

Everleigh

Village Design Statement



August 2006

Everleigh Village Design Statement

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Everleigh Village Design Statement

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Everleigh sits in an enviable position on the northeastern corner of the Salisbury Plain Military Training Area with an Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty, Special Landscape Areas and the largest Conservation Area of Chalk Grassland in Europe influencing its surroundings. The open countryside around the settlement provides wonderful vistas for most of the dwellings in the hamlets of East Everleigh, Lower Everleigh and the sporadic, loose knit areas of development on the A342 and The Marlborough Road. These areas and the designation of Everleigh as a “*Village with limited facilities*” impose constraints and restrictions on the development within and around the village in accordance with Kennet District Council local plan policy and other policies relating to the specifically designated areas.

A questionnaire to all villagers, which enjoyed a 60% response rate, was the source of the views and many of the outcomes of the Village Design Statement.

The key points emerging from this Village Design Statement, which should be taken into account during any development of the village, are:

1. Future development of the built environment should:
 - Be restricted to *brown field* sites or *replacement*
 - Be within the guidance of the *Local Development Framework*
 - Consider the provision of *affordable housing within the Built-Up Area of the Village*
 - Be *in a controlled and sympathetic way* and *houses should be harmonious with the village character*
 - Not be considered in the main areas of sporadic development because this would detract from the rural character of the village
 - Not include commercial development as this is considered unwarranted
2. Traffic calming in The Street should be considered.
3. The current level of street lighting should be retained in The Street and not increased and it is considered important that security lighting is unobtrusive as it is a source of light pollution.
4. The play area at the end of The Street should be retained.
5. Consideration should be given to:
 - Providing natural features, which establish the framework of the village.
 - Reducing the current 50mph speed limit on the A342 through East Everleigh
 - Providing a footpath from The Street to the Goa Balti restaurant
 - Providing improved signage and appropriate warning signs on the approach roads to the village.
 - Improving the maintenance of surrounding roads because of the need of villagers to travel to nearby towns.
 - Burying overhead electricity and telephone cables to improve the look of the village.

1. PURPOSE AND INTENTION BEHIND THE EVERLEIGH VILLAGE DESIGN STATEMENT



The Village Design Statement has been prepared to enable the residents of Everleigh to have more of a say in the future of Everleigh and issues which affect the village such as planning, rural amenity and services, employment and housing development.

Following an initiative from the Parish Council a Village Design Statement Group was established in September 2005 consisting of 10 residents of Everleigh. Progress has been reported through the Courier and at Parish Council meetings although it has always been made clear that the Village Design Statement Team remains independent of the Parish Council.

A questionnaire was prepared under various topic headings. The questionnaire was launched at The Crown Hotel and delivered by hand to each household in Everleigh. The questionnaires were then collected from each household once completed and the results analysed. The response rate from residents was 60%.

Each member of the team was allocated a particular topic heading to begin drafting the Design Statement from the results of the questionnaires completed by residents. The topic headings were compiled into one document comprising the Village Design Statement. Consultation has taken place with Kennet District Council and in May 2006 an open evening was held at The Crown Hotel providing the opportunity for further comment on the Design Statement. Seventeen residents attended this event.

Acknowledgement and thanks are given to all those in the community, too many to mention individually, who have contributed additional input and expertise to this Design Statement.

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2. FOREWORD

The Foreword as set out below is the technical data taken from the Local Plan as it applies to Everleigh. It has been used as the basis for the Village Design Statement. The paragraphs/chapters following the Foreword explain in detail how this technical data affects our village and how the village would like to develop in the future.

This Village Design Statement has been prepared in order to give information and guidance on how policies directly relevant to Everleigh should be interpreted.

Everleigh is a village with “*limited facilities*” as defined by the replacement Local Plan policy HC24:

“Villages with limited facilities — within the villages in the countryside listed in Table H5 which do not have defined Limits of Development, new housing development will be restricted to infilling, the replacement of existing dwellings or the re-use of existing buildings or the redevelopment of existing buildings provided that the development;

- (a) is within the existing built up area of the village*
- (b) does not consolidate an existing sporadic loose knit area of development and*
- (c) the development is in harmony with the village in terms of its scale and character.*

All new housing proposals should conform to other policies of the Plan, including those that seek to protect local services (ED28) amenity (PD1) and employment or tourism uses (ED11 and ED 12) and promote affordable housing (HC32).”

Other policies in the replacement local plan which directly affect Everleigh include, PD1 which deals with the impact of development of landscape character and environment. ED12 looks at employment and small businesses and the village, ED28 regulates the development of shops and services and HC32 and HC33 deal with the development of social housing in the rural community.

Under the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004, local plans are to be replaced with Local Development Frameworks (LDF). The Kennet Local Plan 2011 has been retained under the new planning Act and is regarded as part of the LDF until its contents are replaced by new planning documents. The adopted Local Plan provides the policy context (Policies HC22, HC24 and HC26) for considering development within the villages in Tables H4 and H5 of the Plan. In addressing more detailed issues relating to development proposals, the Council has encouraged the production of Village Design Statements, in accordance with the advice published by the Countryside Agency. The Council is keen to work with local groups in the production of these, with a view to adopting them as supplementary guidance.

Kennet District Council has adopted earlier Village Design Statements as supplementary planning guidance. However, on the advice of the Government Office for the South West the Council will take all future supplementary documents through the process prescribed by the new planning system. It is, therefore, proposed that the Everleigh Village Design Statement be adopted as an emerging supplementary planning document (SPD) for the purposes of development control. When the process for undertaking a sustainability appraisal (SA)¹ has been established, the Village Design Statement can be subjected to SA and then formally adopted as part of the Kennet Local Development Framework (LDF).

The consultation involved in the preparation of the Everleigh Village Design Statement involved circulating a questionnaire to every household in the village and generated a response rate from the village of 60%.

