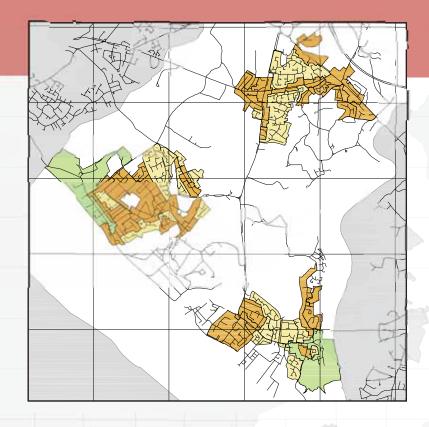
LOCAL DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK

Character Area Appraisals

Bursledon, Hamble-le-Rice and Hound

SUPPLEMENTARY PLANNING DOCUMENT



THE ADOPTED DOCUMENT

JANUARY 2008



URBAN CHARACTER AREA APPRAISALS BURSLEDON, HAMBLE-LE-RICE AND HOUND

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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BHH 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 with 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 BHH. The appraisal includes the villages of Bursledon, Hamble and Netley. The Netley, Hamble and Bursledon Conservation Areas are excluded from the appraisal, but the Old Bursledon Special Policy Area, which overlaps significantly with the Conservation Area, is included.

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.

Netley

The village of Netley is located on Southampton Water between the ruins of Netley Abbey and the Royal Victoria Country Park. The historic core expanded incrementally along the main route to Hound before several large estates were constructed during the inter-war/immediate post-war period between the historic core and the railway line. During the 1970s and 1980s the village expanded further to the east between the railway line and the linear core of Butlocks Heath.

Hamble

The village of Hamble is situated on a peninsula at the mouth of the River Hamble and is a well-established

centre for yachting and boat building. The historic core originally expanded incrementally along the local thoroughfares leading out of the village. However, during the inter-war/ immediate post-war period several large estates were constructed to the west of Hamble, adjacent to the large works in this location. In the last 40 years a number of large estates based on multi-headed culde-sac layouts have been developed which have joined these estates to the village centre. There has also been some recent development on the northern tip of the village. immediately to the west of the River Hamble.

Bursledon

The village of Bursledon was historically an important ship building centre. It is located immediately west of the River Hamble, to the south of what was originally the main route between Bitterne and Sarisbury. The open, low-density character of the historic core has remained largely intact. However, the village has expanded significantly to the north in the last 40 years, merging it with the linear core of Lowford.

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 BHH 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.

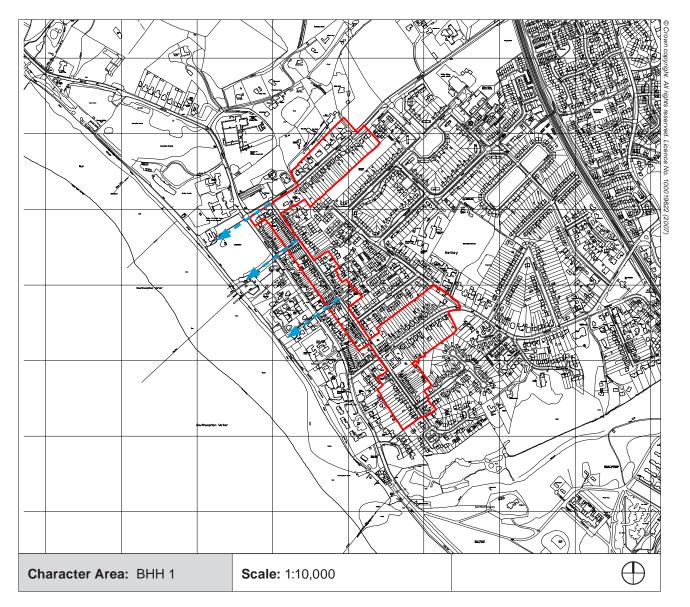
Description tables

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 shallow building setbacks in order to retain the sense of enclosure provided by existing development.
- Maintain the importance of the views south to Southampton Water along Grange Road, Garfield Road and Chamberlayne Road.
- · Maintain the predominant narrow plot widths.

CHARACTER AREA: BHH 1				
NEIGHBOURHOOD				
General description	Type A. Netley - Victorian/Edwardian core to the east of the Conservation Area off Grange Road, New Road and Station Road. Fair condition.			
Route structure	Main thoroughfare/local thoroughfare.			
Landform	Moderate slope down towards Southampton Water along Grange Road, Garfield Road and Chamberlayne Road.			
Non-residential uses	Local shops along Station Road.			
STREETS/SQUARES				
Special features	None.			
Tree cover	Insignificant.			
Spatial enclosure	4-5:1.			
Nodes/landmarks/views	Framed/filtered views south to Southampton Water along Grange Road, Garfield Road and Chamberlayne Road ().			
Parking	Apparent/prominent along Station Road - on-street.			
Traffic	Apparent - motor car.			
PLOTS				
Dimensions	Widths: 5-7m (terraces/semi-detached), 10-39m (detached). Depths: 30-72m.			
Position of building within plot	Terraces/semi-detached/detached. Front-on. Setback: 3-5m (terraces/semi-detached), 5-10m (detached).			
Plot boundaries	Brick walls/fences/hedges.			
Parking	Apparent - plots converted for parking.			
Planting	Apparent - mixed ornamental.			
BUILDINGS				
Period/type	Victorian/Edwardian villas/terraces/semi-detached pairs.			
Storey height	2.			
Façade/roof form	Regular façades. Gabled/hipped roofs.			
Facing materials	Brick/render walls. Tile roofs.			
OTHER FEATURES	OTHER FEATURES Strength of character: strong.			

Strength of character: strong.

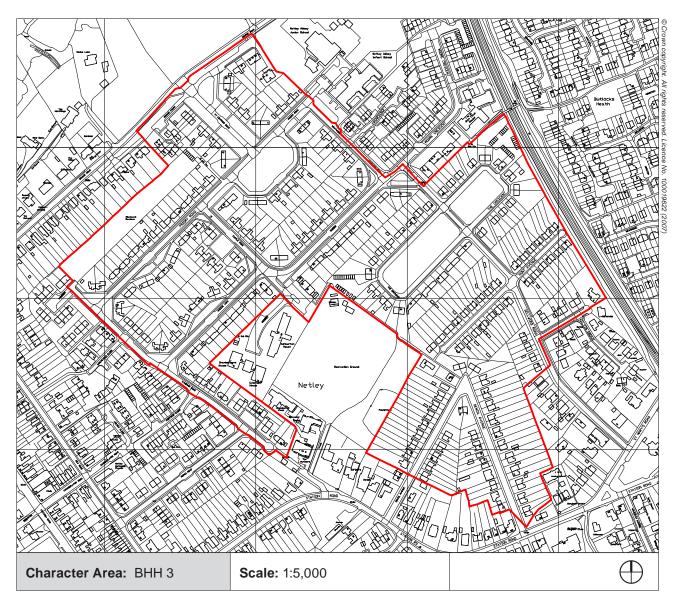








- Retain the grass verges.
- · Maintain a uniformity in building heights on each side of the street.
- Ensure that the materials applied in new development are similar or complementary to those prominent in existing development.





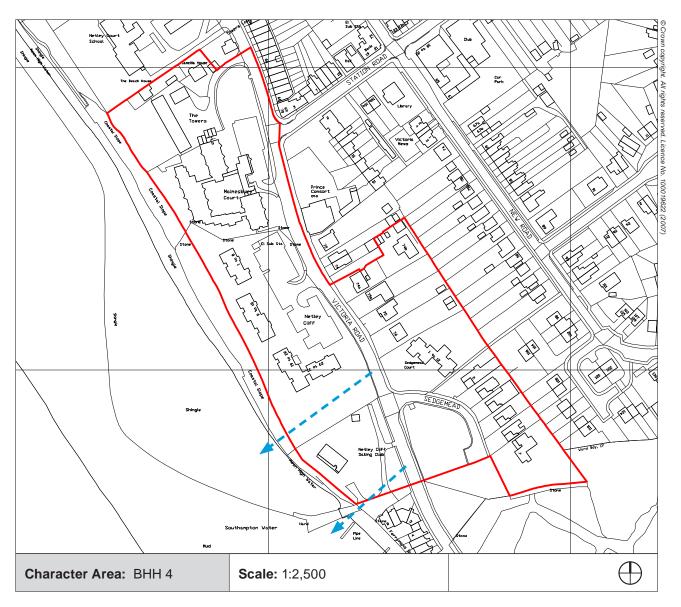




- Maintain the formal building compositions around route intersections and open spaces.
- Retain the wide grass verges and associated semi-mature broadleaved tree planting.
- Maintain the importance of the open green spaces at the centre of loops and associated semi-mature broadleaved tree planting.
- Maintain the predominant plot widths and continuity in building line on Denzil Avenue and Hunt Avenue.

OTHER FEATURES

Strength of character: strong. This area has a particularly strong character due to the formal composition of buildings around large open spaces and route intersections. There is also a strong uniformity to the form and materials used in the predominant house types.

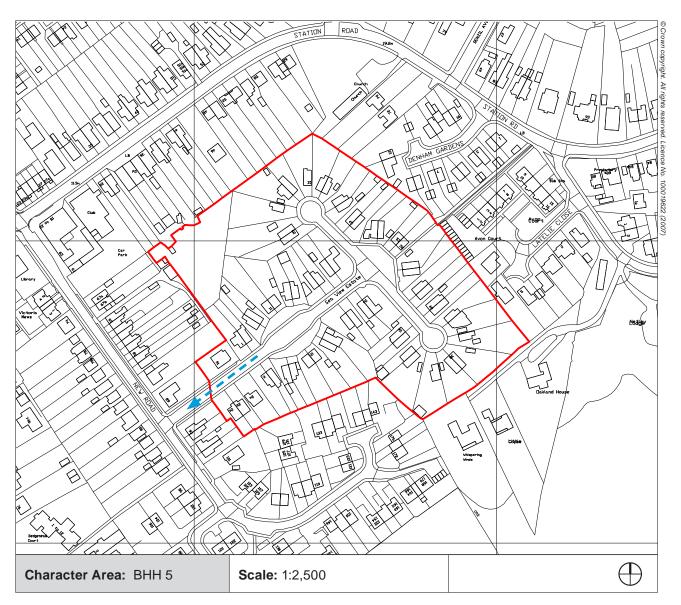








- Maintain the importance of the views to the south west over Southampton Water.
- Maintain the predominant deep building setbacks in order to retain/reinforce the existing levels of on-plot planting.





