



RIVER CROSSINGS

Two new bridges across the River Blackwater have made a hidden part of the Valley more accessible.

Hawley Meadows, stretching between the M3 and A30, is an important part of the river floodplain and its wet grassland habitats support a wide range of wildlife. Now, for the first time, a bridge across the river links the site's car park to the main area of the meadows as well as to the Blackwater Valley Path located on the west bank. A second bridge in the southern half of the site replaces a dilapidated existing bridge and both have been designed for use by both cyclists and wheelchairs. User surveys of the Valley revealed that Hawley Meadows is greatly underused compared to similar sites, so the new bridges will significantly improve access.

This has been one of our most ambitious projects in recent years and is a great example of partnership working, achieved by many Blackwater Valley partners working together. The site is owned by Hampshire County Council, who also contributed towards the overall cost, although the majority of funding came from Surrey Heath Borough Council. Money was also contributed by CEMEX, one of the mineral companies active in the Valley.

Hawley Meadows is the Valley's secret gem, one of the few sites to show what the scenery may have been like over 100 years ago.

At that time the area consisted of fields bordered by hedges and used by local people to graze their livestock. The area gradually lost its rural feel, although Hawley Meadows remained part of a farm until the Blackwater Valley Road was built in the 1980s.

The site has long played an important role as a natural flood defence, with the river 'breaking its banks' after prolonged periods of rain and flooding the surrounding fields, which act as a temporary reservoir. Today its role as a floodplain meadow is even more important as it helps prevent the surrounding towns from flooding. In 1986 part of the site was lowered to increase this capacity and reduce the chance of the Blackwater Valley Road disappearing under flood water.

With the new bridges in place we hope more people will now visit the site and explore the area, a favourite of the winter-visiting Little Egret.

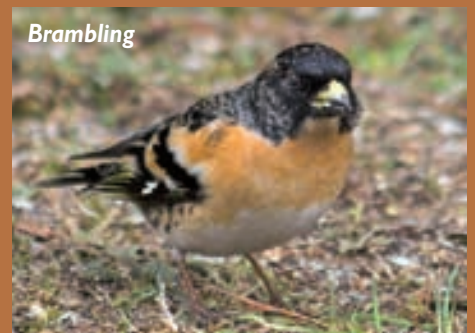
The next phase of this project should see better site signs and interpretation boards. Our long-term plans are ambitious and include a project to improve footpaths throughout Hawley Meadows, whilst ensuring the habitats are protected so that any increase in visitor numbers does not adversely effect the wildlife they have come to see.

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RESTORATION STORIES

Improved access for Snaky Lane

The newly formed Blackwater Valley Countryside Trust announced their first successful grant award of almost £8,000 for footpath and access improvements to Snaky Lane Wildlife area in September. The bulk of the award came from the Hanson Environment Fund, with local company SC Johnson contributing 10% amounting to £787.

Snaky Lane Community Wildlife Group was formed in 1993 when a group of enthusiastic local residents working with the owners, Guildford Borough Council, started to develop the site for local people and wildlife. In the 1990s the group raised funds to enlarge the pond and plant trees and shrubs for screening and habitat. Since September last year the group meet on the first Sunday of each month to work on the site and users and wildlife are benefiting greatly from their work.



Snaky Lane is one of very few areas of unimproved grassland in the Guildford Borough. It consists of two distinct areas of mixed grassland and each is now managed under different mowing regimes in order to maintain the rich floral mix. The wildflower population is increasing as the grass re-growth is managed and there has been a corresponding increase in insect populations on the site.

There is good access from Stratford Road and Meadow Close but existing paths are simply desire lines created by walkers and they are uneven and difficult for those with limited mobility, access to the pond in particular is difficult.

The grant money will enable surfaced footpaths to be installed, that will significantly improve access across the site, and also pay for a bench to look over the pond.



The landform for the new reed beds can be clearly seen.

Moor Green Lakes

Plans for a major extension to a Blackwater Valley nature reserve have been unveiled. The proposal will more than double the size of Moor Green Lakes nature reserve at Finchampstead to nearly 90 hectares and could eventually lead to even more land being added.

