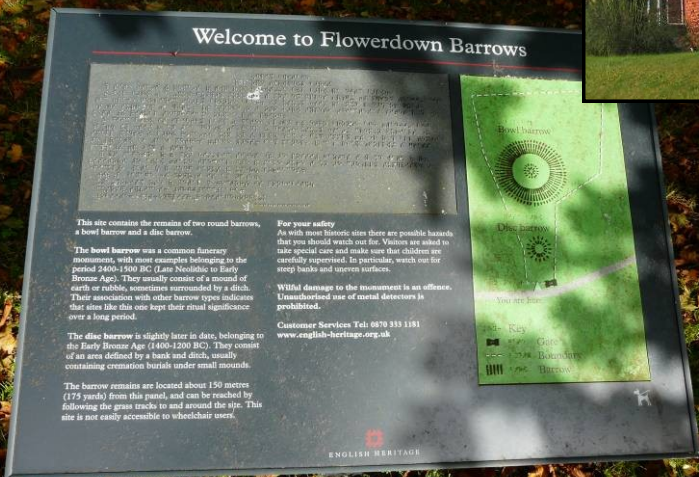




Littleton Village Design Statement 2009



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Adopted as a Supplementary Planning Document 12 March 2010

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Acknowledgements

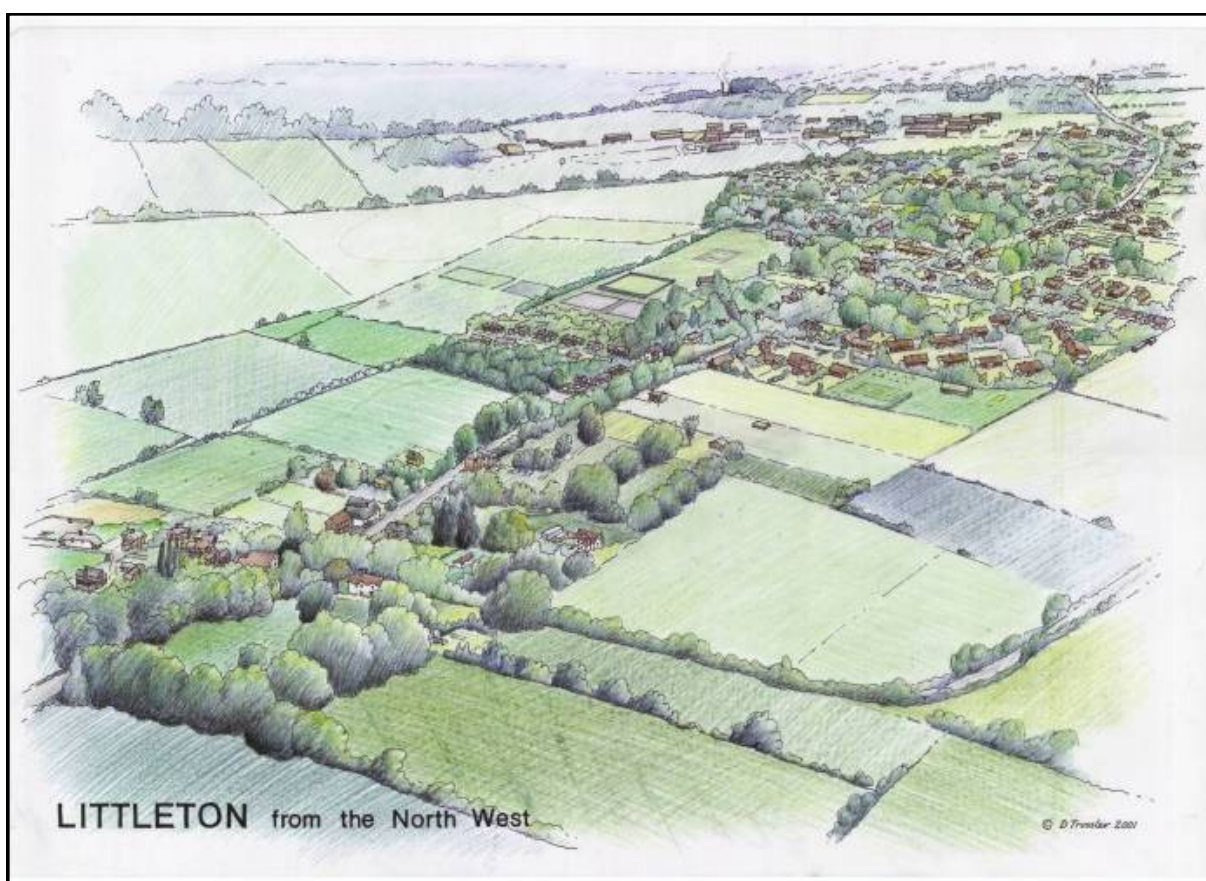
The Village Design Statement Team wish to thank the Winchester City Council Strategic Planning Department for their support and guidance throughout the revision and development process.

The artist's impression on page 3 was created by the late David Trussler R.I.B.A.

Littleton Village Design Statement 2009

In 2008, following the adoption of the Winchester District Local Plan Local Plan Review 2006 (WDLPR Review 2006) and changes to planning law and new Winchester City Council (WCC) requirements for Village Design Statements (Atkins Report – 2005), it was decided by the Parish Council and the WCC that a revision was necessary to bring the Village Design Statement (VDS) into line with the new regulations. This was undertaken by a team of five including two parish councillors. This process included:

- Making the original VDS (published in 2000) available on the village web site and in printed form and inviting suggestions from the parishioners as to how the VDS could be improved. This request was notified to the public by an announcement in the Parish Council news letter, a report in the Hampshire Chronicle and a notice posted on the village web site.
- Preparing a programme (see Appendix 3) identifying the various development stages and key dates, the resources required for the work and the geographical boundary of the revised VDS. Much of the original text remains unchanged but Chapter 7 (Planning Policies, Design Guidance and Additional Goals) is new. Chapters 3-6 conclude with references to the relevant Chapter 7 Design Guidance (DG)



1. Introduction

1.1 What is a Village Design Statement?

The VDS for Littleton, as revised and updated in 2008/2009, has been adopted by Winchester City Council as a Supplementary Planning Document (SPD) and describes the defining characteristics of our village. It provides guidance for future development to help maintain and enhance the particular character and setting of Littleton. As a Supplementary Planning Document, it should be considered as an adjunct to the Winchester District Local Plan Review (2006).

1.2 How was Littleton's VDS created?

The original VDS was researched and written in 2000 by 14 members of the community including four Parish Councillors. Everyone in Littleton was invited to participate and contribute. Village consultation at that time included:

- A public Village Design Workshop held on 8 July 2000
- Circulation of a draft VDS to all households in Littleton in November 2000
- A public consultation meeting on the draft VDS on 2 December 2000
- The project was funded with a grant by the Millennium Festival "Awards for All" and by the Littleton & Harestock Parish Council.

1.3 Who is it for?

Changes to Littleton can originate from many sources and can consist of anything from small day to day adjustments to large scale developments. This VDS is therefore addressed to any person or group, who may seek to introduce or control change, including:

- Planners, developers, builders, architects
- Residents and householders
- Businesses
- Public authorities, e.g. WCC
- Community groups

1.4 How can a VDS help Littleton?

Following public consultation, the VDS Revision 2008/2009 was adopted by the WCC on 12 March 2010 as a Supplementary Planning Document. The "Design Guidance" paragraphs of Chapter 7 will be taken into account when planning applications for Littleton are considered by the Planning Department of WCC. It also provides guidance for other changes which do not require planning permission, but which can affect the look and feel of the village.

1.5 Geographical coverage

The geographical area discussed in this VDS is shown edged red on Map 1. It is defined as the area north of Harestock Road, west of Andover Road up to Three Maids Hill, then south of Lower Farm Lane (but including the properties on that road) up to its junction with the Littleton-Crawley Road, then south of Littleton Lane skirting but including Littleton Manor and other properties on Littleton Lane then west to its junction with the Stockbridge Road and then east of the Stockbridge Road to its junction with Harestock Road.

1.6 Concerning advice for residents and property developers

Individual house owners or property developers can help to maintain the character of Littleton by considering the following points. This will help to ensure that new buildings, building alterations and changes to decoration, lighting, signs, gardens and surrounds fit into the village.

- Before you submit a planning application or make changes to your house make sure that you or your architect have read this VDS. In terms of planning policy hierarchy it is an SPD. Chapter 7 contains design guidance that may be used by the Planning Department when considering your application .
- Look at your proposed development, its scale, density and “appropriateness” in the context of its setting and relationship to other buildings, roads, paths, surrounding landscape, trees, shrubs and lighting (which is kept to a minimum in the village). Note down points that strike you as important and balance your proposal with the green space around.
- Study the detail of the structure of your proposal with particular reference to architectural details such as windows, doors, eaves and building materials. Again, note down points of specific importance.
- Consider the changes you wish to make in the context of the important features which you have noted. Think about the suitability of new planting and its future growth (very important in the case of fast growing shrubs and trees). If you wish to add new artificial lighting (drives, garages, gardens, etc) consider the effects on neighbours and the surrounding area.
- Look for ways to achieve your requirements while preserving existing characteristics and improving any existing deficiencies.
- Discuss your ideas with your builder and architect who will be able to help achieve the best solution. Landscape specialists in WCC can also be a source of very useful advice.
- Remember that some changes to property, especially in the Conservation Area, may require comment and/or approval by your local authority. Discuss this with your professional adviser or the Planning Department in WCC.
- By following these guidelines you will help in a positive way to maintain the discreet, rural, village character of Littleton.



