

Appendix 1 - Summary of actions completed between 2007 and 2014

Each of the proposed actions from the 2007 Rights of Way Improvement Plan is listed below.

The final column summarises the actions taken against the objective and action proposed.

Key:

£: within existing staff and funding

££: requiring additional staff resources from outside the Service or additional external funding (< £20000/ ½ FTE)

£££: requiring substantial additional staff resources and/or substantial external funding (> £20000/ ½ FTE)

Targets are intended to be specific and measurable.

Objective	Action	Timescale	Resources	Partners	Target/ Indicator	Actions summary completed 2014
IA Improving Accessibility						
IA 1	Ensure that all improvements comply with the principles of least restrictive access	Year 1 and ongoing	£	disabled access groups landowners	100% of completed schemes comply	Revision of application process for new stiles and gates 180(approx.) kissing gates installed, mainly in place of stiles
IA 2	Identify and list proposed utility improvements	Year 1	£	disabled access groups landowners user groups		ROWIP database set up and populated, updated with new proposals
IA 3	Create high quality multi-user routes giving access to local services	Year 2 and ongoing	£££	disabled access groups landowners user groups borough and district councils	2 schemes completed per year	Routes created: -Riverside Walk Leatherhead -Bonesgate Cycle route -Dorking to Westcott Cycle route -Downslink extension, Shalford

Objective	Action	Timescale	Resources	Partners	Target/ Indicator	Actions summary completed 2014
IA 4	Create high quality accessible multi-user circular routes around popular visitor sites	Year 2 and ongoing	££	disabled access groups landowners borough and district councils parish and town councils user groups	1 scheme completed per year	Routes created: -Downslink extension, Shalford -BOAT 500 Hindhead (A3 tunnel scheme) -9km Bridleway network , Horton Country Park
IA 5	Improve access for all to and along the Basingstoke Canal and the Wey Navigation	Year 1 and ongoing	£££	disabled access groups landowners Basingstoke Canal Authority National Trust borough and district councils user Groups	250m of improved access per year	Basingstoke Canal towpath surfaced from Wey Navigation junction to Brookwood 13km (approx.) completed. Part of Woking Cycle Town Scheme – SCC/Sustrans
IA 6	Collect and publish data to quantify accessibility of the network	Year 5 and ongoing	££		Accessibility data available on public website	Not done
IA 7	Collect data to quantify the local horse population	Year 1 and ongoing	£	British Horse Society		Not done

Objective	Action	Timescale	Resources	Partners	Target/ Indicator	Actions summary completed 2014
IA 8	Create and improve equestrian access to commons where there is a right to ride horses	Year 2 Ongoing	££	Disabled access groups Landowners Borough District Councils Parish and Town Councils User groups	1 access created or improved per year	Commons Access Project investigated - not funded/progressed
IC Improving Connectivity						
IC 1	Identify and agree a spine network of public rights of way taking account of public need and demand	Year 1	£	Surrey Countryside Access Forum Local Access Forums		Spine network concept dropped – agreed with SCAF
IC 2	Improve the safety of road crossings	Year 2 and ongoing	£££	landowners borough and district councils	1 road crossing improved per year	BOAT 500 Hindhead (A3 tunnel scheme)
IC 3	Identify and create new links which improve connectivity	Year 2 and ongoing	£££	landowners parish and town councils user groups	2 new links per year	Haslemere link route to W Sussex/National Park – LSTF funded scheme
IC 4	Collect data to quantify use of the network	Year 1 and ongoing	££	user groups		User monitoring work undertaken on sample BOATs and cycle routes Focus groups, interviews and campaign evaluation completed as part of 'Explore Surrey' campaign
IQ Improving Quality						
IQ 1	Develop, agree and use a County standard for management and maintenance of the	Year 1 and ongoing	£	Surrey Countryside Access Forum		Revision of stile and gate licensing criteria

Objective	Action	Timescale	Resources	Partners	Target/ Indicator	Actions summary completed 2014
	spine network					
IQ 2	Identify, create or improve and promote greenways which give access to the wider countryside without the need for a car	Year 3 and ongoing	£££	disabled access groups landowners district council parish and town councils user groups	1 greenway per year	Routes created: -Bonesgate scheme
IQ 3	Develop supplementary planning guidance for incorporation into Local Development Frameworks	Year 1	£	borough and district councils	Supplementary planning guidance adopted	Not done
IQ 4	Develop a programme of targeted additional vegetation clearance in excess of minimum statutory requirements	Year 1 and ongoing	££	landowners user groups	10 km of clearance per year	Additional vegetation clearance carried out – 1km per year (approx.)
IE Increasing Enjoyment						
IE 1	Develop recreational cycle routes suitable for use by families	Year 3 and ongoing	£££	landowners borough and district councils parish and town councils user groups	1 family cycle route per year	Routes created: -Dorking to Westcott cycle route -Riverside Walk, Leatherhead -Downslink extension, Shalford -Basingstoke Canal towpath improvements -9k Bridleway network , Horton Country Park
IE 2	Identify areas of high demand outside existing honeypot areas and develop new routes in these areas	Year 4 and ongoing	££	disabled access groups landowners borough and district councils parish and town councils user groups		Not done

