

EAST
TEAM

Long Compton

VILLAGE DESIGN STATEMENT



Acknowledgements

The Long Compton Village Design Group wish to express its gratitude for the support and commitment of the following:

The residents of Long Compton whose homes are illustrated within;

Andrew Wharton, VDS Officer of Stratford District Council;

Linda Ridgley, Warwickshire Rural Action for the Environment;

The councillors of Long Compton Parish Council;

The children of Long Compton District Primary School;

Christopher Wright Photography (cover photograph) 01789 450774;

Friends of the Rollright Stones: PO Box 333, Banbury, Oxon OX16 8XA;

. . . and the villagers of Long Compton in Warwickshire

Brochure design and layout by Raynor Design 01684 566460

Centre spread illustration by John H Earl 01789 488429

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Introduction

Long Compton lies at the southern edge of the County of Warwickshire, nestling in a valley from which a tributary of the River Stour rises. It straddles the A3400 from Oxford to Stratford-on-Avon for a distance of a mile and is noted for the unusual Lych Gate outside the Parish Church of SS Peter & Paul and for the matured Cotswold stone cottages which line the road edge.



What is a Village Design Statement?

This document describes the features and surroundings of Long Compton and highlights the qualities valued by its residents. It has been written by Long Compton residents so that local knowledge, views and ideas may contribute to the growth and prosperity of the village and to the high quality of its environment. The aim is to ensure that further development and change, based on a considered understanding of the village's past and present, will contribute positively to the future of Long Compton and protect and enhance its special nature.



How is the Statement to be used?

The Statement has been adopted by Stratford-on-Avon District Council as Supplementary Planning Guidance. Its recommendations will be taken into account when planning applications are assessed. In this way it will support the Local Plan

and existing design guidance as it affects Long Compton and assist the work of the Parish Council in maintaining the distinctive character of the village and its setting.

What is it for?

Change is brought about not only by large developments, but also by the smaller day-to-day adjustments to homes and gardens, open spaces, paths and hedges, which alter the look and feel of the whole village. The Statement and its Guidelines is therefore addressed to:

- developers, their architects and designers to explain what the village expects to see in new and altered buildings.
- residents and businesses, providing guidance for keeping alterations and extensions in sympathy with the character of the village.
- the local planning authority to assist in guiding and making decisions about changes affecting the character and design of the village.
- the Parish Council to help its members in relation to assessing proposals and formulating comments on planning applications.

History and development



Long Compton lies towards the north-eastern end of the Cotswold hills in an Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty. It is surrounded by gentle hills which conceal the settlement from distant views and which have encouraged a distinct community development. The region has always been based on an agricultural economy and the remnants of medieval farming systems remain visible in the grazing pastures surrounding the present occupied cottages and houses.

Village Evolution

The village developed from a Saxon settlement: prior to the battle of Hastings, the lands were held by Asgar the Royal Standard bearer, who lost them to the Norman Lord Godfrey de Mandeville who became Lord of the Manor of Cuntone. In 1278, it was described as Compton in Hennemersche. The village and its surroundings were changed markedly by the 1812 Enclosure Award, which replaced the previous open fields and strips by smaller, individually owned fields.

Before 1919, the village and its lands and buildings were owned and managed partly by the Northampton Estate, resulting in the preservation and survival of many historic

features. Several craft and trade buildings, such as the Mill, Gaol, Smithy, Wheelwright, Malt House and the Churches and Meeting Houses, can still be identified. Five working dairy, arable and sheep farms remain and are located close to

the centre of the village and thereby influence the economy and character of the village.

The dwellings are typically of Cotswold stone and the older houses have thatched or stone-tiled roofs. The Parish Church dates from the 13th century and the remains of the earlier moated manor house lie alongside.

The development of commercial traffic, this century, has modified the layout of buildings along the main road and hence has dissipated the heart, and affected the character, of the community.

During the 1950s, 1960s and 1970s new housing developments were established. These were of contemporary design but not in close harmony with the existing older buildings, although these developments have mellowed and are accepted now as part of today's character. In recent decades, more attention has been paid to building



in sympathetic materials and this Design Statement is the village's approach to guide future developments to ensure retention of the village character.



The village has two Churches, a Combined School, the Village Hall, a General Store and Post Office, an hotel, several B&B's, Butcher's shop, Public House and it supports a number of active community organisations. Amongst these, the Compton District History Society plays a significant role in the preservation of the local characteristics and interests.

