

Summerlands Estate Management Plan 2018-2027



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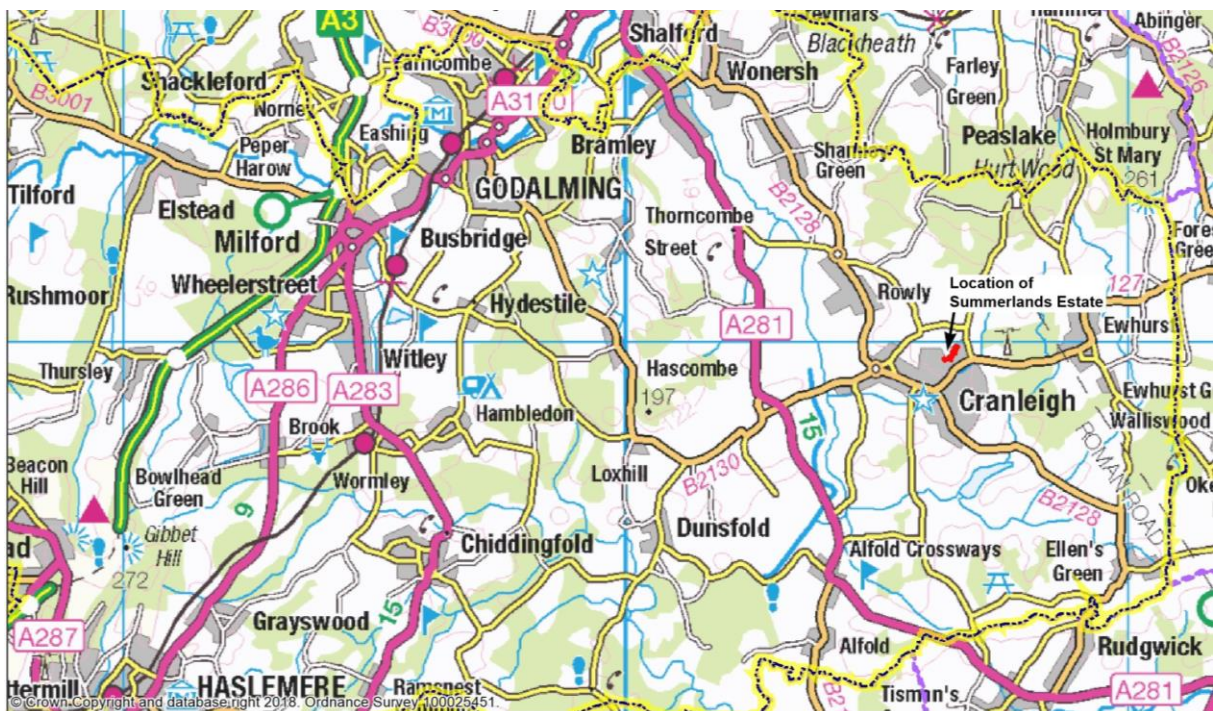
Introduction

Waverley Borough Council

Waverley is a predominately rural and heavily wooded borough in south west Surrey. It is characterised by large areas of natural green space, which along with both ancient semi-natural and secondary woodland, includes grassland, flood meadows, and a significant area of lowland heath. These habitats support a variety of wildlife, including a number of species and habitats which are nationally rare or scarce. Much of this countryside is available for informal recreation and enjoyment by the public.

Waverley Borough Council (the council) owns and manages approximately 1,200 hectares (ha) of public open space on around 250 sites across the borough. Four Countryside Rangers, assisted by volunteers and Seasonal Rangers, manage these sites through organising conservation work, installing and maintaining site structures, ensuring health and safety obligations are met, and running events for the public

This management plan (2018 – 2027) covers the area of Summerlands Estate owned and managed by the Council.



Location of Summerlands Estate

Site Summary

The council's ownership on the Summerlands Estate covers 2.5 hectares of ancient semi-natural woodland and grassland with a pond.

The site is popular with local residents for informal recreation, and has an extensive path network which connects the different residential areas of the village of Cranleigh. Dog walkers, runners and local families all enjoy the quiet recreation offered by the site and the opportunities to spot wildlife

The grassland areas provide a feeling of openness for quiet enjoyment. The broadleaved woodland has a typical mix of mature oak trees accompanied by ash and an understory of holly and hawthorn.

There is a pond in the western boundary of the councils management surrounded by mature oak trees, and willow stools on the waters edge. There is a large population of great crested newts, a European protected species, though 90% of the population is male (survey in 2017).