Objective	Action	Timescale	Resources	Partners	Target/ Indicator	Actions summary completed 2014
IE 3	Develop and make publicly available information about rights of way	Year 1 and ongoing	£	user groups borough and district councils parish and town councils		'Explore Surrey' campaign Revision of web pages Arrows and Acorns leaflet Parish Council ROW training Volunteer Path Warden training
IE 4	Through publicity and information promote use of public transport to access routes for visitors from London	Year 1 and ongoing	£	rail and bus companies		'Explore Surrey' campaign targeted train and bus routes linking with London
IE 5	Encourage and support parish and town councils to develop high quality circular village walks and create local rights of way maps for display on parish notice boards	Year 3 and ongoing	£££	parish and town councils	2 circular walks per year 2 parish maps per year	Not done
IE 6	Identify and promote areas suitable for equestrian tourism	Year 3	££	Tourism South East British Horse Society		Not done
SI Securing Improvements						
SI 1	Create and maintain a rights of way improvements overlay on Surrey Interactive Map	Year 1 and ongoing	£		Improvements overlay available on public website	Not done
SI 2	Develop and maintain an on-line reporting tool for proposed improvements	Year 1 and ongoing	£		On-line reporting tool available on public website	Not done. Proposed improvements can be submitted via existing on-line enquiries tool
SI 3	Establish local rights of	Year 1 and	£	landowners		ROWIP issues incorporated into

Objective	Action	Timescale	Resources	Partners	Target/ Indicator	Actions summary completed 2014
	way improvement forums	ongoing		user groups local councils		existing ROW local forums
SI 4	Investigate claims for new public rights of way promptly	Year 1 and ongoing	£		No backlog of definitive map modification claims	Not achieved. 22 claims waiting investigation, 11 exceeding 12 months old
SI 5	Maintain a list of legal anomalies and seek to resolve them	Year 1 and ongoing	£		10 anomalies resolved per year	61 anomalies resolved

Landscape character areas

Character Area	Key features
Thames Valley	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hydrological floodplain of the river Thames as a landscape feature provides unity to the large areas of fragmented poor agricultural land. • To the south, the open Thames floodplain dominates with its associated flat grazing land, becoming characterised by a number of formal historic landscapes on higher ground such as Windsor Park. • Towards London in the east, the natural character of the area is overtaken by urban influences; a dense network of roads including the M25 corridor, Heathrow Airport, railway lines, golf courses, pylon lines, reservoirs, extensive mineral extraction and numerous flooded gravel pits.
Thames Basin Heaths	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Particularly diverse landscape unified by the high incidence of heathland and coniferous forestry, the open unenclosed nature of which is unusual within the context of the southeast region. • Heavily populated and developed area characterised by large towns plus numerous smaller settlements along transport corridors interspersed by open land. • Fragmented but often connected blocks of largely neglected remnant heathland as a result of early agricultural clearances and widespread development, with most heath retained on large commons or as Ministry of Defence training areas. • Cultivated farmland and pasture is typically enclosed within small and irregularly shaped fields divided by hedgerows with small areas of wood and heath heavily used for horse grazing. • Large tracts of coniferous plantations or mixed wood with beech and birch are typical of much of the area, with significant areas of ancient woodland in the west.
Thames Basin Lowlands	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A small-scale lowland farmed landscape lying within a generally flat but gently undulating clay vale. • Characterised by small mixed holdings with brick-built farms, a mosaic of small fields interspersed by oak/ash woods and shaws, field ponds, meadows, heathland and individual mature tree specimens. • Gentle lowland character reinforced by river tributaries, which meander through flat farmed valley landscapes with large areas of estate land. • Some of the essential farmland character has been fragmented by the expansion of settlements and the associated major roads that dissect this area. • Edges of settlements characterised by an

	<p>unkempt appearance of wire fences, sheds, derelict hedgerows and weed-infested fields associated with pony paddocks.</p>
<p>North Downs</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dramatic and distinctive Chalk downland with a continuous and steep scarp giving extensive views across Kent and Surrey towards the South Downs. • The broad dip slope gradually drops towards the Thames and the English Channel. The dip slope is incised by a number of valleys or 'coombes' of the rivers Stour, Medway, Darent and Mole. • Chalk soils on the scarp, at the base and in the dry valleys, support areas of high-quality unimproved chalk grassland. Clay-with-flints soils on the upper parts of the dip-slope supports oak/ash woodland and scrub with beech/ash/maple is common on the valley sides, such as on Box Hill. • Land use includes a few pockets of traditional downland grazing but (especially in Kent) it is largely dominated by arable fields. These fields at the base of the scarp have extended their regular pattern up the sides of the Downs. • The North Downs are a rural landscape with scattered flint-walled farmhouses and large houses. Towards London, while some valleys of species-rich grassland are still retained, the character changes to urban, with the topography masked by the built-up areas. • In some areas, major motorway and railway corridors introduce a discordant feature into an otherwise quiet and peaceful rural landscape. • Lanes follow the lines of old drove roads in many places.
<p>Wealden Greensand</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Large belt of Greensand typified by its scarp/dip-slope topography and by extensive belts of ancient mixed woodland of hazel, oak and birch together with more recent coniferous colonisation and plantations. • Large sections of the winding Upper Greensand escarpment are noted for their steep 'hanger' woodlands with areas of remnant heath and wet heath. • Settlements are generally scattered villages and hamlets linked by deep, overhanging, winding lanes with some small, irregular fields remnant of Saxon clearances. • In the western Surrey area, the Wealden Greensand is flat with much heathland and former heathland. Towards the east, the slopes become steeper and are generally densely wooded with an extensive oak/birch/pine cover, numerous small woodlands and also 18th century conifer plantations. Farming is predominantly mixed with dairy pastures in small irregular fields with well-maintained hedgerows and shaws. The latter give a wooded feel to the area. • In east Surrey and western Kent, there are many wooded commons ('charts') with oak/birch woodland. • Tree-lined winding sunken lanes connecting small settlements built of sandstone or malmstone and the overall undulating and organic landform combine to give a sense of

