Countryside Place Workshop Report

October 2008

Contents

The Workshop

There was an initial presentation setting the context, which was followed by 2 group sessions. Each of these group sessions covered a range of questions covering the following broad issues:-

- Rural Housing Provision
- Local Businesses
- Farming
- Tourism
- Protecting and Enhancing the Landscape
- 'Horseyculture'
- Tackling Climate Change
- Local Facilities

In order that all of the questions were discussed within an allotted time the participants were split into 4 groups answering relevant topics. There was some duplication of topic areas (and hence questions) between groups.

Answers that were given by the workshop participants can be found underneath the questions for each of the group sessions below. The # highlights those issues noted by the group as particularly an important.

The comments given for the top five priorities for the Countryside are identified under 'Visioning Priorities'.

Any other additional comments made during the event or listed on the 'Park It' can be found under 'Other Comments'.

A list of attendees can be found at the end of this feedback report.

WORKSHOP SESSION 1

Group 1

Rural Housing Provision

1. Do you think it is important to encourage people, and in particular young people, to stay living within rural communities?

    (a) If <u>NO</u>, what are your reasons?

    (b) If <u>YES</u>, how much of this population should the rural villages accommodate?

Answers

Yes #
- what do you mean by 'young people'?
- need to recognises that there are differences in the nature of villages
- it is important for diversity / future generations #
- one dominant age group can lead to pressure on infrastructure
- young people still live with parents (national problem)
- young family wishing to return to villages later in life need to be accommodated
- importance of better public transport
- need to consult young people themselves #
- danger of villages being "commuters" only

2. Do you think there is a specific need for particular types of accommodation within the rural area?

Answers

- affordable housing waiting list i.e. for those who do and don't live in the village
- what is meant by affordable housing and need for high quality scheme/sympathetic to area
- need for key worker housing
- importance of being able to save for a house
- "ring fence" affordable housing
- lack of local facilities in the village
- different life-cycle stages result in different housing needs
- maintain identity/character of area
- concern for village becoming a dormitory
- no village "heart"
- risk of unauthorised traveller encampment (they need to be accommodated as well)

3. How should we choose sites for housing in the rural parts of the Borough?

Answers

- what control will we have with sites?
- need to relate sites to infrastructure e.g. schooling, health / medical facilities
- must not create enclaves – need to 'pepper pot' affordable housing provision
- must not swamp villages
- must limit the impact on landscape, character of village and local heritage

Group 2

Rural Housing Provision

1. Do you think it is important to encourage people, and in particular young people, to stay living within rural communities?

> **(b) If <u>NO</u>, what are your reasons?**

> **(c) If <u>YES</u>, how much of this population should the rural villages accommodate?**

Answers

Yes

- have we asked young people?
- what's pushing young people out?
- many have a gap – they leave and <u>then</u> come back?
- what about 'older' young people?
- transport issues are important i.e. buses

2. Do you think there is a specific need for particular types of accommodation within the rural area?

Answers

Housing type – needs to be affordable housing for young families

- Important to keep young people and families so schools remain viable
- Challenge percentages of affordable housing in developments
- Work with Registered Social Landlords (RSL to facilitate single unit take-up within developments

3. **How should we choose sites for housing in the rural parts of the Borough?**

Answers

- Little Gaddesden – the site is the Village Green! (If it wasn't the location would be perfect)
- Little pockets – need to overcome resistance from Registered Social Landlords (RSLs) to taking up small sites
- Restrict post-development extensions of properties – via legal agreements

Criteria for choosing sites
- walking distance from facilities – schools, village shop
- on a bus route
- near other houses – to help create communities
- consider inclines (for walking) and traffic volumes
- don't 'join' villages
- had a Housing Needs Survey done
- 6-10 units is acceptable
- does it have to be mixed tenure i.e. private and affordable? (being aware of stigma)

Group 3

Local Businesses

1. **What problems do local businesses and services face in villages and the wider rural area? How can we help address these issues?**

