

Ewhurst Civil Parish - Biodiversity Report

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**Surrey Biodiversity Information Centre
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Background Ecological Data Search; Ewhurst Civil Parish – Biodiversity Report

1.0 Introduction

The following report has been compiled by the Surrey Biodiversity Information Centre (SBIC) on behalf of the Ewhurst and Ellens Green Parish Council (Biodiversity Group of the Ewhurst Neighbourhood Forum) as part of a desktop ecological assessment of known biodiversity interest within Ewhurst Civil Parish. Based on our standard data search service it includes information on a) any statutory designated wildlife sites (i.e. sites of international or national importance), b) non-statutory designated wildlife sites (i.e. site of local/regional importance including Local Wildlife Sites, ancient woodland and Conservation Verges, c) Biodiversity Opportunity Areas (BOAs) and d) Habitats of Principal Importance (as defined by Section 41 of The Natural Environment and Rural Communities (NERC) Act) falling within or immediately adjacent to Ewhurst Civil Parish (in this this instance within 500 metres of the Civil Parish boundary). The report is completed by a series of maps showing Civil Parish boundary together with the boundaries of any relevant features (Annex A).

Please note, the information contained in this report should be read in association with Surrey Wildlife Trust's advice note for Local Authorities and Neighbourhood Groups, *Biodiversity and Planning in Surrey – May 2014*.

2.0 Statutory Designated Wildlife Sites

The United Kingdom supports a wide variety of species and habitats and a key policy tool for conserving them all is the designation and management of protected sites - areas of land, inland water and the sea that have special legal protection to conserve important habitats and species. Legal protection in turn protects prevents damaging activities.

Within the UK, protected areas fall into a number of categories:

- Protected areas established as a result of European Union Directives and other European initiatives (including Special Protection Areas for Birds and Special Areas of Conservation which together form part of a larger European network called Natura 2000) or protected areas set up under Global Agreements (including Ramsar sites).
- Protected areas established under national legislation. This includes Sites of Special Scientific Interest, National and Local Nature Reserves.

Categories can overlap and it is possible for an area of land to fit into all of the above categories.

2.1 Internationally Designated Wildlife Sites

Internationally Designated Wildlife Sites fall into three main categories;

Ramsar sites

Ramsar sites are wetlands of international importance designated under the Convention on Wetlands of International Importance Especially as Waterfowl Habitat (the Ramsar Convention), agreed in Ramsar, Iran, in 1973. Originally intended to protect sites of importance especially as waterfowl habitat, the Convention has broadened its scope over the years to cover all aspects of wetland conservation and wise use, recognizing wetlands as ecosystems that are extremely important for biodiversity conservation in general and for the well-being of human communities. The Convention adopts a broad definition of wetland, namely "areas of marsh, fen, peatland or water, whether natural or artificial, permanent or temporary, with water that is static or flowing, fresh, brackish or salt, including areas of marine water the depth of which at low tide does not exceed six metres". Wetlands "may incorporate riparian and coastal zones adjacent to the wetlands, and islands or bodies of marine water deeper than six metres at low tide lying within the wetlands".

Special Protection Areas (SPAs)

SPAs are classified by the UK Government under Directive 79/409 on the Conservation of Wild Birds (the Birds Directive). SPAs are areas of the most important habitat for rare (listed on Annex I to the Directive) and migratory birds within the European Union. SPAs in terrestrial areas and territorial marine waters out to 12 nautical miles are classified under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981. SPAs, together with SACs, form the Natura 2000 network.

Special Areas of Conservation (SACs)

SACs are designated under Directive 92/43/EEC on the Conservation of Natural Habitats and of Wild Fauna and Flora (the Habitats Directive). SACs are areas which have been identified as best representing the range and variety within the European Union of habitats and (non-bird) species listed on Annexes I and II to the Directive. SACs in terrestrial areas and territorial marine waters out to 12 nautical miles are designated under the Conservation (Natural Habitats, &c.) Regulations 1994 (as amended). SACs, together with SPAs, form the Natura 2000 network

No International Designated Wildlife Sites fall within Ewhurst Civil Parish.

2.1 Nationally Designated Sites

Nationally Designated Wildlife Sites fall into three main categories;

Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs)

SSSIs are designated for their biological or geological interest give legal protection to a representative sample of some of the best sites in England under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended). There are over 4,000 SSSIs in England, covering around 8% of the country. In Surrey there are 63 SSSIs covering a total of 7,295 ha. Surrey's SPAs & SACs are also designated as SSSIs, although the features for which the different types of site have been designated may differ. Improved provisions for the protection and management of SSSIs were introduced by the Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000.

National Nature Reserves (NNRs)

NNRs contain examples of some of the most important natural and semi-natural terrestrial and coastal ecosystems in Great Britain. They are managed to conserve their habitats or to provide special opportunities for scientific study of the habitats communities and species represented within them. In addition they may be managed to provide public recreation that is compatible with their natural heritage interests. NNRs are declared by the statutory country conservation agencies under the National Parks and Access to the Countryside Act 1949 and the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981.

Local Nature Reserves (LNRs)

LNRs are a statutory designation made under Section 21 of the National Parks and Access to the Countryside Act 1949. LNRs may be declared by local authorities after consultation with the relevant statutory nature conservation agency. LNRs are declared and managed for nature conservation, and provide opportunities for research and education, or simply enjoying and having contact with nature.

Two Nationally Designated Wildlife Sites fall within Ewhurst Civil Parish. Further details are shown below.

2.1.1 Sites of Special Scientific Interest

| Site Name | Grid Reference | Area (ha) | Nature Conservation Interest |
|-------------------------|----------------|-----------|---|
| Smokejack Clay Pit SSSI | TQ111372 | 76.32 | A Site of Special Scientific Interest notified under Section 28 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981. Notified in 1992. "The site consists of a pit in the lower Weald Clay Group, probably near the Hauterivian-Barremian boundary. Important for depositional environments and faunas, its dark to light grey and brown clays with siderite concretions have yielded insects, ostracods, molluscs, fish, articulated and disarticulated bones of reptiles, and numerous gastroliths." |

A copy of the relevant original SSSI citation is included for your information (Annex B).

2.1.2 Local Nature Reserves

One site falling within Ewhurst Civil Parish has been declared a Local Nature Reserve (LNR) under section 21 of the National Parks and Access to the Countryside Act 1949. Sayers Croft (TQ084406) was declared an LNR in 2003 and currently covers some 10.9 ha. For more information please contact the site owners at the following address;

Sayers Croft Environmental Educational Trust
Sayers Croft Field Centre,
Cranleigh Road,
Ewhurst,
Surrey.
GU6 7SS

Tel: 01483 275541
Email: info@sayerscrofttrust.org.uk

3.0 Non-Statutory Designated Wildlife Sites

3.1 Local Wildlife Sites

A Local Wildlife Site is a defined area, identified and selected locally for its substantive nature conservation value, taking into consideration the most important and the most distinctive species and habitats within a national, regional and local context (DEFRA, 2011) ¹.

Although they do not have any statutory status, many Local Sites are equal in quality to the representative sample of sites that make up the series of statutory Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs). There are more than 40,000 Local Sites in England overseen by 65 Local Sites systems. These systems encompass both biodiversity and geological conservation and cover contrasting landscapes in coastal, rural and urban situations. Within each Local Sites System, the criteria for the selection of sites will be derived locally with reference to the national site selection framework of criteria published by Department for Environment, Farming and Rural Affairs (DEFRA) in 2006 ².

Local Wildlife Sites may have multiple interests and benefits in addition to their substantive nature conservation value. As such they may provide social and community functions or they may have interests relating to education, research or quiet enjoyment.

Local Wildlife Sites make a vital contribution to delivering international commitments to halt the loss of biodiversity. Local Sites provide wildlife refuges for most of the UK's fauna and flora and through their connecting and buffering qualities complement nationally (SSSIs) and internationally designated sites e.g. Special Areas of Conservation (SACs) and Special Protection Areas (SPAs). They represent extensive areas of wildlife habitat essential to sustaining populations of rare and declining species within the wider landscape and were identified in the recent Lawton Report - Making Space for Nature: A Review of England's Wildlife Sites and Ecological Network (DEFRA, 2010) ³ as being vital components in England's ecological network.

Within the context of a changing climate, Local Wildlife Sites represent some of the best opportunities to conserve habitats and species as well as important reference sites for monitoring change. Local Wildlife Sites play an important part in the natural processes that maintain air, soil and water quality and that reduce the effects of flooding and pollution. They also represent an important mechanism in providing places for education and research. They represent local character and distinctiveness, and contribute to the quality of life and well-being of local communities.

In Surrey, Local Wildlife Sites are known as Sites of Nature Conservation Importance (SNCI) and to date, over 700 have been identified by the Local Sites Partnership (formerly known as the Surrey Nature Conservation Liaison Group or SNCLG).

The designation of SNCIs in no way diminishes the importance of other areas of semi-natural habitat in Surrey, and it is recognised that all semi-natural habitat is important for wildlife and of potential education value. The assessment and designation of SNCIs is a continual process and new sites will be identified as scientific knowledge of individual sites and of the total resource increases.

All of the SNCIs described in this report fall within the administrative areas covered by either Waverley or Guildford Borough Councils or Mole Valley District Council.

359 sites in Waverley were initially surveyed between 1993 and 1997 as part of a Borough wide review carried out by the Surrey Wildlife Trust on behalf of the Borough Council and Surrey County Council. Candidate sites for each area were then reviewed by the SNCLG at a series of meetings in 1997 and 1998. 167 SNCIs were originally identified across Waverley, all of which were adopted by the Borough Council and incorporated into the adopted Waverley Borough Local Plan, 2002, as Policy C10. Subsequent to this date, a limited number of additional sites have been evaluated by the SNCLG and added to the list of SNCIs in Waverley on the basis of information provided by relevant organisations or individuals for example County recorders.

242 sites were originally surveyed in Guildford between 1993 and 1996 while candidate sites were reviewed by the SNCLG at a series of meetings in 1996. 82 SNCIs were initially identified across Guildford, all of which have now been adopted by the Borough Council and incorporated into the adopted Guildford Borough Local Plan 2003 as Policy NE3. A partial re-survey took place on a number of sites across the Borough between 2004 and 2010 and again between 2013 and 2014, proposed changes including boundary amendments and the selection of a limited number of additional sites were approved by the SNCLG between 2005 and 2011 and again between 2014 and 2015.

Sites in Mole Valley were originally surveyed between 1993 and 1994 while candidate sites were reviewed by the SNCLG at a series of meetings during 1995. 61 SNCIs were initially selected across the District, all of which have now been adopted by the District Council and incorporated into the adopted Mole Valley Local Plan 2000 as Policy ENV12. A partial re-survey took place on a number of sites across the District during 2009 and proposed changes including boundary amendments and the selection of a limited number of additional sites were approved by the SNCLG in 2010. Subsequent to this date, a limited number of additional sites have been evaluated by the SNCLG and added to the list of SNCIs in Mole Valley on the basis of information provided by relevant organisations or individuals for example County recorders.

Sixteen SNCIs fall either wholly or partially within Ewhurst Civil Parish and the following table lists the name and reference number of each SNCI together with an Ordnance Survey grid reference, the size and the nature conservation interest of each site.

| Site Name | Reference Number | Grid Reference | Area (ha) /Length (km) | Borough / District | Nature Conservation Interest |
|---|------------------|----------------|------------------------|--------------------|--|
| Firtree Wood Complex SNCI | WA006 | TQ080390 | 84.1 ha | Waverley | Large site that is a mixture of semi-natural broadleaved woodland with pockets of grassland, ponds and conifer plantation. |
| Westland Farm Wood SNCI | WA046 | TQ097405 | 6.3ha | Waverley | Traditionally managed Ancient Semi-natural Woodland with diverse and abundant flora, including 26 ancient woodland indicators. |
| Gasson Copse SNCI | WA047 | TQ089435 | 10.8 ha | Waverley | Previously managed Ancient Semi-natural Woodland with good wildlife potential that forms part of the Hurt Wood. |
| Ewhurst Cricket Ground SNCI | WA059 | TQ095394 | 1.3ha | Waverley | Site containing County rare flora, selected on the grounds of this. |
| Woolpit Wood, Holt Copse & Sherborne Rew SBCI | WA105 | TQ 096427 | 14.0 ha | Waverley | c10ha area of Ancient Semi-natural Woodland east of spring line in Sherbourn Rew and Holt Copse was selected as being Ancient Semi-natural Woodland. 16 ancient woodland indicators found on survey. |
| Upper Canfold and Lambs Woods SNCI | WA107 | TQ080399 | 54.2 ha | Waverley | Large area of Ancient Semi-natural Woodland forming a large part of a woodland complex around Ewhurst. Includes good examples of community types typical of base-enriched and base-poor soils. 34 ancient woodland indicators found on survey. |
| Pollingford Copse SNCI | WA117 | TQ107363 | 3.4 ha | Waverley | Ancient semi-natural woodland continuous with Sansomes Wood SNCI (RECORDER No. 3329 forming block in excess of 10ha ancient woodland. |
| The Hurtwood SNCI (Waverley – including Winterfold Heath, Hill, Reynards Hill, Mil Bottom, Plain and Pitch Hill | WA119 | TQ072426 | 234.1 ha | Waverley | Around 200ha of semi-natural woodland, with nationally rare National Vegetation Classification (NVC) classification W16b lowland variant. This forms the largest continuous block of woodland in Waverley. The entire site has a high botanical diversity and supports large numbers of birds and other species. |
| Sansomes Copse SNCI | WA122 | TQ103361 | 8.2 ha | Waverley | Ancient Semi-natural Woodland in excess of 5ha in which 21 ancient woodland indicators were found during survey. |
| Coneyhurst Ghyll SNCI | WA127 | TQ085412 | 6.7 ha | Waverley | Ancient Semi-natural Woodland in excess of 5 ha and ghyll supporting 24 ancient woodland indicator species. A number of very mature Oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>) trees are a feature of this wood. |
| Cobblers Brook SNCI | WA129 | TQ 096415 | 8.1 ha | Waverley | Species-rich ghyll woodland, including a small area of Ancient Semi-natural Woodland containing at least 28 ancient woodland indicators. |
| Shippen Hill and South Coneyhurst SNCI | WA146 | TQ085407 | 11.1 ha | Waverley | Ancient Semi-natural Woodland and ghyll forming part of an extensive area of woodland around Ewhurst which supports at least 28 ancient woodland indicator species. |

| | | | | | |
|--|-------|-----------|---------|----------|---|
| Wykehurst Farm Fields and Woodland SNCI | WA152 | TQ077416 | 2.8 ha | Waverley | Selected areas of this site are the Ancient Semi-natural Woodland field boundaries that are contiguous with Long Copse SNCI (WA151) above |
| North Breache Wood & Ruggins Covert SNCI | WA155 | TQ105399 | 7.9ha | Waverley | Ancient semi-natural and secondary woodland containing species rich rides maintained by coppice rotation. |
| Long Copse SNCI | WA151 | TQ 079419 | 9.6 ha | Waverley | Mainly Ancient Semi-natural Woodland with two ponds. Parts are now under traditional coppice rotation and broadleaved species have been replanted where storm damage occurred. 26 ancient woodland indicators were found on survey. |
| Buildings Wood & Wildwoods Complex SNCI | WA182 | TQ107388 | 58.1 ha | Waverley | The site is selected for its species rich and diverse mosaic of habitats including a large area of Ancient Semi-natural Woodland as well as unimproved and semi-improved neutral grassland, species rich hedgerows, scrub, ditches, small ponds and streams. 49 ancient woodland indicators and 45 species typical of grassland of conservation interest in Surrey were recorded in 2014. |

