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VILLAGE GREENS OF ENGLAND

A study in historical geography

Rob Shirley

GEOGRAPHY DEPARTMENT
DURHAM UNIVERSITY
1994



- 1 MAY 1995

VILLAGE GREENS OF ENGLAND

A Study in Historical Geography

ROBERT SHIRLEY

Thesis submitted for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy

DURHAM UNIVERSITY

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ABSTRACT

The thesis involves a study of the English village green from the viewpoint of historical geography on aspects of greens as rural settlement. The presence of village greens in the landscape poses three categories of questions; concerning their origins, their present status and their future. With these categories of questions in mind, the research focuses pricipally on three main areas;

- law and regulation - including common rights and registration, inclosure and disputes. These subjects are covered under the themes of nation and local (manorial) law with a historic aspect throughout the study.
- types of village green - an examination of the wide variety of physical forms and origins covers greens which have been planned; partially planned or formed from the residuum of some other landscape feature.
- distribution - a national database of village greens has made possible the production of national ma ps of these different types of greens together with surviving common rights and greens sorted on ownership types.

The principal original contributions take the form of a collation of the law concerning village greens from diverse sources, a classification of their various types and numerous national and regional distribution maps of the location and types of greens and common rights and classes of owners of the greens resulting from the compilation of a national database of registerd greens.

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Chapter 1

INTRODUCTION

Research Aims
Methodology
History
Definitions
Previous Work
Greens and Commons

The chapter forms an introduction to the thesis, encompassing its aims and methodology and sets the context from a historical viewpoint. A literature review and an introduction to the diverse nature of village greens complete the chapter.



INTRODUCTION

An introduction to village greens at the most general level links them as objects of familiar universal experience to key components in understanding rural settlement.

The village green forms a fundamental element of much rural settlement. It is a distinctive feature of the English landscape and in many cases forms a valuable and underused resource. Greens are still at the heart of thousands of villages throughout England and affect the daily lives of many people, as they have done for hundreds of years. Despite their widespread distribution and great antiquity, what is known about them is relatively small. Very little work has been done on the subject and as Muir (1988) says ' *most of it is nonsense*'.

Why study village greens at all ? Well, for the reasons mentioned above and for the reason that an understanding of greens is helpful, and most probably essential, in understanding the great variety of English rural settlement. The general aim, therefore, is an investigation into all aspects of village greens as rural settlement. The presence of village greens in the landscape poses three categories of questions :

(i) Concerning their origins
(ii) Concerning their present status
(iii) Concerning their future

With these three categories of question in mind, the research focuses principally on three main areas:

(i) **Law and regulation** - including common rights and registration, inclosure and disputes. These subjects are covered under the themes of national and local (manorial) law with an historical aspect throughout the study.

(ii) **Types of village green** - An examination of the wide variety of physical forms and origins covers greens which have been planned, partially planned or formed from the residuum of some other landscape feature.

(iii) **Distribution** - A national database of village greens has made possible the production of national maps of these different types of greens together with surviving common rights and with greens sorted on ownership types.

RESEARCH AIMS

This defines the purpose of the thesis and the intentions of the research, the questions it attempted to answer and the ones it has produced.

Village greens have a unique status in that as common land they are both privately owned and used by many people together and are also often in the village centre or partly surrounded by houses and have, at least until recently, been subject to intensive use. For this reason, regulation has been important in the form of national and local (manorial) law. This leads to the first aim of the thesis, the

Clarification of the legal status of greens. There is a whole category of law about common rights applying to common land (which includes village greens). The law of village greens is rather unclear and has not been collated within a single easily accessible source. Furthermore, it is highly complex. Turning from this to the second aim which is a

Classification of village greens. Greens are not, however, a single type of settlement feature. As there are types of village which have formed in different ways, so there are landscape features which are considered to be village greens which have very different origins and settlement histories. A second aim is an investigation of these different types leading to questions concerning what types of greens there are and how they were formed ? From this classification of greens it became apparant that questions needed to be answered concerning how many greens there are and where they are located. Similarly, what is the extent of common rights over greens and who owns the rights and the greens themselves ? How many greens were there at different times in the past and where have they been lost and why ? This leads ultimately to the second aim - an understanding of the national distribution of greens seen through a national map.

National distribution map of greens. It has already been noted that village greens are a widespread and frequent feature of rural settlement, but just how widespread are they, and are there more in some parts of England than others ? The last national survey of village greens was in the 1950s for the Royal Commission of Common Land (RCCL 1955-58). From this data, Stamp and Hoskins (1963) produced our one and only national distribution map to date. This was certainly a step in the right direction but this thesis shows it to be hopelessly incomplete. For example, it shows only five village greens in the whole county of Dorset (there are at least 28) and is also regionally very inaccurate and misleading. A new national survey of greens, although very time consuming to complete, has paid back great dividends in terms of understanding greens and settlement. The aims of the research may thus be summarised as a study in historical geography on aspects of greens as rual settlement.

METHODOLOGY

The philosophy behind the research and the precise ways in which it has been carried out or can be repeated are discussed, covering a review of the sources used, the location of the data and its methods of collection.

At first sight, a village green is a simple matter of an open space in the centre of a settlement, but in reality the long phases of formation have generated bewildering and subtle complexities of definition. Careful attention must be paid to defining terms which at one level apply to the circumstances of evolving common law and at the other the practicalities of actual features found on the ground. The methodology of study derives from the nature of the three aims and involves data collection, the law of greens, a national database and the samples which could be used. Most village greens were formed long ago - many hundreds of years ago, so an examination of almost any aspect of them needs an historical element in the study. Many of the present laws concerning village greens are of great antiquity and a look back into legal history is necessary to understand how the present law has developed.

DATA COLLECTION

The collection of data was a lengthy and time-consuming process involving visits to 39 county councils in England (38 of them twice), 36 metropolitain borough councils and 32 London borough councils. In addition there were numerous trips to 9 county record offices (CROs),[1]

[1] Berkshire, Buckinghamshire, Hertfordshire, Norfolk, West Suffolk, Durham, Surrey, Bedfordshire, Northamptonshire.

3 private archives[2] and visits to very many greens in 8 counties.[3] Information was collected from over a hundred registers of common land and a similar number of village green registers and from a manual search through the 250,000 place-names in the OS Gazetteer of Britain.[4] Many other sources of data were used, including information from over a hundred original law reports (many more were consulted) spanning over 700 years of legal history, 60 decisions of the Commons Commissioners,[5] original and transcribed manorial documents, 19th century OS 6" and 25" maps of Hertfordshire, Durham and Norfolk and parts of Bedfordshire and Middlesex, and many private historical maps dating back to the 16th century. The contents and effects of 37 statutes dating from 1236 to 1989 were examined together with the relevant statutory instruments. The inherent problem of selection must be noted; the national scale of enquiry has created a valuable data set at the expense of detailed study of many smaller places.

The clarification of the legal status of greens includes the subjects of common rights, commons registration and the legal side of inclosure, ownership and various disputes. This forms chapters 2.1, 2.2 and 2.3. Chapter 2.2 concentrates on commons registration - its procedure and its effects on the countryside. A detailed examination of what types of land have been registered is given priority as the data from common registration forms the bulk of chapter 4. Even a brief study of village greens poses questions concerning their origins and physical form. It soon became apparent that a classification of greens was required to help explain their varying origins and histories in different parts of England. Chapter 3 explains and illustrates the origins of the various settlement features known as village greens where theoretical models of formation and development are backed up with examples from around the country. The national distribution of the types of green identified in this chapter are examined in chapter 4 and reinforced with studies at more local scales. Most useful for illustrating the classifications with examples were local maps from CROs, libraries[6] and private archives.[7] Here are then, the aims of the research and the essential part of what has been done. The study now turns to see how it has been done with an examination of the sources and a discussion of the methodology adopted.

LAW

A reasonable amount has already been written on the legal side of common rights, inclosure and ownership of common land.[8] Most of this applies also to village greens and so the research on these subjects has generally concentrated on their application to village greens and is backed up with examples. A single accessible source of the law relating to village greens is not available and it is in this study that the law relating to them past and present is integrated from diverse sources to a level and detail of explanation previously unknown. The

---

2 Archives of Coke, Earl of Leicester at Holkham Hall, Norfolk, department of Palaeography and Diplomatic at Durham University and the Prior's Kitchen at Durham Cathedral.

3 Durham,Yorkshire, Cumberland, Westmorland, Northumberland, Hertfordshire, Middlesex and Norfolk.

4 This lists the place-names and national grid references of all the names appearing on the national set of 1:50 000 OS maps.

5 Lawyers appointed to deal with disputes concerning the registration of common and village greens (see chapter 2.2).

6 For example, maps in the public library in Twickenham, Middlesex gave a time series of maps of Twickenham Green from 1603 to the 20th century showing its development from common through to green (see chapter 4).

7 The cartographic records of the Earl of Leicester at Holkham Hall, Norfolk were used in chapter 3.

8 For example, Anon (1698), Burns (1988), Campbell (1971), Clayden (1990), Elton (1868), Gadsden (1988), Halsbury (1991), Harris and Ryan (1967), Langdon-Davies (1967), Oswald (1989), Woolrych (1850).

methodology used has been to go back to the original sources - the statutes (Acts of Parliament) and the many law reports of individual cases. The law has for many centuries been written down and recorded, and in the case of statutes, necessarily without error. The statutes, which give the essentials of the law are open to interpretation in a variety of different circumstances but only by judges whose interpretations are then recorded and become the ***common law.*** Similarly, the method used for the section on registration (chapter 2.2) was to go back to the original sources. This relied heavily on the twenty or so statutory instruments relating to the **Commons Registration Act 1965 (CRA)** and the decisions of the Common Commissioners. Parish council records of real cases were used to illustrate the practicalities of the principles of the law.

NATIONAL DATABASE AND CLASSIFICATION

Chapter 4 is the result of the compilation and analysis of a national database of greens. All greens registered under the **CRA** have been entered into a database with information on their size, ownership and details of any common rights. This has allowed the greens to be sorted on many variables and the resultant distributions mapped. The remaining database can be used to form an almost infinite number of reports or distributions and can easily be developed further.[9]

A national survey, database and distribution map has been undertaken rather than local or regional ones for a number of reasons. The study provides a largely preliminary enquiry into the subject rather than developing strong foundations laid by previous work, with a national scale of analysis providing a good starting point. It is also concerned with the village greens of England, a national study thus being an important or essential component. Furthermore, national distributions are inevitably more revealing of generalities, and existing national distributions of possible explanatory factors exist, such as inclosures, deserted villages, existing settlements, field systems, farming regions, Domesday landscapes &c. which can provide comparisons and lead to explanation. National maps of this sort, including the distribution of greens, create certain tensions with more detailed local studies and places them into their broader context and may direct avenues of enquiry which would otherwise have been missed.

The ultimate and primary aim of the database was, therefore, to produce a national distribution map of village greens. Many greens have been lost to inclosure or encroachment, so a distribution of present greens would not give the full picture. What was needed was a distribution as complete as possible of greens in the past as well as the present and then the areas of lost greens would become apparent. From such regional contrasts it could be hoped to learn something about the nature and survival of green settlement. What was needed were sources for greens around in the past (greens past) and greens still in existence (greens present) to then allow greens future to be appreciated.