The proposal results from a revision to the restoration plans for Manor Farm Quarry, which lies just to the west of Moor Green Lakes. Extraction at Manor Farm is nearly finished and part is already being restored for nature conservation but CEMEX, the owners, have submitted plans to restore the whole 52 hectare site for nature conservation. CEMEX have also been holding public consultations on a proposal for a future quarry on the adjacent land, which could see a further extension westwards of the nature reserve if approved.

Existing restoration plans for Manor Farm Quarry include the creation of a sizeable reed bed, meadows and lakes. The new plans propose creating an extensive area of wet grassland, that will increase the capacity of the flood plain, recreating important habitat of a type that has been lost from the Valley.



Landscaping to create the lake terraces.

A number of ancient oak trees would also be saved by the revised plans.

Future plans to expand westwards at Fleet Hill Farm, met with support from the public consultation and could create more woodland as well as a network of lakes and marsh habitats and more wet grassland.

Sue Cullum of CEMEX said: "This summer has seen great progress in creating the landform for the new reed beds. We can't flood it yet but the details of ditches and open water can be seen and the site is already supporting geese and wildfowl. We have been working closely with the nature reserve experts to get the all important details right and despite Manor Farm still being a working quarry we have already started managing the site to maximise its wildlife potential."

Peter Scott, chair of Moor Green Lakes Group pointed out: "When finished the extension to the nature reserve will have more paths and it will have great views of the wildlife. Existing footpaths that surround the site enable you to follow the progress of the restoration and watch the wildlife as it colonises."



The new nature reserve begins to emerge.



Re-profiling has recreated the river's meanders.



A working area soon to be turned into grassland.

Farnham Quarry

A project carried out by the Environment Agency over the summer has resulted in 300m of the River Blackwater at Badshot Lea regaining its meanders and creating a more pleasant natural landscape. Here at its southernmost point the river is only small and flows between Farnham Quarry and Heron Wood housing estate to the north. It had been previously straightened creating an attractive ditch like channel. By re-profiling and recreating the river's historical meanders, the Environment Agency have increased the river's flood

defence capacity. At the same time the new gently sloping banks will allow marginal vegetation to develop, thereby benefiting wildlife at the same time.

The project is part of a much larger scheme, helped and supported by Blackwater Valley Countryside Partnership, to restore Farnham Quarry, a 55 hectare site owned by Hanson Aggregates, into an oasis for nature and local people. Diggers and trucks continue to extract sand and gravel from the site, and will do so for a few more years, but a meadow smothered in wild flowers in summer

already covers the previously worked and restored parts of the quarry. Soon the 'moonscape' of the working area will also be restored to wet grassland, which will flood in winter providing habitats for a range of important birds such as Lapwing and Snipe and a haven for butterflies and other insects.

A 10 hectare woodland will be planted on the existing silt lagoon complex. Species typical of wet woods will be planted or allowed to regenerate in lagoon centres, with other native broadleaved species on drier edges. A band of trees planted along the River Blackwater in the early stages of extraction is already growing well. This initial belt was extended when members of the local community helped to plant the 'Jubilee Plantation' in 2002, now local residents already walk in this developing woodland of native deciduous trees.

When the site has been completely restored, permissive footpaths will run through the woodlands. Viewing points over the meadow and wet grassland will be available at intervals, allowing visitors to enjoy excellent views of birds and other wildlife.

In an area dominated by roads and houses this will provide valuable green space for the people of Aldershot and Farnham as well as much needed habitat for wildlife.



Part of the site is already covered in wild flowers.

Alice Davies

With thanks to Alice Davies, Minerals Restoration Potential Project Officer, RSPB

WINTER BIRD WATCH

What birds should you be looking out for in the Valley this winter?
Colin Wilson offers some practical advice

Winter is probably the best time to get out and about and start birdwatching, so if you want to know what winter visitors to look out for, we hope this brief guide will help. We offer a few hints on when, where and how to look for them, as well as providing some guidance on size. Of course, the total number of species visiting the Valley far exceeds the few shown here, but if you manage to find all the birds featured you will have enjoyed some good birdwatching.

