

Wenhaston with Mells Hamlet Parish Council

Neighbourhood Development Plan



Whole Parish Character Assessment

Part 2 – Commons, Heaths and Woodlands

January to February 2016

Page Intentionally Blank

Abstract

Wenhaston with Mells Hamlet Parish council has decided to undertake the process of producing a Neighbourhood Development Plan, as defined in the Localism Act 2011. This plan is to create a vision for the development and use of land within Wenhaston with Mells from 2015 to 2030 related to the views of the residents of the area and consistent with National and Local Planning Policies.

One of the aspects of the Plan is to provide future development issues with a 'picture' of the things that make Wenhaston with Mells special to the residents and that need to be considered in future planning. The Character Assessment of commons, heaths and woodlands with public access of the whole Parish, is the subject of this document.

The results of the survey assessments are presented and an interpreted definition of the character of the areas will be derived in a future document.

Page Intentionally Blank

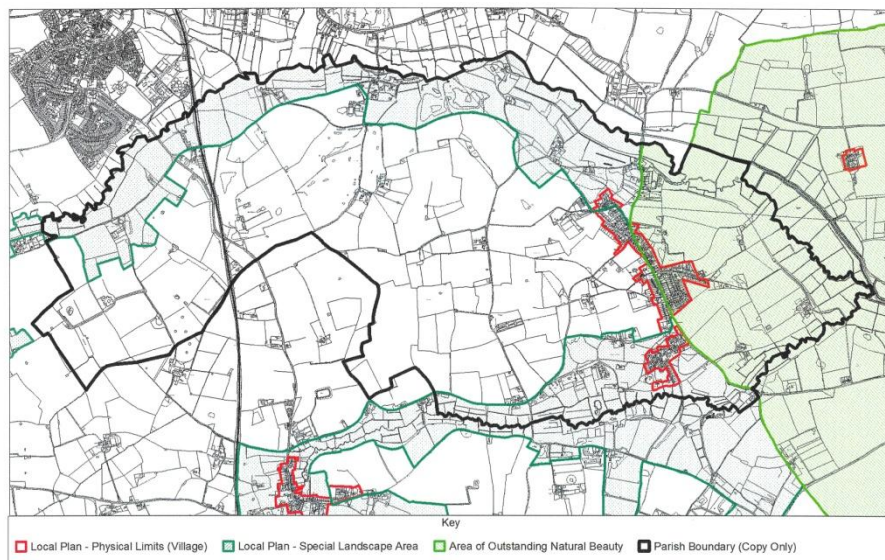
Table of Contents

Abstract.....	3
1. Introduction.....	8
2. The Survey.....	9
3. Survey Volunteers.....	11
4. Assessment Data	12
4.1 Mill Heath (Appendix 1a).....	13
4.2 Bickers Heath (Appendix 1b)	15
4.3 Church Common (Appendix 1c).....	17
4.4 The North Side of Black Heath (Appendix 1d)	19
4.5 South Side of Black Heath (Appendix 1d).....	22
4.6 Blowers Common (Appendix 1e)	24
4.7 Vicarage Grove	25
4.8 Merton Wood	27
5. References.....	28
Appendix 1 Historic Records of Heaths and Commons	29
Appendix 1a. Mill Heath.....	30
Appendix 1b. Bickers Heath	31
Appendix 1c. Church Common	32
Appendix 1d. Black Heath.....	33
Appendix 1e. Blowers Common	34

Document Revision History		
Version	Changes	Date
Draft		13 June 2016
Issue 1	Typographical errors corrected throughout following review. Historic registration records added	15th June 2016

1. Introduction

Wenhaston with Mells Hamlet is a sprawling parish situated in North Suffolk and at the northern end of the Suffolk Coastal District. It is 8km west of the coast at Southwold and sandwiched between the Blythburgh and Minsmere RAMSAR Convention site and the market town of Halesworth. It has large slices in the Suffolk Coast and Heaths Area of Natural Beauty (AONB) Suffolk Special Landscape Area (SSLA) and forms the northern end of the Suffolk Sandlings.



The parish comprises about 430 households in total, largely located in Wenhaston Village and Wenhaston Blackheath settlements with three small clusters at Mells and also isolated dwellings. The road from the south east to the north west is about 6.5 km and footpaths and roads from the north east to the south west 3.5km. In total the parish encloses a land area of about 8000 hectares.

Wenhaston with Mells Hamlet Parish council has decided to undertake the process of producing a Neighbourhood Development Plan, as defined in the Localism Act 2011. This plan is to create a vision for the development and use of land within Wenhaston with Mells from 2015 to 2030 related to the views of the residents of the area.

The initial stage of the NDP is to identify issues and concerns of parishioners but also community assets and aspirations and from this information to develop a 'vision' for the future.

One of the aspects of the Plan is to provide future development issues with a 'picture' of the things that make Wenhaston with Mells special to the residents and that need to be considered in future planning. The Character Assessment is a three part process covering:

- Part 1 - The street scene,
- Part 2 - Commons, heaths and woodlands, the subject of this document.
- Part 3 - Landscape and wildlife ecology of the whole Parish.

The chosen method of collecting information to form the basis of the commons, heaths and woodlands 'character' definition of the Parish was to conduct a survey recording the characteristics of the differing locations.

2. The Survey

The Wenhaston commons and heaths comprise five areas of common land located around the perimeter of the village of Wenhaston. They have been variously managed in the past by local residents but now have few uses other than for recreation/amenity. With the intensifying exploitation of the surrounding countryside, the commons now are relatively isolated and as a result have considerable wildlife value. They contain a number of animal species that have National Biodiversity Action Plans (BAPs) and areas of lowland heath, which is a threatened habitat also with a national BAP. Biodiversity Action Plans have been drawn up in response to EC Directives and set out the measures to be taken nationally and locally to protect endangered wildlife and their habitats. They are put into effect by funding from government agencies supporting the local authority Suffolk Coastal District Council (SCDC) and land owners.

The Wenhaston commons form part of the Suffolk Coast, Heaths and River Valleys Target Area, a priority area for Higher Level Stewardship administered by Natural England. They also are close to The Suffolk Coast and Heaths Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty and two Special Landscape Areas. Black Heath and Bickers Heath are County Wildlife Sites. In particular their value to biodiversity related to Lowland Heath has promoted past action aimed at restoring this rare habitat.

Lowland Heath is the term used to describe a certain type of vegetation, including gorse, grasses, mosses and heather that naturally grow on poor, uncultivated soils that have been historically cleared by man of their original plant cover. Eventually, the heath will revert naturally to low quality woodland due to the poor soils, but man has in the past found uses for such areas and managed them for his benefit. As a result, heaths support wildlife that is not found elsewhere but which paradoxically is dependent upon continuing management/exploitation. The natural process through which woodland eventually develops from bare ground is called succession, and much past management and current conservation is about controlling this.

