

# THE WALLOPS

*Village Design Statement*



## INTRODUCTION

### *What is the Village Design Statement?*

The Village Design Statement (VDS) will endeavour to describe the Wallops and their environs as they are today, highlighting the individual and collective characteristics that make the villages distinctive. The VDS has been compiled by local residents with help and advice from Officers of Test Valley Borough Council. It has been approved by the people of the Wallops through a process of public consultation. It is intended that our VDS will form a reference for those who bring change to the villages, or to a building within them. It will enable any development to be controlled and appropriate and to retain the character of the villages.

In future the VDS should be consulted by any person considering development, whether large or small, within the villages; not just to bricks and mortar, but also gardens, hedges and trees, which help to maintain the local character. The VDS is addressed to:

- ♦ developers, their architects and designers, in order to explain what the villages would like to see in any new or altered buildings;
- ♦ residents and businesses, providing guidance for keeping alterations and extensions in sympathy with the character of the villages; and
- ♦ the local planning authority in guiding and making decisions about changes that relate to the character and design of the villages.

### *How does the Design Statement work?*

The VDS has been adopted by Test Valley Borough Council as Supplementary Planning Guidance on 11 February 2004 and its recommendations will be taken into account when planning applications are assessed. In this way, it will support the Local Plan and Conservation Area Documents as they affect the Wallops and assist the work of the Parish Councils.

The passage of time will inevitably bring change to the villages. The VDS will help provide the necessary guidance for appropriate change as seen through the eyes of the residents of the Wallops. The statement will require periodic review to ensure that it reflects current opinion.

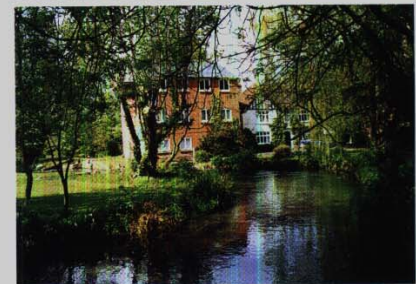
The Guidelines are not intended to be exhaustive, but are included to highlight the salient characteristics of the villages.

### *Front cover, from top to bottom:*

- ♦ War Memorial, Church Farm, Over Wallop
- ♦ Annual summer market in Square, Nether Wallop

### *This page, from top to bottom:*

- ♦ The High Street, Nether Wallop
- ♦ The Mill, Nether Wallop
- ♦ Foresters, Over Wallop
- ♦ Typical banded brick and flint wall, Over Wallop
- ♦ Typical cob and thatch wall, Over Wallop
- ♦ Pound Road, Over Wallop
- ♦ Converted Old School, Nether Wallop



## THE VILLAGE CONTEXT

### *Geographical and historic background*

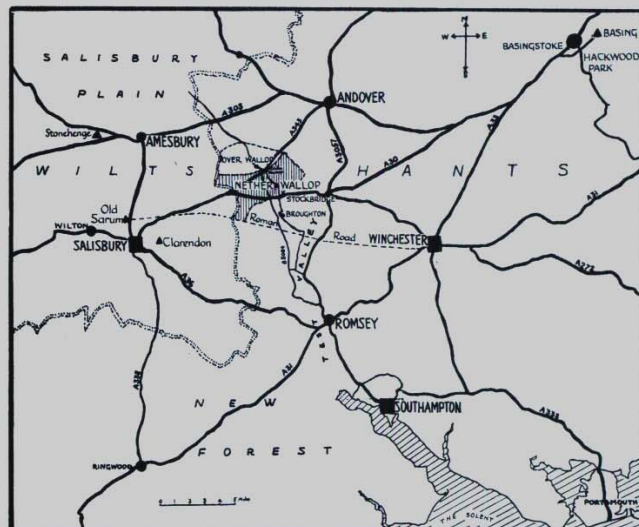
Most of the county of Hampshire lies in the belt of chalkland that characterizes so much of the landscape of southern England. The chalk in turn has dictated drainage patterns exemplified in the southward flowing rivers, like the Avon and Test in the west of the region. A smaller version, the Wallop Brook, rises just north of Over Wallop, flowing south-east through Nether Wallop and then south, through Broughton, joining the Test near Bossington, seven miles from its source. Artificially created pools help the flow of the brook in the Nether Wallop area but in Over Wallop the brook dries to a trickle in very dry summers. The pool at the spring source was created in the 1980s and has greatly assisted the year-round flow. Extraction should be limited and very carefully controlled by the Environment Agency.

The surrounding chalk landscape is rich in prehistoric remains. The Iron Age Danebury Hill Fort (143m) is the predominant feature and one of fifteen scheduled Ancient Monuments within the two parishes. There are also other sites with potential for further archaeological investigation. The villages and surroundings are criss-crossed by a network of ancient droves, bridleways and footpaths.

Danebury Hill Fort and other pre-Roman antiquities are evidence of human activity in the region, probably since the Mesolithic era; the Wallop Brook would have encouraged settlements which became the nuclei of the villages we know today. The Saxon foundation of St Andrew's in Nether Wallop no doubt led to the eventual development of a larger mediaeval settlement along the Wallop Brook. In both Wallops the brook provided the power for a number of mills so vital to the local economy. But there is another drainage factor which, no doubt, influenced the pattern of settlement we see today: additional springs feeding the Wallop Brook at various points along the valley could explain the scatter of houses and farms separated by fields. Even though both the Wallops have inevitably grown over the centuries, this pattern is still recognizable today. These surviving green spaces are preserved as part of the distinctive character of the villages.

Boundaries for the two ecclesiastical parishes were established in the 16th century; that for Nether Wallop included the outlying settlement of Jack's Bush and it remains the larger in acreage. The settlement of Palestine was included in Over Wallop parish after the First World War. A century ago the population of Nether Wallop was just over 700; that of Over Wallop, 500\*. Today's figures are 788 and 1,065 respectively, to which one should add 1,277 for the home of the Army Air Corps at Middle Wallop camp. Both ecclesiastical parishes were united in one benefice in 1957.