Please help: if you do see any of these birds, or any other wildlife while you are out and about, please let us have details of your sightings for our records. Ideally tell us what you have seen along with the time and date and a location place name, a grid reference would be helpful but is not essential.

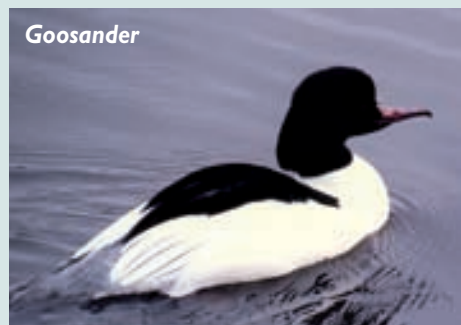
Goosander – a diving duck

When: From November to March.

Where: Main location is Moor Green Lakes, but turns up at Frimley Hatches and other lakes. Can be seen fishing on the river near Swallowfield.

Observation tip: Prefers large open lakes with fish, its main diet. Can be seen singly on rivers when feeding or in large groups especially late in the day at Moor Green Lakes from either of the hides.

Size: Length 51-62cm (24in), wingspan 70-86cm (30in) similar to a Mallard.



Peter Scott

Little Egret – a white heron

When: From October to March.

Where: The best place is Hawley Meadows, but they turn up at most waterside places along the Valley.

Observation tip: Can be seen in meadows looking for food, or at riverside spots fishing. At Watchmoor Park, opposite Hawley Meadows up to a dozen roosted in trees last year near the sewage works.

Size: Height 55-65cm (24in) with a wingspan of 88-95cm (36in) smaller than the Grey Heron.



Dickie Duckett ARPS

Grey Wagtail – a small ground dwelling bird

When: Throughout the winter and local spots all year round.

Where: The most reliable site is the outflow from Camberley Sewage Works on the river at Hawley Meadows. Also seen frequently at Blackwater Bridge, Tongham Pool, Frimley Hatches, New Mill and the Broadwater at Swallowfield.

Observation tip: Distinguished by its very long wagging tail. Often announces its presence with a 'ztee-tit' call as it flies away. Loves weirs and fast tumbling water where it feeds on insects. Flies low and undulating over water.

Size: Length 18-19cm (7in) about the same as a Pied Wagtail.



Wigeon – a dabbling duck

When: All winter.

Where: All shallow lakes in the Valley, especially where there is grassland for grazing. Always at Moor Green Lakes, Frimley Hatches and Tongham Pool, often grazing on restored meadows in Farnham Quarry.

Observation tip: Usually resting near or on islands or feeding on the grass found alongside the lakes.

Size: Length 45-51cm (20in) bit smaller than a Mallard.



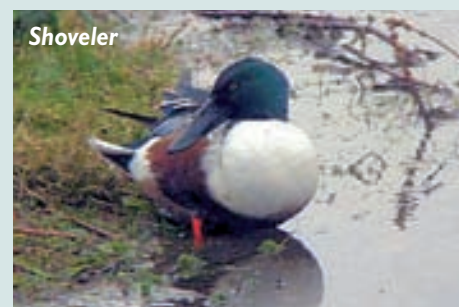
Shoveler – a dabbling duck

When: All winter.

Where: Most of the undisturbed water bodies in the Valley including Moor Green Lakes, Frimley Hatches and Tongham Pool.

Observation tip: A shy bird, not often seen near lake edges unless in a quiet place, so look close to islands. Often first seen flying off when disturbed, the wingbeats are very fast and the bright contrast of the male's belly plumage is easy to see. Usually found in small groups of about six, but larger numbers are often seen at Moor Green Lakes.

Size: Length 49-52cm (20in) smaller than a Mallard.



Lesser Black-backed Gull – a large Gull species

When: All winter.

Where: Farnham Quarry has large gull gathering and all the larger waters in the Valley, especially where gulls come to roost at night.

Observation tip: Looks like the Greater Black-backed Gull but it's smaller and the back is dark grey, not black. The key difference is leg colour, the Lesser Black-backed has yellow legs not pink. Herring Gulls also have pink legs but are a much paler grey. Immature gulls are very hard to separate and all have brownish plumage. **Size:** Length 52-67cm (24in). Like a Herring Gull but larger than the more usual Black-headed and Common Gulls.