The commons now appear to be areas of little agricultural value, almost wasteland, relics from past land use changes. Local residents formerly used them as sources of firewood and kindling for domestic heating, sand and gravel for buildings, grazing for small numbers of livestock, as areas of furze and litter harvested for farm animal bedding or housing, and for some minor domestic purposes e.g. drying wet clothing. As evidence for this, there are still existing rights of common to pasture horses, cattle and donkeys on Black Heath. It is a frequent misconception though that all commons are owned jointly by all local people, and that everyone has rights of use or access. Two of Wenhaston commons are in fact still in private ownership (Bickers Heath and

Mill Heath). Responsibility for the Scheme of Regulation of the commons rests with land owners and the Parish Council. Management is carried out in accordance with an agreed management plan.

The former uses of the commons meant that some areas were for many generations managed on a rotation in which the furze (i.e. gorse, heather and bracken) was cut and then allowed to regenerate before re-harvesting. Such a cyclical pattern was commonplace over much of East Anglia, indeed all of Britain, but ceased in the early/mid 20th century. This absence of management has resulted in the establishment of bracken and tall, woody gorse at the expense of heather, as a precursor to oak woodland, albeit poor quality trees. Indeed, those areas that are now established oak wood were probably never managed at all. Oak saplings and seedlings can be found already in many places among the grass, gorse, and heather.

A further consequence of the extraction of sand and gravel is that a number of disused excavation sites, particularly on Black Heath and Mill Heath, have now become small habitats in themselves with a wildlife value of their own.

There is some photographic evidence of these longer-term changes locally, particularly on Black Heath, from aerial surveys taken by the Luftwaffe in the early 1940's. These photographs also show that the area of the commons as a whole has declined, although not as significantly as elsewhere in Suffolk. About 80% of the former Suffolk Sandlings heath, which stretches from Ipswich to Benacre and of which the Wenhaston commons are a part, has been lost to other uses in recent decades, mainly to military bases, forestry and building. Statutory agencies, including Forest Enterprises, are now restoring this loss where possible (e.g. currently in parts of Dunwich Forest), and there is a legal duty on all public bodies to take account of the needs of biodiversity when carrying out their functions, which will perhaps safeguard the commons' future.

In May 2002 Suffolk Coastal District Council, in consultation with the Wenhaston Commons Group (the local volunteer body) and Suffolk Wildlife Trust, published the first Management Plan for the Wenhaston commons which set out in detail the background, status and general objectives for ensuring "the long-term well-being of the commons". The management programme was for an initial five year period.

This was reviewed and updated in 2007 with a further five year programme. The programmes of works were funded through SCDC by the Countryside Stewardship Scheme administered by Natural England (as it is now). This was possible as the commons fell within the category of Lowland Heath.

On the expiration of that scheme in 2012, it was replaced by a Higher Level Stewardship Scheme for Black Heath on the basis of a management plan adopted by the Parish Council in 2013 and jointly implemented by the Commons Group and the Trust, ref 1. This has enabled management work to continue with enhanced revenue funding over a ten year period. In addition "one off" capital payments have been

made for specific tasks. The other commons benefit from the skills developed on Black Heath and the use of equipment.

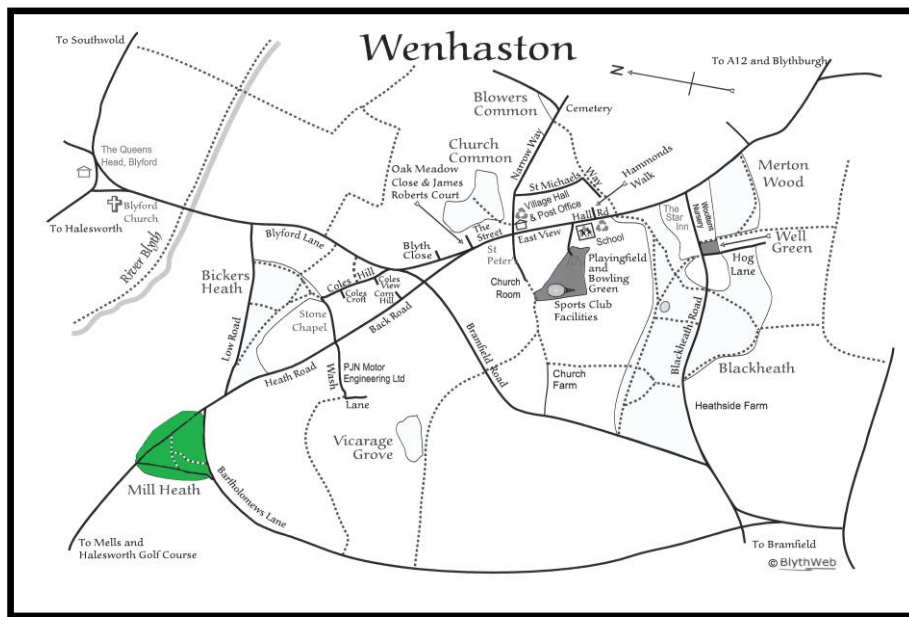
3. Survey Volunteers

The assessments were performed by members of the Wenhaston Commons Group with the intention that the personal nature of the observation and information would provide a reasonable cross section of the community. The chosen topic areas for assessment were:

- Topography
- Land Use/Green and Natural Features
- Footpaths, Road/Tracks
- Building/Structures
- Landmarks
- Important Views
- Nature Conservation Significance
- Brief Summary of Character

4. Assessment Data

4.1 Mill Heath (Appendix 1a)



Topography

Mill Heath is a small remaining section of the once extensive Suffolk Sandlings. It is situated to the north west of Wenhaston and lies between Heath Road and Bartholomews lane en-route to the hamlet of Mells and close to Harpers farm. It is divided by a track once used by local farmers. There is a steep section of path that leads to a pit probably a former quarry. The main sections are flat but uneven in nature.

Land Use/Green and Natural Features

There are two main sections which contain Ling heather that is in need of restoration. Its growth is hindered by invasive Birch, Bracken, gorse and bramble. The main deep quarry/pit contains primarily Oak trees of medium size that have prospered since its closure. The smaller pit is similar in character but has a steep gorse covered slope as a contrast. The wooded area to the north of Heath Road consists mainly of medium sized Birch trees and bramble understorey.

Footpaths, Roads/Tracks

There is public access by way of a footpath that runs from Bartholomews Lane through the smaller pit and exits by the redundant agricultural track that bisects the Common. There is no authorised vehicular access although off-road vehicles have been known to enter the smaller pit area. Measures have been taken to prevent this activity.

Buildings/Structures

Power lines run across the Common. Two areas have been fenced off to deter rabbit damage to heather.

Important Views.

There are views of the Blyth valley and adjacent farmland particularly in winter months but generally Mill Heath is bounded by oak and birch trees, large standing gorse and bramble which enclose it.

