

Burghclere Parish Neighbourhood Plan



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Green Infrastructure and Biodiversity Report

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Green Infrastructure and Biodiversity

1. Introduction

Green Infrastructure (GI) is the interconnected network of natural areas and green spaces, Public Rights of Ways, wildlife habitats, landscapes and historic features which promotes a healthy and diverse environment and an attractive place to live. It is an important resource that provides biodiversity and benefits the public as an integral factor in a good quality of life.

It is crucial to protect and enhance the natural environment to secure the long-term health of our natural landscape which will benefit the parishioners through offering attractive environments for outdoor pursuits and exercise, whilst creating a sense of place within the community. This report identifies GI assets and habitats in the parish to inform policy.

2. Policy and Precedence

2.1. Basingstoke and Deane Local Plan 2011 - 2029

2.1.1. Basingstoke and Deane Borough Council (B&DBC) defines Green Infrastructure (GI) as an interconnected network of natural areas and green open spaces that directly contribute to the health and quality of life for the local communities. The Vision underpinning this strategy is to provide a planned and managed network of Green Infrastructure across Basingstoke and Deane which not only provides residents with local access to green spaces, but also positively contributes to biodiversity to thrive alongside the built environment. (Basingstoke and Deane Borough Council, 2011).

2.1.2 Policy EM1 (Landscape) sets out principles that should apply to new development, allowing it only where it can be demonstrated that the proposals are sympathetic to the character and visual quality of the area concerned, taking into account scenic quality, important views within and out of settlements and the local character of buildings and settlement, open areas and landscape features such as ancient woodland and hedgerows (Basingstoke and Deane Borough Council, 2011).

2.1.3. Policy EM4 (Biodiversity, Geodiversity and Nature Conservation) sets out that development proposals will only be permitted if significant harm to bio- and/or geodiversity can be avoided or at least adequately mitigated. To secure opportunities for biodiversity improvement, development proposals will be required to where possible contribute to a net gain in biodiversity which could be achieved through focus on identified Biodiversity Opportunity Areas and Biodiversity Priority Areas (Basingstoke and Deane Borough Council, 2011).

2.1.4. Policy EM5 (Green Infrastructure) points out the importance of the green infrastructure network and requires important corridors or links not to be severed and highlights its mission to protect and enhance the quality of public open space and public rights of way (Basingstoke and Deane Borough Council, 2011).

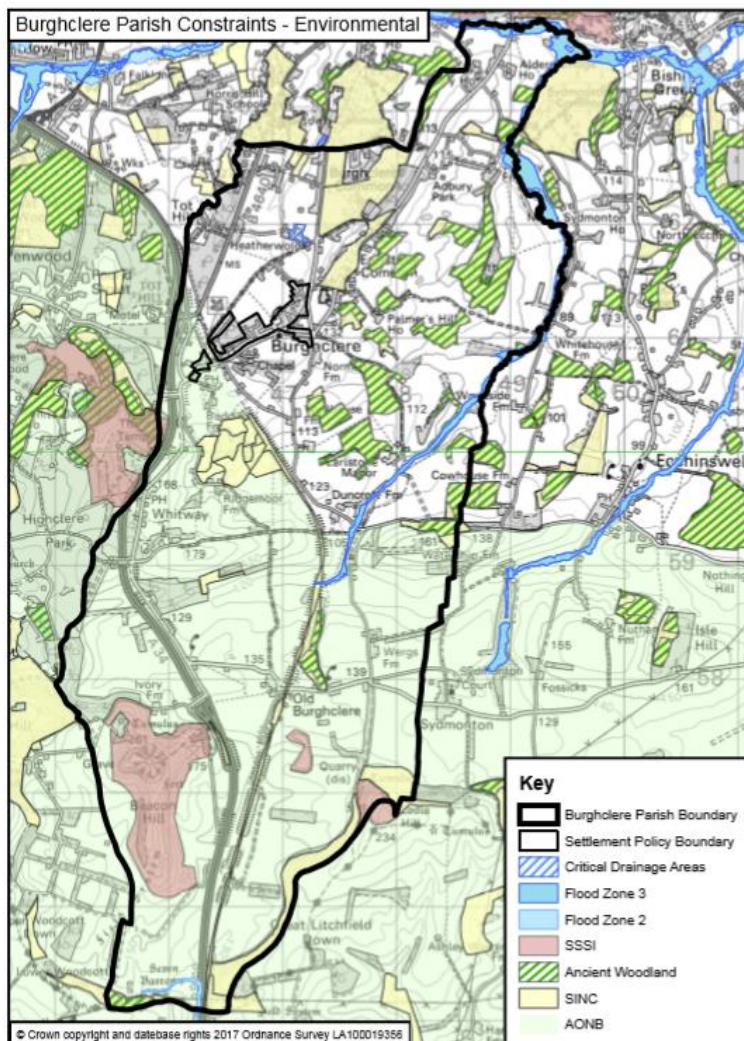
2.2. ANGst

2.2.1. The Accessible Natural Greenspace Standards (ANGst) sets a range of accessibility standards for natural sites and areas within easy reach of peoples' homes. ANGst recommends that everyone, wherever they live, should have an accessible natural green space of at least 2 hectares (5 acres) in size, no more than 300 yards or a 5 minutes' walk from their home.

2.2.2. This standard is being achieved in Burghclere Parish thanks to its rural character with all areas of settlement being surrounded by fields or woodlands and the extensive network of footpaths connecting these green infrastructure assets to the settlement areas.