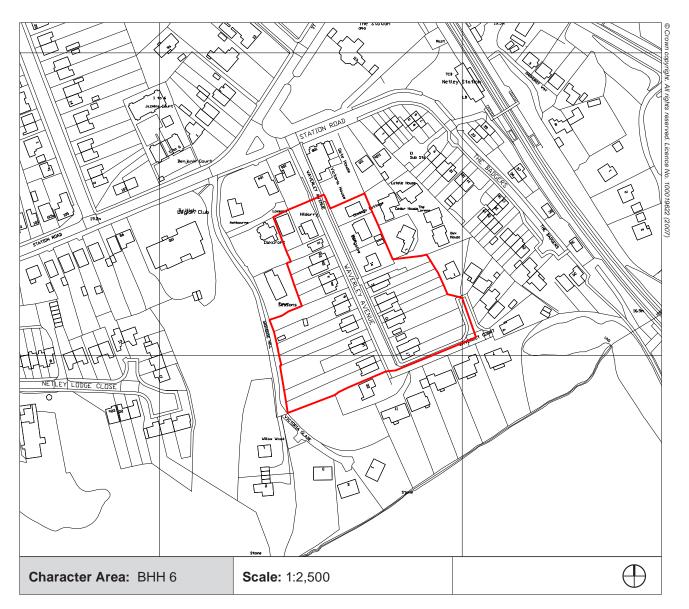




- Maintain the predominant orientation of ridgelines in existing development relative to the slope.
- Maintain the importance of the views south to Southampton Water.
- Ensure that the form of new development relates effectively with the hipped roofs and bay windows prominent in existing development.
- Maintain the formal builling compositions around open spaces and cul-de-sacs.

OTHER FEATURES

Strength of character: strong. This area has a particularly strong character due to the symmetry of the layout, the topography and the uniformity of the inter-war semi-detached housing.





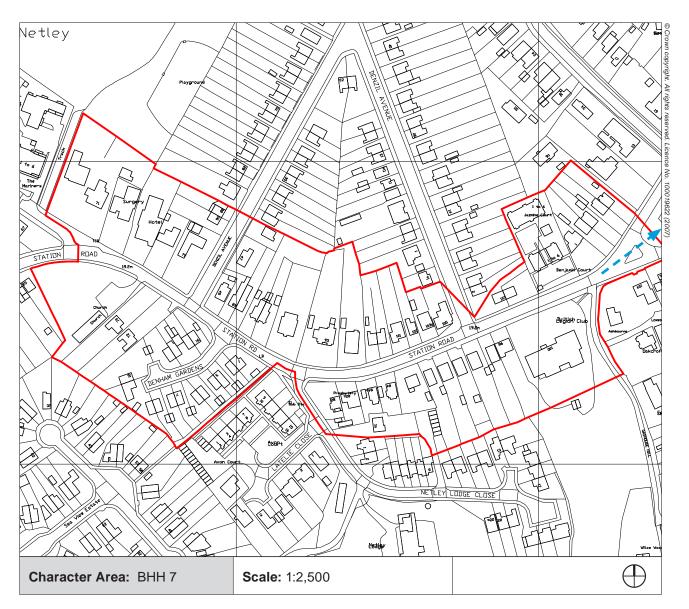


- Retain the grass verges and associated mature broadleaved tree planting.
- Maintain the predominant shallow building setbacks in order to retain the sense of enclosure provided by existing development.
- Minimise the requirement for on-street parking in new development.
- Maintain the predominant plot widths.

OTHER FEATURES

Detached cottages and bungalows at the northern end of Waverley Avenue. Wider plots and deeper building setbacks.

Strength of character: moderate.







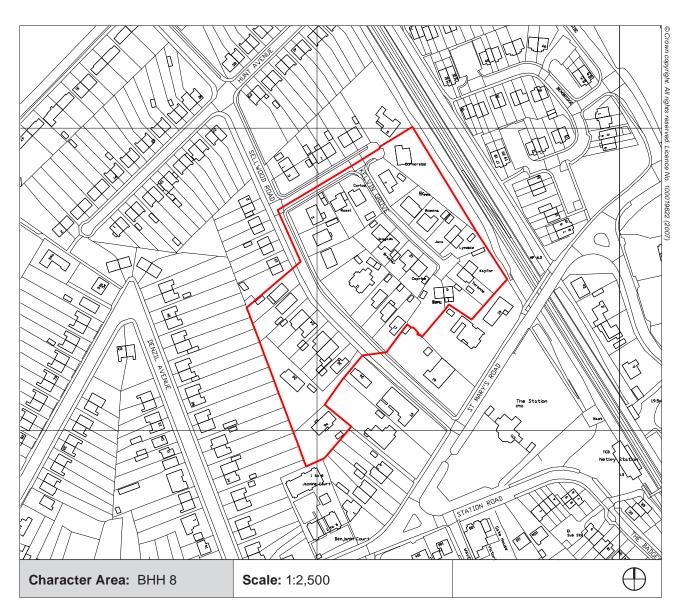


- Mitigate the effects of the heavy vehicular traffic on Station Road in new development using measures such as boundary planting, set backs, transition spaces and orientation of internal spaces.
- Retain/reinforce the continuity in building line between the two intersections with Denzil Avenue.
- Maintain the predominant brick wall/fence plot boundaries.
- Ensure that new development relates effectively with the proportions and form of the earlier development which gives the area its distinctive character.

CHARACTER AREA: BHH 7				
NEIGHBOURHOOD				
General description	Type D/E. Victorian to immediate post-war linear development in east Netley, along Station Road. Fair condition.			
Route structure	Main thoroughfare.			
Landform	Flat.			
Non-residential uses	None.			
STREETS/SQUARES				
Special features	None.			
Tree cover	Insignificant.			
Spatial enclosure	4-5:1.			
Nodes/landmarks/views	View north east to Station Pub and open space in foreground (→).			
Parking	Insignificant.			
Traffic	Prominent - motor car/goods vehicle.			
PLOTS				
Dimensions	Widths: 8-13m. Depths: 24-79m.			
Position of building within plot	Semi-detached/detached. Front-on. Setback: 6-15m.			
Plot boundaries	Brick walls/hedges.			
Parking	Apparent.			
Planting	Apparent - coniferous/mixed ornamental.			
BUILDINGS				
Period/type	Victorian to immediate post-war villas and semi-detached pairs.			
Storey height	2.			
Façade/roof form	Regular façades. Gabled/hipped roofs.			
Facing materials	Brick/render walls. Tile roofs.			
OTHER FEATURES				

OTHER FEATURES

Strength of character: moderate. This area has undergone significant change but retains a distinctive character due to the proportions and form of the earlier development.

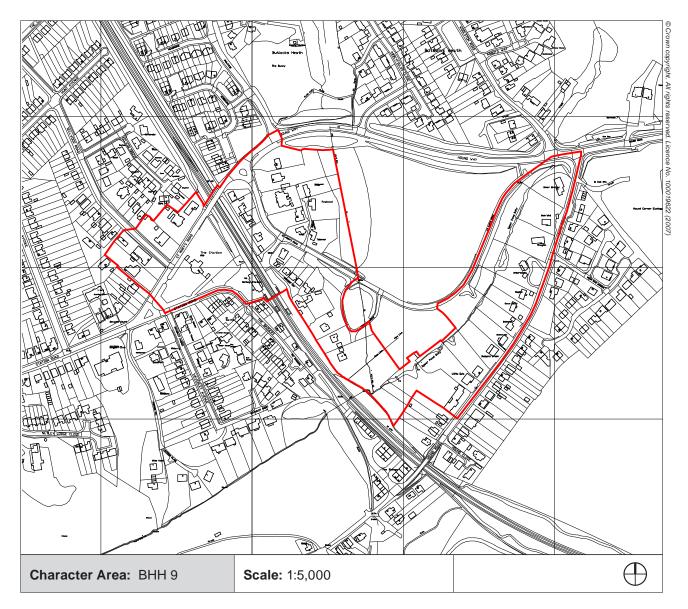








- Retain the grass verges on Sellwood Road.
- Maintain the brick wall plot boundaries on Sellwood Road.

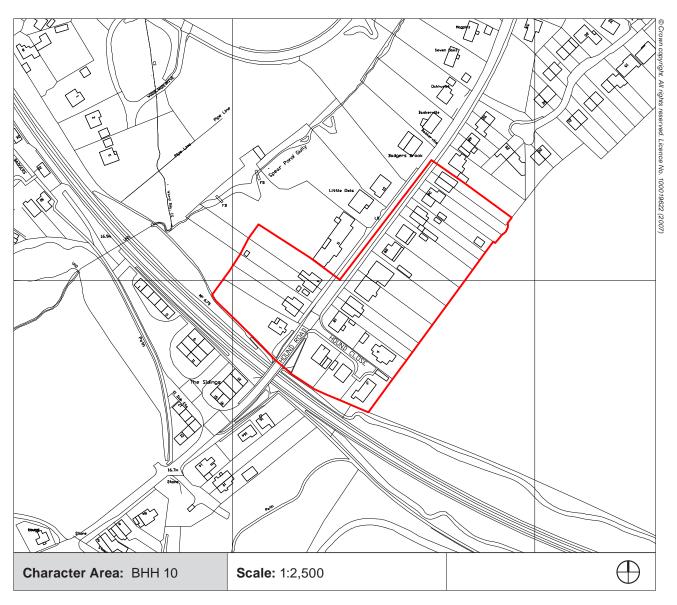




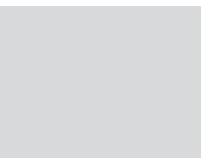




- Retain the soft verges and supplement with additional planting in order to maintain the 'lane' quality.
- Maintain the predominant deep building setbacks in order to retain/reinforce the existing levels of on-plot planting.

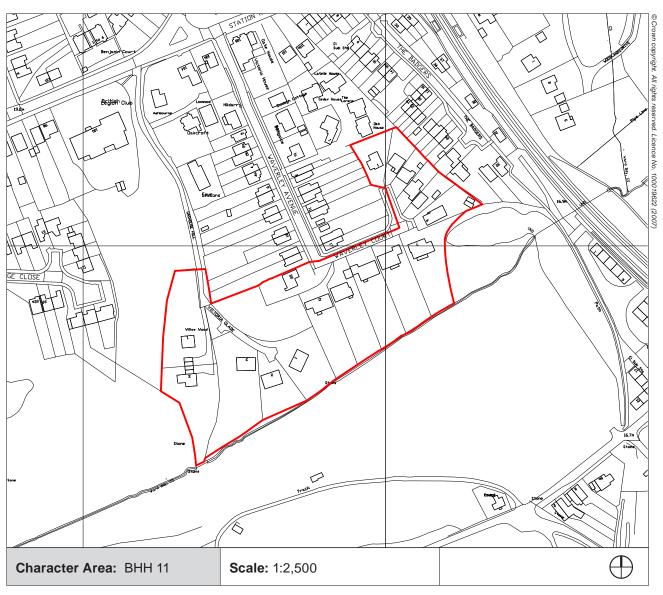








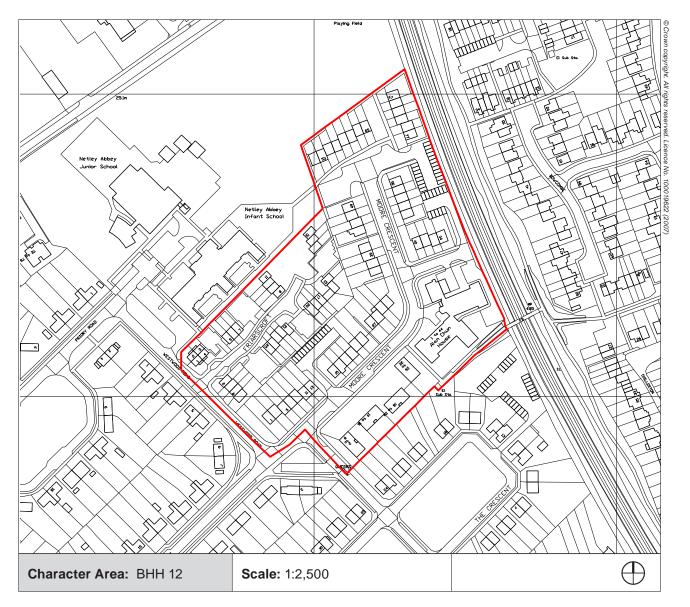
- Retain and extend the continuity in building line.
- Ensure that the form of new development relates effectively with the hipped roofs and bay windows prominent in existing development.







