

Waverley Borough Council

**Dunsfold Common Management Plan**

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## **Introduction**

Dunsfold Common is 31.21 hectares (77.12 acres) of common land situated in and around the village of Dunsfold. The common supports a good diversity of habitats including woodland, grassland, scrub and most notably, ten ponds and supports some rare fauna and flora, for which it was designated a Site of Nature Conservation Interest (SNCI) in 1998.

The common is an integral feature of village life providing open space for villagers and contributing to the rural appearance of the area. In addition the common proves popular amongst walkers who use the common as a starting point and to visit the Sun Inn.

In the past the area was managed by locals exercising their commoners rights, by using it for grazing and collecting and storing timber. These rights have not been exercised for many years and in this time the common has developed a 'village green' atmosphere.

Past management has been carried out by Waverley Countryside staff and by the Parish Council who have a management agreement from the Borough Council. The continued active management of the common outlined in this plan aims to protect and enhance the common's wildlife and to increase its enjoyment by local residents.

This document contains information on the common, details of the factors affecting management on the common and an outline of management work that should take place over the course of the next 10 years. Whilst it is important for this plan to carefully consider the management options, a degree of flexibility must be maintained throughout its duration as the pressures that an area experiences often change over time.

It is hoped that by the production of this plan the rural character of Dunsfold Common can be maintained and the common can be managed to provide rich wildlife habitats and public enjoyment for decades to come.

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## **SECTION 1 - DESCRIPTION**

### **1.1 GENERAL INFORMATION**

#### **1.1.1 Site Information**

Site Name	Dunsfold Common
Site Status	Common Land, Site of Nature Conservation Interest (SNCI), Area of Great Landscape Value (AGLV), Conservation Area (Planning).
County	Surrey
OS Grid Ref.	TQ007360
OS Sheet no.	186
Total Area	31.21 hectares (77.12 acres)
Ownership	<u>Waverley Borough Council</u> , The Burys, Godalming, Surrey, GU7 1HR, 01483 861111
Site Ranger	Ian Baldwin, 01483 423081 (tel./fax)
Parliamentary Constituency	Surrey South West
Member of Parliament	Virginia Bottomley MP
Councils	Surrey County Council (SCC) Waverley Borough Council (WBC) Dunsfold Parish Council (DPC) Waverley Ward Councillors, c/o WBC 01483 861111 Dunsfold Parish Councillors, c/o DPC 01483 200532

#### **Statutory Undertakers**

Water	Thames Water Utilities, Water Divisions Operations, Records Group, Network Services Business Centre, PO Box 83, Brentford, Middlesex, TW8 0EE, 0181 568 2777
Electricity	Seeboard plc., 329 Portland Road, Hove, East Sussex, EN3 5FU 01293 562299
Gas	British Gas plc., Transco, Boundary Road, Black Rock, Brighton, East Sussex, BN2 5TY, 01273 664100, fax 01273 696115
Telephone	British Telecom, PP G03, Clarendon House, Clarendon Road, Cambridge, CB2 2BA, 01223 344497, fax 01223 313973
Cable TV	Cabel Tel UK, Cabeltel House, Guildford Business Park, Guildford, Surrey, GU2 5AD, 01483 254000

#### **1.1.2 Location**

Dunsfold Common lies in the southeast of Surrey and approximately 8km. southeast of Godalming. The common is surrounded by many residences and is crossed by a number of roads and access tracks.

#### **1.1.3 Access**

Access to the common is open. There are 4 public bridleways and 5 public footpaths crossing the common. See **Appendix A**.

##### **1.1.3.1 On Foot**

Footpath 279	Ends at the Northern point of the common at Dunsfold Common Road.
Footpath 281	Ends at the Eastern side of the common at Coombsbury Cottage.
Footpath 283	Runs adjacent to King George's Field and joins bridleway 284.

Footpath 287 Runs South from footpath 288 for 700m to the junction of Chiddingfold Road and Chapel Hill.

Footpath 288 Runs from Shoppe Hill for 450m to Dunsfold Common Road.

#### 1.1.3.2 Horse/bicycle

Bridleway 282 Located at the Free Church on the Eastern side of the village.

Bridleway 282a Located in Binhams Meadow and joins bridleway 282 after 150m.

Bridleway 284 Located at Dunsfold Common Road to the North of the common and follows the line of the cottages in Dunsfold Green.

Bridleway 285 Located adjacent to the Sun Inn at Oak Tree Cottage Lane.

#### 1.1.3.3 Vehicles

Car parking space is in high demand on the common. There is a public car park located in the centre of the village at Grid Ref.: TQ006364 with a capacity of 20 cars.

##### Maintenance and emergency vehicle accesses:

Access to the common is possible at a number of locations due to vehicle access across the common to adjacent residences.

Only Sun Inn Road has been adopted by Surrey County Council as public highway.

#### 1.1.3.4 Train

Wormley station is located approximately 6km. to the east of the common and

Godalming station is located approximately 8km. to the north east of the common.

#### 1.1.3.5 Buses

Dunsfold Common is served by two bus routes: Numbers 42 and 44 which travel to and from Cranleigh, Godalming and Guildford.

### **1.1.4 Land Tenure**

*This is not a legal document. Please refer to the original tenure documents before taking any decision or any action which may have legal implications.*

#### 1.1.4.1 Site Ownership

The common is owned by Waverley Borough Council (WBC). Full ownership details are stored at WBC offices in Godalming.

#### 1.1.4.2 Wayleaves, Licences and Easements

Access to residences across common land are arranged through the purchase of easements by residents or through licences organised by Waverley Borough Council. Full updated details of owned and leased sections of the Common are kept by the Property Department at WBC. An accurate copy of utility rights as at 18.08.98 is detailed below.

##### *Electricity*

SEEBoard, 1960, access and cable rights to substation in Mill Lane

SEEBoard, 1971, underground cable adjacent to Furzecroft Farm.

SEEBoard, ? , two overhead lines on either side of Common House Road.

SEEBoard, 1995, underground cable to serve Dunsfold Cricket Club.

##### *Water*

SCC, 1966, right to lay water pipe to serve school house.

Clifford Charles Davies, 1974, right to lay water pipe to "Hunterswood."

Godalming and District Water Board, 1959, water main to serve houses between Pound Farm and telephone exchange.

*Telephone*

British Telecommunications plc., no date, six metre length of buried cable under footpath near "Gorse View"

British Telecommunications plc., no date, 460m of cable from junction of Common House Road to Burningfold Hall Hotel.

1.1.4.3 Leases

The common is registered Common Land under CL 162 listed in the Commons Commissioners decision letter of 26/06/1978. The land was leased to Dunsfold Parish Council on 22nd October 1959 by Hambledon Rural District Council for the sum of one pound per annum, due on 25th December.

The cricket pitch and pavilion was leased to Dunsfold Cricket Club on 21st March 1966 by Hambledon Rural District Council. The lease runs for 60 years from 1<sup>st</sup> April 1965. The rent is a peppercorn, clear of all deductions. Details of lease:

Right for a pavilion, to be kept insured and in good repair, to allow access by WBC to view its state, and repair any defects within 6 months. No alterations or selling alcohol / tobacco without WBC consent. Pavilion to be kept locked when not in use. Right for a cesspool and connecting pipes, to be kept clean and maintained. Cricket club to keep the ground in good condition, and not to sublet it. Club not to refuse reasonable use of the area for other purposes, so long as they do not restrict cricket use. Club to be representative of Dunsfold Parish. Any failure by the club to result in extinguishments of lease with 12 months' notice. Cricket club can end lease with 1 month's notice. Any dispute to be settled by single arbitrator under the Arbitration Act 1950.

1.1.4.4 Legal Right of Access

Dunsfold Common has open public access plus 5 public footpaths and 4 public bridleways in its environs. There are a number of access agreements across common land, some dating from as far back as 1949 and it is unclear how many of these are still utilised. Full details can be found in deed packets of numbers F10/009/AB; F10/009/BB at the Property Department in WBC offices.

Janet Mary Coleman, no date, right of way to benefit 2, Clematis Cottages.

Frank Brown, 1949, right of way to serve "The Forge."

Elizabeth Maud Wood, 1960, right of way to benefit "Laurel Cottages."

Francis George Mann, 1960, right of way to benefit 2, Channels Cottages.

Albert James Holmes and Elsie Susannah Holmes, 1961, right of way to serve 3, 4 and 5, Prospect Cottages.

HM Postmaster General, 1962, access and services to benefit Post Office.

Richard Gerald Durell, 1963, right of way to benefit land on west of Dunsfold Common Road.

John Herbert Glendinning, 1963, right of way to benefit land on west of Dunsfold Common Road.

Austin Building and Development Ltd., 1965, right of way to benefit development adjacent to Pound Lane.

Sybil Mildred McKinstry, 1966, right of way to benefit Rose Cottage.

David John Quenzer, 1966, right of way to benefit Wrotham Hill Cottage.

Caroline Mildred Anne Bruce, 1967, right of way to benefit Oak Tree Cottage.

Surrey County Council, 1967, rights of access to school.

Frederick John Lynch, 1968, right of way to serve development at Builders Yard.

David Charles Inman, 1971, right of way to benefit 2 Basket Cottages.  
 David Anthony Babayan, 1980, right of way to benefit “Sunnyside.”  
 David William Ingles, 1983, right of way to serve “May Villa.”  
 Paul Andrew Luxmoore May, 1984, right of way to benefit 1 Clematis Cottages.  
 Ursula Mary Boisseau, 1985, right of way to benefit “The Pink House.”  
 Keith Anthony Palmer, 1985, right of way to benefit “Santoy.”  
 Gary Simmons, 1988, right of way to “Fourth House.”  
 Robert Geoffrey Gale, 1988, right of way to benefit “Fir Tree Cottage.”  
 Lansdown Developments, 1988, right of way to benefit new site to south of Rosecote.  
 Coleman and Redman, 1989, right of way to benefit 2, Clematis Cottages.  
 Douglas Peter Shand, 1989, two rights of access to benefit Coombsbury Cottage.  
 Winifred May Renmant, 1990, right of way to benefit 4, Victory Cottages.  
 Castillian Developments, 1991, right to access and to provide services to new development adjacent to school.  
 Mark Carwardine, 1991, right of way to benefit Willards Cottage.  
 Michael Ainsworth, 1992, regularisation of vehicle access.  
 Terry John Wickham, 1992, right of way to 1 Victory Cottages.  
 Adrian Jeremy Shaw, 1994, vehicle right of way to benefit 1 South View.  
 Royston Philip West, 1994, regularisation of vehicle access.  
 Lorna Janet Manton, 1995, vehicle access to benefit Bakery Cottage.  
 Margot Anne Bellinger, 1995, vehicle access to benefit Redvers.  
 Peter Alfred Taylor, 1995, vehicle access to benefit Spindleberry Cottage.  
 Michael Leigh Page, 1997, vehicle access to benefit Dunsfold Grange.  
 James Martin Field, 1997, benefit of services across common to “Conifers.”

