

Awbridge Parish Neighbourhood Plan Appendices



2025 - 2042

V7.5 August 2026

Prepared by Awbridge Parish Steering Group
on behalf of the Parish Council

In conjunction with Bluestone Planning LLP

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1. APPENDIX I: NEIGHBOURHOOD PLAN STAGES

1.1.1. Figure 1 below illustrates the journey of this Neighbourhood Plan from conception to reality.

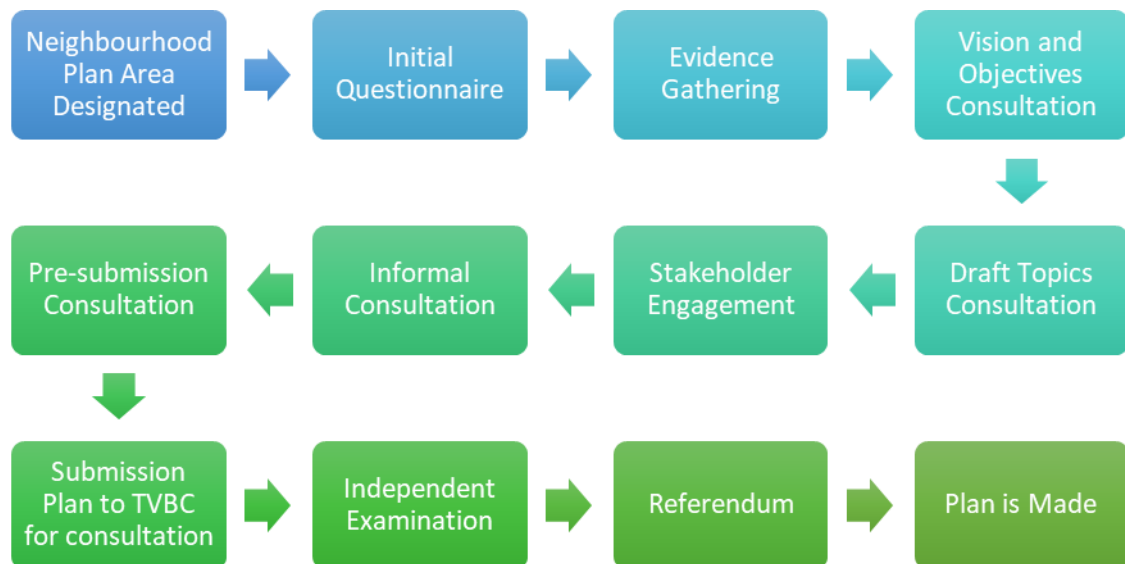


Figure 1. Neighbourhood Plan Stages

2. APPENDIX II: HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENT

2.1. Map of Settlement Areas within the Parish



Figure 2. Settlement Areas within the Parish

- 2.1.1. Originally, land in the vicinity of the hamlet of Awbridge, belonged to St Peter's Abbey, Winchester. Awbridge lies on a ridge as viewed from Michelmersh, so it is thought that its original name was "Abbodhrycg" meaning the "Ridge of the Abbot".

2.2. Awbridge Through History

- 2.2.1. The earliest artefacts in the parish, suggest the area was occupied by the Romans. Tiles, pottery and coins were found at Awbridge House dating from AD 307.
- 2.2.2. The names Danes Road and Awbridge Danes do of course suggest a Danish presence. One source claims that there may have been a battle between the Danes and Saxons fought on Awbridge Common. (Awbridge Common was originally an area extending from the Village

School and running alongside what is now Danes Road. Most of it has now of course been built on).

- 2.2.3. Stanbridge Manor (now Stanbridge Earls), in the parish, is reputed to have been the site of the home of Saxon King Ethelwulf (806-858AD), who was the father of King Alfred. It is thought that King Ethelwulf was initially buried there but his remains were later transferred to Winchester Cathedral where they lie to this day.
- 2.2.4. The Domesday Book stated that before 1066, Earl Godwin, the Earl of Wessex and Kent, 'held' Awbridge as one manor. Earl Godwin died in 1053 of apoplexy, while dining in Winchester with his son-in-law King Edward the Confessor. His wife, the Countess Gytha, was the sister of the most powerful Danish Earl Ulf. Their daughter Eadgith (Edith) married King Edward the Confessor. Their son Harold became King in 1066 and was promptly defeated and killed by the Normans at the Battle of Hastings.
- 2.2.5. In 1086 Abdric (Awbridge) was listed as being 'held' by Bernard Pancevolt one of William the Conqueror's knights who sailed from Normandy during the invasion in 1066. There was also another reference made to a Helderer who 'held' another manor in part of Awbridge.
- 2.2.6. Up to about the early 1600s the village was still a small settlement and only a handful of substantial houses were constructed, four of them are still in existence today but by the 1800s there was about 40 houses and the population had risen to 400. Next to Church Lane were two small hamlets known as Upper and Lower Ratley.
- 2.2.7. Much later during the English Civil Wars, there was evidence that Cromwell's armies camped on Awbridge Common, possibly at the time of their assault on Romsey Abbey. A Cromwellian pike-head was apparently found there during World War 2 and at least one other was discovered in farmland towards Stanbridge Earls.



Figure 3. Ordnance Survey (30th April 1874)

- 2.2.8. The Awbridge we know today is essentially a collection of hamlets. A map of Awbridge in the mid 1800s, shows that the hamlet of Awbridge was based around the chapel and the old smithy down towards Stanbridge Earls. There was a Post Office on the opposite side of the road to where the village hall is today and the area opposite the village school was marked as Kent's Oak. In the area of Church Lane were two small hamlets marked Upper and Lower Ratley.
- 2.2.9. The parish itself was carved out of other parishes in the 1870s. The church was built in 1876 at a cost of £2,800 and the village school dates from 1877. At this time, the village boasted its own shoemaker, blacksmith, baker and brewer.
- 2.2.10. The lake at Awbridge Danes was dug in the 1920s to provide work for the unemployed. Each man received one shilling a day and a loaf of bread.
- 2.2.11. In 1939, electricity first reached the village with mains water arriving in 1951. Prior to that water was drawn from wells, which still exist throughout the area.

