

# Hallatrow and High Littleton Design Statement



Approved by Bath and  
North East Somerset  
Council as Supplementary  
Planning Guidance on  
(28/8/03..)

## Introduction and Contents

In 1996 the Countryside Commission produced a document entitled: "Village Design:making local character count in new development". Planning authorities were being encouraged to seek high standards of design and the creation of a Village Design Statement was a way in which local communities could identify the important design qualities of their own villages.

This Statement has been produced following extensive consultation with the community through public meetings, presentations, workshops and structured walks. The public consultation document is available separately from Bath and North East Somerset Council Planning Services, or the Parish Council Clerk. It was adopted as Supplementary Planning Guidance by Bath & North East Somerset Council on.....The guidance will supplement the Development Plan, principally the following policies:

- Joint Replacement Structure Plan (September 2002): Policies 1, 2 & 19.
- Wansdyke Local Plan deposit draft 1995 as amended September 2000: Policies LNC6, IMPI
- The Bath & North East Somerset Local Plan Deposit Draft 2002: Policies DI,2,4: ET4: CF4: SR3: HG4-7: HG10: B9: NE4,12: BH5,15,16:T3,4,5,15.

The design principles set out below are intended to do two things: first, to preserve what is attractive in our heritage from previous years, and enhance it, whilst allowing people maximum freedom of choice; second, to ensure that as and when the villages grow, they do so in a way that adds to this character and preserves what is valuable in it.

As well as an analysis of the existing character, this document contains suggestions which fall into two categories. The first, "Recommendations" covers those points which, if observed by property owners and developers when making alterations or additions to the building stock, will preserve and enhance the character of the village. The second, "Proposals" relates to design elements apart from buildings. There is the opportunity for the community, led by the Parish Council, to adopt them and enhance the appearance and feel of the villages for everyone.

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**Important open fields between High Littleton and Greyfield Wood**

*There are many attractive woods and open spaces in the Parish that should be retained and enhanced. (LNC6 1995, BH15 & NE9 2002)*



**Open space between Hallatrow and High Littleton and the surrounding villages should be preserved, and protected from 'development' (BH16 2002)**



**High Littleton roof views over Cam Valley**

*View markers from some of the better vantage points on the High Littleton ridge would add interest for the viewer.*

## Setting

The parish, population about 2,000, contains two settlements of rather different character.

Hallatrow is a valley hamlet, spreading out from a crossing of routes at the bridge over the Cam Brook. It spreads, unequally, in all four directions. The valley is well-treed, and fields penetrate into the heart of the settlement, giving it a rural appearance and many pleasant views.

High Littleton, in contrast, is a hill village. It originally consisted essentially of a road along a ridge, but over the last sixty years it has 'thickened' on both sides. These developments have not, fortunately, obscured one of the village's chief attractions, the views of hills and valleys outward from the village – and even the views back into the village often have their own charm.

View markers from some of the better vantage points on the High Littleton ridge, such as the Recreation Ground, would add interest for the viewer.

The lie of the land, the distant views across open countryside and the existence of several beautiful and peaceful spots on the boundaries of the villages reinforce the rural feeling of this parish. The landscape context is important, with views between village centres. The green spaces between the villages, and between High Littleton and Hallatrow and the surrounding villages should be preserved to discourage the erosion of this rural setting (see later chapter on 'Landscape - Green Spaces.'). Any future development should be contained within the existing Housing Development Boundaries as defined by the Local Plan. (HG4-6 2002)

The development of High Littleton along a ridge also means that hillside developments in Paulton and Clutton are actually more visible in the parish of High Littleton than in their own parishes. It is therefore very important that the planning process takes this into account. One such development is the Polestar printing works in Paulton which provides much needed employment in the area but does not enhance the view from the east side of High Littleton. A programme of environmental enhancements to the works should be considered.