#### 1.1.4.5 Common Rights

There are no common rights registered.

#### 1.1.4.6 Byelaws

See **Appendix B** for a copy of the byelaws applicable to Dunsfold Common.

#### 1.1.4.7 Agreed Management Policy

Dunsfold Parish Council hold an agreement to manage the common in conjunction with Waverley Borough Council’s Countryside Section for the benefit of people and wildlife.

### 1.1.5 **Management Infrastructure**

#### 1.1.5.1 Staff

Council: The site is managed by Dunsfold Parish Council with assistance from the Countryside Section of Waverley Borough Council’s Environment and Leisure Department. One Ranger is responsible for the overall management of the Common but can also call on the assistance of the other three members of the Ranger staff if required.

Other: Friends of Dunsfold Common organise various maintenance tasks and other occasional events. College placement students, work experience placements and local voluntary groups and individuals also assist in site management.

#### 1.1.5.2 Equipment - (access to)

One 4x4 vehicle  
 Chainsaws  
 Brushcutters  
 Walking tractor with rotivator, flail and cutter bar.

Spray equipment  
 Boat  
 Ladder and selection of hand tools.

1.1.5.3 <u>Buildings and Structures</u>	<u>Grid ref.</u>
Cricket Pavilion	TQ00735
Electricity Sub-Station	TQ005359
War Memorial	TQ006359
Bus Shelter	TQ006365

### 1.1.6 Map coverage

#### 1.1.6.1 Current maps

1:50,000	Ordnance Survey Sheet 186
1:10,000	Pathfinder Sheet 1246, TQ03/13

#### 1.1.6.2 Historical maps

Historical maps have not been available prior to production of the management plan.

### 1.1.7 Photographic Coverage

Surrey County Council have some aerial photographs of Dunsfold Common included in the Counties Photographic Survey of 16/11/88. The WBC Ranger has a limited number of ground shots and some on slide film.

### 1.1.8 Compartments

It is very hard to describe or consider the management of large complex sites unless they are divided into a series of compartments. Dunsfold Common has been segregated into 16 compartments based upon differing habitats, adjacent land use and man-made boundaries. See **Appendix C** for a detailed map of the compartments.

<u>Compartment Number</u>	<u>Size (ha)</u>	<u>Limits of compartment</u>
1	2.11	This compartment contains the area to the east of Dunsfold Common Road and the area dissected by the road at the most northern point of the common.
2	1.80	Bordered by Dunsfold Common Road to the east and containing Elm Corner Pond and King George's Pond.
3	1.81	Bordered by Dunsfold Common Road to the west and by a field access track to the North including School Pond.
4	1.28	Bordered by Dunsfold Common Road to the east and containing Gratton Corner Pond.
5	3.06	Area from the Sun Inn Public House to Shoppe Hill.
6	0.50	Steep-sided wooded area to the eastern side of the common.
7	1.12	Meadow area bordered by Dunsfold Common Road to the east and by Oak Lane to the north.
8	2.23	The wooded area to the north of compartment 11 and south of Mill Lane.
9	7.66	The area containing the cricket pitch (1.14ha) and bordered by Alford Road to the north east and by Chiddingfold Road to the west.



- |    |      |                                                                                                                                   |
|----|------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 10 | 1.29 | Thin strip of land to the north of Common House Road extending along the road in a southeast direction to 'Hunterswood Bungalow'. |
| 11 | 0.96 | To the west of Chiddingfold Road containing Wrotham Hill Pond.                                                                    |
| 12 | 1.66 | Grassland area to the east of Chiddingfold Road.                                                                                  |
| 13 | 1.35 | Wooded area adjacent to area 2 and to the south of Knightons Lane.                                                                |
| 14 | 2.26 | The south eastern section of the woodland bordered by Chapel Hill and Knightons Lane.                                             |
| 15 | 0.73 | Area to the south of Chapel Hill and bordered to the south east by the brook.                                                     |
| 16 | 0.87 | The wooded area surrounding the road on Wrotham Hill.                                                                             |

## **1.2 ENVIRONMENTAL INFORMATION**

### **1.2.1 Physical Information**

#### 1.2.1.1 Climate

The average annual rainfall for the area is 783mm but this varies considerably from year to year. Temperatures are typical of southern England.

#### 1.2.1.2 Hydrology

The drainage system of this area is fairly complex. In general the streams arising to the west of Dunsfold first flow in an easterly direction turning southwards near the western margins of Dunsfold Common to flow eventually into the River Arun. These streams are joined by two smaller streams flowing from the north. One flowing down the western margin of Dunsfold appears to emerge in the region of Hookhouse Hanger, whilst another flowing down the eastern perimeter seems to emerge near Pratts Corner. This latter continues southwards and is interrupted by a dam to create School Pond. Overflowing into a culverted section it soon joins another small stream flowing from the area of High Loxley and it then continues in a south easterly direction past Pound Farm.

A Pond Survey was produced by a consultant in September 1997, copies of which are held by the Waverley Borough Council Ranger and Dunsfold Parish Council.

See **Appendix D** for locations of water features.

#### 1.2.1.3 Geology

The underlying strata of Dunsfold Common is Wealden clay. This holds water well and partly accounts for the existence of the large number of ponds on the common. The drift material lying over almost all of the common are River Gravels of the Bramley Wey of the 1st and 2nd terraces. Such gravels of the Bramley Wey tend to be subangular chert and cherty sandstone. To the north of the common a thin strip of sandstone lies in an east-west direction. To the east of the common and in an area covering some of Dunsfold Airfield, lies a strip of large Paludina limestone.

See **Appendix E** for a map of local geology.

#### 1.2.1.4 Geomorphology

The area of Dunsfold Common stretches in a band running north/south and is 48% (14.94ha) woodland and 33% (10.22ha) open grassland. There are few variations in altitude with the notable exception of the south eastern wooded corner which falls away from the rest of the common. Most minor geomorphological variation is due to the presence of numerous ponds, ditches and gullies.

#### 1.2.1.5 Soils

The neutral soils found on the common are typically composed of Typical Argillic Gleys, Pelo-Stagnogleys in the south, and Typical Stagnogleys, in the north east. Stagnogleys are prone to seasonal water logging and partially account for the high number of ponds on the common .

### **1.2.2 Biological Information**

#### 1.2.2.1 Flora

The common is botanically diverse; there are 179 plant species recorded, due to the variety of habitats present. The last survey of the common was in June 1996, with a separate pond survey in September 1997. The most notable plant species present is orange foxtail moss, present in Grattons Corner pond. **Appendix F** lists recorded flora.

#### 1.2.2.2 Fauna

Mammals: There are a number of mammals present on the site including:

Roe Deer	<i>Capreolus capreolus</i>
Badger	<i>Meles meles</i>
Rabbit	<i>Oryctolagus cuniculus</i>
Grey squirrel	<i>Sciurus vulgaris</i>

Badgers and their setts are protected by legislation. There is a localised abundant rabbit population amongst the woodlands on the south of the common.

In addition, there are a variety of bats and other small rodents present.

For a full mammal list, see **Appendix G**.

Birds: A variety of summer and winter migrants visit the common area, including nightingales, *Luscinia megarhynchos* and dabchicks or little grebe, *Tachybaptus ruficollis*. The species noted during the 1996 SSCI survey, plus the WBC Ranger's and Dunsfold Parish Council chairman's personal observations are detailed in **Appendix G** (24 species).

<u>Reptiles:</u>	Adder	<i>Vipera borus</i>
	Grass snake	<i>Natrix natrix</i>

<u>Amphibians:</u>	Common newt	<i>Triturus vulgaris</i>
	Palmate newt	<i>Triturus helveticus</i>
	Great crested newt	<i>Triturus cristatus</i>

Great crested newts and their homes are rare and protected. A preliminary survey of newt populations is currently being undertaken (1998-9) by Surrey Amphibian and Reptile Group. Full details in **Appendix G**.

Butterflies: 17 species of butterfly have been recorded from the common by the WBC Ranger, chairman of Dunsfold Parish Council and the 1996 Surrey Wildlife Trust SSCI Survey. Notable rarities include the purple emperor, white admiral and silver-washed fritillary. A species list can be found in **Appendix H**, although there are undoubtedly more species to be found by fuller surveying.

Other invertebrates: The woodland, grassland and wetland features support a good variety of invertebrates. There is a substantial amount of deadwood within the woodland areas, ideal for many invertebrates, but few formal records or species lists currently exist for the area. 6 species of Odonata (Dragonflies and Damselflies) were recorded in summer 1996. For a full invertebrate species list, see **Appendix H**.

#### 1.2.2.3 Fungi

There are no records for fungi on the common.

### 1.2.3 **Cultural**

#### 1.2.3.1 Historical/Past land uses

The common land was originally owned by the Manor of Wintershall, with commoners rights given to local residents. The common was grazed by a variety of animals including sheep, ponies, cattle, geese and chickens until 1956. The common's pollarded trees were used as a source of firewood and for building materials. Many of the woodlands adjacent to the common were managed by coppicing on a rotational basis to provide fuel for the many furnaces around the village area, which produced cannons and guns. Frequently this fuel was stored on the common as faggots.

The areas of woodland on Dunsfold Common have arisen due to the cessation of grazing, evident by the relatively even age and structure of the trees.

The “Friends of Dunsfold Common” were established in 1958.

Dunsfold Common is described as “a splendidly rough and shaggy big green, Sussex rather than Surrey” in “The Buildings of England – Surrey” by Ian Nairn and Nicholas Pevsner, 1995. It also mentions that the “continuous houses at the NW corner and the rough grass in front make attractive partners.