¹The Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 requires the council to carry out a Sustainability Appraisal (SA) of each Development Plan Document that it produces. A Sustainability Appraisal is an explicit and methodical examination of the potential effects of policies and proposals in individual Development Plan Documents on the environment.

3. THE LANDSCAPE CHARACTER AND SETTING

The Parish of Everleigh comprising some 1,325 hectares (3,275 acres) is situated high on the northeast edge of the chalk plateau of Salisbury Plain, close to the eastern boundary of Wiltshire and approximately 160 metres (520) feet above sea level between the Bourne and Avon Valleys. On approaching the village there is little evidence of development, it is set remotely within the Salisbury Plain Military Training Area.

The main compact hamlet of East Everleigh lies tucked away from view down what is known as The Street, a no through road, which leads directly onto the open Ministry of Defence Training Area and the cul-de-sac of West View, which overlooks an open field. These boundaries lack natural features to establish the framework, however, this could be addressed by introducing landscaping features. The natural limits of East Everleigh are well defined to the north, south and east by the road network and tree belts.



The Crown Hotel stands prominently in view of the approaching roads and to the southeast is an open area in the countryside, (formerly a designated Area of Minimum Change), providing an attractive setting to the village and intended to retain an important aspect of the character of the village. Open spaces provide an important element in the village's character and this is especially true in the case of the open landscaped areas around the Manor, Church and the Old School House.

In the open countryside to the west there is a sporadic, loose knit area of development from the Old School House to the Old Rectory and redundant Church, all set amongst trees and fields. The hamlet of Lower Everleigh, comprising some eight houses, nestles in a hollow about one mile to the west. It runs north/south along a by-way, which bisects the A342. It consists of the farm house built around 1860, privately owned and redundant farm buildings, now a military training feature to the south of the main road and seven former farm cottages to the north, again the surrounding land being Ministry of Defence Training Area.

To the east the Quickset, bordering the A342, is another outlying area of some three houses and farm buildings which were recently sold, most of the private farmland being split into various lots and sold into private ownership the remainder being Ministry of Defence land. The increasingly busy A342 creates a natural divide between the village settlement and to the north the Grade 11 listed Everleigh Manor, at present undergoing restoration, along with its historic buildings and open parkland setting, it is now privately owned.



Lying to the north of The Manor, Linden Farm is the only remaining fully working farm covering more than half of the parish and incorporating Lower Everleigh Farm to the west. To the northeast is a further sporadic, loose knit development along the C53 Marlborough Road, (the Old Coach Road) the Ministry of Defence owning most of the open countryside to the north and east and encompassing virtually the whole settlement.

The predominant use of the parish for army training and agriculture, much of which is carried out under conservation management plans, has helped to retain the wide open spaces and outstanding views both when approaching and leaving the village. There is an extensive range of public rights of way allowing good access into the countryside. To the north is reputed to be one of the largest wooded areas on Salisbury Plain with the North

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Wessex Downs Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty reaching into the parish across Gore Down.



The designated Special Landscape Area surrounding the settlement is of great importance with its wealth of archaeological sites along with the fact that the village rests on Salisbury Plain, which is the largest Conservation Area of Chalk Grassland in Europe. This unique landscape provides habitat for an abundance of flora and fauna, many of the rare species being protected. The quality of the sky is magnificent with exceptional sunrises and sunsets; the almost complete absence of artificial light provides a special opportunity to view the stars, which appear with great brightness and clarity.

4. THE BUILT ENVIRONMENT

This can be considered as three areas.

a) Lower Everleigh

This is a small hamlet, to the west of Everleigh, hidden from view alongside the A342. It is surrounded by MOD land, and is of a mainly agricultural background. The nine or so properties were developed mainly as agricultural workers' cottages and there is little or no room for any further development. The existing development consists of a varied design of housing stock of three or four different styles.



b) East Everleigh (predominantly The Street)

When the village moved from the grounds of the Manor in the 19th century to what is now The Street its development over a period of time was somewhat sporadic. Examples of the original buildings can still be seen today in parts of The Street.



Over the course of the years other developments have maintained a theme of their own and consequently The Street is made up of various property styles which reflect the time of development, examples of which are Hightrees, on the grounds of the original thatched cottages, Richard Hannon's Racing Stables and ancillary buildings, Pigleaze Cottages, built in the early part of the 20th century and West View development.

These developments spread along The Street and have been subsequently infilled with many other property styles.

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Future development within Everleigh remains within the confines of the Built-Up Area, therefore restricting future development to brown field sites (infill). The existing infrastructure of The Street would not allow any other form of development, and indeed the results of the survey would indicate that any future development should be kept within the boundary and the development aimed mainly towards affordable housing. 72% indicated that any development within the Built-Up Area should also be in a controlled and sympathetic manner.

The Street is subject to a 30mph restriction, although this is the only access into and out of the Built-Up Area itself. Children regularly use the road as their playground and the results of the residents' survey indicate the need to introduce traffic calming measures. (70% of the surveys received wanted traffic calming measures).

Additionally, the lack of street lighting, (4 in number along the total length of The Street), and lack of pedestrian pathways would render any future development difficult and hazardous. However, the survey would indicate that the population in general is happy with the existing lighting facilities and want to retain the rural character of the hamlet.

c) Sporadic Development

There are a number of areas outside the Built-Up Area where sporadic development has taken place and once more the style of building reflect the period in which it was built and is different to that found in both Lower Everleigh and The Street. The main areas of sporadic development can be found along the Marlborough Road and also along the A342 and this would not lend itself to any future development. Development within these areas would detract from the rural character of the village.

Everleigh Village has limited amenities, all of which are situated on or near the A342. The Crown Hotel is one of two village facilities/meeting places and can be found on the junction of the Netheravon Road and the A342, while being outside The Street.