'Greens Present'

It is fortunate that a publicly accessible record of *registered* common land and village greens has been compiled by the procedure of *commons registration* of the 1960s (see chapter 2.2), under the **CRA**. and forms the data source used for greens present. As may be expected, such a data source has limitations. Firstly, greens were only registered if they came within the

[9] To give an example, it would be possible, if needed, to list and map the village greens of Northamptonshire that are less than 0.8 Ha in area and in private ownership that also have common rights of pasture for cows but not sheep. Similarly, it could compile a list of greens owned by South Cotswold District Council in ascending order of area with details of any common rights.

definitions provided by the Act (see chapter 2.2). Secondly, for this reason, and for the limitations imposed by the procedure of registration, there are some greens which, for whatever reason, escaped registration and some land which is registered as village green but has not historically been used as such and which to all purposes (except for the legal protection afforded under the Act) is not village green. This is dealt with more fully in chapter 2.2. It was considered important in the methodology to have some idea of the accuracy of using registered greens as a source of greens present. This was tested regionally and locally by using a variety of map evidence and field visits. It was found that while relatively few greens were excluded from registration (although a significant amount were) much land was registered that was not true green. This is explained in chapter 4. An alternative source for greens present would be to use the national set of OS 6" maps and search through them manually, trying to identify the greens from the map (this method would also give evidence of lost greens), and may be more accurate and thorough than using registered greens but would have taken so long as to be impractical.

'Greens Past'

When studying greens past, it was not possible to study them nationally in as much detail as with greens present due to a lack of suitable sources. First edition 6" and 25" maps give a national picture in the mid nineteenth century but this is after most parliamentary inclosures had taken place (see p.93) and there has been relatively little rural change since then. The best compromise of accuracy and resources was to use the OS Gazetteer of Britain. This lists in alphabetic order the 250,000+ place-names which appear on current OS 1:50,000 maps. Place-name evidence was used as an indicator of certain types of green in the past. Places with *'green'* as a secondary and separate element in the name (for example, Pinner Green) are known to be associated with settlement around what are termed *'residual'* greens in chapter 3.[10] Such *'green names'* were taken from the gazetteer and mapped. While the gazetteer is in alphabetic order, this was not much help with green names, so a manual search through the whole book was undertaken. One major problem of using this as a national source of greens past is that this type of green only occurs in certain parts of the country so some regions are greatly underrepresented (see chapter 4). It has, however, been very useful in revealing the national distribution of residual greens (and indeed long vanished former greens) which has helped our understanding of them and highlighted some regional contrasts.

Here there are, then, some of the shortcomings of the data sources used for a national distribution of greens past. When studying greens past in a more manageable area (regionally), however, there are many clues available about lost greens. Nineteenth century OS maps often give more green names than appear in the gazetteer, especially in certain parts of the country. Physical evidence of greens may be determinable from the maps - sometimes these can be quite distinctive. See, for example, Figure 28 which shows a series of newly inclosed greens in Bedfordshire. Alternatively, various pre-inclosure maps may be locally available such as estate maps which are of variable quality and usefulness. Another useful source is old county maps which often show the presence and extent of former greens and commons such as Faden's map of Norfolk of 1797 and Roque's county maps of the 1760s. In addition, very local field evidence and even street names may be used.

In chapter 4, the national study has been enhanced by a more detailed regional study of the distribution of greens. While there is some comparison work between greens of different areas, (including Hertfordshire, Middlesex and County Durham), Norfolk has been used for a

[10] See, for example, Warner (1987), Van der Wiekle (1983).

detailed region analysis. Ideally, it would be beneficial to complete detailed studies of as many regions as can be identified in England, as all are different in cultural and landscape characteristices, each revealing evidence of local sub-regions or *'pays'*[11] as a background to the presence of village greens but sampling and selection is inevitable. Norfolk has been chosen as a sample region for both its landscape characteristics and the sources available. The great champion / woodland divide[12] runs through the county and shows strong contrasts in many of its socio-economic, cultural and landscape characteristics. Furthermore, Norfok is fortunate in having a surviving accurate county map of sufficient scale to show greens and commons dating from a time shortly before many of them were lost to inclosure.[13] While being a single county, Norfolk therefore contains more than one region allowing contrasting landscape to be studied within a single data source. Accurate comparisons of historical aspects of other regions are not possible elsewhere.

SOURCES

The quality and availability of source material is of great importance in assessing the usefulness of the research and the extent to which the interpretations and conclusions can be relied upon. This section deals with a description and discussion of the sources used. Sources are often divided into those which are original and in an unanalysed state - *primary sources* (for example, commons registers) and those which are the result of analysis of primary sources - *secondary sources* (such as published books). Primary sources used in this study are of four main types and are dealt with in turn.

Primary Sources

Legal Sources

The types and meanings of the different sources of the law concerning greens and commons are explained in chapter 2.1; this section is concerned with their evaluation for research. Unlike some of the other sources used (such as historical maps) most law sources are readily available and accessible with numerous copies in existence.[14] Legal sources cover the following areas;

(i) Statutes

All public statutes (or Acts of Parliament), both those in force and those which have been repealed are available in larger public libraries in the volumes of *'Statutes at Large'* and for the more recent statutes, *'Public and General Acts and Measures'*.[15] Statutes form the definitive documents of the law as passed by parliament, clearly stating the content of the law but giving no explanation or reason. They are, by definition, legally correct and accurate and are therefore sources of the highest quality. The most important statute concerning village greens in recent times has been the **Commons Registration Act 1965** (see chapter 2.2).

(ii) Statutory Instruments

A form of delegated legislation (see chapter 2.1), statutory instruments relate to individual statutes and normally give detailed regulations or specifications which can be updated or amended without the need to pass a new act of parliament. They are sources of the same high quality as the statutes. They are described in more detail in chapter 2.1, but for example, the

11 See, for example, Everitt (1986).

12 See chapter 4.

13 Faden's map of Norfolk, 1797.

14 Some public libraries have good law sections (such as Bishopsgate and Clerkenwell, London), university libraries with law departments and specialist law libraries (such as the Law Society library at Chancery Lane, London, the library of the Royal Courts of Justice and the Bar library which is open to barristers only).

15 *Measures* are Acts of Parliament relating to the Church of England.

Commons Registration (Time Limits) (Amendment) Order 1970 (SI 1970/383) allowed the time limits of commons registration, which had been declared in a previous statutory instrument relating to the **Common Registration Act 1965,** to be altered.

(iii) Case Law

When legal cases go to court today and are judged, the verdicts of all cases of importance are recorded and generally followed in future cases. The case law, which consists of judges' interpretations of the statutes forms an important part of the law called the *common law*.

Yearbooks Reports of the earliest cases are found in the *Yearbooks*. Padfield (1970) describes these as consisting of fragmentary reports of civil cases from the period 1289-1535. The yearbooks were written in Anglo-Norman but fortunately, translations of selected yearbooks have been published by the *Selden Society*. The originals are rare but were located in the Bar library.[16] Access to them, however, is restricted to barristers. A further problem with using the yearbooks as a data source is that the reports are often procedural in content rather than giving a true report of the legal principles involved. In the 16th and 17th centuries the yearbooks were replaced by the *Abridgements* which are similar to shortened versions of the yearbooks.

Private Publications Private reports of case law began in the 16th century with *Plowden's Reports* covering the period 1550-80 and *Cooke's Reports* (1572-1616).[17] The more recent reports such as the *Weekly Law Reports* (since 1953) and *Current Law Yearbook* are fully indexed by subject.[18] Some indexes have been compiled for the unindexed reports of the past (for example, the *All England Law Reports,* and *The Digest* which gives an index to the *English Reports*).

Decisions of the Commons Commissioners These are a specific category of case law comprising the results of disputed registrations of greens and commons. They are generally not published in the same way as other law reports (except for the most important cases) although a few of the early decisions have been published in a compilation by Campbell (1971). Reports of the more important decisions can be found in the *Current Law Yearbooks* and other similar reports. The full decisions of the common commissioners for all disputed registrations and disputed or unclaimed ownership are held at the offices of the Commons Commissioners in Duncannon street, London.

Commons Registers

In contrast to the widespread availability of much of the legal data sources, the common registers are unique documents generally existing only as originals with no copies available.[19] While public access to them is available at all reasonable times[20] they are held separately in each county (or metropolitan county borough or London borough) to which they refer. Due

16 The Bar library is in the Royal Courts of Justice and is open only to barristers.

17 Padfield (1970) describes how the reports varied from brief summaries to lengthy discussions of evidece, opinions and judgements with the quality of reporting variable. The first regular reports were the Term Reports (1785-1800). In 1863 the Council of Law Reporting was set up as a quasi-official body publishing the Law Reports. In the late 19th century important cases from many different law reports covering the preceding centuries were published in over a hundred great volumes as the English Reports. This has been a valuable souce of data in this study.

18 Current Law Yearbook covers the period 1947 to the present. It was known as Scottish Current Law Yearbook until 1991.

19 Despite measures by some registration authorities to safeguard these valuable registers against loss (North Yorkshire county council and many others keep them locked away in a safe when not in immediate use), some authorities have been careless and reported to have lost them (see below). A centrally held copy of all the registers relating to England and Wales (for example at the offices of the commons commissioners) would have guarded against such loss and seems a major oversight on behalf of the authorities.

20 Under protection of the law (**Commons Registration Act 1965** s. 2).

to the nature in which information has been recorded in the registers,[21] obtaining the data required for this research involved a personal visit to each council - over a hundred separate locations throughout England. Despite a statutory public right of access 'at *all* reasonable times', some authorities were unwilling (and sometimes unable) to produce the registers on request. This was mostly due to ignorance on behalf of those trusted with looking after the registers.[22] The accuracy of the data is of similar quality to the statutes. The registers form the definitive documents as to the existence of common land and village greens and any common rights over them. Bearing in mind that the registers were mostly compiled by the county councils they may not be as accurate as the statutes in terms of intention but the data as recorded is nevertheless definitive.

The registers also contain information on ownership. While this information is not legally definitive, every effort was made at registration to find and register the correct owner. The registered owner may, however, have changed since registration and the new owner not have been amended in the register. This is not always the fault of the registration authority who may not have been notified of the change in ownership. They should, therefore, be regarded as historical documents concerning the state of greens in the late 1960s, although changes to the land and rights section are likely to be minimal and should, in theory, have been updated.

Maps

All OS maps are generally regarded to be the result of cartography of the highest quality, the first edition 6" maps being particularly finely drawn.[23] Most edition for the local area are usually available in main public libraries (e.g. county libraries). Private and older maps are of variable quality but usually of lower accuracy than OS maps. This has not been much of a problem as great accuracy of maps has not been crucial to this study. Tithe maps and inclosure plans were of some use but local estate plans were usually more helpful. Most maps were available from CROs. Some CROs had good map indexes with descriptions of their historical maps which saved much time in avoiding requesting unsuitable maps.[24] It was not

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21 Each piece of registered land is entered under a separate register unit which contains information on at least three pages of large (16"x 14") paper. With over 4000 registered greens in England, this would mean well in excess of 12,000 copies (some entries run to 30 or more pages). Furthermore, many thousands more common land entries needed to be searched to find greens which had been entered as common land rather than town or village greens. With some councils charging 50p or more per copy (e.g. Cornwall) the cost of obtaining the data in this way would run into thousands of pounds. It is likely that some registration authorities would be unwilling to photocopy large tracts of the registers in which case official copies could be requested, often upon payment of a fee of several pounds per entry.

