

An aerial photograph of a village nestled in a valley. The village features several buildings with red roofs, surrounded by lush green fields and trees. The landscape is hilly, with the village situated in a central valley. The sky is clear and blue.

Collingbourne Kingston

*(comprising
Aughton, Brunton and
Collingbourne Kingston)*

Design Statement

April 2004

FOREWORD

This Village Design Statement was adopted by Kennet District Council as Supplementary Planning Guidance (SPG) on XX June 2004. SPG provides guidance on the interpretation and implementation of policies and proposals contained in a Local Plan. Although it does not form a part of a Local Plan and therefore does not have the status that Section 54A of the 1990 Act provides in deciding planning applications, SPG may be taken into account as a material consideration. The Secretary of State will give substantial weight to SPG when making decisions on matters that come before him, providing that it is consistent with the local plan and has been prepared in the proper manner.

Paragraph 3.16 of Planning Policy Guidance (PPG) note12 – *Development Plans* states that adequate consultation is a requirement for the adoption of SPG. Kennet District Council considers that the consultation undertaken in the preparation of the Collingbourne Kingston Design Statement, as outlined in this publication is consistent with Government advice and meets the obligations set out in PPG12.

The Replacement Kennet Local plan (March 2001) was adopted by Kennet District Council on 20th April 2004. This SPG provides detailed background information for the interpretation of policies contained in the Replacement Local Plan, particularly Policies HC24, HC25, NR5 and NR6.

Policy HC24 Definition.

“VILLAGES WITH LIMITED FACILITIES. Within the villages in the countryside listed in Table H5,¹ which do not have defined Limits of Development, new housing development will be restricted to infilling,² the replacement 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 with other policies of the plan, including those that seek to protect local services (ED27), amenity (PD1) and employment of tourism uses (ED11a, ED11b) and promote affordable housing (HC31a).”

¹ “Villages which do not have a range of facilities where housing development will be restricted.....Aughton, Brunton, Collingbourne Kingston,” The Replacement Kennet Local Plan dated March 2001

² Defined as one or 2 dwellings.

COLLINGBOURNE KINGSTON

DESIGN STATEMENT

“It is the expressed wish of the residents of Collingbourne Kingston that the boundaries of the three settlements of our Village, as defined by the present built environment, are maintained and that we may continue to enjoy the rich natural surroundings in which it is situated. Further, we desire that the Village continues to have its characteristics and limited scope for future development acknowledged and upheld as defined by policy HC24 of the current active Local Plan with its implications of minimal change. It is also an adamant desire that the individual and distinct character of each of the three settlements, namely Aughton, Brunton and Collingbourne Kingston, through the preservation of the open space between them is maintained. We urge the local authorities to respect the desire of the Villagers in applying planning criteria so that a sense of homogeneity and local downland identity be re-established through the particular and appropriate use of building materials, architectural styles and inherited custom. We wish to encourage places of local employment of an appropriate scale and location and that although the scope for future residential development be severely limited it nonetheless gives priority of thought to the needs and resources of village residents. Finally, we are anxious that a remedy be found to alleviating the Village of the ever-increasing volumes of vehicle traffic, which it has long since become unable to sustain, and for which the majority of residents recently expressed their preference for a by-pass.”



St Mary's Church – The central focus of our Village.
(Photograph by Sonny Hamid)

Cover panoramic view of the whole Village created by Sonny Hamid

OUR VILLAGE ORIGINS

From its source at Burbage in Eastern Wiltshire the River Bourne begins its seasonal southward course. Almost immediately it leaves its greensand origins and begins to cut its way through the chalk downland. Along its banks and some 6 kms from its source lies the community of Collingbourne Kingston. To the west the ground rises to form the eastern edge of Salisbury Plain whilst to the east the downland rolls away across the nearby county boundaries in Berkshire and north Hampshire.

The Village known collectively as Collingbourne Kingston actually comprises three distinct geographically separated settlements, being the remnants of, or successors to, ancient tenures or manorial divisions. Although situated in an anciently worked landscape, for there are Neolithic and later prehistoric sites within the parish, the settlements seem to have had their significant establishment in the sixth and seventh centuries, a fact reflected in their names, all of Saxon origin.

