A Brief History



Hoe Common came into being as part of an Inclosure Act in 1811. Before the inclosure, a much larger area stretching as far as Gressenhall Museum had been common land. Twelve acres of this land were allotted to the charity, the rest was taken into private ownership.

Hoe Common was an allotment for the poor, where gorse was cut for fuel and bracken gathered for animal bedding. Once these were no longer needed, the Common became neglected and overgrown.



This 1946 RAF aerial photograph shows the network of World War I or II practice trenches. Management of the Common has to preserve these important historical features. The trenches were used by the Home Guard in World War II. Notice how few trees there were in 1946. More about the Common and its management can be found at www.hoeandworthingarchive.org.uk

Hoe Bird Walk

For more than thirty years, Hoe Common has been the meeting place for Hoe Bird Walk, a monthly birdwatching group. Over the years, the group has recorded more than 130 species.

If you would like to join the group, the meetings are held on the third Sunday of each month, starting at 8am. These walks are advertised here:

Linnet

Facebook: Hoe Bird Walk Norfolk Wildlife Trust:

www.norfolkwildlifetrust.org.uk/whats-on

Why not extend your visit?

Visit NWT Hoe Rough – walking distance from Hoe Common is this Site of Special Scientific Interest. Numerous notable plants occur including green-winged and early marsh orchid, as well as around 200 invertebrate species.

Find out more: www.norfolkwildlifetrust.org.uk

Explore the Wensum Valley Way – 12-mile footpath route in Norfolk, which opened in Spring 2013. It links the Nar Valley Way at Gressenhall Farm and Workhouse museum to the Marriott's Way at Lenwade. **Find out more:**

www.norfolk.gov.uk/out-and-about-in-norfolk/norfolk-trails

PLEASE NOTE:

Dogs are welcome on Hoe Common but should at all times be under close control, especially during the bird nesting season (March-July) and when there are grazing animals on site. Dog owners should also note that adders are present and are generally active between March and September.

Please respect the area and heed the countryside code at all times. Thank you, enjoy your visit.

Cover: Small copper butterfly by Chris Gomersall/2020VISION. Inside: Holly Pearson, Peter Dent, Elizabeth Dack, John Bridges









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HOE
COMMON
A County Wildlife Site

Hoe Common is a County Wildlife Site managed by Trustees. It is an area of relict dry heath Access points (a habitat which is increasingly rare in Norfolk) bordered by woodland and an ancient hedge bank. Take the time to explore Hoe Common, and on each visit you will find something new. Public right of way off Worthing Road, Hoe Grid ref: TF 98951724 Postcode: NR20 4FP What3Words: prettiest.landscape.thigh Around the Common perimeter Heather and gorse are more valuable habitat there is an oak and birch woodland Public right of way off Holt Road for insects and birds than bracken. Some fringe which has grown up in the last Grid ref: TF 98351718 Postcode: NR20 4BH parts of the open heath have been cleared 60 years. If left unmanaged it would What3Words: fabric.clubbing.blocks of bracken to allow heather to regrow. soon cover the whole Common. Former gravel pit Public footpath (part of Wensum Way Walk) Cars may The Common is home to park here some increasingly rare on the Hoe Rough reptiles, including adders, verge common lizards and slow-Stile worms. Whilst you walk Open heathland through the heath look out habitat for them as they bask in the sunshine. World War I/II practice trenches Small heath butterfly Holt Road Traditionally, the gathering of wood and gorse for fuel and of bracken for animal bedding by villagers would have maintained the Common as open heath. In the absence Former of these activities, the modern conservation aravel pit of heath involves the control of encroaching woodland and bracken. Gorgate Road Common lizard Manor Farm Lane Conservation work on the Common aims to manage the woodland Manor and to keep the central area open, Butterflies, moths and other insects Farm clearing the birch scrub and some benefit from the management of the of the gorse to encourage the open heathland. Keep your eyes peeled growth of heather. Periodic cutting for small copper and small heath butterflies and green tiger beetles, all of In autumn the woodland hosts of the heather will keep it strong. a fascinating diversity of fungi, Occasional grazing will help make which like the sandy heath conditions

including the spectacular fly agaric.

the management self-sustaining.

Fly agaric

found on the Common.