



Horndean Parish Council

NOTICE OF MEETING

A MEETING OF THE GROUNDS COMMITTEE WILL BE HELD ON MONDAY 14 MARCH 2022 AT 7.00pm in Jubilee Hall.

Members of the Committee Cllr Mrs E Tickell (Chairman), Cllr D Alexander, Cllr Mrs L Evans, Cllr J Lay (Vice Chairman), Cllr B Raymond, Cllr A Forbes, Cllr P Little are summoned to attend.

08 March 2022

Carla Baverstock-Jones
Chief Officer

AGENDA

1. To receive apologies for absence.
2. **Declaration of interest:** Members are reminded of their responsibility to declare any disclosable pecuniary interest which they may have in any item of business on the agenda no later than when that item is reached. Unless dispensation has been granted, you may not participate in any discussion of, or vote on, or discharge any function related to any matter in which you have a pecuniary interest as defined by regulations made by the Secretary of State under the Localism Act 2011. You must withdraw from the room or chamber when the meeting discusses and votes on the matter.
3. To open the meeting to members of the public to enable them to address questions to Parish Councillors. *The period of time which is designated for public participation shall not exceed 20 minutes. Each member of the public is entitled to speak once only in respect of business itemised on the agenda and shall not speak for more than 3 minutes. A question asked by a member of public during public participation session at a meeting shall not require a response or debate.*
4. To receive and approve the Minutes of the Grounds Committee meeting held on Monday 10 January 2022.
5. To receive a verbal update in respect of the completed projects/significant works undertaken by the Countryside Team.
6. To receive an additional quotation in respect of the replacement Spring Toy at Deep Dell Park. The matter was previously considered at the meeting of the Grounds Committee on the 10 January 2022.
7. To receive and consider the Hazleton Common Management Plan.
8. To receive and consider the request in respect for the installation of steps at Coopers Rise, The Yews.
9. To consider a response to the consultation regarding BOAT's and The Glover Report.
10. To consider the proposed group visit to the countryside sites within the parish.
11. To receive an update and consider the way forward in respect of the maintenance/reduction of the trees at Redshank Road. The matter was previously considered at the meeting of the Grounds Committee on the 10 January 2022.

SUBJECT TITLE: Update of works

- Scrub clearance on Catherington Down – mainly blackthorn and sycamore removal on the down ready for spring. All arising removed off the down and placed in/along woodland edge.
- Scrub clearance on Dell Piece West – mainly bramble and Rosebay Willowherb – all arising piled in heaps to rot down.
- Emergency Tree works – a number of trees came down in high winds across all sites. 2 trees were too large for HPC staff to deal with, 1 x beech at Yeolls and 1 x beech at Cath Lith and a couple of climbing jobs due to large snapped branches hung up in trees over footpaths. Everything else dealt with in-house including a tree that came down over Catherington Lane.
- Play area inspection training course for all CT. Trainer came to HPC.
- Planting of snowdrops by the new office.
- Staff appraisals completed.
- Planting of Oak at Jubilee for Queens Platinum Jubilee.
- *Note: A resident at Cath Lith has tarmacked part of land owned by HPC at the top of Lith Avenue.*

Matthew Madill

HORNDEAN PARISH COUNCIL



HAZLETON COMMON

2022 - 2032

MANAGEMENT PLAN

**PRODUCED BY HORNDEAN PARISH COUNCIL
COUNTRYSIDE TEAM (2022)**

WRITTEN BY MATTHEW MADILL



DRAFT COPY

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1.0 General Information

1.1 Land Tenure

Horndean Parish Council has a freehold ownership of Hazleton Common. This has been held since 1996.

(See appendix 1 and 7 for Land Registry Map and Horndean Parish Council Boundary Map showing detailed ownership of the site)

1.2 Location

Hazleton Common is located on the southern boundary of Horndean Parish, East Hampshire. The main entrance to the site is found at Hollybank Close, grid reference 703124, vehicle access can also be gained through the Hillview entrance. The area is bounded by the A3(M) to the East, Dell Piece West to the North, a 10 acre field to the South and residential housing to the West.

There is a proposed development of up to 800+ residential homes, a school and some retail units for neighbouring land known as Land East of Horndean. This development would be to the East of Hazleton Common with pedestrian access across the A3(M).

(See appendix 8 for Location Map showing areas surrounding Hazelton Common)

1.3 Site Area

Site area obtained from East Hampshire District Council GIS software.

HECTARES	15.96
ACRES	39.44

1.4 History

The area was once covered in ancient semi-natural woodland and was historically part of the Royal Forest of Bere. The Saxon Kings used the forests for hunting, as did the Normans, who officially declared the forest in 1086, putting it under forest laws and staking it outside common law. The Verderer's Court was instituted in 1306 to regulate

forest use. As with royal forests its main purpose was for hunting, but it soon became important for timber.

Previous to Horndean Parish Council owning the land, it was owned by a Mr. S.E Borrow and formed part of his estate. The land was mainly used for grazing dairy cattle, with occasional planting of arable crops. Circa 1990, the site was badly damaged by deep ploughing, evidence of this can still be seen across the site. The ploughing caused the soil structure to be damaged and the flow of ground water was also affected. With this the natural seed bed was also destroyed.

1.5 Conservation Status

Hazleton Common was designated as a Local Nature Reserve (LNR) in the year 2000. The site, in 1996 had also been designated a Site of Importance for Nature Conservation. A SINC designation raises awareness of its importance for wildlife particularly with regard to planning and land management decision making. They represent a legacy of good management and rely upon continued stewardship by landowners.

1.6 Legislation Affecting Site

The following pieces of legislation should be understood by anyone attempting to make land management decisions affecting Yeolls Copse.

- National Parks and Access to the Countryside Act, 1949
- Health and Safety at Work Act, 1974
- Wildlife and Countryside Act, 1981
- Occupiers Liability Act, 1984
- European Community Habitats Directive, 1992
- Conservation (Natural Habitats) Regulations, 1994
- Countryside and Rights of Way Act, 2000

- Town and Countryside Planning Act
- Forestry Act 1986

For more information contact the relevant authorities.

1.7 Access Features

Horndean is served by two main access points. The 1st being found at Hillview and the 2nd at Hollybank Close. Both these entrances are suitable for vehicle access. Public access onto the site can also be gained through five kissing gates along Bridleway 24a – Sheepwash Lane.

While there are no official public footpaths/bridleways running across the site there are a number of stone paths and boardwalks members of the public can use.

(See appendix 9 for Access Points Map showing footpath access routes across the site)

1.8 Tree Preservation Orders

There is a thin strip of woodland that runs along the entire western boundary of Hazelton boarding the Hazleton estate and Hazleton Common that has a Tree Preservation Order. There are no other tree orders effecting the rest of the site.

(See appendix 6 for Statutory Designations Map showing TPO areas)

Note: For updated information on carrying out tree works please see the Woodland Management plan.

1.9 Land Control

Where necessary, enforcement and other regulatory controls, including Section 65 of the Town and Country Planning Act 1971 (used to remedy the conditions of the land where adversely affected), will be pursued in respect of unauthorised use and developments of land.

Where a number of dwellings lie adjacent to the site, the protection of the amenities of these properties should be considered in respect of any proposals for implementation of the Management Plan.

2.0 Biological and physical Information

2.1 Geology and Landscape

The site is relatively flat and lies approximately 75 – 100 meters above sea level. The soil is mainly clay based but thick layers of organic humus can be found in the woodland areas. The Common is underlain by argillaceous rocks (minerals containing substantial amounts of clay-like components) and sandstone.

2.2 Hydrology

Hazleton Common lies within an area of complex surface and groundwater systems with 3 natural occurring sinkholes on the site. The sinkholes are depressions in the ground that are underlain by a layer of chalk.

The Local Environment Agency plan states the sinkholes are connected directly to the Havant and Bedhampton springs. Historically, the water movement was tested by adding dyed to monitor the flow and it was discovered that it took 3 days for water to reach these springs from Hazleton. As the water from the springs is used as potable water for the Portsmouth and surrounding areas, the sink holes must be protected from contaminating pollutants.

2.4 Habitats and wildlife

Hazleton Common resembles Lowland Heathland with pockets of Semi-natural Woodland. The site consists of Acid Grassland, Wet Heath, Dry Heath, Transitional Heath, Carr Woodland and Mire. These habitats provide a home to a good reptile population with Adders, Grass Snakes, Slow Worms and Common Lizards all regularly identified.

There is evidence that the site has gone through a lot of change in recent years. An example of this is the bluebell display that occurs annually in open grassland areas. Bluebells are a woodland species indicating the site was covered in trees.

There are 3 ponds on Hazleton and they have Smooth Newts, Palmate Newts and there has been a number of unconfirmed sightings of Great Crested Newts.

