



EAST KNOYLE

Village Design Statement



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INTRODUCTION

For the village of East Knoyle, this story began on 6th June 2006, with a well attended Public Meeting in the Village Hall. This provided the mandate to proceed with The Parish Plan and The Village Design Statement. The Parish Plan, including the agreed Community Action Programme, was published in February 2009.

A new team of volunteers from the community accepted the task of developing the VDS and the first meeting took place on 17th December 2008. After consultation with the relevant officer in Forward Planning, these were the agreed 'Terms of Reference':

- To produce an accurate record (visual and descriptive) of the distinctive character of the village and its setting in the surrounding countryside.
- To develop a VDS, researched, written and edited by local people, independent of the Parish Council, and reflect the views of the community.
- To show how local character and distinctiveness can be protected and enhanced by any future development.
- To prepare a VDS which, on adoption, should be formally recognised as **an advisory document** in the planning process.

- To prepare a VDS which should be compatible with and should influence the operation of the statutory planning system and the Local Plan.

When completed, in accordance with national guidelines, it should be accepted as **Supplementary Planning Guidance (SPG)**.

East Knoyle is a beautiful and historic English village comprising several hamlets that share a wonderful countryside setting. The residents are proud of the appearance and amenities that East Knoyle offers, including St. Mary's Church, the Village Hall and the Community shop and Post Office, with easy access to nearby market towns and main line stations.

The community, supported by the Parish Council, is dedicated to maintaining and improving the character, distinctiveness and environment of the village, whilst accepting that the future will bring with it the need to adapt and accept change. For example, town planning and conservation policies affecting the built environment need to recognise and reflect changes in lifestyle and new technologies, creating new opportunities for the community, without detracting from the distinctive character of the village.

The document therefore aims to offer 'design advice', to preserve the defined special features of the village and its environment appreciated by local people, principally in the relationship between

buildings (or groups of buildings), the choice of materials used in construction, open spaces, lanes and footpaths or bridleways, private or shared boundaries, the planting of trees, woodland management and overall husbandry of the village setting.

Most of the rural communities in England, particularly in the south, are under pressure to allow more development. In addition, individual residents, businesses or landowners may wish to adapt or change their properties or sell their land or redundant buildings. When properly enforced, the guidelines in this document will help to balance these pressures with the expressed desire of the residents of East Knoyle to preserve the identity of the parish. Those proposing to make changes or additions to buildings or land that will impact on the village and its environment should consider the relevance of this VDS, as well as advice from the Parish Council or Wiltshire Council Planning Department.

The aim of this Village Design Statement is to ensure that the design of any future development, as well as any change to existing buildings or the settlement pattern in East Knoyle and the hamlets, are based on an understanding of the village's past and present character and its environmental setting, and should contribute sensitively to the protection or improvement of the village.

Paul Knocker

HISTORY

The land which later became East Knoyle parish was first recorded by name and some of its boundaries set out during the 10th century. 'Knoyle' derives from the Old English word which has become 'knuckle', and accurately describes the distant view of the prominent greensand ridge which runs east–west across the parish and divides the flat clay pasturelands in the south from the high chalk downland in the north. Evidence of human occupation in the area has been recorded from the Mesolithic period onwards, including Bronze Age barrows on the downland, an Iron Age settlement site north of East Knoyle village, and the course of a Roman road crossing the later parish.



Church Hill and the Old Byre, painting by Hilda Burford

A large and important estate by the time of the Norman conquest, East Knoyle then covered a slightly greater area than that of the modern



Milton, c. 1917

parish. Hindon was established in the 13th century as a small planted town within its north-eastern border, but long functioned apart from Knoyle and achieved autonomous parish status after 1869. Within the modern parish remain three settlements of medieval or earlier origin: East Knoyle village, grouped about its parish church and built up along its former main road, and linear hamlets at Upton and Milton. In more recent centuries groups of roadside cottages have developed, at Holloway, Underhill and Turnpike, and on the ridge in an area known as The Green. Across the claylands separate dairy farms were established (some on earlier sites) following enclosure in the 17th century, and areas of downland were cultivated by the 18th century from Knoyle Down and Sheephouse farms. During the 20th century an old east–west route across the downland was promoted into a major road, the A303, with the result that a service area developed at the parish's north-western boundary.

The main focus of East Knoyle since the middle ages has been an area centred on its parish church

and extending beneath the tree-covered greensand ridge some 200 metres east and west as far as Knoyle House Ground, site of a mansion of the Seymour family demolished in 1954; and Knoyle Place, the former rectory. The church retains architecture of many periods from the 11th century onwards, and immediately to its west stood the home farm of the manor, which belonged from about 1180 to the bishops of Winchester. Most of the farm buildings have disappeared, including a tithe barn which was demolished after the present road was built through the farmyard in 1856; but the main room of the medieval farmhouse survives as part of the present village hall. A school of exotic design was built nearby in 1872 and survives, although closed in 1984. A large oval hunting park, partly wooded, was laid out to the south of the church and farm in the middle ages; its park pale survives in places and defines the rear boundaries of properties along the village street. A second area of parkland was created north of the ridge when Clouds House,



Church Road, 1845, painting by Jane Bouverie

a spectacular Arts and Crafts mansion, was built within it for the Wyndham family in 1883.

