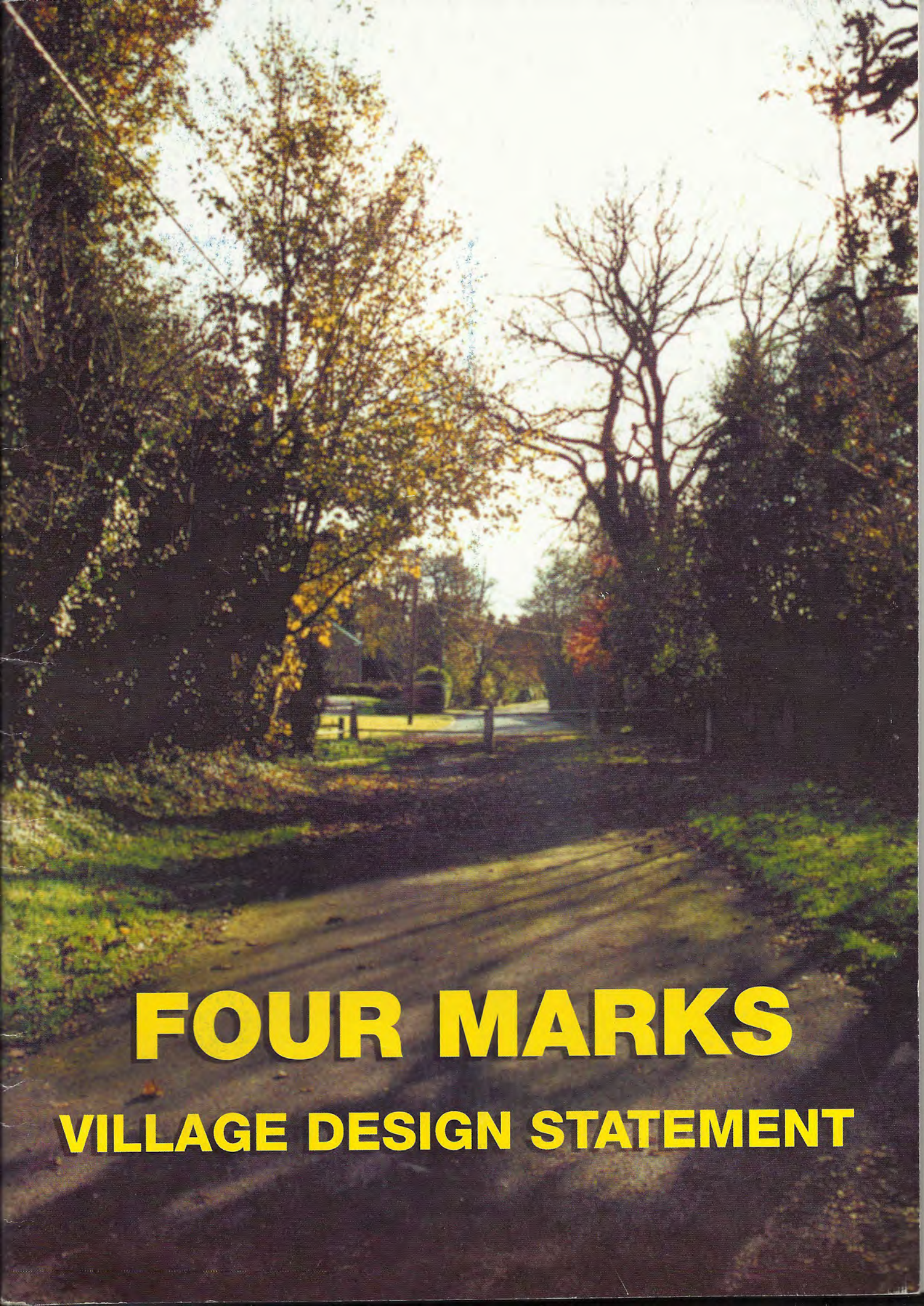

FOUR MARKS

VILLAGE DESIGN STATEMENT

FOUR MARKS VILLAGE DESIGN STATEMENT

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Cover photo: Lymington Bottom from the A31 Winchester Road in the centre of the village.

INTRODUCTION

What Is A Village Design Statement?

This Village Design Statement (VDS) provides supplementary planning guidance to be used by the Planning Officers and Planning Committee of East Hampshire District Council when assessing any future Planning Applications for Four Marks. This VDS was approved and adopted by East Hampshire District Council on 24th July 2001.

As well as a planning document, it provides a background to the village and its characteristics. As such, it will be of interest and use to villagers and visitors alike.

The chief goal of the VDS is to ensure that any new developments are planned, designed and positioned in such a way that the local characteristics and qualities already in existence within the village are fully respected. It will also ensure that new development is sympathetic to current character and design.

This Village Design Statement has been produced by the villagers of Four Marks, and will be a working document for village residents, planners, developers and Parish, District and County Councils. With a VDS in place, the District Council and others will know clearly the views of the local community, together with their wishes, their concerns and their hopes. The VDS may need to be reviewed once the Second Review Local Plan has been adopted, to ensure that it is still in line with the policies of the Plan and national planning guidance.

A VDS is a powerful document and one that must be taken into account by all involved in the future development and look of our village.

How Has The Four Marks Village Design Statement Been Produced?

The Four Marks Village Design Statement was initiated at a well attended public meeting held in the Village Hall on 27th April 1999.

Supported by funds, initially from the Parish Council and District Council, and subsequently from the National Lottery, working groups were formed to gather the necessary information covering the various sections of the Design Statement. The work of these groups was co-ordinated by a steering committee whose members were drawn from each of the groups.

A further public meeting was held on 17th June 1999 to confirm the terms of reference for each group, and to agree the format of a questionnaire which was later circulated to every household in the village. The results of the questionnaire and the findings of the working groups were then incorporated into a draft report. This formed the basis of a consultation with the District Council on 24th October 2000.

A revised draft was then prepared and displayed to the general public at an exhibition held on 21st to 27th January 2001. Comments and suggestions from the villagers were collated and incorporated in a further revision of the draft VDS. Views from members of village groups and clubs, such as the Church, WI, Four Marks Society, Scouts, etc. were also taken into account. This wide consultation process, together with the very high response rate to the questionnaire, provided the consensus views which are reflected in this Village Design Statement.

Aerial View of Four Marks
with parts of surrounding parishes of Ropley, Medstead and Chawton

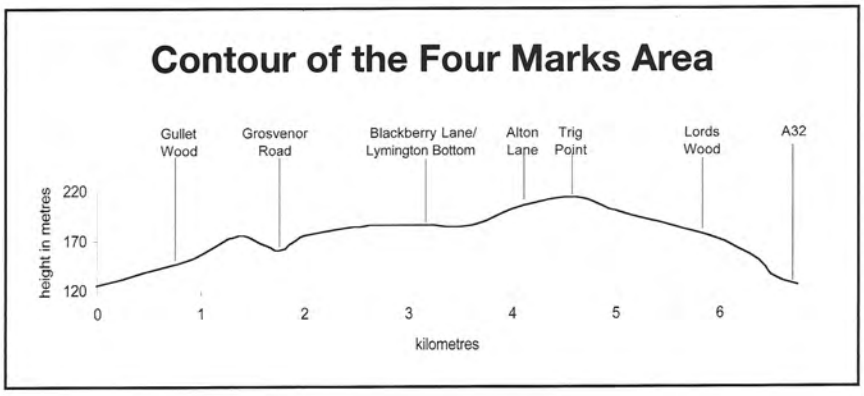
© Hampshire County Council 1996

LANDSCAPE AND SETTING

The Parish of Four Marks

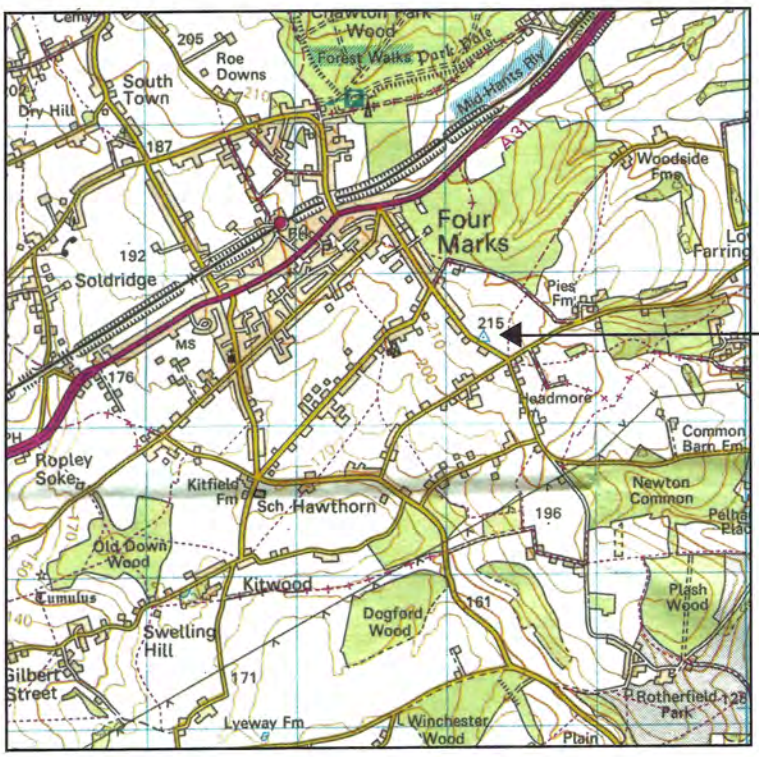
Four Marks occupies an area of 1,499 acres (607 hectares) in the Central Downlands of Mid Hampshire and is, with its neighbouring village of Medstead, the highest settlement in East Hampshire and the second highest in the County. It is also one of the smallest of the 39 parishes of East Hampshire, there being only four that are smaller.

It is located on a chalk ridge at a high point straddling a major watershed in the Central Downlands, marking the eastern extent of the Hampshire Basin and the western extremity of the lower Wealden and heathland areas of East Hampshire and West Surrey. To the east, the River Wey runs to the Thames and the North Sea, whilst to the west the Itchen flows to Southampton and the English Channel.



At some 220 metres above sea level, Four Marks commands long distance and extensive views which stretch, for example; to Hindhead across the West Surrey heathlands, to the Hogs Back, to Winchester and beyond and to Butser and West Sussex. The views extend across the adjacent East Hampshire Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty.

