

Meeting	Cabinet (Special Meeting)
Date and Time	Wednesday, 5th June, 2019 at 9.30 am.
Venue	King Charles Hall, Winchester Guildhall

AGENDA

PROCEDURAL ITEMS

1. Apologies

To record the names of apologies given.

2. Membership of Cabinet bodies etc.

To give consideration to the approval of alternative arrangements for appointments to bodies set up by Cabinet or external bodies, or the making or terminating of such appointments.

3. Disclosure of Interests

To receive any disclosure of interests from Members and Officers in matters to be discussed.

Note: Councillors are reminded of their obligations to declare disclosable pecuniary interests, personal and/or prejudicial interests in accordance with legislation and the Council's Code of Conduct.

4. To note any request from Councillors to make representations on an agenda item under Council Procedure Rule 35

Note: Councillors wishing to speak about a particular agenda item are requested to advise the Democratic Services Officer before the meeting. Councillors will normally be invited by the Chairman to speak during the appropriate item (after the Portfolio Holder's introduction, questions from Cabinet Members and public participation).



BUSINESS ITEMS

5. **Public Participation**
 - to note the names of members of the public wishing to speak on general matters affecting the District or on agenda items (in the case of the latter, representations will normally be received at the time of the agenda item, after the Portfolio Holder's introduction and any questions from Cabinet Members).
6. **Leader and Portfolio Holders' Announcements**
7. Declaration of Climate Emergency (Pages 5 - 16)
Key Decision (CAB3171)
8. Adoption of revised Swanmore Village Design Statement (Pages 17 - 68)
Key Decision (CAB3151)

Lisa Kirkman
Corporate Head of Resources and Monitoring Officer

Members of the public are able to easily access all of the papers for this meeting by opening the QR Code reader on your phone or tablet. Hold your device over the QR Code below so that it's clearly visible within your screen and you will be redirected to the agenda pack.



28 May 2019

Agenda Contact: Nancy Graham, Senior Democratic Services Officer
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**With the exception of exempt items, Agenda, reports and previous minutes are available on the Council's Website www.winchester.gov.uk*

CABINET – Membership 2019/20

Chairperson: Councillor Thompson (Leader with Portfolio for Communications and Transformation)

Vice Chairperson: Councillor Cutler (Deputy Leader with Portfolio for Finance and Risk)

Councillor Learney - Portfolio for Housing and Asset Management

Councillor Murphy - Portfolio for Environment

Councillor Porter - Portfolio for Built Environment and Wellbeing

Councillor Prince - Portfolio for Sport, Leisure and Communities

Councillor Weir - Portfolio for Local Economy

Quorum = 3 Members

Corporate Priorities:

As Cabinet is responsible for most operational decisions of the Council, its work embraces virtually all elements of the Council Strategy and [Portfolio Plans](#).

Public Participation

Public Participation is at the Chairman's discretion. If your question relates to an item on the agenda, you will normally be asked to speak at the time of the relevant item. Representations will be limited to a maximum of 3 minutes, subject to a maximum 15 minutes set aside for all questions and answers. If several people wish to speak on the same subject, the Chairman may ask for one person to speak on everyone's behalf. As time is limited, a "first come first served" basis will be operated.

To reserve your place to speak, you are asked to arrive no later than 10 minutes before the start of the meeting to register your intention to speak. Please contact the Democratic Services Officer in advance for further details.

Disabled Access:

Disabled access is normally available, but please phone Democratic Services on 01962 848 264 or email democracy@winchester.gov.uk to ensure that the necessary arrangements are in place.

Terms Of Reference

Included within the Council's Constitution (Part 3, Section 2) which is available [here](#)

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Agenda Item 7

CAB3171
CABINET

REPORT TITLE: DECLARATION OF CLIMATE EMERGENCY

5 JUNE 2019

REPORT OF PORTFOLIO HOLDER : CLLR LYNDA MURPHY

Contact Officer: Susan Robbins Tel No: 01962 848461 Email
srobbins@winchester.gov.uk

WARD(S): ALL

PURPOSE

The report recommends the declaration of a Climate Emergency and sets out a commitment for making Winchester City Council “carbon neutral” by 2024 and the District by 2030. The Appendix to this report is a paper drafted by Cllr Lynda Murphy, the Portfolio Holder for the Environment, which sets out the main effects of climate change, its effect on natural and human systems and how it can be addressed.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

That Cabinet

1. Declare a ‘Climate Emergency’;
2. Commit to an aim of making the activities of Winchester City Council carbon neutral by 2024, and the district of Winchester carbon neutral by 2030, taking into account both production and consumption emissions (scope 1, 2 and 3 of the Greenhouse Gas Protocol). Publish a report within six months setting out the immediate actions the Council will take to address this emergency and a plan to measure annual district progress towards meeting the 2030 target.
3. Work with partners across the district to deliver this new goal through all relevant strategies and plans and drawing on local and global best practice.
4. Support the lobbying of Government in relation to the Climate Emergency and providing the additional powers and resources needed to meet the 2030 target.

IMPLICATIONS:**1 COUNCIL STRATEGY OUTCOME**

- 1.1 The proposals in this report are consistent with the Council Strategy priority to improve the quality of the District's environment.

2 FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS

- 2.1 The financial implications of the additional measures required to work towards further reductions in carbon emissions will need to be assessed and further details will be included in the report to be brought back to Cabinet later this year. These will form an important part of the Medium Term Financial Planning process in order to ensure that proposals are prioritised and are financially sustainable in the overall budget context.

3 LEGAL AND PROCUREMENT IMPLICATIONS

- 3.1 Local authorities in the UK have a statutory duty to manage local air quality under Part IV of the Environment Act 1995 from which the Local Air Quality Management process derives. Following this Act, a National Air Quality Strategy was published in 1997 (last updated in January 2019) and the Air Quality (England) Regulations 2000 set objectives for several pollutants.

- 3.2 The regulations place a legal obligation on all local authorities to regularly review and assess air quality in their areas, and to determine whether or not the air quality objectives are likely to be achieved. Where they are not, the local authority must then declare an Air Quality Management Area (AQMA) and prepare an Air Quality Action Plan (AQAP) setting out the measures it intends to put in place in pursuit of the objectives.

- 3.3 In 2008 the European legislation (Directive 2008/50/EC) detailed the pollutants that occur in ambient air which have the potential to impact on human health. The Directive sets concentration values for each pollutant and a date by which the limit values should be achieved. Failure to meet the limit values by the deadlines can result in fines being levied against an EU member state by the European Commission. The dates for compliance with limit values in the Air Quality Directive, was extended for NO₂, to January 2015. A European Supreme Court ruling on the Government's breach of NO₂ limits required work on a comprehensive plan to meet pollution limits as soon as possible. The Department of the Environment, Fisheries and Rural Affairs (DEFRA) submitted an Air Quality Action Plan to the European Commission for their assessment at the end of 2015. In the local context, the City Centre has been designated as an Air Quality Management Area and the Council has sought to address this by adopting its Air Quality Management Plan, which sets out a number of core and complimentary measures designed to improve air quality. The Council also submits to Government an annual screening report which includes monitoring at a number of other locations across the district.

4 WORKFORCE IMPLICATIONS

- 4.1 The Council has recently appointed a Sustainability Officer who will coordinate work across the Council and with partners working through a project team. .

5 PROPERTY AND ASSET IMPLICATIONS

- 5.1 The Asset Management Strategy, Car Park Major Works programme, City of Winchester Movement Strategy and Housing Revenue Account Business Plan already include a range of measures and plans which will reduce carbon emissions over time. These action plans will require review in the light of the declaration of a Climate Change Emergency

6 CONSULTATION AND COMMUNICATION

- 6.1 The existing Carbon Reduction programme and initiatives have been developed with the close support of WinACC. Declaration of a Climate Change Emergency will provide opportunity to further engage partners to deliver this ambitious target across the district. It will be necessary to consult with a wide range of partners and other agencies in developing plans and proposals for meeting the revised targets.
- 6.2 There is a live Winchester Friends of the Earth petition asking the Council to declare a Climate Change Emergency ([Link to petition](#)) with over 350 signatures (as at 24 May 2019).

7 ENVIRONMENTAL CONSIDERATIONS

- 7.1 These are set out in the Appendix to this report.

8 EQUALITY IMPACT ASSESSMENT

- 8.1 Any proposed new or revised policies will require a review of the relevant impact assessments in accordance with the statutory requirements which include the Equalities Act 2010.
- 8.2 An Equality Impact Assessment (EQIA) involves assessing the impact of new or revised policies, practices or services against the requirements of the public sector equality duty and requires all public authorities to have due regard to the need to eliminate unlawful discrimination, advance equality of opportunity and foster good relations. It helps to ensure the needs of people are taken into account during the development and implementation of a new policy or service or when a change is made to a current policy or service.

9 DATA PROTECTION IMPACT ASSESSMENT

- 9.1 None at this stage

10 RISK MANAGEMENT

- 10.1 The table below sets out the intended approach to manage risk, mitigation and opportunities.

Risk	Mitigation	Opportunities
<i>Property Existing Asset Management Strategy not sufficient to meet new targets</i>	Strategy to be reviewed and updated	
<i>Timescales Targets very ambitious</i>	Action plan to be prepared for December 2019	
<i>Project capacity house resource limited</i>	Cross Council officer group to be established Partner group to be established	External support and expertise exists to support this work
<i>Financial / VfM Significant investment required to meet targets</i>	Action plan to be prepared for December 2019 in order to integrate into the budget process	
<i>Reputation Risk of not meeting target</i>	Action plan to be prepared for December 2019. Monitor and review progress of the adopted plan.	Ambitious target will help galvanise efforts of others

11 SUPPORTING INFORMATION:

- 11.1 **Declaring a “Climate Emergency”** A Climate Emergency declaration issued by a council can be a powerful catalyst for action if paired with a clear action plan. Since the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) report in October 2018 the Climate Emergency movement has emerged; originating in Australia and shifting to the UK in November 2018 when Bristol City Council became the first UK local authority to declare a Climate Emergency. Since then, over 70 local authorities have passed Climate Emergency declarations and set targets to become carbon neutral. The most commonly set date is 2030, with others setting targets for dates such as 2028, 2038 and 2050. The

Committee on Climate Change, advisors to the central Government has revised the UK's target to net-zero carbon emissions by 2050.

- 11.2 There is no single definition of what declaring a climate emergency means. It is protocol to declare an emergency "when there is a life-threatening situation."
- 11.3 Many are defining a "climate emergency" as becoming carbon neutral (given the results of the IPCC report) within 12 years to stop global temperatures rising above 1.5 degrees Celsius.
- 11.4 Declarations mean the Council notes that:
 - a) Climate change provides significant risk to the Council
 - b) Climate change provides significant risk to the community and biodiversity of the region
- 11.5 A Climate Emergency declaration and a carbon neutrality target date needs to be accompanied by a clear action plan that is supported by and embedded in the local authority as a whole.

12 **The New Targets**

- 12.1 The report seeks approval to declare a Climate Emergency and set very ambitious targets for the activities of the Council to be "Carbon Neutral" by 2024 and the district by 2030. It is not possible at this stage to set out how those targets could be achieved and a further report on this issue will be prepared for consideration in December 2019. Paragraphs 14 and 15 below set out the current position regarding carbon emissions locally and provide a clear indication of how challenging the new targets will be.
- 12.2 What is clear is that achieving "carbon neutral" targets by 2024 and 2030 will be reliant on external factors outside the direct control of the Council, including the pace of technological developments and national policy changes and a key emphasis of any such target will be the lobbying for national and international changes.

13 **Defining "Carbon Neutral"**

- 13.1 Firstly it will be important to define the term "carbon neutral;" carbon neutral may be achieved through carbon off-setting/trading and purchasing "green tariff" electricity. The Committee on Climate Change (CCC) state that "most sectors will need to reduce emissions close to zero without offsetting." This will dictate the approach adopted in the future and the levels of investment required for the different solutions.
- 13.2 Currently the Council's approach is not to offset but to reduce consumption through for example LED lighting and generation from PV panels. This

approach may have to be reconsidered to achieve the ambitious targets in the report.

14 The City Council's current carbon reduction program

- 14.1 Over the past ten years the Council has reduced its carbon footprint by 31% from 5389 tonnes CO₂e to 3700 tonnes CO₂e (Figure 1). The increase in carbon emissions in 2014-2015 can be attributed to the inclusion of the sheltered housing schemes within the reporting.

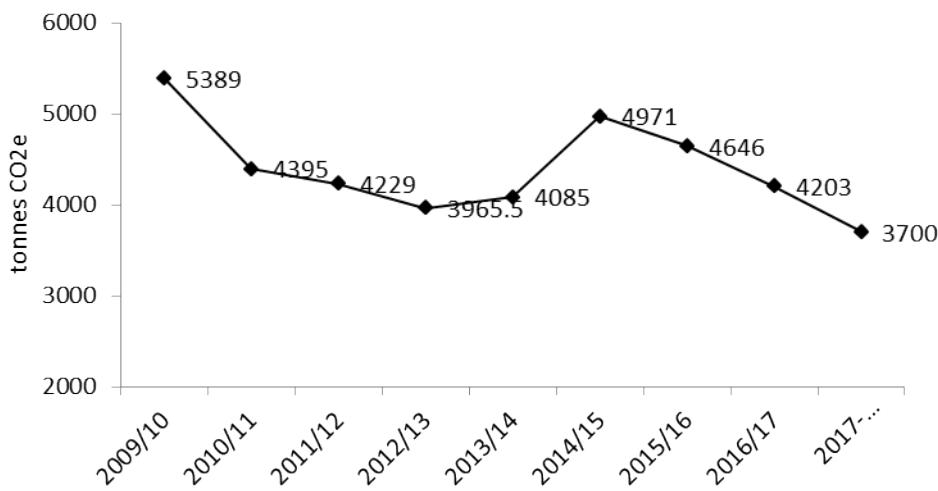


Figure 1. Winchester City Council's reduction in tonnes CO₂e since 2009

- 14.2 It is anticipated that based on current plans and activities, the Council will reduce its emissions by a further 20% based on 2017/2018 figures by 2024
- 14.3 There are a number of early considerations for the council to consider. These are set out below but have not been evaluated for financial viability or deliverability.
- a) Gas heated buildings to be converted to electric, or their emissions off-set.
 - b) Emissions from water supply and waste will also need to be off-set.
 - c) Revising the Asset Management plan for the Council's Housing stock, with an emphasis on renewable technology.
 - d) Review the Council's transport and subcontracted transport, which currently contributes 23% of the Council's carbon emissions. Vehicles include refuse freighters, Special Maintenance vehicles, vehicles used as part of the landscape ID Verde contract, Park and Ride buses, train and air travel. The 'grey fleet', staff and councillor travel will also have to be considered. It is desirable and recommended that the Council

procures transport contracts with low-emission vehicles for these purposes where possible. However it is not clear whether the technology will be readily accessible by 2024 to cover all these different transport needs and demands. In particular, the procurement of the new waste contract for 2020 is unlikely to achieve such a change. In addition, there is a growing Council estate of both new and old build, sometimes historic buildings, each presenting opportunities and limitations.