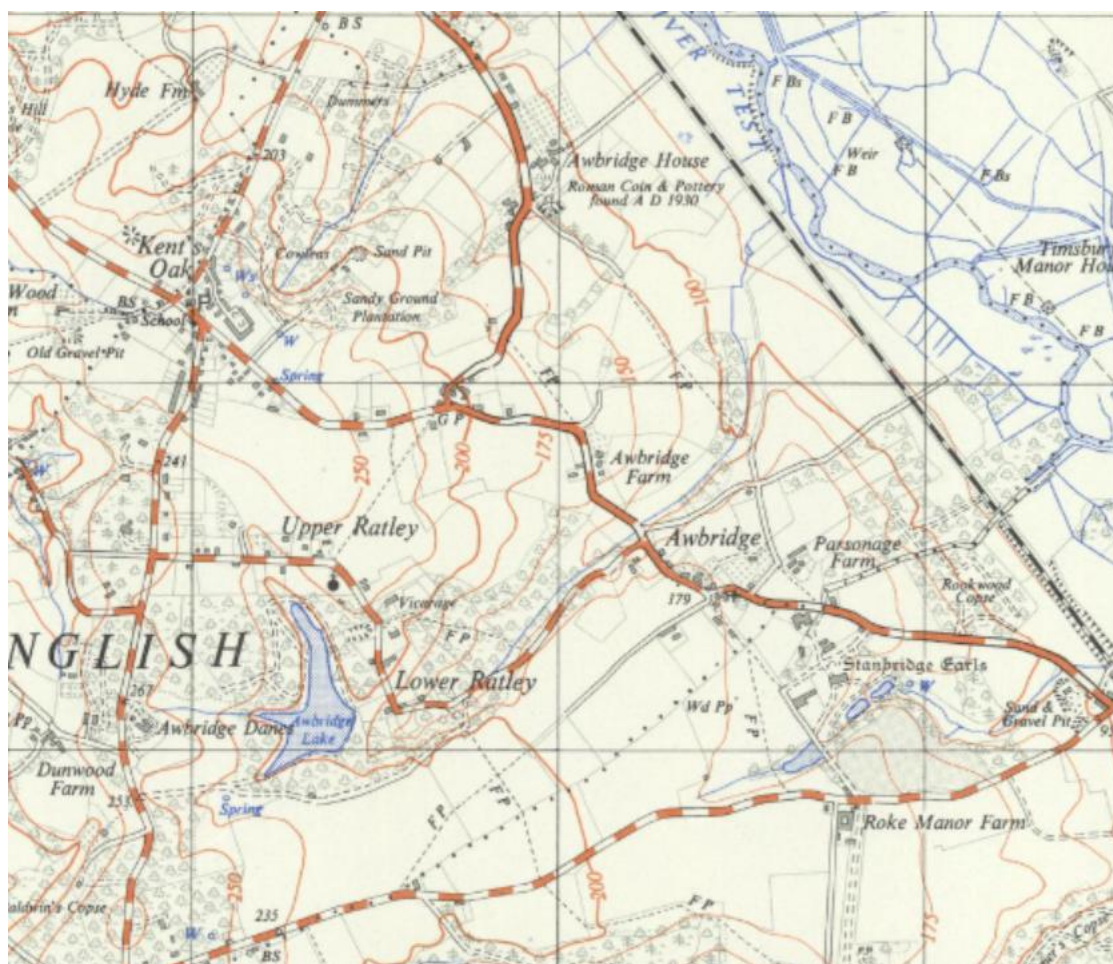


Figure 4. Ordnance Survey 1908 (Partial Systematic Revision 1938-56)

3. APPENDIX III: PARISH PROFILE

3.1. Population

- 3.1.1. The latest information highlights a Parish area of 596.9 hectares, compared to the Parish profile area of 482.70 hectares. At that time, it represented 0.77% of the total area of Test Valley; in terms of size, Awbridge is Test Valley's forty-eighth largest parish (although will now have increased).
- 3.1.2. The parish's population in 2021 was 767 and its population density is 1.58 people per hectare, which is lower than the borough's average population density of 2.10 people.
- 3.1.3. The Parish was considered to have a declining number of young people and a smaller number of young adults than the Borough average. Unusually, when compared to neighbouring parishes, the number of people aged over 70 is slightly lower than the Borough average and is also set to decrease. This of course will have now significantly altered.

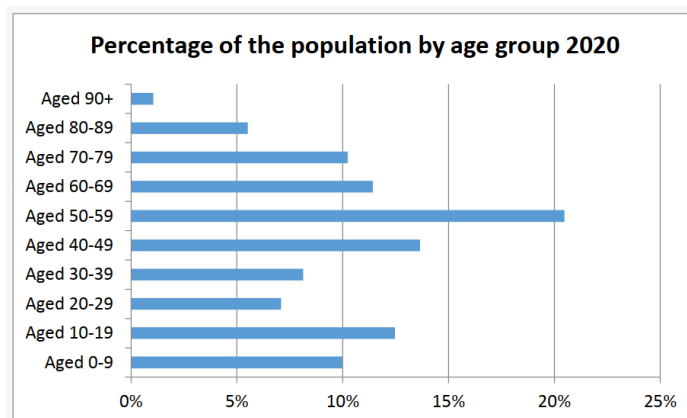


Figure 5. Population Breakdown by Age Group in Awbridge Parish

3.2. Housing

- 3.2.1. The total number properties in the Parish at the time of the profile (2021) is 312. There has clearly been a substantial increase in house prices, with the Parish ranking as the 13th most expensive parish in Test Valley. An average property value is £762,404 in 2021 (a 12.75% increase over 5 years), it outpaces both the Hampshire average of £381,137 (12% increase) and the Southeast England average of £424,800 (11% increase).



