

All the information below is copied from the Village Design Statement (VDS).

The Working Group reviewed the content and felt that the entire document was relevant to the NDP. It was written in 2003/4 and adopted in Feb 2004 by TVBC. A few small amendments have been discussed and some of the guidelines require more thought and advice on how to incorporate into the NDP. Amendments and questions have been highlighted in red.

Chapter / Subject	Page	Section	Wording
Introduction	2	1	What is the Village Design Statement The Village Design Statement (VDS) will endeavours to describe Nether Wallop and its environs as at Feb 2004 , highlighting the individual and collective characteristics that make the village distinctive. All references to Over Wallop have been removed from this version. The VDS was 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.
Introduction	2	2	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:
	2	3	"- developers, their architects and designers, in order to explain what the villages would like to see in any new or altered buildings;"
	2	4	"- residents and businesses, providing guidance for keeping alterations and extensions in sympathy with the character of the villages; and "
	2	5	"- the local planning authority in guiding and making decisions about changes that relate to the character and design of the villages."
	2	6	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.
	2	7	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.
	2	8	The guidelines are not intended to be exhaustive, but are included to highlight the salient characteristics of the villages.
The Village Context	3	1	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

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			trickle in very dry summers. The pool at the spring source was created in the 1980s and had greatly assisted the year-round flow. Extraction should be limited and very carefully controlled by the Environment Agency.
	3	2	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.
	3	3	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 settlement 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.
	3	4	The Boundary for the ecclesiastical parish was established in the 16th century; 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 (Figures taken from Bartholomew's Gazetteer 1904). Today's 2004 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.
	3	5	After the Second World War provision of council housing contributed to population growth in both the village. 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 so much. Finally, The architectural "texture" of the village has been influenced by a continual process of infill building what were once farmyards and large gardens.
	4	1	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 there are two small affordable housing areas 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.
	4	2	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.

	4	3	There is a strong sense of community in the Wallops fostered by a number of organisations including the parish church, a pub at the Crossroads , 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. In recent times social media has also distributed information regarding social events.
	4	4	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.
	4	5	One small shop at the garage at the crossroads serves Nether Wallop but they would probably not survive on their own. There is no Post Office in the parish. two garages and a wine shop. For most of the population of Nether Wallop 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.
	4	6	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. There are also a multitude of people working from home since the pandemic began in early 2020. These people are either self-employed or having employers outside the parish, but home working seems likely to continue.
	4	7	In Over Wallop Pentangle make toys, Wallop Defence Systems manufacture flares and other pyrotechnics. There is also a leading equestrian centre.
	4	8	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 garage at the crossroads and the George public house also employ local people. The Army Air Corps Centre airfield and camp provide considerable commerce for local traders. The continuing occupation by the MOD, or any plans to seal the site will always affect the Wallops.
	4	9	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 version of some Agatha Christie's Miss Marple series.
Conservation area NW	5	-	Map
Conservation area OW	6	-	Map
Landscape and Setting	7	1	The overall setting of the villages should be protected. Any future developments should be carefully controlled to protect open views and green spaces.
Landscape and Setting	7	2	It is important to preserve the separation of the two settlements
Landscape and Setting	7	3	It is desirable that the separation of the settlements from the Army Air Corps buildings be maintained.
Landscape and Setting	7	4	Open areas that support a variety of wildlife are a natural part of the character of the villages and should be maintained.

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Landscape and Setting	7	5	Wildlife should be encouraged through the retention and improvement of features such as ponds, watercourses, hedgerows and trees by landowners.
Rooves and walls	8	1	The over-hanging thatch roofs are an intrinsic design feature of the area and should be maintained.
Footpaths and Bridleways	8	2	The network of ancient droves, bridleways and footpaths should be maintained.
Hedges and walls	8	3	Older hedges and walls are protected and owners should be actively supported to re-instate those which have fallen into disrepair. Hedges and walls with a traditional appearance should be used to demarcate new developments.
Green areas	8	4	The important green areas of the villages and the other settlements in the parishes should be maintained in any proposed development.
Green space	9	1	The villages would lose an essential element if these small spaces and unexpected views were filled in and as such they should be protected.
Trees / woodland	9	2	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. – Make strongest policy we can. Trees must be replaced, unless there is a good reason why not. (particularly native specimen trees.) – not just confined to the conservation area. Ask TVBC for permission criteria and sanctions information.
map	10	-	-
map	11	-	-
Landscape guidelines	12	1	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. - We should think about this more and need advice on where development might be permissible and how to word it?
Landscape guidelines	12	2	In areas where flooding is likely to occur, this will be an important consideration in any proposed development.
Landscape guidelines	13	1	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.
Landscape guidelines	13	2	Consideration should be given to traffic management strategies. - (sympathetic design and accessibility, parking provisions not obtrusive)
Landscape guidelines	13	3	The design of street lighting of any future developments should seek to mitigate the effect of light pollution. - * stronger phrase needed (would prefer no lighting or in keeping with current village requirements) new developments should be built without any street lighting to prevent light pollution. Consistent with current lighting levels in the village.
Photos	14	-	-
Design Guidelines	15	a	To maintain the individual distinctive and historical character of the Wallops particular attention must be paid to the following:
Design Guidelines	15	1	The scale and density of any new structures and their proportional relationship to the neighbouring buildings and landscape.
Design Guidelines	15	2	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.
Design Guidelines	15	3	Roofing materials that blend in with the existing are preferred and include: - Hand made or clay tiles - Natural slate

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			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Thatch - Flat roofs to be actively discouraged - The use of concrete tiles should be avoided. (Make stronger if possible to match existing dwellings)
Design Guidelines	15	4	<p>The preferred materials for use on the facade of the buildings include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Hand made bricks - Cement/Lime render painted white or cream - Flint panels - Timber framed panels infilled with brick, flint or render. <p>(is it possible to require extensions to look sympathetic to the original building and not stand out as being new additions?)</p>
Design Guidelines	15	5	<p>Fenestration to reflect the traditional styles:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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.
Design Guidelines	16	-	-
Design Guidelines	17	-	-
Road and Traffic Guidelines	18	1	Parking for all new dwellings, in however small a development, must meet county parking standards (revised in 2002)
Road and Traffic Guidelines	18	2	The traditional character of village roads and lanes should be maintained. Their urbanization by the insertion of kerbs and footpaths should be avoided.
Street Furniture Guidelines	19	1	The current muted levels of current lighting should be preserved; downlighting using white light rather than orange is preferred.
Street Furniture Guidelines	19	2	Private security lights should be muted and carefully sited to light required areas without forming a hazard to road users or a nuisance to neighbours.
Street Furniture Guidelines	19	3	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.
Street Furniture Guidelines	19	4	TV dishes and aerials should be of minimum size and sited unobtrusively.

A separate action to come out of the discussion, was to make a list of all dwellings built since 2004, and to compare them to the VDS criteria to see if they have complied or not. The list can then be reviewed by the Steering Group to see if non-compliance has had a detrimental effect that should be protected (if possible) by the new NDP.