## Settlement Pattern

Over the past twenty years, the parish has absorbed a considerable amount of new housing, with developments at Rotcombe, Greyfield Common, Gores Park, Claremont Gardens and The Grove. These account for 120 houses out of the current total of about 760.

High Littleton was first established at its southern end, where a cluster of old buildings, church, school, large house and old cottages preserves the ghost of a traditional Somerset agricultural village with low density buildings set back behind stone walls.

In contrast, the houses which extended the village northward along the A39 were mostly connected with mining, and the North Somerset Coalfield, which began to be worked in the sixteenth century was the dominant industry in the area until the final closure in 1973.

High Littleton High Street mainly has buildings dating from the eighteenth to the twentieth centuries, and with some showing alterations and additions to suit their present day commercial uses. The street is characterised by terraces which face onto it inter mixed with clusters of houses set in small mews developments beyond. There are no buildings above two storeys.

On the eastern side of the High Street, three large estates have been built in the last 40 years. On the western side a long but narrow ribbon of development along Greyfield Road now terminates in a compact estate in a modern style and using materials which do not follow the traditional character of the village.

The most modern estates have been designed for traffic which has resulted in wider roads, pavements and junction splays, which have diluted the existing character.

Following recent changes to the road network, two rather barren junctions at The Batch and Scumbrum Lane have been created in High Littleton. It is recommended that both should be studied to see whether they could safely be made more appealing.

In Hallatrow densities are generally lower and the character of the village is set by the predominantly nineteenth and early twentieth century houses in their own plots behind walls but visible from the main A39 and Harts Lane.

Two private estates have been built at the north end of Hallatrow in recent years, one has been sensitively positioned within a mature landscape. The other has been built at a tighter density than its surroundings. Future developments should have greater regard for density in order to reinforce local character (HG7 2002)

The settlement pattern of both villages has produced some very distinctive edges to the surrounding landscape.

This is especially clear in Eastover and Southover in High Littleton. The edges of Hallatrow are clear from Eastcourt Road, Paulton, Rosewell and south of the A39. The building pattern has meant that most houses have views out over the countryside.

There is only one site of any size designated for housing in the parish (B9 2002) and that is at The Batch, paradoxically at one of the lowest density areas of High Littleton.

To retain the distinctiveness of the village, the houses will need to reflect the existing built form, building pattern and scale of the village as well as maintaining suitable access to the countryside. (D1 2002)

*The junctions at The Batch and Scumbrum Lane should be studied to see whether they could safely be made more appealing.*



**"The Batch." An important visual focal point**



**Hallatrow Post Offices - Stone Walls and Mature Trees**

*In line with the Development Plan policies stated, new development should:*

- be limited to an over all scale appropriate to that of the existing villages. (D2 2002)
- Be of a form, using clusters, terraces or detached in good sized plots, to be in sympathy with the existing building patterns (D4 2002)
- Be of a density which does not erode or cramp the setting of existing buildings
- be of a form and appearance such as positively to enhance the character of the villages (D1 2002)
- provide well designed public space. (D2 2002)
- position buildings so as to preserve views out of the village from new and existing houses. (NE1 2002)
- retain existing features such as hedges, field boundary paths and trees and encourage appropriate new native planting (NE4 & NE12 2002)
- where appropriate, through planning conditions or agreements, provide material benefit to the community (IMP.1 2000 & SR3 2002)

## Landscape – green spaces

Green spaces within the parish should be retained.

Open countryside is for the most part intended to remain in its existing use and could be enhanced by additional tree planting.