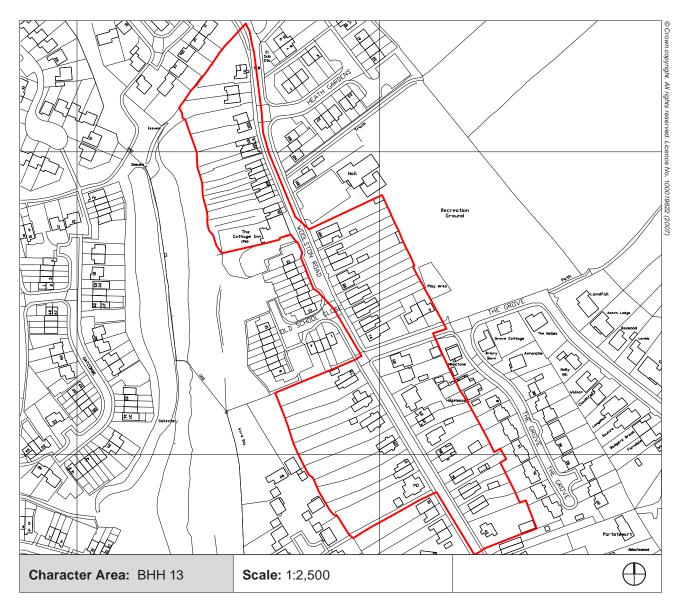
- Maintain the predominant open/brick walll plot boundaries.
- Maintain the predominant building setbacks in order to retain/reinforce the existing levels of on-plot planting.







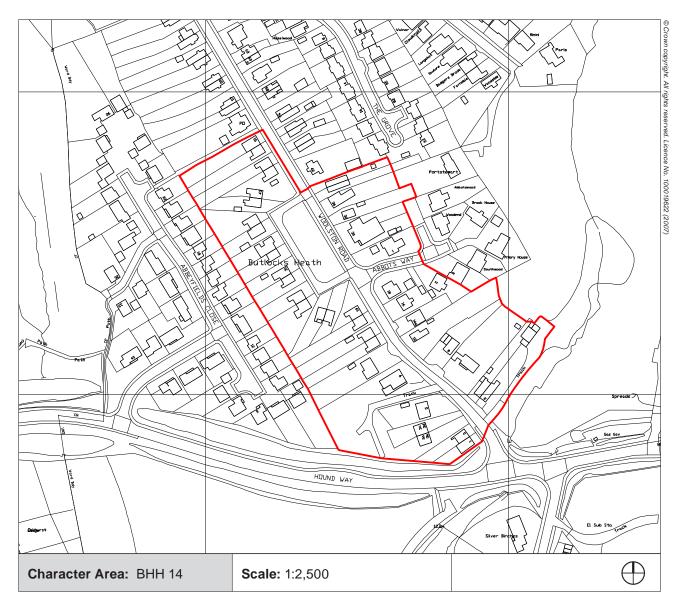
- Retain the wide grass verges and associated semi-mature broadleaved tree planting.
- Maintain the predominant narrow plot widths.
- Maintain the predominant open frontages while seeking to maintain a clear distinction between public and private space.







- Maintain the predominant shallow building setbacks and narrow plot widths in order to retain the sense of enclosure provided by existing development.
- Maintain the predominant brick wall boundaries.
- Ensure that new development relates effectively with the building features and materials prominent in existing development.

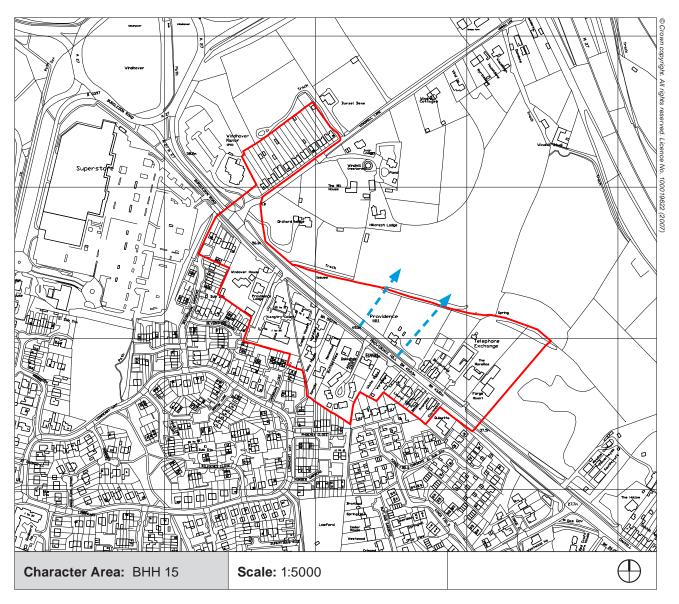








- Maintain the predominant orientation of ridgelines in existing development relative to the slope on Woolston Road.
- Maintain the importance of the open green space to the west of Woolston Road and the associated semi-mature broadleaved tree planting.
- Maintain the predominant deep building setbacks in order to retain/reinforce the existing levels of on-plot planting.

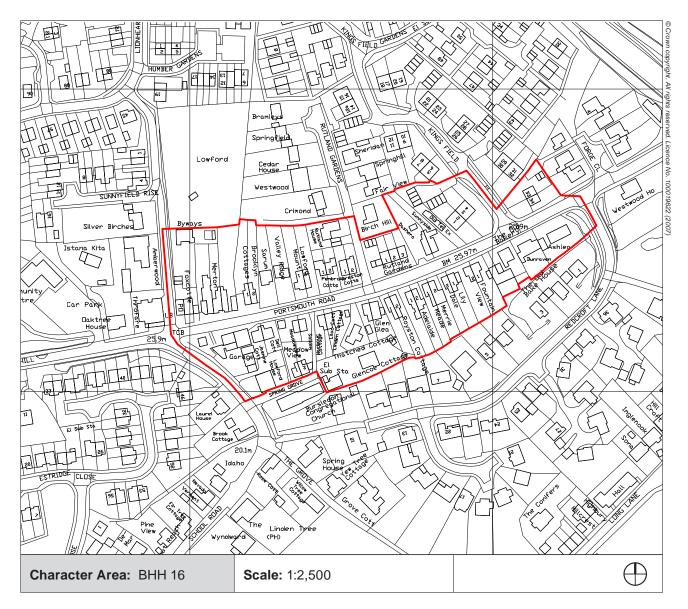








- Retain the grass verges and the semi-mature/mature broadleaved tree planting along the eastern edge of Providence Hill.
- · Maintain the importance of the views east to Providence Hill.
- Maintain the predominant deep building setbacks in order to retain/reinforce the existing levels of on-plot planting.
- Mitigate the effects of the heavy vehicular traffic on Providence Hill in new development using measures such as boundary planting, transition spaces and orientation of internal spaces.

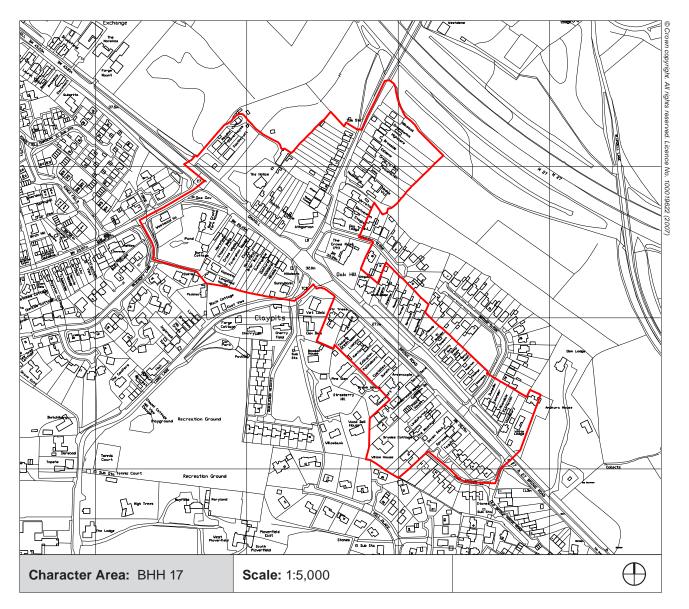








- Maintain the predominant shallow building setbacks on the southern side of Portsmouth Road in order to retain the sense of enclosure provided by existing development.
- Minimise the requirement for on-street parking in new development.
- Mitigate the effects of the heavy vehicular traffic on Portsmouth Road in new development using measures such as boundary planting, transition spaces and orientation of internal spaces.

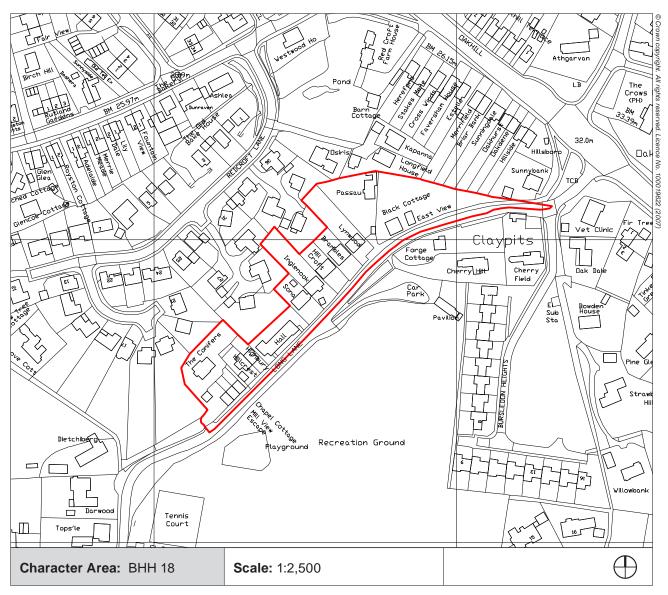




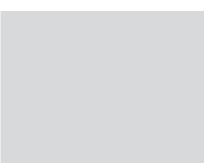




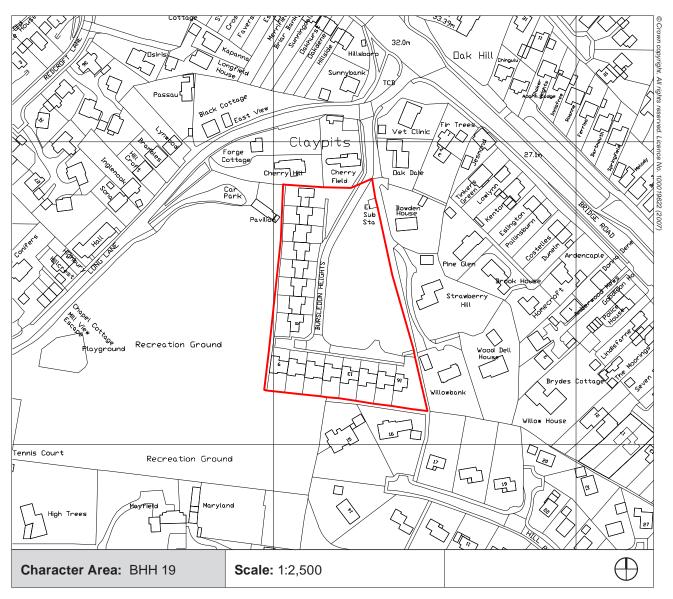
- Retain the wide grass verges/island and associated semi-mature broadleaved tree planting on Bridge Road.
- Mitigate the effects of the heavy vehicular traffic on Bridge Road in new development using measures such as boundary planting, set backs, transition spaces and orientation of internal spaces.



