

# WAVERLEY BOROUGH COUNCIL GAMBLING ACT 2005 STATEMENT OF POLICY

Approved by Waverley Borough Council on xx xxx 2024

To be published on website –  
To come into effect from January 2025

All references to the guidance of the Gambling Commission to licensing authorities refer to the guidance published in April 2021

**WAVERLEY BOROUGH COUNCIL**

**GAMBLING ACT 2005**

**STATEMENT OF GAMBLING POLICY**

**IN EFFECT FROM JANUARY 2025**

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## **1. Introduction**

### **1.1 The Licensing Objectives**

The Gambling Act 2005 ("the Act") gives licensing authorities various regulatory functions in relation to gambling.

The Gambling Commission will have responsibility for dealing with personal licences and operating licences.

Waverley Borough Council ("the Council") is the Licensing Authority for the purposes of the Act.

The main functions of licensing authorities are:

- Licensing premises for gambling activities;
- Considering notices given for the temporary use of premises for gambling;
- Granting permits for gaming and gaming machines in clubs;
- Regulating gaming and gaming machines in alcohol licensed premises;
- Granting permits to family entertainment centres for the use of certain lower stake gaming machines;
- Granting permits for prize gaming;
- Considering occasional use notices for betting at tracks;
- Registering small society lotteries below prescribed thresholds.

In exercising most of their functions under the Act, licensing authorities must have regard to the licensing objectives as set out in section 1 of the Act. The licensing objectives are:-

- Preventing gambling from being a source of crime or disorder, being associated with crime or disorder or being used to support crime;
- Ensuring that gambling is conducted in a fair and open way;
- Protecting children and other vulnerable persons from being harmed or exploited by gambling.

Certain activities such as bingo, raffles, some types of lotteries may be exempt from licensing, depending on the scale and frequency of the activity. In referring to "disorder" the Council will take account of activity and behaviour which is excessively aggressive and/or abusive to an extent beyond what might be regarded as nuisance.

### **1.2 The Waverley Borough Area**

Waverley is a large rural borough, characterised by beautiful countryside, distinctive towns and villages, and includes high streets with character, protected green areas and a diverse business community. Waverley Borough covers an area of 345 square kilometres in south-west Surrey and is the largest district by geographic area in Surrey. The Borough is predominately rural; three quarters of the area is agricultural land and woodland, 20,840 hectares (March 2023) is designated Green Belt and approximately 30%(1) is designated as Countryside beyond the Green Belt.

Waverley is 35 miles from central London and is served by good strategic road and rail links but has a predominantly rural road network and limited public transport.

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<sup>1</sup> Local Plan Part 2 Nov 2020 "

Waverley has a population of 128,200 (2021 census), of whom three-quarters live in the Borough's four main settlements; Farnham, Godalming, Haslemere and Cranleigh. The proportion of young people (0-15 years) is 19 per cent and is close to the regional and national averages. The district has 22 per cent of the population above pension age.

The Council's Vision is that Waverley borough "will be environmentally, economically and financially sustainable with healthy inclusive communities and housing available for all those who need it. Strategic priorities include local, open participative government, supporting a strong, resilient local economy and taking action on the Climate Emergency and protecting the environment.

The Council recognises that the entertainment and leisure industry, and shopping, contribute to Waverley's urban and rural economies. These have a part to play in attracting tourists and visitors and are major employers ensuring that Waverley is an attractive and prosperous place to live, visit and work.

This policy statement will both guide the Council in exercising its licensing functions under the Gambling Act 2005 and provide clarity for applicants for licensing and for residents and others, including interested parties.

Applicants are required when submitting their licensing applications to show how their proposals will meet the Council's Policy, as shown in this Statement, and the Government's stated Licensing Objectives for gambling.

The Council is the Licensing Authority for the purposes of the Gambling Act 2005 ("the Act") and is responsible for granting licences, permits and registration in the Borough of Waverley for the activities described by the Act.

A map of Waverley Borough is attached as Annexe 1.

### **1.3 Consultation**

This statement of policy has been prepared in consultation with the following persons/bodies:

- the Chief Officer of Police;
- one or more persons who appear to the Council to represent the interests of persons carrying on gambling businesses in the Council's area;
- one or more persons who appear to the Council to represent the interests of persons who are likely to be affected by the exercise of the Council's functions under the Gambling Act 2005.

A full list of consultees is attached as Annexe 3.

This Statement of Gambling Policy was published on, xx xxx xxxx

] and comes into effect from January 2025

] It will remain in force for no more than 3 years but may be reviewed at any time.

## **1.4 Declaration**

This statement of policy has been prepared with due regard to the licensing objectives, the guidance to licensing authorities issued in April 2021 by the Gambling Commission, and with due weight attached to any responses received from those consulted.

This statement of policy will not override the right of any person to make an application, make representations about an application, or apply for a review of a licence, as each will be considered on its own merits and according to the statutory requirements of the Act.

## **1.5 Responsible Authorities**

The contact details of all the Responsible Authorities (public bodies that must be notified of applications and that are entitled to make representations) under the Act are available via the Council's website at [www.waverley.gov.uk](http://www.waverley.gov.uk), and also listed at Annexe 2 to this document.

In exercising the Council's powers under Section 157(h) of the Act to designate, in writing, a body which is competent to advise the Council about the protection of children from harm, the following principles have been applied:

- the need for the body to be responsible for an area covering the whole of the Licensing Authority's area;
- the need for the body to be answerable to democratically elected persons, rather than any particular vested interest group, etc.

Having regard to the above principles, the Council designates the Surrey Children's Service for this purpose.

## **1.6 Interested Parties**

Interested parties can make representations about licence applications, or apply for a review of an existing licence. Section 158 of the Act defines interested parties as persons who, in the opinion of the Licensing Authority;

- a) live sufficiently close to the premises to be likely to be affected by the authorised activities;
- b) have business interests that might be affected by the authorised activities; or
- c) represent persons who satisfy paragraph (a) or (b) above.

Whether or not a person is an interested party is a decision that will be taken by the Council on a case-by-case basis. However, the following factors will be taken into account:

- the size of the premises;
- the nature of the premises;
- the distance of the premises from the location of the person making the representation;
- the potential impact of the premises (number of customers, routes likely to be taken by those visiting the establishment);
- the nature of the complainant. This is not the personal characteristics of the complainant but the interests of the complainant which may be relevant to the distance from their premises. For example, it could be reasonable for the Council to conclude that "sufficiently close to be likely to be affected" could

- have a different meaning for (a) a private resident (b) a residential school for children with truanting problems and (c) a residential hostel for vulnerable adults;
- the "catchment" area of the premises (i.e. how far people travel to visit); and whether the person making the representation has business interests in that catchment area, that might be affected.

This list is not exhaustive and other factors may be taken into consideration in an individual case.

The Council considers the following bodies/associations to fall within the category of those who represent persons living close to premises, or having business interests that might be affected by the authorised activities:

- town and parish councils;
- trade associations;
- trade unions;
- residents' and tenants' associations;
- ward/county/parish councillors;
- Members of Parliament;
- School Head or Governor;
- Community Group.

This list is not exhaustive and the Council may consider other bodies/associations and persons to fall within the category in the circumstances of an individual case.

The Council may require written evidence that the person/association/body represents an interested party.

## **1.7 Exchange of Information**

The Council regards the lawful and correct treatment of information as very important to the successful and efficient performance of the Council's functions, and to maintaining confidence between the people/bodies we deal with and ourselves. We ensure that our organisation treats information lawfully and correctly.

The Council may share information in accordance with the following provisions of the Act and other Government legislation which may require the sharing of information:

- Sections 29 and 30 (with respect to information shared between the Council and the Gambling Commission);
- Section 350 (with respect to information shared between the Council and the other persons listed in Schedule 6 to the Act). Namely,
  - a constable or police force
  - an enforcement officer
  - a licensing authority
  - HMRC
  - the first tier tribunal
  - the Secretary of State

In the exercise of the above functions, consideration shall also be given to the common law duty of confidence, the law relating to defamation, the guidance issued by the Gambling Commission and to the Council's policies in relation to data protection and access to information (freedom of information).



## 1.8 Principles

The Council adopts the principles of better regulation and the Regulators' Code in the exercise of regulatory function, that is:

Proportionality: The Council will seek policy solutions appropriate for the perceived problem or risk.

Accountability: The Council will ensure that its decisions may be justified and are open to public scrutiny.

Consistency: The Council will refer to policies, rules and standards that are consistent with its other functional responsibilities and are fairly implemented.

Transparency: The Council's policy objectives will be clearly defined and effectively communicated to all stakeholders.

Targeting: The Council will focus its policies on relevant problems, seeking to minimise side effects and avoid unintended consequences.

Any information shared between the Council and Surrey Police must also be carried out in accordance with the Surrey Multi-Agency Information Sharing Protocol produced by the Surrey Community Safety Unit where appropriate for the purpose of prevention and detection of crime and for public protection..

Any person wishing to obtain further information about their rights under data protection (General Data Protection Regulation 2016/679 and the Data Protection Act 2018) or access to information legislation may view the Council's policies at <https://www.waverley.gov.uk/Services/Council-information/Freedom-of-information-FOI-and-data-protection/Privacy-notice-and-data-protection> or alternatively contact the Data Protection Officer or Information Rights Officer on (01483) 523333 or Email; [dpo@waverley.gov.uk](mailto:dpo@waverley.gov.uk) or [foi@waverley.gov.uk](mailto:foi@waverley.gov.uk)

## 1.9 Enforcement

The Council adopts a risk-based approach to the inspection of gambling premises. This will allow for the targeting of high-risk premises, or those where a breach would have serious consequences so that resources are effectively concentrated. Premises that are low risk and/or well run will be subject to a less frequent inspection regime.

Where necessary, appropriate enforcement (including prosecution under section 346 of the Act) will be carried out in a fair and consistent manner in accordance with:

- The Enforcement Concordat;
- The Better Regulation and Hampton Principles;
- Waverley Borough Council enforcement policies.

The Council has set up multi-disciplinary working groups to ensure the proper integration of local crime prevention, (e.g. Joint Action Group).

The Council has also set up a Joint Enforcement Initiative to protect the borough's environment by combating environmental crime, and to work more cohesively and effectively to enforce against anti-social behaviour. Waverley is committed to support Safeguarding Children and Vulnerable People. Further information can be found at:



<https://www.waverley.gov.uk/Services/Benefits-and-community-support/Crime-and-safety/Safeguarding>

Information on the Safer Waverley Partnership can be found at <https://www.waverley.gov.uk/Services/Benefits-and-community-support/Crime-and-safety/Safeguarding>

'Providing the Licensing Authority with details of where a child or young person repeatedly attempts to gamble on their premises may provide the Licensing Authority with an opportunity to consider safeguarding concerns. The Licensing Authority continues to raise awareness in cooperation with Surrey Police of warning signs of child sexual exploitation, via Operation Makesafe (a national initiative) amongst the business community. To date, efforts have been focused on providing awareness to hotels, taxi companies and licensed premises.'

