

VILLAGE DESIGN STATEMENT
DONHEAD ST ANDREW,
WILTSHIRE

This VDS was produced at a point in time. Therefore, there may be references in it that are now superseded. This includes references to the former Salisbury District Council and the Salisbury District Local Plan. The Salisbury District Local Plan has been superseded by the South Wiltshire Core Strategy, albeit a number of Local Plan policies are saved in the Core Strategy. Similarly, there may be references to policies in the South Wiltshire Core Strategy that at the time of writing were still emerging. However, the VDS is still considered to be compliant with local policy on design matters. Finally, any references to the VDSs being adopted as Supplementary Planning Guidance or as a Supplementary Planning Document are also now superseded, as all VDSs are now approved as material planning considerations by the Council instead.

The VDS has been subject to a recent review by officers and considered up-to-date and relevant, and has subsequently been approved at the Southern Area Planning Committee on 24 January 2013 as a material planning consideration.

VILLAGE DESIGN STATEMENT **DONHEAD ST ANDREW,** **WILTSHIRE**

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1 INTRODUCTION

Aim

The aim of the Village Design Statement (VDS) is to describe how the people of Donhead St Andrew believe the village should develop. This is done by giving guidance for changes to existing dwellings and for the design of new homes, both open market and affordable; if relevant the VDS will also inform the Local Development Framework, which is to replace the Salisbury District Local Plan as the statutory development plan for South Wiltshire.

How the Statement is to be Used Within the Planning Process

The Statement was adopted by Salisbury District Council as Informal Planning Guidance in **xxxx** **xxxx**, and is for the use of all involved in the development process, including householders and landowners, Parish and District Councillors and Officers, and architects, developers and builders. It is to be used in conjunction with any Statutory Development Plan in place at the time. The statement contains a series of descriptions, followed by guidance to be considered during the planning process. The Planning Authority will take account of the Statement when making decisions on planning proposals.

Consultation

A VDS working draft was produced in 2003, and in early 2004 an outline of the statement was placed in the Village Newsletter, which was distributed to most households in the village inviting comments from residents. A Village Design Forum (VDF) was then established to broaden discussion of the statement and report to the Parish Council. Officers from Salisbury District Council were involved at this and later stages, providing input and suggestions and giving detailed help for the final format of the statement. The amended statement was then sent to most households in the Parish, together with an explanatory letter and a short questionnaire; some 190 questionnaires were issued, and 31 replies were received. Finally, a presentation was held to which all residents were invited, and at which they could ask questions and make further comment; 35 residents attended this presentation. The finished document is therefore considered to be a reasonable representation of the overall views of the existing and interested residents of Donhead St Andrew. It is appreciated that such documents have a limited shelf life, and future changes and amendments are anticipated.

2 HISTORY AND SETTING OF DONHEAD ST ANDREW

Origin

An ancient settlement was probably formed around the source of the River Nadder to use its fertile valley. The word Nadder could be derived from the Celtic 'nydd' to wind and 'dwr' meaning water, hence 'winding water'. Alternatively it could come from the Celtic 'neidr' for a snake. Water mills eventually utilised the water power; in the Domesday book eight mills and sixty households are mentioned, with a reference to pasture and woodland. St. Andrew's Church is thought to have been founded in late Saxon times.

Countryside and Landscape

One area in the village is designated as a Conservation Area, and importantly the village is entirely within the Cranborne Chase and West Wiltshire Downs Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB). In the Conservation Area there are tighter than usual controls over development, involving more stringent policies, which will be applied to ensure the maintenance or enhancement of the existing area. As with all AONBs, particular attention should be paid to conserving the character and scenic quality of the landscape. Where development is acceptable in principle, emphasis will be placed on its scale, location and siting and a particularly high standard of design and landscaping will be encouraged. Though an Area of High Ecological Value (AHEV) is a local non-statutory designation, any development that would result in the loss of the characteristic wildlife habitat typifying the AHEV, and could therefore be damaging to the overall nature conservation value of the area, would be resisted. The landscape is largely agricultural, with active and well managed pastoral and arable farming; although there is some forestry and parkland, farming is the only large scale economic activity in the village. On

the pastures there are beef and some milking cattle, and also sheep and occasional alpaca. Some horses and ponies are kept for personal use and enjoyment.