Figure 6. Total Number of Properties, Property Type and Estimated Property Value in Awbridge Parish

- 3.2.2. The above is also reflected in the Council Tax banding for the Parish, where the majority of properties are in the higher brackets. This is significantly disproportionate to the Borough average and reflective of a growing trend to replace small dwellings with larger 'executive' homes on the plot.

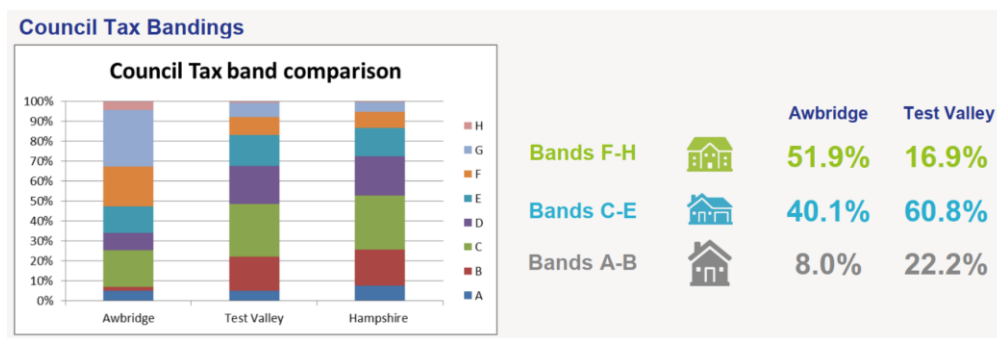


Figure 7. Council Tax Bandings in Awbridge Parish

- 3.2.3. In terms of home ownership Awbridge demonstrates a high rate of homeownership: nearly 80% of residents own their property outright or with a mortgage. This surpasses both the Test Valley average (70.3%) and the Southeast average (67.6%).

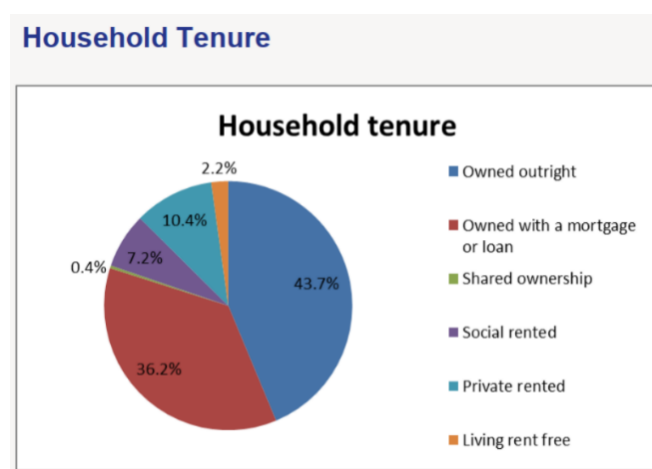


Figure 8. Household Tenure in Awbridge Parish

- 3.2.4. The chart further reveals stark contrasts in rental demographics. Housing association tenancies are significantly less common in Awbridge (7.2%) compared to the borough average (14.4%). Conversely, private rentals are slightly lower in Awbridge (10.4%) than the borough average (12.9%).

3.3. Employment and Economic Activity

- 3.3.1. In terms of employment and economic activity, Awbridge, compared to Test Valley as a whole, has a slightly lower economic activity rate. In 2011, 71.3% of Awbridge residents aged 16-74 were working or actively seeking work, compared to 73.4% in Test Valley. This discrepancy is reflected in a slightly higher proportion of economically inactive residents in Awbridge (28.7%) compared to Test Valley (26.6%).

Economic activity (count)

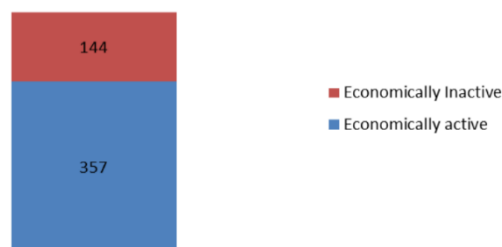


Figure 9. Economic Activity in Awbridge Parish

- 3.3.2. According to the last Business Register and Employment Survey in 2018 the largest sector employing people in Awbridge is Education (31.0%) followed by Health (15.5%) and Construction (11.6%).