'Larger operators are responsible for conducting/taking part in underage testing, results of which are shared with the Gambling Commission. Operators are encouraged to also make the results available to licensing authorities, as far as is practicable.'

The Council will endeavour to avoid duplication with other regulatory regimes so far as possible.

Concerns about manufacture, supply or repair of gaming machines will not be dealt with by the Council but will be notified to the Gambling Commission.

The Council recognises that certain bookmakers have a number of premises in its area. In order to ensure compliance issues are recognised and resolved at the earliest stage, operators are requested to give the Council a single named point of contact, who should be a senior individual, and whom the Council will contact first should any compliance queries or issues arise.

The Council will notify the Gambling Commission of any concerns about misleading advertising or absence of required game rules or other matters as set out in the Gambling Commission's Licence Conditions and Code of Practice to ensure that gambling is conducted in a fair and open way.

## **2. Premises Licences**

The Council will issue premises licences to allow those premises to be used for certain types of gambling. These are:

- a) casino premises,
- b) bingo premises
- c) betting premises including tracks and premises used by betting intermediaries,
- d) adult gaming centre premises, or
- e) family entertainment centre premises.

### **2.1 Decision Making - General**

The Gambling Commission will take the lead role in keeping gambling free from crime by vetting applicants for operator and personal licences.

In accordance with Section 153 of the Act, the Council shall aim to permit the use of premises for gambling in so far as it thinks it:-

- in accordance with any relevant code of practice issued by the Gambling Commission;
- in accordance with any relevant guidance issued by the Gambling Commission;
- reasonably consistent with the licensing objectives; and
- in accordance with the Council's Statement of Gambling Policy.

The Council will not have regard to the expected demand for the facilities which it is proposed to provide, nor the likelihood of the applicant obtaining planning permission or building regulations approval for the proposal.

Moral objections to gambling will not be considered by the Council, as they are not a valid reason for rejecting an application for a premises licence.

Each case will be considered on its individual merits. However, in order to assist applicants and objectors alike, this section sets out the general factors that will be taken into account by the Council when considering applications for premises licences.

The Council's Scheme of Delegation sets out which of the Council's decision-making functions under the Act are delegated to officers.

### **2.2 Appropriate Licence Environment**

The Guidance to Local Authorities and the Licence Conditions and Codes of Practice (in effect from April 2021), set out additional matters that the Council should take into account when considering licence applications for premises licences.

Guidance section 19, Licence Conditions and Codes of Practice condition 16 and code 9 prescribe restrictions on gambling activities on premises, previously known as primary gambling activity. The Council will consider any application based on the provisions in these codes and guidance.

### **2.3 Licence Conditions and Codes of Practice**

Part 7 of the Gambling Commission Guidance to Local Authorities sets out considerations that an operator must make in order to protect children and young people from accessing gambling premises.

The Licence Conditions and Codes of Practice prescribe how operators must prevent children from using age restricted gaming or gambling activities, particularly where gaming machines are licensed.

In particular operators must ensure that;

- All staff are trained
- All customers are supervised when on gambling premises
- They must have procedures for identifying customers who are at risk of gambling related harm

The Council will expect all operators to have policies and procedures in place as required by the Licence Conditions and Codes of Practice on social responsibility to cover all aspects of the code, in particular staff training records and self-exclusion records.

Further provisions with regard to self-exclusion and marketing are included in the social responsibility code. The Council will take all conditions and codes into account when considering applications or performing enforcement activities.

## **2.4 Risk Assessments: Betting Premises**

Such risk assessments are required from new applicants, and from existing premises licensees seeking to vary a licence. The code requires all operators of Casinos, Adult Gaming Centres, Bingo Premises, Family Entertainment Centres, Betting shops and remote betting intermediaries to assess local risks to the licensing objectives, and to have policies, procedures and control measures in place to mitigate those risks.

Operators are required by the Social Responsibility code to make the risk assessment available to licensing authorities when an application is submitted either for new premises licence or variation of a premises licence, or otherwise on request, and this will form part of the Council's inspection regime and may be requested when officers are investigating complaints.

This Council expects the following matters to be considered by operators when making their risk assessment:-

- Information held by the licensee regarding self-exclusions and incidences of underage gambling
- Arrangement for localised exchange of information regarding self-exclusions and gaming trends
- Urban setting such as proximity to schools, commercial environment, factors affecting footfall
- Range of facilities in proximity to the licensed premises such as other gambling outlets, banks, post offices, refreshment and entertainment type facilities
- Known problems in the area such as problems arising from street drinkers, youths participating in anti-social behaviour, drug dealing activities etc.
- Matters relating to children and young persons, including:
  - Institutions, places or areas where presence of children and young persons should be expected such as schools, youth clubs, parks, playgrounds and entertainment venues such as bowling alleys, cinemas etc.
  - Any premises where children congregate including bus stops, cafes, shops, and any other place where children are attracted
  - Areas that are prone to issues of youths participating in anti-social behaviour, including such activities as graffiti/tagging, underage drinking etc.
  - Recorded incidents of attempted underage gambling

Matters relating to vulnerable adult including:

- Information held by the licensee regarding self-exclusions and incidences of underage gambling
- Gaming trends that may mirror days for financial payments such as pay days or benefit payments
- Arrangement for localised exchange of information regarding self exclusions and gaming trends
- Proximity of premises which may be frequented by vulnerable people such as hospitals, residential care homes, medical facilities, doctors' surgeries, council housing offices, addiction clinics or help centres, places where alcohol or drug dependant people may congregate

## **2.5 Location**

The location of premises may be relevant to the promotion of the licensing objectives. In particular, premises located in close proximity to the following may give rise to concern:

schools and colleges;

vulnerable adult centres;

residential areas with a high concentration of children.

Much will depend upon the type of gambling that it is proposed will be offered on the premises. The Council will, where appropriate, consider the location on a case-by-case basis. If the proposed location does pose a risk to the promotion of the licensing objectives, applicants will be invited to show how they propose to overcome such concerns.

## **2.6 Multiple Licences/Layout of Buildings**

Premises are defined in the Act as including "any place", but no more than one premises licence can apply in relation to any one place. A single building can be subject to more than one premises licence, provided they are for different parts of the building and those parts can reasonably be regarded as being "different premises" for the purposes of the Act.

Operators must ensure that their policies and procedures take account of their structure and layout of the premises.

Where multiple licences are sought for a building (or a discrete part of a building used for other non-gambling purposes), specific issues will need to be considered by the Council before such application(s) can be granted. These include:

- the ability of children to gain access to or observe gambling facilities (even accidentally) – entrances and exits from parts of a building covered by more than one premises licence should be separate and identifiable so that the separation of different premises is not compromised and so that people (and, in particular, children) do not drift into a gambling area;
- whether entrances are supervised;
- the compatibility of the two or more establishments; and
- the ability of the establishments to comply with the requirements of the Act.

In accordance with the Gambling Commission guidance, an overriding consideration will be whether, taken as a whole, the co-location of the licensed premises with other facilities has the effect of creating an arrangement that otherwise would, or should, be prohibited under the Act.

## 2.7 Conditions

Conditions may be imposed by the Licensing Authority upon a premises licence in a number of ways. These are:-

- (a) **Mandatory** – set by the Secretary of State (some set out on the face of the Act) and some to be prescribed in regulations, for all, or classes, of licences;
- (b) **Default** – to be prescribed in regulations made by the Secretary of State, to be attached to all or classes of licences unless excluded by the Licensing Authority;
- (c) **Specific** – conditions that can be attached to an individual premises licence by the Licensing Authority.

Conditions imposed by the Council will be proportionate to the circumstances that they are seeking to address. In particular, this Council will ensure that premises licence conditions:

- Are relevant to the need to make the proposed building suitable as a gambling facility;
- Are directly related to the premises and the type of licence applied for;
- Are fairly and reasonably related to the scale and type of premises; and
- Are reasonable in all other respects.

Certain matters may not be the subject of conditions. These are:

- any condition on the premises licence which makes it impossible to comply with an operating licence condition;
- conditions relating to gaming machine categories, numbers, or method of operation;
- conditions which provide that membership of a club or body be required (the Gambling Act 2005 specifically removes the membership requirement for casino and bingo clubs and this provision prevents it being reinstated); and
- conditions in relation to stakes, fees, winnings or prizes.

## 2.8 Door Supervisors

It is not a mandatory requirement of the Act to impose a condition relating to door supervision. However, if in any particular case the Council does consider it necessary to impose a condition on a premises licence requiring the presence of door supervisors, such persons would normally need to hold a licence from the Security Industry Authority under the Private Security Industry Act 2001.

This requirement is relaxed when applied to door supervisors at licensed casino or bingo premises. Where 'contract' staff (those employed under a contract for services) are employed as door supervisors at casino or bingo premises, such staff will need to be licensed by the SIA. 'In-house' staff (those staff employed under a contract of service) operating as door supervisors at casino and bingo premises are exempt from the licensing requirements of the Private Security Industry Act 2001. The Council may, however, impose specific requirements on door supervisors at such premises, if considered appropriate in an individual case.

## **2.9 Adult Gaming Centres**

An Adult Gaming Centre (AGC) is one of three types of amusement arcade. This type of arcade can provide higher pay-out gaming machines (Category B3 and B4) and access is restricted to persons who are aged 18 years or over.

Persons operating an adult gaming centre must hold a 'gaming machines general operating licence (adult gaming centre) from the Commission and a premises licence from the Council.

In considering licence applications for adult gaming centres, weight will be given to the need to protect children and vulnerable persons from harm or being exploited by gambling. The Council will therefore expect applicants to demonstrate that there will be sufficient measures in place to promote this objective.

Applicants are encouraged to consider the following steps:

- Proof of age schemes;
- Closed Circuit Television;
- Supervision of entrances/machine areas;
- Reviewing the location of, and entry to, premises (so as to minimise the opportunities for children to gain access);
- Notices/signage;
- Training for staff on challenging persons suspected of being under-age;
- Specific opening hours;
- Self-barring schemes;
- Provision of information leaflets/helpline numbers for organisations such as GamCare.

This list is not mandatory, nor exhaustive, and is merely indicative of example measures and good practice.

Please see paragraph 2.7 for details of conditions that may be attached to premises licences authorising adult gaming centres.

## **2.10 Licensed Family Entertainment Centres**

A Licensed family entertainment centre (LFEC) is the second type of amusement arcade. This type of arcade can provide the lowest two categories of gaming machine (category C and D). Children can enter an LFEC but they can only gamble on category D machines. All category C machines must be located in a separate area, which can only be accessed by persons who are aged 18 years or over.

Operators of licensed family entertainment centres must hold a gaming machine general (Family Entertainment Centre) operating licence (Family Entertainment Centre) from the Gambling Commission, and a premises licence from the Council. This will allow the operator to make category C and D machines available to their customers.