In addition, twenty-one further SNClS fall within 500 metres of Ewhurst Civil Parish.

| Site Name | Reference Number | Grid Reference | Area (ha) /Length (km) | Borough / District | Nature Conservation Interest |
|--|--|--|------------------------|--------------------|--|
| The Hurtwood SNCl (Guildford - including Wickham's Copse, Hurtwood at Holmbury Hill, Hurtwood at Reservoir, The Hurtwood (West), Hurtwood at Holmbury St Mary, The Hurtwood Between Riding Bottom and Gasson Farm) | GU098, GU099, GU100, GU101, GU102, GU103 | TQ078445, TQ105433, TQ099439, TQ080438, TQ105455, TQ092443 | 505.2 ha | Guildford | Extensive area of broad-leaved semi-natural, mixed and coniferous woodland with relict heath, some areas of which are Ancient Semi-natural Woodland. Amongst a diversity of woodland stand-types, some of which are ancient, there are a number dominated by Sessile Oak (<i>Quercus petraea</i>). These conform to a nationally rare community-type. Bilberry (<i>Vaccinium myrtillus</i>) is also locally abundant. The more extensive areas of heath (both dry and humid communities are present) provide important refugia for heathland species including internationally protected birds and nationally protected herptiles. |
| Pond Gill SNCl | MV037 | TQ114397 | 4.7ha | Mole Valley | Ancient Semi-natural Woodland with areas cleared and replaced by open grassland and a large pond. 30/31 ancient woodland indicator species recorded. |
| Rewfield Copse SNCl | MV045 | TQ118403 | 11.6ha | Mole Valley | Ancient Semi-natural Woodland formerly mixed coppice with Oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>) standards. Formerly coppiced species include Wild Service Tree (<i>Sorbus torminalis</i>), Apple (<i>Malus domestica</i>) and Midland Hawthorn (<i>Crataegus laevigata</i>). |
| Seven Acres/Twelve Acres SNCl | MV055 | TQ112379 | 8.3ha | Mole Valley | Ancient Semi-natural Woodland with frequent Oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>), Ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>) and Downy Birch (<i>Betula pubescens</i>). Bramble (<i>Rubus fruticosus</i> agg.), Bluebell (<i>Hyacinthoides non-scripta</i>) and Honeysuckle (<i>Lonicera periclymenum</i>) in understorey. |
| Buildings Wood & Wildwoods Complex SNCl | MV074 | TQ107388 | 27.7 ha | Mole Valley | The site is selected for its species rich and diverse mosaic of habitats including a large area of Ancient Semi-natural Woodland as well as unimproved and semi-improved neutral grassland, species rich hedgerows, scrub, ditches, small ponds and streams. 49 ancient woodland indicators and 45 species typical of grassland of conservation interest in Surrey were recorded in 2014. |
| Owlbarn Copse SNCl | WA039 | TQ080376 | 3.7 ha | Waverley | Small semi-natural woodland (National Vegetation Classification (NVC) W8 & W10) of possible ancient origins that forms part of a large complex of woodlands in the east of the borough. |

| | | | | | |
|--|-------|---------------------------|---------------------|----------|---|
| Lower Canfold Wood (Northern Part) SNCI | WA040 | TQ083395 | 8.3 ha | Waverley | Ancient Semi-natural Woodland, mainly Hazel (<i>Corylus avellana</i>) with Ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>) coppice and Oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>) standards that forms an area of continuous woodland with the adjacent Lower Canfold Wood which contains species rich rides within Ancient Replanted broadleaved woodland. |
| Lower Canfold Wood SNCI | WA041 | TQ084392 | 19.5 ha | Waverley | See RECORDER site I254/1 above. |
| Fishpond Copse SNCI | WA044 | TQ073401 | 4.1 ha | Waverley | Traditionally managed Ancient Semi-natural Woodland with diverse and abundant flora, including 26 ancient woodland indicator species. |
| Ashen Copse SNCI | WA045 | TQ073403 | 8.8 ha | Waverley | Previously managed Ancient Semi-natural Woodland with diverse and abundant flora, including 23 ancient woodland indicator species. |
| Massers Wood (Eastern Section) SNCI | WA056 | TQ077355 | 13.4 ha | Waverley | Secondary semi-natural woodland with coppice, adjacent to an ancient woodland, but still contains 14 ancient woodland indicator species. |
| Eastgate Wood West SNCI | WA086 | TQ081373 | 5.4 ha | Waverley | NVC W8 woodland with base rich Ancient Semi-natural Woodland. |
| South Vachery Wood SNCI & Vachery Pond and Woodland Complex SNCI | WA091 | TQ066369 & TQ070373 | 2.4 ha & 33.6 ha | Waverley | Secondary broadleaved NVC W8 species-rich woodland with stream and very large lake that is a rare resource in this part of the county, providing a valuable site for breeding and wintering wildfowl and scarce winter visitors. |
| Fernfell Fields SNCI | WA097 | TQ067413 | 21.5 ha | Waverley | Semi-improved grassland; neutral – acid transitions, old hedgerows, scrub margins, part of the Hurt Wood complex. Barn Owls (<i>Tyto alba</i>) are known to be present. |
| Bookhurst SNCI | WA114 | TQ076392 | 15.4 ha | Waverley | More than 5ha Ancient Semi-natural Woodland with 25 ancient woodland indicator species being recorded. |
| East of Fowls Copse SNCI | WA124 | TQ068415 | 6.9 ha | Waverley | Semi-natural woodland forming a southern extension to the Hurt Wood, both sites (description incorporates RECORDER site 3386 not included in this report) may be of ancient origin as they each contain 19 ancient woodland indicator species. |
| High Canfold Brook SNCI | WA126 | TQ072410 | 6.9 ha | Waverley | Ancient Semi-natural Woodland in excess of 5 ha and secondary ghyll woodland including Hornbeam (<i>Carpinus betulus</i>) coppice supporting a number of ancient woodland indicator species and other protected species. |
| South Wood and Broomhall Copse SNCI | WA149 | TQ079347 | 10.5 ha | Waverley | Part of an Ancient Semi-natural woodland that continues into Sussex (where it also currently has SNCI designation). Automatic selection as greater than 5ha Ancient Semi-natural Woodland. |

3.2 Ancient Woodland

Ancient woodland is defined by Natural England as a site that has had a continuous woodland cover since at least 1600 AD. It is an irreplaceable, wildlife-rich habitat, and often includes important archaeological features. Surrey is one of the most wooded parts of lowland Britain and supports approximately 37,700 ha of woodland, of which, 11,935 ha (or 7.1% of the of the County) are considered to be Ancient.

Ancient woodland is commonly divided into two broad categories, Ancient Semi-natural Woodland and Plantations on Ancient Woodland Sites. Both types of stand are classed as ancient woodland and are given equal protection under the National Planning Policy Framework. Ancient semi-natural woodland (ASNW) are stands that are composed predominantly of trees and shrubs native to the site that do not obviously originate from planting. They include stands that may have been managed by coppicing or pollarding in the past, as well as those where the tree and shrub layer has grown up by natural regeneration. Plantations on ancient woodland sites (PAWS) are areas of ancient woodland where the original native tree cover has been felled and replaced by planted stock most commonly of a species not native to the site, for example conifers such as Norway Spruce (*Picea abies*) or Corsican Pine (*Pinus nigra var. maritime*), but also broadleaves such as Sycamore (*Acer pseudoplatanus*) or Sweet Chestnut (*Castanea sativa*). These sites often retain some ancient woodland features such as soils, ground flora, fungi, and woodland archaeology – and they can respond well to restoration management.

Ancient woodland status is determined using information from historic Ordnance Survey and other historic sources and information about the name of the wood, its shape, relief, internal boundaries and location relative to other features such as parish boundaries. Ground survey information such as flora and historical features plus aerial photography interpretation is also used when available. The original inventory was produced by Nature Conservancy Council (later English Nature) on a county-by-county basis in the 1980's and 1990's and included all sites over two hectares in size. Access to additional resources and advances in digital mapping techniques mean that it is now possible to map woodlands under two hectares with greater ease and accuracy and since 2005 this led to an on-going project to completely revise and update the Ancient Woodland Inventory across the South East. The Surrey Ancient Woodland Survey was carried out by SBIC on behalf of Natural England, Forestry Commission, Surrey Hills AONB, Surrey County Council and ten Borough/District Councils from 2009 until 2011. The results of this work have now been adopted by Natural England and incorporated into the national ancient woodland inventory. The details of any ancient woodland sites contained in this report taken from the final SBIC version of this dataset. Please note, the Ancient Woodland Inventory should always be classed as “provisional” and will be reviewed and updated as new information comes to light.

One hundred and twenty three sites falling either wholly or partially within Ewhurst Civil Parish appear on the Revised Ancient Woodland Inventory ⁴ for the County.

The following table shows the unique identification for each site, site name (where known), an Ordnance Survey grid reference and the area of the site as shown on the Inventory. The site name and grid reference used are taken directly from the Inventory and may therefore not necessarily match those used elsewhere in this report.

| Code | Wood Name (Where Identified) | Type | Borough/District | Parish | Grid Reference | Area (ha) |
|----------|------------------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------|------------|----------------|-----------|
| SRY_150 | | Ancient Semi-natural Woodland | Waverley District (B) | Ewhurst CP | TQ097387 | 1.1 |
| SRY_152 | | Ancient Semi-natural Woodland | Waverley District (B) | Ewhurst CP | TQ098400 | 2.4 |
| SRY_157b | | Ancient Semi-natural Woodland | Waverley District (B) | Ewhurst CP | TQ098384 | 0.2 |
| SRY_164a | | Ancient Semi-natural Woodland | Waverley District (B) | Ewhurst CP | TQ102392 | 0.6 |
| SRY_165 | | Ancient Semi-natural Woodland | Waverley District (B) | Ewhurst CP | TQ106399 | 0.7 |
| SRY_167b | | Ancient Semi-natural Woodland | Waverley District (B) | Ewhurst CP | TQ103382 | 1.9 |
| SRY_168 | | Ancient Semi-natural Woodland | Waverley District (B) | Ewhurst CP | TQ104400 | 1.1 |
| SRY_234 | | Ancient Semi-natural Woodland | Waverley District (B) | Ewhurst CP | TQ100379 | 0.8 |
| SRY_235 | | Ancient Semi-natural Woodland | Waverley District (B) | Ewhurst CP | TQ099373 | 0.6 |
| SRY_236 | | Ancient Semi-natural Woodland | Waverley District (B) | Ewhurst CP | TQ094380 | 1.5 |
| SRY_239 | | Ancient Semi-natural Woodland | Waverley District (B) | Ewhurst CP | TQ097366 | 1.2 |
| SRY_241 | | Ancient Semi-natural Woodland | Waverley District (B) | Ewhurst CP | TQ089361 | 1.4 |
| SRY_242 | | Ancient Semi-natural Woodland | Waverley District (B) | Ewhurst CP | TQ083360 | 3.5 |
| SRY_253 | | Ancient Semi-natural Woodland | Waverley District (B) | Ewhurst CP | TQ086353 | 0.4 |
| SRY_258a | | Ancient Semi-natural Woodland | Waverley District (B) | Ewhurst CP | TQ099366 | 0.7 |
| SRY_258c | | Ancient Semi-natural Woodland | Waverley District (B) | Ewhurst CP | TQ100367 | 2.8 |
| SRY_259 | | Ancient Semi-natural Woodland | Waverley District (B) | Ewhurst CP | TQ102367 | 0.4 |
| SRY_260 | | Ancient Semi-natural Woodland | Waverley District (B) | Ewhurst CP | TQ102365 | 1.6 |
| SRY_263 | | Ancient Semi-natural Woodland | Waverley District (B) | Ewhurst CP | TQ103360 | 7.3 |
| SRY_265 | | Ancient Semi-natural Woodland | Waverley District (B) | Ewhurst CP | TQ106352 | 0.4 |
| SRY_266 | | Ancient Semi-natural Woodland | Waverley District (B) | Ewhurst CP | TQ100351 | 0.8 |
| SRY_271 | | Ancient Semi-natural Woodland | Waverley District (B) | Ewhurst CP | TQ086347 | 0.7 |
| SRY_286 | | Ancient Semi-natural Woodland | Waverley District (B) | Ewhurst CP | TQ097399 | 0.6 |
| SRY_678 | | Ancient Semi-natural Woodland | Waverley District (B) | Ewhurst CP | TQ092432 | 1.7 |
| SRY_733 | | Ancient Semi-natural Woodland | Waverley District (B) | Ewhurst CP | TQ087405 | 0.3 |