Answers

- Availability of Broadband connections – poor quality and speed (Great Gaddesden, Chipperfield and Flaunden specifically mentioned)

- Availability of low cost housing – especially rented (not shared ownership) #
  - lack of young people to work
  - companies are reliant on those who commute in from Dunstable, Luton etc.
  - loss of employee potential

- High cost of open market housing
- Need Council housing
- Aldwyck Housing Association – examples of small scale provision in Tring Rural Parish

- Lack of local co-operative grain store – nearest is in Cambridgeshire
- Bank support required
  - where do staff come from?
  - increases costs

- Nature of rural businesses has changed
  - no longer such an agricultural focus

- Rural transport (lack of) #
  - relationship between farming and landscape

- Distance travelled to processing facilities (i.e. there are no abattoirs in Hertfordshire) #
  - grazing sheep – help protect landscape
  - timber processing facilities – helps protect landscape

- Decline in supporting infrastructure. # Planning needs to support these associated uses (within rural areas) via
  - broadband
  - Post Offices etc
  - agricultural facilities

- Influence policy i.e. Post Offices etc.

- Loss of Post Offices has impact on other rural businesses i.e. banking facilities
- How much do hobby farmers contribute to economy?
- Need to encourage livestock farming

Farming

2. How can we encourage farming to adapt? What sort of uses should be promoted as part of farm diversification?

Answers

- New farm buildings often generate local objections

- National policies have an impact i.e. set-aside

- Farmers' Markets are not that significant, but help focus on LOCALLY PRODUCED FOOD, which is very important to promote #

- Publicity for Farmers' Markets

- Local Authority run markets are the most successfully generally (like in East Herts). #

- Markets show inter-relationship between towns and villages with countryside

- Control the weather!

- Genuine farmers vs others who own land in rural areas
  - encourage "genuine" farmers, not lorry companies etc.
  - diversification can be negative as not always support the agricultural business
  - subsidies are greater in France
  - abuse of Development Control system causes problems

- "Good" diversification needs to support agriculture/rural businesses to encourage the right activities #

- What do we mean by 'rural business'?

- Enforcement of illegal activities is key. Prompt action is required and more money needs to be spent on this #

- How deal with buildings at end of their practical life? i.e. 1960's buildings are often too small now

Group 4

Tourism

1. What sort of tourist facilities should we encourage in the countryside?

Answers

- Car parks / countryside Park & Ride / public transport

- Issue of road structure for access

- Economically led – alternatives have to be more profitable for farmers than wheat. Need to think about increasing employment for local people #

- Utilising redundant buildings #

- Utilising gardens / historical buildings

- Need to educate people about the countryside (how to respect it) #

- Possible Facilities

  - Fishing

8

- Off roading
- Golf courses
- Adventure farms
- Youth hostel
- Riding stables
- Bike hire
- Tea shops / cafés / toilet facilities / bins #
- B&Bs #
- Camp sites #
- Narrow boats / marinas

- These need to be on maps and signposted.

2. Should visitor numbers at popular locations such as Ashridge be controlled? If so, how?

Answers

- Do country "parks" protect open countryside?
- Does Ashridge have a problem? Yes – slow erosion

- <u>Potential controls</u>

  - cordon off area for periods of time #
  - increase car park prices? – then need to control irresponsible parking
  - dedicated buses running to specific areas – and change routes to control usage #
  - improve/increase profile of other existing local area – more publicity #

WORKSHOP SESSION 2

Group 1

Protecting and Enhancing the Landscape

1. Does the map show all of the most sensitive landscape areas? If not, please mark on the maps any areas that we have missed.