3. Features Specific to Burghclere

3.1. One of the distinctive features of Burghclere Parish is how the village and smaller settlements within the Parish connect with the surrounding landscape. Through public consultations the local residents highlighted how highly they value Burghclere's landscape setting and the Parish's green infrastructure assets.



3.2. The North Wessex Downs Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (NWD AONB) which crosses the south of the Parish presents the Parish with far reaching views over the rural landscape and a number of Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs) such as Beacon Hill and Ladle Hill that are easily accessible via the Parish's extensive network of Public Rights of Way (PROW).

3.3. Herbert Plantation, designated a Local Nature Reserve (LNR) and the two local commons, all of them recognized as Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation (SINC) offer an extensive network of tracks which allow the local residents to enjoy the local biodiversity.

Figure A: Burghclere Parish Constraints Environmental

3.4. The amount and quality of easily accessible green infrastructure assets in form of commons and woodlands that can be accessed through the extensive right of way infrastructure in the Parish is of high importance to the villagers. According to feedback received from local residents, protection of the rural character of the Parish, its trees and hedges is imperative.

4. Methodology

4.1. The online 'Map And Geographic Information Center' tool, MAGIC Maps, which collates datasets from organisations such as Natural England, Defra, the Environment Agency, Historic England, the Forestry Commission and the Marine Management Organisation, has been used to identify areas in Burghclere Parish that have been designated as habitats of importance.

4.2. Hampshire Rights of Way Online provided all information of the extensive network of footpaths, bridle ways and by-ways that criss-cross the Parish and connect the GI assets of the North and South of the Parish with Burghclere Village.

4.3. Information on biodiversity has been obtained from data published by organisations such as the Hampshire and Isle of Wight Wildlife Trust, the Hampshire Biodiversity Information Centre, the Hampshire Bat Group and the Hampshire and Isle of Wight Branch of Butterfly Conservation.

4.4. With help of the above tools an audit was conducted to identify important GI assets in the Parish and inform the decision-making process of the Local Green Spaces to be designated as well as highlight opportunities to further enhance the Parish's GI network.

5. Habitats in Burghclere Parish

5.1. The noteworthy habitats in the Parish of Burghclere are predominantly grassland, woodland and a very small pocket of heathland.

5.2. There is a small area of 'Priority Habitat Inventory - Coastal and Floodplane Grazing Marsh' at the northern tip of the parish between Adbury House and the A339 and north of Aldern Bridge House along the parish boundary to Sydmonton Common; another small pocket can be found north-east of Adbury Farm. A thin stretch of 'Priority Habitat Inventory - Good Quality Semi-improved Grassland (non priority)' is located along the dismantled railway line across the A34 from the Seven Barrows and some small pockets lie to the foot of Great Litchfield Down on the parish border to Litchfield and Woodcott. Beacon Hill, the Old Burghclere Lime Quarry, a small pocket at the very southern tip to the east of the A34 across from the Seven Burrows together with a small pocket at the western side of Ladle Hill have

been classified as 'Priority Habitat Inventory - Lowland Calcareous Grassland'. A small patch to the east of Burghclere Common Nature Reserve is 'Priority Habitat Inventory – Lowland Dry Acid Grassland' whilst there are several patches of 'Priority Habitat Inventory – Purple Moor Grass and Rush Pasture' to the north and north-east of Ridgemoor Farm.



Figure B: Ladle Hill SSSI

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5.3. A tiny pocket of 'Priority Habitat Inventory – Lowland Heathland' remains south-east of Adbury Farm between Durrel's Copse and Short Bushes Copse.

5.4. There are considerable areas of woodland in Burghclere Parish. Several pockets of 'Ancient and Semi-Natural Woodland' can be found to the east, north-east and south-east of Burghclere Village in the vicinity of Norman Farm, Wellhouse Farm, Dodd's Farm and Earlstone Manor; further pockets are located north-east of Old Burghclere. More areas of ancient woodland are reaching from Gardenground Copse north-east to Adbury Farm and can also be found in the northern end of the parish along the borders to Newtown CP and Echchinswell, Sydmonton and Bishop's Green CP and at the southern edge of the parish on border to Litchfield and Woodcott CP. A small pocket of woodland north-east of Old Burghclere, east of the dismantled railway line has been classified as 'Ancient Replanted Woodland'. Large areas of the Parish (including all ancient and semi natural and ancient replanted areas), area surrounding Adbury House, the majority of Burghclere Common, Herbert Plantation and Earlstone Common, Breach Copse, the area between Pound Lane and the dismantled railway line and along the Old Railway Line to the southern tip of the parish

south of Old Burghclere, the Alders, the foot of Beacon Hill, land west to the border to Highclere CP, Windbolts Hill Plantation and areas south and south-east of Whitway have been classified as 'Priority Habitat Inventory – Deciduous Woodland'.

5.5. The Forestry Commission identifies areas as 'National Forest Inventory - Woodland predominantly broadleaved with small areas of mixed mainly conifer' west of Adbury Park , north-east of Burghclere House, east of Sheepwash Farm, north-east of Tot Hill, south of Whitway, north-east of Beacon Hill and south of Lime Kiln Cottages. Young trees are notable on land east between Cherrycot/Sherycroft and the A34 Bypass, north-east of Beacon Hill and two areas of shrub can be found on Beacon Hill.

5.6. A few locations of 'Priority Habitat Inventory – Traditional Orchards' remain at Manor Farm at Old Burghclere, Ridgemoor Farm, north-west of Ridgemoor Farm on West Street, Cooper's Farm, Earlstone Manor and Burghclere House.