15 Winchester District

- 15.1 There has been a 26% reduction in the district's carbon emissions since 2005 (Figure 2). However, the 2018 report on Carbon Emissions in the district of Winchester (produced for the City Council and Winacc to support the work of the Council's Low Carbon Board) identified that the per capita total energy in Winchester District exceeded that in five adjacent local authority areas by at least 10%. The greatest emissions (309 kt) came from road transport (excluding motorways). Electricity emissions were next (172 kt) followed by gas (148 kt).¹ This reflects the recent population growth and strong local economy, both of which contribute to carbon emissions.
- 15.2 Figure 2 displays the carbon emissions of the District. The decline in carbon emissions from electricity is not solely through reduced demand, but largely through renewably generated electricity being uploaded to the electricity grid.

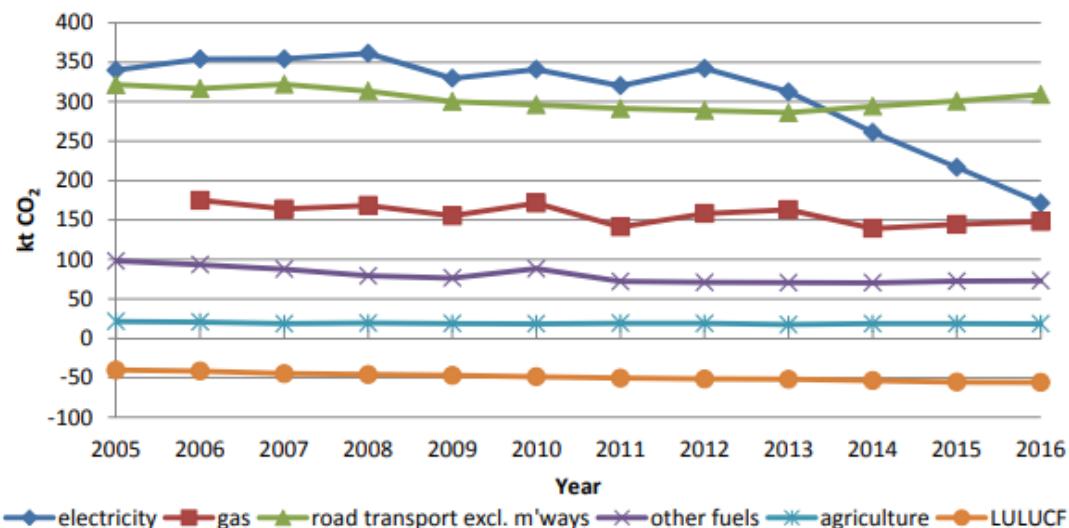


Figure 2. Winchester District carbon emissions from 2005 to 2016 (source of data B. Whitmarsh report)

- 15.3 The district offers unique set of challenges to becoming carbon neutral and the limitations which these impose must be carefully considered. For example, Winchester city is a conservation area and the South Downs National Park accounts for 40% of the District. Sites for renewable generation are limited although we have a strong record of granting planning permission for solar farms in a number of locations, as are modifications to historic buildings.

Government energy and other policies also impacts directly on the viability of certain renewable technologies. Arguably, however, reducing energy use and transport would pose the most significant opportunities to tackling carbon emissions.

- 15.4 The Council's Air Quality Strategy and Action Plan, the City of Winchester Movement Strategy will play key roles in responding to this challenge. A new car parking strategy will also be drafted in the coming months which again will provide an opportunity to consider traffic related emissions

16 OTHER OPTIONS CONSIDERED AND REJECTED

- 16.1 The Council has the option to continue with the existing Low Carbon Route Map and "12 steps towards a low carbon council". However, it has been determined that these measures are not a sufficient response to the risks now identified by the most recent information published regarding the impact of climate change. A Climate Emergency declaration is considered to be the most appropriate way to respond to the challenges now being faced by our District and will help to galvanise support for the climate change agenda and set a clear target by which the Council and/or locality will become carbon neutral. It is widely recognised that carbon neutrality is a necessary target if we are to do all we can to keep global warming below 1.5 °C.

BACKGROUND DOCUMENTS:

[Greenhouse Gas Emissions in Winchester District: Part VIII - 2018](#)

Previous Committee Reports:

Other Background Documents:

[Inter-Governmental Panel on Climate Change \(IPCC\) in October 2018](#)

APPENDICES:

Declaration of Climate Emergency – Briefing Paper by Cllr Lynda Murphy, Portfolio Holder for the Environment

REPORT TITLE: DECLARATION OF CLIMATE EMERGENCY**CABINET - 5th June 2019****PORTFOLIO HOLDER:** Councillor Lynda Murphy (Portfolio Holder for Environment)**WARD(S): ALL****PURPOSE**

This report sets out the main effects of climate change, its effect on natural and human systems and how it can be addressed.

Current position

Humans have already caused irreversible climate change, and its impacts are already being felt around the world. Global temperatures have increased by 1°C from pre-industrial levels. Atmospheric CO₂ levels are above 400 parts per million. The latest report from the Inter-Governmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) in October 2018 gave us 12 years to implement changes to keep global warming to a maximum of 1.5 degrees in order to avoid widespread drought, food scarcity, heat related deaths and loss of biodiversity including insects and vital food crop pollinators.

Main effects of climate change

The last three decades have been successively warmer than any decade since 1850 and are likely to have been the warmest 30-year period of the last 1,400 years. Models suggest that the average surface temperature is likely to increase between 0.3°C and 0.7°C further over the period from 2016 to 2035.

Over the 30-year period to 2010, the surface of the oceans has warmed by 0.1°C per decade on average. Absorption of CO₂ has led to acidification of the oceans – the pH of the ocean surface has decreased by 0.1 since the beginning of the industrial era. Oceans will continue to warm and acidify through the 21st century. This has implications for coral and marine life, and for all parts of the economy that rely on the ocean for their livelihood.

Since 2002, the land ice sheets in Greenland and Antarctica have lost around 400 gigatonnes of ice mass each year. Climate change has been linked to the collapse of Antarctica's Larson A and B ice shelves in 1995 and 2002 respectively. The Arctic Ocean is predicted to become ice free during summer by the middle of this century. Glaciers are shrinking around the world and permafrost is thawing. This increases the risk of further substantial carbon and methane emissions, creating a vicious circle that could accelerate climate change.

Sea levels are rising as a result of melting land ice and higher ocean temperatures. Sea levels rose by around 20cm between 1901-2010. Relative to the year 2000, sea

levels are predicted to rise by 30cm to 130cm by 2100 depending on the level of future emissions.

Some areas in the world are projected to experience higher levels of rainfall, whereas in others rainfall is expected to decrease. Seasons are also changing, with several studies showing spring is arriving earlier across the Northern Hemisphere.

Impact of climate change on natural and human systems

Climate change is expected to increase the risk of extreme events and disasters such as cyclones, floods, droughts and wildfires. Heat waves and extreme weather are likely to become more frequent, intense and/or last longer in some regions of the world.

60% of mammals, birds, fish and reptiles have been lost since 1970. Many more species are at risk of becoming extinct over the 21st century through a combination of climate change and other environmental stresses such as pollution and loss of habitat. Climate change is already impacting fragile ecosystems, some of which may never recover, e.g. the major Great Barrier Reef coral bleaching event in 2017 was a result of ocean acidification.

Risks from climate change include disruption to the economy as a result of extreme events and loss of livelihoods from industries like agriculture, fishing and tourism. People already living in poverty are particularly vulnerable to disruption to their livelihoods.

Climate change, coupled with increased demand from growing populations, threatens food security for millions of people. It will affect the availability, access, use and stability of food sources. Unless we adapt to it, climate change will adversely impact global crop yields. This could lead to political instability or violent conflict in some regions.

The impact of climate change on human health includes an increase in injury and deaths from heat waves and extreme events (e.g. fires), under-nutrition and increased risks from changes in infectious diseases. There may be some positive impacts, for example a reduction in cold-related deaths in some areas. However, climate change is expected to have a detrimental impact on human health and mortality overall, with those living in poorer regions most likely to be affected.

Air pollution and climate change are closely related. Many of the sources of both CO₂ and local air pollution are the same, including vehicle exhausts, factory chimneys, energy and heating. Great benefits can be realised if both issues are tackled in an integrated way.

Growing numbers of people are expected to experience water scarcity over the 21st century as a result of changes to the quantity and quality of water resources caused by the effect of climate change on hydrological systems. This might contribute to mass population migrations with possible consequences including political instability and/or violent conflict in some regions.

How this climate emergency can be addressed

At present the world is on track to overshoot the Paris Agreement's 1.5°C limit before 2050. In order to reduce the chance of runaway global warming and limit the effects of climate breakdown, it is imperative that we as a species reduce our CO₂eq (carbon equivalent) emissions from their current 6.5 tonnes per person per year to less than 2 tonnes as soon as possible.

Individuals cannot be expected to make this reduction on their own. Society needs to change its laws, taxation, and infrastructure to make low carbon living easier. To keep global warming "well-below" 2°C will require not only a significant reduction in actual emissions but also the large-scale removal of carbon dioxide from the atmosphere. Carbon capture technology does exist but financial incentives for developing and enlarging it to the necessary scale are currently weak.

Carbon emissions result from both production and consumption. Winchester City Council has already made some positive progress, but this is not enough. More can and must be done. The Independent Panel on Climate Change in its Oct. 2018 report was very clear that action from all parts of society is necessary and local government has a responsibility to lead the way.

Councils around the world are responding by declaring a 'Climate Emergency' and taking action to address this emergency. All levels of government (national, regional and local) have a duty to limit the negative impacts of climate breakdown. Local councils that recognise this should not wait for their national governments to change their policies.

The consequences of global temperature rising above 1.5°C are so severe that preventing this from happening must be humanity's number one priority. Bold local climate action can deliver economic and social benefits in terms of new green jobs, economic savings and market opportunities. It can also improve well-being for Winchester District's residents – for example through reducing fuel poverty and energy bills, encouraging healthy, active travel and improving green spaces and access to nature.

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Agenda Item 8

CAB3151
CABINET

REPORT TITLE: ADOPTION OF SWANMORE VILLAGE DESIGN STATEMENT

5 JUNE 2019

REPORT OF PORTFOLIO HOLDER: BUILT ENVIRONMENT AND WELLBEING

Contact Officer: Joan Ashton Tel No: 01962 848442

Email Jashton@winchester.gov.uk

WARD(S): CENTRAL MEON VALLEY

PURPOSE

Village Design Statements are produced by local communities and provide guidance for the design of new developments within the local area. In order for these documents to carry weight in the planning decision-making process they need to be adopted by the City Council as 'Supplementary Planning Documents' (SPD).

Across the Winchester district there are over 25 parishes/communities with adopted village/neighbourhood or local design statements, many of which were adopted sometime ago. A handful of communities have undertaken an update of their design statements and this is to be welcomed, as this will provide more up to date guidance when determining planning applications.

A draft version of the Swanmore Village Design Statement (VDS) was published for public consultation on 21 February 2019 for 6 weeks. This report summarises the comments received following consultation on the draft version of the VDS and recommends adoption of the document, subject to a number of changes in response to comments received. These changes are outlined in the schedule of comments and recommended responses in Appendix 1 and illustrated in the post-consultation version presented in Appendix 2. The report also seeks the revocation of the previous Swanmore VDS that dates from 2001.

The Swanmore VDS will cover the whole area of the Swanmore Parish, but the City Council can only adopt the VDS as SPD insofar as the part of Swanmore Parish that lies within the area of Winchester City Council for planning purposes. South Downs National Park Authority will also be required to adopt the document to cover the part of the parish within the National Park.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

1. That the Design Guidelines/Policies in the Village Design Statement for Swanmore, as set out in Appendix 2 of this report, be adopted as a Supplementary Planning Document, for that part of the parish within Winchester District.
2. That the 2001 Swanmore VDS be revoked as SPD following the adoption of the 2019 SPD.
3. That the Strategic Planning Manager is granted delegated authority to make minor factual corrections and editing, in consultation with the Portfolio Holder for Built Environment and Wellbeing, to finalise the Design Guidelines/Policies in the Village Design Statement for Swanmore, prior to publication on the Council website.

IMPLICATIONS:**1 COUNCIL STRATEGY OUTCOME**

- 1.1 Village Design Statements (VDS) outline the local community's aspirations for good quality and locally responsive design within their areas. The Swanmore VDS therefore supports the outcome of 'Improving the Quality of the District's Environment' and particularly the principle to 'Protect, enhance and respect the District's rich heritage and landscape while allowing appropriate development to take place'.

2 FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS

- 2.1 Work on the document to date – including the public consultation – has been undertaken using existing staff resources, funded from the operational budget.
- 2.2 The City Council's Community Planning Budget is available for the purposes of community planning, which would include the preparation and publication of a VDS. The limit of the budget is £500. Swanmore Parish Council has been made aware of the existence of this fund, but has not made an application to date. It would be open to the Parish Council to apply for up to £500 from the Community Planning Budget to assist with the costs of publication.

3 LEGAL AND PROCUREMENT IMPLICATIONS

- 3.1 The statutory procedures for the production, consultation on and adoption of a Supplementary Planning Document ("SPD") are set out in Regulations 11 to 16 of the Town and Country (Local Plan) (England) Regulations 2012 (as amended) ("2012 Planning Regulations").
- 3.2 A Supplementary Planning Document builds upon policies in the Local Plan to provide more detailed advice and guidance on and without introducing new policies. An SPD is a material planning consideration in decision making.
- 3.3 Formal statutory consultation on the Design Guidelines/Policies in the Village Design Statement for Swanmore has been correctly consulted undertaken by Council officers with initial consultation by Swanmore Parish Council with input from officers from the City Council.

4 WORKFORCE IMPLICATIONS

- 4.1 The Swanmore VDS has been produced by the local community with assistance from officers from the City Council. There are no additional workforce requirements although officers will continue to assist with the finalisation of the VDS prior to publication.

5 PROPERTY AND ASSET IMPLICATIONS

- 5.1 None

6 CONSULTATION AND COMMUNICATION

- 6.1 The VDS has been produced by, and in consultation with, the local community and officers from WCC and the SDNP. Swanmore Parish Council carried out the initial consultation with local residents as part of the development of the draft VDS and the details of this are included in Appendix D of the VDS.
- 6.2 Following further development of the draft, a Portfolio Holder Decision Notice (PHD848 refers) was prepared to authorise publication of the draft VDS for public and stakeholder consultation. All members, Ward Members and the Portfolio Holder for Built Environment were therefore consulted as part of that process.
- 6.3 The draft VDS was subject to statutory consultation between 2nd February and 5th April 2019 via the Citizenspace online consultation portal. The consultation included statutory consultees and those on the local plan database. Further publicity was undertaken via e-newsletters, including parish connect and use of twitter to ensure correct statutory consultation was undertaken.
- 6.4 The Council received 13 consultation responses. An analysis of the consultation responses is appended to this report (Appendix 1). The main issues arising and any resulting changes to the VDS are considered further below at 11.8-11.14.
- 6.5 Under the 2012 Planning Regulations, a statement of consultation needs to be published before a SPD can be adopted. This can be as part of the SPD itself, and the VDS already contains details of the public participation carried out during the preparation of the draft VDS. This report updates the consultation statement; detailing the public consultation undertaken, summarising the issues raised and describing how these issues have been addressed, as required by the Regulations. The final version of the VDS will therefore be updated to refer to this.