Most houses in East Knoyle were built alongside a major north–south route, first recorded in the 13th century, linking Warminster with Shaftesbury, which was eventually by-passed east of the village in 1996. An awkward bend skirted the largest of these, the former Knoyle House, and its demolition has left a pleasant open area in the village centre, with playground, war memorial and shop. South from here the settlement extends along the road for nearly 1km beyond the 17th-century *Seymour Arms*, the older houses including a former inn, shops, a forge, nonconformist chapel and schoolroom, as well as many attractive cottages. North and east of the village centre are buildings and cottages associated with Knoyle House, and nearby is the site of a demolished cottage in which East Knoyle's most famous native, Sir Christopher Wren, is reputed to have been born in 1632.

North and west of the village a network of tree-lined lanes, in places deeply cut into the greensand and elsewhere lined with cottages, link it to the hamlets of Upton, 'the upper settlement' and Milton, 'the middle settlement'. Both are recorded in the 13th century, and Upton may have had its own chapel of ease, as Chapel Farm is one of several farmsteads and cottages dispersed along its street, survivors from a formerly more populous settlement. Milton retains many of its 17th-century and later farmsteads, as well as cottages of the Clouds estate, ranged along two stretches of a



Clouds House

sloping lane with a small triangular green. On the ridge between Knoyle and Upton stands the tower and cap of a windmill, perhaps dating from about 1536; it was doubtless built to supplement the inadequate sources of water power for milling in the parish. Nearby an area of informal settlement on the waste or common includes *The Fox and Hounds*, an enlarged alehouse, next to a former nonconformist chapel, and a number of cottages and more recent housing.

Until the later 20th century East Knoyle's economy has always relied predominantly on agriculture. The claylands south of the village, here forming a low watershed between the Nadder and Stour river systems, lie within the Wiltshire 'butter country' of small dairy farms. Around and to the north of the village the more usual sheep-and-corn husbandry of south Wiltshire was practised, with arable fields on the hillslopes and rough grazing on the downs. Strip lynchets of the formerly open medieval fields

survive near Slades, immediately north of the village; elsewhere traces of medieval cultivation have disappeared, although farming endeavour in the parish is fully documented in the bishops of Winchester's accounts.

The presence of large country houses within parks and designed landscapes of rides and woodland has also affected the land use and economy of the parish, as has serving the needs of the constantly passing travellers on the main road. A brickyard which operated where the clay outcrops south of Underhill has given East Knoyle an architectural legacy of mellow, warm brickwork, to complement the striking grey-green of the locally quarried greensand, and for higher status work the more formal building stones from the Tisbury area and further afield.

John Chandler



Monument to Christopher Wren

LANDSCAPE SETTING AND OPEN SPACES

The Village and Hamlets

East Knoyle draws much of its special character and attractiveness from an historic and distinctive scattered settlement pattern, comprising of individual hamlets, open countryside spaces and outlying farms, together with an historic village core centred on the church and the present village hall.

The village and its parish features a number of varied and contrasting land forms – and this diversity stretches beyond into the wider countryside setting that East Knoyle enjoys.

Picturesque cottages lie within the village's tight valleys, sheltered by hills and woodland. Ancient lanes weave around a series of hills, linking the



hamlets together and mapping out the pattern of this rural parish

Woodland and Farmland Management

The parish is framed by chalk downs, stretches of wooded hillsides and open farmland. On the northern edge of the village, traditionally rough sheep pasture is now largely given over to arable farming, while further south, dairy farming and pasture grazing are predominant in the farmland management pattern.



There are strongly framed views down the village's lanes that open out into countryside panoramas – and the whole makes for a delightful landscape composition that is at times intimate and rather enclosed, whilst at other points it is much more open and sweeping.

Footpaths and Bridleways

East Knoyle is blessed with many footpaths and bridleways, stretching out in many directions and traversing areas of common land and woodlands. All of these areas are enjoyed year round by villagers and visitors alike – and walkers and horse riders are indeed rather spoilt for choice in East Knoyle. Lovely countryside views can be gained in all directions from this much-valued network of paths.



The Children's Playground Area

Knoyle House Ground, at the centre of the village, provides a dedicated and well laid out recreation area, with children's play equipment and grassed amenity areas.

SETTLEMENT PATTERN

Evolution of the village and its buildings

The origins of East Knoyle stretch back to a Middle Stone Age site discovered during the construction of the village by-pass, although other periods of human history and settlement of land in the parish are all represented.

Today, the character of the village is shaped strongly by its scattered settlement pattern. The village focus, historically and visually perhaps, centres on St Mary's Church and East Knoyle's main north-south road, which has, over the centuries, included a number of high-status houses.

The outlying hamlets are of medieval or earlier origin, ranged along lanes at Milton and Upton. Later, isolated farms were built beyond the village core – and lanes such as Holloway, Underhill, the Green and the area now known as Turnpike saw the development of cottages and houses.

The Clouds Estate is a significant and historic part of the village, comprising agricultural land, farm buildings, cottages and estate property. Lately, a programme of significant investment has been initiated for the Estate; and this is a current feature of the village's quiet yet ongoing evolution.

