### LOCAL DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK

# Character Area Appraisals

Hedge End, West End and Botley

SUPPLEMENTARY PLANNING DOCUMENT



THE ADOPTED DOCUMENT

JANUARY 2008



# URBAN CHARACTER AREA APPRAISALS HEDGE END, WEST END AND BOTLEY

SUPPLEMENTARY PLANNING DOCUMENT

ROGER EVANS ASSOCIATES FOR EASTLEIGH BOROUGH COUNCIL

JANUARY 2008

This document is one of four Character Area Appraisals produced by Roger Evans Associates Limited in collaboration with Eastleigh Borough Council in 2007. Each of the Appraisals is a Supplementary Planning Document and was informed by feedback from a public exhibition and Area Committee review.

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1 HEWEB character areas plan (A3 pullout, section 3)



### 1. INTRODUCTION

# 1.1 Purpose

The purpose of this urban character area appraisal is to provide guidance to development control staff and prospective planning applicants to ensure that new development in Eastleigh Borough is appropriate to its surroundings and helps to retain the character that gives each area its identity.

The guidance covers small-scale development within the existing urban areas of the Borough, but does not apply to comprehensive redevelopment as this will be covered by other documents within the planning system. The guidance should not be seen as a means of preventing well-designed development. Neither is it intended to be used to identify potential development sites, although the work will be useful in supporting future urban capacity studies.

# 1.2 Relationship to the Local Development Framework

This report will be adopted as a Supplementary Planning Document (SPD) in the Eastleigh Borough Local Development Framework and will support the Chandler's Ford and Hiltingbury Character Areas SPD adopted by Eastleigh Borough Council in January 2005.

The appraisal should be considered in relation to policy 59.BE of the Eastleigh Borough Local Plan Review (adopted May 2006) on the promotion of good urban design.

This policy states that development proposals will need to:

'Take full and proper account of the context of the site including the character and appearance of the locality or neighbourhood and are appropriate in mass, scale, materials, layout, density, design and siting, both in themselves and in relation to adjoining buildings, spaces and views, natural features and trees worthy of retention'.

The following policies from the Local Plan Review should also be given particular consideration in relation to the report:

- Policy 179.LB Old Bursledon Special Policy Area;
- Policy 183.LB The Aviary Estate Special Policy Area;
- Policy 184.LB Special Policy Areas in Campbell Road (Eastleigh) and Crowsport (Hamble); and
- Policy 175.LB Buildings of Local Importance.

### 1.3 Consultation

In line with the requirements of PPS12 and the Eastleigh Borough Council Statement of Community Involvement, this report has involved active public participation through public exhibitions carried out for each of the four local areas. The public concerns identified at these exhibitions were then used to inform the final version of the report. The consultation process also involved consideration of the appraisal by the four Area Committees before and after the public exhibitions.

# 1.4 Area of study

The area covered by the urban character area appraisals includes the towns of Eastleigh and Hedge End and the villages of Bishopstoke, Fair Oak, Horton Heath, West End, Botley, Bursledon, Hamble and Netley. These settlements are grouped into four local areas which are each covered in a separate report.

The main commercial centres of Eastleigh, Hedge End, West End and Fair Oak are excluded from the report, as are all Conservation Areas, these being reviewed separately by Eastleigh Borough Council. However, the Old Bursledon Special Policy Area is included in the appraisal.

# 1.5 Report structure

Following on from this introduction, Section 2 of the report outlines the methodology used to complete the urban character area appraisal. Section 3 then sets out a brief history of the key settlements in the local area as a context for the appraisal and identifies the principal generic development types found in the areas. This section also defines the character area boundaries and sets out how this report should be used by development control staff and prospective planning applicants to guide future development. Section 4 forms the main output of this appraisal and provides the detailed and summary character area appraisals respectively.

#### 2. **METHODOLOGY**

# 2.1 Approach

The approach applied to the urban character area appraisal combines traditional townscape analysis with both urban morphological and route structure analysis. The appraisal uses the key attributes and characteristics listed in Annex A which were identified on the basis of emerging best practice.

Unlike the Chandler's Ford and Hiltingbury study, the scope of the Eastleigh urban character area appraisal was not restricted to a number of specially selected areas. Instead, a comprehensive approach was taken in which the aim was not to say that some areas are special and others are not, but to say what makes each area distinct and give guidance on how to accommodate change in each.

The approach also recognises that some areas have a distinct identity because they have a characteristic mix of features. The urban character area appraisal therefore aims to identify not only the more uniform character areas, but also those which are valued for their diversity.

The appraisal was carried out in five key stages:

- data review
- desktop analysis
- field survey
- characterisation and guidance
- consultation and revision

### 2.2 Data Review

Data sources used in the urban character area appraisal included Ordnance Survey maps, GIS layers, aerial photographs and historic maps.

# 2.3 Desktop analysis

Desktop analysis was principally undertaken using OS 1:2,500 maps, aerial photography and historic maps. This step in the process involved the consideration of higher level attributes and characteristics including:

- land use
- route structure
- route geometry (street/block pattern)
- street place type
- patterns of plot series and plots
- plot types

Further attributes noted included:

- relative location: central, corridor, intermediate or peripheral
- position relative to principal lines of movement
- position relative to topography
- period of origin
- uniformity/diversity
- size
- rarity

The result of the desktop analysis was the identification of draft character areas and generic character types. Character areas were outlined on the OS base and a tabular pro-forma filled out for each area setting out the defining characteristics at this level.

### Interim review

The draft maps and descriptions were presented to Eastleigh Borough Council for initial review prior to the field survey and more extensive workshop review.

At this stage the character areas which had been identified were divided into two levels for analysis. Those character areas which covered large estates dating from the 1970s to the present day were designated for summary descriptions only, as their layout and density was deemed to limit the potential for future infill development. The remaining character areas were designated for detailed appraisal.

# 2.4 Field survey

The field survey provided an opportunity to check the draft character area boundaries identified in the desktop study, investigate the characteristics at a more detailed level, and make judgements about the perceptual aspects of the areas.

The field survey was carried out by walking selected streets within each of the draft character areas and completing pro-forma sheets (**Annex B**). The pro-forma sheets included the attributes listed above that could not be covered through the desktop analysis. These included:

Street details and materials

- Frontage features and materials
- Dwelling and plan type
- Storey height
- Façade
- Roof form
- Architectural language and detailing
- Materials
- Perceptual aspects

Photographs were taken to illustrate the areas and accompany the written descriptions.

In addition, in order to further refine the basis for evaluating the different areas, initial judgements were also made about the strength of character based on the range of different features that define an area and the extent to which they are represented on the ground.

The summary quantitative measures were also compiled at this stage. This was done by taking measurements from a representative sample of examples from each character area and stating the measures as a typical range rather than a fixed single dimension.

### Workshop review

A review of the draft work provided an opportunity for Eastleigh Borough Council to actively comment on and discuss the draft character area boundaries and descriptions and make recommendations for revisions and/or refinements based on their knowledge of the area.

# 2.5 Characterisation and guidance

After completing the revisions to the character area boundaries the plans, photographs and description tables for each of the character areas covered at detailed level were compiled. Based on this information, guidance principles for each of these areas were then produced, identifying the key features to be retained, respected or enhanced.

The different elements were then compiled into a separate colour A4 report for each of the four local areas covered by the urban character area appraisal.

### 2.6 Consultation and revision

### Presentation to Area **Committees**

A presentation to the Area Committees was prepared in consultation with Eastleigh Borough Council. This provided an opportunity for Committee members to discuss the results and recommend any revisions and/or refinements.

### **Public exhibitions**

After making the revisions to the report identified at the Area Committees, exhibition panels were prepared summarising the results of the character area appraisal.

As with the presentation to the Area Committees, the public exhibitions allowed for active input on the boundaries of the character areas and the key area characteristics.

People attending the exhibition were also encouraged to make their own judgements regarding the most appropriate approach to change and to state which areas they value most and for what reasons.

People were particularly encouraged to make judgements on strength of character by identifying key positive and negative features for each of the character areas. These judgements were used in conjunction with the field survey results to assess the range of key features found in each area against the number of each kind. The results of this evaluation were then used to determine the strength of character for each area and a broad approach to the evaluation of new development.

### Review and revision

A further review session provided the opportunity to examine the results of public exhibitions and come to a consensus on the character area boundaries and descriptions.

The character area boundaries and descriptions were revised based on the results of the workshop review. The final draft appraisals were then presented to each of the Area Committees for adoption.

### 3. CONTEXT

# 3.1 The appraisal area

The character areas covered by this appraisal are shown in Figure 1 and are allocated the character area code HEWEB. The appraisal includes the town of Hedge End and the villages of West End and Botley. The appraisal excludes the commercial centres of Hedge End and West End and the Botley and Orchards Way Conservation Areas.

# 3.2 Development history

As highlighted in Section 2, the approach adopted in this urban character appraisal has combined traditional townscape analysis with urban morphological and route structure analysis.

Route structure analysis is particularly important with regard to understanding the development history of the settlements in this area, as certain route structures can usually be associated with specific periods of development and their typical characteristics.

The route structure analysis used in this report is based on the following route structure types:

Main thoroughfares - routes connected at one or both ends to a settlement centre i.e. a core providing at least three attractors such as a pub, church or post office.

Secondary thoroughfares - routes connected to main thoroughfares at both ends.

Local thoroughfares - all other routes connected to thoroughfares at both ends.

Loops - routes that are connected at both ends to the same route.

Multi-headed cul-de-sacs - routes that are connected to a thoroughfare at one end only, but still offer a choice of routes.

Cul-de-sacs - routes that provide no other route choices and must be exited via the point of entry.

These types are distinct in character both because of their position in the hierarchy of routes and because of their correspondance with other aspects such as levels of movement, period of origin and associated built development.

The rest of this section provides a brief history of the key settlements covered in this report.

### West End

The historic core of West End developed along the main route linking the village with Botley to the east. In the last thirty years there has been significant growth to the north of the village, adjacent to the M27. There has also been significant development to the west of the A27. As a result, West End is now joined by continuous urban development with Southampton.

### **Hedge End**

The core of the town of Hedge End dates from the early 18th century. It is located on what was originally the main thoroughfare between Bitterne and Botley at the point where it intersects with the two main thoroughfares running to the south west. Until 1863 development within the settlement was restricted to a few cottages. However, with the

enclosure of Botley Common the settlement began to expand. During the inter-war/immediate post-war period the settlement expanded incrementally along and between the main thoroughfares to the west and south-west of the town. However, since the 1960s the town has experienced substantial growth. Most recently there has been significant development along the south eastern fringe of the town and to the north in Wildern.

### **Botley**

The historic core of Botley is located immediately to the west of the River Hamble at what was originally the intersection of the main thoroughfares linking the settlement with Bitterne and Fair Oak. The village obtained a charter for a market in 1267, but there has been a settlement there since the 10th century. During the first half of the 20th century development was largely restricted to incremental growth along the two main thoroughfares running through the village. However, during the 1960s and 1970s a number of large estates based on loops and cul-de-sac route structures were constructed to the north west of the village centre.

# 3.3 Character types

Using the townscape, urban morphological and route structure analysis techniques described in section 2, it is possible to identify a number of generic character types which are common to the development of the settlements described above. These character types are set out below and were principally used to help identify the character areas at desktop level.

- A Victorian linear cores terraced, semi-detached and detached development on main and secondary thoroughfares.
- B Large Victorian to present day detached development set in large plots on main, secondary and local thoroughfares.
- C Victorian terraced and semidetached development on regular or skewed grids.
- D Inter-war/immediate postwar linear expansion - semidetached development along main, secondary and local thoroughfares.
- E Inter-war to present-day linear expansion detached development on main, secondary and local thoroughfares.
- F Inter-war/immediate post-war estates terraced, semi-detached and detached development on loops and cul-de-sacs.
- G Inter-war/immediate post-war estates terraced, semi-detached and detached development on interconnected networks.
- H 1960s/1970s terraced and semi-detached and detached development on loops and culde-sacs.
- I 1960s to present day detached (multi-family) development on main, secondary, local thoroughfares, loops and cul-desacs.

- J 1970s to present-day terraced, semi-detached and detached development on loops and culde-sacs (areas of this type are covered at summary level only).
- K Other character types.

# 3.4 How to use this report Guidance

Section 4 of this report provides the detailed and summary appraisals for the HEWEB character areas shown in Figure 1. A glossary of the terminology used in this section is provided in **Annex C**.

For each of the detailed character areas a series of guidance principles is provided based on the data obtained from the site surveys. This guidance forms the key outcome of this report and has the principle aim of helping development control staff and prospective planning applicants ensure that new development serves to retain the character that gives each area its identity.

Where character areas are consistent with Special Policy Areas, the key policies have been included in the guidance section along with any additional principles identified in the character area appraisal. The character area appraisal is intended to supersede the freestanding Special Policy Area documents. However, **Annex D** provides a summary of the original document for each of the Special Policy Areas covered in the appraisal.

In the use of this report, it is important to recognise that the guidance does not prescribe hard and fast rules on the design of new development, or preclude new development in the majority of cases. For example, where future development may have an impact on a key feature, it cites the need to maintain the *importance* of that feature, but does not seek to retain the feature in its exact present state.

It is also important to recognise that the principles identified in this appraisal are intended as guidance only. Each individual development proposal should be carefully considered on its own merit.

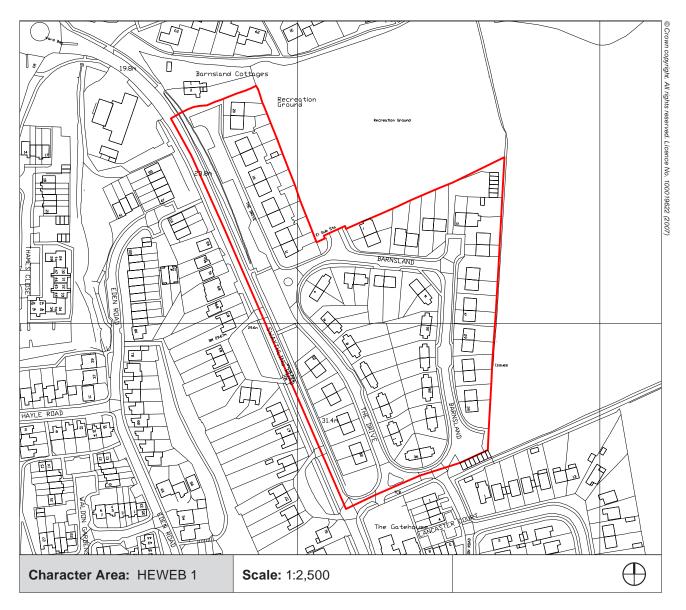
### **Description tables**

Section 4 of this report also provides a description table for each of the detailed character area appraisals.