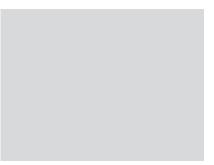




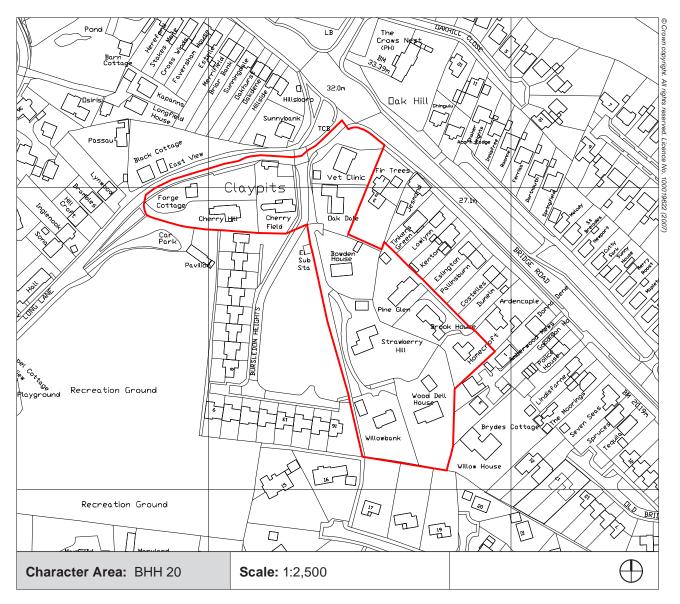
- Maintain the predominant deep building setbacks in order to retain/reinforce the existing levels of on-plot planting.
- Maintain a uniformity in building heights within the street.



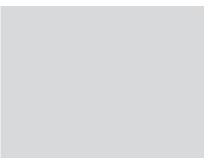




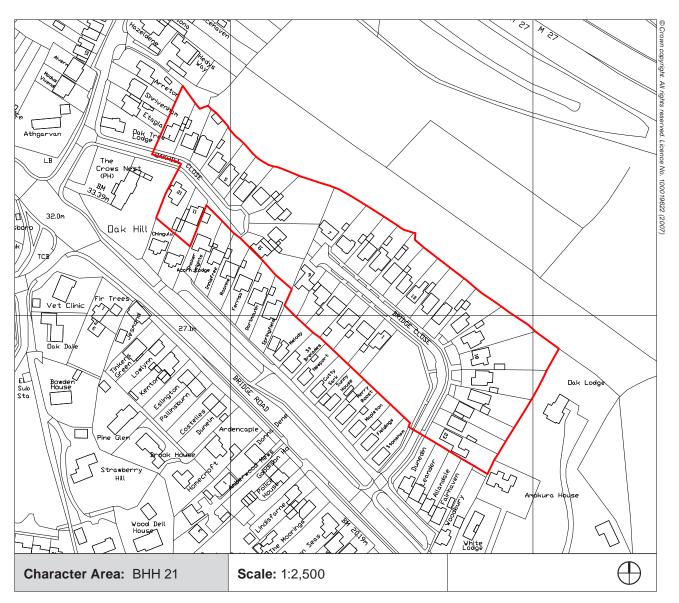
- · Retain/reinforce the mature broadleaved tree planting on the central open green space.
- Maintain the importance of the central open green space and the associated mature broadleaved tree planting in any new development.
- · Maintain the predominant plot widths and continuity in building line.
- Maintain the predominant open frontages while seeking to maintain a clear distinction between public and private space.



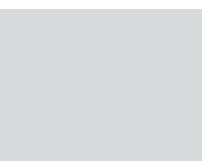


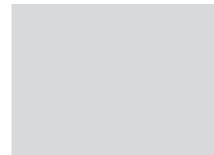


- Retain the soft verges and supplement with additional planting in order to maintain the 'lane' character.
- Maintain the predominant deep building setbacks in order to retain/reinforce the existing levels of on-plot planting.

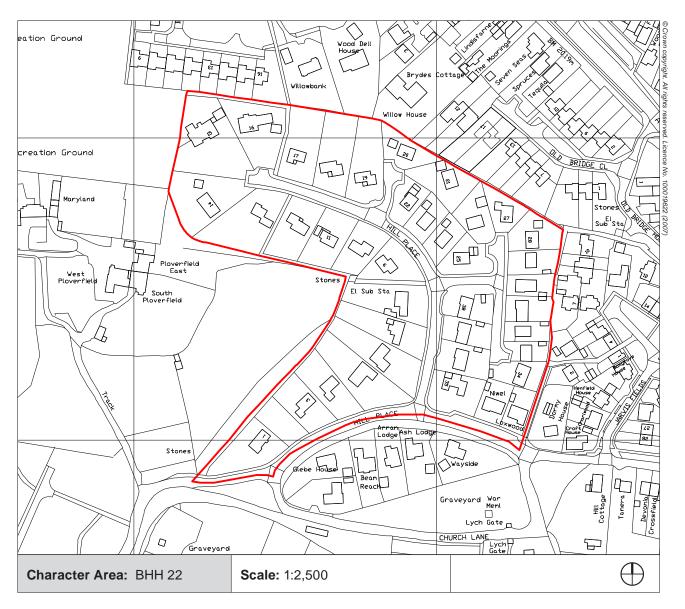






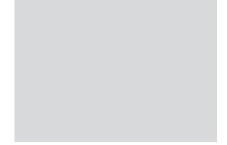


- Maintain the predominant orientation of ridgelines in existing development relative to the slope.
- Retain the wide grass verges.
- Maintain the importance of the central open green space and the associated semi-mature broadleaved tree planting in any new development.
- Maintain the predominant plot widths and continuity in building line.
- Maintain a uniformity in building heights within the street.

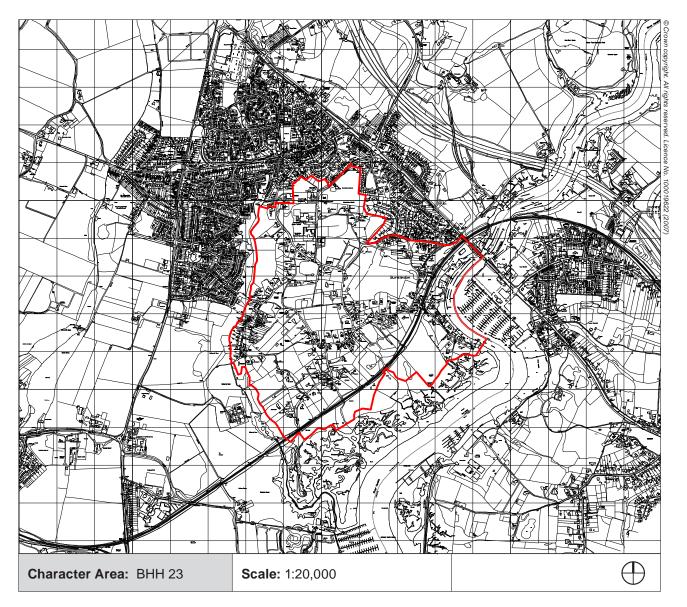








- Maintain the predominant orientation of ridgelines in existing development relative to the slope.
- Ensure that the form of new development relates effectively with the gable end frontages prominent in existing development along Hill Place.

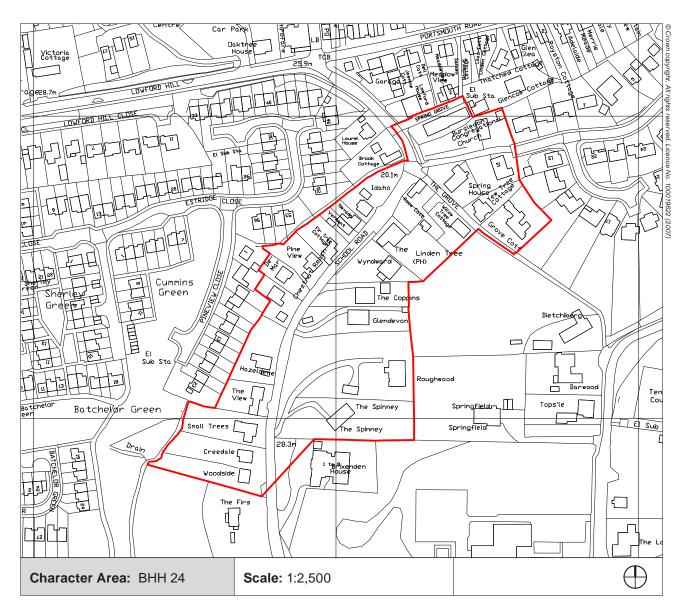








- Policy 179.LB from Eastleigh Borough Local Plan Review 2001-2011 states that:
 - further development will be refused within the Special Policy Area with the exception of replacement dwellings, appropriate extensions or changes of use.
- In addition to this policy, it is recommended that new development should:
 - preserve the loose-knit character of the area by avoiding significant increases in floorspace and the obstruction of open public views
 - maintain the character of the built environment in the use of form and materials.

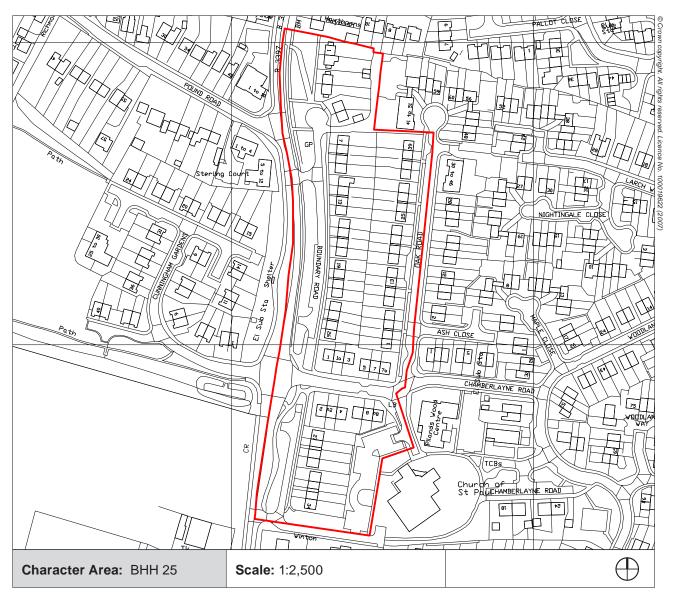




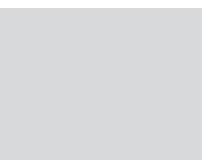




- Maintain the predominant orientation of ridgelines in existing development relative to the slope on School Road.
- Maintain the predominant shallow building setbacks at the lower end of School Road.
- Maintain the predominant hedge/tree plot boundaries.