7 ENVIRONMENTAL CONSIDERATIONS

- 7.1 VDS are concerned with the design and appearance of local areas and therefore impact on the quality of life and health and wellbeing of the local community as well as improving the quality of the built and natural environment, which form part of sustainable development as a whole. Swanmore VDS does reference solar panels and other energy saving/generation measures insofar as they may have a visual impact on the vicinity.

8 EQUALITY IMPACT ASSESSMENT

- 8.1 The Public Sector Equality Duty (PSED) under section 149 of the Equality Act 2010 requires the Council, when exercising its functions, to have due regard to:

- (i) the need to eliminate discrimination, harassment, victimisation and any other conduct that is prohibited by or under the Equality Act 2010;
- (ii) the need to advance equality of opportunity between persons who share protected characteristics and those who do not, and;
- (iii) foster good relations between those who have protected characteristics and those who do not.

Note: 'Protected characteristics' are: age, sex, race, disability, sexual orientation, marriage and civil partnerships, religion or belief, pregnancy and maternity and gender reassignment.

- 8.2 The Council is committed to all of the above in the provision, procurement and commissioning of its services, and the employment of its workforce. In addition, the Council is also committed to improving the quality of life and wellbeing for all residents in respect of socio-economics and health determinants.
- 8.3 Consequently the parent policies in the adopted local plans have been assessed against the above and being SPD the Swanmore VDS is required to be in compliance with these.

9 DATA PROTECTION IMPACT ASSESSMENT

9.1 None required

10 RISK MANAGEMENT

Risk	Mitigation	Opportunities
<i>Property</i> <i>n/a</i>		
<i>Community Support</i> Risk that planning decisions are seen as not taking sufficient account the views of the local community	VDS allows for views of the local community on design of new development to be expressed and taken into account in planning decisions.	Ensure that VDS contains appropriate and realistic guidance
<i>Timescales</i> Risk that existing VDS does not reflect current planning policy	Adopt new up-to-date VDS	Adopting an up-to-date VDS will support policies in the adopted local plan
<i>Project capacity</i> <i>n/a</i>		
<i>Financial / VfM</i>		

n/a		
<i>Legal</i> Needs to be adopted as SPD in order to have greater weight in planning decisions	Recommendation to adopt Swanmore VDS as SPD to support planning decisions	An up-to-date adopted SPD will carry greater weight in planning decisions, including appeals
<i>Innovation</i> n/a		
<i>Reputation</i> Risk to reputation if planning decisions are perceived not to reflect the VDS	Ensure VDS is given appropriate consideration in planning decisions	Ensure VDS sets out realistic expectations for planning decisions and communicate this to the local community
<i>Other</i>		

11 SUPPORTING INFORMATION:

Introduction

- 11.1 Across the Winchester district there are over 25 parishes/communities with adopted village/neighbourhood or local design statements, many of which were adopted sometime ago. Only a handful of communities have undertaken an update of their design statements and this is welcomed. The Council has recently produced guidance on the preparation and review of local design statements, which is available on the WCC website to assist communities in this process.
- 11.2 Good design is considered a key aspect of sustainable development and the importance of setting policies to achieve high quality and inclusive design for all development is emphasised in the National Planning Policy Framework. This principle is carried forward into policies within Winchester's local plan. Having an up to date VDS will provide guidance in accordance with both national and adopted local planning policies and Swanmore initiated the review of its VDS in 2017 as part of its annual parish assembly, seeking views on key design aspects in the community.
- 11.3 In 2015, the Council adopted the High Quality Places Supplementary Planning Document which provides more general guidance on how the high level design principles set out in policy CP13 in Local Plan Part 1 (LPP1) should be applied. Village Design Statements (VDS) however, identify the characteristics of the area and provide local guidelines for new development to be able to respond to these local characteristics. To be considered as a material consideration through the planning decision making process it is necessary for such community-led documents to be updated and subsequently adopted to complement policies within local plans.
- 11.4 The Town & Country Planning (Local Planning) (England) Regulations 2012, set out the process for the preparation and adoption of SPDs, which includes

public consultation. This report therefore summarises the preparation process and consultation undertaken including the comments received and proposes modifications to the draft VDS to reflect these. It is recommended that the amended document is adopted by the Council as a Supplementary Planning Document.

Background

- 11.5 With the adoption of Local Plan Parts 1 and 2, Swanmore Parish Council was keen to update the existing VDS, which was originally adopted in April 2001. Following consultation with local residents a draft revised VDS was prepared and the public consultation was carried out between February and April of 2019. The 2001 SPD will be revoked on the adoption of the revised SPD by the City Council.
- 11.6 It should be noted that a large part of Swanmore Parish lies within the South Downs National Park and it is intended that the VDS will apply throughout the whole of the Parish. As WCC can only adopt the VDS for planning purposes within the area of its planning jurisdiction (ie that part of the Parish outside of the SDNP) the National Park will need to carry out their own adoption procedure for their part of Swanmore Parish. To this end, SDNPA have recently conducted their own public consultation in respect of the revised Swanmore VDS (see para 11.15 below)
- 11.7 The new Swanmore VDS refers to the Winchester Local Plan Parts 1 and 2 as well as the emerging SDNP Local Plan and WCC's adopted High Quality Places SPD.

Summary of Representations Received and Changes Proposed

- 11.8 12 responses were received in total to WCC's public consultation on the Swanmore VDS, together with an additional 2 replies requesting notification when the SPD is adopted. 6 of the responses were from the statutory consultees – Highways England, National Air Traffic Services, Southern Water, Equality and Human Rights Commission [EHRC], Natural England and Tichborne Parish Council). These were generally no comment, with the exception of Natural England (see para 11.10). There were also 6 comments from the general public.
- 11.9 As a result of the consultation process and consideration of the comments made, a number of changes are proposed to the draft VDS. Appendix 1 contains a summary of the representations made, together with the officer response and the changes that are now recommended. Appendix 2 sets out an amended version of the VDS, with the proposed changes shown in red and underlined. The main issues raised and the recommended responses are outlined below.
- 11.10 Natural England suggest that the VDS should consider the impact of the design statement on landscape designations such as the National Park and cross refer to published documents such the Landscape Character

Assessments, National Park Management Plans and Natural England's National Character Area profiles. Natural England also suggest the VDS could include references to incorporating green infrastructure features into design to contribute to green infrastructure networks and seek to enhance biodiversity assets which should be reflected in guidelines. This is standard advice which Natural England routinely provides on VDS and is not specific to Swanmore.

- 11.11 Most of the matters raised were already considered during the preparation of the VDS and are in the final document, however, it is considered that the VDS should refer to the National Park and provide more guidance on protected areas, biodiversity, and green infrastructure. These are issues that have also been highlighted by other respondents as detailed in Appendix 1, and amendments are proposed to address these. The schedule of responses in Appendix 1 shows the response to all of Natural England's comments more detail.
- 11.12 One response highlighted the character of the area between Swanmore and Waltham Chase and the desire to maintain a distinction between the two settlements. The VDS emphasises the importance of the rural ambience of the area and the gaps between settlements, given this, it is considered useful to add specific reference to this within the planning guidelines and an addition is recommended as detailed in the Schedule at Appendix 1 of this report.
- 11.13 One respondent has highlighted a number of minor errors and omissions. These points will be raised with the Parish and addressed as part of the general editing that will be necessary as part of the preparation of the final document prior to publication.
- 11.14 No other major issues were raised and no other changes are proposed, although it may be necessary to reorder some of the sections within the VDs to enable the layout to link more directly with the guideline and topics covered. A summary of all the responses received, together with the officers' response and recommendations for proposed changes where required, are attached as Appendix 1 of this report.

South Downs National Park

- 11.15 A large part of Swanmore Parish lies within the South Downs National Park. The Park has conducted a separate 6 week consultation on the Swanmore VDS for their part of Swanmore Parish, between 16th April 2019 and 28th May 2019. Winchester City Council officers have discussed and agreed the changes outlined in Appendix 1 with representatives from Swanmore Parish Council and officers from the SDNP. These will be reported to the South Downs Committee when they discuss adopting the Swanmore VDS for their purposes, to ensure that the document is consistent.

Conclusion and Next Steps

- 11.16 Following the changes described above and set out at Appendix 1, it is recommended that the Swanmore VDS be adopted as SPD for the purposes of planning within that part of the Swanmore Parish outside of the SDNP.
- 11.17 Following Cabinet approval to adopt the VDS, officers will continue to liaise with Swanmore Parish Council and SDNP on these changes and any other minor editing that may be required prior to publication. This will include updating the section on consultation, to refer to this committee report and cover the public consultation undertaken and subsequent changes.
- 11.18 It is therefore recommended that delegated authority be granted to the Strategic Planning Manager, in consultation with the Portfolio Holder, to undertake any minor editing that may be required prior to publication.
- 11.19 Upon adoption of the revised Swanmore VDS, the existing 2001 VDS should be revoked.
- 11.20 Swanmore Parish Council will arrange for the final version of the VDS to be published and they have been made aware of the existence of potential community support fund monies for that purpose.

12 OTHER OPTIONS CONSIDERED AND REJECTED

- 12.1 The City Council encourages the production of Village Design Statements by local communities, so as to improve the quality of development in local areas and public involvement in the planning process. In order to carry weight in determining planning applications, such Statements need to be adopted by the City Council as Supplementary Planning Documents (SPDs).
- 12.2 An alternative to formal adoption as SPD would be for the Council to informally adopt or endorse the VDS. However, an informally adopted document would carry less weight in determining planning applications, as the formal adoption processes – including the public consultation - required of SPD would not have been followed and this approach is therefore not considered appropriate for Village Design Statements.

BACKGROUND DOCUMENTS:-

Previous Committee Reports:-

Other Background Documents:-

PHD848 Swanmore Village Design Statement (February 2019)

APPENDICES:

Appendix 1: Summary of Responses Received to the Swanmore draft VDS

Appendix 2: Amended version of Swanmore VDS showing changes made following the public consultation

APPENDIX ONE

Swanmore Village Design Statement 2019 - Consultation Representations and Recommended Response

Comments and name of consultee where known	Recommended Response
Highways England No comment	Noted
National Air Traffic Services No comment	Noted
Southern Water Southern Water is the statutory wastewater undertaker for the village of Swanmore we have no comments to make on this occasion.	Noted
Equality and Human Rights Commission Local, Parish and Town Councils and other public authorities have obligations under the Public Sector Equality Duty (PSED) in the Equality Act 2010 to consider the effect of their policies and decisions on people sharing particular protected characteristics. (Link provided to their guidance)	Due to the nature of VDS documents, it is not considered that there are any specific effects arising in respect to the PSED.
Tichborne Parish Council Swanmore Village Design Statement is sound and fit for purpose and we welcome its forthcoming adoption as a Supplementary Planning Document.	Support welcomed
Natural England General advice which Natural England (NE) would like to be considered in the preparation of a Village Design Statement: Consider the impact on National Park & use any appropriate guidance within any National Park management plan. <u>Landscape</u> cross-refer to any local Landscape Character Assessments	The VDS has been prepared with advice from officers from the SDNP. The VDS discusses the role of the National Park on page 6. The VDS provides a full description of the local landscape character as sought by NE and uses descriptions from the WCC Landscape Character Assessment (LCA) The WCC LCA should be referenced and this section would be more appropriate within the 'Character and Landscape Setting'

<p>(LCA) and make use of NE National Character Area (NCA) profiles</p> <p><u>Green Infrastructure and Sustainable Design</u> Promote high quality and multifunctional green infrastructure, including features that will support climate change mitigation.</p> <p><u>Biodiversity</u> Recognise designated wildlife sites and other biodiversity assets in the immediate area eg protected species, ecological networks, habitats and green spaces. Guidelines should respect, and enhance the local and neighbouring biodiversity resources. Consult the local Wildlife Trust and local environmental record centre and refer to Biodiversity Action Plans where relevant.</p>	<p>Chapter. Amendments are recommended to this effect below.</p> <p>Recommended Changes: Under 'Planning guidance: General considerations' Add new guideline 2.2 (and renumber following) <i>2.2 All development within or adjoining the South Downs National Park should take account of the character of the National Park when developing proposals</i> (page 6 and amend in the 'Guidelines for Developers' section)</p> <p>Amend landscape character description as follows: 'Key characteristics of the surrounding areas are described within WCC Landscape Character Assessment as follows:'</p> <p>Change sub-heading on page 7 as follows: 'Surrounding countryside Landscape character.'</p> <p>Move section 'Key characteristics...wet weather' (page 4) to below second paragraph on page 7.</p> <p>The VDS discusses wildlife, biodiversity and green infrastructure in detail throughout the document. The Council's ecologist provided input at an early stage and the local wildlife trust was consulted as part of the public consultation.</p> <p>Many of the planning guidelines within the VDS seek to protect and enhance green infrastructure such as trees, hedgerows, shrubs, open spaces etc. The VDS discusses local SINCs within the text and identifies a series of green corridors and the document would be enhanced if these were also included within the planning guidelines. See below for recommended changes.</p>
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<p>Public Comment</p> <p>The VDS should show much greater intent to protect the SINCs in the village. The 'Landscape and Setting' Guidance should include a statement to the effect that any development in Swanmore should protect the biodiversity and green corridors in the parish;</p> <p>A statement should also be added that deliberate damage to SINC will not be seen as a reason to downgrade the SINC status; they will recover with time.</p>	<p>There are policies in the local plan that require developments to protect and enhance green infrastructure, biodiversity and protected sites such as SINC (CP15, CP16 and DM15 – DM17).</p> <p>However, it is agreed that the VDS should refer more explicitly to biodiversity and an additional guideline should be provided to reflect the importance of local biodiversity assets, including SINC and the green corridors. The section would be strengthened by edits to increase the prominence of biodiversity as recommended below.</p> <p>Designation of SINC and their status are made by HCC. It would be going beyond the remit of the VDS to include the suggested statement in relation to deliberate damage. .</p> <p>Recommended Changes:</p> <p>Amend Planning guidance: '<i>Landscape-and setting and nature conservation</i>' and add new guideline:</p> <p>3.7 Developments should maintain and enhance the biodiversity assets of the parish, including the SINC and the green corridors identified in this VDS'</p> <p>Move existing 3.7 (Utilities) guidelines to the section on 'Street furniture' and renumber as necessary</p> <p>Move existing 3.8 (cyclists and pedestrians) to new 'Open Space and Recreation' section and renumber as 4.4</p> <p>Amend 3.9 as follows:</p> <p>3.98 New development should respect the character of the locality, with buildings in keeping with reasonable public</p>
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<p>Public Comment</p> <p>SHELAA land (ref SWA02) falls within the area shown on page 12 as part of the second green corridor. Does this impact on the SHELAA submission for mixed development? Would this be altered if land was submitted for affordable housing only?</p>	<p>expectations.'</p> <p>Similar areas of green corridors were identified by the local community in the original VDS of 2001 as particularly precious areas linking surrounding habitats. The planning guidance in the 'Wildlife and Environment' section of the 2001 VDS sought their maintenance and improvement. It is recommended that similar guidance and supporting text should be included within the proposed VDS to reflect the local importance of such corridors..</p> <p>The comments in relation to a SHELAA site are not relevant for this VDS. It should be noted that the identification of a green corridor in the VDS would not exclude a site for inclusion in the SHELAA.</p> <p>Recommended Changes:</p> <p>Add the following to text on page 12 (now page 13): <i>'There are also three "green corridors" running through the village <i>that are important to the local community as biodiversity links:</i>'</i></p> <p>Amend Planning guidance: 'Sport-Open space and recreation' and add new guideline: <i>4.5 Developments should respect the biodiversity and recreational value of the green corridors identified in this VDS</i></p>
<p>Public Comment</p> <p>With regard to 'Significant development considerations' on page 6, where the defined settlement gap between Swanmore and Waltham Chase is mentioned, there should an insertion on page 6 in respect of Lower Chase Road (that connects the two villages).</p>	<p>There are policies in the adopted local plan that restrict development in the countryside (MTRA4 & DM1) and that require developments to have due regard to the rural character of the area (DM23). This area is also within a settlement gap between Swanmore and Waltham Chase identified under Policy CP18, where only development that does not physically or visually diminish the gap may be acceptable. It is therefore</p>

