

VDS BARTON STACEY VILLAGE DESIGN STATEMENT

• BARTON STACEY PARISH •



The Parish of Barton Stacey, Hampshire



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Design Statement Development

Barton Stacey is a vibrant, working rural community with ancient roots. The village of Barton Stacey is not typical of the local area from an architectural perspective as it contains no thatched buildings and nearly half of the residential properties were constructed as an army housing estate. Parishioners strongly value the rural character of the village and the social infrastructure that underpins the community.

The community designed and published a Ten Year Parish Plan in 2007 in which the first aspiration was for the Parish Council to commission a Village Design Statement. This remains one of only two objectives that have yet to be achieved in the plan.

The impetus for the preparation of this document was a presentation by Mr David Bibby of the Test Valley Borough Council (TVBC) planning department on Village Design Statements at the Annual Parish Assembly in March 2013. The Parish Council subsequently proposed the development of a Village Design Statement at a public meeting in June 2013 and nine parishioners volunteered to form the VDS steering group. The first meeting of the group was held on 13th September 2013.

The coordinating group has always included one active parish councillor and the TVBC planning team have been consulted at key stages throughout the process. Changes in the composition of the coordinating group and drafting teams for individual sections of the statement have helped to ensure the inclusion of perspectives from different parts of the village and the local business, farming and military communities.



Barton Stacey: The Landscape and its Setting

Geography

Barton Stacey lies amid farmland some nine miles north of Winchester and seven miles south east of Andover in the gently rolling chalk downland of mid-Hampshire. The parish is bounded to the north by the A303 trunk road to the West Country, and to the south by the A30 trunk road to Salisbury. It contains the village of Barton Stacey and the hamlets of Bransbury, Newton Stacey and Drayton.

The village of Barton Stacey was established as a linear settlement along a shallow north/south oriented dry valley. In the winter months a natural winterbourne attempts to flow northwards along this valley which widens to join the broader valley of the River Dever, a tributary of the River Test. The confluence of these two rivers is at the extreme westerly point of the parish boundary.

The majority of the parish is characterised by open downland with big skies and wide views and a feeling of remoteness and exposure. From the Ordnance Survey trigonometrical point on Newton Hill to the west of the village, there are wide ranging views over the parish and the Hampshire countryside as far as Stockbridge Down. To the east can be seen the rooftops of part of Barton Stacey village amongst the trees. The importance of views and open spaces was a common theme in consultation responses as features that parish residents value most highly. Key views in and around the village are detailed in Appendix A.

The open downland contrasts with the two wooded valleys of the Dever and Test that are dominated by pastoral agriculture with frequent patches of woodland and a prevailing sense of naturalness, tranquillity and solitude.



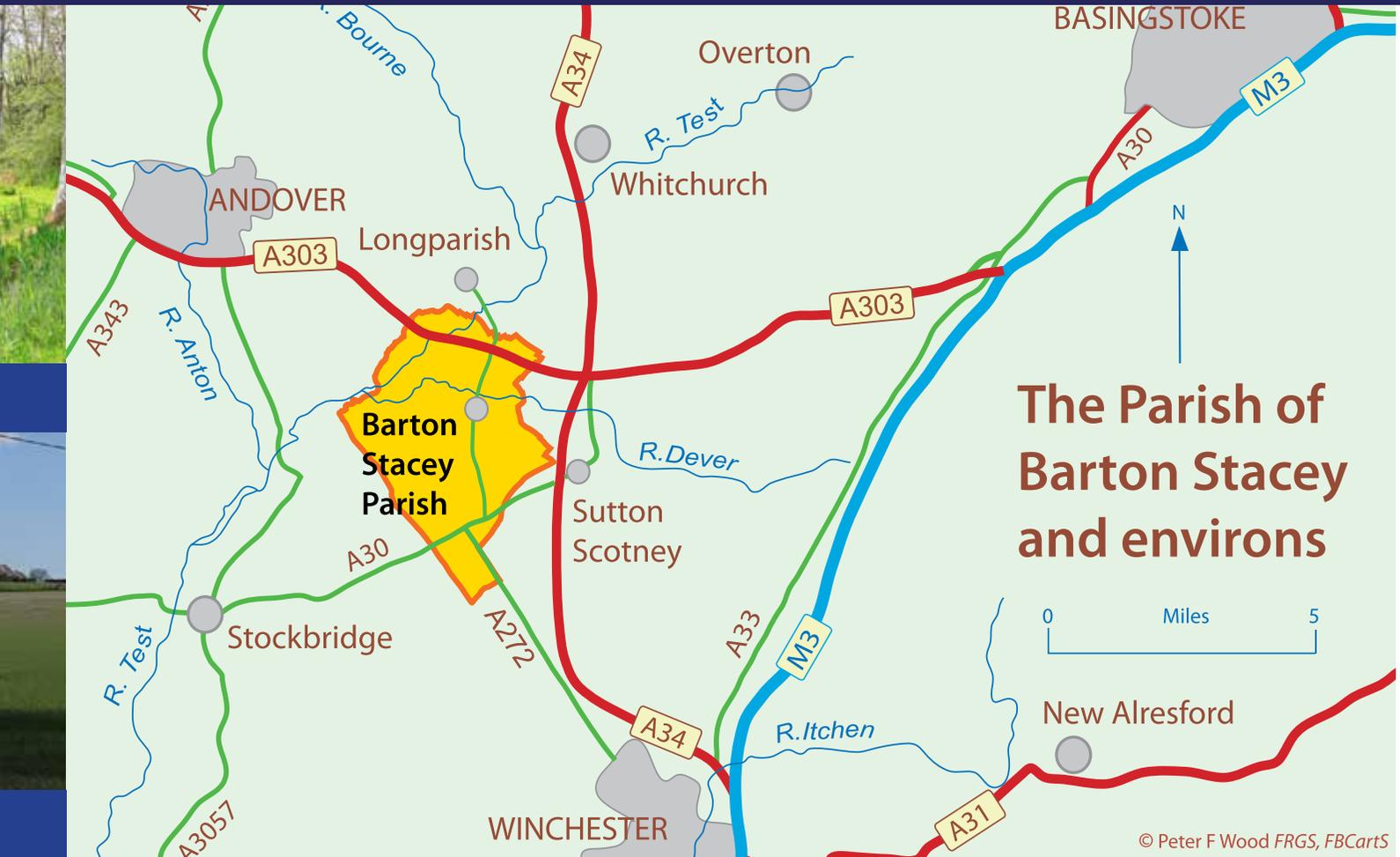
The River Dever



View from The Street towards West Road



View from Newton Hill towards the Village



Summary of some Parish statistics:

Area of Parish

5,026 Acres

2033.95 Hectares

Population at 2011 Census

948 Inhabitants

341 Households

Length of Parish Boundary

13.3 Miles

21.45 Kilometres

Geo: Barton Stacey Village

Latitude 51.1667° N

Longitude 1.3667° W

Geology and Land Use

The Parish lies in the Hampshire Downs, an elevated block of Middle and Upper Cretaceous Chalk that forms an important aquifer. The chalk is overlain with clay and loam interlaced with flint deposits, the latter known colloquially as 'Hampshire Diamonds'.

The valley soils are alluvium with valley gravels along the edges. The settlements in the parish are confined to the valleys with the exception of post-war growth in Barton Stacey up the northern side of the valley.