Aerial view of Summerlands Estate

Site Description – General

Location

Summerlands Estate (central grid reference TQ 064 397) lies to the north of the village of Cranleigh and approximately 14km south-east of Guildford. Summerlands road marks the western boundary while Slip of Wood intersects the northern section of Kiln Copse, with Ryde Lands marking the eastern boundary.

Ownership & Management Infrastructure

Waverley Borough Council own and manage the open space on the estate. Site management is overseen by council's Countryside Rangers, as part of the parks and countryside team. Much of the day to day management is undertaken through the council's grounds maintenance contract. Volunteers assist with practical tasks and habitat management, whilst local residents report problems and undertake litter picks.

Visitor Access

Summerlands Estate is popular with local residents, being a much valued greenspace in a relatively urban setting. A number of hard surfaced paths across the site provide good public access and link the adjacent residential areas, with their level nature facilitating access for those of limited mobility.

Visitor Information

Name panels at the two main entrances to the estate create a sense of identity. There is also an interpretation panel beside the pond which gives information on its wildlife and management.

Visitor Events

There is an annual volunteer winter work programme run by the council's ranger team, primarily undertaking habitat management works within the woodland and around the pond. The Summerlands Estate Residents Association (SERA) take great interest in the site, regularly undertaking litter picking and other site maintenance, and also organising a number of community events.

Site Infrastructure

There is a single litter bin in the centre of the open grassland which has been supplied by Surrey County Council. The site does not suffer from frequent littering, and there had not been a need to



Summerlands Estate northern name panel

install further bins. Any littering which does occur is cleared during regular visits by the councils ranger team and the residents association.

The residents association have obtained grant funding to purchase five oak benches for the site. Suitable locations for their placement have been identified through consultation with the local community, and it is intended to install them in 2021.

Maintenance of the hard surfaced paths is carried out under the council's grounds maintenance contract.

Site Description – Physical Features

Geology and soils

The underlying rock of Summerlands Estate belongs to the the Weald Clay formation. This gives rise to loamy soils with naturally high groundwater, typically supporting wet acid meadows and woodland with low fertility.

Topography

The site is almost flat with a rise of only seven metres between its lowest point of 64 metres in the south around the pond and its highest point of 71 metres in the north by Slip of Wood.

Climate

Summerlands Estate is in central southern England which experiences a temperate maritime climate of mild winters and moderate summers. The warmest months are July and August with an average temperature of 22°C. The lowest winter temperatures average at 7°C. The average annual rainfall is approximately 800mm, but this varies from year to year. These climatic patterns, along with other environmental factors and past land use, have given rise to the current vegetation types.

Climate Change

It is predicted that climate change will lead to hotter drier summers in the south of the UK and milder, wetter winters. The intensity and frequency of extreme weather events such as flooding, storms, heat waves and drought are expected to increase.

The council declared a climate emergency in September 2019, and have produced a strategy outlining actions that they will take and support to address climate change. These actions are detailed in the councils Climate Change and Sustainability Strategy 2020 – 2030 and Carbon Neutrality Action Plan 2020 – 2030, both of which were formally adopted in December 2020. These policies include the requirement to produce a tree planting policy covering all council managed greenspaces.

Hydrology

Summerlands Estate is situated within the Wey water catchment. The Cranleigh Waters river flows 2.5km to the west of Summerlands Estate and 2.8km to the south. Within the site there is a land drain originating to the west of Butt Close which flows into the pond.

