

Strategic and Technical Planning Committee

11 October 2022

Application to record a town or village green at Stony Down Plantation, Corfe Mullen

Portfolio Holder: Cllr D Walsh, Planning

Local Councillor(s): Cllr Mike Barron, Cllr Paul Harrison

Executive Director: J Sellgren, Executive Director of Place

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Report Status: Public

Brief summary:

This report considers an application to amend the Register of Town and Village Greens by the addition of an area of land known as Stony Down Plantation, as shown on Drawing 17/01 attached as Appendix 1.

Recommendations:

That:

- (a) The application VG1/2016 to register land at Stony Down Plantation as Town or Village Green at Corfe Mullen is rejected;
- (b) The Register of Town and Village Greens should not be updated.

Reasons for Recommendations:

- (a) The proposed registration does not meet the legal criteria set out in the Commons Act 2006.
- (b) The evidence presented to the Council does not demonstrate that application VGAP1/2016 should be accepted and the relevant land registered as a Town and Village Green.

1 Background

- 1.1 Dorset Council (“the Council”) is the Commons Registration Authority for the purpose of exercising functions under the Commons Act 2006. An application was made in October 2016 by Mr Heath for the registration of land at Stony Down Plantation, Corfe Mullen as a town or village green.
- 1.2 Prior to this, Mr Heath made an application in November 2015 for a Definitive Map Modification Order to add sixteen bridleways across Stony Down Plantation. The Modification Order application is under separate consideration but is relevant to the Village Green application as it affects the same area of land and both applications were supported by evidence of public use.

2 Description of the land

- 2.1 The area of land, which is the subject of the application (“the Land”), is shown in red on Drawing 17/01 attached as Appendix 1. It consists of approximately 53.2 hectares of land (131.4 acres), which forms a wooded area known as Stony Down Plantation in the parish of Corfe Mullen. The land is bounded to the south east by Stoney Down House and Rushall Park Riding Stables to the north west of Rushall Lane, to the east by open fields, Florence Cottage and Mountain Cottage, to the north west by open fields and solar farm and to the west by The Pheasantry and Kindersley.
- 2.2 At the time of the claim the Land reportedly consisted of one area, crossed from south west to north east by Bridleway 22, Corfe Mullen. However, since the application was made fences have been erected dividing the area up.
- 2.3 The majority of the area is a mature conifer plantation which, with limited management, has overgrown with rhododendrons. There are surfaced tracks through the plantation and cleared tracts beneath power lines. Smaller sections of the area are native or mixed woodland.
- 2.4 Since the application, in addition to fences being erected and locked gates to control access, new tracks have been laid, together with camping pitches.

3 Law

Commons Act 2006

- 3.1 Under Section 15(1) of the Commons Act 2006 any person may apply to the Commons Registration Authority to register land as a town or village green in a case where subsection (2), (3) or (4) applies (according to whether the use continued at the date of the application or not).
- 3.2 This application was made under Section 15(3) which requires that:
 - (a) a significant number of the inhabitants of any locality, or of any neighbourhood in a locality, have indulged as of right in lawful sports and pastimes on the land for a period of at least 20 years; and

- (b) they ceased to do so before the time of the application but after the commencement of this section; and
- (c) the application is made within the relevant period (one year beginning with the cessation mention in (b)).

The Commons (Registration of Town or Village Greens) (Interim Arrangements) (England) Regulations 2007

3.3 These Regulations set out the procedure to be followed by the Council on receipt of an application:

- (a) The Regulations require that the application is publicised, giving at least 6 weeks for any objections to be made. Following the end of the objection period, the Council is required to proceed to the further consideration of the application as soon as possible and the consideration of statements (if any) objecting to that application.
- (b) The Regulations also require that the Council:
 - (i) Consider every written statement in objection to an application which it receives before the date on which it proceeds to the further consideration of the application; and
 - (ii) May consider any such statement which it receives on or after that date before the authority finally disposes of the application.
- (c) The Council must not reject the application without giving the applicant a reasonable opportunity of dealing with –
 - (i) The matters contained in any statement of which copies are sent to him...; and
 - (ii) Any other matter in relation to the application which appears to the authority to afford possible grounds for rejecting the application.

Human Rights Act 1998

3.4 The Human Rights Act 1998 incorporates into UK law certain provisions of the European Convention on Human Rights. Under Section 6(1) of the Act, it is unlawful for a public authority to act in a way which is incompatible with a convention right. A person who claims that a public authority has acted (or proposes to act) in a way which is made unlawful by Section 6(1) and that he is (or would be) a victim of the unlawful act, may bring proceedings against the authority under the Act in the appropriate court or tribunal, or may rely on the convention right or rights concerned in any legal proceedings.

- (a) Article 8 of the European Convention, the Right to Respect for Private and Family Life provides that:

- (i) Everyone has the right to respect for his private and family life, his home and his correspondence.
 - (ii) There shall be no interference by a public authority with the exercise of this right except such as is in accordance with the law and is necessary in a democratic society in the interests of national security, public safety or the economic wellbeing of the country, for the prevention of disorder or crime, for the protection of health or morals or for the protection of the rights and freedoms of others.
- (b) Article 1 of the First Protocol provides that:

Every natural or legal person is entitled to the peaceful enjoyment of his possessions. No one shall be deprived of his possessions except in the public interest and subject to the conditions provided for by law and by the general principles of international law.