2. The Village Context

Brief history and geography

2.1 Littleton's earliest identifiable origins lie in its Bronze Age barrows and Celtic fields. It is however most likely that the Saxons founded the settlement which evolved into Littleton as we know it today, the name Littleton being Anglo-Saxon for "small farmstead". In written records "Littletone" appears in a charter dated 1171. St Catherine's Church can be dated back to the 12th century, although the layout suggests an older Saxon Church on the same site. In the 16th century a number of houses were built and some survive to this day. An Estate Map of 1735 shows eight major houses and at least three minor cottages.



2.2 Littleton is situated on chalk downland to the immediate north west of Winchester, from which it is separated by an area of open countryside. The northern part of the village is a Conservation Area and is the original hamlet of Littleton centred on the Church and manor house. The newer southern part of the village, separated from the Conservation Area by an area of undeveloped countryside, stretches some half a mile from The Running Horse Public House southwards to the junction with Kennel Lane, with only a few houses beyond.

2.3 Most of Littleton's growth took place in the 20th century, with new development to the south when the principal landowners sub-divided their property facing on the existing roads. Sales of many small building plots commenced in 1907, resulting in numerous varied and individual developments. Some plots were subsequently further sub-divided, giving rise to back-land development behind Main Road properties.

2.4 Key features and focal points for Littleton village life include the Church, the Millennium Memorial Hall, the Recreation Ground, The Running Horse Public House and the various other areas as described in this document. The village shop and post office, an important feature in the community for over 100 years closed in 2008. Littleton has long been associated with equestrian activity. The proximity of the old racecourses of Worthy Down and Stockbridge was probably the reason for the stables being located here during the mid 19th century. The first racing stables were established at the Red House although racehorses had been kept at Sidney House (now Hillside House) during an earlier period. Equestrian uses are still important with the Littleton Stud, Mason's Stud and the Harestock Stud (on Kennel Lane) having a significant visual impact on the setting of the village.

2.5 Over the past 100 years the settlement of Littleton has grown considerably, rising to over 400 households and almost 800 inhabitants in year 2000. This growth has increased more significantly in recent years. Littleton today is a thriving village, aware of its historic roots and eager to remain as a village settlement and retain a distinct identity.

2.6 The Ordnance Survey Geological Sheet 299 for Winchester indicates that Littleton is located above the upper chalk formation, a principal aquifer, with the southern part lying within a groundwater source protection zone (SPZ) 2. Groundwater is vulnerable in this area and care must be taken to ensure that pollution does not occur.

2.7 There is no mains drainage in Littleton and all rain, waste and foul water is discharged into the subsoil through various types of water treatment plants. Whilst some are modern, others are more aged and less effective.

2.8 The valley running past the pond is shown on the WDLP 2006 Review Map as being in a "1 in 100 year Floodplain Area as identified by the Environment Agency (as at Dec 2005)".

2.9 The area around the pond is the natural point to which surface water will collect in the valley, resulting in regular temporary flooding onto the roads adjacent to it. Seasonally high groundwater levels, particularly in the valley bottom areas, have been the cause of flooding in the recent past. Historically the valley, including this area, is known as "Flood Bottom" and is shown on early maps. It is designated as a critical ordinary watercourse (COW 3006) draining into Nuns Walk Stream.



3. The Character of the Landscape Setting

3.1 The general setting of Littleton is characterised by:

- Rolling downland
- Village settlement segregated from and independent of the urban development of Winchester and Harestock.
- Open fields with agriculture and equestrian uses around the village
- Mature trees, woodland and hedgerows, around and within the village
- Areas of countryside between old and new parts of the village and adjoining settlements
- The surrounding landscape is described in the WDLP Review 2006 Appendix 2 - Sparsholt Woodlands Landscape Character Area (LCA) (Reference Map 35).

3.2 Littleton fits snugly into three valleys of rolling downland. The undulations of the land and the high banks along Main Road hide much of the village and its development from its surroundings in dips and hollows. Exposed higher areas are generally screened by hedges and woodland.

3.3 Littleton is surrounded by agricultural land or woodland. Some is arable land and much is pasture for horses, including, among others, the Littleton Stud. This gives a general impression of a rural settlement encircled with open green space all around the village. Existing buildings are largely screened from outside view. This character should be retained where possible and the village itself and views of its buildings should not normally be permitted to intrude into the countryside.

3.4 There are few long views from within the village, other than from houses built on the tops of the downs, e.g. from the village to the north and from houses on Deane Down Drove in the south which enjoy good views of open countryside. In general, the views are of trees, fields and open farmland.

3.5 An abundance of mature trees, woodland and hedgerows hide the village perimeter within soft green edges and line the approach roads. Inside the village they screen much of the housing which stretches off Main Road. Future development should ideally be contained within the lower ground and valleys, so as to be unobtrusive. Exposed development on higher ground has generally been avoided in the past and should be in the future.

3.6 The trees and hedgerows around and in the village are mainly of native types, including ash, beech, blackthorn, elm, hawthorn, hazel, horse chestnut, field maple, lime, oak, sycamore and yew.

3.7 Areas of landscape within the village and between Littleton and surrounding settlements, provide a highly valued feeling of a green and rural environment and protect the individual character of the various parts of the village. Much of the rural feel of Littleton is conferred by the agricultural land around the village, which also provides many small scale design details such as wooden bar gates and post and rail fencing.



Design Guidance & Additional Guidance for this section - see chapter 7.0

Reference Supplementary Design and Additional Guidance

DG1	DEVELOPMENT DENSITY
DG2	SCALE OF NEW DEVELOPMENT
DG3	BUILDING LINES
DG4	RESIDENTIAL TYPES
DG5	NON-RESIDENTIAL USES
DG8	LANDSCAPE SETTING
DG9	LANDSCAPE SETTING
DG10	LANDSCAPE SETTING
DG11	LANDSCAPE SETTING
AG1	LANDSCAPE SETTING
DG12	LANDSCAPE FEATURES
DG13	AMENITY OPEN SPACE
DG 14	TREES
DG 15	DISTINCTIVE FEATURES & VIEWS
AG2	TREE SURVEYS AND PROGRAMMES
DG17	ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENTS



4. Settlement Pattern Character

4.1 Having only one main road, the village has grown as a linear or ribbon development with many small side roads leading off at right angles from Main Road but not leading anywhere themselves. The northern part of the village, designated as a Conservation Area, represents the original hamlet of Littleton and is centred in a small area round the Church and manor house. It contributes greatly to the overall appearance and feel of the settlement. The newer southern part of the village, separated from the Conservation Area, by an area of undeveloped countryside, stretches some half a mile from The Running Horse Public House southwards to the junction with Kennel Lane, with only a few houses beyond. A substantial and well utilised mobile home park has been established on the eastern side of the village.

4.2 There are a number of distinctive focal points to which villagers attach considerable significance, from north to south:

- Arable land and pasture around the Littleton Stud which is intersected by a designated footpath between Church Lane and Andover Road.
- St Catherine's Church, graveyard & meadow land
- The Running Horse Public House
- The Recreation Ground, pavilion and wildflower conservation field
- The Millennium Memorial Hall
- The area around the village pond
- The Tumulus Field with barrow mounds and sarsen stone



4.3 The Building Form Strategy set out in Appendix 2 of the WDLP Review 2006 relating to the Sparsholt Woodlands Landscape Character Area states that the linear form of Littleton should be "conserved and respected". Residents support this and the H3 development boundary defined in the WDLP Review 2006, as shown on Map 1.

4.4 The two main approach roads are the B3420 from Andover and B3049 from Stockbridge. The village is almost completely screened from these roads by the rolling landscape and tree and hedge cover. The narrow rural roads leading into the village, the high banks on either side of the road, the long frontages and well set back houses and the many large trees and bushes all contribute to the hidden nature and rural appearance of Littleton.

4.5 The Sir John Moore Barracks occupies a large area of Littleton to the east of the village and lies partly in the Local Gap. With the rolling landscape, extensive woodland planting and an area of countryside between the barracks and the village, the proximity of the army base has no great impact on Littleton's character. There is, however, some concern that the barracks could further encroach upon the village through building development and an increase in artificial lighting. The view was expressed by the public at the VDS workshop in 2000 that any future development at the barracks should seek to maintain and enhance the existing green landscape character.

4.6 The open space around the Sir John Moore barracks identified and located in Chapter 7 (DG 8 & DG 10) is an important feature that should be maintained in order to prevent coalescence with the village and loss of village character.