The main A342 Andover - Devizes road splits the parish and in fact isolates the sporadic development on Marlborough Road from The Street and Lower Everleigh. The Goa Balti, situated on this road, has no pedestrian access from the village and with the speed limit at 50 mph and the lack of any street lighting, visiting the Goa Balti is difficult other than by car and likewise the same could be said of the Everleigh Farm Shop.



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The redundant church is also situated on the A342, although unfortunately used only four times a year, and on such occasions access to and parking for the church is very difficult, especially for elderly people. The results of the survey would indicate a reduction in the speed limit on this road is essential. 61% use the Farm Shop regularly, and 42% would use the church.

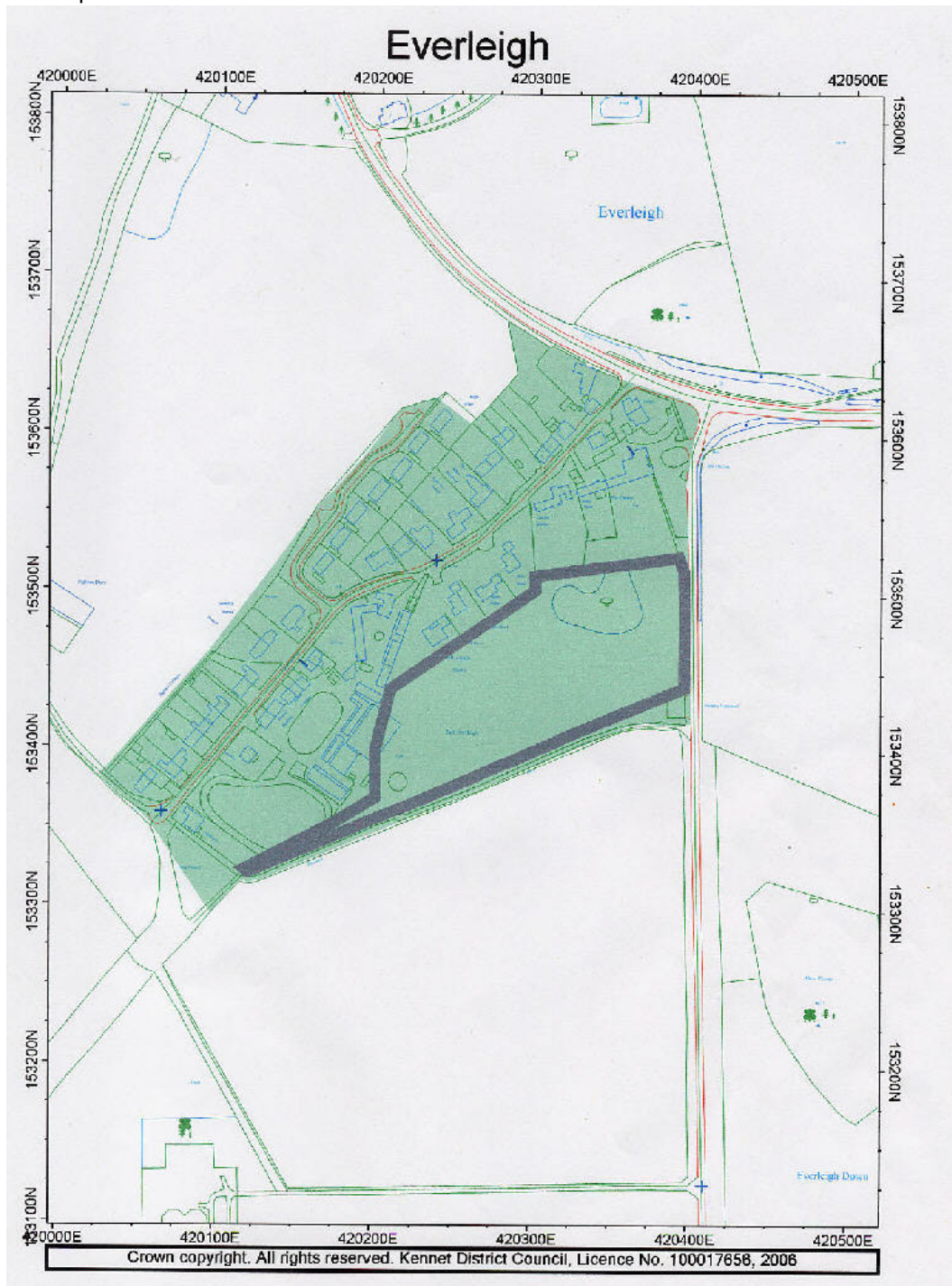
Travelling into the parish of Everleigh one could be forgiven for not identifying the village settlement and the survey response would indicate the residents of Everleigh would welcome improved and attractive signage along with other warning signs that indicate rural activities undertaken within the parish.

The Parish of Everleigh enjoys unspoilt views in every direction across the plain and woodlands with little or no sign of the twenty first century eyesores such as electricity pylons, radio and mobile phone towers and the results of the survey (60%) indicate that while these are seen as necessary in today's environment they should be either underground or as unobtrusive as possible. The same could also be said of house security lighting where 50% of those surveyed indicated that these were not important and in many cases could be classed as polluting the environment when not used sensibly.



5. THE BUILT-UP AREA OF THE VILLAGE

Since the replacement of the 1997 Local Plan with the currently adopted Local Plan, the inset map for Everleigh has been dispensed with and the Village Boundary is no longer clearly defined. The Village Design Statement considers the former "Village Policy Area" defined in the old Local Plan as still being valid for identifying the extent of the Built-Up Area of the Village. Policy HC24 of the current Local Plan is applicable to Everleigh and generally restricts housing development to locations "within the existing Built-Up Area of the Village." The former Village Policy Area has, therefore, provided the basis for interpreting Policy HC24(a) of the current Local Plan. The extent of the Built-Up Area of the Village is defined on the Map below.



