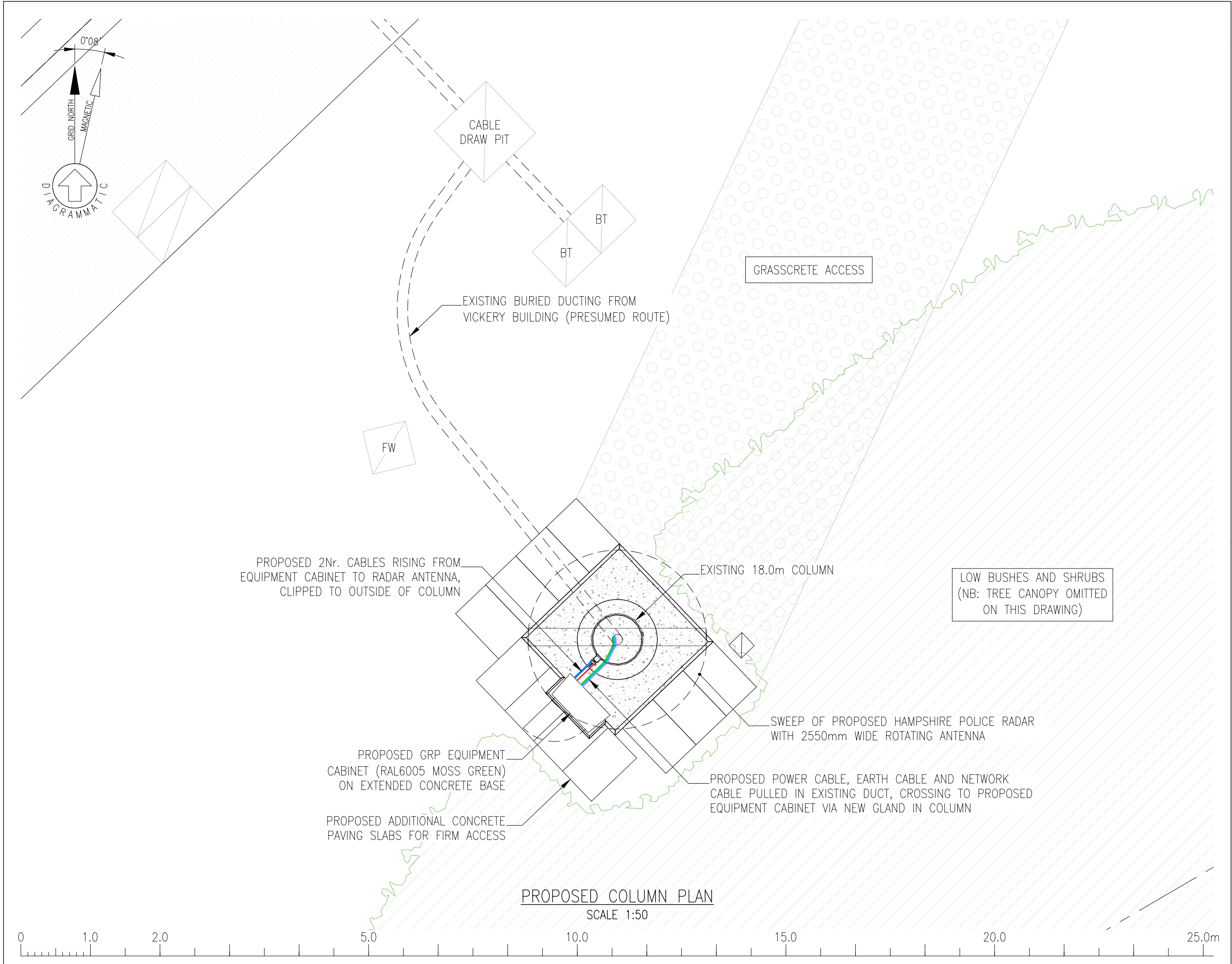
VICKERY BUILDING RADAR INSTALLTION

TITLE:

EXISTING COLUMN PLAN

SCALE AT A3:	1:50	DATE:	14.08.25
DESIGN/DRAWN:	GDH	REVIEW:	PB
STATUS:	FOR PLANNING		
DRAWING NUMBER:	3671-P1-VICK-804		
REV:	1		

