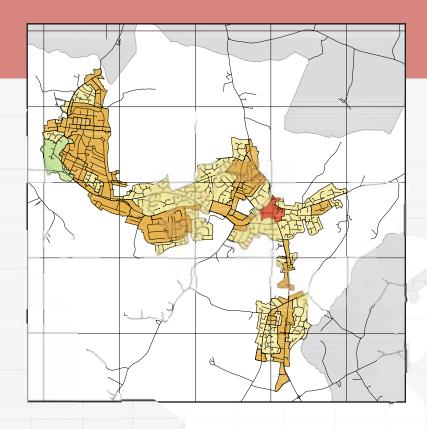
LOCAL DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK

Character Area Appraisals

Bishopstoke, Fair Oak and Horton Heath

SUPPLEMENTARY PLANNING DOCUMENT



THE ADOPTED DOCUMENT

JANUARY 2008



URBAN CHARACTER AREA APPRAISALS BISHOPSTOKE, FAIR OAK AND HORTON HEATH

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. 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 material
- 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 BIFOHH. The appraisal covers the villages of Bishopstoke, Fair Oak and Horton Heath. Bishopstoke Conservation Area and the commercial centre of Fair Oak are excluded from the study.

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.

Bishopstoke

The village of Bishopstoke is located on the eastern bank of the River Itchen. The historic centre is located to the north of the intersection of what were originally two main thoroughfares. The historic core of the settlement expanded during the late 19th century when two terraced developments laid out on regular grids were constructed to the east. During the inter-war/immediate post-war period, development along the main route to Fair Oak and the construction of a number of large estates to the east significantly increased the size of the village. Bishopstoke has continued to expand to the east during the last 40 years and the historic core is now joined to Fair Oak by continuous urban development.

Fair Oak

The village of Fair Oak is located at the intersection of the main thoroughfares connecting it with Bishopstoke to the west and Botley to the south. The settlement has a small historic core, which expanded along and between the main thoroughfares to the north and west during the inter-war/immediate post-war period. The village remained relatively small until the 1960s, since when it has experienced significant growth to the south and east of the centre on the sites of the reclaimed quarries.

Horton Heath

The village of Horton Heath is located immediately south of Fair Oak on the main thoroughfare connecting it with Botley. The small historic core is located at the southern end of the village and has expanded incrementally to the north along the main thoroughfare during the 20th century. In the last 30 years there has been significant growth to the east and west of this main spine of development, based predominantly on multi-headed cul-de-sac route structures. This growth includes some backland development to the west of the main thoroughfare.

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 cul-de-sacs.
- I 1960s to present day detached (multi-family) development on main, secondary, local thoroughfares, loops and cul-de-sacs.

- 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 BIFOHH 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.

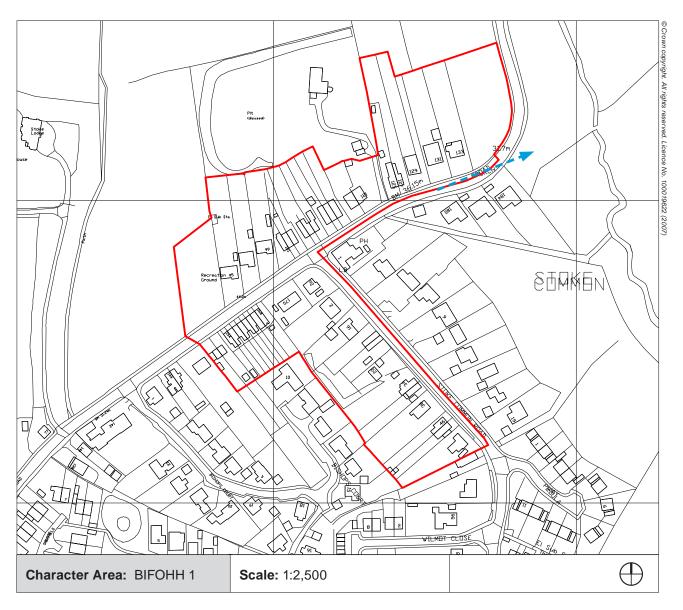
Description tables

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.

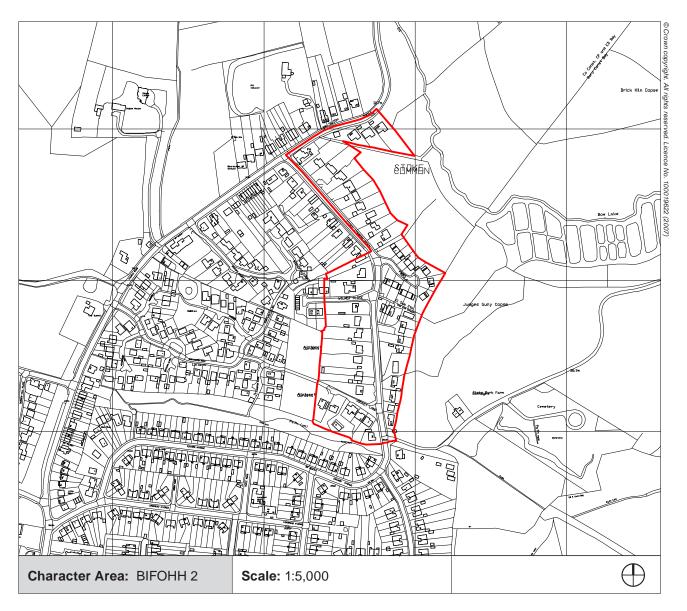
In particular, the table should be used to obtain the more detailed information required to implement the guidance principles identified.







- Maintain the predominant orientation of ridgelines in existing development relative to the slope on Church Road.
- Maintain the importance of the views along Church Road to Stoke Common.
- · Maintain the predominant narrow 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.







- Maintain the importance of the views east to Stoke Common.
- Maintain the predominant deep building setbacks in order to retain/reinforce the existing levels of on-plot planting.









- Maintain the formal building compositions around route intersections and cul-de-sacs.
- Maintain the predominant shallow building setbacks in order to retain the sense of enclosure provided by existing development.
- · Maintain a uniformity in building heights within each street.
- Ensure that the form of new development relates effectively with the hipped roofs and gabled bay windows prominent in existing development.

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 (gables above bay windows).			
Facing materials	Brick/render walls. Tile roofs.			
OTHER FEATURES				

1970s to present day detached bungalows with deeper set backs at western end of Edward Avenue.

Strength of character: moderate.

CHARACTER AREA: BIFOHH 3

Interconnected network.

Narrow grass verges.

Apparent - on-street.

Apparent - motor car.

Brick walls/fences.

Apparent.

Widths: 8m. Depths: 29-50m.

Insignificant.

Flat.

None.

3-4:1.

None.

NEIGHBOURHOOD

General description

Non-residential uses

STREETS/SQUARES

Special features

Spatial enclosure

Nodes/landmarks/views

Tree cover

Parking

Traffic

PLOTS

Dimensions

within plot

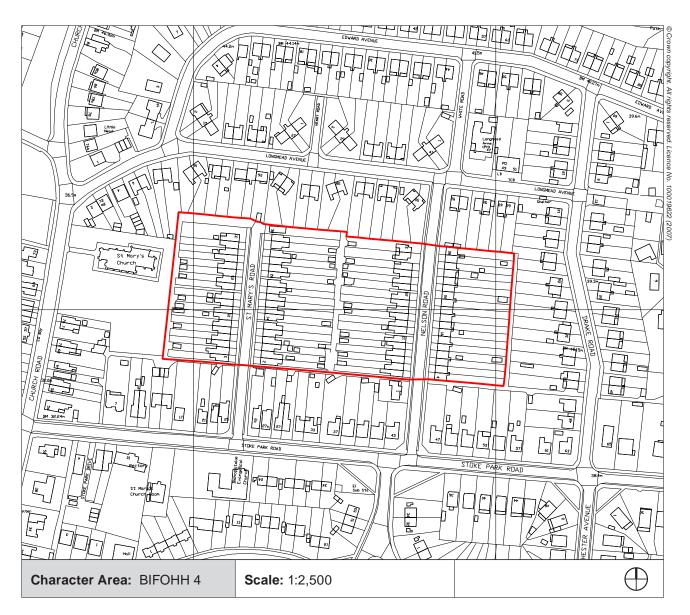
Parking

Position of building

Plot boundaries

Route structure

Landform







- Maintain the predominant shallow building setbacks and continuous building frontage in order to retain the sense of enclosure provided by existing development.
- Minimise the requirement for on-street parking in new 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.