After the Second World War provision of council housing contributed to population growth in both villages. This was also a period of uncontrolled speculative building as seen in Palestine and Kentsboro. The 20th century history of the Wallops cannot be separated from that of the RAF and the Army Air Corps and the development of the airfield which added Middle Wallop to the map, and to which the economy and community life of the Wallops owe much. Finally, the architectural "texture" of the villages has been influenced by a continual process of infill building in what were once farmyards and large gardens.



*Above, from top to bottom:*

- Map of Wallops
- Nether Wallop from the South-East
- Over Wallop from the South

\* *Figures taken from Bartholomew's Gazetteer 1904*

## THE WALLOPS TODAY



Above, from top to bottom:

- ◆ Aerial View showing post-War development
- ◆ Over Wallop Playing Field
- ◆ Children's Play Area, Nether Wallop
- ◆ Assembly Hall, Wallop Primary School

In both villages there is a good mix of ages, ranging from young families to the retired. There is, also, a broad spectrum of house values. Over Wallop has a large former council estate while the two in Nether Wallop are smaller. There is some commuting to Andover, Salisbury, Winchester and farther afield. By implication, salaried professionals commuting from the Wallops, and the retired, influence the value of the more desirable properties. An affordable housing scheme was started successfully in Over Wallop in 1995 with eight of the twenty-six planned homes completed. A scheme for five homes has also been completed in Nether Wallop.

The county primary school serves both Wallops but would not be nearly so viable without the intake from families of the Army Air Corps Centre who provide in excess of 60% of the pupils.

There is a strong sense of community in the Wallops fostered by a number of organisations including the two parish churches, the village pubs, and many clubs and societies such as the WI, the Wallops Horticultural Society, the Wallop Valley Field Club, the Wallop Artists, the Evergreens and the Danebury Players. Other social occasions support fundraising for the churches and for various charities. The successful and much-valued *Wallop Parish News* carries information and reports to the majority of homes in the Wallops.

Such a community life and identity is possible because the Wallops are sufficiently far from the nearest main centres of population i.e. Andover, Salisbury and Winchester.

Four small shops serve the Wallops but they would probably not survive on their own. They are associated respectively, with a Post Office, two garages and a wine shop. For most of the population of the Wallops shopping means travel by car to Andover, Stockbridge or Salisbury. This highlights the problem of rural transport: those without cars have to make use of the limited bus service, obtain lifts or dial-a-ride.

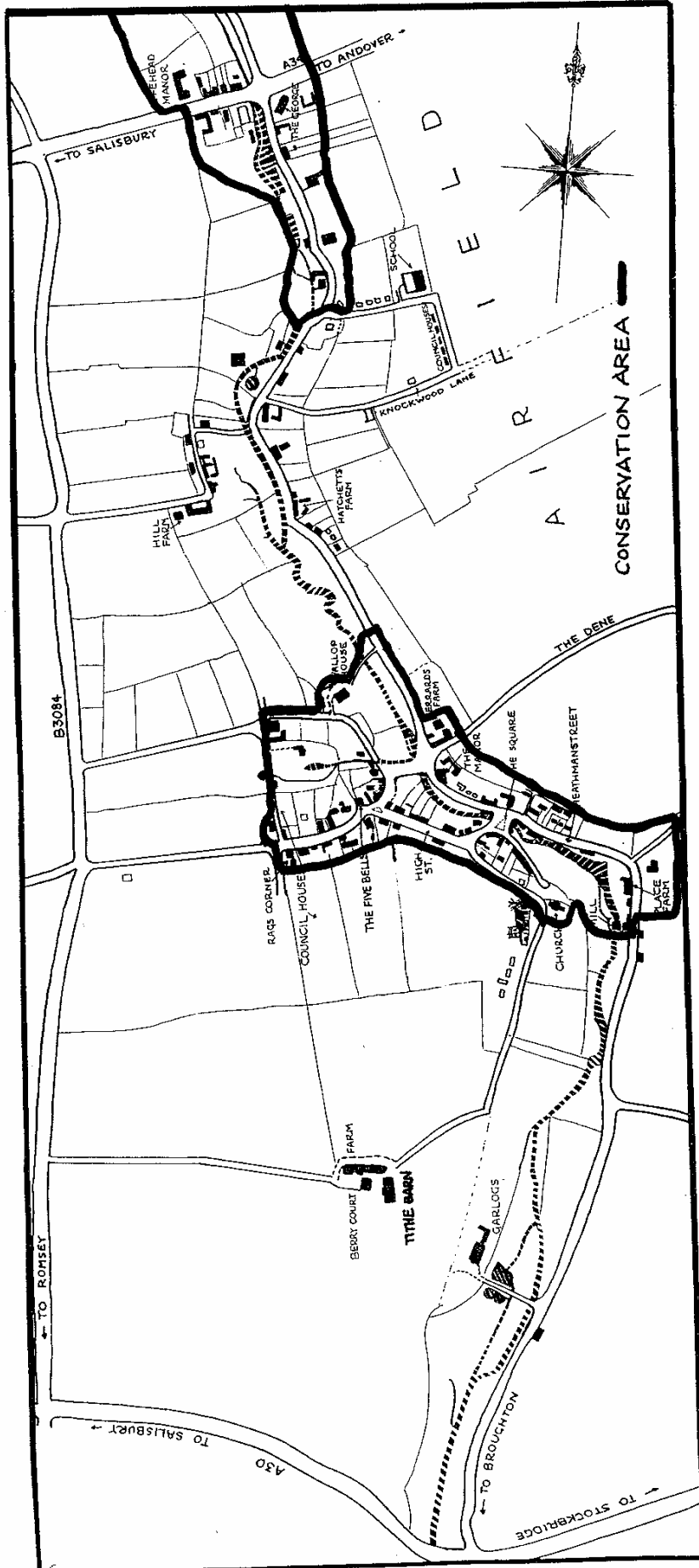
Although, as mentioned above, there is some commuting from the Wallops, there is still local employment. Farming, as measured by manpower, has inevitably dwindled but thirteen family farms survive with substantial acreage. There is a mixture of dairy and arable with cereals in rotation. The depression in agriculture has led at least one farmer in Nether Wallop to diversify into leisure activities. A recognized National Chasers Course has been established and clay pigeon shoots are organized for corporate and private parties. A small but flourishing vineyard has been established at Danebury House, which produces high quality white table wines.