The southern most of the settlements is Collingbourne Kingston proper (The stream of Colla's people, plus the suffix Kingston to differentiate it from its downstream sister village of Collingbourne Ducis), to its north lies Aughton (Aeffe's tun or farm). Whilst these two members of the triad lie to the west of the Bourne, the third settlement Brunton (Buhr-hamtun meaning homestead by the fortification) is situated on higher ground east of the stream. The A338 road links Collingbourne Kingston with the turning to Aughton. A minor no through road running north eastwards leads to Brunton from Collingbourne Kingston whilst a footpath connects Brunton to Aughton.

Recorded history for the settlements begins in the mid tenth century with a series of Anglo Saxon charters. From then on, however, and until record collecting and keeping became established in more recent centuries, only occasional glimpses may be seen of those events which shaped the lives of the past villagers and formed the patterns and fabric we see today.



(Photograph by Sonny Hamid)

OUR VILLAGE MAKE UP

The results of a survey in 1986 record that there were 176 households in the Village; this figure has risen to 213 in 2003. Unfortunately the surveys of 1984, 1986 and 2003 are not consistent in identifying the age brackets of residents but the 2003 survey indicates that over half the population is in the age bracket 35 to 65.³ However only 21% have lived here for their lifetime (and this figure includes the very young) with 30% commenting that they have lived here for 5 years or less. Due to the lack of amenities in this and neighbouring villages it is thought that the older folk may be departing for places where they can more readily access local facilities.

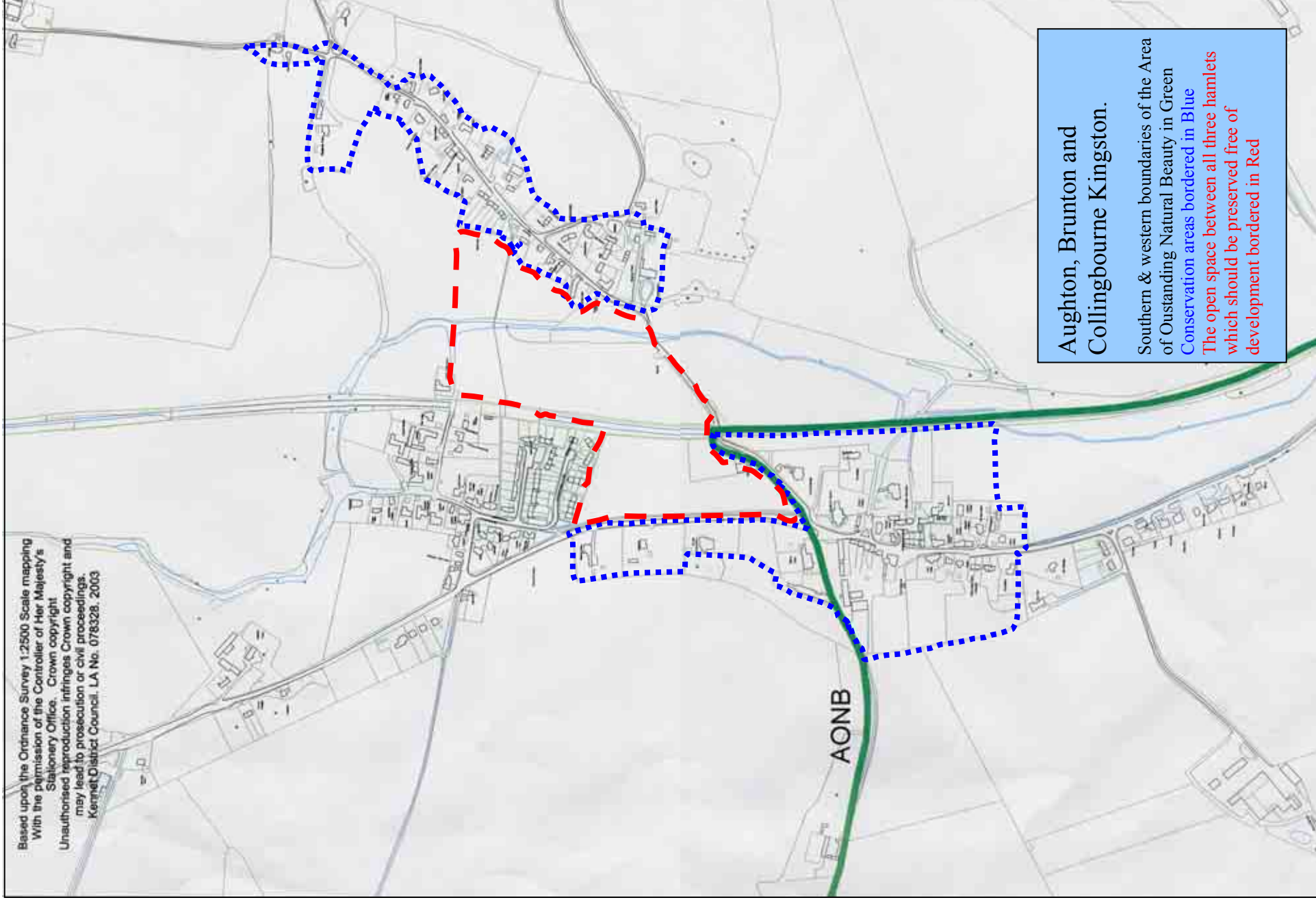
Home ownership has increased dramatically over the last 20 years; in 1984 46% of the population owned their own home, which rose to 50% in 1986 and now it stands at 79%. This may be a result of more people wishing to possess and invest in their own property. Whilst the decline in agriculture has reduced the requirement for tied accommodation, the sale of District Council housing to its tenants has contributed significantly to this increase.