	<p>intimacy to the landscape.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Older deer parks and more recent 18th century parklands are a distinctive feature of the Wealden Greensand with extensive views out over the Low Weald.
<p>Low Weald</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Broad, low lying and gently undulating clay vales underline a small-scale intimate landscape enclosed by an intricate mix of small woodlands, a patchwork of fields, and hedgerows. • Topography and soils vary locally in relation to higher drier outcrops of limestone or sandstone, which are commonly sites of settlements. • Low Weald generally includes an abundance of ponds and small stream valleys often with wet woodlands of alder and willow. • Tall hedgerows with numerous mature trees link copses, shaws and remnant woodlands, which combine to give the Low Weald a well-wooded character. Field trees, usually of oak but now declining, are characteristic of the area southeast of Dorking. • Grassland predominates on the heavy clay soils while lighter soils on higher ground support arable cropping in a more open landscape. • Rural in character with dispersed farmsteads, small settlements often include mainly timber and brick-built traditional buildings where not now dominated by recent urban development. • Historic settlement pattern was dictated by a preference for higher drier outcrops of limestone or sandstone with moated manor houses being a characteristic feature. • Urban and airport related development sprawl in the flat plain around Gatwick, and in the Horley-Crawley commuter settlements, contrast with the pleasant, wet, woody, rural character of the area and as such are less distinctively Wealden. • Hop growing and orchards are still a distinctive land use in the east. • The Kentish Low Weald is traversed by numerous narrow lanes with broad verges and ditches; these are continuous with the drove roads of the North Downs.

Appendix 3 - Definitive Map County Boundary Anomalies – as at Oct 2013

Mole Valley

- i) **South of Ridge Farm, Rusper Rd, Capel** – FP in West Sussex but no link in Surrey.
- ii) **BW 556 Abinger** – BW links with a Byway in W Sussex

Runnymede

- i) **FP 80 Egham** – doesn't connect with existing FP in Berks.

Surrey Heath

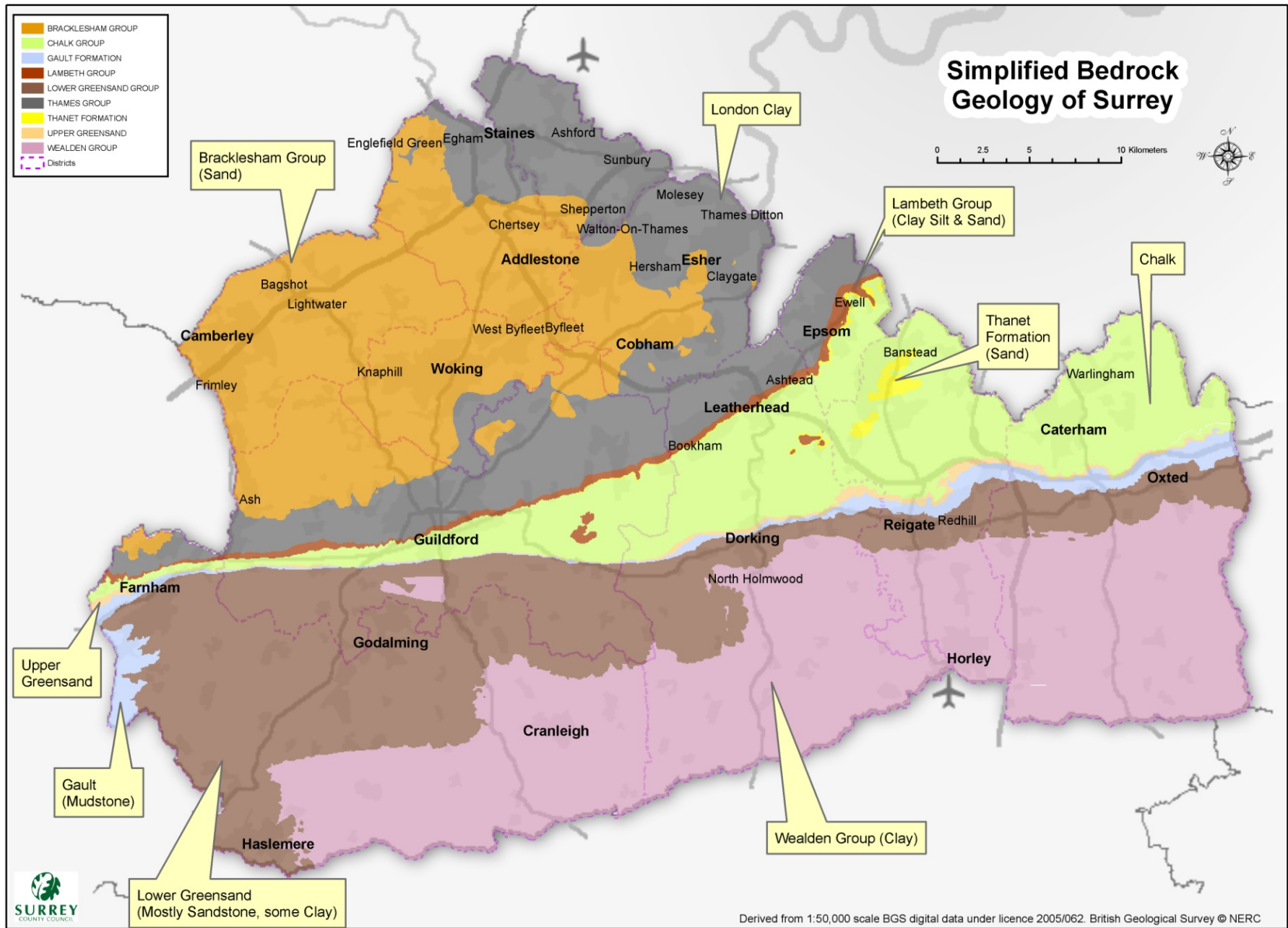
- i) **BW 1 Camberley & Frimley, FP 60 Windlesham, BW 58b Windlesham & BW 170 Windlesham** – meet county boundary with no linking ROW in Berks. Access allowed by Crown Estate but only cycling with permission. FP 60 and BW 170 are fenced across at the county boundary.