In the Stratford-on-Avon District Local Plan, Long Compton is currently defined as a Category Two settlement. This designation mainly relates to the type and scale of residential development which is permitted in the village. Although no area is specifically allocated for residential development, the Local Plan identifies a Built-up Area Boundary for Long Compton within which infilling for new housing and the development or redevelopment of derelict or vacant land and buildings will be permitted subject to certain criteria being met. These criteria highlight the need for sensitivity to local character and distinctiveness in the assessment of new proposals. The Village Design Statement will help in this process.

Design and the Local Economy

Background

The local economy has had a direct influence over the physical character of the village and will continue to do so. If local employment is to be sustained alongside local character in Long Compton, then the design of buildings and spaces for business use and related opportunities should be taken into consideration.



Until recently, Long Compton's economy was almost entirely based on agriculture. There were once thirteen working farms in and around the village, but now there are just five near its centre.

Apart from farm workers and associated craftsmen including saddlers, farriers etc., villagers were employed in service at Weston Park: others derived income from travellers on the important north-south route, running pubs, staging inns, and small wayside cafes and shops.

Increased mobility and ownership of cars today mean that residents travel to local towns to shop or work. The



two local shops are well supported and highly valued by local people.

In 1993, the Village Appraisal showed that 82% of the village owned a motor car, and that some travelled over 16 miles to work but most travelled between 6 and 16 miles for employment. It also showed that 47% of the population is retired.

Small businesses operating from the village include garages, a slaughterhouse, caterers, a glazier, a woodworking business, and builders, many of whom use redundant farm buildings.

However, some of these premises are under threat as residential developments are perceived to be more profitable. Improved communications technology has enabled some to work from home, while others are self-employed in a variety of part-time work. Several households offer bed and breakfast accommodation, taking advantage of passing tourist traffic as in the past.

Overall, there is little incentive for young people to stay in the village, with an absence of regular employment for them in the surrounding area and a lack of affordable housing.

On the positive side, the Stratford-on-Avon District Local Plan, policy EMP5 indicates that proposals for the development of rural workshops and other small business schemes will be supported where this is compatible with environmental and other factors, including the Cotswolds AONB designation.

Guidelines

- Incentives for small-scale businesses offering employment, particularly to encourage young people to stay in the village, should be encouraged. Grants exist through the Rural Development Commission whose aim is to 'inject life into ailing village communities' and these could be more effectively publicised in communities such as ours.
- Planning policies such as EMP5 should presume in favour of conversion of agricultural buildings to light industrial and business use as opposed to residential. The village is not suitable for large scale industrial development, but for low impact businesses such as offices and workshops of which the design should reflect their former agricultural and vernacular use, whilst retaining the character of their setting.
- Landscape design proposals which encourage the planting of locally distinctive and native species of the Cotswold Fringe, should be prepared as part of the building and layout proposals
- There is a growing demand for people to work from home. This is a nationally identified and growing trend which will increase in the coming years. Development proposals which seek to incorporate a degree of employment activity within a scheme should be supported and encouraged.



Settlement

As the name implies, Long Compton is essentially a long, linear village whose main street follows the natural line of the watercourse along the valley floor.

Settlement Pattern and Characteristics

From Main Street, the settlement pattern is characterised by large open spaces to the west, with the main built development to the east. Long Comptons characteristics give a strong impression that the countryside is integral to the village particularly around the Church and Village Hall.



Long Compton has no defined centre. The main core of the original settlement stretches from Crockwell Street in the north to Clarks Lane in the south. This area contains the church, village shops, school, chapel, Village Hall and public house. The most densely populated area is to the east of the Main Street

Characteristically narrow lanes run at right angles to the main street and then interlink via other lanes, alleyways or footpaths. The arterial main street and the connecting lanes contain a wide variety of properties, ranging from small terraced cottages to substantial houses set in their own grounds. In each case, the size of the plot is generally proportional to the size and status of each property.

Over time, linear expansion to the north has occurred from this central area, and the re-routing of the main road has had the effect of isolating the extreme southern end of the village. This area is now dominated by a large working farm and a light industrial area, with The Hollows hidden from view at the foot of the hills.

Throughout the village, the historical agricultural base is clearly evident. There are many examples of converted farm buildings and the village still retains a number of working farms, forming an integral part of the community.