Streetscape

The village's streetscape, which has, certainly within the hamlets, remained largely unaltered for many years, arises as a result of East Knoyle's history and



its evolution of development. In recent years, and in phases since World War II, changes brought about by development arise primarily from the building of new houses and bungalows on individual plots, former fields and so on – whether as single bespoke examples or with more standardised designs, in pairs and groups, and usually located along the main road (former A350), but also including the examples of local authority house building in Holloway, The Green and at Milton.

Longstanding patterns of land ownership by The Clouds Estate and the various farming families, together with the size and stature of the larger houses and their gardens and grounds, has meant that change in the historic parts of the village, has been rare, save for extensions and upgrading or change of use, such as former farm buildings. Elsewhere, outside of such ownerships, there has been a greater degree of change to the village's settlement pattern – and “modern” residential

development across the village encompasses both attractive, sympathetic new houses, and those that are rather less attractive or in harmony with East Knoyle's historic character and appearance.

In townscape terms, the contribution and significance derived from the many and varied elements of open space and countryside, is pivotal. The village enjoys a wonderful diversity of open space and countryside character, as well as excellent mature trees, historic hedgerows, copses and ancient paths. By way of example, within the core of the village, the Parish Path is well used and relates well to the settlement pattern, and on the margins of the settlement, where both farmland and woodland encroaches and cocoons the village, this adds much to the special nature, appearance and biodiversity of the village. In addition, there are many opportunities for long-distance views; and the public footpath and bridleway network is generous in nearly all directions.

East Knoyle's streetscape varies across the Parish – and the level of attractiveness and quality of its built fabric, both in terms of design principles, use of materials, use of planting and the relationships with neighbours varies widely. There are excellent and attractive elements, especially within the hamlets and the older, historic core – and then there are less successful examples of development. Generally speaking, the less successful examples of development, in terms of village townscape, are the designs arising in the 1960s, 70s and 80s. This is largely due to what one might term lazy or generic

approach to overall design and a poor attention to detail - for example, an apparent disregard to local character and use of inappropriate materials.

Sometimes, unsuccessful elements of the townscape we see today arise as a result of the older village properties having been altered or extended in an unsympathetic and/or un-neighbourly manner, perhaps with new garaging or conservatories. Taken cumulatively, such changes can have a significant townscape impact.

Aspects of the present day streetscape, particularly at the core of the village, along The Street, and at the principal entrances to the village off the “new” A350 by-pass, owe much to the traffic calming brought about by the by-pass – and then there are also the changes arising from the opportunities taken by villagers to shape the future of the village and how it is enjoyed –i.e. with the laying out of Knoyle Ground for recreation and playing facilities, and more recently still, with the building of the village’s community shop alongside the War Memorial and its small green.

As a legacy of seeking to distance themselves from the old A350, some of the newer houses in the village achieve generous set-back distances from the road, although this has not always proved attractive with regard to boundary treatments and planting. Today, the road is no longer a main thoroughfare, and several new-build properties which are post de-classification of the A-road status, sit much closer to the road. Sometimes, and perhaps most



especially through the core of the village, such points of difference highlight discordant townscape elements, whether as a result of varying types of boundary treatment, approaches to planting or the selection of building materials.

Amenities, Businesses and Services

East Knoyle is a rural village community that is fortunate in having several community amenities and services, together with a limited range of business opportunities associated with The Clouds Estate and its properties, and some of the farms. The largest employer is Clouds House Action on Addiction and Chemical Dependency Centre. The forge, recently refurbished under new owners, Valley Forge, has been a feature of village life for generations.

The village’s townscape derives much through the valued contribution made by the new shop, the historic core of the village - focusing on the Church and adjacent Village Hall - its two pubs, the newly-improved recreation ground, and areas of common land and the public footpath network. All of these play their part in terms of the townscape of East Knoyle.

Despite the village having no school, the legacy of the former schools is preserved through the change of use of the former school buildings to residential use. In addition, the old petrol filling station has found a new use as a showroom for a local forge business, which has recently refurbished and repaired the adjacent original forge building.

Mike Washbourne

BUILDING MATERIALS

The building character of East Knoyle, as is typical of many villages across Britain, has evolved over many centuries and has been determined by various factors. These include the building materials available locally; developing techniques and fashions; land availability; fluctuating population; the wealth, status and pretensions of those who commission and live in the village houses; and the survival of buildings from different periods. In addition barns, cowsheds, workshops, shops, schools and chapels have all changed use and been converted to dwellings, using skill and ingenuity.



Geologically three principal rock deposits outcrop in the parish, and these have provided, literally, the building blocks of its vernacular architecture.

Most characteristic is the use of hard, roughly-shaped doggers of Upper Greensand, which give



a very pleasing and quite unusual grey-green appearance to cottages, farm buildings and walls. The survival of overgrown quarries, such as alongside Wise Lane and Hindon Road, and at Sandpits between Holloway and Underhill, suggests that suitable Greensand deposits were locally sourced and exploited. This locally quarried soft sand-stone was easy to move to building sites in the village in the past and there are numerous examples of



stone built houses, Stonehaven in Leigh Lane and notably Milton House.