In 1986 the average length of residency in one house was 10.9 years. The results of the most recent survey show that 31% of respondents have lived in their current home for 5 years or less, with 20% in occupation for 5 to 10 years, 26% 10 to 20 years and 24% for longer than 20 years.

Despite the paucity of services within the Village people are becoming more inclined to invest in property here. Consequently they feel that they should have a greater part to play in the community and should have a degree of influence over the future of the Village. This spirit is borne out in the Villagers' wish to retain the physical separation of the 3 communities, to remain a separate entity of our neighbouring village of Collingbourne Ducis and that further development is restricted to limited infill.

³ In 1988 62% were in the bracket 16 to pensionable age and in 1984 44% were aged between 21-60.

Based upon the Ordnance Survey 1:2500 Scale mapping
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Aughton, Brunton and Collingbourne Kingston.

Southern & western boundaries of the Area
of Outstanding Natural Beauty in Green
Conservation areas bordered in Blue
The open space between all three hamlets
which should be preserved free of
development bordered in Red

THE INTENT.

“This Design Statement represents the views of the community and requires recognition by the local planning authorities that our wishes are acknowledged and where there is a requirement to deviate from them that a negotiation process is initiated.”

This Village Design Statement has been prepared at the request of Kennet District Council through the auspices of the Government initiative allowing rural people to have a greater say in the future of their communities.⁴

On the invitation of our Parish Council a core team to prepare the statement was found from volunteers in the Spring of 2002. It has taken advice and guidance from the Parish and District Councils although it has attempted to keep its work and findings independent of any influence from them. It has sought additional support from others within the community and has from time to time enjoyed their backing. For specific requirements it has co-opted expertise from within the Village to assist.

Furthermore, in the spring of 2003, the whole community (213 households) was canvassed for views on a range of issues, some of which are beyond the scope of this statement. Responses to this postal survey were provided from over 53% of the total households within the three hamlets.⁵ In April 2003 an Open Evening was held in our Village Hall to announce the findings of the survey and to provide an opportunity for further comment on the survey; some 30 people attended this event. In sum, in drawing up this Statement wide involvement has been encouraged, sought and received; we are confident that this reflects the true wishes of the community as a whole.



The Survey results are displayed at an Open Evening

⁴ *“Village Design. Making local character count in new development.”* The Countryside Commission. 1996.

⁵ The results of the Survey are included at the back of this document.