Nature Conservation Significance

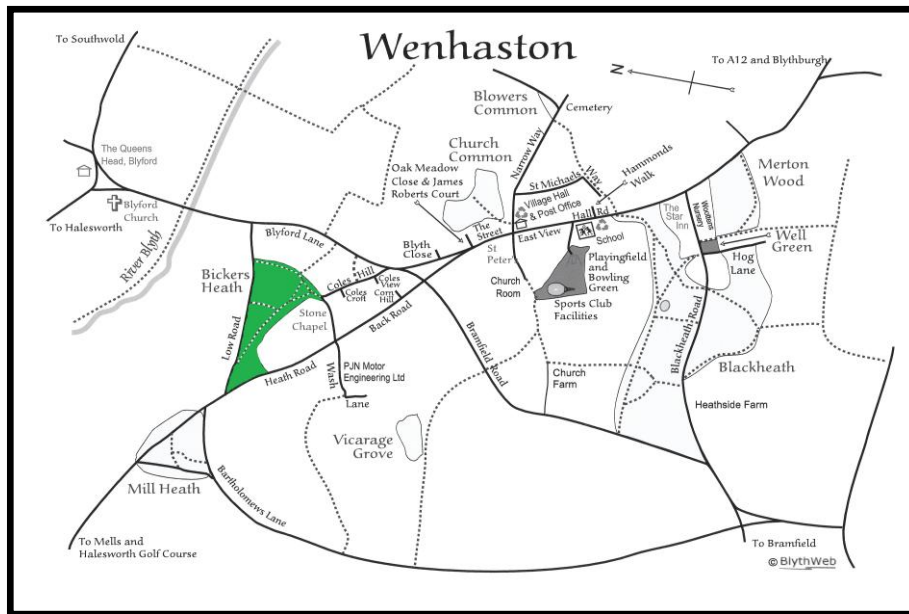
The restoration of the heather base is an ongoing activity by Wenhamston Commons Group.

Two exclosures have been erected to prevent rabbit grazing this allowing heather to regrow. There are reasonable sized gorse and bramble areas that are used by migratory birds, in particular Nightingales and Chiff Chaff. In 2015 there were four singing Nightingales on the common in addition to more familiar local species. It is a good location to view Buzzards and Kestrel. Grass Snakes, Slow Worms, Common Lizard are also found and monitored.

Brief Summary of Character

Mill Heath is a small but important area of Typical Suffolk heathland, in particular with regard to migratory birds and reptiles. Its continued management will enhance the heather base which will in turn encourage more butterflies and other insects that frequent this type of habitat.

4.2 Bickers Heath (Appendix 1b)



Topography

Bickers Heath lies on the south western slope of the River Blyth at an elevation of between 5 and 10metres ASL, between Low Road and Heath Road facing north east. The subsoil is of sand and gravel with a thin layer of sandy peat. There are a number of former sand pits on the common. To the north of the common is pasture land in the Blyth floodplain forming part of the river valley Special Landscape area. There are two small residual areas of common land adjoining Chapel Lane which itself is registered common.

Land Use/Green and Natural Features

The common has two areas of open heather on its eastern half where this has been re-established over twenty years. These areas are encircled by mixed oak and birch woodland with scrub margins (bramble and gorse). To the west is oak woodland. There are two former sandpits on Low Road, evidence of military activity and other old pits throughout the common. The outlying areas are dominated by scrub and stunted oaks.

Footpaths, Roads/Tracks

There are two tracks leading from Low Road to Chapel Lane and a transverse route, partly vehicular between Low Road and Blyford Lane. Part of this is a public footpath. All tracks are unmetalled. Vehicular access is provided to Bickers Edge, Bickers End, Vale View and Uplands. Chapel Lane is partly metalled.

Buildings/Structures

A power line with a transformer station crosses the eastern edge of the common. This has substantial wooden poles and trees in the vicinity have been lopped. There is a metal seat overlooking the eastern open heath.

Landmarks

Two modern properties standing above Low Road (Vale View and Uplands) have been sensitively designed and respect their location.

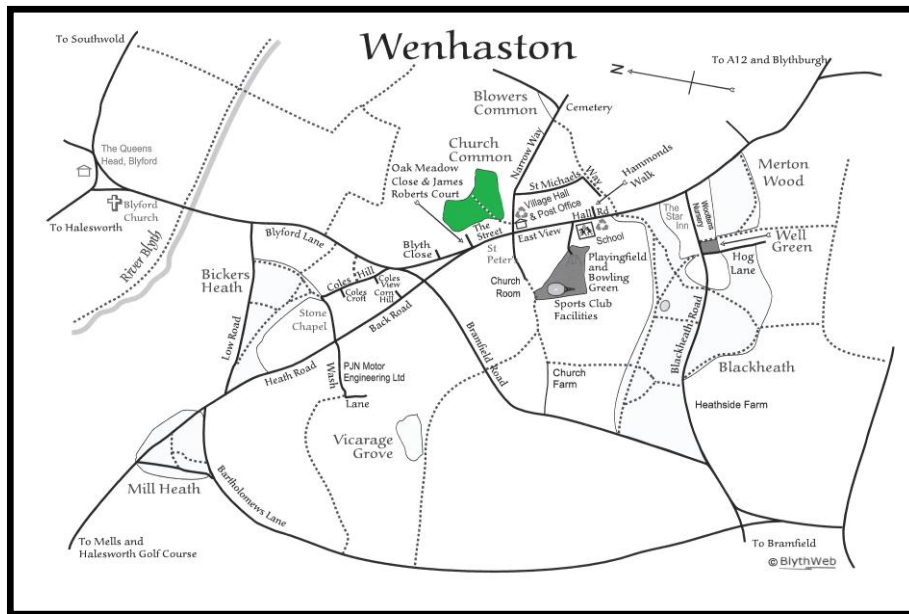
Important Views

There are extensive views from the open heath across the Blyth Valley particularly of Blyford Church and the wooded horizon of the north slopes, Heath Farm and the water meadows. The five wind turbines at Holton dominate the view to the north west. Blythburgh water tower is visible to the east.

Brief Summary of Character

Bickers Heath stands relatively high above the Blyth valley on a north facing slope. It is of varying character from open heath to dense oak woodland and scrub. The lack of vehicular access gives it the quality of calm and intimacy enhanced by its pastoral views. The management of the common is increasing the diversity of cover and enhancing its wildlife value which reinforces the importance of retaining its integrity.

4.3 Church Common (Appendix 1c)



Topography

Church Common lies to the east of the street and north of Narrow Way behind the built frontages of these roads and wholly within the AONB. The land, in the shape of a reverse 'L' has the topography of a dome E-W, rising from the flood plain of the Blyth valley and falling towards The Street on its western boundary. Similarly the land falls away to the north and to a lesser extent the south. The subsoil is sand and gravel.

Land Use/Green and Natural Features

Roughly two thirds of the common is oak and birch woodland, bramble and gorse scrub. A central area of rabbit cropped grass occupies the top of the dome. There are three former sand pits around the perimeter which are now wooded with oak.

Footpaths, Roads/Tracks

There is one point of access from Narrow Way. Paths run around the perimeter of the common and an unmade agricultural access track runs to Vale Farm from Narrow Way through the centre of the common.