View over Hallatrow from Church Hill, High Littleton, trees dominating the river valley

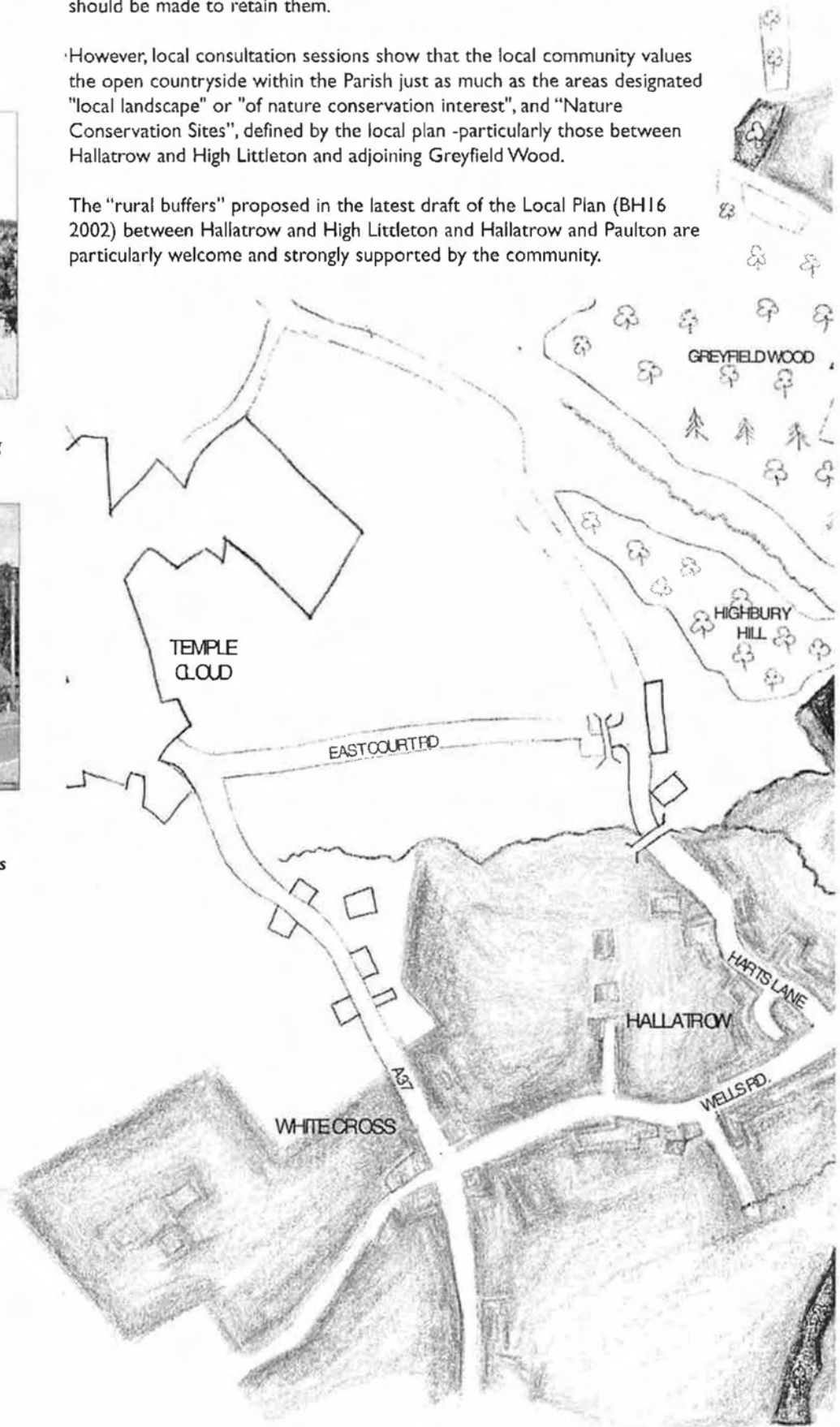


Important open space alongside Hallatrow Hill which separates the two settlements. Traditional cottages in the foreground

As well as the landscape setting, there are also valuable green spaces within the villages, which give them their shape and link different parts of the settlements together. These are marked on the map below and every effort should be made to retain them.

However, local consultation sessions show that the local community values the open countryside within the Parish just as much as the areas designated "local landscape" or "of nature conservation interest", and "Nature Conservation Sites", defined by the local plan -particularly those between Hallatrow and High Littleton and adjoining Greyfield Wood.