THREE SETTLEMENTS – ONE COMMUNITY

“Whilst the residents of Aughton, Brunton and Collingbourne Kingston respect the single community they require that the physical separations between the three settlements and neighbouring Collingbourne Ducis remain. Furthermore they require that the District Council respects and upholds the allotted status of the Village as defined by policy HC24 which sets out that only limited infilling development will be considered, and that only within the present confines of the Village as delineated by the present built environment.”

The separate communities of Aughton, Brunton and Collingbourne Kingston have evolved and grown from their early origins into what they are today. Despite attempts to encroach upon the green space between them the planning authorities have denied such applications and appeals. The Department of Environment has recognised the importance of the “three separate communities.”

The three hamlets that make up Collingbourne Kingston enjoy the use of a church and a pub. The Village does not have a school (this closed in 1978), a post office or a shop, although the local garage does provide some basic essentials. Past policies have determined that local services would be concentrated in the neighbouring villages of Collingbourne Ducis and Burbage. Despite there being no shops, school, library, doctor or other basic necessities within the Village over 96% of people canvassed in the Survey stated that they wished for the physical separation between Collingbourne Kingston and Collingbourne Ducis to remain.

Furthermore 90% of respondents wish for the physical separation between the three communities that make up Collingbourne Kingston to remain. This comprises the open pastureland stretching from the Church towards Aughton and bounded by the A338 and, generally, the road to Brunton (see map).

This supposed ethos of isolationism is not manifest in the spirit within the community. We have just one Parish Council representing the whole community. Our Church and Village Hall sit at the centre and heart of the Village and both are regular and popular meeting places for people from all three parts of the Village. Indeed the Clubs and Societies using the Hall do not discriminate. The Hall is used on most days of the year.



View over the ground separating the Hamlets



Harvest Supper in our Village Hall - 2003

THE BUILT ENVIRONMENT.

“We wish for a policy whereby the planning authorities will only accept plans for building development which over a period of time bring some harmonious local identity to the Village through the use of material, scale and proportion of recognisable local or regional appearance and vernacular architectural style.”

At its heart the built environment of our Village still reflects the agricultural heritage of the settlements. A handful of farmhouses, represented by higher status dwellings, have their subsidiary outbuildings and a scatter of lowlier cottages originally intended to house their workers. Other substantial buildings such as the church, with its incumbent's dwelling, the chapel, school, shop and inns serviced them. Over these a patchwork of largely undistinguished 20th Century speculative developments and local authority housing has been laid. These have considerably diluted any surviving vernacular methods and styles to the detriment of any local architectural identity.

Aughton

Aughton has grown from the smallest of the three settlements at the beginning of the 20th Century to become the largest, mainly due to the building of small estates of local authority housing at various times after WW2. No part of the settlement has been designated a Conservation Area though there are several fine listed historic survivals. Most recent speculative development has been of a fairly modest aspiration while there have more recently been constructed some very high cost dwellings for which there has been a ready market. Like Brunton, Aughton lies as a cul-de-sac but unlike Brunton suffers severely from noise and other pollution from the heavily used A338. A straggle of inter-war bungalows, a thatched cottage and three other dwellings form a northern tail to the settlement along the western side of the A338 concluding at Aughton Farm House and, now, its disassociated cottages. There would appear to be little scope for infill.

Brunton

Of the three settlements only Brunton retains something of the feeling of living in the midst of a working agricultural village and still enjoys something of the feel of a peaceful backwater. Nearly all the settlement lies within a Conservation Area and has suffered little from intrusive development. Indeed it has exemplars, at the foot of Tinkerbarn Hill, of the successful conversion of redundant farm buildings to residential use, sitting comfortably alongside a sympathetically considered new construction. Another example of a conversion lies opposite Brunton Farm House. Brunton House itself is the highest status building in the settlements and is probably the only one designed by an architect pre 20th Century. Again under the restrictions of policy HC24 the constraints of the settlement limits as defined by the existing built line would seem to preclude much opportunity for further infilling.