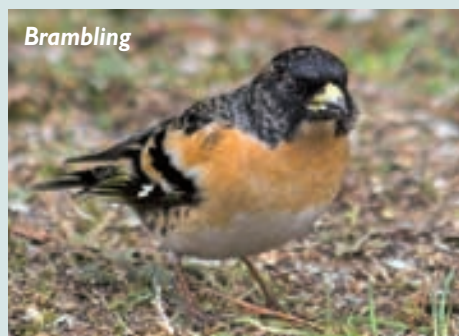
Brambling – a finch

When: All winter but numbers build later.

Where: Woodlands in the Valley. They like Alder, Beech and conifers. Rowhill, Swallowfield Park and nearby areas like Wildmoor and Caesars Camp (Bracknell).

Observation tip: A ground feeder, but can be seen perched on the top of trees looking like a Chaffinch but the orange breast should separate it. Mixes in large flocks with Chaffinches and can be seen feeding on the ground, especially under Beech trees.

Size: Length 14-16cm (6in) similar to a Chaffinch.



Redwing – a thrush

When: From October to April.

Where: A common bird in the parks, hedgerows and woodlands anywhere along the Valley. Numbers build up as winter progresses. They stray into gardens for berries and bird seed in hard weather.

Observation tip: Noisy groups of Redwing are easy to hear but not always easy to see as they often hide in dense cover. Can often be seen feeding on the ground in fields and parks.

Size: Length 19-23cm (9in) similar to a Song Thrush.



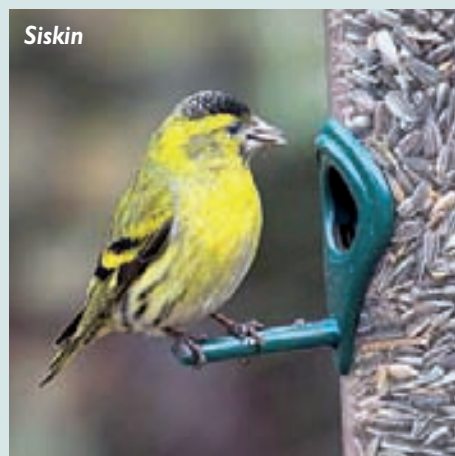
Siskin – a small finch

When: From October to April.

Where: Common along the river banks and in woodland and gardens throughout the Valley, preferring Alder and Birch plantations but also well adapted to using seed and peanut feeders in gardens.

Observation tip: Found in large flocks feeding in tree canopies. Usually first detected by hearing their wheezing calls above your head. Often found with Goldfinches.

Size: Just 12cm (5in) similar to a Blue Tit.



You may prefer to go birdwatching on your own, but you can get help finding these birds by joining a local club or group. Covering different parts of the Valley are the Reading Ornithological Club (for Berkshire), the Surrey Bird Club and the Hampshire Ornithological Society. Details are available from our website www.blackwater-valley.org.uk.

Colin Wilson is Chairman of the Reading Ornithological Club and writes a monthly bird column for our website.

TRUST PLANTS WILDLIFE CREDENTIALS

The Blackwater Valley Countryside Trust held its launch event **The Blackwater Valley – your Wildlife Oasis** on 20th September at Sandhurst Community Hall with a superb show of wildlife photographs and information to a packed house of local people. Dave Pilkington, Chairman of the new Trust, started proceedings with a description of the Valley and the richly diverse habitats we have on our doorsteps. This was followed by a talk on plants, their importance and features, given by Ian White, a Trustee of the Trust and wildlife adviser to a number of organisations. Colin Wilson, another BVCT Trustee and Chairman of Reading Ornithological Club, then spoke about the Valley's birds, explaining that over 200 species have been seen locally in just ten years including Barn Owls, Red Kites and rarer birds like Wood Sandpipers and Waxwings.