2.5 Notable Flora and Fauna Species

(See appendix 3 for Species List)

2.6 Monitoring and site surveying

It is important to carry out regular monitoring and surveying of Hazelton Common. Effective management decisions are based on knowledge gained from monitoring and understanding species, habitats and land management issues of the site.

A Bio Blitz was held on Hazleton Common in 2016. This event invited local residents to assist HPC staff in surveying the site over a 24 hour period. Findings from this event can be found in Appendix 3 – Species List.

Each year Horndean Parish Council carry out Butterfly monitoring as part of the Hampshire and Isle of Wight Butterfly Conservation trust monitoring programme. All results are gathered with the overall aim to understand butterfly populations in the local area.

Reptile Monitoring is carried out by Horndean Parish Council Rangers. There are currently 15 monitoring points on Hazleton. The reptiles are monitored through the use of metal corrugated sheets, as reptiles can often be found using them to absorb heat and as protection from predators.

In 2016 Horndean Parish Council started compiling visual records through fixed point photography, with data to be collected every 5 years. This is a tool that will enable us to record and monitor visual changes across the site and around the boundaries. It involves taking a photograph, from the same point, at intervals over a period of time. The photographs are then compared to identify any positive or negative changes in the landscape.

(See appendix 2 for Fixed Point Photography Locations Map)

2.7 Pylons

There are a number of pylons found across Hazelton Common and these are managed by Scottish and Southern Electricity (SSE). There are two types of pylon found on site, high voltage metal pylons and lower voltage wooden pylons.

Due to pylons on site there is a need to be aware of any overhead works taking place on the site. The public should also not be allowed to fly kites.

There is potential for the wooden pylons to be replaced. All works would be carried out by SSE and access would be required to the site. I was informed the works could happen but nothing has been confirmed. Any works must be in line with our High Level Stewardship agreement and not have a detrimental effect on the site.

3.0 Management Objectives

3.1 Long term site management objectives.

- Maintain and enhance the site for wildlife and biodiversity.
- Reference is often made to the ponds on Hazleton having Great Crested Newts. While there have been a couple of unconfirmed sightings evidence is lacking. Carry out Great Crested Newt DNA testing on the ponds to confirm sightings.
- Reduce the number of trees on the southern side of Hazelton- Lowland heathland is generally dependent on regular grazing by livestock, and prevention of encroachment by bracken, scrub & trees to maintain it in favorable condition.

- Stop the encroachment of trees across Hazelton through felling. Tree works on the common must only be carried out in winter and all stumps must be cut to ground level.
- On the northern side of Hazleton the trees under the powerlines are cut/topped annually by SSE. These trees will never grow to maturity so I recommend felling all the trees over a 10 year period under the power line to create an area that can then be managed as a coppice ride.
- Look for opportunities to create rides and glades in the woodlands. Rides and glades don't only benefit wildlife they can also create a firebreak.
- Keep the natural woodland edge around the southern and western edges of the ponds. This provides valuable winter nesting habitat
- Manage Pond side vegetation. Coppice bankside trees on a 5 year rotation.
- Manage submerged pond vegetation. Do not allow submerged pond vegetation to cover more than 70% of the pond.
- Create a programme of rotationally cutting the Gorse on site – some of the gorse is getting mature and leggy. All gorse should be cut to ground level.
- Control vegetation through Cattle grazing – annually graze ideally over the summer months.
- Diversify the age range of the willows within the wet (carr) woodland through coppicing and pollarding compartments. To increase diversity and age structure –create a 10 – 15 year cycle of willow coppice throughout this area with a small area being done each year.
- Control bramble/scrub encroachment (Valuable habitat that needs to be managed so it doesn't encroach on heathland/open areas).
- Maintain and enhance infrastructure and access for members of the public – to include path, ride and boardwalk management.
- Maintain Horndean Parish Council boundaries.
- Undertake, commission and encourage surveys and research, to increase knowledge of habitats, communities and populations – to include pond surveys, butterfly transects, reptile monitoring, Great Crested Newt DNA testing,
- Ensure that the Health and Safety of all visitors, staff and volunteers is maintained.

- Maintain and/or create good working relationships with neighbouring land owners.
- Seek opportunities to improve on site education and interpretation.
- To promote recreation and community activities while increasing awareness and understanding of the site.
- Monitor the impact that the Land East of Horndean development may be having on the site through increase visitor numbers. Particular attention must be made to access at the northern end of Sheepwash Lane as the proposed development of 800 homes may increase footfall in and around this area.

3.2 Woodland Management Plan

English Woodlands Forestry Ltd were employed by Horndean Parish Council (HPC) to write a Forestry Commission style woodland management plan for all of the woodlands owned or managed by Horndean Parish Council.

This was accepted by the Forestry Commission on 10th January 2017 and expires along with the relevant licences on 10th January 2027. A woodland planning grant was applied for to cover the costs of labour for English Woodlands Forestry Ltd.

The woodland management plan was carried out in guidance with the UK Forestry Standards which considers; sustainable forest management, access to grants and felling/thinning licences.

(The Woodland Management Plan and Felling Licence can be found in hard and digital copy at the Parish Council Office.)

4.0 Works Schedule for Hazelton Common

Works:	Description:	Frequency and Controls:	Future aims:
Patrols	Regular patrols are carried out to check the site is well maintained, safe for staff and visitors and clear of litter.	Fortnightly Horndean Parish Council Countryside check sheets to be completed for the site.	
Maintain boundaries and perimeter fences/gates	Follow the Land Registry Map and make sure all boundaries are as stated.	A formal boundary check should be carried out every 6 months but an informal check should always be done while on patrol. Checklists to be completed.	
Tree Safety surveys/Works	The trees on site should not represent a threat to public and staff safety.	Checks should be made during fortnightly patrols, after extreme weather and during the scheduled tree safety inspection.	Basic tree inspection training for all staff.

Carry out and complete Woodland Works.	Follow the woodland management plan to diversify age and species of woodland, improve hazel coppice and improve access for amenity use.	Any safety works should be given priority. Works to be carried out over the next 10 years. Rotational coppice of willows in carr woodland. Reduction of trees growing on open Heathland habitat. Annually – with the help of volunteers and whenever opportunities arise.	Fell all trees under High voltage powerlines to create open habitat/coppice area. (SSE annually cut top the trees so they will never grow to a mature level).
Ecological Surveys	Future surveys should be carried out across the site to include mammals, birds and plants.		Information gained from surveys to be used in helping shape the future management of the site.

<p>Fixed Point Photography</p>	<p>Pictures were 1st taken in 2016 across the site.</p> <p>See appendices for map of fixed point photography locations.</p>	<p>Pictures should be taken every year looking for any significant change. If no change can be identified pictures can be deleted.</p> <p>Pictures should be taken every 5 years and these pictures are to be kept as long term evidence of any site changes.</p>	<p>To build up a catalogue of images to evidence if and how the site is changing and if required adjustments need to be made to the management plan.</p>
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<p>Maintain and Improve Site infrastructure</p>	<p>Due to the heavy use of the site footpaths and the poor ground conditions in winter, infrastructure can become worn. All infrastructure needs to be maintained to a good standard.</p> <p>The infrastructure on site should not represent a threat to public and staff safety.</p>	<p>Annually footpaths should be cleared of detritus and soil build up.</p> <p>Boardwalks should be regularly checked to ensure they are safe for the public to use.</p> <p>Areas of seating are regularly trimmed and accessible for use at all times.</p> <p>Any infrastructure safety issues should be dealt with as a priority.</p>	<p>Replace older sections of boardwalk on the Southern side. Many areas of boardwalk are showing signs of decay and become very slippery in winter.</p> <p>Look into path improvement/creation along the north-eastern boundary. This path becomes very wet and rutted in winter/wetter months.</p> <p>Install more benches on the site.</p>
<p>Maintain and Improve site interpretation and education.</p>		<p>Maintenance checks carried out fortnightly on patrols. – Repair works to be completed to a high standard.</p>	<p>When opportunities arise promote the site through media such as Facebook and the local press.</p>

		Looking for opportunities to improve interpretation/onsite education should be ongoing.	
Control and/or remove invasive species from the site	Ragwort	Ideally pulled before going to seed. We should not completely eradicate Ragwort from the site but try to control its spread and abundance. Ragwort is a native plant that can help support up to 30 different species.	
	Turkey Oak saplings	Turkey Oak is not native to the UK and spreads quite rapidly. The main area to monitor for Turkey Oak is along the border with Bridleway 26a – Sheepwash Lane. Do not remove mature Turkey oak as they can provide valuable habitat for birds, bats and other wildlife.	
	Rhododendron	Rhododendron can be found growing on woodland edges. I believe most has been removed but needs constant monitoring.	