| | | | | | | |
|-----------|--|-------------------------------------|-----------------------|--------------|----------|------|
| SRY_738 | | Ancient Semi-natural Woodland | Waverley District (B) | Ewhurst CP | TQ083418 | 0.9 |
| SRY_740 | | Ancient Semi-natural Woodland | Waverley District (B) | Ewhurst CP | TQ084416 | 0.5 |
| SRY_743 | | Plantation on Ancient Woodland Site | Waverley District (B) | Cranleigh CP | TQ077423 | 10.1 |
| SRY_752 | | Ancient Semi-natural Woodland | Waverley District (B) | Ewhurst CP | TQ106419 | 1.4 |
| SRY_753 | | Ancient Semi-natural Woodland | Mole Valley District | Ewhurst CP | TQ108417 | 0.6 |
| SRY_755 | | Ancient Semi-natural Woodland | Waverley District (B) | Ewhurst CP | TQ107422 | 1.1 |
| SRY_756 | | Ancient Semi-natural Woodland | Mole Valley District | Ewhurst CP | TQ108409 | 0.4 |
| SRY_758c | | Ancient Semi-natural Woodland | Waverley District (B) | Ewhurst CP | TQ105409 | 1.5 |
| SRY_759 | | Ancient Semi-natural Woodland | Waverley District (B) | Ewhurst CP | TQ104423 | 0.7 |
| SRY_760 | | Ancient Semi-natural Woodland | Waverley District (B) | Ewhurst CP | TQ102406 | 0.2 |
| SRY_761 | | Ancient Semi-natural Woodland | Mole Valley District | Ewhurst CP | TQ108407 | 1.1 |
| SRY_910 | | Ancient Semi-natural Woodland | Waverley District (B) | Ewhurst CP | TQ099426 | 1.6 |
| SRY_2328a | | Ancient Semi-natural Woodland | Waverley District (B) | Ewhurst CP | TQ109401 | 0.7 |
| SRY_2609 | | Ancient Semi-natural Woodland | Waverley District (B) | Ewhurst CP | TQ084360 | 2.0 |
| SRY_2866 | | Plantation on Ancient Woodland Site | Waverley District (B) | Ewhurst CP | TQ076425 | 0.3 |
| SRY_2868 | | Ancient Semi-natural Woodland | Waverley District (B) | Ewhurst CP | TQ079419 | 1.2 |
| SRY_2869 | | Ancient Semi-natural Woodland | Waverley District (B) | Ewhurst CP | TQ078415 | 1.1 |
| SRY_2870 | | Ancient Semi-natural Woodland | Waverley District (B) | Ewhurst CP | TQ081415 | 0.3 |
| SRY_2871 | | Ancient Semi-natural Woodland | Waverley District (B) | Ewhurst CP | TQ096425 | 2.0 |
| SRY_2872b | | Plantation on Ancient Woodland Site | Waverley District (B) | Ewhurst CP | TQ091428 | 0.6 |
| SRY_2873 | | Ancient Semi-natural Woodland | Waverley District (B) | Ewhurst CP | TQ096423 | 0.6 |
| SRY_2874 | | Ancient Semi-natural Woodland | Waverley District (B) | Ewhurst CP | TQ097424 | 0.6 |
| SRY_2878 | | Ancient Semi-natural Woodland | Waverley District (B) | Ewhurst CP | TQ103408 | 0.5 |
| SRY_2901 | | Ancient Semi-natural Woodland | Mole Valley District | Ewhurst CP | TQ107363 | 3.4 |
| SRY_2905 | | Ancient Semi-natural Woodland | Waverley District (B) | Ewhurst CP | TQ094370 | 0.5 |
| SRY_2908 | | Ancient Semi-natural Woodland | Waverley District (B) | Ewhurst CP | TQ102379 | 1.8 |
| SRY_2910a | | Ancient Semi-natural Woodland | Waverley District (B) | Ewhurst CP | TQ107380 | 3.1 |
| SRY_2911a | | Ancient Semi-natural Woodland | Mole Valley District | Ewhurst CP | TQ109379 | 1.4 |
| SRY_2916 | | Ancient Semi-natural Woodland | Waverley District (B) | Ewhurst CP | TQ104388 | 0.3 |
| SRY_3707 | | Ancient Semi-natural Woodland | Waverley District (B) | Ewhurst CP | TQ087392 | 0.9 |
| SRY_3713 | | Ancient Semi-natural Woodland | Waverley District (B) | Ewhurst CP | TQ087379 | 0.4 |
| SRY_3763 | | Ancient Semi-natural Woodland | Waverley District (B) | Ewhurst CP | TQ088404 | 0.5 |
| SRY_3764 | | Ancient Semi-natural Woodland | Waverley District (B) | Ewhurst CP | TQ085403 | 0.5 |
| SRY_3767 | | Ancient Semi-natural Woodland | Waverley District (B) | Ewhurst CP | TQ088401 | 0.3 |

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|------------|--|-------------------------------|-----------------------|--------------|----------|------|
| SRY_3772 | | Ancient Semi-natural Woodland | Waverley District (B) | Ewhurst CP | TQ095388 | 2.3 |
| SRY_3773b | | Ancient Semi-natural Woodland | Waverley District (B) | Ewhurst CP | TQ092381 | 1.3 |
| SRY_3774b | | Ancient Semi-natural Woodland | Waverley District (B) | Ewhurst CP | TQ092368 | 2.4 |
| SRY_3780a | | Ancient Semi-natural Woodland | Waverley District (B) | Cranleigh CP | TQ082383 | 10.7 |
| SRY_3780c | | Ancient Semi-natural Woodland | Waverley District (B) | Cranleigh CP | TQ086384 | 9.3 |
| SRY_3781 | | Ancient Semi-natural Woodland | Waverley District (B) | Ewhurst CP | TQ090383 | 2.4 |
| SRY_3784 | | Ancient Semi-natural Woodland | Waverley District (B) | Cranleigh CP | TQ084396 | 0.6 |
| SRY_3791 | | Ancient Semi-natural Woodland | Waverley District (B) | Ewhurst CP | TQ080402 | 0.3 |
| SRY_3793 | | Ancient Semi-natural Woodland | Waverley District (B) | Ewhurst CP | TQ083405 | 0.9 |
| SRY_3794 | | Ancient Semi-natural Woodland | Waverley District (B) | Ewhurst CP | TQ083410 | 0.3 |
| SRY_3801a | | Ancient Semi-natural Woodland | Waverley District (B) | Ewhurst CP | TQ091384 | 1.8 |
| SRY_3801c | | Ancient Semi-natural Woodland | Waverley District (B) | Ewhurst CP | TQ092385 | 0.9 |
| SRY_3802 | | Ancient Semi-natural Woodland | Waverley District (B) | Ewhurst CP | TQ092386 | 0.6 |
| SRY_3803 | | Ancient Semi-natural Woodland | Waverley District (B) | Ewhurst CP | TQ090385 | 2.0 |
| SRY_3804 | | Ancient Semi-natural Woodland | Waverley District (B) | Ewhurst CP | TQ092387 | 4.5 |
| SRY_3910 | | Ancient Semi-natural Woodland | Waverley District (B) | Cranleigh CP | TQ082373 | 1.1 |
| SRY_3953 | | Ancient Semi-natural Woodland | Waverley District (B) | Cranleigh CP | TQ084388 | 3.8 |
| SRY_4032xx | | Ancient Semi-natural Woodland | Waverley District (B) | Cranleigh CP | TQ082356 | 7.6 |
| SRY_4033 | | Ancient Semi-natural Woodland | Waverley District (B) | Ewhurst CP | TQ085359 | 2.6 |
| SRY_4036 | | Ancient Semi-natural Woodland | Waverley District (B) | Ewhurst CP | TQ095374 | 1.8 |
| SRY_4058 | | Ancient Semi-natural Woodland | Waverley District (B) | Ewhurst CP | TQ105398 | 4.7 |
| SRY_4089 | | Ancient Semi-natural Woodland | Waverley District (B) | Cranleigh CP | TQ084355 | 7.4 |
| SRY_4110b | | Ancient Semi-natural Woodland | Mole Valley District | Ewhurst CP | TQ110377 | 24.0 |
| SRY_4111 | | Ancient Semi-natural Woodland | Waverley District (B) | Ewhurst CP | TQ104370 | 1.8 |
| SRY_4112 | | Ancient Semi-natural Woodland | Waverley District (B) | Ewhurst CP | TQ106369 | 0.7 |
| SRY_4129 | | Ancient Semi-natural Woodland | Waverley District (B) | Ewhurst CP | TQ095349 | 1.3 |
| SRY_4130 | | Ancient Semi-natural Woodland | Waverley District (B) | Ewhurst CP | TQ098371 | 0.8 |
| SRY_4217 | | Ancient Semi-natural Woodland | Waverley District (B) | Ewhurst CP | TQ088434 | 8.6 |
| SRY_4230 | | Ancient Semi-natural Woodland | Waverley District (B) | Ewhurst CP | TQ077419 | 8.0 |
| SRY_4231 | | Ancient Semi-natural Woodland | Waverley District (B) | Cranleigh CP | TQ075416 | 2.5 |
| SRY_4233 | | Ancient Semi-natural Woodland | Waverley District (B) | Ewhurst CP | TQ097406 | 3.7 |
| SRY_4267 | | Ancient Semi-natural Woodland | Waverley District (B) | Ewhurst CP | TQ082412 | 13.1 |
| SRY_4780 | | Ancient Semi-natural Woodland | Waverley District (B) | Ewhurst CP | TQ102374 | 32.6 |
| SRY_4781 | | Ancient Semi-natural Woodland | Mole Valley District | Ewhurst CP | TQ108372 | 2.5 |

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|------------|--|-------------------------------------|------------------------|--------------|----------|------|
| SRY_4782a | | Ancient Semi-natural Woodland | Mole Valley District | Ewhurst CP | TQ106387 | 29.6 |
| SRY_4782b | | Ancient Semi-natural Woodland | Mole Valley District | Ewhurst CP | TQ110384 | 11.9 |
| SRY_4784 | | Ancient Semi-natural Woodland | Mole Valley District | Ewhurst CP | TQ108362 | 2.1 |
| SRY_4785 | | Ancient Semi-natural Woodland | Mole Valley District | Ewhurst CP | TQ108366 | 3.1 |
| SRY_4986 | | Ancient Semi-natural Woodland | Waverley District (B) | Ewhurst CP | TQ089384 | 7.9 |
| SRY_4987xx | | Ancient Semi-natural Woodland | Waverley District (B) | Cranleigh CP | TQ082380 | 11.7 |
| SRY_4994 | | Ancient Semi-natural Woodland | Waverley District (B) | Ewhurst CP | TQ079406 | 1.0 |
| SRY_4996 | | Ancient Semi-natural Woodland | Waverley District (B) | Cranleigh CP | TQ079400 | 38.4 |
| SRY_5000 | | Ancient Semi-natural Woodland | Waverley District (B) | Cranleigh CP | TQ082397 | 11.8 |
| SRY_5002 | | Ancient Semi-natural Woodland | Waverley District (B) | Ewhurst CP | TQ083406 | 6.0 |
| SRY_5036 | | Ancient Semi-natural Woodland | Waverley District (B) | Cranleigh CP | TQ076402 | 1.1 |
| SRY_5039 | | Ancient Semi-natural Woodland | Waverley District (B) | Ewhurst CP | TQ078407 | 1.0 |
| SRY_5074 | | Ancient Semi-natural Woodland | Waverley District (B) | Ewhurst CP | TQ103387 | 3.6 |
| SRY_5075 | | Plantation on Ancient Woodland Site | Waverley District (B) | Ewhurst CP | TQ109376 | 1.1 |
| SRY_5128 | | Plantation on Ancient Woodland Site | Guildford District (B) | Ewhurst CP | TQ096431 | 7.1 |
| SRY_5129 | | Plantation on Ancient Woodland Site | Waverley District (B) | Ewhurst CP | TQ092426 | 5.3 |
| SRY_5130 | | Plantation on Ancient Woodland Site | Waverley District (B) | Ewhurst CP | TQ088434 | 0.4 |
| SRY_5131 | | Plantation on Ancient Woodland Site | Waverley District (B) | Ewhurst CP | TQ088435 | 1.4 |
| SRY_5284 | | Plantation on Ancient Woodland Site | Waverley District (B) | Cranleigh CP | TQ082391 | 23.0 |
| SRY_5286 | | Plantation on Ancient Woodland Site | Waverley District (B) | Cranleigh CP | TQ075406 | 3.9 |
| SRY_5333 | | Ancient Semi-natural Woodland | Waverley District (B) | Ewhurst CP | TQ107387 | 1.1 |
| SRY_5396 | | Ancient Semi-natural Woodland | Waverley District (B) | Cranleigh CP | TQ076419 | 0.5 |
| SRY_5924c | | Ancient Semi-natural Woodland | Mole Valley District | Ewhurst CP | TQ109373 | 0.3 |
| SRY_6289 | | Ancient Semi-natural Woodland | Waverley District (B) | Ewhurst CP | TQ084370 | 0.5 |
| SRY_6305 | | Ancient Semi-natural Woodland | Waverley District (B) | Ewhurst CP | TQ092392 | 1.0 |
| SRY_6306 | | Ancient Semi-natural Woodland | Waverley District (B) | Ewhurst CP | TQ091394 | 0.7 |
| SRY_6307 | | Ancient Semi-natural Woodland | Waverley District (B) | Ewhurst CP | TQ093394 | 1.4 |
| SRY_6309 | | Ancient Semi-natural Woodland | Waverley District (B) | Ewhurst CP | TQ091391 | 0.5 |
| SRY_6455 | | Plantation on Ancient Woodland Site | Mole Valley District | Ewhurst CP | TQ108374 | 6.1 |
| SRY_6554 | | Ancient Semi-natural Woodland | Waverley District (B) | Ewhurst CP | TQ096426 | 12.5 |

In addition, forty-nine further sites fall within 500 metres of Ewhurst Civil Parish.