The downland area is predominantly arable farm land presented in large fields dating from the parliamentary enclosures, with straight boundaries and bordered by thin hedgerows and trees, some of which have a significant secondary role as wind and snow breaks.

Traditionally the farmland has been used for growing malting barley but other crops are now grown and sheep raised, an important part of mixed downland farming.

The chalk streams of the Test and Dever are managed for sport fishing. The Dever also feeds a trout fishery just north of Barton Stacey village at Difford. The dry valley to the north of the village is characterised by permanent pasture and woodland whilst the sections of the Dever and Test valleys are predominated by wet woodland and water meadows.





In the extreme south west of the parish there is a producing oil well that is linked to the A272 by a private road. Located remotely from habitation this facility is unobtrusive unless a drilling unit is on location.

The total area of woodland in the parish is approximately four hundred and five hectares. Woodland is generally confined to the valleys with shelterbelts and isolated coppices on the downland. There is more significant tree planting on Drayton Downs to the north of the A303 and on the Ministry of Defence (MoD) training area to the east. Much of the woodland near Bransbury comprises hazel and the old craft of hurdle making is still practiced in the parish. Woodland on MoD land is used by troops in training, whilst other areas are designated as cover for raising game such as pheasant and partridge.

40 per cent of parish land, largely to the north and east, is owned by the MoD. The land is used as a dry training area or forms part of the classification range at Moody's Down. The sound of gun-fire and low flying military helicopters are regular reminders of the MoD presence in the parish. Postman's Walk, one of the few footpaths leading out of the village, is regularly closed to the public as it crosses the danger area associated with the range on Moody's Down. Most of the land formerly occupied by army camps adjacent to the A303 is still used for military training although some areas have been leased for alternative uses.

Whilst the majority of villagers are tolerant of the activity associated with the training area and range, a number of concerns were expressed around the upkeep of MoD land within the village and the potential negative impact on the parish arising from alternative uses of redundant MoD land.

Planning Guidance: Land Use

- Any development should respect the need to conserve the existing settlement form and largely settlement-free character of the valley floors of the Dever and Test
- Development should respond to the local characteristics of the landscape
- Careful consideration must be given to the potential environmental impacts of alternative uses for redundant MoD land. For example, noise and light pollution, increased traffic through the village and hamlets and increased pressure on existing infrastructure and social facilities





Tennis Court Field



West Road



Junction of the Street and Bullington Lane

The Natural Environment

Responses to the VDS questionnaire indicated that the rural character of the village and parish is highly valued by residents. ‘Rural location’ was cited as the most important aspect of the village by over 90 per cent of respondents.

Open space, created by the linear nature of the village, provides views and a sense of space. The area of public open space in the village is less than the recommended allocation defined by TVBC, with a significant deficiency in the provision for children and teenagers. Public open space in the village comprises the recreation ground, the Millennium playground and two areas adjacent to Roberts Road. However, the questionnaire responses indicated that many people also use land in current or former MoD ownership within the village for recreation.

A key theme in consultation responses from village children was the availability of open areas for wild play. The availability of such areas is integral to the character of the village and should be preserved.

The woodland, farmland, cultivated gardens and chalk streams of the parish play host to a plethora of wildlife of which the most significant species are detailed in Appendix B.

Mature trees – yew, ash, oak, beech and sycamore – make a positive and important contribution to the character of the village of Barton Stacey. Most of the yew trees in the churchyard, and some in cottage properties, are reputed to be well over a thousand years old.

Bransbury Common is designated as a Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI). It consists of 392 acres of common land and disused water meadows embracing a remarkable range of grass and sedgeland that is probably unparalleled in southern England. It is also a public access area that is subject to the Countryside Right of Way (CRoW) Act 2000.

The rural character of the village is supported by the use of hedgerows around public spaces (such as the village recreation ground) and between private properties across the parish. Planted boundaries also mark Rights of Way, restricted byways and footpaths.

In common with most areas in this part of Hampshire much of the hedgerow vegetation is made up of hawthorn, blackthorn, elder and bramble. Most roads and lanes across the parish are lined by green verges that contribute to the rural character of the area.

The impact of the natural rising of the water table in the winter combined with poor drainage in several parts of the village can result in flooding when the winterbourne cannot contain the volume of surface water. The risks associated with potential pollution of water courses are especially significant during these periods as the winterbourne flows into the River Dever, and subsequently the Test, a designated SSSI.



Track between The Street and the Recreation Ground



Flooding in 2013



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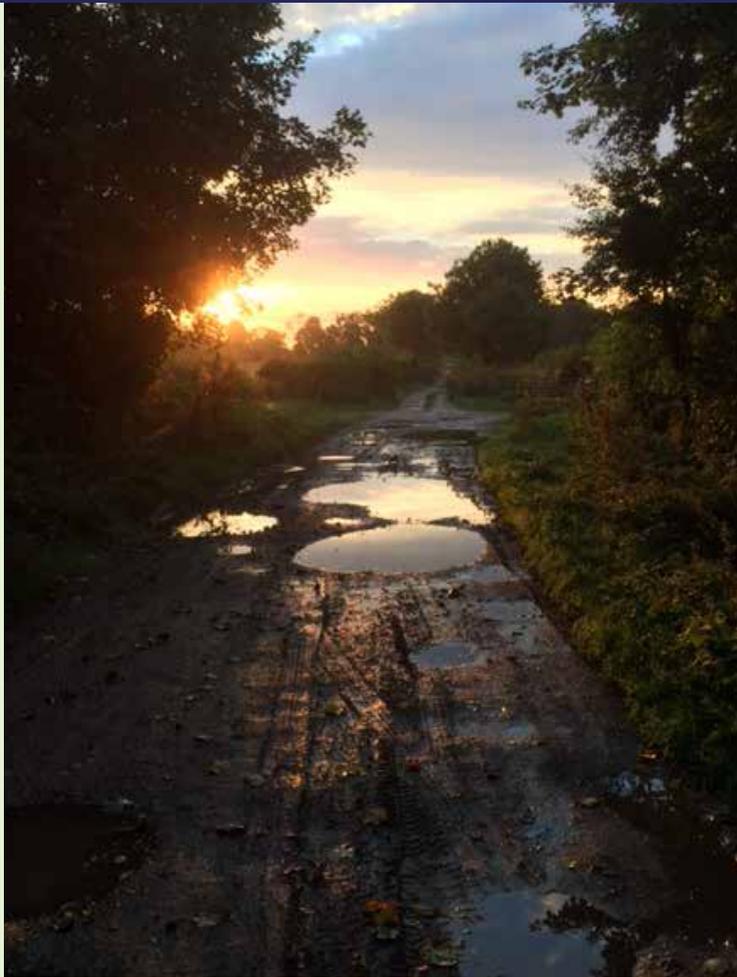
Planning Guidance: The Natural Environment

- Seek opportunities for new shelterbelt planting to link existing wooded areas and integrate development into the landscape
- Identify woodlands where felling would make a positive contribution to the landscape and provide more suitably sited replacement woodlands
- Conserve valley floor wet woodland and promote good woodland management
- River water should be protected from further damage from pollution, soil erosion and construction projects
- Potential opportunities should be considered to restore and encourage replanting of former hedgerow lines
- Hedgerow field boundaries should be maintained
- Tall structures which would be intrusive should generally be avoided unless they can be successfully integrated into the landscape
- Trees within the village should be maintained and naturally occurring species promoted
- Potential opportunities should be considered to restore and enhance the woodland on Drayton Downs to the north of the A303
- Development should not increase the risk of flooding in the village
- Development should minimise the impact of light pollution from the sources of artificial light whenever possible





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Barton Drove



School Path

Networks and Communication

Footpaths, Bridleways and Cycle Routes

There are 22 Public Rights of Way in the parish, consisting of footpaths, bridleways and restricted byways. The restricted byway (BS 16) between Moody's Down Farm and Newton Stacey, follows the line of a Roman road.