Bracken Control	<p>Bracken can be found growing across all of the site. Bracken can be shredded or sprayed.</p> <p>If shredding, Bracken is best cut before it dies back and forms a thick carpet. It is best shredded twice a year, 1st in June and then approximately 6 – 8 weeks later.</p> <p>If sparying, bracken is best treated with Asulox.</p>	<p>Cutting can be carried out between June – Late September (Carcinogenic spores can be produced after September so bracken should not be cut).</p> <p>Spraying is best done in mid to late summer (July – August).</p>	<p>Note: We have favoured the shredding method to date.</p> <p>Investigate the use of a tractor and mounted flail/mower to manage larger areas of Bracken.</p>
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Seasonal Cattle Grazing	<p>The actions of livestock create a mosaic of structure maximising the habitats available to wildlife.</p> <p>Grazing of heathland should ideally be carried out over summer months (June to September).</p>	<p>Stocking rates should be set to create or maintain a mosaic of habitats and vegetation structure. Under-grazing may lead to build up of coarse grasses, whilst overgrazing may damage heather structure and reduce species diversity.</p> <p>I recommend 4 to 6 cows for Hazleton common, but constant monitoring is needed to make sure the site is not under or overgrazed.</p>	<p>When I first started the site was grazed with up to 12 cows. The site was annually overgrazed and Heather never took hold. Since a reduction in cattle numbers, Heather has started to spread across the site.</p> <p>NOTE: Careful consideration is required; higher stocking levels can damage fragile habitats and species living in them. Some species such as reptiles can be particularly affected by changes to grazing levels.</p>
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Pond Management	Manage bankside vegetation	<p>Bankside trees should not exceed 3 or 4 and they should not be allowed to grow taller than 5 meters. Manage the trees on a 3 or 4 year rotation.</p> <p>Encourage non woody bankside vegetation on the banks.</p> <p>Submerged vegetation should not exceed 70%. Bog bean is quite prevalent in one of the ponds and needs annual management. When clearing submerged vegetation, leave any material on the side of the bank for a week to allow invertebrates to return to the water.</p>	
	Manage submerged vegetation		

Appendices

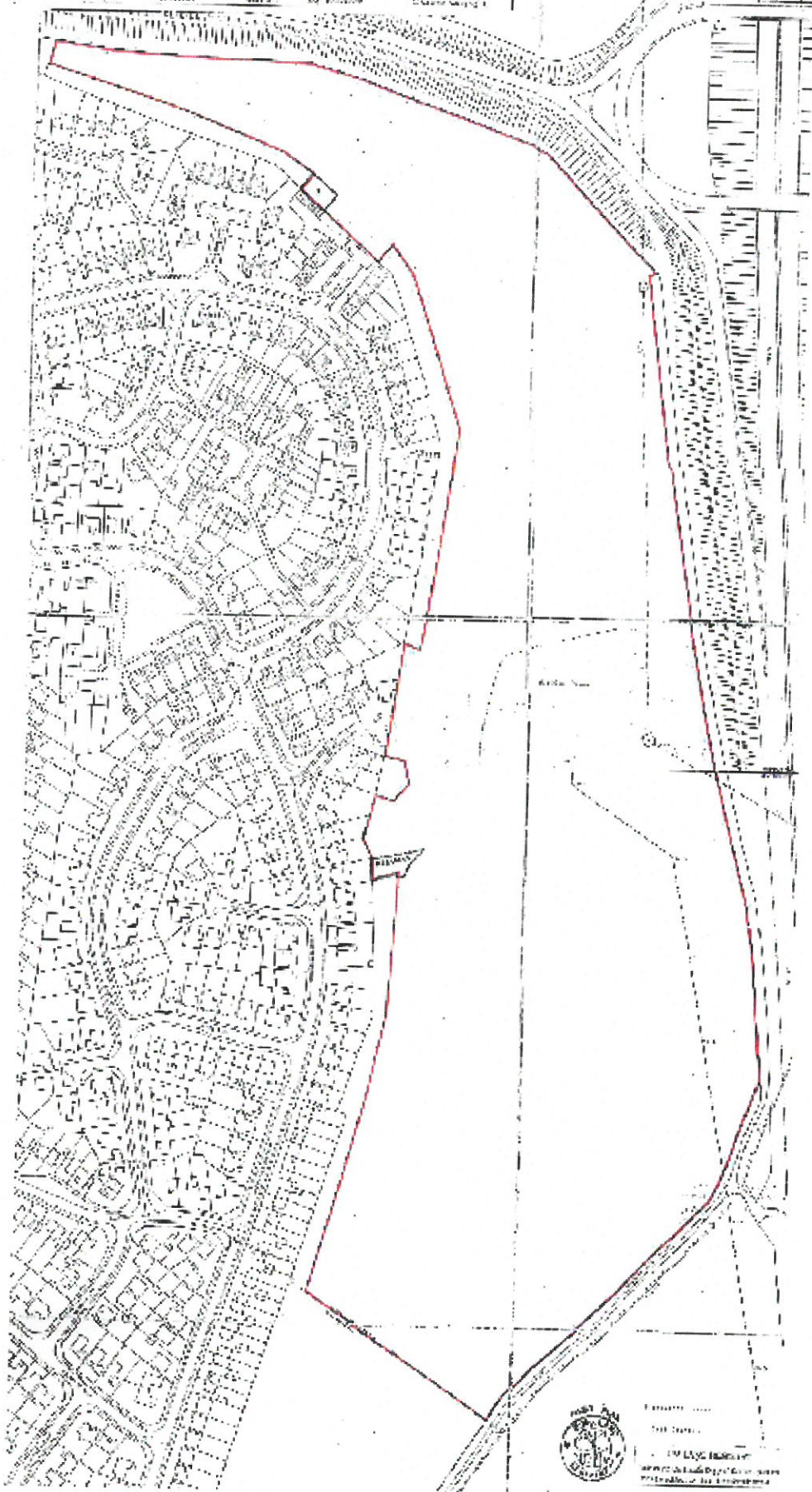
Appendix 1 - Land Registry Map

LAND REGISTRY

HP519726

2000/00/00	10/00/00	10/00/00
10/00/00	10/00/00	10/00/00
10/00/00	10/00/00	10/00/00

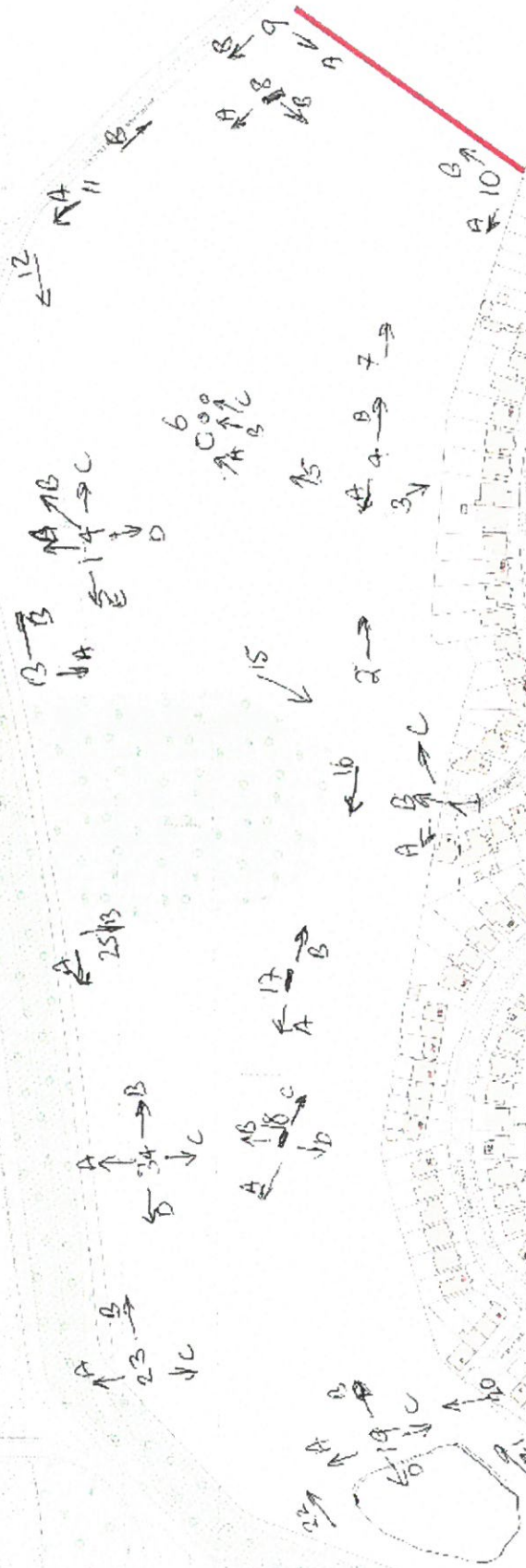
The map is a copy of the original map and is not a reproduction of the original map.