Different styles of building in Brunton
(Photograph by Sonny Hamid)

Collingbourne Kingston

From its original compact core of dwellings recent decades have seen an extension of the settlement southwards in a ribbon along the western side of the A338 with smaller east and west extensions along Mill Drove and Chapel Lane. The old Village core has been designated as a Conservation Area which embraces both important historic survivals and more mundane 20th Century buildings with which they are juxtaposed.



At the heart of Collingbourne Kingston

(Photograph by Sonny Hamid)

For centuries the economic focus of the settlements centred on two large farmyards, both now sadly redundant. One, Parsonage Farmyard, is now covered by the Parsonage Vale housing development. This preserved one agricultural building, a granary, by conversion to a dwelling, and had the merit of providing a range of homes of diverse sizes and affordability. The other farmyard, that of Manor Farm, is of note simply for its size and enclosure by important listed buildings. It too has sadly become surplus to agricultural needs and development may be the solution to preserve the important buildings therein.

Of the service buildings in the settlement, one Public House remains in business whilst the second is now a private residence, as is the one-time shop, Post Office and Bakery. Likewise, the fine old school building, having enjoyed a second life as a restaurant now caters solely for Bed and Breakfast clients. In the southern extension to the settlement a petrol and service station serves local and passing needs.



The Barleycorn Inn

Within the planning directives of Policy HC24 which govern the settlement, very few or no opportunities would seem available for further infill development.

COMMUNICATIONS

“The planning hierarchy must recognise and acknowledge the enormity of the problem of traffic flow through the Village and we require it to press for a remedy to relieve the Village of the strain which it causes.”

Our railway and station, which provided vital links to Marlborough and Swindon to the north and Ludgershall and Andover to the south, have long since been removed. Now we are served only by the main road which runs through the Village to Swindon, Hungerford, Andover and Salisbury. We enjoy a bus service connecting us to several local towns. The Village has neither significant industry nor any shops and thus we need to travel in order to find work, shops, education and leisure.

Whilst 27% of residents work and attend school in the Village and adjoining Collingbourne Ducis, over 50% of people travel to places of work beyond the distance of our local towns (such as Swindon or Andover). 73% of residents never use the bus service and 66% of those believe it requires improvement. 80% of Villagers travel to work and places of education using cars. In sum road communications are important to the Village.



Sunday evening traffic

Despite the considerable improvements to the A34 north south link from the M40 north of Oxford to the M3 at Winchester the main road which passes through the Village remains an important trunk road for hauliers. Indeed it provides a key link for traffic from the North West via the M5 at Gloucester to the southern ports and south coast resorts via the A338 and the distribution hubs of Andover and Swindon. Moreover it is recognised by the hauliers' associations as a preferred and economical route for heavy commercial traffic from all these directions, thereby negating the usefulness of the A34.

Improvements to the A419 north of Swindon have exacerbated this situation. Furthermore the road through the Collingbournes supports traffic from 2 main roads which converge at Burbage in the north and diverge again at Collingbourne Ducis in the south.

For near on 30 years the residents of the Collingbournes have campaigned for a bypass to relieve them of the volumes of heavy traffic which they have long since been unable to sustain. Surveys conducted by the people of Collingbourne Ducis indicate that the improvements to the A34 have done little to provide the relief which was anticipated. Furthermore 72% of Villagers in the three communities support the actions of the Bypass Action Group and the majority of those living in Aughton and Collingbourne Kingston believe that noise pollution is a direct result of the traffic flow through the Village.

EMPLOYMENT

“We would wish to see local and central Governments encourage future applications for and protect existing places of work, provided that such application be in keeping with the size and nature of the Village and its infrastructure.”

- Farming as the traditional source of employment is now very much in the decline.
- The Ministry of Defence in the neighbouring towns of Tidworth and Ludgershall is employing fewer civilians, although through the expansion of Tidworth Garrison future prospects are likely to improve.
- 26% of Villagers are retired.
- That only 4% of the community is unemployed indicates that unemployment is not a problem.
- Those self-employed represent 12% of our population.
- 27% of people work or attend school within the Village or Collingbourne Ducis.
- 17% of Villagers are employed on a part time basis.
- Over 51% of people work or attend school over 20 miles away.