In Over Wallop Pentangle make toys, Wallop Defence Systems manufacture flares and other pyrotechnics. There is also a leading equestrian centre.

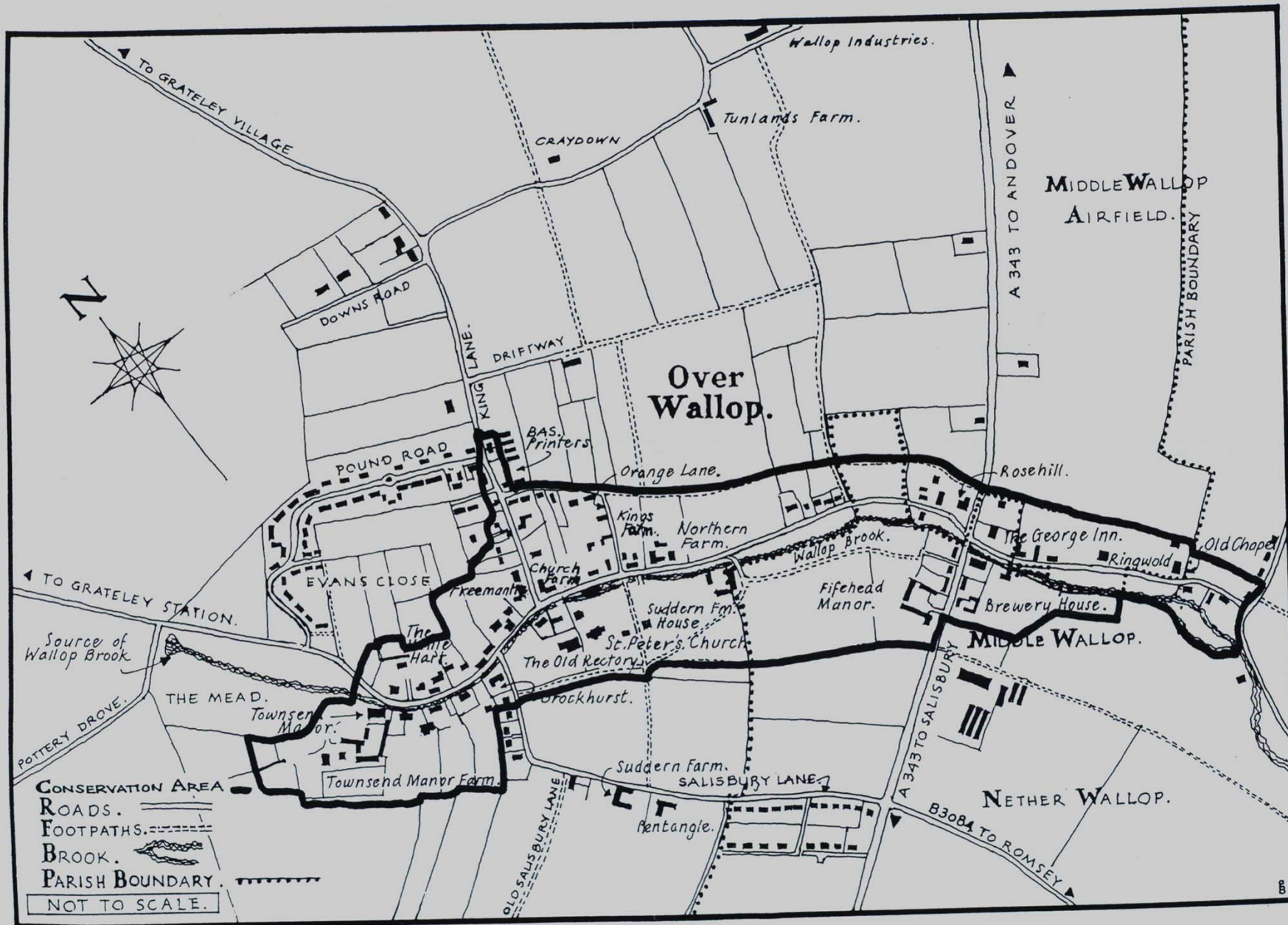
Providing employment in Nether Wallop other developments include two training stables, which have become well established, the Unicheq Group where drinking chocolate and milk are manufactured in powdered form, and a large nursing home. The Army Air Corps Centre airfield and camp provide considerable commerce for local traders. The continuing occupation by the MOD, or any plans to sell the site will always affect the Wallops.

Tourism is not likely to cause significant erosion of the character of the Wallops by seasonal traffic although the villages are within easy reach of two cathedral cities and Stonehenge. Nevertheless, a steady trickle of visitors from all over the world finds its way to St Andrew's, Nether Wallop, attracted by the earliest Anglo-Saxon wall-painting. The village also attracts visitors with specialised literary interests: it was the setting for TV versions of some of Agatha Christie's *Miss Marple* series.

PLAN OF NETHER  
WALLOP SHOWING  
CONSERVATION  
AREAS



♦ OVERLEAF: Plan of Over Wallop



## LANDSCAPE AND SETTING

The Wallop Valley is often described as “hidden”. There are very few buildings on the skyline and from the surrounding area it is difficult to imagine the presence of two significant settlements.

The approach roads to the Wallops are country lanes flanked by hedgerows, shrubs and trees. The road through the villages is both very narrow and very winding for some three miles.