“A History of Dunsfold” was compiled from various sources by A.J.A. Hollins (1933); a copy is held by the WBC Ranger and Dunsfold Parish Council Clerk.

See **Appendix I** for details of recent history.

#### 1.2.3.2 Present Land Use

The common contains accesses for bordering residences, a cricket pitch and various pathways and is an amenity for local residents, walkers and equestrians.

#### 1.2.3.3 Past Management For Nature Conservation

A number of the ponds have been periodically cleared and some woodland understorey thinning has occurred. The grassland was managed for haycutting until 1992 and extensive roadside tree planting has been undertaken.

#### 1.2.3.4 Past Interest and Current Liaison Arrangements

Close liaison exists between Waverley Borough Council’s Countryside Ranger and the Clerk and various Members of Dunsfold Parish Council. Friends of Dunsfold Common contribute towards grasscutting costs and organise occasional events to fund enhancing the common’s facilities.

#### 1.2.3.5 Present Conservation Status

Part of Dunsfold Common is classified in the Local Plan as a Conservation Area. The whole of the common is located within an area of Great Landscape Value. The whole Common was designated a Site of Nature Conservation Interest (SNCI) in 1997. Some ponds are listed as Heritage Features as Natural Landmarks and Landscape Features.

#### Policy Summaries

Conservation Areas(C11)- “Special planning controls will be applied to preserve the character of an area in line with Policy E7 of the SSP 1989.”

\*\*\*\*conservation area boundary altered in 1999/2000 - also change appendix F

Area of Great Landscape Value(RE1) - “Within areas of AGLV the Local Planning Authority will exercise special control over development proposals in accordance with policy C12 of the SSP 1989.”

Fuller details area held by Waverley Borough Council’s Planning Department. See **Appendix J** for a map of the Conservation Area.

#### 1.2.3.6 Landscape

Dunsfold Common is typical of much common land found in Surrey. The area is primarily a combination of open grassland and secondary deciduous woodland. The grassland is bordered in many places by tracks, roads and residences, and hence is highly fragmented with patches varying in size from a few square metres to several acres. Woodland is found edging the common where houses and tracks are

absent and in the compartments away from the village centre. The common is exceptional in enclosing 10 ponds. These not only provide a pleasant landscape but are also important habitats for plants, invertebrates and amphibians and increase the recreational potential for local residents.

#### 1.2.3.7 Public Use and Interest

The common is used for a variety of formal and informal recreational activities. It is primarily used for walking and horseriding and as a focal point for village life. The village fete and bonfire party are both held here. The common is heavily used for access to the many houses surrounding it, the post office and public house. Cricket is also played on the common and the cricket club renovated the club house in 1997.

There is considerable local interest in Dunsfold's ponds with 2 of the ponds receiving regular upkeep from residents. These ponds provide a great deal of interest and pleasure for local residents and visitors alike.

A number of areas of common land are tended by residents as gardens; activities include regular mowing and the introduction of garden species to the common land. The area immediately surrounding the war memorial also receives regular maintenance.

#### 1.2.3.8 Educational Use / Facilities

Educational use of the common is unknown.

#### 1.2.3.9 Research Use / Facilities

Waverley Borough Council is unaware of any past or present studies of the common.

#### 1.2.3.10 Interpretation Use/Facilities

At present there are no interpretative facilities located on the common.

#### 1.2.3.11 Recreational Facilities

The common lies at the centre of some aspects of village life, hosting the village fete and bonfire. The cricket pitch is located adjacent to the War Memorial. The area of grassland in front of the Sun Inn is mown regularly and in the summer months picnic tables are placed on it. A number of seats are present around the common. Walking, dog-walking and horse-riding regularly occur.

### 1.2.4 **Environmental Relationship**

The physical attributes - soil type, terrain and weathering impact on Dunsfold Common's use and maintenance. Erosion problems are limited and pedestrian access is limited only by periods of heavy precipitation. Vehicle access is good, but similarly limited by wet weather conditions.

## **2.1 EVALUATION OF FEATURES**

### **2.1.1 Evaluation**

#### **2.1.1.1 Size**

A fragmented area of 31.21 hectares (77.12 acres)

#### **2.1.1.2 Diversity**

Dunsfold Common contains a large diversity of habitats including woodlands, grasslands, scrub, and ponds. There is extensive structural diversity within these features, plus various ditches and banks.

#### **2.1.1.3 Naturalness**

In the past the common has been used extensively by villagers for grazing and the collection of timber. On first impressions it appears that the area has changed little since these rights were exercised, however much of the woodland on the common is recent in origin and is a result of the lack of grazing and timber harvesting. The origin of the ponds is also unclear but it is likely some of them were created for the purposes of watering livestock and brick-making.

Woodland The woodland of the common is mostly secondary deciduous woodland which has received occasional management. As a result the high canopy woodland is quite dense, restricting ground flora due to a lack of light reaching the woodland floor. Another product of the high tree density is that some are damaged and/or dangerous. There are, however, some impressive examples of species in certain places and some fine trees are found on the grassed areas of the common (such as the old oak pollard near The Sun). In the extreme south and west of the common there are signs that the woodland may be considerably older, possibly ancient in origin due to the presence of boundary banks and the abundance of ancient woodland indicator species.

Grassland The grassland areas receive a variety of management and generally contain a wide variety of flora. Due to the highly fragmented nature of the grassland areas in the centre of the village and abundant vehicle accesses, some areas suffer from erosion due to car parking. The mowing regime varies between areas; the cricket pitch and the area in front of “The Sun” receive the most frequent cuts, whilst areas such as that adjacent to Wrotham Hill have much longer swards. Some areas of grass receive occasional grazing by ponies belonging to travelling gypsies.

The Ponds. There are large differences in the wildlife value of each of the Dunsfold ponds. Some of the ponds receive more attention from the local community than others and as a result each pond has its own character. The ponds found within the central area of the village have less marginal vegetation than those found away from the village centre. There are a large number of species to be found amongst the ponds including great crested newts and the rare orange foxtail moss.

#### **2.1.1.4 Rarity**

Although Dunsfold Common contains little in the way of rarity, the area as a whole is an interesting collection of habitats and is of significant local wildlife value. Further information is available on page 1 of Appendix B in Waverley Borough Council’s Natural Resources Survey (1997).

#### 2.1.1.5 Recorded History

Dunsfold Common is mentioned in the following books:

Dunsfold - Before The Airfield (1992), Alan Siney, self-published.

Dunsfold; Surrey's Most Secret Airfield (1991), Paul McCue, Air Research Publications

The Flying Dutchman (1985), Hans Van Der Kop, Patrick Stephens Ltd.

"A History of Dunsfold" has been compiled from various sources by A.J.A. Hollins (undated); a copy is held by the WBC Ranger and Dunsfold Parish Council Clerk.

See **Appendix I** for details of recent history, following discussions with local residents Ron and May Renmant, Bill Cox and Lynne Enticknap.

#### 2.1.1.6 Position in Ecological Unit

Dunsfold Common is a linear mosaic of grass, scrub, pond and woodland habitats that supports a number of interdependent species. Adjacent to the common are a number of woodlands, fields and hedgerows which facilitates the movement of wildlife between areas.

#### 2.1.1.7 Potential for Improvement

Although already a pleasant area of common land, Dunsfold Common could be managed in such a way as to improve both its wildlife and amenity value. The areas of woodland would benefit greatly from annual management including some thinning work to increase the amount of available light to the woodland floor. The control of rabbits to some degree would also prove beneficial to ground flora, which they currently restrict. The areas of grassland could provide an increased diversity of wildflowers and invertebrates if a more sympathetic mowing regime were to be introduced. The ponds, already containing some examples of rare species, require regular maintenance in the future to maintain structural diversity, restrict silting and control excessive vegetative growth. With such a large collection of ponds in a small area it is possible to retain their individual differences for local distinctiveness.

#### 2.1.1.8 Landscape

The common area is a valuable amenity to local residents and can be considered to be a fine example of a village common in rural Surrey.

#### 2.1.1.9 Educational Use/Facilities

Dunsfold C.E. Primary School lies immediately adjacent to School pond, and use parts of the common for environmental education. Grid reference: TQ005366

#### 2.1.1.10 Interpretation Use / Facilities

At present there are no interpretation boards on the common land.

#### 2.1.1.11 Research Use / Facilities

Waverley Borough Council is not aware of any research projects using the common at present.

#### 2.1.1.12 Public Use

The majority of public use is confined to gaining access to the public house, post office, and private residences, although the area is often used by walkers, increasing the demand on parking space. There is limited use by horseriders, cyclists and children playing.

### **2.1.2 Summary of Important Features**

Landscape:	The landscape is of significant importance for historical, recreational and conservation aspects.
Habitats:	A good variety including streams, ponds, woods, scrub, and both clay and sandy clay grasslands.
Vegetation:	The site supports a wide variety of species, some of which are locally, regionally and nationally scarce.
Species:	The site supports a wide variety of wildlife, some species of which are locally, regionally and nationally scarce.
Access and Recreation:	The common is an important site locally for informal recreation, relaxation and access.

## **2.2 LONG TERM MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES**

### **2.2.1 Objectives**

1. Maintain and enhance the existing range of wildlife habitats and preserve the character of Dunsfold Common.
2. Conserve populations of locally, regionally and nationally rare species.
3. Recognise and utilise the recreational and educational potential of the common.
4. Increase the public enjoyment of the common by providing interpretation and other appropriate facilities.
5. Balance the needs of access, recreation and conservation within the common.
6. Recognise and respond to the legal obligations of land ownership and public access.
7. Recognise and respond to parking shortages on the common and associated erosion problems.
8. Develop and utilise the knowledge, abilities and talents of local groups and partner organisations

## **2.3 FACTORS INFLUENCING MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES**

### **2.3.1 Internal Natural Factors**

Woodland:	The majority of the woodland on the common is evenly-aged, casting dense shade. There is little structural diversity. Coppicing and selective thinning will provide more diverse habitats, with additional benefits of more varied landscape and sustainable timber production.
Vegetation:	Where sufficient light penetrates the woodland canopy, vegetation overhangs paths and bridleways. Selective cutting during the summer months, and more thorough autumn/winter cutting will keep access open.
Rabbits:	Localised high rabbit populations reduce ground flora diversity, undermine highways, and consume coppice regrowth and agricultural crops on adjacent land.
Tree safety:	Trees on the common and adjacent land require regular attention to maintain public safety along the highways. Regular winter tree works and rapid response to fallen trees is necessary.