There are indications that Long Compton has been an established settlement for over 1500 years, although the majority of the surviving buildings date from the 17th and 18th centuries, with some sporadic building in the 19th century.

More recently, post war building has resulted in ribbon development of mainly semi-detached properties to the north and an estate of bungalows to the west. Also substantial development of over 50 houses at the rear of the lanes at Butlers Close and Weston Court.

With the exception of a redevelopment site to the south, very little new building has occurred along the main street. Most recent development has been confined to infilling small gaps and conversion of existing buildings. The generally well received development opposite the Red Lion is an exception to this. Whilst there are areas of land capable of sustaining further development, most of the obvious gaps have been filled.

Guidelines

- Development along the main arterial route should be carefully controlled
- Where possible, infilling should follow the line of existing lanes and buildings



- New development proposals should, where applicable, allow for the retention of open space between buildings to retain balance and to protect existing views within the village and out into the open countryside
- Historically, the settlement has evolved without the domination of the car, therefore, sympathetic flexibility on highway issues should be encouraged where appropriate
- Developers should avoid cul-de-sacs and seek to form linking roads to encourage social integration and cohesion
- Future development should ensure that the mass of the building relates proportionally to the plot size
- Developers should provide accurate elevations of new proposals in relation to existing properties and the village wider context
- Future development should avoid large single sites grafted onto the outside of the original settlement, as has occurred in the past. In preference, encouragement should be given to a number of smaller sites which respect the settlement pattern and continue the sense of evolutionary growth.



Landscape character and open spaces

Landscape Context

Long Compton is situated in the 'Cotswold Fringe', a varied undulating topography which is bounded to the south and east by steeply rising ground. In this area the High Wold rises steeply to open limestone summits over 200 metres in height. The village grew along the spring line at the base of the escarpment at the head of a valley where the Nethercote Brook rises, then flows north to join the Stour. Hedged fields, hedgerow trees and the hilltop Whichford and Long Compton woods are important elements in the landscape together with a small area of parkland in Court Close. Well preserved ridge and furrow has survived.

Hedgerows are used as field boundaries rather than drystone walls. The effect of Dutch Elm disease was to eliminate mature elms from the countryside. This tree was particularly common in Warwickshire and its disappearance has resulted in open, treeless landscapes in some areas, although they are thought to be regenerating in some hedgerows. Most landscapes in South Warwickshire would benefit from tree planting.

Changes in farming policy have generally meant large areas of permanent pasture and grazing animals have disappeared, to be



replaced by ploughed arable fields and grain, and this can be seen around Long Compton, particularly the large fields off the Barton Road. Changes in grassland character are evidenced by the making of silage rather than hay, and traditional pastures have been reseeded.

Village Setting In The Landscape

Most vantage points give far-reaching views of the village nestling in the valley with the church standing out from the background. The road from Shipston follows the curve of the hill so that the village is revealed upon turning a corner. To the south, situated on the escarpment, are the scheduled ancient monuments, the Rollright Stones, the Whispering Knights and the King's Stone. These are passed by an ancient trackway, now a road, which crosses the A3400 and from which there are particularly commanding views.

Approaches from Barton or Butlers Hill Road are by contrast along the valley bottom and give the feel of a broad uncluttered landscape. Important footpaths lead up the hill to Whichford to

the north east, or up the escarpment to Little Compton in the south west. Other footpaths follow routes round the village.

The setting of the village, in the bed of a glacial lake, following the retreat of the Ice Age, means that the village is particularly vulnerable to unsightly intrusion since it can be viewed from all directions and the views out of the village are likewise vulnerable.

Guidelines

- The linear nature of the village should be respected. This will retain the sense of open space in most parts of the village. New development, in open countryside, should be avoided. High density development is unsuited to the character of the village.
- All remaining areas of permanent pasture which contribute to the open spaces should be conserved together with the adjoining wooded areas.



- The natural beauty of this area, including flora, fauna and glacial features should be respected. Due consideration should be given to the conservation of archaeological, architectural and vernacular features of the area.
- All remaining deserted medieval village and ridge and furrow landscape should be conserved, including the site of the medieval manor house.
- The character and special features of the country roads should be protected.
- The principal aim should be to maintain a harmonious balance between people and nature.