Buildings/Structures

There are no buildings on the common. There is a seat on the open area and an identification sign and dog waste bin at the entrance.

Landmarks

The principal landmark on the common is the open area.

Important Views

There are extensive views of the Blyth valley from the perimeter and because of its elevation, across the historic core of the village.

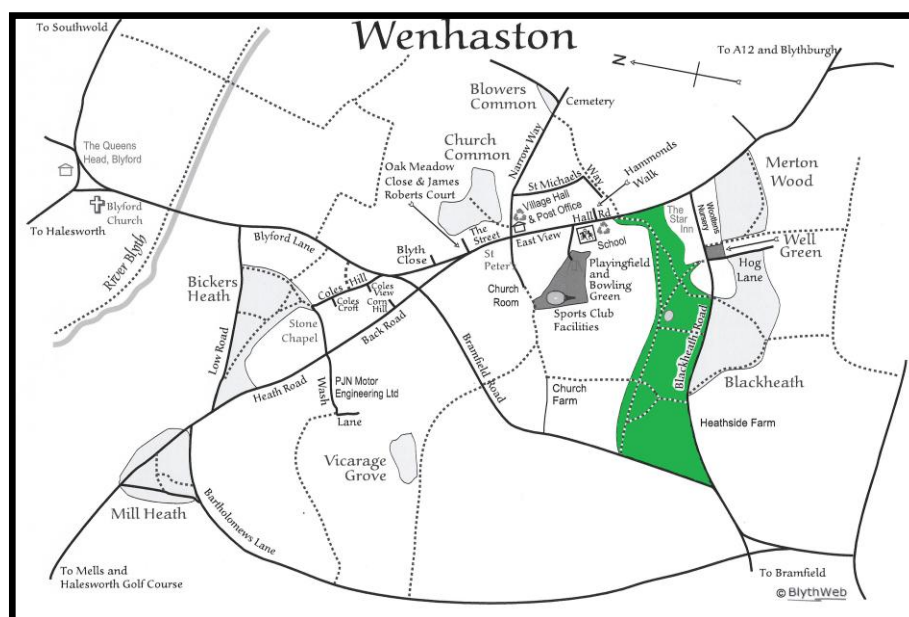
Nature Conservation Significance

Church Common has no area of heather of significance and its nature conservation value comes from its tree cover and proximity to arable land. Wild birds are numerous and recent nest box recording has shown a substantial success in fledged Blue tits. The extensive use of the area for dog walking and recreation limits the extent to which the Common can be managed for wildlife.

Brief Summary Of Character

The central location of Church Common and its easy accessibility has made its role more of a village park or green than the other commons. It is a pleasant intimate space especially in summer and is an important green asset in the centre of the village.

4.4 The North Side of Black Heath (Appendix 1d)



Topography

The North side of Black Heath is a registered County Wildlife Site. The subsoil is of sand and gravel, save in some areas where there is a layer of peat built up over the years since the second world war in areas where there is or has been significant bracken encroachment. To the east of the common is Star Hill, and a number of properties. Properties are also found along the track on the northern boundary of the common, one of which is a former Methodist chapel. To the north of the common are arable fields belonging to Church Farm, which also abut the common on its western flank on Bramfield Road. There is a large sand pit (believed to be a former rifle range) in the south west corner of the common, which has recently been fully excavated to encourage Sand Martins to nest. On the north west corner of the common there is an old BMX bike track, now disused. Nearby is another pit, which was once used to dump refuse.

Land Use/Green and Natural Features

The common has several areas of open acid grassland and heather, mixed with areas of gorse, immature trees and scrub. Significant areas of gorse have been removed in recent years, and replaced by heather. The western edge of the common sloping down to the boundary with Bramfield Road is principally scrub and gorse. Black Deek pond lies in the centre of the common. This is a dew pond, which dries out in most summers due to the clay lining being damaged by tanks exercising during the Second World War. There is a seat overlooking the pond, and another seat near the sandpit in the south west

corner. A buried sewer pipe runs from the north east to south east of the common.

Footpaths, Roads/Tracks

There are no official footpaths over the common. There are tracks along the northern edge serving properties, and another in the centre of the common running south to north from Blackheath Road. These are all un-metalled, and in poor condition. There are a large number of unofficial paths across the common. A permissive horse route runs along the northern track on the common accessing from Bramfield Road and Hall Road, and also in the centre to Blackheath Road. However this is not always observed by riders.

Buildings/Structures

Power lines cross the common from east to west along the northern edge, and telephone wires in the centre. There is a seat overlooking Black Deek pond, and another in the south west corner overlooking Blackheath Road and the area to the south. There are a number of properties on the common, many of which have been built in the last 35 years. Blackheath Farm buildings are situated on the northern edge of the common, although this is not currently a working farm. A number of temporary rabbit exclosures have been erected in the centre of the common.

Landmarks

There is a former Methodist Chapel alongside the track in the centre of the common, which is now a residence.

Important Views

There are extensive views from the elevated parts of the Common looking east to west across open heath/acid grassland, and from the western edge looking south over Church Farm Marshes.

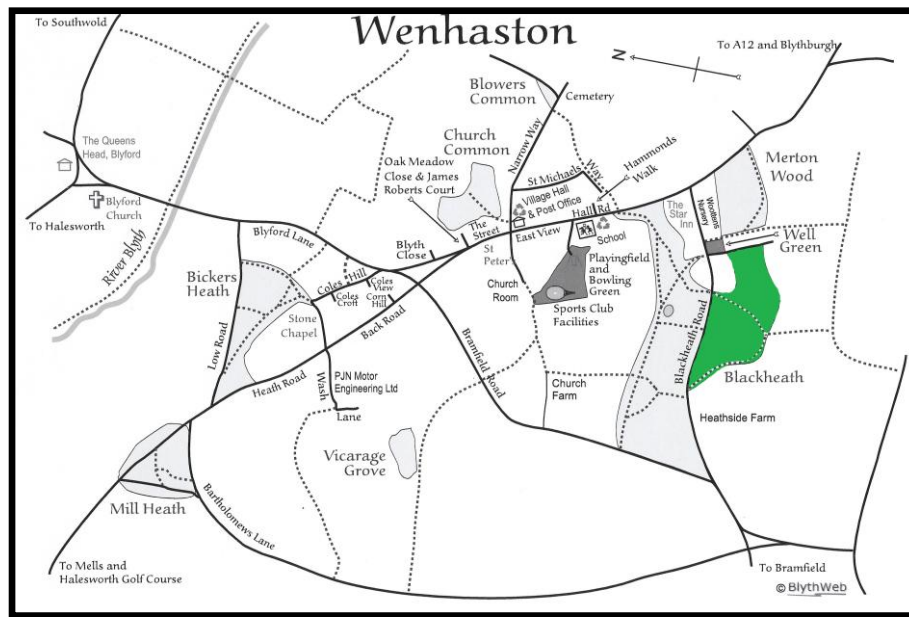
Nature Conservation Significance (from management plan where given)

The Common is currently being managed by Suffolk Wildlife Trust under an agreement with Wenhaston Parish Council, who hold the scheme for regulation for Black Heath transferred to them by Suffolk Coastal District Council. It is also in Higher Level Stewardship, funding being provided by Natural England. The common has significant wildlife value, forming part of the Suffolk Coast, Heaths and River Valleys Target area, and close to the Suffolk Coast and Heaths AONB.