10/00/00
10/00/00
10/00/00

Appendix 2 - Fixed Point Photography Location Map

HAZLETON 20.6



Appendix 3 - Species List

Mammals

Capreolus capreolus
Meles Meles
Oryctolagus cuniculus
Pipistrellus pipistrellus
Sciurus carolinensis
Talpa europaea
Vulpes vulpes

Roe deer
Badger
European rabbit
Pipistrelle bat
Grey squirrel
Common mole
Red fox

Flora

Anemone nemorosa
Buddleia davidii
Calluna vulgaris
Calystegia sepium
Centaurea nigra
Cerastium fontanum
Chamaenerion angustifolium
Circaea lutetiana
Cirsium arvense
Cirsium palustre
Cirsium vulgare
Crepis vesicaria
Digitalis purpurea
Epilobium hirsutum
Epilobium montanum
Eupatorium cannabinum
Euphorbia amygdaloides
Galium aparine
Galium saxatile
Geranium dissectum
Geum urbanum
Hedera helix
Heracleum sphondylium
Hieracium sp.
Hyacinthoides non-scripta
Hypericum androsaemum
Hypericum pulchrum
Hypochaeris radicata
Lathyrus pratensis
Leontodon hispidus
Leucanthemum vulgare
Lonicera periclymenum
Lotus corniculatus
Lotus uliginosus
Lysimachia nemorum

Wood anemone
Buddleja
Common heather
Hedge bindweed
Lesser knapweed
Common mouse-ear chickweed
Rosebay willowherb
Broad leaved enchanters nightshade
Creeping thistle
Marsh thistle
Spear thistle
Beaked hawk beard
Foxglove
Great willowherb
Broadleaved willowherb
Hemp agrimony
Wood spurge
Cleavers
Heath bedstraw
Cut leaved cranesbill
Wood avens
Common ivy
Common hogweed
Hawkweed
Bluebell
Tutsum
St. Johns wort
Catsear
Meadow vetchling
Hawkbit
Ox-eye daisy
Honey suckle
Birds-foot trefoil
March birds-foot trefoil
Yellow pimpernel

<i>Melica uniflora</i>	Wood melcick
<i>Menyanthes trifoliata</i>	Bogbean
<i>Moehringia trinervia</i>	Apetalous sandwort
<i>Picris echioides</i>	Bristly oxtongue
<i>Pilosella auranticum</i>	Orange hawkbit
<i>Plantago lanceolata</i>	Ribwort plantain
<i>Plantago major</i>	Broadleaf plantain
<i>Polygonatum multiflorum</i>	Solomon's seal
<i>Potentilla erecta</i>	Tormentil
<i>Potentilla reptans</i>	Creeping cinquefoil
<i>Potamogeton natans</i>	Broadleaved pondweed
<i>Primula vulgaris</i>	Primrose
<i>Pulicaria dysenterica</i>	Common fleabane
<i>Ranunculus acris</i>	Meadow buttercup
<i>Ranunculus ficaria</i>	Lesser celandine
<i>Ranunculus repens</i>	Creeping crowsfoot
<i>Ribes sylvestre</i>	Redcurrant
<i>Rosa arvensis</i>	Wild rose
<i>Rosa canina</i>	Dog rose
<i>Rubus fruticosus</i>	Bramble
<i>Rubus idaeus</i>	Raspberry
<i>Rumex acetosa</i>	Sorrel
<i>Rumex acetosella</i>	Sheep sorrel
<i>Rumex crispus</i>	Curled dock
<i>Ruscus aculeatus</i>	Butchers broom
<i>Sarothamnus scoparius</i>	Common broom
<i>Senecio erucifolius</i>	Hoary ragwort
<i>Senecio jacobea</i>	Common ragwort
<i>Solidago virgaurea</i>	European goldenrod
<i>Stachys officinalis</i>	Common hedge nettle
<i>Stachys sylvatica</i>	Hedge woundwort
<i>Stellaria graminea</i>	Common starwort
<i>Tamus communis</i>	Black bryony
<i>Taraxacum officinale</i>	Dandelion
<i>Teucrium scorodonia</i>	Wood sage
<i>Trifolium dubium</i>	Lesser trefoil
<i>Trifolium pratense</i>	Red clover
<i>Trifolium repens</i>	White clover
<i>Typha latifolia</i>	Common bulrush
<i>Ulex europaeus</i>	Common gorse
<i>Ulex minor</i>	Dwarf gorse
<i>Urtica dioica</i>	Common nettle
<i>Veronica chamaedrys</i>	Germander speedwell
<i>Veronica montana</i>	Wood speedwell
<i>Veronica officinalis</i>	Heath speedwell
<i>Viburnum opulus</i>	Guelder rose
<i>Vicia cracca</i>	Tufter vetch
<i>Vicia sativa</i>	Common vetch

Vicia tetraspermum
Viola riviniana
Anacamptis pyramidalis

Smooth vetch
Dog violet
Pyramidal orchid

Grasses

Anthoxanthum odoratum
Argostis stolonifera
Argostis tenuis
Arrhenatherum elatius
Brachypodium sylvaticum
Dactylis glomerata
Deschampsia caespitosa
Festuca gigantea
Festuca rubra
Holcus lanatus
Holcus mollis
Melica uniflora
Milium effusum
Poa annua
Poa trivialis

Sweet Vernal
Creeping Bent
Common Bent
False Oat Grass
False Broom
Cocks Foot
Tufted Hair Grass
Giant Fescue
Red Fescue
Yorkshire Fog
Creeping Soft Grass
Wood Melick
Wood Millet
Annual Meadow Grass
Rough Meadow Grass

Sedges and Rushes

Carex pendula
Carex remota
Carex sylvatica
Juncus conglomeratus
Juncus effusus
Luzula forsteri
Luzula pilosa

Pendulous Sedge
Remote Sedge
Wood Sedge
Compact Rush
Soft Rush
Southern Wood Rush
Hairy Wood Rush

Fungi

Amanita muscaria
Armillaria cepistipes
Armillaria mellea
Crinipellis scabellata
Daldinia concentrica
Hygrocybe conica
Hygrocybe miniata
Laccaria amethystina
Leccinum scabrum
Lepiota cristata
Marasmiellus ramealis
Mycena polygramma
Mycena epipterygia

Fly agaric
Fine scaly monkey fungus
Honey fungus
Hairy parachute
Cramp balls (King Alfred's cake)
Conical wax cap
Vermilion wax-cap
Amethyst deceiver
Brown birch scaber stalk
Stinking parasol
Twig mummy cap
Roof nail bonnet
Yellow stemmed bonnet

Panaeolus papilionaceus
Piptoporus betulinus
Psilocybe semilanceata

Fringed mottle gill
Birch polypore
Liberty cap

Ferns

Athyrium filix-femina
Blechnum spicant
Dryopteris affinis
Dryopteris carthusiana
Dryopteris dilatata
Dryopteris filix-mas
Pteridium aquilinum

Lady fern
Hard fern
Scaly male fern
Narrow buckler fern
Broad buckler fern
Male fern
Bracken

Trees and Shrubs

Acer campestre
Acer pseudoplatanus
Betula pendula
Betula pubescens
Castanea sativa
Corylus avellana
Crataegus monogyna
Euonymus europaea
Fagus sylvatica
Frangula alnus
Fraxinus excelsior
Ilex aquifolium
Malus domestica
Malus sylvestris
Pinus sylvestris
Populus tremula
Prunus avium
Prunus spinosa
Quercus cerris
Quercus ilex
Quercus robur
Salix caprea
Salix cinerea
Sorbus aucuparia
Sorbus torminalis
Taxus baccata
Thelycrania sanguinea

Field maple
Sycamore
Silver birch
Downy birch
Sweet chestnut
Hazel
Hawthorn
Spindle tree
Beech
Alder buckthorn
Ash
Holly
Apple
Crab apple
Scots Pine
Aspen
Wild cherry
Blackthorn
Turkey oak
Holm oak
English oak
Goat willow
Grey willow
Rowan
Wild service tree
Yew
Dogwood

Butterflies

Aglais urticae
Anthocharis cardamines
Argynnis paphia
Artogeia rapae
Celastrina argiolus
Cynthia cardui
Gonepteryx rhamni
Inachis io
Leptidea sinapis
Maniola jurtina
Melanargia galathea
Pararge aegeria
Polygonia c-album
Polyommatus icarus
Pyronia tithonus
Vanessa atalanta

Tortoiseshell
 Orange Tip
 Silver-Washed fritillary
 Small White
 Holly Blue
 Painted Lady
 Brimstone
 Peacock
 Wood White
 Meadow Brown
 Marbled white
 Speckled Wood
 Comma
 Common Blue
 Gatekeeper
 Red Admiral