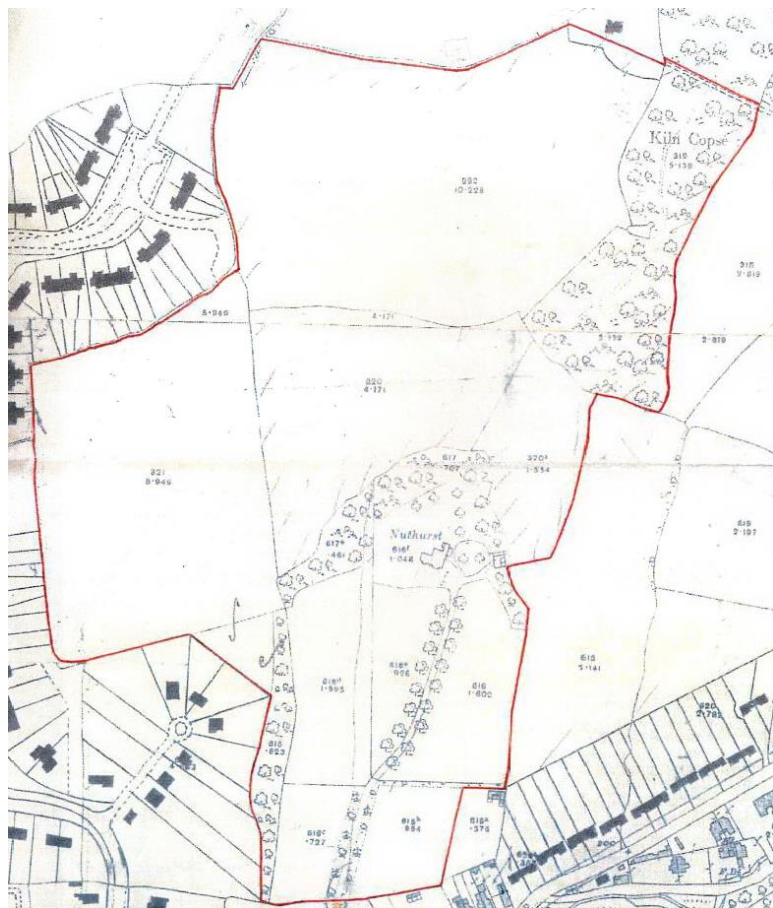
Landscape

Summerlands Estate falls within the Low Weald National Character Area (NCA 121). This is a broad low-lying clay vale which is predominantly agricultural and supports mainly pastoral farming. The part of the NCA which falls within Surrey is densely wooded with a high proportion of ancient semi natural woodland.

Site Description – Cultural Heritage

Historical and Past Land Use

Historically the estate was farmland owned by Captain Percy Lovell Butt, who arranged for the digging of a man-made trout pond. The pond never successfully fulfilled the role and has since become a haven for wildlife. Summerlands residential estate was developed in the late 1960s following the sale of the property in April 1965. Kiln Copse woodland was recorded at the time of sale, along with an avenue and further woodland surrounding the house on the land known as Summerlands. Today Summerlands Estate occupies the north eastern corner of the former farmland.



Summerlands Estate Deed of Conveyance map SY336291

Archaeology

There are no heritage assets or Areas of High Archaeological Potential or County Sites of Archaeological Importance located within Summerlands Estate.

Site Description – Biological Interest

Habitat Overview

The principle habitat of importance on Summerlands Estate is ancient semi-natural woodland, with the pond also supporting locally important wildlife communities. Other habitats include grassland, scrub, and microhabitats such as decaying wood and bare ground.

The open space on the estate is relatively isolated being surrounded by residential housing. Canfold Wood lies 1km to the east and is the nearest adjacent woodland block to provide wildlife connectivity.

The Low Weald National Character Area (NCA), within which the Summerlands Estate lies, is rated among the most important areas for richness of bat species, bullfinch and lesser-spotted woodpecker.

Notable Species

Summerlands Estate supports five of the six UK amphibians; common frog, common toad, great crested newt, palmate newt, and smooth newt.

Great crested newts are the largest native newt species in the UK; despite being widespread, their distribution remains patchy with recent declines affording them protection under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981. They are also listed as a European Protected Species under Annex IV of the European Habitats Directive, and are a UK Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP) Priority Species.

Common toad is a UK BAP Priority Species and is protected by law from sale and trade. Hedgehogs and badgers have been seen on site and are also UK BAP Priority Species.

Summerlands Estate was subject to a full National Vegetation Classification (NVC) and botanical survey in 2020, with 214 plant species recorded. Corncockle and corn marigold, two species of flowering plant which are rare and threatened in the UK, were both found having been introduced through the recent seeding of wildflower meadows.

Invasive Plants

Summerlands Estate has its share of non-native invasive plant species. In particular there have been previous issues with pernicious non-native species in the pond including water fern, parrot's-feather, and curly waterweed. These were not recorded in the 2020 botanical survey and it is hoped that they are now under control, but continuing vigilance is necessary.

The 2020 survey identified the presence of cherry laurel and variegated archangel in the woodland, and Virginia creeper has spread into the wildflower meadows from a neighbouring garden. The later

two species are listed on Schedule 9 of the Wildlife & Countryside Act (1981 as amended) of invasive plants, meaning it is illegal to plant or otherwise cause them to grow in the wild.