These tables identify the characteristics of each area for a selection of key criteria ranging from neighbourhood level down to the design of individual buildings. A brief explanation of these criteria is provided in the table template in **Annex E**.

The purpose of this table is to effectively provide development control staff and prospective planning applicants with a design code for the make-up of each character area which can be used to ensure that new development retains the character that gives each area its identity.

In particular, the table should be used to obtain the more detailed information required to implement the guidance principles identified.

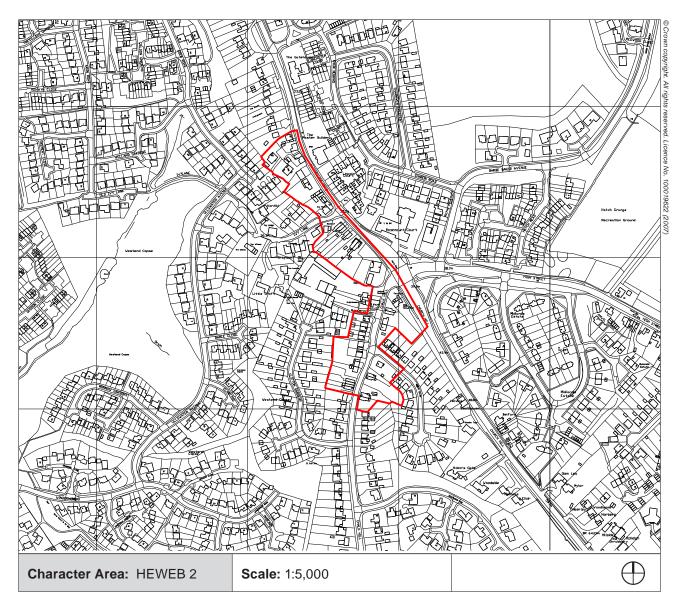








- · Retain the grass verges.
- Mitigate the effects of the heavy vehicular traffic on Swaythling Road in new development using measures such as boundary planting, set backs, transition spaces and orientation of internal spaces.
- Maintain the predominant plot widths and retain/extend the continuity in building line.
- Ensure that new development relates effectively with the building features and materials prominent in existing development.

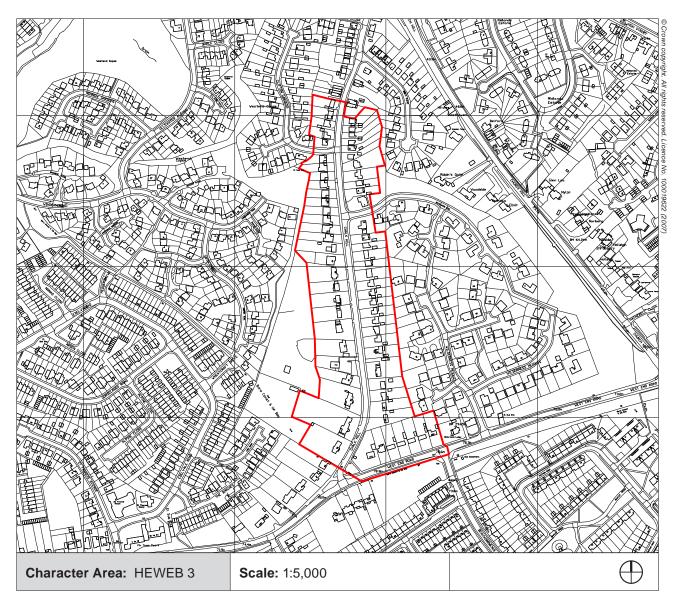








- Maintain the predominant shallow building setbacks in order to maintain the sense of enclosure provided by existing development.
- Mitigate the effects of the heavy vehicular traffic on Swaythling Road in new development using measures such as boundary planting, transition spaces and orientation of internal spaces.
- Ensure that the range of materials applied in new development is similar or complementary to those used in existing development.







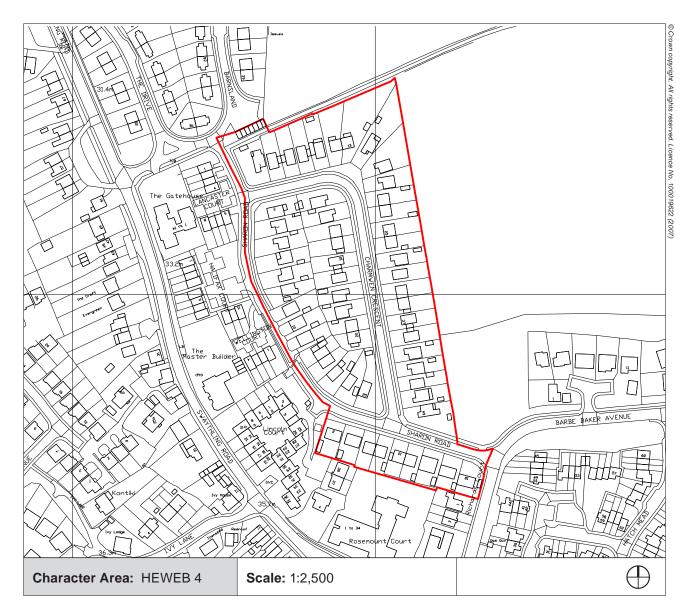


- Maintain the predominant orientation of ridgelines in the existing development relative to the slope.
- Maintain the predominant hedge/tree plot boundaries.
- Maintain the predominant deep building setbacks in order to maintain/reinforce the existing levels of on-plot planting.

### **OTHER FEATURES**

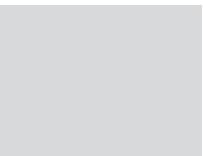
On-plot planting less significant in 1960s/1970s development at northern end of Chalk Hill.

**Strength of character: strong.** This area has a particularly strong character due to the steep slope, large detached properties and deep, tree-lined plot frontages.

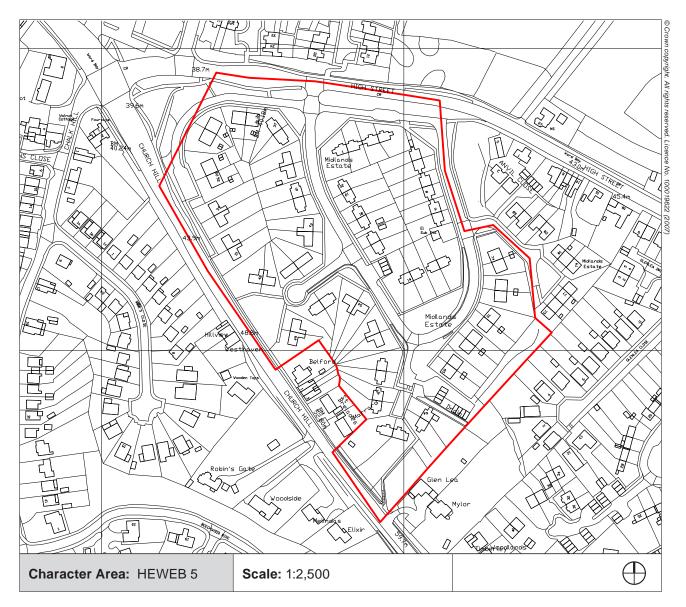








- Retain the grass verges.
- Maintain the predominant plot widths and continuity in building line.
- Maintain a uniformity in building heights within each street.







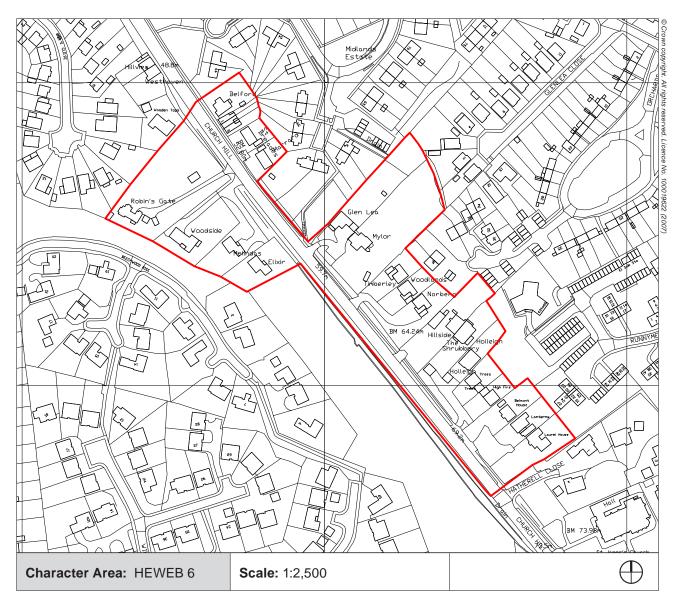


- Maintain the formal building compositions around route intersections and cul-de-sacs.
- Retain the wide grass verges on corners.
- Maintain the predominant plot widths.
- Maintain the predominant hedge/tree plot boundaries.
- Ensure that new development relates effectively with the building features and materials prominent in existing development.

NEIGHBOURHOOD  Convert description	Type F Midlands Estate interwar/immediate past war actate to the west
Conoral description	Type E Midlanda Estata inter wer/immediata neet war estata to the west
General description	Type F. Midlands Estate - inter-war/immediate post-war estate to the west of West End centre, immediately east of Swaythling Road. Fair condition.
Route structure	Multi-headed cul-de-sac.
Landform	Gentle slope down to north.
Non-residential uses	None.
STREETS/SQUARES	
	Open grass spaces on corners and at end of cul-de-sacs. Overhead power cables.
Tree cover	Insignificant.
Spatial enclosure	>5:1.
Nodes/landmarks/views	None.
Parking	Apparent - on-street.
Traffic	Insignificant.
PLOTS	
Dimensions	Widths: 10-12m. Depths: 30-44m.
Position of building within plot	Semi-detached. Front-on/skewed/side-on. Setback: 5-16m.
Plot boundaries	Hedges/trees.
Parking	Apparent - plots converted for parking.
Planting	Apparent - coniferous/semi-mature broadleaved/mixed ornamental.
BUILDINGS	
Period/type	Inter-war/immediate post-war semi-detached pairs.
Storey height	1 and 2.
Façade/roof form	Regular façades. Steep hipped roofs.
Facing materials	Brown brick walls. Tile roofs.

### OTHER FEATURES

Strength of character: strong. This area has a particularly strong character due to the formal building compositions and open spaces located at the entrance to the estate and around cul-de-sacs. The character of the area is also reinforced by the uniformity in the form and materials used in the house types.

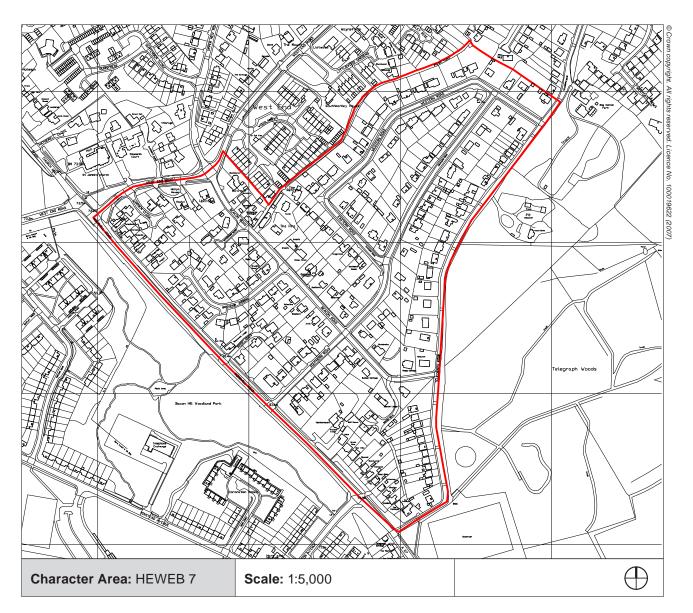








- Retain the grass verges and the mature broadleaved tree planting on the western edge of Swaythling Road.
- Mitigate the effects of the heavy vehicular traffic on Swaythling Road in new development using measures such as boundary planting, set backs, transition spaces and orientation of internal spaces.
- Maintain the predominant deep building setbacks in order to maintain/reinforce the existing levels of on-plot planting.

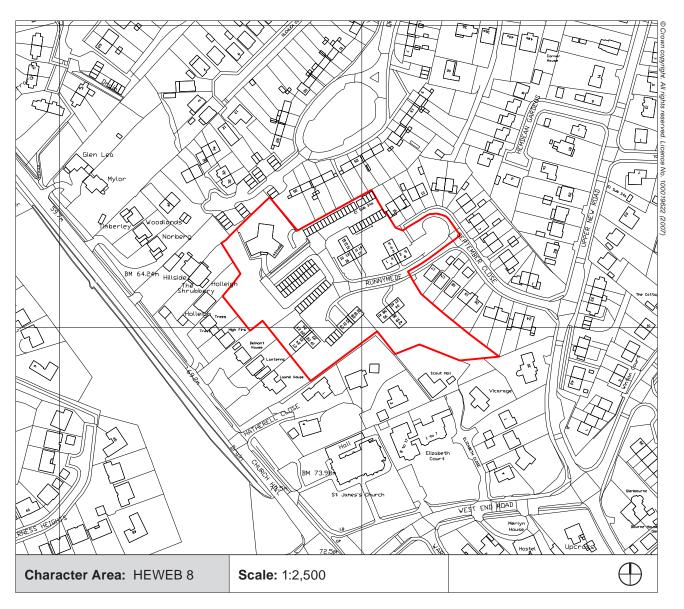








- Maintain the predominant orientation of ridgelines in the existing development relative to the slopes on Western Road and Southern Road.
- Retain the grass verges.





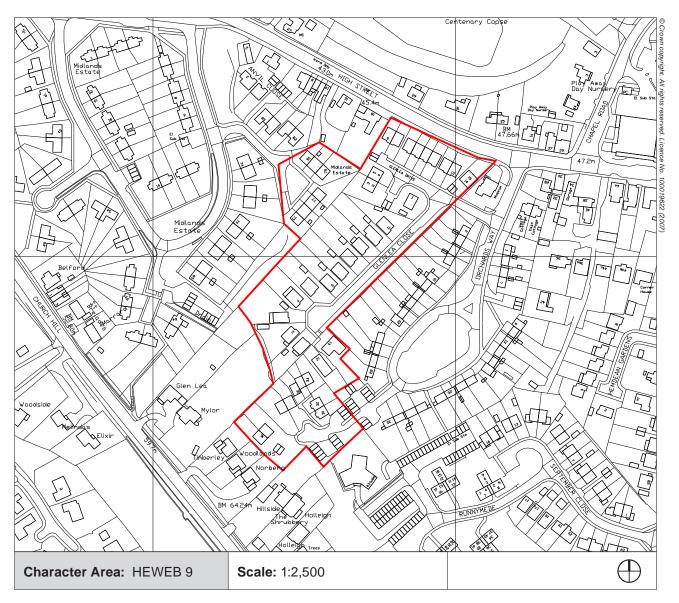


- Retain/reinforce the open green space around buildings.
- Maintain/reinforce the existing levels of on-plot planting.
- Ensure that new development relates effectively with the building features and materials prominent in existing development.