The "rural buffers" proposed in the latest draft of the Local Plan (BH16 2002) between Hallatrow and High Littleton and Hallatrow and Paulton are particularly welcome and strongly supported by the community.





**Longlands, Meadow**

Open space between Hallatrow and High Littleton and the surrounding villages should be preserved, and protected from 'development' (BH16 2002)



**Greyfield Wood**

Owned by the Woodland Trust and managed locally by the Greyfield wood support group.



**Important tree group High Littleton High Street**

The area at The Triangle should be studied to see whether it could safely be made more appealing.



**Hedgerows at Harts Lane - Typical of lanes in the area**

Hedges as a housing boundary material are to be encouraged and footpaths should also be hedged where property security allows.

Native deciduous species should be used and others avoided.



**Important trees and walls at Church Hill**



**Before**



**After - Avenue of trees**

## Landscape – trees and hedges

Trees and hedges in gardens and along the roadside help the villages to retain their rural and enclosed character. They also provide an important habitat and wildlife corridor. These should be preserved, where they are in good condition, and every opportunity taken of adding native species of trees and hedges to the stock.

The parish has some fine mature trees:

- Oaks behind Claremont Gardens (Hallatrow)
- Beech trees opposite Hallatrow Post Office (Hallatrow)
- Oaks and limes to the east of Hallatrow Hill
- Beech trees on Church Hill (High Littleton)
- Copper beeches to the east of Church Hill (High Littleton)
- Oaks in Greyfield Road (High Littleton)
- Jubilee Oak at Greyfield Road (High Littleton)
- Trees at Beech Dene on an important bend in the High Street (High Littleton)

Trees in these locations should be preserved and proposals for additional planting should be considered.

Off the main A39 in the heart of both villages the main boundary material is hedging. Lanes such as Harts Lane, Goosard Lane, Langford's Lane, Scumbrum Lane and Mearns still have a rural feel to them. The Field Boundaries project should provide an accurate survey of all field hedges in the parish. Hedges as a housing boundary material in the village lanes are to be encouraged and footpaths should also be hedged where property security allows.

High Littleton's main communal green space is the Recreation Ground. This is a useful resource and link to the landscape but it is a backland site and vulnerable to vandalism. Provision of facilities on the site is the responsibility of the Recreation Ground Committee but the planting of some large indigenous trees might be considered to make the site more welcoming.

Hallatrow's main communal green space is the Triangle. Trees, shrubs and grass on the site are maintained by Bath and North East Somerset Council but the area in its current form is under utilised, except for the annual carol singing, enlivened by mulled wine.

The following ideas for planting of new trees should be considered:

An avenue of trees between Hallatrow and High Littleton

An avenue of trees to link White Cross with Hallatrow

Large native tree species on the Recreation Ground

Larger trees at strategic places, for example at the corner of Scumbrum Lane, at the Batch, on High Littleton High Street and Rotcombe Lane

## Buildings

The parish contains some handsome buildings. Several are listed:

- Brook Farmhouse, Hallatrow
- The Grange, Hallatrow
- Rugbourne Farmhouse
- The Court, Hallatrow
- High Littleton House
- Ale Porter Cottage, High Littleton
- Pembroke House, High Littleton
- Cottage Farm, High Littleton
- Meadow Lea, Hallatrow
- Old Tennis Court FarmHouse, Hallatrow

Holy Trinity Church is also listed by the Historic Churches Commission.

Many others, though not listed, are particularly appealing examples of their style and scale. In any renovations or additions to these distinctive houses, attention should be paid to their appearance and character. (BHS 2002)

It is noticeable that many of the houses which could have been mentioned were all built before 1900. This is not to say that distinctive modern buildings, in local natural materials, would not be welcome in the parish but rather that there are few obvious examples.

Characteristic shapes and proportions can be defined, among many of the older buildings of the villages, and adherence to some of these principles should increase the coherence of design in the parish.