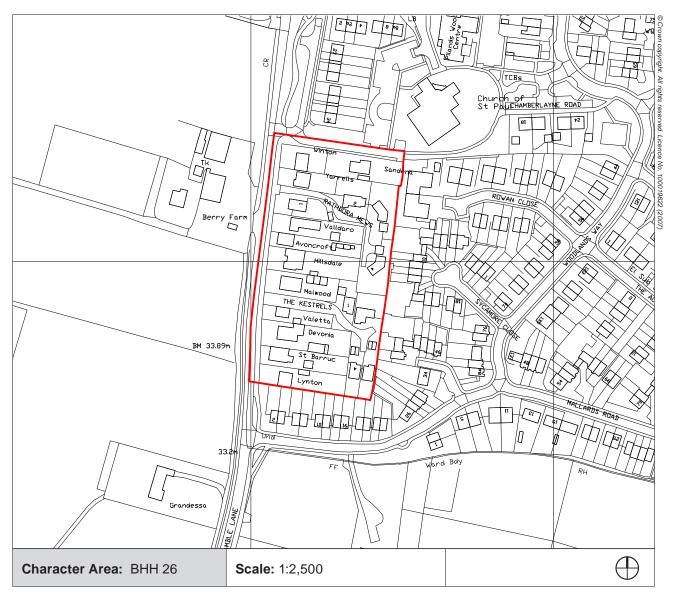




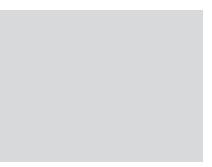




- Retain/reinforce the grass island and associated coniferous tree planting between Boundary Road and Hamble Lane.
- Mitigate the effects of the heavy vehicular traffic on Hamble Lane in new development using measures such as boundary planting, transition spaces and orientation of internal spaces.
- Maintain the predominant narrow plot widths and continuity in building line.
- Ensure that new development relates effectively with the building features and materials prominent in existing development.

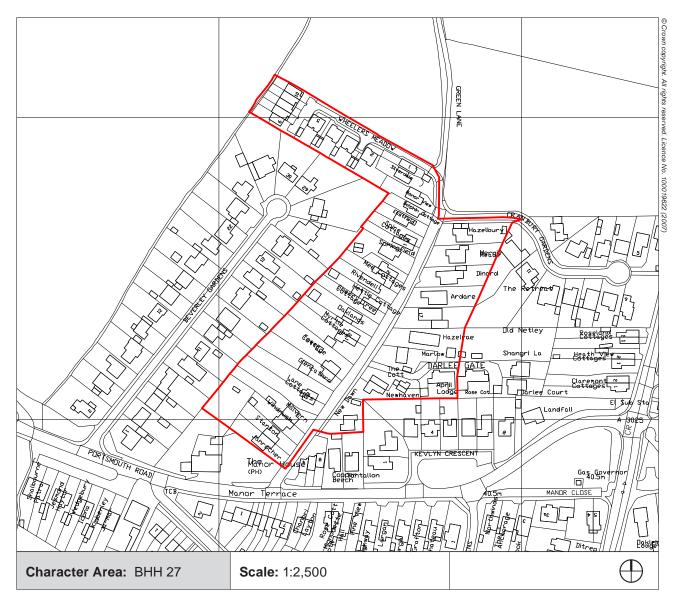






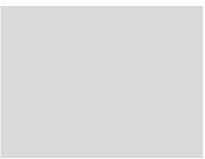
GUIDANCE

• Mitigate the effects of the heavy vehicular traffic on Hamble Lane in new development using measures such as boundary planting, set backs, transition spaces and orientation of internal spaces.

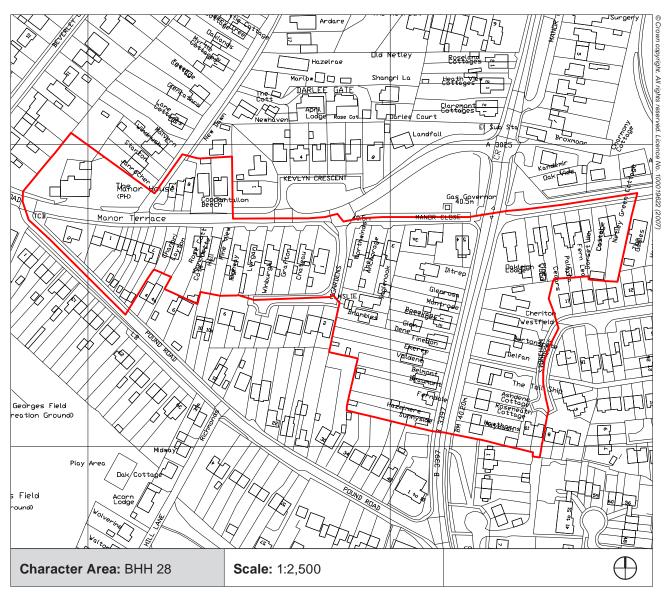




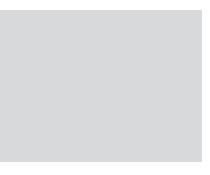




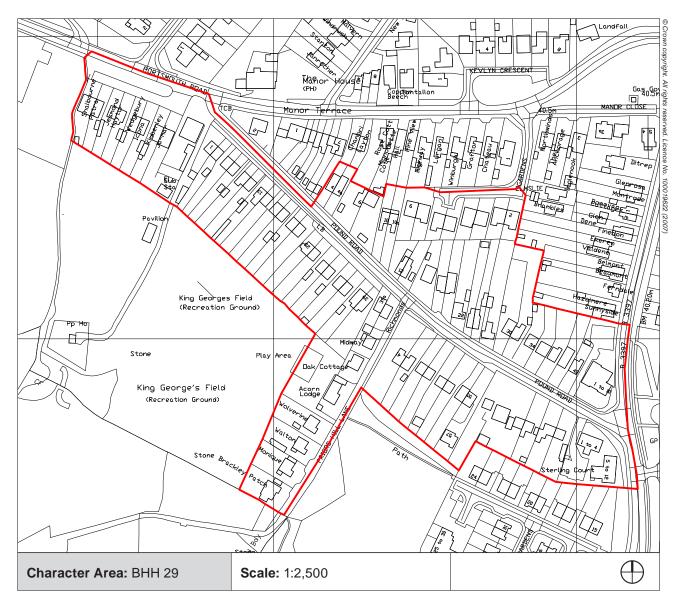
- Retain the soft verges and supplement with additional planting in order to maintain the 'lane' character.
- Maintain the predominant open/hedge plot boundaries.
- Ensure that new development relates effectively with the building features and materials prominent in existing development.







- Retain the grass verges.
- Mitigate the effects of the heavy vehicular traffic on Portsmouth Road in new development
 using measures such as boundary planting, set backs, 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.

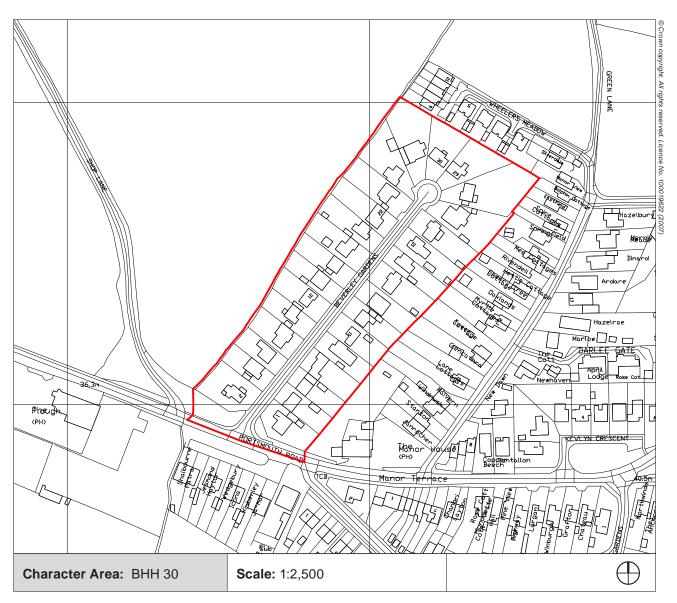




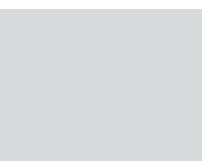


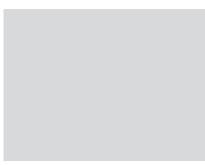


- Maintain the predominant plot widths.
- Ensure that new development relates effectively with the building features and materials prominent in existing development.

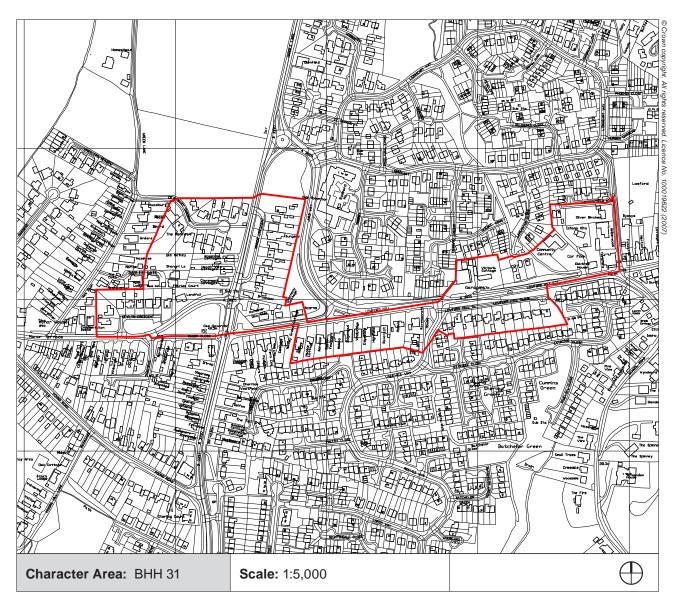








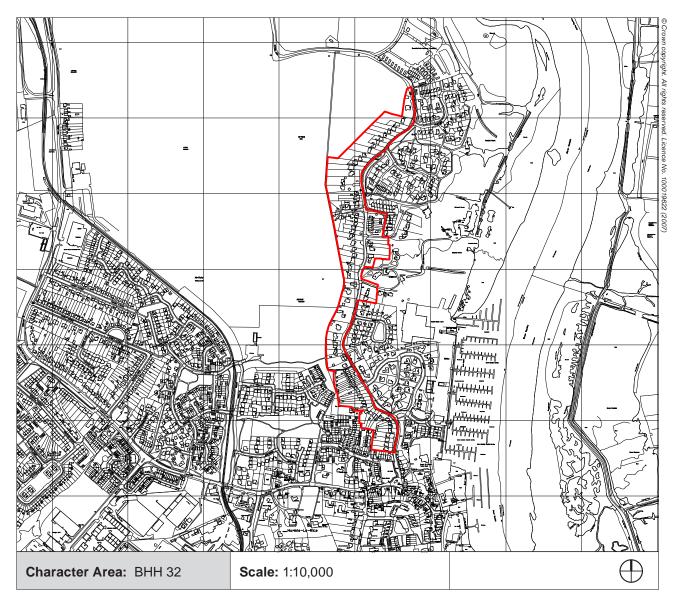
- Maintain the predominant plot widths and continuity in building line.
- Maintain a uniformity in building heights within the street.







- Retain/reinforce the grass islands and semi-mature broadleaved tree planting adjacent to Manor Crescent, Kevlyn Crescent and Lowford Hill Close.
- Mitigate the effects of the heavy vehicular traffic on Portsmouth 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 on Manor Crescent.