Children and young persons will be able to enter licensed family entertainment centres and play on the category D machines. They will not be permitted to play on category C (adult only) machines.

As family entertainment centres will particularly appeal to children and young persons, weight shall be given to child protection issues. Where category C machines are available in licensed family entertainment centres the Council will normally require that:

- all such machines are located in an area of the premises separated from the remainder of the premises by a physical barrier which is effective to prevent access other than through a designated entrance;
- only adults are admitted to the area where the machines are located;
- access to the area where the machines are located is supervised;
- the area where the machines are located is arranged so that it can be observed by staff of the operator or the licence holder;
- at the entrance to, and inside any such area there are prominently displayed notices indicating that access to the area is prohibited to persons under 18; and
- provision of information leaflets/helpline numbers for organisations such as GamCare.

Applicants are therefore encouraged to consider the steps set out at paragraph 2.6 of this statement in order to prevent children and young persons from gaining access to category C machines. In addition, applicants are encouraged to consider the following:

- Physical separation of areas;
- Measures/training for staff on how to deal with suspected truant school children on the premises.

This list is not mandatory, nor exhaustive, and is merely indicative of example measures.

Please see paragraph 2.4 for details of conditions that may be attached to premises licences authorising licensed family entertainment centres.

## **2.11 Tracks**

Tracks are sites (including racecourses and dog tracks) where a race or other sporting event is intended to take place or takes place. Operators of tracks will require a premises licence from the Council, but they do not need to obtain an operating licence from the Gambling Commission (although they may have one).

Tracks may be subject to one or more than one premises licence, provided each licence relates to a specified area of the track.

It will be a mandatory condition of all track licences that children and young persons are excluded from any areas where facilities for betting are provided, and any area where a gaming machine, other than a category D machine, is situated. Special dispensation from this rule is provided for dog tracks and horse racecourses, on days when racing takes place, in relation to the areas used for betting. On these days families will be entitled to attend the track or racecourse, and children enter the areas where facilities for betting are provided. This "race day dispensation" does not apply to the areas where gaming machines of category B and C are provided, and the Council will therefore wish to ensure that suitable measures are in place to prevent children from entering such areas.

Applicants are encouraged to consider the steps set out at paragraph 2.6 in order to prevent the access of children and young people to machines of category B and C. In addition, applicants are encouraged to consider the following:



- Physical separation of areas;
- Measures/training for staff on how to deal with suspected truant school children on the premises.

*Gaming machines* – holders of betting premises licences in respect of tracks who also hold a pool betting operating licence may make available up to four gaming machines (categories B2 to D) on the track. The Council will therefore expect the applicant to demonstrate that suitable measures are in place to ensure that children are prevented from entering areas where machines (other than category D machines) are made available.

*Betting machines at tracks* - the Council will apply similar considerations to those set out in paragraph 2.10 (in relation to betting machines made available at off-course betting premises) to betting machines made available at tracks.

*Condition on rules being displayed* - the Council will attach a condition to track premises licences requiring the track operator to ensure that the rules are prominently displayed in or near the betting areas, or that other measures are taken to ensure that they are made available to the public. For example, the rules could be printed in the race-card or made available in leaflet form from the track office.

*Applications and plans* - the Council will require the following information from applicants for premises licences in respect of tracks:

- detailed plans for the racetrack itself and the area that will be used for temporary "on-course" betting facilities (often known as the "betting ring");
- in the case of dog tracks and horse racecourses, details of the fixed and mobile pool betting facilities operated by the Tote or track operator, as well as any other proposed gambling facilities.

Plans should make clear what is being sought for authorisation under the track betting premises licence and what, if any, other areas are to be subject to a separate application for a different type of premises licence.

## **2.12 Casinos**

*The Act states that a casino is an arrangement whereby people are given the opportunity to participate in one or more casino games. Casino games are defined as a game of chance which is not equal chance gaming. This means that casino games offer the chance for multiple participants to take part in a game competing against the house or bank at different odds to their fellow players. Casinos can also provide equal chance gaming and gaming machines. Large and small casinos can also provide betting machines.*

The Gambling (Geographical Distribution of Large and Small Casino Premises Licences) Order 2008 specifies which authorities may issue large and small casino premises licences. As Waverley Borough Council is not one of the local authorities permitted to issue these casino licences, it is therefore not necessary to consider making a further 'no casino' resolution.

*"No Casinos resolution"* - The Council has not passed a "no casino" resolution under Section 166 of the Gambling Act 2005.

## 2.13 Betting Premises

The Act contains a single class of licence for betting premises however within this single class there are different types of premises which require licensing such as high street bookmakers, bookmakers located in self-contained facilities at racecourses as well as the general betting premises licences that track operators will require.

This paragraph deals with off-course betting, that is betting that takes place other than at a track (commonly known as a licensed betting office). Operators of betting premises will require an operating licence from the Gambling Commission and a premises licence from the Council.

The holder of a betting premises licence may make available for use up to four gaming machines of category B, C or D. Machines at betting premises are restricted to sub-category B2, B3 and B4 machines.

The Council may, in accordance with section 181 of the Act, restrict the number of betting machines, their nature, and the circumstances in which those machines are made available for use. When considering whether to impose such a condition, the Council will take into account the following:

- the size of the premises;
- the number of counter positions available for person-to-person transactions; and
- the ability of staff to monitor the use of the machines by children and young persons (it is an offence for those under 18 to bet) or by vulnerable people.

Please see paragraph 2.4 for details of conditions that may be attached to betting premises licences.

With respect to the protection of vulnerable persons, the Council will expect applicants to provide information on how to gamble responsibly and access help including leaflets/helpline numbers for organisations such as GamCare.

## 2.14 Bingo

A Bingo Hall is a place in which Bingo is played. There is no legal definition of Bingo but it is a game in which players mark off numbers on cards as the numbers are drawn randomly by the caller, the winner being the first person to mark off all the numbers on their card.

Operators of premises offering bingo (cash or prize) will require a bingo operating licence from the Gambling Commission, and a premises licence from the Council.

The holder of a bingo premises licence may, in addition to bingo in all its forms, make available a number of category B gaming machines not exceeding 20% of the total number of gaming machines which are available for use on the premises and any number of category C and D machines.

It is important that if children are allowed to enter premises licensed for bingo that they do not participate in gambling, other than on category D machines. Where category C or above machines are available in premises to which children are admitted the Council will normally require that:

- all such machines are located in an area of the premises separated from the remainder of the premises by a physical barrier which is effective to prevent access other than through a designated entrance;
- only adults are admitted to the area where the machines are located;
- access to the area where the machines are located is supervised;
- the area where the machines are located is arranged so that it can be observed by staff of the operator or the licence holder;
- at the entrance to, and inside any such area there are prominently displayed notices indicating that access to the area is prohibited to persons under 18; and
- provision of information leaflets/helpline numbers for organisations such as GamCare.

Please see paragraph 2.4 for details of conditions that may be attached to bingo premises licences.

## **2.15 Temporary Use Notices**

Temporary Use Notices allow the use of premises for gambling where there is no premises licence but where a person or company holding a relevant operators licence wishes to use the premises temporarily for providing facilities for gambling.

The Secretary of State has the power to determine the form of gambling that can be authorised by Temporary Use Notices. At this time the relevant regulations (SI no 3157 of 2007: The Gambling Act 2005 (Temporary Use Notices) Regulations 2007) state that Temporary Use Notices can only be used to permit the provision of facilities or equal chance gaming, where the gaming is intended to produce a single winner, which in practice means poker tournaments. There are a number of statutory limits in regards to temporary use notices.

If objections are received to a temporary use notice (from the Police, Gambling Commission, HM Revenues and Customs or if applicable, any other licensing authority in whose area the premises are situated), the Council must hold a hearing to consider the representation (unless all the participants agree that a hearing is unnecessary).

If the Council, after a hearing has taken place or been dispensed with, considers that the temporary use notice should not have effect, it must issue a counter-notice which may:

- prevent the temporary use notice from taking effect;
- limit the activities that are permitted;
- limit the time period of the gambling; or
- allow the activities to take place subject to a specified condition.

The Council will apply the principles set out in paragraph 2.1 of this statement to any consideration as to whether to issue a counter-notice.

## **2.16 Occasional Use Notices (OUNs)**

Occasional Use Notices allow licensed bookmakers to provide betting facilities at genuine sporting events for a short period of time, without needing a full betting premises licence.

For example, at point-to point racecourses or major golf tournaments.

The event must be temporary or infrequent.

## Serving an Occasional Use Notice

An occasional use notice (OUN) must:

- be made in writing
- sent in advance to the local authority
- copied to the local chief of police (or chief constable in Scotland).

An OUN cannot be used for more than eight days in a calendar year for any one venue. The person administering the gambling under an OUN must hold a Gambling Commission operating licence.

### **3. Permits**

#### **3.1 Unlicensed Family Entertainment Centre gaming machine permits**

An unlicensed family entertainment centre (UFEC) is the third type of amusement arcade. The category of machine in this type of arcade is restricted to the lowest category D and children can enter and gamble.

Where a person does not hold a premises licence but wishes to provide gaming machines, he/she may apply to us for this permit. The applicant must show that the premises will be wholly or mainly, used for making gaming machines available for use (Section 238 of the Gambling Act 2005).

Unlicensed family entertainment centres will be able to offer category D machines if granted a permit by the Council. If an operator of a family entertainment centre wishes to make category C machines available in addition to category D machines, they will need to apply for an operating licence from the Gambling Commission and a premises licence from the Council.

The Council can grant or refuse an application for a permit, but cannot attach conditions.

The Council will require the applicant to provide appropriate insurance certificates and adequate plans of the premises.

As unlicensed family entertainment centres will particularly appeal to children and young persons, weight shall be given to child protection issues.

The Council will expect the applicant to show that there are policies and procedures in place to protect children from harm. Harm in this context is not limited to harm from gambling but includes wider child protection considerations. The efficiency of such policies and procedures will each be considered on their merits, however, they may include appropriate measures/training for staff as regards suspected truant school children on the premises, measures/training covering how staff should deal with unsupervised very young children being on the premises, or children causing perceived problems on/around the premises.

The Council will also expect applicants to demonstrate a full understanding of the maximum stakes and prizes of the gambling that is permissible in unlicensed family entertainment centres; that the applicant has no relevant convictions (those that are set out in Schedule 7 to the Act); and that staff are trained to have a full understanding of the maximum stakes and prizes.

### **3.2 (Alcohol) Licensed premises gaming machine permits**

#### **Two machines or less**

Premises licensed to sell alcohol for consumption on the premises can automatically have two gaming machines, of categories C and/or D. The holder of the premises licence authorising the sale of alcohol will simply need to notify the Council in writing, and pay the prescribed fee.