The footpath survey conducted at the church fête in 2015 indicated that all footpaths, both public and informal, in and around the village are well used by local people.

The number of public footpaths in and around the village of Barton Stacey is fewer than other local settlements of a similar size due to the significant growth of the village since the Second World War and restrictions imposed by the MoD. As a result, informal paths crossing private land (including MoD land) have been created by common use. Some of these paths cross the open space known locally as the 'Tennis Court Field', that is used both for recreation and as an alternative to walking along Bullington Lane, or the broken surface of the narrow public footpath known locally as 'school path' to access facilities in the centre of the village.

The lack of a shared-use path between the former army estate and the rest of the village compromises safe access to village facilities for certain groups of users such as children on bicycles, mothers with push chairs and wheelchair users.

Encouraging people to walk and cycle around the village is important to reduce the number of vehicle movements and promote sustainable development. An example of this is the permissive path linking Ringbourne Copse with the recreation ground that was specified as part of the development.

Roads

Although close to the major trunk road of the A303 the settlements within the parish are connected by minor roads and narrow country lanes, many of which are single track.

The width of the lanes, their bounding hedgerows and the lack of engineered edges that characterise the roads entering Barton Stacey makes an important contribution to the rural country character of the village.

In common with many Hampshire villages there are no pavements along The Street and pedestrians share the roadway with traffic. This enhances the village atmosphere but is a source of concern to many residents due to the risks associated with speeding vehicles along a narrow road with shallow bends and restricted sight lines.

The pooling of surface water on many road surfaces led to extended road closures in the village of Barton Stacey and Bransbury in the winter of 2013. Although substantial clearing work has been subsequently undertaken this has not alleviated the problem of surface water flow along both The Street and Roberts Road.





Roberts Road



The Street



Newton Hill

Planning Guidance: Networks and Communication

- The layout and scale of development should respect the rural and linear nature of the village
- Major highway improvements which would increase the speed of traffic passing through the village should be avoided unless necessary
- Future development should consider the connection between different areas of the village for pedestrians, cyclists and wheelchair users
- Development should make provision for car parking in line with parking standards and not exacerbate on-street parking if development replaces existing communal parking areas
- The rural character of minor roads as they enter the village should be maintained



The Historic and Built Environment

From Early Times

The parish has been populated for thousands of years, as witnessed by the three Neolithic long barrows on Moody's Down (dating from between 3500 and 2000 B.C.) and the Bronze Age bowl barrows at Moody's Down and Newton Down Farm. These barrows and the Andyke at Bransbury, are all Scheduled Monuments.

The Andyke in Bransbury is an Iron Age ditch and bank survival of a promontory fort with evidence of round houses. The course of the Roman road which crosses the parish via Bransbury Common can be traced from Winchester to Marlborough and beyond towards Cirencester. There is also evidence of a Roman camp east of Manor Farm, with the remains of ditches and banks. Further evidence of Romano-British inhabitants was found in 1977 with the discovery of a 'plank' burial of a young woman between Barton Stacey and Bransbury.

The Anglo-Saxon Chronicles and Charters are the first written records (855 A.D.) where Barton Stacey (Beretune), Newton Stacey and Bransbury are mentioned. Beretune is generally considered to be Old English, meaning 'barley farm'. The Drove leading east from the village is probably of Saxon origin. The oldest building in the village of Barton Stacey is the late Anglo-Saxon parish church of All Saints' that still forms the hub of the community.





Growth of the Village

The historical centre of the village is The Street and Barton Stacey retained a simple linear arrangement along the valley for centuries. The 'Great Fire of Barton Stacey' of 1792 destroyed much of the village followed by rapid rebuilding that resulted in the special character of the historic centre of the village. Modern developments have started to reduce the prominence of some of the older properties.

The Light Industrial Site

Two light industrial businesses operate from adjacent sites in Bullington Lane, continuing a tradition of manufacturing there since 1892. The lower site contains the original school buildings from 1886 and a listed house, West View. These buildings would benefit from an improved setting and potential alternative uses.

Expansion along Bullington Lane

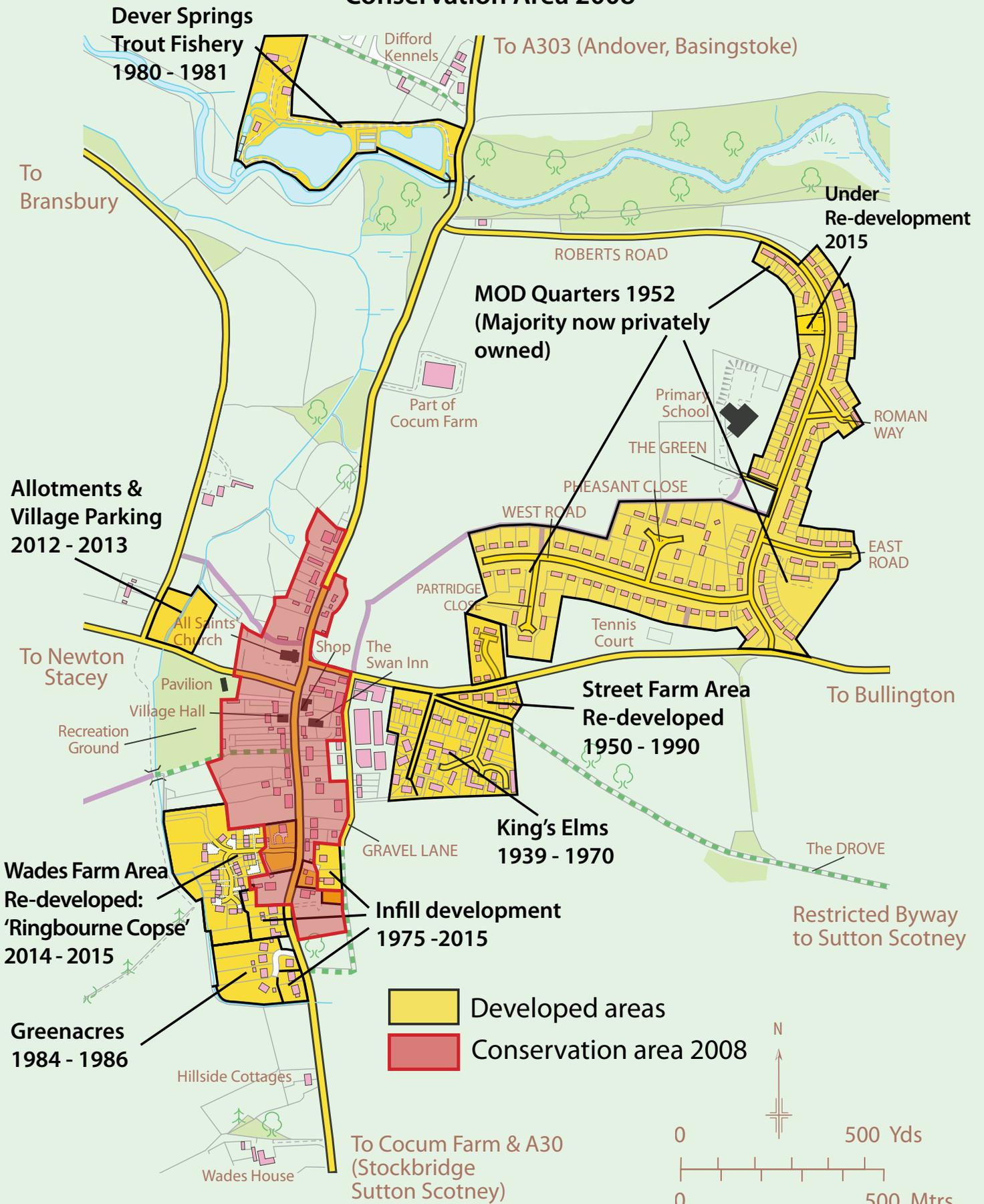
Twelve new council houses were built on Bullington Lane in 1939 to rehouse farm workers. Now known as Kings Elms, the development was added to in phases until 1971 resulting in the present fifty-six homes. Thirty properties are owned by a housing association.