Farming



Self employed
(Photograph by Sonny Hamid)

ENVIRONMENT and POLLUTION

“Planning policies must protect our areas of conservation and natural beauty from encroachment by development and afford them and the rich mixture of flora and fauna they sustain with the fullest protected status. Furthermore we encourage the District Council to provide facilities to every household for the collection of rubbish which has been segregated into recyclable commodities and to locate and isolate infestation from flies.”

A very large part of the Village is designated as an Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty. Furthermore the bulk of Collingbourne Kingston and the whole of Brunton are included within Conservation Areas. Parts of the Bourne, as it passes through the Village, and the adjoining flood meadows are protected by neither the Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty nor the Conservation Areas. Whilst it is physically possible to build on this land and to uphold the concept of “minimum change”⁶ for the Village it seems logical to provide further protection in order to preserve the natural beauty of our environment. Moreover from the results of the Survey 66% of the respondents stated that the Conservation Areas should be extended and the majority of these people (82%) believe that it should encompass the whole Village. This could be seen to support the view of the people (86%) that the extant policy HC24 should continue.

After a period of obvious and worrying decline in the diversity and numbers of much of the local fauna, aggravated, it is supposed, by unsympathetic agricultural practices, it is a pleasure to report such a very marked recovery, again because of changing farming circumstances. A combination of Common Agriculture Policy land set-aside, subsidised tree planting on a considerable scale and an increase in the planting of cover and winter food for game birds have brought great benefits for wildlife. In addition, some local landowners have taken considerable and deliberate steps to create a wide variety of habitats and have constructed ponds, left wild areas and so on. For the first time for many years both stone curlews and red kites have returned to the village. The local raptors have increased, with buzzards now being commonplace. Of the larger mammals roe deer, foxes and badgers are all present and hare populations have increased. Planning approvals have also stipulated that owl boxes be provided on some occasions when development threatened breeding places. Such new nesting provisions have been used, and are monitored.

Unfortunately old age and storms robbed the village of its most significant tree grouping above Brunton, but in addition to the new tree plantings on the farmland, many have also been planted in and around the public areas, such as the village hall, playground and along the A338. Other significant trees in the vicinity of the Church and in the conservation area enjoy protection.

As to future plans, advice should perhaps be offered by the Wiltshire Wildlife Trust and similar bodies to monitor and audit local wildlife and in particular that of sensitive areas such as the Bourne and its floodplain. Perhaps with a view to having some areas made formal or informal nature reserves and perhaps furnishing an educational resource for the local school and others.

Just over half (53%) of Villagers believe that we are troubled with pollution and the majority consider noise to be the most significant type, with a large proportion believing that environmental

⁶ “Minimum change” is no longer defined by Policy HC24 of the Kennet District Local Plan

pollution is a problem. Air pollution was identified by 21% of the respondents but a mere 4% are troubled by light pollution. A deduction is that the noise and air pollution is a direct result of the large volumes of traffic flowing through the Village around the clock throughout weekdays and weekends alike. If this attribution is fair then this would provide further evidence for the need for a bypass around our Village.

By far the greatest pollution problem, and not addressed in the Survey, is the annual infestation by flies. In 2003 the problem was particularly bad and despite much investigative work by the Environmental Health Officer the source could not be found. The problem is so serious that it is reputed that some catering services in the Village have ceased trading, another “nail in the coffin” of our ability to provide employment.

Unlike our neighbours within the Test Valley District we do not benefit from the service of having our “green” rubbish collected separately as part of the weekly domestic rubbish collection. Nearly every respondent (93%) to the Survey would be willing to segregate their rubbish if a service was provided to collect it separately.

The third issue the Survey asked with regard to our environment concerned security. Only a quarter of respondents stated that crime was a particular problem for the Village. However just short of a third (30%) of households have experienced a crime against property in the last 5 years and the incidence is greater in Collingbourne Kingston than the other two hamlets. Membership of the Neighbourhood Watch scheme is poor (15%) although a large proportion of people (80%) would consider joining and therefore encouragement maybe required.

AMENITIES

“The decline in amenities available within the Village and surrounding areas must not be allowed to continue and action is required to ensure we provide for our youth and ageing population.”