Birds

Accipiter nisus
Aegithalos caudatus
Ardea cinerea
Buteo buteo
Columba palumbus
Carduelis cannabina
Carduelis carduelis
Carduelis chloris
Certhia familiaris
Corvus corone corone
Corvus frugilegus
Corvus monedula
Erithacus rubecula
Eurasian bullfinch
Falco tinnunculus
Garrulus glandarius
Parus caeruleus
Parus major
Passer domesticus
Phasianus colchicus
Phylloscopus collybita
Phylloscopus trochilus
Pica pica
Picus viridis
Saxicola torquata
Sitta europaea
Strix aluco
Sylvia atricapilla

Sparrow hawk
 Long-tailed tit
 Grey heron
 Buzzard
 Wood pigeon
 Linnet
 Goldfinch
 Greenfinch
 Tree Creeper
 Carrion crow
 Rook
 Jackdaw
 Robin
 Bullfinch
 Kestrel
 Jay
 Blue tit
 Great tit
 House sparrow
 Pheasant
 Chiffchaff
 Willow warbler
 Magpie
 Green woodpecker
 Stonechat
 Nuthatch
 Tawny owl
 Blackcap

Sylvia curruca
Troglodytes troglodytes
Turdus merula
Turdus philomelos

Whitethroat
Wren
Blackbird
Song thrush

Amphibians and Reptiles

Anguis fragilis
Lacerta vivapara
Lissotriton vulgaris
Natrix Natrix
Rana temporaria
Triturus helveticus
Vipera berus

Slow worm
Common lizard
Smooth newt
Grass snake
Common Frog
Palmate newt
Adder

Insects & Arachnids

Agelena labyrinth
Apis mellifera
Anax imperator
Bombus lapidarius
Bombus lucorum
Chorthippus brunneus
Chorthippus parallelus
Cicadella viridis
Donacia versicolorea
Enallagma cyathigerum
Enoplognatha ovata
Eurygaster testudinaria
Halyzia sedecimguttata
Ischnura elegans
Piezodorus lituratus
Rhagozycha fulva
Sympetrum fonscolombii
Sympetrum striolatum

Labyrinth spider
Honey bee
Emperor dragonfly
Red tailed bumblebee
White tailed bumblebee
Field grasshopper
Meadow grasshopper
Green leafhopper
Leaf beetle
Common damselfly
Comb footed spider
Shieldbug spp
Orange ladybird
Blue-tailed damselfly
Gorse shield bug
Red soldier beetle
Red veined darter
Common darter

-
Appendix 6 Statutory Designations Map

-
Appendix 7 Horndean Parish Council Boundary Map

Hordean Parish Council

Hazleton Common -
Hordean Parish Council Boundary

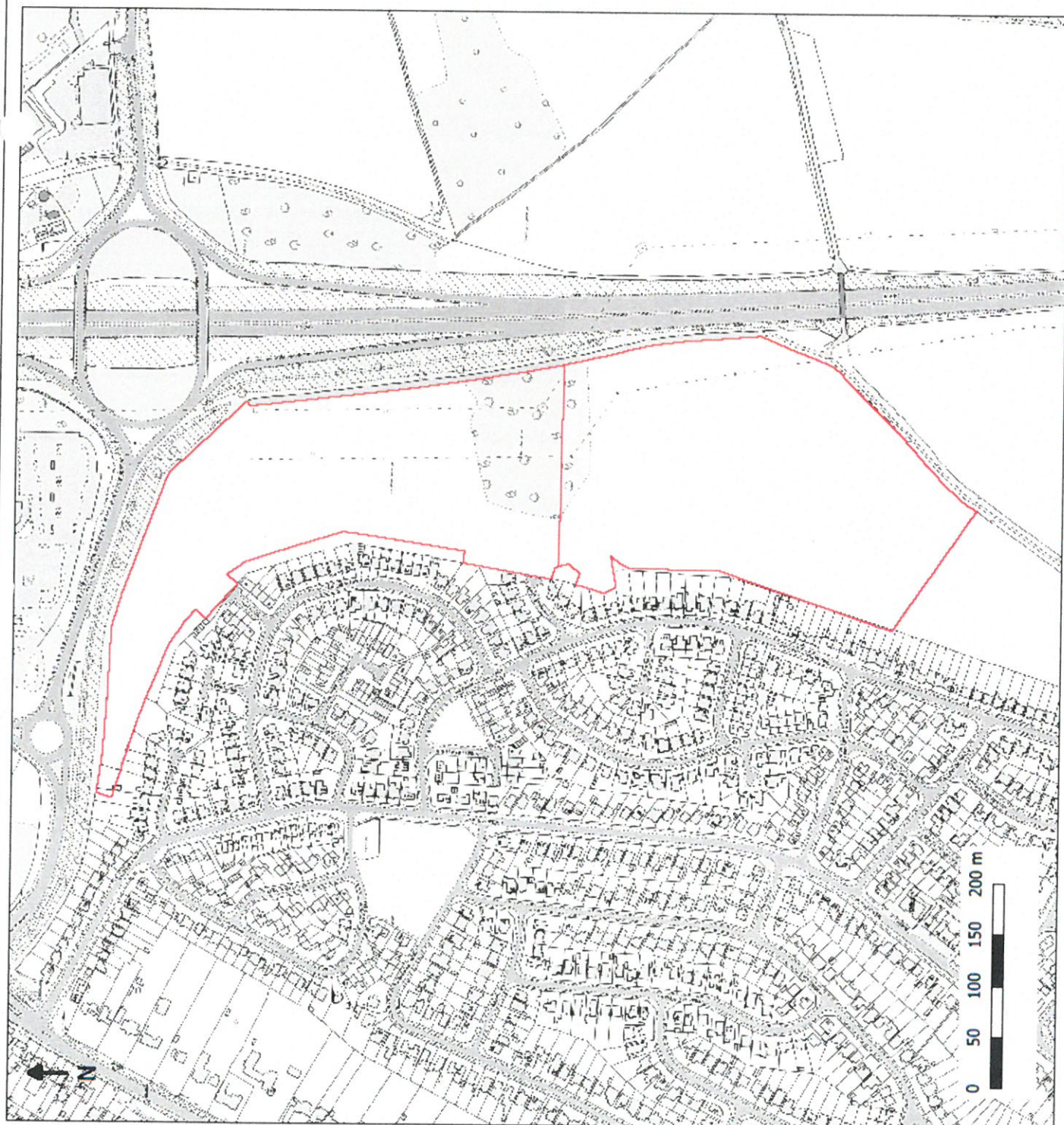
Map showing Hordean Parish Council
Boundary on Hazleton Common