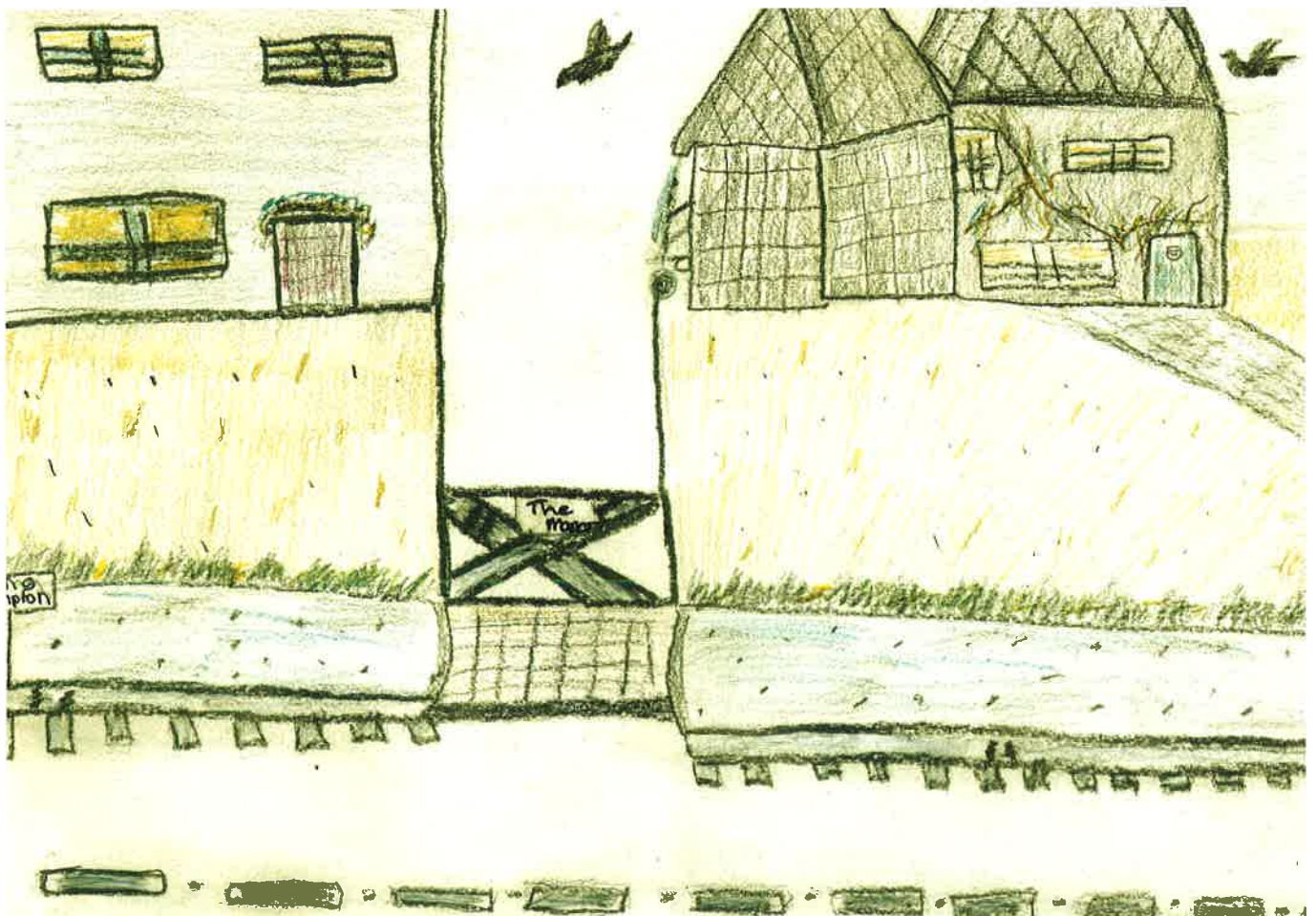


Long Compton

► *My house in the Hollows* by Robert



▼ *The Manor* by Amy





▲ *The church in Long Compton* by Christopher P



◀ *My house in Clarks Lane* by Jessica

Buildings

Background

From a distance, Long Compton can be easily recognised by its impressive Church and the predominance of characteristic Cotswold Stone buildings surrounding it and spread throughout the settlement.

The village contains a multitude of different building styles, but these are unified and characterised by the use of local limestone for their construction and the walls which generally surround them.

The village retains 19 original thatched properties and a total of 31 Listed Buildings, including a Grade I Listed Church. In addition, the latest Conservation Area Review has identified a further 82 buildings to be of architectural or historical interest. Details of these buildings are available from Stratford on Avon District Council's Conservation Team.