<p>The landscape between Swanmore and Waltham Chase is within a settlement gap and has a rural ambiance which should be maintained with 'an edge of village feel'; otherwise Lower Chase Road would deteriorate in character to the detriment of Swanmore and Waltham Chase as separate entities. There is a risk of coalescence by default due to erosion over time.</p>	<p>considered that there should be sufficient protection in the local plan.</p> <p>The VDS describes the importance of the rural character and setting of the village, which includes the settlement gap, on page 1 and page 6. The rural landscape of the parish is part of the planning guidance at 3.1, but - given the importance of the gaps between settlements - it is agreed that these should also be referred to, as part of the general development considerations in section 2.</p> <p>Recommended Changes:</p> <p>Under Planning guidance: General considerations Add new guideline 2.1 (and renumber following)</p> <p><i>2.1 All development within the defined settlement gap should respect the generally open and undeveloped nature of the area (page 6 and amend in the 'Guidelines for Developers' section)</i></p>
<p>Public Comment</p> <p>By achieving a significant growth in new houses through large sites, there should be a much-reduced need for garden development, in order to achieve building targets.</p> <p>Section 2.1 on page 6 should be amended to strengthen the discouragement of garden development.</p>	<p>Applications for development in gardens will be considered on their individual merits and in accordance with adopted planning policy such development may be acceptable within settlement boundaries.</p> <p>Policies CP13, CP14, DM15 and DM16 of the local plan all emphasise the importance of development responding appropriately to the local character and the VDS guidelines detail factors that are considered important to preserve and enhance the character of the village. The VDS cannot rule out a category of development as a whole and it is considered that sufficient policies and guidelines exist to control inappropriate development within planning law.</p> <p>Recommended Changes:</p>

<p>Public Comment Care should be taken not to overcrowd the area any more than already done. This can spoil the place and creates too much traffic</p>	<p>None</p> <p>The amount of new development is a matter for the local plan, the role of the VDS is to set out desirable criteria to influence the siting and appearance of proposals to ensure compatibility with the character of the village.</p> <p>Recommended Changes: None</p>
<p>Public Comment Support the VDS as a whole, but the two schools should be added to the list of local employers.</p> <p>There are several typographical errors and omissions in the credits.</p> <p>The quality of photos seems strangely variable and the line drawings have poor resolution. Some contributors have not been acknowledged should be given for the line drawings and some of the photos.</p>	<p>The support is welcomed.</p> <p>It is recommended that the schools' contribution to the local economy be acknowledged in the VDS.</p> <p>The errors identified will be corrected as part of the final editing process, which will also address the quality of the images included..</p> <p>Recommended Changes: Add the following text – ‘Local employment is limited to <i>the two local schools, farms,</i>’ (page 3)</p>

SWANMORE VILLAGE DESIGN STATEMENT

(Consultation Draft)

February June 2019



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Acknowledgements

This Village Design Statement has been produced for and on behalf of Winchester City Council and will be used as part of the planning process.

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Line drawings by Karen Garside



What is the VDS?

The Swanmore Village Design Statement (VDS) is intended to provide guidance for development proposals and to influence the way the planning system impacts the local community. It provides a means of ensuring that any new developments are designed and situated in a way that reflects local characteristics and the qualities that residents value in Swanmore and its surroundings.

This VDS has been produced by the local community for use by residents, developers, Parish, District and County Councils. The VDS describes the character of Swanmore by identifying those architectural and landscape characteristics most valued by its residents. It encourages designs that will reflect the best of the building traditions, form, proportions, materials and details as they exist at present in Swanmore, preserving the much cherished feel of the village.

As matters stand, local residents may only hear about proposals for developments when projects are at an advanced stage. The Parish Council is always asked to comment on all planning applications, and while it is not in a position to make any decisions it uses the VDS

to protect the feel of Swanmore in support of the residents. Planning guidance notes are included within each section of the VDS. These are cross-referenced and listed in full in the “Guidelines for developers” section and are linked to policies within the **Winchester District Local Plan** and the **emerging South Downs National Park Local Plan LPP1** and **LPP2** in Appendix A: Parent policies.

Rural nature of the village

Swanmore prides itself on its rural character with cattle and sheep often seen grazing in fields close to the village centre, with estates within the parish actively involved in traditional country sports, a significant network of footpaths that quickly lead from the settlement into open countryside, and with some two-thirds of the parish within the South Downs National Park.

As can be seen from the aerial views on the front cover and opposite, the village of Swanmore is surrounded by agricultural land with highly valued gaps between the settlement area and the neighbouring villages of Bishop's Waltham, Waltham Chase, Droxford and Soberton.

Within Swanmore, the older properties in Upper Swanmore (the original mediaeval settlement) date back to the seventeenth century when Swanmore was a rural hamlet in the parish of Droxford, and this area of the village has changed little in appearance since those times. Both here, and among the later Victorian areas of the village, many houses have traditional cottage gardens – often of significant size and dating from the days when householders would have prided themselves on their near self-sufficient plots.

However, the most recent developments have a distinctly urban feel with close packed houses and tiny gardens, much to the disappointment of many long-term residents.

•This version of the VDS updates the earlier Swanmore Village Design Statement produced in 2001.



All about Swanmore

Historic background

The village of Swanmore dates back to the Domesday Book where it appears as Pondhampton – notable for its pond, which still survives. In those days it was a hamlet in the parish of Droxford in the middle of the Forest of Bere which stretched from the borders of Sussex to Winchester. The name “Swanmere” or “Swanmire” – swan pond – was established by the 13th century and suggests that this may have been an area for rearing swans, a mediaeval delicacy, for the Bishops of Winchester. The original hamlet, still grouped around the pond and earlier village green, is now known as Upper Swanmore where timber-framed houses, some dating from the 16th or early 17th centuries, are all that remain of the original village.

The original settlement was on a drove road between the lowland fattening pastures and Winchester: ancient grazing meadow, a “drovers pond” and deeply cut lanes, typical of old drove roads, survive.

The central areas of today's Swanmore developed in the late 18th century on the edge of the Chase, the hunting ground of the Bishops of Winchester. The land was partly cleared for farming, and several hamlets joined together in the mid-1800s to form Swanmore. On early maps it is distinguished by the title “Swanmore Gate”, the north entrance to the Chase.



By the mid-19th century, following the Enclosure Acts, a thriving brickmaking industry was started in the village using local valley clay deposits. New houses were built for the growing workforce and brick-built Victorian properties still dominate much of the village, while this once-vital industry is commemorated in the name of one of the village's pubs: “The Brickmaker's” – formerly known as “The Bricklayer's Arms”.

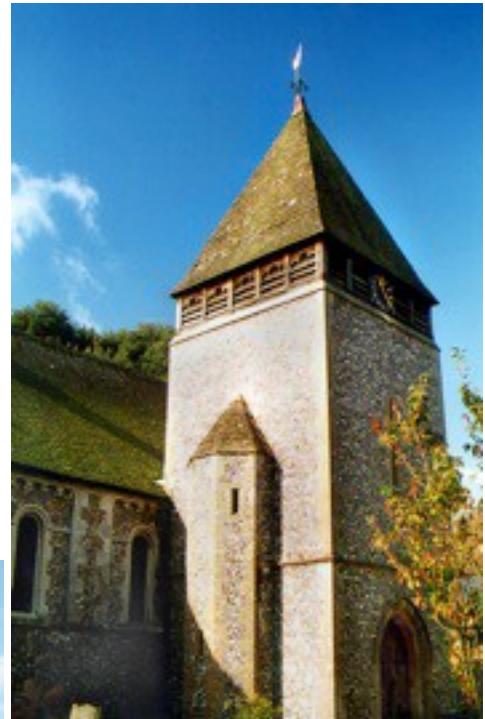
In 1833 a National School opened in Swanmore and the church of St Barnabas – of brick and flint construction – was built in 1845. Swanmore became a parish in 1876-77 when a tower was added to the church; the Methodist Church was built in 1863. Administration by Droxford finally ended in 1894. A War Memorial was erected in 1921 at the centre of the village by the T-junction next to the church.

Swanmore today

Today's village has extended well south of the original hamlet on the chalk downland. Significant development had occurred since the 1970s, although the village still retains its rural ambience. The population has increased steadily from 749 in 1851 to more than 3,000 today: the bulk of this growth has occurred in the last 50 years. As well as the earlier 17th century and brick-built Victorian houses, significant development took place in the 1970s and 1980s with areas of social housing as well as modern privately-built estates.

There are now around 1,300 dwellings in the village. Changes to Government Development Policy, which are reflected in the latest WCC Local Plan, have resulted in a requirement for a total of 250 houses to be built before 2031. Of this allocation, some 200 houses have already been built or are under construction.

Left: Timber-framed house in Upper Swanmore.



These new developments will necessitate changes to the Settlement Policy Boundary and will result in a total population increase of about 600.

The last of Swanmore's brickyards closed in the 1930s and the village is now primarily a dormitory village for employment centres including Southampton, Winchester and Portsmouth. Local employment is limited to [the two schools](#), farms, orchards, the village shops and the business parks in Brickyard Road and Lower Chase Road each with a mixture of small companies. Village facilities are limited: there is a butcher, convenience store with Post Office, and hairdresser as well as three pubs and a café which opened in 2015 attached to the Anglican church. There is little commercial or industrial development in the parish: Watson's Dairy in Bishop's Wood Road, which supplies milk to major supermarkets, is the most significant, while in Droxford Road there is a large vegetable

wholesale operation as well as a specialist apple juice producer. There are also a number of small businesses and professional practices operating from residential areas.

Planning guidance: Industry and Commerce

1.1 *The scale and appearance of commercial & industrial properties should be in keeping with the rural character of Swanmore.*

1.2. *Soft and hard screening should be given a higher importance in commercial development.*

1.3 *The effects of commercial development on neighbouring residential properties should be given prime consideration.*

1.4 *Creeping urbanisation and alienation of country roads to traditional users should be avoided.*

1.5. *Preservation of existing banks hedges and landscaping should be fundamental in alterations to land for commercial and agricultural development.*

1.6 *Impact on lanes, roads, junctions and existing traffic calming of any development should be minimised. This should take into account the future development of commercial ventures.*

1.7 *Preservation of existing structures in industrial and commercial development need not be essential where sympathetic design is preferable.*

The nearest doctors and dentists are in Bishop's Waltham, Droxford or Wickham. Community centres include the Village Hall, built in 1980, Paterson Centre (attached to the Anglican church and brick built), and the Methodist Church Hall.

The 19th century churches survive, the original school room has been incorporated into the community centre attached to the Anglican church while the Victorian school is now a much expanded Church of England (Aided) Primary School with 420 pupils. Swanmore College (for 11- to 16-year olds) was established in 1961. It currently has 1,250 pupils and serves not only Swanmore but feeder schools in the neighbouring areas of Bishop's Waltham, Meonstoke, Droxford, Soberton, Curdridge, Waltham Chase and Wickham.

Public transport is restricted to bus services that run to Fareham, Hedge End, Eastleigh, Portsmouth, Winchester, Petersfield and Southampton. With a frequency of fewer than a dozen services a day on each route most journeys for work, school, shopping or leisure are therefore undertaken by car. Inevitably, given the wide catchment area for the schools, traffic

Views to the Solent and Isle of Wight from above the village.



congestion in the village is severe at peak school times.

Geographical setting

Swanmore is roughly equidistant from Winchester, Southampton and Portsmouth within the Forest of Bere and just south of the South Downs. Adjoining parishes are Droxford to the north, Shedfield to the south, Soberton to the east and Bishop's Waltham to the west.

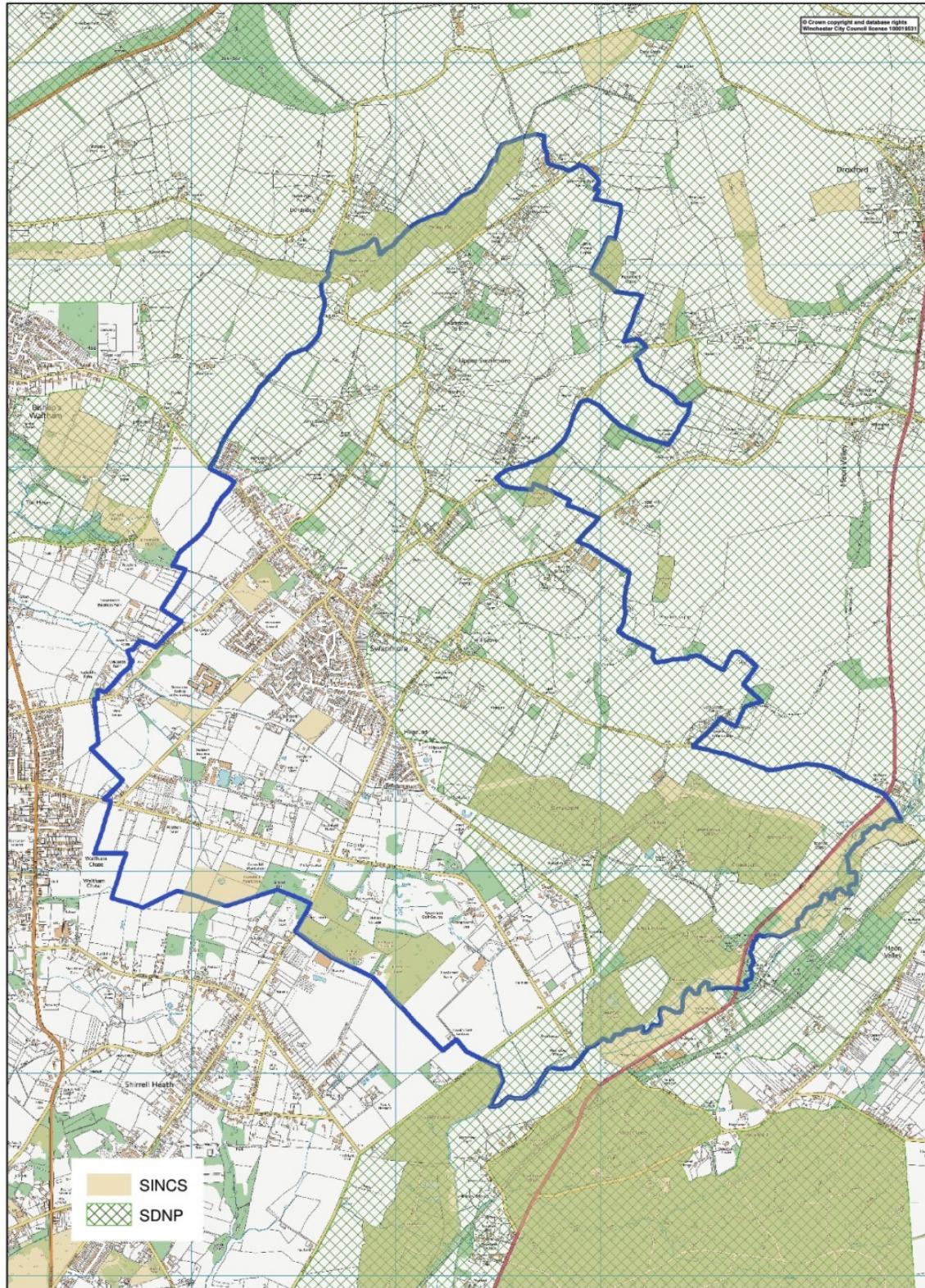
(Text on landscape character moved to next section)

There are a large number of sites designated for their nature conservation interest around Swanmore. The Moors SSSIs and Waltham Chase Meadows SSSI are located within 2km of Swanmore. To the south-east lies Dirty Copse 22.63ha of ancient woodland designated as a SINC – as well as the Gravel Hill Grasslands SINC (6.74ha of mixed semi-improved grassland and wetland).