Brief Summary of Character

The North side of Black Heath overlooks the area of Church Farm marshes, and the recent holiday lodge development at Heathside Lodges. It is widely used by the local population for recreational purposes. The management of the common has sustained key wildlife species, making it an area of significant value for the residents and visitors to Wenhaston.

4.5 South Side of Black Heath (Appendix 1d)



Topography

The South side of Black Heath covers the area to the south of Blackheath Road, overlooking Church Farm Marshes and Thorington. The subsoil is of sand and gravel, although some areas have a significant peat layer where there has been continuous bracken encroachment for many years. It is a Country Wildlife Site.

Land Use/Green and Natural Features

The common is principally acid grassland, gorse and bracken, although some areas have been restored to heather in recent years. The eastern edge of the common is principally woodland, with scrub margins. There is an ancient boundary on the western edge (with the Heathside Lodges holiday development) where native bluebells are abundant. The south side of the common abuts Church Farm Marshes, now fully owned and managed by Suffolk Wildlife Trust.

Footpaths, Roads/Tracks

There are vehicle tracks leading to Dell Cottage from Blackheath Road along the western edge of the common, and from Hog Lane to properties on the eastern side. None of these are metalled. There is a permissive horse route running along these tracks, and along the southern edge of the common, together with other unofficial paths. There are no registered footpaths.

Buildings/Structures

There is a seat overlooking Church Farm Marshes to the south; other than the properties at the eastern edge of the common there is only one building (Brants Cottage) on the common, which has its own access off Blackheath Road.

Important Views

There are extensive views from the elevated parts of the common looking south towards Thorington Church, although these are somewhat obscured by the ancient Oaks in the margin of Church Farm Marshes.

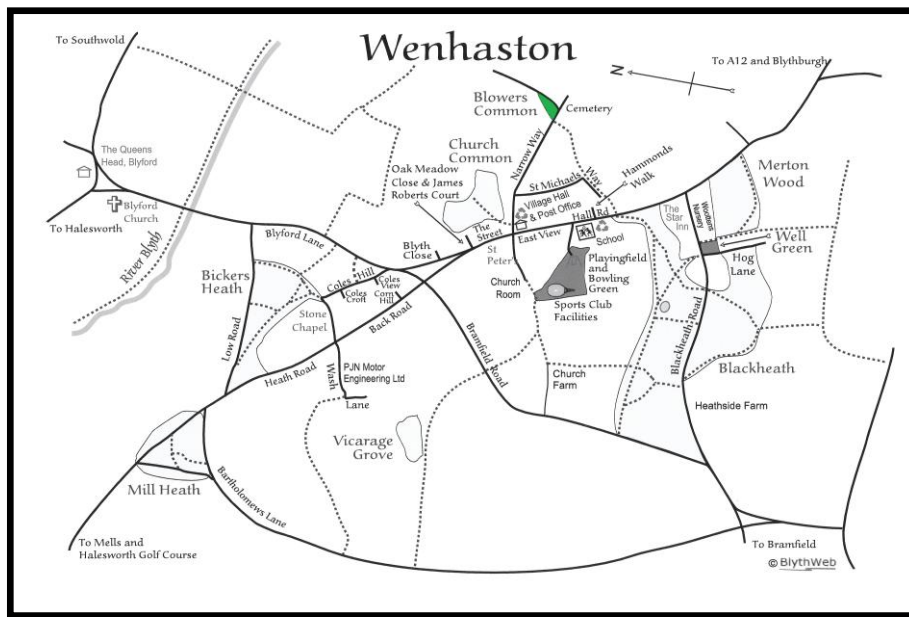
Nature Conservation Significance

The south side of Black Heath is not used to the same extent for recreational purposes as that to the north, making it a pleasing and peaceful area to visit. Some significant clearance of gorse has been undertaken in recent years, although heather has failed to re-establish as well in these areas as it has on the north side. The area has high wildlife value however, as it abuts marshland on the south side, giving a varied habitat for wildlife.

Brief Summary of Character

The south side of Black Heath differs from the north side in that it is less pressured by disturbance from people and dogs together with there being fewer properties therefore meaning it has considerable attraction both as an area to walk but also for wildlife. The views from the elevated area overlooking Church Farm Marshes are particularly attractive. Ongoing management of the area will increase the diversity of habitat over the coming years.

4.6 Blowers Common (Appendix 1e)



Topography

Only a small residual area remains from the common shown on the 1839 Tithe map on the north side of an unmade track leading to Low Farm.

Land Use/Green and Natural Features

The common is mainly scrub with some mature oak trees.

Footpaths, Roads/Tracks

An unmetalled road extends from the eastern end of Narrow Way.

Buildings/Structures.

None.

Landmarks

A single storey sewage pumping station is located opposite the area.

Important Views

There are extensive views across the Blyth valley AONB.

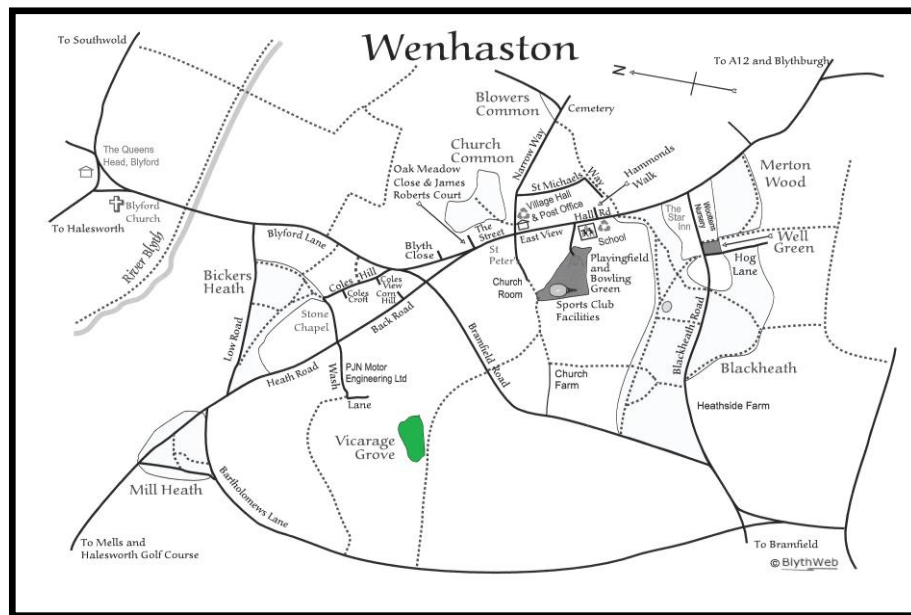
Nature Conservation Significance

Area is unmanaged but is not without value having mature Bluebells and dense thicket for nesting birds.