PRINT CHECK: THIS BAR 20mm



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3671-P3-VICK-809: PROPOSED COLUMN ELEVATION SE
3671-P3-VICK-810: EXISTING COLUMN ELEVATION NE
3671-P3-VICK-811: PROPOSED COLUMN ELEVATION NE

0	00.00.00	XXXXX	YYY	ZZZ
REV	DATE	DESCRIPTION	DRN	APPR



MFD CI SITE REFERENCE: 0415

CLIENT:
HAMPSHIRE POLICE

PROJECT:
POLICE TRAINING CENTRE, NETLEY ABBEY
VICKERY BUILDING RADAR INSTALLTION

TITLE:
PROPOSED COLUMN PLAN

SCALE AT A3:	1:50	DATE:	14.08.25
DESIGN/DRAWN:	GDH	REVIEW:	PB
STATUS:	FOR PLANNING		
DRAWING NUMBER:	3671-P1-VICK-805		
REV:	1		

PRINT CHECK: THIS BAR 20mm

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1. BEARING OF MAGNETIC NORTH TAKEN FROM BRITISH GEOLOGICAL SURVEY. INFORMATION CORRECT AS OF JULY 2025.

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3671-P3-VICK-805: PROPOSED COLUMN PLAN
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3671-P3-VICK-810: EXISTING COLUMN ELEVATION NE
3671-P3-VICK-811: PROPOSED COLUMN ELEVATION NE

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REV	DATE	DESCRIPTION	DRN	APPR