4 General Issues

- 4.1 The Commons (Registration of Town or Village Greens) (Interim Arrangements) (England) Regulations 2007 set out the procedures to be followed in respect of such applications. In accordance with those Regulations, advertisements on site and in the local press invited objections to the application within the period specified in the Regulations: in this case the objection period expired on 21 April 2017. Objections were received on behalf of Paradise Farms Ltd (the landowner) and the Applicant has made comments on those objections.
- 4.2 In its capacity as Registration Authority, the Council is required to adjudicate on the application and to register the application land if there are sound reasons for doing so or, if not, to reject the application. It is for the applicant to prove his or her case and there is no requirement for the Registration Authority to instigate its own research into the application. Nonetheless, there may be disputes of fact and/or issues of law to be resolved or considered before a decision can properly be made. Further, the Council has discretion to deal with the application on the basis of the evidence available to it and not necessarily solely on the basis applied for.
- 4.3 Unlike decisions made on applications for rights of way (which are in several ways governed by similar principles of law), decisions made by this Committee on town or village green applications are not subject to review by the Secretary of State through a prescribed statutory and public process: the decision to accept or reject an application rests with the Council alone and can only be challenged through the Courts by way of judicial review. It is therefore particularly important that the Registration Authority's scrutiny of the application and any objections is thorough and that this Committee is well informed and advised before the application is finally determined.

5 The application

- 5.1 The application was received on 10 October 2016. It states that the Land should be registered as a town or village green because “the owners have allowed the public to wander anywhere within the plantation over many years”. “The Plantation has been in regular use for over 50 years by the local riding stables... The same access is also enjoyed by local scouts, cubs and badger groups”. “The woods are used by well over 100 local residents from the Corfe Mullen and Lytchett parish areas to exercise themselves and their animals...”
- 5.2 The application is “duly made” for the purposes of the Commons Act 2006.
- 5.3 The application was accompanied by a map showing Stony Down Plantation and 6 forms of evidence detailing use of the Land by 6 witnesses within the parish. Subsequently a further 61 witnesses who lived (at some time) within Corfe Mullen Parish submitted evidence. Drawing 17/02 illustrates the addresses and former addresses (where known) of users who completed evidence forms and statements in relation to the Land (attached as Appendix 2).
- 5.4 In addition, following the application, a further 66 witnesses submitted evidence of use none of whom lived in the parish at the time of completing the forms. The majority of these (41) stated that they had not lived in the locality of the Land prior to October 2015. 21 witnesses said they had lived in the locality prior to 2015, but did not provide any further information, so it is not known if their periods of use coincided with them living nearby. Also, the Land is on the edge of Corfe Mullen Parish and so someone stating they lived in the locality of the Land may have been living in the adjacent parish of Sturminster Marshall.
- 5.5 A further 2 evidence forms were returned that either contained no name or were not signed. These were rejected.
- 5.6 The user evidence is summarised as a table showing the activities in which people participated in Appendix 3 and charts showing level of use form Appendix 4.
- 5.7 Many witnesses indicated that they used the plantation as a customer of a local riding stables, and some witnesses were owners / employees of the stables. The owner of one stable described his use of Stony Down Plantation as ‘Use by right’, he was asked if he had written permission and he initially said he thought he had written permission from the former owner, but when asked was unable to provide this. Use connected with the riding stables has been included in the analysis.
- 5.8 Some witnesses said they only followed main paths through the plantation. This use could be interpreted as use analogous with a right of way, so was discounted.

- 5.9 Separate charts are shown for witnesses who lived within Corfe Mullen Parish at some time, and those who provided no evidence that they had ever lived in Corfe Mullen.
- 5.10 Considering those witnesses who had at some point lived in the parish of Corfe Mullen, in the 20 years prior to the date of bringing into question, there were 40 users per year in 1995, rising to 61 users per year in 2015.
- 5.11 If we exclude from those users anyone using the route in a manner analogous with a right of way, or use when they declared they were not resident, there were 26 users per year in 1995 rising to 41 users per year in 2015.
- 5.12 Of those witnesses who provided evidence that they lived “in the locality” of the Land at some time prior to October 2015, but did not specify addresses or dates, there were 8 users in 1995 rising to 12 users in 2015.
- 5.13 Therefore, the total number of qualifying users is 34 per year in 1995 rising to 53 per year in 2015.
- 5.14 Typical activities described by witnesses are horse riding, walking, dog walking, jogging / running, bicycle riding, wildlife watching, picnicking, children playing / games, and drawing / photography, which are lawful sports, pastimes and activities capable of supporting registration of land as a town or village green. Some people also described geocaching, camping / den building and picking blackberries / chestnuts and other foraging which may not constitute lawful pastimes.