Scale 1:6000

Legend

 HPC Land Registry Boundary

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Appendix 8 Location Map

Hordean Parish Council

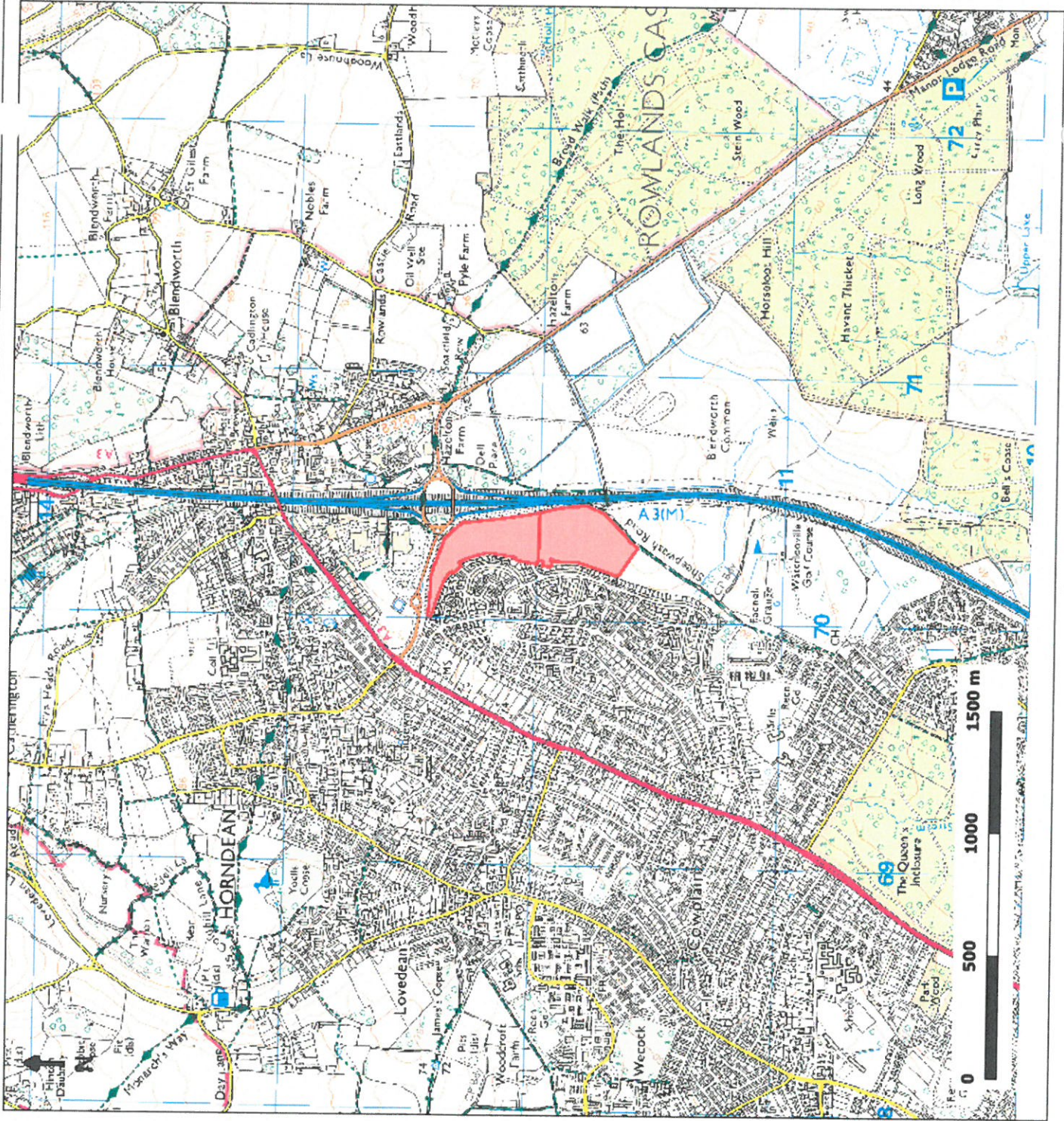
Hazleton Common - Location Map

Map showing Hazleton Common

Scale 1:25000

Legend

Hazleton Common



-
Appendix 9 Access Points Map

Hordean Parish Council

Hazleton Common - Access Points

Map showing access points which are currently existent on Hazleton Common:

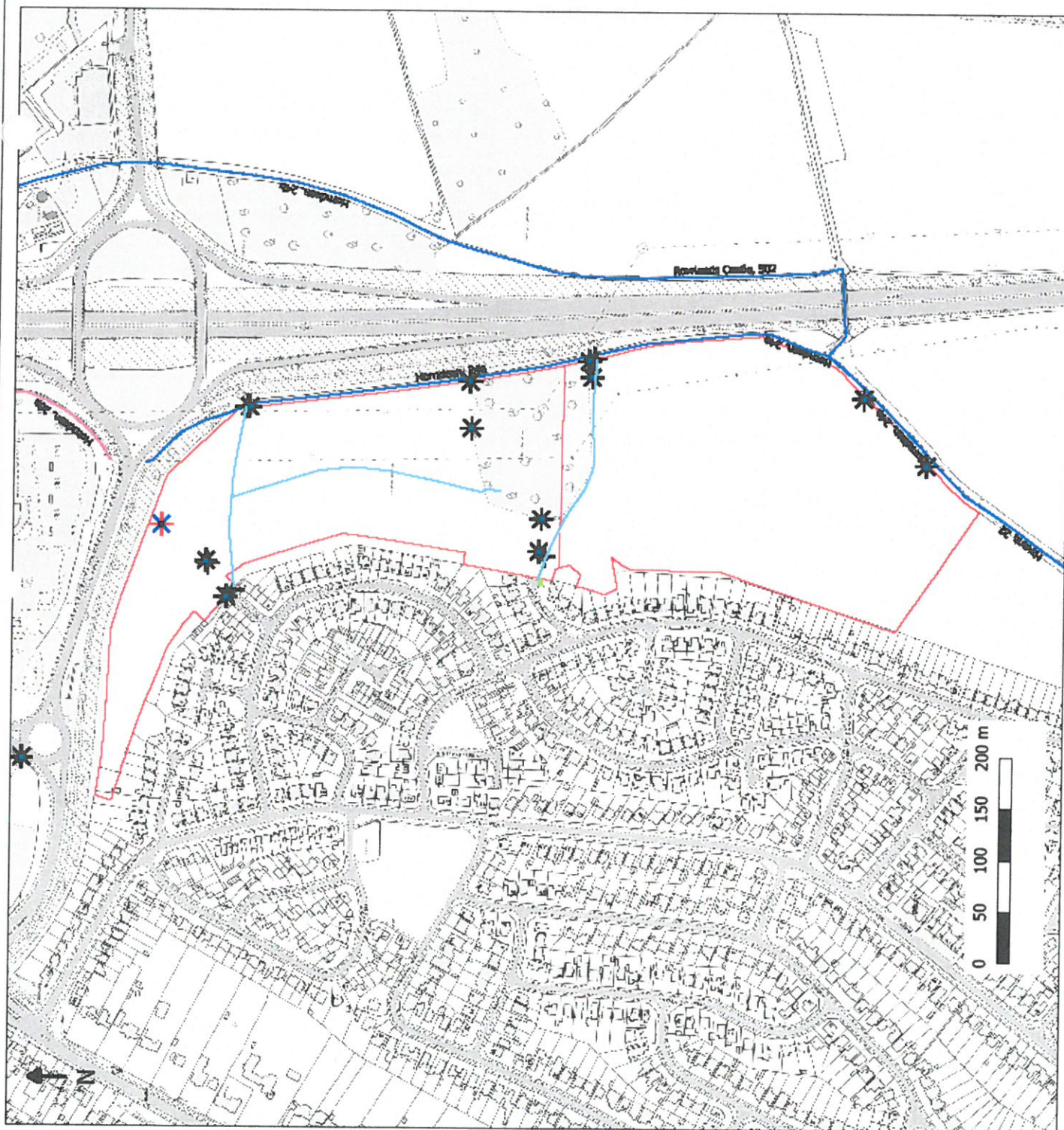
- Hampshire Rights of Way (Includes ROW Number)
- Access Points (Includes Access Type)
- Vehicle Tracks

Scale 1:6000

Legend

- HPC Boundary
- Vehicle Track
- Access-Points
- Field Gate
- Kissing Gate
- Stile
- ROW
- Hampshire Rights of Way Footpath
- Hampshire Rights of Way Bridleway

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Appendix 10 - Land Status / Designations

Horndean Parish Council

Hazleton Common - Land Status / Designations


Map showing land status/designations that
apply to or are existent on Hazleton Common:

- Priority Habitat Areas (PHA)
- Ancient Semi Natural Woodland (ASNW)