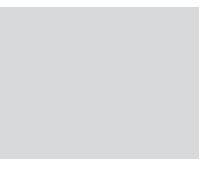
CHARACTER AREA: HEWEB 8				
NEIGHBOURHOOD				
General description	Type I. 1960s flats development to the south west of West End centre. Fair condition.			
Route structure	Multi-headed cul-de-sac.			
Landform	Undulating.			
Non-residential uses	None.			
STREETS/SQUARES				
Special features	Open green spaces between buildings.			
Tree cover	Insignificant.			
Spatial enclosure	>5:1.			
Nodes/landmarks/views	None.			
Parking	Prominent - courtyard.			
Traffic	Insignificant.			
PLOTS				
Dimensions	Widths: N/A. Depths: N/A.			
Position of building within plot	Detached. Front-on/side-on. Setback: N/A.			
Plot boundaries	Open.			
Parking	Insignificant.			
Planting	Prominent - coniferous/semi-mature broadleaved/mature broadleaved/mixed ornamental.			
BUILDINGS				
Period/type	1960s villas (multi-family).			
Storey height	3.			
Façade/roof form	Regular façades. Balconies. Gabled/flat roofs.			
Facing materials	Brick walls. Tile/felt/membrane roofs.			
OTHER FEATURES				

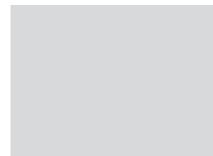
## OTHER FEATURES

Strength of character: moderate.

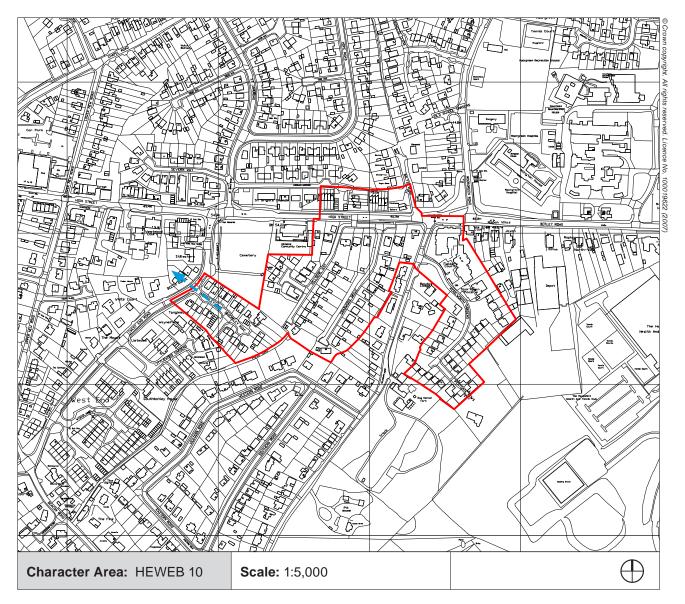








- Maintain the predominant plot widths and continuity in building line.
- Maintain a uniformity in building heights within the street.

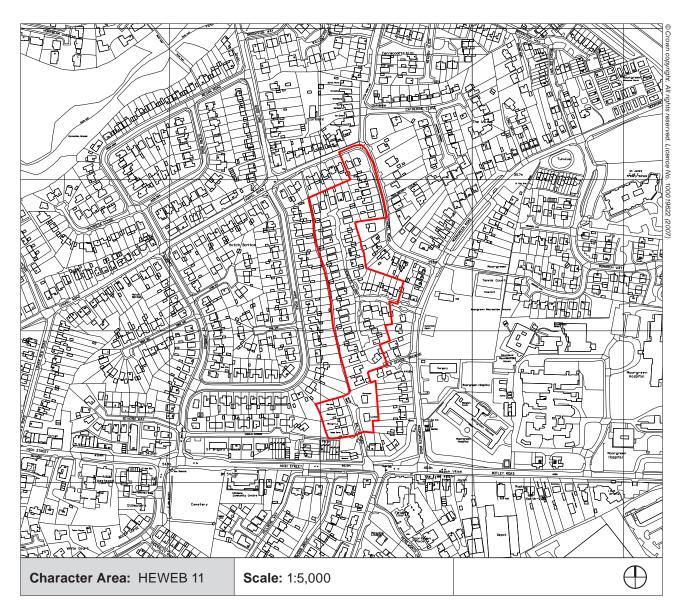








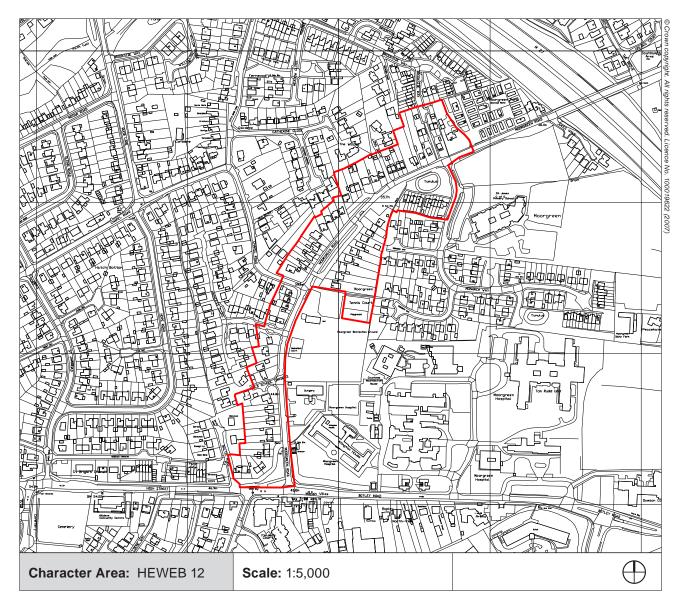
- Maintain the predominant orientation of ridgelines in existing development relative to the slope on Ingersley Rise.
- Retain the grass verges and associated semi-mature broadleaved tree planting along Kenilworth Gardens.
- Maintain the importance of the views west from Ingersley Rise.







- Maintain the predominant open/hedge plot boundaries.
- · Maintain a uniformity in building heights within each street.
- Ensure that the materials applied in new development are similar or complementary to those prominent in existing development.

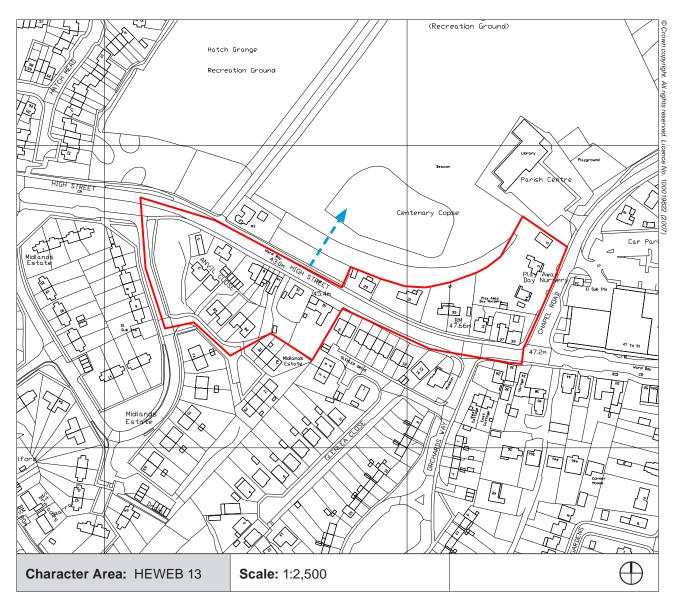








- Retain the grass verges/island and associated semi-mature broadleaved planting along the eastern edge of Moorgreen Road.
- Maintain the predominant brick wall/hedge plot boundaries.
- Maintain the predominant deep building setbacks in order to retain/reinforce the existing levels of on-plot planting.

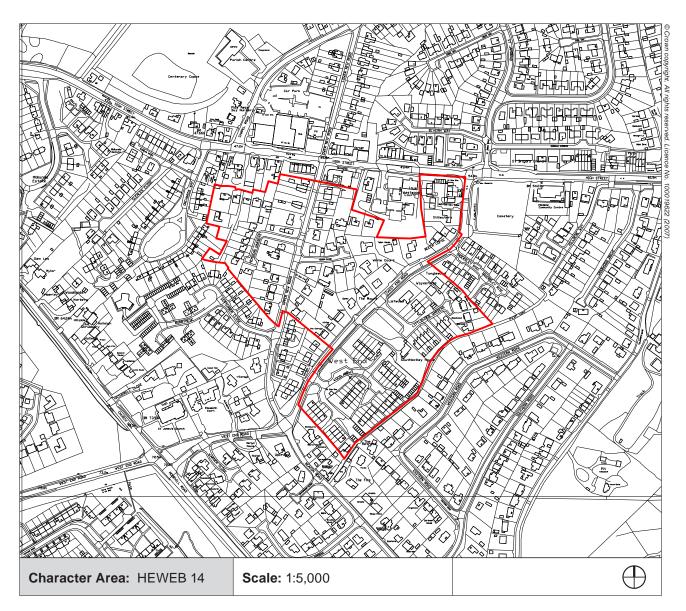








- Retain the grass verges and the coniferous/broadleaved tree planting to the north of the High Street.
- Maintain the importance of the views to Centenary Copse.
- Mitigate the effects of the heavy vehicular traffic on the High Street in development, using measures such as boundary planting, transition spaces and orientation of internal spaces.
- Ensure that the materials applied in new development are similar or complementary to those prominent in existing development.



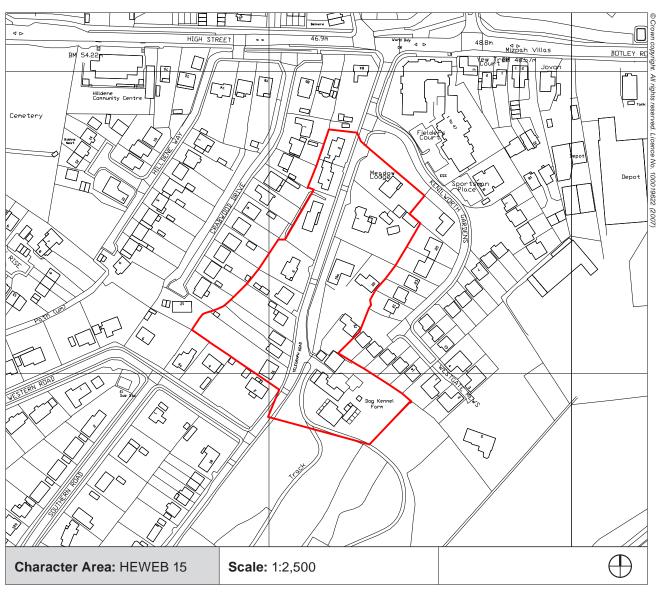




- Maintain the predominant orientation of ridgelines in existing development relative to the slope on Upper New Road.
- Retain the tree planting on West End Road.
- Maintain the predominant brick wall/hedge plot boundaries.

Area of terraced development in south east corner, either side of Botley House.

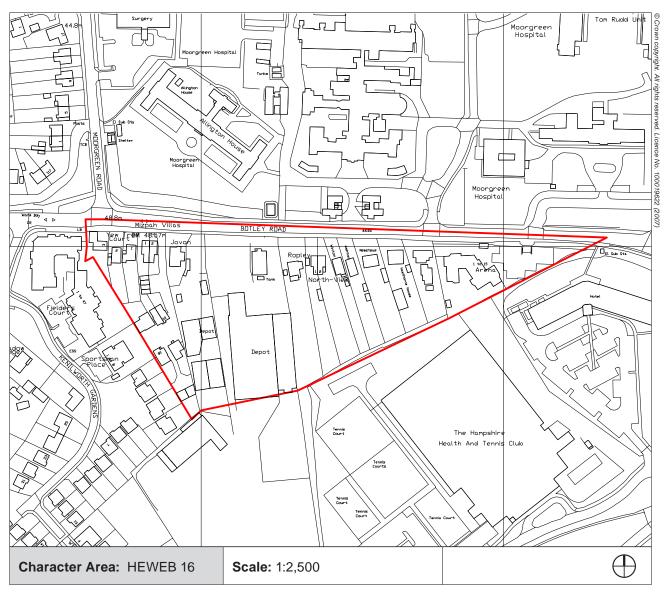
Strength of character: moderate.



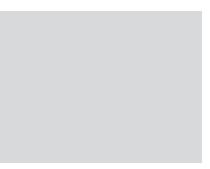




- Maintain the predominant orientation of ridgelines in existing development relative to the slope on Telegraph Road.
- Retain the soft verge edges to the east of Telegraph Road and supplement with additional planting where appropriate in order to maintain the 'lane' quality.
- Retain and extend the continuity in building line.

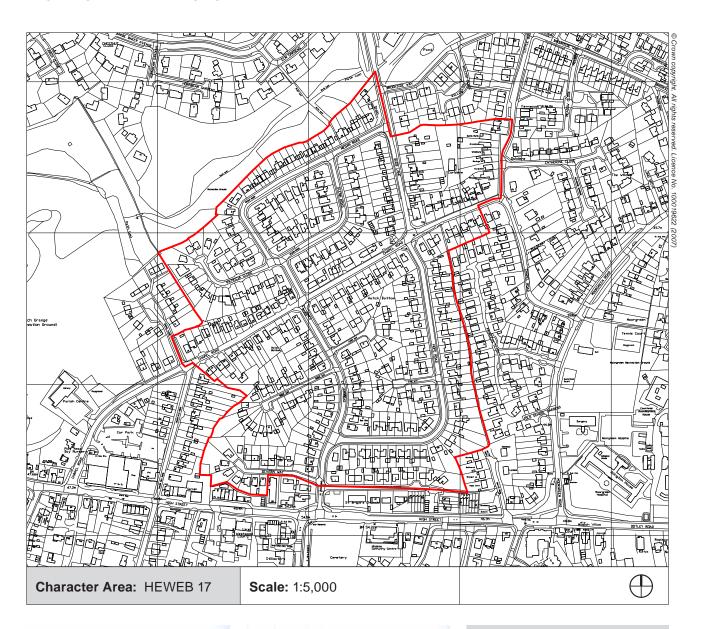








- Mitigate the effects of the heavy vehicular traffic on Botley Road in new development using measures such as boundary planting, set backs, transition spaces and orientation of internal spaces.
- Maintain the predominant plot widths.