The two Marsh's Meadow SINC lie within the settlement boundary as is Brook Meadow (SINC); Belmont Meadow (SINC) lies on the periphery of the settlement adjacent to The Lakes – which includes land allocated for development (SW1) where building work is underway and which will thus be

incorporated within the settlement. Brook Meadow is classified as an area of “agriculturally unimproved grassland” while the other three SINCs are defined as “grasslands which have become impoverished through poor management but which retain sufficient elements of relic unimproved grassland to enable recovery”.

Green’s Wood, adjacent to Marsh’s Meadows, provides an additional green space within the village. To the north and east of Swanmore are the parkland and orchards of Swanmore Park, Hill Place and Holywell House. The Meon Valley Trail (a disused railway line) borders the village to the south-east.



The Parish of Swanmore, showing the South Downs National Park and Sites of Important Nature Conservation © Crown copyright and database rights Winchester City Council licence 100019531.

Significant development considerations

More than half the parish, to the north and east lies within the South Downs National Park (see map on the previous page). The SDNP is the statutory planning authority for the park area and thereby controls and influences the development of land and buildings. This has to be balanced with safeguarding the natural environment and the existing built heritage so, in reality, it is unlikely that the park will allow any significant development in this area of Swanmore. The latest version of the South Downs Local Plan (Pre-Submissions September 2017) specifically excludes Swanmore from its list of villages for further development. This will put more development pressure on the areas of the parish without this protection in the future.

Swanmore also lies in the upper reaches of the River Hamble. The area of Flood Zone 3 follows the tributary of the Hamble running along "The Lakes" to Gravel Hill; drainage in this area can be an issue.

Retaining the gaps between neighbouring settlements is also an important consideration: under the current Winchester District Local Plan Part 1 Policy CP18, the defined settlement gaps between Swanmore and Bishop's Waltham, Waltham Chase, Shirrell Heath and Shedfield will be retained. There is currently no local gap between Swanmore and Droxford although there are significant amounts of farmland between these settlements. There is no recognised local gap between Upper Swanmore and Dundridge, both within the SDNP.

Traffic congestion is also an issue, potentially causing significant problems in areas of likely future development.

Narrow footways – or their absence – are found in many parts of the village

Planning guidance: General considerations

2.1 All development within the defined settlement gap should respect the generally open and undeveloped nature of the area

2.2 All development within or adjoining the South Downs National Park should take account of the character of the National Park when developing proposals

2.3 When considering new development, in particular an area previously used as a garden, the plot should be protected from over-development and insensitive or inappropriate infilling. The scale of new development should respect our rural village environment, and maintain reasonable levels of privacy and amenity for occupiers of neighbouring properties.

2.4 Observe the policy framework to protect conservation areas and listed buildings, and – in the case of development adjacent to a conservation area – ensure that it would not detract from the character, appearance and setting of the conservation area.

2.5 Noise should be minimised to acceptable levels in order to maintain the tranquillity of the village. Street lighting should not be increased from the present level and home security lighting should be discreet.

2.6 Incremental developments, where continued extensions to a building are sought should take account of the cumulative impact of the increase in size from that of the original building. Construction of substantially larger buildings to replace existing buildings which are demolished should be avoided where it would be more visually intrusive or out of scale and character with its setting and surroundings.

2.7 Sympathetically designed new construction may be preferable to the retention of poor-quality existing structures.

2.8 Buildings should not dominate distant views nor their immediate surroundings



Character & landscape setting

Surrounding countryside Landscape character

To the north-east lies the chalk downland of the South Downs National Park, including Owlesbury and Corhampton Downs. This area is largely open fields, predominantly arable and pasture, mixed with some wooded areas (e.g. Phrympt Wood). There is a network of winding lanes connecting farmsteads. Areas of upper chalk land are well-drained with occasional areas of clay and flints.

The landscape between Swanmore and Waltham Chase features the straight boundaries, hedges and roads formed by formal enclosure in Victorian times. Predominantly there is pasture and arable land with paddocks and, some associated smallholdings. Generally there is little woodland except assorted semi-natural ancient woodland such as Dirty Copse, and a good hedgerow network contributing to the abundance of wildlife.

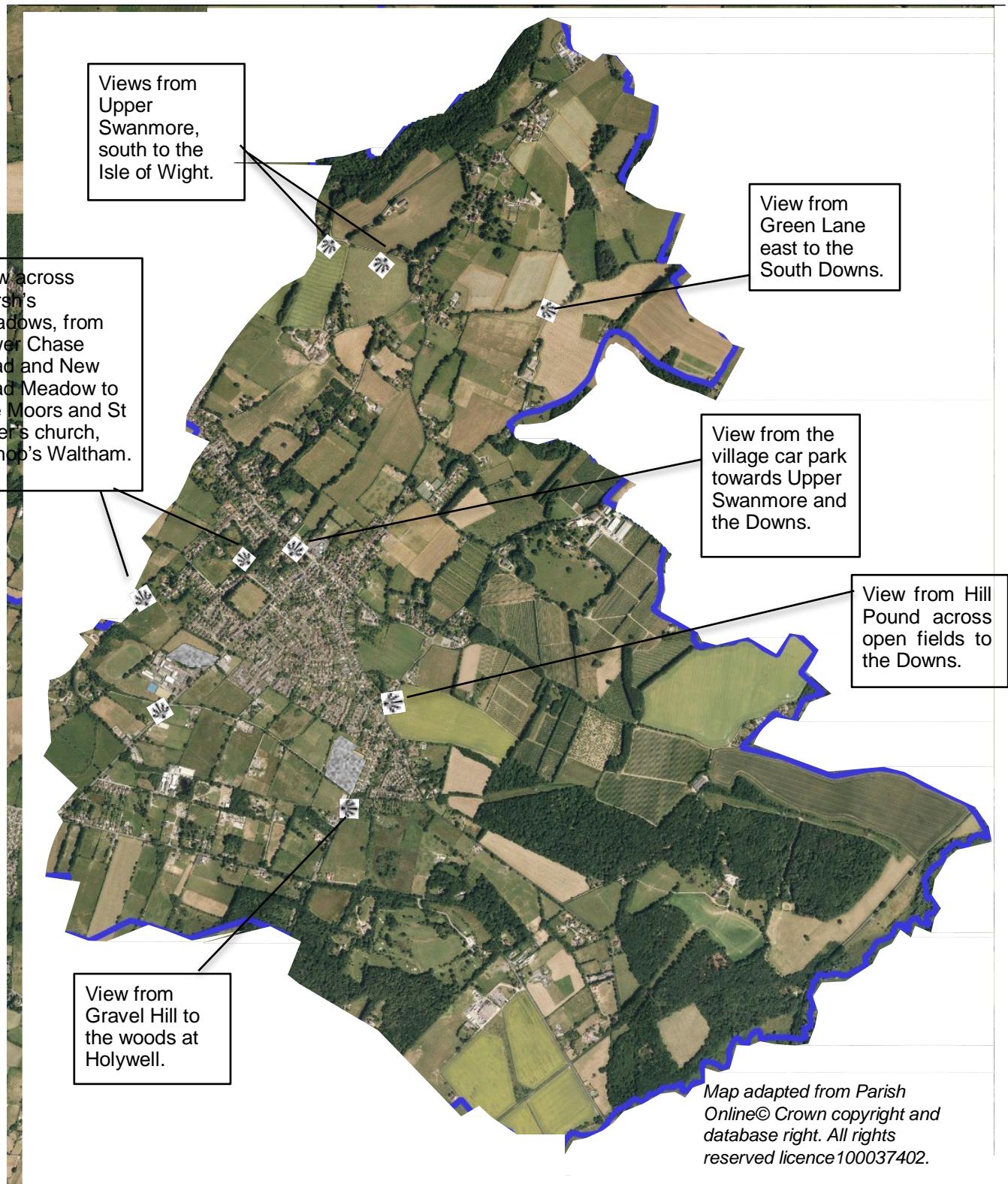
Key characteristics of the surrounding areas are described within WCC Landscape Character Assessment as follows:

- **Shedfield Heathlands:** a low-lying, gently undulating area of poor drainage with minor streams on the underlying clay.
- **South Winchester Downs:** tranquil, undulating chalk downs which run along the eastern edge of the village, within the South Downs National Park (SDNP), and gives a strong rural character.
- **Durley Claylands:** low-lying, gently undulating landscape of arable and pasture agriculture. The high water table between Waltham Chase and Bishop's Waltham is part of the drainage system for The Moors wetland (source of the Hamble). Within this area, the lower-lying areas of the village – as the old name suggests – are built on valley clay and much of the land has a tendency to become boggy in wet weather.

(moved from previous section)



Swanmore still retains much of its rural ambience with both arable and livestock farming carried out within the parish.



Significant views within Swanmore Parish

Significant views

Looking out at the landscape from the village centre, just opposite the Paterson Centre in Church Road, there is an uninterrupted view of fields stretching into the distance which enhances the rural atmosphere of the settlement. Many residents see this as a vital link between the village centre and open countryside. From Gravel Hill, Droxford Road, and parts of New Road there are clear views to open countryside and the feeling of being in the centre of the Meon Valley is reinforced, with views of fields and woods that are clearly visible for many miles.

Spectacular views from the downland of Upper Swanmore show farmland and woodland spreading out right across the Meon Valley countryside to the Isle of Wight. The views from Marsh's Meadows over The Moors Nature Reserve are memorable, reaching as far as the church spire at Bishop's Waltham (see map [on previous page](#)).

The village itself cannot be seen in its entirety from any external viewpoint. There are views of it from several locations in Upper Swanmore and across open adjoining farmland. It is not possible to see Swanmore from the neighbouring village of Bishop's Waltham. Many of the entrances to Swanmore – such as New Road, Lower Chase Road and Droxford Road – give no hint as to the layout of the village, being long routes bounded by a mixture of scattered housing and farmland.

Historic features

To the north of the village is Swanmore Park. This was rebuilt in 1878 by the renowned architect Alfred Waterhouse (who later designed Manchester Town Hall) for the Myers family. It is now divided into a number of separate apartments. To the south lies Holywell House – near to Mislingford Road – which was built in the late 18th century by Admiral Lord Anson. The estate extends to 800 acres of farmland, ancient semi-natural woodland, river meadows and historic parkland and is home to many deer; the estate is also used for stalking and clay shoots.

Nearby, on the Droxford Road is Hill Place, originally the family home of the Goodlads family, and built in the 1780s. It lies in 20 acres of parkland and its model farm houses Hill Farm Orchards, which is a major local producer of apple juices. Both Holywell and Hill Place are still privately owned while all three estates lie within the South Downs National Park.

Within the settlement area are the two Marsh's Meadows SINCs, areas of ancient unimproved agricultural land which recalls the village's droving heritage with a "drover's pond" and land once used for herds heading to market.

Within the settlement there are three listed buildings (Grade II): the Church of St Barnabas,



The Rising Sun pub and Thatched Cottage (the last two both in Hill Pound). Details of all listed buildings within the parish are included at Appendix B with a map showing their location: many are in the Upper Swanmore.

Holy Well – an old sacred spring – lies on the edge of the Holywell estate close to the A32. It is a brick and stone lined well with water near to the surface and the remains of an access path, now little used, nearby.

The remnants of the wooded mediaeval hunting ground, a designated ancient woodland called Bishop's Enclosure, is south of Swanmore.

Significant landscape features

To the north of Swanmore the land is still farmed, but to the south, fields are more often used as paddocks for horses. The countryside reaches right into the heart of the village, and arable land borders the Primary School.

To the north just outside the parish, is Peak Down – a chalk hill now used for motorbike scrambling. The small stream running alongside The Lakes continues to the wetlands of The Moors. This drainage system, together with the springs near Hoe Road Pumping station and The Moors, form the source of the River Hamble. Any reduction to this flow would not only compromise the wetland flora and fauna, but also the Hamble itself.

The woods to the south west and south east, which separate Swanmore from Shirrell Heath and the A32 respectively, link to the remaining mass of the Forest of Bere and are rich in natural species of trees and shrubs, which support an abundance of wildlife.

Nature conservation

Several SINCs lie both within and around the settlement while the South Downs are to the north. Marsh's Meadows (SINCs), Brook Meadow (SINC) lie within the settlement area; Belmont Meadow is adjacent to The Lakes. A map showing the location of the SINCs within the parish can be found on page 5. Opposite the Paterson Centre, the village car park is bordered by open fields, while within the settlement natural drainage flows to the south-west.

There are three highly valued green corridors (see pp.13 - 14) linking surrounding habitats and running through the heart of Swanmore. All of these habitats support a diversity of plants – including wild orchids – and wildlife including foxes, badgers, deer, pheasants, slow worms, adders, shrews, voles, grass snakes, bats, grasshoppers, crickets, spiders, butterflies, dragonflies, damsel flies and moths plus more than 50 bird species. Thanks to the green corridors, all of these are to be found within the existing built up boundary of the village.

Planning guidance; Landscape and setting and nature conservation

- 3.1 *The rural landscape of the parish should be maintained.*
- 3.2 *Developments should be encouraged to plant or maintain native trees, shrubs and hedges on plot frontages. Removal of hedgerows and banks should be kept to an absolute minimum.*
- 3.3 *The rural character of the lanes should be respected particularly in retaining the hedgerows that define them.*
- 3.4 *Important public vistas within the parish should not be obstructed by new development. These are indicated on the map on page 8.*
- 3.5 *New developments should be landscaped to blend into the rural character of the village. This may involve adding new landscape features or retaining existing ones.*
- 3.6 *New designated open spaces are considered to be of vital importance and should be developed provided as part of any medium to large scale development.*
- 3.7 *Developments should maintain and enhance the biodiversity assets of the parish, including the SINCs and the green corridors identified in this VDS*
- 3.8 *New developments should respect the character of the locality, with buildings in keeping with reasonable public expectations.*

Below: Marsh's Meadows – two of Swanmore's SINCs once used for drovers' cattle.