Each generation has contributed to the evolution of Long Compton's buildings, and this evolution should continue, whilst avoiding some of the mistakes made in the past. Local building traditions can, and should, act as a stimulus to new architecture of originality and imagination.

The following section focuses on the form, materials, proportion and detail of Long Compton's buildings which ultimately define its unique character and identity.



Building Form and Identity

The dominant building material is the locally quarried oolitic limestone, which varies in colour from the pale yellow of the stone quarried in the south and west, to the more varied stone found in the east. The latter contain darker colourations, including mellow reds and browns within the usual characteristic colour associated with traditional Cotswold stone.

When used for the construction of boundary walls, the local stone is laid in the traditional agricultural drystone wall style found all over the Cotswolds. When used for buildings, it is usually laid coursed and flush pointed with a mortar made of local yellow building sand containing a high concentration of lime. Ashlared stone is significantly lacking in Long Compton, although stone mullion windows, quoins and carved stone detailing is present on some buildings.

Although not common, a number of brick



and part brick buildings do exist, the oldest of which is the Lych Gate and part of the Malt House. A pair of Victorian estate houses in Back Lane sit comfortably within the street scene, as does the brick wall to the front of the old Vicarage. Hand made red brick has been used over time to

form some of the openings in the traditional buildings in the village. This was done, at the time, for the sake of economy and ease of construction. This feature has now become incorporated into the vernacular tradition, especially with



former farm buildings, and can therefore be successfully incorporated into new developments, if used with restraint. Brick has also been used in the new development of Weston Court, and although not an indigenous material, the pale colour does not detract to any great degree. In buildings constructed in the fifties, sixties and seventies however, reconstituted stone and render has also been used with less favourable results.

The roofs are predominantly concrete tile, stone, blue slate or thatch, with some use of red clay tile. This eclectic mix of materials adds greatly to the subtlety of the street scene and should be emulated in new development.



Chimneys are usually either stone or brick, with a number of instances where the two materials combine. The stone chimneys reflect the status of the property, with larger houses exhibiting fine cut stone examples, while the smaller cottages have rubble stone or brick. Viewed from a distance, the chimneys have a marked visual impact on the settlement.

Windows are for the most part of a simple casement design, with painted timber or metal frames. Some examples of leaded lights survive in the older cottages. Fine examples of stone mullions exist in the larger seventeenth century houses and the windows to the front of the Manor are unique, with their ornate style and stained glass panels. Lintels above window and door openings are usually timber or stone, which can be either solid, or in the form of a segmented arch.

Proportion and Detail

The traditional buildings throughout the village tend to be of a simple design with little architectural decoration beyond the provision of cut stone quoins and stone arches.

The facades of buildings are mostly flat with the addition of simple porches in some cases. Any projecting additions such as gabled extensions tend to have been added, at a later date, to the rear of the buildings.

The cottages in particular are linear and shallow, which has the effect of reducing the dominance of gable ends and the overall height of the buildings. This can be demonstrated



by comparing the social housing built in the 1950s, which respects its surroundings, and the neighbouring Weston Court, built in the 1980s, which provides smaller properties, but greatly increased roof heights and therefore overall impact.

Roof pitches are usually between 45 and 55 degrees, depending on the type of roof covering employed.



Some of the Welsh slate roofs have pitches as low as 35 degrees. Hipped roofs became popular in the 1950s as characterised by the housing on the northern approaches to the village. This style of roof is however generally considered to be uncharacteristic of the rest of the village, and repetition should be avoided. Eaves and verges are essentially simple, although examples exist of stone tabling and indented detailing on a number of buildings. Similarly some of the Victorian properties display ornate barge boards, characteristic of the propensity for elaborate decoration associated with that era.

The window styles generally unite in the way in which they respect the proportions of the property with which they are associated. Traditional dormer windows are apparent throughout the village, but they tend to be small and subservient to other openings. Similarly, doors are usually of a simple basic design with functional stone or timber lintels over, again with the size and amount of decoration reflecting the status and period of the property.



Guidelines

- Natural, locally quarried limestone should be used for wall construction, with encouragement to use reclaimed stone for use on sites of a particularly sensitive nature. Stonework should be coursed and pointed to respect the existing surrounding buildings.



- Roofs should be of 45 to 55 degree pitch, depending on the type of covering to be used. Variety should be encouraged when considering roof coverings, especially when a number of dwellings are being built simultaneously.