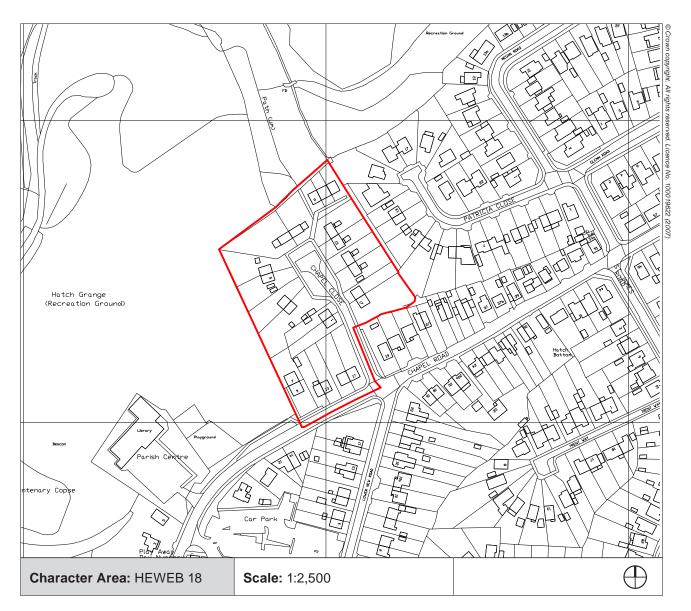


- Maintain the predominant orientation of ridgelines in existing development relative to the slope.
- Retain the grass verges.
- Maintain the predominant plot widths and continuity in building line.
- Maintain a uniformity in building heights within each street.

CHARACTER AREA: HEWEB 17	
NEIGHBOURHOOD	
General description	Type G. Large inter-war/immediate post-war estate to the north of West End centre, off Chapel Road. Fair condition.
Route structure	Interconnected network/cul-de-sacs.
Landform	Moderate slope down to north.
Non-residential uses	None.
STREETS/SQUARES	
Special features	Grass verges.
Tree cover	Insignificant.
Spatial enclosure	>5:1.
Nodes/landmarks/views	None.
Parking	Insignificant.
Traffic	Apparent - motor car.
PLOTS	
Dimensions	Widths: 5-11m. Depths: 16-45m.
Position of building within plot	Semi-detached/detached. Front-on. Setback: 6-12m. Strong continuity in building line.
Plot boundaries	Brick walls.
Parking	Apparent.
Planting	Apparent - mixed ornamental.
BUILDINGS	
Period/type	Inter-war/immediate post-war bungalows/semi-detached pairs.
Storey height	1 and 2.
Façade/roof form	Regular façades. Hipped roofs.
Facing materials	Brick/render walls. Tile roofs.
OTHER FEATURES	

#### OTHER FEATURES

**Strength of character: strong.** This area has a particularly strong character due to the uniformity in plot widths and buildings heights and the continuity in building line.

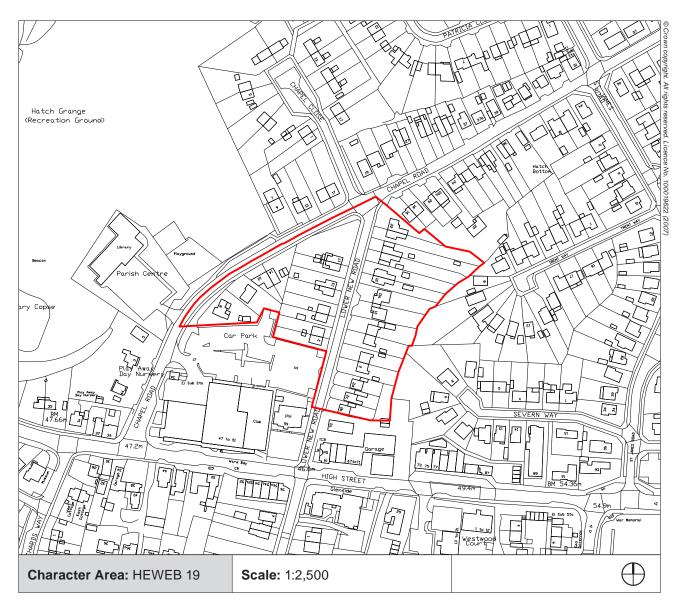








- Retain the grass verges.
- Maintain the predominant plot widths.
- Ensure that the materials applied in new development are similar or complementary to those prominent in existing development.

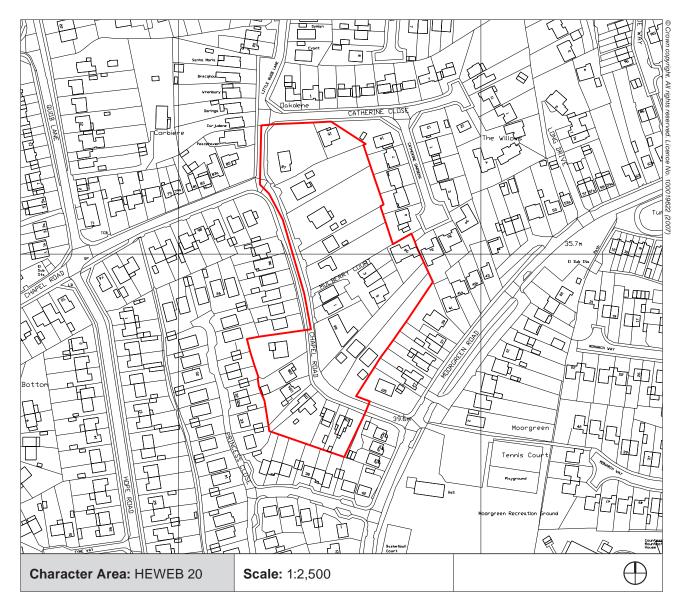








- Maintain the predominant plot widths.
- Maintain the predominant shallow building setbacks to the west of Lower New Road.
- Ensure that new development relates effectively with the building features and materials prominent in existing development.

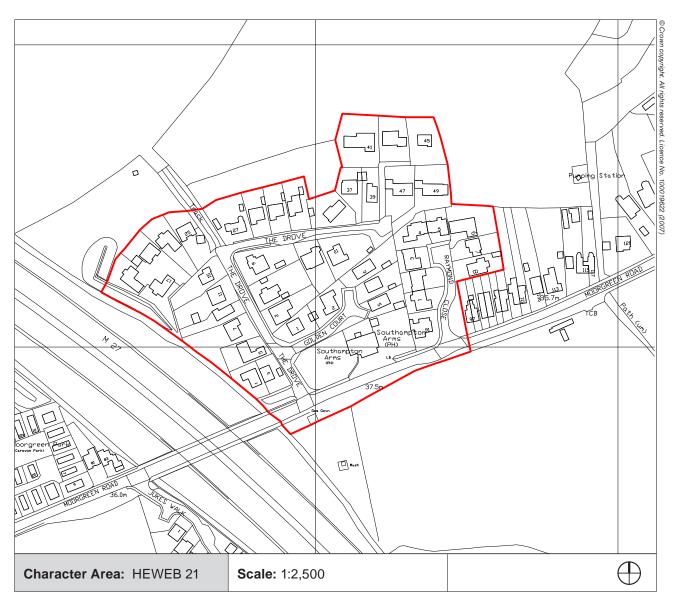




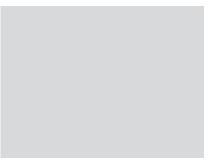


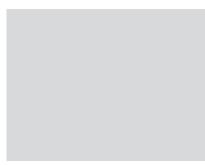
# GUIDANCE

• Ensure that new development relates effectively with the building features and materials prominent in existing development.

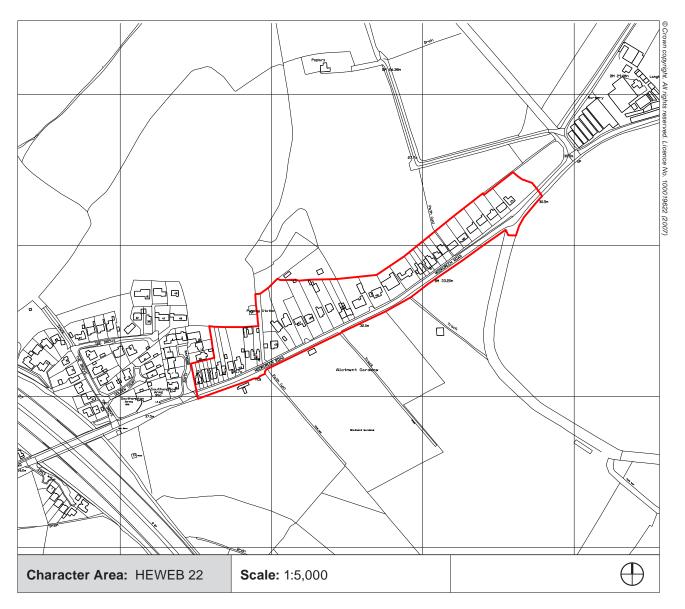








- Maintain the predominant plot widths.
- Maintain a uniformity in building heights within each street.

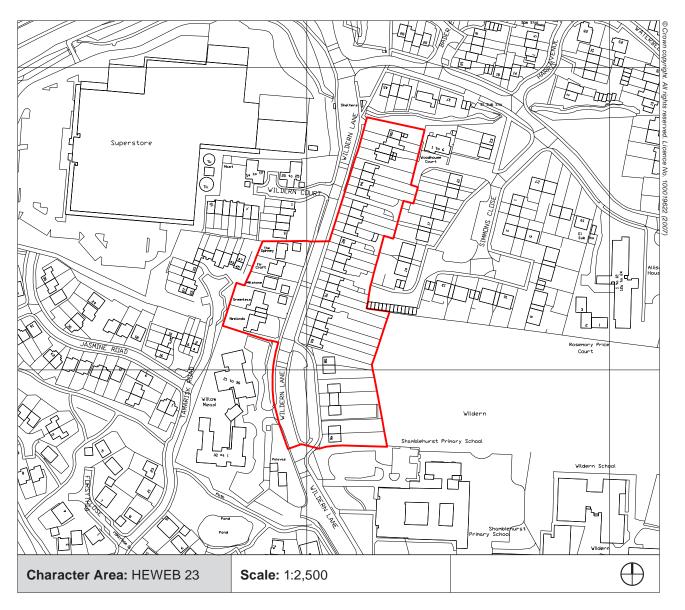






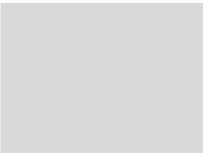


- Retain the soft verge edges and semi-mature broadleaved planting on the southern edge of Moorgreen Road.
- Retain and extend the continuity in building line at the eastern and western ends of Moorgreen Road.
- Maintain the predominant brick wall/hedge plot boundaries.

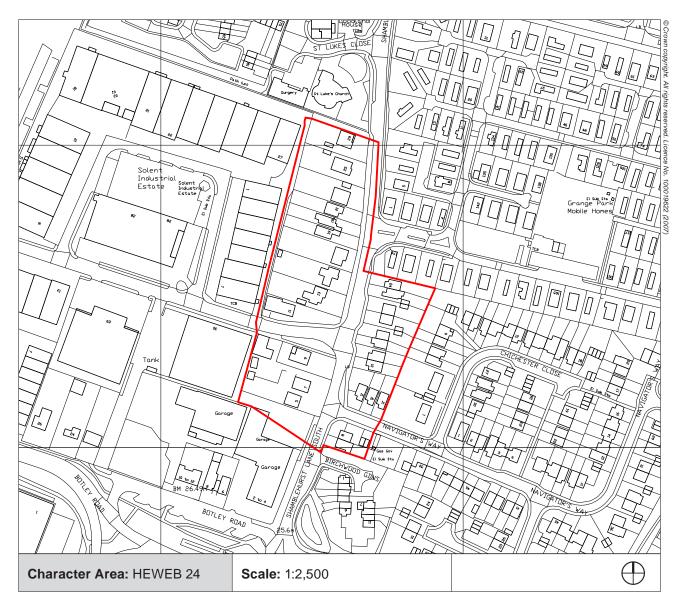








- Maintain the predominant orientation of ridgelines in existing development relative to the slope along Wildern Lane.
- Minimise the requirement for on-street parking in new development.
- Mitigate the effects of the heavy vehicular traffic on Wildern Lane in new development using measures such as boundary planting, set backs, transition spaces and orientation of internal spaces.
- Maintain the predominant plot widths and continuity in building line.









- Maintain the predominant deep building setbacks in order to retain/reinforce the existing levels of on-plot planting.
- Maintain the predominant hedge/tree plot boundaries to the west of Shamblehurst Lane.

## **OTHER FEATURES**

Strength of character: weak.

**CHARACTER AREA: HEWEB 24** 

Fair condition.

Flat.

None.

None.

None.

>5:1.

None.

Insignificant.

Apparent.

1 / 1.5 / 2.

Main thoroughfare.