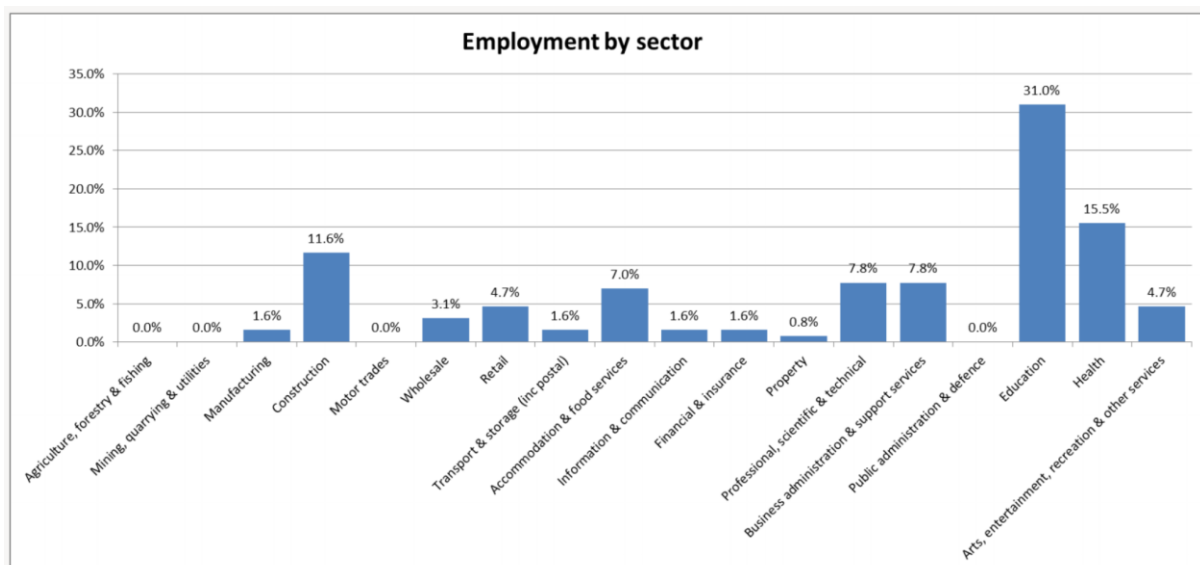


Figure 10. Employment by Sector in Awbridge Parish

4. APPENDIX IV: LANDSCAPE CONSIDERATIONS TABLE

Area	Issue - Historic Parkland:	Solution:
2A  3B 	- Management of Awbridge Danes Listed Park and Garden. - Missing Features: Loss of historic parkland elements (including around Stanbridge Earls and declining coppice management) weaken the historical and ecological context of the area.	- Conservation: Emphasise the importance of preserving the historical and architectural significance of the listed building and landscape. - Public Access: Explore possibilities for controlled public access to the park and gardens, considering potential benefits and challenges. - Views and Vistas: Consider the impact of existing and future development on the views from the house and terrace, ensuring they are not further obstructed. - Landscape Management: Develop a plan for the sustainable management of the park and gardens, considering factors such as biodiversity, ecological value and public enjoyment.
	Issue - Habitat Fragmentation/Lack of Local Distinctiveness and Cohesion/Threats to Character:	Solution:
2A  3B  5B 	- Loss of Heathland: Encroachment of woodland, particularly coniferous plantations, and agricultural expansion fragment heathland habitats, isolating remnant patches and disrupting wildlife corridors. - The current patchwork landscape lacks a strong unifying character. - Woodland Vulnerability: Fragmented woodlands are susceptible to pests and diseases, while inappropriate planting could harm their unique character. - Loss of Arable Farmland Features: Intensification of agriculture can lead to the removal of hedgerows and field boundaries, eroding the rural character.	- Ensure that applications do not result in the loss of important habitat or contain adequate provision for replacement and improvement elsewhere. - Development should not result in the fragmentation of habitats but should promote wildlife corridors. - Take opportunities to strengthen the woodland character including new planting. - Ensure new intensive farming or other development does not remove hedgerows and field boundaries or erode quiet country lanes through traffic generation.

	- Decline in Traditional Practices: Reduced hedge laying and coppicing skills could lead to the deterioration of hedgerows and woodlands. - Riverbank Erosion: Loss of riparian vegetation and inappropriate management practices can lead to bank erosion, undermining the natural character of the river and impacting floodplains.	- Ensure landscape management plans are sufficiently detailed to maintain traditional practices where appropriate.
5B ☐	- Loss of Agricultural Land: Increased pressure for development and changes in agricultural practices threaten the open character of the valley floor and diminish its traditional pastoral identity.	
	Issue - Physical Barriers:	Solution:
2A ☐ 5B ☐	- Although many roads are still rural in nature, the increasing usage and speed of traffic, when combined with rail infrastructure, dissects the landscape, disrupting ecological and visual connections between woodland, heathland, agricultural areas and across the River Valley floor.	- Ensure new roads and railway development is adequately screened with native planting. - New development should not result in the urbanisation of the rural lanes. - Support new wildlife corridors.
	Recreational Pressure/Unsustainable Visitor Numbers to the Wider Area:	Solution:
2A ☐ 5B ☐	- Due to the proximity to the New Forest National Park and the River Test, in addition to an increase in households, recreational activities in general, such as mountain biking, dog walking and driving on verges can damage both sensitive heathland vegetation and disturb wildlife on the riverbank. - Inadequate designated areas and infrastructure for recreation can lead to user conflict and damage to the landscape.	- Provide additional Suitable Alternative Natural Green Spaces (SANG) and specific areas where appropriate activities can be undertaken to reduce the pressure. - Future development to contribute to locally provided alternatives. - Ensure applications contain sufficient information to ascertain impacts on wildlife and habitats from proposed uses and to limit potential conflicts.
	Reduced Grazing (Not Equestrian):	Solution:
2A ☐	- Abandonment of traditional grazing regimes, such as commoning, leads to the encroachment of scrub and reduces the ecological diversity of heathland.	- Application which results in the loss of important traditional and historical grazing land should not be supported.
	Non-Native Plants:	Solution:

2A 	- The spread of invasive species like rhododendron and bracken poses a serious threat to the native heathland flora and fauna.	- Ensure that landscaping schemes for new development do not include invasive species and instead specify native planting.
	Pollution/Declining Tranquility:	Solution:
2A 	- Noise: Traffic and rail noise contribute to noise pollution, impacting the sense of peace and quiet cherished by residents and visitors.	- Require new development proposals to be accompanied by sufficient information to determine likely impacts of pollution generated.
3B 	- Increased recreational pressure and inappropriate activities can disturb the rural serenity of the area.	- Minimise areas of glazing for light spill or provide adequate shielding.
5B 	- Air and Groundwater Pollution from traffic and agriculture contributes to the loss of heathland biodiversity and the dominance of less desirable plant species.	- Seek appropriate lighting solutions.
	- Threats to River Habitat and Water Quality: Agricultural runoff, sewage discharge and other sources contribute to water quality issues, impacting the fragile river ecosystem and its biodiversity.	
	- Light pollution: Increased artificial light, particularly from poorly designed development, can disrupt the tranquility and visual amenity of the area.	
	Visual intrusion/Inappropriate Development:	Solution:
2A 	- Inappropriate development, such as large-scale housing projects or industrial buildings, particularly those which don't respect traditional building materials and styles can disrupt the harmonious rural character of the landscape.	- Identified sensitive landscape and views in the Parish to ensure such areas are protected.
3B 		- Ensure that the individual identity of the rural settlements is retained.
5B 	- Overhead power lines, pylons and other infrastructure dissect the open landscape and disrupt the harmonious visual character of the valley floor.	Provide a design code to guide appropriate development and limit suburban features.
	Encroachment of Development: Suburban expansion and inappropriate development disrupt the rural charm and tranquil atmosphere of the valley floor.	