6 Objections to the application

- 6.1 Objections were received from Steele Raymond LLP on behalf of Paradise Farms Ltd (the owners of the land) on 27 March 2017 and 21 April 2017.
- 6.2 They raised the following points:
- (a) The landowner was prejudiced because the user evidence was submitted to the Objector in a piecemeal fashion.
 - (b) The application fails the Statutory Test because the Applicant claimed qualifying use up to April 2016 but a Landowner Statement had been submitted under Section 15A(1) Commons Act 2006 in October 2015.
 - (c) The number of users was not sufficient and did not represent a significant number of the residents of Corfe Mullen. Evidence was not of sufficient quality to determine if it was use ‘as of right’. Many users should be discounted because they lived outside the area of Corfe Mullen Parish, or were users through business / of commercial nature relating to the nearby riding stables.
 - (d) The use of worn paths or tracks is public right of way type use, not town and village green type use.

- (e) The nature and extent of claimed use was not credible because, prior to the current ownership, the area was too overgrown to be accessible, except along logging tracks.
- (f) Since April 2016 there has been prohibitory signage displayed on the application land, and prior to this the previous owner also displayed signage. Since 2016 the application land has been fenced from the bridleway.
- (g) Owing to the disputed nature of the application, it should be decided by an Inspector after hearing of evidence at a public inquiry. Further, that the matter should be considered urgently to avoid damaging the commercial potential of the land.

6.3 A further objection was received from Evans & Traves LLP on behalf of the landowners on 11 January 2022. They raised the following points:

- (a) The 46 witness statements that they have seen [at that time] represents 1 in 222 as a proportion of the population of Corfe Mullen which would not be significant to demonstrate that the land was in general use by the local community.
- (b) It appears that 13 of the statements are from outside the locality.
- (c) A number of users can be discounted as they have not been users of the land for a period of at least 20 years.
- (d) They request that the application be rejected as the statutory tests have not been met.

6.4 On 13 July 2022, Evans & Traves submitted another objection letter on behalf of Paradise Farms Ltd., and clarified a number of points:

- (a) Witnesses who confirmed that they always stuck to 'well-worn paths' are demonstrating a type of use that is more akin to PROW type use than TVG type use. This is a recurring theme. They cite the case of *Oxfordshire County Council v Oxford City Council & Another* [2004], in which it was stated that "If the position is ambiguous, the inference should be drawn of exercise of the less onerous right (the public right of way) rather than the more onerous (the right to use as a green)." However, they do not accept that either type of use meets the statutory tests.
- (b) There are only two entrance points to the Land and both had prohibitory signs erected prior to 2015 when the current landowner purchased the plantation. Signs at each end of the bridleway state that the woodland is private property and the only access to the area is on the public bridleway. Use in the face of prohibitory signage is not qualifying use. The landowner maintains that prohibitory signage was in place also prior to 2014.

- (c) With regard to the condition of the Land, the overgrown state of the area has been documented. The entirety of the Land was not therefore accessible and could not have been used in its entirety as a green.
- (d) Over 80% of the witness statements do not meet the statutory tests.

7 Responses to objections – the applicant

7.1 The Applicant's response to the objections raised by Paradise Farms Ltd. in 2017 is summarised below:

- (a) Evidence was submitted in a piecemeal fashion because of difficulties caused by the incorrect use of addresses and postcodes by the Objector on planning applications. However, evidence was submitted within the required time.
- (b) The applicant points out that the application was received by Dorset Council within one year of the Landowner Deposit and that further evidence was submitted by the deadline set by the Council. In addition, the Applicant alleged that the Landowner Deposit contained inaccuracies, and that the landowner did not immediately "exercise his right to exclude the public" by fencing the area.
- (c) The applicant disputes the dates when the application land was fenced and claimed that, prior to fencing the objector directed members of the public onto paths other than the bridleway.
- (d) The applicant said that the previous owner had submitted a Landowner Deposit but "had never exercised this right" and residents had made extensive use of the land throughout his ownership, "but this was never permissive".
- (e) The Applicant disagrees that the level of use by Corfe Mullen residents was insignificant and points out that the evidence provided by non-residents was clearly labelled as such. He disputes the discounting of stables customers on the basis of business use alleging that some of these users rented horses, or kept their own horses at the stables, or rode in connection with a charity for disabled riders.
- (f) The Applicant declares the alleged inaccessibility to be untrue, citing photographic evidence, various maps of paths (other than the bridleway) and a sales brochure, in addition to the witness statements. He also points out that village greens can constitute an area of woodland and undergrowth.
- (g) The applicant restated that no force or secrecy was ever used in accessing the site by members of the public. He also disputes that the evidence is suggestive of right of way type use.

- (h) The Applicant stated that there was a notice erected in 2014 in response to unauthorised vehicular access and vandalism stating that access to the site was using the bridleway. It did not say that access was restricted to the bridleway. The only sign at the northern entry was a wooden sign giving a telephone number.
- (i) The Applicant describes this reference to use of the Planning Inspector as a threat to the Council about the possible cost of a public inquiry and an attempt to pressurise the Council into releasing the commercial potential of the site.
- (j) Other points raised either restate points made in the application which have not been challenged by the objector, or have no bearing on determination of the application to record a town and village green.

7.2 Additional comments were received from the Applicant in response to the objections raised in January 2022:

- (a) The total number of witness statements is substantially more than that quoted by Evans & Traves.
- (b) Nowhere in the regulations is there a specified requirement of numbers of forms to population.