MFD CI SITE REFERENCE: 0415

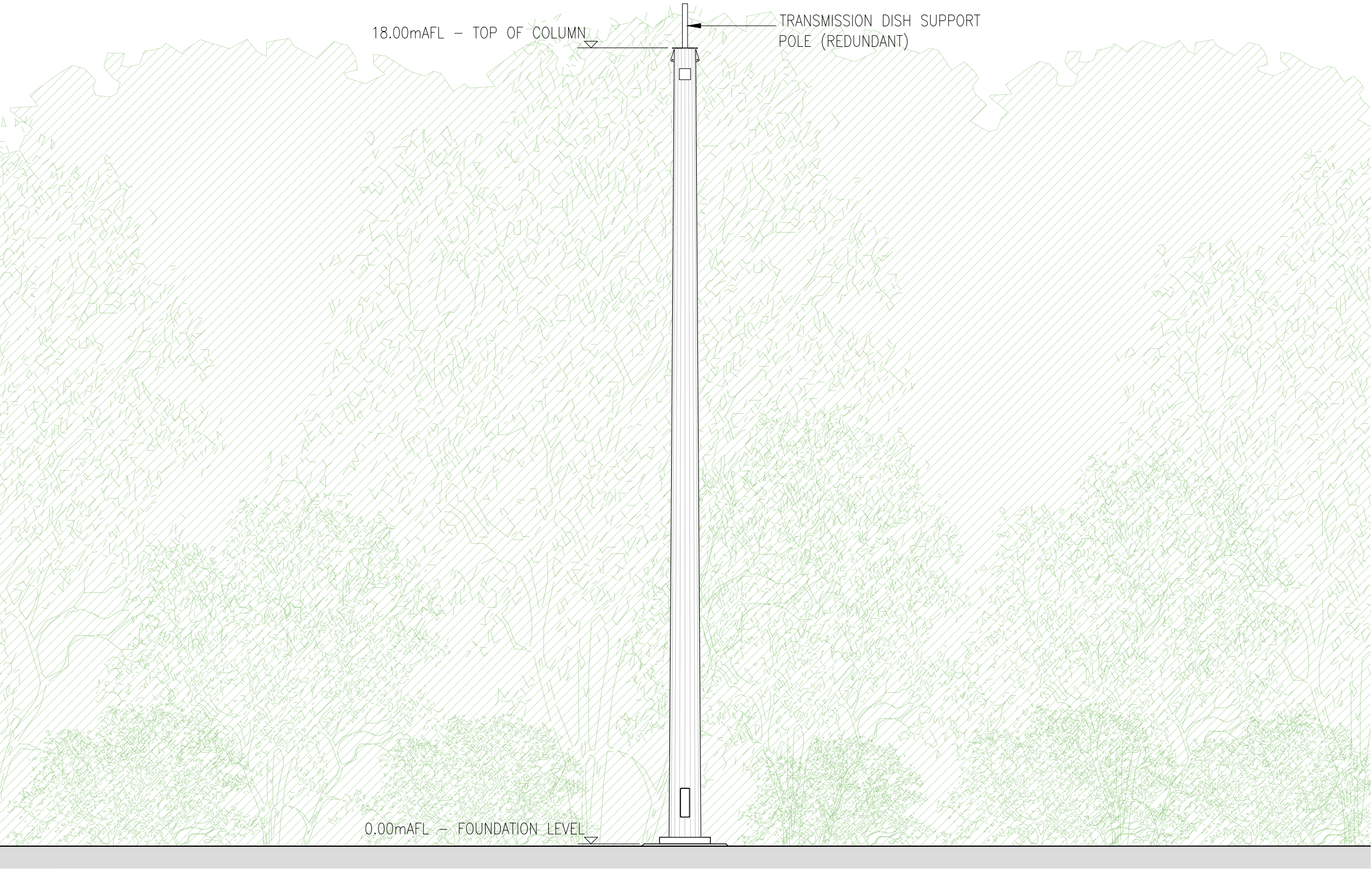
CLIENT:
HAMPSHIRE POLICE

PROJECT:
POLICE TRAINING CENTRE, NETLEY ABBEY
VICKERY BUILDING RADAR INSTALLTION

TITLE:
EXISTING COLUMN PROFILE
NORTH WEST ELEVATION

SCALE AT A3:	1:100	DATE:	14.08.25
DESIGN/DRAWN:	GDH	REVIEW:	PB
STATUS:	FOR PLANNING		
DRAWING NUMBER:	3671-P1-VICK-806	REV:	1

PRINT CHECK: THIS BAR 20mm



EXISTING SITE ELEVATION
SCALE 1:100



NOTES

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3671-P3-VICK-807: PROPOSED COLUMN ELEVATION NW
3671-P3-VICK-808: EXISTING COLUMN ELEVATION SE
3671-P3-VICK-809: PROPOSED COLUMN ELEVATION SE
3671-P3-VICK-810: EXISTING COLUMN ELEVATION NE
3671-P3-VICK-811: PROPOSED COLUMN ELEVATION NE

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REV	DATE	DESCRIPTION	DRN	APPR