Brief Summary of Character

Together with the cemetery nearby the Common provides a wild green space transitioning the built up area into the countryside.

4.7 Vicarage Grove



Topography

Vicarage Grove is a small wood with ancient woodland characteristics located between Bramfield Road and Bartholomews Lane, Wenhaston; it is accessed via a public footpath. The wood is set upon a clay belt that differs from the typical Suffolk Sandlings in the area. The wood is surrounded by extensively farmed land that has little wildlife value or wildlife boundaries. There are two ancient ponds adjacent to the access footpath.

Land Use/Green and Natural Features

The wood contains a varied selection of tree species including, ash, oak, hornbeam, hazel and intrusive holly. There are drainage ditches running along the woodland boundaries. A marked footpath runs around the wood interior allowing public access and to encourage visitors not to trample the endemic wild flowers. There are two shallow central pits that appear to have been subject to previous military use/training.

Footpaths, Roads/Tracks

The two public footpaths either side of Vicarage Grove allow public access although the footpath between Wash Lane and Bartholomews Lane does not provide direct access. The footpaths are narrow due to encroachment from adjacent farmland. There is no vehicular access although horse riders use both paths.

Buildings/Structures

There are no buildings or other structures within the wood although metal vehicle parts have been abandoned within the shallow pits as mentioned above. There are 24 nest boxes erected and monitored by the Wenhaston

Commons Group and a 'bug hotel' erected by children from the village primary school.

Landmarks

None within the wood.

Important Views

Views from within the wood are limited but from the adjacent footpath there are views of Wenhaston parish church and domestic properties adjoining Bramfield Road.

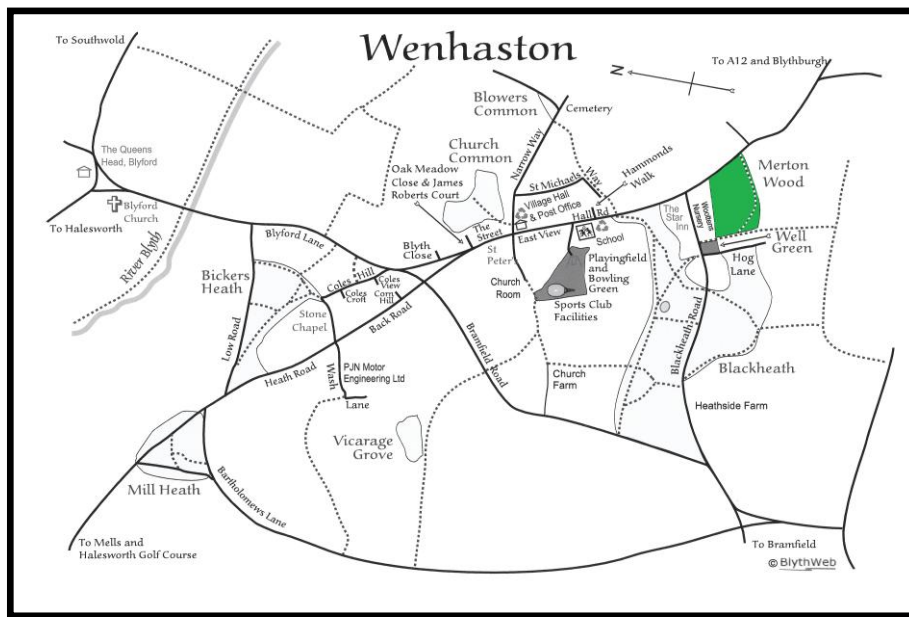
Nature Conservation Significance

Vicarage Grove is of substantial conservation significance within the parish. It contains the largest native bluebell display both in Wenhaston and nearby parishes. Other wild flowers of note are also found including - greater stitchwort, harebells, common dog-violet, vetch, wood anemone, buttercup and dandelion (this list is not exhaustive). The next boxes regularly exceed 100 fledged blue and great tits. Other resident birds include Tawny Owl, Woodpecker, Robin, Coal Tit, Blackbird, Tree Creeper and other more common species. There is a programme of tree coppicing/management to reduce the quantity of invasive holly and encourage further expansion of the bluebells and wild flowers present. Historically orchids have been present in the wood.

Brief Summary of Character

Vicarage Grove has all the characteristics of ancient woodland which is in danger throughout the UK. It is a small wood of great value to the flora and fauna and the public. Its management is crucial to its continued success and enhancement. It is essential it is maintained and if possible enlarged to encompass adjacent land for the benefit of future generations.

4.8 Merton Wood



Topography

Merton Wood is 3.7ha of plantation woodland. It lies to the north of Church Farm/Blackheath marshes and is bounded by Hall Road, Wootens Nursery and The Drift. The soils are sands and gravels overlying crag.

Land Use/Green and Natural Features

The site is split into two parts, a 3.0ha plantation woodland planted in 1997 and a 0.7ha community orchard planted in 2012. The site was originally a grass paddock for grazing ponies/donkeys.

The woodland consists of ash, oak, sweet chestnut, field maple, hawthorn and hazel. The orchard was planted with local varieties of apple, plum, pear, medlar along with some hazel and a walnut.

Footpaths, Roads/Tracks

A crisscross of permissive paths have developed over time and are accessed from the public footpath, the Drift, and Hall Road. A wide ride through the centre of the wood has been established in 2014/15

There is a gated vehicle access off Hall Road and an entrance to the Wenhaston Commons Group tool store off the Drift.

Buildings/Structures

Wenhaston Commons Group has a tool store located in the north west corner of the wood accessed off the Drift.

Landmarks

The veteran oak tree within the grounds of an adjacent property, Oakhurst, dominates the view to the north west.

Important Views

The site is low lying and bounded by hedges and trees and so views outward are limited. From the orchard the high ground north east towards St Michaels Way is visible.

Nature Conservation Significance

The site forms part of the Suffolk Wildlife Trusts Church Farm Nature Reserve. The site is severely affected by Ash Die back (*chalara*) and will change its species composition over time.