The Council can remove the automatic authorisation in respect of any particular premises if:-

- provision of the machines is not reasonably consistent with the pursuit of the licensing objectives;
- gaming has taken place on the premises that breaches a condition of section 282 of the Act (for example the gaming machines have been made available in a way that does not comply with the requirements on the location/operation of gaming machines);
- the premises are mainly used for gaming; or
- an offence under the Act has been committed on the premises.

#### **More than two machines**

If a premises wishes to have more than two machines, then the holder of the premises licence will need to apply for a permit. The Council shall consider that application having regard to the licensing objectives, any guidance issued by the Gambling Commission issued under Section 25 of the Act, and any other matters that are considered relevant.

The Council shall determine what constitutes a relevant consideration on a case-by-case basis, but weight shall be given to the third licensing objective, i.e. protecting children and vulnerable persons from being harmed or being exploited by gambling. To this end, the Council will expect applicants to demonstrate that there will be sufficient measures in place to ensure that under 18 year olds do not have access to the adult only gaming machines. Measures which will satisfy the Council that there will be no access may include the adult machines being in sight of the bar, or in the sight of staff who will monitor that the machines are not being used by those under 18. Notices and signage may also be of help.

With respect to the protection of vulnerable persons, the Council will expect applicants to provide information leaflets/helpline numbers for organisations such as GamCare.

It is recognised that some alcohol-licensed premises may apply for a premises licence for their non-alcohol licensed areas. Any such application would most likely need to be submitted, and dealt with, as an Adult Gaming Centre premises licence.

The Council can decide to grant the application with a smaller number of machines and/or a different category of machines than that applied for. Conditions (other than these) cannot be attached.

The holder of a permit must comply with any Code of Practice issued by the Gambling Commission about the location and operation of the machine.

### **3.3 Prize gaming permits**

The Gambling Act 2005 states that a licensing authority may "prepare a statement of policy that they propose to apply in exercising their functions under this Schedule" which "may, in particular, specify matters that the licensing authority proposes to consider in determining the suitability of the applicant for a permit".

Applicants for prize gaming permits should set out the types of gaming that they are intending to offer. The applicant should be able to demonstrate that:-

- they understand the limits to stakes and prizes that are set out in Regulations; and
- the gaming offered is within the law.

In making its decision on an application for this type of permit the Council does not need to have regard to the licensing objectives but may wish to do so and must have regard to any Gambling Commission guidance. Weight will be given to child protection issues, and relevant considerations are likely to include the suitability of the applicant (i.e. if the applicant has any convictions which would make them unsuitable to operate prize gaming) and the suitability of the premises. Applicants for prize gaming permits must disclose any previous relevant convictions to the Council.

The Council can grant or refuse an application for a permit, but cannot attach any conditions. However, there are four conditions in the Act that permit holders must comply with. These are:-

- the limits on participation fees, as set out in regulations, must be complied with;
- all chances to participate in the gaming must be allocated on the premises on which the gaming is taking place and on one day; the game must be played and completed on the day the chances are allocated; and the result of the game must be made public in the premises on the day that it is played;
- the prize for which the game is played must not exceed the amount set out in regulations (if a money prize), or the prescribed value (if non-monetary prize); and
- participation in the gaming must not entitle the player to take part in any other gambling.

### **3.4 Club gaming and club machine permits**

Members' clubs (but not commercial clubs) may apply for a club gaming permit, unless they already hold a Club Premises Certificate under the Licensing Act 2003. The club gaming permits allow the provision of no more than three gaming machines in total. Each of the three machines must be from categories B3A, B4, C or D but only one B3A machine can be sited, as part of this entitlement. Club gaming permits also allow equal-chance gaming (for example, poker) and games of chance (for example, pontoon, chemin-de-fer) under certain restrictions

If a club does not wish to have the full range of facilities permitted by a club gaming permit or if they are a commercial club not permitted to provide non-machine gaming (other than exempt gaming under section 269 of the Act), they may apply for a club machine permit. A club machine permit allows the holder to have no more than three gaming machines in total. Members' clubs and miners' welfare institutes may site up to three machines from categories B3A, B4, C or D but only one B3A machine can be

sited, by agreement, as part of this entitlement. Commercial clubs may site up to three machines from categories B4, C or D (not B3A machines).

Members clubs must have at least 25 members and be established and conducted "wholly or mainly" for purposes other than gaming, unless the gaming is permitted by separate regulations. It is anticipated that this will cover bridge and whist clubs, which will replicate the position under the Gaming Act 1968. A members' club must be permanent in nature, not established to make commercial profit, and controlled by its members equally. Examples include working men's clubs, branches of Royal British Legion and clubs with political affiliations.

An application may only be refused on one or more of the following grounds:

- the applicant does not fulfil the requirements for a members' or commercial club and therefore is not entitled to receive the type of permit for which it has applied;
- the applicant's premises are used wholly or mainly by children and/or young persons;
- an offence under the Act or a breach of a condition of a permit has been committed by the applicant while providing gaming facilities;
- a permit held by the applicant has been cancelled in the previous ten years; or;
- an objection has been lodged by the Gambling Commission or the Police

The Council shall have regard to the guidance issued by the Gambling Commission and (subject to that guidance), the licensing objectives.

There is a "fast-track" procedure available for clubs or institutes which hold a club premises certificate under section 72 of the Licensing Act 2003. Under the fast-track procedure there is no opportunity for objections to be made by the Gambling Commission or the Police, and the grounds upon which the Council can refuse a permit are reduced.

The grounds on which an application under the fast track procedure may be refused are:-

- that the club is established primarily for gaming, other than gaming prescribed by regulations under section 266 of the Act;
- that in addition to the prescribed gaming, the applicant provides facilities for other gaming; or
- that a club gaming permit or club machine permit issued to the applicant in the last ten years has been cancelled.

The Council can grant or refuse an application for a club gaming or club machine permit but cannot attach any conditions. However, there are a number of conditions in the Act that the holder must comply with;

The gaming which a club gaming permit allows is subject to conditions:

- (a) in respect of equal chance gaming:
  - the club must not deduct money from sums staked or won
  - the participation fee must not exceed the amount prescribed in regulations
  - the game takes place on the premises and must not be linked with a game on another set of premises.



### **3.5 Small society lotteries**

The Council will adopt a risk-based approach towards our compliance responsibilities for small society lotteries. We consider the following list, although not exclusive, could affect the risk status of the operator:

- Submission of late returns (returns must be submitted no later than three months after the date on which the lottery draw was held)
- Submission of incomplete or incorrect returns
- Breaches of the limits for small society lotteries

Non-commercial gaming is permitted if it takes place at a non-commercial event as either an incidental or principal activity at the event. Events are non-commercial if no part of the proceeds is for private profit or gain. The proceeds of such events may benefit one or more individuals if the activity is organised:

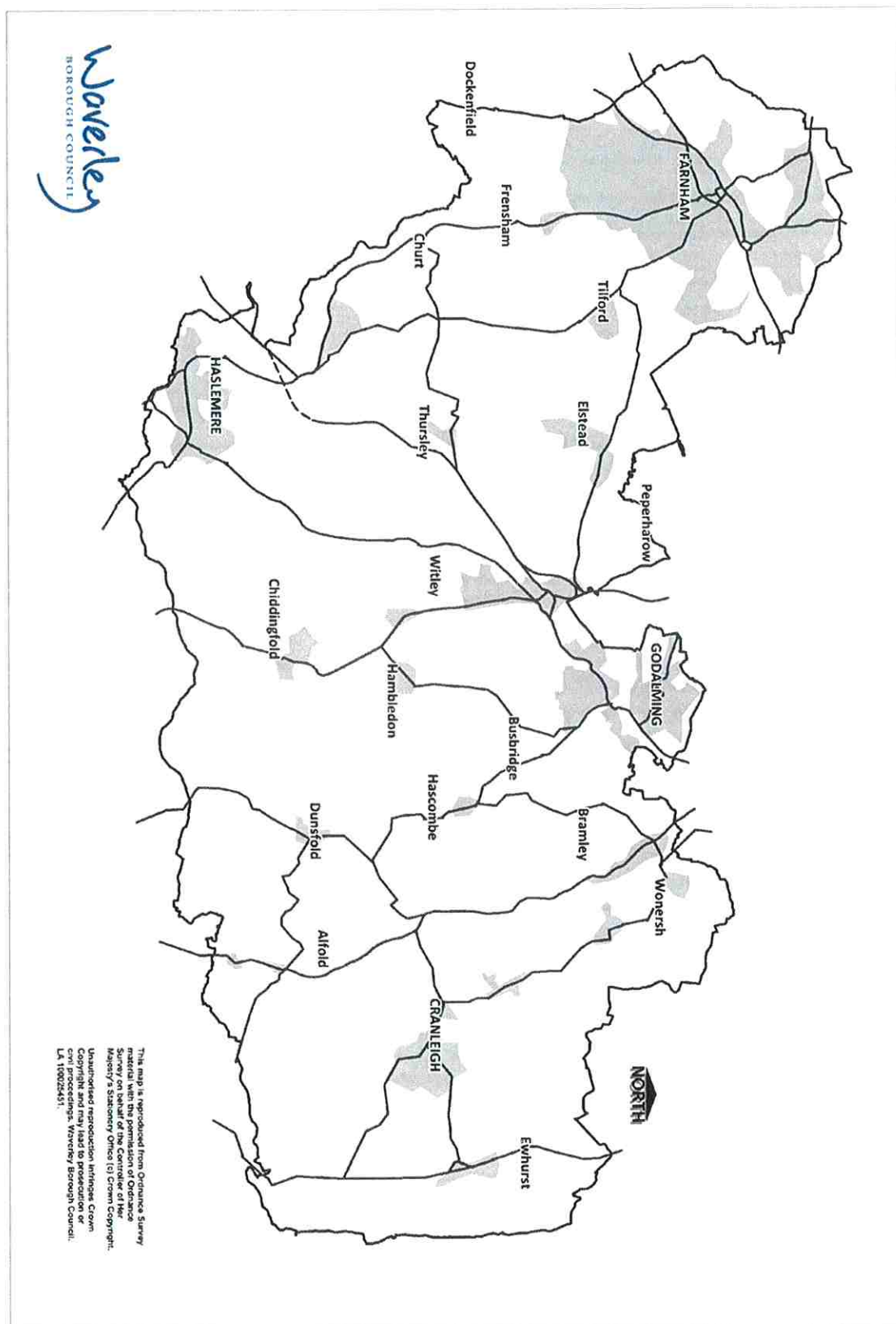
- By, or on behalf of, a charity or for charitable purposes
- To enable participation in, or support of, sporting, athletic or cultural activities.

### **3.6 Voluntary code**

The Gambling Commission has introduced a new voluntary code which requires that lottery tickets may only be sold to those who are aged 18 and older. The Council will expect the promotor of small society lotteries to comply with this voluntary requirement unless there is good reason to depart from this agreement.