Woodland

Summerlands Estate has a significant area of ancient semi-natural woodland which is divided by the Slip of Wood road. Ancient woodlands have been continuously wooded since at least 1600 AD, and are considered unique and irreplaceable. They are highly valued for their rich wildlife communities, soils, and cultural heritage.

This woodland at Summerlands is broadleaf in nature, predominantly consisting of oak and ash with an understory of hazel, hawthorn and holly.

There are some large specimen oak and ash with open grown crowns, though many of the ash trees have been badly affected by ash dieback disease (*Hymenoscyphus fraineus*), with a number of dying trees having been felled. This will inevitably reduce the incidence of this tree species over time, with oak and possibly sycamore likely to dominate the canopy in the future.



Path through woodland

The felling of dying mature ash trees has opened up the woodland canopy in places, giving remaining trees more space to develop full crowns and allowing more light to the woodland floor. This in turn will encourage the development of ground flora and the establishment of self sown saplings.

The woodland at Summerlands is important for the dead and decaying wood habitats it contains. This takes the form of dead and decaying wood within living trees, standing dead wood, and wood lying on the ground. These habitats support a range of invertebrates.

Scrub

Scrub forms a component of the mosaic of habitats present on Summerlands Estate, ranging from pockets of bramble to clumps of young trees, consisting predominately of plum, hazel and privet.

Scrub of varied age and structure can support a wide range of wildlife, providing shelter, and foraging opportunities for birds, invertebrates and amphibians.

Pond

The pond is relatively large, and located within a small section of public green space in the south-west of the site. The banks support a mixture of bramble, grasses, sedges, flowering plants, shrubs, and coppiced willow, and there stands a mature weeping willow on the north east corner. The 2020 botanical report observed that the pond is currently in a good condition, with near optimal extent of emergent vegetation.

As well as supporting populations of great crested newt, palmate newt, smooth newts and common toad, the pond provides breeding opportunities for dragonflies and damselflies and moorhens regularly raise chicks.

Grassland

There is an open expanse of grassland in the centre of the managed area, with both informal and tarmac paths connecting the residential areas and linking the pond with the woodland. The entirety of this grassland has historically been managed as uniform mown amenity grass, and it consequently has poor species diversity and is unsuitable for insects.

Following community consultation and in partnership with the residents association, three small areas were identified for the creation of wildflower meadows within the wider area of amenity grassland. In early 2019 a seed mix of 80% grasses and 20% wild flowers was spread across the selected three areas, and they were then over-seeded with a 100% wildflower mix the following autumn. The cutting regime for these wildflower meadow areas has been changed from frequent mowing to only one annual cut in September, with all cuttings collected. The longer grass will provide habitat for insects and small mammals, and the plants will have the opportunity to grow, flower and set seed, providing a nectar source for butterflies and bees.

The 2020 botanical survey in 2020 identified eight of the nine grass species and 14 of the flower species included within the seed mixes as present within the newly created wildflower meadows.



Northern area of grassland leading into woodland

Aims and Actions – Conservation

Overview

The following paragraphs set out a vision for Summerlands Estate for the future, with objectives and actions for the major habitats and issues. These actions are translated into a work programme which follows.

The key management principles are:

- To ensure Summerlands Estate contains a variety of habitats which will in turn support a diversity of wildlife communities.
- To manage the grassland to promote areas of species rich wildflower meadow to increase wildlife diversity and visual appeal.
- To maintain the pond in an optimal condition for the population of great crested newts and a range of other wildlife.
- To provide for continued public access to enable people to enjoy the area through informal recreation.
- To continue to facilitate the engagement and involvement of the local community with the management of the site, and enable local residents to gain an appreciation of its wildlife.
- To manage and reduce tree risk in line with the council's tree risk management guide.
- For site management to comply with the council's Climate Change and Sustainability Strategy 2020 – 2030 and Carbon Neutrality Action Plan 2020 – 2030 with particular regards to waste disposal, use of herbicides and reducing emissions.

The sections below lists specific management objectives, and the actions the council intends to carry out to meet those objectives within the period covered by this plan.

The delivery of these actions will be co-ordinated by the council's ranger team, and carried out either directly by the team, or through employing and instructing contractors and working with volunteers.

Although the council will make every effort to meet all the stated objectives, the considerable future uncertainty over public funding may affect future capacity to fully complete all the actions listed.