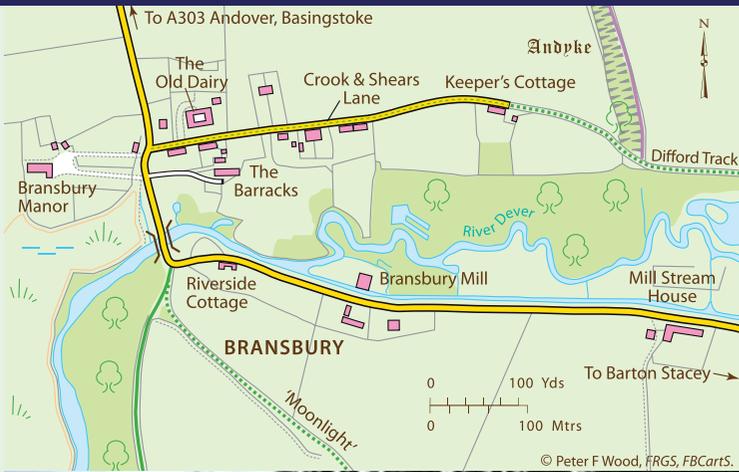
BARTON STACEY VILLAGE

Developed Areas 1939 - 2015

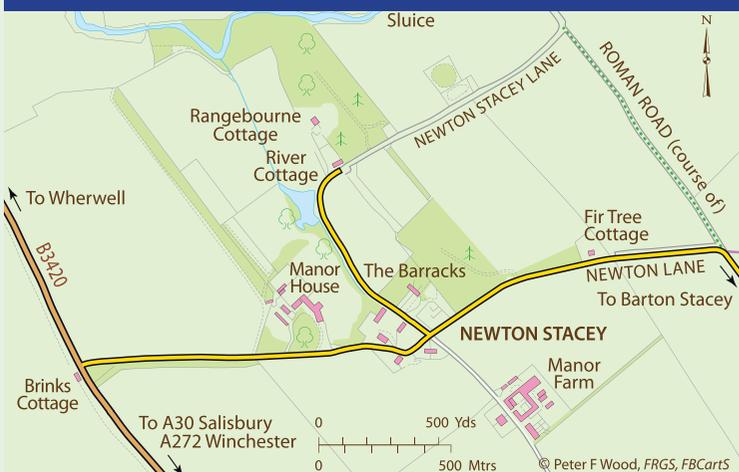
Conservation Area 2008



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Roberts Road c. 1980



Construction of MoD Housing

From 1938 until the 1980s the parish hosted four large army camps either side of the A303. The housing estate that was built to accommodate camp personnel and their families comprises Roberts Road, East Road, West Way, Roman Road and The Green. The development was completed between 1950 and 1953, despite being described as the ‘rape of Barton Stacey’ by the vicar at the time. Although the growth of vegetation has softened the visual impact, the estate remains poorly assimilated in the landscape due to its siting and the materials used. From the 1980s the MoD sold houses from Crown Property into private ownership and only twenty-five houses remain as Service Families Accommodation. As the MOD also demolished the shop, store and community building that were sited on The Green - and subsequently removed the equipped play areas from The Green and by Roberts Road garages - estate residents are reliant on facilities in the centre of the village.

Infill

The village has continued to grow through small infill developments including Gravel Lane, Greenacres, Bertune Close and, most recently, Ringbourne Copse.

Gravel Lane is a partly made, un-adopted byway running parallel to The Street comprising piecemeal development of the rear sections of the gardens of properties on The Street. The southern end of the lane becomes a track through fields leading to the southern approach to the village.

Bertune Close was completed as a rural exception site in 2010 as a development of six two-bedroom and two three-bedroom affordable homes. The site of the development was agreed through close consultation between the Parish Council and the MoD.

Ringbourne Copse is a mix of housing built on the former site of Wades Farm and completed in 2015.

Hamlets

The manor of Bransbury has been farmed from at least the time of Domesday and was granted by Henry VIII to the Dean and Chapter of Winchester and their successors for a yearly rent.

Newton Stacey developed around the Manor House farm as a group of agricultural farm workers' cottages and keepers' cottages.

The small industrial unit, eight detached mobile homes, motel and filling station south of the A303 at Drayton was initially developed from a parcel of MoD land in 1959.

Characteristics and Features

The built environment of Barton Stacey does not have a single cohesive aesthetic, due to a history of development that has led to a mixture of architectural forms and styles.

The pattern of development follows an essentially linear form. Although growth has created a deeper pattern of development, infill is not deep enough to require linked routes.

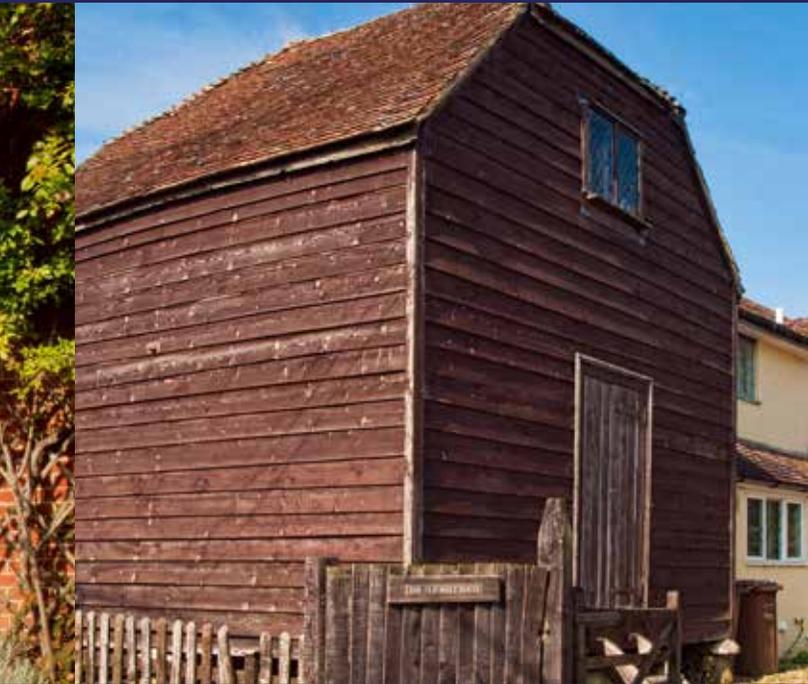
Ninety per cent of the residential properties in the village overlook open land. Residents place a very high value on views and open spaces, both within and around the village.