MFD CI SITE REFERENCE: 0415

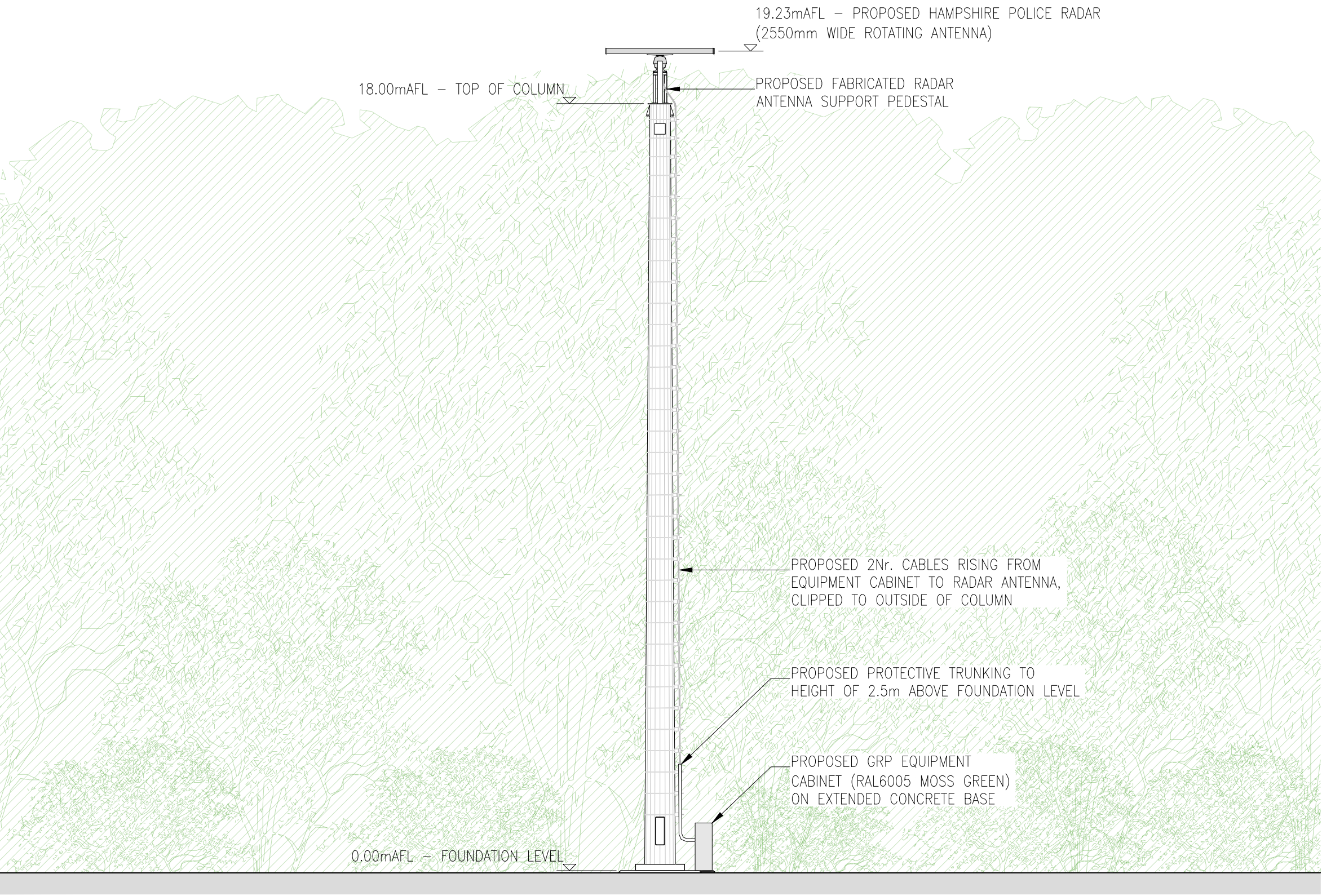
CLIENT:
HAMPSHIRE POLICE

PROJECT:
POLICE TRAINING CENTRE, NETLEY ABBEY
VICKERY BUILDING RADAR INSTALLTION

TITLE:
PROPOSED COLUMN PROFILE
NORTH WEST ELEVATION

SCALE AT A3:	1:100	DATE:	14.08.25
DESIGN/DRAWN:	GDH	REVIEW:	PB
STATUS:	FOR PLANNING		
DRAWING NUMBER:	3671-P1-VICK-807	REV:	1

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NOTES

1. BEARING OF MAGNETIC NORTH TAKEN FROM BRITISH
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY. INFORMATION CORRECT AS OF
JULY 2025.



EXISTING SITE ELEVATION
SCALE 1:100



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3671-P3-VICK-806: EXISTING COLUMN ELEVATION NW
3671-P3-VICK-807: PROPOSED COLUMN ELEVATION NW
3671-P3-VICK-808: EXISTING COLUMN ELEVATION SE
3671-P3-VICK-809: PROPOSED COLUMN ELEVATION SE
3671-P3-VICK-810: EXISTING COLUMN ELEVATION NE
3671-P3-VICK-811: PROPOSED COLUMN ELEVATION NE

0	00.00.00	XXXXX	YYY	ZZZ
REV	DATE	DESCRIPTION	DRN	APPR



MFD CI SITE REFERENCE: 0415

CLIENT:
HAMPSHIRE POLICE

PROJECT:
POLICE TRAINING CENTRE, NETLEY ABBEY
VICKERY BUILDING RADAR INSTALLTION

TITLE:
EXISTING COLUMN PROFILE
SOUTH EAST ELEVATION

SCALE AT A3:	1:100	DATE:	26.09.25
DESIGN/DRAWN:	GDH	REVIEW:	PB
STATUS:	FOR PLANNING		
DRAWING NUMBER:	3671-P1-VICK-808	REV:	1

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PROPOSED SITE ELEVATION
SCALE 1:100

REFERENCE DRAWINGS:

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- 3671-P3-VICK-807: PROPOSED COLUMN ELEVATION NW
- 3671-P3-VICK-808: EXISTING COLUMN ELEVATION SE
- 3671-P3-VICK-809: PROPOSED COLUMN ELEVATION SE
- 3671-P3-VICK-810: EXISTING COLUMN ELEVATION NE
- 3671-P3-VICK-811: PROPOSED COLUMN ELEVATION NE