Brief Summary of Character

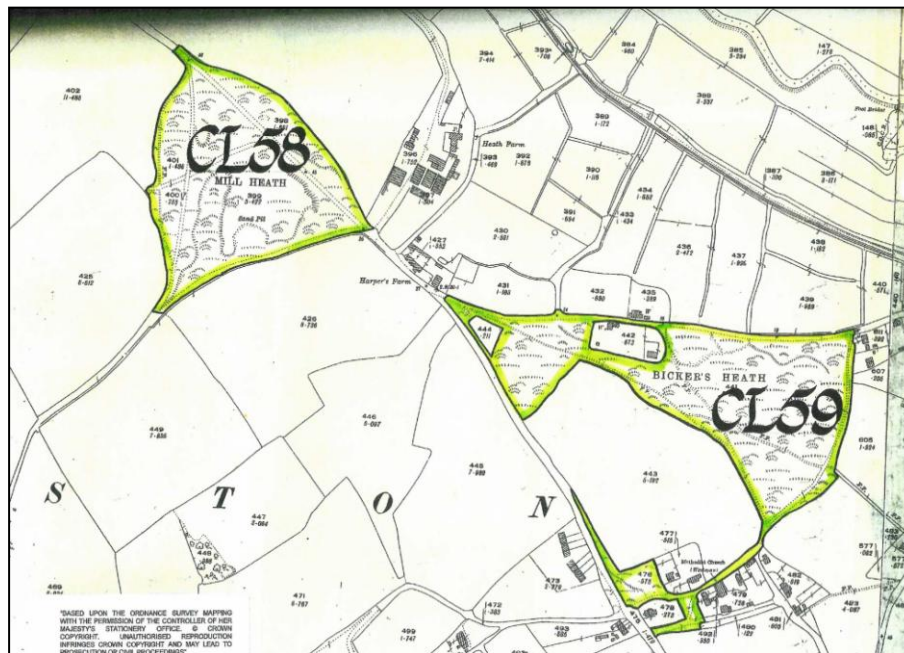
Merton Wood is relatively young deciduous plantation woodland widely used by local people for dog walking, general recreation and an outdoor education resource for the local primary school.

5. References

1. Caring for the Commons, The Ten Year Plan For Wenhaston's Commons, 2013

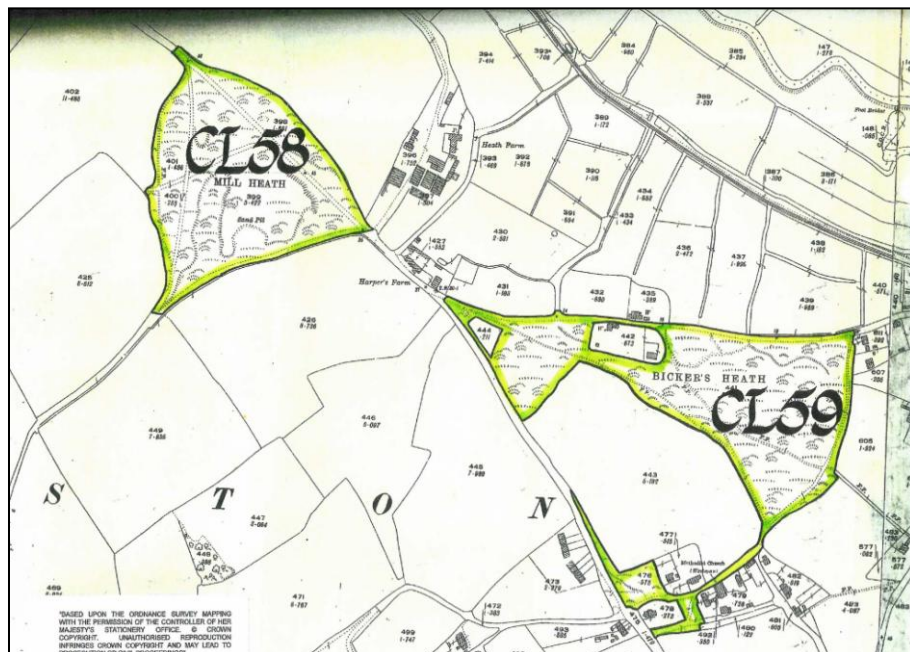
Appendix 1 Historic Records of Heaths and Commons

Appendix 1a. Mill Heath



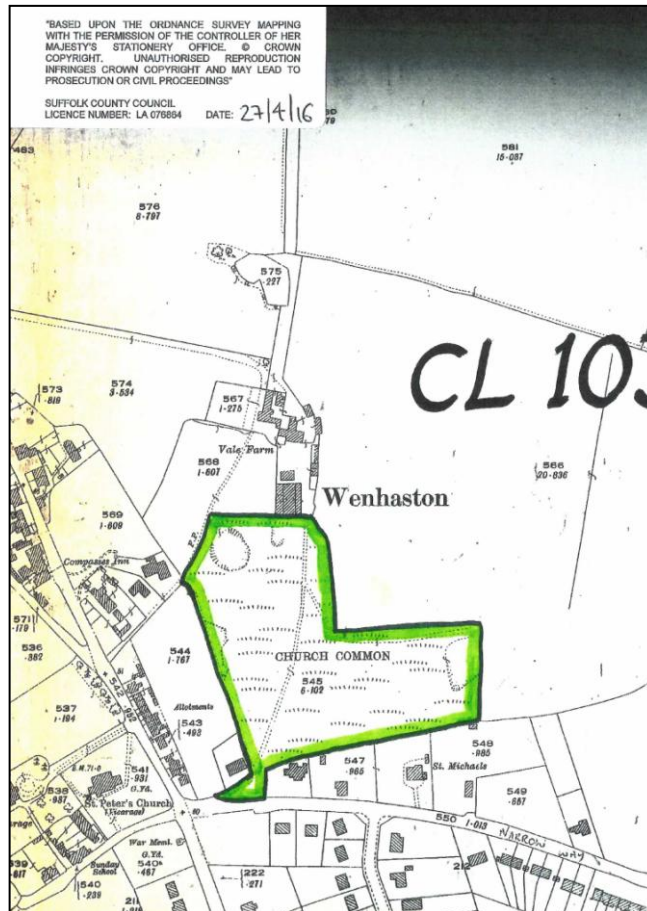
COMMONS REGISTRATION ACT 1965		Registration authority EAST SUFFOLK COUNTY COUNCIL	
Register of COMMONS		Register unit No. CL58	
LAND SECTION—Sheet No. 1		Edition No.	
No. and date of entry	Description of the land, reference to the register map, registration particulars, etc.	See Order for Notes	
1 12th Feb. 1968 (See entry No. 2 below)	The piece of land known as Mill Heath in the parish of Wexhampton numbered 390, 399, 400 and 401 on the Ordnance map (2nd edition 1902) of that parish as marked with a green wavy line inside the boundary on sheet 66 of the register map and distinguished by the number of this register unit. Registered pursuant to application number 89 made 1st January, 1968 by Jeremy John Day, of Leeds Bank Ltd, Farnham, Surrey (Registration particulars)		
2.	The registration at entry No. 1 above, being undisputed, became final on 1st October, 1970.		
1st. Oct., 1970.			