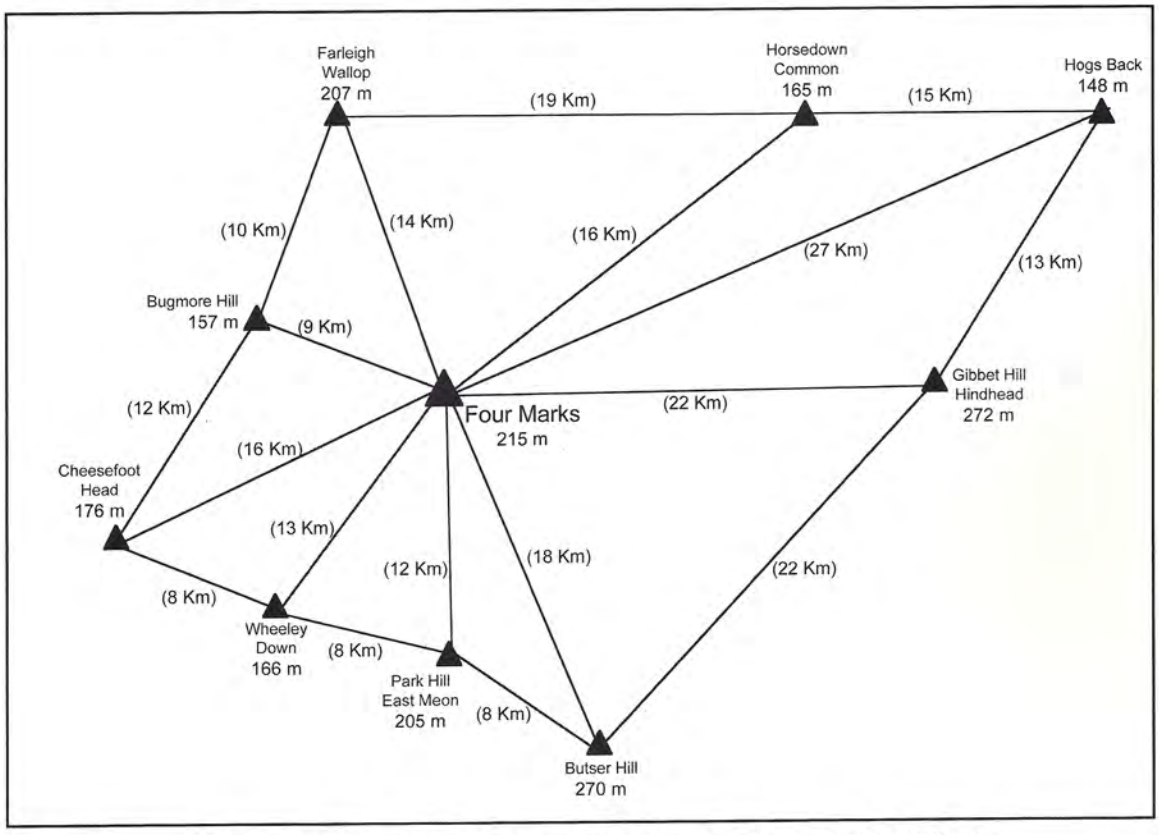
View from Four Marks towards Winchester



Triangulation point near Semaphore Farm

It is no coincidence that Four Marks was chosen by the Admiralty as a site for one of its chain of Semaphore Stations, and by the Ordnance Survey as a site for a triangulation point. It has also taken part in a chain of beacons to commemorate the anniversary of The Armada and the Queen's Silver Jubilee.

The Ordnance Survey triangulation points, dating from the 19th century, cover the whole of Britain, and are used to produce maps so accurate that they cannot be bettered by the latest satellite technology. They are placed at high points, visible from other triangulation points many miles distant. The triangulation network around Four Marks, as shown below, indicates the very long distance views from and into the village.



Ordnance Survey Triangulation Points Around Four Marks

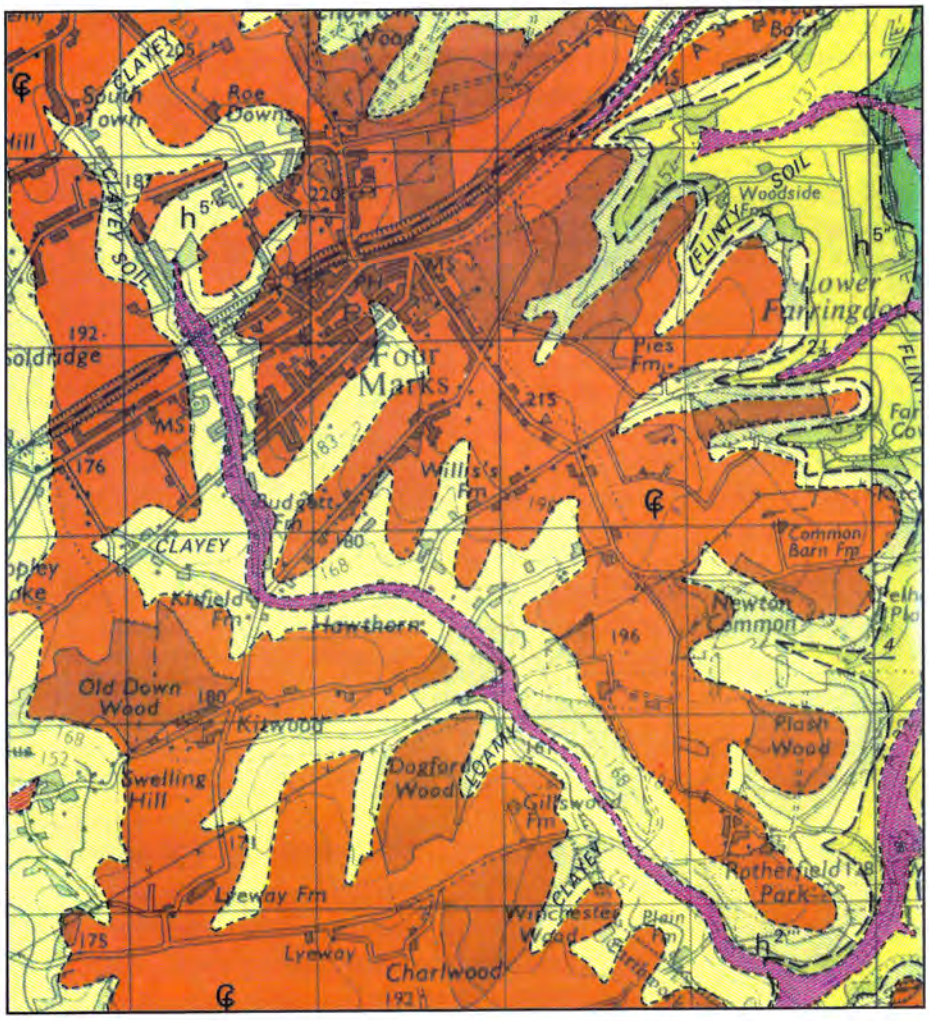
The Parish is some 4½ miles from the nearest market town of Alton and many miles distant from larger towns and main areas of employment. It is served by one main road (A31) which does not directly feed main Hampshire towns other than Winchester and Southampton some 30 miles away. To the east it provides a commuter route to London. Like many villages, the main road caters for through traffic and is nearing saturation point. Public transport is limited. Local employment prospects are restricted.

- **Development should not be of a height or mass that causes it to have a detrimentally intrusive impact on the landscape or skyline.**
- **The impact of proposed developments should be assessed not only from close quarters but also from a distance, as this is where they may appear most intrusive.**

Geology

For anyone who has gardened within Four Marks, it will come as no surprise to learn that the predominant geological structure of the area is "Karsten Series Clay with Flints". The flints are often referred to as "Hampshire Diamonds".

Resting as it does on an undulating level of deep chalk, the clay is subject to considerable variations of depth, sometimes forming a very thin layer and nearby filling hollows many metres deep. Soil depth variations occur quite suddenly over short distances, as was clearly visible in the very deep trenches dug during recent installation of mains drainage.



Clay with flints

Chalky soil with flints

Gravel

Because of the impervious nature of the clay, drainage tends to be dependent on clay thickness and also slope. Level areas where the clay is deeper, even in the highest parts of the village, tend to waterlog in wet weather.

It is believed that the valleys such as that between Blackberry Lane and Alton Lane once formed tributary streams which fed into a river running along Lymington Bottom. In fact, in times of heavy rain a stream may still form in this valley, and an underground river still flows under Lymington Bottom. A seam of gravel, referred to as Branche Combe, runs along Lymington Bottom as far as Medstead. Further down the Bottom, part of the grounds of Four Marks School was once a gravel pit.

History of Four Marks

The name 'Four Marks' seems to have been derived from the early English 'Fowrem'kes' which, sources infer, appears in an ecclesiastical paper dated 1548. A much later map of 1839 names a road in the area 'Four Marks Lane' - it is now known as Weathermore Lane.

It was not until 1932 that land from the adjoining six parishes of Chawton, East Tisted, Farringdon, Newton Valence, Ropley and Medstead was taken to create the new Civil Parish of Four Marks, one of the smallest parishes in the district of East Hampshire.

Flint axe

Historically , the area of Four Marks was not heavily settled. There is evidence of Stone and Bronze Age activities. A flint axe head and flint arrow head were discovered in Brislands Lane and Blackberry Lane respectively. During the Bronze Age a bowl barrow was constructed off Brislands Lane and a pure gold armilla, from that period, was ploughed up at Lyeway on the Four Marks/ Ropley boundary.

A Celtic trackway passed through the village linking larger ridgeways and evidence found at Headmore Farm confirms that a Celtic farming settlement existed.

Later, Pilgrims travelling from Winchester to Canterbury formed the 'Pilgrims Way' through the village, along Brislands Lane and Blackberry Lane, a route still followed by Pilgrims today.

A recent pilgrimage

Land use was agriculture based throughout the whole area. Between 1918 and 1922 the government encouraged small holdings to be set up and so plots of one to two acres or more were established, with small Colonial Bungalows erected on these plots. This pattern was largely responsible for much of the form of development that is seen today, namely of a low density which has allowed hedges and mature trees to be retained.

Colonial Bungalow

Historically there has been no industry which caused the settlement to grow, but rather the actions of speculators who could see the profitable nature of building upon greenfield sites.

Neither the coming of the railway in 1865, to be closed in 1972, nor the A31 road, was instrumental in the growth of the village. Pressure from developers over the last 20 or so years, who see the area as one of attraction to commuters working in London and elsewhere, has been the prime reason for the substantial growth of housing development. Nevertheless, Four Marks remains rural, both in style and character. The settlement character may be summarised as "A village of scattered dwellings, many as ribbon development along country lanes, within a rural part of Hampshire and with a concentration of building to a low density of 4 to 5 per acre along the A31 at the northern side of the village."

Four Marks, therefore, has a relatively short history, but one which has created the form seen today - a form which the current inhabitants value highly and wish to see maintained, rather than to be submerged in high density building, totally out of keeping and lacking in character. Design is an important element of the March 2000 PPG 3, which clearly states that development should respect the character of villages.

- **It is important that any new development maintains the settlement form, and maintains the overall balance between the built up area and the open countryside, particularly as Four Marks is a small parish in area.**
- **A pattern of low density building characterises much of Four Marks, and new development should be designed in a way that respects and maintains the character and form of the settlement.**

Land Use

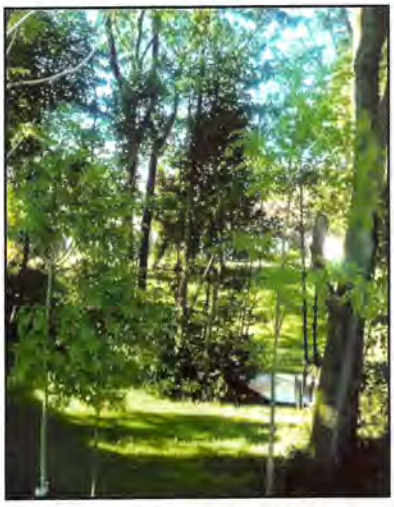
A land use study was conducted between June and August 1999.

The study was undertaken largely by walking the roads, lanes and byways within the village and noting and categorising land use on either side (See map overleaf). Land use outside, but adjacent to the village boundary, was also noted.

Broadly, the northern part of the parish is dominated by housing, and the central part is used for grazing sheep, cattle and horses. Hay and small amounts of silage are made. The fringes, particularly to the South and South West, are arable land growing crops such as wheat, barley and oilseed rape. Substantial woodland is largely confined to areas along the village boundary, although there are many small areas of trees and little copses within the village settlement.

One of the key points to note is the preponderance of small fields, surrounded by hedges and mature trees, used for grazing animals and haymaking. These are a very characteristic feature of the village, and merit special protection as they are an essential element in the propagation and protection of wildlife. By absorbing rainfall and reducing run-off they have also helped to prevent soil erosion and flooding.