Scale 1:6000

Legend

 HPC Site Boundary

 ASNW

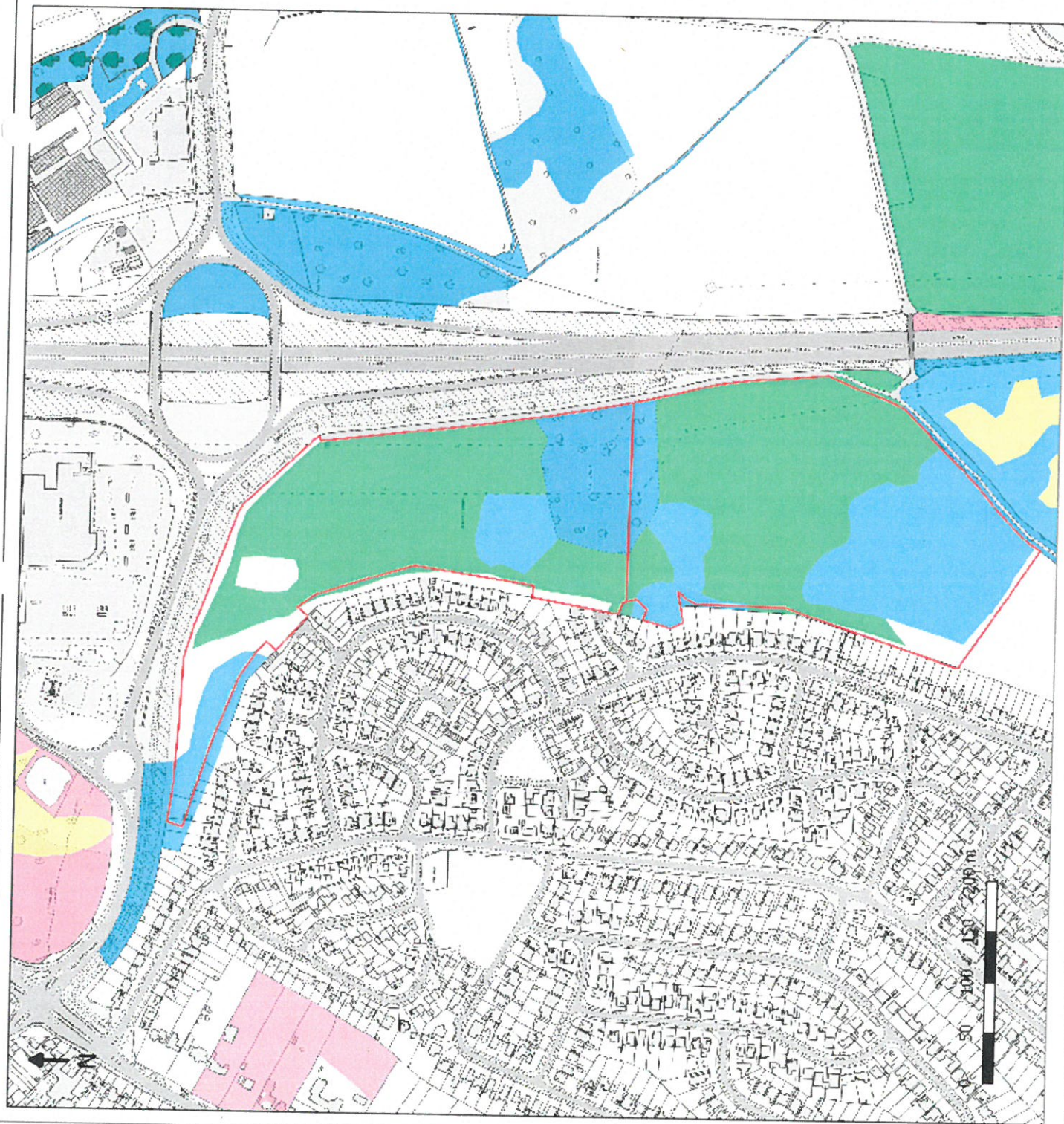
 PHA

 Deciduous woodland

 Good quality semi-improved grassland

 Lowland dry acid grassland

 No main habitat but additional habitats present



HORNDEAN PARISH COUNCIL

AGENDA ITEM

8

14 March 2022

SUBJECT TITLE: Installation of steps

PURPOSE OF REPORT:

A resident has requested if some steps could be installed where Coopers Rise meets the Yews due to the risk of slipping.

Good afternoon,

I was wondering if it would be at all possible to have some steps installed at the top of Cooper's Rise, Horndean where it meets the top of The Yews. A lot of people use this route when walking from The Yews to the village.

It can be very slippery to negotiate especially for older people.

I would think steps similar to those in the Lithe would be sufficient and make this route a lot safer.

If council agree to the works I would suggest installing some basic steps that are pinned in with rebar (reinforced steel bar/rods). The steps would be 3 feet wide and would require some digging to into the bank to get the step level. We would need to buy a small amount of type 1 crushed concrete to make a solid base for the step.

This is doable by the Countryside Team.

Estimated cost:

Tonne type 1: £50

Timber for steps: £100

Metal Rebar: £50

Total: £200.00 + vat



Report

Carla Baverstock-Jones

From: Susan Davenport <chairempc@gmail.com>
Sent: 26 February 2022 19:33
To: clerk.shaldenpc@gmail.com; buritonparishcouncil@hotmail.co.uk; clerk@beechpc.com; cllr.jeanette.kirby@bramshottandliphook-pc.gov.uk; Carla Baverstock-Jones; DeputyClerk@whitehilltowncouncil.gov.uk; mandisowik@chawtonparishcouncil.org; clerk-hpc@outlook.com; worldhamparishclerk@gmail.com; james.deane@petersfield-tc.gov.uk; clerk@petersfield-tc.gov.uk; clerk@grayshott-pc.gov.uk; clerk@rowlandscastlepc.org.uk; jenny.hollington@steep-pc.gov.uk; helenmarsh141@btinternet.com; clerk@froyleparishcouncil.org.uk
Cc: East Proper Officer
Subject: Re: EHAPTC - BOATs and The Glover Report

Dear All,

As you are no doubt aware the Government recently published its proposed response to The Glover Report and as part of its consultation process welcomes input from individuals and public bodies.

The Government's Review specifically looks at damage done to green lanes and byways by motorised vehicles stating "we have become increasingly aware of damage and disturbance caused by excessive use of off-road motor vehicles on some unsealed routes. This can result in impacts on local wildlife, the special qualities of an area e.g., tranquillity, and make the route less accessible for other users such as those on foot, bicycles, horseback, or in vehicles used by disabled people. In protected landscapes, these impacts could undermine the statutory purposes of the area."

It is important that as many parishes as possible in East Hampshire respond to this consultation, highlighting the lack of action by SDNPA and HCC over the past 10 years. I am writing to you to ask you all to put this on your Council agendas and to submit your views in time to meet the deadline of 9th April. I suspect numbers will count.

See below: -

- 1) a guide to the relevant sections of the consultation paper. There is no need to complete every section.
- 2) extracts from the recent EHAPTC briefing paper produced for the SDNPA workshop on BOATs earlier this month and
- 3) a summary of a recent briefing circulated by GLEAM

It would also be helpful if your council were to contact Damian Hinds MP, the SDNPA and HCC and to encourage parishioners to respond direct themselves

The Government Response to The Glover Report is at: <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/landscapes-review-national-parks-and-aonbs-government-response/landscapes-review-national-parks-and-aonbs-government-response>

The Consultation is at: <https://consult.defra.gov.uk/future-landscapes-strategy/government-response-to-the-landscapes-review/consultation/intro/>

Best wishes,

Susan Davenport
 Chair East Meon Parish Council.

1) Relevant sections of the Consultation Paper

It is noticeable that the **Government is not consulting on some of the recommendations** that had been proposed in the Glover Review. In particular, Proposal 27 stressed more funding was required for National Park Authorities (and AONBs), with security across five-year periods. The Glover Report said that “this is justified to redress historical under-funding, to enable the authorities to deliver new responsibilities we have set out and to secure new landscapes for the nation.” For the last two years (and for the next two) Government’s financial settlement has been “flat cash” (ie. fixed in cash terms with no allowance at all for inflation). In real terms this is (and has already been for the last two years) a reduction in funding. *This does not enable any of the authorities to do anything new – without dropping some of their existing activities ...* The Government’s response to this aspect of the Glover Review says “there is relatively limited scope to increase the core grant by the scale suggested in the review or to provide longer funding settlements that extend beyond a spending review period. Therefore, the core grant does not provide the opportunity to increase funding to the scale needed to deliver our vision.” This suggests that NPAs, AONBs and other Local Authorities (including County Councils) are likely to be under-funded so that they then have to choose to do only some of the longer list of things that they would like to do... Removing motorised recreational vehicles from BOATs etc could be one of those matters that gets dropped because of a lack of adequate funding if other pressures and priorities prevail. Parishes may wish to comment on this matter and **Question 25** provides an opportunity to do so.

Parishes may also wish to use **Question 25** to give more information about the issue of BOATs in East Hampshire, perhaps explaining that:

- there is a high concentration of BOATs in the area (over 70 BOATs) – and they attract recreational motor vehicles from many miles away across South East England and beyond
- the South Downs National Park has now existed for over ten years but has not addressed increasingly severe problems reported by Parish Councils and others
- reports made to the National Park Authority (or requests for help from communities) have often received a reply saying that SDNPA is not responsible for Rights of Way and that all enquiries should be made to Hampshire County Council
- the County Council has taken little / no action over the last ten years in the area either
- addressing BOATs in a piecemeal (one by one) basis only adds pressure onto other nearby BOATs in the area: something needs to be done for the whole district so that it is no longer attractive to recreational vehicles from so far away ...
- only after lots of pressure from all the Parish Councils in the District (acting together) has the National Park Authority recently arranged a joint meeting with the County Council – but, even now, this ‘cooperation’ may not lead to any action
- the Glover Review stressed that extra funding would be necessary in National Parks so that they could fulfil all the actions expected of them and their partners. But Government’s response fails to recognise this.

Of the main questions relating to BOATs (numbers 14-17) **questions 14 and 16** ask the reasons for answers. These are opportunities to tell Defra about problems that parishes have experienced (perhaps highlighting issues from the EHAPTC or GLEAM lists?)

Questions 6 and 7 relate to a proposal to strengthen the first purpose of protected landscapes (for the benefit of nature) and also provides respondents with opportunities to suggest other priorities that should be strengthened (climate, cultural heritage etc).

Questions 11 and 12 relate to a proposal to strengthen the second purpose of protected landscapes (improving access, health and wellbeing) and respondents may wish to refer to the use of recreational motor vehicles in their answers.

Questions 22 and 23 relate to a proposal to strengthen the statutory duty which is placed upon public bodies so that they are clearer and given greater weight when exercising public functions.