Figure C: Bluebells at Goslings Copse from FP17

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5.7. Herbert Plantation, Burghclere Common, Earlstone Common, land north of Burghclere House surrounding Adbury Park and Adbury Farm and Land surrounding Werg's Farm to the border of Ecchinswell, Sydmonton and Bishop's Green CP have been classified as 'Woodpasture and Parkland' by Natural England.

6. Burghclere Parish Green Infrastructure Assets

6.1. M
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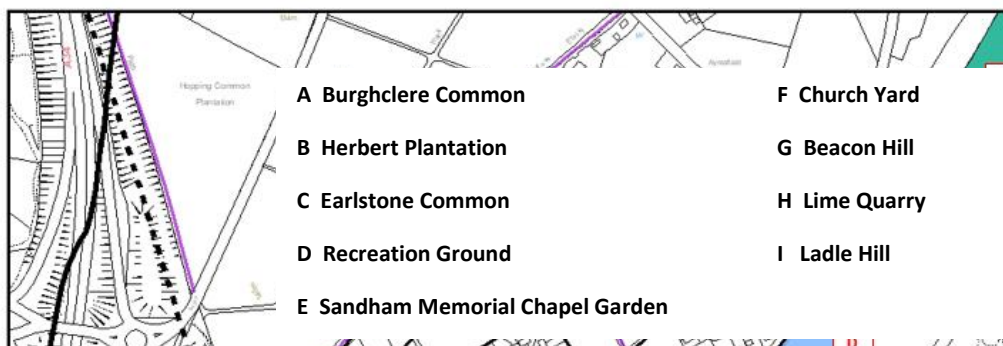
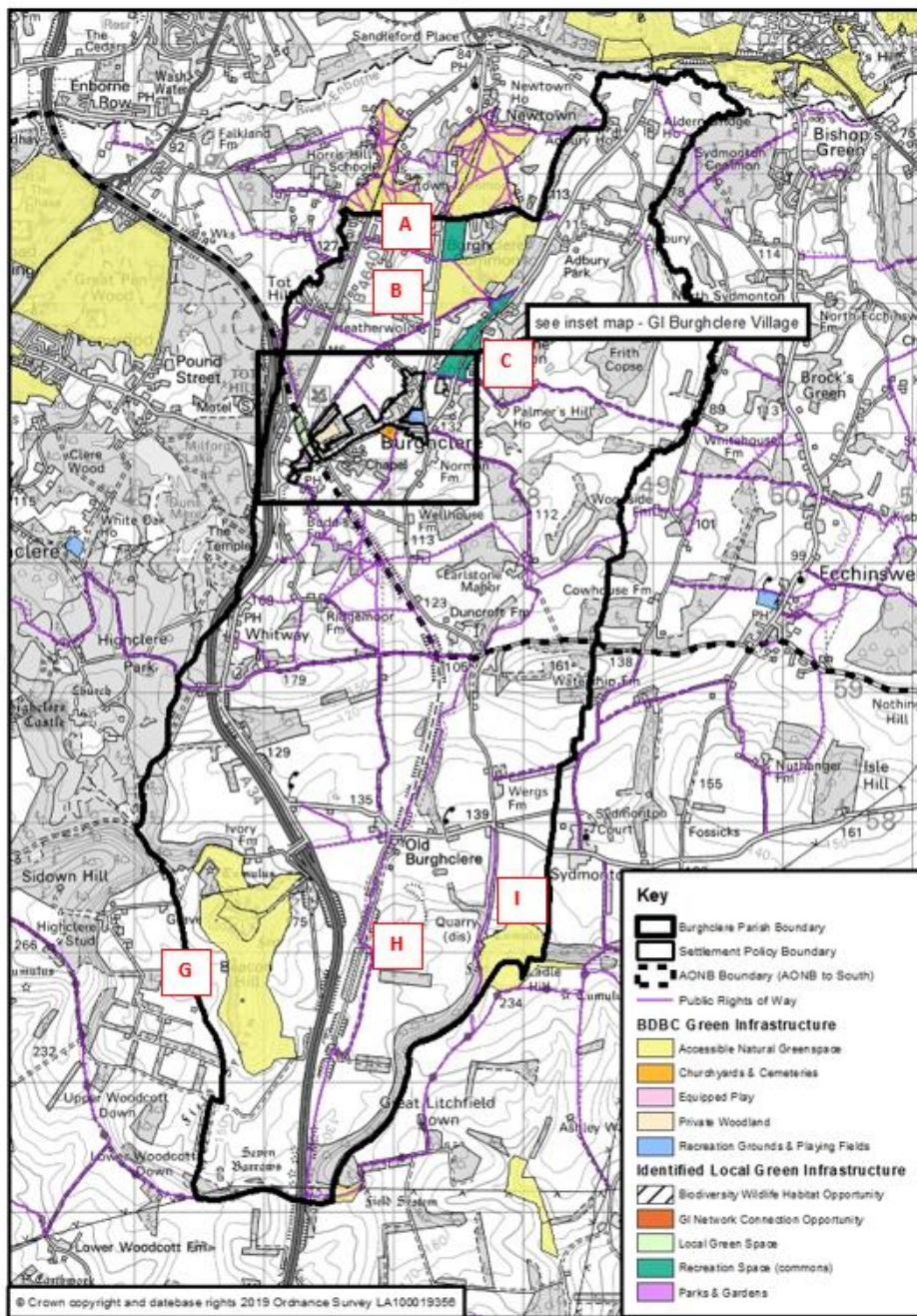


Figure D: Burghclere Parish Green Infrastructure Assets

Figure E: Burghclere Village Green Infrastructure Assets



Figure F: Snowdrops on FP27

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6.2. Burghclere Parish Green Infrastructure Assets Description