Arable - Barley Crop



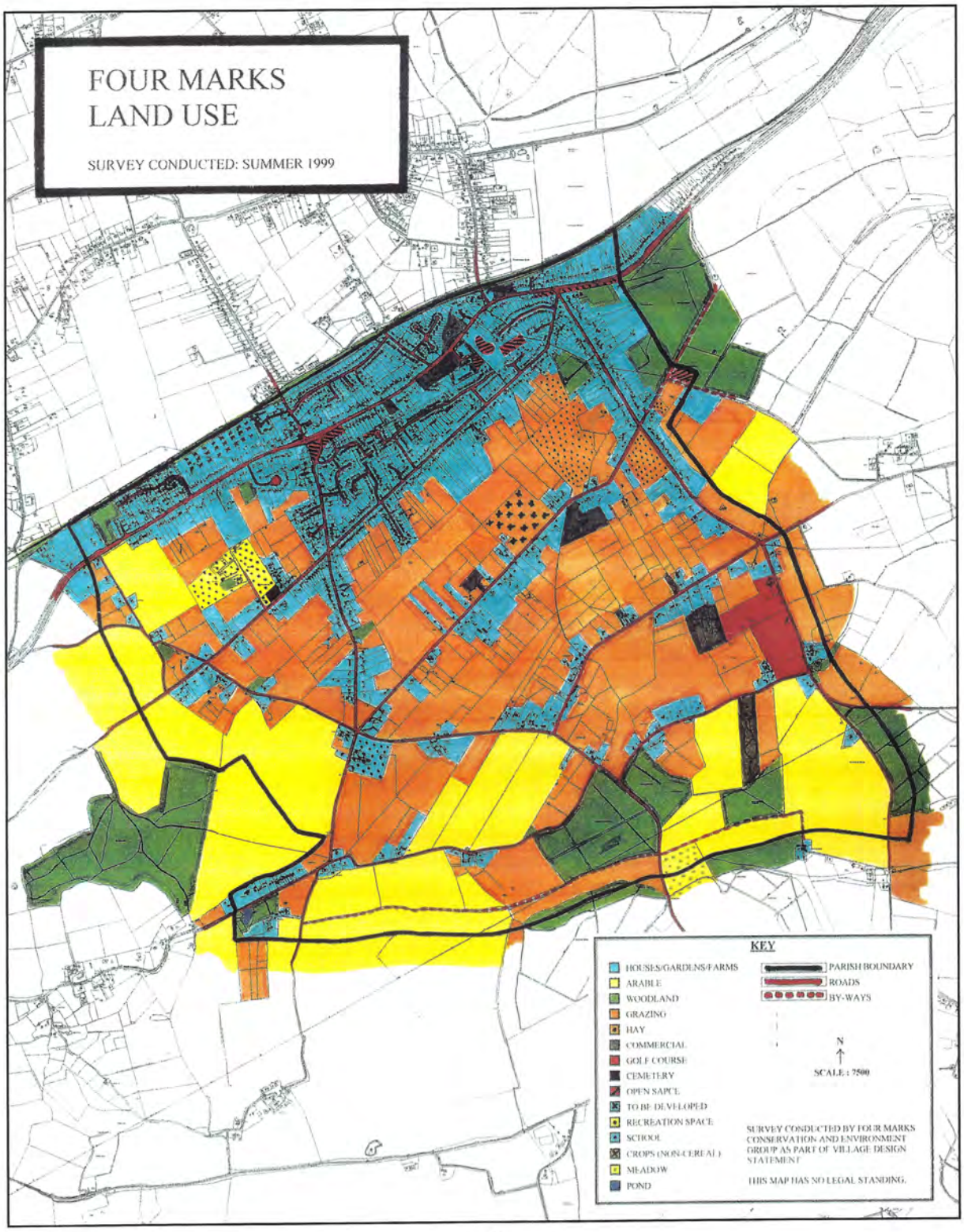
Green Area at Badger Close, Village Centre

Open spaces within the more built-up areas of the village were identified as being particularly important to wildlife and residents alike, acting as "green lungs" in the more populated areas. They host a wide range of species, including badgers. It is important to the villagers that all these open spaces and the species within are fully protected.

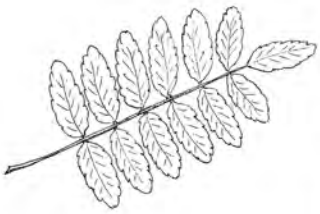
Whilst carrying out the Land Use Survey it became very apparent that, although Four Marks has a wealth of wildlife and varying habitats, and despite many small but valuable copses, large areas of Woodland were all situated on the outskirts of the village. The creation of a substantial area of woodland within the village would not only be beneficial to wildlife but equally provide an informal recreation area for the residents. The possibility of such a provision should be actively explored.

It should be noted that a land use survey conducted at any time, month or year can only be used as a "snapshot". Whilst the residents of Four Marks recognise that there will inevitably be changes in and around the village, it is vital that any changes are sympathetic to the needs of the villagers, and maintain the biodiversity within it.

- **Any new development should respect the small field system which is a characteristic feature of the parish.**
- **Hedgerows and trees provide shelter and shade for livestock, and wonderful habitats for wildlife.**
- **They add to the richness of the environment and should be protected and sensitively managed.**
- **Small copses are an integral part of the area within Four Marks, and should be retained and sensitively managed.**
- **Layout and design of any new development must fully protect our open spaces and SINCs.**

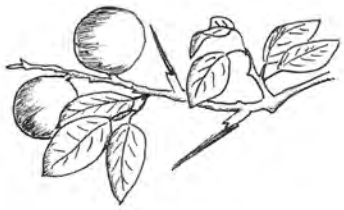


Hedgerows and Wild Flowers



An important and noticeable feature of the village is the large number of mature hedgerows. A survey of a selection of these (Appendix A) illustrates not only their age, some estimated to be in excess of 800 years old, but also the variety of trees, woody plants and flowers that constitute their make-up.

These hedgerows are an essential ingredient in aiding wildlife. They provide shelter and food for a rich variety of birds, small mammals and insects.



Although only eight hedgerows (chosen as representative of a much larger total) were studied in detail, a total of 143 flowering species including 17 species of grasses were recorded. Although this illustrates the botanical richness of these features, this only represents a small part of the total number of flowering plants and grasses to be found in the village. A full list is to be found in the appendix.

The richness of Four Marks plant life is in part a result of the maturity and undisturbed nature of these hedgerows, aided by a variety of land uses, the proximity of woodland and sympathetic farming methods.

This diversity is not only testament to the health of the wildlife population but also contributes to the health and well-being of the village's human population. However, it is fragile and requires careful consideration if it is to be preserved for future generations.

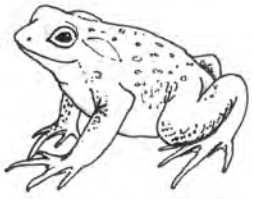
- **Trees and hedgerows provide a landscape framework and confer a rural character on the village. Where possible they should be retained and incorporated into the layout and design of new development, with appropriate measures taken to ensure their protection and management.**

Swelling Hill Pond

The pond is set, unusually, on high ground at 600 feet above sea level, within the parish boundary of Four Marks. It lies in secluded surroundings, bordered by mature ash, oak, beech and willow trees. Around the margin of the pond there are a variety of plants - common reed, soft reed, bullrushes, etc - and the pond itself supports water lilies and duckweed. It is surrounded by grasses with a variety of wild flowers throughout the year.

Swelling Hill Pond

Wildlife abounds in the area of the pond. Moorhens breed there, and it is a haven for many other birds including various tits, jays, robins, blackbirds and thrushes, which are supported by the blackberries, elderberries, beech nuts and other food sources in this area. Frogs, toads, newts, and also carp and perch inhabit and breed in the pond, which is fished by the local angling club, and maintained by the Parish Council.



The area around the pond has benches and a picnic area on a raised level overlooking the

water. The natural surroundings encourage one to sit and relax while observing the activities of butterflies, dragonflies, damsel flies, water boatmen and the various birds.

The pond is recorded as being in existence at least as far back as 1836, and is probably far older. Water from the pond was used in the past by local farmers for livestock, and also by Council workmen for roadmaking in the days before tarmac. Nowadays it provides a source of water for wildlife, and a tranquil, pleasant area to sit and spend an hour or two.

Interestingly, in the 1970s a Pond Society was formed by local people to reclaim the pond, which at that time was badly silted and required dredging. In January 1976 the Society received the Daily Telegraph Trophy in connection with a national competition for the restoration of village ponds. The plaque is still displayed in the Village Hall today.

- **Swelling Hill Pond, with its abundance of wildlife and its tranquil setting, provides a relaxing environment for Four Marks residents and visitors. No development must be permitted which will intrude into this area or disturb its setting.**

SETTLEMENT BUILDINGS AND MATERIALS

Older Buildings of Four Marks

As has already been stated, Four Marks used to be sparsely populated and consequently there are relatively few old buildings. However, those that do exist are diverse and interesting.

Cob Farm

The Boundaries

Once part of the Lymington Estate, Lymington Cottage in Lymington Bottom is built of Malmstone. Cob Farm in Hawthorn Road is of cob construction ie. flint foundations laid in a honeycomb fashion with chalk mud pressed on top of these foundations. This is built up in layers between shuttering. The walls are 21 inches thick and the house was once thatched. In 1904 it was used as a guest house for gentlemen cyclists.

There are several flint buildings within the village. This is not surprising as the many dells around Four Marks show that the clay and flints were extracted for various purposes such as road construction and house building. The Boundaries on the A31 near the Windmill Inn is a fine example of flint as a building material. Until recently it was used as a doctor's surgery and there is a rumour that there was once a tunnel linking it with the Windmill.

Keepsake Cottage

Keepsake Cottage on the corner of Brislands Lane and Lymington Bottom, previously called Common Farm, appears on the Tythe Map of 1839. It was once used as a dairy and conveniently had a very large well. The outbuildings have been converted into a separate home, known as the Old Stables.

The Old Stables

Jayswood Cottage

Jayswood Cottage in Hawthorn Lane is a Grade 2 listed building and dates from the 17th Century. There are examples of Flemish Garden Wall Bond brickwork and a later addition shows Stretcher Bond. The roof is mainly thatched.

Another Grade 2 listed building is Headmore Farm in Headmore Lane. This property has obviously changed over the years but there is evidence that this was the site of a Celtic farm. The current building has a brick plinth above a flint base and there are examples of Flemish Garden Wall Bond and Stretcher Bond. The roof is thatched and has eyebrow dormers. Behind is a fine timber barn. Willis Farm in Willis Lane, a somewhat later brick and tile house, also has an interesting barn, now converted to another home.

Willis Farm

The Windmill Inn

One building that has changed considerably but is still of note is the Windmill public house, originally of timber but now of brick. Whether there were ever windmills in Four Marks is difficult to prove: there has certainly not been one since 1780, although one is indicated on a hand drawn map of 1566. However, we do know that the Windmill has played an important role as a drover's inn, and sheep were once housed there at 1/2d per head per night.

- **There are a few unlisted buildings of local importance in the village, described above. Wherever possible they should be retained in any new development, which should be designed to maintain or enhance their setting.**

The Built Form

New and Old

The built form of Four Marks is very much characterised by large plots surrounded by mature trees and hedgerows, with the questionnaire showing some 80% of dwellings being detached. This "open" characteristic stems from the historic growth of farms and small-holdings on which "colonial" type bungalows were erected, to be replaced over the years by more modern dwellings. Some of the original colonial bungalows still exist.

Fairfield Green

The main built up area of the village is bounded to the north by the "Watercress Line", a preserved railway; to the south and east by Blackberry Lane and to the west by Lymington Bottom. Additionally, a recent development extends this main built up area westwards between the "Watercress Line" and the A31 Winchester Road. Within these areas, building consists of mostly detached properties of which some 42% are bungalows. The dwellings are mainly of individual style with some small groupings of similar design, such as at Yarnhams Close and Fairfield Green. The properties are mainly on large plots and are surrounded by trees and hedgerows to give a spacious and rural aspect. The photo below of Blackberry Lane, in the very heart of the village, illustrates this well.

Blackberry Lane

In recent times much of the remaining green fields within the area close to the A31 have been developed by large builders using closely packed "off the peg" designs so common throughout the country at large, and uncharacteristic of the surroundings both as to density and to style. The recent extension of the built up area westwards has been completed at a higher density, with some properties of a style featuring flint work typical of Hampshire, but also with terraced housing of two and a half storeys totally out of keeping with the village.