7.3 The Applicant also responded in August 2022 to the objections made in July 2022:

- (a) The witnesses did not always stick to PROW. There have been, for generations, numerous ways throughout Stony Down and the witnesses are merely stating that they used those.
- (b) Prohibitive signage did not exist before the landowner purchased the land in 2015. No sign existed at the southern end of Stony Down and no regular users were aware of any prohibition. The sign at the northern end of the site referred to by the objectors is on a separate piece of land adjacent to Stony Down. Another sign was erected in 2013/14 to prevent children constructing a bike circuit in part of the wood and lighting fires. The sign was torn down after a few days and was not replaced.
- (c) The numerous paths have become overgrown as they are no longer used.
- (d) Other comments relate to Planning issues on the site and are not relevant to the consideration of this application.

8 **Issues to be considered**

The objector has raised points which need to be addressed:

- 8.1 The piecemeal arrival of evidence at the Council, and the corresponding piecemeal delivery to the landowner is of no relevance. All evidence considered here was submitted within the deadline set and was shared with the landowner. The landowner has had an appropriate time in which to respond and has not therefore been prejudiced.
- 8.2 The applicant submitted the application under Section 15(3) of the Commons Act 2006; This states that: “*a significant number of such inhabitants indulged as of right in lawful sports and pastimes on the land for a period of at least 20 years which ceased after commencement of Section 15, and the application is made within one year of this cessation*”. The applicant submitted the application and it was received on 10 October 2016 and stated that he considered the use as of right had ended in April 2016. In fact, any use as of right would have been brought to an end on 16 October 2015 when a Statement under Section 15A Commons Act 2006 was deposited on behalf of the landowner. Given that the application was received within one year of the Statement, it is considered to be a valid application which the Council must determine on its merits.
- 8.3 The main issue is whether the test in section 15(3) of the Commons Act set out in paragraph 3.2 has been satisfied: that the Land has been used by a significant number of inhabitants of the locality (or neighbourhood within the locality) as of right for sports and pastimes for at least 20 years. The constituent parts of the test are considered in more detail below.

Locality or neighbourhood within a locality

- 8.4 The locality or neighbourhood within a locality should be identified by reference to a recognised administrative area or an obvious geographical characteristic. For example, a particular parish.
- (a) The applicant has identified the locality in respect of which the application is made as “Corfe Mullen Parish, East Dorset District Council, hedged in red on the accompanied map”. The map does not identify a locality or neighbourhood but illustrates the boundary of Stony Down Plantation; the land being applied for.
- (b) Although a plan of the identified locality has not been provided it is adequately defined by the description.

Significant number of inhabitants

- 8.5 A significant number does not need to be a considerable or substantial number. The number of people using the Land has to be sufficient to signify that the Land is in general use by the local community; in this case by those within the identified locality.

- 8.6 The total number of qualifying users is 34 per year in 1995 rising to 53 per year in 2015. UK census data states that the population of Corfe Mullen in 2011 was 10,133. It is considered that qualifying evidence of use from 53 people is not sufficient to demonstrate that the Land is in general use by residents of the Parish. Case law suggests “one in two hundred would not be significant”, which is a similar proportion to the evidence of use under consideration here.

Use as of right

- 8.7 Use is as of right if it is without force, without secrecy and without permission. The use evidenced in support of the application indicates that the majority of the use was as of right. One of the witnesses claimed use was ‘by right’. Additionally, it is difficult to establish from the evidence presented whether others’ use was also ‘by right’.
- 8.8 Witnesses opposing the application claim that prohibitory signs erected on site by themselves since 2016, and by a previous landowner would have prevented use by right. Evidence from those supporting and opposing the application suggests that there was one sign displayed at the southern entrance prior to October 2015 which read “*This woodland is private property...the only access to this area is on the public bridleway*”. See Appendix 5. The exact date of erection is unknown but one of the witnesses giving evidence to support the application wrote, on 24 November 2015, that the notice had been “put up by representatives of the previous owner less than two years ago”. This would suggest that the notice could have been in place before 10 October 2015 which is 1 year before the application was made for Town and Village Green status.
- 8.9 It is considered that the notice would indicate to users of the area that the owner was aware of use and did not acquiesce to that use. As such the erection of the notice on site could represent a challenge to their use, despite the fact that only two users claimed to have seen the sign and neither thought it affected their use. As there is a conflict of evidence on this issue, it would need to be resolved by hearing evidence on behalf of the applicant and the landowner at a public inquiry.

Lawful sports and pastimes

- 8.10 The use evidenced in support of the application indicates that a range of the activities qualify as lawful sports and pastimes. The objector disputes that the claimed activities have taken place but, given that the qualifying period of use predates his ownership, he may not have been in a position to witness the use. The number of witnesses providing evidence of their own use, and evidence that they witnessed other people using the area is considerable. In addition, more than 3 years after the area was fenced it is still possible to see evidence of prior access on the ground with vegetation changes.

- 8.11 The landowner states that parts of the Plantation are very overgrown and not readily accessible. The entirety of the Land therefore could not have been used as a green. The whole of the area claimed does not need to be available at all times and so this is not necessarily fatal to the application.

For a period of 20 years

- 8.12 The test for a continuous period of use over 20 years appears to be satisfied on the basis of the evidence submitted, with the twenty years counting back from when the Landowner Statement under the Commons Act 2006 was deposited 16 October 2015.