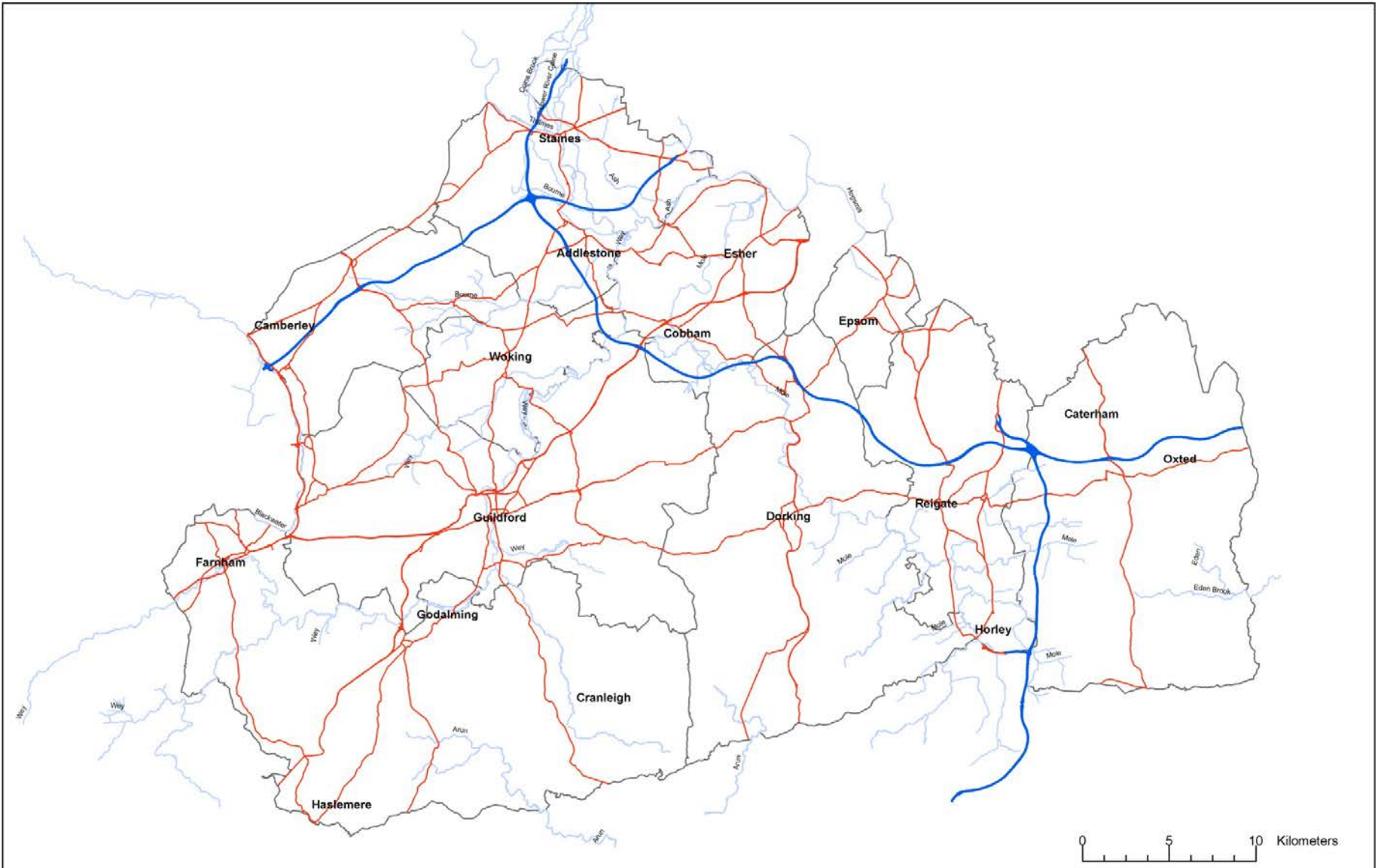
Tandridge


- i) **FP 583 Chelsham & Farleigh** – northern end doesn't link with a ROW in Croydon to reach Featherbed Lane.
- ii) **FP 46 Limpsfield** – doesn't link with a ROW in Kent to reach Kent Hatch Road.
- iii) **BOAT 18 Tatsfield** – cul de sac at county boundary, meets private road and Footpaths.
- iv) **BW 638 Tatsfield** – no continuation in Kent.