5. APPENDIX V: LOCAL GREEN SPACES ASSESSMENT

Awbridge Neighbourhood Plan Local Green Spaces Assessment

	Name of site (as popularly known)	NPPF 1 - Close proximity to community (yes/no)	NPPF 2 - Demonstrably special to a local community					NPPF 3 - Extensive Tract of land?	Is this site allocated for any other use (yes/no)	Public access	Score	Recommendation	Comments
			Beauty/ Amenity value (yes/no)	Recreation (yes/no)	Historical (yes/no)	Tranquillity (yes/no)	Wildlife (yes/no)						
LGS1	Post Office Triangle	1	3	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	15	DESIGNATE	Historical route and setting to Kent's Oak and School.
LGS2	Saunders Lane/War Memorial	1	3	2	3	2	1	1	1	1	15	DESIGNATE	Important parish War Memorial and grass amenity area surrounding.
LGS3	Cowlease Close	1	3	2	1	2	1	1	1	1	13	DESIGNATE	Important to the local community as a buffer between the busy road and visually attractive area for residents. Also identified as a Biodiversity Opportunity Area.
LGS4	Barley Hill/Saunders Lane North (*BOA)	1	3	1	1	2	3	1	1	1	14	DESIGNATE	Important to the local community as a buffer between the busy road and visually attractive area for residents. Also identified as a Biodiversity Opportunity Area.
LGS5	Spring Fields	1	3	2	1	2	1	1	1	1	13	DESIGNATE	Important to the local community as a buffer between the busy road and area for play as well as visually attractive area for residents.
LGS6	Large grass verge on the bend of Romsey Road	1	3	2	1	2	1	1	1	1	13	DESIGNATE	Important green and public walking route link between Kent's Oak and Awbridge provides a positive setting to each settlement.
LGS7.1 - LGS7.2	Grass verge at the north of the Romsey road/ east of Stanbridge lane at the junction with Romsey Road	1	3	2	3	2	2	1	1	1	16	DESIGNATE	Important historical green space at main cross roads - has public bench and bus stops.
LGS8	The playing fields	1	5	5	1	4	3	1	1	1	22	DESIGNATE	Parish playing fields with extensive equipment and sports facilities as well as excellent visual amenity value.
LGS9	Wildlife Sanctuary (*BOA)	1	4	3	1	4	4	1	1	1	20	DESIGNATE	Private nature reserve with excellent information re biodiversity/ educational resource. Extremely peaceful and tranquillity wildlife haven.

Where answer is Y/N scoring is 1 for a positive and 0 for a negative

BEAUTY

5	Excellent visual attractiveness, excellent variety of natural features and of good quality, provides an excellent contribution to the setting of the local area
4	Very good visual attractiveness, good variety of natural features and of good quality, provides a very good contribution to the setting of the local area
3	Good visual attractiveness, variety of natural features and of good quality, provides a good contribution to the setting of the local area
2	Good visual attractiveness, limited variety of natural features and of good quality, provides a good contribution to the setting of the local area
1	Limited visual attractiveness, limited variety of natural features and of good quality, provides a limited contribution to the setting of the local area
0	Makes little contribution to the character of the area

RECREATION

5	Public access, evidence of a good range of informal and formal uses, excellent facilities (good/excellent condition and range) and information on/evidence of frequent use.
4	Public access, evidence of good range of informal uses / good facilities(fair condition and range) and/or information on/evidence of frequent use.
3	Public access, evidence of good range of informal uses / some limited facilities and/or information provided on/evidence of reasonably frequent use.
2	Public access but no evidence submitted of informal or formal use. No notable recreation facilities, and no information provided/evidence of frequent use.
1	Site is accessible to the public if an entrance fee is paid/or site is privately accessible to a limited group of people.
0	Site has no public access and is therefore considered to have no/very limited recreational value.

Additional weight to be added if no other similar spaces are within 800m

(10 mins) of the space being assessed to ensure that spaces which are more isolated but provide recreational value are recognised for their importance

TRANQUILITY

5	No notable sources of disturbance. No visual or audible intrusion. High degree of self-contain limit noise and disturbance.
4	Limited disturbance in at least part of site. e.g. site is located within residential area with low levels of noise and visual intrusion from associated residential or recreational activities. Containment and screening limit noise disturbance in site.
3	Some disturbance. The site is located on a major and/or minor road with some neighbouring uses causing disturbance. Limited self-containment and screening. Scale of site may mean there are undisturbed parts.
2	Frequent disturbance. The site has some disturbance by a main and/or multiple roads and/or by neighbouring uses with regular disturbance. Limited self-containment.
1	Major and constant disturbance. The site is heavily affected by a main road/or by neighbouring uses with regular disturbance. Total lack of self-containment and screening.
0	

HISTORY

5	The site meets 5+ sub-criteria
4	The site meets four of the sub-criteria or contributes to the historical setting of a 4 or more listed buildings / non-designated heritage assets / conservation area
3	The site meets three of the sub-criteria or contributes to the historical setting of a 3 or more listed buildings / non-designated heritage assets
2	The site meets two of the sub-criteria or contributes to the historical setting of a 2 or more non-designated heritage assets
1	The site meets one of the sub-criteria
0	The site meets none of the sub-criteria

Sub-criteria

5	Site is located within an area of high archaeological potential
4	Site makes a positive contribution to the setting of a locally listed building
3	Site makes a positive contribution to the setting of a nationally listed building.
2	Site makes a positive contribution to the setting of a scheduled ancient monument.
1	Site makes a positive contribution to the setting of a conservation area.
0	Site of local historical importance