OTHER FEATURES

Landform

Tree cover

Parking

Traffic

PLOTS

Dimensions

within plot

Parking

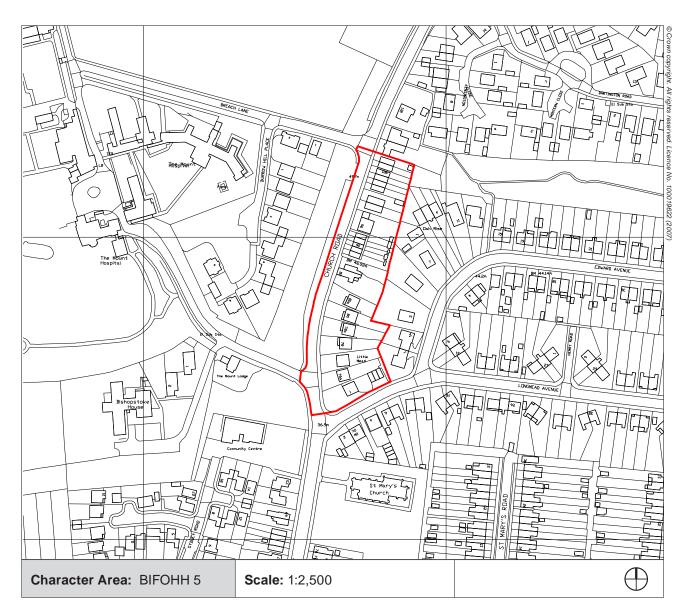
Planting

BUILDINGS

Period/type

Storey height

Strength of character: strong.







- Maintain the predominant orientation of ridgelines in existing development relative to the slope on Church Road.
- Retain/reinforce the planting strips to the east and west of Church Road.
- Retain and extend the continuity in building line.

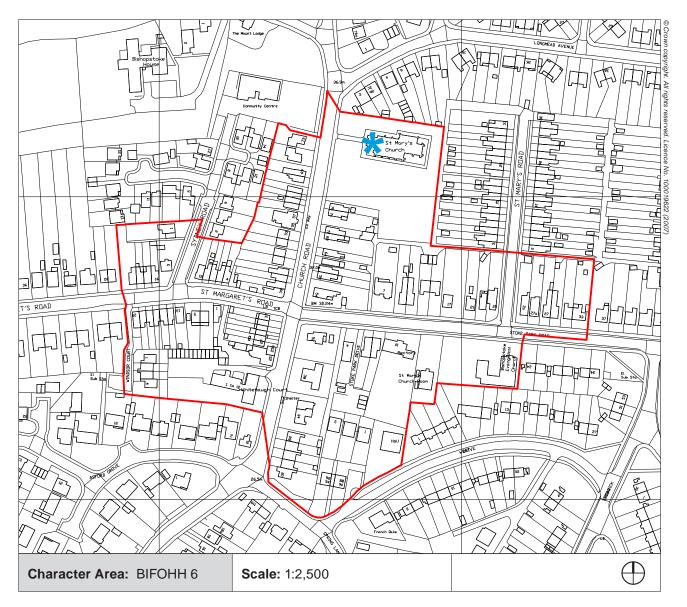
OTHER FEATURES

Facing materials

1990s/2000s 3 storey detached to east of Church Road set back behind planting strip. Garages on the ground floor, half-hipped roofs.

Brick/render walls. Tile roofs.

Strength of character: moderate.







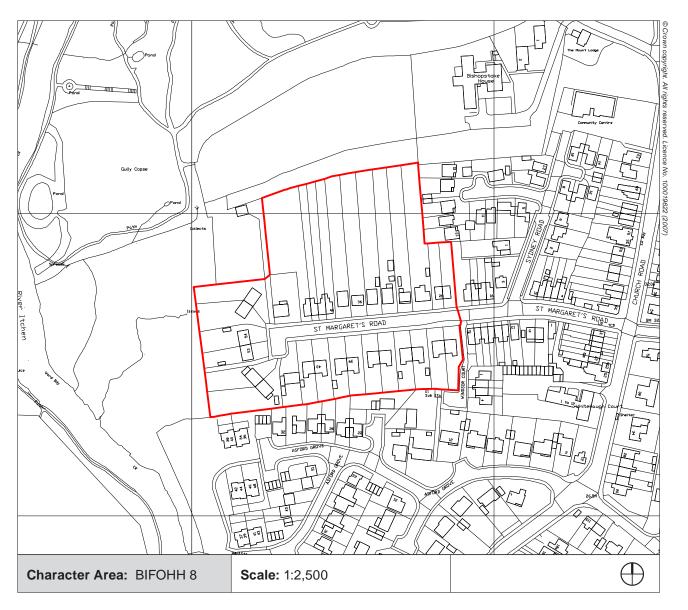


- Retain the grass verges on St Margaret's Road and Stoke Park Road.
- Retain/reinforce the mature broadleaved tree planting along Stoke Park Road.
- Maintain the predominant shallow building setbacks and continuous building frontage in order to retain the sense of enclosure provided by existing development.





- Retain the grass verges and associated semi-mature/mature broadleaved tree planting.
- Maintain the importance of the the views east to Stoke Park Wood.
- Maintain the predominant brick wall plot boundaries.
- Maintain a uniformity in building heights within the street.





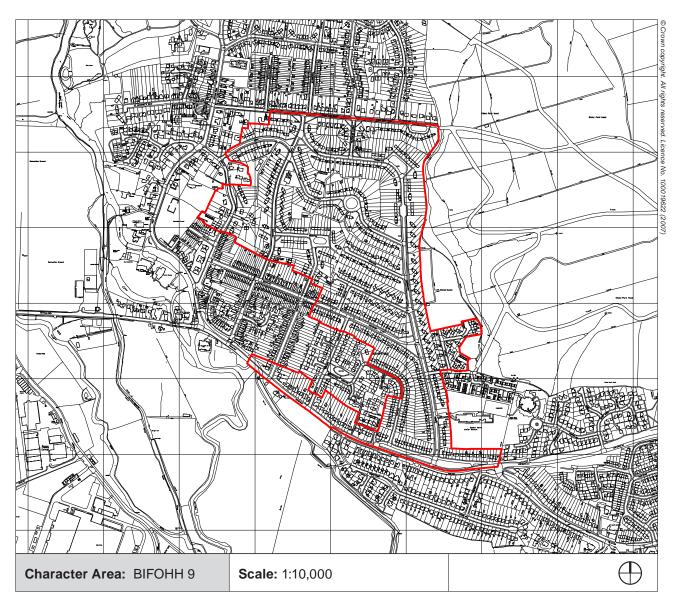


- Maintain the predominant orientation of ridgelines in existing development relative to the slope.
- Retain the grass verges.
- Maintain the predominant brick wall plot boundaries.
- Maintain a uniformity in building heights within the street.
- Ensure that any backland development is subordinate to the existing development.

OTHER FEATURES

Victorian terrace on the north side of St Margaret's Road. Shallow building setbacks and open plot frontages.

Strength of character: moderate.