### **2.3.2 Internal Man-Induced Factors**

Encroachment: Neighbouring properties manage sections of the common in a manner akin to gardening. Without regulation this results in inconsistent management, deposition of garden refuse, introduction of invasive species and potential for acquisition of managerial rights or ownership.

Invasive species: Many invasive species are present upon the common, including laurel, sycamore and Norway maple. Clearance of these species should be undertaken, and use of selective herbicides, where necessary, to prevent regrowth.

Parking: With such a high demand for parking and so few spaces, erosion of the common is occurring at certain points. The limitation of further erosion by car parking is required.

### **2.3.3 External Factors**

Water pollution: A number of watercourses pass close to the common, some passing potential industrial and agricultural sources of pollution. Any pollution incident should be reported to the Environment Agency.

Invasive species: Non-indigenous species have been introduced deliberately or via garden refuse escapes. Control of existing species and reduction of potential sources of reintroduction are necessary

### **2.3.4 Factors Arising from Legislation or Tradition**

#### **2.3.4.1 Wildlife and Countryside Act (1981)**

There are a range of obligations including the protection of plants, animals, birds and their eggs, and licensing to trap, snare and shoot.

#### **2.3.4.2 Occupiers Liability Act (1957 and 1984)**

This Act imposes on Waverley Borough Council as owners and/or managers of the land an obligation to ensure that every reasonable care is taken to remove any risk to all members of the public. To comply with the Act it is necessary to:

1. Ensure that all footpaths, stiles, gates, culverts, channels and landslip areas are not hazardous, or the hazard is made plain.
2. Ensure that there are no dead or dangerous trees or timber, including branches, close to footpaths, roads, tracks, houses or other areas frequented by people.
3. Ensure that equipment left on site is not hazardous or the hazard is made plain.
4. Ensure that herbicide treated vegetation does not pose a hazard or the hazard is made plain.
5. Ensure that the exact location of overhead or underground cables is known to staff, contractors and other parties likely to need to know.

#### **2.3.4.3 Legal Obligations of the Health and Safety at Work Act (1974) and subsequent enactments**

All operations carried out on site must be undertaken by trained personnel using methods and equipment approved by the Health and Safety Executive, and also in compliance with both national and local safety procedures.

#### **2.3.4.4 Pest Control Act 1954**

Under Section 1 of the above act, a duty is imposed upon any landowner within England and Wales to control excessive numbers of rabbits living upon their land which affect neighbouring property

#### 2.3.4.5 Non-Legal Accepted Practice

There is an obvious and essential requirement to establish and maintain a good relationship with the general public, neighbours, local organisations, groups and any individuals having an interest in the common. This will only be achieved through good communications and the recognition of the rights and interests of others.

#### 2.3.4.6 Legal Obligations Of Others

Other utilities and authorities have a range of obligations. The public are required to conform to these.

#### 2.3.5 **Physical/Seasonal Constraints**

Vehicle access to the common is rarely prevented due to the many access tracks. Woodland, scrub, wetland and grassland management should mainly be carried out during autumn and winter months to minimise the disturbance to nesting birds, invertebrates and wild flowers.

#### 2.3.6 **Availability of Resources**

There will continue to be a shortage of both financial and manpower resources to achieve the ideal management input for the site. However, provided that resources and commitments remain at approximately the same level, it should be possible to meet the essential requirements of the site with possibilities of other work generated by grant assistance.

#### 2.3.7 **Summary of Factors Influencing The Achievement Of Long Term Objectives**

Given its general healthy state and the lack of any significant management constraints, the impacts of the factors discussed above should not cause any serious change to the long-term management objectives. The constraints that have greatest implications for management objectives are:

**Internal Natural Factors:** Woodland succession is rapidly shading out ground flora, and high rabbit populations limit regrowth of young trees and wildflowers. Sensitive habitat management (glade creation, coppicing, thinning, bramble control) and rabbit control by ferreting should address this.

**Internal Man-Induced Factors:** Vandalism, dog fouling, garden refuse dumping and littering are regular problems. Car parking and unauthorised vehicle access are evident. Adjacent agricultural land could impose occasional duties concerning fires, escaped livestock and demands on higher levels of rabbit control.

**External Factors:** Other local authority priorities, water pollution and the introduction of non-indigenous species. The Environment Agency is responsible for investigating water pollution. Invasive species must be carefully monitored and controlled as appropriate.

**Resources:** There are possibilities of attracting grants for certain work; Woodland Improvement Grant Scheme (Forestry Authority) for woodland management, timber sales, and Countryside Commission grants for interpretation may all be applicable. The Countryside Stewardship Scheme (MAFF) is a possible source of funding for the enhancement of the grassland areas. Further research regarding grants available for specific works should result in increased funding to assist greatly with achieving the long-term objectives.

## **2.4 OPERATIONAL OBJECTIVES AND MANAGEMENT OPTIONS**

This section aims to consider how the long-term objectives can be modified in order to take account of the limits and constraints identified earlier.

### **2.4.1 Long-Term Objective 1 - Maintain and enhance the existing range of wildlife habitats and preserve the character of Dunsfold Common.**

It is important to maintain a diversity of habitats and continuity of species as well as to preserve the geological and historical features that combine to give Dunsfold Common its rural character.

#### 2.4.1.1 Operational Objective 1.1

Maintain and enhance existing grass and wildflower areas.

#### 2.4.1.2 Operational Objective 1.2

Manage woodland areas to provide a structurally diverse environment.

#### 2.4.1.3 Operational Objective 1.3

Allow for development of specimen trees within appropriate areas.

#### 2.4.1.4 Operational Objective 1.4

Maintain ponds to maximise the potential for wildlife and landscape in each one.

#### 2.4.1.5 Operational Objective 1.5

Control invasive terrestrial and aquatic species.

#### 2.4.1.6 Operational Objective 1.6

Protect and enhance the landscape character, the wildlife and historic features of Dunsfold Common.

### **2.4.2 Long-term Objective 2 - Conserve populations of locally, regionally and nationally rare species**

#### 2.4.2.1 Operational Objective 2.1

Protect and enhance existing populations of locally, regionally and nationally rare species.

### **2.4.3 Long-term Objective 3 - Recognise and utilise the educational potential of Dunsfold Common.**

#### 2.4.3.1 Operational Objective 3.1

To provide the use of the site for educational purposes to all ages.

### **2.4.4 Long-term Objective 4 - Increase the public enjoyment of the common by providing interpretation and appropriate facilities.**

#### 2.4.4.1 Operational Objective 4.1

Provide information and interpretation for visitors where appropriate to appreciate Dunsfold Common's historical and conservation value and the role that active management plays in the maintenance of its character.

#### 2.4.4.2 Operational Objective 4.2

Maintain facilities already provided to enhance public enjoyment of the countryside and informal recreation. These include seats, litter bins, gates, fences, culverts and bridges.

#### 2.4.4.3 Operational Objective 4.3

Provide additional appropriate facilities to enhance public enjoyment of the common.

#### 2.4.4.4 Operational Objective 4.4

Remain vigilant to the problems which affect the common and utilise resources at the disposal of WBC and DPC to best advantage; both to rectify damage as soon as possible after it is caused and to limit further damage whenever possible.

**2.4.5 Long-Term Objective 5 - Balance the needs of recreation and conservation within the common.**

**2.4.5.1 Operational Objective 5.1**

Balance the requirements of public recreation and wildlife conservation.

**2.4.6 Long-Term Objective 6 - Recognise and respond to the legal obligations of land ownership and public access**

**2.4.6.1 Operational Objective 6.1**

Ensure that all legal responsibilities are met.

**2.4.6.2 Operational Objective 6.2**

Ensure the acceptability of the surface of the rights of way and the adequacy of the points of access.

**2.4.7 Long-Term Objective 7 - Recognise and respond to parking shortages on the common and associated erosion problems.**

**2.4.7.1 Operational Objective 7.2**

Control the level of parking on common land.

**2.4.8 Long-Term Objective 8 - Develop and utilise the knowledge, abilities and talents of local groups and partner organisations**

**2.4.8.1 Operational Objectives 8.1**

Maintain and utilise the relationships with Dunsfold Parish Council, Friends of Dunsfold Common and Cranleigh and District Conservation Volunteers.

**2.4.8.2 Operational Objective 8.2**

Review this management plan every 10 years; the first review to be in the year 2008.

**2.4.8.3 Operational Objective 8.3**

Convene occasional meetings with Dunsfold Parish Council and other organisations where appropriate. This forum will be used as a consultative group for any proposed changes to this management plan.

**3.1 OUTLINE PRESCRIPTION**

**3.1.1 Operational Objective 1.1 - Maintain and enhance existing grass and wildflower areas. Compartments 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 12, 16.**

a) Reinststate haycutting to maintain open meadows where continuity of management has allowed them to prevail.

c) Monitor and control the spread of encroaching bracken, bramble and scrub.

**3.1.2 Operational Objective 1.2 - Manage woodland areas to provide a structurally diverse environment. Compartments 1, 3, 6, 8, 9, 11, 13, 14, 15, 16.**

a) Establish a coppice rotation and high canopy thinning amongst suitable areas.

b) Remove non-native species such as sycamore, turkey oak and Norway maple.

c) Research and, if applicable, enter Forestry Authority's Woodland Improvement Grant Scheme.