- Chimneys should be incorporated into all new designs, again with variety encouraged on larger developments.
- Joinery should be of a traditional design and proportional to the property, especially on the front elevation. Lintels should be incorporated as functional and decorative architectural features. White U.P.V.C windows and doors should be actively discouraged.



Joinery on domestic buildings should be painted, with converted farm buildings etc. having a stained finish to demarcate their original usage.

- New smaller properties should be of a simple design reflecting the traditional linear style of existing properties within the village. A variety of roof heights should be encouraged.
- Where dormer windows are required, in both new developments and extensions to existing properties, they should be unobtrusive and not too prolific.



- New developments should be designed to make use of the space between buildings. The spatial effect should reflect the existing settlement pattern.
- In response to typical settings and garden forms, dry stone walling should be used for enclosure and large areas of hard surfacing avoided.
- The mixing of styles or historical references in the same building should be avoided but use made of locally distinctive architectural features and styles in new designs.

Highways



The village is dominated by the A3400, formerly the A34, before it was de-trunked with the opening of the M40 motorway in 1991. This resulted in an estimated 60% initial reduction in traffic volume, although there has been a steady increase in mainly car traffic, since that time.

The cottages close to the main street tend to suffer from noise and vibration from passing vehicles and because many of these are now well below the level of the main road, they are also at risk from flooding.

The lanes running off the main street are largely unaffected by the through traffic, although they do have a tendency to become blocked with cars, as on-street parking is often the only option. This is especially noticeable in Crockwell Street.



The illuminated flashing speed limit signs on both main approaches to the village are largely ineffective. They are severely injurious to the visual amenity of the village and their replacement with something more effective is now long overdue.



Street Character and Materials

Most of the side lanes have no pavements, although Crockwell Street has narrow walkways to both sides bounded by granite setts to the road. Many of the later developments have seen the introduction of wide tarmac pavements with concrete kerbs. This treatment is especially prominent at Butlers Close and Weston Court. Vicarage Lane and Old Road are characterised by narrow tarmac strips set into wide grass verges.

The network of interlinking side roads, footpaths and alleyways allow residents to walk and cycle safely through most of the village, without the need to venture onto the busy A3400.

Recent developments have tended to be car-dominated, resulting in large expanses of unsightly tarmac, prominent and obtrusive garaging and ugly concrete kerbing. Newer developments have gone some way to address this but there is still room for improvement. Developers should incorporate rear or off street parking, wherever possible.

Guidelines

- A more effective traffic calming scheme should be established on the main road through the village, preferably a speed camera at each end, in place of the flashing road signs.
- The interlinking of lanes, with either roadways or footpaths should be continued and actively encouraged.
- New developments should use more sensitive materials when carrying out highway and infrastructure work. Where appropriate, the use of granite setts and Cotswold stone chippings is preferable to concrete and tarmac.
- Highway Authorities should be encouraged to be more flexible in their approach to road engineering without compromising safety. Large visibility splays, obtrusive signs, road markings, concrete kerbs and unnecessarily wide pavements are all areas where concessions could be considered.



Boundaries and street furniture

Boundaries

Many components combine to create a particular street scene, and every century has added to this overall effect in different ways. It is not only the buildings which have an impact on the street, but also the relationship of those buildings with the street itself. Many cottages, for example, have narrow borders between themselves and the carriageway, while others have low hedges, fences or stone walls.

The boundaries facing the street are rarely used to enhance privacy, but more for definition and statement, consequently this can add an attractive and important element to the street scene.



The village stream is crossed at regular intervals by various lanes and driveways, giving rise to the construction of culverts. These vary in quality from the standard concrete pipe, to the beautifully constructed arches where the stream crosses beneath the road at the far end of Crockwell Street and Barton Lane. The stream is separated from the pedestrian walkway by a simple pole railing, supported at intervals by wooden posts.

Street Furniture and Utilities

A nineteenth century water system used to supply drinking fountains dotted throughout the village. Apart from the one at the base of the medieval market cross, these



fountains are mainly constructed of dressed stone, with gabled canopies, set into the roadside boundary walls.

The village retains two traditional red painted post boxes, one at each end of the village. Regrettably, the telephone box at the end of Butlers Lane did not survive the updating of the 1980s.