The historic focus of the village is the area around the parish church and adjacent properties, including the 16th century Church Farm House. Both the parish church and Church Farm House and garden wall are grade II* listed. There are thirty-three listed buildings in the parish, twenty-four of which lie within the village.



Virginia Cottage

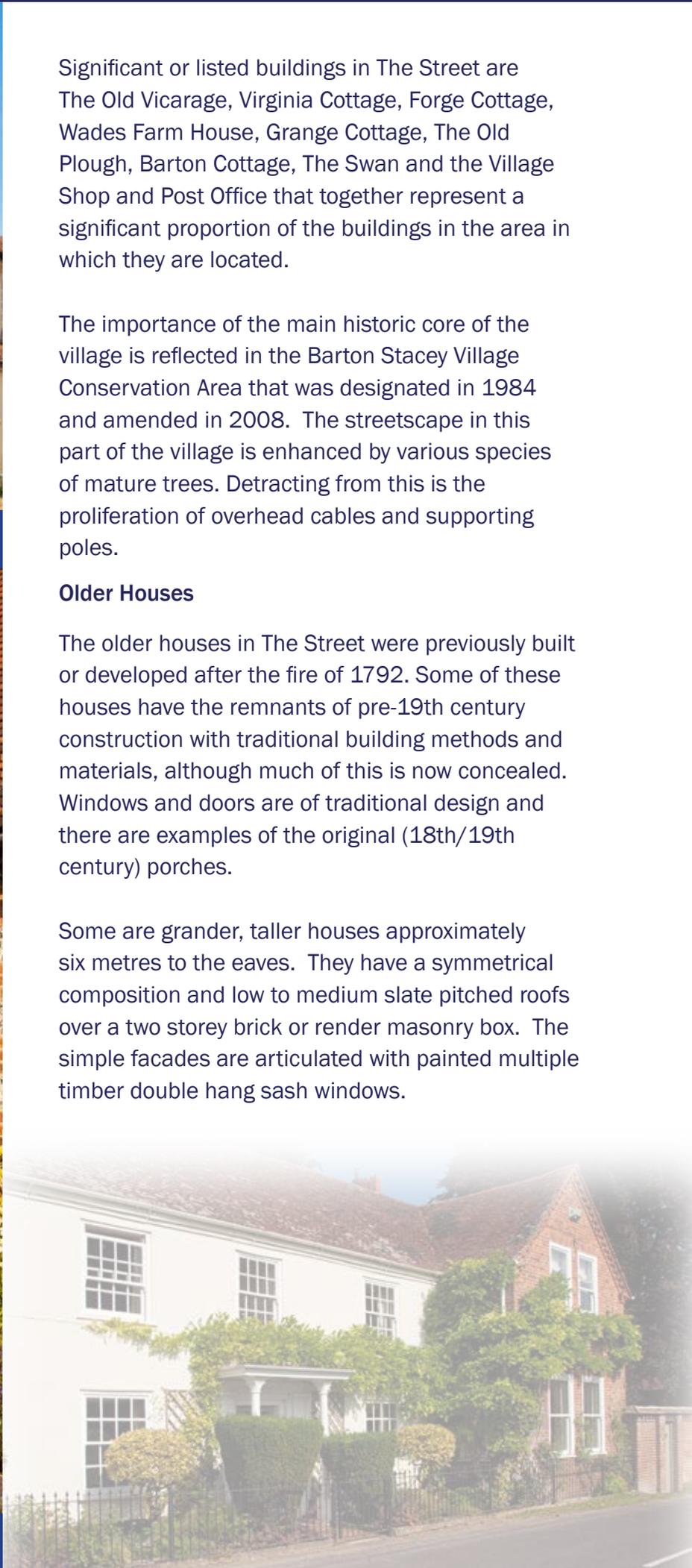




The Old Malt House



Wheat Cottage



Significant or listed buildings in The Street are The Old Vicarage, Virginia Cottage, Forge Cottage, Wades Farm House, Grange Cottage, The Old Plough, Barton Cottage, The Swan and the Village Shop and Post Office that together represent a significant proportion of the buildings in the area in which they are located.

The importance of the main historic core of the village is reflected in the Barton Stacey Village Conservation Area that was designated in 1984 and amended in 2008. The streetscape in this part of the village is enhanced by various species of mature trees. Detracting from this is the proliferation of overhead cables and supporting poles.

Older Houses

The older houses in The Street were previously built or developed after the fire of 1792. Some of these houses have the remnants of pre-19th century construction with traditional building methods and materials, although much of this is now concealed. Windows and doors are of traditional design and there are examples of the original (18th/19th century) porches.

Some are grander, taller houses approximately six metres to the eaves. They have a symmetrical composition and low to medium slate pitched roofs over a two storey brick or render masonry box. The simple facades are articulated with painted multiple timber double hang sash windows.

Brick Vernacular

Intermingled along The Street are a good number of cottages of two-storey construction with mainly pitched plain tiled or slate roofs of medium pitch (35°-45°). Materials used are local brown brick, with a few houses having some blue snapped headers although this style is not ubiquitous throughout the village. Many of these properties have been extended over time which has created a continuous building line through the central part of the village.

Many of the houses on The Street are directly adjacent to the road with limited space for parking although residents do park off-road as far as possible, maintaining the visual quality of the historic village centre.

Post War Development

The linear nature of the historical form of The Street has been eroded by the relatively recent additions of Greenacres, Ashfields and Ringbourne Copse.

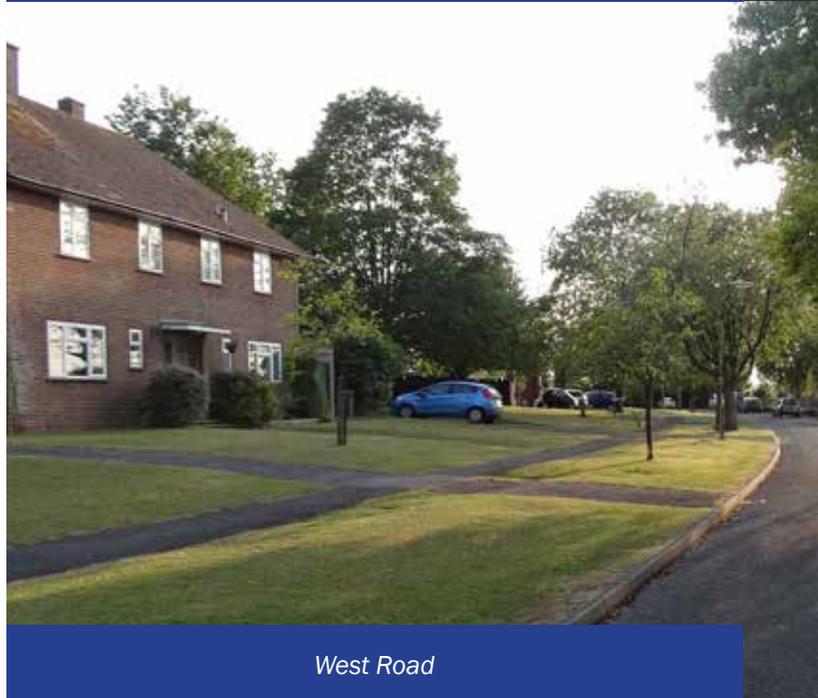
Infill developments of the 1970s and 1980s adopted earlier architectural forms and styles. Usually larger in plan than the earlier vernacular they typically have taller storey heights and dormer windows or half hips. Most have a steeper pitch to accommodate the additional volume in the roof void and therefore usually have plain tiles, made either of clay or concrete.