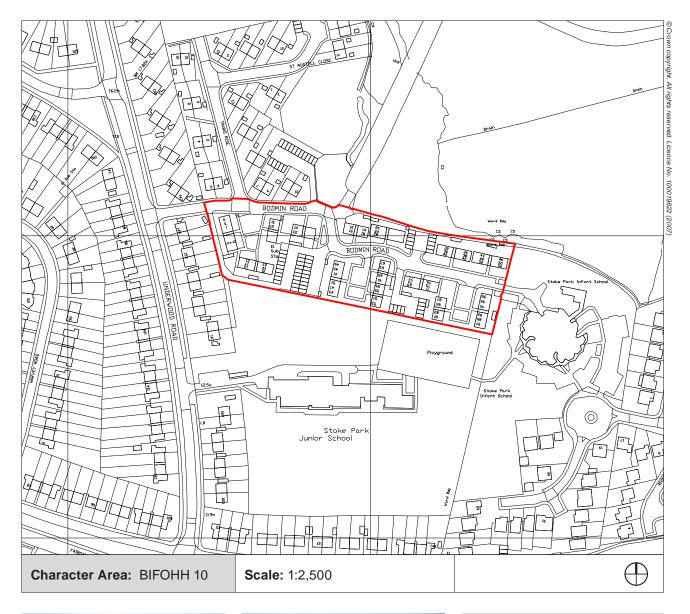
- Maintain the formal building compositions around route intersections and open spaces.
- Maintain the predominant orientation of ridgelines in existing development relative to the slope.
- Retain the wide grass verges and associated semi-mature broadleaved planting along Underwood Road and West Drive.
- Maintain the importance of the open green spaces at the centre of loops in any new development.
- Maintain a uniformity in building heights within each street.

OTHER FEATURES

Facing materials

Strength of character: strong. This area has a particularly strong character due to the formal building compositions around open spaces and route intersections. The streets are also very distinctive, principally as a result of the tree planting on verges, skewed orientation of buildings and uniformity in building materials and form.

Predominantly brick walls. Tile roofs.







- Retain the wide grass verges and supplement with planting to soften character of area.
- Enhance the appearance of the courtyard parking.

OT	ΗЕ	D	EE	ΛTI	IID	EG

Proposal for demolition of existing dwellings and construction of 79 new dwellings.

1960s villas - multi family.

Regular façades. Gabled/flat roofs.

Strength of character: moderate.

CHARACTER AREA: BIFOHH 10

Cul-de-sac.

Wide grass verges.

Prominent - courtyard.

Insignificant - motor car.

Open/brick walls.

Insignificant.

Insignificant.

2/3.

Widths: N/A. Depths: 15-16m.

Detached. Front-on/side-on. Setback: 3-4m.

Insignificant.

Flat.

None.

3-4:1.

None.

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

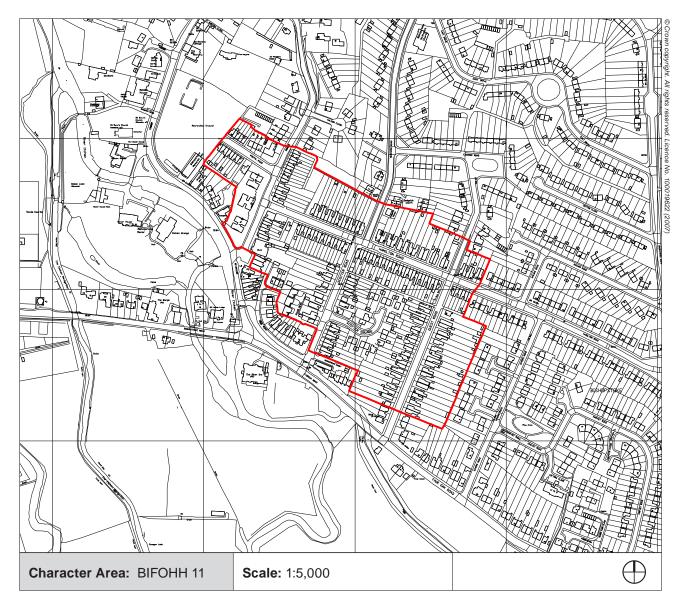
Facing materials

Plot boundaries

Position of building

Route structure

Landform



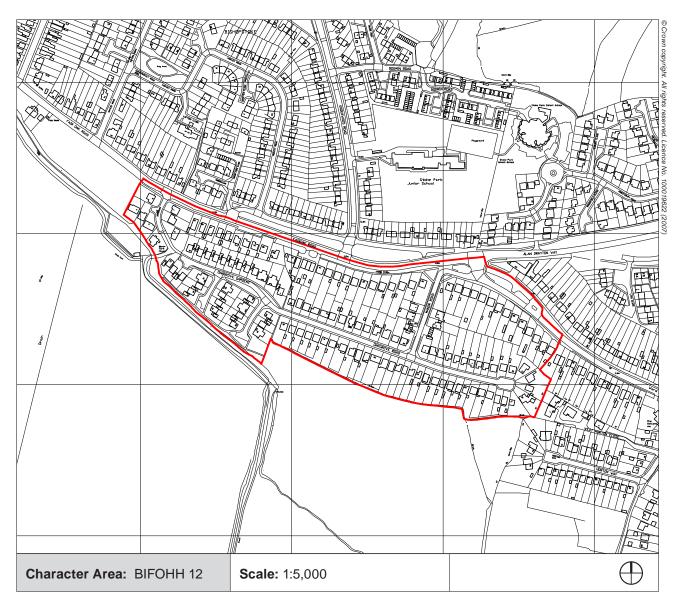






- Retain/reinforce the broadleaved tree planting along Guest Road.
- Maintain the predominant shallow building setbacks and continuous building frontage in order to retain the sense of enclosure provided by existing development.
- Maintain the predominant narrow plot widths.
- Maintain the predominant brick wall plot boundaries.

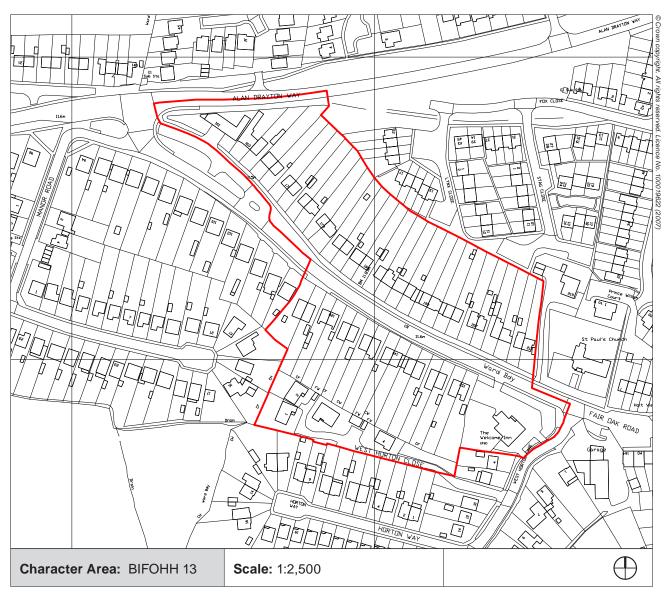
Strength of character: moderate.



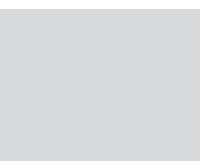




- Retain the grass verges and semi-mature broadleaved tree planting along Oakgrove Gardens.
- Retain/reinforce the continuity in building line.
- Maintain a uniformity in building heights within each street.
- Ensure that the form of new development relates effectively with the gable end frontages prominent in the existing development along Oakgrove Gardens.









- Retain the grass verges.
- Mitigate the effects of the heavy vehicular traffic on Fair Oak 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.
- Ensure that the form of new development relates effectively with the hipped roofs and gabled bay windows prominent in existing development.

Small area of recent infill to rear of properties south of Fair Oak Road.

2.

Strength of character: moderate.

CHARACTER AREA: BIFOHH 13

Flat.

None.

>5:1.

None.

Grass verges.

Insignificant.

Insignificant.

Prominent - motor car.

Brick walls/fences.

Apparent.