22 Some registration authorities failed in their statutory requirement to maintain the registers and allow the public access to them in two main ways. Firstly, there were those registration authorities that could not produce the registers because they had lost them (e.g. London borough of Enfield) and those that did not know of their existence and relied on the accompanying maps for their land searches (e.g. metroplitan borough of North Tyneside). Secondly there were those authorities which had the registers well maintained but were unwilling to allow the public access to them. In general it was found that the councils of London boroughs and metroplitan boroughs were less willing to share them with the public and in some cases even tried to make a charge (e.g. London Borough of Bexley). In most cases, a copy of the legislation was enough to gain access without further problems. In two cases (Worcestershire and Warwickshire) the registers could still not be seen despite great argument and force.

23 See Harley (1964, 1972).

24 Bedfordshire CRO was particularly helpful in having many historical maps photographed at full size and mounted onto card ready for public access.

possible, however, to do more than sample the large number of tithe, inclosure and estate maps but where this was done, useful data was normally obtained.[25]

Other Sources[26]

(i) Parish Council Records

Searching through the parish council records of parishes containing greens often produced useful information and examples of local disputes, schemes and maintenance procedures. These are often available in CROs and may date back to the late 19th century. Sometimes they are indexed or have separate files relating to greens, otherwise searching through them can be rather time-consuming and may not produce any useful results. Access to data in CROs is normally slow due to their storage and retrieval procedures, and CROs can be overcrowded with limited space.

(ii) Manorial Records

Some CROs have transcribed manorial documents which saved time in searching the records but the amount of this was relatively small. Manorial records are in some ways similar in content to parish council records but normally go back further into the past. Manorial documents more than a few hundred years old can often be difficult to read and interpret and are often written in Anglo Norman or medieval Latin. The department of Palaeography and Diplomatic at Durham University operates a records office which keeps the records of *Halmote Court,* the customary manorial court of the Bishop of Durham. This contains similar information to that of the parish council records in CROs (see above) but was an interesting alternative for two reasons. Firstly it gives a record of information from a manorial viewpoint (in this case a great Lord who had palatinate powers and extensive consolidated estates) rather than from a parish council or local government viewpoint, and secondly it generally extends back further into the past. Records as far back as the 17th century were easily legible and understandable.[27]

(iii) Hertfordshire Survey of 1937

A long lost survey of village greens of Hertfordshire was rediscovered while searching through records in Hertfordshire CRO.[28] This forms a unique and very useful source on the condition and use of village greens predating commons registration by 30 years. This was analysed and used in chapter 3. Little is known about the preconditions to the survey and how it was carried out except that it was undertaken by the county council using returns from individual parish councils.

Turning from the aims of the thesis and an evaluation of the sources used, this chapter is also concerned with providing a background and context to the main part of the study. This involves the historical background, a survey of previous work, provides some definitions of the subject matter and introduces a classification system which forms the basis of chapter 3.

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25 For the use of maps as historical sources, see Hindle (1988), Smith (1988) and Booth (1979).

26 Various studies of local history are used to illustrate larger themes and trends. For an evaluation of local history sources see Emmison (1966), Dymond (1981), Hoskins (1959), Stephens (1981), Rogers (1972), Riden (1983), Iredale (1973, 1974), Tiller (1992).

27 For a study of manorial records as research sources see Stuart (1992).

28 References to it were found in parish council records and a long search by the archivists found the original returns from 1937.

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND TO VILLAGE GREENS

This section explains the various opinions of the antiquity of village greens and reviews theories of their purposes and functions.

A historical context to the study of village greens in England produces three general sets of questions :-

When were greens formed ?

Why and how did they originate and what were their purposes and functions ?

Where are they distributed and are there regional differences in their date of origin and functions ?

The third of these questions is dealt with in chapter 4 which discusses their national distributions. This question of their distribution, however, can be studied on a number of different scales - from national distributions to their position within the parish. Dealing with the first of these questions, there has been a relatively large volume of writing about the date which greens first became part of rural settlement. Bearing in mind the criticism of Muir (1988) when commenting on what had been written about village greens there would seem to be some debate as to the date of their origins. It was once thought that village greens had their origins in the Saxon period, some as early as the 5th century,[29] but more recent opinion dates them largely to the Middle Ages.[30] While there may well have been some greenside settlement in very early times, there is also evidence that their genesis continued at least into the last century. Taylor (1983) has demonstrated the possible range of the dates of origins of greens by giving examples of Roman[31] and 19th century greens.[32] Between these two extremes, it is now considered that the medieval period was the time when most greens originated. The diverse settlement features known collectively as village greens cover a wide range of landscape features, formed in different, often contrasting ways. Indeed Rowley (1978) excels when concluding there is no single explanation for village greens.

The following section deals with the second question concerning the historical background to village greens - why and how they originated. This explantion implicitely proclaims the division of greens discussed in chapter 3 into planned greens and those which originated by natural organic growth. The creation of planned village greens has been recognised[33] as an economic exercise and display of power by seigniorial authority but a contrasting type of green (termed *residual greens* in chapter 3) has also been noted[34] where settlement drift to the edge of commons (possibly partly due to a shortage of pasture) has unintentionally formed village greens.

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29 Thorpe (1949), Bailey (1985), Palmer (1983), Talbot-White (1980), Hoskins (1955) (Stamp and Hoskins (1963) date them to about 1000-1500 years old).

30 Taylor (1983), Rowley (1978), Beresford and Hurst (1971), Wade-Martins (1980), Roberts (1987), Sheppard (1976), Mulders and Van der Wiekle (1983), Warner (1987).

31 On Merdon Down, Dorset near the village of Winterbourne Houghton is the site of a Roman village where 26 sites of huts once lay inside a large rectangular area enclosed by a bank. This 'green' was a deliberate creation and must have been planned before the surrounding fields were established, although it differed from a normal village green in that it surrounded the village and was not enclosed by houses

32 Somerleyton, Suffolk described later in the main text.

33 E.g. Roberts (1987), Sheppard (1974).

34 Wade-Martins (1980).

Village greens may have been planned for a variety of reasons apart from the simple economic exercise of establishing a regulated village. They may have been a feature incorporated into a planned or regulated village in order to protect livestock against dangerous wild animals such as wolves, or human raiders, especially at night[35] or even to include protection of children and the aged or infirm.[36] There is evidence that some greens were created in the Middle Ages for markets or fairs. For example, at South Zeal in Devon, houses were demolished in 1299 to create a green for a market,[37] and at Whittlesford, Cambridgeshire the green was once known as the 'Market Green' and created on an existing settlement in 1206 when the market received its grant. Some greens had a lesser degree of planning in their formation but were not entirely accidental. Taylor (1983) has shown how Great Shelford, Cambridgeshire has grown from two small and discrete settlement separated by an area of meadow. As these villages expanded and became one settlement, the meadow became a green at the village centre, lined by rows of houses. This green may have occurred partially accidentally but was obviously a useful feature worth keeping.

Greens may also have originated from powerful Lords re-establishing settlements on new sites for various reasons. For example, at East Witton, around 1300, the Abbot of Jervaulx had the existing settlement removed and a new one built further away from the abbey in order to isolate the monks from outside temptations. This new settlement was created around a green which was used as a cattle fair.[38] In another example, Combe near Woodstock in Oxfordshire was abandoned around 1350 and re-established in 1395 around a planned green.[39] There are several examples of greens being created as a result of landscaping efforts. For instance, the village of Shipton in Shropshire was demolished in 1587 to improve the view from Shipton Hall and a new village built around the edge of the resultant open space.[40] Similarly, at Milton Abbas in Dorset, the village was removed to a new site by Lord Dorchester around 1750 when it encroached on the plans for his mansion.[41] Such planning efforts to build landscaped villages continued into the last century. For example, at Somerleyton in Suffolk, a new landscaped village with traditionally styled buildings was laid out around a central green in the 1840s.[42]

35 Rowley (1978), Bailey (1985), Lively (1976), Steane (1984), Hoskins (1955).
36 Oliver (1980).
37 Muir (1988).
38 Beresford and Hurst (1971).
39 Taylor (1983).
40 Muir (1988).
41 Batsford and Fry (1938) p 106.
42 Taylor (1983).

DEFINITIONS

The ways in which greens and commons may be defined from both a legal and landscape viewpoint are discussed, showing that the two sets of definitions can be contradictory.

Village greens cover a wide variety of landscape features and may take on many different morphological forms. Figure 1 shows some of the variety possible. They may be long thin pieces of common land along a road as at Cheverells Green in Hertfordshire with a loose collection of cottages around it or larger pieces of common which have attracted some settlement, for example Kinsbourne Green also in Hertfordshire. There may indeed be several related small greens as at Sandon, connected by green lanes. Alternatively, greens may surrounded by dense clusters of housing, sometimes laid out formally around the green, for example Hett and Staindrop in county Durham. Clearly, greens may take on many shapes and sizes and may show differing degrees of formality in their origins.

For a successful study of village greens it is essential to define what constitutes a green. Definitions concerning this study cover two main areas: there is the legal definition of a green with implications for its use, management and protection and also the definition from a landscape viewpoint of what defines a green on the ground - more useful for studying rural settlement. The legal definitions are covered by common land and village green registration which took place in the late 1960s under the **Commons Registration Act 1965 (CRA)** (and is explained in more detail in chapter 2.2). Determining whether a piece of land is a common or a village green or neither may be both simple and difficult. In legal terms it is straightforward (a matter of searching the appropriate register)[43] but determining what is a village green or common on the ground can be difficult. Such difficulties come from two directions; firstly the matter of determining commons and greens from other land and also the problems of differentiating between greens and commons. Beginning with the legal side, the current legal definition is that a piece of land is a village green or common only if it appears in one of the registers of commons or town and village greens held by the local registration authority.[44] If it fails to appear in the register then it is legally not a village green even if it looks just like one and has all the normal functions of such a green. The definitions allowing registration, however, must also be noted. The **CRA**[45] defines common land as

(a) Land subject to rights of common whether those rights are exercisable at all times or only during limited periods;

(b) Waste land of a manor not subject to rights of common.