Sheep are Amongst the Animals Farmed in the Village

On the arable land a variety of rotational crops are grown, mostly cereal crops and animal feed; the remains of some water cress beds can still be seen, although the crop is no longer grown commercially. One farm cottage has had a successful boarding kennels developed on its land. The River Nadder, which with its immediate environment has been designated as an Area of High Ecological Value (AHEV), runs through the village from north to south, with greensand hills on either side of the valley. To the north, streams have eroded the land so that adjacent fields, used mostly for grazing, are irregularly shaped and are often divided by ditches, or banked hedgerows. To the south the greensand forms terraces with large geometric fields which have a good agricultural value for arable products. Further south, the terraces give way to some mixed woodland on clay, at the base of a chalk escarpment that forms beautiful rolling downland, including the impressive Win Green (National Trust and designated as a Site of Special Scientific Interest [SSSI]). These open chalk downlands are on the edge of the renowned Cranborne Chase and have coniferous shelter

belts which run at right angles to the contours.



Ferne, late 20th Century

Below Win Green a country house, Ferne, was built in the late 20th century on the site of an 18th century mansion demolished in the 1960s; a previous house on this site dated from 1563 and was the home of the Grove family.

Communications

The road from Tisbury has developed to run parallel to the River Nadder; it crosses the village boundary at Hook Manor, and continues parallel with the river to meet the A30 at Brookwater; this road and the A30 itself have the only scheduled bus routes serving the village. Within the village boundaries are a number of interlinking lanes, many of which are deeply cut into the landscape giving a truly rural feel to the village; these ancient sunken lanes, enclosed by high banks and shaded by trees make it easy to become disorientated. In many places the lanes are only one vehicle wide, there are no pavements, and where houses are absent, they are lined mostly by hedges and/or trees; a good many of these hedgerows are of ancient native species.

There are link lanes to the higher village of Donhead St. Mary. There is an extensive and well-used network of footpaths in the village, and also some green lanes and bridleways; one footpath at the north-east side of the village leads



A Typical Narrow Lane

into Wardour Woods (Forestry Commission), where forestry tracks may be used for walking and riding (the latter on purchase of a permit).

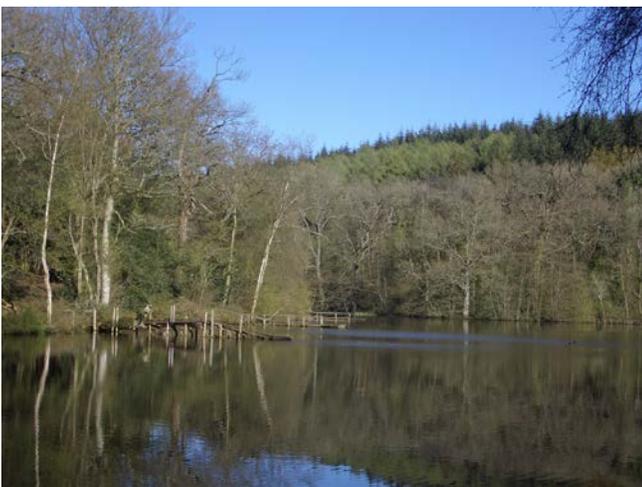


Harvesting the Forest



Forest Track used for Walking and Riding

Here mainly coniferous plantations, with hanging woodland on the steepest slopes, surround man-made lakes and lead through parkland and woodland to the distant remains of Old Wardour Castle. The Castle is within the Vale of Wardour and is a Site of Special Historical Interest (SSHI), made famous during the Civil War. The Castle, which lies on the Parish boundary, is managed by English Heritage and as well as being open to the public is used for entertainments and weddings.



Fishing Lake in Wardour Woods



Old Wardour Castle

Guidance

2 H 1 It is important to retain the existing landscape setting of the village, especially the way in which the farm land is intricately linked with the built environment.

2 H 2 The pedestrian and road network's character should be retained by ensuring the maintenance of footpaths and bridleways, and careful consideration of any major road alterations.

2 H 3 Future developments should be viewed in terms of the impact of the additional traffic generated in the narrow lanes. Access for any new developments should be carefully considered in relation to safety.