But, as quarries were worked out and abandoned builders turned to brick. Kimmeridge Clay, of which the former common pastureland in the south of the parish is composed, is suitable for brickmaking, and a commercial brickyard operated at Underhill, producing East Knoyle bricks. The brickfields in Gillingham provided bricks that were harder than these soft bricks. We can see examples where bricks have been used to build chimney flues because the softer stone of the house corrodes



when acid smokes attacks it, whereas brick is harder and more durable. Today extensions to and rebuilding of older properties benefit from using reclaimed stone and bricks, for 'matching in'.

The third rock, Chalk, yields flint, providing a very durable but obstinate building material, and is less



in evidence here than further north, on and around Salisbury Plain.

These three basic materials have been used alone or in combination, and quite often higher quality ashlar limestones, notably honey-coloured Hamstone from the Sherborne area and

greyish-white Chilmark stone from the Tisbury area, are found as dressings, quoins and mouldings, sometimes doubtless renewed from earlier demolished buildings. A few high-status houses are built entirely of ashlar masonry, and – influenced by the Wyndham family of Clouds House – exotic or unusual materials and features are found, as at the former village school, Clouds Stables and Slades. In some instances stonework has been painted, or



cement render has been removed to reveal the original state of stone-built elevation, and allowing it to breathe.

Thatch is a common roofing material in East Knoyle. Its use in a new build is expensive so tiles and slate are used in the majority of projects. The thatched roofs that exist are repaired and maintained. Extensions built on to a thatched dwelling are usually roofed



in slate or tile, to take account of the differing pitch of the old and new roofs. When used on older buildings clay tiles are often patterned and with decorative ridge tiles, finials and chimneypots. Slate, as usual, was not widely used before the railway era



made it accessible. Timber for construction must always have been readily available from sources

within the parish or nearby, but timber-frame walling is not apparent in surviving buildings.

Over the last twenty years or so UPVC windows have been used almost exclusively. They are easy to maintain, since they require no painting, and are well insulated against heat loss. But the recent trend is to revert to wooden casements, hardwood and softwood, resulting in new build houses in traditional style using modern building techniques and materials offering greater insulation value. In older buildings mullioned windows have been retained, many of them with leaded lights. There are some unusual



and custom-made windows evident throughout the village.



Buildings of the later 19th and 20th centuries, as is to be expected, show few specifically local idiosyncrasies. Many are of painted mass-produced brick, or rendered brick or block construction, including handsome local authority housing with characteristic Mere or Mere & Tisbury RDC



insignia, 'Swedish chalet' style semi-bungalows, and many individual architect-designed houses



and bungalows. The standard of construction and maintenance is generally high, and the proportion of older vernacular properties to modern is probably above average for Wiltshire generally, although matched by many nearby villages. The blend of old and new materials and techniques has generally resulted in a harmonious and pleasing built character to the parish landscape.



ROADS AND TRAFFIC

East Knoyle is bounded by the A303 to the north and the A350 to the east. The A303 is a national route to the West Country and, except when there are major accidents or roadworks and consequent diversions, has little effect on the life of the village. The A350, which formerly went through the village along The Street and Shaftesbury Road and created many traffic jams, is now a fast running by-pass in the eastern edge of the village. This by-pass has, of course, been beneficial to the village, in terms of safety and the environment. It is said that when it was opened in 1996 'people marvelled at their ability to walk unimpeded down The Street' and parents could allow 'their children to go unescorted to the Knoyle House Ground playground to play free from traffic fumes and snorting lorries.' (ref. *The Nature Of Knoyle*. Anthony Claydon).

However, the building of the by-pass has left two principal drawbacks. The first is that Millbrook Lane



and Leigh Lane have been cut in two and are now 'no through roads', cul-de-sacs. The second and environmentally unwelcome drawback is the speed and noise of fast moving traffic – much of it heavy transport bound for the coast – passing the cottages on The Turnpike. There are two access roads to the A350, one at either end of the old main road.



As the village has evolved, houses and cottages have been built alongside the network of narrow lanes through the village. Only in recent more regulated times has the requirement for off-street parking and pavements been insisted upon, so little provision was made for these outside the older dwellings. This results in lorries, tractors and cars experiencing great difficulty in passing each other in some areas. A prime example of how awkward and hazardous it can be is the narrow, winding and steep Wise Lane.

Outside the village shop there is occasionally a 'confusion' of parking, sometimes resulting in

'gridlock' as tractors/ vans/ lorries and cars edge past each other. The village hall has a large tarmaced car park used also by churchgoers and some shop customers.

The speed limit within the village is 30mph and there is clear and adequate signage for this. The national limit of 60 mph is in force on the two A roads.

Walking and cycling should be encouraged for maintaining good health and reducing car miles. There are no cycle lanes within the village. The roads and lanes do not have sufficient width to allow for the designation of dedicated cycle lanes. The East Knoyle Parish Plan (published 2009) reported a 66% response from respondents suggesting a cycle lane should be considered beside the main A350 to Shaftesbury. This recommendation is included on 2010 Action Plan with East Knoyle Parish Council in the lead. There are several recreational cycle ways through and round East Knoyle. These are way-marked and included in maps of the area.