Houses, for instance, are built as terraces or are shallow in plan. Roofs tend to be simple and are usually gabled rather than hipped. Dormer windows on street frontages are rare. Many older buildings have brick or rendered chimney stacks. Windows are traditionally of timber, either victorian style vertical sliding sash or side hung casements, and are generally symmetrical in appearance.



**Rugbourne Farmhouse**



**'The Court' Hallatrow**

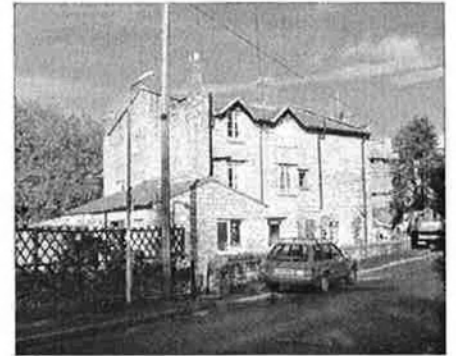


**'Osmunda'**



**'Pembroke House'**

*A project should be carried out, to list all the distinctive buildings of the parish and a local listing sought for them. This will help to ensure that alterations or additions respect their individual character and appearance. (BHS 2002)*



**The Former Colliery Engine House at Greyfield Road - Now two houses**

*Replacement windows in older buildings should respect the proportion, style and materials of the original. The use of off-white can help to break down the scale of replacement windows. Dark stained timber and UPVC are not generally in character.*

*Porch and conservatory additions, which often do not need planning permission, should respect the scale, material and appearance of the building.*

*New buildings should reflect the characteristic building shapes and proportions to be found in the parish and roofs should be of simple form, gabled rather than hipped and without parapets.*

*Roof dormers in loft conversions should be avoided on street elevations and in keeping with the scale of the building.*



**Brook Farmhouse**





### **Roofs - New Road**

*New or replacement roofs should be of slate, natural clay or dark tile.*

*Stone as a boundary material is encouraged through the centres of High Littleton and Hallatrow.*

*Native species hedge as a boundary material is encouraged elsewhere. The use of conifer hedge and unfaced concrete block is strongly discouraged.*



**Stone Boundary walls at Church Hill**



**Use of Templestone in Hallatrow**



**Use of white lias stone in High Littleton**

## **Materials**

Most of the buildings in the villages are of local stone, either lias or the darker, harder templestone, with the dominant colour of the walls being grey/white with very few yellow tones. This is particularly clear at The Batch where the cottages have no front gardens but their front doors open directly onto the pavement.

Stone is also a boundary material in the older parts of the villages, for example on High Littleton High Street and Wells Road, Hallatrow. Away from the village centres, boundaries are mostly hedges. These materials are used to give scale and enclosure to streets and village lanes.

The stone gives a pleasing unity to the settlements and means that other materials such as brick, unfaced concrete block and timber-lap fencing do tend to look out of place.

There is also some render which, in small amounts does not detract from the look of the indigenous materials but in large quantities can become monotonous.

Roofs are traditionally of welsh slate or dark clay, again of uniform colour, and piecemeal replacement of roofs in other materials or colours, particularly within terraces, does detract from the appearance of the villages.

*New buildings should harmonise in colour and texture with the traditional buildings (D.2 2002, H.012 2000) and be of natural local materials avoiding an overtly uniform finish. Only very good quality reconstituted materials should be accepted as substitutes. Natural, self coloured renders should be used in preference to painted. Where necessary, colours used in painting render should also harmonise with the surroundings.*

*Existing stone should be retained on site and used on site on any rebuilding or renovation.*

*Covering or replacing of natural stone on existing buildings is discouraged.*

## Traffic and Roads

Both High Littleton and Hallatrow suffer from the standard problems of villages laid out in earlier centuries for a different way of life, trying to accommodate the demands of twenty-first century traffic and travel without appropriate infrastructure. The main A39 through both villages is very busy, especially in peak hours; problems are caused both by congestion and by speeding traffic. Off-street parking is limited. The pavement in High Littleton is narrow; the pavement in Hallatrow in places non-existent, causing safety problems for pedestrians.