- 3.1.3 Operational Objective 1.3 - Allow for development of specimen trees within appropriate areas. Compartments 1, 3, 6, 8, 9, 11, 13, 14, 15, 16.**
- a) Thin crowded areas of oak to promote the growth of specimen trees.
  - b) Thin around scarce or featuresome trees to promote their growth and splendour.
- 3.1.4 Operational Objective 1.4 - Maintain ponds, streams and drainage ditches in appropriate condition. Compartments 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 9, 10, 11.**
- a) Monitor and control silt invasion in ponds and ditches.
  - b) Monitor and control excessive aquatic vegetation.
  - c) Maintain ditch water levels as high as possible without adversely affecting highway condition.
  - d) Monitor amphibian populations and manage wetlands and adjacent habitats accordingly.
  - e) Liaise with Environment Agency regarding pollution incidents and appropriate fish stocking levels.
  - f) Work with Dunsfold Parish Council to achieve the appropriate ideal for each pond. (See **Appendix D** for Map of Ponds).
- 3.1.5 Operational Objective 1.5 - Control invasive terrestrial species.**
- a) Monitor and control the growth of any invasive introduced species.
  - b) Monitor and control excessive growth of bracken and bramble where appropriate.
  - c) Monitor and control monocultures of birch and willow where appropriate.
- 3.1.6 Operational Objective 1.6 - Protect and enhance the landscape character, the wildlife and historic features of the common and, where appropriate, the adjoining land.**
- a) Monitor habitat diversity and species composition, especially birds, amphibians and fungi.
  - b) Encourage the involvement of the local community and voluntary groups in management.
  - c) Maintain and develop a regular volunteer network to advise the ranger on current issues, fallen trees, vandalism, etc., and to assist with monitoring.
  - d) Screen unsightly adjacent land areas.
  - e) Establish and maintain good working relationships with the private landowners adjoining the common, encouraging improvement of the common's recreation and conservation value.
  - f) Establish a record of land ownership adjacent to the common.
  - g) Increase quantity of biological recording undertaken.
- 3.1.7 Operational Objective 2.1 - Protect and enhance existing populations of locally, regionally and nationally rare species.**
- a) Monitor the extent of rare / scarce species and retain such information as confidential where appropriate.
  - b) Ensure that all appropriate sites receive sufficient management and monitoring.
  - c) Wherever safe, dead wood is to be left in situ.
  - d) Integrate habitat management activity with species requirements.

- 3.1.8 Operational Objective 3.1 - To provide the use of the site for educational purposes in order to instill the value of conservation at any age.**
- a) Install birdboxes and batboxes in conjunction with other organisations if resources allow.
  - b) Encourage educational use of the common by local schools, youth groups, women's institutes and residents associations.
  - c) Monitor levels of educational use.
- 3.1.9 Operational Objective 4.1 - Provide information and interpretation for visitors to appreciate Dunsfold Commons historical and conservation value and the role that active management plays in the maintenance of its character.**
- a) Provide vandal-resistant information boards on recreational, wildlife and industrial history aspects of the area, if resources permit.
  - b) Limit the use of signs and advertisements.
  - c) Examine the possibility of creating a Dunsfold Common circular walk/Nature Trail.
- 3.1.10 Operational Objective 4.2 - Maintain facilities already provided to enhance public enjoyment of the countryside and informal recreation.**
- a) Monitor and maintain seats, fences, bridges, culverts, litter bins, steps, signs and other structures.
  - b) Install and maintain safety fencing at canal crossings, bridges, and road junctions if applicable.
  - c) Liaise with Surrey County Council Rights of Way Department and other interested parties regarding footpaths, bridleways, stiles and gates on the common.
  - d) Retain the rural character of the common.
  - e) Encourage the provision of a regular programme of guided walks, talks and events, if resources allow.
- 3.1.11 Operational Objective 4.3 - Provide additional appropriate facilities to enhance public enjoyment of the common.**
- a) Recognise the importance of the recreational uses of the common.
  - b) Provide additional seats and viewpoints, at appropriate locations.
  - c) Provide information boards and leaflets if appropriate.
  - d) Consider the potential of land adjoining the common to provide additional opportunities for conservation and quiet enjoyment of the countryside.
  - e) Work with local residents to consider developing paths through the wooded areas to the south of the common.
  - f) Create a permanent, level area for village fete, bonfire party and other events.
- 3.1.12 Operational Objective 4.4 - Remain vigilant to the problems which affect the common.**
- (Problems currently faced include encroachment, litter, dog fouling, and erosion).
- a) Rectify any damage as soon as possible after it occurs.
  - b) Initiate legal action quickly against any encroachment onto the common from neighbouring properties.
  - c) Ensure that litter is swiftly removed.
  - e) Discourage increased "gardenification", bonfires and garden refuse disposal on the common.
  - f) Investigate the possibilities of providing dog waste bins.
  - g) Regulate private accesses onto the common.

**3.1.13 Operational Objective 5.1 - Balance the requirements of public recreation and wildlife conservation.**

- a) Cut those sections of vegetation adjacent to the central highway only as and when they impinge upon free passage or to diversify grassland habitats.
- b) Make certain that the common is protected from any form of development or activities that may be detrimental to it or its fauna and flora.
- c) Accept that tree shading, screening and seeds affecting breathing disorders are relevant concerns to residents adjacent to the common. Manage such trees accordingly where resources allow.
- d) Maintain a more formal character to the area of the common within central parts of the village. Compartments 5 and 6.

**3.1.14 Operational Objective 6.1 - Ensure that all legal responsibilities are met.**

- a) Undertake rabbit control by ferreting as and when necessary.
- b) Be aware of rat infestation and take appropriate action when necessary.
- c) Ensure that all highways, stiles, gates, culverts, landslip areas, bridges, signs, steps and other structures are not hazardous, or the hazard is indicated or excluded.
- d) Monitor and remove as necessary any obstacles that might prove hazardous to the public.
- e) Remove or make safe any equipment used on site.
- f) Make sure when using spray equipment that safety rules are strictly adhered to and that herbicide-treated vegetation does not pose a hazard or the hazard is made obvious.
- g) Ensure that the exact location of overhead or underground cables is known to staff, contractors and other relevant parties.
- f) Update the leases to Dunsfold Parish Council and Dunsfold Cricket Club.

**3.1.15 Operational Objective 6.2 - Ensure the acceptability of the surface of the rights of way and the adequacy of all points of access.**

- a) Clear fallen trees as quickly as possible.
- b) Attend to lines of visibility at highway junctions as necessary.
- c) Create safe links to other bridleways where they cross / are crossed by the common. Liaise with Surrey County Council Rights of Way Department.
- d) Ensure that there is adequate signposting and waymarking of the common paths and their junctions with other routes.
- e) Accept the rural nature of the common and discourage unsuitable urbanisation of it.

**3.1.16 Operational Objectives 7.2- Control the level of parking and associated erosion.**

- a) Identify parking pressures on the common, and areas short of parking spaces.
- b) Use posts, treeplanting, and/or ditches to limit erosion of the common and by vehicular access.
- c) Topsoil and/or re-seed those areas that are severely affected by erosion.

**3.1.17 Operational Objectives 8.1 - Maintain and utilise the relationships with Dunsfold Parish Council, The Friends of Dunsfold Common and Cranleigh and District Conservation Volunteers.**

- a) Utilise the knowledge, views and skills of interested individuals and local groups such as the Friends of Dunsfold Common, Cranleigh and District Conservation Volunteers and local residents associations.
- b) Ensure views of local groups/users/residents are represented, where appropriate, in an effective manner.

**3.1.18 Operational Objective 8.2 - Review this management plan every 10 years; the first review to be in the year 2008.**

- a) Initiate officer work 12 months in advance of the review date so that the review can occur in the year intended.
- b) Continue to consult with relevant Parish Councils, conservation organisations and concerned groups and individuals.



## **Appendix B - Byelaws**

### **Waverley District Council**

By virtue of the Local Government Act 1972 and the property orders made thereunder, the property and function of Hambledon Rural District Council in relation to common land were at from the 1st day of April 1974 vested in the Waverley District Council.

### **Rural District of Hambledon**

#### **Bye-laws under the Commons Act 1899** **Parishes of Bramley, Chiddingfold, Cranleigh, Dunsfold, Ewhurst and Womersley in the** **County of Surrey.**

1. Throughout the Bye-laws the expression “the Council” means the Rural District Council of Hambledon in the County of Surrey, the expression “the Commons” means, except where inconsistent with the context, each of the pieces of land with the ponds, streams, paths and roads thereon in the County of Surrey, and referred to as “the Commons” in the Scheme approved under the Commons Act, 1899 on the 22nd day of February, 1951 by order of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries; and the expression “Scheme” means the aforesaid Scheme.
2. An act necessary to the proper execution of his duty on the commons by an officer of the Council, or by any person or servant of any person employed by the Council, shall not be deemed an offence against these Bye-laws.
3. A person shall not without lawful authority:-
  - (a) Dig, cut or take turf, sods, gravel, sand, clay or other substance on or from the commons, or cut, fell or carelessly or negligently injure any gorse, heather, timber or other tree, shrub, brushwood or other plant growing on the commons.
  - (b) Post or paint bills, placards, advertisements, or notices on trees or fences, or erections on the commons.
  - (c) Catch birds, set traps or nets, or lay snares for birds or other animals, take birds’ eggs or nests, or shoot or chase game or other animals on the commons, provided that this bye-law shall not apply in any case where an offence is committed against any of the provisions of the Wild Birds Protection Acts, 1880 to 1939 or of any Order made thereunder and for the time being in force in the Hambledon Rural District.
  - (d) Draw, drive or place upon the commons, or any part thereof, any carriage, cart, caravan, truck, motor cycle or other vehicle or any aircraft (except in the case of accident or other sufficient cause), provided that this bye-law shall not be deemed to apply to a wheel chair, perambulator or chaise drawn or propelled by hand, and used solely for the conveyance of a child or children or an invalid; or to any vehicle on or proceeding to or from, any space set apart by the Council as a parking place.
  - (e) Light any fire on the commons.
  - (f) Erect any tent or camp on the commons.
  - (g) Fire or discharge fire arms or throw missiles on the commons.
  - (h)
    - (i) Break in any horse on the commons.
    - (ii) Drive or exercise any horse on the commons to the danger of any other person.
  - (i) Turn out or permit to remain on the commons any cattle, sheep or other animals.
4. A person who in the exercise of any right of common or other right over the commons, shall dig or take turfs, sods, gravel, sand, clay or other substance or shall cut, fell, or take trees or underwood shall not:-
  - (a) Commit any unnecessary damage to the commons or the turf, trees shrubs, brushwood, gorse, heather, ferns or other natural products thereon;

(b) Do so on any part of any of these commons which is enclosed temporarily for the revival of turf, trees, shrubs or plants or set aside for games, or the parking of motor or other vehicles, if similar substance as aforesaid can conveniently be dug or taken, or cut, felled or taken from some other part of the commons.

5. A person shall not carelessly or negligently injure or deface, or wilfully, carelessly, or negligently remove any seat, shelter, pavilion, drinking fountain, fence, rubbish receptacle, or any works erected or maintained by the Council on the Commons.

6. (i) A person shall not, without lawful authority, place on the commons any show, exhibition, swing, roundabout or other like thing.