The landscape character is typical of chalk downland i.e. a narrow lush valley with open, irregular pattern fields, mostly given over to arable farming.

Although linked by the Wallop Brook, each community has its own character. In some places the brook forms the property boundary of houses and is attractively incorporated into gardens.

The whole of the Wallops Valley is of a high landscape value and contains a number of historic buildings.

The villages have evolved over centuries. Their unique character is due to a highly diverse collection of buildings and the relationship between these and trees and green spaces. An essential quality of the villages, with many picturesque timber-framed and thatched cottages, is their informality. Although many early and substantial buildings may well have disappeared it seems likely that the overall form of the settlements has changed but little.

There are many “listed” and historic buildings and two quite separate Conservation Areas, designated in 1981. Although the whole of the Wallop Brook Valley is recognized as being of high landscape value some of the outlying areas do not contribute to the character of the actual villages so these remain outside the designated Conservation Areas.

The whole area is rich in flora and fauna and one finds deer, hares, water voles and raptors. The Wallop Brook is home to wild brown trout.

Throughout their long history the Wallops have sought prosperity through agriculture; prosperity reflected in the magnificence of the 15th century Tithe Barn at Berry Court, Nether Wallop.

The major development since the Second World War has been at the Army Air Corps Centre. The camp, unlike the villages, is far from hidden and sits astride the A343.



The buildings are a mix of hangars, workshops, offices, a museum and living quarters. The MOD is to be congratulated on rebuilding many of the married quarters on the Poundbury model, incorporating local styles of building.

Although most of the airfield camp and houses at Kentsboro are within the parish of Over Wallop they are grouped as a distinctly separate hamlet from both Wallop villages.

Conservation of the landscape should be encouraged through helping local farmers. This might be done by special grants or the Countryside Stewardship Scheme.

*Above, from top to bottom:*

- ◆ Affordable Housing Scheme, Nether Wallop
- ◆ Affordable Housing Scheme, Over Wallop

### LANDSCAPE AND SETTING GUIDELINES

- ◆ The overall setting of the villages should be protected. Any future developments should be carefully controlled to protect open views and green spaces.
- ◆ It is important to preserve the separation of the two settlements.
- ◆ It is desirable that the separation of the settlements from the Army Air Corps buildings be maintained.
- ◆ Open areas that support a variety of wildlife are a natural part of the character of the villages and should be maintained.
- ◆ Wildlife should be encouraged through the retention and improvement of features such as ponds, watercourses, hedgerows and trees by landowners.

## LANDSCAPE AND SETTING

Apart from the modern developments, there are no pavements as the land available for the roads is constrained by the Wallop Brook on one side and the houses on the other. Preservation of this layout would be useful to maintain the country environment of the villages.

The roofs of a number of the thatched cottages bordering these roads overhang considerably, forcing traffic into the centre of the road. This attractive architectural aspect of the roofs is again a unique part of the country environment of the villages.

A network of footpaths, mediaeval drove roads and bridleways links the outlying areas of the villages. These are currently well maintained by Hampshire County Council and provide good recreational areas for walkers, cyclists and riders.

Most roads bordered by open space have thorn hedges, which are a relatively modern addition to the existing traditional Hampshire hedge type of Hawthorn, Blackthorn, Hornbeam, Hazel, Cornus and Field Maple found bordering the old droves. Most hedges are now protected by statute.

Where property boundaries are walls, these should be constructed of traditional materials such as brick and flint, chalk, cob or render with tile or thatched tops.

Outlying areas, like Kentsboro, present a different aspect with pavements and more modern streetlights.

### *Character and pattern of open spaces in the villages*

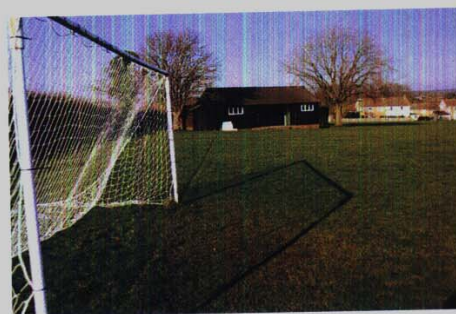
The villages have a number of recreational open spaces. Each village has a playing field with a pavilion. Nether Wallop has a children's play area with a tennis court on the playing field. Over Wallop has a particularly attractive sports field surrounded by mature beech trees. It also has a separate children's playground at the end of Evans Close.

There are a number of "Important Open Areas" indicated on the Local Plan along the valley floor which are in need of protection from development. Because of the linear nature of the villages, open countryside comes into the valley to the road edge at many points giving the villages a light and open character.

## LANDSCAPE GUIDELINES

- ♦ The over-hanging thatch roofs are an intrinsic design feature of the area and should be maintained.
- ♦ The network of ancient droves, bridleways and footpaths should be maintained.
- ♦ Older hedges and walls are protected and owners should be actively supported to reinstate those which have fallen into disrepair. Hedges and walls with a traditional appearance should be used to demarcate new developments.

- ♦ The important green areas of the villages and the other settlements in the parishes should be maintained in any proposed development.



*Above, from top to bottom:*

- ♦ Thatch over-hang in Station Road, Over Wallop
- ♦ Cob wall thatching
- ♦ Hedgerow in Drove, Over Wallop
- ♦ Nether Wallop Playing Field



## LANDSCAPE AND SETTING

Part of the AAC Camp is the major open space in Nether Wallop Parish. It is the largest grass airfield in Europe. However, as a military establishment it is not generally available for non-formal recreational use.

### *The relationship between buildings and spaces*

There is a strong feeling of space in the villages. It is important that the ratio of open space to building on each plot is not too small, thereby allowing the building to overpower its space.

There are a number of very small, road fronted open spaces into which it might be possible to insert a house. These open spaces are an intrinsic part of the historic form of the villages and as such are important in themselves.