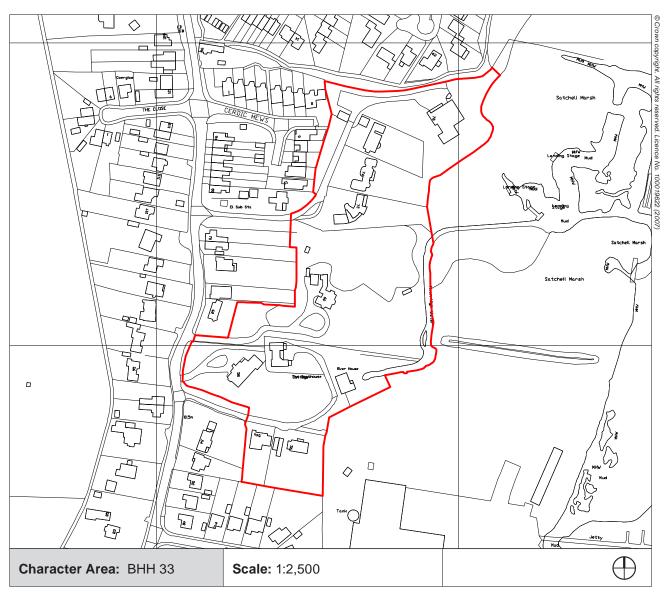




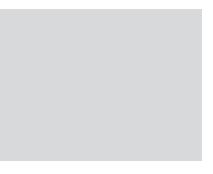


- Retain the soft verges and supplement with additional planting in order to maintain the 'lane' character.
- Retain and extend the continuity in building line at the southern end of Satchell Lane.
- Ensure that any backland development is subordinate to the existing development and serviced via a separate access road.
- Maintain the predominant deep building setbacks in order to retain/reinforce the existing levels of on-plot planting.

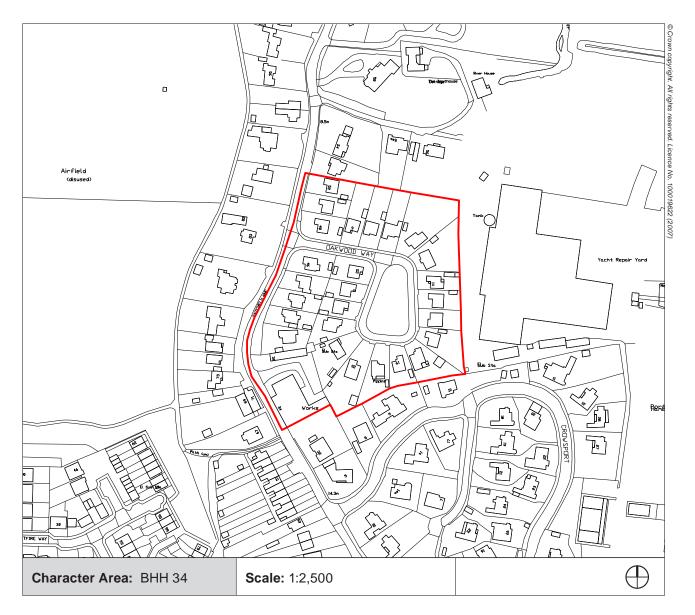
CHARACTER AREA: BHH 32				
NEIGHBOURHOOD				
General description	Type A/D/E. Victorian to present day linear development in north Hamble, immediately west of Satchell Lane. Fair condition.			
Route structure	Main thoroughfare.			
Landform	Flat.			
Non-residential uses	None.			
STREETS/SQUARES				
Special features	Steep grass bank/wall on plot frontages at southern end of Satchell Lane. No curb/pavement along some sections.			
Tree cover	Insignificant.			
Spatial enclosure	>5:1.			
Nodes/landmarks/views	None.			
Parking	Apparent - on-street.			
Traffic	Apparent - motor car.			
PLOTS				
Dimensions	Widths: 4-5m (terraces), 6-42m (other). Depths: 37-98m.			
Position of building within plot	Terraced/detached. Front-on/skewed. Setback: 5-23m.			
Plot boundaries	Brick walls/fences/hedges/trees.			
Parking	Apparent.			
Planting	Prominent - coniferous/semi-mature broadleaved/mature broadleaved/mixed ornamental.			
BUILDINGS				
Period/type	Victorian to present day cottages/villas/bungalows.			
Storey height	1 / 1.5 / 2.			
Façade/roof form	Regular/irregular façades. Dormer/gabled/hipped roofs.			
Facing materials	Brick/render walls. Tile roofs.			
OTHER FEATURES				
Strength of character: moderate.				







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







- Maintain the importance of the open green space and semi-mature/mature broadleaved planting at the centre of Oakwood Way in any new development.
- Maintain a uniformity in building heights.







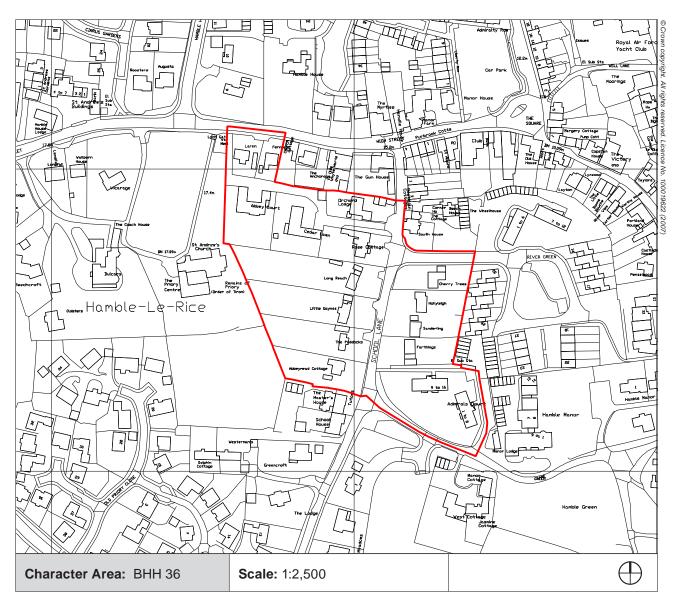
- The area is subject to policy 184.LB from the Eastleigh Borough Local Plan (2nd Deposit) 2001-2011 which states:
 - In order to protect the special character of Crowsport, development, including extensions, will not be permitted unless the size, scale and architectural style, materials proposed and detailing closely reflect that of the existing development.
- In addition to these policies, it is recommended that the soft verges and the importance of the views to the River Hamble are also maintained.

CHARACTER AREA: BHH 35				
NEIGHBOURHOOD				
General description	Type F. Crowsport (Special Policy Area). 1930s development in north Hamble, immediately west of Port Hamble Marina. Fair condition.			
Route structure	Loop/cul-de-sac.			
Landform	Moderate slope down to the River Hamble.			
Non-residential uses	None.			
STREETS/SQUARES				
Special features	No curb/pavement.			
Tree cover	Insignificant.			
Spatial enclosure	>5:1.			
Nodes/landmarks/views	Views east to Port Hamble Marina and River Hamble (→).			
Parking	Apparent - on-street.			
Traffic	Insignificant.			
PLOTS				
Dimensions	Widths: 11-37m. Depths: 25-47m.			
Position of building within plot	Detached. Front-on/skewed. Setback: 6-20m.			
Plot boundaries	Hedges/trees.			
Parking	Apparent.			
Planting	Apparent - coniferous/semi-mature broadleaved/mature broadleaved/mixed ornamental.			
BUILDINGS	ILDINGS			
Period/type	1930s modernist style villas.			
Storey height	2.			
Façade/roof form	Irregular façades. Flat roofs.			
Facing materials	White render walls. Felt/membrane roofs.			
OTHER FEATURES				

OTHER FEATURES

Crowsport will be excluded from further detailed analysis if the Borough Council resolve to include the area within the (extended) Hamble Conservation Area which, if agreed, will supersede the Crowsport Special Policy Area.

Strength of character: strong. This area has a particularly strong character due to the distinct modernist styling of the housing and the setting on a slope overlooking the River Hamble.

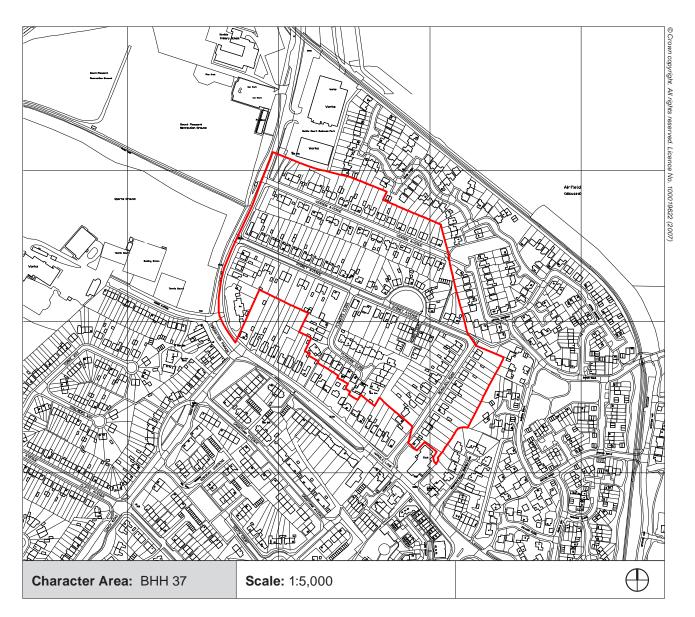








- Retain the soft verges and supplement with additional planting in order to maintain the 'lane' character.
- Ensure that any backland development is subordinate to the existing development and serviced via a separate access road.
- Maintain the predominant deep building setbacks in order to retain/reinforce the existing levels of on-plot planting.



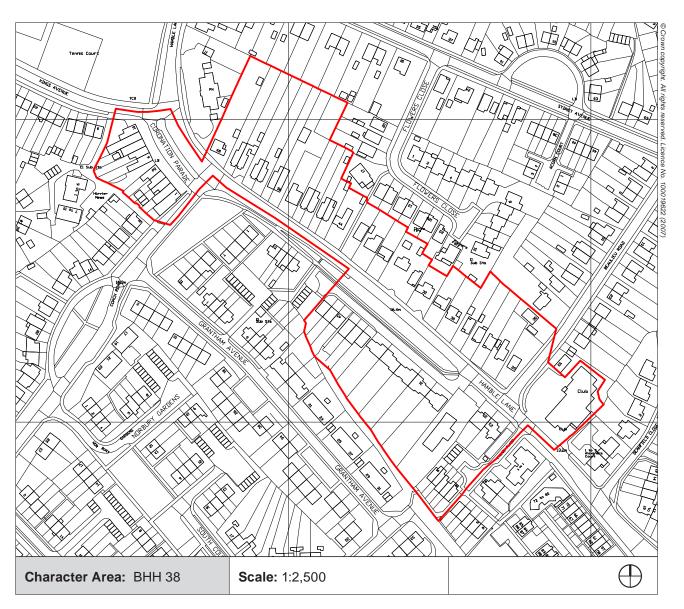




- Retain the grass verges.
- Maintain the importance of the open green space and semi-mature broadleaved trees at the centre
 of the loop on Sydney Avenue in any new development.
- Ensure that new development relates effectively with the building features and materials prominent in existing development.

OTHER FEATURES

Strength of character: strong. This area has a particularly strong character due to the setting provided by the large open space on Sydney Avenue and the uniformity in building form and materials used throughout.