(ii) Where the Council set apart any space on the commons for the holding of a lawfully held fair, a person shall not place any show, exhibition, swing, roundabout or other like thing on any other part of the commons.

7. Where the Council temporarily enclose, or set apart any space on any of the commons for the purpose of games, or as a parking place for vehicles, a person shall not interfere with the proper use of that space for the purpose for which it is intended.

8. The charge made for the use of a parking place on the commons shall not exceed the appropriate charge set out in the following schedule:-

Motor Bus or Motor Coach - 12.5p      Motor Car - 5p      Motor Cycle - 2.5p

9. A person shall not on the commons wilfully obstruct, disturb, interrupt or annoy, any other person in the proper use of the commons, or hinder or obstruct any officer of the Council in the exercise of his powers or duties under the Scheme or under any of the foregoing bye-laws.

10. Every person who shall offend against any of the foregoing bye-laws shall be liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding TWENTY POUNDS.

11. It shall be lawful for any officer of the Council, after due warning, to remove from the commons any vehicle or animal drawn, driven or placed thereon in contravention of the Scheme, or any of the foregoing bye-laws, or to exclude from the commons any person who within his view commits, or whom he reasonably suspects of committing an offence against any such bye-laws, or against the Vagrancy Acts.

The Seal of the Rural District Council of Hambledon was hereunto affixed at a Meeting of the Council held on the twenty-sixth day of February 1953.

(Signed) J.W.Dixon, Chairman.

(Signed) Robin J. Garland, Clerk.

I hereby confirm the foregoing bye-laws and fix the date on which they are to come into operation as 1st July 1953.

Signed David Maxwell Fyfe, One of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State.  
Whitehall, 21st May 1953.

Byelaw No. 10 was by Resolution of the Council, made on the 23rd day of September 1969, and sealed on the 7th day of October 1969, in the presence of M.M. Marnan, Chairman and C.J.Wagg, Clerk, amended to read as printed above, the maximum fine having been increased from 2 to 20 pounds. This byelaw as amended was confirmed by the Secretary of State as follows:

The Secretary of State this day confirmed the foregoing byelaw and fixed the date on which it is to come into operation as the First day of February, 1970.

(Signed) Philip Woodfield, Assistant Under Secretary of State.  
Whitehall, 19th January 1970.

## Appendix F - Flora recorded

<i>Acer campestre</i>	Field maple		
<i>Acer platanoides</i>	Norway maple	Non-native	
<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	Sycamore	Non-native	
<i>Achillea millefolium</i>	Yarrow		
<i>Aegopodium podagraria</i>	Ground elder		
<i>Aesculus hippocastanum</i>	Horse chestnut	Non-native	
<i>Agrostis canina</i>	Velvet bent		
<i>Agrostis stolonifera</i>	Creeping bent		
<i>Agrostis capillaris</i>	Common bent		
<i>Ajuga reptans</i>	Bugle		
<i>Alisma plantago-aquatica</i>	Water plantain		
<i>Alliaria petiolata</i>	Garlic mustard		
<i>Alnus glutinosa</i>	Alder		
<b><i>Alopecurus aequalis</i></b>	<b>Orange foxtail</b>	<b>Rare</b>	
<i>Alopecurus geniculatus</i>	Marsh foxtail		
<i>Alopecurus pratensis</i>	Meadow foxtail		
<i>Anemone nemorosa</i>	Wood anemone		
<i>Angelica sylvestris</i>	Wild angelica		
<i>Anthoxanthum odoratum</i>	Sweet vernal grass		
<i>Anthriscus sylvestris</i>	Cow parsley		
<i>Arctium minus</i>	Lesser burdock		
<i>Arrhenatherum elatius</i>	False oat grass		
<i>Arum maculatum</i>	Lords-and-ladies		
<i>Bellis perennis</i>	Daisy		
<i>Betula pendula</i>	Silver birch		
<i>Betula pubescens</i>	Downy birch		
<i>Brachypodium sylvaticum</i>	False-brome		
<i>Bryonia dioica</i>	White bryony		
<i>Caltha palustris</i>	Marsh marigold		
<i>Cardamine flexuosa</i>	Wavy bittercress		
<i>Cardamine pratensis</i>	Lady's smock		
<i>Carex acutifomis</i>	Lesser pond sedge		
<i>Carex hirta</i>	Hairy sedge		
<i>Carex otrubae</i>	False fox sedge		
<i>Carex ovalis</i>	Oval sedge		
<i>Carex pendula</i>	Pendulous sedge		
<i>Carex remota</i>	Remote sedge		
<i>Carex riparia</i>	Great pond sedge		
<i>Carex sylvatica</i>	Wood sedge		
<i>Castanea sativa</i>	Sweet chestnut	Non-native	
<i>Centaurea nigra</i>	Common knapweed		
<i>Cerastium fontanum</i>	Common mouse-ear		
<i>Chamerion angustifolium</i>	Rosebay willowherb		
<i>Circaea lutetiana</i>	Enchanter's nightshade		
<i>Cirsium arvense</i>	Creeping thistle		
<i>Cirsium palustre</i>	Marsh thistle		
<i>Cirsium vulgare</i>	Spear thistle		
<i>Conopodium majus</i>	Pignut		
<i>Corylus avellana</i>	Hazel		
<i>Crassula helmsii</i>	New Zealand water stonecrop	1999	Non-native

<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	Hawthorn	
<i>Crepis capillaris</i>	Smooth hawks-head	
<i>Crepis vesicaria</i>	Beaked hawks-head	
<i>Dactylis glomerata</i>	Cocksfoot	
<i>Dactylorhiza fuchsii</i>	Common spotted orchid	
<i>Deschampsia cespitosa</i>	Tufted hair grass	
<i>Digitalis purpurea</i>	Foxglove	
<i>Dryopteris dilatata</i>	Broad buckler fern	
<i>Dryopteris filix-mas</i> agg.	Male fern	
<i>Eleocharis palustris</i>	Common spike rush	
<i>Elodea canadensis</i>	Canadian pondweed	Non-native
<i>Epilobium hirsutum</i>	Great willowherb	
<i>Epilobium montanum</i>	Broad-leaved willowherb	
<i>Epilobium palustre</i>	Marsh willowherb	
<i>Equisitum fluviatile</i>	Water horsetail	
<i>Fagus sylvatica</i>	Beech	
<i>Fagus sylvatica purpurea</i>	Copper beech	
<i>Festuca arundinacea</i>	Tall fescue	
<i>Festuca pratensis</i>	Meadow fescue	
<i>Festuca rubra</i>	Red fescue	
<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	Ash	
<i>Galeopsis tetrahit</i> agg.	Common hemp-nettle	
<i>Galanthus nivakis</i>	Snowdrop	
<i>Galium aparine</i>	Cleavers	
<i>Galium mollugo</i>	Hedge bedstraw	
<i>Galium palustre</i>	Common marsh bedstraw	
<i>Geranium robertianum</i>	Herb robert	
<i>Geum urbanum</i>	Wood avens	
<i>Glechoma hederacea</i>	Ground ivy	
<i>Glyceria fluitans</i>	Floating sweet grass	
<i>Hedera helix</i>	Ivy	
<i>Heracleum sphondylium</i>	Hogweed	
<i>Hieracium</i> sp.	Hawkweed	
<i>Holcus lanatus</i>	Yorkshire fog	
<i>Holcus mollis</i>	Creeping soft grass	
<i>Hyacinthoides non-scripta</i>	Bluebell	
<i>Hydracotyle vulgaris</i>	Marsh pennywort	
<i>Hypericum perforatum</i>	Perforate St. Johns wort	
<i>Hypericum pulchrum</i>	Slender St. Johns wort	
<i>Hypochaeris radicata</i>	Common cat's-ear	
<i>Ilex aquifolium</i>	Holly	
<i>Iris pseudacorus</i>	Yellow flag iris	
<i>Juncus acutiflorus</i>	Sharp-flowered rush	
<i>Juncus effusus</i>	Soft rush	
<i>Juncus inflexus</i>	Hard rush	
<i>Lamiastrum galeobdolon</i>	Yellow archangel	
<i>Lamium album</i>	White deadnettle	
<i>Lamium purpurium</i>	Purple deadnettle	
<i>Lapsana communis</i>	Nipplewort	
<i>Lathyrus pratensis</i>	Meadow vetchling	
<i>Lemna minor</i>	Duckweed	
<i>Lemna trisulca</i>	Ivy-leaved duckweed	

<i>Leucanthemum vulgare</i>	Oxeye daisy		
<i>Ligustrum vulgare</i>	Wild privet		
<i>Lonicera periclymenum</i>	Honeysuckle		
<i>Lotus corniculatus</i>	Common birds-foot trefoil		
<i>Luzula campestris</i>	Field wood-rush		
<i>Lycopus europaeus</i>	Gipsywort		
<i>Lynchnis flos-cuculi</i>	Ragged robin		
<i>Lysimachia nummularia</i>	Creeping jenny		
<i>Lythrum salicaria</i>	Purple loosestrife	2001	
<i>Malva sylvestris</i>	Common mallow	2001	
<i>Malus sp.</i>	Apple		
<i>Malus sylvestris</i>	Crab apple		
<i>Melica uniflora</i>	Wood melick		
<i>Mentha aquatica</i>	Water mint		
<i>Menyanthes trifoliata</i>	Bogbean		
<i>Mercurialis perennis</i>	Dog's mercury		
<i>Myosotis arvensis</i>	Field forget-me-not		
<i>Myosotis scorpioides</i>	Water forget-me-not		
<i>Myriophyllum aquaticum</i>	Parrot's feather	2002	Non-native
<i>Nyphaea sp.</i>	A water lily		Non-native
<i>Oenanthe crocata</i>	Hemlock water dropwort		
<i>Oxalis acetosella</i>	Wood sorrel		
<i>Phalaris arundinacea</i>	Reed canary grass		
<i>Picea abies</i>	Norway spruce		Non-native
<i>Plantago lanceolata</i>	Ribwort plantain		
<i>Plantago major</i>	Greater plantain		
<i>Poa trivialis</i>	Rough meadow grass		
<i>Potamogeton natans</i>	Broad-leaved pondweed		
<i>Potentilla anserina</i>	Silverweed		
<i>Potentilla erecta</i>	Tormentil		
<i>Prunella vulgaris</i>	Selfheal		
<i>Prunus avium</i>	Wild cherry		
<i>Prunus laurocerasus</i>	Cherry laurel		Non-native
<i>Prunus padus</i>	Bird cherry		
<i>Prunus serotina</i>	Black cherry		Non-native
<i>Prunus spinosa</i>	Blackthorn		
<i>Pteridium aquilinum</i>	Bracken		
<i>Pulicaria dysenterica</i>	Common fleabane		
<i>Pyrus communis</i>	Common pear		
<i>Quercus cerris</i>	Turkey oak		Non-native
<i>Quercus robur</i>	Pedunculate oak		
<i>Ranunculus acris</i>	Meadow buttercup		
<i>Ranunculus auricomus</i>	Goldilocks buttercup		
<i>Ranunculus flammula</i>	Lesser spearwort		
<i>Ranunculus peltatus</i>	Water crowfoot		
<i>Ranunculus repens</i>	Creeping buttercup		
<i>Ribes nigrum</i>	Black currant		
<i>Rorippa nasturtium-aquaticum</i>	Water-cress		
<i>Rosa arvensis</i>	Field rose		
<i>Rosa canina</i>	Dog rose		
<i>Rubus fruticosus agg.</i>	Bramble		
<i>Rubus idaeus</i>	Raspberry		