Alan Knight



GUIDELINES FOR DEVELOPMENT OF BUILDINGS AND BOUNDARIES

General Guidelines

1. Views into and out of the village and its hamlets, plus views within the Parish that define its attractive character, should be retained and protected. Opportunities ought to be taken to improve existing views and create additional views where possible. Development and land use can play a role in that regard.

2. Any extension of East Knoyle's existing "built edge" boundaries, through development, should maintain the grouping of the village, the spaces between the hamlets and its setting in the wider landscape, as well as to present a well



designed frontage to the countryside. Sensitive consideration should be given to all design issues. This is especially important inside and adjoining the conservation areas.

3. The opportunity should also be taken to create additional public access, and to improve existing points of access to the countryside, where practicable. This may well require the co-operation of landowners.

4. Conservation and responsible good management of the village's landscape setting and its countryside, woodland, open spaces, trees and hedgerows is important for its own sake, and should be encouraged.

Settlement Pattern

1. New development, where appropriate, and including farm developments, should respect the village's existing settlement pattern and its special

qualities, and contribute to East Knoyle's character and attractiveness. This includes the visual impact of development, however small, on the countryside itself and on established views that the village enjoys.

2. The overall pattern and character of East Knoyle's villagescape, for example in terms of its scale of development and its roofscape, its open spaces and palette of building materials should in general terms be maintained and respected.



3. Major new housing development is considered inappropriate for East Knoyle, which is a rural village composed of attractive dispersed hamlets and farms, within a well defined countryside setting. Future development should avoid large single sites grafted onto the outside of the village. New development, of high quality and modest in scale, which continues the sense of evolutionary growth of the village and reflects its character and qualities, may be appropriate.



4. Infill development and extensions to existing dwellings should follow the established line of existing roads and buildings.

5. The appropriate and sensitive redevelopment or re-use of existing buildings or sites, including disused premises within the built-up area of the village, is preferred to development of green field land.

6. The planting of indigenous trees, hedgerows and shrubs, as well as the positive management of existing woodland and countryside planting, is to be encouraged.

Open Space and Landscape

1. The retention of valued open spaces is essential to the overall character of the village and its special “sense of place.” The opportunity should be taken to provide new or improve existing recreation land and facilities, especially in association with new development.

2. Landscaping and planting plans should be prepared as part of any new development proposals, and should incorporate locally distinctive and indigenous tree and shrub planting, especially where a development might intrude visually.

3. Wherever practicable, existing trees and hedgerows which contribute to village character should be preserved and protected. If trees and hedgerows must be removed, then appropriate replacement planting will be sought through the planning process, to ensure that East Knoyle’s landscape character and attractiveness endures for future generations.



4. The conversion of buildings or extensions to existing buildings should ordinarily retain existing walls, natural boundary features and established planting wherever possible.

Buildings and Materials

1. New housing should generally be of a simple 2 storey design reflecting the traditional linear style

of existing properties in the village, and be based on the scale, particularly roof and eaves height, and pattern of existing buildings of quality.



2. Future development should take account of the variety and individuality of housing design that gives the village its harmonious and mature look. The use of developers’ standard designs, which create uniform suburban development, should be avoided.

3. The use of unnatural or alien building materials is to be discouraged, in particular the use of reconstituted stone cladding. Bricks should harmonise with the traditional local red brick.

4. Modern contemporary, vernacular building materials and methods may be acceptable where they are designed to blend both in materials and in proportion with surrounding buildings.



5. Extensions and alterations to houses should use quality materials and components that match or blend with the existing construction and adjoining properties.

6. Roofs should generally be covered with slates, tiles or thatch and should be pitched to suit the type of covering to be used. Variety in roof heights, pitches and materials should be encouraged, especially where a number of dwellings are to be built together.

7. Dormer windows should be small with pitched roofs.

8. Chimneys should be incorporated into all new development with the opportunity taken to incorporate interesting designs where appropriate.

9. Local characteristics such as porches, brick stacks and traditional windows are to be encouraged.

10. Developers should provide accurate elevations which show new proposals in relation to existing adjoining properties and the wider village context.

11. Joinery should generally be of a traditional design and proportional to the property. Lintels should be incorporated as functional and decorative architectural features. UPVC windows and doors should be actively discouraged on front elevations.



12. Boundary treatments should use traditional materials appropriate to the locality such as brick walls, railings, low paling fencing or hedges.

13. Any development of affordable housing should conform to the general standards of design and materials.

Roads and Traffic Management

1. The local highway authority should be encouraged to introduce appropriate measures

to minimise additional traffic in East Knoyle, particularly through traffic.

2. Garaging or off-street parking should be provided for in new development and where appropriate, be located at the rear of the property.

3. The local highway authority should be encouraged to apply flexibility to highway guidelines to avoid changing the rural character of the village by the urbanisation of minor roads and new developments by using inappropriate standards and materials.

4. Large visibility splays, obtrusive signs, excessive road markings, concrete curbs and unnecessarily wide pavements should be avoided.

Streetscape

1. The relevant agencies should be encouraged to employ underground utility services in order to reduce the number of poles and overhead cables.