4.7 The designation of Conservation Area status for the older part of the village is of great importance to residents. This area should be preserved by maintaining its existing countryside boundaries (as defined in the WDLP Review 2006) and in particular the important area of countryside and woodland between the Conservation Area in the north and the newer parts of the village to the south identified and located in Chapter 7 (DG 9).

4.8 St Catherine's Church, the Millennium Memorial Hall, the Recreation Ground and the Running Horse Public House are among the features considered to be important by villagers and every effort should be made to retain these popular amenities and the associated community services. In accordance with Littleton's existing policy of minimal artificial night lighting, any further increase in lighting of these amenities should be kept to a minimum, see Chapter 7 (DG 22 and Appendix 4).



Design Guidance & Additional Guidance for this section - see chapter 7.0

Reference	Supplementary design and Additional Guidance
DG8	LANDSCAPE SETTING
DG9	LANDSCAPE SETTING
DG10	LANDSCAPE SETTING
DG11	LANDSCAPE SETTING
DG15	DISTINCTIVE FEATURES AND VIEWS
DG16	THE CONSERVATION AREA
DG17	ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENTS
DG22	HIGHWAY AND OTHER LIGHTING



5. Buildings and Spaces in the Village

5.1 The village has grown from the original medieval hamlet around the Church and Manor House. Much of the development to the south commenced at the beginning of the 20th century. The old and the new are separated by an area of open countryside and maintenance of this area is important (see Chapter 7 (DG9)).

5.2 Many buildings are located in valleys and are screened from long views by the topography and tree cover. Generally the buildings come into view only after entering the village. The majority of these are private dwellings, but other noteworthy buildings include the Church, the Millennium Memorial Hall, the Stud and the Public House.

5.3 Most of the housing is of fairly low density providing sufficient space for fair-sized gardens which help to maintain the green and airy feel to the settlement. Existing densities are on average 8-9 houses per hectare with some variations. No house dominates the landscape nor should be allowed to in the future. There are a number of small businesses in and around the village, but there is no industrial development.

5.4 Many buildings are single storey or low chalet-style and the hilly nature of the land means that overlooking from the development of higher buildings can be a particular cause of concern.

5.5 Many bungalows were constructed between 1920 and 1960. Although some have been extended the stock of such buildings is vital in meeting the need for smaller dwellings for young families and for those retired.

5.6 Many houses within the village are set back from the road on building lines defined by covenants to their deeds. This restriction has created a distinctive landscape and open space between buildings and roads. These were identified by residents at the VDS workshop in 2000 as being important spaces within the village and future development should respect the building lines.

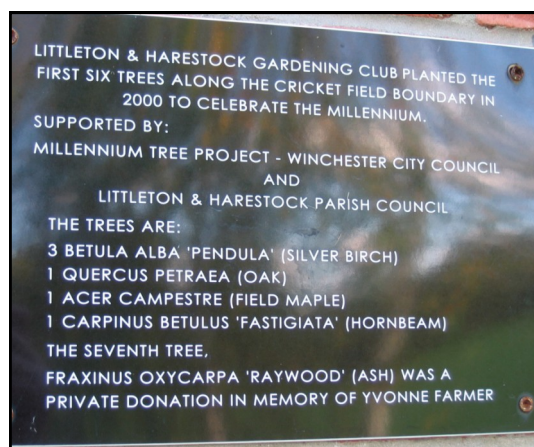
5.7 The features and styles of the dwellings are diverse. Aside from the medieval buildings in the old village, there are a few good examples of Edwardian brick detail and pitched gables. The blend has developed into a balanced mix of appropriate density. The striking characteristic is that the buildings are balanced and complemented by banks, trees and hedges and this effect should not be lost by "over development"

5.8 Predominant materials are brick and flint, slate and clay tiles. The medieval Conservation Area has some timber framed buildings with white lime wash rendered walls and long straw thatched roofs. A notable feature of the newer part of the village is the effective blend of different shades of roofing material. The buildings are generally discreet and unobtrusive and, when viewed in their landscape setting, have a rural aspect about them. Housing plot sizes are generally well proportioned, but there are some unfortunate notable exceptions among more recent developments. In these cases the bulk of the buildings tend to dominate the plots and there is no scope for future landscaping to soften them. Residents have expressed views that this approach should be discouraged and the present "green" discreet character preserved and enhanced.

5.9 An initial survey of building types was carried out during the VDS Revision 2008/2009.

5.10 Visible property boundaries are mainly marked by hedges and banks with some brick and flint walling.

5.11 Distinctive features and views listed in Chapter 7 (DG15) were identified by residents at the VDS workshop in 2000 as providing an important contribution to the village of Littleton which are worthy of conservation and enhancement.



The Medieval Conservation Area

5.12 The medieval part of the village lies in a valley. It includes the Church and several other listed buildings together with various 20th century in-fill or replacement houses, including Old Stable Mews. It is designated as a Conservation Area and is separated from the 20th century settlement to the south by an undeveloped area of countryside.

5.13 There is a wide range of attractive architectural features within the medieval settlement with respect to doors, windows, roof and ironwork details. These details are important to the character of the individual buildings and to the area as a whole.



The 20th century settlement

5.14 The main part of the village comprising 20th century development runs from The Running Horse Public House southwards down Main Road. This houses the majority of the population of Littleton with the earliest houses being built on plots facing on to Main Road. Through the 20th century various fingers of back-land development have arisen. This was followed by the development of in-fill plots and other larger sites within the policy boundary of the WDLP Review 2006. Generally this has been well controlled and contained within the existing landscape.



Buildings of Historic and Architectural Interest

5.15 A number of buildings are listed under the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 as being of special architectural or historic interest. All are located in the medieval settlement area. These are scheduled in Appendix 1 together with other buildings considered by residents to be of architectural or historic interest.

Design Guidance & Additional Guidance for this section - see chapter 7.0

Reference	Supplementary Design and Additional Guidance
DG1	DEVELOPMENT DENSITY
DG2	SCALE OF NEW DEVELOPMENT
DG3	BUILDING LINES
DG4	RESIDENTIAL TYPES
DG5	NON-RESIDENTIAL USES
DG6	THE RESIDENTIAL MOBILE HOME PARK
DG7	IMPORTANT FACILITIES AND SERVICES
DG8	LANDSCAPE SETTING
DG9	LANDSCAPE SETTING
DG10	LANDSCAPE SETTING
DG11	LANDSCAPE SETTING
DG12	LANDSCAPE FEATURES
DG15	DISTINCTIVE FEATURES AND VIEWS
DG16	THE CONSERVATION AREA
DG18	ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENTS
DG22	HIGHWAY AND OTHER LIGHTING
DG 24	ENERGY EFFICIENCY



6. Highways and Traffic

Characteristics of local roads and streets

6.1 Main Road (C95) is the spine of Littleton and is an ancient route from Winchester to villages further north. One of the interesting features of this road is the high grassy banks through the village. These date from medieval times or earlier and result from farm animals and wagons being driven along the earth road gradually deepening the track. Church Lane and Littleton Lane are the oldest spurs from Main Road and are included on 18th century maps. Surrounding roads (Kennel Lane, Harestock Road, Deane Down Drove and Lower Farm Lane) date from the 19th century. The remaining spur roads are the result of housing development in the 20th century.

6.2 The settlement has grown in a very economical manner with minimum space being wasted on wide over-engineered roads. In order to retain the character of the village, this feature should be maintained and incorporated into new developments with the use of shared, not over-wide roads, with discreet footpaths if and where appropriate. Several existing small side roads are un-surfaced, which adds to the rural nature of the village.

6.3 There is virtually no interconnection between spur roads. Nearly all traffic has to proceed via Main Road and then into (and back out of) the access roads at right-angles to it. Many side developments lack any form of integration with the rest of the village. Lack of planning for useful integration of footpaths has created isolated pockets of development without pedestrian access to adjacent developments.

6.4 Main Road (C95) is an undulating minor road of limited width in places. Over most of its length it is subject to a 30 mph speed limit. The volume, nature and size of traffic appears to be increasing year by year and this is a cause of concern to villagers. The narrow widths and geometry of this and many of the village roads mean that the verges, kerbs and carriageways are regularly damaged by HGV movements along them, many of which are incorrectly directed by satellite navigation systems.

6.5 The five major traffic hazard points in the village are shown in Map 2 (AG3 1-5) and discussed in Chapter 7 (AG3).

1. There is very poor all round visibility for traffic in the area of the Main Road junctions with Deane Down Drove and Kennel Lane (C174).
2. There is poor all round visibility for traffic at the Kennel Lane (C174) junction with Chestnut Avenue.
3. There is poor visibility and geometry at the junction of Deane Down Drove with the Stockbridge Road (B3049).
4. Main Road narrows on the hill down to the Church from the Running Horse Public House. The road is not wide enough for two commercial vehicles to pass and has no footpath.
5. Littleton Lane, a single lane road with few passing places and designated as being “*Unsuitable for HGVs*”.

These hazard points have safety levels that residents consider to be sub-standard and should be subject to a highway safety review.