2) Relevant issues from the recent EHAPTC briefing note about adverse effects of motorised vehicles:

- the noise they create destroys the tranquillity sought by others and disturbs wildlife
- the safety of other non-motorised users is severely compromised
- damage caused by increasingly powerful and heavy machines rips apart the fragile structure of ancient byways

- deep ruts and large deep puddles are created, making these Rights of Way almost impassable for family walkers, ramblers and other pedestrians
- the fear of meeting fast motorised vehicles on narrow paths (often sunken byways with steep gradients) has discouraged many people from using the local Rights of Way network – including young families, those with dogs and the less agile/mobile
- vulnerable users, including the disabled and blind for whom wide byways without stiles and obstructions would normally be ideal, are particularly discouraged and disadvantaged
- horse-riders now rarely use these routes because of the risks of injury to their horses and, instead, use local roads which have other dangers
- similarly runners rarely use BOATs as they are wary of twisting their ankles or falling as a result of the badly rutted surfaces and cyclists suffer damage to their bicycles
- damage to farm property (including gates, tracks and crops) which adds to costs and reduces income for farmers, landowners and the rural economy
- damage to habitats and designated sites for nature (such as SSSIs and SINCs) through which many BOATs pass – and to threatened species and other ecology and biodiversity
- damage to cultural heritage: not just the ancient byways themselves (which include ancient bronze age routes) but other historic assets along the way
- concerns about nitrates entering water courses via surface run off down the rutted channels
- fumes and air pollution can linger in the sunken lanes for hours
- climate change and carbon emissions – should these motorised recreational uses really be encouraged in a National Park.

Some of these issues may be relevant to questions 14 and 16 in the Government's consultation.

3) The recent briefing circulated by GLEAM about the current consultation notes the following:

- The Government recognises the vital role of nature for the nation's wellbeing.
- Since the pandemic, this has become even more obvious.
- Equally, the Government acknowledges the urgent need to reduce our dependence on motor vehicles.
- Green lanes - the thousands of miles of ancient, unsealed tracks that criss-cross the English countryside - are much more than just access routes: they are a historic, precious part of the rural landscape.
- Some green lanes are ancient drovers' roads or cart tracks. Others are older, dating back to Roman, or even prehistoric times. They have survived for hundreds of years as precious features of the rural heritage. They need protection.
- Recreational motor vehicles – chiefly motorbikes and 4x4s – are noisy, intrusive, polluting, and sometimes dangerous. They destroy the fabric of green lanes, often reducing them to rutted quagmires. Beautiful, tranquil places have been made ugly.
- Recreational motor vehicles damage not just the tracks themselves, but the amenity and enjoyment of other users – farmers, disabled people, walkers, cyclists, equestrians.
- The lives of those who live alongside green lanes, or who need them for essential access, are made difficult.
- The health of the natural environments of which the lanes form an important part is degraded.
- The Government has recognised that protecting green lanes has become a pressing issue. It has devoted part of the consultation on its Glover Landscapes Review response to a series of questions on the future use of green lanes – questions 14 to 17.

GLEAM points out that of the four questions (14-17) about green lanes: question 14 (giving authorities additional powers to restrict recreational motor vehicle use on green lanes) and question 16 (legislation to restrict recreational motor vehicle use of green lanes which are unclassified roads), ask the reasons for your answer and they explain that these are opportunities to tell Defra about the problems caused by off-roading which you have experienced.

Report to Grounds Committee on a proposed Parish Council Response to the Glover Review on Protected Landscapes.

DEFRA is currently consulting on the above. Insofar as Horndean Parish Council is concerned, I do not think that we have the expertise to answer the full consultation but we could usefully respond to some of the questions dealing with BOAT's (Byways Open to All Traffic).

For some time now, HPC in conjunction with local residents has been trying to get HCC to issue a Traffic Regulation Order regulating the use of Old Lane, Catherington which is BOAT 39. The preference would be for it to be closed to vehicles and bikes but another option would be for it to be closed to vehicular and bike traffic over the winter period.

It is an ancient drovers track connecting Horndean and Catherington. It is the main pedestrian track between the two areas and is the means of walking to Catherington Infants School.

It is a single track path lying on a steep hillside with no passing places. There are four blind corners. In order for any bike or vehicle to gain traction on the path, it is necessary for them to move at speed. This has safety implications for non vehicle users but it also adversely affects the track surface which is churned up and then washed into Southdown Rd when it rains. HCC has to frequently come out to clean the road and clear the drains which get blocked by the displaced debris.

The noise and fumes from the vehicular and bike usage impact on the adjoining houses.

Safety for non vehicular users of Old Lane is a very real issue as there is nowhere to go when a vehicle or bike is approaching at speed. This results in discouraging use of the track particularly by those with young families, walkers with dogs and the vulnerable and disabled.

The damage to the surface means that it discourages runners who risk injury in the ruts and on the slippery surface.

Below is the draft response to the relevant questions to assist with discussion in the meeting and a decision being made.

14. Yes.

Reason:- There are a number of BOAT's in Horndean Parish. BOAT 46 runs adjacent to James Copse and is currently closed to all vehicular traffic to enable the surface to recover. BOAT 39 is Old Lane, Catherington which is similarly adversely impacted by use by vehicles and scrambler bikes. In addition, it has serious safety issues for non vehicular users and the noise and fumes from such use impacts upon the adjacent housing. Hampshire County Council is the responsible highway authority but it is severely constrained by the process accompanying procedures such as Traffic Regulation Orders. It needs additional powers that recognise the fact that all other users of BOAT's are deterred from using them because of safety concerns. There is also the environmental impact on the local area due to the substantial damage caused to the track surface.

15. Tick all four.

Under other:- Boat 39 is an ancient drovers track connecting Horndean and Catherington. It should form part of a protected landscape although it is not in a National Park but adjacent to an urban area and a semi rural area.

In particular, in relation to BOAT 39:-

15.1. Four x four users and scrambler bikes often travel large distances to use the Lane.

15.2. The Lane lies on a steep incline up the side of a hill. The vehicular and bike users seem to prefer adverse weather conditions to use the Lane. This is in breach of the Countryside Codes but it means that there is little traction on the track surface which is then churned up and damaged. The noise and fumes arising from such use adversely impacts adjacent householders. Damage is often caused to gates and fencing alongside the Lane. The dislodged surface is then washed down the hillside into Southdown Rd. Hampshire County Council has to regularly clean the road and clear the drains as a result.

15.3. There are four blind bends. The steep incline means that both vehicles and bikes have to speed to go up the Lane. Coming down, they need good brakes to maintain control. It is a damaged surface and they often slide out of control. In both cases, this is dangerous to other users of the Lane who have nowhere to go on a narrow, single track Lane.

15.4. The fear of meeting fast, motorised vehicles discourages the use of the local Rights of Way network where those on foot should take priority. Those with young families, with dogs, runners, those less agile, those who are disabled or with mobility problems and vulnerable users such as the blind are discouraged from using the Lane.

15.6. This BOAT is the official pedestrian route between Horndean and Catherington to enable children to attend the Infants School in Catherington.

16. Tick Yes- everywhere.

Reason:- BOAT's should be looked at on an individual basis with the starting point being that they all require protection irrespective of whether they are in a National Park or in an area of outstanding natural beauty. BOAT 39 connects a rural and an urban area. It is an ancient drovers track and should be protected for its own sake in addition to protecting the safety of non vehicular users and preventing adverse environmental impact arising from vehicular and bike use.

17. There are no business users of BOAT 39. Residential use, if any, is very limited and could be covered by the use of collapsible bollards that would then be reinstated after use.

25. The importance of restricting the use of BOAT's to vehicular and scrambler bikes is very important on safety, environmental and historical grounds as stated above. Consideration should be on a case by case basis. The relevant authorities with decision making powers should be given additional, effective powers and their funding should be increased to ensure that they are able to implement the process effectively.

HORNDEAN PARISH COUNCIL

AGENDA ITEM: 10

SUBJECT OF REPORT: Visit of Countryside Sites

BACKGROUND

A proposal has been presented which was initially raised prior to the COVID pandemic, to invite a number of District Councillors, local MP, EHDC officers on a tour of the open spaces/sites within the parish.

This would be an activity for the summer months and for this to go ahead due consideration needs to be given to the following:

- The number of participants wishing to attend
- Transport particularly given the limited parking facilities on the sites
- Mobility – walking will be required
- Refreshments
- Average time - minimum of 5hrs
- Councillor involvement.

In order to fully appreciate the sites there is an element of walking involved; participants need to be aware of this as may not be suitable for all attendees.

The countryside vehicles have only one passenger seat, and therefore additional vehicles will be required, possibly the hire of a small mini bus to aid parking issues.

It important to note that due to the height of the vehicles within the team, passenger accessibility may pose a degree of discomfort.

RECOMMENDATION

If this tour is of interest to Members, in the first instance participant numbers need to be ascertained, bearing in mind the availability of vehicles/parking and any mobility issues.

The sites can be scheduled to facilitate a midway break to return to the office for refreshments etc,.

Members may wish to provide input to the Grounds Manager as to preferred sites of particular interest, and give some thought as to the practicalities.

Report completed by



Carla Baverstock-Jones
Chief Officer