Waverley

- i) **Crondall Road East of Hill Farm and West of Willey Place** – Restricted Byway on Hampshire side, ends on county boundary with no linking ROW in Surrey.
- ii) **FP 162 Farnham** – ends on county boundary with no linking ROW in Hampshire.
- iii) **BOAT 407 Alfold** – ends on county boundary joining a FP and BW in W Sussex.
- iv) **BW 579 Haslemere** - continues SE into Hampshire as a UCR on their List of Streets.
- v) **BOAT 7 Haslemere two sections** – join with a BW(?) in Hampshire in the middle of them both.
- vi) **FP 50 Dockenfield** – doesn't link with Hampshire FP, opposite sides of hedge on county boundary.





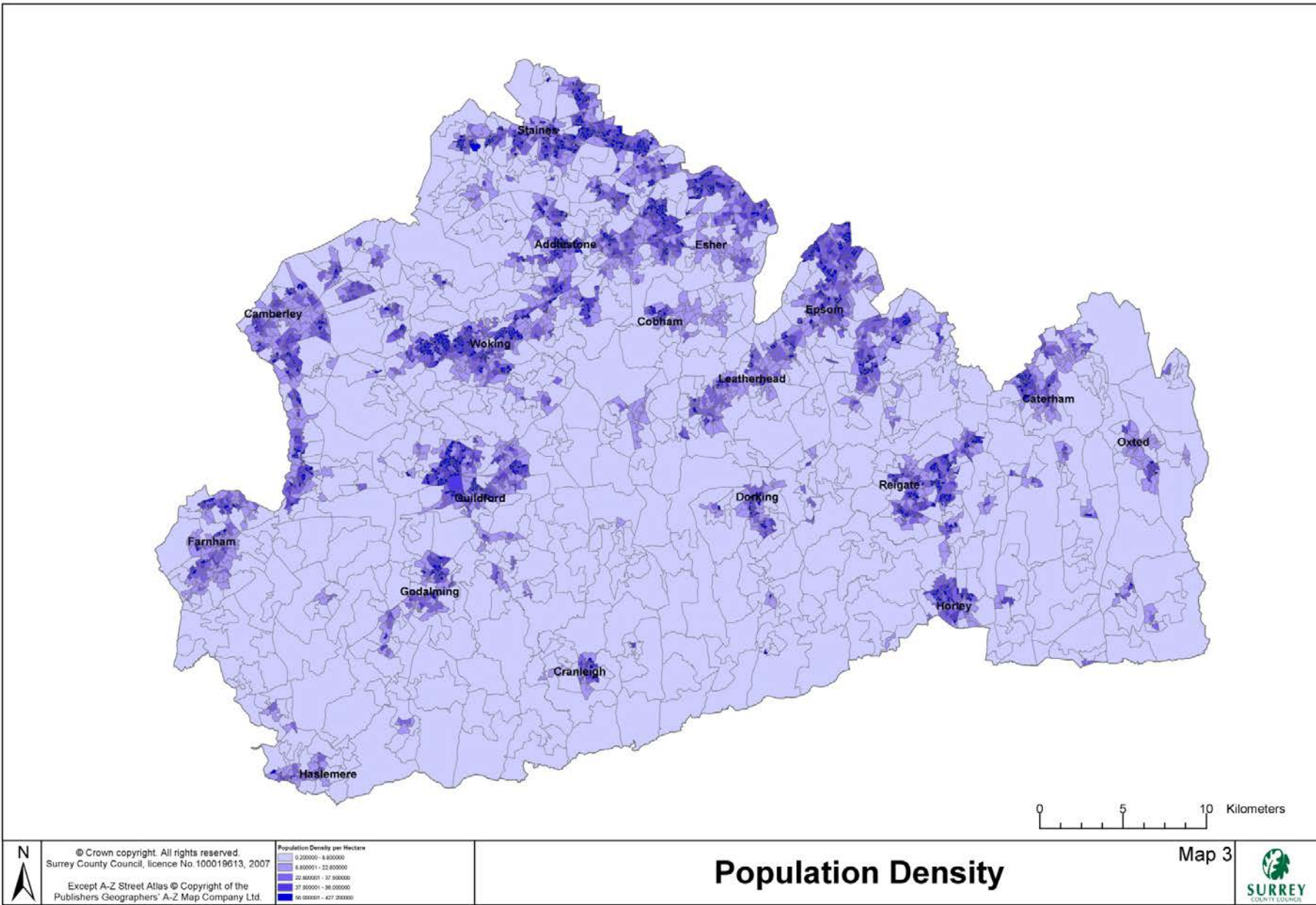

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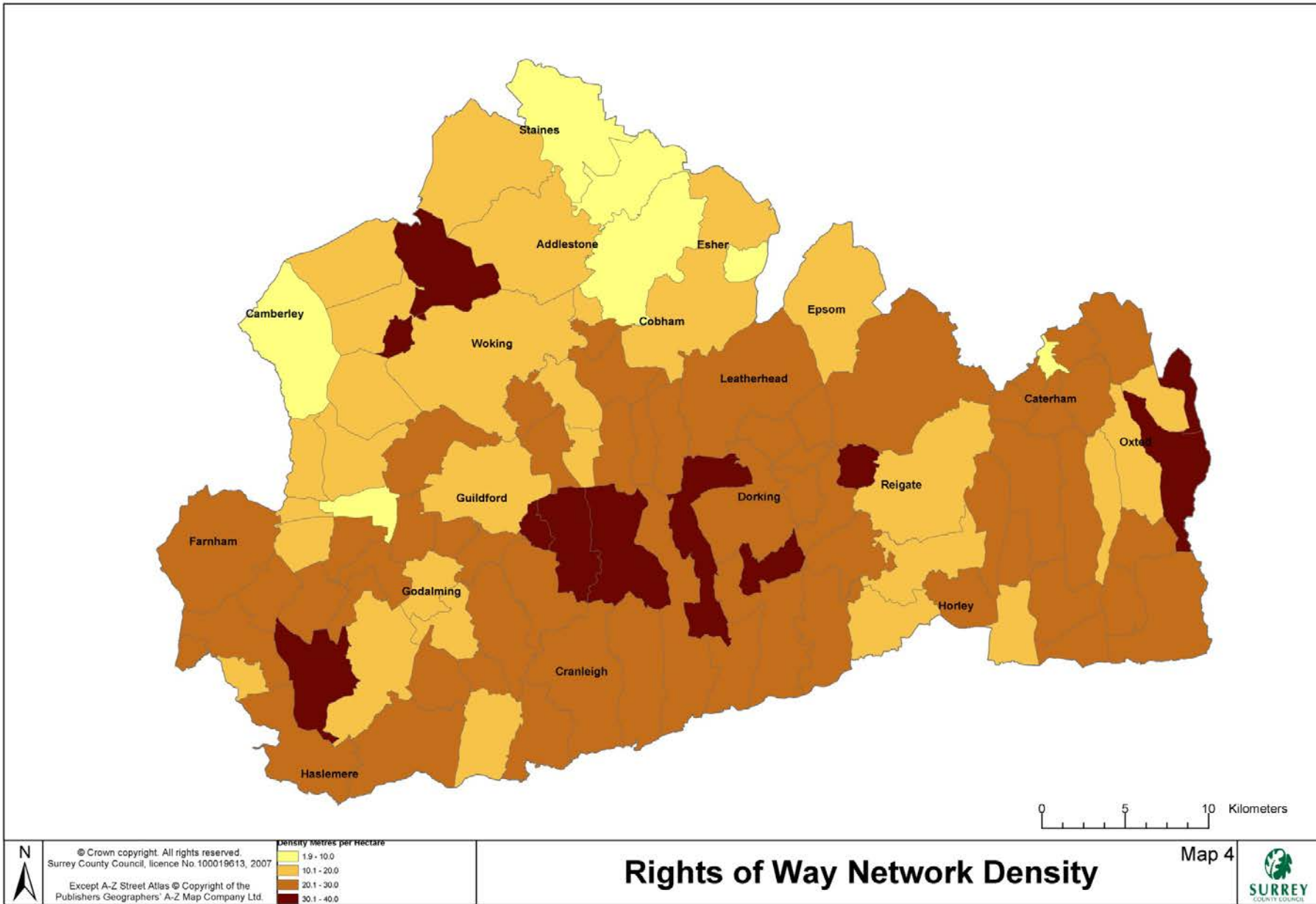
-  Motorway
-  A Roads
-  Rivers