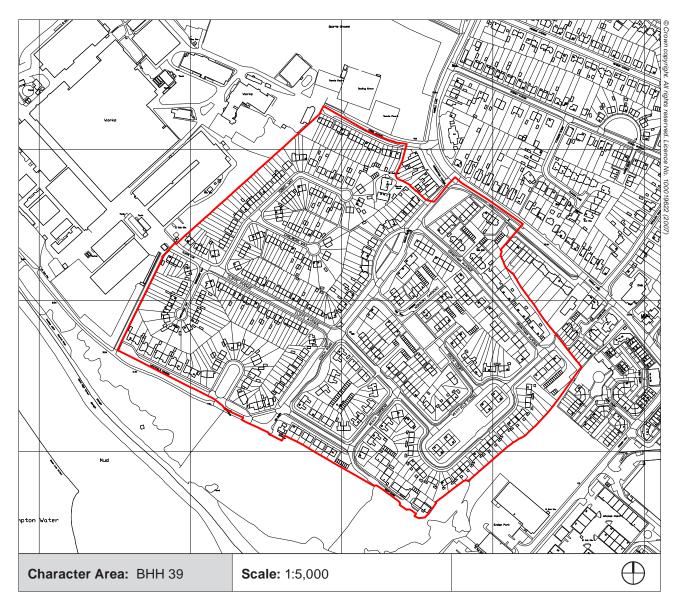


- Retain/reinforce the grass island and associated coniferous/semi-mature broadleaved trees on the south side of Hamble Lane.
- Mitigate the effects of the heavy vehicular traffic on Hamble Lane in new development using measures such as boundary planting, set backs and orientation of internal spaces.
- Ensure that any backland development is subordinate to the existing development and serviced via a separate access road.
- Retain and extend the continuity in building line.

OTHER FEATURES

1970s/1980s terraces behind planted grass island to the south of Hamble Lane.

Strength of character: moderate.









- Maintain the formal building compositions around route intersections, open spaces and cul-de-sacs.
- Maintain the predominant orientation of ridgelines in existing development relative to the slope on Coach Road.
- Retain the grass verges/island and associated semi-mature/mature broadleaved tree planting immediately west of Coach Road.
- Retain and extend the continuity in building line.

CHARACTER AREA	SUMMARY DESCRIPTION			
ВНН 40	1970s to present day terraced development on cul-de-sacs to the east of Netley centre.			
BHH 41	1970s/1980s terraced/semi-detached/detached development on multi-headed cul-de-sacs on the southern edge of Netley.			
BHH 42	1980s/1990s semi-detached/detached development on a cul-de-sac on the southern edge of Netley.			
ВНН 43	1980s detached development on a multi-headed cul-de-sac on the eastern edge of Netley.			
ВНН 44	1970s/1980s terraced/semi-detached/detached development on loops/multi-headed cul-de-sacs on the north eastern edge of Netley.			
ВНН 45	1970s/1980s detached development on multi-headed cul-de-sacs on the north eastern edge of Netley.			
BHH 46	1970s/1980s terraced/semi-detached development on multi-headed cul-de-sacs on the north eastern edge of Netley.			
BHH 47	1970s/1980s terraced development on a local thoroughfare/cul-de-sac to the west of Butlocks Heath.			
BHH 48	1970s/1980s detached development on a multi-headed cul-de-sac to the west of Butlocks Heath.			
ВНН 49	1970s/1980s detached development on cul-de-sacs to the east of Butlocks Heath.			
ВНН 50	1980s terraced/semi-detached development a loop/multi-headed cul-de-sacs in north Bursledon.			
BHH 51	1970s semi-detached/detached development on a multi-headed cul-de-sac in north Bursledon.			
BHH 52	1980s detached development on a multi-headed cul-de-sac in north Bursledon.			
BHH 53	1970s to present day terraced/detached (multi-family)/detached on multi-headed cul-de-sacs on the eastern edge of Bursledon.			
BHH 54	1980s semi-detached development on multi-headed cul-de-sacs on the western edge of Bursledon.			
ВНН 55	1980s/1990s semi-detached development on a cul-de-sac on the western edge of Bursledon.			
ВНН 56	1970s semi-detached development on multi-headed cul-de-sacs in north west Bursledon.			
ВНН 57	1970s/1980s detached development on multi-headed cul-de-sacs on the north eastern edge of Hamble.			
BHH 58	1970s terraced/detached (multi-family) development on a loop/cul-de-sac to the south of Hamble centre.			
ВНН 59	1980s/1990s detached (multi-family)/detached development on multi-headed cul-de-sacs to the south west of Hamble centre.			
ВНН 60	1980s/1990s terraced/detached development on multi-headed cul-de-sacs in west Hamble.			
ВНН 61	1960s/1970s detached development on cul-de-sacs in west Hamble.			
BHH 62	1990s to present day terraced/detached (multi-family) development on main thoroughfare/cul-de-sacs in west Hamble.			
ВНН 63	1990s to present day terraced/detached development on multi-headed cul-de-sacs to the north west of Hamble centre.			
ВНН 64	cul-de-sacs to the north west of Hamble centre. 1990s to present day terraced development on multi-headed cul-de-sacs to the north west of Hamble centre.			

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

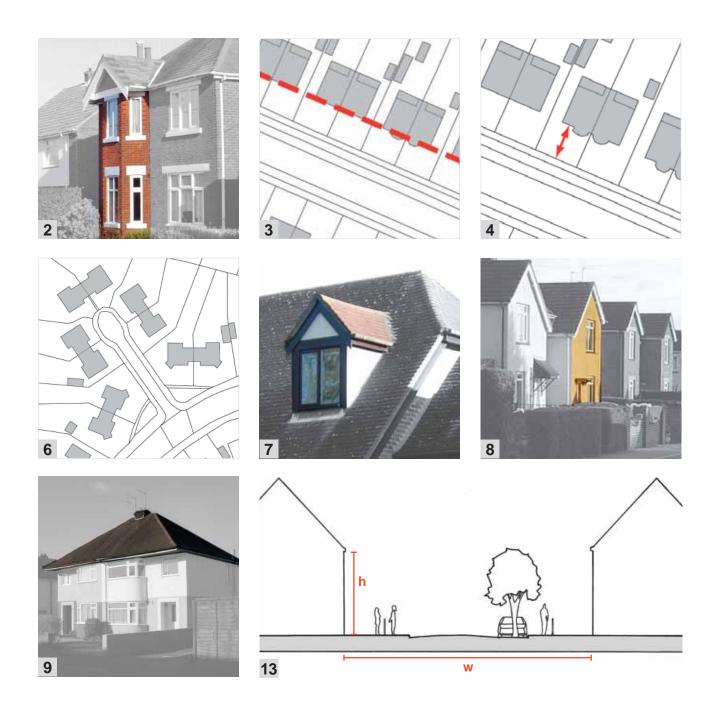
Eactlainh Ilrhan Character Acceseme	rantar Aeeaeer	nont	CHARACTER AREA	EA	Reference No.		Surveyed by:	Date:	_
Field Study: sheet 1	idetei Assessi		Name:						
Streets/squares									
Place type	Arterial routes	Main street	Side street	Lane		Mews	Other		
Section dimensions (width : height)	<1.5:1	<2:1	-	<2.5:1		>3:1			
Key element	Footway	Verge	Island	pu	Planting strip	strip	Other		_
Surface materials	Asphalt	Concrete	Stone	э	Gravel		Other		_
	plain coloured top dressing	in situ slab paver	slab paver sett	er					
Predominant tree species	Lime	Oak	Ash	Horse	Horse chestnut	Coniferous	Other		
Plots	-		_	-					
Orientation of building	Front-on		Side-on			Skewed			
Orientation of vehicular access	Front	Side	_	Rear		Other			_
Frontage treatment	Building (no set-back)	Wall	Fence	Hedg	Hedge/trees	Open	Other		
		brick	picket	agricu	agricultural/native				_
		stone, ashlar dry stone	hit and miss close board metal/wire chain link	ornan	ornamental				
Planting type	Mixed ornamental	Parkland	Turfgrass (playing fields)		Urban fallow (mixed escapes and natives)	Arable	Other		
Predominant tree species	Lime	Oak	Ash	Horse	Horse chestnut	Coniferous	Other		
Buildings									
Details/style	Pre-Victorian	Victorian	Inter/immediate postwar	te postwar 1960s		1970s to date	Other		
Storey height	1 storey	1 and a half	2 storey	2 and	2 and a half	3 storey	4 or more	9	_
Orientation of access	Front	Side	Rear	ı	Isolated		Other		
Roof form	Dormer	Gabled	Hipped	Half-h	Half-hipped	Flat	Other		_
Façade	Regular		Irregular			Other			_
Facing materials	Wall	Roof	Other						_
	brick	tile							
	timber frame	lead							
	render	felt/membrane							_
	profile metal metal/glass	corrugated sneet profile metal							
	other	other							
Activities									
Movement	Pedestrian	Bicycle	M	Motor car/motor cycle		Goods vehicles	Other		_
Parking	On street	Individual plot	Ō	Group, small	Group, large	large	Other		_

Factloin	Eastlainh IIrhan Character Assessmen	eemont	CHARA	CHARACTER AREA	Re	Reference No.	Surveyed by:	ed by:	Date:
Field Study: sheet 2	sheet 2		Name:						
Visual c	Visual character								
Land form				Spatial enclosure	.e				
Prominent	within the feature - locally - town-wide			Prominent	intimatevast				
Apparent				Apparent	hard soft				
Insignificant				Insignificant	continuousf	fragmented			
Crossings/central places	entral places			Landmarks		_			
Prominent	within the feature - locally - town-wide			Prominent	building/monument	t within the feature - locally - town-wide	e - locally - town	n-wide	
Apparent				Apparent	natural feature				
Insignificant	T			Insignificant	activity				
Edges				Views					
Prominent	hard soft	ithin the feature - I	within the feature - locally - town-wide	Prominent	filtered within the	within the feature - locally - town-wide	own-wide		
Apparent	continuous fragmented			Apparent	framed				
Insignificant				Insignificant	oben				
Plant cover				Notes					
Prominent	within the feature - locally - town-wide								
Apparent									
Insignificant									
Condition	on								
State of repair	.=		Extent	Change of use r	Change of use relative to 'original intended'	intended"			Extent
		Good	widespread	kind					widespread
		Fair	localized						localized
		Poor	minimal						minimal
Physical change	nge	Highway	Plot pattern	attern	Boundary	Buildings		Planting	
notes	Extent	materials	divided		added	replacement features	nt features	additions	
	widespread	- signage furniture	joined	pu	removed	extensions/additions demolitions	/additions	removals	- unt
	localized			!		replacement	ıt.	disease	
	minimal							management	ent
Continuity of	lity of character - sense of character of an ar	cter of an area	_	Within an area		As par	As part of surroundings	ngs	
				intact frag	fragmented	intact	fragmented	ted	
Connec	Connection - sense of position in and connection to settlement		as a whole	Position		Connection	ection		
				central pe	peripheral	connected		isolated	
Kev features	tures					_			
•									

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.