Use continued at the date of application

- 8.13 Most users claimed use to the date when they completed the form (Dec 2015 / Jan 2016) but the applicant claimed that the new owners (2015) “*are making significant changes to the wood. Their future plans may restrict the use of this amenity.*”. Evidence has come to light which indicates that fencing began in April 2016, however, some of the forms signed in 2017 state that use was continuing at that time so use continued at the date of the application.

9 Discussion

- 9.1 There are three main options available to the Committee:

- To accept the application;
- To refuse the application;
- To defer a decision pending a public inquiry.

- 9.3 Conflicts in personal evidence should be tested at a public inquiry where witnesses may attend to give evidence and be available for cross-examination. The Committee is not in a position to hear evidence in this way. This will ensure that a decision is made in the knowledge that the evidence has been fully tested and both the applicant and the objector have had the opportunity of exploring the evidence in public.

- 9.4 If a public inquiry is held, the Inspector will hear all of the evidence from the applicant and objector and prepare a report setting out his or her conclusions on the evidence and whether the test for registration is satisfied. The Inspector’s report will recommend to the Committee how the application should be determined. The ultimate decision remains with the Committee and so a further report would be made to the Committee following receipt of the Inspector’s recommendation.

9.5 As discussed in section 8 above, the evidence does not meet the legal tests required for the successful registration of a town or village green. It is considered that there is insufficient qualifying evidence of use to demonstrate that a significant number of inhabitants have used the Land.

9.6 The landowner states that prohibitory signage has been displayed at both bridleway access points to the Land. However, they have been unable to confirm who erected the signs or when they were first displayed. Very few of the witnesses recall seeing the any such signs.

9.7 Whilst there is a conflict of evidence regarding the signage, the evidence of use is not sufficient to meet the statutory test. As a result, officers consider that the Committee is in a position to reach a decision on the application.

10 **Costs**

10.1 To appoint a suitably qualified independent inspector to hold a non-statutory public inquiry would cost in the region of £10,000. In addition, there would be a cost to the Council of booking a venue, publishing notices and other administrative arrangements.

11 **Financial Implications**

Any financial implications arising from this application are not material considerations and should not be taken into account in determining the matter.

12 **Climate implications**

Any climate implications arising from this application are not material considerations and should not be taken into account in determining the matter.

13 **Well-being and Health Implications**

Any well-being and health implications arising from this application are not material considerations and should not be taken into account in determining the matter.

14 **Other Implications**

None

15 **Risk Assessment**

Having considered the risks associated with this decision, the level of risk has been identified as:
Current Risk: LOW

Residual Risk LOW

16 **Equalities Impact Assessment**

An Equalities Impact Assessment is not a material consideration in considering this application.

17 **Conclusion**

- 17.1 The evidence indicates that the evidence of use of the Land does not represent a significant number of inhabitants. As such, the legal test for the registration of a new town or village green are not met and it is therefore recommended that the application is refused.

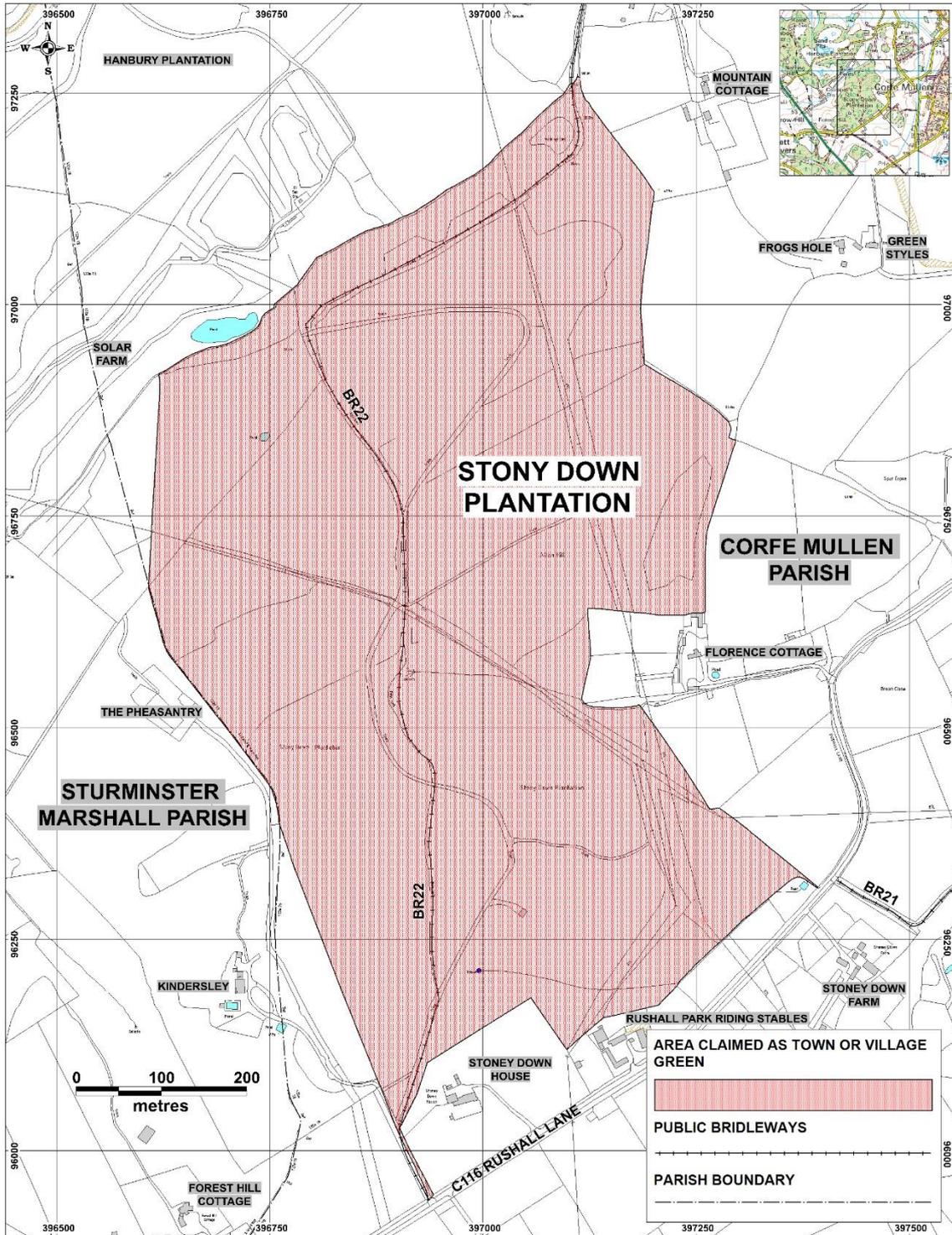
Appendices:

- 1 Drawing 17/01 – Area of land which is the subject of the application
- 2 Drawing 17/02 – Showing addresses of users
- 3 User evidence table showing activities in which users participated.
- 4 Charts to show periods and level of use
- 5 Prohibitory sign

Background Papers:

The file of the Executive Director, Place (ref. VGAP 1/2016).

Drawing 17/01 - Area of land which is the subject of the application



SECTION 15, COMMONS ACT 2006
APPLICATION FOR THE REGISTRATION OF LAND AS A TOWN OR VILLAGE GREEN
AT STONY DOWN PLANTATION, CORFE MULLEN

THIS MAP IS NOT DEFINITIVE AND HAS NO LEGAL STATUS

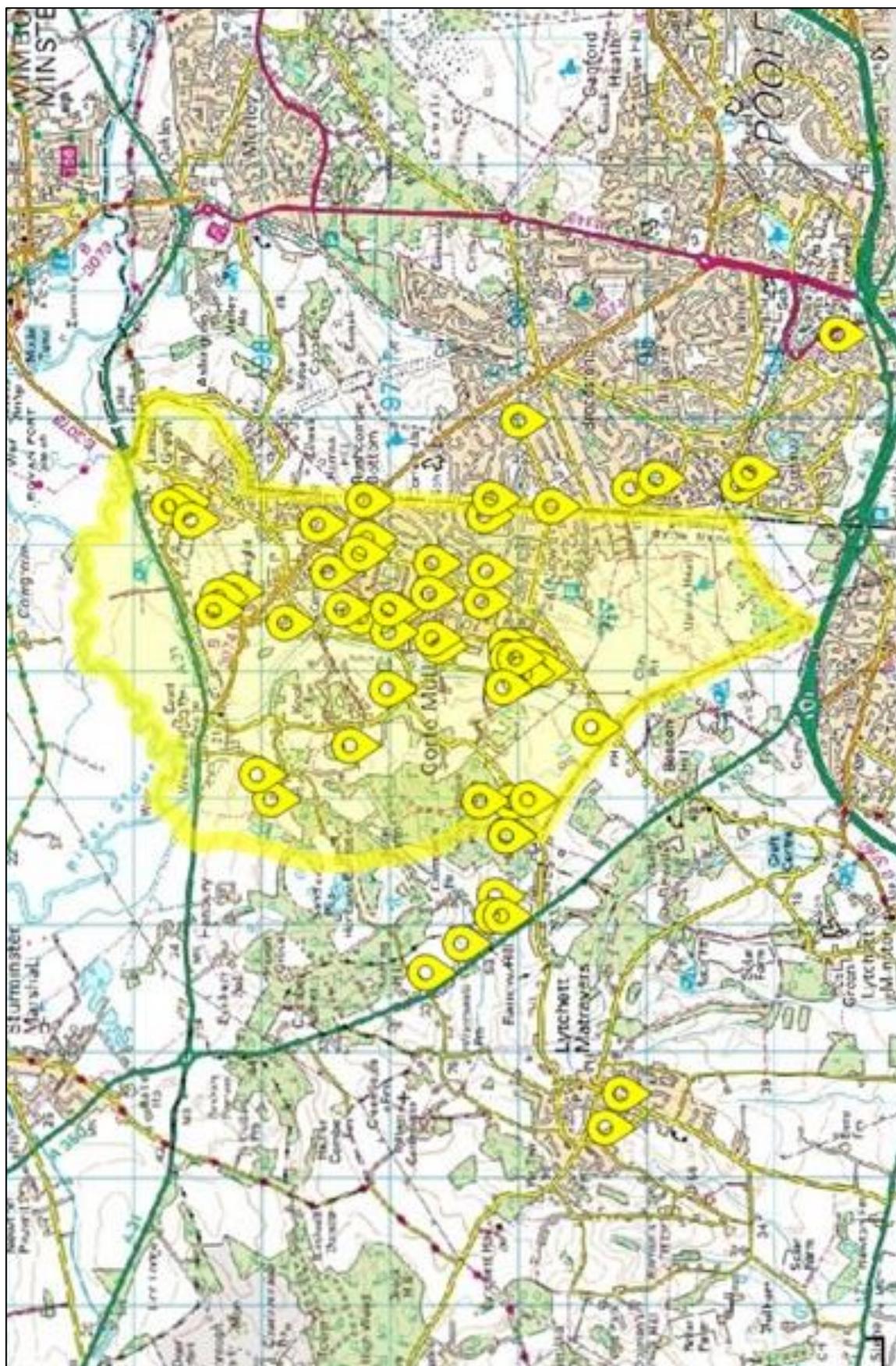
Ref: 17/01
 Date: 31/01/2017
 Scale 1:4000
 Drawn By: EB
 Cent X: 396998
 Cent Y: 96626