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

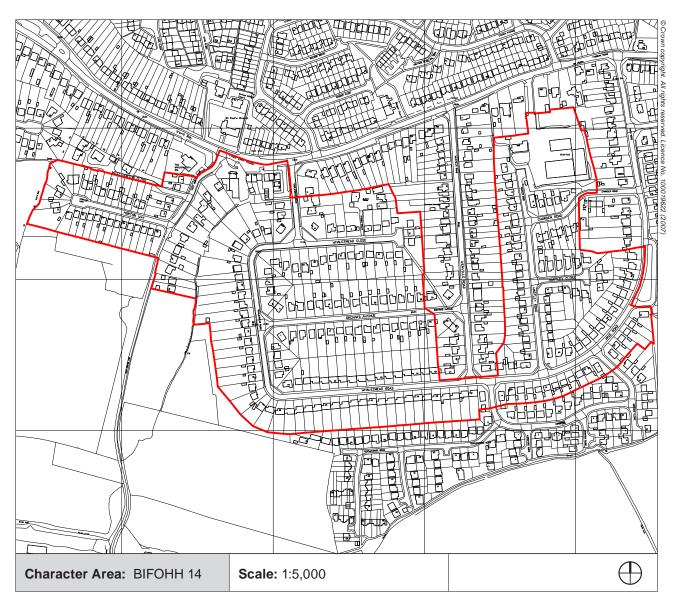
Facing materials

Plot boundaries

Position of building

Route structure

Landform







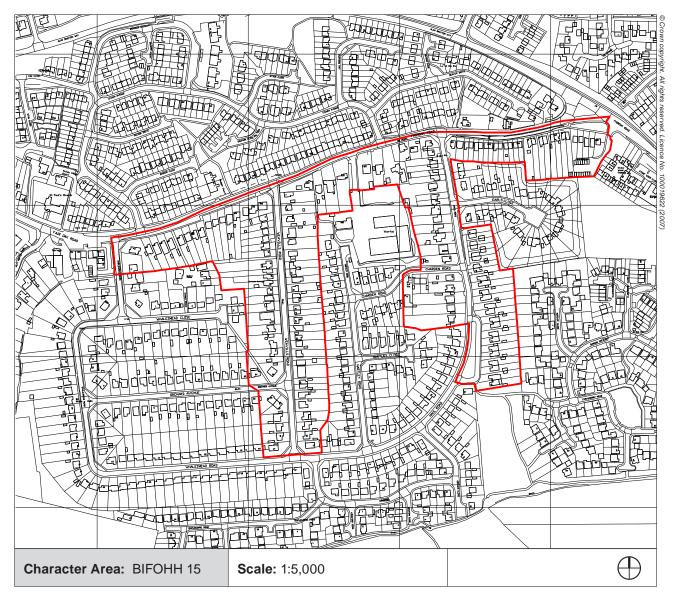


- Maintain the predominant plot widths and continuity in building line.
- Ensure that the form of new development relates effectively with the gable end frontages prominent in existing development along Hartley Road.
- Maintain a uniformity in building heights within each street.

CHARACTER AREA: BIFOHH 14		
NEIGHBOURHOOD		
General description	Type F/G. Large inter-war to 1970s estate to the south eastern edge of Bishopstoke, immediately south of Fair Oak Road. Fair condition.	
Route structure	Interconnected network/cul-de-sacs.	
Landform	Gentle slope down to north along Whalesmead Road.	
Non-residential uses	None.	
STREETS/SQUARES		
Special features	Overhead power cables.	
Tree cover	Insignificant.	
Spatial enclosure	>5:1.	
Nodes/landmarks/views	None.	
Parking	Insignificant.	
Traffic	Insignificant.	
PLOTS		
Dimensions	Widths: 12-15m. Depths: 31-77m.	
Position of building within plot	Detached. Front-on/skewed/side-on. Setback: 6-11m. Strong continuity of building line.	
Plot boundaries	Open/brick walls.	
Parking	Apparent.	
Planting	Apparent - mixed ornamental.	
BUILDINGS		
Period/type	Inter-war to 1970s bungalows.	
Storey height	1 / 1 and a half.	
Façade/roof form	Regular/irregular façades. Gable end frontages along Hartley Road. Dormer/gabled/hipped roofs.	
Facing materials	Brick/render walls. Tile roofs.	
OTHER FEATURES		

New development of 48 houses and flats located on the site of the former distribution depot.

Strength of character: strong. This area has a particularly strong character due to the predominance of single storey buildings and the continuity in building line. There is also a strong uniformity in plot widths.

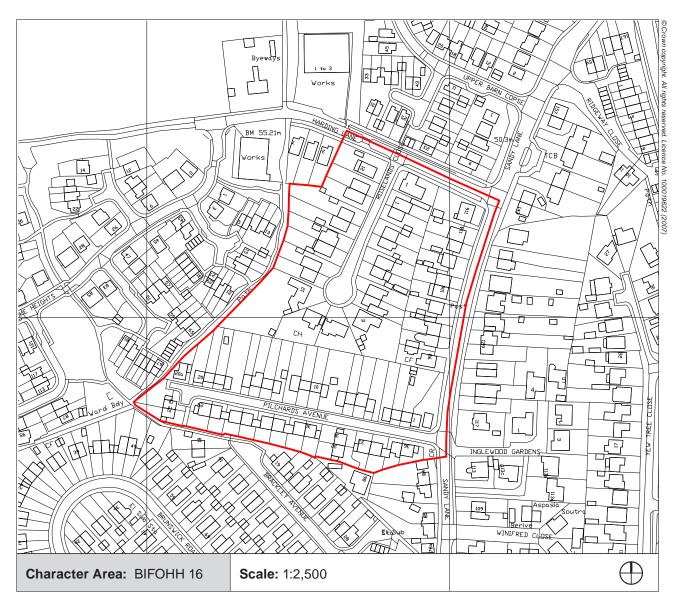








- Consider the influence of the steep bank at the eastern end of Fair Oak Road on the visual impact of development.
- Mitigate the effects of the heavy vehicular traffic on Fair Oak Road in new development using measures such as boundary planting, set backs, transition spaces and orientation of internal spaces.



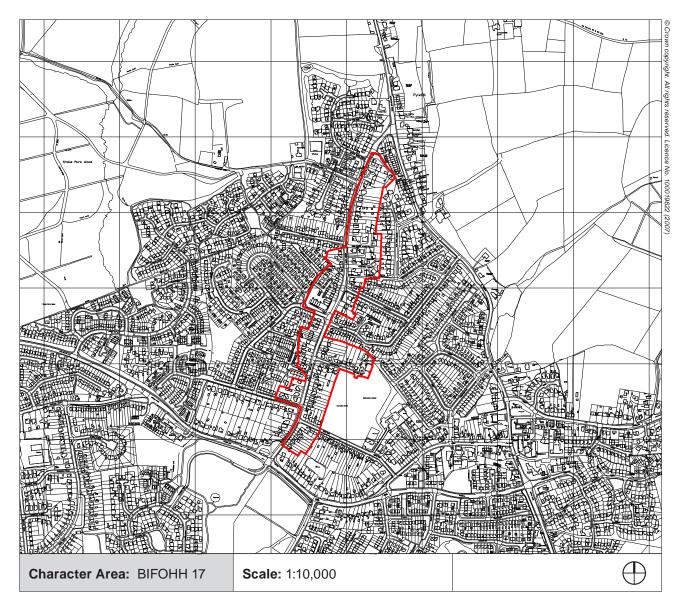




- Maintain a uniformity in building heights in any new development.
- Ensure that the form of new development relates effectively with the gable ends and half hipped roofs prominent in existing development to the north of Pilchards Avenue.

CHARACTER AREA: BIFOHH 16	
NEIGHBOURHOOD	
General description	Type F. Inter-war/immediate post-war development on the north-west edge of Fair Oak. Fair/poor condition.
Route structure	Cul-de-sacs.
Landform	Flat.
Non-residential uses	None.
STREETS/SQUARES	
Special features	None.
Tree cover	Insignificant.
Spatial enclosure	4-5:1 / >5:1.
Nodes/landmarks/views	None.
Parking	Apparent - on-street.
Traffic	Insignificant.
PLOTS	
Dimensions	Widths: 7-10m. Depths: 20-47m.
Position of building within plot	Terraced/semi-detached. Front-on. Setback: 3-9m.
Plot boundaries	Open/hedges.
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/irregular façades. Gable end frontages to north of Pichards Avenue. Dormer/gabled/hipped/half-hipped roofs.
Facing materials	Brick/render walls. Tile roofs.
OTHER FEATURES Strength of character: weak.	