ANNEX D SPECIAL POLICY AREAS OLD BURSLEDON SPECIAL POLICY AREA (BHH 23)

INTRODUCTION

- 1. Whilst government guidance PPS3 states that efficient use of land should be made for housing developments, it also states that this should not be to the detriment of an area's prevailing character. Old Bursledon is characterised by its low-density housing, narrow lanes, woodland, open fields and views over the River Hamble estuary. with the scattered housing served by narrow country lanes with wellestablished hedgerows, banks, walls and trees. These country lanes and open layout are an essential part of its character and a distinctive feature of the local area. In commenting on appeal APP/W1715/A/00/1043524, the Inspector stated that, '...in my opinion the special character and appearance of Old Bursledon relies on the openness of the remaining undeveloped sites.'
- 2. The Local Plan urban edge boundary has been deliberately drawn to exclude Old Bursledon from the urban area, because the construction of even a single dwelling could affect its special character. As it is located outside the urban edge, the area is subject to the council's restrictive countryside policies outlined in the first chapter of the Eastleigh Borough Local Plan Review (2001-2011). The area is subject to the following specific Local Plan policies.

179.LB In order to protect the special loose-knit character of Old Bursledon (as identified on the Proposals Map) and to ensure the retention of existing open areas, further development will be refused within the Special Policy Area with the exception of replacement dwellings, appropriate extensions or changes of use, provided that these respect and enhance the character of the Special Policy Area.

180.LB Proposals which would generate the need for highway improvements in the Old Bursledon Special Policy Area will be refused, except in exceptional circumstances where the improvements are essential for highway safety and they do not result in the loss of an important bank, hedge, wall or tree.

3. The Local Plan makes it clear in the subtext that appropriate changes of use, extensions to existing buildings, appropriate replacement buildings or the construction of suitable ancillary buildings are not precluded, provided they are not detrimental to the distinctive character of the area. As a guide the Council is unlikely to support extensions to existing dwellings that exceed a 15% increase in the original floorspace when measured externally.

A SUMMARY OF RECENT SIGNIFICANT PLANNING DECISIONS IN THE SPA

 Recent applications which illustrate significant examples of acceptable and unacceptable development proposals have been selected for reference purposes.

- 5. The majority of planning applications in the area have been for extensions or new garaging. All of the locations in which these were allowed were in large plots with adequate screening which mitigated any adverse impact on the Special Policy Area. For example, application C/29264/011 at High Trees, Long Lane for a garage and two storey extension was permitted as the policy allows for appropriate extensions, the site was well screened and development would not detract from the positive contribution the site makes to the Special Policy Area. This section concentrates on a selection of the larger applications.
- 6. Following a series of earlier planning applications and appeal decisions concerning this site, a consent was granted at the White House, Kew lane, Bursledon (C/35221/003/00) in 2001 with approved amendments in 2003 for two storey side and rear extensions with an attached garage, following demolition of an existing outbuilding.
- 7. Following earlier replacement of the original dwelling at Beeze Neeze, School Road, Bursledon and a number of subsequent applications a proposal (C/33630/009/00) to construct a single storey side and first floor extension was refused in 2004 because the incremental development would result in an extension which would dominate the frontage and be out of proportion with the existing dwelling to the detriment of the street scene, the Conservation Area and the SPA.
- 8. Cedar Cottage, Salterns Lane, has proved to be a controversial site within the Special Policy Area. Over a period of about three years, there were two unsuccessful applications

- for a replacement dwelling and garage, refused due to concerns that the proposed dwellings would be substantially more dominant and obtrusive that the existing dwelling. Planning permission was finally granted for a single storey dwelling in May 2001 (C/35818/007), on the basis of a relatively modest increase in floor area compared to the existing dwelling. The Inspector at previous appeals on the site had stated that the replacement dwelling should not have a significantly greater impact physically or visually on the character of the locality. He went onto say that the, '...character of the area results in part from the loose knit mix of different types and sizes of properties. In my opinion this proposal would harm the character of the area, affecting the balance of property sizes and massing...' (APP/ W1715/A/00/1053588).
- 9. On appeal, a variation to include a basement was allowed in March 2002. A further planning application for a dwelling with an enlarged basement and a replacement garage was allowed in June 2002 (C/35808/009). The proposal was permitted as the increase in floorspace was in the basement, and so there was no impact on the appearance of the Special Policy Area or neighbouring properties.
- 10. APP/W1715/A/03/1110913
 In May 2003 an appeal against the Council's decision to refuse planning permission for a new vehicular access, pedestrian steps and bank works at Cedar Cottage was dismissed. Policy 180.LB of the Eastleigh Borough Local Plan Review 2001-2011 states that 'proposals which would generate the need for highway improvements in the Special Policy Area will be refused, except

- in exceptional circumstances where the improvements are essential for highway safety and they do not result in the loss of an important bank, hedge, wall or tree'. The Inspector appeared to give this policy some weight in refusing the appeal, commenting that the proposed new access would affect the intimate semi-rural character of the area and the sense of enclosure created by the steep bank and hedges. The proposed new access and drive would have the effect of giving the dwelling a more visually intrusive frontage and create a more urban style of development, destroying the intimacy of the locality.
- 11. Tara, Lands End Road enjoys an attractive location overlooking the River Hamble within the Special Policy Area. There have been a number of applications for the site, with a review of the decisions highlighting that appropriate extensions are permitted within the Special Policy Area. The site history shows that an application for a three-storey side extension, garage conversion and balcony extensions was refused in August 2001, with a subsequent appeal dismissed in February 2002. In considering the appeal, the Inspector commented that, '...the sense of spaciousness between the properties results in the group as a whole having an attractive quality.' In May 2002 an application for an additional pitched roof to provide a bedroom with balcony was permitted, as it was felt that the proposals would result in the appearance of Tara being improved whilst not appearing excessively bulky or out of scale with the existing or surrounding properties.
- 12. Application C/25773/002 sought outline consent for the construction of a bungalow in the rear garden of Hill Cottage, Church Lane, following the demolition of an existing garage. The Council's planning policy stance for the area is clearly set out - 'further development will be refused within the Special Policy Area with the exception of replacement dwellings, appropriate extensions or changes of use'. Consequently, this application was recommended for refusal as it represented the further intensification of development within the Special Policy Area and there was no justification for making an exception to the restrictive countryside and Special Policy Area policies.
- Application C/31142/007, at 13. Turnstones, High Street, highlights the degree of protection afforded to the open spaces in the Special Policy Area, that contribute to the area's loose-knit character and semi rural nature. The proposal was for a garage / carport, but was refused on the basis that the development would harm the loose-knit combination of buildings and spaces and resultant views. The open gap afforded public views from the High Street across the River Hamble Valley and these views would have been obstructed by the proposed development.
- 14. Fletchwood, High Street, Old Bursledon Application Reference C/06/58636. A consent was granted on appeal in October 2007 for a replacement dwelling and the restoration of a front boundary wall. The Council had previously rejected a planning application for a replacement dwelling on this site on the grounds that the proposed development would be excessive in size, would be intrusive in the

- street scene and would not preserve or enhance the character or appearance of the area.
- 15. The Inspector accepted the principle contained in policy 8CO in the Local Plan that a replacement dwelling should not be disproportionate in size within the local context in relation to surrounding houses and plots or have a greater impact on the character and appearance of the surroundings than an existing building.
- 16. The Inspector also noted the relevance of policy 179.LB which aims to protect the loose knit character of the Special Policy Area. He noted that the supporting text to the policy indicates that the Council would be unlikely to support extensions to existing dwellings involving an increase of more than 15% in the total floorspace but drew attention to the fact that this guidance refers to extensions and not to replacement dwellings.
- 17. Although the proposed dwelling was over 30% larger in area than the existing building, when judged against dwellings in the immediate locality the Inspector concluded that the proposal was of an appropriate size in the local context and would enhance the character of the area.

CONCLUSIONS

18. Despite the main thrust of government guidance through PPS3 encouraging local planning authorities to make efficient use of housing land and increase development densities, Old Bursledon is one of the sites in the Borough where the Council feel there is a need to provide

additional protection to preserve local character. A review of the planning applications and decisions in the Special Policy Area has highlighted the effectiveness of the strict controls placed on development within the area. The designation of land as being outside the urban edge also assists in this process.

CROWSPORT, HAMBLE-LE-RICE SPECIAL POLICY AREA (BHH 35)

INTRODUCTION

 Crowsport is one of six locations in the Borough that have been designated as Special Policy Areas on the basis of their urban design and layout.

Eastleigh Borough Council is keen to protect and preserve the distinctive character of the Crowsport estate from inappropriate development. The Council will not support the addition of any further storeys to dwellings or the construction of inappropriate boundary walls or fences. Crowsport is protected by Policy 184.LB of the Eastleigh Borough Local Plan Review 2001 – 2011.

184.LB In order to protect the special character of both Campbell Road, Eastleigh and Crowsport, Hamble-le-Rice (as shown on the Proposals Map) development, including extensions, will not be permitted unless the size, scale and architectural style, materials proposed and detailing closely reflect that of existing development.

2. Crowsport is a private road and estate, adjacent to Hamble Marina and Satchell Lane. The housing area, built in the 1930s, was originally proposed as accommodation for yachtspeople and exhibits a distinctive character that is unique within the Borough of Eastleigh, and indeed within the wider region. The cubist architecture of the estate blends with a Mediterranean feel to create a distinctive private residential

estate close to the river and marinas of Hamble.

- 3. The estate is typified by large single. and two storey flat roofed, rendered dwellings situated in large plots, on a steep slope overlooking the River Hamble. Although all the dwellings contain similar hallmarks, the designs vary slightly from the neighbouring property. The bottom of the estate immediately adjacent to the Hamble, is well vegetated, and there is a sense of separation and privacy from surrounding areas. This feeling is reduced further up the slope towards Satchell Lane, where there are fewer mature trees and the design of dwellings changes. The brick bungalows at numbers 5 and 6 exhibit 1950's pitched roofs, and do not typify the characteristics of the rest of Crowsport. It was on this basis that the Council recommends their exclusion from the Special Policy Area designation. Likewise, the surrounding areas in Satchell Lane are of mixed design and density, and are therefore excluded from the Special Policy Area.
- 4. In terms of the overall appearance of the Crowsport estate, the conditions of the dwellings vary. A number of properties are well looked after, whereas others are in need of maintenance. The road is untarmaced and is loose gravel, with a number of areas in need of repair.
- 5. Despite the relatively poor state and appearance of some buildings, the overall character of the Crowsport area is still unique. The layout and design is not to be found anywhere else in the Borough and this is borne out by a recent decision on a planning appeal at No 27 Crowsport (ref. APP/W1715/A/00/1039005).

CONCLUSIONS

- 6. The Crowsport Estate is characterised by unusual modernstyle flat roofed bungalows of cubic form and which are painted in render. They contrast with the traditional brick and tile buildings of the nearby Hamble Village Conservation Area in the older core of Hamble-le-Rice.
- 7. Crowsport has been designated as a Special Policy Area on the basis of its unique design and layout. Improvements to the highway and the maintenance of some properties would enhance these characteristics and the sense of place originally created. There are no other estates in the Borough of this style and it should continue to be protected.

CHARACTER AREA: LOCAL 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.			
Storey height	Range based on representative sample.			
Façade/roof form	Predominant building features and façade/roof form.			
Facing materials	Predominant wall and roof materials.			
OTHER FEATURES				
Further information and/or data	ls of sub-areas with different characteristics from those of the main character area			

Further information and/or details of sub-areas with different characteristics from those of the main character area.