The buildings are spaced along the roads with many gaps which allow views up the valley sides and, from the crests, out into the country beyond. It is very important to maintain this aspect of the villages.

Over Wallop has several terraced farm workers' cottages which set an example of how to blend high density housing with traditional building materials of brick, flint and slate into small spaces yet maintaining the feeling of space.

As many of the older houses are built right onto the road edge it is important to maintain the spaces between them to prevent the road space from being overpowered, especially if the thatch also overhangs the road.

### *Woodland*

Scattered throughout the two parishes are a number of woodland areas, which are of importance to the character of the villages and their overall setting.

## LANDSCAPE GUIDELINES

- ♦ The villages would lose an essential element if these small spaces and unexpected views were filled in and as such they should be protected.



## WOODLAND GUIDELINES

- ♦ Woodland areas are of environmental and landscape significance and should be preserved and maintained. Planting of new trees is to be encouraged and existing trees should be replaced if felled.

*Above, from top to bottom:*

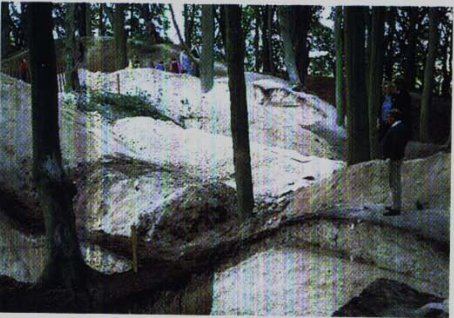
- ♦ View of the Army Air Corps camp
- ♦ Children's play area, Over Wallop
- ♦ Danebury Woodland



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## PATTERN AND CONTENT OF THE SETTLEMENT

*Overall pattern of the village, distinct zones and layouts*



The main feature of both the villages is the Wallop Brook which meanders for three miles from its source to the west of Over Wallop until it leaves Nether Wallop in the east. It is this brook and its valley which give the original villages their linear character. Farmhouses were built along the valley floor close to this supply of water. The gates to the farmyards open directly onto the road, which runs parallel to the brook.

Flooding occurs during the winter months in both villages. Severe problems are caused by springs breaking on either side of the valley, besides flooding from the brook. This affects not only many cottages but also small areas of land which might otherwise have been suitable for building.

Farm workers' cottages were built near the original farms and today these form the thatched cottage core of each village.

Both villages have no discernible centre with their respective Churches, halls and pubs placed at convenient intersections of the many small roads and tracks running parallel to the valley floor or climbing steeply out of the valley. The Square in Nether Wallop and the War Memorial in Over Wallop are the perceived centres although not geographically placed as such.

The original buildings in the villages were kept below the 79m contour line and below the skyline. The only developments visible from the surrounding area are the post 1960 council built estates and New Road. Some new developments are following the roads out of the valley but have yet to reach the skyline.

The parishes contain several important outlying settlements, which have spread from the original farms but are now collections of houses. Palestine, on the western edge of Over Wallop, is a post war extension, designed on a grid pattern of roads, with scattered developments. It has no village centre but relies for shops on nearby Grateley.

Kentsboro is a spread of modern dwellings, comprising holdings and bungalows, along the Danebury road, to the north of Middle Wallop Airfield. Jack's Bush Farm is on the north side of the A343 and is characterized by original farm buildings with a ribbon development of two-storey houses less than fifty years old.

### LANDSCAPE GUIDELINES

- ♦ Housing should if possible be kept below the 79m contour so that it is not visible from the surrounding area, thus preserving the valley nature of the villages.
- ♦ In areas where flooding is likely to occur this will be an important consideration in any proposed development.

Hollom Down Farm, on the C road linking the A343 with the A30, is a more commercial area with a market garden, a scrap yard and a small industrial estate.

*This page, from top to bottom:*

- ♦ Source of the Wallop brook, Over Wallop
- ♦ Brook and Field, Over Wallop
- ♦ Danebury Archaeological Dig
- ♦ Heathman Street, Nether Wallop
- ♦ St Andrew's church, Nether Wallop, from the Wallop Brook

*Opposite page, from top to bottom:*

- ♦ Pound Field, Over Wallop
- ♦ Old Rectory Gates, Over Wallop
- ♦ Church Farm and Little Thatched Cottage, Over Wallop
- ♦ Salisbury Lane junction, Over Wallop
- ♦ Beggar's Drive, Over Wallop

## PATTERN AND CONTENT OF THE SETTLEMENT



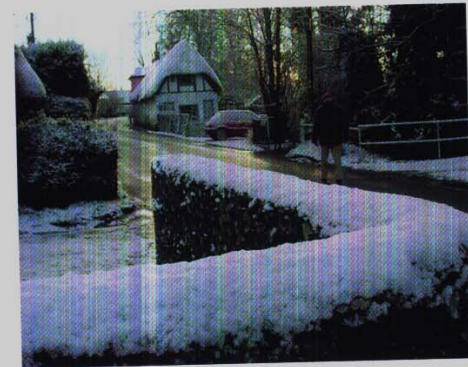
The extreme south east corner of Nether Wallop parish contains part of the settlement of Buckholt, an attractive unspoilt area containing isolated houses and farm holdings.



The A343 bisects the two villages in a straight line although the Parishes' boundary takes a more circuitous route. In the late 1930s five farms were requisitioned by the Government to form an airfield between the two villages. This airfield is very active today as the centre for army helicopter training.

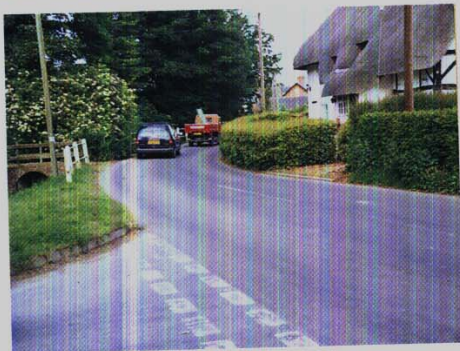
### *The Middle Wallop Airfield*

The Middle Wallop airfield straddles the road with a large area of living quarters, hangarage and grass runways. The type of building and infrastructure are determined by the MOD and reflect current trends in urban development with pavements, streetlights and high-density housing. This area is completely at odds with the character of the surrounding villages and as such should not be allowed to set any patterns for building design in the villages themselves.