Footpaths, cycle-ways, bridleways and parking

6.6 There are no designated interconnecting footpaths, bridleways, or cycle-ways either within the settlement of Littleton or connecting it to the open countryside. Almost all pedestrian, equestrian and cycle traffic has to proceed via Main Road. There are three significant equestrian establishments in the village (Littleton Stud, Mason’s Stud and Harestock Stud on Kennel Lane) but no particular provision for them to exercise on the highway or gain access to the countryside safely by horseback.

6.7 There is no footpath connecting the medieval settlement and the modern settlement. The only access is along Main Road, walking on the highway from the Running Horse Public House down the hill to St Catherine’s Church. This part of Main Road is narrow and a hazard for pedestrians.

6.8 To access the open countryside entails a walk of about 1 kilometre along Main Road from the Running Horse Public House to the designated by-way off Lower Farm Lane which leads on to New Barn Farm at Crawley. The designated footpath from the end of Church Lane through Littleton Stud has a poor connection to the open countryside with the paths following alongside the busy Andover Road for several miles (see Map 2).

6.9 Off-road parking is provided at the Church, The Running Horse Public House and the Recreation Ground, but there is no provision for occasional public off-road parking other than on drives. Sufficient private parking space should be provided on each private site, so as to avoid vehicles overhanging footpaths. It should be noted that it is illegal to park vehicles on the footpath as well as being dangerous for pedestrians.

Street furniture, utilities and services

6.10 The design, state of maintenance and variety of signs varies considerably and generally reflects the period in which they were erected. The older cast iron “finger post” type signs, such as those on the triangle between Kennel Lane and Main Road, are considered of more architectural interest and more in keeping than the more functional later signs. It is considered appropriate to reduce the size, impact and regularity of modern traffic signs wherever possible, as long as safety to road users is not compromised in any way.

6.11 The majority of electricity and telecommunications services are routed via overhead wires resulting in a rather unsightly appearance. Recent housing developments have underground service connections which should be encouraged.

6.12 With the exception of Valley Road there is no street lighting. This is considered an important feature that should be retained and extended to new developments, in accordance with the 1994 agreement between WCC and Littleton & Harestock Parish Council (see Appendix 4).

6.13 Of particular concern, with regard to the associated hazards, are the increased traffic volumes and vehicle sizes now using the village roads and junctions between the A34 and Stockbridge Roads.

Design Guidance & Additional Guidance for this section - see chapter 7.0

Reference	Supplementary Design and Additional Guidance
DG15	DISTINCTIVE FEATURES AND VIEWS
DG18	FOOTPATH AND BRIDLEWAY CONNECTIONS
DG19	HIGHWAYS AND TRAFFIC
DG20	HIGHWAYS AND TRAFFIC
DG21	HIGHWAYS AND TRAFFIC
DG22	HIGHWAY AND OTHER LIGHTING
DG23	OVERHEAD SERVICES
AG3	HIGHWAYS AND TRAFFIC
AG4	HIGHWAYS AND TRAFFIC



7.0 PLANNING POLICIES, DESIGN GUIDELINES & ADDITIONAL GOALS

Introduction

7.1 This section of the VDS sets out Guidelines that will be applicable to new development in the village of Littleton and its surrounding area as defined in Map 1 and in Appendix 3 Statement of Public Consultation.

7.2 Earlier sections have already detailed a range of important features relating to the character of Littleton and its surroundings. These form the basis for the Guidelines, set out below, developed by local residents in response to Government guidance that development proposals should be sensitive to public participation and should respect particular features, circumstances and characteristics relating to specific sites and situations. Government guidance also stresses the need to achieve a high standard of design.

7.3 Although these proposals are called “guidelines”, very clear reasons and justification should be required and given to the public if they are not followed.

7.4 This approach will demand a high level of contextual and site survey and analysis by the developer and assessment of this by the Local Planning Authority at the pre-application and planning application stages. Additional site assessment information may be required as set out below. Each development site and proposal must be assessed against these Guidelines, as well as on its own merits.

Planning Policies

Planning Policy Background

7.5 Village Design Statements are “Supplementary Planning Documents” providing local community guidance within the “Local Development Framework for the District” as defined by Government’s Planning Policy Guidance and in the Local Plan. They are intended to provide more specific guidance relating to local issues. This section briefly outlines the more relevant parts of current planning policies and guidance that forms an important background for a Village Design Statement (VDS) and its Guidelines.

Planning Policy Statement 1 “Delivering Sustainable Development” 2005

7.6 PPS1 states the need to “...bring forward sufficient land of a suitable quality in appropriate locations to meet the expected needs for housing...” [para 27(iv)], it also confirms the Government’s commitment to protecting and enhancing the quality, character and amenity value in rural locations. Paragraph 34 states that “*Design which is inappropriate in its context, or which fails to take the opportunities for improving the character or quality of an area and the way it functions should not be accepted.*”

7.7 It also adds that design policies should concentrate on guiding the overall scale, density, massing, height, landscape, layout and access of new development in relation to neighbouring buildings and the local area generally. Design policies should not impose architectural styles or particular tastes and should not stifle innovation, originality or initiative, although local distinctiveness should be enhanced. New development should try to utilise energy-efficient building design and/or renewable energy options where possible, compatible with conservation of the natural environment

Planning Policy Statement 3 “Housing” 2005

7.8 PPS3 states that a significant increase in the number of new dwellings is required and calls for these to be built to higher densities. Such development should be designed and built to a high standard appropriate to its context and have a shared vision with local communities with regard to the type of residential environments they wish to see as set out by design policies and guidelines.

7.9 It also states that Authorities may define in their Local Plans or Local Development Frameworks a range of densities having regard, amongst other things, to the characteristics of the area. However, PPS3 accepts that lower densities can be justified having regard to the spatial characteristics of the site and its context and design and sustainability issues (paras 16 & 38).

Planning Policy Statement 7 “Sustainable Development in Rural Areas ” 2004

7.10 PPS7 confirms the Government’s overall aim “to protect the countryside for the sake of its intrinsic beauty, the diversity of landscapes, heritage and wildlife, the wealth of its natural resources and so it may be enjoyed by all.”

7.11 Para 1(vi) states that all development in rural areas should be well designed and inclusive, in keeping and scale with its location and sensitive to the character of the countryside and local distinctiveness.

7.12 Para 13 confirms the importance of Local Planning Authorities utilising tools such as Landscape Character Assessments and Village Design Statements in considering development proposals.

Planning Policy Statement 25 “Development and Flood Risk Areas” 2006

7.13 PPS25 sets out how development can take place in flood risk areas. It also states that “*climate change will lead to increased and new risks of flooding.*” This is seen as a sustainability issue in the designated flood risk area. High groundwater levels will have constraint implications for surface water drainage in some areas. Landowners, developers and their designers should comply with PPS25 where appropriate and note that Littleton is not on mains drainage. PPS25 provides guidance on these issues and identifies that there are added complications when sewage treatment systems inter-relate with flooding.

Winchester District Local Plan Review 2006 (WDLP Review 2006)

Local Plan Policy Objectives

7.14 This review plan places greater emphasis on development than the previous WDLP Review 1998. It is a reflection of the Government’s aim to increase the provision of residential accommodation in communities, including existing villages, in a sustainable manner.

7.15 The area covered by this VDS includes the “built” settlement of Littleton as defined by Policy H.3. This allows residential development within the H.3 policy boundary. Policy H.7 also applies to this settlement area responding directly to Government guidance and anticipating such development achieving housing densities of 30-50 dwellings per hectare subject to design and sustainability factors. The remaining surrounding areas within the geographical coverage of this VDS (see paragraph 1.5) are in the countryside and are covered by the Countryside & Natural Environment (CE) and in the Littleton Conservation Area, the Historic Environment (HE) Policies.

7.16 Although development densities are likely to increase under the plan policies, considerable weight is placed in the Local Plan Review on a design-led approach to new development. The first Objective of the Local Plan Strategy requires that new development should follow such an approach in order to conserve and enhance the attractiveness of the District. The subsequent text expands upon this theme, stressing the need for new development to respond to the particular characteristics of each site and reinforce local distinctiveness. It makes particular reference to the Government companion guides “By Design” and “Better Places to Live” that demonstrate how these principles can be applied.

7.17 The key task of this VDS is to consider the particular characteristics of this area and to identify and evaluate their local and wider importance. This requires a level of detailed consideration and sensitivity. An integral part of this exercise is that local residents and stakeholders should be involved in identifying those aspects which they consider to be of special value in defining their own environment. Once these characteristics and features are identified, they should be taken into account in planning decisions.

Policies DP.1 and DP.3

7.18 Applicants must demonstrate that relevant design principles have been followed by the submission of a Design Statement with each application. The Design Statement should analyse the site and its context and explain how this analysis has informed the design. Emphasis is placed on design and sensitivity to the environment, but, in accordance with PPS3, Policy DP.3 requires the efficient use of land without having “an unacceptable adverse impact on adjoining land, uses or property”.

7.19 These Policies reiterate the requirement for high quality design. They state that development proposals should respond positively and creatively in terms of design, scale and layout to the character, appearance and variety of the local environment. They should reflect its distinctive development forms and patterns of building, spaces, townscape and landscape and must incorporate in its design those features that are important to the history and form of the area.