3 FORM OF SETTLEMENT

Like the Tisbury road, the village has developed along the Nadder Valley and remains intrinsically linked with the course of the river. Most houses are in a number of linear clusters on either side of the road from Hook Manor through the village to Brookwater, and also on the access roads leading north-west from the A30; particular clusters are found around the Church, the Forester public house, and the village's 3 remaining mills on the River Nadder, and there are very few backland developments. Houses in the parkland and on and south of the A30 are more scattered, and most are

current or previous farm or estate dwellings.



A Fine Modernised House, Previously a Gamekeeper's Cottage and Kennels

Away from the clusters and between the more scattered houses is farmland, both arable and pastoral, paddocks, copses, woodland, lakes, downland and other areas without any houses. In total there are about 210 houses in the village, with a population of some 500 souls; a number of houses are second homes whose owners spend most of their time away and are on electoral rolls elsewhere. A mains sewage system runs south to north through the village and serves a number of the properties. Houses vary in age and size; some are very substantial such as Ferne, Donhead House and Donhead Lodge. There are also a variety of intermediate sizes, right down to a few small cottages. There are two small developments of Council Houses, both of which have splendid valley views; many of these are now privately owned. Most houses in the village are detached with average to large sized plots, and these plots contribute to the spacious feel of the village. A fair proportion of the newer residences are bungalows. Development over the years using materials and designs of the time have meant that there is no overall village vernacular design. The lack of street lights and pavements contributes to a distinctive rural atmosphere, even where houses are clustered together.

Guidance

3 S 1 Any new development should conform with the present linear settlement pattern, by following the lines of existing roads and buildings.

3 S 2 Conversions, extensions and alterations should be compatible in terms of scale, design and character with the existing and adjoining properties and use quality complimentary/matching materials and components.

3 S 3 All new houses, extensions and outbuildings should respect the existing scale and setting within the village, the architectural characteristics and the type and colour of adjoining buildings and the immediate locality.

3 S 4 Future development should protect important open views and spaces in the village.

3 S 5 Infilling should not be allowed to detract from such views and spaces, nor create a crowded feeling in that part of the village.

3 S 6 Tandem, or inappropriate backland developments is discouraged.

3 S 7 Sustainable development is encouraged, as will the use of modern contemporary building materials and methods, so long as they are designed to complement the existing materials and are in proportion with surrounding buildings.

3 S 8 Ideally redundant rural buildings should be used for community use, employment or diversification and use as residential accommodation is the least desirable.

3 S 9 When detached outbuildings or garages are rebuilt, higher rooflines than the original are discouraged.

3 S 10 Urban style lighting e.g. incorrectly positioned security lights or those not set properly, are to be discouraged. The absence of street lighting is thought to add to the rural atmosphere; street lighting is therefore discouraged, but if required it should be of an appropriate design.

3 S 11 In considering plot size, due consideration should be given to the density of housing in the immediate locality.

4 CONSTRUCTION DETAILS

General

Throughout the village, construction details generally reflect the period and purpose of the building, and it is not the intention of this VDS to comment on the sympathetic or otherwise nature of the designs and materials used. New and replacement houses cannot be expected to have slavishly followed what went before, but rather reflect the style and materials of the time, and in future will also take account of the need for sustainability in materials and use, although large glass areas and underground construction were found to be unpopular during public consultation. The buildings pictured in this section are all considered to be worthy of the village, containing details which would be acceptable in future developments.



An Old Style Thatched Cottage. Note the Wooden Casement Windows, the Thatched Porch, Brick Chimney Stacks and Stout Hedge. Straw for thatching has been grown and harvested in the village for some time, and is a very acceptable if expensive material



A Modern House with Traditional Features. Note the Open Porch and White-Painted Front Door and Dormer Windows. The use of White-Painted wood is attractive and sustainable. Use of stone, including for the dwarf garden wall, gives this house a very acceptable village appearance



A Modern House with Rendered Walls, Stone Quoins and Porch, and Stained Windows. More modern in appearance than the previous houses, this is nevertheless a very pleasing building



A Modern House. Note the Leaded Windows and Velux-Type Roof Window. Old and new ideas sit well together here

House Walls

Although the local building stone is greensand, and most houses over 100 years old are constructed in this stone, there is now no single village vernacular material for house walls. Rather, the considerable variety of building materials contributes to the diverse character of the village. Newer properties have walls of reconstituted stone or brick, and a few are rendered or tile-hung.