<i>Rumex acetosa</i>	Common sorrel		
<i>Rumex acetosella</i>	Sheep's sorrel		
<i>Rumex conglomeratus</i>	Clustered dock		
<i>Rumex crispus</i>	Curled dock		
<i>Rumex obtusifolius</i>	Broad-leaved dock		
<i>Rumex sanguineus</i>	Wood dock		
<i>Salix babylonica</i>	Weeping willow		Non-native
<i>Salix caprea</i>	Goat willow		
<i>Salix cinerea</i>	Grey willow		
<i>Salix</i> sp.	A willow		Non-native
<i>Sambucus nigra</i>	Elder		
<i>Senecio jacobaea</i>	Common ragwort		
<i>Senecio vulgaris</i>	Groundsel		
<i>Solanum dulcamara</i>	Bittersweet		
<i>Sorbus aucuparia</i>	Rowan		
<i>Sparganium erectum</i>	Branched bur-reed		
<i>Stachys sylvatica</i>	Hedge woundwort		
<i>Stellaria graminea</i>	Lesser stitchwort		
<i>Stellaria holostea</i>	Greater stitchwort		
<i>Stellaria media</i>	Common chickweed		
<i>Symphoricarpos albus</i>	Snowberry		Non-native
<i>Tamus communis</i>	Black bryony		
<i>Taraxacum officinale</i> agg.	Dandelion		
<i>Taxus baccata</i>	Yew		
<i>Tilia x vulgaris</i>	Lime		
<i>Trifolium pratense</i>	Red clover		
<i>Trifolium repens</i>	White clover		
<i>Tussilago farfara</i>	Coltsfoot	2001	1 <sup>st</sup> record
<i>Typha latifolia</i>	Greater reedmace		
<i>Ulex europaeus</i>	Gorse		
<i>Ulmus procera</i>	English elm		
<i>Urtica dioica</i>	Common nettle		
<i>Veronica beccabunga</i>	Brooklime		
<i>Veronica chamaedrys</i>	Germander speedwell		
<i>Veronica hederifolia</i>	Ivy-leaved speedwell		
<i>Veronica officinalis</i>	Heath speedwell		
<i>Veronica serpyllifolia</i>	Thyme-leaved speedwell		
<i>Viburnum opulus</i>	Guelder rose		
<i>Vicia cracca</i>	Tufted vetch		
<i>Vicia sepium</i>	Bush vetch		
<i>Vinca major</i>	Greater periwinkle		
<i>Viola riviniana</i>	Common dog violet		

**196 species**

#### Fungi

<i>Piptoporus betulinus</i>	Birch polypore or razor-strop fungus
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## Appendix G - Vertebrate species recorded

### Mammals

Details from WBC Ranger's own observations and species list from David White, 9 Mill Lane, Dunsfold, from Sept. 1997 – Dec. 2000

<i>Apodemus flavicollis</i>	Yellow-necked mouse	2000
<i>Apodemus sylvaticus</i>	Wood mouse	2000
<i>Capreolus capreolus</i>	Roe Deer	1998
<i>Clethrionomys glareolus</i>	Bank vole	2000
<i>Erinaceus europaeus</i>	Hedgehog	2000
<i>Meles meles</i>	Badger	1999
<i>Mus domesticus</i>	House mouse	2000
<i>Mustela erminea</i>	Stoat	1999
<i>Oryctolagus cuniculus</i>	Rabbit	1999
<i>Rattus norvegicus</i>	Brown rat	2000
<i>Sciurus vulgaris</i>	Grey Squirrel	1999
<i>Sorex araneus</i>	Common shrew	1999
<i>Sorex minutus</i>	Pygmy shrew	2000
<i>Talpa europaea</i>	Mole	1999
<i>Vulpes vulpes</i>	Fox	2001

**15 species**

### Birds

<i>Accipiter nisus</i>	Sparrowhawk	
<i>Aegithalos caudatus</i>	Long-tailed tit	
<i>Aix galericulata</i>	Mandarin duck	
<i>Alcedo atthis</i>	Kingfisher	2001
<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>	Mallard	
<i>Apus apus</i>	Swift	
<i>Ardea cinerea</i>	Grey heron	
<i>Branta canadensis</i>	Canada goose	2002
<i>Carduelis carduelis</i>	Goldfinch	
<i>Carduelis chloris</i>	Greenfinch	
<i>Carduelis spinus</i>	Siskin	
<i>Certhia familiaris</i>	Treecreeper	
<i>Columba palumbus</i>	Wood pigeon	
<i>Corvus corone corone</i>	Carrion crow	
<i>Corvus frugilegus</i>	Rook	
<i>Corvus monedula</i>	Jackdaw	
<i>Cuculus canorus</i>	Cuckoo	
<i>Cygnus olor</i>	Mute swan	
<i>Delichon urbica</i>	House martin	
<i>Dendrocopos major</i>	Great spotted woodpecker	
<i>Dendrocopos minor</i>	Lesser spotted woodpecker	
<i>Emberiza citrinella</i>	Yellowhammer	
<i>Erithacus rubecula</i>	Robin	
<i>Falco peregrinus</i>	Peregrine falcon	
<i>Falco subbuteo</i>	Hobby	
<i>Falco tinunculus</i>	Kestrel	(1999)
<i>Fringilla coelebs</i>	Chaffinch	
<i>Fringilla montifringilla</i>	Brambling	
<i>Fulica atra</i>	Coot	

<i>Gallinula chloropus</i>	Moorhen
<i>Garrulus glandarius</i>	Jay
<i>Hirundo rustica</i>	Swallow
<i>Luscinia megarhynchos</i>	Nightingale (1998)
<i>Motacilla alba</i>	Pied wagtail
<i>Muscicapa striata</i>	Spotted flycatcher (2000)
<i>Parus ater</i>	Coal tit
<i>Parus caeruleus</i>	Blue tit
<i>Parus major</i>	Great tit
<i>Parus palustris</i>	Marsh tit
<i>Passer domesticus</i>	House sparrow
<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>	Cormorant
<i>Phasianus colchicus</i>	Pheasant
<i>Phylloscopus collybita</i>	Chiffchaff
<i>Phylloscopus trochilus</i>	Willow warbler
<i>Pica pica</i>	Magpie
<i>Picus viridis</i>	Green woodpecker
<i>Prunella modularis</i>	Dunnock
<i>Pyrrhula pyrrhula</i>	Bullfinch
<i>Regulus regulus</i>	Goldcrest
<i>Sitta europaea</i>	Nuthatch
<i>Streptopelia decaocto</i>	Collared dove
<i>Streptopelia turtur</i>	Turtle dove
<i>Strix aluco</i>	Tawny owl
<i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>	Starling
<i>Sylvia atricapilla</i>	Blackcap
<i>Tachybaptus ruficollis</i>	Little grebe or Dabchick 2001,02
<i>Troglodytes troglodytes</i>	Wren
<i>Turdus iliacus</i>	Redwing
<i>Turdus philomelos</i>	Song thrush
<i>Turdus pilaris</i>	Fieldfare
<i>Turdus turdus</i>	Blackbird
<i>Turdus viscivorus</i>	Mistle thrush
<i>Tyto alba</i>	Barn owl
<i>Vanellus vanellus</i>	Lapwing

**64 species**

#### Reptiles and Amphibians

<i>Bufo bufo</i>	Common toad
<i>Natrix natrix</i>	Grass snake
<i>Rana temporaria</i>	Common frog
<i>Triturus cristatus</i>	Great crested newt
<i>Triturus helveticus</i>	Palmate newt
<i>Triturus vulgaris</i>	Common newt
<i>Vipera borus</i>	Adder

**7 species**



## Appendix H - Butterflies, Dragonflies and Other Invertebrates recorded

### Butterflies

<i>Aglais urticae</i>	Small tortoiseshell	
<i>Anthocaris cardamines</i>	Orange tip	
<i>Apatura iris</i>	Purple emperor	
<i>Aphantopus hyperantus</i>	Ringlet	
<i>Argynnis paphia</i>	Silver-washed fritillary	
<i>Cynthia cardui</i>	Painted lady	
<i>Gonepteryx rhamni</i>	Brimstone	
<i>Inachis io</i>	Peacock	
<i>Ladoga (Limenitis) camilla</i>	White admiral	
<i>Maniola jurtina</i>	Meadow brown	
<i>Pararge aegeria</i>	Speckled wood	
<i>Pieris brassicae</i>	Large white	
<i>Polygonia c-album</i>	Comma	
<i>Polyommatus icarus</i>	Common blue	
<i>Pyronia tithonus</i>	Gatekeeper	
<i>Thymelicus sylvestris</i>	Small skipper	
<i>Vanessa atalanta</i>	Red admiral	<b>17 species</b>

### Dragonflies and Damselflies

<i>Anax imperator</i>	Emperor dragonfly	
<i>Calopteryx virgo</i>	Beautiful demoiselle	
<i>Enallagma cyathigerum</i>	Common blue damselfly	
<i>Ischnura elegans</i>	Blue-tailed damselfly	
<i>Orthetrum cancellatum</i>	Black-tailed skimmer	
<i>Pyrhosoma nymphula</i>	Large red damselfly	<b>6 species</b>

### Other Invertebrates

**** Hogweed beetle		
<i>Asellus aquaticus</i>	Water louse	
<i>Dytiscus marginalis</i>	Great diving beetle	
<i>Planorbarius corneus</i>	Great ramshorn snail	
<i>Calliphora vomitoria</i>	Bluebottle	
<i>Coccinella 7-punctata</i>	7-spot ladybird	
<i>Episyrphus balteatus</i>	Hover fly	
<i>Gyrinus natator</i>	Whirligig beetle	
<i>Haematopota pluvialis</i>	Cleg-fly	
Muscidae family	House fly	
<i>Tyria jacobaeae</i>	Cinnabar moth	
<i>Vespula vulgaris</i>	Common wasp	<b>11 + 1 species</b>

## **Appendix I - Historical Information**

*Information from a discussion between Ron and May Renmant, Bill Cox, Lynne Enticknap and Ian Baldwin, on 6th April 1998*

### **Ponds**

Dunsfold has been frequently referred to as “The Village of Seven Ponds.” Actually, there are a few more than seven:

#### **1. Horns Pond**

No longer present. Formally a small pond adjacent to Dunsfold Common road nearly opposite “The Old Kennels”, near a former gateway.