This shows that land need not have any common rights to be legally registered as common land. The term 'waste land of a manor' has been defined as '*the open, uncultivated and unoccupied lands parcel of the manor or open lands parcel of the manor other than the demesne land of the manor*'.[46] This means that the absence of common rights does not necessarily prevent land from being registered as common land. Village greens, however, are rather different. The legal definition of a green at the time of registration determined the greens which have legal status today (this is dealt with fully in chapter 2.2). There was a

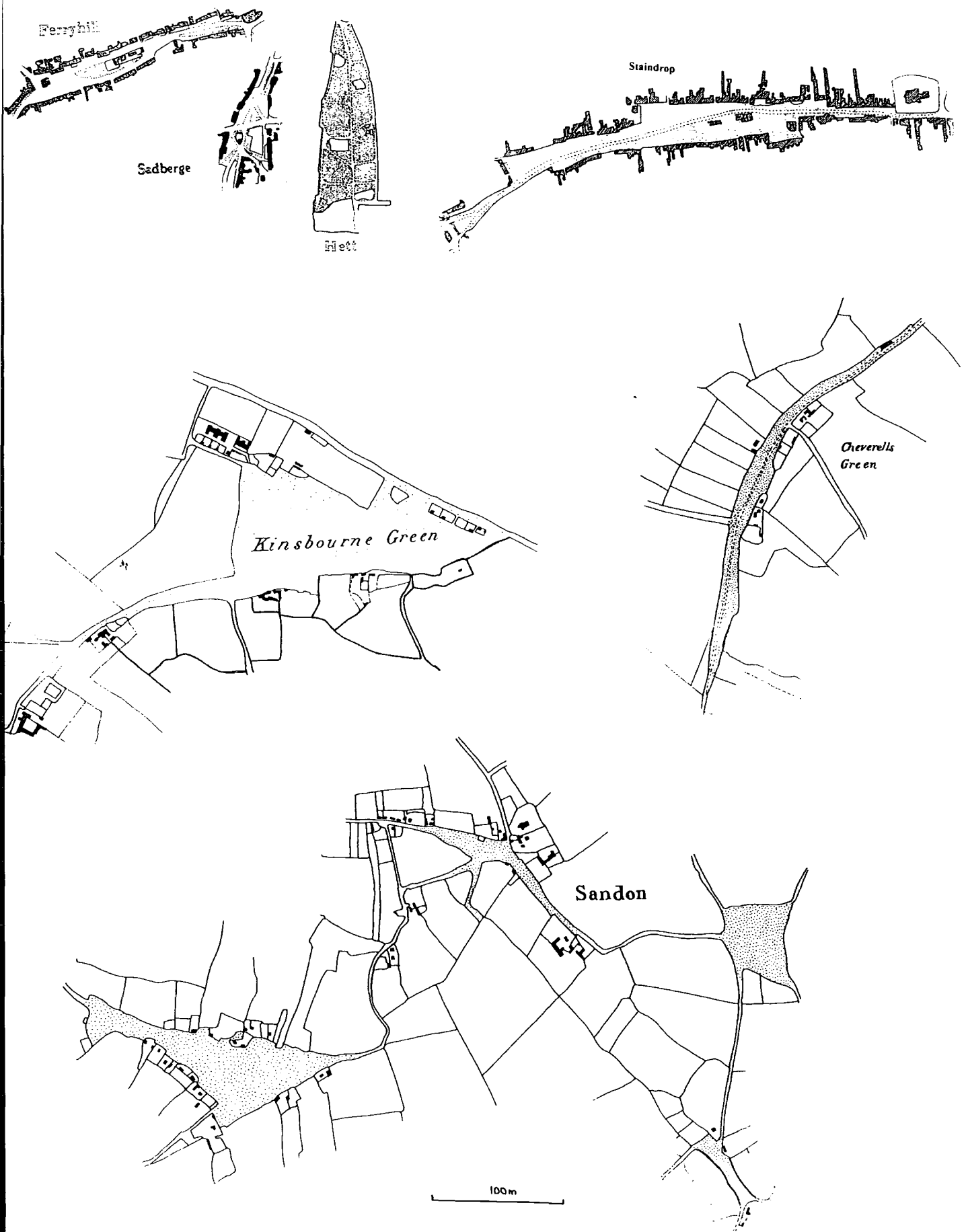
[43] Registration authorities maintain separate registers of Common Land and Town or Village Greens.

[44] Usually the county council. Registers compiled under the **Commons Registration Act 1965.** There are two sets of registers - one for town or village greens and one for common land.

[45] s. 22.

[46] **Attorney General v Hanmer (1858).**

Figure 1. **DIVERSE NATURE OF GREENS**



strong emphasis on the recreational use of greens by the villagers which may be a relatively recent function with little to do with their original use for grazing. Prior to the **CRA**[47] there was no statutory or judicial definition of a village green.[48] But the **CRA** now defines a village green as

'land which has been allotted by or under any Act for the exercise or recreation of the inhabitants of any locality or on which the inhabitants of any locality have a customary right to indulge in lawful sports and pastimes or on which the inhabitants of any locality have indulged in any sports and pastimes as of right for not less than twenty years.' From this definition it is clear that many recreation grounds will appear in the village green registers, most of which will not contain *'green space'*.[49]

A search through a typical common land register confirms the matter is further complicated by revealing that some of what would practically be defined as village greens have legally been defined as commons and appear in the common land registers and not in the register of town or village greens. Figure 10 shows a sample of the variety of registered land. All these pieces of land have been regsitered as village greens. Sedgefield village green and Fir Tree village green both appear in the registers as 'village greens'. Clearly Sedgefield is a historic integral village green whereas Fir Tree village green is a piece of land of no historical significance which has been registered, probably due to its recreational use. Removal of such land as that at Merry Oaks, Quebec and Cotsford Park has been an important part in the treatment of the distributions of greens in chapter 4. Similarly, with the legal definition emphasising recreational use, a number of 'commons' appear as village greens. This is rather unfortunate for a study in rural settlement as this seems an artificial definition, ignoring their ancient functions and origins. Furthermore, land may be registered as green or common but may not be so on the ground (for example a recreation ground) and many greens and common have for various reasons escaped registration altogether (see end chapter 2.3). The legal definitions, therefore, while important for some matters, do not always match with landscape definitions of what can be seen on the ground.

Moving from legal definitions to what constitutes a common or village green on the ground is a bit more difficult with definitions often contradictory in some way. Starting with common land, which may simply be defined as land over which there are common rights. This is not totally satisfactory, however, as there may be certain anomalies to this. For example, commons over which common rights have been extinguished[50] but not inclosed or ploughed still have the appearance, if not the exact functions of a common but would fall outside this definition. A more suitable definition of common land would therefore be *'uninclosed land over which common rights are exercisable or have been exercisable in the past'*.

Concerning village greens, however, there are a number of practical definitions already in existence, most of which, like the legal definition, emphasise their recreational functions. For example, The Royal Commission on Common Land (1955-58, Para.403) defines a village green as *'Any place which has been allotted for the exercise or recreation of the inhabitants of a parish or defined locally under the terms of any local Act or inclosure award, any place which such inhabitants have a customary right to indulge in lawful sports and pastimes and*

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47 s. 22(1).

48 See Halsbury vol. 6 para. 525.

49 'Green space' is the term given to land which has historically been part of a green or common or land which has never been ploughed or cultivated.

50 For example by failing to register them under the **CRA**. See chapter 2.3.

in a rural parish any uninclosed open space which is wholly or mainly surrounded by houses and their curtileges and which has been continuously and openly used by the inhabitants for all or any such purposes during a period of at least twenty years without protest or permission from the owner of the fee simple of the Lord of the Manor'. This definition sensibly includes its relation to surrounding settlement but is rather unsatisfactory as it does not take account of many of their ancient functions of pasturing livestock.

Taking a more general and lenient view, Denman *et al* (1967) liken them to Metropolitan Commons where the dominant landuse is public games and take the opinion that village greens have certain features which set them apart as a class from other commons.[51] Taking into consideration their morphology, functions and origins, a sensible working definition of a green is *'A piece of common land or similar uninclosed land used in common with its owner, situated within a settlement'.* However, while few greens today have rights of common over them (the legal definition of common land does not require any common rights) it is likely that in the past they did have common grazing as their most likely main function, while also possibly being used for recreational or other communal purposes.

It has been seen that determining whether land is common or village green is straightforward from a legal viewpoint, in many cases differentiating between them from a landscape viewpoint can be difficult for the difference between them may not be obvious and can in many cases be arbitrary. Indeed, greens may evolve out of former commons and commons and may themselves become greens. Commons and greens, it has been noted, are not the only types of waste found within manors. In some parts of the country extensive heaths are present, often forming ancient boundaries between territories (see chapter 3 on Norfolk).[52] Following these

[51] Those identified were....

- Features of historic interest and scenic importance - the historical centre of a village.
- Traditional caretakers - many village greens are cared for by traditional and established habits and unwritten conventions rather than carefully planned management schemes.
- Powers of the parish council - usually takes an active interest in the village green and can obtain statutory powers over it, e.g. Local Government Acts, Open Spaces Act 1906 and the Commons Act 1899. Under the Local Government Act 1894, the parish council can close the green to the public on certain specified days.
- Roads and access paths - sometimes entirely ringed by public roads, often crossed by paths. Ancient rights of pedestrian way are used illegally for trackways to garages.
- Dumping - litter often a nuisance but dumping less of a problem than on wider commons.
- Car-parking - do not generally suffer much unless part of a wider common heavily used by car owners. More of a problem where there is an outstandingly attractive feature.
- Rights of commoners - normally restricted to one or two animals, often tethered.
- Influence of the neighbourhood - trespassing animals from adjoining commons.
- Organised games - parish council may put playground equipment on the village green - use regulated by byelaws. Cricket and football clubs must obtain licences to use and maintain the pitches.
- Fairs - right to hold a fair is not a manorial incident but an ancient charter right granted to the Lord of the Manor or some other person to hold a fair at any place within the manor or other area of his jurisdiction. The right may, by custom or grant, belong to the parishioners.

[52] Other Definitions Waste land was defined in the 16th century **(Anon 1549)** by the following; [A legal case in 1549 where the plaintiff's and defendent's names are unknown]. Legal cases in this study are referenced in ***bold italics*** with the year they went to court. The full references are listed in appendix 10. *'Waste ground is understanded such ground as no man doth challenge as his own, or no man can tell to whom it certainly appertaineth, and lieth unclose and unbounded with hedge or ditch, but the ground that lieth enclosed and hedged and ditched in, and the land known is no waste ground.' 'Heath ground is understanded such ground as is dispersed and lieth as common.' 'Barren ground is understanded by the opinion and judgement of the Common Laws where of no profit ariseth ne groweth. And that ground that hath been stubbed and grubbed and after beareth either Corn or Grass is not barren.'*

definitions of commons and greens, it should be noted that such definitions may account for a wide variety of settlement features making a classification system a necessary requirement. While the different types of green are discussed in detail in chapter 3, an introduction to their diversity is considered later in the chapter.

PREVIOUS WORK

This section sets the context for the research against current knowledge on the subject. It draws attention to how little village greens have been studied as aspects of rural settlement and highlights the low quality of much of this.

A review of the intellectual and theoretical context into which this study fits is important. The general aim of this thesis, as stated on p.3 is a study in historical geography on aspects of greens as rural settlement. The subject matter concerns an element of the English landscape, which, like its surroundings, has developed its present great local diversity over thousands of years. Taking into account the lasting and permanent nature of village greens (although many have disappeared due to inclosure, many more result from land which has never been ploughed or cultivated and have been used as common grazing for centuries if not millennia) for an understanding of their present condition it is necessary therefore look to the past and the processes which have generated the present - an historical aspect is thus essential.

This ultimate purpose of this time element in geography has been expressed by Wooldridge and East (cited in Baker 1972 p.93) as the examination of processes which have operated in the past for the light which they shed on the world around us. In this case, the evolution of landscape elements throws light on the general principles which determine geographical pattern. Roberts (in Pacione 1987 p.277) noted three basic approaches adopted by current researchers to the field of rural settlement, which demonstrated variations in scale and time and in objectives and methods. These three approaches were empirical, those involving processes, and studies presenting a theoretical component. Empirical studies are concerned with the character of physical structure, functional aspects and lateral relationships and also with territorial extents which may lead to distributions and classifications, as well as stability and change expressed as a trajectory through time. Studies involving processes place particular cases in a broader framework, a method which Baker (1972 p.16-17) suggest has three ultimate goals - an understanding of the general processes generating geographical change, an understanding of the way these operate in specific situations, and as understanding and explanation expands, the creation of conceptual and theoretical frameworks.