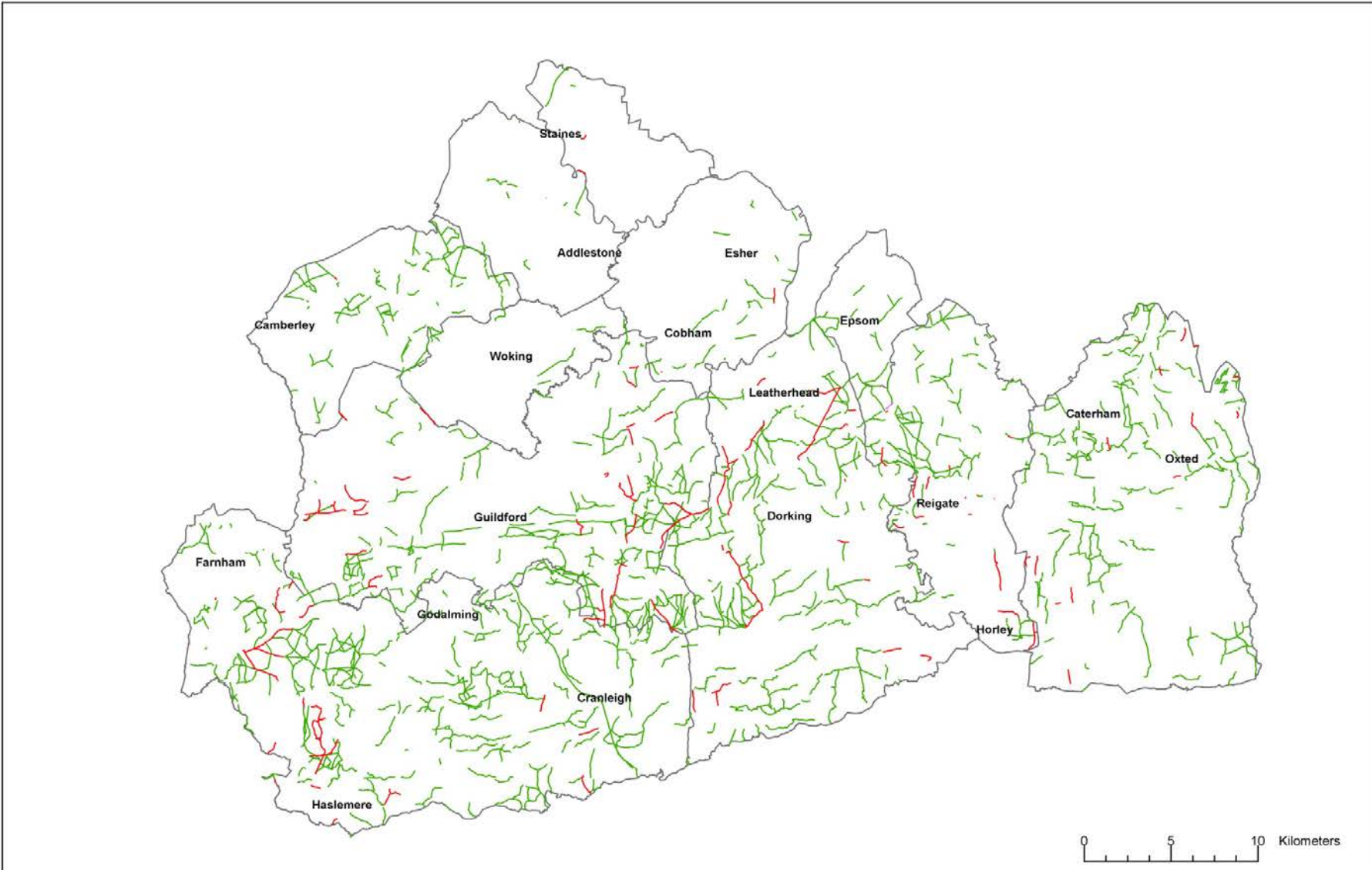
Major Roads and Rivers


Map 2









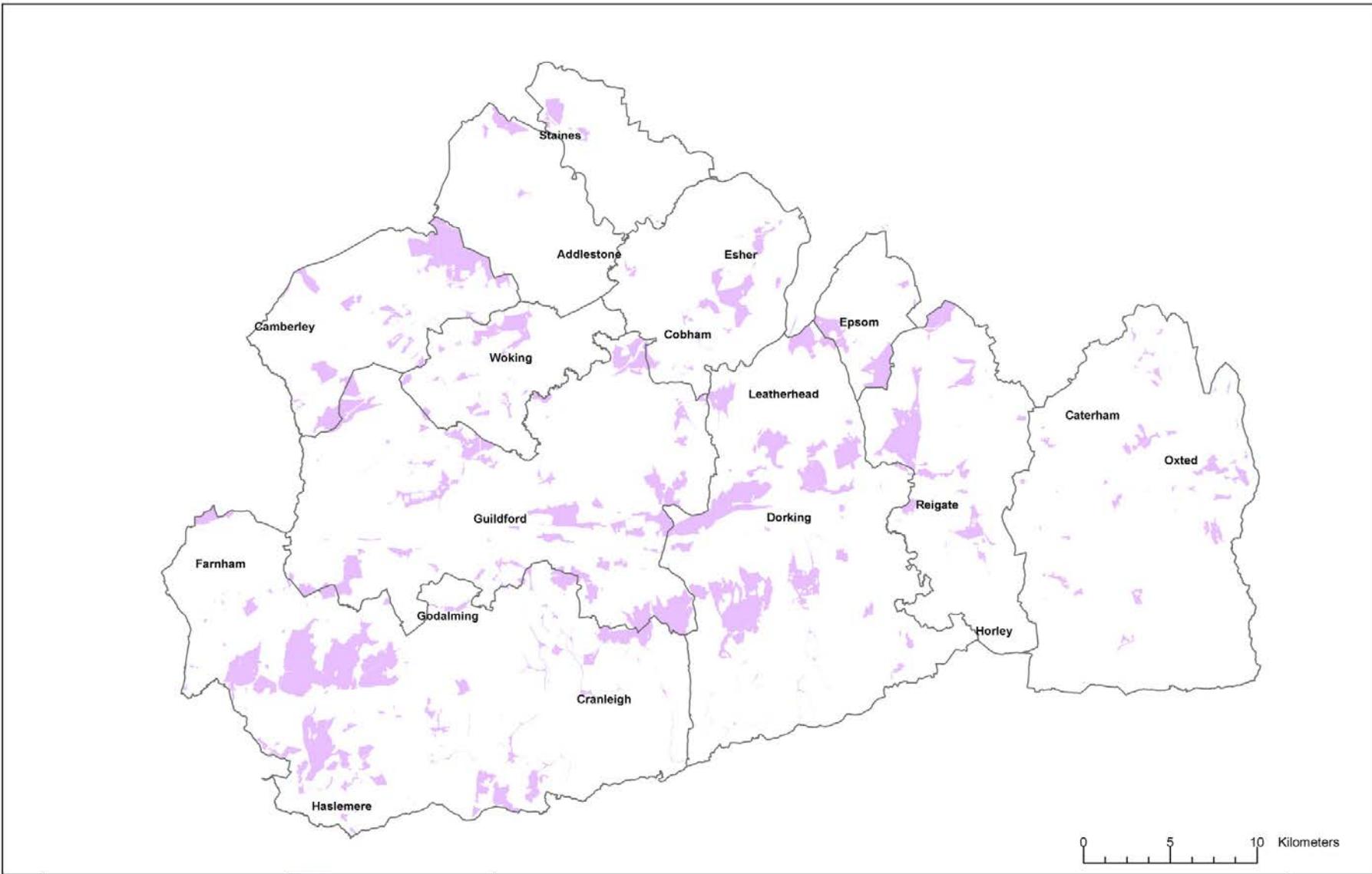

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Rights Of Way
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 Byway
 Restricted Byway