0	00.00.00	XXXXX	YYY	ZZZ
REV	DATE	DESCRIPTION	DRN	APPR



MFD CI SITE REFERENCE: 0415

CLIENT:
HAMPSHIRE POLICE

PROJECT:
POLICE TRAINING CENTRE, NETLEY ABBEY
VICKERY BUILDING RADAR INSTALLTION

TITLE:
PROPOSED COLUMN PROFILE
SOUTH EAST ELEVATION

SCALE AT A3:	1:100	DATE:	26.09.25
DESIGN/DRAWN:	GDH	REVIEW:	PB
STATUS:	FOR PLANNING		
DRAWING NUMBER:	3671-P1-VICK-809	REV:	1

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3671-P3-VICK-807: PROPOSED COLUMN ELEVATION NW
3671-P3-VICK-808: EXISTING COLUMN ELEVATION SE
3671-P3-VICK-809: PROPOSED COLUMN ELEVATION SE
3671-P3-VICK-810: EXISTING COLUMN ELEVATION NE
3671-P3-VICK-811: PROPOSED COLUMN ELEVATION NE

0	00.00.00	XXXXXX	YYY	ZZZ
REV	DATE	DESCRIPTION	DRN	APPR



MFD CI SITE REFERENCE: 0415

CLIENT:
HAMPSHIRE POLICE

PROJECT:
POLICE TRAINING CENTRE, NETLEY ABBEY
VICKERY BUILDING RADAR INSTALLTION

TITLE:
EXISTING COLUMN PROFILE
NORTH EAST ELEVATION

SCALE AT A3:	1:100	DATE:	26.09.25
DESIGN/DRAWN:	GDH	REVIEW:	PB
STATUS:	FOR PLANNING		
DRAWING NUMBER:	3671-P1-VICK-810	REV:	1

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EXISTING SITE ELEVATION
SCALE 1:100



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REV	DATE	DESCRIPTION	DRN	APPR



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POLICE TRAINING CENTRE, NETLEY ABBEY
VICKERY BUILDING RADAR INSTALLTION

TITLE:
PROPOSED COLUMN PROFILE
NORTH EAST ELEVATION

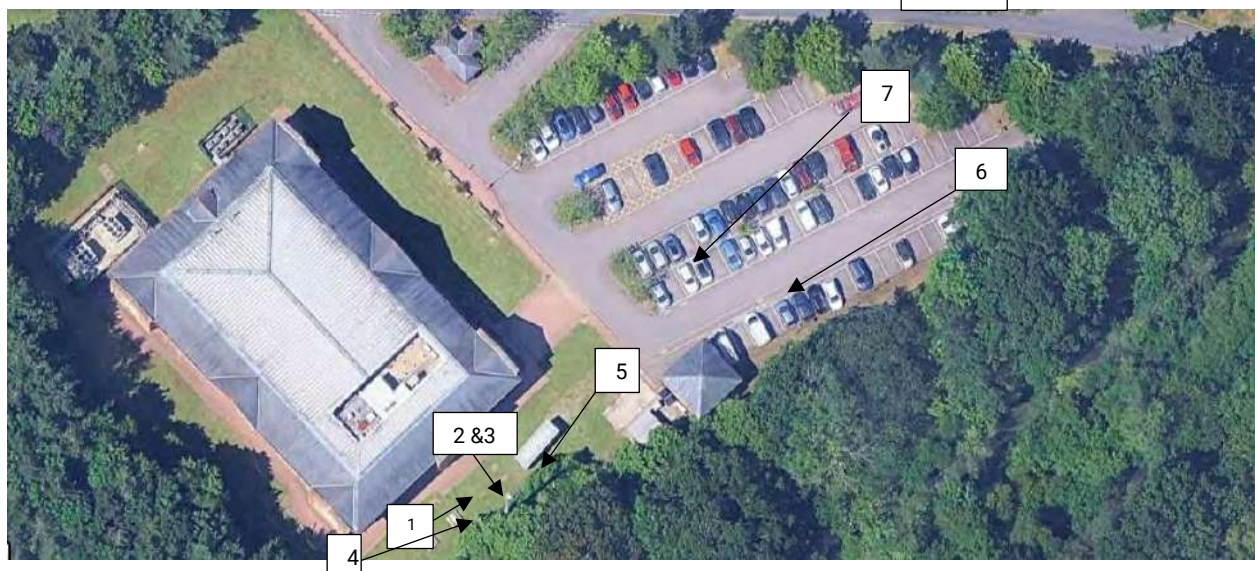
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DESIGN/DRAWN:	GDH	REVIEW:	PB
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Appendix 5