Village lanes such as Goosard lane and Harts Lane also suffer from speeding traffic.

Older road junctions offer an uneasy compromise between the requirements of highways and those of pleasing design. White Cross has heavy traffic and poor access. The junction of Harts lane and the A39, inadequately adapted for the traffic requirements of a new housing estate and increasing industrialisation, leads to inappropriate traffic movements.

Modern road layouts, where they exist, are functional and efficient but visibility splays at junctions, although often necessary, remove the enclosure afforded elsewhere by stone walls and hedges. As in many rural areas, utilities are overhead and are particularly intrusive in Wells Road, Hallatrow, and High Littleton High Street.

The roads are cluttered with visually intrusive road signs of different sizes, colours and styles. There are, however, several roadside features such as the Quaker Stone at The Triangle, the mile post and several stone stiles, which enhance the parish.

*Marsh Lane Bridge on Harts Lane is an important structure from the traffic calming point of view and any efforts to remove it must be resisted.*

*The conflicting demands of vehicles and pedestrians must be studied to see whether measures such as pedestrian crossings, traffic calming and tidal flow schemes or longer term measures, such as a by-pass, might provide the most cost effective solution.*

*The case for more stringent weight, vehicle size and speed limits along the country lanes should be examined.*

*No development which worsens the existing traffic problems should be permitted and all developments must provide off-street parking.*

*Unnecessary street signs should be removed and the organisation of those remaining improved.*

*Use of a distinctive colour as a unifying device for street lights, signs and street furniture should be considered.*

*No additions to visible utilities should be allowed where appropriate developers should be required to make a financial contribution towards the removal of overhead wires. (IMP.1 2000)*

*The question of junction improvements at White Cross should be re-visited.*

*Future highways engineering works should consider village design issues and the quality of the pedestrian space. (T3 & T4 2002)*

*The design of highway alterations should always take into account effects, such as increased noise, on the nearby residents as well as the desired traffic benefits.*

*The Quaker Stone, stone stiles, and locally-made iron gates, railings, signs and posts should be recorded and retained.*



**Letter Box set into stone wall**



**Overhead cables and loss of enclosure, High Littleton**



**Traditional Cast Iron Sign Post**

## Paths

The impetus of the Rural White Paper should be used to set up a community project to discover or rediscover, formalise and document all footpaths and rights of way in the villages and ensure that they are included in the definitive map.



### **Hedge Lined Footpath**

Any new development must incorporate footpaths which are pleasant to use and have hedge boundaries. (T4 2002)

Good quality timber gates and stiles should be used along footpaths.

Markers and signage should be used to designate local paths and routes e.g. the Cam Valley Walk and to identify sites and buildings of interest.

Efforts to designate a safe footpath between Hallatrow and High Littleton should continue. (T4, T5 & T15 2002)



**A39 at Hallatrow Hill -**  
speeding traffic and no pavements



**Stephens Wood -** an important footpath linking the villages and providing a safer alternative to the A39 for pedestrians

Both villages are fortunate in that their mining heritage has left them with an abundant legacy of footpaths.

There is an extensive network of footpaths both between the villages and from both Hallatrow and High Littleton across the countryside to Paulton, Clutton, and Timsbury. Old maps show that there used to be footpaths between Greyfield Common, Round Clump and Church Farm and many more paths on the east side of High Littleton than there are today.

The paths are well-used and the Parish Council is active, along with Bath and North-East Somerset Council, in ensuring that landowners fulfil their responsibility to provide footpath surfaces, gates and stiles so that footpaths are accessible to all. (T3 2002)

There is also a well developed network of footpaths and alleys within the villages. These through ways give accessibility which is particularly welcome given the traffic situation. But they must be pleasant to use. The quality of these links needs to be a careful trade off between the needs of vulnerable people for visibility and safety and the needs of those whose properties border the paths for security.