Woodland

Objectives

- Encourage the development of woodland made up of well structured trees with a good species and age diversity.
- Ensure that dense groups of trees do not develop such a poor form, structure or condition that they present a current or future safety risk which can not be effectively managed through regular inspection in line with the council's tree risk management guide.
- Create opportunities within the woodland for the development of ground flora, and conditions which facilitate the ready germination of tree seedlings.

- Ensure that holly does not spread at the expense of other species and retains a compact bushy structure which is of the most benefit to wildlife.
- Open up valuable specimen and future veteran trees from competition and shading by less significant trees.
- Ensure hazel stools have growth of varied stages and do not become overstood.
- Retain decaying and dead wood, both standing and lying, without compromising the council's tree risk management obligations.

Actions

- Thinning of trees where their density is causing them to develop a poor form, pose a higher than average safety risk, inhibit the growth of better trees, and/ or inhibit the germination of saplings and the development of ground flora.
- Identify valuable specimen and future veteran trees and remove those smaller trees which are shading, competing with, or otherwise inhibiting their growth.
- Clear areas of holly understory to break up large uniform stands and facilitate tree germination and more effective tree safety inspections. Diversify the age range of remaining holly through coppicing and thinning.
- Periodically coppice individual mature hazel stools to regenerate growth and diversify age range.
- Periodically clear young trees and scrub from exisiting clearings within woodland understory to maintain open character.

Scrub

Objectives

- To ensure the scrub is of a variety of ages, sizes, and density.
- To maintain scrub on the woodland edges to provide a transition from more open habitat.
- To promote scrub where it will act as a screen to garden fences.



Scrub screening fence panels

Actions

- Allow scrub to grow at the transition between open landscapes and woodland, and in areas where it will provide screening. Periodically cut some of this scrub to prevent it succeeding to woodland and encroaching on paths or properties.

Pond

Objectives

- Ensure the pond provides optimal conditions for the population of great crested newts to thrive and breed successfully.
- Manage a balanced mosaic of habitats in and around the pond including bank side, emergent and submerged vegetation, as well as open water.
- Manage bankside trees and vegetation to prevent excessive shading of the water and pond margins.

Actions

- Removal of fish using a sweep net and/or electrofishing between November and February on a cyclical basis as fish populations fluctuate.
- Coppicing shading self-set willow, particularly on southern bank, on a biennial rotational basis.
- Periodic removal of some submerged and emergent vegetation if it is excessively encroaching into open water.

Grassland

Objectives

- To maintain the current extent of the seeded wildflower meadows, and manage these areas to ensure they continue support a diverse range of wild flowers and associated butterfly and other invertebrate communities.
- To increase the area of grassland which is managed sympathetically for wildlife, being left uncut throughout the summer and then having all cuttings removed in the autumn.

Actions

- Annual cut of seeded wildflower meadows to be undertaken once annually in the autumn with all cuttings removed. Cuttings to be composted by the council's garden waste contractor for use on flower beds elsewhere.
- Amend the grounds maintenance contract to change further areas of amenity grassland from a regular mowing regime to a single annual autumn cut and remove. Depending on how they develop and what species colonise, these areas may benefit from being seeded with a wildflower mix.
- Edges of tarmac paths to be maintained as short cut grass to maintain a managed feel.

Invasive non native plant species

Objectives

- To reduce the abundance of those non native plant species which are spreading at the expense of native species and local diversity, or have known potential to do so. These species include various invasive aquatic plants, cherry laurel and variegated archangel.

Actions

- Incorporate the removal of non native invasive species within routine habitat management works where practical, ensuring that all invasive species are removed from the area affected by the works and the immediate vicinity.
- Where encroachment into valuable native vegetation communities is apparent, or the presence of the invasive species is impeding site management works and/ or tree safety inspections, remove the invasive species by pulling or cutting.
- Following invasive species removal, monitor area for seedlings or regrowth, and control these through hand pulling or herbicide treatment if there are no alternative viable control methods.
- Monitor invasive non-native aquatic plants in the pond and treat with herbicide if necessary. This will necessitate obtaining a licence from the Environment Agency and arranging for qualified contractors to spray over the summer when water levels are lower. Repeated application may be necessary.



The pond following herbicide treatment for invasive species

Aims and Actions – Service

Litter and Waste

Objectives

- To keep the site free of litter, fly-tipping, and other waste.

Actions

- Regular patrol of site by ranger to collect litter. All litter is sorted and recycled by the council's waste disposal contractors.
- Fly-tipping to either be removed by the ranger or reported to the council's Environmental Services team for removal by their contractors.
- Dumped green waste to be removed by the council's grounds maintenance contractors for shredding and composting for reuse on flower beds elsewhere.
- Incidences of garden waste dumping to be monitored and suspected perpetrators letter dropped and/ or signs discouraging further dumping erected.