Policy DP.4

7.20 This Policy confirms that new development should maintain and enhance townscape and landscape

including the retention of important public views, trees and hedgerows, open areas important to the townscape, and any other features important to the townscape. It includes specific comment on trees in relation to development, requires that special care should be taken to ensure the future wellbeing of trees to be retained including canopy and root spread and space for future growth. The explanatory text also states that “*Proposals that could lead to subsequent pressure for removal, or the premature demise of trees, should be avoided.*”

Policy H.7

7.21 Whilst the Local Plan embraces Government guidance on increased residential densities, there is also conversely greater emphasis on the design led approach to new development. PPS3 requires that, whilst efficient use should be made of development land, good design should be facilitated by identifying the distinctive features that define the character of a particular local area. The Local Plan Review therefore enlarges upon this guidance, giving more specific guidance on the protection of characteristics and features important to the immediate locality and the wider town, village or landscape setting.

Policy CE.5

7.22 This Policy states that development which fails to respect the character of the landscape, or harms the key characteristics of the Landscape Character Area related to Littleton as set out in The Sparsholt Woodlands Landscape Character Area in Appendix 2 of the WDLP Review will not be permitted.

Design GUIDELINES (DG) AND ADDITIONAL GOALS (AG):

DG1: DEVELOPMENT DENSITY

Development should seek to achieve the Government and Local Plan recommended minimum net density of 30 dwellings per hectare (dph) but there are important positive distinctive village features identified and scheduled in this VDS, including key landscape and settlement characteristics (see DG2, DG 3, DG 12, DG 13 and DG 14), these should be taken into account. (WDLP Review 2006 Policy: H7)

Reasons:

7.23 Littleton has a strong sense of local identity and this should not be diminished by inappropriate development. A number of key positive features have been identified and it will be important that they are protected. Existing landscape features such as hedges, trees and banks may be excluded from density calculations if they are significant landscape buffer strips that contribute to the wider landscape character of the area.

7.24 Lower densities may also be required to achieve drainage schemes complying with current British Standards.

DG2: SCALE OF NEW DEVELOPMENT

New development in Littleton should be sympathetic to the existing scale, height and mass of existing buildings and be in scale with its immediate surroundings, including its landscape setting. It must not have an unacceptable adverse impact on adjoining land, uses or enjoyment of existing properties or harm the character of the area. (WDLP Review 2006 Policy: DP3)

Reasons:

7.25 To retain the rural nature of Littleton with its green canopy apparent from both long and local views, new development should be screened from long views by blending sympathetically into the topography and landscape. Buildings should not dominate the landscape or harm the character of the village. Prominent, elevated or exposed locations, on the edge of or within the village, should be treated carefully so as to conserve the existing character where buildings are set within a structure of mature trees, high banks and hedgerows within a downland landscape.

7.26 New development should be contained broadly within the overall mass of adjacent buildings, particularly in regard to height. Ridgelines of new buildings should generally not exceed those of existing adjacent buildings. This may restrict heights in some locations to a single storey but a second floor within the roof may be acceptable subject to impact and overlooking. New buildings should generally be no taller than two storeys in height and rooms in the roofs to make a third storey should be avoided unless there is clearly no impact or overlooking issues and no impact on the public realm in terms of heavy roof forms or unsympathetic windows within roof planes. Due to the undulating nature of Littleton, extra consideration is needed where there are changes in levels between properties as this can lead to increased exposure and overlooking. Additional information may be necessary at planning submission stage to identify such issues.

7.27 The existing stock of smaller houses (having regard to the spatial quality of the area) is considered by residents as an essential element of the village. These houses address directly the need for “starter” homes for young families and “downsizing” for the retired.

DG3: BUILDING LINES

Existing building lines should generally be respected. (WDLP Review 2006 Policy: DP4)

Reason:

7.28 Building lines on most roads are well defined. It is important that any new development retains this feature where it exists and gives the existing road network an open space or green area in front of buildings.

DG4: RESIDENTIAL TYPES

New housing development should include a range of types including a significant number of one and two bedroom houses, either for sale on the open market or as “affordable” (i.e. subsidised) housing. In order to maintain a balance of age-groups, this will assist those first-time buyers with a local connection to stay in or return to the village; and existing elderly residents in larger houses to move to smaller units to meet their changing needs and enable them to stay in the community. Special needs housing for the elderly and disabled should be encouraged where appropriate. (WDLP Review 2006 Policy: H7)

Reason:

7.29 There is a need for small and affordable units, although it is also important that any new development should reflect the form, scale and character of traditional domestic buildings so as to integrate with existing housing and avoid the appearance of apartment blocks.

DG5: NON RESIDENTIAL USES

Small scale commercial, business or recreational use is encouraged so as to provide work and facilities close to where people live. Development should take account of important distinctive village features identified and scheduled in this VDS including important landscape and settlement characteristics. Applications should demonstrate that they will not be detrimental to the amenities, operation, use or enjoyment of nearby properties particularly with regard to noise pollution, light pollution, hours of operation and traffic generation prior to planning permission being granted. (WDLP Review 2006 Policies DP6, DP11)

Reason:

7.30 To protect Littleton’s key characteristics as identified in this VDS and in particular, the enjoyment and use of nearby dwellings, gardens and open spaces and road safety.

DG6: THE RESIDENTIAL MOBILE HOME PARK

The residential mobile home park at the end of North Drive is a positive contribution towards lower cost housing within the village and a change of use should not be permitted. (WDLP Review 2006 Policy H10)

Reason:

7.31 This development is seen to be an important contribution to Littleton’s stock of “affordable houses”.

DG7: IMPORTANT FACILITIES AND SERVICES

The Running Horse Public House, the Millennium Memorial Hall, the Recreation Ground and their respective facilities and car parks are important major amenities in the village and any proposal or development which would result in the loss of any of these facilities and services should not be permitted. (WDLP Review 2006 Policy SF7)

Reason:

7.32 The past decade has seen some local facilities disappear and the remaining facilities are seen as being essential to protect the sustainability of the village.



DG8: LANDSCAPE SETTING

No development that would physically or visually diminish the area of countryside separating Harestock and Weeke from Littleton located on Map 1. and known as the “Winchester – Littleton Local Gap” as defined by WDLP Review 2006 policy CE2 should be approved.

Reason:

7.33 The settlement of Littleton has always been located in the countryside separate from the built up areas of northern Winchester and this is considered to be a fundamental landscape and physical characteristic that should not be physically or visually compromised.

DG9: LANDSCAPE SETTING

The landscape setting of the Conservation Area separated from the 20th century settlement by open green slopes leading up to woodland and shown on Map 1 is important since it retains the integrity of the medieval valley settlement in the landscape. Development which would damage this setting should be resisted. (WDLP Review 2006 Policy DP4)

Reason:

7.34 The medieval settlement of Littleton is separated from its 20th century development by a stretch of prominent woodland and open steeply sloping fields. This is considered a fundamental landscape and physical characteristic that should not be compromised.



DG10: LANDSCAPE SETTING

The area of open land and woodland around the Sir John Moore Barracks used for training purposes to the north and west of the barracks buildings, as identified on Map 1, is considered to be of important landscape value. It separates the barracks development from Littleton and protects the setting of Littleton in long views from Andover Road and from the footpath from Church Lane to Andover Road. Development which would be unduly intrusive in this area should be resisted. (WDLP Review 2006 Policies H3, DP4)

Reason:

7.35 To ensure that the 20th century and medieval settlements of Littleton retain their landscape settings as set out in Appendix 2 of WDLP Review 2006 Landscape Character Area Key Characteristics Landscape Strategies – Sparsholt Woodlands Landscape Character Area covering this area.

DG11: LANDSCAPE SETTING

This statement supports the WDLP Review 2006 policies protecting the nature of this land surrounding the settlement area of Littleton. (WDLP Review 2006 Policy H3)

Reason:

7.36 To protect the countryside setting of the settlement areas of Littleton identified by Policy Boundary (H3) and the Conservation Area (HE4-HE8) in the WDLP Review 2006. These are set within the Countryside in a landscape of strong rural character varying from open agricultural land to woodland as set out in Appendix 2 of WDLP Review 2006 Landscape Character Area Key Characteristics Landscape Strategies – Sparsholt Woodlands Landscape Character Area.

AG1: LANDSCAPE SETTING

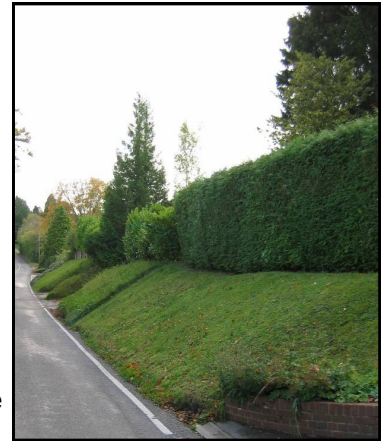
Residents should be encouraged to conserve, maintain, renew and strengthen landscape features such as woodland, trees, hedgerows, banks, wooden bar gates and post and rail fencing with local materials and native species.