As well as the historical approach to the study, a theoretical aspect is also important. The theory of historical approaches to geographical studies have been reviewed by Prince (1971). He suggests[53] that ideas about the past may fall into three types - reconstructions of real worlds of the past, images of the world in the past held by later or contemporary observers

[53] Page 4.

and models of abstract worlds of the past created by theoreticians. This last approach, the development of a model, allows the historical geographer to test abstract, changing landscapes against the real world which may then be more fully understood. It should be possible, he claimed, to measure the extent of change, test the operation of different hypothetical processes and to postdict the geography of periods with scant documentary evidence.

The 1960s and 70s which marked a great increase in the theoretical and modelling approaches in geography, were not matched to the same extent by this method in historical geography. Baker (1972 p.102) noted that historical geography was less ready for the development of theory than other branches of the subject and found there was a problem of integrating traditional empirical techniques to give a theoretical framework which could be used towards an understanding of the complexities of the real world. This lack of theory was no less in the study of rural settlement. Roberts (in Pacione 1987 p.293) declared an indisputable credibility gap between empirical studies and existing theory with a difficulty of bringing the two together in one study. He blamed this on a general absence of sound comparative work which could form an essential foundation for sound theory. The general lack of theory in the study of rural settlement and village morphology may, however, be due to its subject matter. Landscape and settlement, perhaps more than other branches of geography or historical geography are not particularly suited, especially at the current levels of knowledge, to this approach, particularly bearing in mind the popular demise of explanation by determinism, both environmental[54] and economic.[55] A lack of sound theory concerning rural settlement may be illustrated by Taylor's (1983) comment on the siting of medieval villages - '*The boundaries of these land units.....were probably from late prehistoric times onwards, the only real determinants which controlled the siting of settlements other than the whim of their occupants.*' Furthermore, the contribution of archaeology to our understanding of rural settlement has been highly important, a subject which to the geographer may seem to be of low theoretical content. In short, settlement appears to be too complex and there are too many independent parameters involved for the development of much useful theory.

Aston, Austin and Dyer (1989 p.4) have summarised the results of recent research trends into rural settlement which gives a better context and background into which this study of greens fits than do models or pure theory. They note that the study of rural settlement is concerned with history and geography (and hence historical geography), fieldwork and excavation. Fieldwork and excavation in this subject are largely the preserve of the archaeologist but geographers have rigorously classified and interpreted village plans with the result of exposing regular patterns and suggesting other lines of development. Settlements are no longer to be seen in isolation but in their landscape setting of whole village territories, estates and even regions. There exists the presence of rural landscape *'pays'* each with its own pattern of settlement and landuse which provides a context for the understanding of local diversity. The medieval period, as the period of genesis of most nucleated villages, should no longer be viewed in isolation but as part of a succession of rural landscapes extending from the prehistoric and Roman periods to the modern world. Furthermore, a former preoccupation with the nucleated village has been replaced by an appreciation of the variety of settlement including hamlets and dispersed settlement (and of greens not just village greens, but here is involved a difficulty of nomenclature - see chapter 3). It is now considered that determinism can not explain settlements and the landscape, human choice and whim being more important.

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54 E.g. Taylor (1983).

55 E.g. Prince (1971).

While settlement may not be suited to the development of useful theory (virtually none exists), greens are slightly different. The theoretical framework for the existence and future development of greens is covered by the law. Settlement, however, develops largely independently of the law, its morphology being a product of time, economic activity and, to a very large extent, sheer accident, whereas the greens within these settlements are in essence linked with the law. The law provides the theoretical *and* practical context for the emergence, management and future trajectories of greens which can not be understood aside from it. In practice, the law creates a general framework of potentialities within which specific cases can be evaluated. Bearing in mind the relative antiquities of greens and of English law (and antecedent forms, i.e. barbarian law and earlier Roman law, as well as byelaws and manorial control,) greens *can* exist independently of any law, but once green and law exist for any length of time, the green comes under the law's influence and is affected by it. The presence of greens today would suggest the law has had a crucial effect in their survival. The law thus provides the theoretical framework for the understanding of village greens. This approach echoes work undertaken by Gissel *et al* (1981 p.57) who studied the rural settlement of 14th to 16th century Scandinavia and related change to four types of factors - population, land, political and economic factors, and legal and administrative factors. With greens, these legal factors take precedent.

As has been noted, the theoretical context relating to rural settlement is rather limited. Rural settlement in general has been the subject of a wide range of studies.[56] On the theoretical side, models relating to settlement are not numerous, the best known ones being core and periphery models, Christaller's central place theory, rank-size distribution models, innovation diffusion and network models. The context of rural settlement morphology also forms an important background to the study. Notable contributions to the study of settlement morphology include Roberts (1987) who has classified village plans and examined the village and its elements in their wider context, Sheppard (1974) who has used metrological analysis to prove the planned nature of some settlements, and Taylor (1983) drawing on the work of archaeologists on the history and development of the diversity of settlement. A useful integration of various contributions of geographers and archaeologists to the study of rural settlement morphology may be found in Aston, Austin and Dyer (1989). Thus our understanding of the theoretical side to village morphology may be summed up as the existence of planned and unplanned settlements displaying regulated and organic morphologies and the many and diverse types of plans which they display relating to their origins.

The present understanding of rural settlement has also been influenced by neighbouring fields of study. The ways in which greens fit into the cultural landscape are also important in their understanding. The broader relationship between rural settlement and the physical environment, interlinked with the cultural landscape, has been studied to good effect. For example, Thirsk,[57] an agricultural historian, and Baker and Butlin[58] in studying field systems,

[56] For example, Everitt (1986) who used topographical reconstruction methods to examine the settlement history of Kent, Mills (1980) studued the effects of landowners on the social, economic and ultimately physical strucuture of settlements, Jones (1985) has studied the relationships of settlement with early estate patterns, Thirsk (1967) has discovered the presence of internal frontiers within England which form distinctive farming regions and Parry (1978) has worked on the effects of climate on settlement. Beresford and Hurst (1971) have examined deserted villages and provided a national distribution map as has Thorpe (1964) of settlement types. There have been many studies of settlement place-names which have contributed to their understanding (e.g. Gelling 1978).

[57] Thirsk (1967).

[58] Baker and Butlin (1973).

have moved beyond simplistic analyses of morphology towards the processes generating, sustaining and destroying such arrangements. Work by Rackham (1986) and Williamson and Bellamy (1987) have built on earlier descriptions of landscape types of England and moved on to discuss the cultural landscape when dealing with the woodland / champion divide. This classification divides England into two regions of landscape each possessing its own physical, economic and cultural similarities - the champion zone running up through central England, separating two woodland zones.[59] Champion zones tend to be characterised by the presence of large nucleated villages, separated by large, empty open fields which generally resisted inclosure until the 18th or 19th centuries, whereas woodland zones display a more dispersed settlement pattern typically with smaller, more numerous open fields which were inclosed several centuries earlier than champion lands giving the landscape a less regular appearance.[60] The position of settlement within these regions has been studied by Thorpe (1964) who mapped national settlement types and Taylor (1983) who has examined the distribution of nucleated villages. Possible explanations for the presence of these contrasting regions have been suggested but none is entirely successful, the distribution unable to be explained by factors of racial invasion or a political event, climatic or population change, general economic and social factors, nor by the introduction of open field farming. The explanation probably lies way back in the distant past and as yet is unknown for certain.[61] This dichotomy of landscapes has provided a useful background in understanding the distribution of greens and is discussed more fully in chapter 4.

Some of the existing work on the historical aspects of village greens have been noted earlier.[62] Most of this, however, seems to be largely reviews of other people's work and a limited amount of general commentary on the subject without adding anything new. The only full size book specifically on village greens is Bailey (1985) which largely contains regional descriptions of the appearance of English greens and offers little contribution to understanding the landscape. The large volume by Denman *et al* (1967) covers both commons and a small amount on village greens. The book is largely a survey of management schedules and codes of practice but also looks at commons in special areas such as the Lake District and Dartmoor.[63] Tavener (1957) describes the commons and greens of Hampshire linking their

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59 See Figure 32 c.

60 These differences are discussed more fully in chapter 4.

61 See, for example, Williamson and Bellamy (1987)

62 E.g. Talbot-White (1980), Taylor (1983), Rowley (1978), Muir (1988), Beresford and Hurst (1971), Bailey (1985), Lively (1976).

63 The following types of commons are identified :-

- upland grass moors
- upland heather moors
- upland grouse moors
- bracken tracts
- lowland heather tracts
- downland and grass heaths
- scrub commons
- rough grazings
- fertile lowlands
- maritime sand dunes
- maritime grasslands
- estuarine and maritime marshes
- riverside meadows
- woodland commons
- urban commons other than metropolitan

distribution with soils and analyses them by administrative area. On the general subject of the nature of shared resources as found on commons, it was Hardin (1968) who warned of the unrestricted use of a shared natural resource when he said *'Each man is locked into a system that compels him to increase his herd without limit in a world that is limited.....freedom in a common brings ruin to all'*. Several articles exist in county magazines giving accounts or descriptions of the village greens in the county. These are of little use but range from reasonable overall accounts and crude county distributions to romanticised descriptions.[64]

The Rural Surveys Research Unit in the Department of Geography at the University of Wales, Aberystwyth has made a collection of data from the commons and village greens registers in England and Wales, funded by the countryside Commission. Despite what is probably an excellent data source (assuming it has been accurately collected), nothing of much relevance to greens or commons as aspects of rural settlement has been published. Four papers in leading journals have been published including distribution maps of commons and rights in Wales. Aitchison and Hughes (1988) sought to summarise the contents of the registers for Wales and in so doing highlight the agricultural, conservation and amenity significance of common land as a resource. Other papers superficially examined the commons registers as a data source (Aitchison and Hughes 1982), public access to commons and village greens (Aitchison and Hughes 1987), and the changes in the extent of common in Wales from 1958 (Aitchison 1990). This study found commons to be distributed throughout Wales but with distinct clusters of small commons in certain lowland areas, with large tracts in upland areas.

Notable studies which can be considered to have made a major contribution to the understanding of village greens in England are limited to Warner (1987) and Mulders and Van der Wielen (1983) both concerning greens in Suffolk, and to Wade-Martin's work on Norfolk greens. Mulders and Van der Wielen compare these greens to similar features in the Netherlands called *brinke*. They found that although the greens and brinke originated independently of each other in the same period, the two areas had comparable agricultural systems and the same economic function of a place for collecting and pasturing cattle while also resembling each other in shape and size. They found the two differed, however, as during the 12th century, agriculture became increasingly dependent on cattle manure, in the Netherlands sheep were introduced with extensive use of heathland for pasture whereas in Suffolk, cattle were used and parts of the commons inclosed for pasture with secondary settlement forming around the greens. The general lack of previous work concerning village greens has been equally silent on their origins. A general review of the basic nature of where they originated is useful in this introductory chapter.