#### **2. Chennells Pond**

Not currently present, but planned for restoration.

#### **3. Vollers Pond**

Located near to the entrance for King George IV pavilion, named after a local resident. From old postcards, it appears to now occupy a smaller area. Jim and George Voller were both carpenters who lived in each half of the cottage to the west of the KGiv pavilion access.

#### **4. Elm Corner Pond**

#### **5. Clay Pits Pond**

Also referred to as School Pond due to its locality. Some sceptical information suggests originally dug to obtain clay for brickmaking locally.

#### **6. Grattons Pond**

Developed as an ironstone quarry. Some of the cannonballs produced from here were used in the Battle of Trafalgar.

#### **7. Un-named pond**

No longer present. Formerly located opposite Grattons Pond, in front of “North End.”

#### **8. Sun Pond**

A large pond was filled in around 50 years ago (estimated at 1958) by HRDC. A ditch running to the pond were culverted in conjunction with filling in the pond.

#### **9. White House Pond**

Has a hard base. Formerly used to clean off working horses after they had been extracting timber from local woods and wetting cartwheels to maintain their shape. Formerly contained Great Crested Newts, though none seen since stocked with common carp a few years ago by adjacent resident.

#### **10. Common House Pond**

Previously a farm pond used to water cattle and horses.

#### **11. Mill Lane Pond**

Ornamental pond located near Oak Tree House. No existing name for the pond

#### **12. Wrotham Hill Pond**

(pronounced Row-tham)

#### **13. Burningfold Manor Pond**

(Not actually on the common, but immediately adjacent to it). Formerly built as a swimming pool. Property formerly known as Burningfold Hotel.

### **Properties/fixtures on/adjacent to the common**

#### **Loom House**

The concrete ramp outside was used by the Canadians resident during the war for servicing their vehicles. The Loom House was a former chapel (its original purpose) - the building at the end of the garden used to be used for spinning.

#### **Village Pump**

Located to south side of chapel. Brick built sump lies below, it always used to hold water during all weathers. Though is could be pumped dry it could always refill.

### Blacksmiths

Formerly located at both “Junipers” (the Blacksmith was Tom Dooley) and the “Old Forge” (subsequently a petrol Station, now a private residence). Now called Forge Cottage, it was previously a blacksmiths and a wheelwrights and possessed its own well.

### Lloyds Bank

Used to present on the common, 2 houses north of the Sun, open only on Thursday mornings.

### Oak Tree Lane

Is also known as Foulston Way, named after a former local resident. There used to be a bakers at Oak Tree House. At the PinkHouse there was a barber’s combined with a cycling and fishing tackle shop, and another bakers at Elm Corner.

### Binhams Meadow

Formerly known as “Conway’s Field”, when it was used for village events such as the circus and flower show.

### Elm Corner House

Formerly known as “Avondale”, where there was a former playschool. A dentist, tea shop and antique shop have all been present in the front part of Avondale too.

### Basket Cottage

Formerly a basketmakers shop.

### Hillside

At the bottom of Wrotham Hill, formerly known as “Greenhill,” this was the home of Diana Dors.

### Country House

Formerly “Conways”, prior to that “country stores” and prior to that the post office with petrol pumps outside.

### Grattons Corner House

Formerly known as “Hawera”.

### School

Built in 1839, paid for and site donated by Miss Catherine Woods of Burningfold Manor.

### Winn Hall

Opened in 1916.

## **Commoners Rights**

### Turbary (turf-cutting)

Turbary rights existed for Mr. Bentall at “Yonderlea.” These were also exercised by the Lord of the Manor at Burningfold Hall.

### Grazing

Old postcards show various livestock grazing the common - sheep, cattle, horses, ducks, geese, doves.

Rights existed for George “Tubby” Wells and George Thomas to keep geese. Many villagers kept chickens in mobile coups on the common, though rights were not necessarily in existence. Ron Renmant, when at Pound Farm, had unlimited grazing rights for cattle. Percy Renmant had cattle grazing rights. George Wells used to graze sheep on the common. There were also a few tethered horses present. Goats are recalled too.

Cattle grazing ceased on the common subsequent to tuberculin testing in 1956 when Pound Farm’s shorthorns failed.

Sheep from Romney Marsh were kept on the common through the winter. Bill Cox recalls being paid thruppence an hour for sheepminding.

### Timber

Faggots (up to 10 feet high) used to be stored on the common outside a number of properties, especially the bakers (now Oak Tree House). Else little recollection as there was little woodland present.

### Landscape / Wildlife

All of the land surrounding the Cricket Pitch, Loom House and Junipers was formerly open. The trees have all (bar exceptions below) grown up since the cessation of grazing.

Gorse is recalled to have been present in abundance (hence "Gorse View" in Mill lane.)

During dry summers, fish have previously been rescued from Elm Corner Pond and Vollers Pond. There used to be eels in Elm Corner Pond. Large elms were prevalent here along the boundaries of the common.

Glow-worms have previously been seen near Dunsfold Church, Shoppe Hill and at "Sethern" in Rams Lane nearby.

An open ditch ran along the length of the common with a footpath to its west, from Grattons Corner to the former pond outside The Sun.

### Old Trees

Formerly there were 4 large elm pollards (which became hollow, then died from Dutch Elm Disease) outside "The Sun," 1 horse chestnut outside "Conways" (now "Country House") a Maple tree at the top of Pound Lane, the Limes near the former "Bricklayers Arms" and the horse chestnuts outside the school. A large Lombardy Poplar was present outside Grattons Corner House.

A big elm pollard was located just outside and to the east of "Yonderlye", formerly called "Lyefold". An unusual Stone Pine used to be located within the property. "Three Limes" in Rams Lane was formerly called "the Cottage".

### Miscellaneous

Farmers around Dunsfold were responsible for maintaining individual sections of the church fence.

### 1950

On 29th December 1950 the common's trees to be protected were listed as:

"The one oak tree. The trees on the common and in particular the two oaks and two beeches, thirty chestnuts, four elms and nineteen lime trees."

**Appendix K - Abstract of the Title of the Hambledon Rural District Council to part of  
Dunsfold Common in the County of Surrey.**

As to part

- February 6<sup>th</sup> Caroline Barrett of Wintershall, Bramley in the County of Surrey died on this date.
- March 31<sup>st</sup> PBTE of the will of the said Caroline Bartlett was granted to her Personal Representatives Arthur James Lovelace and Robert Patrick Clive Mellersh both of Godalming in the County of Surrey, Solicitors.
- September 26<sup>th</sup> By assent of this date Arthur James Lovelace and Robert Patrick Clive Mellersh both of Godalming in the County of Surrey, Solicitors as Personal Representatives of Caroline Bartlett late of Wintershall, Bramley in the County of Surrey, Spinster decd who died on the 6<sup>th</sup> February 1926 and whose will with four codicils thereto they duly proved on the 31<sup>st</sup> day of March 1926 thereby as such personal representatives assented to the vestg in Joan Dixon of "Spindles", Munstead, Godalming afrsd the wife of John Wolryche Dixon and the said Robert Patrick Clive Mellersh of all the property described in the schedule thereto for all the este or interest of the said Caroline Barrett at the time of her death and they thereby acknowledged the right of the said Joan Dixon and Robert Patrick Clive Mellersh to production of the Pbte dated 31<sup>st</sup> March 1926 of the said Caroline Barrett decd and devry to copies.

The schedule above referred to:

All those pieces or parcels of land situate in the Parish of Dunsfold in the County of Surrey forming part of Dunsfold Common and being a part of the waste lands of the Manor of Wintershall (otherwise Selhurst) in the County of Surrey. All wh sd pieces or parcels of land were for the purpose of identification only more particularly delineated in the plan annexed thereto and thereon coloured green.

(Signed by the said Arthur James Lovelace and Robert Patrick Clive Mellersh and attested.)

- October 17<sup>th</sup> By deed of gift of this dt made between Joan Dixon of Spindles, Munstead, Godalming in the County of Surrey, the wife of John Wolryche Dixon and Robert Patrick Clive Mellersh of Godalming aforesaid Solicitor (thereinafter called "the Donors") of the one part and the Rural District Council of Hambledon of Bury Fields, Guildford in the said County of Surrey (thereinafter called "the Council") of the other part rectg seisng of Donors in fee simple in possession of the property thereinafter described and their desire to convey the same to the Council by way of gift and the Council by virtue of the powers vested in them by The Physical Training and Recreation Act 1937 had agreed to accept such gift.

Paid 5/- Stamp

It was witnessed.

1. In pursuance of such desire the Donors thereby conveyed unto the Council:  
All those pieces or parcels of land situate in the Parish of Dunsfold in the County of Surrey forming part of Dunsfold Common and being part of the waste lands of the manor of Wintershall (otherwise Selhurst) in the County of Surrey all wh ad pieces or parcels of land were for the purpose of

identification only more particularly delineated on the plan annexed thereto and thereon coloured green.

To hold the same unto the Council in fee simple.

2. Certificate of value.

Exctd by the Donor and attested.