Bridleways and Byways

Map 5





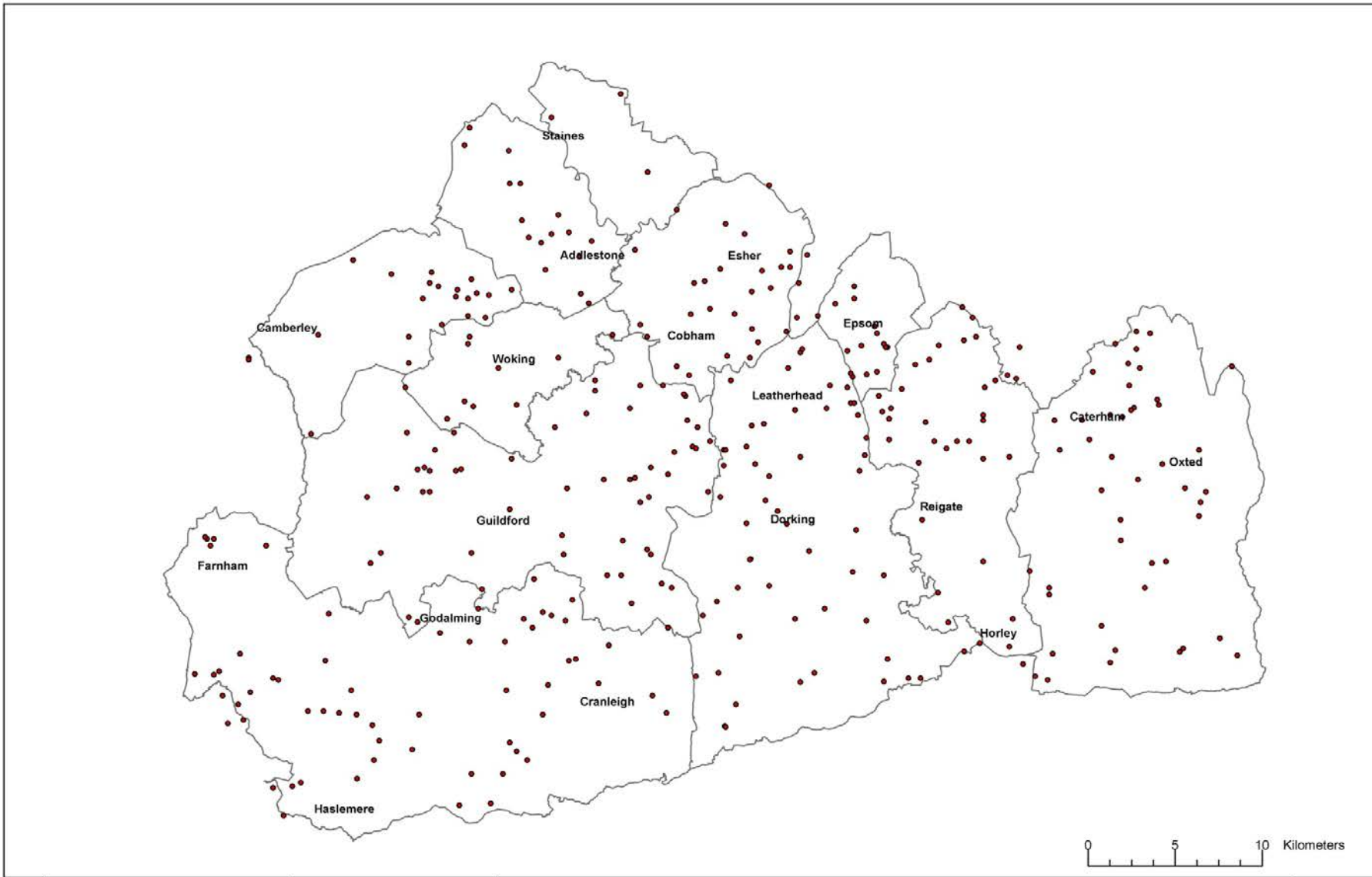

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 Access

Access Land

Map 6






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 Stables

Location of Stables

Map 7 