Dogs

The council has recently put in place two Public Space Protection Orders (PSPOs) for all of its greenspaces. The first makes it an offence for people to not immediately clear up after their dog or dispose of the waste responsibly. The second order relates to dog control, and compels dog walkers to put their dog on a lead if directed to do so by an authorised council officer or contractor. Non compliance with either order can result in the issue of a Fixed Penalty Notice (FPN).

Objectives

- To encourage dog walkers to exercise their dogs responsibly and considerately.
- To reduce the incidence of dog fouling and resultant nutrient enrichment.

Actions

- Increase awareness amongst dog walkers of issues relating to wildlife disturbance, fouling, and irresponsible dog walking through information on site posters and liaison with the residents association.

Anti-social activity

Objectives

- Reduce the incidence of those activities on Summerlands Estate which are anti-social to other site users or damaging to wildlife.

Actions

- Regular ranger patrols the site.
- Extinguish and clear up any unauthorised fire sites.

- Encourage site users to report unauthorised use of the site to the neighbourhood policing team.
- Liaise with the neighbourhood policing team regarding incidents of anti-social behaviour, through the reporting of specific incidents and regular discussions regarding ongoing issues.

Maintenance of site infrastructure

Objectives

- To maintain site infrastructure in a good, functional, and safe condition.

Actions

- Annual inspection of the condition of all site furniture.
- Defective site furniture, whether noted through formal inspection, ranger patrols or reports from site users, should be repaired, replaced or removed if deemed unsafe or not fit for purpose.

Access and Recreation

Objectives

- To continue to encourage the public to safely enjoy informal recreation on Summerlands Estate without compromising the wildlife and conservation interest of the site.
- To increase the provision of seating to allow site visitors the opportunity to rest and relax.

Actions

- Annual inspection of the condition of paths, and cutting back of encroaching vegetation if deemed necessary.
- Add woodchip to the unsurfaced path around the pond every 2 – 3 years as necessary.
- Install the five oak benches recently purchased by the residents association.

Statutory obligations

Objectives

- Meet statutory and legal obligations regarding health and safety, wildlife protection, neighbouring landowners, public access and the wider environment.

Actions

- Ensure that all works carried out on site, whether by ranger staff, volunteers, or contractors, are covered by a comprehensive risk assessment, and any identified control measures are implemented.
- Carry out regular tree safety inspections in line with the councils tree risk management guide, and complete works identified as necessary to reduce risk.
- Undertake a formal annual site safety inspection.
- All management operations and other site works to comply with the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981, with regards to the disturbance of nesting birds, the disturbance of species listed under Schedule 5, and the destruction of plants listed under Schedule 8.

Sustainability

Objectives

- All site furniture to be sustainably sourced.

Actions

- Use sustainably sourced local wood for benches and other site furniture where it is practical and cost effective to do so.

Engagement with the local community and site visitors

Objectives

- Increase awareness amongst site users and the local community of the value and importance of Summerlands Estate for wildlife and as a recreational resource.
- Inform and consult with site users and the local community regarding both long term management aims and more immediate works proposed to meet those aims.
- To raise awareness of the importance of responsible dog walking.
- To increase site interpretation, enriching the visitor experience and provide a focus for information dissemination.

Actions

- Design and install interpretation panels to be positioned in prominent locations around the site. These will include a site map and information on wildlife, site management, and recreational opportunities, as well as providing a platform for displaying posters.
- Display posters informing visitors of upcoming events, forthcoming management works, and site news.
- Run a programme of volunteer sessions on site in partnership with the residents association, and promote these through the council's volunteering programme and site posters.
- Keep elected members informed of management objectives and proposed works.
- Liaise with Cranleigh Parish Council with regard to upcoming site works and events.

Work Programme 2018 – 2027

The table below summarises the works and actions proposed to meet the management objectives of this plan. Whilst the council is of the view that this programme is achievable, completion of all works listed is subject to sufficient resources being available.