Map	Name	Location	Designations	Current use	Ha	Demonstrably special & holds a particular local significance
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Map	Name	Location	Designations	Current use	Ha	Demonstrably special & holds a particular local significance
A	Burghclere Common	Land north of Herbert Plantation	Village Green	Common	5	<p>Beauty / historic significance: Burghclere Common can be seen as an extension of the Greenham Common gravel plateau and is a valuable pocket of heathland. The land is owned by Burghclere Parish Council and is registered as a 'Village Green' rather than a Common.</p> <p>Recreation value / tranquility: Only one public footpath (FP6) follows the Burghclere Common on its southern boundary opposite Yeomans Lane but a number of paths such as a circular walk around the heathland pocket which are popular with walkers year-round.</p> <p>Richness of Wildlife / Biodiversity value: The mix of heathland, deciduous woodland and unimproved meadow are a valuable biodiversity resource. There are three different kinds of heather growing on Burghclere Common along dwarf gorse which is relatively rare in heathland in southern England. Burghclere Common has been identified as a Keeping Rivers Cool Priority Area and is a priority area for Countryside Stewardship measures addressing Lapwing habitat issues.</p>
B	Herbert Plantation	Land in northern part of the parish east of Well Street C45	Local Nature Reserve	Nature Reserve	25	<p>Beauty / historic significance: The Plantation is named after his former owner, Herbert Fox, who owned the land until his death during World War II. As a former part of the Adbury Park Estate it borders Well Street to the East from Ox Drove House Yeomans Lane, Burghclere Common to the North. Hampshire County Council purchased the land in 1983 from the estate of the late Mr E. R. Bowring. The Herbert Plantation adds significant contribution to the character of the parish, adding to the extensive areas of woodland that are dotted amongst the farmland.</p> <p>Recreation value / tranquility: The site has excellent public access. It is bordered by public road C45 to the West, public byway 37 (The Oxdrove) to the South, Furze ground Plantation to the East and is bisected by Burghclere footpath FP6. Several smaller tracks run off FP6, allowing walkers further access into the Plantation. These paths are highly valued by local residents for their woodland tranquility and provide ample opportunity for walking and enjoying wildlife.</p> <p>Richness of Wildlife / Biodiversity value: The plantation consists of mixed secondary woodland with planted areas of scots pine, sweet chestnut, ash, oak and wild cherry. In recent years glades have been opened to encourage the growth of wildflowers to attract butterflies and other insects. The Herbert Plantation has been identified as a Keeping Rivers Cool Priority Area and is a priority area for Countryside Stewardship measures addressing Lapwing habitat issues.</p> <p>The Herbert Plantation would benefit from LGS status in addition to its Local Nature Reserve designation, as this would provide additional layer of protection for its particular local significance.</p>
C	Earlstone Common	Land to the west of Aldern Bridge Road north of The Clere School	Village Green	Common	9	<p>Beauty / historic significance: Earlstone Common is registered as a 'Village Green' and ownership is registered as 'The Public Trustee' with the land being held for the inhabitants of Burghclere. The whole of Earlstone Common was purchased in 1903 by a Mr W G Arkwright, a descendant of the inventor of the water powered spinning frame which was a technical advance over the spinning jenny. Roughly 25 acres of the purchased land were given to the village to be held in trust. This area forms the current Earlstone Common.</p> <p>Recreation value / tranquility: The site has excellent public access. It straddles the Aldern Bridge Road to the North of The Clere School, public byway 37 (The Oxdrove) to the South, Furze ground Plantation to the East and is bisected by Burghclere footpath FP6. Several smaller tracks run off FP6, allowing walkers further access into the Plantation.</p>

Map	Name	Location	Designations	Current use	Ha	Demonstrably special & holds a particular local significance
						<p>These paths are highly valued by local residents for their woodland tranquillity and provide ample opportunity for walking and enjoying wildlife.</p> <p>Richness of Wildlife / Biodiversity value: The mix of heathland, deciduous woodland and unimproved meadow are a valuable biodiversity resource. There are three different kinds of heather growing on Burghclere Common along with bilberries and dwarf gorse which is relatively rare in heathland in southern England. Earlstone Common has been identified as a Keeping Rivers Cool Priority Area and is a priority area for Countryside Stewardship measures addressing Lapwing habitat issues.</p>
D	Recreation Ground	Large grassed area framed by Harts Lane to the west and Well Street to the east, backing onto land belonging to the parish and the retirement housing of Elkington Close.	Village Green	Recreation Ground	1.4	<p>Beauty / historic significance: The land which now forms the recreation ground was originally bought from the Carnarvon Estate by Mr John Behrend and was then given to the Village in 1946 by a Conveyance Known as 'The Recreational Ground'.</p> <p>Along the east side of the recreation ground there is a row of mature oak trees and a wide verge which adds to the rural feel of the village.</p> <p>Recreation value / tranquillity: The large grassed area adjacent to the Burghclere Sports and Social Club is used to host local football and cricket matches and is home to the Burghclere Miniature Railway. Within the land that was gifted to the village is a children's playground and a car park. The car park serves visitors to the social club and the recreation ground as well as parents and carers for the daily school drop-off and pick-up.</p> <p>Richness of Wildlife / Biodiversity value: The row of mature oak trees on the wide grassy verge along Well Street has been identified by Hampshire Biodiversity Information Centre (HBIC) as part of the East Woodhay to Headley Biodiversity Opportunity Area (BOA).</p>
E	Sandham Memorial Chapel Garden	Surrounding the Sandham Memorial Chapel on Harts Lane		Green space surrounding National Trust Property	0.38	<p>Beauty / historic significance: The Sandham Memorial Chapel Garden surrounds the Grade I listed chapel which was built in 1926 as a memorial to Lieut H W Sandham. It is world famous for its mural paintings by Sir Stanley Spencer, depicting scenes inspired by his own experiences serving within the Royal Army Medical Corps during the First World War in Macedonia. The Chapel which is run by the National Trust is open to the public and is set amidst lawns and apple orchards with views across Watership Down.</p> <p>Recreation value / tranquillity: The orchard with its meadow is beautifully enhancing the tranquillity of this important monument, inviting visitors to relax and enjoy a picnic.</p> <p>Richness of Wildlife / Biodiversity value: The grassed area of the orchard is kept as a meadow, to attract a variety of insects.</p>
F	Church Yard	Corner of Harts Lane and Church Lane opposite the Portal Hall		Grave Yard	0.8	<p>Beauty / historic significance: The Church Yard serves as the parish's graveyard and surrounds the Grade II listed Church of the Ascension which was mainly built in 1838. The churchyard along Harts Lane and Church Lane is framed by a well maintained mature mixed hedge, with the entrance from Harts Lane through a decorative lychgate of heavy oak framing which leads to the western part of the churchyard with its old granite gravestones and mature clipped yew trees. The old graveyard is separated from the modern part by a low holly hedge with a row of mature elm trees forming the border to the modern graveyard. The south western border is adjacent to a track which leads from Harts Lane to a large field adjacent to the Glebe Field whilst footpath 13 runs along the eastern border of the church yard through the Glebe Field.</p> <p>Recreation value / tranquillity: Mature elm and yew trees and mixed</p>