WILDLIFE

4	Excellent level of evidence of nature on site - close to other national or international designations
3	Good level of evidence submitted in relation to wildlife on site, and open space is located in close proximity to, or is designated as, an area of local ecological importance of Local Nature Reserve or highlighted as a Biodiversity Opportunity Area (BOA).
2	Reasonable evidence submitted in relation to wildlife observed on site but open space is not in or close proximity to any designated area of ecological significance.
1	Limited evidence submitted in relation to wildlife observed on the site, and the open space is not in, or in close proximity to any designated area of ecological significance. There is however an assumed level of wildlife value to the site (habits or species).
0	No obvious wildlife value

1 mark for each other factor

SCORE

13+	Designate unless any other preventative reason
12 to 13	Borderline - further assessment, but if there are overwhelming individual reasons (a score of 4+), this would be sufficient to designate
11	and below not designated

6. APPENDIX VI: DESIGNATED HERITAGE ASSETS

	Name	List entry	Grade	Hyperlink
1	Game Larder Immediately North West of Stanbridge Earls	1093641	II	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1093641
2	Awbridge Farm House	1093653	II	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1093653
3	Yew Tree Cottage	1093654	II	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1093654
4	Awbridge Danes House	1093655	II*	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1093655
5	Coach House, Dovecote and Linking Wall at Awbridge Danes	1093656	II	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1093656
6	Shrine 20 Metres South West of Awbridge Danes House	1093657	II	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1093657
7	Loggia on Lake, 500 Metres North East of Awbridge Danes House	1093658	II	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1093658
8	The Round House	1093659	II	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1093659
9	Church of All Saints	1093660	II	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1093660
10	Stanbridge Earls	1166424	II*	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1166424
11	Coombe Valley	1301117	II	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1301117
12	Coles Farm Cottage	1301123	II	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1301123
13	Awbridge House	1301604	II	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1301604

14	Barnes Thatch	1339168	II	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1339168
15	Redmans Cottage	1339187	II	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1339187
16	Barn Immediately North of Yew Tree Cottage	1339188	II	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1339188
17	Old Smithy	1339208	II	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1339208

7. APPENDIX VII: NON-DESIGNATED HERITAGE ASSETS

No	Name	Location	Age (date if known)				Appearance		Historic or Cultural Association	
			Pre 1850	1851 - 1900	1901 - 1950	1951 +				
	Example Criteria		Y				Y/N	Ornate detailing – such as brick/stone quoins around windows and doors. Decorative barge board, porches, roof forms, window designs etc. Provides group value. Setting value to neighbouring listed buildings. Good example of use of local materials. Good example of local design (i.e. obviously related to this area). Unique or individual design worthy of merit. Garden or landscaping of importance or related to a well-known designer.	Y/N	Association with Awbridge Danes/ Stanbridge Earls. Association with locally important property or person of interest. Former Public House. Former community building or trade of interest. Former Farm or farming related activity. Use associated with River Test. Use associated with Railway. Memorial. WWI or WW2 related. Associated with important historical event.
1	Awbridge Primary School	Kent's Oak		1877			Y	Good example of local red brick Victorian school – although now much altered.	Y	Historic School building in continued educational use.

								Roof with clay scalloped tile detail and decorative ridge tiles. Decorative timber barge boards and large feature windows.		
2	The War memorial	Kent's Oak			1921				Y	Unveiled 21st September 1921. Attended by: LORD GREENWAY. TWO-STEPPED OCTAGONAL BASE SURMOUNTED BY OCTAGONAL PLINTH AND PLAIN LATIN CROSS. CARVED INSCRIPTION. AROUND TOP OF PLINTH: IN PROUD REMEMBRANCE OF THE MEN OF THIS PARISH WHO GAVE THEIR LIVES FOR THEIR COUNTRY DURING THE GREAT WAR 1914 - 1919 PLINTH, SIDES: (NAMES) TOP STEP: 1939 - 1945 (NAMES) Broomfield, F Burridge, T W Caplen, A J Eldridge, A Newell, F M Noble, W C Olden, R S Parsons, William Roud, L W Sillence, C J
3	Kent's Oak	Kent's Oak					Y		Y	Impressive, veteran oak tree which is important local landmark.

4	White Cottage, Church Lane	Upper/Lower Ratley	Y				Y	Half hipped thatched cottage in painted brick with a number of original windows. Thatched and decorative timber front porch.		Adds greatly to the historic character of the area.
5	Coombe End, Church Lane	Upper/Lower Ratley	Y				Y	Hipped thatched cottage (original a number of separate dwellings) in painted brick with a number of original windows including eyebrow dormers. Thatched and decorative timber front porch.		Adds greatly to the historic character of the area.
6	Ratley Grange, Church Lane	Upper/Lower Ratley		Y			Y	Good example of local red brick Victorian Grange – although now extended and altered. Roof with slate and contrasting decorative ridge tiles. Decorative timber barge boards and large feature windows.		Adds greatly to the historic character of the area.
7	Erles Coombe, Church Lane	Upper/Lower Ratley			Y		Y	Good example of a fine Arts and Crafts dwelling with formal gardens.		Adds greatly to the historic character of the area.
8	Coombe Cottage, Church Lane	Upper/Lower Ratley	Y				Y	Originally hipped thatched cottage in painted brick with a number of original windows including eyebrow dormers. Thatched and decorative thatched front porch. Now incorporated into much larger dwelling.		Adds greatly to the historic character of the area.

9	Coombe Corner, Church Lane	Upper/Lower Ratley	Y				Y	Half hipped thatched cottage in painted brick including eyebrow dormers - although now much altered.		Adds greatly to the historic character of the area.
10	Fiddlers Green, Church Lane	Upper/Lower Ratley		Y			Y	Hipped thatched cottage in painted brick - although now much altered.		Adds greatly to the historic character of the area.
11	Hilltop Farm, Newtown Road	Newtown		Y			Y	Half hipped thatched cottage in painted render with a number of original windows. - although now much altered.		Adds greatly to the historic character of the area.
12	Danesmede, Danes Road	Danes road South	Y				Y	Hipped thatched cottage in painted brick with some timber framing visible - with a number of original windows. Catslide front thatched front porch.		Adds greatly to the historic character of the area.
13	Damans Cottage, Old Salisbury Lane	Old Salisbury Lane		Y			Y	Hipped thatched cottage in brick with a number of original windows. Later front gable extension in brick with clay tile.		Adds greatly to the historic character of the area.
14	Halfcote, Danes Road	Kent's Oak	Y						Y	'Halfcote' meaning 'half cottage' was the village school in early 1800's - predates the church. After the new school was built, the house was extended into two semi detached properties, hence the name. Then in early 1950's it was (sort of) made into one family home.