6. DEVELOPMENT

The Kennet Local Plan, adopted 2004, was referred to throughout the decision making process in the preparation of The Village Design Statement. The provisions of Policy HC24 have been carefully considered and taken into account. The Village Design Statement survey made it quite clear that the residents of the village were supportive of development but “in a controlled and sympathetic way” (72.2%) and “within The Built-Up Area of the Village” (46.3%). The Village Design Statement therefore requires any development within The Built-Up Area to be carried out in both a controlled and sympathetic way. A number of sites were identified as potential development sites within The Built-Up Area and very clear guidance on how controlled and sympathetic development should be carried out is provided.

Please refer to the plan on page 16 for identification of site locations.

Within the Built-up Area of the Village

a) West View Road

This is currently the subject of development within the Built-Up Area in accordance with Policy HC24 and reflecting 46.3% of the returns in The Village Design Statement survey, Kennet District Council should ensure any such development is sympathetic to the character and harmony of the village and the provision of affordable housing.



b) Old Village Stores

Although there were no plans for development the possibility was discussed for restoration / re-build of the building.

c) The Crown Hotel (Grade II Listed)

It is essential that this is retained as a Village Public House in accordance with both local services (Policy ED28) and amenity (Policy PD1) despite the grant of Change of Use to residential development in 2004.

d) Richard Hannon's Stable Yard

This is currently a source of employment in the village and should be retained pursuant to Policy ED12. However, where the criteria for change of use other than those contained in Policy ED12 are met, levelling of the site for comprehensive redevelopment would not be sympathetic or harmonious. The conversion of some of the existing structures may be appropriate but only sympathetic and harmonious housing is acceptable should development be considered.

PPS3 (Draft) Annex A: Definitions

Brownfield land, also known as previously-developed land

1. *Previously-developed land is that which is or was occupied by a permanent structure (excluding agricultural or forestry buildings), and associated fixed surface infrastructure. The definition covers the curtilage of the developed land. Previously-developed land may occur in both built-up and rural settings. The definition includes defence buildings and land used for mineral extraction and waste disposal, where provision for restoration has not been made through development control procedures.*
2. *The definition excludes land and buildings either actively or previously used for agricultural or forestry purposes, and land in built-up areas that has not been developed previously (e.g. parks, recreation grounds, and allotments - even though these areas may contain certain urban features such as paths, pavilions and other buildings). Also excluded is land that was previously-developed but where either the remains of any structure or activity have blended into the landscape in the process of time (to the extent that it can reasonably be considered as part of the natural surroundings) or there is a clear reason that could outweigh the re-use of the site - such as its contribution to nature conservation - or it has subsequently been put to an amenity use and cannot be regarded as requiring redevelopment.*



Footnotes

- (a) *Urban land uses as defined within the ODPMs Land-Use Change Statistics Guidance (excluding 'urban land not previously developed'). This Guidance is available at www.odpm.gov.uk.*
- (b) *The definition of curtilage is subject to the interpretation of the Courts and regard should be had to case law. All of the land within the curtilage of the developed land will also be defined as previously-developed.*
- (c) *These land uses are in addition to the Land-Use Change Statistics 'urban' groups.*
- (d) *This relates to former minerals and waste sites where:*
 - *an extant planning permission included a valid restoration condition, the intention of which was to restore the site for the purposes of a 'hard' after use. In such cases the site will be considered to be previously-developed land; or*
 - *an extant planning permission included a valid restoration condition, the intention of which was to restore the site for the purposes of a 'soft' after use, the site will be considered to be 'greenfield'.*
- (e) *The definition does not supersede or in any way change the policy in respect of the redevelopment of major developed sites in the Green Belt set out in Annex C to Planning Policy Guidance note 2: Green Belts.*

Outside the Built-Up Area of the Village

There were also sites identified outside the Built-Up Area of the Village where careful consideration to any potential development should be given.

e) Lower Everleigh



This hamlet was found to enjoy its own identity and it has been decided that there is little or no development potential due to its setting, surrounded by Salisbury Plain Training Area.

f) Lower House Farmyard

Planning Policy Guidance states redundant or disused farmyards are not treated as “brown field” sites. Suitable uses for this site would be light business or storage and there should be no significant increase in traffic. There should be a restriction to limited conversion of buildings to housing that are of architectural interest. If development approval were given to “Old Footprints” then consideration would need to be given to the sustainability of the location and character of the area.



There are also a number of sites which fall outside the Built-Up Area but which comprise “existing, sporadic loose knit developments” upon which development would be precluded under Policy HC24(b) which are:-

g) Old School House / West Lodge through to Old Rectory and Church

The open space countryside created by West View Field between the edge of the Built-Up Area and this “sporadic development” and the countryside extending on to Salisbury Plain and surrounding The Old Rectory and Church is of great significance to the character of the area. These areas should therefore be retained as part of any consideration to future development in accordance with Policy HC24(b) and (c).

h) Quickset

This area has significant open spaces of countryside and forms part of the character of the area and should be retained, detached from the Built-Up Area by the Netheravon Road with important views both in and out of the village.

i) **Marlborough Road**



This area is detached from the Built-Up Area by the A342 and includes substantial open spaces of countryside and looks east over the western part of the North Wessex Downs Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty, the open spaces and aspects should be retained.

The Village Design Statement takes into account that “Far View” is in the ownership of The Grainger Trust and has been empty for several years and also that the nearby garage block is thought to be of interest to The Grainger Trust.

These sites fall outside of the Built-Up Area and

should any application for development be made it should be noted that there should be no consolidation of the existing sporadic loose knit area and consideration should also be given to limiting development to the existing footprint and scale, the character of the area and sustainability.