| Code | Wood Name (Where Identified) | Type | Borough/District | Parish | Grid Reference | Area (ha) |
|------------|------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-----------------------|--------------|----------------|-----------|
| SRY_163 | | Ancient Semi-natural Woodland | Mole Valley District | Abinger CP | TQ111393 | 0.2 |
| SRY_173 | | Ancient Semi-natural Woodland | Mole Valley District | Abinger CP | TQ111387 | 0.4 |
| SRY_261 | | Ancient Semi-natural Woodland | Mole Valley District | Abinger CP | TQ113364 | 7.5 |
| SRY_736 | | Ancient Semi-natural Woodland | Waverley District (B) | Cranleigh CP | TQ070418 | 0.4 |
| SRY_742xy | | Plantation on Ancient Woodland Site | Waverley District (B) | Cranleigh CP | TQ073422 | 0.8 |
| SRY_2333 | | Ancient Semi-natural Woodland | Mole Valley District | Abinger CP | TQ111401 | 0.2 |
| SRY_2612xx | | Ancient Semi-natural Woodland | Waverley District (B) | Cranleigh CP | TQ077356 | 10.8 |
| SRY_2867 | | Plantation on Ancient Woodland Site | Waverley District (B) | Cranleigh CP | TQ072420 | 4.8 |
| SRY_2899a | | Ancient Semi-natural Woodland | Mole Valley District | Abinger CP | TQ111359 | 0.7 |
| SRY_2909 | | Ancient Semi-natural Woodland | Mole Valley District | Abinger CP | TQ113374 | 0.3 |
| SRY_3714 | | Ancient Semi-natural Woodland | Waverley District (B) | Cranleigh CP | TQ081372 | 0.6 |
| SRY_3716 | | Ancient Semi-natural Woodland | Waverley District (B) | Cranleigh CP | TQ080373 | 1.1 |
| SRY_3766 | | Ancient Semi-natural Woodland | Waverley District (B) | Cranleigh CP | TQ073406 | 0.3 |
| SRY_3770 | | Ancient Semi-natural Woodland | Waverley District (B) | Cranleigh CP | TQ081376 | 0.2 |
| SRY_3780b | | Ancient Semi-natural Woodland | Waverley District (B) | Cranleigh CP | TQ079383 | 3.3 |
| SRY_3783x1 | | Ancient Semi-natural Woodland | Waverley District (B) | Cranleigh CP | TQ078395 | 0.2 |
| SRY_3783xx | | Plantation on Ancient Woodland Site | Waverley District (B) | Cranleigh CP | TQ079392 | 8.5 |
| SRY_3785 | | Ancient Semi-natural Woodland | Waverley District (B) | Cranleigh CP | TQ075399 | 0.7 |
| SRY_3786 | | Ancient Semi-natural Woodland | Waverley District (B) | Cranleigh CP | TQ078396 | 0.8 |
| SRY_3789 | | Ancient Semi-natural Woodland | Waverley District (B) | Cranleigh CP | TQ071408 | 0.9 |
| SRY_3942 | | Ancient Semi-natural Woodland | Waverley District (B) | Cranleigh CP | TQ076394 | 0.4 |
| SRY_3954 | | Ancient Semi-natural Woodland | Waverley District (B) | Cranleigh CP | TQ074402 | 0.5 |
| SRY_4017 | | Ancient Semi-natural Woodland | Mole Valley District | Abinger CP | TQ111362 | 2.8 |
| SRY_4018 | | Ancient Semi-natural Woodland | Mole Valley District | Abinger CP | TQ113369 | 6.4 |
| SRY_4023 | | Ancient Semi-natural Woodland | Mole Valley District | Abinger CP | TQ112389 | 2.1 |
| SRY_4044 | | Ancient Semi-natural Woodland | Waverley District (B) | Cranleigh CP | TQ080351 | 6.4 |
| SRY_4059 | | Ancient Semi-natural Woodland | Mole Valley District | Abinger CP | TQ113398 | 3.9 |
| SRY_4091 | | Ancient Semi-natural Woodland | Mole Valley District | Abinger CP | TQ110389 | 0.8 |
| SRY_4092 | | Ancient Semi-natural Woodland | Mole Valley District | Abinger CP | TQ110393 | 1.0 |
| SRY_4190 | | Ancient Semi-natural Woodland | Mole Valley District | Shere CP | TQ108429 | 6.3 |

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|------------|--|-------------------------------------|-----------------------|--------------|----------|------|
| SRY_4235 | | Plantation on Ancient Woodland Site | Waverley District (B) | Cranleigh CP | TQ069421 | 3.5 |
| SRY_4236 | | Plantation on Ancient Woodland Site | Waverley District (B) | Cranleigh CP | TQ073420 | 2.5 |
| SRY_4260 | | Ancient Semi-natural Woodland | Mole Valley District | Abinger CP | TQ113407 | 1.5 |
| SRY_4261 | | Ancient Semi-natural Woodland | Mole Valley District | Abinger CP | TQ113409 | 0.4 |
| SRY_4262 | | Ancient Semi-natural Woodland | Mole Valley District | Abinger CP | TQ114404 | 5.0 |
| SRY_4266 | | Ancient Semi-natural Woodland | Waverley District (B) | Cranleigh CP | TQ071415 | 9.1 |
| SRY_4759 | | Ancient Semi-natural Woodland | Waverley District (B) | Cranleigh CP | TQ068411 | 1.6 |
| SRY_4988 | | Ancient Semi-natural Woodland | Waverley District (B) | Cranleigh CP | TQ080375 | 3.5 |
| SRY_4991 | | Ancient Semi-natural Woodland | Waverley District (B) | Cranleigh CP | TQ076392 | 13.1 |
| SRY_4999b | | Ancient Semi-natural Woodland | Waverley District (B) | Cranleigh CP | TQ081395 | 5.0 |
| SRY_5027xx | | Ancient Semi-natural Woodland | Waverley District (B) | Cranleigh CP | TQ071409 | 3.0 |
| SRY_5028 | | Ancient Semi-natural Woodland | Waverley District (B) | Cranleigh CP | TQ072407 | 0.6 |
| SRY_5037 | | Ancient Semi-natural Woodland | Waverley District (B) | Cranleigh CP | TQ072402 | 7.9 |
| SRY_5038 | | Ancient Semi-natural Woodland | Waverley District (B) | Cranleigh CP | TQ073400 | 4.4 |
| SRY_5041 | | Ancient Semi-natural Woodland | Waverley District (B) | Cranleigh CP | TQ075408 | 0.4 |
| SRY_5287 | | Plantation on Ancient Woodland Site | Waverley District (B) | Cranleigh CP | TQ077397 | 4.8 |
| SRY_5673 | | Ancient Semi-natural Woodland | Mole Valley District | Abinger CP | TQ112396 | 0.3 |
| SRY_5926 | | Ancient Semi-natural Woodland | Mole Valley District | Abinger CP | TQ109369 | 0.8 |
| SRY_5947 | | Ancient Semi-natural Woodland | Mole Valley District | Abinger CP | TQ113412 | 4.3 |

3.3 Conservation Verges

The Surrey Road Verge Habitat Action Plan (RVHAP - part of the Surrey Biodiversity Action Plan) aims to raise awareness of the biodiversity potential of vergeside habitat and identifies how this can be managed to maintain and enhance biodiversity in a way which best balances the competing interests of conservation and road safety. The RVHAP has been produced by a working group including representatives from Surrey County Council, Borough and District Councils, the term contractors responsible for carrying out road verge management, Surrey Wildlife Trust, Surrey Botanical Society and Surrey Biodiversity Information Centre and is relevant to all those involved in the management of road verges in Surrey. A copy of the full plan can be viewed online at www.surreybiodiversitypartnership.org.

One of the key sections of the RVHAP was to identify the County's most important verges for wildlife. Once selected, these Conservation Verges were mapped by SBIC and information on their location passed to all relevant bodies including public utilities. Each Conservation Verge will also have a management regime applied to it which best supports the interest of that site.

The wildlife importance of many verges in Surrey has already been recognised as part of larger designated wildlife sites such as Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) or Sites of Nature Conservation Importance (SNCI) however the guidelines used to identify Conservation Verges apply different criteria which reflect the particular character of these sites. A verge of any length or size can become a Conservation Verge as long as it meets one of the following criteria:

- It supports a population of nationally or locally rare or scarce species or,
- It contains semi-natural vegetation containing a good population or assemblage of species of conservation interest in Surrey or,
- The verge is culturally important and of intrinsic value to local people for its wildlife or,
- It forms part of a larger site, or connects sites that have an existing wildlife designation such as a SSSI or SNCI.

The selection and review of Conservation Verges will be a continual process.

Three sites falling either wholly or partially within Ewhurst Civil Parish have been identified as Conservation Verges. The following table shows the unique identification number for each verge, the site name, an Ordnance Survey grid reference for the central point of the verge, its length and the nature conservation interest of each site.

| CV Number | Site Name | Length (m) | Grid Reference | Borough | Parish | Site Description | Biodiversity Interest |
|-----------|---------------|------------|----------------|-----------------------|------------|---|---|
| CV033 | Peaslake Road | 1449.53 | TQ09074344 | Waverley District (B) | Ewhurst CP | Both verges, approximately 200m in either direction from central grid reference. | County population of significance for Common Toad (<i>Bufo bufo</i>) - SCC registered toad crossing site number 31. |
| CV035 | Plough Lane 1 | 652.9 | TQ09523952 | Waverley District (B) | Ewhurst CP | Both verges, approximately 200m in either direction from central grid reference. | County population of significance for Common Toad (<i>Bufo bufo</i>) - SCC registered toad crossing site number 33. European protected species: Great crested newt (<i>Triturus cristatus</i>). |
| CV060 | Plough Lane 2 | 330.3 | TQ10113985 | Waverley District (B) | Ewhurst CP | Plough Lane, Ewhurst. Western side of the road from junction with Lower Breache Road (TQ10053973) to TQ1094005. | Supports <i>Cardamine impatiens</i> (Narrow-leaved Bitter-cress, Nationally Lower Risk; Near Threatened). |

In addition, one further site falling within 500 metres of Ewhurst Civil Parish has also been identified as a Conservation Verge.

| CV Number | Site Name | Length (m) | Grid Reference | Borough | Parish | Site Description | Biodiversity Interest |
|-----------|--------------|------------|----------------|------------------------|----------|---|--|
| CV059 | Ewhurst Road | 654.077 | TQ08824407 | Guildford District (B) | Shere CP | Ewhurst Road south of Peaslake village. Eastern side of the road from TQ08734438 to south of Gasson Farm (TQ08964379) | Supports <i>Melampyrum pratense</i> (Common Cow-wheat) and <i>Poa compressa</i> (Flattened Meadow-grass) both Surrey Scarce. |

4.0 Biodiversity Opportunity Areas

Biodiversity Opportunity Areas (BOAs) identify the most important areas for wildlife conservation in Surrey, where targeted conservation action will have the greatest benefit. The main aim within BOAs is to restore biodiversity at a landscape scale through the maintenance, restoration and creation of Priority habitats. BOAs have been identified across Surrey and link with BOAs mapped across the whole of south-east England. There are currently 50 BOAs covering some 39% of Surrey. These were mapped by SBIC in consultation with local authorities and conservation organisations in Surrey. They were identified by taking into account existing concentrations of Priority habitats and important areas for Priority species. The potential for habitat restoration was also considered and took into account geology, topography and hydrology. A policy statement is in preparation for each BOA identifying the features of biodiversity importance and its specific conservation objectives, as well as targets for maintenance, restoration and creation of Priority habitats, and recovery of Priority species populations.

Four BOAs have currently been identified within Ewhurst Civil Parish. These are;

- WG07 - Winterfold and the Hurtwood Greensand Ridge
- LW02 - Cranleigh Woodlands
- LW03 - Wallis Wood
- R04 - River Wey (plus tributaries)

A copy of the current draft BOA statements are included in Annex C and should be read in association with *Biodiversity Opportunity Areas: the basis for realising Surrey's ecological network*, Surrey Nature Partnership, December 2015

5.0 Habitats of Principal Importance

The Natural Environment and Rural Communities (NERC) Act came into force on 1st Oct 2006. Section 41 (S41) of the Act requires the Secretary of State to publish a list of habitats and species which are of principal importance for the conservation of biodiversity in England. The S41 list is used to guide decision-makers such as public bodies, including local and regional authorities, in implementing their duty under section 40 of the NERC Act 2006, to have regard to the conservation of biodiversity in England, when carrying out their normal functions. In particular:

- Regional Planning Bodies and Local Planning Authorities will use it to identify the species and habitats that should be afforded priority when applying the requirements of Planning Policy Statement 9 (PPS9) to maintain, restore and enhance species and habitats.
- Local Planning Authorities will use it to identify the species and habitats that require specific consideration in dealing with planning and development control, recognising that under PPS the aim of planning decisions should be to avoid harm to all biodiversity.
- All Public Bodies will use it to identify species or habitats that should be given priority when implementing the NERC Section 40 duty.

Fifty-six Habitats of Principal Importance are included on the S41 list. These are all the habitats in England that were identified as requiring action in the UK Biodiversity Action Plan (UK BAP) and continue to be regarded as conservation priorities in the subsequent UK Post-2010 Biodiversity Framework. They include terrestrial habitats such as upland hay meadows to lowland mixed deciduous woodland, and freshwater and marine habitats such as ponds and sub tidal sands and gravels.