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 Geomatics, IT and Geospatial Information Limited (2017)

Drawing 17/02 – Showing addresses of users relative to Corfe Mullen Parish

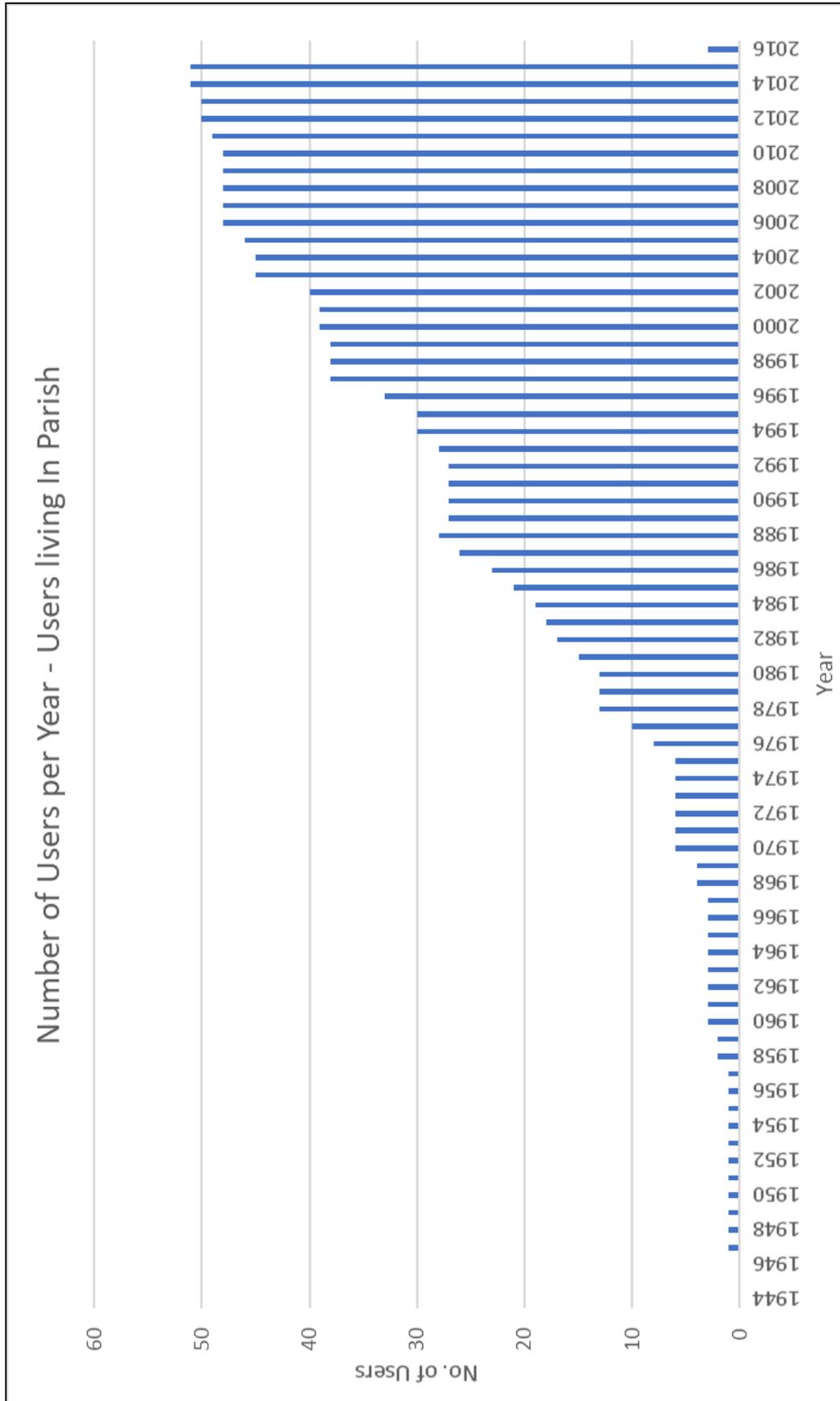


User evidence table showing activities in which users participated (users living within parish, excluding use as a right of way)