The settlements of High Littleton and Hallatrow are linked via parish administration and shared facilities, for example, the primary school and the churches. A high priority is therefore for a safe way between them. The A39 is steep and narrow and has no pavement at all.

## Industry and Commerce

High Littleton has a strong industrial heritage which shows from the form of its buildings. In this village, commercial, construction and service companies have taken their place as an intrinsic part of the community, alongside the traditional shops, in the centre of the village.

Hallatrow has less of a mining tradition but is today home to several small and thriving industrial estates on its periphery. It is important that the scale of these should be limited and that the form of the development should be sensitive to its surroundings.

Both are surrounded by working farms, Hallatrow more so these days than High Littleton.

Both are working villages, neither existing simply as a dormitory for workers in nearby larger villages and towns. It is therefore important that commercial, industrial and agricultural development be considered alongside proposals and recommendations in the earlier part of this document, which largely relates to residential development.

*As far as possible, industrial buildings on the periphery of the villages should be coloured to blend with the landscape and skyline, discreetly lit and be screened, where appropriate, by planting. Screening should also apply to transport areas. (ET4 2002, EMPI 1 2000)*

*Industrial development at Marsh Lane affects three parishes but the area is not described in detail by the 1995 Local Plan or Deposit Draft Inset Maps. The planning authority should take particular care to consult neighbouring parishes over this type of development.*

*The scale of peripheral industrial estates should be limited and the form of the development should be sensitive to its surroundings. (ET4 2002)*

Before



After - "The positive effect of recessive colour"



*A programme of environmental enhancements to the printing works at Paulton to reduce its overt visual prominence should be encouraged*



**Large commercial development on the periphery of Hallatrow**



**One of several village shops - High Littleton High Street**

## Summary of Recommendations

### Advice for Developers

- New developments should:
  - ❑ be limited to an overall scale appropriate to that of the existing villages.
  - ❑ be of a density which does not erode or cramp the setting of existing buildings.
  - ❑ be of a form and appearance such as to positively enhance the character of the villages
  - ❑ provide well designed public space
  - ❑ position buildings so as to maximise views out of the village from new and existing houses.
  - ❑ retain existing features such as hedges, field boundary paths and trees and encourage appropriate new planting
  - ❑ incorporate footpaths which are pleasant to use and have hedge boundaries.
  - ❑ Not worsen existing traffic problems
  - ❑ Provide off-street parking.
  - ❑ Not add to visible utilities - developers may be required, where appropriate, to make a financial contribution towards the removal of overhead wires.
- Developers will be required through planning conditions or agreements to provide material benefits to the community where appropriate.
- New buildings should reflect the characteristic building shapes and proportions to be found in the parish and roofs should be of simple form, gabled not hipped and without parapets. Roof dormers on street elevations are to be avoided. Chimneys are encouraged.
- New buildings should be harmonised in colour and texture with existing buildings and be of natural local materials avoiding an overtly uniform finish. Only very good quality reconstituted materials should be accepted as substitutes.
- Covering or replacing of natural stone on existing buildings is discouraged.
- New or replacement roofs should be of slate, natural clay or dark tile.
- Local natural stone as a boundary material is encouraged through the village centres.
- Native species deciduous hedge as a boundary material is encouraged elsewhere and the use of coniferous hedging and unfaced concrete block is strongly discouraged.
- Existing stone should be retained and used on site on any rebuilding or renovation.
- The scale of peripheral industrial estates should be limited and the form of the development should be sensitive to its surroundings.

- As far as possible, industrial buildings on the periphery of the villages should be coloured to blend with the landscape and skyline, discreetly lit and be screened, where appropriate, by planting. Screening should also apply to transport areas.