Map	Name	Location	Designations	Current use	Ha	Demonstrably special & holds a particular local significance
						<p>hedges combined with a large amount of 19th century gravestones add to the natural tranquillity of the grave yard.</p> <p>Richness of Wildlife / Biodiversity value: Mature trees, hedges and areas of long grass create a haven for local wildlife.</p>
G	Beacon Hill Iron Age Hill Fort	West of the A34 south of Ivory Farm	SSSI	National nature reserve	80	<p>Beauty / historic significance: Important hill fort and one of the beacons that formed a network across Hampshire as integral part of Britain's early defence and communication system. Surveys have revealed this to be the site of huts and storage pits of the hill's Iron Age residents. Ditch and banks are well preserved and some remnants of ancient unimproved grassland remain. . On top of the hill is the final resting place of the fifth Earl of Carnarvon who together with Howard Carter discovered the tomb of Tutankhamun.</p> <p>Recreation value / tranquillity: The hill fort is easily accessible from the A34 and local B- and C-roads and is a popular destination for walking, picnics and kite flying. It offers stunning views towards Highclere Park and Castle and the surrounding area. The site is a chalk grassland habitat and sheep grazing is an important part of the site's maintenance. The land is open to the public and managed by Hants County Council.</p> <p>Richness of Wildlife / Biodiversity value: The Chalk grassland is abundant with wild flowers such as Rock Rose, Wild Thyme, Kidney Vetch and Clustered Bellflower which attract a variety of insects and birds such as lapwings, corn bunting, stone curlew to name a few.</p>
H	Lime Quarry	E of Lime Kiln Cottages Old Burghclere	SSSI	Nature reserve	4.4	<p>Beauty / historic significance: The Lime Quarry was actively worked until the early 20th century, and has subsequently been left to nature, resulting in a unique mix of flora and fauna becoming established at the site.</p> <p>Recreation value / tranquillity: The site is sensitive and should only be accessed with permission of the Wildlife Trust. It can be enjoyed via a circular walk around the site. Due to its remoteness it offers high levels of tranquillity.</p> <p>Richness of Wildlife / Biodiversity value: The steep quarry provides ideal conditions for rare plants thriving in chalky ground. Its sheltered location allows for good populations of butterflies to thrive. Fly Orchids are found to be growing on the quarry floor and Small Blue butterflies find an ideal habitat here. The site is monitored by the HIWWT and the scrub is controlled to maintain the open grassland.</p>
I	Ladle Hill	On Litchfield Down, S of Old Burghclere and W of Watership Down	SSSI/AONB	Nature reserve/grazing	6	<p>Beauty / historic significance: Ladle Hill is partially located within Burghclere Parish on Litchfield Down and is the site of an ancient unfinished hill fort and tumulus. It is easily accessible from the Wayfarer's Walk. Whilst it has never been excavated, land and ditch have been well preserved. The fort was never finished and no evidence of occupation have been detected. Roman Earth works</p> <p>Recreation value / tranquillity: Excellent access to walks through the chalk grassland with far reaching rural views of the parish and beyond.</p> <p>Richness of Wildlife / Biodiversity value: The chalk grassland is abundant with wild flowers such as Rock Rose, Wild Thyme, Kidney Vetch and Clustered Bellflower which attract a variety of insects and birds such as lapwings, corn bunting, stone curlew to name a few.</p>

7. Biodiversity Opportunity Areas (BOAs)

7.1. Hampshire County Council recognises the importance of the conservation of the county's biodiversity. A rich biodiversity not only promotes economic development and prosperity but is also crucial in enriching people's lives through the provision of relaxation and enjoyment and the promotion of health and well-being.

7.2. The Hampshire Biodiversity Information Centre (HBIC) carries out habitat surveys and combines their data with that from other recording groups to inform a range of environmental assessments. HBICs database contains information on habitats, species and designated sites across the county.