Charities and community groups should contact us on (01483) 523219 or email [licensing@waverley.gov.uk](mailto:licensing@waverley.gov.uk) to seek further advice.

## ANNEXE 1 – MAP OF WAVERLEY BOROUGH



## ANNEXE 2 - LIST OF RESPONSIBLE AUTHORITIES

- (a) **The Licensing Authority**  
The Chief Executive, Council Offices, Waverley Borough Council, The Burys, Godalming, GU7 1HR; Tel: 01483 523333  
[generalenquiries@waverley.gov.uk](mailto:generalenquiries@waverley.gov.uk)
- (b) **The Gambling Commission**  
Victoria Square House, Victoria Square, Birmingham B2 4BP; Tel: 0121 230 6666  
[info@gamblingcommission.gov.uk](mailto:info@gamblingcommission.gov.uk)
- (c) **The Police Authority**  
Chief Officer of Police c/o Police Licensing Officer, Surrey Police, P.O. Box 101, GU1 9PE; Tel: 01483 639512 [licensingwestern@surrey.pnn.police.uk](mailto:licensingwestern@surrey.pnn.police.uk)
- (d) **The Fire Authority**  
Surrey Fire & Rescue Service, Headquarters, Surrey County Council, Woodhatch Place, 11 Cockshot Hill, Reigate, Surrey, RH2 8EF  
Tel: 01483 517600 [sfrsbusiness.support@surreycc.gov.uk](mailto:sfrsbusiness.support@surreycc.gov.uk)
- (e) **The Local Planning Authority**  
Head of Planning Services (Chief Planning Officer), Waverley Borough Council, The Burys, Godalming, Surrey, GU7 1HR.  
Tel: 01483 523333 [planningenquiries@waverley.gov.uk](mailto:planningenquiries@waverley.gov.uk)
- (f) **Local Authority – functions in relation to the prevention of pollution to environment or harm to human health**  
Head of Environmental and Regulatory Services, Waverley Borough Council, The Burys, Godalming, Surrey, GU7 1HR.  
Tel: 01483 523333 [environmentalhealth@waverley.gov.uk](mailto:environmentalhealth@waverley.gov.uk)
- (g) **Representative body (in relation to protection of children from harm)**  
County Child Employment and Strategy Manager, Quadrant Court, 35 Guildford Road, Woking, Surrey. GU22 7QQ  
Tel: 0300 123 1630 [nwcpproc.duty@surreycc.gov.uk](mailto:nwcpproc.duty@surreycc.gov.uk)
- (h) **Her Majesty's Commissioners for Customs and Excise (Revenue and Customs)**  
HM Revenue and Customs, National Registration Unit, Portcullis House, 21 India Street, Glasgow, G2 4PZ, United Kingdom  
Tel. 0141 555 3466/3384 [nrubetting&gaming@hmrc.gov.uk](mailto:nrubetting&gaming@hmrc.gov.uk)

**Any other person prescribed by regulations (to be advised)**

### **ANNEXE 3 – LIST OF CONSULTEES**

The Gambling Commission

Surrey Police

The Fire Authority

The Planning Service, Waverley Borough Council

The Environmental Health Service Waverley Borough Council

Surrey Children's Service (or others if appropriate)

Her Majesty's Commissioners for Customs and Excise

Citizens' Advice Bureau

Gamble Aware - an independent charity which supports GamCare

Town and Parish Councils

The Security Industry Authority

Business Improvement District Groups

The Public via Waverley Website & Public Notice Surrey Advertiser 12<sup>th</sup> July 2024

### **Reasons for removal**

This document explains why a particular Heritage Feature has been identified for removal. Please see key below for explanation of acronyms used.

#### **Archaeology & Archaeology, already in HER**

- Archaeological remains are an important heritage asset which can be identified as a NDHA under the NPPF. This is recognised by the two designations identified by SCC, County Site of Archaeological Importance and Areas of High Archaeological Potential, which come under NDHAs.
- If an HF is an archaeological heritage asset and of high enough value, it should be identified by one of those designations. However, there are many archaeological sites or assets that are recorded but are not of sufficient value to be a NDHA.
- All of these HFs will be provided to SCC to be included within the HER (unless they are already in there). HERs are information services that provide access to comprehensive and dynamic resources relating to the archaeology and historic built environment. They are a primary source of information for planning, development-control work, and land management. Therefore, they are the appropriate place for this information.
- Examples of HFs to be removed for this reason include:
  - Wells – the location of wells is important information, but they are a frequent feature within the historic environment particularly in a rural area. Therefore, the HER is the most appropriate location for this information.
  - Kilns – if a kiln still exists above ground, then it has been retained for further assessment but those that appear to only be below ground they are archaeological in nature and the LHA designation is not appropriate.

#### **Duplicate**

- The record is a duplicate of another and therefore can be removed.

#### **Intangible heritage**

- Intangible heritage refers to non-physical heritage that has an important connection to the history and culture of a place and its community.
- Whilst it is important to maintain an active record of this connection, intangible heritage cannot be protected by a NDHA designation as there are no physical remains to protect and/or there is no justifiable case to make for its protection in an application.
- The appropriate place for this record is the HER and therefore these HFs will be provided to SCC to be included with the HER (unless they are already in there).

#### **No longer appears to exist**

- The HF appears to have completely vanished. It has not been replaced by a modern structure and all traces of it appear to be gone. However, due to the assessment thus far being a desktop survey, there is a possibility that it is buried/obscured (i.e. covered by vegetation). We encourage Parish and Town Councils, to visit the locations to ascertain whether it is still there. Or maybe there is local knowledge on what has happened to it.
- Please note that if you discover that the HF still exists this does not guarantee that it will be retained in the new LHA designation.

#### **No longer appears to exist in original form**

- The HF appears to have been replaced by a modern structure which, although may share the same function as the original, no longer has any special interest.
- Please note that if you discover that the HF is still in its original form this does not guarantee that it will be retained in the new LHA designation.

#### **No longer exists**

- The HF no longer exists and therefore nothing remains to be protected. Although the majority of the assessment so far has been undertaken as a desktop survey, we are relatively certain on this HF's status.

#### **No longer exists in original form**

- The HF has evidently been removed and/or replaced by a structure that, although may resemble the original/historic structure, is no longer of heritage value. Although the majority of the assessment so far has been undertaken as a desktop survey, we are relatively certain on this HF's status.

#### **Not in Borough**

- The HF is situated outside of Waverley's boundary and therefore is outside of our jurisdiction.

#### **Protected by equivalent designation**

- The HF is protected by a designation/s of equivalent weight as an LHA and therefore an additional designation would be unnecessary.
- Examples of the type of equivalent designations include:
  - BLMs – effectively this would be a duplication because the two lists are to be consolidated into one.
  - AHAP - under the NPPF this is also considered to be a NDHA. For HFs of an archaeological nature this is the more appropriate designation. Under Local Plan Part 2, an archaeology report is required for any planning applications within an AHAP and the SCC Archaeology team are consulted.
  - CSAI - under the NPPF this is also considered to be a NDHA. For HFs of an archaeological nature this is the more appropriate designation. Under the NPPF NDHAs of archaeological interest, which are demonstrably of equivalent significance to scheduled monuments should be considered against the policies for designated heritage assets. This is likely to apply to some CSAIs and are therefore could be considered to be protected by a higher designation. Under Local Plan Part 2, an archaeology report is required for any planning applications affecting an CSAI and the SCC Archaeology team are consulted.

#### **Protected by higher designation**

- The HF is already protected by a designation that offers it a higher protection, such as a Listed Building or Scheduled Monument, and therefore an additional lower designation is unnecessary.
- Many of the HFs under this reason are structures within the curtilage of a listed building. These are protected under the listed building designation and would require Listed Building Consent for major alterations or demolition. Structures which are within the curtilage but do not relate to the significance have been retained.

#### **Unable to locate**

- The HF may exist but cannot be located through a desktop survey. We encourage Parish and Town Councils, to visit the locations to ascertain whether it is still there. Or maybe there is local knowledge on what has happened to it.
- Please note that that if you are able to locate the HF this does not guarantee that it will be retained in the new LHA designation.

#### **Unable to protect**

- The HF is not a heritage asset or of too low a value, meaning that it cannot be protected by a NDHA designation. There are several reasons why this may be the case, such as:
  - Ponds
    - Many of these are not man-made and are therefore not heritage assets.
    - Farm ponds are an important part of it's a farm's' setting but they are not a heritage asset on its own. For those in the curtilage of a listed building, the heritage team would be consulted on any engineering works that required planning permission, such as filling in a pond.
    - Mill ponds and the water management system around them have been retained.
  - Trees – Although trees contribute to how we experience an historic environment, this designation is only in relation to manmade features. If a tree is important it can be identified as a TPO. Will be providing this list to the tree team for them to determine whether any should become TPOs.
  - Hills/Viewpoints – these are not a heritage asset.
  - Guideposts – the majority of these are wooden and although aesthetically pleasing in comparison to modern signage, are of no heritage value.
  - Drains – these have limited heritage value.
  - Water utility markers – these are standard and frequent in number, they have limited heritage value.
  - Plaques/memorials – although the person or place these are memorialising are important, the object itself is of no heritage value.

#### **Unable to protect and may no longer exist**

- The HF cannot be protected by a NDHA designation (for reasons identified above) and does not appear to exist anymore.

#### **Unable to protect, already in HER**

- Although the HF cannot be protected as an NDHA, there is a record of it in the HER database.