### Setting and Landscape

- The open fields and woods between High Littleton and Hallatrow should be retained.
- (Open spaces between Hallatrow and High Littleton and the surrounding villages should be preserved and protected from development).
- The parish has a legitimate interest in developments in surrounding parishes and should always be consulted on planning applications within a defined area.
- Industrial development at Marsh Lane affects three parishes but the area is not on any of the 1995 Local Plan Inset Maps. The planning authority should take particular care to consult over this type of development.
- Green spaces within the parish should be retained.
- White land is for the most part intended to remain in its existing use and could be protected by additional tree planting.
- Hedges as a housing boundary material are to be encouraged away from village centres and footpaths should also be hedged where property security allows.
- Native deciduous hedge and tree species should be used.

### Traffic, Roads and Paths

- Unnecessary street signs should be removed and the organisation of those remaining improved.
- Use of a distinctive colour as a unifying device for signs and street furniture should be considered.
- Future highways engineering works should consider village design issues and the quality of the pedestrian space.
- The design of highway repairs should always take into account effects, such as increased noise, on the nearby residents as well as the desired traffic benefits.
- The Quaker Stone, stone stiles and locally-made iron gates and posts should be protected.
- The network of footpaths within and between the villages must be preserved and enhanced.
- Good quality timber gates and stiles should be used along footpaths.

## Advice for householders

- A project will be carried out, to list all the distinctive buildings of the parish and a local listing sought for them. This will help to ensure that alterations or additions respect their individual character and appearance.
- Replacement windows in traditional buildings should respect the proportion and style of the original. The use of off-white can help to break down the scale of replacement windows, dark stained timber and UPVC should be avoided.
- Porch and conservatory additions, which often do not need planning permission, should respect the scale, material and appearance of the building.
- Dormer windows used in loft conversions should be avoided on street elevations and should be in keeping with the scale of the building.
- New buildings should be harmonised in colour and texture with existing buildings and be of natural local materials. Only very good quality reconstituted materials should be accepted as substitutes.
- Covering or replacing of natural stone on existing buildings is discouraged.
- New or replacement roofs should be of slate, natural clay or dark tile.
- Local natural stone as a boundary material is encouraged through the village centres.
- Native species deciduous hedge as a boundary material is encouraged elsewhere and the use of coniferous hedge and unfaced concrete block is strongly discouraged.
- Existing stone should be retained and used on site on any rebuilding or renovation.

## Summary of Proposals

### Setting and Landscape projects

- A programme of environmental enhancements to the printing works to reduce its overt visual prominence should be encouraged.
- View markers from some of the better vantage points on the High Littleton ridge would add interest for the viewer.
- The junctions at The Batch, Scumbrum Lane and The Triangle should be studied to see whether they could safely be made more appealing.
- The following ideas for planting of new trees should be considered:
  - ❑ An avenue of trees between Hallatrow and High Littleton
  - ❑ An avenue of trees to link White Cross with Hallatrow
  - ❑ Large indigenous tree species on the Recreation Ground
  - ❑ Larger trees at strategic places, for example at the corner of Scumbrum Lane, at the Batch, on High Littleton High Street and Rotcombe Lane
  - ❑ Traffic, Roads and Paths Projects
- Marsh Lane Bridge is an important structure from the traffic calming point of view and any efforts to remove it must be resisted.
- The conflicting demands of vehicles and pedestrians must be studied to see whether short term measures such as pedestrian crossings, traffic calming and tidal flow schemes or longer term measures, such as a by-pass, might provide the most cost effective solution.
- The case for more stringent weight, vehicle size and speed limits along the country lanes should be examined.
- The question of traffic lights at White Cross should be re-visited.
- The impetus of the Rural White Paper should be used to set up a community project to discover or rediscover, formalise and document all footpaths and rights of way in the villages and ensure that they are included in the definitive map.
- Markers and signage should be used to designate local paths and routes e.g. the Cam Valley Walk and to identify sites and buildings of interest.
- Efforts to designate a safe footpath between Hallatrow and High Littleton should continue.