		2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027
Woodland and Scrub											
WS1	Break up and coppice dense stands of holly	6	6				6	6			
WS2	Identify valuable specimen and future veteran trees and clear any smaller trees which are inhibiting their growth		6	6							
WS3	Selective thin of uniform stands of trees					6	6				
WS4	Periodically clear young trees and scrub from existing woodland clearings to maintain open character	6	6				6	6			
WS5	Coppice individual hazel stools to regenerate growth		6		6		6		6		6
WS6	Encourage the retention of standing and lying dead wood.	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
WS7	Periodically cut some scrub to prevent it succeeding to woodland.	6		4, 7		6		4, 7		6	
Pond											
PO1	Fish removal to prevent newt predation					1					
PO2	Coppicing self-set willow trees, particularly on southern bank, under a biennial basis for stools	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

PO3	Maintain path around pond for access, through adding woodchip and cutting back vegetation	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Grassland											
GR1	Autumn hay cut of wildflower grassland, path edges to be maintained as close cut grass.	4, 8, purple dash outline	4, 8, purple dash outline	4, 8, purple dash outline	4, 8, purple dash outline	4, 8, purple dash outline	4, 8, purple dash outline	4, 8, purple dash outline	4, 8, purple dash outline	4, 8, purple dash outline	4, 8, purple dash outline
GR2	Increase area of grassland managed as a meadow, with only one autumn cut annually and all cuttings collected.	2, 3, 4, 5, 7	2, 3, 4, 5, 7	2, 3, 4, 5, 7	2, 3, 4, 5, 7	2, 3, 4, 5, 7	2, 3, 4, 5, 7	2, 3, 4, 5, 7	2, 3, 4, 5, 7	2, 3, 4, 5, 7	2, 3, 4, 5, 7
Invasive plant species											
IV1	Monitor invasive aquatic plant species in pond and arrange control spraying when necessary	1			1	1				1	1
IV2	Clear cherry laurel from woodland		1	1	1						
IV3	Control of cherry laurel regrowth and saplings with an approved herbicide in the absence of viable alternative control methods					1	1				
IV4	Spot spraying of variegated archangel in woodland with approved herbicide in the absence of viable alternative control methods					1	1				
Site infrastructure											
SF1	Consult on locations for seating provision	All	All								
SF2	Install seating			All	All						
Community engagement											
CE1	Design, source, and install interpretation boards in prominent locations around the site				4,6	4,6					

Routine Site Maintenance

The table below sets out the day to day maintenance and management works at Summerlands Estate which are necessary to meet the objectives of this plan. It outlines how frequently these jobs are undertaken and by whom.

		Weekly	Fortnightly	Monthly	Bi-annually	Annually	As required	Operative (key below)
Grassland								
GR3	Regular mowing to the councils Standard 3 specification of amenity grassland not managed under GR2 above.						X	C
Litter and Waste								
LW1	Routine litter picks		X					R, RA
LW2	Remove fly-tipping or report to the councils Environmental Services team for removal						X	R, C
LW3	Write to properties suspected of dumping garden waste and/or install signage in the affected area						X	R
Dogs								
D1	Erect site posters encouraging responsible dog walking						X	R
D2	Promote messages encouraging responsible dog walking on the council website, social media platforms and via the Summerlands Estate Residents Association						X	R, RA
Anti-Social Activity								
AS1	Regular site patrols		X				X	R
AS2	Clear up unauthorised fire sites						X	R, C

AS3	Liaise with neighbourhood policing team regarding ASB						X	R
Maintenance of Site Infrastructure								
SF3	Informal inspections of site furniture during regular patrols		X					R
SF4	Formal inspection of the condition of site furniture					X		R
SF5	Repair and replacement of defective site furniture						X	R, V
Access and Recreation								
AR1	Formal inspection of the condition of paths					X		R
AR1	Cutting back encroaching vegetation from paths					X		R, V
Statutory Obligations								
SO1	Ensure all sites works are covered by a risk assessment						X	R
SO2	Carry out regular tree safety inspections in line with the council's tree risk management guide						X	R
SO3	Formal site safety inspections					X		R
SO4	Ensure all works comply with the Wildlife and Countryside Act						X	R
Community Engagement								
CE2	Put up site posters detailing forthcoming management works and events						X	R
CE3	Keep elected members informed of management objectives and proposed works						X	R
CE4	Consult and inform Cranleigh Parish Council with regards to forthcoming management works and events						X	R
CE5	Promote and run an annual programme of volunteer sessions in partnership with the Summerlands Estate Residents Association						X	R, RA