8. APPENDIX VIII: CHARACTER APPRAISAL AND DESIGN CODE

8.1.1. See Awbridge Parish Character Appraisal and Design Code.

9. APPENDIX IX: KEY THEMES AND OBJECTIVES

Sustainability Theme	General Sustainability Appraisal Objective	Parish Specific Objective	Decision Aiding Questions Will the policy / alternative....	NPPF Para Ref	TVBCRLP Policy
1. Biodiversity	Protect and enhance all biodiversity and geological features and avoid irreversible losses.	Identify and protect important local wildlife habitats and species. Enhance existing habitats and create wildlife corridors, particularly in relating to Biodiversity Opportunity Area mapping. Protect the Mottisfont Bats foraging zone from loss of trees and hedgerows as well as inappropriate lighting.	1. Protect and enhance priority habitats and species? 2. Protect and enhance international, national and locally designated biodiversity sites? 3. Avoid habitat fragmentation? 4. Ensure all new developments protect and enhance local biodiversity? 5. Contribute to the achievement of objectives and targets within local BAPs? 6. Maintain the existing extent of ancient woodland sites?	8.c 150 151 176 178 181 - 184	E5/ 6
2. Water Resources and Flood Risk	Use and manage water resources in a sustainable manner.	To highlight areas either subject to existing flooding issues or unsuitable geology whereby development proposals should ensure run-off from private drainage systems will be satisfactory.	1. Take into account predicted future impacts of climate change, including water scarcity issues? 2. Encourage sustainable and efficient management of water resources? 3. Ensure that essential water infrastructure is co-ordinated with all new development? 5. Seek the installation of water saving measures such as rainwater harvesting and water metering? 6. Consider the need for adequate provision of surface water and foul drainage? 7. Promote provision of pollution prevention measures? 8. Protect, and where possible, improve surface, ground and drinking water quality?	20 35 44 119 149 – 150 154 - 170	E7

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	Protect people and property from the risk of flooding.	There are a number of areas where they type of drainage solutions have not been suitable and only highlighted after permission has been granted. Flooding has been exacerbated in some areas. As such new development must have adequately design drainage from the outset.	1. Minimise the risk of flooding to people and property (new and existing development)? 2. Take into account the predicted future impacts of climate change in the location and design of development, ensuring that development can adapt to any future flood risk scenarios? 3. Protect and enhance the natural function of floodplains? 4. Ensure the use of Sustainable Drainage Systems (SUDS) in appropriate circumstances?	20 35 44 119 149 – 150 154 - 170	E7
3. Climatic Factors	Minimise our impacts on climate change and reduce our vulnerability to future climate change effects.	Encourage use of appropriate renewable energy and sustainable materials on new development through a Design Code.	1. Minimise emissions of greenhouse gases and ozone depleting substances? 2. Minimise the likely impacts of future development on climate change through appropriate adaptation? 3. Promote energy efficiency in buildings and new development? 4. Minimise contributions to climate change through sustainable building practices? 5. Contribute to reducing emissions associated with the transport sector?	8.c 20.d 103 – 107 109 123 149 – 154	E8

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4. Landscape/ Townscape	Conserve and enhance the character and quality of Awbridge NP's rural and urban landscapes, maintaining and strengthening local distinctiveness and sense of place.	Maintain and enhance the distinctive structure of the settlement areas. In particular to maintain the primarily linear form of development along the rural roads and lanes. Retain the individual dispersed small hamlets which are distributed across the Parish and separated by green gaps. Protect the dark night skies. Enhance the Public Rights of Way and green infrastructure.	1. Protect and enhance the landscape character and scenic quality of the countryside within and adjoining the Plan Area? 2. Conserve and enhance areas with landscape designations and take account of their management objectives? 3. Maintain and enhance the character and distinctiveness of settlements? 4. Deliver good quality design that reflects local character? 5. Protect and enhance natural landscapes within the villages, including recreational open space and strategic green corridors? 6. Protect rights of way, open space and common land? 7. Avoid loss of tranquillity? 8. Avoid development which results in additional noise and light pollution? 9. Improve the quality and quantity of access to the wider countryside for recreation?		E2, E3, LHW1

Sustainability Theme	General Sustainability Appraisal Objective	Parish Specific Objective	Decision Aiding Questions Will the policy / alternative....	NPPF Para Ref	TVBCRLP Policy
		Ensure new development respects the identified character of the area and follows the Design Code.	1. Protect and enhance the landscape character and scenic quality of the countryside within and adjoining the Plan Area? 2. Conserve and enhance areas with landscape designations and take account of their management objectives? 3. Maintain and enhance the character and distinctiveness of settlements? 4. Deliver good quality design that reflects local character? 5. Protect and enhance natural landscapes within the villages, including recreational open space and strategic green corridors? 6. Protect rights of way, open space and common land? 7. Avoid loss of tranquillity? 8. Avoid development which results in additional noise and light pollution? 9. Improve the quality and quantity of access to the wider countryside for recreation?	69 -73 75 161	SD1, COM1, COM2 E1, E4
5. Healthy Communities	Provide a safe and healthy environment in which to live.	Protect and enhance the identified community services and facilities. New dwellings should be located such that occupiers can access publicly accessible green spaces and sufficient private amenity space (Design Code).	1. Provide for high quality, accessible healthcare facilities? 2. Promote design of buildings and spaces to reduce obesity? 3. Encourage healthy lifestyles and reduce health inequalities? 4. Promote regular participation in sports /exercise/leisure opportunities?		E1, E4, LHW1, LHW4, CS1