The garden triangle adjacent to Coombe End Cottage has been the subject of previous development applications, which have been refused, and it is noted that development would result in consolidation of the area and would therefore be inappropriate.

j) **Everleigh Manor (Grade II Listed)**

This historic property is set in its own parkland and separated from the Built-Up Area by the adjacent A342. The open spaces surrounding this country residence are vital to the character and setting of the area and should be retained.

k) **The importance of open spaces within and surrounding The Built-Up Area**

These are crucial to the character and setting of Everleigh on the chalk downland within the Special Landscape Area. The open spaces are a major factor to many choosing to live in Everleigh and retention of the open spaces both within and surrounding the Built-Up Area should be retained as indicated by 88.9% of the community in the Village Design Statement Survey.



The Playground is a designated Amenity Area.

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The Area of Minimum Change outside the Built-Up Area of the Village to the southeast of the Crown Hotel.

Open spaces are an important element in the village character. According to the previous Local Plan of 1997, the area adjacent to the southeastern corner of the Built-Up Area of the Village was designated an Area of Minimum Change. The Village Design Statement requires this to be retained as Countryside constituting an attractive setting to the village and essential to the aspect and character of the village.

Protection of the Landscape (NR7)

Where development is accepted in principle through other policies in the plan outside the Village Boundary the Council will seek to protect and enhance the character and quality of the environment and will not permit development which is likely to have a significant adverse effect upon the landscape. In particular development proposals will be considered against their potential effects upon:

- a) *Landscape character quality and distinctive features*
- b) *The usual amenities*

Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB)

Part of Everleigh is situated on the North Wessex Downs Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty. When considering applications for development within this area particular regard will be given to the national recognition of the landscape quality of the area.

Priority will be given to the conservation of the area and the scenic quality of the landscape, generally restricting development to that essential to the rural economy or social wellbeing of the rural area or desirable for the enjoyment of its amenities subject to the provisions of Policy NR7 which protects the landscape.



Other proposals will not be permitted unless proven to be in the national interest and incapable of being accommodated outside the AONB or in accordance with other policies of the Kennet Local Plan.

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7. THE HISTORY OF EVERLEIGH

The place names of Wiltshire give the definition of Everleigh as “Wild Boar in clearing or wood”, and it was spelt in various ways such as Everley, Everlea or Everleigh as it is known today. Everleigh formed part of the ancient Hundred of Elstub and Everleigh. Evidence of very early occupation is to be found on the Downs which stretch away to the Southwest in broad undulating sweeps, and on which several early British villages have been located. There are also a large number of tumuli or barrows, most of which have been explored, a good many in the early 1800's and a few in the 1950's and 1960's. Nothing of great importance has been found so far.

Everleigh used to rank with places of far greater size as is shown by the following.

In 1794 The Wiltshire Yeomanry (The premier yeomanry unit in England) had 5 troops, the first troop was the Marlborough and Swindon Troop, the second the Devizes and Everleigh Troop, the third Melksham and Warminster Troop, the fourth Malmesbury and Chippenham Troop and the fifth Hindon and Salisbury Troop.

A Court of Petty Sessions used to be held monthly at the Crown Hotel Everleigh until 1906/07. Everleigh used to be a self-sufficient community with shops, pubs, a smithy, Post Office, school and playing fields as well as the church which became redundant in 1975.

The land was long used for sport mainly hunting, falconry, hare coursing and horse racing. A racecourse was once situated within the bounds of Everleigh. In 1897 a horse called Andover, trained in Everleigh won the Grand National. There is mention of cricket being played at Everleigh on the downs in the 18th Century, one of the first in the County.

The village was at the junction of two main roads, Devizes to Andover and Salisbury to Marlborough. There were some good inns to provide refreshment and lodging for visiting sportsman and travellers. The 'Rose and Crown' is first mentioned in 1713, the 'White Hart' in 1815, the Swan in 1847 and the Crown in 1792. Various wealthy landowners owned the Everleigh estate and its Manor.



The most notable were Queen Elizabeth I, Sir Ralph Sadler and Sir John Astley. Prior to 1811 the village, church and pub were adjacent to the Manor house, with the turnpike road running by the Manor. In 1805 Sir John Astley remarried and in 1811 the village, church and houses were pulled down, the road rerouted and parkland created giving Sir John Astley and his family more privacy. In 1813 a new church was built at a cost of £14,000. It is sited halfway between Lower Everleigh and East Everleigh. The houses were rebuilt in various locations, quite a few in the street of East Everleigh.

In 1917 the Everleigh estate was put up for sale. A timber merchant bought the Manor and 1100 acres. Mr Nicholls and Mr Hazell purchased the remainder. In 1921 the National Deposit Friendly Society purchased the Manor and grounds so they could use it as a convalescent home.

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In 1939 the convalescent home was requisitioned by the Government. The Ministry of Defence converted the Manor and 60 acres around it to a military hospital occupied by the US army. In 1942 the Manor itself was used as a laboratory known as the emergency Vaccine Laboratory while the grounds housed the military hospital.

In 1954 the Ministry of Defence purchased Everleigh Manor. With this acquisition the MOD becomes the owner of almost the whole of the Parish of Everleigh thus completing a circle of events stretching over 400 years. What had once been the property of the Crown inherited by Elizabeth I now became the property of the department of the crown under Elizabeth II.

8. EMPLOYMENT IN EVERLEIGH

Over the last 150 years the number of residents have reduced and the types of employment within the village have changed, with many businesses closing. For example, we no longer have a Village shop, Post Office or garage.

A recent questionnaire, which was returned by 60% of the village, confirms that 71 of those villagers are employed, 6 are self employed and 23 retired. Unemployment is not a problem, with only 3 stating they were unemployed. 29 people work in the village, whilst 22 travel away to work and 15 work from home. The types of occupation are varied, 16 working in agriculture and 17 in management, with the rest in various other occupations including military, construction and clerical.

Everleigh is still home to Richard Hannon's racing stables and The Crown Hotel is once more open, offering the normal facilities of a pub, hotel accommodation and soon a restaurant.