After a refreshment break the evening continued. Ken Crick, a well known local expert on dragonflies, showed the full range of species found in the Valley with some interesting anecdotes about their behaviour and identification. The final session on mammals was given by Steve Bailey, Manager of the Blackwater Valley Countryside Partnership, who spoke to the audience about bats and some of the actions taken to encourage them to breed in the Valley, as well as about otters, foxes, badgers and squirrels.

Winding up a successful evening Dave Pilkington explained the Trust's aims and announced their first award of almost £8,000 for footpath and access improvements to Snaky Lane Wildlife area in Mytchett.

Anyone interested in wildlife and walking, cycling or jogging in the Valley can join the BVC Trust for just £5

per year for family membership, £100 for corporate memberships. Full details from the BVC Trust at Ash Lock Cottage, Government Road, Aldershot, Hampshire GU11 2PS or telephone 01252 331353 or visit our web site at www.bvct.org.uk.



FOCUS ON Cove Brook

Cove Brook has quite glamorous origins, in conservation terms – its two main feeder streams come from the Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) of the Basingstoke Canal and Eelmoor Marsh (on the QinetiQ site), which also boasts Special Protect Area (SPA) status for its heathland birds. The feeder streams meet on Farnborough airfield, and here the young Cove Brook has been cherished and attractively re-channelled to make a soothing landscape feature for the Very Important Persons emerging from TAG's new terminal building.

It would be misleading to say Cove Brook goes downhill fast from there – in fact it goes extremely slowly before joining the River Blackwater about three miles north at Hawley Meadows. This causes many a headache for the Environment Agency (EA), which has to deal with the flood risk. Well within living memory the brook meandered siltily through boggy meadows and periodically overflowed. Now it is hemmed in by housing, and around 16,000 people live within 500m of the brook.

The EA's solution has been to provide the brook with a very narrow, V-shaped



Cove Brook as it passes through Southwood meadow.

channel at the bottom of a very wide, U-shaped channel, much larger than it normally needs. This means that it normally scours itself, but can rise very fast after rain without wetting the feet of local residents. It is still allowed to flood over Southwood meadows, south of Cove Road, which is fantastic for wildlife (though annoying for members of Southwood Golf Club). North of Cove Road, the brook is distinctly urban, but it forms a surprisingly rich green corridor for wildlife. The green space around the brook is known as Cove Brook Greenway, and it has paths for walking or cycling for most of the way.

Wildlife

Weary volunteers sometimes suspect that the most common species along Cove Brook is *Shoppingtrolleyus abandonus*. Litter is always a problem (think Forth Bridge), which may be inevitable in an urban area. It doesn't seem to deter the wildlife though, and the water quality is not bad

– brook dipping sessions usually produce a few Bullheads, and this summer every bridge had damselflies (including Beautiful Demoiselles) fluttering nearby. Moorhens nest at intervals right along the urban stretch of the brook, although we haven't quite got round to measuring the exact length of the intervals yet! From the mid 1990s to 2005, two slightly dim swans nested every year by the busy Mayfield Road bridge. They usually lost their eggs when the water level rose, but almost the only human interference was overfeeding.

It's quite normal to see a Heron fishing within yards of the houses, and up to ten years or so ago you could see Water Voles. It remains near-ideal habitat for Water Voles and also for Otters, should they wish to make a comeback this way - the channel shape means there's masses of vegetation for all-round cover. Unfortunately the brook's rustic, reedy look isn't popular with everyone and it is widely seen as 'neglected', but it is in fact carefully monitored and managed by the EA.

Volunteers removing rubbish from the brook.



A tough year for Horse Chestnuts

You may have noticed that some of the Horse Chestnut trees along Cove Brook are struggling and at least one may have died. This year throughout south east England these trees have been hit very hard by a combination of disease, pests and the weather.

- Firstly by a bark fungus called Bleeding Canker which attacks the living tissue under the bark and causes weeping or 'bleeding' from the tree trunk.
- Secondly by the Leaf Miner Moth which eats into the leaves of the tree causing them to wither and fall.
- Thirdly this year's drought.

On their own any of these weaken and damage trees, although they seldom kill them, but the combination of disease and drought has been much more severe and badly affected trees may not recover. Both the bark fungus and moth have spread across southern England in the last five years and they are being monitored and studied by the Forestry Commission to assess the damage they are causing and how they might be controlled.