Patterns of settlement

The parish layout

The parish boundaries are illustrated on the map on page 5 which shows that Swanmore's settlement is to the south and west of the parish, and that a significant proportion of the parish is within the South Downs National Park. Upper Swanmore is connected to the central settlement by Hampton Hill and Vicarage Lane. There is a pattern of ribbon development along the two main routes through to the centre of Swanmore that meet at the T-junction by the parish church. The settlement boundary is shown in the map on page 13 and the parish divides into three main areas:

The village centre: The core of the village is the T-junction close to the parish church, primary school, and village shops. Around these buildings are houses of various types and ages, in a typical cluster development. On the approaches to the village centre – Swanmore Road, Dodds Lane, Vicarage Lane, Lower Chase Road and Hampton Hill – development has been linear.

Upper Swanmore: On the chalk downs hilltop to the north, most of Upper Swanmore's scattered houses are set in large gardens with mature trees and hedges bordering the narrow lanes. Until 1935 much of this area was part of the Swanmore Park Estate. It is still predominantly

farmland and very little development has taken place; it lies within the South Downs National Park.

Outlying areas: Forest Road, Hill Pound and Mislingford were all hamlets in the past, but are now part of Swanmore. They lie within the farmland that encircles the core village settlement. Expansion in these areas over the past 40 years has generally been of dwellings edging the fields along lanes.

A new development of 91 houses, adjacent to Hill Pound, is currently under construction (SW1) and is expected to be completed by 2019. Five houses are also planned for a new development in Lower Chase Road (SW2) which will incorporate open space, which it is hoped can be used for allotments. SW1 includes a further allocation site, between New Road and The Lakes which is currently in multiple ownership.

Streets and through routes

There are no A or B classification roads in the parish. The two main routes through the centre of Swanmore meet at the T-junction by the parish church: one road running from west to east (Bishop's Waltham to Droxford and the A32) and

Below left: Affordable housing on the edge of the village. Below: Harmonious development – new properties matched to a 1960s council development in New Road.



the other joining it from the south (Waltham Chase). Much of the village is served by winding, undulating lanes, many without pavements and lined by mature trees and hedges dating from the period of Enclosure in 1855. There is some street lighting in the centre of the settlement but none in Upper Swanmore or the outlying areas.

Open spaces and rural links

Within the village, the main open spaces are the Swanmore Recreation Ground, with facilities for cricket and football and a children's play area, and New Road Playing Field which provides further football pitches, skate park and activity equipment for older children. A running track, new skate park and additional facilities are due for completion in 2018.

Adjacent to the New Road Playing Field is Brook Meadow (SINC), sometimes known as the "pylon field" (and also referred to as New Road Meadow) which is popular with dog walkers. There are additional public open spaces at

Green corridors in the parish – map adapted from Parish Online© Crown copyright and database right. All rights reserved licence 100037402.



Marsh's Meadows, Green's Wood and Medicott Way. At Upper Swanmore there is a further open space crossed by a public right of way in the area of Phrympt Woods. Marsh's Meadows in Lower Chase Road form part of the Swanmore-Waltham Chase Gap while additional agricultural land in Lower Chase Road provides an important view towards Bishop's Waltham.

There are also three "green corridors" running through the village **that are important to the local community as biodiversity links:**

- The first begins at the churchyard which links with Green's Wood and the wet clay area of Marsh's Meadows then goes west across Lower Chase Road and via a wooded copse to "The Moors" (SSSI) near Bishop's Waltham crossed by a three-mile footpath.
- The second runs from Ragnals Copse in the east, through Great Holywell Copse and Dirty Copse, skirts along the southern edge of Orchardlea, to "The Lakes", across Brook Meadow and up the lightly wooded stream to the hedge-line of Lower Chase Road where it joins the first corridor. The tree-line along The Lakes and bordering Orchardlea is essential for the movement of wild life.

- The third corridor begins in Phrympt Wood and runs down Hampton Hill to Lower Chase Road where it joins the first corridor. Above Church Road it also forks east, parallel to this road, towards the Primary School, and then turns south to join the first corridor again at St Barnabas' Church.

Phrympt Wood, to the extreme north of the parish, forms part of a green corridor running from Woodland Trust land near Bishop's Waltham to Droxford. This habitat is rich in wildlife and orchids, some semi-rare.

The Meon Valley Trail skirts the village on its eastern edge, as does the River Meon. The Trail is indicated in red in the map on page 5. The River Hamble, as noted above, rises from feeder springs

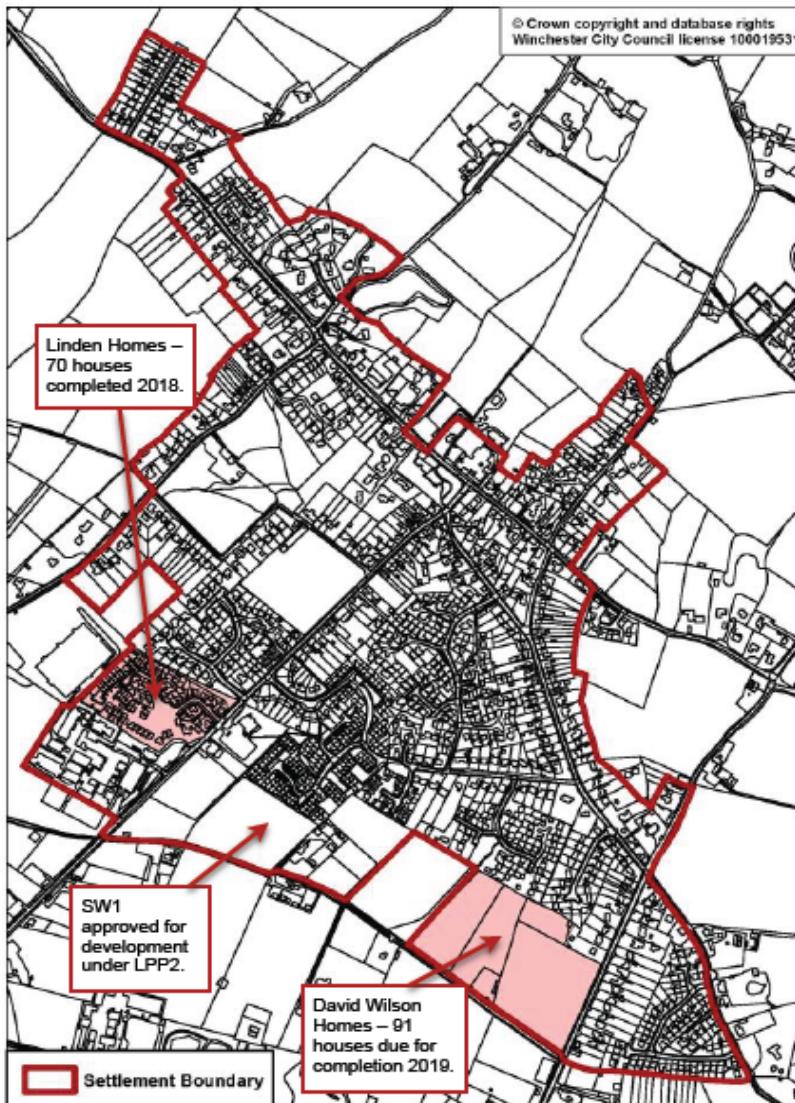
in the area of The Lakes where new development is now underway.

Planning guidance: Sport *Open space and recreation*

- 4.1 Where possible, developments should incorporate a variety of layouts including curves and cul-de-sacs.
- 4.2 Public open spaces are encouraged within new developments.
- 4.3 Development should always take account of mobile recreations such as cycling, horse riding and walking
- 4.4 Opportunities to develop facilities for cyclists and pedestrians should be encouraged.
- 4.5 Developments should respect the biodiversity and recreational value of the green corridors identified in this VDS

Swanmore settlement showing developments currently under construction or recently completed. The David Wilson Homes site will effectively extend the settlement boundary to the south.

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Buildings: traditional forms

Character and building types

The buildings of Swanmore reflect the history of the village, which centres around an 1845 flint parish church, a red brick primary school with later extensions, and the shops. As noted earlier (page 2), owing to its brickmaking history, the Victorian and Edwardian parts of Swanmore are largely of brick and local clay construction while the surviving 17th century houses in Upper Swanmore are timber framed with brick infill.

The older parts of the village are characterised by mainly detached houses, often hidden from the road by greenery, while the more recently developed areas have a suburban feel due to higher density, their proximity to the road, street lighting and generally less space for trees and hedges. In recent years developers have been encouraged to use brick and/or flint construction and the newest houses in the village mainly follow this style.

While the original hamlet is characterised by timber-frame buildings and the central area of the modern village is largely Victorian, there has been steady development since the 1940s. Buildings, and indeed certain roads, reflect the era in which they were built: for example, Donigers Close (1940s), Spring Vale (built in phases from 1940s), Orchardlea and Crofton Way (1970s), Donigers Dell (1980s) and Medlicott Way (1990s). These later developments are typically cul-de-sacs or small developments, usually with houses of very similar design.

Density and mix of buildings

The oldest houses in the settlement are often scattered, set back from the road with substantial gardens and, occasionally associated paddocks, reflecting the rural nature of the village.

Due to the high cost of land, more recent houses tend to have smaller gardens. However, most houses have front and rear gardens, drives,

garages or, generally, off-road parking. These houses are usually centrally located in their plots with the later housing being the most densely arranged. Small, less dense developments – such as Fullegar Cottages (see page 12), a rare example of recent affordable housing – have proved successful.

The oldest properties tend to be separate and scattered, whereas the newer ones form larger clusters or fill in between existing properties as gardens are sold. Near the village centre “Meon Gardens”, purpose-built in 1985, is a two-storey block of 20 apartments for people of more than 55 years of age. Swanmore Park House is subdivided into smaller apartments with the outbuildings converted into various cottages.

Planning guideline: Buildings and materials – general

5.1 *The ratio of any new building to its plot size should be in scale with the adjacent properties.*

5.2 *Its positioning should be chosen to enhance visual variety, respect the neighbours' privacy and avoid any undesirable intrusion into established views of existing open landscape.*

5.3 *In general, single or two storey development are encouraged provided new roof lines are not higher than those of the adjacent properties. If possible, flat roofs should be avoided. Three storey buildings are actively discouraged although roof conversions giving 2.5 storeys are acceptable.*

5.4 *The introduction at the front of properties of:*
i. sheds,
ii. static caravans
iii. mobile homes,
iv. oversized trailers,
v. ISO containers, or
vi. mobile office and living accommodation, is discouraged.

5.5 *New building works should reflect and respect the scale, sizes and proportions of adjacent existing buildings, as well as incorporating components, such as doors, windows, dormers and porches which have regard to those already present in the vicinity.*

5.6 *Existing mature trees and hedges are a valued feature of the village and should only be removed in extreme circumstances. Any new planting should be in indigenous species.*

Height of buildings

Most buildings in Swanmore are two-storey houses or bungalows. Some properties make use of roof space effectively giving a height of 2.5 storeys, which is also deemed acceptable, although 3-storey dwellings are discouraged. There are some semi-detached and terraced houses, but the majority are detached. Nearly all have three bedrooms or more; there are few one- or two-bedroom homes – although several are included in current development projects – and many of the smaller cottages have been enlarged over the years.

Building details and materials

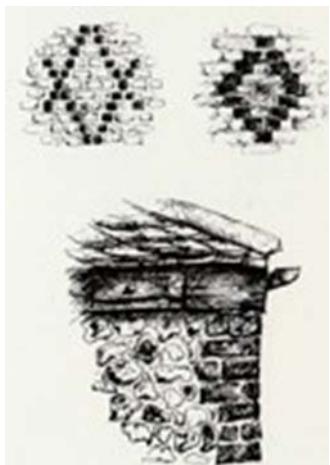
A typical Victorian Swanmore house is built of local red brick with either dark- or light-coloured pointing. Its brickwork may include decoration – such as a diamond pattern with a change of colour, or protruding bricks, a brick arch above the windows or a rectangular or trapezoid

Ornate brickwork and dormers characteristics of some of the older houses in Swanmore



concrete lintel with engraving. The extent of the ornamentation depends on the status of the original occupant.

Subsequent building work made use of other colours until a recent return to red bricks, sometimes combined with brick-bordered rendered surfaces. Most houses have bare brickwork, though some are rendered, left plain or painted. There are about 25 timber-framed houses, two thatched cottages and some flint cottages.



Planning guidelines: Building and materials: specific

6.1 Walls – Whilst there are a profusion of materials in existence, extremes of colouration in brick, tile hanging and rendering should be avoided. The use of plastic cladding should be avoided where possible.

6.2 Roofs – Pitches should not vary markedly from those in the vicinity and should be made from clay tiles (or sustainable alternatives of similar appearance) with traditional decorations or occasional use of slate. Roof sizes should not appear to dominate the development or the surrounding buildings. The use of dormers should be encouraged where these can reduce the impact of a roofscape.

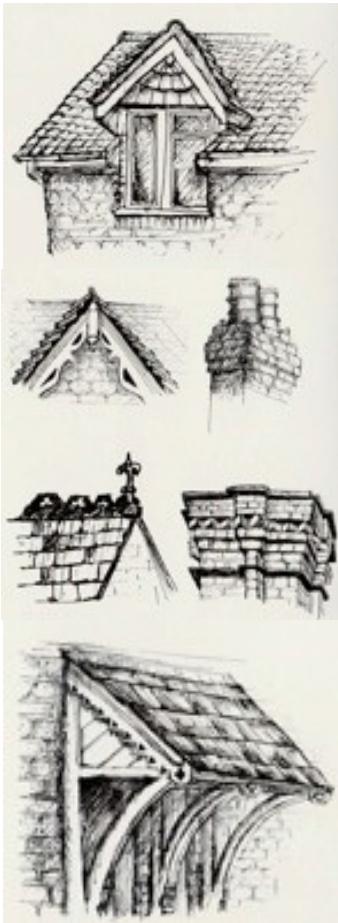
6.3 Windows and doors – New and replacement windows & doors should be chosen to harmonise with the house style.

6.4 Porches – Angle and pitch of any new porch roof should echo those of adjacent dormer or gable ends. Porches should be in proportion to the over-all building frontage and reflect the style

6.5 Garages and carports – Where a new garage or carport is required, it should wherever possible be sited so as not to dominate and/or intrude greatly on the main property. Where there is an obvious building line a new garage or carport should not be sited in front of the main property. Change of use of garages to residential use, where a new garage is subsequently proposed, should be discouraged.

6.6 Conservatories – These should be designed and sited with particular care. Consideration to the rural character should be given when locating conservatories so as to minimise the impact to plot frontages.

6.7 Solar panels – should be an integral part of the roofing material where possible.



have their date of construction on the front wall.

Roofs are mostly pitched – many quite steeply – with red clay roof tiles (some rounded), and often large chimneys with pots. Some houses have slate roofs and some have concrete tiles. Dormer windows often feature, breaking into the roof line and adding visual interest to the house. There are often patterned bargeboards beneath the roof line. Flat roofs are

The Paterson Centre attached to the village church – sympathetically designed to match the original Victorian school schoolroom at the far end of the building.