Priority Habitats in Surrey

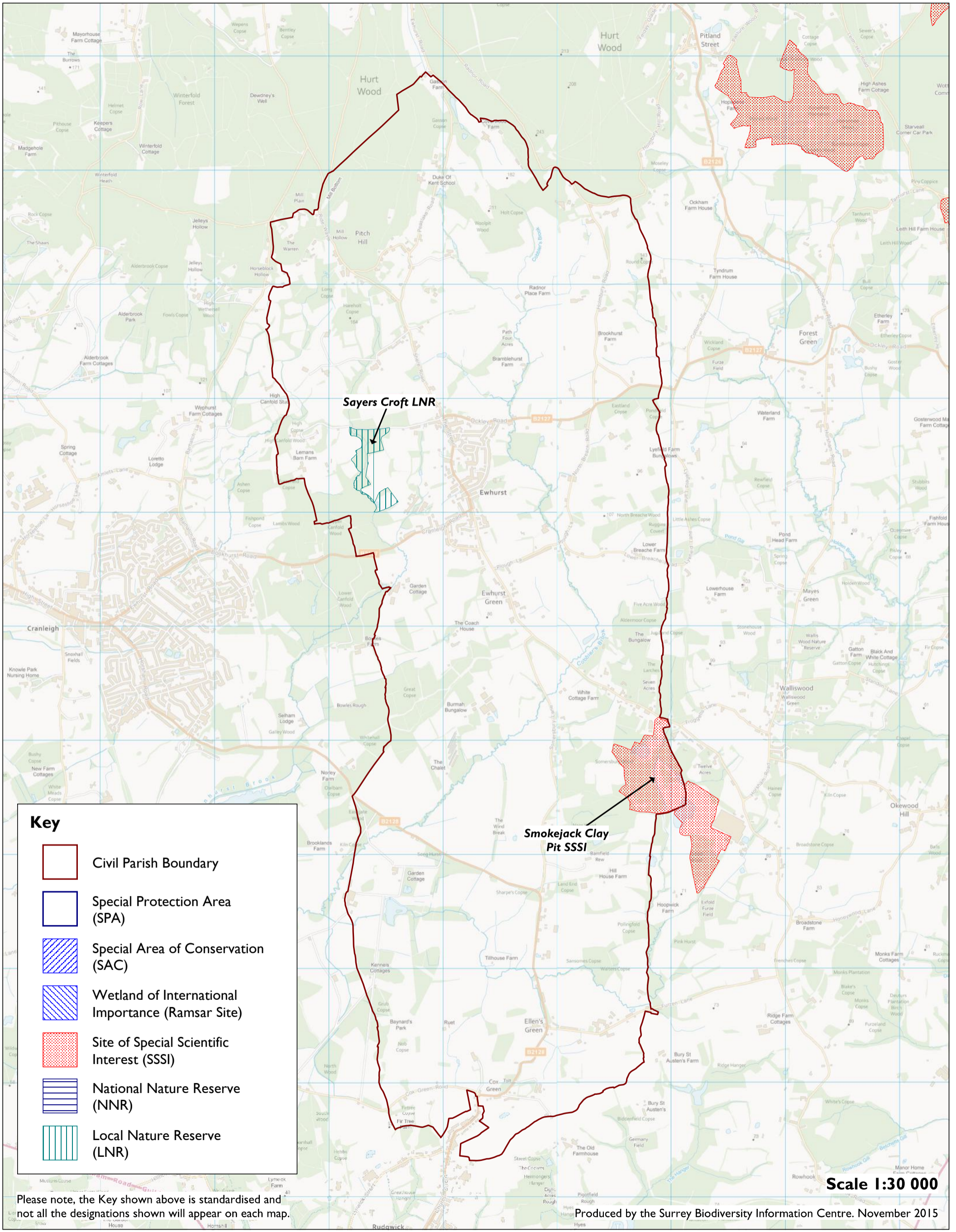
- Lowland Heathland: a key habitat, important for breeding birds, reptiles, invertebrates and rare wetland plants. Surrey has 13% of the national resource.
- Grasslands
 - Lowland Dry Acid Grassland: often associated with heathland on sandy and gravelly soils. Important for rare plants and invertebrates. Sensitive to nutrient changes.
 - Lowland Calcareous Grassland: a key habitat, associated with areas of chalk and limestone geology, such as in the North Downs and over a minor outcrop of calcareous sandstone in the Weald known as Bargate stone. Flower-rich, important for invertebrates (particularly butterflies). Sensitive to nutrient changes.
 - Lowland Meadows (Neutral Grassland): uncommon in Surrey but important for flowers, invertebrates and birds. Sensitive to changes in hydrology, nutrients and management.
- Woodlands

- Wood-pasture & Parkland: important for veteran trees, invertebrates, fungi and bats. Found mainly on old estates, and often incorporating one or more of the above grassland types.
- Lowland Beech & Yew Woodland: a key habitat, mainly in the North Downs but also the Low Weald.
- Lowland Mixed Deciduous Woodland: can have rich ground flora. Also important for bats, woodland birds and butterflies, occasionally support Dormice.
- Wet Woodland: of restricted distribution, mainly adjacent to waterbodies or part of a wetland habitat mosaic in river corridors. May support rare invertebrates.
- Traditional Orchards: restricted distribution, dependent on traditional management methods. Important for bats, invertebrates, mosses, lichens.
- Wetlands
 - Floodplain Grazing Marsh: a key habitat associated with river floodplains. Sometimes flower-rich, important for wading birds. Particularly sensitive to changes in hydrology and nutrients.
 - Lowland Fens: restricted distribution but important for rare invertebrates and plants, Water vole and perhaps Otter. Sensitive to changes in hydrology and nutrients.
 - Eutrophic Standing Waters: likely to be found in old gravel pits and reservoirs, often important for waterbirds.
 - Ponds: may be rich in plants and invertebrates. Likely to be breeding sites for amphibians. Sensitive to changes in hydrology and nutrient status.
 - Reedbeds: restricted distribution. Important for birds, may support Water voles, Harvest mice or rare plants. Sensitive to changes in hydrology.
 - Rivers: provide important wildlife corridors. Likely to support Water vole, maybe Otter, and a variety of invertebrates.
- Other
 - Hedgerows: an important linking habitat used by foraging birds and bats, Dormice and a range of invertebrates. (Subject to the Hedgerow Regulations 1997).
 - Open Mosaic Habitats: on previously developed land; examples include former quarries, gravel pits and ash lagoons - important for birds, invertebrates and specialist plants.
 - Arable field margins: strips around field edges managed to provide benefits for wildlife - can provide important food sources for birds and invertebrates.

Information on the location of Habitats of Principal Importance contain in this report is taken from Priority Habitats' Inventory (Single Habitats' Layer) for England recently developed by Natural England. This inventory replaces Natural England's separate BAP habitat inventories (produced from 1999 onwards and derived from habitat datasets collated from across the country) and combines the individual inventories into one national polygon layer. Habitats contained in the Single Habitat Layer are a simplified form of the full S4I list

Annex A – Site Maps

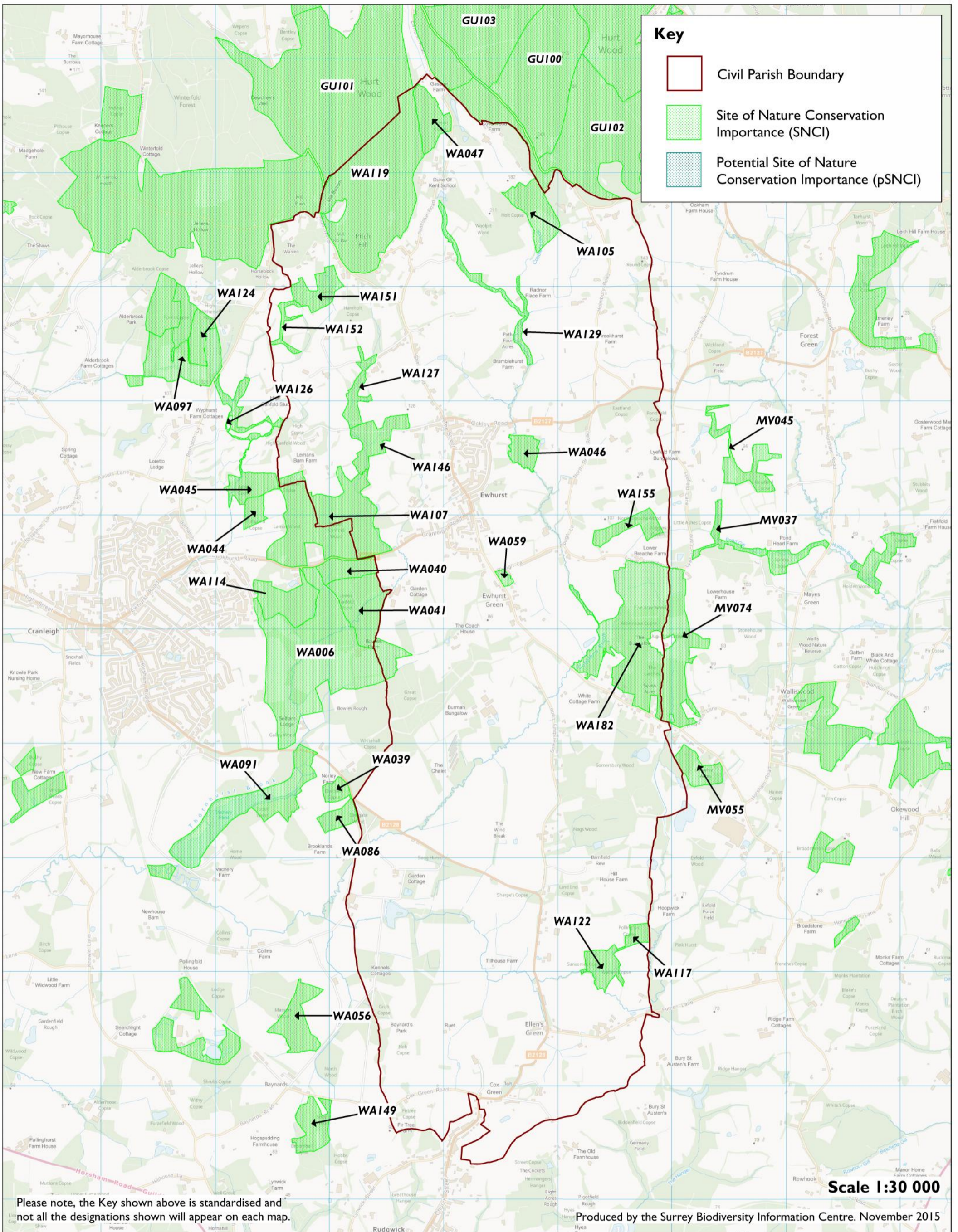




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Ewhurst Civil Parish Statutory Designated Wildlife Sites





Please note, the Key shown above is standardised and not all the designations shown will appear on each map.

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Ewhurst Civil Parish Sites of Nature Conservation Importance



Key



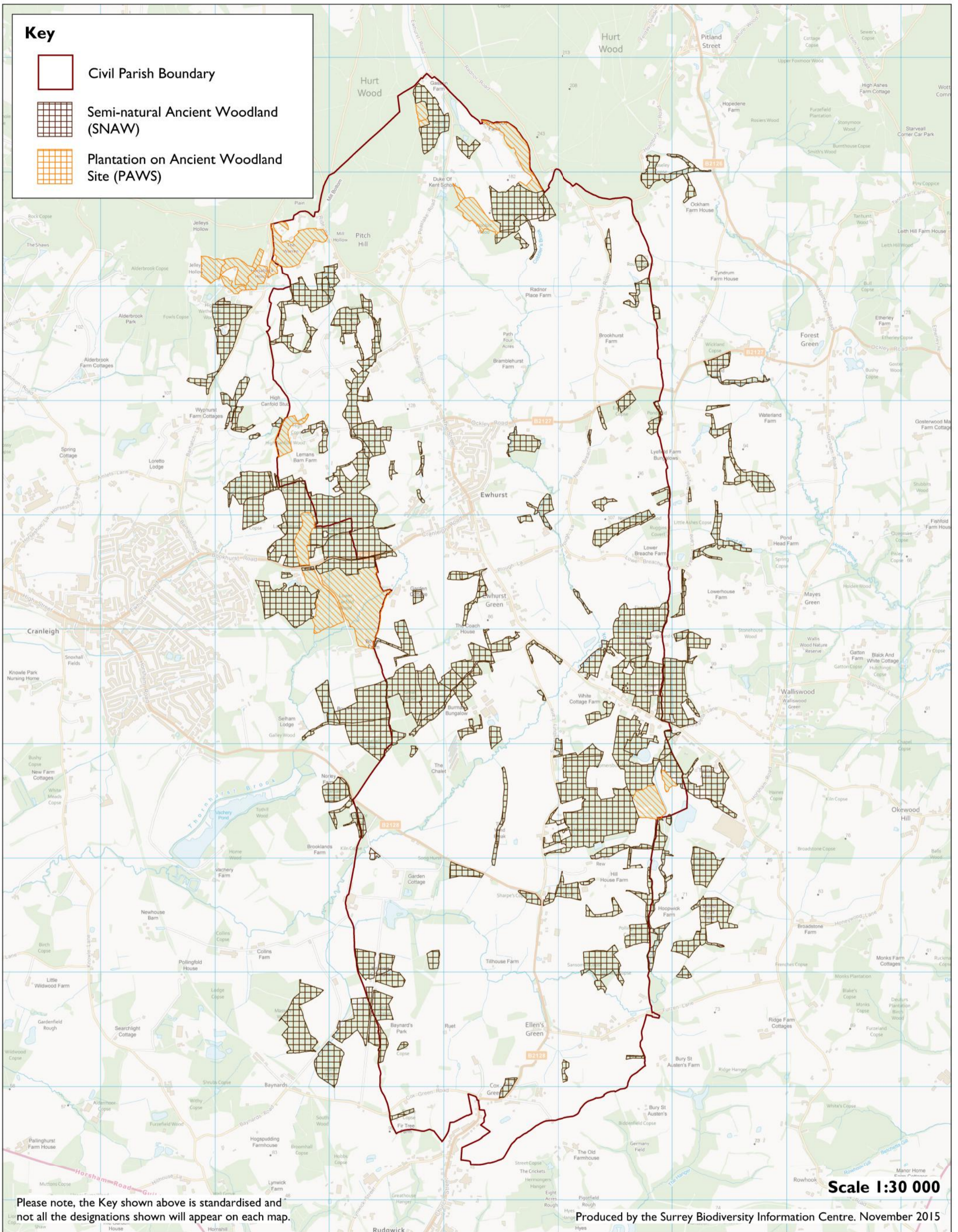
Civil Parish Boundary



Semi-natural Ancient Woodland (SNAW)



Plantation on Ancient Woodland Site (PAWS)