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			5. Protect local rural communities and rural ways of life? 6. Mitigate the effects of an ageing population on community and health resources?		
6. Education and Skills	Raise educational attainment and provide opportunities for people to improve their workplace skills.	Refer to Local Plan policies.	1. Support high quality educational facilities, including their expansion? 2. Improve the skills and qualifications of those residing within the Plan Area? 3. Support community enterprises and the voluntary sector? 4. Support the creation of flexible jobs to meet the changing needs of the population? 5. Ensure that the demand on local resources from those not economically active is addressed? 6. Assist in tackling the increasing number of NEETs?		ST1
7. Economy and Enterprise	Encourage a vibrant and diversified local economy and provide for long-term sustainable economic growth.	Refer to Local Plan policies.	1. Support the rural economy and farm diversification? 2. Recognise the importance of the social and natural environment to the local economy? 3. Promote sustainable tourism and cultural opportunities? 4. Support diversification of businesses throughout the Plan Area? 5. Encourage the use of home-working where appropriate?		LE10, LE16, LE17, LE18
	Ensure adequate provision of	Refer to Local Plan policies.	1. Provide good quality employment opportunities in the Plan Area?		LE16, LE17, LE18

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	employment land and diverse employment opportunities to meet the needs of local businesses and a changing workforce.		2. Assist businesses in finding appropriate land and premises to locate/expand? 3. Protect and enhance the vitality and viability of existing employment areas? 4. Provide a variety of employment land to meet all needs? 5. Provide employment land in areas that are easily accessible by sustainable transport? 6. Recognise the importance of energy efficient employment and mixed-use proposals?		
8. Land and Soil Resources	Ensure efficient and effective use of land and the use of suitably located previously developed land and buildings.	Refer to Local Plan policies.	1. Protect the best and most versatile agricultural land? 3. Protect and enhance soil quality? 4. Maximise reuse of Previously Developed Land where possible/appropriate? 5. Encourage remediation of contaminated land? 6. Maximise efficient use of land within the village centres? 7. Avoid the loss of natural floodplain?	63 118 - 124	SD1
	Promote sustainable waste management solutions that encourage the reduction, re-use and recycling of waste.	Refer to Local Plan policies.	1. Reduce the amount of waste produced? 2. Ensure the design and layout of new development supports sustainable waste management? 3. Provide a framework in which communities take more responsibility for their own waste?		E8

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9. Air Quality and Environmental Pollution	Improve air quality and minimise all sources of environmental pollution.	Protect the dark night skies.	1. Maintain and improve local air quality? 2. Minimise and, where possible, improve on unacceptable levels of noise, light pollution, odour and vibration? 3. Minimise all forms of contamination to soils? 4. Mitigate the impacts on air quality from new development/road transport? 5. Avoid loss of tranquillity?		E8
10. Historic Environment	Protect, maintain and enhance the historic environment.	Refer to Local Plan policies for Designated assets with exception of Awbridge Danes, where enhancement would be supported. Non-designated heritage assets to be considered to ensure that remaining historic buildings and areas are not lost to new development.	1. Conserve and enhance features and areas of historical and cultural value, including Listed Buildings, Conservation Areas and Scheduled Ancient Monuments? 2. Ensure appropriate archaeological assessment is undertaken prior to new development occurring? 3. Promote sensitive re-use of historical buildings and buildings of significant local interest, where appropriate? 4. Improve and broaden access to, and understanding of, local heritage and historic sites? 5. Maintain and enhance the character and distinctiveness of settlements through high quality and appropriate design? 6. Promote heritage based sustainable tourism and regeneration?	191 - 209	E2, E9

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11. Population and housing	Provide everyone with the opportunity to live in good quality, affordable housing, and ensure an appropriate mix of dwelling sizes, types and tenures.	Proposals for new dwellings should not result in an imbalance in the mix of housing available in the parish. Proposals should be modest in scale and size, comprising predominantly properties with one to three bedrooms in line with Parish needs.	1. Provide an adequate supply of affordable housing in the Plan Area? 2. Support the provision of a range of house types and sizes to meet the needs of all residents in the Plan Area? 3. Ensure adequate provision of land to meet housing needs? 4. Provide quality and flexible homes that meet people's needs? 5. Ensure that best use is made of the existing housing stock? 6. Provide housing in sustainable locations that allow easy access to a range of local services and facilities?	61 - 71 79	COM1, COM2, COM7, COM8, COM9, COM10, COM11, COM12, COM13, COM14 COM15
12. Inclusive communities	Reduce poverty and deprivation and promote more inclusive and self-contained communities.	As above.	1. Maximise opportunities for all members of society? 2. Maintain or enhance the quality of life of existing residents? 3. Tackle the causes of poverty and deprivation? 4. Minimise fuel poverty?		
	Improve equality of access to, and engagement in local, high-quality community services and facilities.	Support improvements to pedestrian access to village hall and a pedestrian crossing at the school.	1. Improve the availability and accessibility of key local facilities? 2. Promote the development/improvement of a community facilities? 3. Encourage active involvement of local people in community activities, including volunteering?		
13.	Reduce the need to travel and promote	As above.	1. Promote mixed-use developments that reduce the need to travel and reliance on the private car?	109 - 112	T1, T2

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Transport	more sustainable transport choices.		2. Increase uptake of sustainable travel choices i.e. public transport, walking and cycling? 3. Promote car-share schemes and home or other forms of remote working? 4. Reduce traffic volumes? 5. Avoid placing further pressure on local parking? 6. Help improve availability of local public transport choices?		
	Improve road safety, reduce accidents and help reduce traffic speeds.	Engage with the school to seek to reduce traffic volumes/parking congestion. Support speed limit reduction on narrow rural lanes.	1. Help to keep traffic speeds low? 2. Enhance road safety/reduce accidents?	109 - 112	T1