#### **Key**

- LHA = Local Heritage Asset
- HF = Heritage Feature
- HER = (Surrey) Historic Environment Record
- NPPF = National Planning Policy Framework
- NDHA= Non-designated Heritage Asset



- SCC = Surrey County Council
- BLM = Building of Local Merit
- AHAP = Area of High Archaeological Potential
- CSAI = County Site of Archaeological Importance

Ref	Map Ref Coords	Type	Description	Other Designations	Reason for Removal	Comments from Cranleigh Parish Council
1	TQ06534 9	Natural Landmarks	At Ivelle Farm, south of entrance beside road, well kept DUCK POND with clear water.	None	Unable to protect	
2	TQ07334 8	Natural Landmarks	Disused POND, formerly belonging to Starveall Farm which stood to south east of the pond and has now vanished. The land is now part of Ivelle Farm, Knowle Lane.	None	Unable to protect	
3	TQ06334 8	Natural Landmarks	POND or RESERVOIR, Baynards Lane. A small rectangular pond, almost dry, muddy with reeds. Appears to have been fed by a spring to the north west. It is not shown on the 1871 O.S. Map, hence is not a survivor of Linacre Farm which stood nearby.	None	Unable to protect	
4	TQ07335 1	Natural Landmarks	POND to west of Lawns Road. Rectangular artificial pond. Clear with clay bed, Kingcups growing.	None	Unable to protect	
5	TQ07335 6	Natural Landmarks	Butcherhouse Farm. DUCK POND, clear water, clay bottom. Presumably old, as farmhouse is 16th C.	Listed Building (curtilage)	Protected by higher designation	
6	TQ06336 3	Natural Landmarks	Newhouse Farm, to south of land going east from farmhouse. A long FISH POND in good condition and stocked for angling. White water lilies growing.	None	Unable to protect	
7	TQ06636 8	Natural Landmarks	South of Vachery Pond. A string of PONDS now muddy and nearly dry, are visible to south of, and parallel to, Vachery Lane. Other ponds, which look like detached parts of a former watercourse, occur to the west of the moated site. They may be remains of ornamental ponds, or may be survivals of watercourses which were altered when Vachery Pond became a canal reservoir - the moat water would have flowed towards these ponds.	None	Unable to protect	
8	TQ05437 4	Natural Landmarks	White Meads Copse, Holdhurst Farm. Rectangular man-made pond created as a DUCK FLIGHT POND.	None	Unable to protect	
9	TQ06037 6	Natural Landmarks	POND at Snoothall Farm. Appears to be a natural pond. Geese inhabiting. Water lilies. Cottage nearby is called Old Pond Cottage.	None	Unable to protect	
10	TQ05338 2	Natural Landmarks	POND beside drive to Knowle House from south west, beside a field boundary. Small pond, neglected, little water. Young Osiers growing.	None	Unable to protect	
11	TQ06638 0	Natural Landmarks	POND at south side of disused drive to Vachery, 100m off Horsham Road. Clear pond, triangular shape. Shown at High Park Farm on 1871 O.S. Map.	None	Unable to protect	
12	TQ04237 5	Natural Landmarks	Great Garsen Farm. Small POND with floating weed and an island of wild irises.	None	Unable to protect	
13	TQ03338 7	Natural Landmarks	Nanhurst, Elmbridge Road. Clear POND with water lilies. Associated with historic Nanhurst House (now a school).	None	Unable to protect	
14	TQ05239 5	Natural Landmarks	POND north of cricket ground, Cranleigh Common. Formerly known as Brown's pond, now isolated as farm has gone. Weed creeping around edges and pond covered with floating weed and water lilies.	Conservation Area	Unable to protect	
15	TQ05039 5	Natural Landmarks	At south east corner of playing field, north of Guildford Road. A small POND choked with weed, reeds and bulrushes growing.	None	Unable to protect	
16	TQ04839 5	Natural Landmarks	Guildford Road, in strip of common between road and houses. Neglected POND, choked with grass, reeds, floating weed, water lilies. Beautifully natural.	Conservation Area	Unable to protect	
17	TQ05339 3	Natural Landmarks	North side of Guildford Road, east of Horseshoe Lane junction. Neglected POND, taken over by nature - bulrushes, water lilies, grasses, floating plants.	Conservation Area	Unable to protect	
19	TQ04340 1	Natural Landmarks	Norther Farm. Farm POND probably old, with wild irises and water lilies. The house is old and deserves study.	None	Unable to protect	
22	TQ07941 2	Natural Landmarks	Wykehurst Farm, east of house. Small POND in deep depression. Neglected - partly dry with floating weeds, trees growing out and undergrowth round edge.	None	Unable to protect	
23	TQ07540 1	Natural Landmarks	West side of a bridle road running north from Bookhurst Road, A level pasture field approximately 200m square indicates the site of an old FISH POND shown on the Tithe Map (1841). The name Fishpond Copse occurs to west and south even though there is no longer a pond.	None	No longer exists	
25	TQ07141 6	Natural Landmarks	POND at High Wethersell Wood (Winterfold House). The site of two small ponds, at present dry, to the east of the ornamental pond.	None	Unable to protect	
26	TQ07542 0	Natural Landmarks	POND at High Wethersell. The owner is at present digging out a new pond on or near the site of the small pond shown on the O.S. Map.	None	Protected by higher designation	
27	TQ06240 6	Natural Landmarks	LAKE at Mannings Hill. Large ornamental lake with ducks. A boat house stands at the east end. This lake formerly belonged to Wyphurst House (now St Joseph's School) but has been enlarged by the owners of Mannings Hill, on whose property it now stands.	None	Unable to protect	
28	TQ05841 2	Natural Landmarks	Alderbrook Farm, Alderbrook Park. A fish pond/duck pond, formerly an ornamental LAKE in Alderbrook Park, now decayed, with shrubs gone wild. A weeping willow hangs over it.	None	Unable to protect	
29	TQ04941 5	Natural Landmarks	Smithwood Farm. This POND is derelict, partly dry with undergrowth and trees growing, and the remaining water being shallow and muddy. It was formerly a pond belonging to Smithwood Farm which dates from 15th C.	None	Unable to protect	

30	TQ07734 4	51.089297, - 0.462351	Archaeological Sites	Broomhall Copse, MOTTE. This is a low mound, only about 5m above surrounding ground level, surrounded by a sub-circular ditch. The area is thickly wooded with young trees and undergrowth, but originally it would have commanded an extensive outlook to south over the Weald to the South Downs, and to Hascombe Hill to west. A linear east-west ditch to the south marks the Surrey/Sussex border. A stony brick way in otherwise clayey ground approaches the mound from the east. Presumably the moat is an early 12th C defensive position and would have been surmounted by a wooden structure, but it looks very similar to a moated house site.	Scheduled Monument, CSAI & AHAP	Protected by higher designation	
31	TQ06836 7	51.120187, - 0.475227	Archaeological Sites	MOAT (site of medieval house) to south of Vachery Pond. This moat marks the site of the earliest Vachery House which existed by 1244, and the name dates back to at least 1086. The moat is now muddy and stagnant.	Scheduled Monument, CSAI & AHAP	Protected by higher designation	
32	TQ05939 1	51.142926, - 0.466522	Archaeological Sites	Rectory (disused) OLD RECTORY SITE and MOAT in grounds of St Nicholas' Church. The mid-Victorian rectory (1850s) stood near the site of the modern rectory, built in 1863. A new rectory was built in 1863, designed by Henry Wooddyer, and this large house still stands, but is unoccupied. This 1863 rectory is on the site of medieval occupation dated by excavated pottery to the late 11th C or early 12th C. Parts of a moat remain though at least some of it is Victorian landscaping. Excavations currently in progress are expected to confirm the medieval dating of the earliest house on this site and hopefully date the original moat.	Conservation Area, CSAI & AHAP	Protected by higher designation	
33	TQ08041 5	51.162868, - 0.456054	Archaeological Sites	ROMAN VILLA (site) at Rapsley. This Roman villa was excavated 1960-8 and the site filled on completion.	CSAI & AHAP	Protected by equivalent designation	
34	TQ08040 9	51.157437, - 0.456403	Archaeological Sites	ROMAN TILE KILN (site of) under a cultivated field at Wykehurst Farm. Site of Roman tile kiln excavated in 1936, probably used for making tiles for Rapsley Roman villa (see Archaeological Sites No. 33) and for the temple on Farley Heath. No surface trace remains today.	AHAP	Protected by equivalent designation	
35	TQ07936 4	51.116907, - 0.459974	Archaeological Sites	MANSION (site of) and possible MOAT to south west of Baynards Park. Site of Pollingfold Mansion, demolished without trace. This was possible a moated site and there are signs of what could be part of a moat in the heavy undergrowth to the north of the known mansion site, which is shown on the 1920 O.S. Map. Ground features on the west side may also indicated a moat. The pond shown on the 1:10,000 O.S. Map may be part of a moat.	CSAI & AHAP	Protected by equivalent designation	
36	TQ05234 4	51.100007, - 0.496351	Industrial Archaeology	WIND PUMP at Pallinghurst Farm. Erected about 1910, gantry now rusty and varies largely rusted away. Gearing survives at the top, but with no connection to pump. The pump has a large belt driven wheel, but is connected to an electric meter, Brook Motors Ltd, Huddersfield, 1.5 HP, replacing the wind drive. This is now disused.	None	No longer appears to exist	
37	TQ07834 7	51.101689, - 0.460644	Industrial Archaeology	BRICKWORKS (site) and CLAY PITS, to south of Baynards Lane, in South Wood. Water filled small clay pits are the only sign of former brickmaking. A brick kiln is shown on the 1871 O.S. 6" Map. It is conjectured that bricks were made locally here for railway tunnel building, as the Lawns Brickworks (see Industrial Archaeology No. 28) were built later.	None	Archaeology, already in HER	
38	TQ06935 4	51.108488, - 0.473713	Industrial Archaeology	Former BRICKWORKS and FULLERS EARTHWORKS to west of disused railway line. The present Steelley Chemical Works incorporates remains of Lawns Brickworks which took their name from a house called Lawns which stood at TQ 065 353, to west of the works. The brickworks were probably established late 19th C and very little remains - some walls of kilns or drying sheds survive in the building at the east end of the works. Fullers Earth was later extracted in the area north of the chemical works, but the pits are not shown on the 1912/3 Ordnance Survey (see Industrial Archaeology No. 39). Railway sidings used to run into the site and portions at still visible in the road leading from the east gate.	None	No longer exists	
39	TQ06935 6	51.110320, - 0.474481	Industrial Archaeology	PIT to north of chemical works, used for extraction of Fullers Earth (see Industrial Archaeology No. 39).	None	Archaeology, already in HER	
40	TQ07035 4	51.108386, - 0.472364	Industrial Archaeology	RESERVOIR (open) to east of chemical works. A new reservoir, not shown on O.S. Map, used for water from the chemical works.	None	No longer exists	
41	TQ07534 9	51.104023, - 0.464119	Industrial Archaeology	A disused WELL about 20m north west of field boundary beside Hogspudding Lane and 63m south west of boundary beside Lawns Road. This well is in a field and is covered with a stone slab partly grass covered. It is over 100m from nearest house so its purpose is not obvious.	None	Archaeology, already in HER	
42	TQ06535 4	51.108351, - 0.479870	Industrial Archaeology	Open RESERVOIR supplying water to Steelley Chemical Works (see Industrial Archaeology No. 39). Not shown on 1920 map, hence not associated with earlier brickworks. Clear with clay bottom.	None	Archaeology, already in HER	
43	TQ06336	51.111580, - 0.487919	Industrial Archaeology	BRICKWORKS (site) on east side of Knowle Lane, just to south of Wildwood Lane. Cranleigh Brick and Terracotta Works (1895 O.S. Map). Very little of this brickworks survives except for part of a furnace behind Kiln House at TQ 059 357 and the base of a chimney hidden in undergrowth north east of Kiln House. The clay pits, which used to be served by railway lines, have been filled in and were formerly a Council dump, their site is now levelled and used as a hay field. Some small water filled pits are still visible behind Hazelwood Cottages (shown as ponds on the 1:10,000 O.S. Map). The last chimney was demolished in 1940. An unusual type of brick made here, divided into small squares rather like a chocolate bar, can be seen forming a footpath to the former mission church at TQ 059 360.	None	Archaeology, already in HER	