Photographs

Photographs 13-25 are taken at various points along the Hamble Rail Trail between points A & B as labelled below



Photograph 1



Photograph 2



Photograph 3



Photograph 4



Photograph 5



Photograph 6



Photograph 7



Photograph 8



Photograph 9



Photograph 10



Photograph 11



Photograph 12



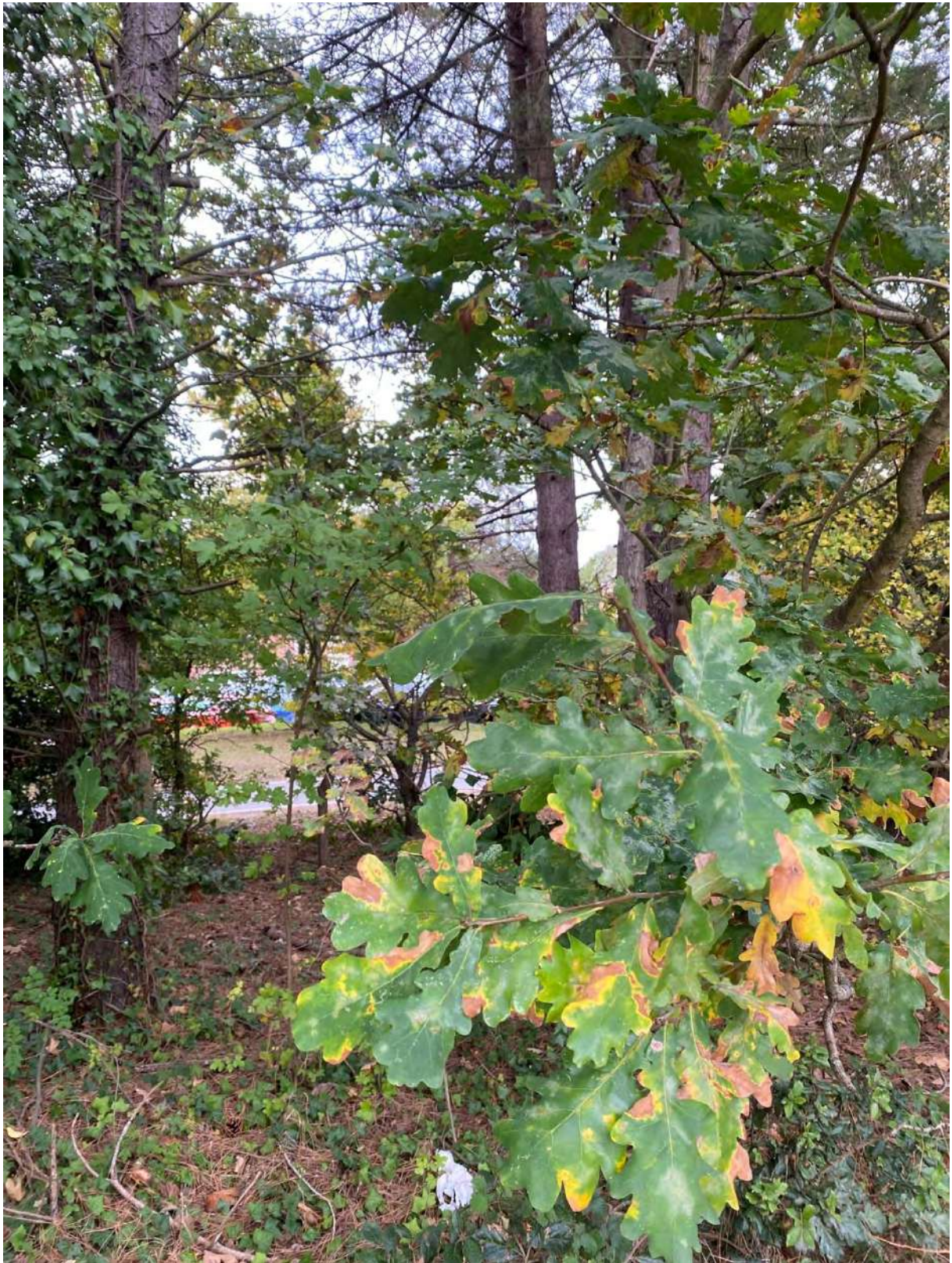
Photograph 13



Photograph 14



Photograph 15



Photograph 16



Photograph 17