- metropolitan commons
- fuels and poor allotments
- gravel pits and quarries
- mineral workings
- roadside verge commons
- village greens

64 See, for example, Peters (1971), Tomkins (1972) and Palmer (1983).

ORIGINS

While greens and commons are now part of a largely outmoded lifestyle, they were once essential for both arable and livestock husbandry. They can range from a plentiful underdeveloped resource to a highly valued and competitive source of grazing.

Medieval England was regulated locally by the manorial system.[65] Campbell (1986) explains how this was fundamental to all aspects of land tenure, law and local administration and the organisation and conduct of agriculture which would include the implied and automatic right for freehold tenants of the manor to use the wastes for common grazing (known as rights of pasture appendant - see chapter 2.1). Villeins or smallholders needed the commons (common arable after harvest until the new crops were sown or on fallow fields), meadows (after the hay harvest) and waste (permanent grazing) to keep their creatures which were used to plough their arable land, unless they had their own inclosed paddocks. The arable farming was therefore dependent on the common grazing - if the commons were impaired, the arable suffered.[66] Where they were extensive, greens and commons formed a plentiful underdeveloped resource but in other areas they were in short supply and became a highly valued and competitive source of grazing (see chapter 4). Having explained how greens originated into the manorial system, there follows, in the methods used to classify them, an outline of the ways they originated physically and became village greens.

GREENS AND COMMONS

The need for classifying different types of green lies in their diverse nature. The ways in which they can be classified are numerous, the most useful being the way they originated. This provides a background to the following chapter and an introduction to chapter 3. The closely related nature of greens and commons is also explained together with the often arbitrary distinction between the two.

There have been several attempts to classify greens in the past, mostly based on their morphology. Thorpe's early classification of Durham greens into *street, broad* and *greens of indefinite shape* was one of these.[67] Palmer (1983), studying village greens in Northamptonshire based his work on these but identified *stream or river greens* and *pond greens* in addition to street greens and broad expanse greens. Roberts (1987) has identified peripheral greens and integral village greens which can then be classified according to their

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[65] For a background to English manors and the manorial system, see Kosminsky (1956), Lennard (1959) p 214-236, for manorial courts see Bennett (1937) p 193-221, Homans (1960) 309-327. For a description of the workings of a manor see Bennett (1937).

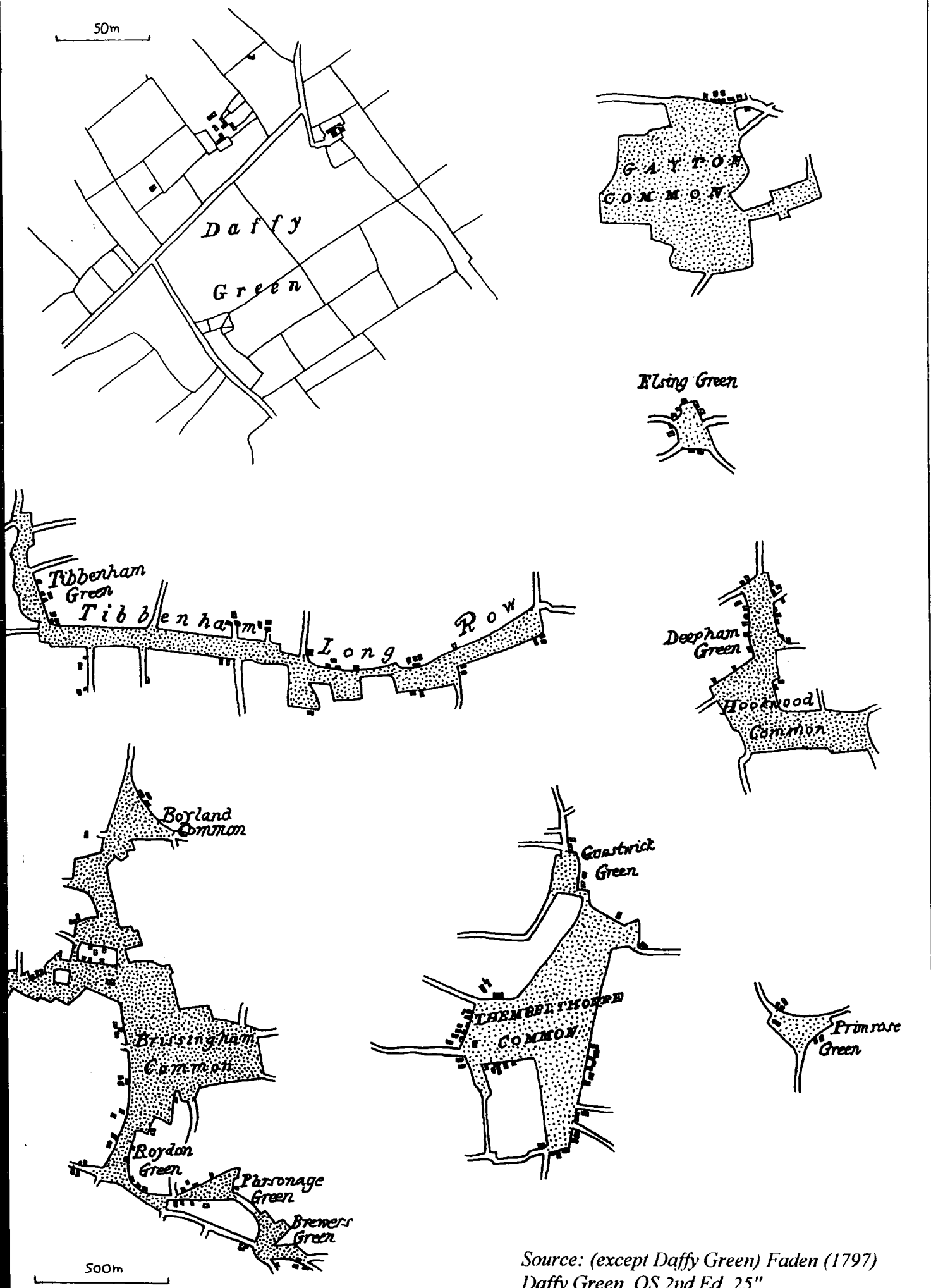
[66] See Denman (1958) p 130.

[67] Thorpe (1949).

physical characteristics into *flat, slope, stream* or *meadow greens* or by their shape ranging between four extremes of street, triangle, circle, rectangle or irregular. A more useful form of classification is one based on origins, especially as a green's morphology is often largely a manifestation of its origins. Greens are classified according to whether they are planned or not, the classes identified being *planned,* and *natural / organic.* Natural or organic greens have not been deliberatly laid out in the way planned greens have and result from the residuals of other landscape features such as commons and for this reason they are termed *residual greens.* These three basic types of greens can be divided further according to their origins. Planned greens may be integral, either with or without an attached cattle-drift (see p. 110) or peripheral on the edge of the settlement. Alternatively they may be residual and have developed from former commons, meadows or along the borders between adjoining territories. This gives just a brief outline and introduction to the classification system used and is discussed in detail in chapter 3.

As has been noted, the practical differences between greens and commons may not be distinct which can lead to problems of terminology. Figure 2 shows seven areas of common land in Norfolk whose edges have been settled to varying degrees in the 1790s. In this sample, those named 'green' tend to be smaller than those named 'common' but not necessarily more densely settled. If greens are commons whose edges have been settled, it would be possible with the accumulation and drift of settlement for land to change its status between green and common.

Figure 2. **GREENS AND COMMONS**



Source: (except Daffy Green) Faden (1797)
Daffy Green OS 2nd Ed. 25"

Chapter 2.1

LAW OF GREENS

Introduction
Sources of the Law of Commons
Local Control
National Control
Common Rights

This is the first of three chapters which provide a clarification of the law concerning village greens. It begins by reviewing the sources of law, then after a background to the structure of royal and manorial justice, deals with the complex subject of common rights.

INTRODUCTION

Village greens are old and the law has developed over a long period. While greens and commons do not represent the important resource they once were, they are still used by some people and protected in the public interest, while the law is still evolving. This section explains why the law of greens is unclear and unavailable from a single source, and defines areas of confusion.

The natural position of village greens at the centre of village life has for many hundreds of years has meant that it has normally been subject to intensive land-use with many interested parties involved in its use. Whether used as a place of recreation, the site of the village well or stocks or as a resource for grazing the oxen used to plough the great open fields, the village green has normally needed to be regulated, valuable rights guarded and practices such as dishonourable encroachment prevented. Such conditions have meant that the law relating to village greens has had many hundreds of years to develop and some of it may today seem strange and complex in an age where the largely self-sufficient lifestyle of the manorial system has gone. To illustrate these complexities with an example, where a commoner purchases common land over which he has common rights, the subsequent survival of those rights depends upon the subtle way in which the rights are held. In this case (see rules of severance p. 56) if the rights are held appurtenantly rather than appendantly (see annexations p. 51) the rights become extinguished. What to the urban dweller may seem strange, overcomplicated or maybe even quaintly anachronistic, to those who retain and still use their rights, such complexities in the law need to be understood.

Despite its ancient origins, the law of greens and commons is still evolving and undergoing change with such rights still of use in some places and many people in rural areas are still dependent upon common rights for their livelihoods. As recently as 1981 (***Newnan v Bennett 1981***),[1] after debate for hundreds of years as to the genuineness of the right, pasture rights *pur cause de vicinage* (see p. 53) were upheld as true common rights. The law of common land and village greens deals with common rights and those who own them and the use, regulation, ownership and restrictions of the commons and greens themselves. The law of common land is, even in the complex world of English law, an extremely detailed and complicated set of rules. While the common law[2] relating to commons is relatively simple, it has been amended by a mass of statutes (Acts of Parliament).[3] The first piece of legislation in its modern form was concerned with common rights (**Merton 1236**)[4] which gives an indication of the fundamental importance of common rights in the daily lives of people in the Middle Ages. While this remained law until 1953 and a second Act of 1285[5] is still in force, there were only

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1 Most civil legal cases are referenced in the form of the plaintiff (the person or body who believes they have been grieved and is bringing the case to court) versus the defendent (the one defending himself against the accusation) and many can be found in the various law reports in this form. Occasionally, for example when the case refers to a piece of land which is of more interest than the personal parties involved, the case may be referenced as e.g. ***Re Box Hill Common*** rather than the alternative ***Box Parish Council v Lacey***.

2 Common law is judge-made law - nothing to do with common land and rights.

3 Jennings (1955-58).

4 Early statutes or Acts of Parliament are generally known by the name of the place they were passed - in this case the **Statute of Merton** which was passed in 1236. In more recent centuries they are called the something Act e.g. **The Commons Registration Act 1965**.

5 **Statute of Westminster II** which reinforced Merton and extended it to approvement against

a few more statutes relating to commons until the nineteenth century when many more were passed, mostly dealing with matters of inclosure. It is, however, the application of the law to an enormous variety of local circumstances which is so difficult (RCCL 1955-58).

In the past, the tenants of a manor had certain rights to take produce from the waste lands (uncultivated parts) of that manor which they needed for its largely self-sufficient lifestyle. These were recognised by the law and mainly included pasture for livestock to graze on, estovers for collecting wood to burn on the fire or to repair the house or plough, turbary for turf to burn or repair the house, piscary as a fishy supplement to a simple diet and common in the soil for gravel and stone which may be needed. Such rights still exist today in some places, but many have been lost forever. It is still possible, however, for new common rights to be granted and indeed for new village greens and commons to be created but such occurrences are very rare. By the mid 20th century, with many commons and greens having been inclosed and the manorial system gone, the extent of common rights and those who could use them had in many places become dwindling and uncertain. People rarely knew who all the commoners were and the amount of produce they were allowed to take. The Royal Commission on Common Land (RCCL 1955-58) precipitated the process of commons registration, making a once and for all register of greens, commons and rights to remove the uncertainty of the law which had developed. This is explained in detail in Chapter 2.3.