Farming is still an important industry providing employment in the village.

There are several other businesses, which have opened over the last few years. For example, the Goa Balti, which opened in the late 1990s and which has recently expanded by building a wine bar attached to the restaurant. This has replaced the previous garage and café on the same premises.

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The Farm Shop has also been open six or so years and employs several local residents and some from nearby towns and villages.

Whilst villagers traditionally worked in or around Everleigh in the past, many villagers now commute long distances to work.

Given the type of businesses currently trading in the village, it is unlikely that they will require expansion in the foreseeable future and therefore land for further development is not justifiable.

Given also that the population has reduced and that modern living has encouraged villagers to travel to supermarkets etc, it is unlikely that further commercial development is warranted. Today the population of Everleigh is approximately 185 adults, 35 children and there are about 90 houses.



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9. AMENITIES

Although Everleigh has never boasted a full range of amenities to sustain a village, we have, over the years lost most of those we did have, including the school, village shop, blacksmith and post office.

A resident of Everleigh is therefore required to travel to nearby towns and 42% of those villagers who recently returned the questionnaire thought that public transport was not adequate, with 37% of those saying that they would use public transport if it improved. Currently 90% of villagers use a car.

If villagers are expected to travel to neighbouring towns to use their facilities, maintenance of roads needs to be improved. Indeed, 63% saw the need for improved road maintenance. Whilst 61% use the Farm shop and 78% say they would use a village shop, 82% say they are happy to travel which emphasises the need for sustained road maintenance.

Mains sewers deal with sewage from The Street and The Manor, whilst the sporadic developments have septic tanks.

Waste collections are currently undergoing a change to the schedule; regular household waste is collected at the moment on a weekly basis, with re-cycling boxes collected every other week. From July 2006, wheelie bins will replace dustbins and will be collected every other week. 65% of those returning the questionnaire expressed their disapproval of this change. The transfer station on the Everleigh to Marlborough Road is currently open seven days a week and is used by 83% of villagers, together with residents of other villages and towns in the vicinity.



Villagers were questioned on existing amenities and asked what other amenities they would like to see in the village. 76% confirmed that the play area is still needed. 43% said they attend the Church services. 56% of those returning the questionnaire would like to see a village hall, with 24% stating that they would be happy to serve on a committee. Suggestions for uses of the village hall include social activities for the whole village, educational classes, coffee mornings and a youth club.

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The Crown reopened after being closed for twelve months and is used by 65% of those who returned the survey, hopefully proving the need for a pub with restaurant and hotel facilities in the village. The Goa Balti has also been open since the late 1990s and is patronised by the village and those from much further afield.



Regarding the aesthetics of the village, most cables have traditionally been overhead, but villagers responded in favour of burying electrical and telephone cables, thus improving the appearance of the village. It must be noted, however, that telephone line problems do remain a significant concern to much of the village and Broadband remains unavailable to those on shared lines, despite assurances that it is available to 98% of households.



10. COMMUNITY ISSUES

The questionnaire highlighted several issues that were important to villagers.

The presence of local police around the village was welcomed and felt necessary by 53.7% of villagers. This was further emphasised by the 66.7% of villagers who stated that protection against vandalism was important.

Neighbourhood watch is currently undergoing a national reorganisation and the presence of the scheme within Everleigh was felt necessary with 61.1% of those returning the survey saying it is important to keep the scheme running.

We also asked villagers about the clean dogs policy. 48.1% of people were in favour of the provision of bins.

Over three quarters of households mentioned that private house security lights were a problem. Comments were given to the effect that incorrectly positioned or installed lighting caused a nuisance and that the problem seemed to be one that could be easily solved through a little thought.

The provision of a public telephone provided a mixed response; however, most residents see the public telephone as being an asset and of significant benefit to the village. Its relative use is unknown and unpredictable, but it is nonetheless a facility that is appreciated and depended upon by people. Many comments relating to this stated that it provided a feeling of security should private telephone lines fail to operate.

As already previously mentioned, villagers were discontented at the forthcoming change to refuse collection and the survey concluded that increased volumes of waste remaining in Everleigh over a two-week period would be detrimental to the health and safety of the community.

Everleigh Village Design Statement

Appendices.

Appendix 1 Survey Results

Key to results a = Very important
b = Important
c = Not important

| | | | | |
|----|--|-----|----|------|
| i | Stay as it is? | Yes | 17 | 31.5 |
| | | No | 29 | 53.7 |
| ii | Developed in a controlled and Sympathetic Way? | Yes | 39 | 72.2 |
| | | No | 8 | 14.8 |

| 1 Sustainable Development | | | | | |
|---------------------------|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------|---|----|------|
| | How important | | a | 24 | 44.4 |
| | | | b | 17 | 31.5 |
| | | | c | 6 | 11.1 |
| | New Builds (Importance) | Affordable Housing | a | 25 | 46.3 |
| | | | b | 11 | 20.4 |
| | | | c | 12 | 22.2 |
| | | Executive | a | 4 | 7.4 |
| | | | b | 12 | 22.2 |
| | | | c | 28 | 51.9 |
| | | Development within Boundary | a | 25 | 46.3 |
| | | | b | 12 | 22.2 |
| | | | c | 9 | 16.7 |
| | Alterations to housing (Importance) | Character enhancement | a | 25 | 46.3 |
| | | | b | 19 | 35.2 |
| | | | c | 5 | 9.3 |
| | | Character extension | a | 14 | 25.9 |
| | | | b | 25 | 46.3 |
| | | | c | 8 | 14.8 |

| 2 Speed Control | | | | | |
|-----------------|---------------|-----------------------|---|----|------|
| | How important | Drive carefully signs | a | 38 | 70.4 |
| | | | b | 9 | 16.7 |
| | | | c | 3 | 5.6 |
| | | Speed Limit signs | a | 40 | 74.1 |
| | | | b | 9 | 16.7 |
| | | | c | 1 | 1.9 |
| | | Traffic Claming | a | 24 | 44.4 |
| | | | b | 9 | 16.7 |
| | | | c | 14 | 25.9 |
| | | Speed cameras | a | 17 | 31.5 |
| | | | b | 11 | 20.4 |
| | | | c | 20 | 37.0 |
| | | Road markings | a | 30 | 55.6 |
| | | | b | 13 | 24.1 |
| | | | c | 7 | 13.0 |
| | | Children Signs | a | 26 | 48.1 |
| | | | b | 20 | 37.0 |
| | | | c | 4 | 7.4 |