As a rural community we have experienced a decline in our own services, such as the loss of a doctor’s surgery, shop & post office, bakery, school and a public house. Thus we have come to rely upon the neighbouring villages of Collingbourne Ducis and Burbage to provide access to essential services. However the majority of people travel the 9 miles or so to Marlborough or Andover for regular shopping. Such reliance requires that we must have adequate means of public transport. We have already identified that the majority of Villagers do not use the local bus service and depend upon private cars for travel. Indeed 2 in every 3 people believe that the bus services require improvement. As the population is living longer and may be unable to continue driving in old age there is a clear requirement to ensure there is continued and adequate provision for these folk.

These basic requirements are just one part of the issues that concern the Villagers. Whilst our Village Hall is well used and supports a number of clubs and societies there is limited scope for the young to be entertained. Private land has been made available upon which the young people can play outdoor games to a limited extent and a Millenium project equipped the children’s play area. We do not enjoy similar excellent sporting facilities that exist in Collingbourne Ducis.

Nevertheless the growth in entertainment and communication through the use of the internet has not passed by our Villagers. Several respondents in the Survey declared that they conduct their shopping through the use of the internet (although some stores do not deliver to the Village). Unfortunately our three hamlets are not well served. We cannot receive broadband services, some terrestrial television services are not available nor is the BBC’s FREESERVE facility.



The infrequent bus service



Recreation facilities



Our Village Hall

VILLAGE SURVEY RESULTS

ABOUT YOUR HOUSEHOLD		%
What are their sexes?	Male	51.4
	Female	48.6
In what age group do they fall?	Pre school	3.9
	Primary	7.4
	12-18	5.3
	18-35	17.0
	35-65	51.1
Who is in full time education?	65+	15.2
	Primary	37.9
	Secondary	24.1
	Other	37.9
Who is in employment?	Full time	41.7
	Part time	16.7
	Self employed	11.8
	Unemployed	3.9
	Retired	25.9
How do they travel to work or school/college?	Public Transport	7.9
	Taxi or private bus	3.2
	Motor car	80.0
	Bicycle	1.1
	Walk	7.9
Where is their place of work?	Village	27.0
	London	6.5
	Swindon	9.7
	Andover	10.8
	Ludgershall	1.1
	Other	44.9
How long has each person lived in the village?	0 - 5 yrs	29.5
	6 -10 yrs	18.3
	11 - 20 yrs	18.7
	20 - 40 yrs	12.9
	Lifetime	20.5
How often do they use the local bus service?	Daily	5.1
	Weekly	5.8
	Occasionally	15.9
	Never	73.3
If any use the bus service please indicate the purpose?	Work	11.5
	Education	19.2
	Shopping	41.0
	Recreation	28.2
ABOUT YOUR HOME		%
In which hamlet do you live?	Aughton	39.8
	Brunton	26.5
	Collingbourne Kingston	33.6
Kindly indicate the status of your home?	Owned	78.6
	Privately Rented	11.6
	Housing Assn	8.9
	Tied	0.9
For how long have you lived in your current home?	< 1 yr	2.7
	1-5 yrs	28.2
	5-10 yrs	20.0
	1--20 yrs	25.5
	> 20 yrs	23.6
Show which best describes your home.	Detached	45.5
	Semi detached	38.4
	Bungalow	16.1
	Flat	0.0