**NEIGHBOURHOOD** 

**General description** 

Non-residential uses

STREETS/SQUARES

**Special features** 

**Spatial enclosure** 

Nodes/landmarks/views

Tree cover

**Parking** 

**Traffic** 

**PLOTS** 

**Dimensions** 

within plot

**Parking** 

**Planting** 

**BUILDINGS** 

Period/type

Storey height

Façade/roof form

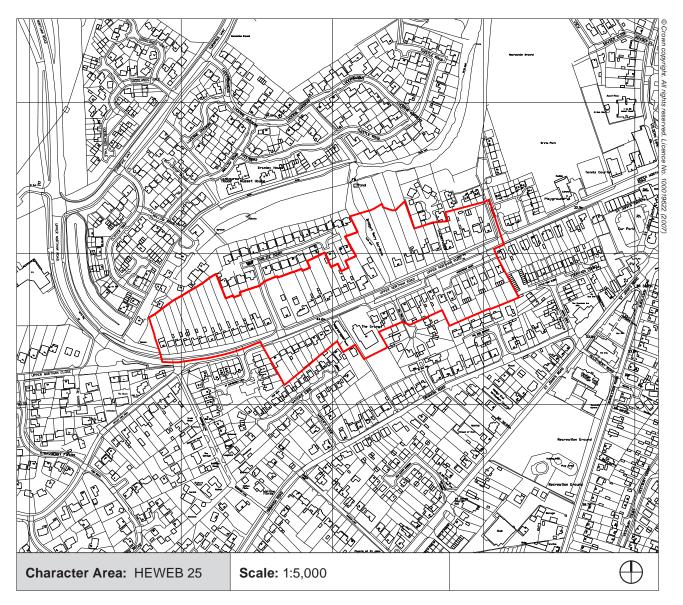
**Facing materials** 

Plot boundaries

**Position of building** 

Route structure

Landform

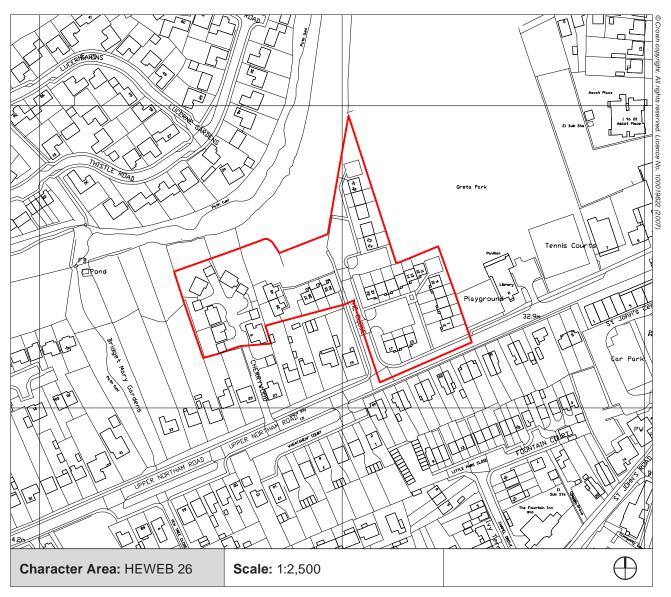




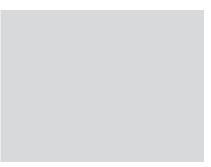




- Retain the grass verges/islands and associated semi-mature broadleaved tree planting.
- Mitigate the effects of the heavy vehicular traffic on Upper Northam Road in new development using measures such as boundary planting, set backs, transition spaces and orientation of internal spaces.
- Maintain the predominant plot widths and continuity in building line.

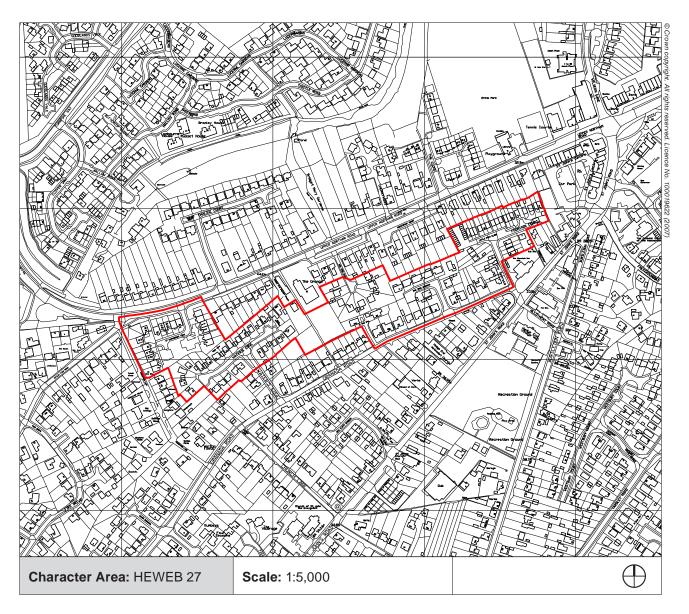








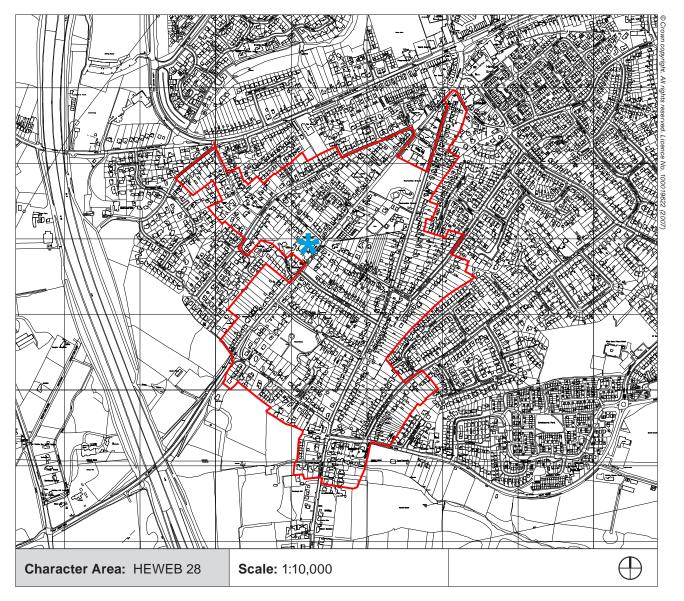
- Maintain the predominant orientation of ridgelines in existing development relative to the slope.
- Retain the wide grass verges and associated broadleaved tree planting.
- · Maintain the predominant plot widths.
- Maintain the predominant open frontages while seeking to maintain a clear distinction between public and private space.







- Maintain the predominant brick wall plot boundaries.
- Maintain a uniformity in building heights within each street.









- Maintain the importance of the recreation ground and the associated semi-mature/mature broadleaved tree planting.
- Maintain the importance of the views to the Church of St. John the Evangelist.
- Mitigate the effects of the heavy vehicular traffic on St John's Road and Bursledon Road in new development using measures such as boundary planting, set backs, transition spaces and orientation of internal spaces.

### **OTHER FEATURES**

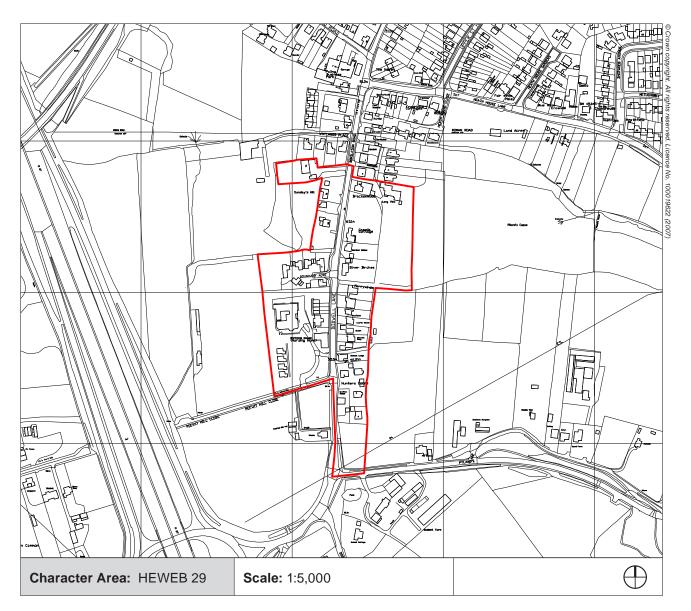
Façade/roof form

**Facing materials** 

**Strength of character: moderate/strong.** The area where St John's Road and Burseldon Road converge has a particularly strong character due to the setting created by the recreation ground and the form and materials used in the Victorian and Edwardian development.

Brick/render/tile walls. Tile roofs.

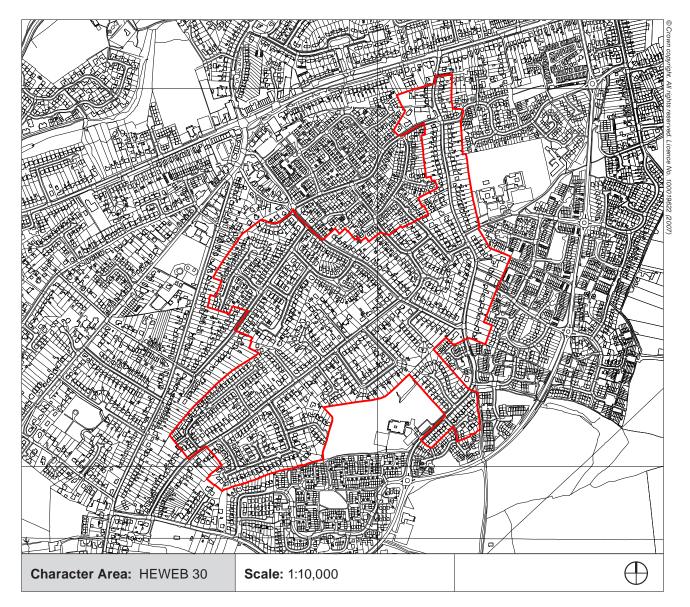
Regular/irregular façades. Dormer/gabled/hipped roofs.







- Mitigate the effects of the heavy vehicular traffic on Bursledon Road in new development using measures such as boundary planting, set backs, transition spaces and orientation of internal spaces.
- Maintain the predominant deep building setbacks in order to retain/reinforce the existing levels of on-plot planting.
- Ensure that the materials applied in new development are similar or complementary to those prominent in existing development.





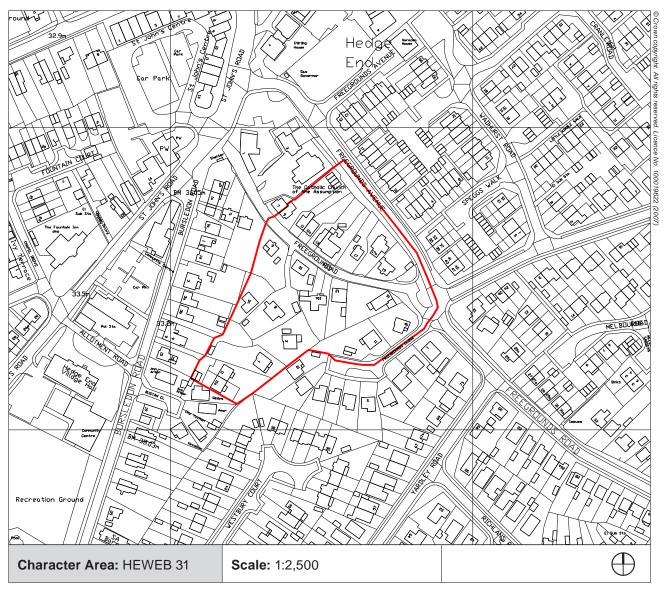


- Retain the grass verges.
- Maintain the predominant plot widths and continuity in building line.
- Maintain a uniformity in building heights within each street.

## **OTHER FEATURES**

Victorian and inter-war development located along southern sections of Freegrounds Road and Hobb Lane.

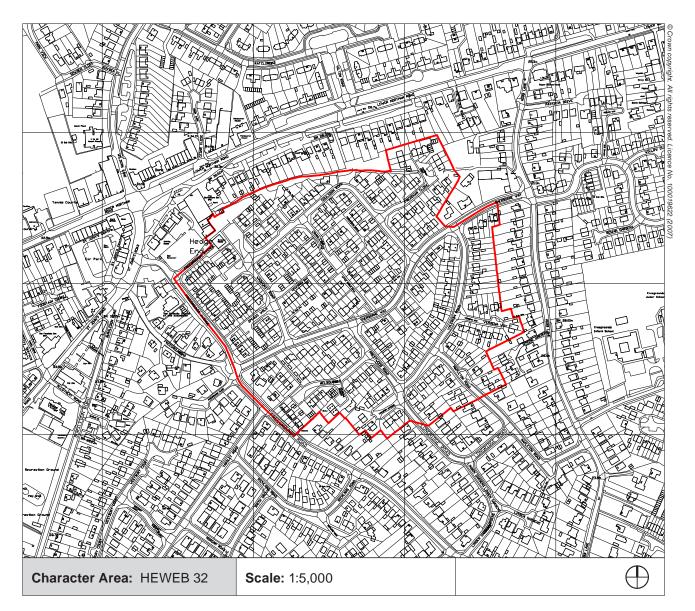
Strength of character: moderate.







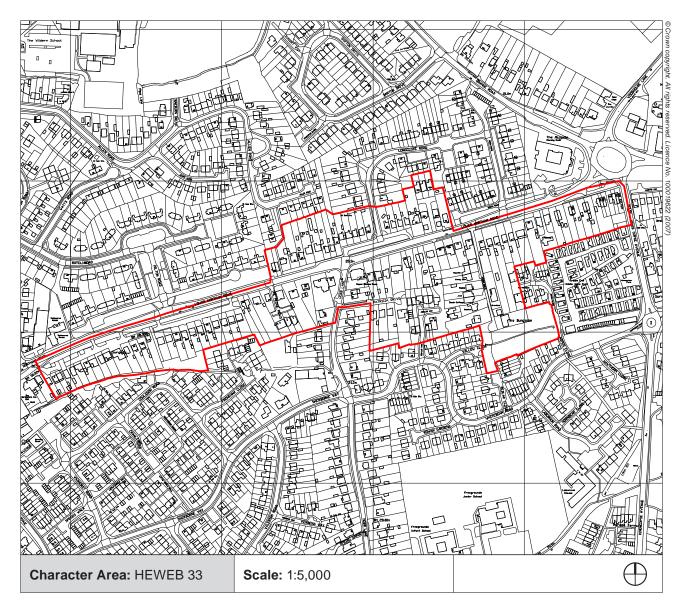
- Retain the soft verge edges and supplement with additional planting where appropriate in order to maintain the 'lane' quality.
- Maintain the predominant shallow building setbacks on Freegrounds Road in order to retain the sense of enclosure provided by existing development.
- Maintain the predominant brick wall plot boundaries.
- Ensure that the materials applied in new development are similar or complementary to those prominent in existing development.







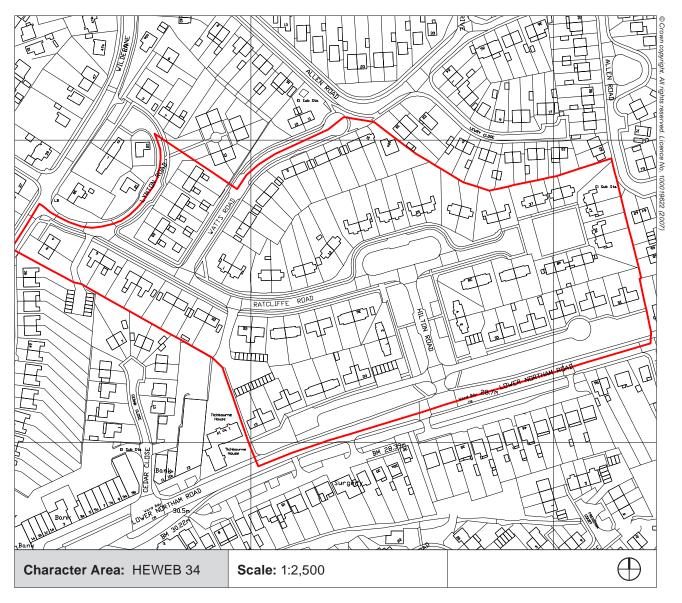
- Retain the grass verges.
- Maintain the predominant plot widths and continuity in building line.
- Maintain the predominant open frontages while seeking to maintain a clear distinction between public and private space.