2. The opportunity should be taken when it arises, to replace any existing unsuitable street furniture

and signage with a style more appropriate to the character of the village. Similarly, new street furniture in association with new development should be of an appropriate design to suit its rural location.

The Environment

With regard to society's growing awareness of the pivotal importance of environmental issues and what might be termed "sustainability", across so many topics, not least including planning and development decisions, the VDS cannot do more than highlight and encourage residents and other parties to consider carefully all opportunities that may arise for taking positive and informed decisions when it comes to matters like:

- choosing appropriate building and landscape materials;
- selecting efficient building methods and managing land and resources wisely;
- designing with energy sources, water resources and recycling opportunities in mind;
- garden and landscape management – and the encouragement of greater biodiversity of flora and fauna; and
- taking a responsible and neighbourly view towards the village in general, when making decisions that may affect the community as a whole.

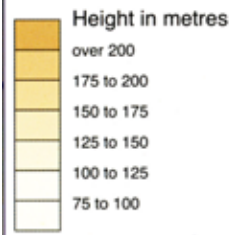
Evaluating factors like those described above, and taking decisions that have a positive environmental outcome, is not uncommon in village life. We trust that the VDS will help guide the future evolution of the village to the enjoyment and benefit of us all.

APPENDIX: LISTED BUILDINGS IN EAST KNOYLE

<i>no.</i>	<i>grade</i>	<i>structure and location/ address</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>grade</i>	<i>structure and location/ address</i>
321120	II	FORMER CHURCH ROOM, CHURCH ROAD (north side)	321159	II	FORGE COTTAGE, THE STREET (east side)
321114	I	CHURCH OF ST MARY, CHURCH ROAD	321160	II	JAC DOR, THE STREET (east side)
321117	II	VILLAGE HALL, CHURCH ROAD (north side)	321161	II	PEAR TREE COTTAGE, THE STREET (east side)
321119	II	THE RECTORY, CHURCH ROAD (north side)	321167	II	THE MANSE AND SCHOOLROOM AT UNITED REFORM CHURCH, THE STREET (west side)
321118	II	PRIMARY SCHOOL, CHURCH ROAD (north side)	321166	II	UNITED REFORM CHURCH, THE STREET (west side)
321116	II	UNIDENTIFIED MONUMENT IN THE CHURCHYARD ABOUT 2.5 METRES NORTH OF CHANCEL OF CHURCH OF ST MARY, CHURCH ROAD (north side)	321172	II	CHAPEL FIELD BARN, UPTON LANE (east side)
321115	II	UNIDENTIFIED MONUMENT IN THE CHURCHYARD ABOUT 7 METRES SOUTH OF PORCH OF CHURCH OF ST MARY, CHURCH ROAD (north side)	321173	II	SHELTER SHED AT CHAPEL FIELD BARN, UPTON LANE (east side)
321121	II	WYNDHAM ENCLOSURE IN BURIAL GROUND, CHURCH ROAD (south side)	321174	II	MILEPOST ABOUT 125 METRES NORTH OF JUNCTION WITH LANE TO MILTON, WARMINSTER ROAD (west side)
321125	II	9 AND 10 HINDON ROAD (west side)	321175	II	MILESTONE ABOUT 250 METRES SOUTH OF JUNCTION WITH A303, WARMINSTER ROAD
321127	II	GRANARY AT PARK FARMHOUSE, HINDON ROAD (west side)	321176	II	WINDMILL, WINDMILL HILL (east side)
321126	II	PARK FARMHOUSE, HINDON ROAD (west side)	321177	II	SLADES HOUSE, WISE LANE (north side)
321132	II	ALLENS, HOLLOWAY (south side)	321151	II	CLOUDS, NO. 1
321128	II	LITTLE LEIGH, HOLLOWAY (north side)	321136	II	27 COTTAGE, MILTON, EAST KNOYLE
321130	II	LITTLE THATCH, HOLLOWAY (north side)	321137	II	28 COTTAGE, MILTON, EAST KNOYLE
321131	II	PADDOCK WOOD, HOLLOWAY (south side)	321138	II	29 COTTAGE, MILTON EAST KNOYLE
321129	II	THE OLD RECTORY, HOLLOWAY (north side)	321150	II	ANNEXE AND FLAT TO CLOUDS HOUSE
321134	II	BARN AT UPPER LEIGH FARM, LEIGH LANE (east side)	321171	II	CHAPEL FARMHOUSE
321133	II	UPPER LEIGH FARMHOUSE, LEIGH LANE (east side)	321152	II	CLOUDS COTTAGE
321311	II	K6 TELEPHONE KIOSK (TELEPHONE NO 074 783244), MILTON	321154	II	CLOUDS ESTATE
321157	II	MILESTONE ABOUT 50 METRES SOUTH OF ST DENYS, SHAFTESBURY	321139	II	CLOUDS FARM COTTAGE
321158	II	RED HOUSE FARMHOUSE, SHAFTESBURY ROAD (west side)	321149	II *	CLOUDS HOUSE
321155	II	THE SEYMOUR ARMS, SHAFTESBURY ROAD (east side)	321153	II	CLOUDS LODGE
321122	II	DEEP MOOR, THE GREEN (west side)	321144	II	HILL COTTAGE
321162	II	WRENS, 13 THE STREET (west side)	321135	II	MANOR FARMHOUSE
321163	II	LINDLEY COTTAGE, 14 THE STREET (west side)	321140	II	MILTON FARMHOUSE
321164	II	THE BELL COTTAGE, 15 THE STREET (west side)	321141	II	MILTON HOUSE WITH FRONT WALLS AND RAILINGS
321165	II	THE BLACK HORSE INN, THE STREET (west side)	321110	II	MOORS FARMHOUSE
			321146	II	OLD PENNY COTTAGE
			321145	II	ROSE THATCH
			321147	II	STRONGS COTTAGE
			321142	II	THE HOMESTEAD
			321148	II	THE OLD BELL COTTAGE
			321169	II	UPTON DAIRY
			321170	II	UPTON FARMHOUSE
			321168	II	UPTON MANOR HOUSE WITH STABLE BLOCK
			321143	II	VALLEY FARMHOUSE