A historical context throughout the chapter puts the current law in a larger perspective and helps explain its path of development. Many ancient practices remain, while some have been overturned and some remain but are to all purposes obsolescent and obscure. For example, the right of pasture appurtenant (see p. 53) has anciently been related in terms of the amount of creatures allowed to graze to the needs of the land to which the rights are attached, as confirmed in 1584.[6] This idea was recently upheld when an exclusive right to grazing for an unlimited number of creatures was said to be unknown to the law.[7] On the other hand, the ancient remedy for dealing with people turning out onto the green more creatures than they were entitled - the common law remedy of *distress damage feasant*, lasted until recent times but was abolished by the **Animals Act 1971** and replaced by a new remedy. In the third case, the Lord of the Manor has for many hundreds of years had the right of approvement or inclosure of the commons provided he left enough pasture for the commoners and was confirmed by statutes in 1236 and 1285. The **Commons Act 1285** is still in force but a number of restrictions imposed by nineteenth century statutes make it more or less obsolescent.

A further complication is that the law is often different depending on whether you are the Lord, a commoner or the public. For example, where a commoner may have the right to pasture his sheep on the waste owned by the Lord, the Lord has the right to pasture his own sheep there only if there is enough room left without disturbing the commoners' sheep, whereas the public may not normally have the right even to walk on the common. Most of the law relating to village greens and commons applies to both. Even where this is not the case, the law relating to common land is of interests because many greens have resulted from the accumulation of settlement around former commons.

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neighbouring manors.

6 ***Tyrringham's Case (1584).***

7 ***Anderson v Bostock (1976).***

The explanation of the law of greens takes on two themes; the national law - laws of England which apply to the whole country, and local laws which only apply locally - manorial custom and later local authority byelaws. The best sources for someone wanting to find out the current law of commons is the relevant volume of Halsbury's Laws[8] or to look in Gadsden (1988) but this tends to be technical, unrelated to the landscape and difficult to interpret. It is in the following chapters, however, that the law of village greens past and present is brought together from many sources to a level of detail and explanation previously unknown. It covers most useful and interesting areas of the law from a practical viewpoint rather than complicating matters with large amounts of unnecessary legal theory. The chapter to follow deals with frequently unanswered questions such as....

- Do the inhabitants of a house on the edge of a green or common have any rights to use the common ?
- A neighbour's garden extends several feet onto the green. Is this legal and can anything be done to remove it ?
- A tethered goat often grazes on the village green. All rights of common have been extinguished, so why is it there ?
- Is there a right to drive across a green for access to a garage ?
- Do travellers have the right to set up temporary camps on common land ?
- Do the public have any rights to walk on commons or greens ?
- Why is common land not owned by the commoners ?
- How did common rights originate and how can they be extinguished ?
- How can new common rights be granted ?
- How can I find out who owns a village green ?

The law is a large section of the thesis and convenient breaks divide it into the following three chapters. The law itself can be seen as having a theoretical aspect (chapter 2.1 - an explanation with origins in the past) and a more practical aspect (chapter 2.3 involves some examples and frequent problems of the law in application in a variety of circumstances). Linking these two (chapter 2.2) is the subject of registration - the effects of one statute on the present and future development of greens. The law also provides both a theoretical and a practical context for the emergence, management and future trajectories of greens and as such greens can not be fully understood aside from the complexities of common law and statute law relating to them. The law has had a great effect on all aspects of greens, but while there are certain advantages of dealing with law and morphology together, this study deals with them separately for a number of reasons. To run them together would make it more difficult for certain types of anticipated reader[9] to gather information they require and certain sections of the law do not fit comfortably in with the morphology.[10] Together, one is likely to detract from the other, but interrelated effects are, however, important. Furthermore, the law possesses both a practical and theoretical aspect and a discussion of a limited number of greens can not reveal all of those facets. There are many ways in which the law and morphology could be arranged and classified together but with none being entirely successful it is better to leave them apart.

The chapter begins with a survey of the sources of law.

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8 Halsbury (1991) 4th ed. vol. 6.

9 For example, lawyers, councillors, settlement specialists would most likely want to see the law *or* morphology in depth.

10 For example, rights on gross, levancy and couchancy.

SOURCES OF THE LAW OF COMMONS

This is distinct from the sources used in the research explained in the methodology section of chapter 1. Rather than being an evaluation of the sources for research, this explains where the law is actually derived from including sources such as statutes, case law and byelaws.

The present legal framework of common land derives from most of the principle sources of English law - namely common law and case law, statute law and delegated legislation.

COMMON LAW

As the common lands of England are such an ancient institution, predating the concept of ownership and foundation of the national law,[11] we must look back to the earliest sources of the law to understand their present regulation. As Padfield (1970) explains, in Anglo-Saxon times, before the kingdom of England was unified, there were 3 distinct legal systems in what later became England. There was the Dane law in the north and north-east, Mercian law in the midlands and Wessex law in the south and west, all of which were based on customs varying from place to place. There is no direct evidence of how the commons were regulated at this time and it is unlikely that there was any unified code resembling later laws. With no strong central government, royal justice was difficult to obtain but local justice could be had in the shire courts, hundred courts or courts granted by the King to others - the franchise courts.

Following the Norman conquest, the King did not impose a new set of laws on the conquered people but continued the old regional customs of the realm. He did, however, wish to have uniformity in the law throughout the land. The King achieved this by introducing the *general eyre*. Representatives of the King were sent out from the Royal Courts at Westminster to all parts of the country to settle disputes and fulfil certain other administrative functions. Although the general eyre was abolished by Richard II, the judges continued deriving authority from the King's command - by Royal Commission. Civil matters, including disputes over common land were dealt with by the *Commission of Assize*. When these judges returned to Westminster, they discussed and sifted the local customs forming a uniform pattern of customary law. These laws were becoming common to the whole country and became the '*common law*'. According to the medieval lawyer Henry de Bracton,[12] the common law was complete (i.e. uniform) by about 1250. In more recent times, the common law has come to mean the law made by the decisions of judges which are then followed in later cases thus becoming part of the law. Originally, however, the common law was the common sense of the King's justices, and not judge-made law but the revealed law which the judges merely declared.[13]

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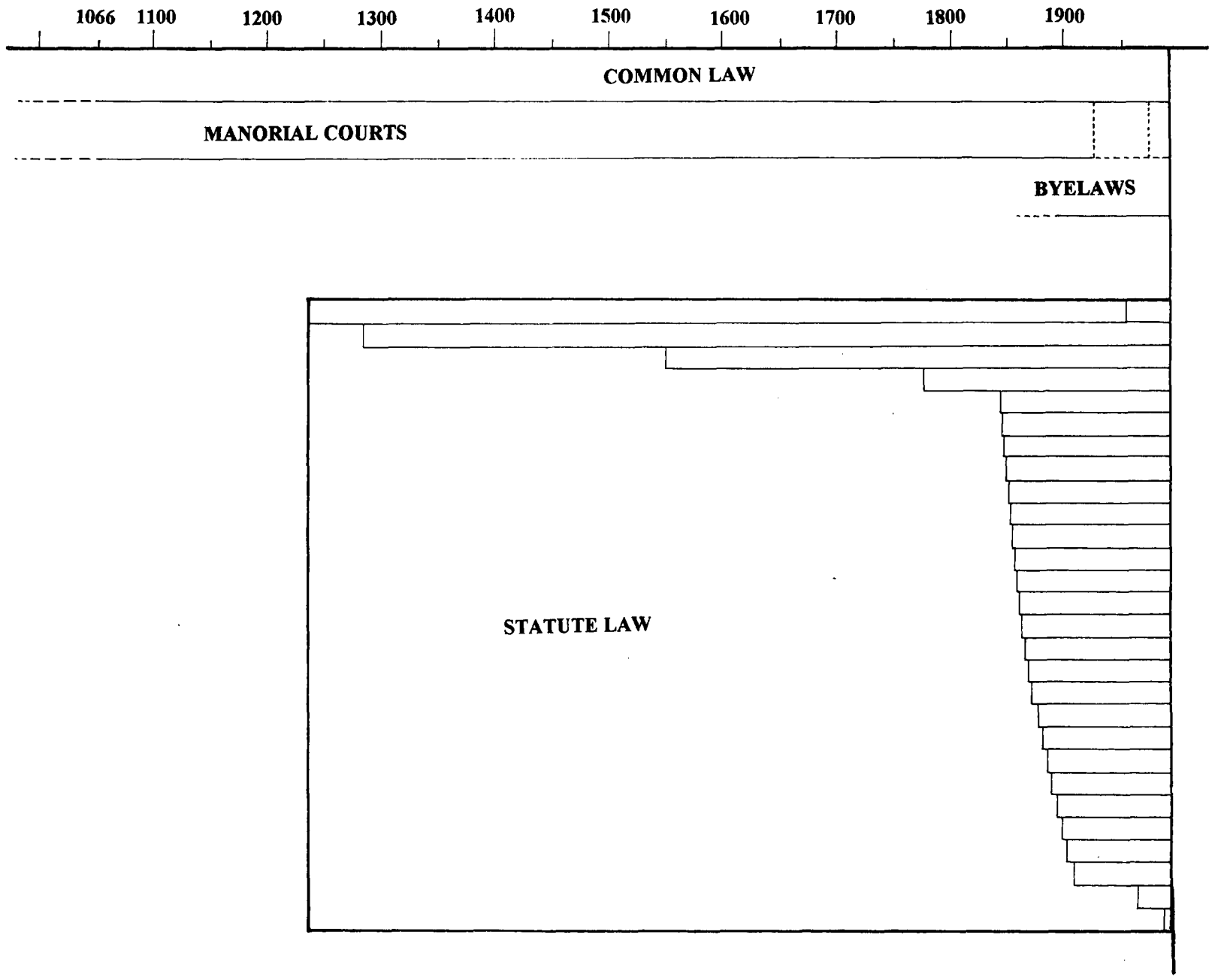
11 See Denman (1958), Stamp and Hoskins (1963).

12 See footnote on p. 37.

13 Denman (1958).


1066
1100
1200
1300
1400
1500
1600
1700
1800
1900
COMMON LAW
MANORIAL COURTS
BYELAWS
STATUTE LAW

CASE LAW

In order to make the law more certain and predictable, the judges on Royal Commission applied the principle of *stare decisis* (let the decision stand). This meant that when a new dispute was decided, the rule was subsequently followed by other judges in later cases. This is still the case today - judges are normally bound to follow decisions made in courts of similar or higher standing. The common law was never formally written down as statute law is, but its principles can be seen in the case law built up by judges ever since the Norman conquest. Much modern case law relates to the interpretation of statutes.[14]

LEGISLATION

Complementing the common law and providing the essential structure of new laws are the various forms of legislation made by parliament. These take the form of statutes and delegated legislation such as statutory instruments.