DG12: LANDSCAPE FEATURES

Where appropriate, important trees, hedgerows and high banks should be carefully retained and integrated into new development by appropriate siting of buildings, their accesses or car parking. Landscaping, using indigenous planting, local materials and details should be incorporated, where applicable, without the loss or erosion of existing features which provide a valuable habitat for plant and wildlife. Opportunities to create or improve such habitats and features of nature conservation interest should be taken when the opportunity arises when planning permission is granted. (WDLP Review 2006 Policy: DP4)

Reason:

7.37 Certain trees, hedgerows and high banks are key characteristics of the village and new development should be carefully integrated into the settlement areas by appropriate landscaping. These features which contribute to the character of the wider area should be retained to conserve the important landscape setting features identified in this VDS.



DG 13: AMENITY OPEN SPACE

The provision of private and public amenity open space within new development should be adequate, in terms of character, design, scale and extent and should not be reduced to a scale that harms the character of the area or adversely affects the enjoyment of adjoining properties. (WDLP Review 2006 Policy: DP3, DP5)

Reason:

7.38 To provide adequate private and public amenity open space and to protect the local character and amenities of adjoining buildings.

DG14: TREES

Where appropriate, planning applications should be accompanied by a detailed tree and hedge survey together with an arboricultural report. This should incorporate an assessment of the amenity value of trees and hedgerows and their contribution to the overall setting and character of the village together with an arboricultural method statement. The proposals should also include detailed schemes for new planting. (WDLP Review 2006 Policy DP1)

Reason:

7.39 It is essential that special care be given to the value and contribution of trees to the overall wooded character of Littleton, rather than just their size, species, health etc. Proposals must be realistic and allow for existing trees and proposed planting to grow and not become a nuisance that entails eventual removal. To reduce this risk of future conflict proposals should include a shading study from nearby trees to indicate that immediate and long term conflicts are not an issue. BSI Code of Practice 5837:2005 "Trees in relation to construction" should be fully complied with.

AG 2: TREE SURVEYS AND PROGRAMMES

All important trees in the VDS area should be scheduled and identified in a Tree Character Appraisal and Management Survey and where appropriate, be covered by Tree Preservation Orders. A tree management programme should be established within the village to protect existing trees and to plan for their eventual replacement when they become unsafe or reach the end of their lives.

Reason:

7.40 Residents identified the general tree cover as being a major positive feature in and around Littleton and this is confirmed in the WDLP Review 2006 Appendix 2 Landscape Character Area Key Characteristics Landscape Strategies – Sparsholt Woodlands Landscape Character Area.

7.41 Many of these features were identified by residents during the first public participation (2000) as requiring special consideration in order to conserve the built environment and landscape setting of the VDS Area.



DG15: DISTINCTIVE FEATURES AND VIEWS

Distinctive features and views within and around the village are given below and specifically located on Maps 1 - 3. They should be conserved, maintained and enhanced to support the feeling of space and preserve the individual nature of the village and not visually or physically diminished by development. On the maps, features are designated as numbered red squares and views as numbered blue squares.

DISTINCTIVE FEATURES

- A. Specific green banks and islands adjacent to roads (marked in green on Map 3.).
- B. The village pond and the green spaces around and opposite it.
- C. The English Heritage Tumulus Field.
- D. Open space and woodland at the top of Dale Close.
- E. Woodland to the rear of the Running Horse Public House which abuts the Recreation Ground.
- F. The Recreation Ground including the pavilion and the conservation field.
- G. The wall, gate and railings to Littleton Lodge and The White House, Main Road.
- H. The Running Horse Public House and grounds and car parks.
- I. St Catherine's Church and environs.
- J. Rectory land and graveyard.
- K. 1, 2 Traditional cast iron street finger posts.
- L. The arable land and pasture of the Littleton Stud including the area on each side of the designated public footpath from Church Lane to Andover Road.

VIEWS

Views within the Conservation Area

- 1. The view southwards on Main Road seen on entering the Conservation Area.
- 2. The view, southwards from Church Lane and Main Road, towards the ridge that screens the 20th century settlement.
- 3. The views from the public footpath to Andover Road (entrance in Church Lane) up the hill towards Littleton, the Recreation Field and Running Horse Public House.

Views within the 20th Century Settlement

- 4. The view northwards on Main Road seen on entering the 20th century settlement.
- 5. Views in Main Road from both directions.

Named views in Main Road

- 5.1. From the area of the pond looking both north and south.
- 5.2. From the area of the Hallway looking both north and south.

VDS Boundary Views

- 6. From Three Maids Bungalow southwest towards the settlement.
- 7. View south southeast from Littleton Lane towards the settlement.

DG15 VIEW PHOTOGRAPHS



DG15.1



DG15.2



DG15.3



DG15.4



DG15.5.1 N



DG15.5.1 S

DG15 VIEW PHOTOGRAPHS



DG15.5.2 N



DG15.5.2 S



DG15.6



DG15.7

DG16: THE CONSERVATION AREA

Any development and repair work in the Conservation Area should be carefully designed to a high standard and integrated in order to conserve and enhance existing features, views and character. Where appropriate, local traditional methods and materials should be used. (WDLP Review 2006 Policy HE4)

Reason:

7.42 The Conservation Area and its medieval settlement were identified as being an important part of the village which should be conserved and its status and landscape setting not weakened or damaged.

DG17: ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENTS

Proper and adequate environmental surveys and reports should be submitted as appropriate prior to a planning application being considered to assess:

1. *The ecological impact on existing plant, wildlife and landscape of any development; the impact any development might have on such habitats; any mitigation schemes being proposed which should be identified in such reports. Where appropriate, habitats and wildlife should be protected, maintained and enhanced and new areas created, when the opportunity arises and important habitats not destroyed. Special consideration must be given to Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation (SINC) or other designated nature conservation areas including the Sir John Moore Barracks SINC*
2. *The extent to which any development may generate light, noise, air, land, surface water or groundwater pollution and how these will affect local residents and be controlled, mitigated and managed.*
3. *Archaeological/historical implications.*
4. *That a Sustainable Drainage System (SUDS) for the disposal of foul and surface water can be provided to serve the development site.*
5. *The risk of flooding. Site specific Flood Risk Assessments (FRAs) will need to be submitted in support of planning applications where appropriate.*

(WDLP Policy DP1)

Reason:

7.45 The “design-led” policy approach is required to realise the potential to increase the use of previously developed land. This can only be successfully achieved when all opportunities and constraints are fully and properly identified and appraised prior to a planning application being considered. Drainage schemes to comply with current British Standards may have a significant impact on site layouts.

DG18: FOOTPATH AND BRIDLEWAY CONNECTIONS

Existing footpaths and bridleways around the village should be protected, maintained, enhanced and extended where possible. Positive action should be taken as appropriate to create the following new pathways located on Map 2 and designated by numbered turquoise squares. (WDLP Review 2006 Policy RT9).

1. *Alongside Main Road from the Running Horse Public House to the Church.*
2. *From the Recreation Ground to access the open countryside and connect into the existing bridleway/ footpaths system to the north beyond the Littleton Stud to New Barn Farm and Crawley Woods.*

Reason:

7.46 In order to walk, cycle or horse ride from the 20th century settlement to St. Catherine’s Church or to the open countryside via the by-way off Lower Farm Lane beyond Littleton, it is necessary to use the highway on the increasingly busy Main Road.

DG19: HIGHWAYS & TRAFFIC

Provision should be made for on-site parking in accordance with highway standards (WDLP Review 2006 Policy T4)

Reason:

7.47 In the interest of highway safety, adequate on-site parking should be provided for developments to discourage roadside parking.

DG20: HIGHWAYS & TRAFFIC

Applications for new development accessing directly on to and off Main Road should be accompanied with details to establish that safe traffic sight lines can be met in three dimensions. These details should be submitted in the form of plans and sectional elevations to establish that vehicles can access and exit in forward gear safely prior to planning permission being granted. (WDLP Review 2006 Policy T2)

Reason:

7.48 Particular care is required to ensure that future developments comply with all the appropriate standards in the interests of road safety.

DG21: HIGHWAYS & TRAFFIC

New roads, drives and potentially “hard-surfaced” areas should not be over engineered and should, where possible, be permeable and sustainable in view of the flood risk and substrate drainage issues due to local conditions and topography. (WDLP Review 2006 Policy DP8)

Reason:

7.49 To reduce the impact of roads on the existing characteristics of the village.

DG22: HIGHWAY AND OTHER LIGHTING

No highway lighting shall be approved or allowed on new or existing roads and developments as agreed between Littleton & Harestock Parish Council, WCC and Hampshire County Council in 1994 (see Appendix 4) and security lighting etc should be restrained and point away from highways. Pedestrian and bollard lighting on new developments should be used in moderation and only where it can be justified. Other lighting proposals requiring planning permission should be considered in relation to this policy and accord with it. (WDLP Review 2006 Policy DP 10)

Reason:

7.50 Residents commented on the need to retain this policy to conserve the rural setting. It should apply to any planning application that will have an impact on light pollution in the village.