Houses built in the 20th century reflect the features popular at the time, such as the simple, functional building of the 1960s. There is one 1980s cul-de-sac with mock-Tudor houses, but since then developments have echoed earlier local details such as a curved top to windows, "soldier" arch and sills to windows, projecting brickwork panels, or an ornate porch with wooden gallows brackets. Some of the earlier houses

rare, generally only found on modern buildings or extensions.

Doors are mainly of timber as are window frames, although in later developments UPVC is often used. Windows, often sash, are usually subdivided into smaller panes. Some houses have rectangular or diamond leaded lights, and some have stained glass. Porches are a common feature, often making a relatively plain front more attractive.

Garages tend to be built to match the houses, and drives can be tarmac, gravel, paved or brick.

In terms of future developments, it is important that pointing or re-pointing is sympathetic with existing brickwork and matches the original colour and style of pointing. Pitched roofs with a central ridge are encouraged, and flat roofs should be avoided.

Local features, such as porches and dormer windows, should preferably be part of house design, including extensions. Timber windows and doors are preferred. The balance between doors, windows and wall area is aesthetically important, with not too much glass for the size of house.



Highways

Local roads and streets

The two primary types of road in Swanmore are the established ones dating from the 19th century or earlier, and those built within the last 30 years or so.

The first are mostly through-routes, generally from the south and west forming link roads to nearby villages and the A32, and in some instances have long straight sections – such as Forest Road and New Road. These roads can be narrow in parts and may lack kerbs or footways; they can have a low level of street lighting.

The second category, generally within the settlement, includes more modern roads with pavements and higher levels of street lighting. This is the result of planned development over a period, and creates an urban rather than a rural ambience.

The parish also includes some very minor lanes that meander down to the village centre, typically from the north and east: winding rural

tracks from farmland, mostly single-track and without pavements. Road surface tends to be poor.

The more heavily used approaches include Swanmore Road, connecting to Bishop's Waltham; New Road and Lower Chase Road (a narrow winding road) linking to Waltham Chase; Hampton Hill and Vicarage Lane (both narrow) leading to Upper Swanmore; Mislingford Road and Cott Street (a very narrow single-track lane) leading to the A32; and Gravel Hill running towards Shedfield. Some of these lanes become very congested at peak times and are local “rat runs” for commuter traffic.

On-street parking in Swanmore causes significant problems at the start and end of each school day when parents, ferrying children to and from the schools, create chaotic traffic conditions in the village centre during term time. A “Park and Stride” scheme has been introduced but take-up has been limited. There is small village car park in the central area, opposite the parish church, and this will be expanded during the 2018/19 financial year.

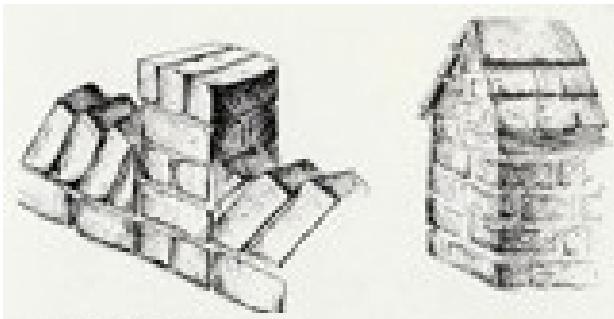
Planning guidelines: Traffic and roads

- 7.1 *The layout and design of new developments should consider the implications on existing traffic movements.*
- 7.2 *All vehicles should be able to enter and leave new developments in a forward gear.*
- 7.3 *All new developments should ensure adequate off road parking.*
- 7.4 *Developments that require road changes that will increase speed or contribute to traffic congestion should be avoided.*
- 7.5 *Road improvements should take into account non-motorised road users. Opportunities to develop facilities for cyclists and pedestrians should be encouraged.*
- 7.6 *In considering new developments, the volumes of traffic, particularly HGV traffic, should be taken into account.*
- 7.7 *New developments should meet parking standards and additional on-street parking discouraged.*
- 7.8 *Repair or development of highways should protect the rural nature of Swanmore and avoid unnecessary kerbs and street lighting.*

Hedges, walls and fences

There is a variety of hedges ranging in height from about 45cm to 5m, the latter being field boundaries with the majority about a metre high. Many are mixed and species include hawthorn, ash, oak, ivy, hazel, birch and bramble. Holly hedges surround the churchyard and other hedge types include privet, laurel and *Lonicera nitida*; some are made up of decorative shrubs. There are some *Leylandii* hedges, most of

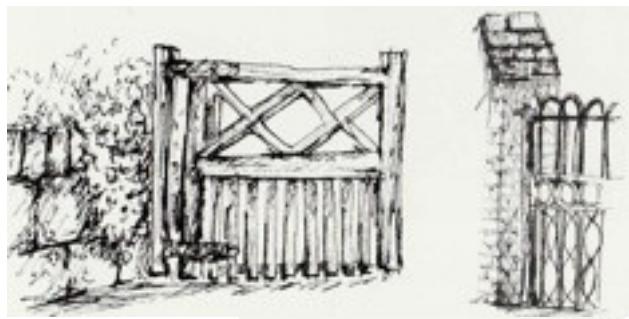




which are well controlled. Hedges outnumber walls or fences, but there are some combinations of hedging and fencing. Walls are mainly built of brick – matching the houses they surround – but unfortunately some

have used bricks which weather badly; some walls have patterns within the brick surround and some have knapped flints. A few old walls are totally flint of traditional Hampshire construction: one unusual one has green glass among the flints. Like the houses, some walls reflect the fashions of the era in which they were built, such as those with pre-formed decorative concrete panels. Some feature coping bricks on top and some walls are double with planting between. Undoubtedly bricks were favoured

Below: Sympathetic extension to a traditional flint wall in the heart of the village.



during the period in Swanmore's past when brick production was the local industry.

Most fencing is made of timber with designs including larch lap, vertical rail, feather boarding and timber paling.

Driveways within the settlement are generally left open although there are some timber gates in various designs, including five-bar gates which reflect Swanmore's rural heritage; there are a few iron gates.

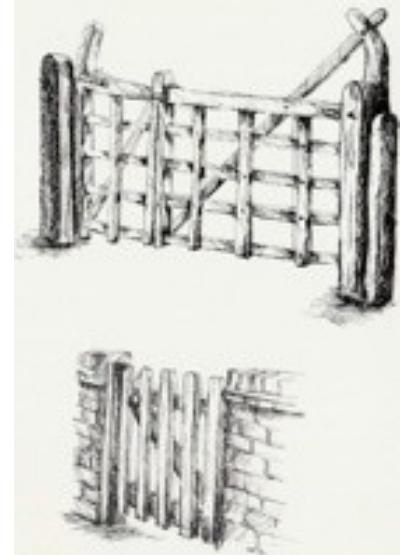
The modern developments are open plan, with either dwarf hedging (such as Crofton Way) or no marked boundaries (such as Glendale), both giving a more suburban feel.

Walls should be built of local materials such as flint or red brick, but bricks must be of a type that weather well. Pre-formed concrete panels and chain-link fences are discouraged.

Footpaths and links

There is an extensive network of footpaths and “green lanes” within the parish. Some, in Upper Swanmore, are the remains of old “church paths” surviving from the time when the hamlet was within the parish of Droxford.

The 1983 Swanmore Appraisal identified 19 footpaths in the village, two of which are long-



Planning guidelines: Footpaths, ditches and hedgerows

- 8.1 Footpaths and cycle-ways should link to the village centre, the schools, community facilities, open spaces and to the existing networks.
- 8.2 The design and erection of signs for footpaths and bridleways should be sympathetic with the rural nature of the village.
- 8.3 There should be sufficient provision of soakaways in new developments to stop discharge of surface water onto the highway. Ditches should be maintained to prevent flooding.
- 8.4 All developments should avoid unnecessary external light pollution.
- 8.5 All new developments should be designed to maintain current hedges and banks.

distance pathways. One is the well-established Wayfarers Walk, which connects Inkpen Beacon in Berkshire with Emsworth on the Sussex border; the other is part of a medieval Pilgrims' Trail from Winchester to Portsmouth, en route to Mont St Michel in France. In addition, the newly opened Meon Valley Trail – running from Wickham to West Meon along a disused railway track – is directly accessible close to the Holywell Estate.

Within the village footpaths provide valuable short cuts and form an important recreational resource. There are no dedicated cycleways in

Bus shelters have been installed where pavements are wide enough.



Swanmore, and, given the width of roads and on-street parking, creation of cycleways would be a major challenge.

Street furniture, utilities and services

There is currently little in the way of “street furniture” within the settlement area beyond some benches and a rather attractive old-fashioned lamppost near the shops and primary school. New village name boards are currently being introduced and permanent floral displays will feature beside the signs and elsewhere in the village. An information board highlighting Swanmore's footpaths has been installed in the village centre. In general the lack of pavements and the narrowness of the roads make additional furniture awkward. Most of the outlying areas of the village are served by overhead power cables with a plethora of posts in many lanes.

Two timber bus shelters have been erected by the Parish Council in response to local demand, but generally there are no additional facilities at bus stops. Some half-dozen traditional “finger post” direction signs survive within the village. These are maintained and repaired as required and contribute to the rural character of the village: most other directional signs are of modern construction.

There is no uniformity in the style of road name signs and an opportunity has thus been missed to achieve a distinctiveness and identity within the village. During the summer vegetation regularly obscures both directional signs and road name boards.

Planning guidance: Street furniture

9.1 Any street furniture should be in keeping with the rural nature of the village.

9.2 Utilities equipment should be routed out of sight wherever possible. (moved from 3.7)

9.3 Where there is a lack of footways, or where they are narrow, all street furniture should be kept to a minimum.

9.4 Road signs and street furniture should be erected in consultation with the Parish Council and be of a consistent style and in a design sympathetic with the rural character of the village.

Guidelines for developers

Industry and commerce

- 1.1 The scale and appearance of commercial & industrial properties should be in keeping with the rural character of Swanmore.
- 1.2. Soft and hard screening should be given a higher importance in commercial development.
- 1.3 The effects of commercial development on neighbouring residential properties should be given prime consideration.
- 1.4 Creeping urbanisation and alienation of country roads to traditional users should be avoided.
- 1.5. Preservation of existing banks hedges and landscaping should be fundamental in alterations to land for commercial and agricultural development.
- 1.6 Impact on lanes, roads, junctions and existing traffic calming of any development should be minimised. This should take into account the future development of commercial ventures.
- 1.7 Preservation of existing structures in industrial and commercial development need not be essential where sympathetic design is preferable.

General considerations

- 2.1 All development within the defined settlement gap should respect the generally open and undeveloped nature of the area**
- 2.2 All development within or nearby the South Downs National Park should take account of the character of the National Park when developing proposals.**
- 2.3 When considering new development, in particular an area previously used as a garden, the plot should be protected from over-development and insensitive or inappropriate**

infilling. The scale of new development should respect our rural village environment, and maintain reasonable levels of privacy and amenity for occupiers of neighbouring properties.

- 2.4 Observe the policy framework to protect conservation areas and listed buildings, and – in the case of development adjacent to a conservation area – ensure that it would not detract from the character, appearance and setting of the conservation area.**
- 2.5 Noise should be minimised to acceptable levels in order to maintain the tranquillity of the village. Public Transport services are critical to the sustainability of the village and should be maintained as far as is practicable. Street lighting should not be increased from the present level and home security lighting should be discreet.**
- 2.6 Incremental developments, where continued extensions to a building are sought should take account of the cumulative impact of the increase in size from that of the original building. Construction of substantially larger buildings to replace existing buildings which are demolished should be avoided where it would be more visually intrusive or out of scale and character with its setting and surroundings.**

2.7 Sympathetically designed new construction may be preferable to the retention of poor-quality existing structures.

2.8 Buildings should not dominate distant views nor their immediate surroundings.

Landscape and setting and nature conservation

- 3.1 The rural landscape of the parish should be maintained.**
- 3.2 Developments should be encouraged to plant or maintain native trees, shrubs and**

hedges on plot frontages. Removal of hedgerows and banks should be kept to an absolute minimum.

3.3 The rural character of the lanes should be respected particularly in retaining the hedgerows that define them.

3.4 Important public vistas within the parish should not be obstructed by new development.

These are indicated in the map on page 8.

3.5 New developments should be landscaped to blend into the rural character of the village. This may involve adding new landscape features or retaining existing ones.

3.6 New designated open spaces are considered to be of vital importance and should be Developed provided as part of any medium to large scale development.

3.7 New developments should respect the character of the locality, with buildings in keeping with reasonable public expectations.

Sport Open space and recreation

4.1 Where possible, developments should incorporate a variety of layouts including curves and cul-de-sacs.

4.2 Public open spaces are encouraged within new developments.

4.3 Development should always take account of mobile recreations such as cycling, horse riding and walking.

4.4 Opportunities to develop facilities for cyclists and pedestrians should be encouraged.

4.5 Developments should respect the biodiversity and recreational value of the green corridors identified in this VDS

Building & materials: General

5.1 The ratio of any new building to its plot size should be in scale with the adjacent properties.

5.2 Its positioning should be chosen to enhance visual variety, respect the neighbours' privacy and avoid any undesirable intrusion into established views of existing open landscape.

5.3 In general, single or two storey development are encouraged provided new roof lines are not higher than those of the adjacent properties. If possible, flat roofs should be avoided. Three storey buildings are actively discouraged although roof conversions giving 2.5 storeys are acceptable.

5.4 The introduction at the front of properties of:

- i. sheds,
- ii. static caravans
- iii. Mobile homes,
- iv. oversized trailers,
- v. ISO containers, or
- vi. mobile office and living accommodation, is discouraged.

5.5 New building works should reflect and respect the scale, sizes and proportions of adjacent existing buildings, as well as incorporating components, such as doors, windows, dormers and porches which have regard to those already present in the vicinity.

5.6 Existing mature trees and hedges are a valued feature of the village and should only be removed in extreme circumstances. Any new planting should be in indigenous species.

Building & materials: Specific

6.1 Walls – Whilst there are a profusion of materials in existence, extremes of colouration in brick, tile hanging and rendering should be avoided. The use of plastic cladding should be avoided where possible.

6.2 Roofs – Pitches should not vary markedly from those in the vicinity and should be made from clay tiles (or sustainable alternatives of similar appearance) with traditional decorations or occasional use of slate. Roof sizes should not appear to dominate the development or the surrounding buildings. The use of dormers should be encouraged where these can reduce the impact of a roofscape.

6.3 Windows and doors – New and replacement windows & doors should be chosen to harmonise with the house style.

6.4 Porches – Angle and pitch of any new porch roof should echo those of adjacent dormer or

gable ends. Porches should be in proportion to the over-all building frontage and reflect the style.

6.5 Garages and carports – Where a new garage or carport is required, it should wherever possible be sited so as not to dominate and/or intrude greatly on the main property. Where there is an obvious building line a new garage or carport should not be sited in front of the main property. Change of use of garages to residential use, where a new garage is subsequently proposed, should be discouraged.

6.6 Conservatories – These should be designed and sited with particular care. Consideration to the rural character should be given when locating conservatories so as to minimise the impact to plot frontages.