Answers

- Are we talking about LANDSCAPE or BIODIVERSITY? #

- Map identifies best quality of landscape for biodiversity

- Need to look at –
    - sensitivity
    - vulnerability
    - urban fringe
    - honey pot site e.g. Ashridge

- Key areas at County level

    - Why not the upper and lower Bulbourne
    - Black Poplar area missing
    - Boxmoor Trust land missing
    - Protection of amenity spaces is important #
    - Should woodlands be protected?
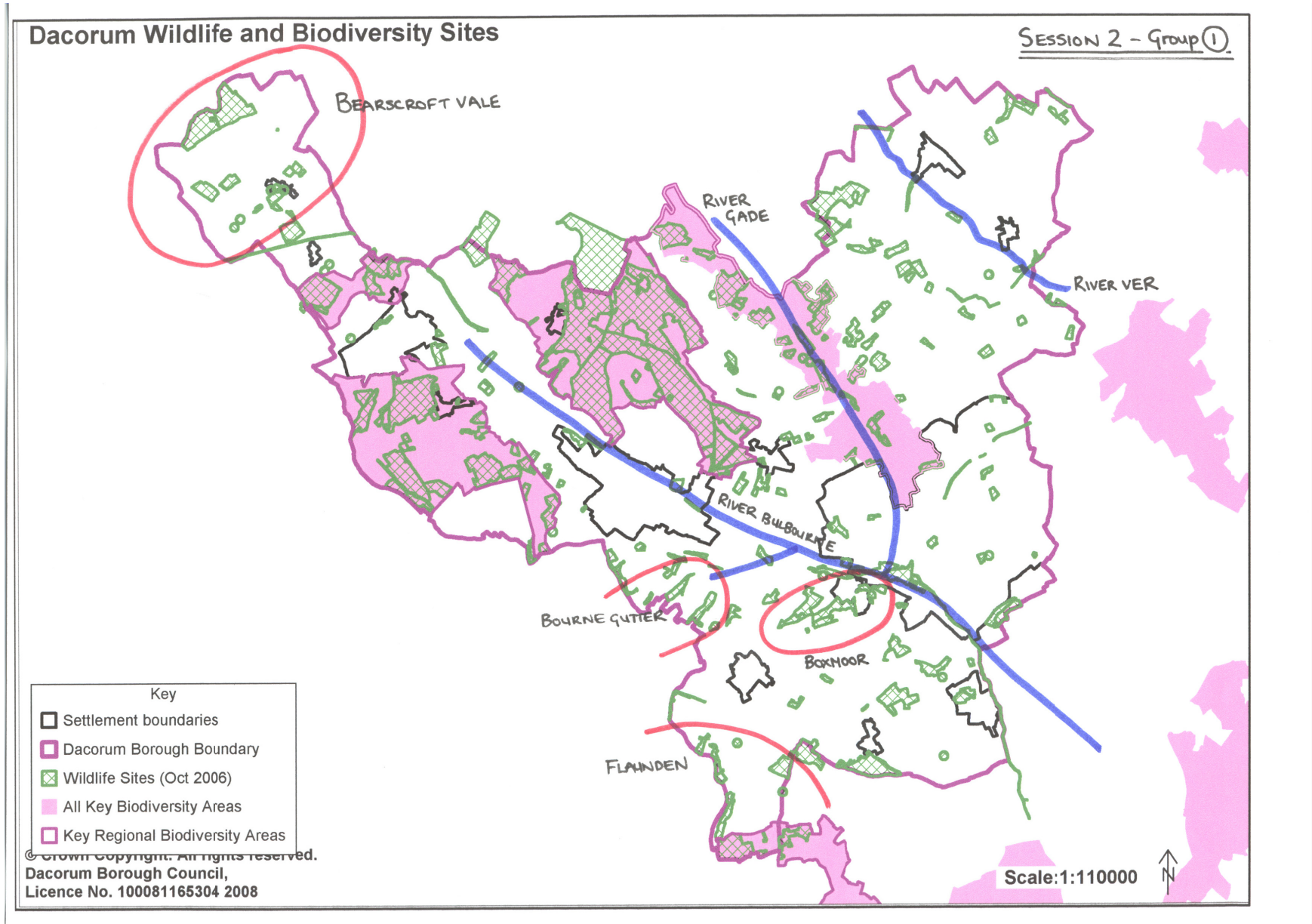   - Flaunden