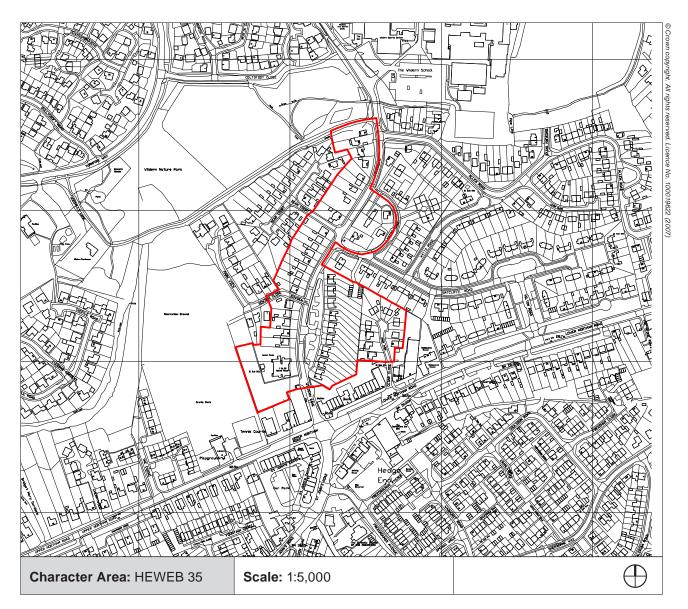
- Retain the wide grass verges/island and associated semi-mature broadleaved tree planting.
- Mitigate the effects of the heavy vehicular traffic on Lower Northam Road in new development using measures such as boundary planting, set backs, transition spaces and orientation of internal spaces.







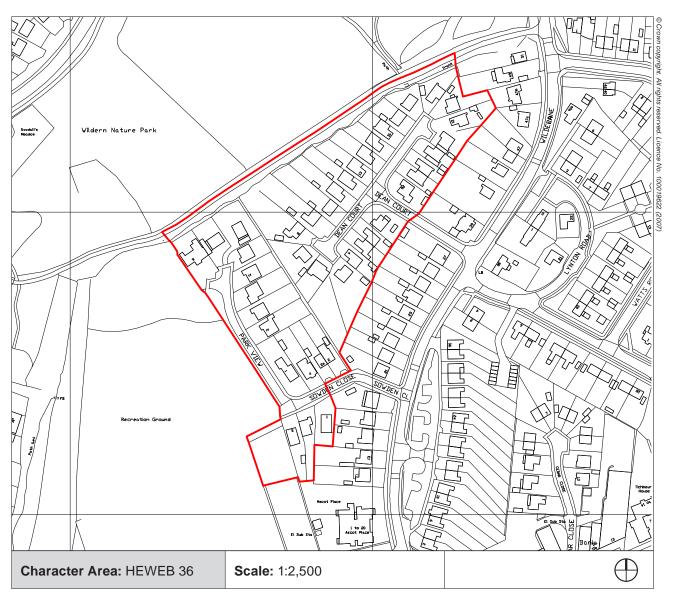
- Maintain the formal building compositions around open spaces and cul-de-sacs.
- Retain the wide grass verges/grass island and associated semi-mature broadleaved tree planting.
- Maintain the predominant plot widths and continuity in building line.
- Ensure that the materials applied in new development are similar or complementary to those prominent in existing development.





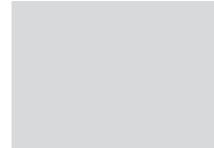


- Retain/reinforce the broadleaved planted island to the east of Wildern Lane.
- Mitigate the effects of the heavy vehicular traffic on Wildern Lanein new development using measures such as boundary planting, set backs, transition spaces and orientation of internal spaces.
- Retain and extend the continuity in building line.

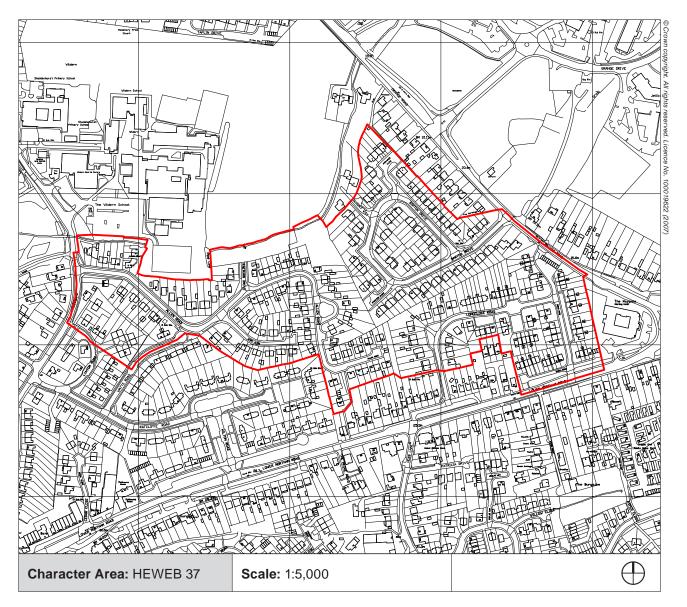








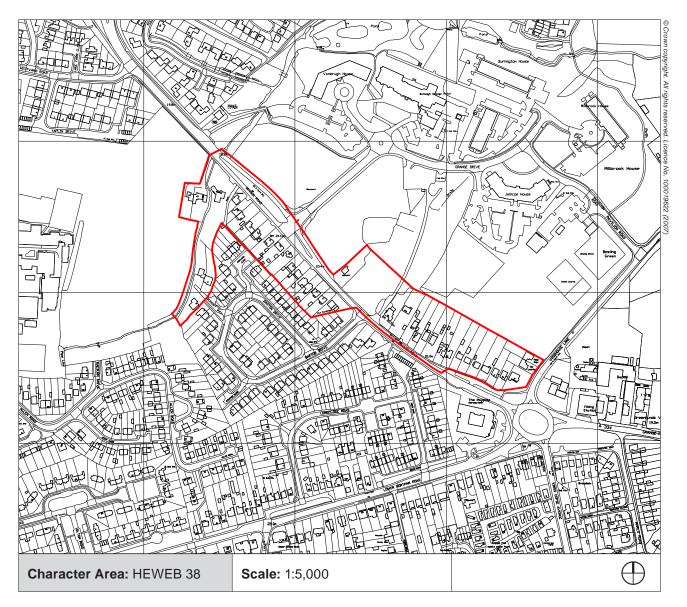
- Maintain the predominant plot widths and continuity in building line.
- Maintain the predominant brick wall plot boundaries.
- Maintain a uniformity in building heights within each street.







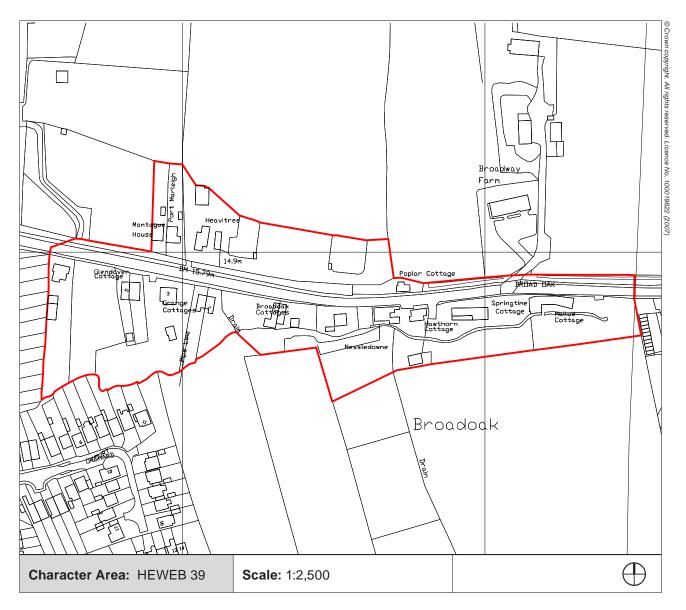
- Retain the grass verges and associated semi-mature broadleaved tree planting.
- · Maintain the predominant plot widths.
- Maintain the predominant open frontages while seeking to maintain a clear distinction between public and private space.







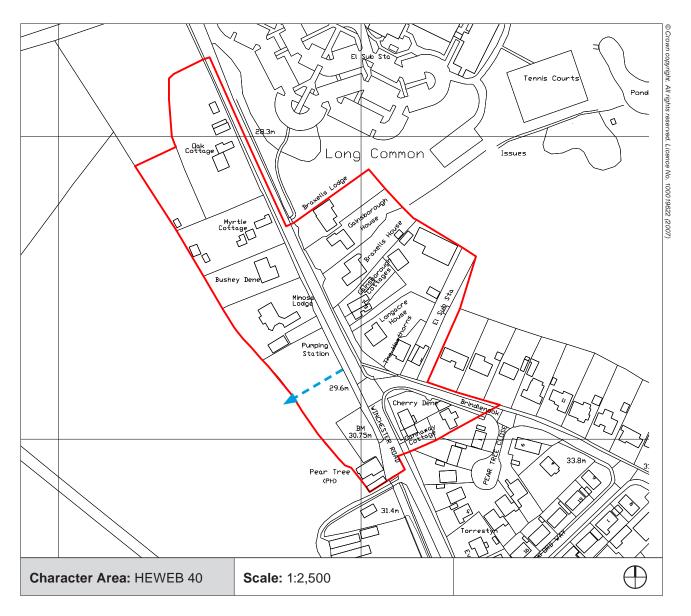
- Retain the soft verge edge and semi-mature broadleaved tree planting to the east of Grange Road.
- Mitigate the effects of the heavy vehicular traffic on Grange Road in new development using measures such as boundary planting, set backs, transition spaces and orientation of internal spaces.
- Maintain the predominant deep building setbacks in order to retain/reinforce the existing levels
  of on-plot planting.







- Mitigate the effects of the heavy vehicular traffic in new development using measures such as boundary planting, set backs, transition spaces and orientation of internal spaces.
- Maintain the predominant building setbacks.
- Maintain the predominant hedge/tree plot boundaries.
- Maintain the predominant wide plot widths in order to retain/reinforce the existing levels of on-plot planting.

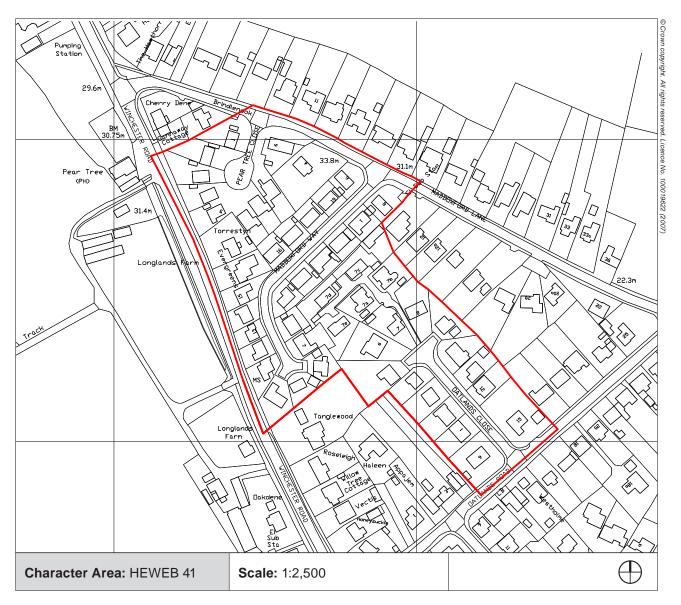






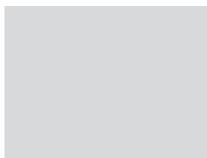


- Retain the soft verge edges on the western edge of Winchester Road.
- Mitigate the effects of the heavy vehicular traffic on Winchester Road in new development using measures such as boundary planting, set backs, transition spaces and orientation of internal spaces.
- Maintain the predominant deep building setbacks in order to retain/reinforce the existing levels of on-plot tree planting.

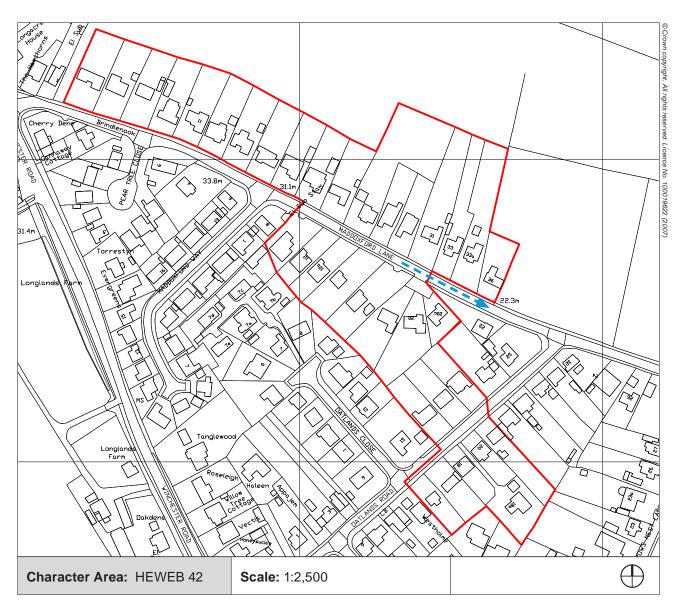








- Maintain the predominant orientation of ridgelines in existing development relative to the slope at the end of Maddoxford Way.
- Retain and extend the continuity in building line.
- Maintain a uniformity in building heights within each street.



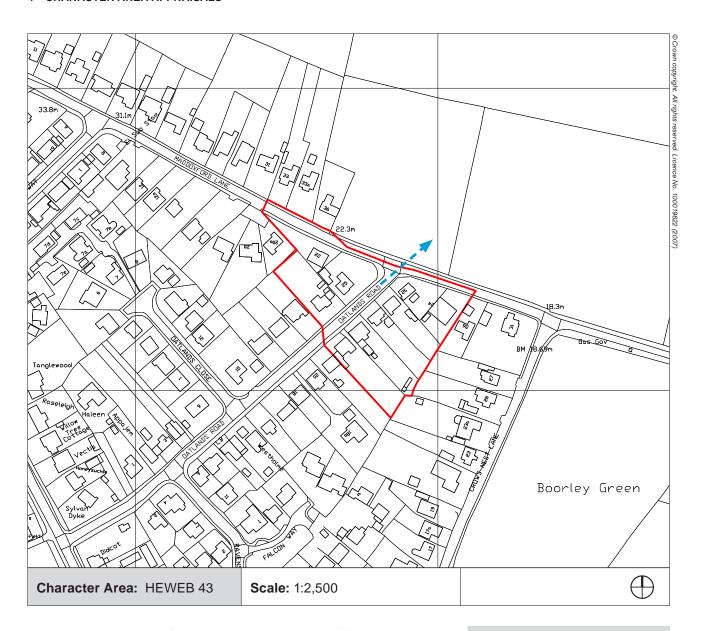






- Maintain the predominant orientation of ridgelines in existing development relative to the slope on Maddoxford Lane.
- Maintain the importance of the views along Maddoxford Way to the fields to the south.
- Maintain the predominant plot widths.
- Retain and extend the continuity in building line on Oatlands Road.
- Maintain a uniformity in building heights within each street.