Modern property design

Outside this main built up area the properties are all detached, individually designed and set in spacious grounds. The styles are extremely varied and many reflect those common to Hampshire. They constitute ribbon development along country lanes with abundant mature trees and hedgerows.

Blackberry Lane runs along the top of a ridge rising from about 560 feet high to 710 feet where it meets Telegraph Lane. Properties on its southern side have plot sizes which, in some cases, are of several acres, and beyond the lane to the south is undulating countryside with many small fields, trees and hedgerows extending to Alton Lane, the next lane to the south and parallel with Blackberry Lane.

Alton Lane itself has limited sporadic development, again of individually styled houses and bungalows alongside land which is still farmed with beef cattle and sheep. Further again to the south are Willis and Hawthorn Lanes, both sparsely populated and separated one from the other by open countryside. Where building does exist it varies in design and style.

To the north-east, Telegraph Lane runs at a height of about 715 feet and was at one time the site of an Admiralty semaphore station, and today remains the site of a triangulation point which is still in use by the Ordnance Survey. Like the other lanes Telegraph Lane was lined in the past by colonial type bungalows having frontages of some 60 feet or so, and with plots stretching to some 200 feet. Such bungalows have since been demolished and the lane now consists of a 50-50 mix of large houses and modern bungalows which still enjoy their large plot sizes and back onto open fields or woodlands. The lane is again characterised by many large mature trees and hedgerows.

Telegraph Lane

Lymington Bottom at the western boundary of the main built up area stretches southwards from the A31 to provide yet another example of frontage development of a very varied style on large plots and with a diversity of hedgerows and trees.

Shops at Oak Green

Leading to the west from Lymington Bottom and in effect a continuation of Blackberry Lane, Brislands Lane remains a rural lane leading to the open countryside. The few properties are a mixture of bungalows and houses dating from Victorian/ early Edwardian to the present day.

The employment opportunities are provided in the few shops in the village centre and at Lymington Bottom Road, and nearby small, light industrial units typical of their kind.

The openness and preponderance of trees, hedgerows and small fields within the village imparts a rural aspect which is greatly valued by the inhabitants. A good example is Alton Lane, with properties on both sides pleasantly shielded by foliage. The recent mass produced run-of-the-mill properties built by the larger house builder has done nothing to improve the appearance of the village and is a form of development which the parishioners would wish to see curtailed.

Alton Lane

- **Existing street elevation should be respected, and new buildings should avoid intrusion on the privacy of any adjacent properties.**
- **Spaciousness around and between houses is particularly important. Any dwellings should sit well on the plot and not fill the site.**
- **New buildings should reflect the wide diversity of materials and styles seen throughout Four Marks. For example, flint facings, brick patterning or string courses and tiled or rendered areas of wall can provide such variety.**
- **Buildings should be of diverse design but reflect the character of the surrounding buildings.**
- **Urban style blocks of "standard design" buildings will usually be inappropriate. Variety in groups of housing is most desirable.**
- **The appropriate boundary treatment is crucial to any development in Four Marks. Wherever possible, this should be indigenous hedging and trees, which creates the rural atmosphere characteristic of Four Marks and highly valued by its residents.**
- **Any landscaping scheme for any development should be rural, not suburban. Choice of trees, shrubs and hedging should be of an indigenous nature, such as *Betula pendula* or *Sorbus spp*.**

- **Particular attention must be given to the protection of root systems of trees and hedges in any new development and during building work and extensions.**
- **Substantial planting should be undertaken where appropriate to integrate new development with existing development, and thus create or extend areas of planting to provide wildlife corridors and also protect the character of Four Marks.**

Extensions

It is extremely important that any extensions to housing are sympathetically designed, as they can have a far greater impact than any new development. Badly designed extensions can stand out like the proverbial carbuncle.

Extensions should be designed to avoid overlooking adjacent properties, and to keep a sense of spaciousness around the dwelling. There should also be sufficient room to allow safe maintenance of the dwelling, and also of neighbouring buildings.

Materials for extensions should match as closely as possible those of the property being extended.

It is important that trees and hedges are retained, and their root systems protected from damage by building operations. Any landscaping to the area, particularly boundaries, should be appropriate.

- **Extensions should be appropriate for the size of plot and not fill the site.**
- **Extensions should be designed to avoid overlooking of adjacent properties.**
- **Extensions should try to leave sufficient room for maintenance of both the dwelling in question and neighbouring properties.**
- **Materials used for extensions should closely match the existing building.**
- **Extensions should not have any detrimental effect on trees and hedges, including their root systems. However in some instances replacement planting may be desirable in order to enhance the landscape setting of the development.**

Design Features

Much of the development in Four Marks is linear in nature, for instance Telegraph Lane, Lymington Bottom south of Blackberry Lane, Alton Lane and Brislands Lane. This characteristic should be respected.

In many areas of Four Marks such as Telegraph Lane, Blackberry Lane and Winchester Road, dwellings are diverse in size and design. This individuality creates character and it is important that any new development incorporates some of the design features that are appropriate, from the surrounding dwellings, but at the same time maintains individual character.

In other areas such as Winston Rise and Thorn Lane where dwellings are bungalows and similar in design, care should be taken to ensure that new development and extensions respect this similarity. Individuality in this situation would be inappropriate.

- **New development, including extensions to properties, should respect the character and form of development in the adjoining area.**

Design Details

Large areas of plain brick wall on dwellings should be avoided. Inserting small windows, even if obscure glazed, can do much to relieve the austerity. Equally, innovative brick work can create a very attractive elevation.

- **Interest should be added to the design of buildings both by the colour of the brick and by use of various bonds. Tile hanging can also add interest.**

Flint is a natural building material of Four Marks, as can be seen in "Older Buildings of Four Marks". Its use in current buildings has proved effective.

- **The use of flint in walls should be encouraged, but it should not be the only building material used.**

The walls of many buildings in Four Marks are rendered and this, particularly if accompanied by decorative brick work, can make for a very attractive dwelling.

- **Render and decorative brickwork can make an attractive feature, and should be used in some developments to add variety.**

Roofs also may be enhanced by integrating different shaped tiles and in particular ridge tiles.

- **Different roof and ridge tile shapes add character to a development and the use of a variety of materials is encouraged.**

Decorative fascias such as on the old colonial bungalows can add very much to the attractive design of a building.

- **Decorative fascia boards add variety to a development and their use in new developments is encouraged.**

Windows form an important feature of any building. It is therefore desirable that they are not always just square or rectangular but maybe other shapes, for example circular or arched. Different brickwork above and or below, or even around the windows can do much to add to their attraction.

- **Where appropriate a range of window shapes can be used to bring variety to the appearance of new developments. Decorative brickwork around windows is also encouraged.**

Dormer windows should not, either by their bulk or proliferation, dominate the building. They can however, if designed sympathetically, add character to the dwelling. In some cases where overlooking is an issue, rooflights could be more appropriate.

- Dormer windows should be designed to be in keeping with the building; they should not dominate the roof area.

Well designed porches with attractive roofs and or windows can add character but must be in proportion to the dwelling.

- **Porches should be well designed with attractive roofs and windows; they should be in proportion to the dwelling.**

Garages

Garages have become very large and prominent in the street scene in recent years, and in many cases obscure the dwelling. They are therefore not only detrimental to the setting of that dwelling but equally can be detrimental to the rural character of Four Marks. Blocks of garages should be resisted.

- **Where possible garages should be an integral part of the dwelling, or situated to the side or rear of the plot. Lower roofs and good use of materials to reflect those used in the dwelling would do much to enhance the built form.**

New Development

New development should include a mix of housing both in design and size, including plot sizes.

Low cost starter homes and/or Housing Association properties for rent, for local people should be part of any new development. The properties should be fully integrated within a development, and not just in an isolated block. Properties for rent as well as for lower cost sale should be encouraged.

Bungalows are an important feature of development in Four Marks. Where appropriate, bungalows should be included to help create a mixed development, so that all members of society are truly integrated. Bungalows can be attractively designed and do not necessarily have to take up a huge amount of space. Equally in order to achieve a similar type of dwelling one level flats could be designed.

In some instances a pair of semi-detached dwellings, rather than two separate dwellings, particularly if there is only a narrow gap between, would be more acceptable in design terms. This could create the feeling of one building sitting well on a plot with spaciousness around it, in keeping with the character of Four Marks, but at the same time providing two smaller dwellings and avoiding a cramped impression.

- **New development should include a mix of housing designs, house and plot sizes. Where appropriate, bungalows, semi-detached dwellings and flats with accommodation at one level should be included in the development to provide a variety of homes, whilst still maintaining the spacious character of the village.**
- **Low cost starter homes and homes for rent should be integrated within new developments and not isolated in a block.**

Landscaping on Larger Sites

Different surfaces can do much to enhance and soften roadways, parking areas etc. Different coloured materials can be used instead of white lines etc. Large areas of Tarmac are ugly and inappropriate.

- **Large areas of tarmac should be avoided. A range of surface materials should be used to enhance and differentiate roadways and parking areas.**

Large areas of plain brick walls as part of a landscaping scheme, as can be seen on some new estates in Four Marks, have a hard suburbanising effect. Whilst they may provide privacy, appropriate fencing and planting would be far more in keeping with the rural nature of Four Marks. If walls are to be used they should be kept to a minimum and include some attractive brickwork and/or flint, with possible planting of indigenous species in front.

- **Boundaries should be defined with appropriate planting and fences. Where boundary walls are needed they should be of attractive brick and/or flint work with scope for planting in front of them.**

Signs and Street Furniture

Signposts such as the one illustrated enhance the rural character of Four Marks. Street names can be attractively displayed eg. Fairlight Gardens. They should also be visible from both directions of travel.

It is important that people are able to reach their destination, but signs should be clear without being over large or in garish colours. The number of signs should be kept to a minimum and in some instances it may be more appropriate to share them.

Signs on the highway verges can interfere with road safety and create clutter. Oversized illuminated signs are inappropriate in a rural area. Signs and lighting on businesses should be appropriate in scale and colour. If illumination is considered to be essential then this should only be during the hours of business.

- **Signs suited to rural areas should be used, as suggested in the photograph. They should be clear, but not overlarge or garish. The number of signs should be kept to a minimum and must not interfere with highway safety.**

- **Illuminated signs should only be used where absolutely essential to advertise businesses. They should only be used when the business is open.**

Several of the bus shelters in the village, because of their age and the materials that have been used, have a detrimental effect on the A31 where they are situated. Their replacement would be much appreciated but in materials appropriate to their setting; for example timber or brick.

Bicycle racks, particularly near the shops in Oak Green, would be a welcome addition.

- **Bus shelters should be designed and built in materials suited to the village setting. Timber and brick shelters are preferred.**

Gardens

The gardens of Four Marks create a rural framework around the dwellings. They are a haven for wildlife and create vital links with the surrounding countryside.

Because of their importance, a Garden Survey was carried out to discover exactly the wealth of wildlife that abounds within this habitat. A 38% return was achieved and the results showed the huge diversity that is in fact sustained. (See Appendices C and E).

As well as regular sightings of the more common garden birds such as blackbird, robin, chaffinch and various tits, a number of threatened species such as song thrush were also recorded in reasonably healthy numbers.

Of birds of prey, three species of owl, barn, tawny and little owl, are often heard and sometimes seen. Sparrowhawk, kestrel and buzzard were also seen regularly, testament to a well balanced ecosystem.

Greater spotted and green woodpecker, nuthatch and treecreeper were seen in many gardens, and winter visitors such as fieldfare and redwing were also noted.

Four Marks gardens are a good area for amphibians, particularly frogs and toads, and newts are also well spread. Slow worms too are plentiful.

Squirrel was the most frequently seen animal and hedgehogs are common. Badgers are well spread and it is worthy of note that there are at least seven main setts within the village. Bats are regularly seen during the summer months. Roe deer are frequently seen and more occasionally the shyer muntjac deer. There are one or two areas where dormice are to be found.