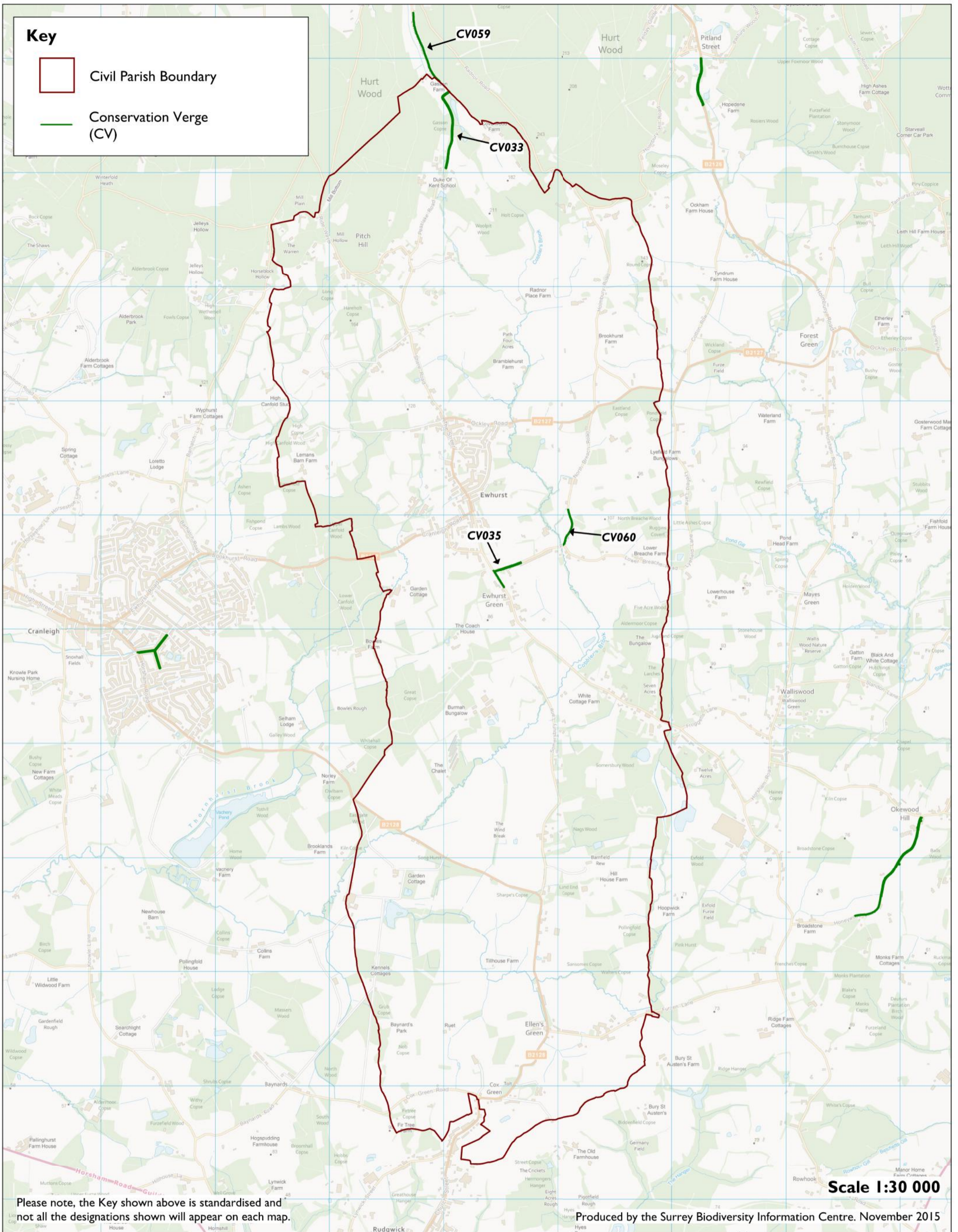
Please note, the Key shown above is standardised and not all the designations shown will appear on each map.

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**Ewhurst Civil Parish
Revised Ancient
Woodland Inventory**

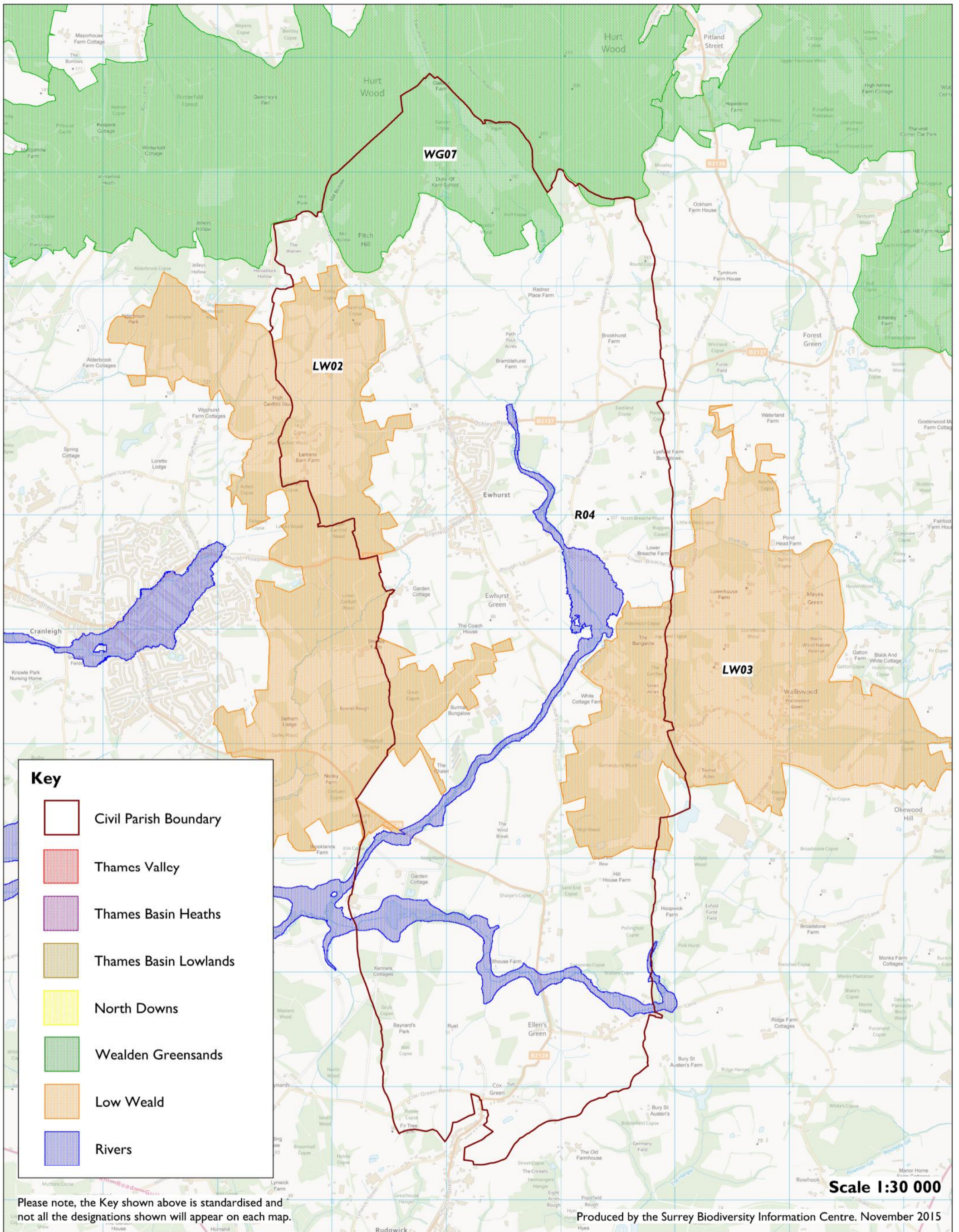




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Ewhurst Civil Parish Conservation Verges





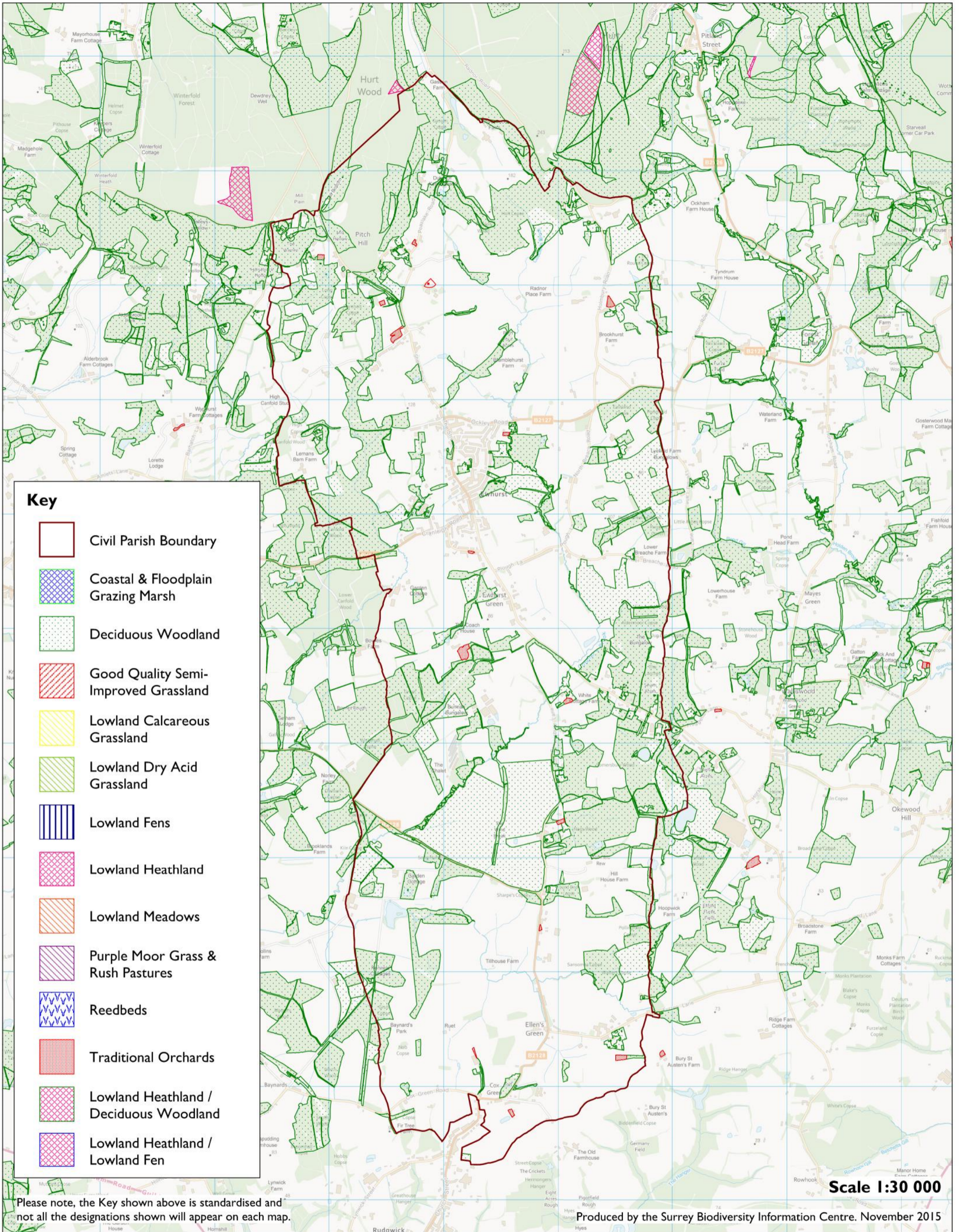
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Ewhurst Civil Parish Biodiversity Opportunity Areas





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Ewhurst Civil Parish Natural England Priority Habitats Inventory



Annex B – SSSI Citations



COUNTY: SURREY SITE NAME: SMOKEJACK CLAY PIT

DISTRICT: WAVERLEY & MOLE VALLEY

Status: Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) notified under Section 28 of the Wildlife, and Countryside Act 1981.

Local Planning Authority: WAVERLEY BOROUGH COUNCIL, Mole Valley District Council

National Grid Ref: TQ 111372 Area: 76.32 (ha.) 188.51 (ac.)

Ordnance Survey Sheet 1:50,000: 187 1:10,000: TQ 13 NW

Date notified (Under 1981 Act): 1992

Other Information:

This is a new site and is to be included in 'A Geological Conservation Review'.

Reasons for Notification:

The site consists of a pit in the lower Weald Clay Group, probably near the Hauterivian-Barremian boundary. Important for depositional environments and faunas, its dark to light grey and brown clays with siderite concretions have yielded insects, ostracods, molluscs, fish, articulated and disarticulated bones of reptiles, and numerous gastroliths.