**Strength of character: strong.** This area has a particularly strong character due to the urban edge setting, low-rise development and regular plot widths.

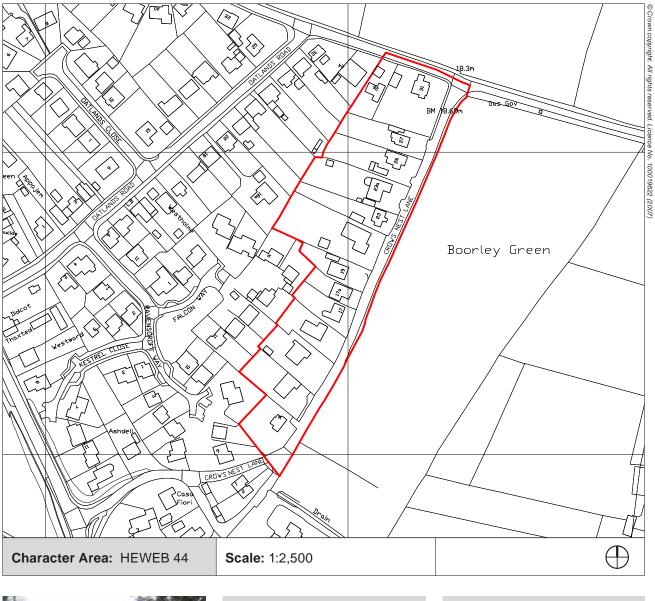




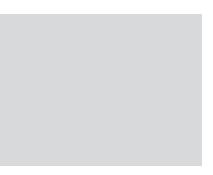




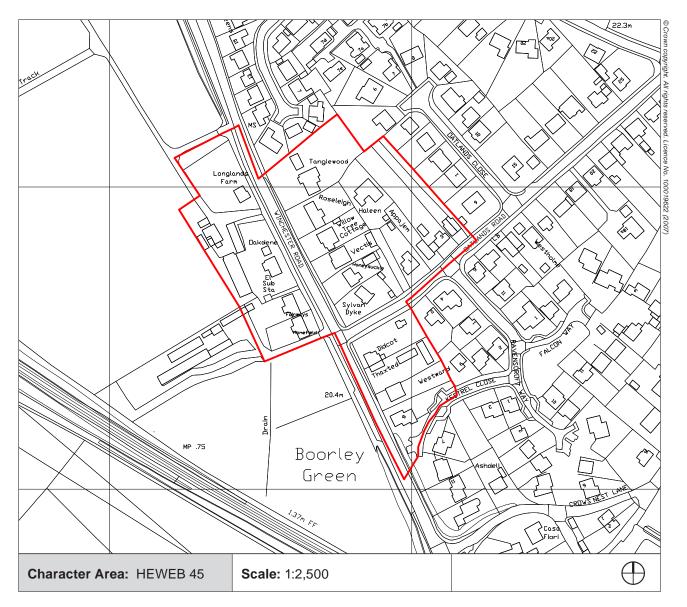
- Maintain the predominant plot widths and continuity in building line.
- Maintain the predominant shallow building setbacks.
- Maintain the predominant hedge plot boundaries.
- Ensure that the materials applied in new development are similar or complementary to those prominent in existing development.







- Retain the soft verge edges and supplement with additional planting where appropriate in order to maintain the 'lane' quality.
- Retain/reinforce the mature broadleaved trees on the eastern edge of Crows Nest Lane.
- Maintain the predominant deep building setbacks in order to retain/reinforce the existing levels of on-plot planting.

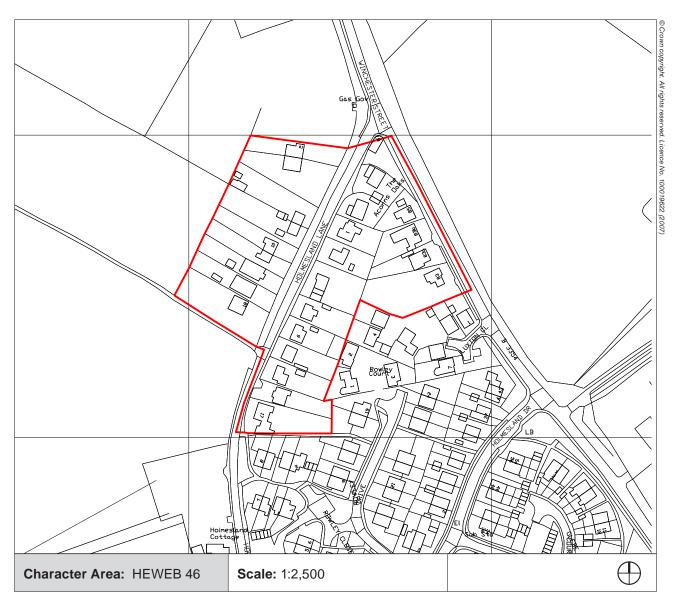








- Retain the grass verges.
- Mitigate the effects of the heavy vehicular traffic on Winchester Road in new development using measures such as boundary planting, set backs, transition spaces and orientation of internal spaces.
- Maintain the predominant deep building setbacks to the east of Winchester Road in order to retain/reinforce the existing levels of on-plot planting.

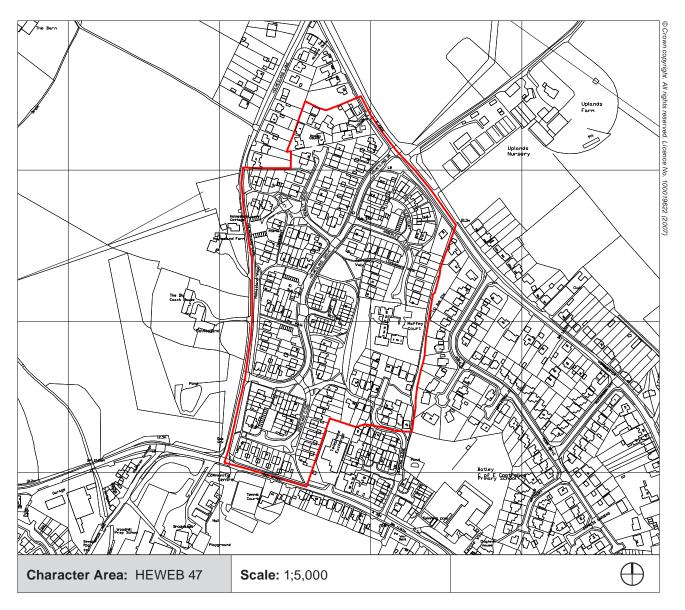








- Retain the wide grass verges/soft verge edges and supplement with additional planting in order to maintain the 'lane' quality.
- Retain and extend the continuity in building line.
- Maintain the predominant hedge plot boundaries.
- Ensure that the materials applied in new development are similar or complementary to those prominent in existing development.

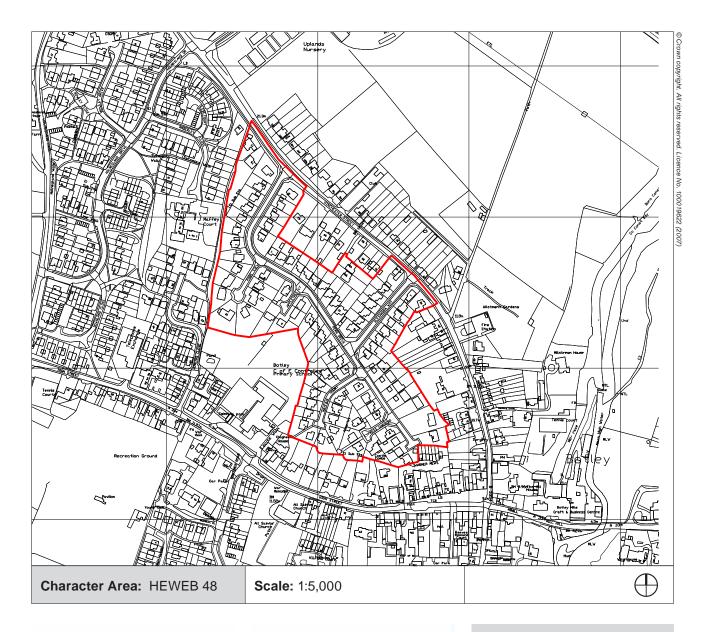








- Retain the wide grass verges and associated semi-mature broadleaved tree planting.
- Maintain the importance of the central open green space and semi-mature broadleaved tree planting to the east of Holmesland Drive.
- Maintain the predominant plot widths.
- Maintain the predominant open frontages while seeking to maintain a clear distinction between public and private space.

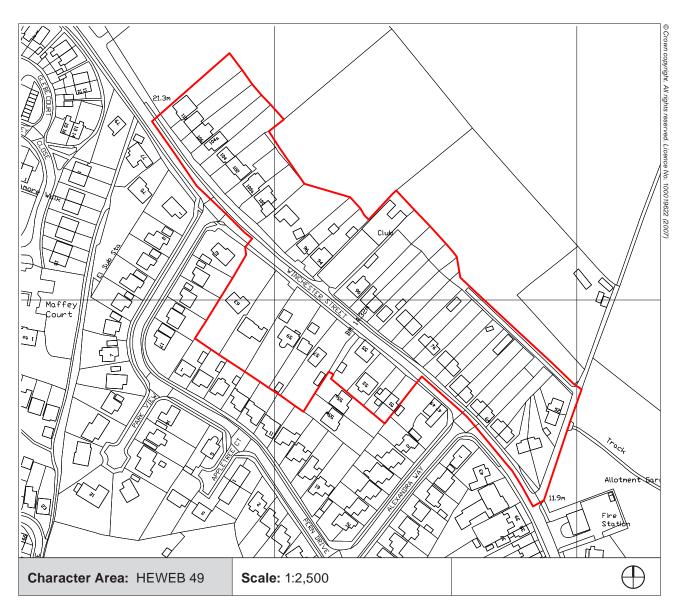








- Retain the wide grass verges and associated semi-mature broadleaved tree planting.
- Maintain the predominant plot widths and continuity in building line.
- Maintain the predominant open frontages while seeking to maintain a clear distinction between public and private space.
- Maintain a uniformity in building heights within each street.



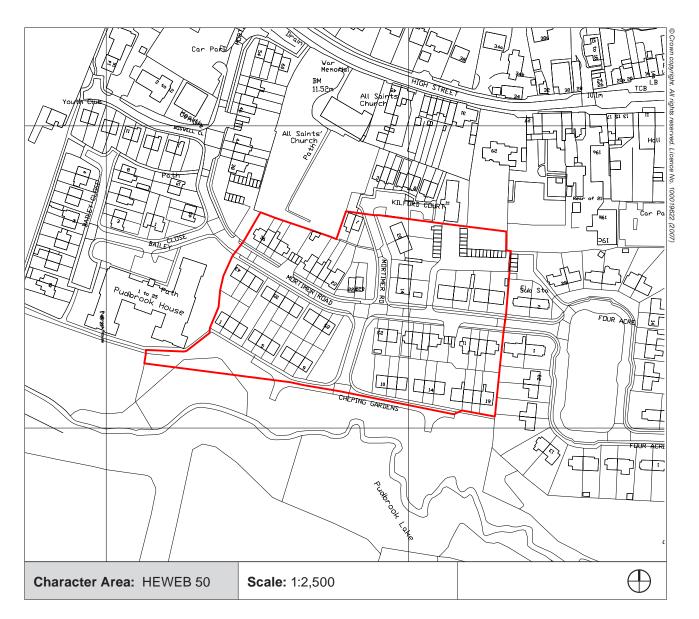






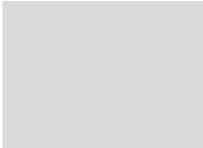
## GUIDANCE

- Retain the grass verges on the eastern edge of Winchester Street.
- Mitigate the effects of the heavy vehicular traffic on Winchester Street in new development using measures such as boundary planting, set backs, transition spaces and orientation of internal spaces.
- Maintain the predominant deep building setbacks in order to retain/reinforce the existing levels of on-plot planting.



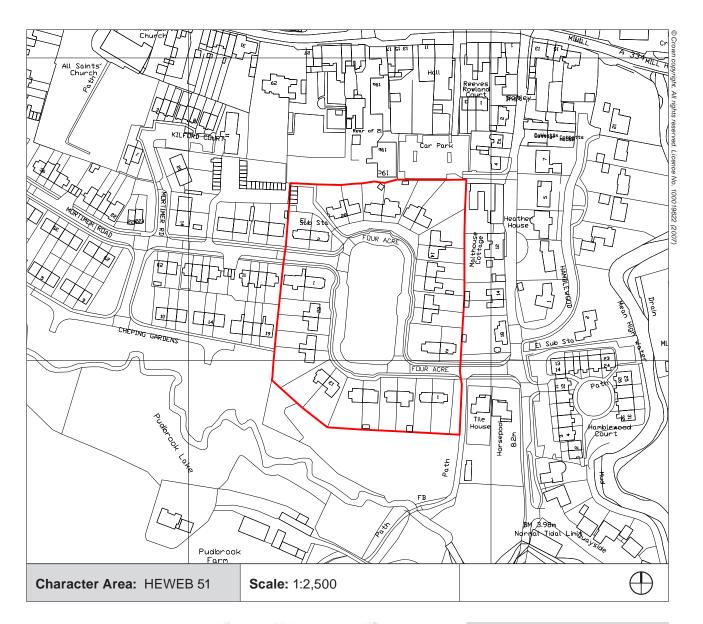






# GUIDANCE

- Retain the grass verges and supplement with additional planting to prevent parking.
- Maintain the predominant plot widths and continuity in building line.









- · Maintain the formal building composition around the central open space.
- Maintain the importance of the cental open green space and semi-mature broadleaved tree planting.
- Maintain the predominant plot widths and continuity in building line.
- Ensure that new development relates effectively with the building features and materials prominent in existing development.