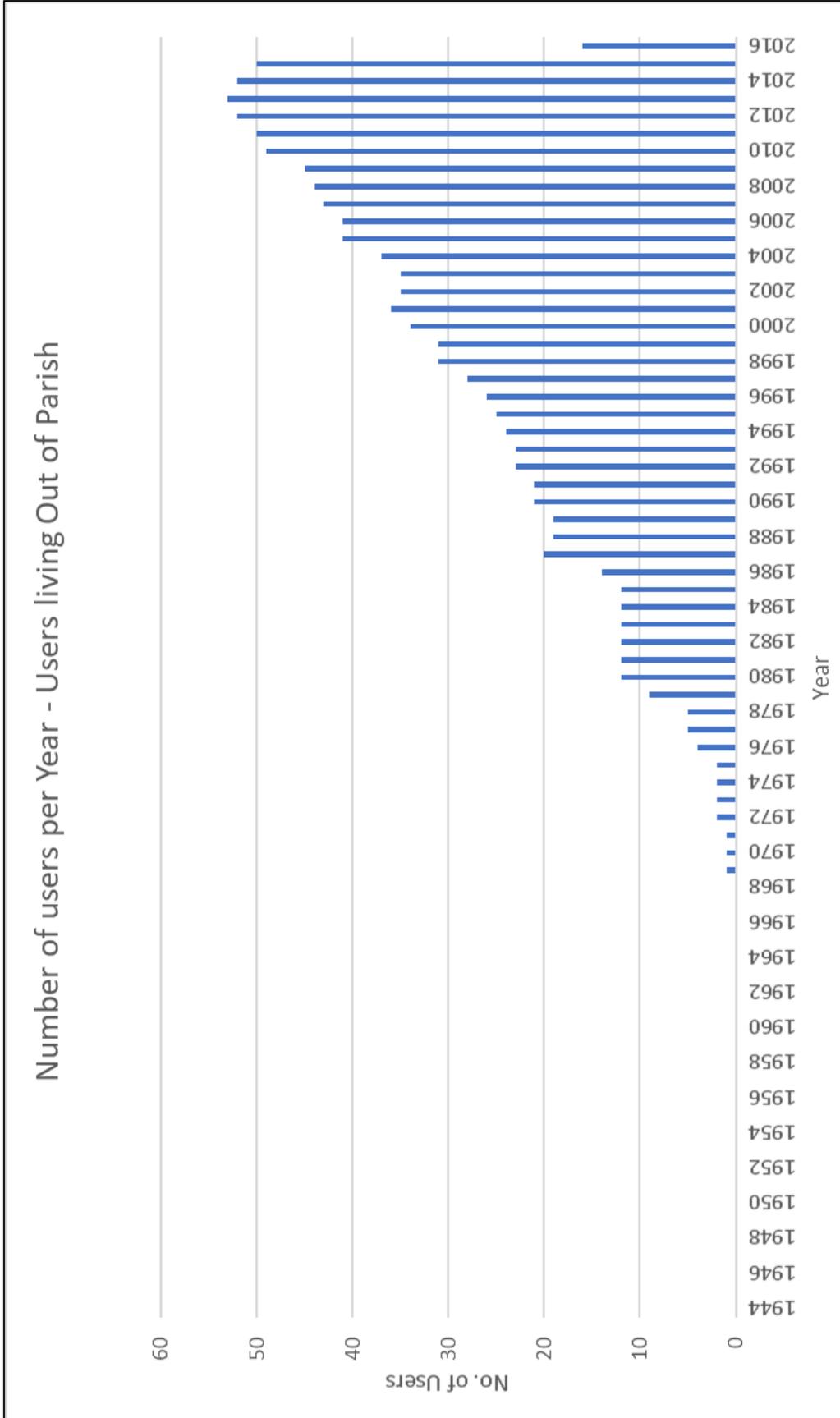
ID	Walk	Dog walk	Run	Cycle	Horse Ride	Draw	Play	Picnic	Wildlife wtch	Photo	Other	
1	■	■		■	■	■	■	■	■			
2	■	■		■	■		■		■		games	
6	■	■		■	■				■	■		
7	■	■		■	■				■	■		
8	■	■	■	■	■							
9	■	■		■	■							
12	■	■		■	■		■		■		geocache	
13	■	■	■	■	■		■	■	■	■	den build	
19	■	■			■							
21		■							■			
22	■	■	■	■	■		■		■			
26	■	■			■				■	■		
28		■		■	■		■		■		tree climb	
29		■		■	■				■			
32		■		■	■							
35		■			■				■			
36		■			■							
39		■		■	■		■					
40		■			■							
42	■	■	■	■	■		■		■			
43	■	■		■	■				■		chestnut gath	
47		■			■							
49	■	■	■	■	■				■	■		
52	■	■		■	■				■			
53		■		■	■		■		■			
54	■	■		■	■		■			■		
56	■	■		■	■		■		■	■	tree climb	
57	■	■	■	■	■		■		■			
59	■	■		■	■			■	■	■	reading	
61		■										
63		■			■						chestnuts	
64	■	■			■							
65	■	■			■				■			
Total	18	22	2	6	13	0	8	1	14	4		
Total	3	8	4	15	16	1	4	2	7	4		
Key	■	Activity by self, may have seen other too										
	■	Witnessed others doing this activity										

Charts to show level of use over time

All qualifying users living within parish at least some of the time



All users providing no evidence that they lived within parish



Prohibitory sign