7.3. HBICs extensive mapping work in consultation with a range of biodiversity partners identified a considerable number of BOAs which offer opportunities for targeted conservation of habitats.

7.4. Some of the Parish of Burghclere lies within 'BOA 07: East Woodhay to Headley' which identifies considerable areas as BAP (Biodiversity Action Plan) Priority Habitats Woodland and some smaller areas as BAP Priority Habitat Non Woodland.

Figure G: Bluebe

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Figure H: Cairn on Ladle Hill SSSI with Beacon Hill SSSI in the background

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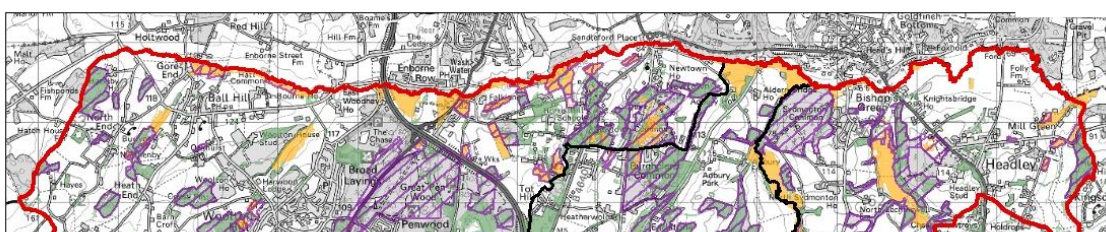


Figure I: BOA07: East Woodhay to Headley

7.5. Of particular interest in the immediate vicinity of the village are BAP Priority Habitats Woodland such as The Old Railway Line North of Harts Lane, Breach Copse, Silver's Copse and the approaches to the village from the North on Well Street (C45) and the Aldern Bridge Road (C183).



Figure J: View from KV6 on FP13 over fields and hedgerows to Norman Farm

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8. Species

8.1. Birds

8.1.1. The Bird Conservation Targeting Project (BCTP) produces breeding distribution maps for a suite of rare and declining farmland and/or woodland birds (DEFRA, 2019). Burghclere has been identified as habitat for farmland birds such as Stone Curlew, Lapwing, Corn Bunting, Grey Partridge and Turtle Dove.

8.1.2. Notable species that have been recorded in Burghclere Parish as recently as 2016 include Fieldfare, Dunnock, Kestrel, Marsh Tit, Mistle Thrush, Songthrush, Skylark and Yellowhammer which are all classified as Birds of Conservation Concern 4 (BoCC 4) Red List (HIWWT, 2017).

8.1.3. In recent years Red Kites have become a familiar sight as they swoop over the fields in the Parish, looking for prey. This medium sized bird of prey was re-introduced in locations in Scotland and Buckinghamshire beginning in 1989 as part of the longest continuous conservation project in the world. Despite the Red Kite tending to thrive in areas of low intensity farming, breeding population expanded to colonise even in the more intensively farmed southern England (RSPB, 2019).

8.2. Bats

A search of MAGIC Map showed that there are four records of European Protected Species Mitigation (EPSM) licences for bats within the Parish (DEFRA, 2019). Bat species recorded by HBIC identified at least six different bat species: Common Pipistrelle, Soprano Pipistrelle, Brown Long-Eared Bat, Noctule, Serotine and Whiskered Bat. The Hampshire Bat Group's Species Distribution Data also suggests presence of the Western Barbastelle (Hampshire Bat Group, 2019).

8.3. Mammals

Fox, roe deer, muntjack deer, rabbit and brown hare can often be seen in the fields around Burghclere. There has been anecdotal evidence of badger sightings in the vicinity of Breach Copse and the Old Railway Line north of Harts Lane.

8.4. Butterflies

Notable butterflies that have been recorded in Burghclere Parish as recently as 2016 include Grizzled Skipper, Wall, Small Heath, Dark Green Fritillary, Purple Emperor and Small Blue which are classified as high priority in the Butterfly Conservation strategy (Branch, 2017).

9. Burghclere Parish Public Rights of Way (ROW)

9.1. Introduction

Burghclere Parish possesses a myriad of public ROWs which enable local residents and ramblers from further afield to access the Parish's Green Infrastructure Assets. The popular Wayfarer's Walk skirts the Parish at its most southern tip whilst the Kingsclere to Highclere section of the Brenda Parker Way crosses the Parish South of Frith Copse, leads along Harts Lane to join the Old Railway Line before it leaves the Parish to finish this section in Highclere.

9.2. Rights of Way Types

There are four types of public right of way:

- Footpath - for walking
- Bridleway - for walking, horse riding and cycling
- Restricted Byway - for walking, cycling, horse riding and horse drawn carriages (or other non-motorised vehicles)
- Byway Open to All Traffic - for walking, cycling, horse riding, horse drawn carriages and motorised vehicles. Most do not have a surface suitable for ordinary motor traffic



Figure K: View from FP15

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9.3 Burghclere Parish ROW Maps