Nineteen species of butterflies have been recorded, the most recognised being the red admiral. Dragonflies and damsel flies are common, as are ladybirds (three varieties) plus an encouraging number of gardens where stag beetles are to be found.

Wild orchids are to be found in some gardens.

Residents obviously appreciate the wildlife in their gardens and many have areas to encourage more, eg. wooded area, meadow, bird boxes, bat boxes. They also appreciate the views over the countryside and the clarity of the night sky, as was made plain by comments in the survey questionnaires.

Many residents realise the value of composting their garden waste, (these are also appreciated by slow worms!).

Hedgerows and trees are the commonest form of boundary, three quarters of properties having this type of frontage. Panelled and open fencing is only used at 11% of properties.

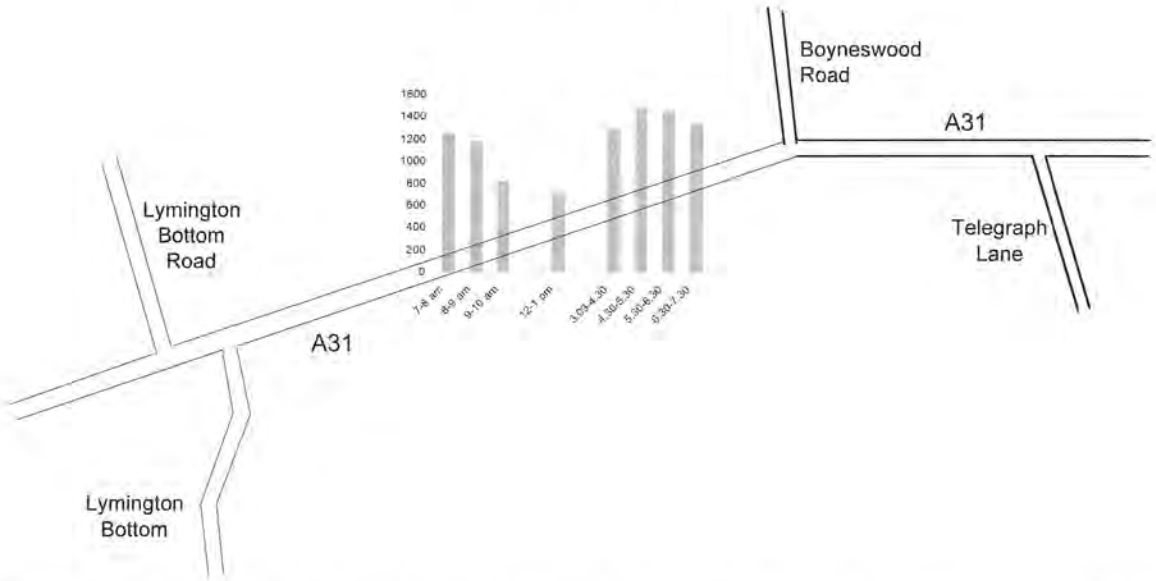
It will be seen by the above that within the gardens of Four Marks there is an incredible abundance and variety of wildlife that must be protected and enhanced. This is especially important with any new development that takes place. Gardens form an important link with the countryside beyond and therefore boundary treatment and landscaping should be of a kind to encourage wildlife, with suitable species of trees and shrubs and continuance of indigenous hedgerows. This will keep and/or create wildlife corridors in accordance with the Hampshire County Council Biodiversity Action Plan and the East Hampshire Wildlife Conservation Plan.

- **The appropriate boundary treatment is crucial to any development in Four Marks. Wherever possible, this should be indigenous hedging and trees, which retains the rural character of Four Marks, highly valued by its residents, and which helps to protect and enhance the landscape and wildlife value of gardens.**

- **Any fencing should be appropriate for a rural area, ie. hazel weave, post and rail or possibly picket. Panel fencing is the least acceptable form of fencing. Where possible any fencing should be interplanted with indigenous hedging.**
- **In some locations, walls, particularly flint, may be acceptable as boundaries.**
- **Appropriate treatment of *all* boundaries of gardens is vitally important to create and maintain wildlife corridors.**

ROADS AND FOOTPATHS

Traffic Survey



Four Marks is served by one 'A' class road (A31) which passes through the village in a North East to South West direction. There are no 'B' class roads.

The village is connected to the A31 by just four 'C' class roads - two on the North side and two on the South (see diagram above). These roads also act as feeders for other rural settlements and are used as "rat runs" by vehicles traversing the district from North to South. The junctions with the A31 are about a mile apart.

It follows, therefore, that the great majority of traffic from the village has to start its journey via the A31, gaining access from the two 'C' class roads on either side.

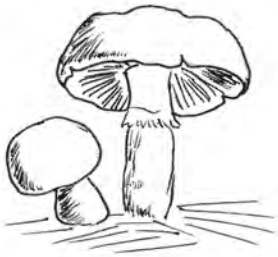
Being a primary route, the A31 is extensively used by commuter traffic from as far afield as Bournemouth, Southampton and Winchester travelling to and from London, Guildford, etc. Since the Blackwater Valley road linking the A31 at Farnham with the M3 at Camberley was completed, together with the escalation of house building in Four Marks in the recent past, the volume of traffic through Four Marks has increased markedly. This is evidenced by the extended waiting times experienced by villagers trying to join the A31 during peak hours, and by the rapid accumulation of stationary vehicles on the main road occasioned by minor traffic problems.

A survey conducted by villagers of traffic along the A31, taken at various times of the day over a week, shows that the peak hour volume is rapidly approaching the design capacity of 2000 per hour, and, judging by national forecasts, will soon exceed it. In addition to the survey figures shown in the diagrams above, a separate police survey between the hours of 8 am and 9 am conducted in June 1999 recorded 1,450 traffic movements.

- **The rural character of the village roads should be maintained, and widening and/or straightening avoided unless essential for road safety.**
- **New development should not result in adverse impact on the character of rural lanes.**
- **Adequate off street parking, which is in line with current parking standards, should be provided in all new development.**
- **Street names should be clearly visible from both directions of travel.**
- **As speed of traffic is seen as a danger to walkers and cyclists, roads and paths should be designed to restrict speed and enhance safety.**

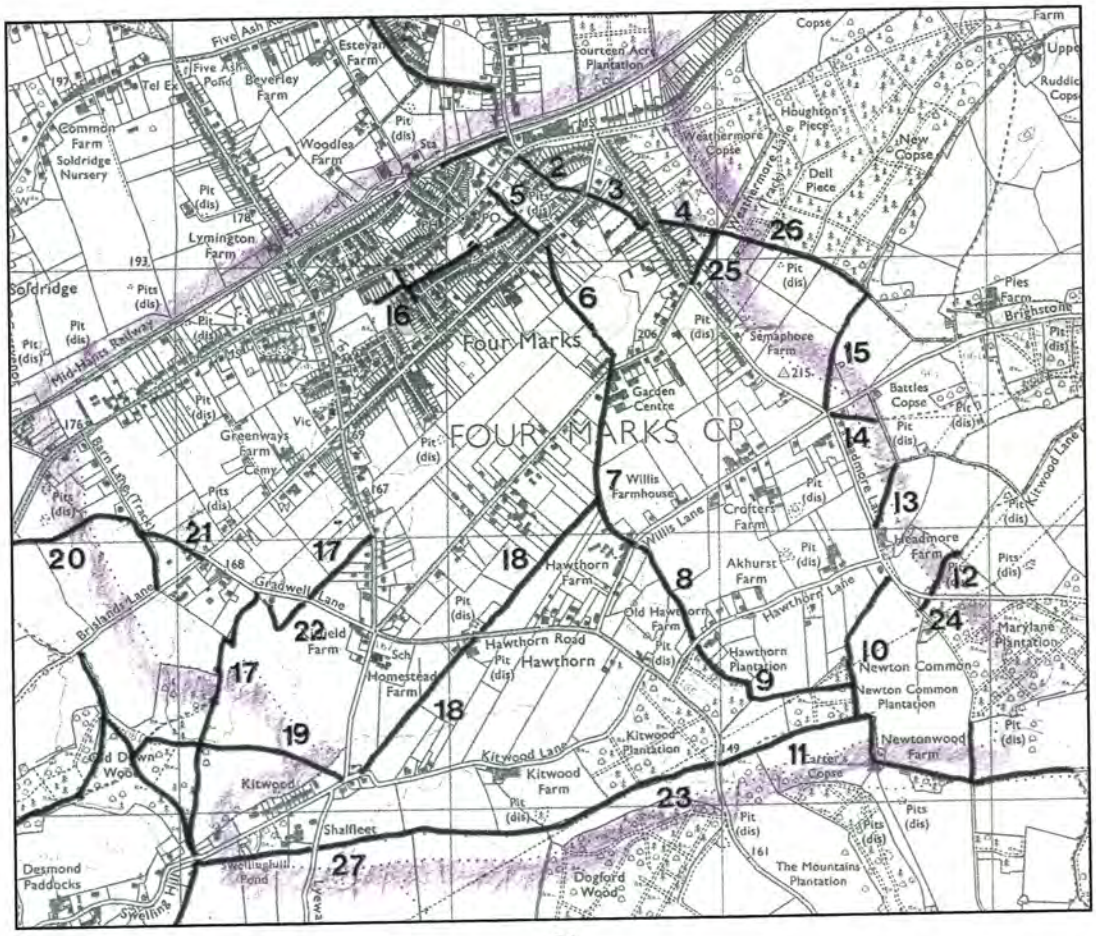
Footpaths

There are a number of designated footpaths and by-ways that criss-cross the village, allowing easy access to the attractive countryside for walkers, dog owners and riders alike. These are an integral part of life in both the built-up and more rural parts of the village.



From these footpaths are long distance views, as mentioned in "The Parish of Four Marks". Equally, looking back into the village, apart from the occasional glimpse of a dwelling or roof-top, development is obscured by the undulations of the landscape, tall trees and patches of woodland. Comments from the questionnaire clearly show that this attractive rural landscape provides enormous pleasure for both villagers and visitors, and merits sympathetic protection.

The footpaths and by-ways are clearly illustrated on the accompanying map.



- **Links from new development to the existing footpath network should be of appropriate width, and suitably surfaced to retain a rural, not urbanised, character.**
- **Neither new developments nor extensions should obstruct existing publicly accessible views into or out of the village, or obstruct views from local rights of way.**

LIGHT POLLUTION

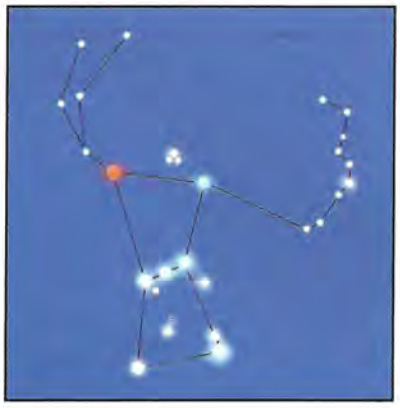
The Night Sky

The Old Observatory, Blackberry Lane

Four Marks with its rural location and its height above sea level allows for panoramic views of the night sky. It is not surprising that an observatory was located in the village for many years and was only dismantled at the time of World War II lest it attracted the attention of hostile aircraft.

However, to enjoy the spectacle of the night sky requires the absence of artificial lights. Artificial light is a recognised environmental pollutant and it is fitting that the Hampshire County Council has a policy that street lighting should not be installed in country areas unless there are specific reasons such as road safety. Fear of criminal activity is not a reason for lighting.

Four Marks has remained relatively free from the pollution of street lighting, the only major source being the lighting on the main A31 trunk road through the village. In the VDS Questionnaire comment sections, only a few residents wished to see areas apart from the A31 given street lighting. A substantial majority disagreed, preferring the village to remain without light pollution.