6.7 Solar panels – should be an integral part of the roofing material where possible.

Traffic and roads

7.1 The layout and design of new developments should consider the implications on existing traffic movements.

7.2 All vehicles should be able to enter and leave new developments in a forward gear.

7.3 All new developments should ensure adequate off road parking.

7.4 Developments that require road changes that will increase speed or contribute to traffic congestion should be avoided.

7.5 Road improvements should take into account non-motorised road users. Opportunities to develop facilities for cyclists and pedestrians should be encouraged.

7.6 In considering new developments, the volumes of traffic, particularly HGV traffic, should be taken into account.

7.7 New developments should meet parking standards and additional on-street parking discouraged.

7.8 Repair or development of highways should protect the rural nature of Swanmore and avoid unnecessary kerbs and street lighting.

Footpaths, ditches and hedgerows

8.1 Footpaths and cycle-ways should link to the village centre, the schools, community facilities, open spaces and to the existing networks.

8.2 The design and erection of signs for footpaths and bridleways should be sympathetic with the rural nature of the village.

8.3 There should be sufficient provision of soakaways in new developments to stop discharge of surface water onto the highway. Ditches should be maintained to prevent flooding.

8.4 All developments should avoid unnecessary external light pollution.

8.5 All new developments should be designed to maintain current hedges and banks.

Street furniture

9.1 Any street furniture should be in keeping with the rural nature of the village.

9.2 Utilities equipment should be routed out of sight wherever possible.

9.3 Where there is a lack of footways, or where they are narrow, all street furniture should be kept to a minimum.

9.4 Road signs and street furniture should be erected in consultation with the Parish Council and be of a consistent style and in a design sympathetic with the rural character of the village.



Medlicott Way, a 1990s development, with its open green space and views to the south

Appendices

Appendix A: Parent Policies

Swanmore VDS reference	Reference to WCC LPP1 & LPP2	Reference to emerging SDNP Local Plan
Industry and commerce 1.1 to 1.7	CP6 – Local Services and Facilities DM9 – Essential Facilities & Services in the Countryside DM15 – Local Distinctiveness DM16 – Site Design Criteria DM17 – Site Development Principles DM18 – Access and Parking DM33 - Shopfronts DM34 – Signage	CP SD3 – Major Development SP SD4 – Landscape Character SP SD25 – Development Strategy SP SD29 – Rural Exception Sites SP SD34 – Sustaining the Local Economy and Strategic Policy SP SD35 – Employment Land SP SD36 – Town and Village Centres SP SD42 – Infrastructure DM SD37 – Development in Town and Village Centres DM SD38 – Shops Outside Centres DM SD39 – Agriculture and Forestry DM SD40 – Farm and Forestry Diversification DM SD41 – Conversion of Redundant Agricultural or Forestry Buildings DM SD43 – New and Existing Community Facilities DM SD52 – : Shop Fronts DM SD53 – Adverts
General considerations 2.1 to 2.6	MTRA 2 – Market Towns and Larger Villages MTRA 4 – Development in the Countryside CP2 – Housing Provision and Mix CP7 – Open Space, Sport and Recreation CP19 – South Downs National Park CP20 – Heritage and Landscape Character SW1 & SW2 – Swanmore Development Sites DM1 – Location of New Development DM3 – Small Dwellings in the Countryside DM6 – Open Space Provision for New Developments DM15 – Local Distinctiveness DM16 – Site Design Criteria DM17 – Site Development Principles DM18 – Access and Parking DM20 – Development and Noise	CP SD2 – Ecosystems Services CP SD3 – Major Development SP SD4 – Landscape Character SP SD25 – Development Strategy SP SD26 – Supply of Homes SP SD27 – Mix of Homes SP SD28 – Affordable Housing and Strategic Policy SP SD29 – Rural Exception Sites SP SD45 – Green Infrastructure DM SD30 – Replacement Dwellings DM SD47 – Local Green Spaces DM SD51 – Renewable Energy

Swanmore VDS reference	Reference to WCC LPP1 & LPP2	Reference to emerging SDNP Local Plan
Landscape and setting 3.1 to 3.8	MTRA 2 – Market Towns and Larger Villages CP14 – Effective Use of Land CP19 – South Downs National Park CP20 – Heritage and Landscape Character DM15 – Local Distinctiveness DM16 – Site Design Criteria DM17 – Site Development Principles DM20 – Development and Noise DM23 - Rural Character	CP SD2 – Ecosystems Services SP SD4 – Landscape Character SP SD6 – Safeguarding Views SP SD7 – Relative Tranquillity SP SD8 – Dark Night Skies SP SD9 – Biodiversity and Geodiversity SP SD49 – Flood Risk Management SP SD12 – Historic Environment DM SD15 – Conservation Areas DM SD39 – Agriculture and Forestry DM SD47 – Local Green Spaces
Sport and recreation 4.1 to 4.3	CP7 – Open Space, Sport and Recreation CP20 – Heritage and Landscape Character DM5 – Protecting Open Areas DM6 – Open Space Provision for New Developments DM17 – Site Development Principles	SP SD23 – Sustainable Tourism DM SD43 – New and Existing Community Facilities DM SD46 – Provision and Protection of Open Space, Sport and Recreational Facilities and Burial Grounds/Cemeteries DM SD47 – Local Green Spaces
Building and materials: general 5.1 to 5.5	CP13 – High Quality Design DM15 – Local Distinctiveness DM16 – Site Design Criteria DM17 – Site Development Principles DM23 – Rural Character	DM SD13 – Listed Buildings DM SD14 – Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation of Historic Buildings DM SD30 – Replacement Dwellings DM SD31 – Extensions to existing dwellings and annexes and outbuildings
Buildings and materials: specific 6.1 to 6.7	CP13 – High Quality Design DM15 – Local Distinctiveness DM16 – Site Design Criteria DM17 – Site Development Principles DM23 – Rural Character	SP SD5 – Design DM SD16 – Archaeology DM SD30 – Replacement Dwellings DM SD31 – Extensions to existing dwellings and annexes and outbuildings DM SD32 – New agriculture and Forestry Workers Dwellings
Traffic and roads 7.1 to 7.8	MTRA 2 – Market Towns and Larger Villages MTRA 4 – Development in the Countryside CP10 - Transport. DM15 – Local Distinctiveness DM16 – Site Design Criteria DM17 – Site Development Principles DM18 - Access and Parking.	SP SD19 – Transport and Accessibility SP SD20 – Walking, Cycling and Equestrian Routes DM SD16 – Archaeology DM SD21 – Public Realm, Highway Design and Public Art DM SD22 – Parking Provision

Swanmore VDS reference	Reference to WCC LPP1 & LPP2	Reference to emerging SDNP Local Plan
Footpaths, ditches and hedgerows 8.1 to 8.5	MTRA 2 – Market Towns and Larger Villages MTRA 4 – Development in the Countryside CP10 – Transport DM15 – Local Distinctiveness DM16 – Site Design Criteria DM17 – Site Development Principles DM23 – Rural Character DM24 – Special Trees, Important Hedgerows and Ancient Woodlands	DM SD11: Trees, Woodland and Hedgerows DM SD15: Conservation Areas DM SD24: Equestrian Uses SP SD19: Transport and Accessibility SP SD20: Walking, Cycling and Equestrian Routes
Street furniture 9.1 to 9.3	CP13 – High Quality Design DM16 – Site Design Criteria DM20 – Development and Noise DM22 – Telecommunications, Services and Utilities.	DM SD21: Public Realm, Highway Design and Public Art DM SD44: Telecommunications and Utilities Infrastructure SP SD36: Town and Village Centres SP SD5: Design

Appendix B: Swanmore's listed buildings

The sites of listed buildings in the parish are indicated by green circles. Map adapted from Parish Online© Crown copyright and database right. All rights reserved licence 100037402.



The locations of listed buildings in Swanmore are indicated on the map of the parish above.. As can be seen, the majority are outside the central settlement area.

Listed buildings within the settlement area:

- St Barnabas Church in Church Road
- The Rising Sun and Thatched Cottage in Hill Pound.

Listed buildings outside the settlement but within the parish:

- Cruckwell House and barn; Swanmore Park House; Swanmore Park Farmhouse – all in Park Lane;
- Highfield Farmhouse and Rose Cottage in Green Lane;
- Hill Cross, Hill Farmhouse and Hill Place in Droxford Road;

- Holywell House and granary;
- Hill Grove Farmhouse;
- Jervis Lodge and stables in Jervis Court Lane;
- Longwood in Hampton Hill; and
- Tudor Cottage in Cott Street.



Appendix C: Swanmore's Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation

Within the Settlement	SINC ref:	Central grid ref:	SINC criteria
• Ludwell Meadow 1.42ha	WC0324	SU57001580	2A
• Brook (aka New Road) Meadow 0.86ha	WC0333	SU57251589	2D
• Marsh's Meadows 2 – 1.74ha	WC0335	SU57301640	2D
• Marsh's Meadows 1 – 1.54ha	WC0337	SU57401650	2D
• Belmont Meadow – 1.90ha	WC0343	SU57601570	2B
Adjacent to the settlement			
• Gravel Hill Grasslands 6.74ha	WC0328	SU57102179	2B/5B
• Beechen Wood/Phrympt Copse – 22.25ha	WC0363	SU58301830	1B
• Dirty Copse – 22.63ha	WC0381	SU58701689	1A/6A
• Holywood Estate:			
• Little Holywell Copse – 5.17ha	WC0401	SU59301460	1A
• Coach Road Copse – 4.53ha	WC0403	SU59301520	1A
• Nore Copse – 1.01ha	WC0409	SU59401540	1A
• Crooked Copse – 480ha	WC0418	SU59701510	1A
• Great Holywell Copse – 9.93ha	WC0414	SU59501530	1A
• Holywell Pylon Wayleave – 2.45ha	WC0419	SU59701530	1A/2A
• Ragnalls Copse – 5.84ha	WC0424	SU59901520	1A

Key: **SINC Criteria**

Woodland

1A Ancient semi-natural woodlands.

1B Other woodland where there is a significant element of ancient semi-natural woodland surviving.

Neutral/acid/calcareous grassland

2A Agriculturally unimproved grasslands

2B Semi-improved grasslands which retain a significant element of unimproved grassland.

2D Grasslands which have become impoverished through inappropriate management but which retain sufficient elements of relic unimproved grass- land to enable recovery.

Wetlands

5B Fens, flushes, seepages, springs, inundation grasslands etc. that support a flora and fauna characteristic of unimproved and waterlogged (seasonal or permanent) conditions.

The information board at Brook Meadow one of the village settlement SINCs.



Appendix D: Consultation process

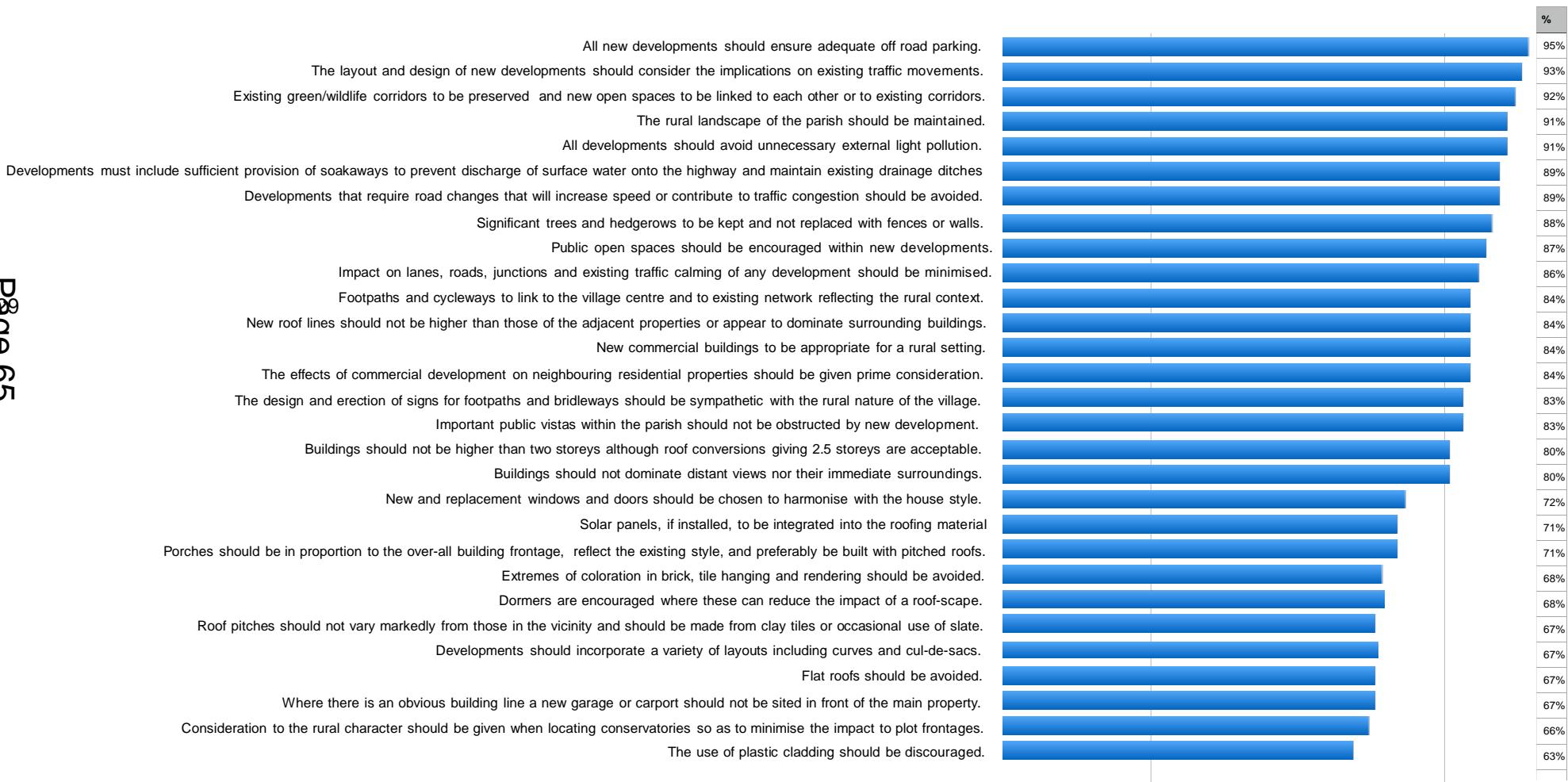
This VDS is a revision of the existing Swanmore Village Design Statement which was based on extensive consultation within the community completed for the VDS in 2000. Additional input was sought from the community at the start of the current revision process with an invitation to residents to make additional suggestions and provide examples of the building design and street furniture that they would like to see in the village.

A survey, asking residents to prioritise key design aspects included in the “Guidelines to Developers” section of this version of the VDS was initially held in March 2017 in association with the Annual Parish Assembly and the survey was later also distributed to every household in the parish using the parish magazine (approx. 1400 households). There was a 7% response rate. Information about the VDS was included on the parish website and further views sought via social media.

The graphic opposite summarises the results of the survey and shows overwhelming support for the majority of the key planning guidelines suggested in this document. Some minor amendments have been made to these based on the results of the survey.

Residents were also asked to provide additional comments on the VDS and planning process with many criticising the visual appearance of some of the large scale developments currently taking place in the village which they deemed inappropriate for a village setting.

%age of survey respondents agreeing with each key statement.



Notes — — — —

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