### *Character of streets and routes through the villages*

Heathman Street, later Farley Street, a C class road, winds through Nether Wallop following the brook up to the A343 crossroads. North of this major road it becomes the B3084 Station Road, which continues to follow the brook, until it leaves the parish of Over Wallop to the north. A number of smaller roads climb out of the valley at various points with houses built on either side. In Nether Wallop there are lanes running parallel with the brook half way up the valley sides adding to the building density.



The A343 is the main road from Andover to Salisbury and consequently carries a heavy flow of traffic. This emphasizes the separation of the two villages.

There are a few street lamps fixed to telegraph poles along Station Road and on that part of Farley Street that lies within Over Wallop. There are no street lights in Nether Wallop. These are facets that preserve the country nature of the environment and are widely regarded as an important part of the character of the villages. The very recent Appleton Close affordable housing development in Over Wallop has had to comply with legislation and has, therefore, had modern high-powered lights installed which are a serious source of light pollution and totally out of keeping with the lighting of the rest of the village.



## LANDSCAPE GUIDELINES

- ♦ New non-operational building at the Army Air Corps Centre should be, as far as is possible, in keeping with the traditional style of the locality.

- ♦ Consideration should be given to traffic management strategies.

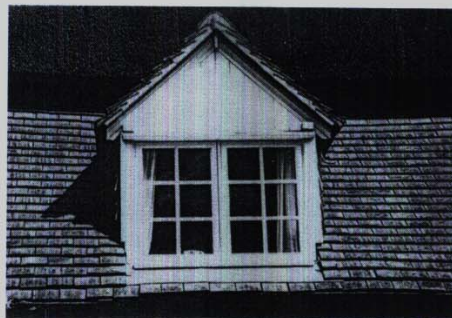
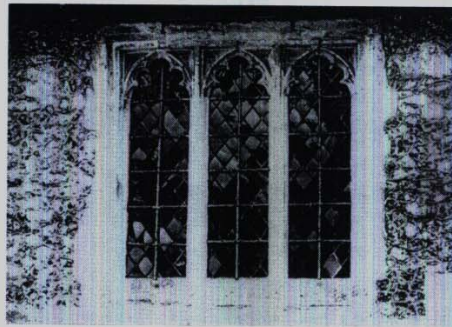
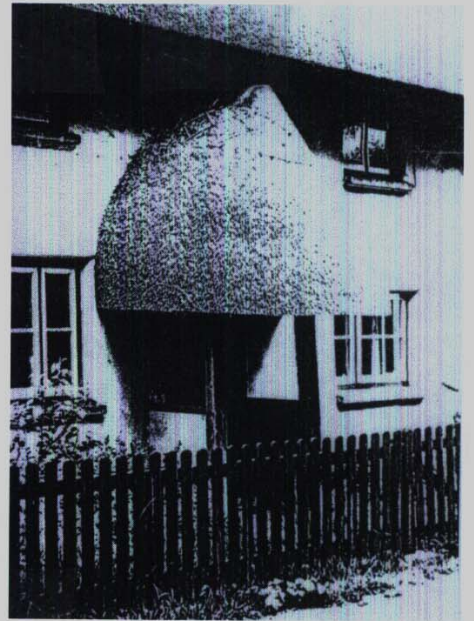
- ♦ The design of street lighting of any future developments should seek to mitigate the effect of light pollution.

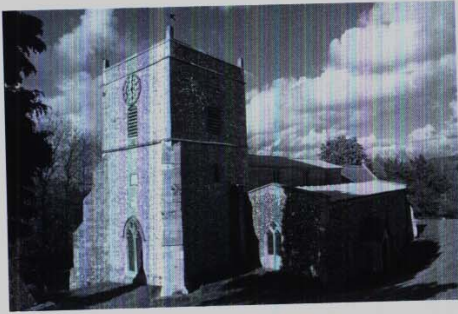
## BUILDINGS AND MATERIALS

The various architectural styles in the Wallops include the traditional Hampshire cottages dating from the early 16th century of either cob, brick, timber framed with infill of cob, brick and/or wattle and daub. These cottages are generally roofed in thatch but in some cases, with hand made clay tiles or slate. Over the years many of the cottages have been joined together, renovated and/or extended. Properties from the later periods are also well represented.

The more formal styles of substantial properties include those from the Queen Anne, Georgian, Victorian and Edwardian periods. The planning requirements relating to conservation areas have ensured that most of the more recent modern buildings have been designed and constructed taking into account the historic buildings of the area.

The buildings in Palestine, Kentsboro, Jack's Bush, Hollom Down and Buckholt are a mix of modern materials and occasional old traditional chalk construction.





## DESIGN GUIDELINES

To maintain the individual distinctive and historical character of the Wallops particular attention must be paid to the following:

- ♦ The scale and density of any new structures and their proportional relationship to the neighbouring buildings and landscape.
- ♦ Design should sympathetically reflect the character of the existing mix of properties within the settlements, paying particular attention to roof and fenestration details: low roofs with flying hips and overhanging eaves rather than gable ends. Dormer windows at first floor level and the use of brick arch details would help any new building to blend in with the existing.
- ♦ Roofing materials that blend in with the existing are preferred and include:
  - ♦ Hand made or clay tiles
  - ♦ Natural slate
  - ♦ Thatch
  - ♦ Flat roofs to be actively discouraged
  - ♦ The use of concrete tiles should be avoided.
- ♦ The preferred materials for use on the façade of the buildings include:
  - ♦ Hand made bricks
  - ♦ Cement/Lime render painted white or cream
  - ♦ Flint panels
  - ♦ Timber framed panels infilled with brick, flint or render.
- ♦ Fenestration to reflect the traditional styles:
  - ♦ With small pane timber casement or sash windows
  - ♦ Brick arches over the windows where possible
  - ♦ Dormer windows at first floor level, which should be manufactured in timber to match the fenestration of the main property. They should have a pitched roof covered in the same materials as the main roof, with cheeks and face (where applicable) clad in the matching materials.
  - ♦ The use of modern plastic windows and doors should be avoided.