- **Lighting in rural areas should be kept to an absolute minimum and should be designed to avoid light spillage.**
- **If security lights are necessary then heat or movement activated lights would be the most appropriate.**
- **If security lights are fitted they should not cause a nuisance or danger to pedestrians or motorists, therefore the correct positioning of such lights and their sensors is most important.**

LOCAL FACILITIES

Out and About

Church of the Good Shepherd

Although in general the village is not noted for its architecture or the age of its public buildings, there are nevertheless a number of important buildings which serve the needs of the residents.

The spiritual requirements of the village are met by two places of worship; the Church of the Good Shepherd in Lymington Bottom, and the Gospel Hall in Winchester Road.

On the matter of physical recreation most activities take place at an area of some twelve acres adjacent to Brislands Lane and Uplands Lane, known as the Recreation Ground. The area caters for a number of sports and activities for all ages. These range from soccer and cricket to archery, bowls and tennis. A fully equipped childrens' playground and a new sports pavilion have recently been completed. There are also areas designated for young and not so young children to play and ride BMX bicycles. Four Marks Scout Group shares a Headquarters with Brownies and Rainbow Guides.

Recreation Ground Play Area

The Windmill Inn, on the Winchester Road, is the village's only public house. Most of the village shops are situated along the A31 (Winchester Road), with some in Lymington Bottom Road. These provide a wide selection of goods and services, including a Post Office. A doctor's surgery, a veterinary practice and a pharmacy can all be found along the Winchester Road., serving both the village and the wider local area.

Village Hall

Finally, the Village Hall in Lymington Bottom is a regularly used community amenity. Its uses range from lunch clubs to toddler groups. Music and drama, badminton and bridge, weddings, parties and jumble sales, together with many other village events, all make the Village Hall one of the busiest places in Four Marks.

Four Marks School

The School is situated in spacious grounds towards the southern edge of the Village and caters for children 4 - 11 years old.

The original school, built in 1902, forms the main frontage of the building, but over the years various extensions and replacements have taken place. The compact brick building, part single and part two storey, now comprises eight classrooms, an "early years" unit, hall, staff room, office and kitchen. The remaining temporary classroom is used for after school and holiday activities.

Four Marks School

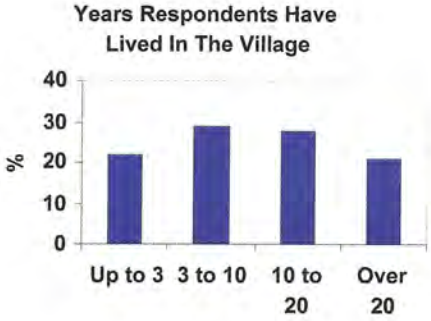
The grounds have been designed to provide a hard playing surface, together with large grass playing fields which are interspersed with areas of trees and shrubs, and boundary hedgerows with mature trees. A meadow area has been created together with more formal flower beds. A new pond is to be created, and the current one will then be used as a wetland area. The grounds of the school are rich in wildlife, and this is increasing with the creation of more habitats. This is not only beneficial to the wildlife, but is an important learning resource for the children.

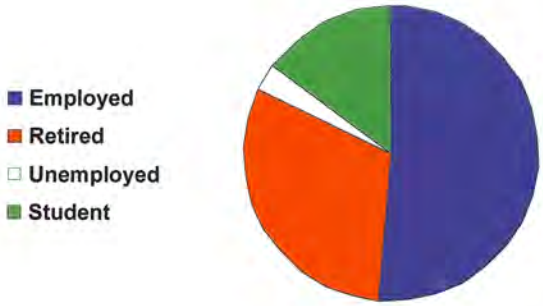
As with most schools, traffic and parking are a problem but it is encouraging that more children are now walking to school.

Traffic Outside the School

QUESTIONNAIRE STATISTICS

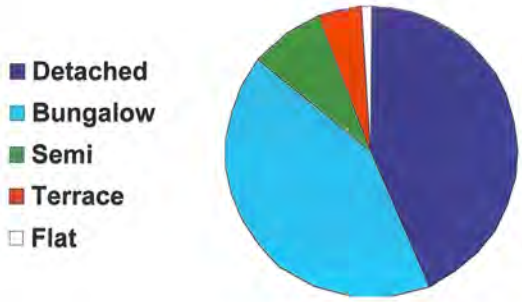
As part of the Village Design project, questionnaires were delivered to all the homes in Four Marks, about 1200 in all (details in Appendix D). Of these, almost 40% were completed and returned, more than enough to give a statistically sound compilation of the views of the villagers of Four Marks. Contributors to the survey included whole families, with not only adults but a considerable number of young people expressing opinions. The figures also show a full range of length of residency, ranging from recent newcomers to those who have lived in Four Marks all their lives. Similarly, there is a good mix of occupations, with a substantial number of retired people and students in addition to a majority in work. There are, however, few unemployed in Four Marks.





• Housing •

Housing in Four Marks consists largely of detached houses and bungalows, with very few flats or terraced properties. The average number of bedrooms is 3.4, indicating a considerable proportion of larger properties. Of the respondents hoping for Four Marks accommodation for family members in the next 5 years, although 32% were looking to buy, 10% wanted sheltered or retirement housing and 44% hoped for low cost, starter or housing association properties, indicating a need not currently filled.

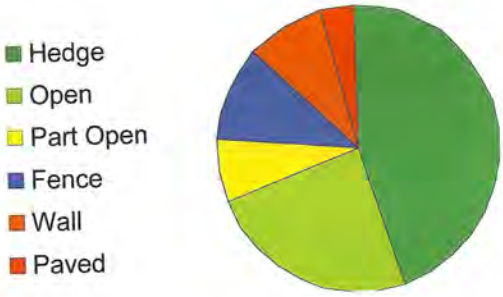


Transport

The average number of cars per household in Four Marks is approximately 1.7, with over 60% of households having two or more cars. One major use of cars is to reach work, as 79% of those travelling to work have a journey of over 5 miles. Only 2% use public transport to reach their place of employment, and responses make it clear that in most cases suitable public transport does not exist. Similarly, of the 454 people who ride bicycles, only 11 travel to work on them. They are mainly used for fitness and recreation. Many parents are reluctant to let their children cycle to the village school, giving distance, traffic hazards and other safety factors as the reasons.

Environment

Almost three quarters of the properties in Four Marks have a hedged or open frontage, with very few having urban style walls or paving. A third of respondents have garden ponds, the majority informal. Almost every contributor walks in the local countryside, many of them every week.



Comments

In the Comments section at the end of the questionnaires, people were invited to share their views on the good and bad points of Four Marks. The thing people valued most about living in Four Marks was the rural environment, linked with peacefulness, security, clean air and views of the surrounding countryside. 262 questionnaires mentioned this. In addition, 63 valued the good access to country walks and the surrounding wildlife. Also frequently mentioned was the spaciousness of housing plots in the village, and others mentioned the leafiness created by the hedges and trees, as seen in the picture to the left.

View of Four Marks from the South

138 questionnaires appreciated the village amenities, particularly school, shops and doctor's surgery. However, 22 were critical of the ugly design of the shopping area. 120 noted the friendliness and community spirit in the village, although a few felt that this had diminished with the influx of commuter families in new developments. The wealth of village activities, clubs and associations was also favourably mentioned.

The greatest negative comment (183 questionnaires) was over the traffic in the village. This was primarily on the A31, with danger to pedestrians, speeding, noise and pollution cited, together with problems in both crossing the road on foot, and joining it when driving. The main problems on village roads were speeding, and also obstructions from parked cars. Feelings on public transport were mixed, with 10 making use of it, but 31 criticising it as inadequate. Many said that as a result, car ownership and use was a necessity.

A second major problem was seen as excessive housing development, mentioned in 143 questionnaires, with none in favour. The word "urbanisation" was common, and developments of estates of identical designs on small plots were particularly criticised as ugly and out of place in a rural area. The loss of open spaces within the village also caused considerable concern, and many commented that Four Marks had major developments repeatedly inflicted on the village, whereas other villages in the area had little or none.

29 questionnaires pointed out that, despite the hundreds of houses built in recent years, very little was housing for rent, and as a consequence local families were being forced out of the area. 36 questionnaires mentioned the lack of infrastructure to cope with the increasing population. As well as factors such as pressure on primary school places and the lack of a bank, many mentioned the lack of facilities for young people.

Only a few residents wished to see areas apart from the A31 given street lighting. A substantial majority disagreed, preferring the village to remain without light pollution.

APPENDICES

Appendix A - Hedgerow Survey

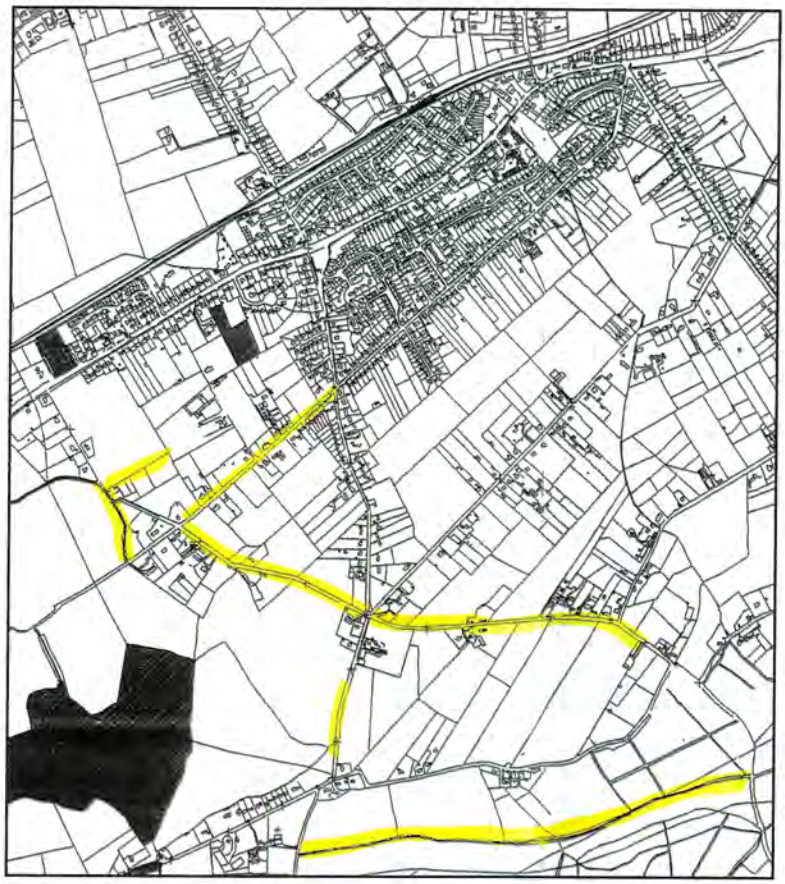
Whilst Four Marks is currently well endowed with hedgerows, it is important that these should be retained, and maintained in a manner that is beneficial to wildlife and ensures the wellbeing of the hedgerow.

Many hedgerows are now protected by law, and it is important that surveys are undertaken to identify those which merit this safeguard. Equally, this does not mean that we should not also do our best to protect all hedgerows, since they are "the stitching which holds together England's much loved patchwork landscape".

It is possible to date a hedgerow by the number of species of shrub and tree growing within it. Flora in the hedge bottom can also be an important indicator, and may show the residue of ancient woodland.

A number of hedgerows in Four Marks have been surveyed, and show some interesting results. The hedgerow in Kitwood Lane past the school is approximately 800 years old, as is the one along Tip Track (Footpath 23 - see page 24). Those in Gradwell Lane, Brislands Lane and Hawthorn Road are about 500 years old.

As well as recording the species within a hedgerow, including other flora and fauna, width and height are also measured. Note is made of the state of the hedgerow, such as trimming, laying, patchiness and the number of mature trees. The accompanying map shows the hedgerows already surveyed, and survey sheets are available for anyone interested. Survey work will be ongoing, and any offers of help would be much appreciated.