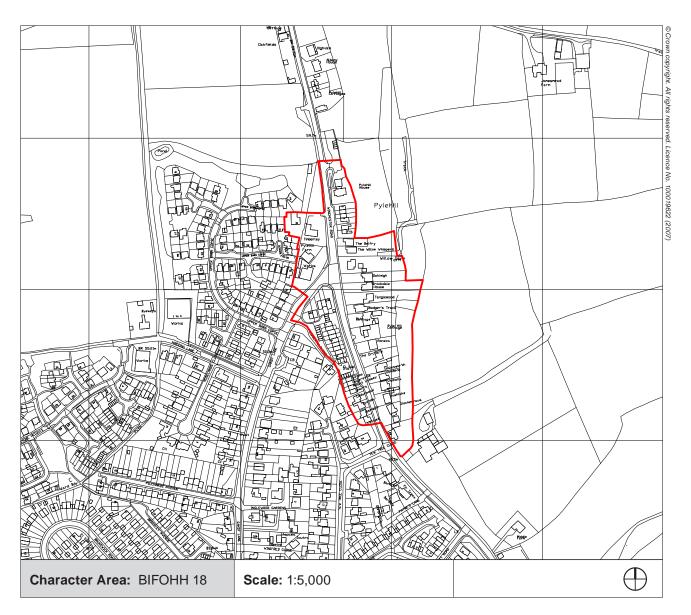
Strength of character: weak.







- Maintain the predominant orientation of ridgelines in existing development relative to the slope on Sandy Lane.
- Mitigate the effects of the heavy vehicular traffic on Sandy Lane in new development using measures such as boundary planting, set backs, transition spaces and orientation of internal spaces.





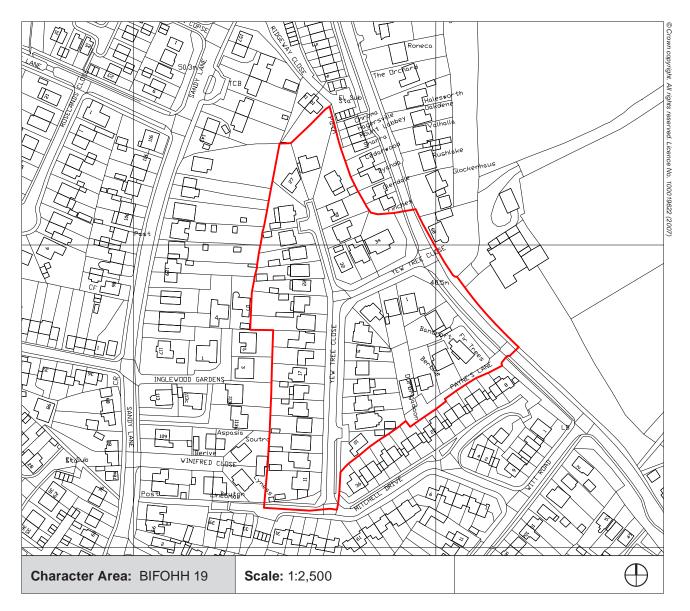




- Retain the grass verges.
- Mitigate the effects of the heavy vehicular traffic on Winchester Road in new development using measures such as boundary planting, set backs, transition spaces and orientation of internal spaces.
- Maintain the predominant deep building setbacks in order to retain/reinforce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

1960s/1970s terraces immediately west of Winchester Road. Garages to rear.

Strength of character: moderate.

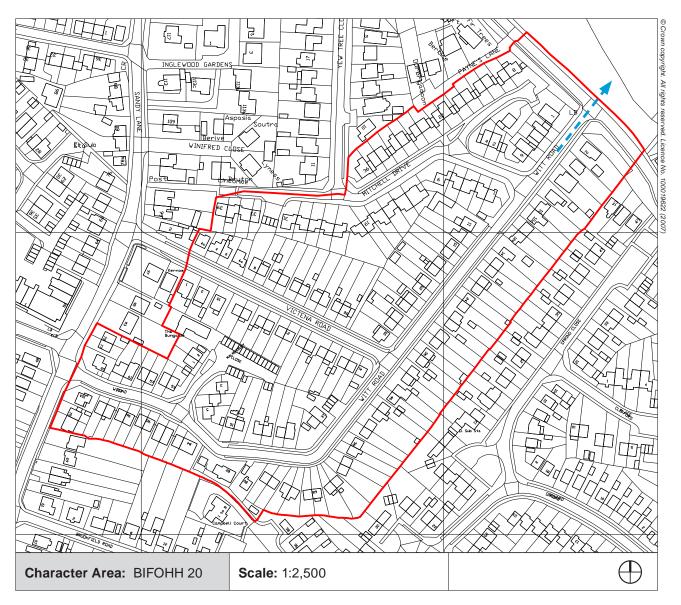








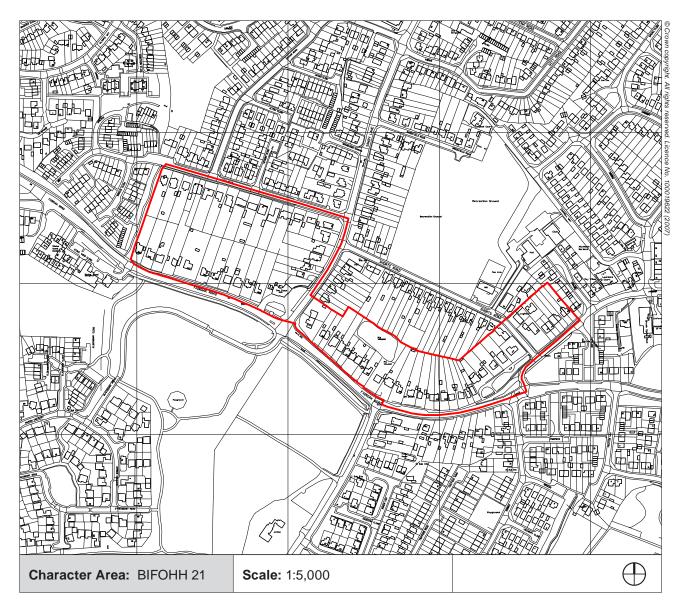
- Retain the wide grass verges and associated semi-mature broadleaved tree planting.
- Maintain the predominant plot widths and continuity in building line.
- Maintain a uniformity in building heights within each street.







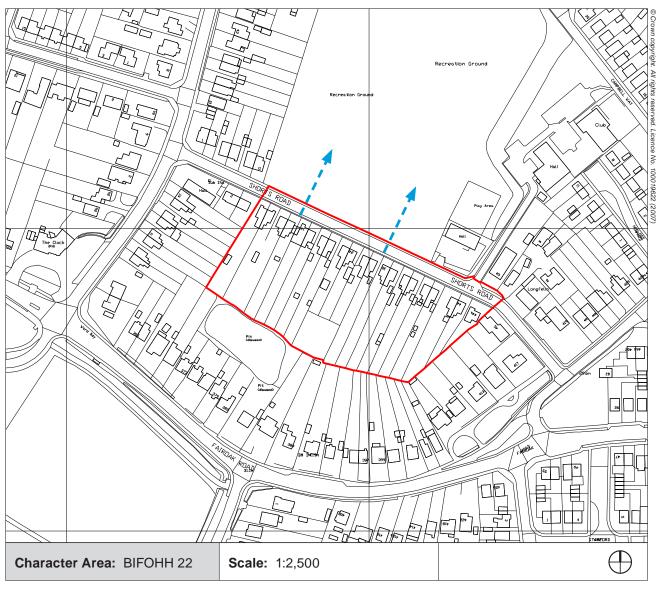
- Retain the grass verges.
- Maintain the importance of the views along Witt Road to the fields to the east.
- Maintain the predominant plot widths and continuity in building line.