*This page, from top to bottom:*

- ♦ St Andrew's Church, Nether Wallop
- ♦ Berry Court Farm, 15th century Tithe Barn, Nether Wallop
- ♦ St Peter's Church, Over Wallop
- ♦ Townsend Manor, Over Wallop

## DISTINCTIVE BUILDINGS

There are a number of Grade I and many Grade II listed buildings throughout the Wallops:

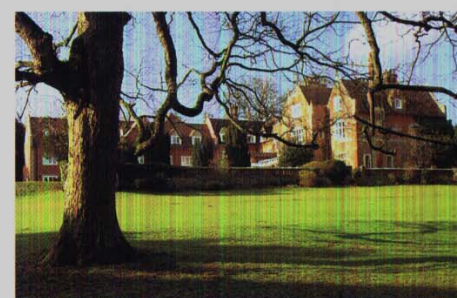
### *Over Wallop*

The most notable building is St Peter's Church with its saddleback roof and tall tower of 13th century origin, which has stone details with flint work, but was rebuilt in the 19th century. Brockhurst Cottages (C16) are of timber frame construction and brick infilling with thatched roofs. Little Brook House (C17) is a brick structure with stone quoins and end walls of brick with flint bands. Townsend Manor House (C17/18) is a brick structure with an old tiled roof and was the original home of the Earls of Portsmouth whose family name is Wallop. Blacksmiths Farmhouse (C18) has stucco walls and an old tiled roof. Blacksmiths Cottage, which predates the farmhouse, has a thatched roof and colour-washed brick infill. Other properties of local interest include Piccadilly and Springfield Cottages, Northern Farm, a brick structure with a rendered exterior, Kings Farmhouse (C18/19), a brick structure part colour-washed, and The White Hart Inn (C18), a brick structure with a thatched roof. Church Farm in Station Road comprises a group of 16th century thatched buildings. In King Lane we have Kings Cottage, Apple Tree Cottage, and Jessamine Cottage (C16). In Orange Lane, Vine Cottage and Grange Cottage (both C17) are timber framed with brick, stucco, wattle and daub colour-washed panels, thatched roofs and have timber framed barns.

### *Nether Wallop*

The most notable building is St Andrew's Church with its Saxon fabric and wall paintings.

Other listed buildings include Fifehead Manor (C15/16) with stucco walls, old tile roof, stone mullion windows, a mediaeval hall and Elizabethan and Jacobean fireplaces. The Winton Nursing Home, formerly Wallop House (C19), is an example of Gothic Revival architecture. Place Farm House has flint and stonework, dating from 15th-16th century. Haydown Farm House, a complete and unspoiled 15th-16th century farm complex, is timber framed with brick infill panels. Brewery Farm House (C18) has colour-washed walls and an old tile roof. Garlogs is a fine mid 19th century house, on the site of an earlier building, standing in a Victorian landscaped park. Nether Wallop has many Grade II listed cottages including Ivy and Rose Cottages (C16) in the Square, Rags Corner, formerly three cottages, Down Cottage, Mallows and Yew Tree Cottage (C16) in the High Street.



*This page, from top to bottom:*

- ♦ Cat slide roof, Brockhurst Cottage, Over Wallop
- ♦ Blacksmiths Farm, Over Wallop
- ♦ Fifehead Manor, Nether Wallop
- ♦ Wallop House, Nether Wallop
- ♦ Place Farm House, Nether Wallop

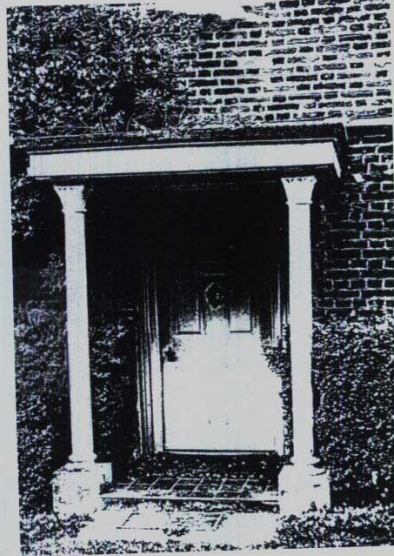
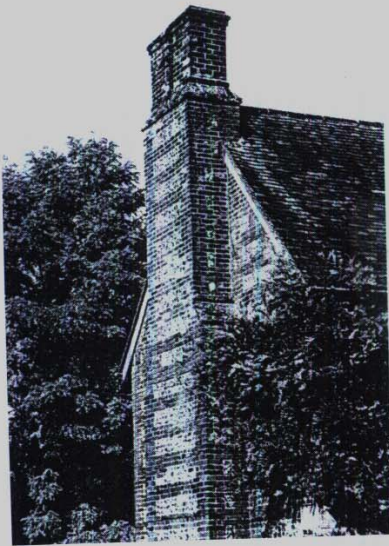
## THE CONSERVATION AREAS

Large parts of the two main settlements of Over and Nether Wallop are within the two designated Conservation Areas.

Most of the early typically Hampshire cottages have been built close to the road and along the banks of the Wallop Brook, having flying (half) hip roofs and eye-brow windows at first floor. The majority of the cottages in the area have now been renovated, modernized and frequently extended.