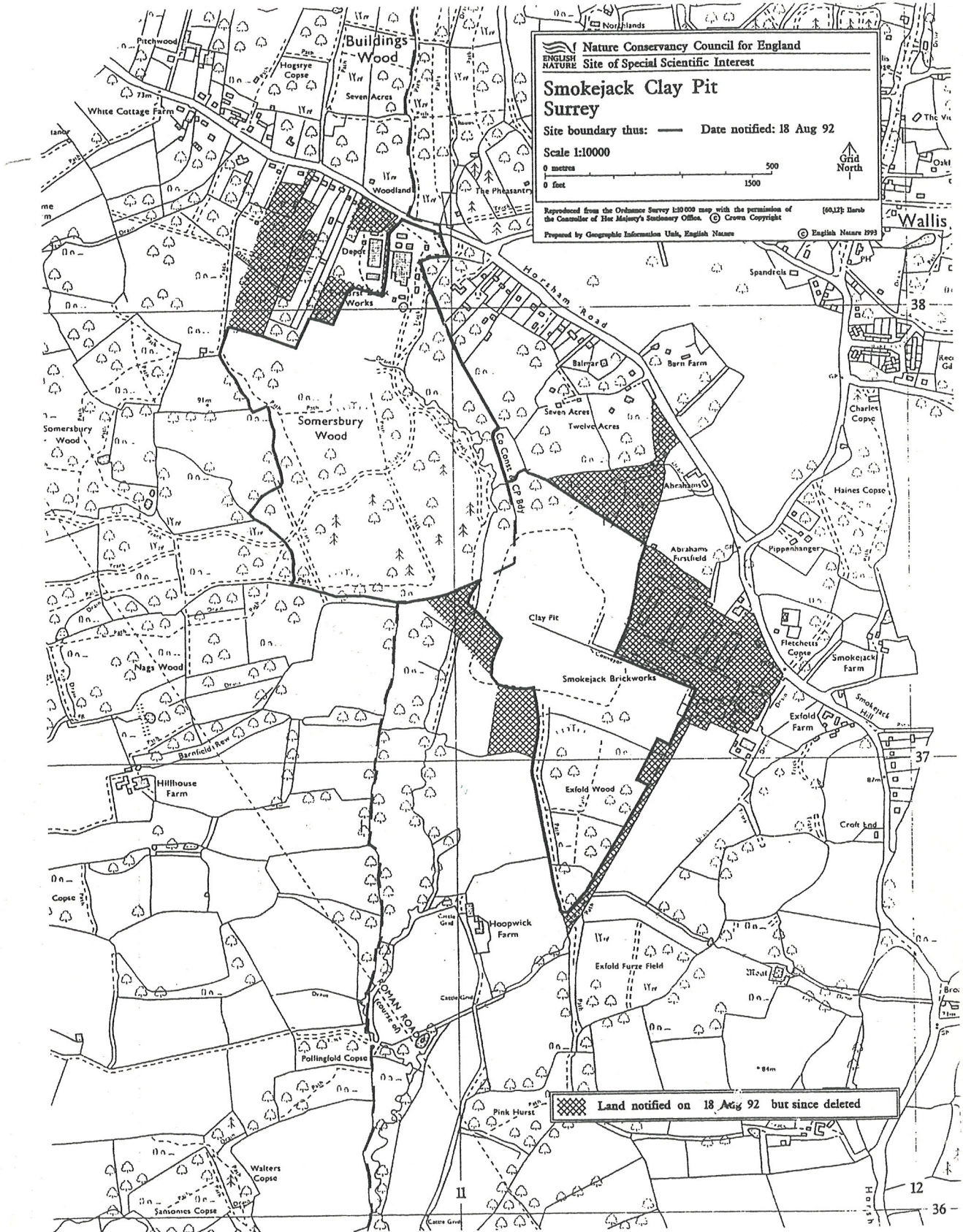
The insects occur in siltstone concretions, the fossils not occurring as common debris as is often the case but in a fine-grained matrix with fine detail preserved. Some six orders have so far been recorded.

The reptilian remains consist of crocodile teeth, coprolites and a partial skeleton of *Iguanodon*. The unique fish-eating theropod dinosaur, *Baronyx walkeri*, was discovered at this site. It is the best Weald Clay reptile site currently available.

The overlying Alford Sand Member (BGS Bed 5c) comprises lenticular-bedded silty clay and silt, possibly the resins of a brackish tidal lagoon, passing up into a bioturbated sandstone with *Ophiomorpha* which is probably an old brackish lagoon lower shoreface. The sand is predominantly from Cornubia (high K -- feldspar, tourmaline and tourmaline fine aggregates; low microcline, garnet and staurite < kyanite).

While the sand's origin is similar to those of the preceding members (e.g. at Billingshurst), the depositional environments are entirely different.

NEW MAP



Annex C – Biodiversity Opportunity Area Draft Statements

| |
|---|
| <p style="text-align: center;">Biodiversity Opportunity Area WG07: Winterfold & the Hurtwood Greensand Ridge</p> |
| <p>Local authorities: Guildford, Waverley</p> |
| <p>Aim & justification</p> <p>The aim of Biodiversity Opportunity Areas (BOAs) is to establish a strategic framework for conserving and enhancing biodiversity at a landscape-scale, making our wildlife more robust to changing climate and socio-economic pressures. BOAs are those areas where targeted maintenance, restoration and creation of Natural Environment & Rural Communities (NERC) Act ‘Habitats of Principal Importance’, ie. Priority habitats will have the greatest benefit towards achieving this aim.</p> <p>Recognition of BOAs directly meets National Planning Policy Framework policy for the planning system to contribute to international commitments for halting the overall decline in biodiversity, by establishing coherent ecological networks that are more resilient to current and future pressures (para. 109). Designation of BOAs in local plans will also fulfil NPPF requirements to plan for biodiversity at a landscape-scale across local authority boundaries; and identify & map components of the local ecological networks (para. 117).</p> <p>Explanatory</p> <p><i>BOAs identify the most important areas for wildlife conservation remaining in Surrey and each include a variety of habitats, providing for an ‘ecosystem approach’ to nature conservation across and beyond the county. By working with larger, more dynamic ecosystems, it will be possible to create a wider range of habitats and their variants, which will in turn increase the ability of the landscape to support the largest variety of species.</i></p> |
| <p>1. Overview</p> <p>This Biodiversity Opportunity Area includes an elevated ridgeline of largely afforested commonlands from Winterfold Heath in the west, through Peaslake and the Hurt Wood estate to Holmbury St Mary in the east. The BOA is contiguous with WG06 at Farley Heath. Area: 1212 ha</p> |
| <p>2. National Character Areas</p> <p>Wealden Greensands (NCA 120)</p> |
| <p>3. Profile</p> <p>3.1 Geology</p> <p>Lower greensand, Weald clay. A densely contoured landscape typical of the Greensand ridge, rising abruptly from the Wealden plain to the south to heights of 257m at Pitch Hill and 261m on Holmbury Hill. A narrow stream valley bisects the BOA south of Peaslake</p> <p>3.2 Biodiversity</p> <p>3.2.1 Statutory protected sites AONB: Surrey Hills</p> <p>3.2.2 Local Sites SNCI: 11+</p> <p>3.2.3 NERC Act S.41</p> <p>Habitats of Principal Importance (Priority habitats): Heathland, Acid grassland, Mixed deciduous woodland, Beech & Yew woodland, Wet woodland</p> <p>Species of Principal Importance (Priority species): Plants: Glandular eyebright Invertebrates: Small heath, White admiral, Shining guest ant, Tormentil mining bee, Mottled bee-fly Vertebrates: Bullfinch, Cuckoo, Dunnock, Grasshopper warbler*, Lesser spotted woodpecker, Linnet, Nightjar, Marsh tit, Skylark, Song thrush, Spotted flycatcher, Tree pipit, Turtle dove, Willow tit*, Woodlark, Wood warbler, Yellowhammer; Adder, Common lizard, Grass snake, Sand lizard, Slow-worm, Smooth snake, Common toad; Brown long-eared bat, Common dormouse, Hedgehog, Noctule bat, Polecat, Soprano pipistrelle bat</p> <p>3.2.4 Further important species interest: Heath cudweed, Heath pearlwort, Ivy-leaved crowfoot, Lemon-scented fern, Lily-of-the-valley, Lousewort, Pale sedge, Round-fruited rush, Royal fern, Smooth</p> |

* probably extinct in BOA

Surrey Biodiversity Opportunity Area Policy Statement

| | | | | | | | |
|---|-----------------|------------------|------------------|---------------------|--|--|--|
| <p>cat's-ear, Stag's-horn clubmoss; Crossbill, Firecrest, Redstart, Nightingale</p> <p>3.2.5 Ancient woodland: present, including PAWS</p> <p>3.2.6 Landscape scale conservation activity: Surrey Countryside Partnerships team (Heathland Project)</p> <p>3.3 Archaeology Large univallate hillfort at Felday; Holmbury Camp (a small multivallate hillfort north of Three Mile Road); Roman road at Winterfold Forest</p> <p>3.4 Access</p> <p>3.4.1 Publically-accessible Natural OS: Winterfold Heath, Hurt Wood estate (Albury & Bray-Ockley Estates/Friends of the Hurtwood)</p> <p>3.4.2 Long-distance PRoW, etc: Greensand Way</p> <p>3.5 Key ecosystem services Timber production; Agricultural production; Carbon sequestration; Flooding regulation; Recreational (walking, equestrian, mountain-biking, angling)</p> <p>3.6 Socio-Economic</p> <p>3.6.1 Employment profile: Silviculture & agriculture sector; Equine livery & services; Private education; Leisure sector (golf, equestrian & hospitality)</p> <p>3.6.2 LEP: Enterprise M3</p> | | | | | | | |
| <p>4. Objectives & Targets</p> <p>WG07/O1: SNCI protected by planning policy & in positive management. T1: All by 2020</p> <p>WG07/O2: Priority habitat restoration & creation.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mixed deciduous woodland (restoration only; Ancient woodland prioritised)/T2a: 75% by area • Beech & Yew woodland/T2b: 0.75 ha by 2020 • Wet woodland/T2c: 0.75 ha by 2020 • Heathland/T2d: 8.5 ha by 2020 • Acid grassland/T2e: 7.5 ha by 2020 <p>WG07/O3: Priority species recovery.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • T3: By 2020, evidence of at least stabilisation & preferably recovery in the local populations of listed Priority species: <table style="width: 100%; border: none;"> <tr> <td style="width: 33%;">Nightjar</td> <td style="width: 33%;">Woodlark</td> <td style="width: 33%;">Marsh tit</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Smooth snake</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </table> | Nightjar | Woodlark | Marsh tit | Smooth snake | | | |
| Nightjar | Woodlark | Marsh tit | | | | | |
| Smooth snake | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | |

| Biodiversity Opportunity Area LW02: Cranleigh Woods | |
|--|--|
| Local authorities: Waverley | |
| <p>Aim & justification:</p> <p>The aim of Biodiversity Opportunity Areas (BOAs) is to establish a strategic framework for conserving and enhancing biodiversity at a landscape-scale, making our wildlife more robust to changing climate and socio-economic pressures. BOAs are those areas where targeted maintenance, restoration and creation of Natural Environment & Rural Communities (NERC) Act 'Habitats of Principal Importance', ie. Priority habitats will have the greatest benefit towards achieving this aim.</p> <p>Recognition of BOAs directly meets National Planning Policy Framework policy for the planning system to contribute to international commitments for halting the overall decline in biodiversity, by establishing coherent ecological networks that are more resilient to current and future pressures (para. 109). Designation of BOAs in local plans will also fulfil NPPF requirements to plan for biodiversity at a landscape-scale across local authority boundaries; and identify & map components of the local ecological networks (para. 117).</p> <p>Explanatory</p> <p><i>BOAs identify the most important areas for wildlife conservation remaining in Surrey and each include a variety of habitats, providing for an 'ecosystem approach' to nature conservation across and beyond the county. By working with larger, more dynamic ecosystems, it will be possible to create a wider range of habitats and their variants, which will in turn increase the ability of the landscape to support the largest variety of species.</i></p> | |
| <p>1. Overview</p> <p>This Biodiversity Opportunity Area includes the largely wooded farmland between Cranleigh and Ewhurst. The BOA meets R04 (River Wey & tributaries) on the southern boundary. Area: 676.9 ha</p> | |
| <p>2. National Character Areas</p> <p>Low Weald (NCA 121), Wealden Greensands (NCA 120)</p> | |
| <p>3. Profile</p> <p>3.1 Geology</p> <p>Weald Clay, Lower Greensand. Gently undulating clay plain with a deep "gill" drainage pattern; increasingly steeper to the north, rising to a maximum 164m on the northern boundary at Rapsley Farm</p> <p>3.2 Biodiversity</p> <p>3.2.1 Statutory protected sites</p> <p>LNR: Sayer's Croft AONB: Surrey Hills</p> <p>3.2.2 Local Sites</p> <p>SNCI: 20</p> <p>3.2.3 NERC Act S.41</p> <p>Habitats of Principal Importance (Priority habitats): Mixed deciduous woodland, Wet woodland, Meadows, Hedgerows, Ponds</p> <p>Species of Principal Importance (Priority species):</p> <p>Plants: Chamomile*, Corn buttercup*, Pennyroyal*, Yellow centaury, Spreading-leaved beardless-moss, Pitted frillwort (a liverwort)</p> <p>Invertebrates: Brown hairstreak, Dingy skipper, Grizzled skipper, Small heath, White admiral, Wood white, Forester moth, Heart moth, Stag beetle, Black-headed mason wasp</p> <p>Vertebrates: Bullfinch, Cuckoo, Dunnock, Hawfinch, Lapwing, Lesser spotted woodpecker, Linnet, Marsh tit, Skylark, Song thrush, Spotted flycatcher, Tree sparrow*, Turtle dove, Willow tit*, Yellowhammer; Adder, Common lizard, Grass snake, Slow-worm, Common toad, Great crested newt; Barbastelle bat, Bechstein's bat, Brown long-eared bat, Common dormouse, Hedgehog, Noctule bat, Soprano pipistrelle bat</p> <p>3.2.4 Further important species interest: Black poplar, Dyer's greenweed, Early marsh-orchid, Greater butterfly-orchid, Harsh downy-rose, Narrow-leaved bittercress, Pale sedge, Wood small-</p> | |

* probably extinct in BOA

Surrey Biodiversity Opportunity Area Policy Statement

reed, Zigzag clover; Woodland grasshopper; Nightingale

3.2.5 Ancient woodland: present, including PAWS

3.2.6 Landscape scale conservation activity: Wey Landscape Partnership (inc. Wey Diffuse Pollution Advice Project)

3.3 Archaeology

Roman villa at Rapsley Farm; Roman road (course of)

3.4 Access

3.4.1 Publically-accessible Natural OS: Fowls Copse, Bowles Rough (Surrey Wildlife Trust); Sayers Croft Nature Reserve (Sayer's Croft Environmental Education Trust)

3.4.2 Long-distance PRoW, etc: -

3.5 Key ecosystem services

Agricultural production; Timber production; Carbon sequestration; Flooding regulation; Pollination services; Recreational (walking, equestrian, golf, angling, water-sports, nature observation)

3.6 Socio-Economic

3.6.1 Employment profile: Agriculture & silviculture sector; Equine livery, breeding & services; Leisure sector (golf, equestrian & hospitality); Environmental education

3.6.2 LEP: Enterprise M3

4. Objectives & Targets

LW02/O1: SNCI protected by planning policy & in positive management. **T1:** All by 2020

LW02/O2: Priority habitat restoration & creation.

- **Mixed deciduous woodland**
(restoration only; Ancient woodland prioritised)/**T2a:** 75% by area
- **Wet woodland /T2b:** 0.75 ha by 2020
- **Meadows/T2c:** 2.25 ha by 2020
- **Ponds/T2d:** 0.75 ha by 2020

LW02/O3: Priority species recovery.