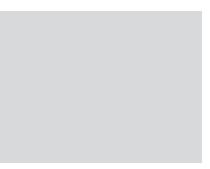




- Retain the grass verges.
- Mitigate the effects of the heavy vehicular traffic on Fair Oak Road in new development using measures such as boundary planting, set backs, transition spaces and orientation of internal spaces.
- Ensure that any backland development is subordinate to the existing development and served via a separate, common, access road.
- Maintain a uniformity in building heights within each street.



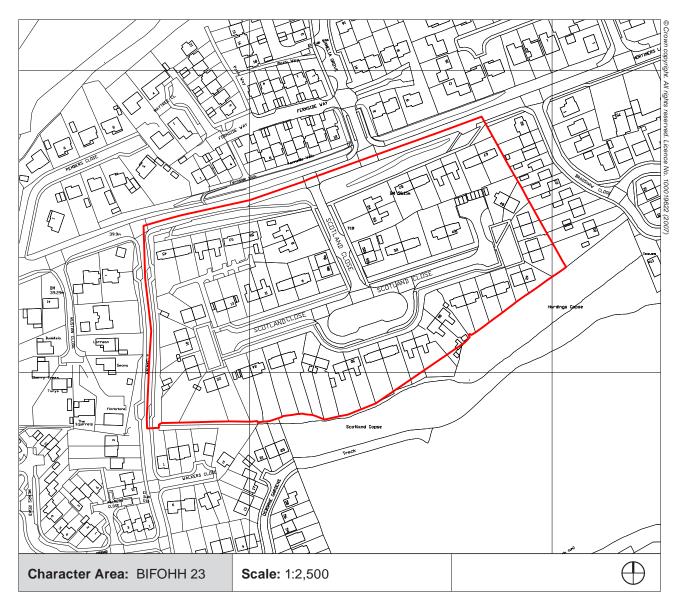






- Retain the grass verges and semi-mature broadleaved tree planting along the southern edge of the recreation ground.
- Maintain the importance of the views north across the recreation ground.
- Ensure that any backland development is subordinate to the existing development and serviced via a separate, common, access road.
- Ensure that the form of new development relates effectively with the hipped roofs and gabled bay windows prominent in existing development.

Strength of character: strong. This area is of particularly strong character, principally due to the distinctive character of the Victorian/Edwardian housing and the setting provided by the recreation ground.

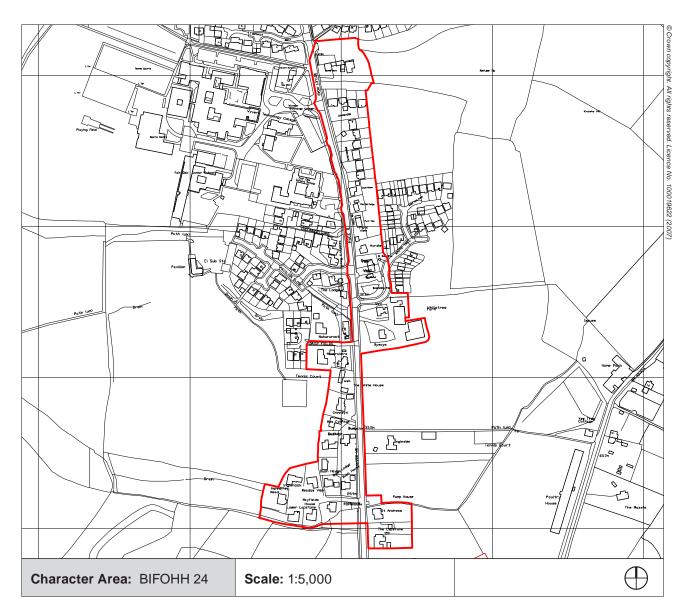








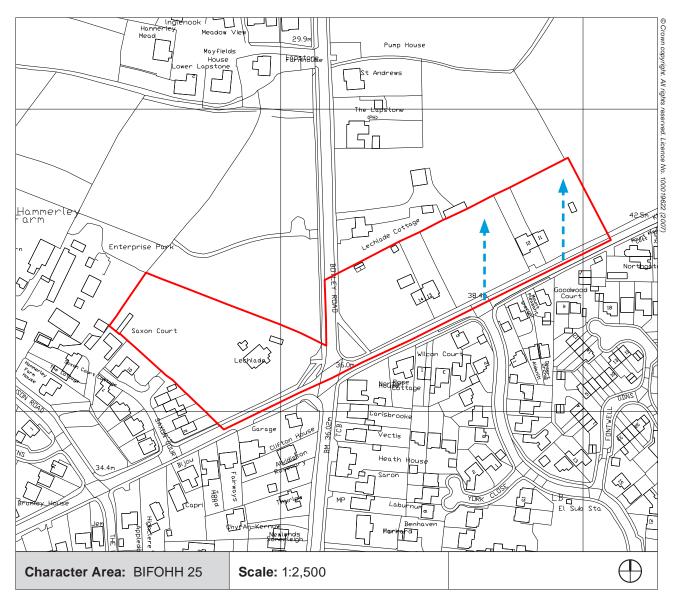
- Maintain the formal building compositions around the central open space and cul-de-sacs.
- Retain the wide grass verges and semi-mature broadleaved tree planting on central open green space.
- Maintain the importance of the central open green space in any new development.
- Ensure that new development relates effectively with the building features and materials prominent in existing development.





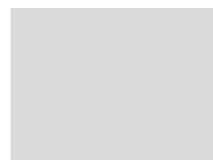


- Retain/reinforce the coniferous and mature broadleaved tree planting to the east of Botley Road.
- Mitigate the effects of the heavy vehicular traffic on Botley Road in new development using measures such as boundary planting, set backs, transition spaces and orientation of internal spaces..
- Maintain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

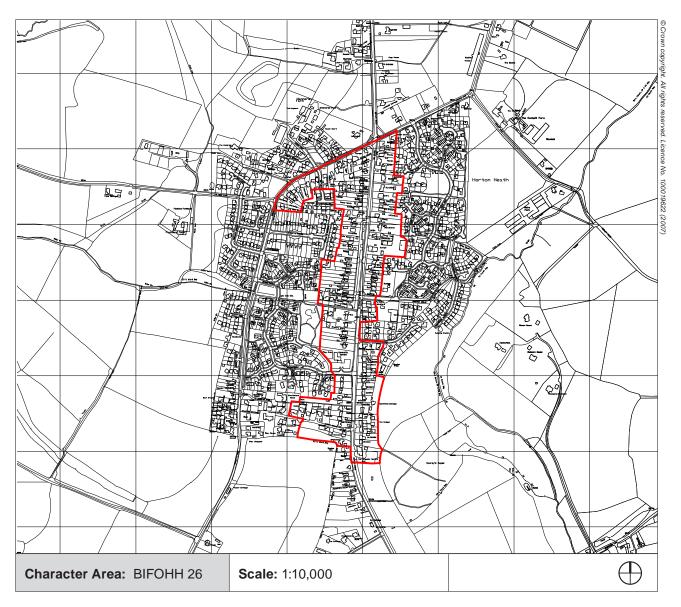








- Retain the grass verges.
- Maintain the predominant hedge plot boundaries
- Ensure that new development relates effectively with the building features and materials prominent in existing development.