    (See annotated map in Figure 1)

- Note that it is NOT a sensitivity map

2. Are there any particular areas of the countryside that are especially in need of environmental improvements?

Answers

- River corridors are key #
    - the rivers (overgrown, litter, dumping, maintenance)
    - low flow of rivers/protect against over extraction #
    - intrusive development along river valley
    - currently no vision for rivers (e.g. Hemel Hempstead town centre)
    - encourage use of rivers
    - co-operation over river maintenance and adjacent development

Figure 1

Countryside on edge of settlements #
- Can't control everything (land privately owned!)
- Canal
  - under utilised resource
  - important wildlife corridor

- Need the support of landowners
- Keep the countryside alive – via leisure uses and amenities

3. What other key features do you think should be preserved and enhanced within the villages and/or wider countryside?

Answers

- preservation rather than innovation
- historic gardens are important
- building within garden plots can impact upon character of landscape and lead to damage #
- protect green space in villages and/or identify new spaces
- protect countryside – use brownfield sites for new amenities e.g. areas in Apsley #
- no statutory protection of historic landscapes
- mineral extraction
- dumping sites / areas affected by fly-tipping – currently enforcement is weak
- MORI survey linked to landscape character study (re-visit this for info)
- VISTAS important as a category #

Group 2

Protecting and Enhancing the Landscape

1. Does the map show all of the most sensitive landscape areas? If not, please mark on the maps any areas that we have missed.

Answers

- Hedgerows
- AONB
- Historical landscape
- Conservation Areas
- Footpaths
- Canal
- Reservoirs
- SSSIs

- Chalk streams & grasslands
- Woodlands

Map needs more detail

2. Are there any particular areas of the countryside that are especially in need of environmental improvements?

 Answers

- urban fringes – carry out a study
- Hertfordshire's woodlands (extend AONB survey)
- unknown – assessment needed to define improvements
- consult with Natural England
- consult Dacorum Open Space Study (tie all relevant studies together and consult) #
- Chalk streams
- Wildlife strips not adequate
- Green Belt – regard as a local resource when considering planning issues

3. What other key features do you think should be preserved and enhanced within the villages and/or wider countryside?

Answers

- If sites are provided then we need to protect them from the demand you have created! #
- Footpaths,– byelaws, Countryside Code, landowners responsibilities
- Archaeological sites etc
- Manage the use – e.g. bridleways #
- Education – e.g. appropriate footwear, provide (Digest?) #
- If rights of way not up to standard it encourages diversions, which results in damage to further areas
- Linear walks with sightseeing bus
- Village greens / Commons / open access land
- Refer to Parish plans, village design statements etc
- Tree planting – management
- Churches and churchyards
- Woodland (although sometimes landowner resistance). Good management of tree planting needed
- Unlisted but still historical and integral to the area
- Consider industrial heritage in development planning
- Don't take eye off open countryside in all this (avoid 'creep') – buffers and linkages
- Large space for wildlife

- Horseyculture

Group 3

'Horseyculture'

1. Should 'horseyculture' be more strictly controlled, and if so, how?

Answers

- Issues
    - Sub division of fields
    - Affects management of fields – either monoculture of grass or land taken over by problem species such as Ragwort
    - Some good – can tie in well with farming, so a form of diversification #
    - Some bad – hedgerow loss etc #

- 'Ramshackle' appearance is more natural than if landscape is too pristine

- Need to encourage young people to ride therefore need grazing for horses #

- Must distinguish between impacts in AONB versus the Green Belt (the former is more sensitive)

- Soil conditions and economic conditions are natural controls

- May slow down due to economic decline?

- Accept it can help wider local economy – i.e. sell feed etc. #

- OK on low grade grazing land

- One of the reasons people come to the countryside

- Needs to be controlled strictly in AONB – due to landscape quality. Need to control less strictly in Green Belt? #

- Key = quality of how its done and how it fits in with surrounding landscape #

- Cumulative issues – needs to be controlled #

- Need to ensure appropriate location of stables i.e. near bridleways

- Bridleway network is limited in Borough – improve and formalise?