44	TQ059360	51.113812, -0.488258	Industrial Archaeology	WELL and PUMP at north side of house Osierwood. Circular brick well, originally the top flush with ground, now having a top added. Still used to fill water butts. A disused iron pump, No. 4 Runwell, British Made, stands against the wall of the house. The well presumably dated from c.1695.	Building of Local Merit	Archaeology, already in HER	
45	TQ056356	51.110710, -0.482056	Industrial Archaeology	WELL at Butchershouse Farm. Circular brick well, not improved by having ornamental top added, as so many are. Possibly as old as the farmhouse (18th C).	Listed Building (curtilage)	Protected by higher designation	
46	TQ062369	51.121825, -0.483290	Industrial Archaeology	HAMMER POND BAY (VACHERY IRON FORGE SITE) east of Hammer Farm beside Hammer Lane. This was the western limit of a hammer pond which extended for over 400m eastwards, but is now drained. It is recorded by Straker, Wealden Iron, as late 19th C associated with a furnace presumably now under Vachery Pond (see Industrial Archaeology No. 47). The adjacent Hammer Farm House was presumably occupied by the ironmaster. Lumps of cinder occur in the area of the bay. There are no visible signs of the Hammer site.	AHAP	Protected by equivalent designation	
48	TQ066371	51.123427, -0.477768	Industrial Archaeology	IRONWORKING EVIDENCE, at Thornhurst Brook, at the north west corner of Vachery Pond. Iron slag and cinder has been found at this point. (Wealden Iron Research Group Bulletin No. 1981), providing evidence for the presumed furnace site at Vachery Pond (see Industrial Archaeology No. 47).	None	Archaeology, already in HER	
49	TQ063389	51.140841, -0.516357	Industrial Archaeology	WHARF (site off) on south side of Elmbridge Road. The pond shown on the 1:10,000 O.S. Map is the site of the vanished Elmbridge Wharf on the Way and Arun Canal. In fact, it has now been filled in and surfaced as a car parking area, although water has been restored to the canal to the south.	None	Archaeology, already in HER	
50	TQ076394	51.144200, -0.461042	Industrial Archaeology	SWALLOW TILE WORKS, Bookhurst Road. The eastern part of this site was Bookhurst Brickworks at the time of the 1871 O.S. with a kiln at the north east corner (now vanished) and clay pit in the south east corner. The tile works were established in 1894, but called Bookhurst Pottery on the 1920 O.S. Map. Now called Swallow Tile Works specialising in handmade tiles and using a number of kilns of an old design, with brick chimneys. Their clay pits are to west and south west of the kilns and sheds, and an older pit is water filled.	None	No longer exists	
51	TQ077395	51.145035, -0.480683	Industrial Archaeology	Outside the office of the Swallow Tile Works is an old design PETROL PUMP.	None	No longer exists	
53	TQ041403	51.152715, -0.512703	Industrial Archaeology	LIME KILN (derelict) at Rowly Farm. In a field bank to south of drive towards farm from Guildford Road. This kiln, shown on the 1842 Tithe Map, has some structure remaining, but the pot is filled in. It would date from late 18th or early 19th C. Another kiln was built later in the 18th C 170m to the north west, but this one has been destroyed and its site is in the garden of a house.	None	Archaeology, already in HER	
54	TQ047399	51.150716, -0.503904	Industrial Archaeology	BRICKWORKS (site) at Manfield Park Industrial Estate. The brick and tile works shown on the 1871 and 1920 O.S. Maps have been completely destroyed and the site is now a modern industrial estate, including a bus depot. The pond shown on the 1:10,000 O.S. Map would have been a clay pit, but this has been filled in and levelled.	None	No longer exists	
55	TQ047399	51.148392, -0.502786	Industrial Archaeology	BRICKWORKS (site) at Manfield Park Industrial Estate. The brick and tile works shown on the 1871 and 1920 O.S. Maps have been completely destroyed and the site is now a modern industrial estate, including a bus depot. The pond shown on the 1:10,000 O.S. Map would have been a clay pit, but this has been filled in and levelled.	None	No longer exists	
56	TQ078424	51.170662, -0.458386	Industrial Archaeology	LIME KILN (derelict) at bend in road leading from Windmill Inn, serving houses. Part of front wall of sandstone remains, but draw hole demolished. The interior brickwork of the pot has been robbed leaving only a hollow.	None	Archaeology, already in HER	
57	TQ081410	51.158597, -0.454860	Industrial Archaeology	LIME KILN (site) to east of footpath, 6m south of a gate on slope above Coneyhurst Gill. Destroyed lime kiln, indicated only by a hollow pit and debris of sandstone walls.	None	Archaeology, already in HER	
58	TQ083403	51.152151, -0.453267	Industrial Archaeology	IRON FURNACE (site), Coneyhurst Gill. Wealden Iron site excavated c.1960. A short pond bay was found and indications of a furnace, but a hammer site has not been identified. Near the furnace site some wooden plank shattering has been uncovered and is visible in the bank of the stream.	AHAP	Protected by equivalent designation	
59	TQ0842	51.172876, -0.475714	Industrial Archaeology	PITS (SAND AND STONE), west of Jelleys Hollow summit, Winterfold Heath. A number of sand pits, long disused, are visible in the area. Presumably they would have been a useful source of sand and sandstone for farms and houses of the Weald, using Jelleys Hollow and its continuation southwards as easy access.	None	Archaeology, already in HER	
60	TQ065426	51.172731, -0.478349	Industrial Archaeology	PIT (SAND OR SANDSTONE) Winterfold Heath, west of Jelleys Hollow. This is a particularly large example of a sand or sandstone pit, long disused.	None	Archaeology, already in HER	
61	TQ066422	51.169408, -0.475787	Industrial Archaeology	LIME KILN south of Hurwood House. A track runs to it from Winterfold Hill. Typical small agricultural lime kiln of mid-19th C date. The brick lining of the pot is partly intact, but being destroyed by roots of a large beech tree growing out of the rear wall. The front wall and draw hole is partly intact, but almost completely buried by soil accumulation. The interior brick lining shows an excellent example of a natural glaze, formed by heat action on sand in the present of the alkaline contents of the lime and phosphates in the wood used as fuel.	None	Archaeology, already in HER	

62	TQ05541 3	51.161495, - 0.493082	Industrial Archaeology	LIME KILN (site), east boundary of Smithwood Common. The site of a lime kiln shown on the Albury Tithe Map (1839) (parish boundaries have changed since then) is represented by debris of brick, sandstone and chalk.	None	Archaeology, already in HER	
63	TQ05441 6	51.164332, - 0.493243	Industrial Archaeology	BRICKWORKS (site) east of Hill Cottage, south of Pittance Farm. 19th C brick making site, now indicated only by disturbed ground, pits and rubble.	None	Archaeology, already in HER	
64	TQ04941 6	51.164560, - 0.501011	Industrial Archaeology	A very narrow circular brick lined WELL at Smith's Cottage, only about 2ft diameter. A stone top has been added to it. The cottage it belongs to is dated 17th C.	Listed Building (curtilage)	Protected by higher designation	
65	TQ05334 1	51.096234, - 0.462916	Historic Structures	GUIDE POST at junction of Horsham Road and Hillhouse Lane. Wooden post with three wooden arms, black lettering on white background. The arms are marked:- (i) A281 Afold 1%, Guildford 12 (ii) A281 Horsham 8 (iii) Baynards 1%, Cranleigh 3%.	None	No longer exists	
66	TQ06934 1	51.096948, - 0.474677	Historic Structures	Site of GUIDE POST, at Hillhouse Lane and Cooks Hill junction. This guide post, shown on the 1:10,000 O.S. Map, is missing.	None	No longer exists	
67	TQ06934 5	51.100178, - 0.475615	Historic Structures	Site of GUIDE POST at Hogspuddling Lane and Knowle Lane junction. This guide post, shown on the 1:10,000 O.S. Map, is missing.	None	No longer exists	
70	TQ05936 0	51.113980, - 0.488269	Historic Structures	GUIDE POST at junctions of Knowle Lane and Wildwood Lane. Wooden post with three arms, black lettering on white. Not shown on the 1:10,000 O.S. Map, but shown on the 1920 edition 6" map. The arms are marked:- (i) Cranleigh 2 (ii) Baynards 1½ (iii) Afold 2, Cranleigh RFC	None	No longer appears to exist in original form	
71	TQ05936 9	51.121989, - 0.477063	Historic Structures	Disused FOUNTAIN on north side of Vachery Lane, approximately opposite centre of bank of Vachery Pond. A derelict ornamental fountain in a small pool fed by a culvert from Vachery Pond. It would have been built to enhance the appearance of the drive to Vachery House. No doubt similar features existed elsewhere on the estate.	None	Unable to protect	
74	TQ05940 2	51.152023, - 0.498569	Historic Structures	GUIDE POST in Amlets Lane. Wooden post, three arms, black lettering on white. The arms are marked:- (i) Guildford 9 (ii) Cranleigh School ½, Cranleigh ½ (iii) Ewhurst 2, Dorking 14	None	No longer appears to exist in original form	
76	TQ05139 4	51.144711, - 0.497862	Historic Structures	CRICKET GROUND, Cranleigh Common. Cricket has been played here since 1943 at least. Cranleigh Cricket Club formed 1856. Memorial seats stand around the perimeter.	Conservation Area, RCL	Protected by higher designation	
77	TQ05139 5	51.145397, - 0.498872	Historic Structures	A complete BREAD OVEN is preserved at the north west corner of the 17th C house Old Tokerfield, The Common, including a carved wooden oven door preserved inside the house; the top of the oven is visible outside. This is probably the most complete bread oven surviving in the area and it should be preserved. The house was the home of Frank Swinerton, author (d.1983) and is now occupied by his daughter.	Listed Building, Conservation Area	Protected by higher designation	
78	TQ05639 2	51.142448, - 0.493166	Historic Structures	Site of TOLL GATE on north side of High Street, opposite Methodist Church. A stone slab in the grass is said to make the site of the toll gate on the Guildford Road - Horsham turnpike road. (See J English, Cranleigh - An Historical Walk). Ditches to east and west of the site are said to have been dug to prevent carts evading the toll. However, there is no plaque or inscription on the slab and a similar slab nearby introduces ambiguity.	Conservation Area	Archaeology	
79	TQ05639 1	51.141962, - 0.491631	Historic Structures	On north side of High Street is a 1914-18 and 1939-45 WAR MEMORIAL.	Listed Building, Conservation Area	Protected by higher designation	
81	TQ05639 1	51.141637, - 0.490922	Historic Structures	DRINKING FOUNTAIN on north side of the High Street was donated by Ellen Bradshaw, 1889, in memory of her husband Arthur Hibbert Bradshaw (see No. 83 above). Inscription: "In loving memory of Arthur Hibbert, son of John Bradshaw JP, sometime Lord of the Manor of Knowle. This fountain was erected by Ellen, his widow AD 1889". The fountain stands on a platform with four pillars supporting the pyramid roof. On the apex of the roof is a sculptured heron or crane representing the origin of the name Cranleigh and an osier basket commemorating the basket making industry.	Listed Building, Conservation Area	Protected by higher designation	
82	TQ05639 1	51.141495, - 0.490505	Historic Structures	GUIDE POST on north side of High Street, opposite Knowle Lane. Wooden post of older design similar to one in Iron Lane, Bramley. Three arms with black lettering on white background. The arms are marked:- (i) A2128 Wonsesh 5, Guildford 8½ (ii) A2128 Ewhurst 2½, Horsham 10 (iii) Baynards 3%, Snaxall Fields	Conservation Area	No longer appears to exist in original form	
83	TQ06039 0	51.140744, - 0.465420	Historic Structures	OBELISK at junction of Horsham and Ewhurst Roads with the High Street, commemorating the opening of the Guildford-Horsham turnpike road in 1794, erected by Dr Jacob Ellery. Serves as a mile post with iron plates made at the Cranleigh foundry showing distances, including Windor and Brighton, as the Prince Regent used to travel this way to Brighton Pavilion. The arrangement of the plates is unusual, in that as you face a plate you are shown the distances to places behind you. The plates are inscribed thus:- North Face - Ewhurst 2, Ockley 5, Dorking 12 West Face - Wonsesh 5, Guildford 8, Windsor 31 South Face - Rudgwick 5, Horsham 10, Brighton 31.	Listed Building, Conservation Area	Protected by higher designation	
85	TQ06239 0	51.140809, - 0.483363	Historic Structures	At Lucks Green. This is a modern forge still working on or near the site of the 1875 BLACKSMITHS SHOP.	Building of Local Merit, Conservation Area	Protected by equivalent designation	
87	TQ06039 0	51.141175, - 0.464508	Historic Structures	OLD PAVED PATH off Ewhurst Road, near High Street junction, serving a 17th C house known as The Causey. However, an 18th C document referred to a "house adjoining the footway called the causey" implying that this was the name of the footpath. A number of older paving stones are fossiliferous wrinkle stone found in the Wealden clay, but unfortunately only small pieces of this survive and are hidden by modern crazy paving slabs.	Listed Building (curtilage), Conservation Area	Archaeology	