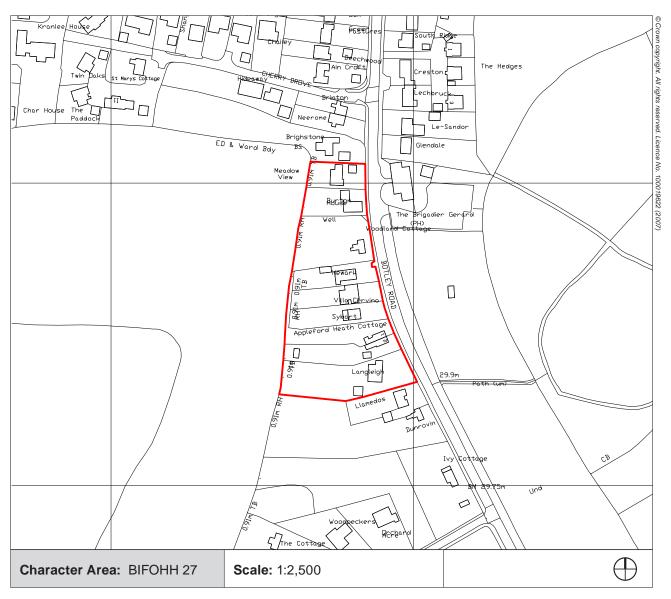
- Retain/reinforce the grass islands and associated coniferous and broadleaved tree planting.
- Mitigate the effects of the heavy vehicular traffic on Botley Road in new development using measures such as boundary planting, set backs, transition spaces and orientation of internal spaces.
- Ensure that any backland development is subordinate to the existing development and serviced via a separate access road.

Facing materials

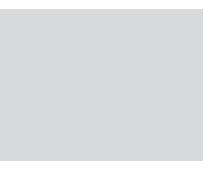
Backland development has already occurred in a number of locations to the rear of dwellings along Botley Road.

Brick/render walls. Tile roofs.

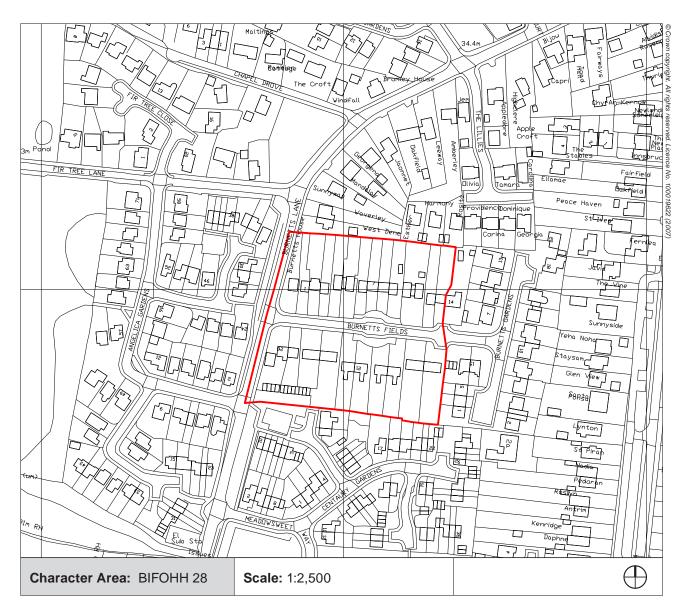
Strength of character: moderate.







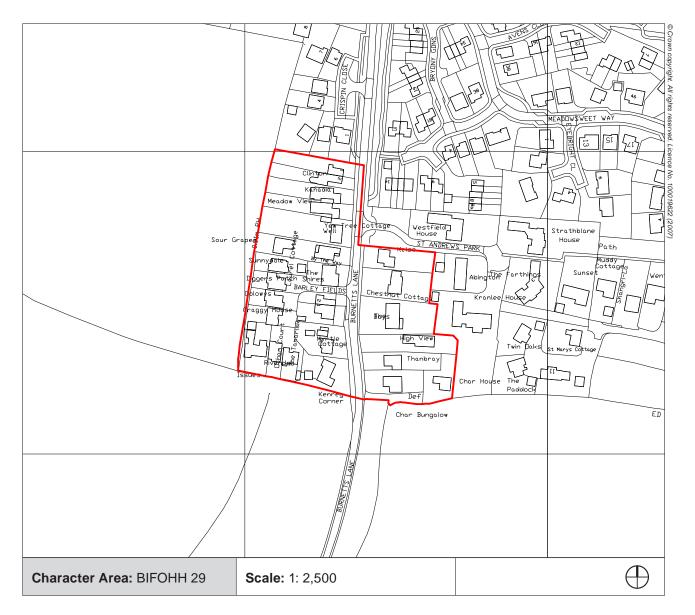
- Mitigate the effects of the heavy vehicular traffic on Botley Road in new development using measures such as boundary planting, set backs, transition spaces and orientation of internal spaces.
- Maintain the predominant deep building setbacks in order to retain/reinforce the existing levels of on-plot planting.
- Ensure that new development relates effectively with the building features and materials prominent in existing development.







- Maintain the predominant deep building setbacks in order to retain/reinforce the existing levels of on-plot planting.
- Maintain the predominant open/hedge plot boundaries.
- Ensure that the form of new development relates effectively with the gable end frontages prominent in existing development to the north of Burnetts Fields.









- Maintain the predominant deep building setbacks to the east of Burnetts Lane 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.

OTHER FEATURES

Strength of character: weak.

CHARACTER AREA: BIFOHH 29

Local thoroughfare.

Flat.

None.

None.

4-5:1.

None.

Insignificant.

Insignificant.

Apparent.

ornamental.

2.

Apparent - motor car.

Brick walls/hedges/trees.

1980s to present day villas.

Brick walls. Tile roofs.

NEIGHBOURHOOD

General description

Non-residential uses

STREETS/SQUARES

Special features

Spatial enclosure

Nodes/landmarks/views

Tree cover

Parking

Traffic

PLOTS

Dimensions

within plot

Position of building

Plot boundaries

On-plot parking

On-plot planting

BUILDINGS

Period/type

Storey height

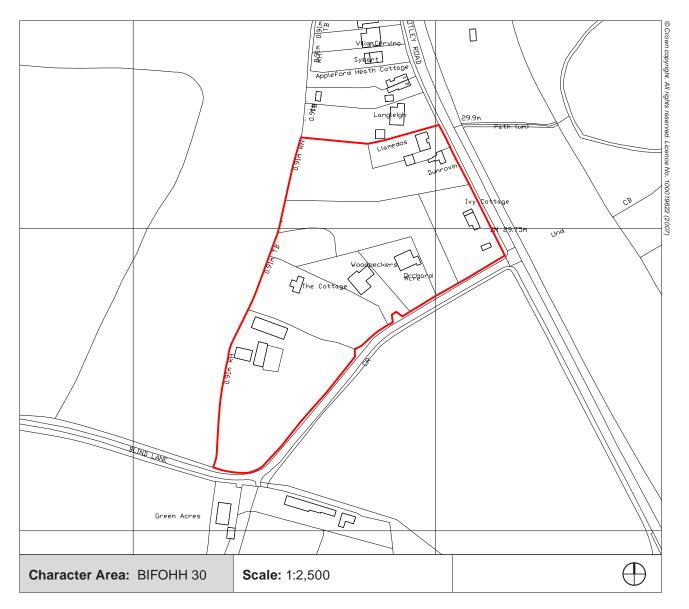
Façade/roof form

Facing materials

Route structure

Landform

4 CHARACTER AREA APPRAISALS







GUIDANCE

- Retain the soft verge edges and supplement with additional planting in order to maintain the 'lane' quality.
- Maintain the predominant deep building setbacks in order to retain/reinforce the existing levels of on-plot planting.