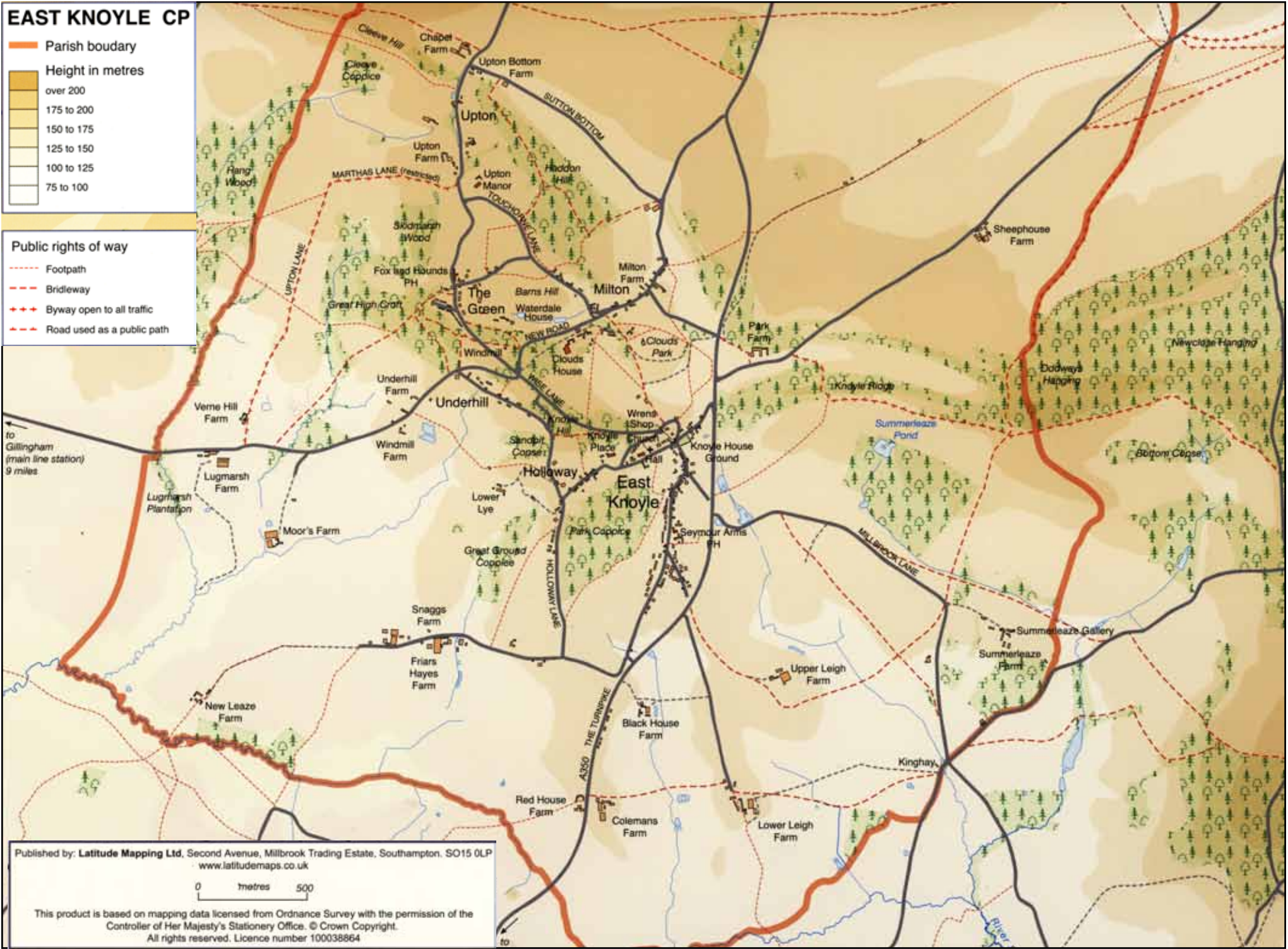
EAST KNOYLE CP

Parish boundary

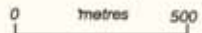


Public rights of way

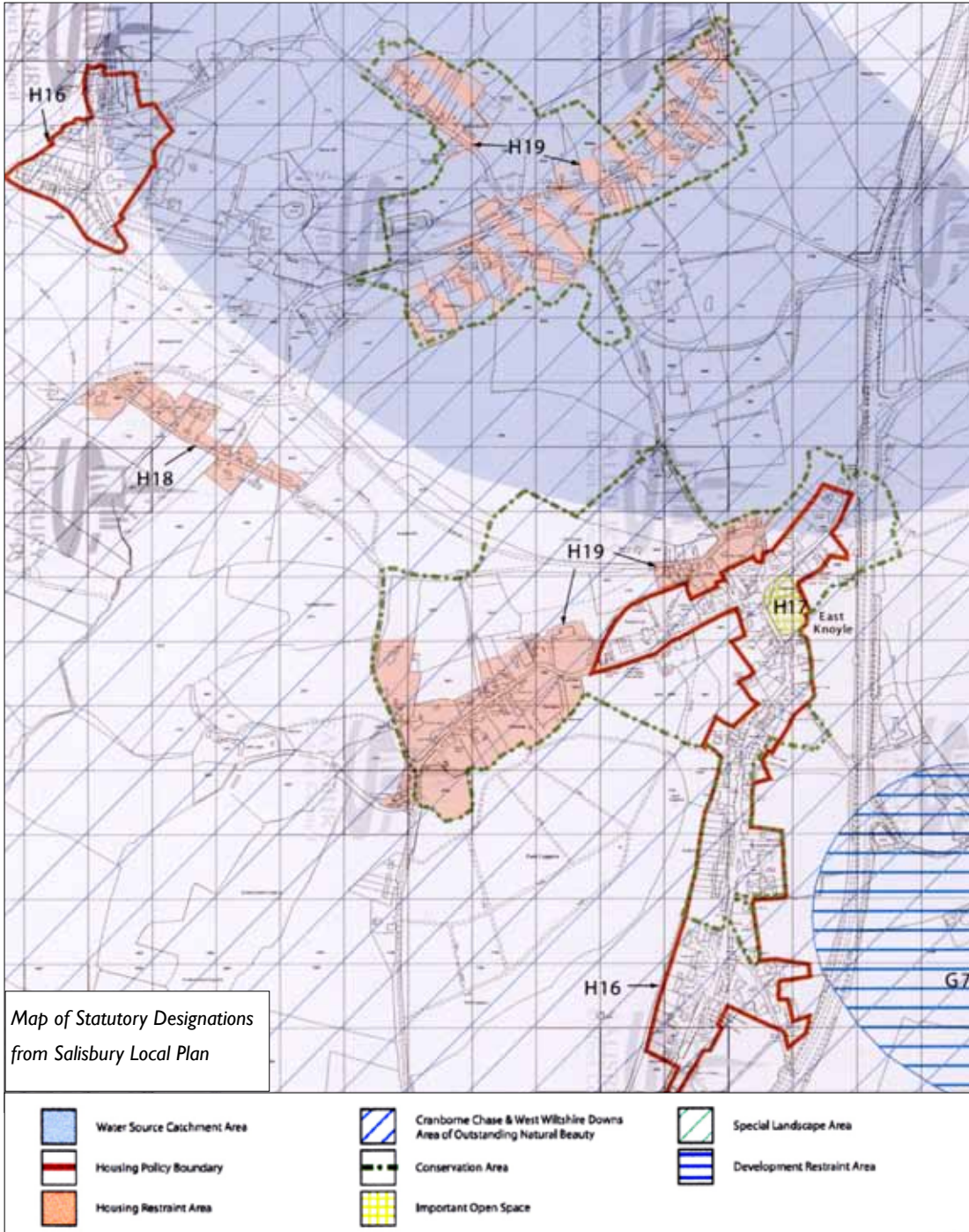
- Footpath
- Bridleway
- Byway open to all traffic
- Road used as a public path



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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The VDS is an essential part of The East Knoyle Parish Plan and it is the key to influencing future planning decisions. We were fortunate to have members of the original Steering Committee willing to continue to volunteer their time and expertise to complete this project on behalf of the Parish Council and the whole community.

In particular, Kevin Stow agreed to continue as Secretary, providing continuity and, as Parish Clerk, an essential link with the PC. Every member of the team has demonstrated their interest in the village by giving freely of their time and special skills, which included building a new library of photographs of houses, streets, open spaces and special features. Special thanks must go to John Chandler - without his publishing skills, local knowledge and patience, we could not have delivered. Mike Washbourne's expert knowledge of the subject and planning procedures has also been invaluable.

The process included a meeting in the Village Hall on 15th September 2009, open to all residents. There was a very encouraging turnout, which provided an opportunity to explain why we need the VDS, to report on progress with a mini exhibition and to seek comments and suggestions.

The Parish Council are to be commended for their on-going support and encouragement over the last four years. For the research and production of the VDS, we were unable to obtain any external funding - although Salisbury District and Wiltshire Council did provide advice on procedures and content, so we depended on a small allocation from the PC and the contribution made by the team of volunteers.

THE VDS TEAM

Paul Knocker Chairman
 Kevin Stow Secretary
 John Chandler
 Alan Knight
 Mike Washbourne
 Steve Garrett (Vice Chairman of the Parish Council)
 Mark Boyden
 James Hyde
 Cindy Moxham

February 2011