The buildings through the Wallops have many interesting features including brick, local flint either laid random or in courses, herringbone brickwork panels, small paned windows, and porches of thatch, tile or slate, stone quoins, axed, gauged and rubbed, and gauged arches are frequently seen. There are many instances of brick arches remaining where previous openings have been removed.

In order to maintain the charm and character of the Wallops for future generations it is important that any development within the conservation areas, and adjacent to the older properties, should use materials and be of a design both sympathetic and traditional. The buildings of non-traditional design can be accommodated providing they do not impinge on the historic feel of the settlements.





## ROADS AND TRAFFIC

The Wallops lie on and near two good east to west routes; the A343 from Salisbury to Andover, which roughly bisects the villages, and the A30, which is to the south of them. Running through both villages in a north-south direction is the B3084, which carries traffic from the A338 Swindon and Marlborough road southwards to Romsey and from the south the Romsey traffic northwards to Grateley railway station.

Traffic considerations, both weight and flow, deeply affect the Over and Nether Wallop Conservation Areas. This means that proposals for any major building development, within or on the edge of either village, should take into account the capacity of the infrastructure and the likely effects on the settlements. The narrowness of the village roads, their proximity to the river bank, the lack of footways and the proximity to fragile listed buildings are all part of the attractiveness of the villages but are all at risk from the effects of traffic. Inappropriate traffic calming measures could be unsightly in this setting.

The most dangerous place for traffic, and the place where accidents do occur, is where the road between the villages crosses the A343 by the George public house. This crossing has limited vision for north-south traffic and, although there is a 40 mph speed limit on the A343, vehicles slowing down to turn off the main road still frequently surprise heavy main road traffic causing late braking.

Salisbury Lane, by virtue of its limited width, blind corners and lack of footways is very hazardous for both vehicles and pedestrians.

### *Access to the villages*

Apart from the B3084 road through the villages, Nether Wallop is approachable via five narrow roads down the valley sides.

### ROAD AND TRAFFIC GUIDELINES

- ♦ Parking for all new dwellings, in however small a development, must meet county parking standards (revised in 2002)
- ♦ The traditional character of village roads and lanes should be maintained. Their urbanization by the insertion of kerbs and footpaths should be avoided.



*Above, from top to bottom:*

- ♦ A343 near the main Cross Road
- ♦ Station Road looking west, Over Wallop
- ♦ Salisbury Lane, Nether Wallop, showing narrowness and lack of footway
- ♦ King Lane looking south, Over Wallop

## ROADS AND TRAFFIC

Over Wallop has one road to the north, King Lane, which branches, leading either to the pyrotechnics factory and back to the A343 or on past outlying farms to Grateley village. Over Wallop also has subsidiary but growing access from the A343 via Salisbury Lane.

### *Palestine*

This village is built around a good network of roads, a legacy of the War Department. Good maintenance is important, owing to the temporary nature of the surface on some stretches.

### *Footpaths*

The network of footpaths within the villages and across the surrounding countryside provides historic and much valued rights of way. Their maintenance in a useable state is an important part of the environment of the villages.

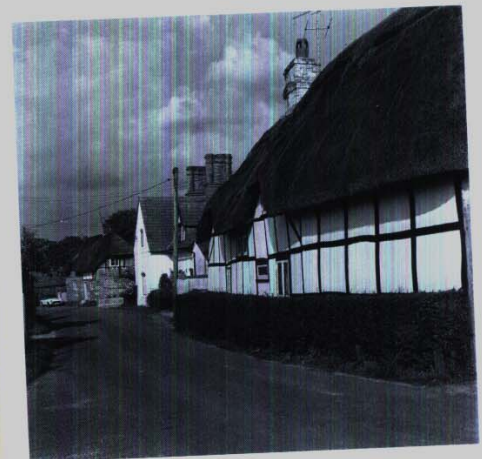
### *Streetlighting and Furniture*

The muted nature of the street lights in Over Wallop, and their absence in Nether Wallop, limit the amount of light pollution. This is regarded as an important part of the character of the villages, as are traditional post and telephone boxes and the railings along the brookside.

Overhead wires and telegraph poles detract from the appearance of the villages. The statutory bodies responsible should be encouraged to conceal installations underground. Individual householders should choose TV dishes and aerials of minimum size and site them unobtrusively.

## STREET FURNITURE GUIDELINES

- ♦ The muted levels of current lighting should be preserved; downlighting using white light rather than orange is preferred.
- ♦ Private security lights should be muted and carefully sited to light the required areas without forming a hazard to road users or a nuisance to neighbours.
- ♦ Seating and other street furniture, for example sign posts, bus shelters and litter bins, should be of good quality and the design should be in keeping with the character of the villages.
- ♦ TV dishes and aerials should be of minimum size and sited unobtrusively.



*Above, from top to bottom:*

- ♦ Middle Wallop
- ♦ Stewart's Bridge, Nether Wallop
- ♦ King Play Bridge, Nether Wallop
- ♦ Rags Corner, Nether Wallop



♦ *Acknowledgements*

The Wallops Village Design Statement Core Team  
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♦ *References*

Countryside Agency; Village Design Guidance CCP501 Parts 1&2  
 Test Valley Borough Council Planning Guidance Note for VDS, February 2000  
 Over and Nether Wallop Conservation Documents, TVBC 1981 Section A

♦ *Published* by The Wallops Village Design Statement Core Team on behalf of  
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Danebury Vineyards  
 Dreweatt Neate  
 EW Pinchbeck and Son Ltd  
 The Five Bells, Nether Wallop  
 Nether Wallop and Over Wallop Parishioners

*Above, left column:*

- ♦ Five Bells Public House, Nether Wallop
- ♦ George Inn, Middle Wallop

*Above, right column:*

- ♦ White Hart Public House, Over Wallop
- ♦ Garlogs, Nether Wallop
- ♦ Danebury Vineyards, Nether Wallop
- ♦ Village Hall, Nether Wallop