9.3.1. ROW Map Burghclere Parish North

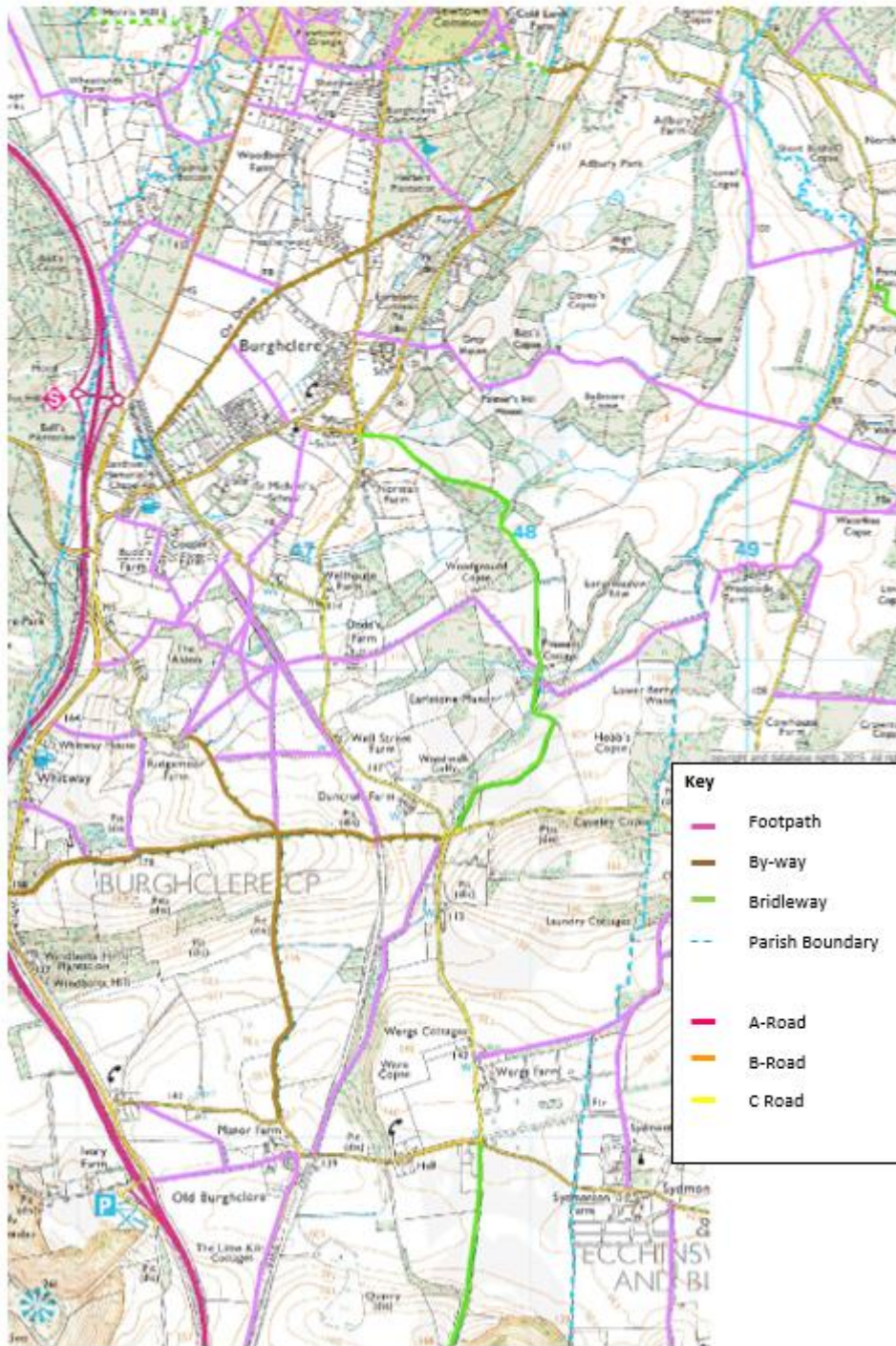


Figure L: Burghclere Parish North ROW Map

9.3.2. ROW Map Burghclere Parish South

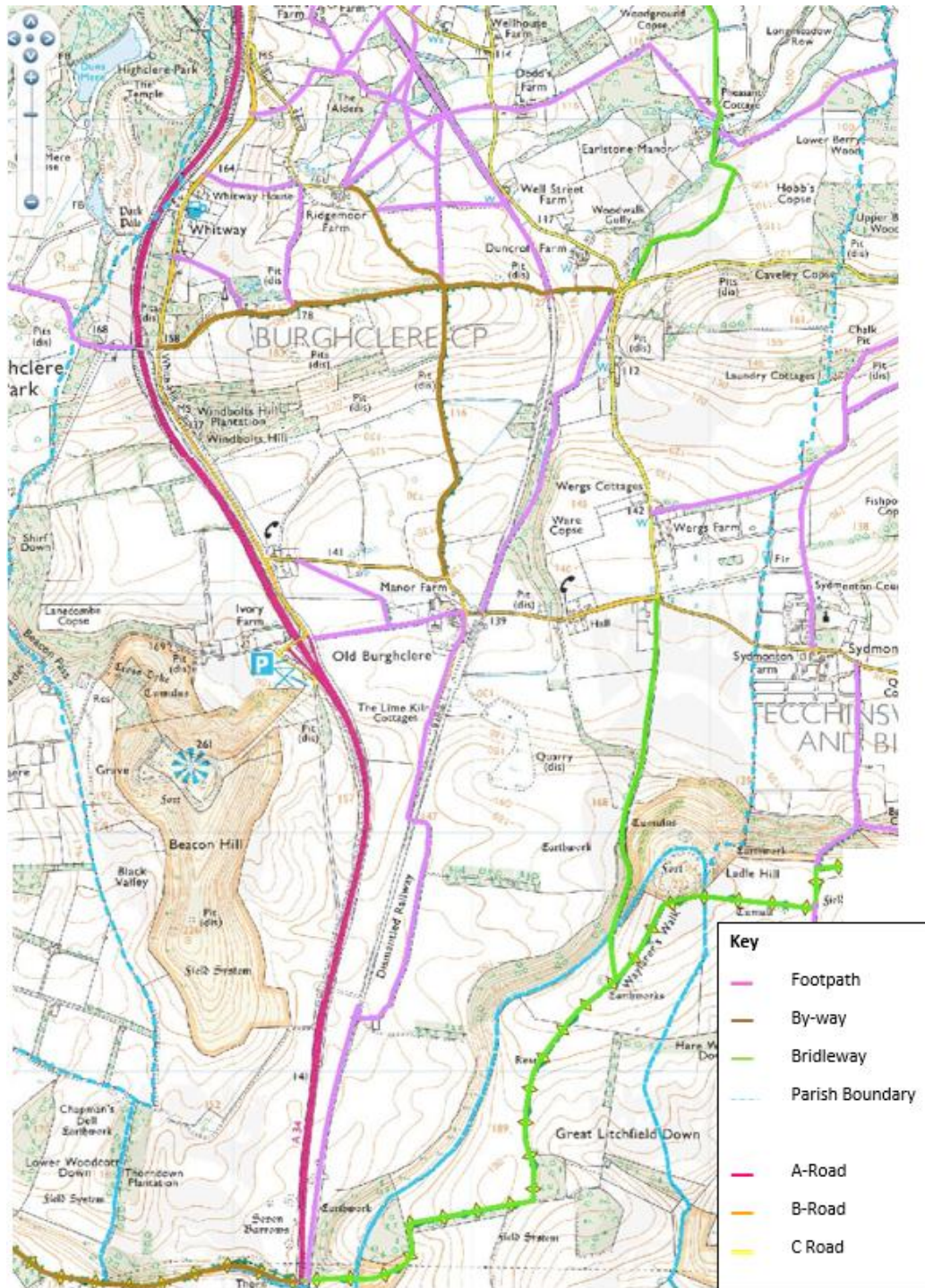


Figure M: Burghclere Parish South ROW Map

9.4. Burghclere Parish ROW Descriptions

ROW	Description
FP 1	From C183 near Bridge View Cottages to Sydmonton Common
FP 2	From Adbury Farm towards North Sydmonton
FP 3	From Sheepwash Lane to meet FP 5
FP 4	From C45 Well Street at Yeomans Lane to B4640 at Woodbine Lane
FP 5	From Woodbine Lane N to Sheepwash Lane
FP 6	From C45 Well Street opposite Yeomans Lane to C183 Aldern Bridge Road near Burghclere House
FP 7	From B4640 at Deadmoor Lane to Parish boundary
FP 8	n/a
FP 9	From Oxdrove at Cornfields to B4640
FP10	From Harts Lane at War Memorial to the Oxdrove
FP11	From C45 Well Street at Harts Hollow to C183 Aldernbridge Road
FP12	From C183 Aldern Bridge Road opposite FP11 to Palmer's Hill House and then on towards Whitehouse Farm
FP13	From Church Lane opposite the Portal Hall to Spring Lane
FP14	From Harts Lane at Coopers Lane to West Street
FP15	From Spring Lane across Old Railway Line to join FP14 and FP18
FP16	From Spring Lane opposite FP13 to South of Gosling's Copse where it joins FP23
FP17	From boardwalk at FP16 to West Street at Ridgemoor Farm
FP18	From crossing of FP14 and FP18 at the Alders along boardwalk to cross FP16 and FP17 to meet FP19 and FP23
FP19	From Well Street opposite Dodds Farm across Old Railway Line to West Street at Ridgemoor Farm
FP20	From West Street near FP14 to Whitway Road
FP21	From West Street at Ridgemoor Cottages to Whitway Road at Whitway House