The Former Army Estate

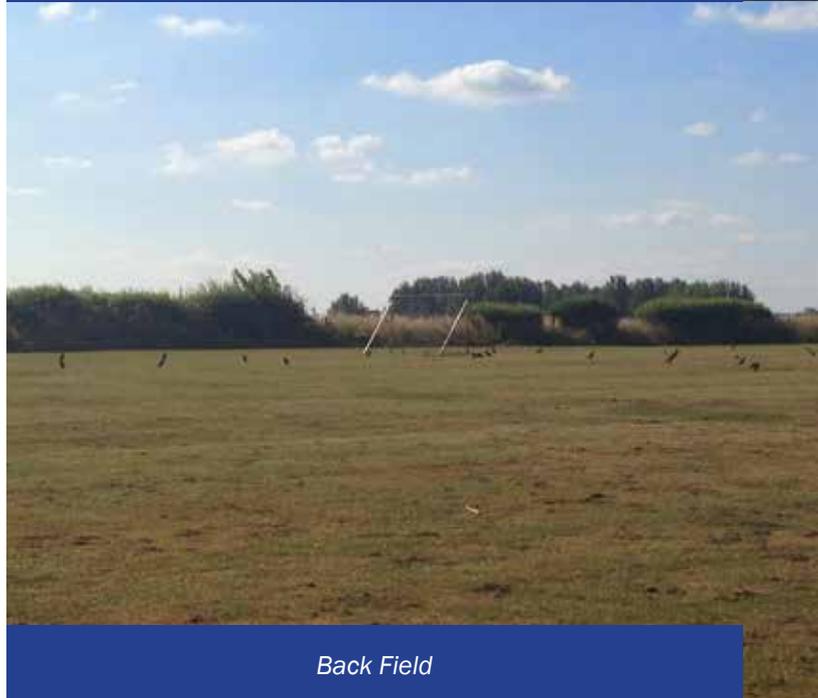
An area of special character, the former army estate contributes approximately fifty per cent of the housing stock in the parish. The development is linear in form with Roberts Road, the spine declining (steeply in some areas) from the top at Bullington Lane towards the Dever valley floor at the bottom end.



Bertune Close



West Road



Back Field



Whilst the street scene is unusually urban in appearance for a small Hampshire village, the impact of this is mitigated by valuable glimpses/ views of vistas between dwellings, into the rural countryside beyond, some of which have been lost in recent years by development of garden land. The entire estate is encircled by farmland and open fields, including “The Pea Field”, sited at the end of West Road between Bullington Lane and School Path. This field forms an important gap between the estate and historic core of the village. The Green and “Back Field” beyond the school are important visual green spaces, recently purchased by the Parish Council, for informal recreational use and to protect them as such to benefit residents of the parish.

Roberts Road, East Road, Roman Way and The Green are almost wholly comprised of the original terraced and semi-detached properties, many of which have been extended and improved, although more recent new build infill and garden land development has introduced a block of flats and detached houses. There is a demonstrable local community need for both starter homes for young people and those wishing to downsize in later life. Future development presents an opportunity to address this with smaller units directly in sympathy with the special character of the neighbourhood. There has been less change in West Road where the majority of properties remain as service families’ accommodation although the recent sale of MoD land will restrict the view of the open countryside to the north from the end of Partridge Close.

It is very important to the street scene in the estate that elevation treatments, fenestration, roof lines, ridge heights and the palette of materials used for any future development should reflect the essentially uniform character of the existing.

In the 1990s the MoD lifted a covenant of open plan frontage, permitting enclosure with fencing or hedging of no more than three feet in height in front of the building line. This should be respected and conditioned within any planning permission.

Roberts Road was not built to accommodate multiple car ownership and parking is severely limited. As a result, some property frontages have been converted to hard standing and many residents park their cars on the road. Some shared garage blocks and space used for off-road parking have been sold for housing development, further adding to constraints of parking provision.

Kings Elms

Although first built as local authority housing, Kings Elms uses a similar palette of materials to Roberts Road with the addition of timber cladding. The site is laid out in a more conventional cul-de-sac form with a mix of bungalows, detached, semi-detached houses and flats with blocks of communal garages for car parking.

Public and Commercial Buildings

The parish church of All Saints dates from the 12th century and is one of the oldest places of continuous worship in the country. It was extended in the 13th, 15th and 16th centuries with a major restoration in 1877. Built largely of flint it consists of an aisled nave with a west tower partly inserted into it, and a chancel with transeptal north and south chapels, and a porch to the south. The tower is early 16th century, of ashlar, with a polygonal south west turret, and battlemented parapet with pinnacles.

The church remains the hub of the village and actively supports community social life. Views of the church from within and outside the village are a defining element of the character of Barton Stacey.

The active community social life in Barton Stacey is focussed around the main cross-roads in the centre of the village. As the village hall facilities alone are insufficient to meet the demand for indoor space, groups also meet in the church and The Swan, a mutually beneficial arrangement that supports the sustainability of both establishments. The primary school and adjacent Surestart centre are also hired for group use when required.





The village hall in Barton Stacey was originally built as a public reading room in 1911 and was extended in 1989 to the limits of the current site.

The sports pavilion on the recreation ground was donated to the village by the army in the 1980s. It is used exclusively by the football club and is not suited to general community use.

Dating from the late 18th century, The Swan Inn public house is a Grade II listed simple rendered building of chalk cob walled construction with a symmetrical frontage. The pub garden sets the building back from The Street and is the focal point for the annual village fun run.

The Village Shop and Post Office is also located in The Street and a shop has operated from this building for some 200 years.

Barton Stacey Church of England Primary School, situated off Roberts Road, supports a roll of around one hundred children from the parish and surrounding areas. Built in the 1950s and recently refurbished as a series of flat-roofed and wooden clad single-storey buildings, the school is set in generous grounds. Access is from Roberts Road and, with limited public parking to the side of the school, causes a significant increase in traffic at the beginning and end of the school day.

The largest buildings in the village are those occupied by Lionel Hitchens Essential Oils Ltd, the largest employer in the village. The site comprises large two-storey brick structures fronting Bullington Lane, with a group of large corrugated steel factory sheds set behind. The processing plant includes two chimneys that are prominent in some distant views.

The site occupied by Peter Golding Limited includes two historic buildings; West View (grade II listed) and the Old School House. Unfortunately, the very visible industrial buildings strike an inconsonant note with the adjacent area



Hamlets

With twenty-two dwellings, Bransbury straddles the River Dever and comprises a collection of agricultural workers' cottages with gardens of generous proportions, Bransbury Manor dating from the 18th century, and Bransbury Mill. The four terraced houses known as The Barracks are Grade II listed buildings. Development in recent times has been limited to the conversion of farm buildings.