4 CHARACTER AREA APPRAISALS

CHARACTER AREA	SUMMARY DESCRIPTION			
ВІГОНН 31	1960s/1970s detached development on multi-headed cul-de-sacs on the north western edge of Bishopstoke.			
ВІГОНН 32	1990s to present day detached development on a cul-de-sac on the northern western edge of Bishopstoke.			
ВІГОНН 33	1970s/80s detached development on a multi-headed cul-de-sac on the western edge of Bishopstoke.			
ВІГОНН 34	1960s/1970s detached development on a multi-headed cul-de-sac on the western edge of Bishopstoke.			
ВІГОНН 35	1990s to present day semi-detached development on a local thoroughfare and cul-de-sacs to the south east of Bishopstoke centre.			
ВІГОНН 36	1990s to present day terraced crescent on a local thoroughfare in south Bishopstoke.			
ВІГОНН 37	1960s detached development on a cul-de-sac in south Bishopstoke.			
ВІГОНН 38	1980s/1990s detached development on a loop and multi-headed cul-de-sacs on the south eastern edge of Bishopstoke.			
ВІГОНН 39	1960s/1970s semi-detached development on a cul-de-sac between Bishopstoke and Fair Oak.			
ВІГОНН 40	1990s to present day detached development on a loop and multi-headed cul-de-sacs on the south eastern edge of Bishopstoke.			
ВІГОНН 41	1970s/1980s detached development on multi-headed cul-de-sacs in east Bishopstoke.			
ВІГОНН 42	1960s/1970s semi-detached/detached (multi-family) development on a loop and multi-headed cul-de-sacs in east Bishopstoke.			
ВІГОНН 43	1970s/1980s terraced/semi-detached/detached development on a local thoroughfare/multi-headed cul-de-sac between Bishopstoke and Fair Oak.			
ВІГОНН 44	1980s detached development on a local thoroughfare/multi-headed cul-de-sacs on the north western edge of Fair Oak.			
ВІГОНН 45	1960s/1970s terraced/semi-detached on an inter-connected network/cul-de-sacs on the western edge of Fair Oak.			
ВІГОНН 46	1960s/70s semi-detached/detached development on a loop/cul-de-sacs to the north west of Fair Oak centre.			
ВІГОНН 47	1970s terraced/semi-detached/detached development on multi-headed cul-de-sacs to the south west of Fair Oak centre.			
ВІГОНН 48	1970s/1980s detached development on multi-headed cul-de-sacs to the south east of Fair Oak centre.			
ВІГОНН 49	1960s/1970s/1980s detached development on cul-de-sacs to the east of Fair Oak centre.			
ВІГОНН 50	1970s/1980s detached development on cul-de-sacs on the eastern edge of Fair Oak.			
BIFOHH 51	1980s detached development on a cul-de-sac on the southern edge of Fair Oak.			
BIFOHH 52	1990s to present day terraced/detached development on a cul-de-sac on the southern edge of Fair Oak.			
BIFOHH 53	1980s/1990s detached development on multi-head cul-de-sacs on the north western edge of Horton Heath.			
BIFOHH 54	north western edge of Horton Heath. 1970s/1980s detached development on a local thoroughfare/cul-de-sacs on the western edge of Horton Heath.			
BIFOHH 55	1980s/1990s terraced/detached development on a local thoroughfare/multi-headed cul-de-sacs in west Horton Heath.			

CHARACTER AREA	SUMMARY DESCRIPTION
BIFOHH 56	1980s/1990s detached development on a cul-de-sac on the southern edge of Horton Heath.
BIFOHH 57	1980s detached development on a multi-headed cul-de-sac in north Horton Heath.
BIFOHH 58	1990s to present day terraced/detached development a local thorough-fare/multi-headed cul-de-sacs on the eastern edge of Horton Heath.
BIFOHH 59	1980s/1990s detached development on a cul-de-sac on the eastern edge of Horton Heath.

5 ANNEXES

ANNEX A KEY ATTRIBUTES

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

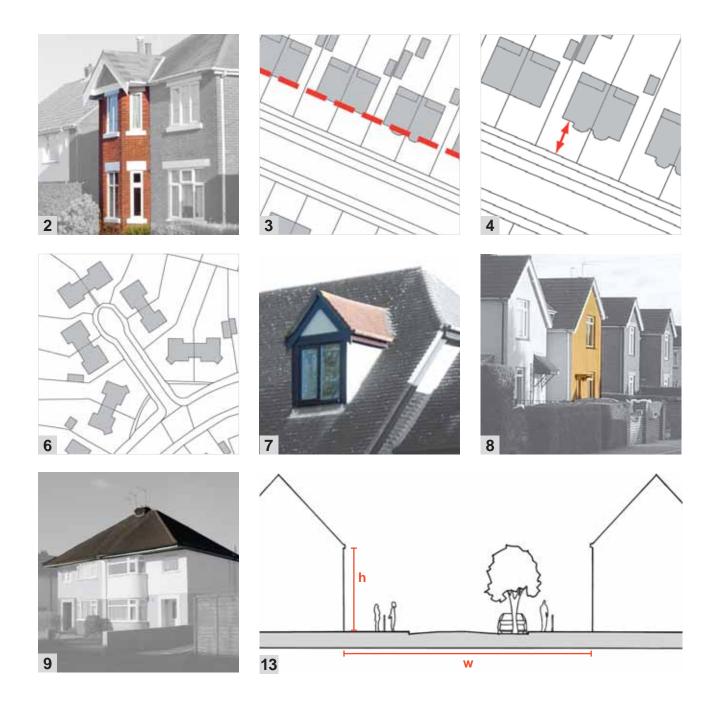
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Field Study: sheet 1	idelei Assessi		Name:					
Streets/squares			7	7.	2			
Place type	Arterial routes	Main street	Side street	Lane		Mews	Other	
Section dimensions (width: height)	<1.5:1	<2:1		<2.5:1	44	>3:1		
Key element	Footway	Verge	Island		Planting strip	strip	Other	
Surface materials	Asphalt	Concrete	Stone		Gravel		Other	
	plain coloured top dressing	in situ slab paver	slab paver sett					
Predominant tree species	Lime	Oak	Ash	Horse chestnut	-5	Coniferous	Other	
Plots			-	-X.			_	
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	ative			
Planting type	Mixed ornamental	Parkland	Turfgrass (playing fields)	Urban fallow (mixed escapes and natives)	(mixed natives)	Arable	Other	
Predominant tree species	Lime	Oak	Ash	Horse chestnut	nt	Coniferous	Other	
Buildings								
Details/style	Pre-Victorian	Victorian	Inter/immediate postwar	war 1960s		1970s to date	Other	
Storey height	1 storey	1 and a half	2 storey	2 and a half		3 storey	4 or more	ore
Orientation of access	Front	Side	Rear		Isolated		Other	
Roof form	Dormer	Gabled	Hipped	Half-hipped		Flat	Other	
Façade	Regular		Irregular			Other		
Facing materials	Wall	Roof	Other		(1			
	brick	tile						
	timber frame	lead felt/membrane						
	profile metal	corrugated sheet						
	metal/glass other	profile metal other						
Activities							,	
Movement	Pedestrian	Bicycle	Motor ca	Motor car/motor cycle	Goods vehicles	rehicles	Other	
Parking	On street	Individual plot	Group, small	mall	Group, large	arde	Other	

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cant hard soft cant continuous fragmented cant within the feature - locally - town-wide cant diffion	the feature - locally -	- town-wide	Apparent Insignificant Views Prominent Apparent Insignificant Notes	leg	eature - locally - town-wide		
eant hard soft cant continuous fragmented cant within the feature - locally - town-wide ant cant diffion	the feature - locally -	- town-wide	Insignificant Views Prominent Apparent Insignificant Notes		ature - locally - town-wide		
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Insignificant							
Condition							
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State of repair	Ex	Extent	Change of use r	Change of use relative to 'original intended'	,papus	Ш	Extent
<u> </u>	Good	widespread	kind			S	widespread
<u>R</u>	Fair loc	localized				7	localized
N. N	Poor mir	minimal				u	minimal
Physical change Hi	Highway	Plot pattern	ш	Boundary	Buildings	Planting	
notes Extent ma widespread signal fun	materials signage furniture	divided joined backland	97-25	added removed replaced	replacement features extensions/additions demolitions replacement	additions removals replacement disease	t ·
minimal						management	ent
Continuity of character - sense of character of an ar	of an area		Within an area		As part of surroundings	lings	
			intact frag	fragmented	intact fragmented	nted	
Connection - sense of position in and connection to settlement	ttlement as a whole		Position		Connection		
			central pe	peripheral	connected isc	isolated	
Key features							

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.



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 buildin 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.				
Storey height	Range based on representative sample.				
Façade/roof form	Predominant building features and façade/roof form.				
Facing materials	Predominant wall and roof materials.				