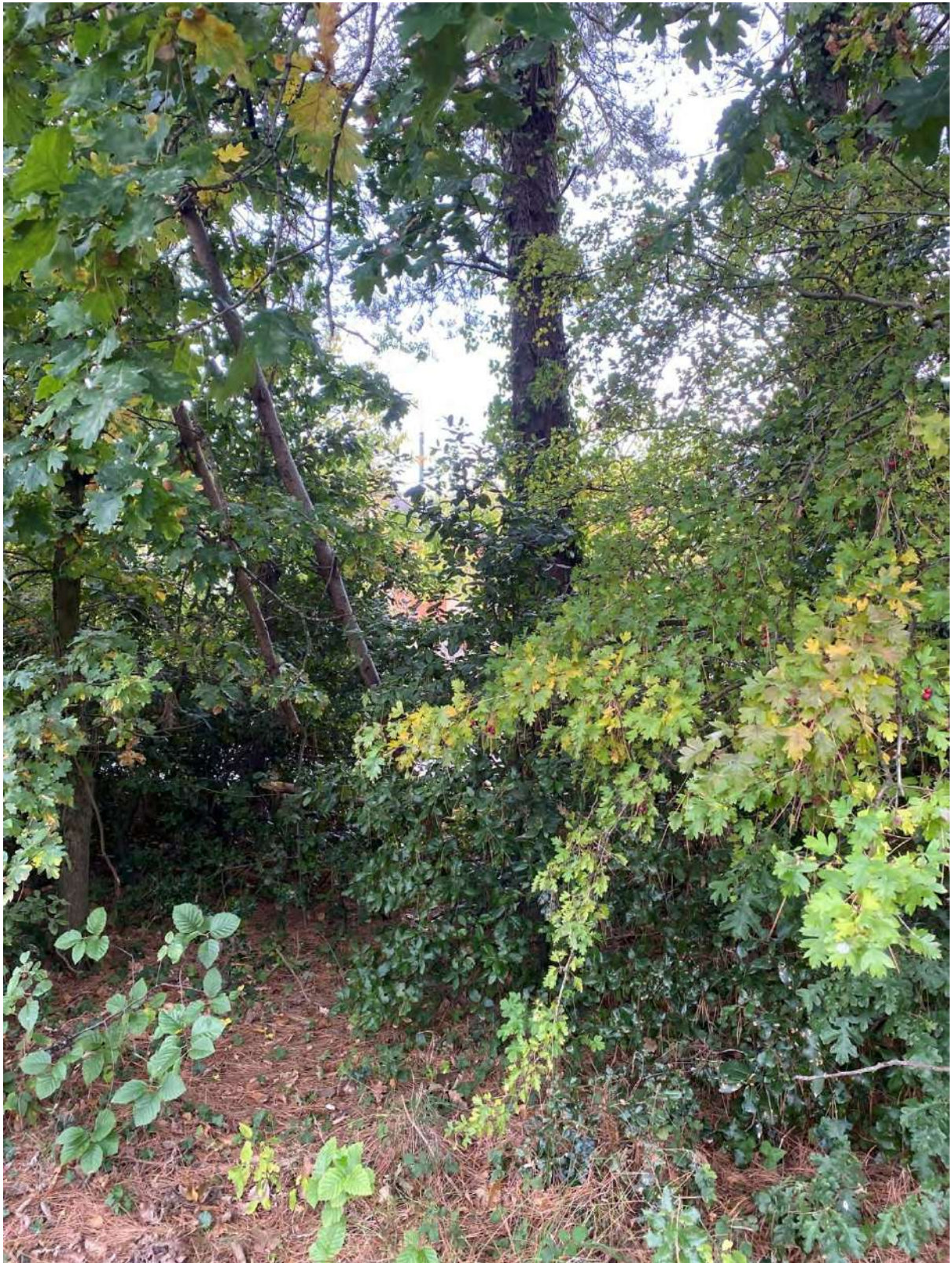
Photograph 18



Photograph 19



Photograph 20



Photograph 21



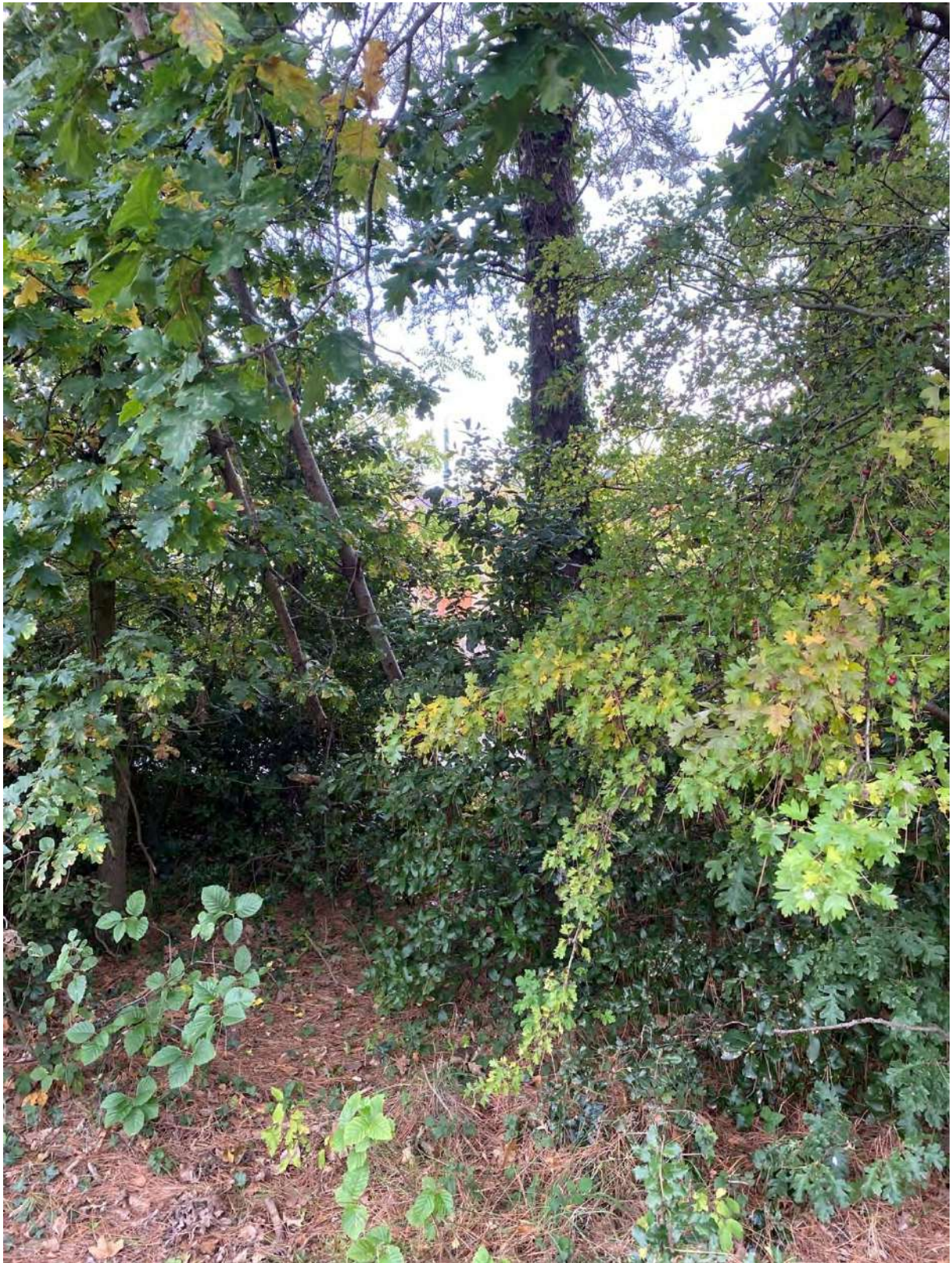
Photograph 21



Photograph 22



Photograph 23



Photograph 24