Newton Stacey was also developed as agricultural farm workers' cottages and keepers' cottages set around The Manor House. The cottages are whitened brick and flint with part rendered elevations of mixed age and style. Manor Farm buildings comprise a traditional 'U' shape in brick and flint with large flint panels under pitched and slated roofs. These buildings are now mainly let for commercial use.

Apart from the comparatively recent developments in Bransbury, these settlements have remained largely unchanged for the last 100 years or so.





Bransbury Mill



Planning Guidance: The Historic and Built Environment

The following recommendations reflect the majority view from consultation that the rural and open character of the village must be protected in any future development;

- The local characteristics of each part of the village of Barton Stacey should be respected
- High boundary walls and fencing that extends to the pavement should be avoided
- Within the settlement policy boundaries the layout of new developments should respect the characteristics of the village, particularly with regard to the linear layout and sense of space created by open areas and views of the surrounding countryside
- Areas of open land around the village, including the “Tennis Court” and “Pea” fields, should be maintained as a valued characteristic of the village
- Landmarks and key views in and out of the settlement should be protected and promoted
- The aesthetics of the setting around the Church should be respected as the historic heart of the village
- Permeable surfaces and measures to reduce rainwater runoff are preferred where possible in any development
- Development should protect historic buildings and their setting and should conserve or enhance the Conservation Area
- Mature trees should be retained whenever possible in any re-development
- Development should where appropriate, consider the inclusion of measures to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and improve energy efficiency, including renewable and low carbon energy generation technologies

References & Acknowledgements

References

Barton Stacey Conservation Area Character Appraisal 2008
Test Valley Community Landscape Project 2001
Hampshire County Integrated Character Assessment 2012
Natural England NCA Profile:130. Hampshire Downs (NE549)
Barton Stacey Village Hall Survey Report 2013
Barton Stacey Parish Plan 2007
The Local Biodiversity Action Plan for Test Valley 2008

Acknowledgements

The production of this document could not have been completed without the tireless support of the following individuals who were all members of the steering group during the production of the statement.

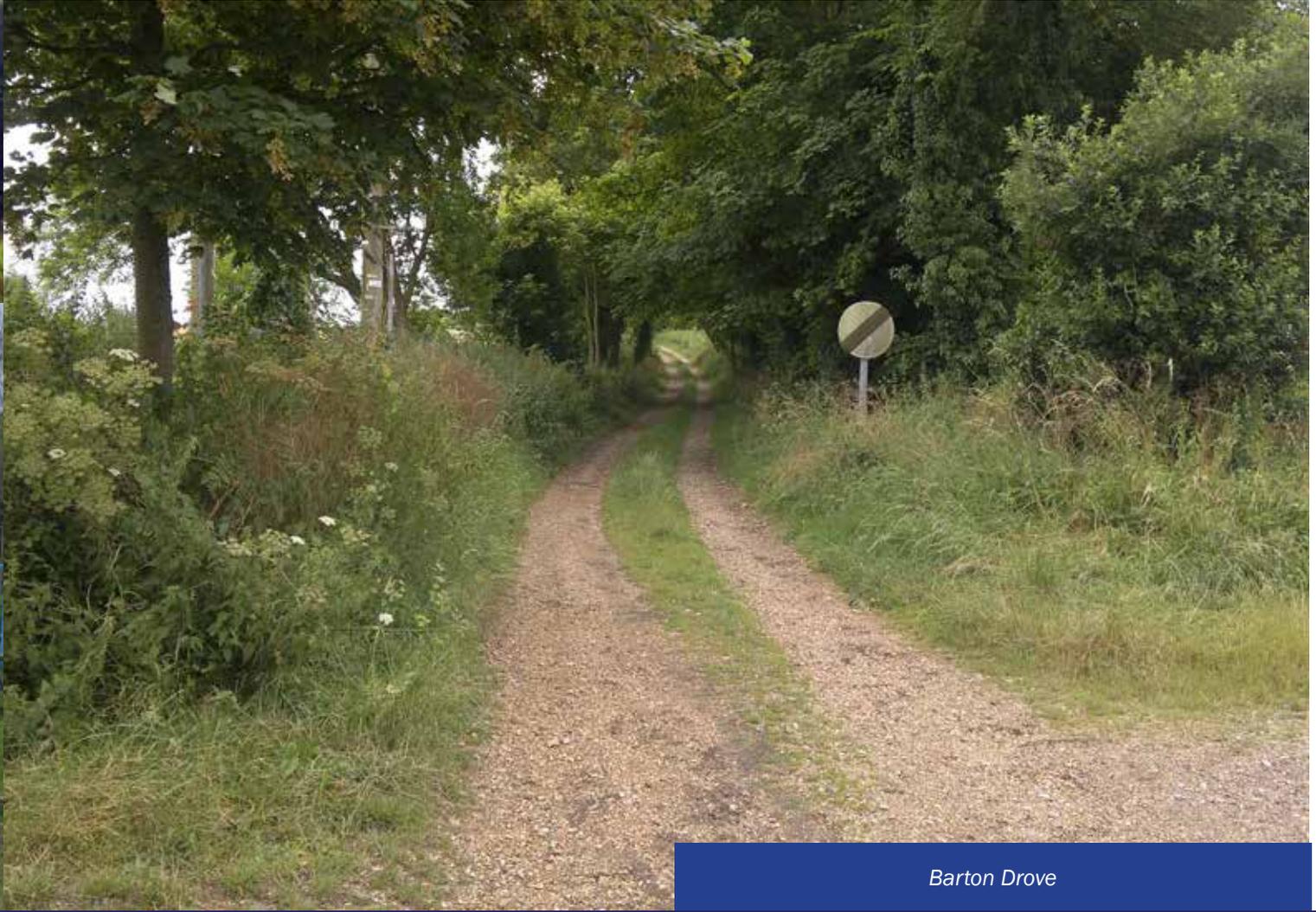
John Alexander, Ian Ashbolt, Antony Bearpark, Abi Bettle, Peggy Carter, Sarah Harrop, Gary Justice, Lin Moffatt, Mark Poole, Dick Read, Stuart Rippon, Sarah Sharratt, Sarah Shorthouse, Bill Sykes and Peter Wood.

Peter Wood's contribution has been invaluable from inception, not least through the production of all of the mapping products used in the statement and at workshops.

Thanks also to Chris Read for building the VDS stand at the Church Fete for two years and to all the individual contributors from within the community who provided input during the drafting process.

Generous support from Test Valley Borough Councilors Community Grant Scheme, Barton Stacey Parish Council and Lional Hitchens Essential Oils Ltd supported the completion of this work over the extended drafting period





Barton Drove

Appendix A - Key Views

This section identifies specific views that make a significant contribution to the rural and open character of the village of Barton Stacey. The location and direction of the photographs included below are indicated on the map.