- It is an economic use for small fields that are no longer viable for other agricultural uses.

Tackling Climate Change

2. What impacts do you think climate change may have on the landscape and how should we respond to these changes?

Answers

- <u>Landscape</u> - especially trees / woodland

  - impact on trees esp. Beech Trees #
  - very sensitive to drought Oak etc. affected by new insects etc. that survive due to temp changes
  - Beech trees planted to serve furniture industry – should we replant with Beech or other species now?
  - Beech monoculture isn't actually natural.
  - Look at trees that can be used for wood fuel in rural and urban area, but avoid too many conifers etc #
  - 'thinnings' – used as wood chip
  - Good to produce wood locally,
  - Need to manage landscape properly. i.e. management.
  - Need to look at fuel poverty issues

- <u>Buildings</u>
  - need to be well designed in terms of eco credentials

- <u>Crop changes</u> #
  - due to climate change

- <u>Transport</u>
  - encourage public transport

- <u>Water availability</u> #
  - flooding, water table, more unpredictable and extreme conditions
  - open space = key to helping ensure water available

- <u>Maintain and encourage woodland cover</u>
  - via new development

- <u>Biomass / District Heating schemes in new sites</u> #
  - good for new development at Hemel

- Link area together to increase biodiversity #

3. Are there any locations where you think we should encourage renewable energy generation? If so, what type(s) of renewable energy are suitable?

Answers

- <u>2 issues</u>
     a) Retrofitting at local level
     b) Big commercial enterprises

     We need to do both #

- Old Cement works at Pitstone

- Windfarms – problems due to visual impact on AONB and insufficient wind

- Good "feed in" tariff would encourage generation

- Micro-generation can have implications in terms of its visual impact

- Solar panels are ok if they fit in with character of area / building

- Need to ensure people have the info to make rational decisions

- Ground source heat pumps are good as they are invisible once installed #

- Need to help community centre and village halls to use sustainable fuels #

- Leadership by the district #

- Rainwater harvesting

- Biomass

- Coppiced woods

- Support local people who want to be self-sustaining

Group 4

Local Facilities

1. Is there a shortage of any key facilities and/or services in the rural areas? If so, what are these shortages and where?

Answers

- Yes
  - Post Offices #
  - Buses – getting to doctors #
  - Hospital – reasonable access (distance and transport)
  - Fire station
  - Policing #
  - Drain cleaning
  - Repairs to (all) rural roads
  - Reliable electric and gas supply
  - Parking (2+ car household)
  - Mains drainage
  - Community gathering area (sport and leisure)
  - Defence of local pubs / shops
  - Schools over-subscribed – and first choice availability and transport
  - Doctors, dentist and surgeries (transport to)
  - Graveyard (Chipperfield)
  - Always need a Church (and Church Hall)
  - Facilities for children
  - Parish Councils with more power

2. Are the needs of children, young people and the elderly being met? If not, how can we better accommodate their needs?

Answers

- Needs of elderly not being met

  - Those with cars can cope, those without cars have problems
  - Post Offices
  - Lack affordable accommodation
  - Access to Bank / Post Office / services
  - Need to community focal point
  - Sheltered/Warden Assistant Accommodation – release housing for families etc.
  - More bungalows – accessible housing
  - Need shop

- Young people

  - Need more starter homes / affordable accommodation #

- Somewhere to meet and something to do
- transport to get to other facilities / friends

- Ideally a village will have

    - Pubs
    - Churches
    - Schools
    - Village Greens
    - Village Hall
    - Cricket Pitch/Sports Facilities
    - Awareness of historic assoc./canal/common etc.
    - Individual character
    - Style and location