Appendix 1b. Bickers Heath



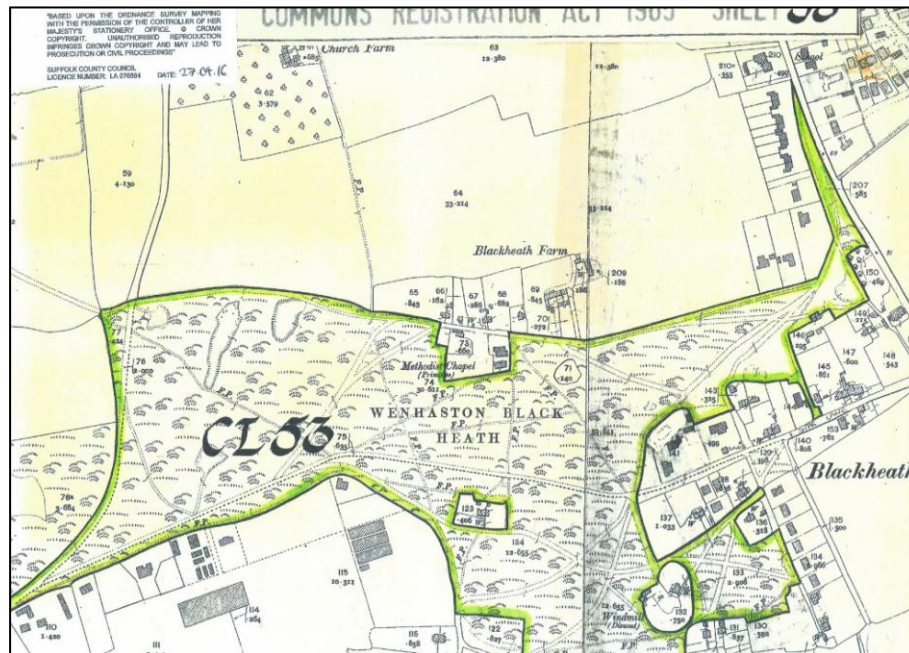
COMMONS REGISTRATION ACT 1965		EAST SUFFOLK COUNTY COUNCIL	
Register of COMMONS		Register unit No. CL59	
LAND SECTION—Sheet No. 1		Edition No.	
No. and date of entry	Description of the land, reference to the register map, registration particulars, etc.	See Overleaf for Notes	
1 12th Feb. 1968 (See entry No. 2 below)	The piece of land known as Bicker's Heath in the parish of Worleston numbered 441 and 476 on the Ordnance map (2nd edition 1904) of that parish as marked with a green verge line inside the boundary on sheet 66 of the register map and distinguished by the number of this register unit. Registered pursuant to application number 99 made 1st January 1968 by Jeremy John Day & Leaps Bank Ltd, Farnham, Surrey. (Registration provisional)		
2.	The registration at entry No. 1 above, being misapprehended, became final on 1st October, 1970.		
1st. Oct., 1970.			

Appendix 1c. Church Common



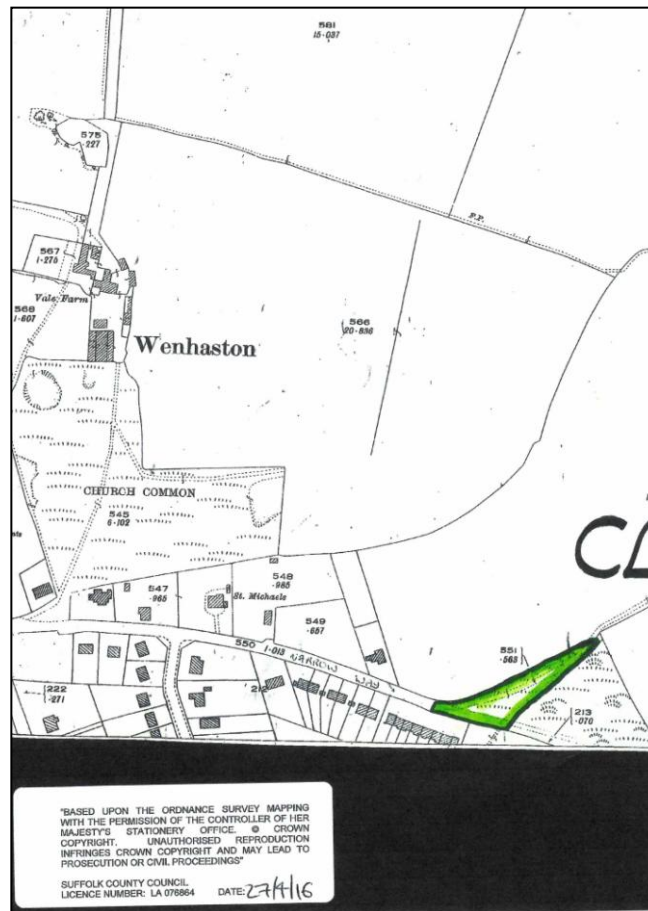
COMMONS REGISTRATION ACT 1965		Register of COMMONS	
LAND SECTION—Sheet No. 1		Register unit No. CL 103	
No. and date of entry		Description of the land, reference to the register map, registration particulars etc.	
1		The piece of land known as Church Common in the parish of Wenhaston numbered 545 on the Ordnance Map (edition of 1927) of that parish, as marked with a green verge line inside the boundary on Sheet 87 of the register map and distinguished by the number of this register unit. Registered pursuant to application No. 210 made 31st May, 1968, by Jasper Lawrence Little on behalf of Blyth Rural District Council. (Registration postponed.)	
2.		The registration at entry No. 1 above, being undisputed, became final on 1st October, 1970.	
1st Oct., 1970.			

Appendix 1d. Black Heath



COMMONS REGISTRATION ACT 1905		Note: This section contains the registration of the land comprised in this register unit.		Registration authority EAST SUFFOLK COUNTY COUNCIL
Register of Commons		Register unit No. CL 53		
LAND SECTION—Sheet No. 1		Edition No.		
No. and date of entry	Description of the land, reference to the register map, registration particulars, etc.			
1 30 Jan. 1968 (New entry no. 2 below)	The piece of land known as Black Heath in the parish of Wenhaston numbered 71, 74, 75, 76, 77, 124, 133 and 207 on the Ordnance map (2nd edition 1904) of that parish as marked with a green verge line inside the boundary on sheet 58 of the register map and distinguished by the number of this register unit. Registered pursuant to application number 89 made 16th December 1967 by Guy William Lambert of Flat J, 86 Elm Park Gardens, Chelsea, S.W.10. (Registration permanent)			
2. 1st. Oct., 1970.	The registration at entry No. 1 above, being undisputed, became final on 1st. October, 1970.			

Appendix 1e. Blowers Common



COMMONS REGISTRATION ACT 1965		Note: This section contains the registration of the land comprised in this register unit.		Registration authority: <i>East Suffolk County Council</i>	
				Register unit No. <i>CL 102</i>	
				Edition No.	
				See Original for Notes	
Register of COMMONS					
LAND SECTION—Sheet No. <i>1</i>					
No. and date of entry	Description of the land, reference to the register map, registration particulars etc.				
<i>1.</i> <i>18th June 1968</i> (See entry No. 2 below)	<i>The piece of land known as Blowers Common in the parish of Wenhaston numbered 531 on the Ordnance Map (edition of 1927) of that parish, as marked with a green verge line inside the boundary on Sheet 98 of the register map and distinguished by the number of this register unit. Registered pursuant to application No 209 made 31st May, 1968, by Jager Laurie Little on behalf of Blyth Rural District Council. (Registration provisional)</i>				
<i>2.</i> 1st. Oct., 1970.	The registration at entry No. 1 above, being undisputed, became final on 1st. October, 1970.				