How would you best describe the construction of your home?	Brick and thatch	10.0
	Brick and tile/slate	88.2
	Timber and thatch	1.8
	Timber and tile/slate	0.0
How many bedrooms are there in your home?	2	12.6
	3	47.7
	4	27.0
	5	9.9
	> 5	2.7
Are you able to park your car(s) off the public highway?	Yes	94.6
	No	5.4
Will any member of your household be seeking other accommodation in the village in the near future?	Yes	6.7
	No	93.3
ABOUT LOCAL AMENITIES		%
In which town do you conduct your regular shopping?	Andover	36.1
	Ludgershall	9.7
	Marlborough	32.6
	Hungerford	4.9
	Other	16.7
How frequently do you use our local shops?	Daily	14.5
	Weekly	59.1
	Monthly	10.0
	Infrequently	11.8
	Never	4.5
Where do you shop further afield?	Salisbury	29.2
	Swindon	26.8
	Newbury	6.0
	Andover	15.5
	Other	22.6
Where is your doctor's surgery?	Burbage	41.7
	Upavon	1.9
	Ludgershall	45.4
	Pewsey	2.8
	Other	8.3
If you use trains from which station do you usually embark?	Andover	68.3
	Pewsey	8.3
	Hungerford	1.7
	Bedwyn	18.3
	Other	3.3
Do you use the mobile library?	Yes	12.6
	No	87.4
ABOUT THE VILLAGE		%
The Built Environment		
Do you believe that the designated conservation area should be extended?	Yes	66.7
	No	33.3
Do you believe that whole village should be included in the conservation area?	Yes	82.7
	No	17.3
Do you believe that the existing physical separation between CK and CD remains	Yes	96.3
	No	3.7
Should the existing physical separation between the 3 hamlets remain?	Yes	89.7
	No	10.3
Are you content with the policy of minimum change?	Yes	86.2
	No	13.8
If not, please explain why.		
Road Communications		
What is your opinion on the adequacy of the pedestrian pavements and cycle paths within the village?	Too many	0.9
	Adequate	65.8
	Not enough	33.3

How do you consider their condition to be?	Good	2.7
	Adequate	42.3
	Poor	55.0
What is your opinion of the traffic calming within the village?	Too much	6.4
	Adequate	48.6
	Inadequate	45.0
Does your household support the objectives of the "by-pass action group?"	Yes	72.0
	No	28.0
Do the bus services through the village require improvement?	Yes	65.8
	No	34.2
Community		
What amenity would you wish to see improved?		
What projects for the general improvement of the community do you believe should be undertaken?		
Do you believe the the village is troubled by pollution?	Yes	52.7
	N	47.3
If YES what type?	Noise	44.0
	Air	20.9
	Light	4.4
	Environmental	30.8
Would you be willing to segregate your rubbish for collection by the Council?	Yes	92.5
	No	7.5
Security		
Do you consider crime to be a particular problem in the village?	Yes	24.5
	No	75.5
Do you participate in the neighbourhood watch scheme?	Yes	15.3
	No	84.7
If NO , would you be willing to join such a scheme?	Yes	79.1
	No	20.9
Has anyone in your household experienced crime against themselves or property in the village in the last 5 years?	Yes	29.1
	No	70.9
If you answered YES , what was it against?	Person	6.1
	Property	93.9

Respondents 113
% of total delivered 53.1%

SIGNIFICANT COMMENTS GIVEN IN INDIVIDUAL RESPONSES TO THE SURVEY

- Provide facilities for the young people of the Village.
- Improve the pavements and cycle paths, especially around the Church.
- Eradicate the fly infestation in the Village.
- Increase the amount of street lighting.
- Enforce the rules about dog fouling public places.
- Enhance traffic calming, including the reinstatement of road centre lines and *cats eyes*.
- Restrict the speed of vehicles and improve the road surfaces in Brunton.
- Improve access and egress to the main road at Aughton.
- Provide more parking at the Village Hall.
- Reduce the littering in the Village.
- Provide recycling facilities.
- Increase the car parking in Cuckoo Pen, Aughton.
- Increase public access to the countryside.
- Make available televiewing and internet in the Village Hall.
- Impose a weight limit on the main road.
- Increase the bus services through the Village.
- Improve flood defences. Dredge the Bourne.
- Encourage householders to maintain their house facades in presentable conditions.
- Improve the public footpaths and rights of way.
- Open the old railway track to public cycling.
- Provide a mobile fruit and vegetable shop.
- Prevent horses from fouling the foot and cycle paths.
- Provide more events in the Village Hall.
- Improve security, possibly through the introduction of CCTV.
- Provide transport direct to hospitals.
- Prevent 4x4 vehicles from gaining access to public rights of way for entertainment.
- Provide more sporting activities.
- Provide space for allotments.
- Increase the use of natural energy.
- Encourage greater police presence.
- Improve the range of products in the Collingbourne Ducis shop.