Appendix B - Wild Flora Of Four Marks

The following is a list of Flora identified in Four Marks during surveys carried out by residents, together with some from Dr June Chatfield, during the years 1999-2000. Much of it is seasonal and the areas covered are not exhaustive. However, it is intended to continue survey and so these lists will be added to when new information becomes available. Any information or help from residents interested in this work will be much appreciated. The results will also be fed into the Bio-diversity Action Plans for both East Hampshire District Council and Hampshire County Council.

Wild Flowers

Agrimony	*Agrimonia eupatoria*
Balsam, Indian	*Impatiens glandulifera*
Bindweed, Black	*Polygonum convolvulus*
Bindweed, Field	*Convolvulus arvensis*
Bindweed, Great	*Calystegia silvatica*
Bindweed, Hedge	*Calystegia sepium*
Bittersweet	*Solanum dulcamara*
Black Horehound	*Ballota nigra*
Bluebell	*Hyacinthoides non-scripta*
Brooklime	*Veronica beccabunga*
Broomrape	*Orobanche minor*
Bryony, Black	*Tamus communis*
Bryony, White	*Bryonia dioica*
Bugle	*Ajuga reptans*
Burdock, Greater	*Arctium lappa*
Burdock, Lesser	*Arctium minus*
Burnet-saxifrage	*Pimpinella saxifraga*
Buttercup, Bulbous	*Ranunculus bulbosus*
Buttercup, Creeping	*Ranunculus repens*
Buttercup, Meadow	*Ranunculus acris*
Cat's-ear	*Hypochoeris radicata*
Campion, Red	*Silene dioica*
Campion, White	*Silene alba*
Celandine, Greater	*Chelidonium majus*
Celandine, Lesser	*Ranunculus ficaria*
Centaury	*Centaurium erythraea*
Charlock	*Sinapis arvensis*
Cleavers (Goosegrass)	*Galium aparine*
Clover, Red	*Trifolium pratense*
Clover, White	*Trifolium repens*
Coltsfoot	*Tussilago farfara*
Comfrey	*Symphytum officinale*
Corn Chamomile	*Anthemis arvensis*
Corn Marigold	*Chrysanthemum segetum*
Corn Mint	*Mentha arvensis*
Cow Parsley	*Anthriscus sylvestris*
Crane's-bill, Cut-leaved	*Geranium dissectum*
Crane's-bill, Dove's-foot	*Geranium molle*
Creeping Cinquefoil	*Potentilla reptans*
Crosswort	*Cruciata laevipes*
Cuckoo Flower	*Cardamine pratensis*
Cuckoo Pint	*Arum maculatum*
Cudweed	*Gnaphalium uliginosum*
Daisy	*Bellis perennis*
Dandelion	*Taraxacum officinale*
Dead-nettle, Red	*Lamium purpureum*
Dead-nettle, Spotted	*Lamium maculatum*
Dead-nettle, White	*Lamium album*
Dock, Broad-leaved	*Rumex obtusifolius*
Dock, Clustered	*Rumex conglomeratus*
Dock, Curled	*Rumex crispus*
Dog's Mercury	*Mercurialis perennis*
Earthnut	*Conopodium majus*
Evening Primrose	*Oenothera biennis*
Eyebright	*Euphrasia officinalis*
Fairy Flax	*Linum catharticum*
Fat Hen	*Chenopodium album*
Figwort	*Scrophularia nodosa*
Fleabane	*Pulicaria dysenterica*
Fool's Parsley	*Aethusa cynapium*
Forget-me-not, Field	*Myosotis arvensis*
Forget-me-not, Water	*Myosotis scorpioides*
Forget-me-not, Wood	*Myosotis sylvatica*
Foxglove, Pink	*Digitalis purpurea*
Foxglove, White	*Digitalis alba*
Fumitory	*Fumaria officinalis*
Garlic Mustard	*Alliaria petiolata*
Gipsywort	*Lycopus europaeus*
Goat's-beard	*Tragopogon pratensis*
Ground Elder, Goutweed	*Aegopodium podagraria*
Ground Ivy	*Glechoma hederacea*
Groundsel	*Senecio vulgaris*
Great Mullein	*Verbascum thapsus*
Green Alkanet	*Pentaglottis sempervirens*
Hairy Bitter Cress	*Cardamine hirsuta*
Harebell	*Campanula rotundifoha*
Hawkbit	*Leontodon autumnalis*
Hawk's-beard	*Crepis capillaris*
Hedge Bedstraw	*Galium mollugo*
Hedge Mustard	*Sisymbrium officinale*
Hedge Parsley	*Torilis japonica*
Hemp Agrimony	*Eupatorium cannabinum*
Hemp-nettle, Common	*Galeopsis tetrahit*
Herb Bennet, Wood Avens	*Geum urbanum*
Herb Robert	*Geranium robertianum*
Hogweed	*Heracleum sphondylium*
Jack-by-the-Hedge	*Sisymbrium alliaria*
Kingcup	*Caltha palustris*
Knapweed, Great	*Centaurea scabiosa*
Knotgrass	*Polygonum aviculare*
Lady's Smock	*Cardamine pratensis*
Lamb's Lettuce	*Vallerianella olitoria*
Madder, Field	*Sherardia arvensis*
Mallow, Common	*Malva sylvestris*
Mallow, Musk	*Malva moschata*
Mare's-tail	*Hippuris vulgaris*

Marjoram	*Origanum vulgare*
Medick, Black	*Medicago lupulina*
Medick, Spotted	*Medicago arabica*
Monkey Flower	*Mimulus guttatus*
Moschatel	*Adoxa moschatellina*
Mouse-ear, Common	*Cerastium fontanum*
Mouse-ear, Field	*Cerastium arvense*
Mouse-ear, Lesser	*Cerastium semidecandrum*
Nettle-leaved Bellflower	*Campanula trachelium*
Nightshade, Black	*Solanum nigrum*
Nightshade, Enchanter's	*Circaea lutetiana*
Nipplewort	*Lapsana communis*
Ox-eye Daisy	*Chrysanthemum leucanthemum*
Orchis, Early Purple	*Orchis mascula*
Orchis, Spotted	*Orchis maculata*
Pansy, Field	*Viola arvensis*
Parsley Piert	*Aphanes arvensis*
Pearlwort, Common	*Sagina procumbens*
Pimpernel, Scarlet	*Anagallis arvensis*
Pimpernel, Yellow	*Lysimachia nemorum*
Plantain, Great	*Plantago major*
Plantain, Ribwort	*Plantago lanceolata*
Poppy, Common	*Papaver rhoeas*
Primrose	*Primula vulgaris*
Purple Loosestrife	*Lythrum salicaria*
Ragged Robin	*Lychnis flos-cuculi*
Ragwort	*Senecio jacobaea*
Ramsons	*Allium ursinum*
Redshank	*Polygonum persicaria*
Reed Mace	*Typha latifolia*
Rest Harrow	*Ononis repens*
Rock Rose	*Helianthemum chamaecistus*
St. John's Wort, Hairy	*Hypericum hirsutum*
St. John's Wort, Imperforate	*Hypericum maculatum*
St. John's Wort, Perforate	*Hypericum perforatum*
St. John's Wort, Slender	*Hypericum humifusurn*
St. John's Wort, Trailing	*Hypericum pulchrum*
Scabious, Field	*Scabiosa arvensis*
Scentless Mayweed	*Matricaria inodora*
Self Heal	*Prunella vulgaris*
Shepherd's Purse	*Capsella bursa-pastoris*
Silverweed	*Potentilla anserina*
Solomon's Seal	*Polygonaturn multiflorum*
Sorrel, Sheep's	*Rumex acetosella*
Sorrel, Wood	*Oxalis acetosella*
Sowthistle, Common	*Sonchus oleraceus*
Sowthistle, Corn	*Sonchus arvensis*
Sowthistle, Rough	*Sonchus asper*
Speedwell, Common Field	*Veronica persica*
Speedwell, Germander	*Veronica chamaedrys*
Speedwell, Ivy-leaved	*Veronica hederaefolia*
Speedwell, Slender	*Veronica filiformis*
Speedwell, Thyme-leaved	*Veronica serpyllifolia*
Spotted Persicaria Spurge,	*Polygonum nodosum*
Petty	*Euphorbia peplus*
Spurge, Sun	*Euphorbia helioscopia*
Spurge, Wood	*Euphorbia amygdaloides*
Stinging Nettle	*Urtica dioica*
Stinking Iris - Gladdon	*Iris foetidissima*
Stitchwort, Greater	*Stellaria holostea*
Stitchwort, Lesser	*Stellaria graminea*
Stonecrop, Biting	*Sedum acre*
Strawberry, Barren	*Potentilla sterilis*
Strawberry, Wild	*Fragaria vesca*
Swine-cress	*Coronopus didymus*
Tare	*Vicia sativa*
Tare, Hairy	*Vicia hirsuta*
Teasel	*Dipsacus fullonum*
Thistle, Carline	*Carlina vulgaris*
Thistle, Creeping	*Cirsium arvensis*
Thistle, Ground	*Cirsium acaulon*
Thistle, Marsh	*Cirsium palustre*
Thistle, Musk	*Carduus nutans*
Thistle, Spear	*Cirsium vulgare*
Toadflax, Ivy-leaved	*Linaria cymbalaria*
Toadflax, Lesser	*Linaria minor*
Toadflax, Purple	*Linaria purpurea*
Toadflax, Yellow	*Linaria vulgaris*
Treacle Mustard	*Erysimum cheiranthoides*
Trefoil, Bird's foot	*Lotus corniculatus*
Trefoil, Hop	*Trifolium procumbens*
Trefoil, Yellow	*Trifolium dubium*
Twayblade	*Listera ovate*
Valerian	*Valeriana officinalis*
Vetch, Bush	*Vicia senium*
Vetch, Hairy	*Vicia hirsuta*
Vetch, Horseshoe	*Hippocrepis comosa*
Vetch, Kidney	*Anthyllis vulneraria*
Vetch, Purple Milk	*Astragalus danicus*
Vetch, Spring	*Vicia lathyroides*
Vetch, Tufted	*Vicia cracca*
Vetchling, Crimson	*Lathyrus nissolia*
Vetchling, Meadow	*Lathyrus pratensis*
Violet, Common Dog	*Viola riviniana*
Violet, Early	*Viola reichenbachiana*
Violet, Sweet	*Viola odorata*
Viper's Bugloss	*Echium vulgare*
Wall Lettuce	*Mycelis muralis*
Water Avens	*Geum rivale*
Water Crowfoot	*Ranunculus aquatilis*
Water Iris (Yellow Flag)	*Iris pseudocorus*
Water Mint	*Mentha aquatica*
Water Lily, Yellow Fringed	*Nymphoides peltata*
Water Pepper	*Polygonum hydropiper*
Weasel's Snout	*Odontites verna*
Wild Basil	*Clinopodium vulgare*
Wild Carrot	*Daucus carota*
Wild Garlic	*Allium ursinum*
Wild Mignonette	*Reseda lutea*
Willow Herb, Broad-leaved	*Epilobium montanum*
Willow Herb, Hairy	*Epilobium hirsutum*
Willow Herb, Rose-bay	*Epilobium angustifolium*
Wood Anemone	*Anemone nemorosa*
Wood Avens	*Geum urbanum*
Wood Betony	*Betonica officinalis*
Wood Sage	*Teucrium scorodonia*
Woundwort, Field	*Stachys arvensis*
Woundwort, Hedge	*Stachys sylvatica*
Yarrow	*Achillea millefolium*
Yellow Archangel	*Lamium galeobdolon*