Everleigh Village Design Statement

| 3 Boundaries - Maintained sympathetically | | | | | |
|--|---------------|---------|---|----|------|
| | How Important | Hedges | a | 30 | 55.6 |
| | | | b | 17 | 31.5 |
| | | | c | 3 | 5.6 |
| | | Trees | a | 30 | 55.6 |
| | | | b | 18 | 33.3 |
| | | | c | 2 | 3.7 |
| | | fencing | a | 22 | 40.7 |
| | | | b | 20 | 37.0 |
| | | | c | 7 | 13.0 |
| | | Walls | a | 21 | 38.9 |
| | | | b | 19 | 35.2 |
| | | | c | 9 | 16.7 |

| 4 Landscaping | | | | | |
|----------------------|---------------|-----------------|---|----|------|
| | How important | Notice Boards | a | 20 | 37.0 |
| | | | b | 23 | 42.6 |
| | | | c | 7 | 13.0 |
| | | Street Lighting | a | 24 | 44.4 |
| | | | b | 13 | 24.1 |
| | | | c | 13 | 24.1 |
| | | Kerbs | a | 19 | 35.2 |
| | | | b | 17 | 31.5 |
| | | | c | 12 | 22.2 |
| | | Road Edges | a | 16 | 29.6 |
| | | | b | 27 | 50.0 |
| | | | c | 7 | 13.0 |
| | | Bus Shelters | a | 16 | 29.6 |
| | | | b | 26 | 48.1 |
| | | | c | 7 | 13.0 |
| | | Benches | a | 9 | 16.7 |
| | | | b | 23 | 42.6 |
| | | | c | 18 | 33.3 |

| 5 General appearance | | | | | |
|-----------------------------|--|---------------------|---|----|------|
| | | Upkeep of Houses | a | 27 | 50.0 |
| | | | b | 20 | 37.0 |
| | | | c | 3 | 5.6 |
| | | Hedgerows and Trees | a | 23 | 42.6 |
| | | | b | 19 | 35.2 |
| | | | c | 6 | 11.1 |
| | | Floral Displays | a | 11 | 20.4 |
| | | | b | 19 | 35.2 |
| | | | c | 17 | 31.5 |
| | | Approach Signs | a | 27 | 50.0 |
| | | | b | 19 | 35.2 |
| | | | c | 3 | 5.6 |
| | | Street Cleaning | a | 34 | 63.0 |
| | | | b | 15 | 27.8 |
| | | | c | 1 | 1.9 |

Everleigh Village Design Statement

| 6 Services | | | | | |
|-------------------|---------------|---|---|----|------|
| | Importance of | Electricity Cables (underground) | a | 30 | 55.6 |
| | | | b | 16 | 29.6 |
| | | | c | 3 | 5.6 |
| | | TV/Satellite dishes (concealed) | a | 17 | 31.5 |
| | | | b | 14 | 25.9 |
| | | | c | 18 | 33.3 |
| | | Telephone Cables (underground) | a | 29 | 53.7 |
| | | | b | 14 | 25.9 |
| | | | c | 6 | 11.1 |
| | | Telecomms Masts (out of sight) | a | 32 | 59.3 |
| | | | b | 10 | 18.5 |
| | | | c | 7 | 13.0 |
| | | Better maintainance of roads, kerbs and paths | a | 34 | 63.0 |
| | | | b | 13 | 24.1 |
| | | | c | 3 | 5.6 |
| | | Mains Gas | a | 18 | 33.3 |
| | | | b | 13 | 24.1 |
| | | | c | 15 | 27.8 |

| 7 Special issues | | | | | |
|-------------------------|---------------|-------------------------------------|---|----|------|
| | How important | Protection against vandalism | a | 36 | 66.7 |
| | | | b | 10 | 18.5 |
| | | | c | 4 | 7.4 |
| | | Neighbourhood watch | a | 33 | 61.1 |
| | | | b | 11 | 20.4 |
| | | | c | 4 | 7.4 |
| | | House Security lights (unobtrusive) | a | 15 | 27.8 |
| | | | b | 27 | 50.0 |
| | | | c | 7 | 13.0 |
| | | Better waste management | a | 28 | 51.9 |
| | | | b | 19 | 35.2 |
| | | | c | 2 | 3.7 |
| | | Clean dogs policy | a | 26 | 48.1 |
| | | | b | 16 | 29.6 |
| | | | c | 7 | 13.0 |
| | | Community policing | a | 29 | 53.7 |
| | | | b | 19 | 35.2 |
| | | | c | 0 | 0.0 |
| | | Improved Recreation facilities | a | 18 | 33.3 |
| | | | b | 22 | 40.7 |
| | | | c | 10 | 18.5 |
| | | Public telephone | a | 19 | 35.2 |
| | | | b | 16 | 29.6 |
| | | | c | 14 | 25.9 |