R- Ranger

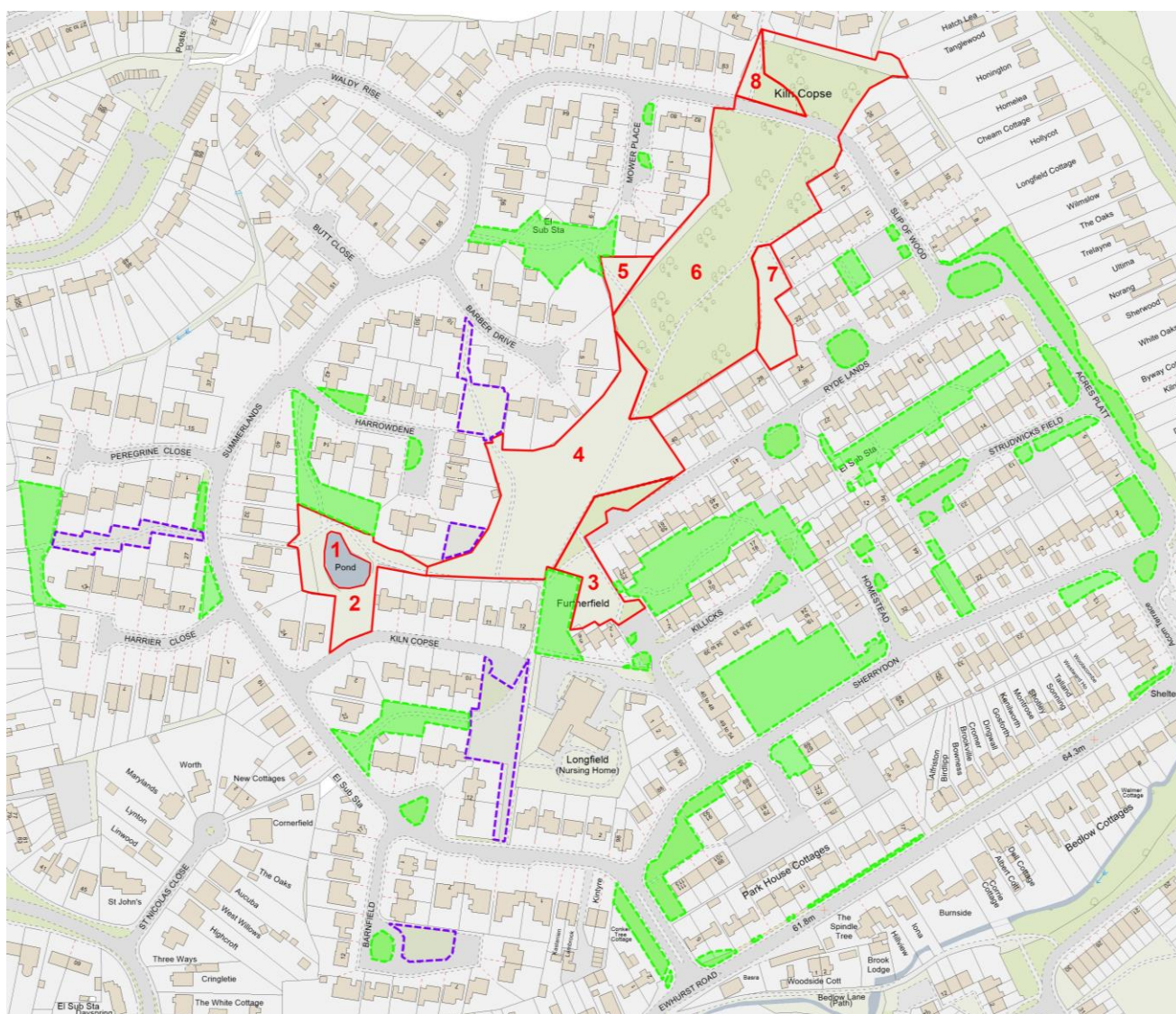
RA – Residents Association

C – Contractors

V - Volunteers

Management Compartments

The map below outlines actions proposed within the work programme. For completeness, the council's ownership is shown with a numbered solid red outline, the land managed on behalf of Surrey County Council is shown with dashed outlines; the green areas are those remaining as regularly mown grass, and purple areas have been or will later be developed as wild flower grassland.



Contact Details

Contact Details

Parks and Countryside
Council Offices
Waverley Borough Council
The Bury's
Godalming
GU7 1HR

Tel: 01483 523394

Email: parks&countryside@waverley.gov.uk

Web: www.waverley.gov.uk/countryside

Ranger's Office,
The Old Stable Block
Broadwater Park
Summers Road
Farncombe
Surrey
GU7 3BH

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