Visioning Priorities

Priority 1

- Renewable energy
- Face the fact of climate change and plan for it – woodland management, water, harvesting, transport, etc. No Heads in the Sand!
- Protect greenfield sites
- Value the countryside and protect it
- Conservation and enhancement of the Chilterns AONB
- Method of favouring affordable housing in rural villages
- Landscape conservation without comprising areas outside key areas
- Managed diversification of farmland to maintain the rural landscape
- Take into account historic (heritage) assets which are essential to distinctive local character
- Green Belt – Protect to maintain separation function
                - Enhance its value and promote them e.g. access
- Strengthen importance and protection of AONB – valuable resource for everyone in Dacorum. 17,000 new homes will put it under severe pressure.
- Protection of rural shops, pubs, Post Offices, ability of elderly to access hospitals etc.
- Conserve nature and extent of existing AONB
- Support and encourage compatible, harmonious low cost housing development in villages
- Prevent sale of Green Belt land in plots
- Create amenity land from brownfield sites
- Vision for the Gade Valley
- Support of farming for local food production
- Deliver affordable housing (with others)
- Consultation
- Better access to healthcare and other essential facilities from villages
- Keeping rural areas rural – keeping character of areas
- Do not bypass Parish Councils
- Increase awareness and protection of historic designed landscapes and avoid incursions into these and other landscapes from building or other development
- Prevent erosion of village life – increase priorities (financial support) e.g. loss of Post Offices, loss of buses
- The Council must 'opt in' to the new sustainable Communities Act processes, when invited to do so in October.
- Rented accommodation in villages to encourage young people to stay
- Leadership re climate change and alternative heating
- Local provision of agricultural and forestry infrastructure
- Encouragement of rural businesses
- Encouragement of micro-schemes of affordable houses

- District heating schemes for new developments – using bio-fuels/ground source heat.
- Rural housing relevant to local need

Priority 2

- Climate change and food - crops
- Keep housing/other building development sympathetic to the existing environment (ref. South Hill Church site)
- Small appropriately sited amounts of affordable rural housing
- Restrict density of any new dwellings
- Sheltered housing
- Rural exceptions housing sites – local houses for local people
- Landscape – better protection for landscape outside AONB
               - stronger planning guidance in landscape assessment SPG
- Support and encourage rural (social) enterprises that feed the local economy and community i.e. local accommodation for visitors, etc.
- Keep green urban space in villages
- Assessment of the potential of the rural/urban fringe
- Recognise relationships between land use, infrastructure and biodiversity and landscape
- View applications separately in AONB with presumption against approval
- Transport infrastructure to small villages
- Encourage small scale, well designed and well integrated affordable housing (for young, old, key workers)
- Affordable housing with public transport links
- Provision of more suitable housing for the elderly in rural areas
- All new builds from now on must be energy self sufficient
- Educate and inform the public of their responsibilities when accessing the rural areas
- Provide (encourage) alternative means of access to the countryside (buses/cycles, visitor accommodation)
- Preserve identity of villages
- Encourage the development of low cost housing
- Enforce your planning policies and decisions more effectively so there is a level playing field
- Sustainability e.g. developing woodlands/plantings for sustainable funds
- Refine Green Infrastructure / Open Land work identifying opportunities for enhanced links and buffers
- Identify key Vistas
- Maintain Green Belt and limit incursions into It with housing and therefore avoid linking up towns and villages

Priority 3

- Prevent urban sprawl and linking of villages
- Build homes that people choose to live in rather than accept because they have no alternative

- Maintain diversity of countryside and recognise role of farming / land management
- Don't build without the infrastructure to support it
- Consider all issues raised and integrate them into Council thinking
- Biodiversity - Better management of area
  - Better linkages
  - Increase overall area of higher biodiversity
- Education of local communities to countryside issues
- Local development prioritised if providing employment / housing / opportunities for local people (not just families)
- Tying all the new and old strategies together rather than re-investigating
- Rural transport and infrastructure
- Avoid urban creep and creep of equestrian and other development in the countryside
- Promotion of areas other than Ashridge
- Canal and towpath as wildlife and cycling corridor
- Support the agricultural economy when possible – they are the managers of the countryside
- Encouraging biodiversity in the countryside must always be a priority
- Help to main schools, churches, sports facilities in rural areas
- Young people – bored need transport to activity areas
- Rural transport study for modal shift
- More leisure activities promoted and sited in villages
- Protect vistas and improve river valleys
- Control of new developments
- Educate people as to how/why countryside works (involve schools etc.)
- Protect countryside & promote enhancement and wildlife