The proliferation of cables, aerials, satellite dishes and poles does not sit easily with 17th, 18th and 19th century properties and can easily diminish the attractiveness of the streetscape. Large pole-mounted transformers are particularly unsightly, especially in open countryside. Unfortunately, this is evident on the western fringes of the village adjacent to the Village Hall.

Similarly, road and street signs can have a detrimental impact if their use is not checked. In some instances, these signs are unnecessarily duplicated.

The village does not have any street lighting, a topic which has divided the residents in their views for some considerable time. However, many residents have fitted exterior lighting to their properties, which often serves the same purpose, providing secondary lighting to the area outside their own boundary.

Guidelines

- The use of traditional dry stone walling as boundaries, particularly in front of new dwellings, should be encouraged. Hedges or low paling fencing may also be appropriate, but the use of modern larch-lap fencing panels should be actively discouraged.
- Where culverts are required, stone headwalls should be incorporated, if only as a facade. Riparian owners should be encouraged to contribute to enhancing the stream and its surroundings.
- Pressure should be applied to National Agencies to site cables underground and to remove unused poles. The Electricity Company should be encouraged to remove existing aerial transformers and resite them, with careful screening at ground level. Traditional post boxes should be retained and the reinstatement of the old, traditional, red telephone box vigorously pursued.
- The use of road signs should be monitored and Warwickshire County Council requested to re-assess the need in cases of duplication. The new style of street naming on traditional plates should take preference.
- The muted level of lighting should be preserved and security lighting should be carefully sited so as not to cause a hazard to road users.



Long Compton Village Design Group

How our Design Statement was prepared

Long Compton Village Design Group was formed by local residents, following an open meeting convened by Long Compton Parish Council in September 1997, to create a Village Design Statement for the village. The Village Design Statement has been endorsed by the people of Long Compton through a process of involvement and consultation. An initial questionnaire was distributed to all households for opinions and an all-day workshop was held for residents and visitors to generate a pictorial representation of existing character and desirable design features. A draft of this document was circulated to all residents and businesses in the village for comment. Long Compton Village Design Statement was adopted as Supplementary Planning Guidance by Stratford-on-Avon District Council in September 1998.

The Village Design Statement is intended to be a practical tool capable of influencing decisions affecting the design and development of the village. The Village Design Group will monitor progress in these areas and continue to express views of the village concerning design and development issues.

The Village Design reference collection containing questionnaires, photographs, maps, plans and source information is held by the Village Design Group in Long Compton.

For further information contact:

Long Compton Village Design Group
c/o Long Compton Parish Council
Long Compton
Warwickshire

References

This Statement has been written in the context of local guidelines and policies, to which reference has been made and which are listed below.

Long Compton Village Design Group supports these documents and sees the Statement as being an integral part within the design and planning policy framework.

- Warwickshire Landscape Guidelines – Warwickshire County Council/Countryside Commission, published 1993
- Countryside Design Summary – Stratford-on-Avon District Council (emerging design guidance 1998) 'The Countryside Design Summary is a broader assessment of the character of South Warwickshire's countryside at three levels - the landscape as a whole, the relationship between settlements and their surroundings and the nature of the buildings themselves'
- District Design Guide – Stratford-on-Avon District Council (emerging design guidance 1998)
- Stratford-on-Avon District Local Plan, in particular:
 - Policy ENV1 – General Principles of Acceptable Development
 - Policy ENV10 – Protection and Enhancement of the AONB
 - Policy ENV26 – Development in Conservation Areas
- Long Compton Conservation Area Review – Approved 12th November 1997 by Stratford-on-Avon District Council
- Cotswold AONB Management Strategy – Cotswold AONB Joint Advisory Committee 1996

The Strategy is not a statutory 'planning' document, but a means of guiding the management of the area to maintain the distinctiveness of the Cotswold landscape and cultural heritage. Of particular relevance to Long Compton Village Design Statement and the design of new development are:

L1 Maintain and enhance the characteristic features of each aspect of the Cotswold landscape, with special regard for the limestone escarpment, the wooded incised valleys, the stone walls and other traditional vernacular elements, farm complexes and the distinctive style of rural settlements.

L2 Encourage the appropriate landscaping, design and siting of development proposals.

SC2 In new development promote good design involving the use of traditional materials, or appropriate suitable alternatives, that are in keeping with the character of the AONB. For affordable homes encourage design and use of materials that reflect the Cotswold character yet achieve the aim of providing low cost housing.

SC4 Encourage awareness of, and support for, the conservation of the local environment amongst the community.