Andy Ford, of Rushmoor Borough Council said that: "The drought this summer has affected a lot of trees in the Borough and some are beginning to look very 'stressed'. But trees can be very resilient and we are hopeful that many will come back successfully next spring. We won't know until then if any permanent damage has been done."

Sue Dent

Greenway

Southwood meadows have several hectares of damp grassland with secondary woodland and remnants of hedgerows. Old meadow plants such as Great Burnet, Sneezewort and Devil's Bit Scabious have hung on (albeit very patchily) here, and on hot summer days every step sends up butterflies, grasshoppers and crickets. The wildlife is not well recorded, perhaps because naturalists simply don't know this grassland exists. It may not have real rarities, but it is very good for ordinary things, and has the potential to be much richer – it could be managed as floodplain grazing marsh, for example.

Local volunteer group

The Cove Brook Greenway Group was set up about ten years ago, as part of a big investment in cheering up this urban watercourse. Since then the group has planted hedges, carried out surveys, cut back scrub (but not too much) and picked up tonnes of litter. We have talks, walks (including our annual dawn chorus expedition, a social must-do for everyone who likes standing in the cold at 4.30am) and monthly work parties. The group does a haycut at Southwood meadows every summer, and also manages a disused allotment site as a nature area called Birchbrook Reserve (off Birchett Road). Gratifyingly, Great Burnet has

popped up again here. We work closely with Rushmoor Borough Council, who own the land, and get a great deal of help and support from Blackwater Valley Countryside Partnership.

Intense efforts by dedicated volunteers in the last couple of years have made a real difference to the look of the brook by removing the worst 'icebergs' of litter. We always welcome support, not just for work parties but also for surveys and monitoring – it would be great to have good birding records, for example, and we're working on a butterfly transect route for next summer, which will need walkers.

At the time of writing we have just heard that our application for a Big Lottery Breathing Spaces grant has been successful. The money will go towards surveying Southwood meadows and then writing the management plans, which could provide some exciting new opportunities for volunteers. In the meantime there's always another shopping trolley to go after ...

Antonia Hebbert

More information

Work parties are on the second Saturday of every month. For more details, maps and quarterly newsletter, contact Antonia Hebbert on 01252 512634, or email hebbert.genis1@tiscali.co.uk, or see www.rushmoor.gov.uk, and follow the links through Leisure to Parks and Outdoors.



Cove Brook Greenway Group members celebrating their Breathing Spaces grant money.

New Strategy

After months of hard work the new **Blackwater Valley Countryside Strategy 2006-2010** has been completed. The document – all 82 pages of it – outlines our visions and aims for the future, as well as the factors influencing change. It continues by looking at our proposals for specific and valleywide projects all supported by detailed maps and tables. If you are interested in finding out our plans for the future copies of the Strategy are available from us for £12 including p+p.

Blackwater Valley We want YOUR views

Walkers, cyclists, families, wheelchair users, horse riders, anglers, dog owners, young and old all use the countryside of the Blackwater Valley and one of our challenges is to ensure we continue to meet the needs of all of them.

To help us identify issues and discuss solutions, the Blackwater Valley Users' Group meet three times a year. Their collective advice and support make an important contribution to the Valley's long-term development and planning for improved access. We are currently looking to expand this group and are seeking some new recruits.

So are you a user of the Blackwater Valley Path or other countryside areas in the Valley? Would you be willing to work with others to identify and discuss particular issues and problems? Could you represent the views of a particular group? Have you got the time and inclination to help? Meetings are usually held during the day in Ash or Mytchett.

If you are interested and would welcome the opportunity to get involved, please get in touch with Sue Dent on 01252 331353 for an informal chat, or email sue.dent@hants.gov.uk.