#### **OTHER FEATURES**

**Facing materials** 

**Strength of character: strong.** This area has a particularly strong character due to the formal composition of development around the central open space and the distinctive, semi-detached building type with its steeply hipped roofs and clay tile roofs.

Brown brick walls. Clay tile roofs.

CHARACTER AREA	SUMMARY DESCRIPTION
HEWEB 52	1990s to present day detached development on multi-headed cul-de-sacs to the north west of West End.
HEWEB 53	1970s/1980s terraced development on multi-headed cul-de-sacs to the north west of West End.
HEWEB 54	1970s terraced development on a cul-de-sac to the north west of West End.
HEWEB 55	1980s terraced/detached (multi-family)/detached development on multi-headed cul-de-sacs to the north west of West End.
HEWEB 56	1970s/1980s/1990s terraced/detached development on multi-headed cul-de-sacs to the north west of West End.
HEWEB 57	1980s detached development on multi-headed cul-de-sacs to the west of West End.
HEWEB 58	1970s detached development on a cul-de-sac to the west of West End.
HEWEB 59	1980s detached development on multi-headed cul-de-sacs to the west of West End.
HEWEB 60	1970s/1980s terraced/detached (multi-family) development on a secondary/local thorougfare/multi-headed cul-de-sac west of West End.
HEWEB 61	1970s/1980s terraced/detached development on multi-headed cul-de-sacs to the south of West End centre.
HEWEB 62	1980s to present day terraced/semi-detached/detached development on multi-headed cul-de-sacs on the northern edge of West End.
HEWEB 63	1970s/1980s terraced/semi-detached/detached development on a multi-headed cul-de-sac on the eastern edge of West End.
HEWEB 64	1980s to present day terraced/detached development on loops/multi-headed cul-de-sacs on the northern edge of Wildern.
HEWEB 65	1970s to present day terraced/detached development on loops/multi-headed cul-de-sacs in north Wildern.
HEWEB 66	Grange Park - mobile homes on a loop/cul-de-sacs in north Wildern.
HEWEB 67	1970s/1980s terraced/semi-detached/detached development on loops/cul-de-sacs in central Wildern.
HEWEB 68	1990s to present day terraced/detached (multi-family) on an interconnected network/cul-de-sac on the western edge of Wildern.
HEWEB 69	1980s detached development on loops/multi-headed cul-de-sacs on the south western edge of Wildern.
HEWEB 70	1980s to present day detached development on loops/cul-de-sacs on the north western edge of Hedge End.
HEWEB 71	1970s/1980s detached development on loops/multi-headed cul-de-sacs on the western edge of Hedge End.
HEWEB 72	1970s/1980s detached development on a loop/cul-de-sacs on the southern edge of West End.
HEWEB 73	1970s terraced development on a loop/multi-headed cul-de-sacs on the southern edge of Hedge End.
HEWEB 74	1970s/1980s terraced development on multi-headed cul-de-sacs on the south eastern edge of Hedge End, partly in the parish of Botley.
HEWEB 75	1970s terraced/detached development on multi-headed cul-de-sacs on the south eastern edge of Hedge End, in the parish of Botley.
HEWEB 76	1970s/1980s terraced development on a loop/cul-de-sacs on the south eastern edge of Hedge End, in the parish of Botley.

CHARACTER AREA	SUMMARY DESCRIPTION
HEWEB 77	1970s/1980s detached/semi-detached development on cul-de-sacs on the eastern edge of Hedge End, partly within the parish of Botley.
HEWEB 78	1980s to present day detached development on multi-headed cul-de-sacs in Boorley Green.
HEWEB 79	1970s to present day semi-detached/detached (multi-family) development on the western edge of Botley.



5 ANNEXES

On the basis of emerging best practice the following list of key attributes or characteristics were identified for use in the character area appraisal. The systematic organisation of these attributes helped to make the appraisal both quick and comprehensive.

#### Route structure

### Route type

- Principal lines of movement
- Grid
- Loop
- Cul-de-sac

### Geometry

- Regular rectilinear
- Deformed rectilinear
- Sinuous
- Geometric curvilinear

Orientation to topography

### Landform and setting

- Flat
- Undulating
- Gently rolling
- Hilly
- Coastal

- Wooded
- Open
- Urban
- Suburban
- Rural

#### Use

Non-residential uses

Location of principal centres

#### **Streets**

Key elements (footways, verges, planting strips, islands, trees etc.)

Open spaces/planting

Section dimensions (including ratio of width to height)

Parking

Surface materials

#### Place type

- Arterial routes
- Main street
- Side street
- Lane
- Mews

### **Blocks and plot series**

Plot series types

- Straight series
- Corner types, single plot
- Corner types, combinations
- Uniform/mixed
- Formal/informal
- Regular/irregular

Size (number of plots per series)

Orientation

Building line/common frontage

Communal open space/gardens

#### **Plots**

Shape

- Rectangular narrow front
- Rectangular wide front
- Flag
- Irregular

#### **Size**

Type and arrangement of buildings

- Detached
- Semi-detached
- Terraced

Distances of buildings relative to front, side and rear boundaries, as appropriate (front garden size, separation size, rear garden size, back-to-back dimensions)

Orientation of buildings

Frontage treatment

- Type
- Dimensions
- Materials

Arrangement of activities/uses (parking, storage, garden etc.)

Predominant garden style and plant species

### **Buildings**

Dwelling type

- Single dwelling
- Multiple dwelling

Plan Type

- 1-unit, side corridor and stair
- 2-unit, central corridor and stair
- Etc.

Storey height

Façade

Roof form

Materials

Architectural language and detailing

# **Summary quantitative measures**

Dwelling density

Plot dimensions

Street proportions

Building set-back

**Building separation** 

Rear garden size/back-to-back dimension

### **Perceptual aspects**

Strength of character

Overall quality and condition

Uniformity/diversity

Key features and contribution to wider area

Scale, mix of scales

Level of activity

Sense of security

Continuity and enclosure

Landmarks

Edges

Nodes

**Paths** 

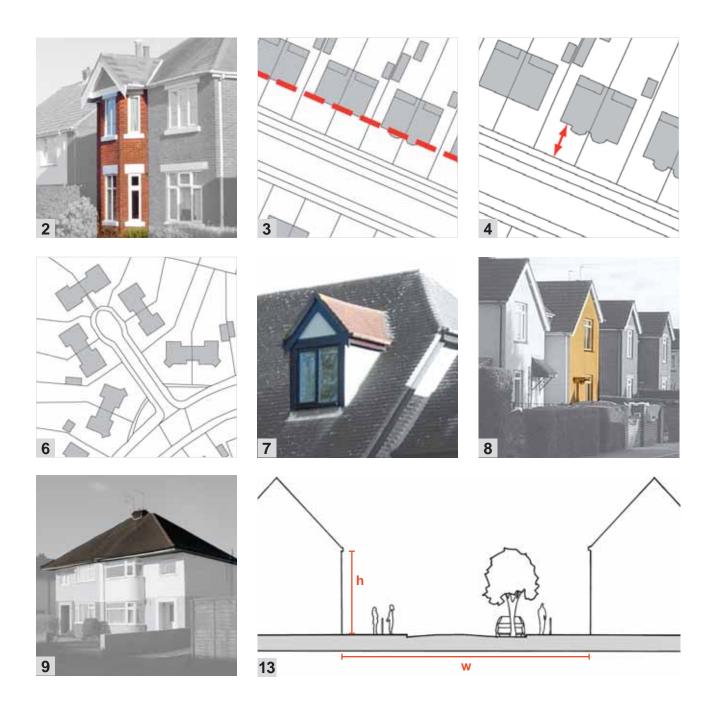
Field Study: sheet 1  Streets/squares Place type Section dimensions (width: height)	Arterial routes		Name:				
ts/squares e imensions (width: height) ent naterials ant tree species	Arterial routes						
imensions (width : height) ent laterials ant tree species	Arterial routes						
imensions (width : height) ent naterials ant tree species		Main street	Side street	Lane	Mews	Other	
naterials naterials ant tree species	<1.5:1	<2:1		<2.5:1	>3:1		
naterials ant tree species	Footway	Verge	Island	Planti	Planting strip	Other	
ant tree species	Asphalt	Concrete	Stone	Gravel	_	Other	
ant tree species	plain coloured top dressing	in situ slab paver	slab paver sett				
Plots	Lime	Oak	Ash	Horse chestnut	Coniferous	Other	
Orientation of building	Front-on		Side-on		Skewed		
Orientation of vehicular access	Front	Side	_	Rear	Other	er	
Frontage treatment	Building (no set-back)	Wall	Fence	Hedge/trees	Open	Other	
		brick stone, ashlar dry stone	picket hit and miss close board metal/wire chain link	agricultural/native ornamental			
Planting type	Mixed ornamental	Parkland	Turfgrass (playing fields)	Urban fallow (mixed escapes and natives)	Arable	Other	
Predominant tree species	Lime	Oak	Ash	Horse chestnut	Coniferous	Other	
Buildings							
Details/style	Pre-Victorian	Victorian	Inter/immediate postwar	ır 1960s	1970s to date	Other	
Storey height	1 storey	1 and a half	2 storey	2 and a half	3 storey	4 or more	re
n of access	Front	Side	Rear	Isolated		Other	
	Dormer	Gabled	Hipped	Half-hipped	Flat	Other	
	Regular		Irregular		Other		
Facing materials	Wall	Roof	Other				
<b>11 0</b>	brick stone	tile slate					
	timber frame	lead felt/membrane					
	profile metal	corrugated sheet					
	metal/glass other	profile metal other					
Activities							
	Pedestrian	Bicycle	Motor car/motor cycle		Goods vehicles	Other	
	On street	Individual plot	Group, small		Group, large	Other	

Factlein	Fastleigh Urhan Character Assessmen	sessment	CHARA	CHARACTER AREA	Refe	Reference No.	Surveyed by:		Date:
Field Study: sheet 2	sheet 2		Name:						
Visual c	Visual character				Č.				
Land form				Spatial enclosure	nre	-1			
Prominent	within the feature - locally - town-wide			Prominent	intimatevast				
Apparent	4			Apparent	hard soft				
Insignificant				Insignificant	continuousfra	fragmented			
Crossings/central places	ntral places			Landmarks					
Prominent	within the feature - locally - town-wide			Prominent	building/monument	within the feature - locally - town-wide	locally - town-	-wide	
Apparent				Apparent	natural feature				
Insignificant				Insignificant	activity				
Edges				Views					
Prominent	hard soft	within the feature - locally - town-wide	ocally - town-wide	Prominent	filtered within th	within the feature - locally - town-wide	n-wide		
Apparent	continuous fragmented			Apparent	framed				
Insignificant				Insignificant	oben				
Plant cover				Notes					
Prominent	within the feature - locally - town-wide								
Apparent									
Insignificant				E					
Condition	uc								
State of repair			Extent	Change of use	Change of use relative to 'original intended'	ntended"		iii	Extent
		Good	widespread	kind				W	widespread
		Fair	localized	Ī				9	localized
		Poor	minimal	I				ш	minimal
Physical change	эбі	Highway	Plot pattern	attern	Boundary	Buildings		Planting	
notes	Extent	materials	divided	P	added	replacement features	100008	additions	
	widespread	d signage	Joined	Pu	removed	extensions/additions		renlacement	
	localized			2		replacement		disease	•
	minimal					0		management	t
Continu	Continuity of character			Within an area		Aenarto	As nort of surroundings	950	
		- sense of character of an area		alla		As pair o	illonino ins ir	igs.	
	ů.			intact fra	fragmented	intact	fragmented	pe	
Connec	Connection - sense of position in and connection to settlement		as a whole	Position		Connection	ion		
				central p	peripheral	connected	d isolated	ited	
Key features	fures								

### **ANNEX C - GLOSSARY**

- 1 Backland development development located behind existing buildings, usually on the ends of long back gardens.
- **2 Bay window** a window that projects out from the façade of a building forming a space in the interior.
- 3 **Building line** the line created by the front edge of a series of adjacent buildings.
- 4 Building setback the distance between the front edge of a building and the front boundary of its plot.
- 5 Context the setting of a site or area, including factors such as traffic, activities and land uses as well as landscape and existing buildings.
- **6 Cul-de-sac -** street with a single point providing both entrance and exit.
- 7 **Dormer window** a window providing light to a roof space set within a structure with walls and a roof.
- **8 Gable end** the face of a building with a simple double or single pitched roof resulting in a triangular shape to the top of the wall.
- 9 Hipped roof a roof in which the faces are pitched on all sides of the building from a common eaves line.
- 10 Landmark A building or structure that stands out from its background by virtue of height, position, size or some other aspect of its design.
- 11 Node a focal point or meeting place, often located at the intersection of key routes.

- 11 On plot within the property boundary, generally used with reference to parking spaces.
- 12 Public realm the areas of a settlement for the general use of the public such as streets, squares and parks, most frequently in the ownership and control of a public body.
- 13 Spatial enclosure the clear and continuous definition of a street space or square by buildings or planting. Enclosure is principally determined by the relationship between the height (h) of adjacent buildings and the distance (w) between them.
- 14 Topography the three dimensional surface features of the ground surface, also refered to as land-form; also a description or representation of those features.
- **15** Route structure the hierarchy of route types which define a movement network.



CHARACTER AREA: LO	CAL AREA CODE AND CHARACTER AREA NUMBER			
NEIGHBOURHOOD				
General description	Period, position within settlement and condition. Identification of specific planning policies or designations.			
Route structure	Route structures as identified in Chapter 3.			
Landform	Location of settlement cores relative to landform/watercourses.  Topography within character area.			
Non-residential uses	Other uses where significant i.e. shopping precincts as opposed to corner shops.			
STREETS/SQUARES				
Features	(excluding tree cover) e.g. grass verges, islands etc.			
Tree cover	Level of significance and type.			
Spatial enclosure	Ratio of street widths to building heights. Separate ratios supplied where building heights vary across streets.			
Nodes/landmarks/views	Type and location of node/landmark. Type, direction and location of view.			
Parking	Level of significance and type.			
Traffic	Level of significance and type.			
PLOTS				
Dimensions	Widths and depths - fixed range provided based on a representative sample of examples.			
Position of building within plot	Predominant orientation and relationship with adjacent buildings. Depth of plot frontages - fixed range provided based on a representative sample of examples.			
Plot boundaries	Predominant front boundary type.			
Parking	Level of significance and whether converted for use.			
Planting	Level of significance and type.			
BUILDINGS				
Period/type	Predominant period of construction and building type.			
	Range based on representative sample.			
Storey height	Range based on representative sample.			
Storey height Façade/roof form	Range based on representative sample.  Predominant building features and façade/roof form.			