DG 23: OVERHEAD SERVICES

New power and telephone cables should be located underground where possible and existing overhead installations relocated underground when the opportunity arises. (WDLP Review 2006 Policy DP 14).

Reason:

7.51 Many existing services are routed overhead on poles and this was noted as being a negative visual feature by residents.

DG24: ENERGY EFFICIENCY

Proposals for energy efficient building design, construction and renewable energy options which are compatible with other environmental issues should be submitted with all planning applications. (WDLP Policy DP6)

Reason:

7.52 Sustainable development should utilise efficient resources to reduce energy and waste to meet both existing and future needs.

AG3: HIGHWAYS & TRAFFIC

The following road traffic hazard points have been identified as being in need of improvement, particularly with the increasing traffic numbers through the village and are designated by numbered purple squares on Map 2.

1. *The junction between Kennel Lane, Main Road and Deane Down Drove.*
2. *The Chestnut Avenue junction onto Kennel Lane.*
3. *The Deane Down Drove junction onto Stockbridge road.*
4. *The narrowing of Main Road between the Running Horse Public House and the Church.*
5. *Littleton Lane, as a single lane road, is narrow with a sharp bend between Main Road and Holmes Nursery and is unsuitable for HGVs; it is designated as such at its junction with Main Road.*

Reason:

7.53 In the interest of road safety. It is hoped that negotiations between the Parish Council and the Highway Authority will enable these issues to be addressed as soon as possible.

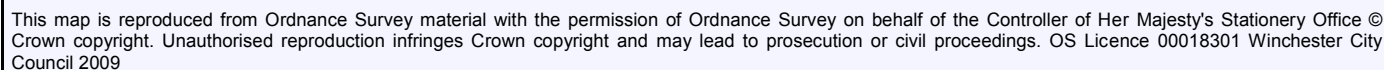


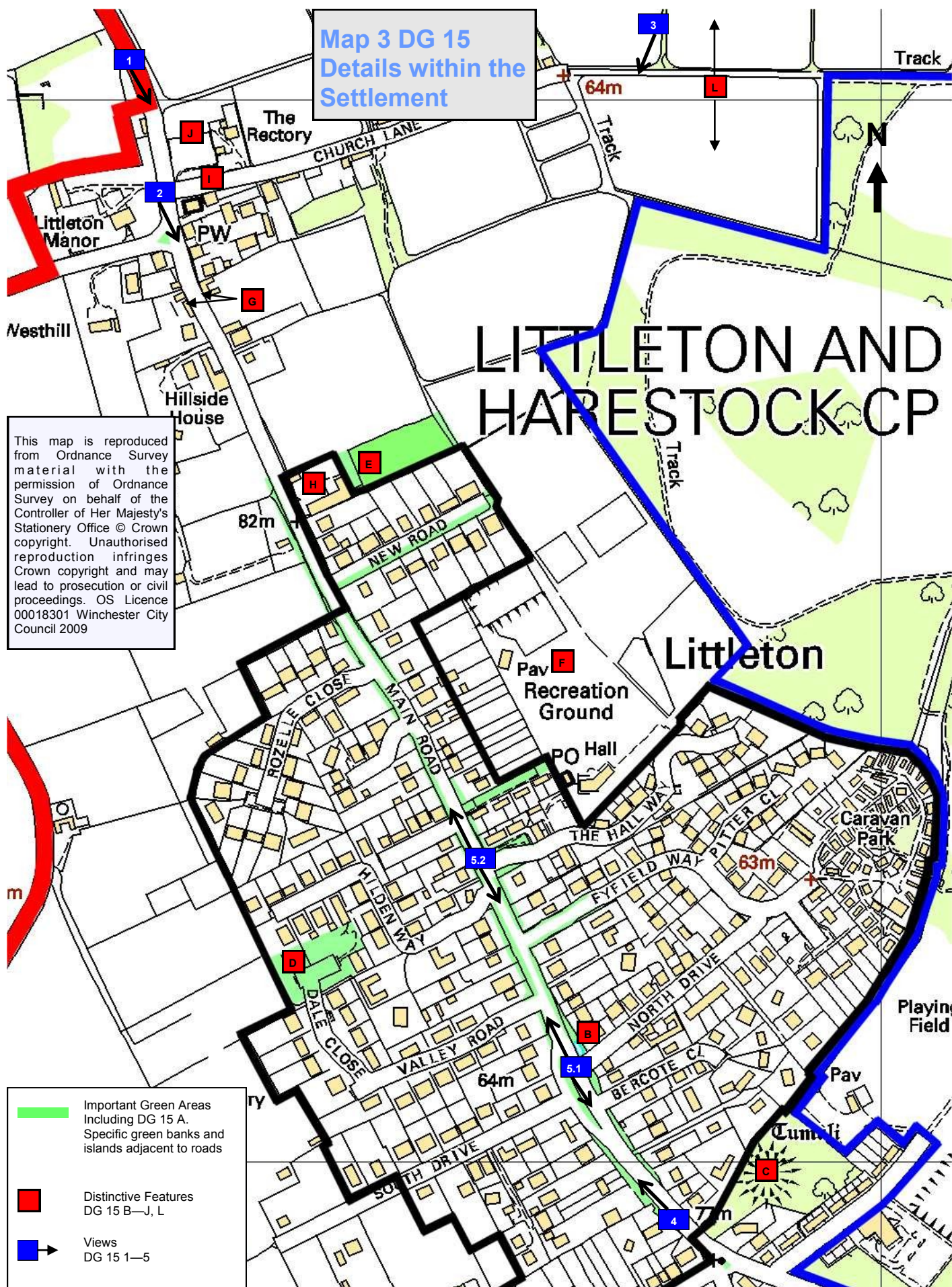
AG4: HIGHWAYS & TRAFFIC

Some grass banks are being damaged and eroded by vehicles and would benefit from being protected by sensitively designed measures such as granite kerbs. The following locations are of particular concern and are designated by numbered yellow squares on Map 2.

1. *The junction of Main Road and Stockbridge Road.*
2. *The southern "tip" of the grass island between Main Road and the road leading to South Drive.*







Appendix 1 – Listed Buildings Littleton Conservation Area 1986

Photographs of the listed buildings may be viewed at www.imagesofengland.org.uk

Church of St Catherine, Main Road (Grade II*)	Parish Church, 12th and 13thC heavily restored 1885-97 by T.E. William with late 20thC gallery by David Trussler R.I.B.A.
Monks Rest, Church Lane (Grade II)	Former priests' house and school. 15th 18th and 19thC
Littleton Manor, Main Road	Manor house 15thC, altered 18th, 19th and 20th C
Slade Cottage, Main Road (Grade II)	Timber-framed with plaster and brick infill and thatched roof. 16th and 18thC
Littleton Lodge, Wall and Gate Main Road (Grade II)	Early 19thC house with cast-iron gate and railings
The White House, Main Road (Grade II)	16thC small house with 19th and 20thC extensions
Other significant buildings of interest	
The Running Horse Public House, Main Road	Late 19thC
Red House, Main Road	Victorian villa
St. Swithun's Cottage, Main Road	Thatched cottage
Houses, Church Lane	Thatched cottages
The Millennium Memorial Hall, The Hall Way	Modern Village Hall
Scheduled Ancient Monuments maintained by English Heritage	
Flowerdown Barrows: Three Bronze Age Burial Mounds including two bowl barrows and the largest disc barrow in Hampshire.	The site includes a Sarsen Stone found locally and erected on the site by English Heritage.



Appendix 2 Sustainability Appraisal

SA MATRIX TEMPLATE		
Project Brief	Date of SA	
	Assessment Completed by: Officer – Details/ Contacts	Littleton VDS Revision
	Strategy/ Policy/ Plan– Title (summary of aims/ objectives/ audience)	This is our assessment of the social, environmental and economic effects of plan strategies and policies and must be read a key as part of the VDS
SA Method	Stage in development process when undertaken	Production phase
	Approach employed (individual officer/ workshop/ seminar)	Individual authoring and team review
	Consultees (organisations/ individuals)	VDS revision team & WCC Strategic Planning Office
SA Findings	Summary Matrix Completed? Potential Improvements Highlighted?	Positives include protecting environment green space, managing housing to provide size/number balance and appropriate style and character and encouraging business/ employment, subject to appropriate criteria (DG5).
	Overall Comments	

Sustainability Appraisal: Key	
Colour/ Symbol	Predicted effect of policy/ strategy on the SA Objective
Blue 0	Neutral effect
White?	Uncertain or Unknown effects
Dark Green ++	Policy/strategy likely to have very positive effects, may resolve existing sustainability issues
Light Green +	Policy/ strategy likely to have positive effect, no constraints
Yellow -	Potential negative effects, mitigation/ negotiation possible
Orange --	Problematical due to known sustainability issues
Red x	Policy/ strategy likely to have very negative effects, absolute sustainability constraints