Blackwater Valley Countryside Partnership,
Ash Lock Cottage,
Government Road,
Aldershot, GU11 2PS



Blackwater Valley Walks & Wildlife Guides

I would like to order (use boxes):

Blackwater Valley Path

- A long-distance route covering 23 miles along the River Blackwater
- Including easy to follow maps
- Highlighting the multi-users section for cyclists, wheelchair users & families



£2.50 + 50p p+p

Blackwater Valley Circular Walks

- Details of 12 circular walks
- Including route guides and maps
- Varied terrain and distance
- Fascinating facts about local wildlife and history



£3.50 + 50p p+p

Blackwater Valley Dragonflies

- Details of the 30 species of dragonfly and damselfly found in the Valley
- Close up colour photographs
- Including information on when and where to spot them.



£2.50 + 50p p+p

Blackwater Valley Butterflies

- Details of the 32 species recorded in the Valley
- Full colour guide.
- Easy to use 'Sites to Visit' chart
- Butterfly families chart and information



£2.50 + 50p p+p

I enclose a cheque for £ _____ made payable to: 'Blackwater Valley'

Name: _____

Address: _____

Post code: _____

Please send this form, with payment to:
Blackwater Valley Countryside Partnership,
Ash Lock Cottage, Government Road,
Aldershot, Hampshire, GU11 2PS.
Tel: 01252 331353

On the Right Path



The results of our path user survey reveal some interesting facts.

A walk along the Blackwater Valley Path is one of the best ways of discovering how much the landscape of the Valley changes. For the most part the 37km route follows the River Blackwater and is well used, but what do users think about the path? Are they happy about the signage and surface? Have they any complaints or worries using it? These are all things we needed to find out.

Back in 2004 we applied for and received a Heritage Lottery Grant for our Path Project. This provided us with the resources to conduct some all-important surveys as well as carry out improvements to stiles and fences, install new signage and interpretation and produce a circular walks book. The first survey was carried out in June 2004, and with the Path Project coming to an end this year we needed to see if there had been change in usage or perceptions about the path since then.

This July we carried out our second path survey over six days at three different locations: Brookfield Road, Frimley Bridge and Moor Green Lakes. A total of 1,060 people were recorded using the path and 319 people completed our questionnaire. So what did we discover?

In brief nearly three-quarters of respondents used the path at least once a week, with over 80% reaching it by walking or cycling rather than driving, suggesting most users live locally. Nearly half of all users are aged between 40-61 and two-thirds are male. Over half of all users are walkers and 20% of these are dog walkers. The number of people cycling along the path has increased from 37% in 2004 to 41.9% this year.



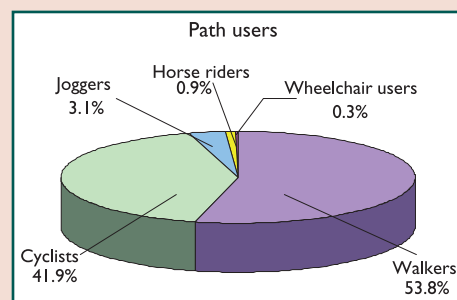
Because of the shared use we asked how people felt about bicycle bells, do non-cyclists like them or are they an irritation? Although 73% of non-cyclists

were happy about cyclists using bells as a warning, that left over a quarter unhappy about them. Interestingly only 53% of cyclists we questioned had a bell on their bike and not all of them use it. The bicycle bell debate continues.

When it comes to why people use the path we discovered that 10% are commuters, nearly 15% used the path as a way of keeping fit and almost 40% used it for leisure or a way of watching wildlife. These figures indicate that the path is used for a variety of different reasons, a fact we need to consider carefully in our future plans.

Safety is an important issue, so we asked users if they had any concerns or had experienced any incidents using the path. The fact that nearly half of all users were walking, running, cycling or riding on their own at the time of the survey indicates that people feel safe using the path. However, many said they wouldn't use the path at night. The main concerns raised were overgrown vegetation, dog fouling, uncontrolled dogs and the unauthorised use of the path by motorbikes. When asked if they had experienced any incident in the last six months that made them feel uneasy, 86% of the respondents said no. Of the remaining 14%, over a third mentioned motorbikes.

We would like to thank all the volunteers who helped us with the survey as well as all



the people who took the time to answer our questions. The information obtained will help us ascertain current needs whilst helping plan for the future. For the moment the message for us seems to be keep cutting back the vegetation, whilst path users need to be considerate and aware of all other users.

Sarah Broadhead,
Path Project Officer