Priority 4

- Preservation of biodiversity
- Maintain higher quality landscapes and recognise role of less strictly managed land
- General consideration for rural enterprises – diversification is key but should be appropriate
- Prosecute those who drop litter in the countryside
- Accommodation – bungalows and maisonettes
- Support and enable individuals/landowners to adopt sustainable options – energy, transport, community sharing
- Identify key landscape character areas
- Preserve village boundaries
- Use Chilterns AONB as an example of good practice and use their studies as a basis for your policy
- Listen to the parishes and the organisations involved with the countryside
- Balance between preservation and requirements for visitors
- Continue feedback on developments to delegates
- AONBs must be preserved
- Support of farmers market

- Work with partners to secure external funding for Green Infrastructure developments
- Balance biodiversity with people – people need green habitats (e.g. sports fields) too.
- Protect the Green Belt rural industries
- Preserve, promote and educate about our rural sites – walks, etc.
- Affordable housing - find mechanisms for provision that is not tied to market housing provision
- Allowing villages to be all age places

Priority 5

- Keep all of us in the loop involved
- Recreation - promote health benefits and therefore give greater value
  - promote access in area close to towns
- Woodland management needs to be done alongside industry/supply needs to develop sustainable woodland economy for rural areas
- Water use
- Rural Area needs to grow organically <u>not</u> by allowing development of a scale out of proportion to the size of the village
- Encourage responsible use of our countryside
- Thanks for listening to Parish Councils
- Hospital and transport
- Promising amenity green-space in and around settlements
- Use brownfield sites whenever possible to prevent encroachment into the countryside
- Keep schools and nursery provision in the rural areas
- Public open space linked to villages and smaller settlements
- The Council must show leadership in promoting sustainable communities
- Look innovatively at urban fringes
- Set up (encourage) local forum for countryside issues

Analysis of Priorities

The following table groups the key priorities according to what was written on the priority boards at the end of the workshop. The number of times an issue was raised on each priority board is shown in the table above and each issue is then given a total score.

The table highlights that most people felt that providing affordable housing of an appropriate type and size for the area was the top issue affecting the countryside.

Support for rural businesses, including farmers was the second priority. The need to protect and enhance the AONB and the provision of, and access to, rural facilities and services also scored highly.

Priority Summary Table

Issue	Priority 1	Priority 2	Priority 3	Priority 4	Priority 5	Total Score*
Affordable housing of appropriate type and size for the area	6x5	6x4	1x3	2x2	-	61
Protect local character	1x5	2x4	-	-	-	13
Provide for needs of young and/or elderly	-	1x4	3x3	1x2	-	15
Protect and enhance the AONB	3x5	1x4	-	1x2	-	21
Support for rural businesses, including farmers	4	1x4	1x3	3x2	1x1	34
Maintain and enhance public engagement and consultation processes	2x5	-	-	2x2	3x1	17
Protect and enhance historic heritage	2x5	-	-	-	-	10
Protect and enhance biodiversity	-	-	2x3	1x2	-	8
Encourage renewable energy	2x5	1x4	-	-	-	14
Address the issue of climate change	2x5	1x4	-	-	-	14
Provision of, and access to, rural facilities and services	3x5	1x4	1x3	-	2x1	24
Prioritise use of brownfield sites	2x5	-	-	-	1x1	11
Protection of the Green Belt	2x5	1x4	-	-	-	14
Maintain character of rural landscape	1x5	1x4	2x3	2x2	-	19
Control density and scale of new development	-	1x4	1x3	-	1x1	8
Support, educate and inform the public and landowners about rural issues	-	1x4	2x3	2x2	-	14
Identify and protect key vistas	-	1x4	1x3	-	-	7
Enhance the rural / urban fringe	-	1x4	-	-	2x1	6
Recognise the inter-relationship of landscape, land use and biodiversity	-	1x4	-	-	-	4
Sustainability	-	1x4	-	-	-	4
Protect and enhance existing	-	2x4	-	-	1x1	9