88	TQ060390	51.141051, -0.486065	Historic Structures	The LYCH GATE, at the entrance to St Nicholas' church yard, was designed by Henry Woodyer as a memorial to John Bradshaw of Knowle (c.18807).	Listed Building, Conservation Area	Protected by higher designation	
91	TQ059390	51.141064, -0.488054	Historic Structures	ENTRANCE to Home and Garden Shop, north side of High Street. An old mosaic sign on the doorstep reads Collins Stores (19th C) which was a grocer and bakery. It was sold after the 1914-18 war and Collins Park butchers shop, still existing, opened next door.	Conservation Area	No longer exists	
93	TQ077395	51.144760, -0.481078	Historic Structures	Outside the office at the entrance to Swallow Tile Works is an old design PETROL PUMP.	None	No longer exists	
94	TQ067402	51.144760, -0.481078	Historic Structures	GUIDE POST at junction of Barhatch Lane and Amlets Lane. A wooden post with three arms, black lettering on white. The arms are marked:- (i) Cranleigh ¼, Ewhurst 2 (ii) Albury 7, Shere 5 (iii) Wonerish 6, Guildford 9	None	No longer exists	
95	TQ069407	51.155811, -0.472972	Historic Structures	A GARDEN FEATURE to the south east of house, at Barhatch Farm. Circular brick structure 13.2m diameter surrounding a pit about 2m deep with steps leading into it from ground level. The area inside the wall is paved, but the centre is overgrown and soft as though there was a pit or pond at the centre. The style of brickwork, by comparison with the garden walls around the grounds, suggests a date of late 18th C. Bygone Cranleigh (Seymour and Warrington) describes it as a cock pit, but it is understood that an excavation c.1960 did not prove this. Such cock pits did exist, but the do not usually survive.	Listed Building (curtilage)	Protected by higher designation	
96	TQ077426	51.172739, -0.460218	Historic Structures	The only surviving WINDMILL in the area, at Mill Plain converted into a cottage, in the grounds of a house called Four Winds. The sail frames are intact, but not the vanes. A tail mechanism on the rotating cap is preserved, but not the tail vanes. It is known as Ewhurst Windmill, but is in Cranleigh Parish.	Listed Building	Protected by higher designation	
97	TQ072422	51.169782, -0.466485	Historic Structures	On summit of hill above Winterfold House, a COMMEMORATIVE RUSTIC SEAT. At a point with extensive views over the Weald to the South Downs there is a seat made from a split tree trunk inscribed Lord Justice James' seat 1881. It was placed in his memory as this was his favourite spot.	None	No longer exists	
98	TQ059417	51.165486, -0.484090	Historic Structures	The west wall of Pittance Farm House contains a BREAD OVEN, but is blocked off inside the house and thus an inferior example compared with the oven at Old Tokerfield. (See Historic Structures No. 79).	Listed Building	Protected by higher designation	
100	TQ062421	51.158882, -0.483331	Historic Structures	The entrance to Alderbrook Park has wrought IRON GATES, now bent and rusted.	None	No longer exists	
101	TQ048415	51.162996, -0.502010	Historic Structures	GUIDE POST at junction of Smithwood Common Road with Alderbrook Road. Wooden post with two arms, black lettering on white background. A third arm, which would have read Cranleigh, is missing. The arms are marked:- (i) Winterfold 1½ (ii) Shamley Green 2, Wonerish 3½, Guildford 7 (This arm is nearly falling off and the lettering is ugly.)	None	No longer appears to exist	
102	TQ056417	51.165359, -0.488905	Historic Structures	This GUIDE POST, Alderbrook Road, is now shown on the O.S. Map and is a sign to houses, but is of a similar design to public guide posts, so presumably was not erected privately. It is very dilapidated, however. Wooden post with two wooden arms, black lettering on white. The arms are marked:- (i) Field House (ii) Alderbrook	None	No longer exists in original form	
103	TQ059360	51.113737, -0.487386	Historic Trees	Behind OSIERWOOD House, Knowle Lane. Three large Osier trees, very attractive and worth preserving, survivals of the Osier plantation from which the house takes its name. The owners, Mr and Mrs Heath, are interested in conserving these trees.	None	Unable to protect	
104	TQ053393	51.143429, -0.484917	Historic Trees	From Horseshow Lane to Stocklund Square, along the north side of the main road is a line of MAPLE TREES planted by Edward Lee Rowcliffe of Hall Place (see also Allfold Parish) in 1890. They include a rare variety, Acer Schwebelii, and form a very attractive feature of Cranleigh.	Conservation Area	Protected by higher designation	
105	TQ033387	51.138873, -0.525451	Historic Trees	At south side of Elmbridge Road, to east of Nanturist entrance. A large OAK TREE, about 4ft diameter at base, growing on old road boundary.	None	Unable to protect	
106	TQ057404	51.153237, -0.489758	Historic Trees	A large spreading OAK TREE having a hollow trunk grows on the west verge of the road, opposite the southernmost gate to the house Mannings Hill. It is a good example of an old hollow oak and should be preserved.	None	Unable to protect	
107	TQ047369	51.122422, -0.504778	Tracks and Roadways	LIONS LANE from Knowle Lane to Fastbridge Cottage. An old lane which is now a modern drive to Holdhurst Farm at its west end, but at the east end it is an unmetalled wide lane bounded by banks and ditches. It appears to be an old route from Allfold to Cranleigh	PROW	Archaeology	
108	TQ063403	51.153389, -0.485408	Tracks and Roadways	The ROMAN ROAD from Rowbrook, where it branched off Stone Street, to the temple at Farley Heath and possibly beyond. (See Ewhurst, Tracks and Roadways No. 97) has been proved by excavation near the iron working site at Coneyhurst Gill (see Industrial Archaeology No. 58) and by surface indications as far as TQ 074 416. Beyond this point the route is only conjectural and it probably diverted from the straight line to ascend the greensand escarpment to Winterfold Heath. Stone visible on an old lane at TQ 077 412 may be part of the road metalling.	AHAP	Protected by equivalent designation	

109	TQ06742 3	51.170399, - 0.473652	Tracks and Roadways	<p>The TRACKWAY ascending the escarpment to Winterfold Hill is very old, possibly prehistoric. It becomes very deeply sunk as it approaches the top of the hill, connecting the Weald with the sandy heathland and with old trackways continuing to the North Downs. It is known as Jelley's Hollow. The Roman road (see Tracks and Roadways No. 108) possibly continued this way to Farley Heath, but this has not been proved. At the top of the hill, old O.S. Maps show Manners Landmark. Whether this was a post, or simply a kink in the ridge visible from the Channel on a clear day via the Shoreham Gap in the South Downs is not known.</p>	AHAP (part)	Archaeology	
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## Clerk

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**From:** Lydia Winthorpe <Lydia.Winthorpe@surreycc.gov.uk>  
**Sent:** 23 April 2024 10:26  
**To:** David Olliver  
**Cc:** Jack.Adams@waverley.gov.uk; Clerk  
**Subject:** Request for permission to erect an Information board for the Downs Link

Good morning,

I was hoping I might be able to request permission from you all as to whether or not I might be able to erect an information board for the Downs Link on Waverly owned land. The land is adjacent to the Downs Link and is included in its parameters but I wanted to get your permission before I do anything. The location for it would be just south of the bridge which we've put new rails on, on a patch of grass South East of the bridge. I've attached a map below showing whereabouts I thought I put it with the red dot.





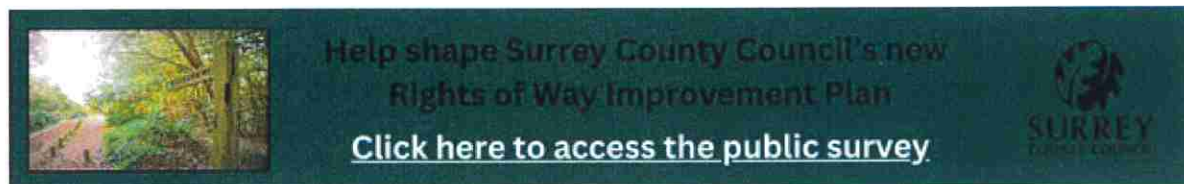
It would be to advertise my volunteer work parties, but also be somewhere to put up notices and keep people up to date with what's going on with contact details and the such like for rights of way and any other Surrey matters that would be apt to put there.

If you have any problems with this, or have any recommendations for where I could put something like this if you disagree with this location, then please let me know.

Kind regards,

Lydia Winthorpe

Countryside Ranger Apprentice  
Countryside Access Team  
Surrey County Council  
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