- **T3:** By 2020, evidence of at least stabilisation & preferably recovery in the local populations of listed Priority species:

Wood white

Great crested newt

Marsh tit

Common dormouse

| Biodiversity Opportunity Area LW03: Wallis Wood | |
|--|--|
| Local authorities: Mole Valley, Waverley | |
| <p>Aim & justification:</p> <p>The aim of Biodiversity Opportunity Areas (BOAs) is to establish a strategic framework for conserving and enhancing biodiversity at a landscape-scale, making our wildlife more robust to changing climate and socio-economic pressures. BOAs are those areas where targeted maintenance, restoration and creation of Natural Environment & Rural Communities (NERC) Act 'Habitats of Principal Importance', ie. Priority habitats will have the greatest benefit towards achieving this aim.</p> <p>Recognition of BOAs directly meets National Planning Policy Framework policy for the planning system to contribute to international commitments for halting the overall decline in biodiversity, by establishing coherent ecological networks that are more resilient to current and future pressures (para. 109). Designation of BOAs in local plans will also fulfil NPPF requirements to plan for biodiversity at a landscape-scale across local authority boundaries; and identify & map components of the local ecological networks (para. 117).</p> <p>Explanatory</p> <p><i>BOAs identify the most important areas for wildlife conservation remaining in Surrey and each include a variety of habitats, providing for an 'ecosystem approach' to nature conservation across and beyond the county. By working with larger, more dynamic ecosystems, it will be possible to create a wider range of habitats and their variants, which will in turn increase the ability of the landscape to support the largest variety of species.</i></p> | |
| <p>1. Overview</p> <p>This Biodiversity Opportunity Area includes a largely wooded landscape centred on the village of Walliswood, south of Forest Green. The BOA meets R04 (River Wey & tributaries) on its western boundary. Area: 572.5 ha</p> | |
| <p>2. National Character Areas</p> <p>Low Weald (NCA 121)</p> | |
| <p>3. Profile</p> <p>3.1 Geology</p> <p>Weald Clay. Undulating clay plain dissected by a deep "gill" drainage pattern, rising to a maximum 103m at Mays Court</p> <p>3.2 Biodiversity</p> <p>3.2.1 Statutory protected sites</p> <p>SSSI: Smokejack Claypit (geological interest only)</p> <p>3.2.2 Local Sites</p> <p>SNCI: 6</p> <p>3.2.3 NERC Act S.41</p> <p>Habitats of Principal Importance (Priority habitats): Mixed deciduous woodland, Wet woodland, Meadows, Hedgerows, Ponds</p> <p>Species of Principal Importance (Priority species):</p> <p>Invertebrates: Brown hairstreak, Dingy skipper, Grizzled skipper, Small heath, White admiral, Stag beetle, Black-headed mason wasp</p> <p>Vertebrates: Bullfinch, Dunnock, Hawfinch, Lapwing, Lesser spotted woodpecker, Linnets, Marsh tit, Skylark, Song thrush, Spotted flycatcher, Turtle dove, Willow tit*, Yellowhammer; Adder, Common lizard, Grass snake, Slow-worm, Common toad, Great crested newt; Bechstein's bat, Brown long-eared bat, Common dormouse, Harvest mouse, Hedgehog, Noctule bat, Soprano pipistrelle bat</p> <p>3.2.4 Further important species interest: Bristle club-rush, Common bistort, Green-winged orchid, Greater butterfly-orchid, Fine-leaved water-dropwort, Harsh downy-rose, Lily-of-the-valley, Round-leaved dog-rose, Pale sedge, Silver hair-grass, Solomon's-seal, Wild daffodil, Zigzag clover; Purple emperor, Rosy marbled, Great oak beauty (both moths), Scarce chaser (a dragonfly), Triangle spider, Woodland grasshopper; Nightingale</p> | |

* probably extinct in BOA

Surrey Biodiversity Opportunity Area Policy Statement

3.2.5 Ancient woodland: present, including PAWS

3.2.6 Landscape scale conservation activity: Wey Landscape Partnership (inc. Wey Diffuse Pollution Advice Project)

3.3 Archaeology -

3.4 Access

3.4.1 Publically-accessible Natural OS: Wallis Wood (Surrey Wildlife Trust)

3.4.2 Long-distance PRow, etc: -

3.5 Key ecosystem services

Agricultural production; Timber production; Clay extraction; Carbon sequestration; Flooding regulation; Pollination services; Recreational (walking, equestrian, golf, angling, nature observation)

3.6 Socio-Economic

3.6.1 Employment profile: Agriculture & silviculture sector; Mining & waste sector; Equine livery & services; Leisure sector (golf, equestrian & hospitality)

3.6.2 LEP: Enterprise M3, Coast-to-Capital

4. Objectives & Targets

LW03/O1: SNCI protected by planning policy & in positive management. **TI:** All by 2020

LW03/O2: Priority habitat restoration & creation.

- **Mixed deciduous woodland**
(restoration only; Ancient woodland prioritised)/**T2a:** 75% by area
- **Wet woodland /T2b:** 0.75 ha by 2020
- **Meadows/T2c:** 2 ha by 2020
- **Ponds/T2d:** 0.75 ha by 2020

LW03/O3: Priority species recovery.

- **T3:** By 2020, evidence of at least stabilisation & preferably recovery in the local populations of listed Priority species:

White admiral **Lesser spotted woodpecker** **Marsh tit**
Common dormouse

Surrey Biodiversity Opportunity Area Policy Statement

Biodiversity Opportunity Area R04: River Wey (& tributaries)

Local authorities: Elmbridge, Guildford, Mole Valley, Runnymede, Surrey Heath, Waverley, Woking

Aim & justification:

The aim of **Biodiversity Opportunity Areas** (BOAs) is to establish a strategic framework for conserving and enhancing biodiversity at a landscape-scale, making our wildlife more robust to changing climate and socio-economic pressures. BOAs are those areas where targeted maintenance, restoration and creation of Natural Environment & Rural Communities (NERC) Act 'Habitats of Principal Importance', ie. **Priority habitats** will have the greatest benefit towards achieving this aim.

Recognition of BOAs directly meets **National Planning Policy Framework** policy for the planning system to contribute to international commitments for halting the overall decline in biodiversity, **by establishing coherent ecological networks that are more resilient to current and future pressures** (para. 109).

Designation of BOAs in local plans will also fulfil NPPF requirements to **plan for biodiversity at a landscape-scale across local authority boundaries; and identify & map components of the local ecological networks** (para. 117).

Explanatory

BOAs identify the most important areas for wildlife conservation remaining in Surrey and each include a variety of habitats, providing for an 'ecosystem approach' to nature conservation across and beyond the county. By working with larger, more dynamic ecosystems, it will be possible to create a wider range of habitats and their variants, which will in turn increase the ability of the landscape to support the largest variety of species.

1. Overview

This Biodiversity Opportunity Area includes the River Wey, its major tributaries and associated Flood Zone 3 from the county boundary with Hampshire and West Sussex to its confluence with the River Thames. It shares adjacency with several other BOAs, including LW03, WG01-03, WG06, TBH03-06, TV04 and R06¹, as well as Hampshire BOA 17. **Area:** 3578 ha

2. National Character Areas

[Low Weald](#) (NCA 121), [Wealden Greensands](#) (NCA 120), [North Downs](#) (NCA 119), [Hampshire Downs](#) (NCA 130), [Thames Basin Lowlands](#) (NCA 114), [Thames Basin Heaths](#) (NCA 129), [Thames Valley](#) (NCA 115)

3. Profile

3.1 Geology

The northern branch of the River Wey enters Surrey at Farnham and the southern branch at Frensham. It then drains much of the west of the county, crossing the grain of the Wealden strata on its course north toward the Thames. Above and below the confluence of its two major source branches at Tilford it occupies a narrow, constrained floodplain which only widens significantly below Guildford. The Wey's natural course has been extensively modified especially in its lower reaches, where there is an additional engineered channel, the Wey Navigation. Important sub-catchments include the Cranleigh Waters, Tillingbourne, Hoe Stream and the Addestone Bourne

3.2 Biodiversity

3.2.1 Statutory protected sites

SSSI: Moor Park; Charleshill; Charterhouse to Eashing; Wey Valley Meadows; Papercourt

LNR: Riverside Park, Mayford Meadows

AONB: Surrey Hills

3.2.2 Local Sites

SNCI: 70

3.2.3 NERC Act S.41

Habitats of Principal Importance (Priority habitats):

Rivers, Floodplain grazing marsh, Ponds, Reedbeds, Wet woodland, Meadows, Purple moor-grass & rush pastures, Hedgerows

¹ Terrestrial BOAs take precedence where these overlap the Flood Zone 3 contour

Surrey Biodiversity Opportunity Area Policy Statement

Species of Principal Importance (Priority species):

Plants: Brown galingale*, Cut-grass*, Greater water-parsnip*, Marsh stitchwort, Pennyroyal*, Sharp-leaved pondweed*, Tower mustard, Tubular water-dropwort

Invertebrates: Goat moth, Orange upperwing*, White-spotted pinion*, Flowering-rush weevil*, Pale pin-palp (a beetle), Zircon reed beetle*, Two-tone reed beetle, Oxbow diving beetle, *Meotica anglica* (a river shingle beetle), Sallow guest weevil, Hornet robberfly, Southern silver stiletto-fly, Southern yellow splinter (a crane fly), Iron blue mayfly, Mole cricket*, Shining ram's-horn snail*, Desmoulin's whorl snail, White-clawed crayfish

Vertebrates: Cuckoo, Dunnock, Grasshopper warbler*, Lapwing, Lesser spotted woodpecker, Marsh tit, Reed bunting, Skylark, Spotted flycatcher, Tree sparrow*, Willow tit*, Yellow wagtail*; Grass snake, Common toad, Great crested newt; Barbastelle bat, Harvest mouse, Otter, Soprano pipistrelle bat, Water vole; Brown trout, European eel

3.2.4 Further important species interest: Alternate-leaved golden-saxifrage, Common meadow-rue, Bladder-sedge, Bottle sedge, Early marsh-orchid, Hairlike pondweed, Ivy-leaved crowfoot, Large bittercress, Lesser water-parsnip, Marsh arrow-grass, Marsh cinquefoil, Marsh violet, Narrow-leaved water-dropwort, Red pondweed, River water-crowfoot, Slender tufted-sedge, Small teasel, Water-violet, White sedge, Whorl-grass; Dotted fan-foot (a moth), Scarce chaser (a dragonfly), White-legged damselfly, *Gonomyia bifida*, *Lonchoptera scutellata*, *Stratiomys potamida* (all flies); Barn owl, Goosander, Kingfisher, Pochard, Sand martin, Sedge warbler, Redshank, Snipe, Water rail, Wigeon; Water shrew; Brook lamprey, Bullhead

3.2.5 Ancient woodland: present, including PAWS

3.2.6 Landscape scale conservation activity: Wey Landscape Partnership (inc. Wey Diffuse Pollution Advice Project); Surrey Wildlife Trust Grazing Project

3.3 Archaeology

Brooklands Motor Racing Circuit (remains of the pre-WWII aerodrome, WWII Bofors Tower & shelters and Brooklands Memorial); Eashing Bridges; Frensham Manor; Newark Priory; Somerset Bridge; St Catherine's Chapel; Tylford Bridges; Waverley Abbey; Woking Palace; The Treadwheel Crane; Chilworth gunpowder works

3.4 Access

3.4.1 Publically-accessible Natural OS: Bishop's Meadow (Bishops Meadow Trust); Lammas Lands (Waverley Borough Council); Thundry Meadows, Papercourt Meadows, Manor Farm (Surrey Wildlife Trust); Shalford Park, Stoke Park-Riverside Park LNR, Parsonage Meadows (Guildford Borough Council); Mayford Meadows, Woking Palace (Woking Borough Council); Wey Navigation & Meadows (National Trust)

3.4.2 Long-distance PROW, etc: River Wey Navigation tow-path (inc. E2 European L-D Route); Wey South Path; North Downs Way; Greensand Way; The Fox Way (Link 7)

3.5 Key ecosystem services

Water provision (abstraction and waste); Agricultural/fisheries food production; Timber production; Carbon sequestration; Flooding regulation; Pollination services; Recreation (pleasure boating, walking, equestrian, cycling, canoeing/rowing, angling, golf, bird-watching)

3.6 Socio-Economic

3.6.1 Employment profile: Water industry; Agriculture/Horticulture sector; Equine livery & services; Game & coarse angling services; Boating and navigational services; Tourism & heritage visitor attractions

3.6.2 LEP: Enterprise M3

4. Objectives & Targets

R04/O1: SSSI units to achieve favourable condition. **T1:** 50% by 2020 (by area)

R04/O2: SNCI protected by planning policy & in positive management. **T2:** All by 2020

R04/O3: Priority habitat restoration & creation.

- **Floodplain grazing marsh/T3a:** 35.25 ha by 2020
- **Wet woodland/T3b:** 4.5 ha by 2020
- **Rivers** (in-channel/bankside habitat creation)/**T3c:** 10 km by 2020
- **Meadows/T3d:** 11.75 ha by 2020
- **Reedbed/T3e:** 7 ha by 2020

R04/O4: Priority species recovery.

- **T4:** By 2020, evidence of at least stabilisation & preferably recovery in the local populations of listed Priority species:

Marsh stitchwort
Harvest mouse

White-clawed crayfish
Otter

Lapwing
Water vole

* probably extinct in BOA

Surrey Biodiversity Opportunity Area Policy Statement

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References

- ¹ DEFRA, (2011); *DEFRA Guidance on the Improved Local Biodiversity. Proportion of Local Sites where positive conservation management has been or is being implemented.* Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs, London.
- ² DEFRA, (2006); *Local Sites - Guidance on their Identification, Selection and Management.* Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs, London.
- ³ DEFRA, (2010); *Making Space for Nature: A Review of England's Wildlife Sites and Ecological Network.* Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs, London.
- ⁴ Davies, R., (2011); *A Revision of the Ancient Woodland Inventory for Surrey,* Surrey Biodiversity Information Centre, Pirbright.