No	Sustainability Theme and Objective	Decision aiding questions <i>Use questions as a guide – it is not necessary to answer each question individually</i>	SA Col	Commentary & Examples <i>Use this space to summarise your findings and highlight any predicted effects (positive or negative, short term, long term etc) Include, as appropriate, relevant <u>references/ evidence</u> that support your analysis</i>
1	Health and Well Being: To improve the health and sense of well being for all	Does the VDS, for example: Ensure equal access for all to health, community, cultural & recreational facilities?		Yes – promotes retention of open spaces and facilities
		Reduce the health inequalities associated with income, lifestyle and diet?		Neutral
		Create healthy and safe working and living environments (for example by promoting good design) that have low rates of crime and disorder?		Yes – promotes good design practice
2	Housing: To provide and maintain good quality, affordable and resource efficient housing for everyone	Does the VDS, for example: Support the delivery of affordable housing in urban and rural areas that reflects local character and provides planned access to local services, amenities and employment?		Yes - “Affordable” housing encouraged by DG4 and DG6
		Provide a range of housing that meets the needs of specific groups (e.g. elderly, disabled, young) and that can adapt to meet the needs of people at different life stages?		Yes – DG4 promotes a mix of housing.
		Contribute to high quality, well-designed, sustainable living environments?		Yes – Various DG(s) contribute to this objective

3	Education and Learning To encourage an informed and educated population by improving the level of skills, training and education available	Does the VDS, for example: Improve access to skills, training and education opportunities for everyone?		Neutral
		Recognise the need for people to adapt to economic change and retrain where necessary?		Neutral
		Enable people to live sustainable lifestyles?		Neutral
		Help maintain Winchester as a major focus on learning and education?		Neutral
4	Access to Services and Facilities: To improve access to services and facilities the countryside and green/ open spaces	Does the VDS, for example: Help retain essential local services (including locally made products) and ensure that physical access is suitable for everyone including those with disabilities?		Yes – DG7 encourages the retention of facilities and services
		Improve equality of access and affordability to all services, facilities, education, employment and leisure/ recreational opportunities?		Yes, the VDS seeks to retain and improve facilities and services thereby maintaining and improving access to them
		Ensure that sustainable transport solutions are available (including to low income families) and that they are suitable for disabled passengers?		Neutral
		Support integrated sustainable transport solutions, including quality public transport?		Neutral
		Reduce the need to travel?		Neutral

5	Community Engagement and Vibrancy: To create a vibrant, inclusive, cohesive and active community that supports local interests	Does the VDS for example: Promote a sense of community identity?		Encourages appropriate balance of “sense of place” for Littleton
		Involve local people in decision making and build their capacity to manage resources and facilities?		Yes – Production of the VDS is itself an example of this
		Promote multicultural and inter faith harmony and understanding?		Neutral
		Encourage community cohesion, provide a sense of ownership, help support local values & traditions and reduce social exclusion?		Neutral
		Support the development and improvement of partnership working within the community?		Neutral
6	Natural Environmental Quality: To conserve and enhance natural resources (including biodiversity and water) and the character and quality of the Winchester District landscape	Does the VDS, for example: Protect and enhance designated and locally valued habitats and species?		Yes – The VDS is positive about maintaining and enhancing the green environment , e.g. DG8 – DG10
		Prevent and reverse habitat fragmentation, where possible promote understanding of and access to biodiversity?		Yes - DG17
		Provide opportunities for provision and enhancement of green space?		Yes – DG12, DG 13, DG14
		Minimise adverse impacts on the landscape setting of the town and rural settlements?		Yes – DG8, DG9, DG10
		Lead to effective management of the demand for water, improve the quality of water resources and minimise flood risk?		Yes - DG17
		Prioritise the use of previously developed land to minimise Greenfield development?		Yes – DG1, DG2, DG8, DG9, DG10
		Protect and enhance local landscape and landscape designations (AONB, National Park)?		Yes - DG8, DG9, DG10

7	Climate Change and Energy: To address the causes of climate change and adapt in line with Winchester's Climate Change Plan	Does the VDS for example: Promote renewable energy generation?		Neutral
		Help reduce carbon and other greenhouse gas emissions?		Neutral
		Ensure adaptation planning to maximize opportunities and minimise costs of climate change?		Neutral
		Promote community involvement, understanding and action on climate change?		Neutral
8	Built Environment and Heritage To protect and enhance built and cultural heritage and improve the quality of the built environment	Does the VDS for example: Protect and improve the historic and archaeological environment (where appropriate)?		Yes – DG9, DG15
		Help accommodate new development in sympathy with the existing built environment through re-use, conversion and by using innovative design?		Yes – the VDS addresses these issues
		Support sustainable design/ construction methods and the requirement of sustainable building standards (Code for Sustainable Homes, BREEAM)?		Yes – DG24
		Help reduce noise/ light and air pollution incidents?		Yes – DG22 (Policy for “no street lighting”)

9	<p>Sustainable Consumption and Production</p> <p>To promote sustainable consumption and production by using resources efficiently and minimising environmental degradation</p>	<p>Does the VDS</p> <p>Support measures to reduce, reuse and recycle, waste, water, land, minerals and materials?</p> <p>Promote the use of energy recovered from waste?</p> <p>Support all enterprises in developing policies and actions to minimise their social and environmental impacts?</p> <p>Encourage sustainable procurement practices amongst businesses and the wider community?</p> <p>Encourage the incorporation of energy efficiency measures and renewables in new development, aiming for zero carbon buildings?</p>	<div>Neutral</div> <div>Neutral</div> <div>Neutral</div> <div>Neutral</div> <div>Neutral</div>	
10	<p>Economy, employment and enterprise:</p> <p>To maintain the buoyant economy and develop greater diversity that meets local needs</p>	<p>Does the VDS for example:</p> <p>Provide a diverse range of jobs that meet the needs of local people (e.g. local tendering)?</p> <p>Encourage locally based environmentally and socially responsible employment and help create local markets for good and services?</p> <p>Promote the role of tourism in the local economy?</p> <p>Support the retention of young people, graduates and skilled labour locally?</p> <p>Support the rural economy?</p> <p>Promote Winchester as a major focus of skills, training, education and life long learning?</p> <p>Reduce both in and out commuting?</p>	<div>Neutral</div> <div>Neutral</div> <div>Neutral</div> <div>Neutral</div> <div>Yes, DG5</div> <div>Neutral</div> <div>Neutral</div>	

Appendix 3 - Statement of Public Consultation

Littleton Village Design Statement revision programme - March 2008 Document Details	
Role and content	Provide guidance on the character and design of new development to be accommodated within Littleton by revising the existing Littleton Village Design Statement published in 2000
Geographical coverage	The geographical area discussed in this Design Statement refers to Littleton and is defined as the area north of Harestock Road, west of Andover Road up to Three Maids Hill, then south of Lower Farm Lane (but including the properties on that road) up to its junction with the Littleton-Crawley Road, then south of Littleton Lane skirting but including Littleton Manor and other properties on Littleton Lane then west to its junction with the Stockbridge Road and then east of the Stockbridge Road to its junction with Harestock Road and is shown on the map in Map 1
Status	Supplementary Planning Document (SPD)
Chain of Conformity	Winchester District Local Plan Review 2006 and current Government Guidance
Timetable of Key Stages (Key Milestones shown in <i>Italics</i>)	
Pre-production period: <i>Including commencement of document editing and preparation and parishioner review of existing Littleton Village Design Statement dated 2000 available in text form at www.littletonandharestock.hampshire.org.uk</i>	January 2008 – May 2008 4 months
Production: Preparation of draft (revised) Supplementary Planning Document and sustainability appraisal report.	June 2008 – January 2009 7 months <i>(actual Summer 2008/Spring 2009)</i>
<i>Draft Supplementary Planning Document and sustainability appraisal report issued for public consultation.</i>	February 2009 – March 2009 2 months <i>(actual Autumn 2009)</i>
Consideration of representations and amendment of document if required.	April 2009 – July 2009 - 3 months <i>(actual Autumn/Winter 2009)</i>
Adoption: <i>Adoption and publication of document</i>	August 2009 <i>(actual 12 March 2010)</i>
Arrangements for Production	
Process management (Departmental Responsibility)	Strategic Planning Team (but day to day production / management by VDS Groups).
Internal resources	Head of Strategic Planning working in conjunction with other Council officers.
External resources	Primarily voluntary VDS Groups or Parish Councils with some use of specialist consultants, with input from other Council officers as required.
Community and stakeholder involvement	As set out in the Statement of Community Involvement. The documents are prepared by the community, with input by the Council's officers and design consultants.

Appendix 4

Lighting Policy Agreements

1. Agreement between PC & WCC on s38 Agreements (Street Lighting) – Reference: Meeting at Littleton 31 October 1994 (Mr. Patrick Orst (for WCC); Mr. Tony Stevens (for HCC Highways – Lighting), Littleton PC General Purposes Committee); Littleton PC Minutes endorsing the agreement 14 November 1994;
2. Littleton PC Street Lighting Policy statement dated November 1994
In LITTLETON (north of Harestock Road) there will be:
 - No street lighting in Main Road and
 - No new street lighting in housing developments off Main Road