Everleigh Village Design Statement

| 8 Employment | | | | | |
|--------------|-------------------------------------|---------------|--|----|--|
| | Age Groups | Pre school | | 6 | |
| | | Primary | | 20 | |
| | | 12 to 18 | | 10 | |
| | | 18 to 35 | | 36 | |
| | | 35 to 65 | | 50 | |
| | | 65 plus | | 18 | |
| | How many employed in your household | Full | | 62 | |
| | | Part | | 9 | |
| | | Self Employed | | 6 | |
| | | Unemployed | | 3 | |
| | | Retired | | 23 | |
| | Place of Work | Village | | 29 | |
| | | Town | | 22 | |
| | | Home | | 15 | |
| | | Other | | 7 | |
| | If local what type | Agricultural | | 16 | |
| | | Clerical | | 1 | |
| | | Retail | | 2 | |
| | | Management | | 17 | |
| | | Military | | 2 | |
| | | Mechanic | | 2 | |
| | | Carer | | 2 | |
| | | Building | | 3 | |
| | | Civil Servant | | 3 | |
| | | Stables | | 1 | |
| | | Other | | 9 | |

| 9 Transport | | | | | |
|-------------|-------------------|-----------------------------|-----|----|------|
| | | Do you use Public transport | Yes | 11 | 20.4 |
| | | | No | 39 | 72.2 |
| | | Sufficient services | Yes | 9 | 16.7 |
| | | | No | 23 | 42.6 |
| | | If improved services | Yes | 20 | 37.0 |
| | | | No | 19 | 35.2 |
| | | Wiggle Bus | Yes | 9 | 16.7 |
| | | | No | 33 | 61.1 |
| | | Link Scheme | Yes | 2 | 3.7 |
| | | | No | 40 | 74.1 |
| | | Wiltshire Dorset Stagecoach | Yes | 12 | 22.2 |
| | | | No | 32 | 59.3 |
| | How do you travel | Car | Yes | 49 | 90.7 |
| | | | No | 1 | 1.9 |
| | | Taxi | Yes | 5 | 9.3 |
| | | | No | 39 | 72.2 |
| | | Motorbike | Yes | 4 | 7.4 |
| | | | No | 41 | 75.9 |
| | | Public transport | Yes | 8 | 14.8 |
| | | | No | 37 | 68.5 |
| | | Other | Yes | 0 | 0.0 |
| | | | No | 3 | 5.6 |

Everleigh Village Design Statement

| 10 Amenities | | | | | |
|---|--|---|-------------|----|------|
| | | Which town do you shop in | Andover | 28 | 51.9 |
| | | | Basingstoke | 2 | 3.7 |
| | | | Devizes | 2 | 3.7 |
| | | | Ludgershall | 4 | 7.4 |
| | | | Salisbury | 3 | 5.6 |
| | | | Tidworth | 2 | 3.7 |
| | | | Marlborough | 1 | 1.8 |
| | | | Pewsey | 1 | 1.8 |
| | | | Swindon | 3 | 5.6 |
| | | Do you use the Farm Shop | Yes | 33 | 61.1 |
| | | | No | 16 | 29.6 |
| | | Would you use a Village Shop | Yes | 42 | 77.8 |
| | | | No | 6 | 11.1 |
| | | Happy to travel for recreation facilities | Yes | 44 | 81.5 |
| | | | No | 5 | 9.3 |
| | | Play area needed | Yes | 41 | 75.9 |
| | | | No | 5 | 9.3 |
| | | Play area sufficient | Yes | 17 | 31.5 |
| | | | No | 19 | 35.2 |
| | | Would you use a Village Hall | Yes | 30 | 55.6 |
| | | | No | 18 | 33.3 |
| | | Do you use the Crown Hotel | Yes | 35 | 64.8 |
| | | | No | 15 | 27.8 |
| | | Do you use the Church | Yes | 23 | 42.6 |
| | | | No | 26 | 48.1 |
| | | Would you assist on a Social committee | Yes | 13 | 24.1 |
| | | | No | 22 | 40.7 |
| Activities requested Teenager place Childrens Club Better Play area Social activities for all villagers Activities for children Dialogue between Parish Council and Parishoners Educational classes and Trips, social dancing, Whist Drives, Coffee Mornings Youth Club Liesure Centre and Shop Social events | | | | | |

Everleigh Village Design Statement

| 11 Street Parking | | | | | |
|-------------------|---------------|--------------------------|---|----|------|
| | How important | Parking/No parking signs | a | 4 | 7.4 |
| | | | b | 14 | 25.9 |
| | | | c | 28 | 51.9 |
| | | More off road parking | a | 11 | 20.4 |
| | | | b | 15 | 27.8 |
| | | | c | 21 | 38.9 |
| | | Road Markings | a | 12 | 22.2 |
| | | | b | 15 | 27.8 |
| | | | c | 20 | 37.0 |
| | | Street parking policy | a | 10 | 18.5 |
| | | | b | 16 | 29.6 |
| | | | c | 21 | 38.9 |

| 12 Waste | | | | | |
|----------|--|--|-----|----|------|
| | | Is fortnightly collection acceptable? | Yes | 14 | 25.9 |
| | | | No | 35 | 64.8 |
| | | Would you use Recycle Bins | Yes | 29 | 53.7 |
| | | | No | 2 | 3.7 |
| | | Do you experience Vermin problems | Yes | 28 | 51.9 |
| | | | No | 19 | 35.2 |
| | | Do you use the Transfer Station Facility | Yes | 45 | 83.3 |
| | | | No | 4 | 7.4 |

| 13 Character and setting | | | | | |
|--------------------------|--|---|-----|----|------|
| | | Open spaces important? (Within and surrounding the Village) | Yes | 48 | 88.9 |
| | | | No | 2 | 3.7 |
| | | Do you use Public Rights of Way | Yes | 48 | 88.9 |
| | | | No | 2 | 3.7 |
| | | Interest in Flora and Fauna | Yes | 41 | 75.9 |
| | | | No | 6 | 11.1 |
| | | Plain Exit improved? | Yes | 26 | 48.1 |
| | | | No | 19 | 35.2 |