Windows and Doors

Window materials and design generally reflect the period of their installation; there are casement and sash designs, stone mullioned and leaded glass windows, and even some with metal frames, although those in newer houses and replacements are more often timber, both painted and stained. Doors are mainly of timber, some of solid construction and some with glass fanlights or panes, both clear and obscure. Some doors and windows are of either original or replacement uPVC.

Porches

Once again, porches include the whole diversity of materials, including stone, brick, thatch, tiles, timber and uPVC.

Drives and Yards

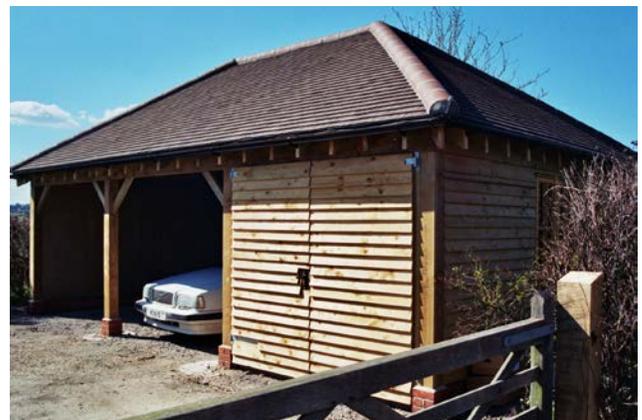
Drives and yards include concrete, blockwork, gravel and tarmac.

House Roofs and Chimneys

Quite a few houses have thatched roofing, using both wheat and reed straw; others use brown concrete or clay double Roman tiles; some have concrete pantiles, whilst a few have plain tiles or slates. Chimneys are mainly of stone or brick, with a variety of stack designs and types of pots.

Other Buildings

Farm buildings and outbuildings such as stables, garages, kennels and workshops reflect the variety of house materials described above, and also include timber framed and clad buildings, some with proprietary wall and/or roof sheeting.



A Well-Built and Attractive Modern Timber Framed and Clad Garage and Car Port

Boundaries

On the roadsides there are a number of boundary styles; in the open countryside these are largely hedges of native species, including holly, hawthorn, blackthorn, beech, hazel and white beam, although there are stretches of barbed wire and a few lengths of post and rail. Hedges are used along some garden frontages, but here there are also brick, stone and reconstituted stone walls, wood panel and paling fences and small lengths of other types of boundary.

Guidance

4 C 1 The strongly preferred materials are natural stone for walls and clay tiles or thatch for roofs. Some innovative designs of high architectural quality may be acceptable.

Underground construction and the use of large glass areas are not thought suitable in the village.

4 C 2 When painting, cladding, rendering, or otherwise covering the original stone or brickwork is necessary, consideration should be given to the potential impact on the local street scene and/or landscape by using neutral colours.

4 C 3 Timber is preferred to uPVC for aesthetic and sustainability reasons.

4 C 4 Where tiles are used, some form of clay tile is preferred to concrete pantiles. Slate is undesirable unless used to blend with existing roofs.

4 C 5 Boundary treatments should use traditional materials appropriate to the locality such as stone walls, low paling fencing or hedges; hedges of native species are preferred. The construction of new garden walls/fences should be in keeping with neighbouring properties.

5 COMMUNITY FACILITIES

Donhead St. Andrew Church

The Church is a functioning place of worship, with a Rector whose Rectory is located in the village, although this is expected to change as The Church Of England has to spread its stipendiary priests ever more thinly. The Rector and Parochial Church Council are helped in their responsibilities by The Friends of Donhead St. Andrew Church, who exist to raise funds to maintain and improve the fabric and facilities of the Church for the wider community.



The Parish Church



The Village Pub

In 2000/01 The village fought to retain the pub, which is now flourishing under new ownership, with bar, restaurant and a new room available for functions and meetings.

Henrietta Barnett Field Centre



The Former Village School

The Henrietta Barnett School (London) purchased the old village school and refurbished it as a functioning field centre. The village hire it for a variety of events. So long as the school owns the building, this facility will be available for hire by the village.

Guidance

5 F 1 The church, public house and field centre all form foci for village life and events. They should be retained, as the loss of any one of these would greatly diminish aspects of village life and the work of essential groups. Encouragement is to be given to the owners of these facilities to maintain and develop them for the benefit of the community.