Trees and Shrubs

Alder	*Inus glutinosa*
Ash	*Fraxinus excelsior*
Aspen	*Populus tremula*
Beech	*Fagus sylvatica*
Blackthorn	*Prunus spinosa*
Broom	*Cytisus scoparia*
Buckthorn, Purging	*Rhamnus cathartica*
Cedar	*Cedrus libani*
Cherry, Gean	*Prunus avium*
Cherry, Plum	*Prunus cerasifera*
Chestnut, Horse	*Aesculus hippocastanum*
Chestnut, Sweet	*Castanea sativa*
Crab Apple	*Malus sylvestris*
Cypress, Lawson's	*Chamaecyparis lawsoniana*
Cypress, Monterey	*Cupressus macrocarpa*
Dogwood	*Cornus sanguinea*
Elder	*Sambucus nigra*
Fir, Douglas	*Pseudotsuga menziesii*
Gorse	*Ulex europaeus*
Guelder Rose	*Viburnum opulus*
Hawthorn	*Crataegus monogyna*
Hazel	*Corylus avellana*
Holly	*Ilex aquifolium*
Honeysuckle	*Lonicera periclymenum*
Hornbeam	*Carpinus betulus*
Ivy	*Hedera helix*
Larch	*Larix decidua*
Lime	*Tilla vulgaris*
Maple, Field	*Acer campestre*
Maple, Norway	*Acer platanoides*
Oak	*Quercus robur*
Oak, Holm	*Quercus ilex*
Poplar, Balsam	*Populus candicans*
Poplar, White	*Populusalba*
Poplar, Grey	*Populus canescans*
Pine, Austrian	*Pinus nigra*
Pine, Maritime	*Pinus pinaster*
Pine, Scots	*Pinus sylvestris*
Privet, Garden	*Ligustrun ovalifolium*
Privet, Wild	*Ligustrum vulgare*
Rowan (Mountain Ash)	*Sorbus aucuparia*
Sallow	*Salix capra*
Silver Birch	*Betula pendula*
Snowberry	*Symphoricarpos albus*
Spindle	*Euonymus europaeus*
Spruce, Norway	*Picea abies*
Sweet Briar	*Rosa rubiginosa*
Sycamore	*Acer pseudoplanatus*
Traveller's Joy	*Clematis vulgare*
Walnut	*Juglans regia*
Wayfaring Tree	*Viburnum lantana*
Whitebeam	*Sorbus aria*
Wild Currant	*Ribes sylvestre*
Wild Gooseberry	*Ribes uva-crispa*
Wild Raspberry	*Rubus idaeus*
Wild Service Tree	*Sorbus torminalis*
Willow, Crack	*Salix fragilis*
Willow, White	*Salix alba*

Grasses

Bent, Black	*Agrostis gigantea*
Bent, Common	*Agrostis tenuis*
Bent, Creeping	*Agrostis stolonifera*
Brome, Barren	*Bromus sterilis*
Brome, Soft	*Bromus mollis*
Brome, Wood	*Bromusramosus*
Cock's-foot	*Dactylis glomerata*
Couch, Common	*Elymus repens*
Creeping Soft-grass	*Holcus mollis*
Crested Dog's-tail	*Cynosurus cristatus*
Fescue, Chewings	*Festuca commutata*
Fescue, Giant	*Festuca gigantea*
Fescue, Meadow	*Festuca pratensis*
Fescue, Red	*Festuca rubra*
Fescue, Tall	*Festuca arundinacea*
Meadow-grass, Annual	*Poa annua*
Meadow-grass, Rough	*Poa trivialis*
Meadow-grass, Smooth	*Poa pratensis*
Perennial Rye-grass	*Lolium perenne*
Quaking Grass	*Briza media*
Reed, Common	*Phragmites communis*
Soft Rush	*Juncus effusus*
Sweet Vernal-grass	*Anthoxanthum odoratum*
Tall Oat-grass	*Arrhenatherum elatius*
Timothy	*Phleum pratense*
Wall Barley	*Hordeum murinum*
Wild Oat	*Avena fatua*
Wood Melick	*Melica uniflora*
Wood Millet	*Milium effusum*
Yorkshire Fog	*Holcus lanatus*

Appendix C - Birds of Four Marks

From the Garden Survey

Barn Owl
Blackbird
Blackcap
Blue Tit
Bullfinch
Buzzard
Chaffinch
Chiff Chaff
Coal Tit
Collared Dove
Crow
Cuckoo
Fieldfare
Goldcrest
Goldfinch
Great Tit
Greater Spotted Woodpecker
Green Woodpecker
Greenfinch
Hedge Sparrow
Heron
House Martin
House Sparrow
Jackdaw
Jay
Kestrel
Little Owl
Long Tailed Tit
Magpie
Mistle Thrush
Nuthatch
Pheasant
Pied Wagtail
Redwing
Robin
Rook
Song Thrush
Sparrow Hawk
Spotted Flycatcher
Starling
Swallow
Swift
Tawny Owl
Treecreeper
Wood Pigeon
Wren
Yellowhammer

Other Birds Recorded in Four Marks

Black-Headed Gull
Common Gull
Coot
Corn Bunting
Garden Warbler
Herring Gull
Hobby
Kingfisher
Lapwing
Lesser Spotted Woodpecker
Lesser Whitethroat
Linnet
Marsh Tit
Meadow Pipit
Moorhen
Nightingale
Partridge
Redstart
Siskin
Skylark
Stock Dove
Stonechat
Wheatear
Whitethroat
Willow Warbler
Wood Warbler

Appendix D

Four Marks Village Design Statement Questionnaire

The purpose of the Village Design Statement is to establish those qualities and values which people attach to living in the village of Four Marks in order that these are maintained or enhanced in any future development which might take place in the village. These questionnaires have been produced with these objectives in mind following two public meetings.
We would welcome responses from all members of the household. To accommodate this certain questions have more than one box per question or part question.
This questionnaire has been produced by the Village Design Statement steering committee following the public meetings. It will be collected by a volunteer helper on or after 1st October. Otherwise it can be posted or delivered to 5, Fairfield Green, Four Marks, GU34 5BL after 11th October.
This questionnaire will not be traced to your address and therefore remains private and confidential.

Please answer the question or tick the appropriate box or boxes.

1. How many people live in this property?

   How many are: Under 5 / 5 – 11 / 11 – 18 / Adults

2. How long have you lived in the village? Less than one year / Between 1 and 3 years / Between 3 and 10 years / Between 10 and 20 years / More than 20 years

   Please give ages of all occupants born in Four Marks. .....

3. What type of house do you live in? Detached / Semi-detached / Bungalow / Terraced / Flat / Multiple occupation (*Definition of Multiple occupation is shared occupation/retirement home.)*

4. How many bedrooms are there in this property? Please state

5. Are each of you Employed / Unemployed / Retired / Student

6. Have any members of your household moved away from Four Marks? Yes / No

   If yes how many?

Was the reason for Housing / Job / Education / Other (please state)

7. If yes to the above question would they like to return if suitable accommodation was available? Yes / No

8. If yes to the above question what sort of accommodation is required? Rented / Mortgaged / Shared Ownership / Starter Homes

9. Will any members of your family need accommodation in the next 5 years? Yes / No

   If yes how many?

What would they prefer? Rented / Mortgaged / Low Cost / Retirement / Sheltered / Starter / Shared Ownership / Housing Association

10. Would you like to move into alternative accommodation within the village? Yes / No

If yes would the property be? Smaller / Larger / Sheltered

11. How many cars are used at your address? Please state.

In an effort to reduce car usage generally would you consider car sharing for:

Shopping / Leisure / Hospital Visits / Work

12. How far away is your place of employment in miles? Under 5 / 5 – 10 / 10 – 15 / 15 – 20 / Over 20 / Work from home

13. If you are in work do you Drive all the way / Use mixed transport / Use only public transport

14. Is suitable public transport available to get you to and from work? Yes No

15. Do you use a bicycle for Travel to work / Shopping / Fitness / Recreation / Other

16. In an effort to reduce the Four Marks "school run" would you

Allow your child to walk to school / Allow your child to cycle to school / Car share / Participate in a walking bus *(Note:- A walking bus is where parents manage a walking crocodile picking up and dropping off children en route.)*

17 If your children do not walk or cycle to Four Marks school what is the reason? Distance / Traffic / Other - please state

18. Do you feel there is enough recreational space for public use in the village? Yes / No

19. Do you walk in the local countryside? Yes / No

If yes how often? Every day / Once a week / Once a month / Very occasionally

20. What types of frontage does your property have [if more than one please tick accordingly]

Hedge / Wall / Fence / Courtyard or paved / Open / Partially open

21. Do you have a pond in your garden? Yes / No

Is the design Formal? / Informal?

22. What do you value most about living in Four Marks?

23. What do you like least about living in Four Marks?

24. Any further comments?

Appendix E

Garden Survey

The Village Design Statement will include surveys of footpaths, hedgerows etc. and for completeness it would be helpful to know what wildlife (flora and fauna) is present in gardens. Please tick anything in the following list that you have seen in and around your garden.

BIRDS

Blackbird
Song Thrush
Mistle Thrush
Fieldfare
House Sparrow
Hedge Sparrow (Dunnock)
Blue Tit
Great Tit
Long-tailed Tit
Coal Tit
Wren
Goldcrest
Green Woodpecker
Greater Spotted Woodpecker

Nuthatch
Tree Creeper
Jackdaw
Rook
Crow
Magpie
Jay
Starling
Barn Owl
Little Owl
Tawny Owl
Robin
Kestrel
Yellow Hammer

Swallow
House Martin
Swift
Chaffinch
Greenfinch
Bullfinch
Goldfinch
Pied Wagtail
Spotted Flycatcher
Wood Pigeon
Collared Dove
Chiff Chaff
Blackcap
Redwing
OTHER

ANIMALS

Mole
Squirrel
Fox
Roe Deer
Badger
Hedgehog
Dormouse

Field Mouse
Wood Mouse
Bank Vole
Shrew
Rabbit
Pipistrelle Bat
Long-eared Bat

Frog
Toad
Slow Worm
Grass Snake
Adder
Great Crested Newt
Smooth Newt
OTHER

TREES and SHRUBS

Ash
Alder
Beech
Elm
Field Maple
Elder
Hawthorn
Hornbeam
White Poplar
Black Poplar
Lombardy Poplar

Aspen
Sweet Chestnut
Scots Pine
Larch
Spruce
Cypress (tree not hedge)
Horse Chestnut
Lime
Mountain Ash (Rowan)
Oak
Silver Birch
Hazel

Privet
Sycamore
Walnut
Holly
Blackthorn
Laurel
Guelder Rose
Wayfaring
Dog Wood
Wild. Cherry
Pussy Willow
OTHER

BUTTERFLIES

Small White
Large White
Green Veined White
Marbled White
Orange Tip
Small Tortoiseshell
Peacock

Red Admiral
Painted Lady
Brimstone
Comma
Small Skipper
Large Skipper
Common Blue

Holly Blue
Meadow Brown
Speckled Wood
Gatekeeper
Ringlet
Small Copper
OTHER

INSECTS and BEETLES

Dragonfly
Damsel Fly
Grasshopper
Stag Beetle

Ladybird, red with black spots
black with red spots
yellow with black spots

OTHER

DO YOU HAVE ANY OF THE FOLLOWING?

Bird Bath
Bat Box
Orchard

Bird Table
Compost. Heap

Bird box
Beehive

Orchids - Name if known:

An area especially for wildlife e.g.
Areas of uncut grass
Meadow
Wooded Area

Stinging Nettles
Thistles

Are your side boundaries a) panelled fence; b) open fence c) hedgerow/trees; d) walls
Are your rear boundaries a) panelled fence; b) open fence c) hedgerow/trees; d) walls

Do you enjoy views?
a) views over the surrounding countryside
b) of the night sky

Please fill in your name and address if you wish:

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The Residents of Four Marks

Betty Mills - Author of "Four Marks, its LIFE and ORIGINS"

The Design Statement photographers

Four Marks Scout Group

The Church of the Good Shepherd

Four Marks Village Hall

Four Marks Parish Council

Dr June Chatfield

Tony Cross, Curator of the Curtis Museum

East Hampshire District Council and its Area Community Committee

The Ordnance Survey

Millennium Festival Awards for All

Printed by Image Print 2001 Ltd
November 2001