greenspaces						
Ensure adequacy of rural infrastructure provision (including public transport)	-	1x4	3x3	-	-	**13**
Link existing strategies together	-	-	1x3	-	-	**3**
Green Infrastructure	-	-	-	1x2	-	**2**
Enforcement	-	1x4	-	1x2	-	**6**
Value the countryside and encourage responsible use	1x5	-	1x3	-	1x1	**9**
Develop a vision for the Gade Valley	1x5	-	-	-	-	**5**
Support the new Sustainable Communities Act	1x5	-	-	-	-	**5**
Balance conflicting needs and demand i.e. biodiversity and recreation	-	-	-	2x2	1x1	**5**
Water Use	-	-	-	-	1x1	**1**
Promote sites other than Ashridge	-	-	1x3	-	-	**3**
Leadership of Council and promotion of good practice	-	-	1x3	1x2	1x1	**6**
Promotion of canals and rivers for wildlife	-	-	1x3	-	-	**3**
Prevent merging of settlements	-	-	1x3	1x2	-	**5**

*   Total score is calculated by giving an issue points for each time it was mentioned on a priority board. 5 points are given for each time it appeared on Priority board 1, 4 points for each time it was on Priority board 2, 3 points for each time it was on Priority board 3, 2 points for each time it was on Priority board 4 and 1 point for each time it was on Priority board 5.

Other Comments

The following two points were placed on the 'Park It' board:

- Nobody mentioned the issue of TRANQUILITY and the need to protect 'good' areas from more visual and audible intrusion.
- Please keep workshops focussed.

List of Attendees

Alison MacDougall	Nettleden, Frithsden and District Society
Mrs Sylvia Fitzwilliam	National Womens Register
Victoria Hopkirk	Piccotts End Residents' Association
Norman Jones	Hertfordshire County Council
Councillor Mike Bradshaw	Chipperfield Parish Council
Vivian Adams	
Louise Archer	
Abby Fermont	Tring Rural Parish Council
Matthew Wood	Hertfordshire County Council - Property
Elizabeth Hamilton	Nettleden, Frithsden and District Society
Lizzy Savage	Dacorum Borough Council – Environment & Sustainability Officer
Colin White	Chilterns Conservation Board
Kate Batt	Hertfordshire County Council – Historic Environment
Fiona McWilliams	Little Gaddesden Parish Council
Andy Hardstaff	Hertfordshire Countryside Management Service
Carol Lodge	Herts and Middlesex Wildlife Trust
Mick Thompson	Ashridge Management College
Pamela Esom	Flaunden Parish Council
Councillor David Davies	
Francoise Culverhouse	Piccotts End Residents' Association
Dawn Slade	Tring Rural Parish Council
John Hunt	Hertfordshire County Council
Emma Norrington	Groundwork Trust
Mrs Gill Moon	St Johns Church, Great Gaddesden
Phil Pennington	Boxmoor Trust
Kate Harwood	Ashridge Management College
Anna Barnard	Potten End
Matthew Mardling	Hertfordshire Countryside Management Service
Jez Perkins	Hertfordshire Countryside Management Service
Mark Staincliffe	Development Management – Dacorum Borough Council
Councillor Louise Archer	Little Gaddesden Parish Council
Councillor Alan Fantham	Northchurch Parish Council & Dacorum Borough Council
Councillor Colin Peter	Dacorum Borough Council
Nicholas Halsey	Country Land and Business Association
Martin Hicks	Hertfordshire Biological Records Centre
Ian Richardson	Boxmoor Trust
Fiona McWilliams	Little Gaddesden Parish Council
Marion Baker	Dacorum Environmental Forum