FP22	From West Street at Ridgemoor Farm across Old Railway to Well Street at Mole Farm
FP23	From crossing of FP18 and FP19 South across fields to BOAT38
FP24	From Well Street at Dodd's Farm to BR25 near Earlstone Manor
BR25	From Well Street at Reeve's Cottage through Earlstone Manor to Well Street at Hockley's Hole
FP26	From BR25 at Earlstone Manor to meet E&BG FP12b North of Lower Berry Wood
FP27	From West Street South of Ridgemoor Cottage to BOAT38
FP28	From BOAT38 at Brick Kiln Bungalow to Whitway Road
FP29	From Well Street at Hockley's Hole to Burghclere Manor
FP30	From Wergs New Cottages North of Wergs Farm towards Watership Farm where it turns into E&BG FP22
FP31	From Kingsclere Road near the Dew Pond to join FP32 near Burghclere Manor
FP32	From Burghclere Manor to bridge at Beacon Hill
FP33	From Burghclere Manor along and parallel to Old Railway Line to Wayfarer's Walk
BR34	From Kingsclere Road at Ladle Hill House to Ladle Hill
ROW	Description
BR35	From A34 SE of Seven Barrows it forms a small section of the Wayfarer's

	Walk within the Parish boundaries
BOAT36	From Aldern Bridge Road at Broken Way to Newtown Parish's BWY37
BOAT37	The Oxdrove, from Aldern Bridge Road North of Lakeview House to Pound Lane
BOAT38	From Hockley's Hole to Whitway Road
BOAT39	Continuation of West Street from Ridgemoor Farm to Manor Farm at Old Burghclere
BOAT40	From BR35 to Thorndown Copse
FP501	From B4640 at Tothill Exit North through Hopping Common Plantation to join FP502
FP502	From FP501 to B4640
FP504	From FP32 at Whitway Road across A34 to the gates to Highclere Park



Figure N: View from FP13 towards the NWD AONB

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