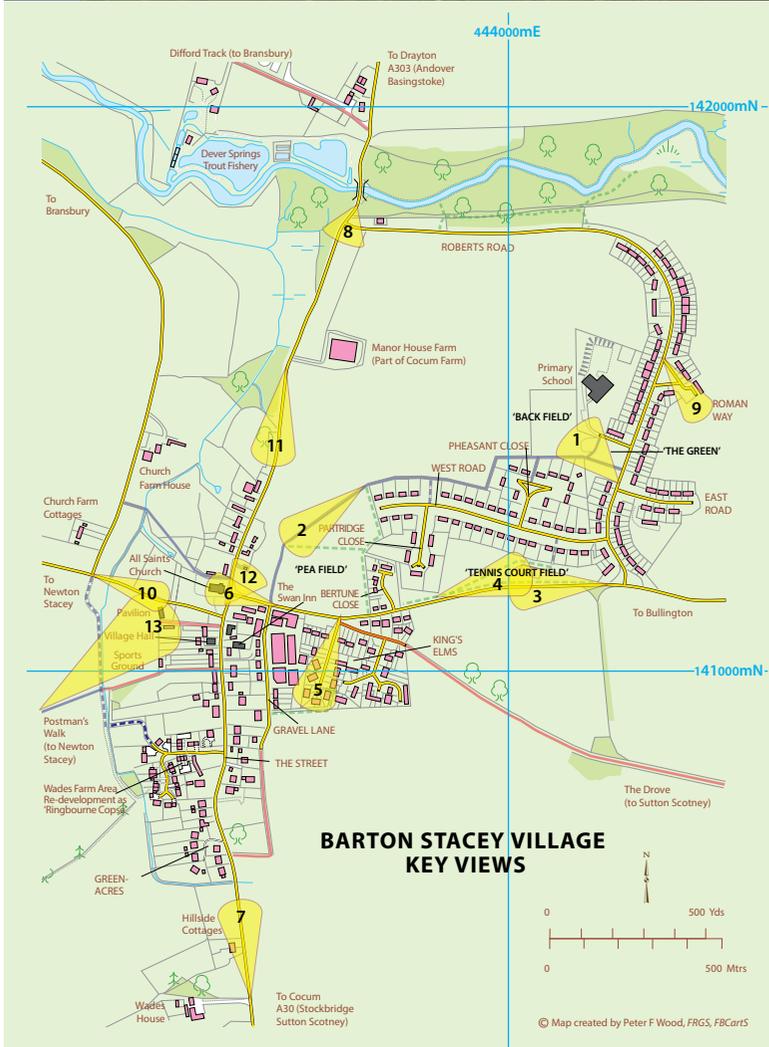
1



4



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12



13

Appendix B - Significant Wildlife

Mammals

Water Vole – Species of Principal Importance – Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act (NERC), 2006. Protected under section 9 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended).

Otter – European Protected Species, Habitats Regulations, 2010 (as amended). Species of Principal Importance. Schedule 5 Wildlife and Countryside Act.

Roe Deer, Fallow Deer – Protected under the Wild Mammals (Protection) Act, 1996 (all wild mammals).

Badger – Protection of Badgers Act, 1992

Pipistrelle and Long-eared Bats – European Protected Species, Habitats Regulations, Schedule 5 Wildlife and Countryside Act.

Birds

Lapwing – Species of Principal Importance. Red listed under Birds of Conservation Concern (BOCC).

Skylark - Species of Principal Importance. Red listed under BOCC.

Red Kite - Annex 1 Species Birds Directive. Wildlife and Countryside Act, schedule 1. Amber listed under BOCC.

Kestrel - Amber listed under BOCC.

Yellowhammer - Species of Principal Importance. Red listed under BOCC.

Corn Bunting - Species of Principal Importance. Red listed under BOCC.

House Martins - Amber listed under BOCC.

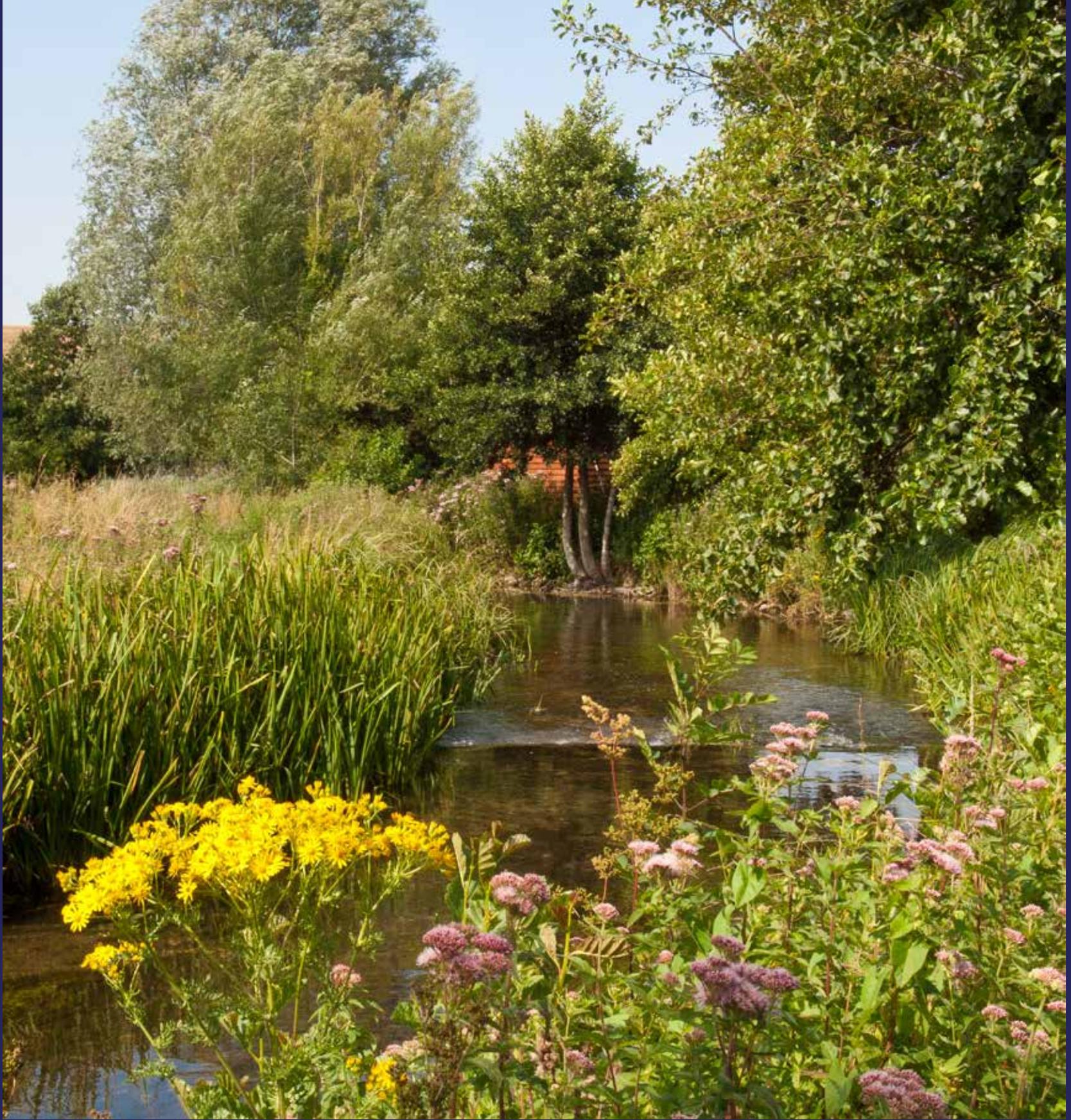
Swift - Amber listed under BOCC.

Swallow - Amber listed under BOCC.

Barn Owl – Schedule 1 Wildlife and Countryside Act, Amber listed under BOCC.







VDS BARTON STACEY
VILLAGE DESIGN
STATEMENT

• BARTON STACEY PARISH •