STATUTE LAW

Statutes or Acts of Parliament create new law which is absolutely binding and must be enforced by the courts. Statutes may only be modified or repealed by parliament. The very first statute made by parliament (**Statute of Merton 1236**, repealed 1953), contains provisions for the regulation of common land - an indication of the importance of commons in medieval society. Medieval legislation from then onwards was relatively rare and dealt only with the most pressing issues of the time[15] leaving the bulk of things to be governed by the common law. Since the restoration of the monarchy towards the end of the 17th century, parliament's power has been increasing and now has almost unlimited powers to make and repeal laws and can even overturn the common law.[16] Statutes may either be Public Acts or Private Acts.

Private Acts

There are two kinds of Private Acts - Personal Acts which deal with personal matters such as estates or peerages and have no concern with commons, and Local Acts which have purely local effects. It is under many thousands of Local Acts or parliamentary inclosures, as they are more usually known, that so many of the open fields, wastes, greens and commons were inclosed all over England in the 18th and 19th centuries.[17]

Public Acts

These are statutes of general application and comprise all the statutes in the great volumes '*Statutes at Large*' and '*Public and General Acts and Measures*'.[18] There are now many thousands of these dating back to the 13th century. Public Acts relating to greens and commons begin with statutes in 1236 and 1285 and apart from one in 1549 there were none until the **Inclosure Act 1773**. Statutory interference in commons reached its height in the 19th century with nine **General Inclosure Acts 1845-59** and regulation under the **Commons**

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14 Notable cases regarding commons include ***Tyrringham's Case (1584)*** which was used as a source of law in ***White v Taylor (1967)*** and ***Hampshire County Council v Milburn (1990)*** which decided an important interpretation of the **Commons Registration Act 1965 (CRA)**.

15 E.g. **Quia Emptores 1290** which put an end to the subinfeudination of land.

16 For example, **the Animals Act 1971** abolished the ancient common law remedy of *distress damage feasant*. (see chapter 2.3).

17 See chapter 2.3.

18 Available in libraries with good law departments e.g. university or county libraries and specialist law libraries.

Acts 1876-1908 and **Metropolitan Commons Acts 1878** and **1898**. The **Commons Registration Act 1965** was the last major source of law for common land, followed by the limited effects of the **Common Land (Rectification of Registers) Act 1989** which is now spent.

DELEGATED LEGISLATION

Parliament may grant the power to legislate and make rules which have the force of law to some other body such as a local authority or Minister of State. Such delegated legislation may take the form of orders in council, byelaws or statutory instruments. Sub-delegation by statutory instrument may, with increasing sub-delegation, take the form of ...

regulations made under statute
orders made under regulations
directions made under orders
licences issued under directions.

All forms of delegated legislation have the same force of law as a statute. There are, however, certain conditions when such delegated legislation can be overturned. For, whereas a statute of general application is absolutely binding and can not be invalidated by the courts, delegated legislation may be challenged on two accounts. These are that it is unreasonable or that it is *ultra vires* (goes further than its empowering Act allows - see ***D.P.P. v Hutchinson 1989*** below).

As has been seen, greens are regulated by 2 different sets of rules - national laws relating to the whole of England such as statutes and the common law and locally applicable rules such as customs of the manor or byelaws made by a local authority. Such local rules may apply to just one green. Leading on from the sources of law come the various legal systems in which these laws are judged and administered.

LEGAL SYSTEMS

During medieval and later times, village greens were governed by two largely independent sets of rules and remedies for taking action. There was manorial justice or regulation according to the local custom of the manor where the Lord could pass judgement against his own rules and fine his tenants, and there was also royal justice. Royal justice was uniform throughout the country and dealt with criminal offences - things against the public good and also civil offences where one man may take action against another.

Most of the present law encountered today covers the whole country - in effect national law, either as common law or statutes. Locally applicable laws, however, do exist in the form of Local Acts of Parliament, byelaws and in common law customs which are confined to a locality. In the past, local law was of greater importance than it is now and existed alongside the national law. Figure 3 shows the relative timescales of different aspects of the legal system relating to greens and commons. From before the conquest, local manorial and the national common law were the systems governing common land and other aspects of the law. From 1236, this was complemented by the introduction of statute law or Acts of Parliament but it was not until the **Inclosure Act 1845** that the amount of statutes relating to greens and commons greatly increased. By the late 19th century, with many commons inclosed there were no new Acts until attention reverted to them at commons registration in the 1960s. The importance of manorial justice was already well in decline by the time local authority byelaws replaced, to some extent, this local system of regulation. It can be seen from the figure that the common law long predates statute law and has outlasted manorial justice.

LOCAL CONTROL

Beginning with the local regulation of village greens and commons, this was historically a matter for the courts of the manor. Now that manorial justice and regulation is for most purposes extinct, the function of local control has been superseded in some respects by local authorities who may regulate greens with schemes and byelaws.

MANORIAL CONTROL

Manors may date from before the Norman conquest and may legally originate up to 1290 when the statute of **Quia Emptores** prevented the creation of new manors (but not, in practice, quasi-manors). Manors must therefore be at least 700 years old and have probably been regulating greens and commons for much of this time.[19]

Manorial Courts

The Lord of the Manor held regular manorial courts[20] - normally the Court Baron for free tenants and a Court Customary (Halimote)[21] for villeins. Matters of estate administration,

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19 For the background to manors and the manorial system see Kosminsky (1956), Lennard (1959) p 214-236, Homans (1960), Bennett (1937).

20 See Bennett (1937) p 193-221.

21 See Homans (1960) p 309-327.

including grazing rights, were dealt with by the Court Baron. Some Lords had been granted special powers to hold a Court Leet for criminal matters which would otherwise be tried in the King's Courts. Prior to 1236 when the first Act of Parliament relating to commons was passed, justice and regulation of village greens was the preserve of the manor and the common law. Since then there has been an overall increase in national law (statutes and the common law) at the expense of manorial control. From the restoration of Charles II and especially during the 19th century, a transitional period can be identified marking the overall supremacy of the national laws of England. The following evidence of manorial justice from the 17th century onwards is likely to be the vestigal remains of a system which was at the height of its power several centuries earlier. The ways in which greens were regulated in the past under manorial control can be illustrated with some examples of surviving evidence from manorial records.

In the past the Lord of the Manor had powers to regulate the use of the green. For example, in early 18th century Hertfordshire, two orders were made by the '*Jury and Homage of the Manor of Morrants with Narnells and Butlers in Pightlesthorne*' discouraging the use of the green as grazing for pigs who would be likely to ruin the grass with their clumsy feet and careless snouts:-

17 Oct 1704 *Item we order that no person shall put or keep any Hog or Pig....upon the Common Green of Pightleston upon pain to forfeit to the Lord of the Manor for every Hog or Pig that shall be found there....6d*

29 April 1718 *Item we order that no person shall turn out or keep any Hog or Pig upon the Common Green upon pain to forfeit and pay for every Hog or Pig as shall be found....6d one moeity there of to go to the informer.*

It would seem that in the 14 years between these items, the fine has not changed in size but half of it has been diverted to the informer. It is possible that this was a conscious drive by the manor to protect the green from the menacing pigs or to increase manorial income by providing an incentive to inform on wrongdoers. In County Durham, manorial courts were trying and punishing people for misuse of village greens well into the nineteenth century. A search through the presentments of Halmote Court, the manorial court of the Bishop of Durham's estates shows a number of cases of punishment for unacceptable behaviour on the green.[22] In Easington there is evidence of pasture offences, for instance....

Easington 20 October 1684 *....John Hunter for his Sheepe pasturing in the Town Greene five shillings eight pence.*[23]

There is a possibility that the Lord of the Manor did not really mind these sheep on the green and was more than happy to accept the fine with Mr Hunter willing to pay such a price for useful pasturing. However, the fine would seem to be rather high for this to be the case and the surviving records show only one such case so it is more likely that this is a genuine offence. There was clearly concern and action over the practice of intaking small pieces of green: thus at

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[22] The surviving presentments of court meeting at Aukland, Easington, Houghton and Evenwood showed 15 such cases between 1684 and 1832. Of these there were 8 for inclosure and encroachment, 3 for depositing manure, 2 for removing soil, 1 for illegal pasturing and 1 joint offence. In Houghton, all five offences were for encroachment, while in Easington there was one encroachment, one soil and one pasturing offence.

[23] DU P+D Halmote Presentments and Proclaimations Box 4, Easington Division.

Escomb 1 May 1800 *....Sarah Kirk of Escomb aforesaid spinster hath lately incroached on the Lords Waste there called the Town Green by inclosing a part thereof adjoining to her Garden with a Stone Wall and she is therefore amerced in two shillings.*

It would appear that on certain Durham greens at least, putting a midden or depositing mounds of manure upon the green was unacceptable.

Middridge 23 October 1832 *....John Gibson for laying down manure and digging up and taking away the soil from the Town Green and he is therefore amerced in twenty shillings.*

Heighington 12 October 1825 *....That Robert Toward has and uses a Midden Stead or hole for depositing manure upon the Town Green in Heighington and is a great nuisance to the neighbours and ought to be removed and the hole filled up and the ground made level and he is therefore amerced in three shillings and four pence.*

Heighington 21 May 1819 *....John Bash for laying and containing (?) a Soil Heap on the Town Green 0-1-8 and 2 others. Also Mary Temple for the like and for laying her manure there 0-1-8*

While these cases are mostly of a relatively recent date, there is evidence that greens and commons were regulated and controlled by the manor from long before this. The earliest surviving manor court rolls contain references to grazing rights from around 1250 onwards which may indeed refer to customs which were ancient even then.[24]

Decline of Manorial Control

The power of the manor to regulate the green and most other matters had largely fallen into abeyance by the turn of the century. As has been seen, the latest example found of an offence on a Durham green being amerced by a manorial court was in 1832 at Middridge (although courts were undoubtedly regulating after this date). Some courts went on sitting until 1926 when the **Law of Property Act 1922,**[25] abolished copyhold tenure and so made manors and manorial courts effectively obsolete. They did, however, retain their powers of jurisdiction until 1977[26] when, with a few exceptions, they were abolished.[27] In some cases, the green has been sold,[28] leased[29] or put into the control of the parish council. By this time, many greens were coming under the management of the local authority in these ways or by other means and were regulated by byelaws.

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24 Hoskins (1955-58), appendix II, p 153.

25 Effective from the start of 1926.

26 Under the **Administration of Justice Act 1977.**

27 Some were exempted from this Act such as the Croyland View of Frankpledge, Court Leet and Great Court Baron which still retains jurisdiction over the village greens and commons in the Lordship of Croyland, Lincolnshire.

28 For example, part of Hertford Heath in Hertfordshire was surrendered to the parish council from the manor of Little Amwell otherwise Rushen, by a document dated 1912... *The Clerk of the Rural District Council of Hertford....came before....Steward of the Manor out of Court and in consideration of the sum of ten shillings....surrendered into the hands of the Lord of the Manor....by his Steward....the land....and part of the waste of the said Manor....in trust....for the Parish Council of Little Amwell....by the Rod at the Will of the Lord according to the custom of the said Manor by copy of Court Roll Fealty Suit of Court the yearly rent of one shilling and the Fines Customs and Services therefore due and of right ac*customed to be paid observed and performed by the Copy-hold Tenants of the said Manor.'

29 For example, at Newbottle, Co. Durham, the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, on behalf of the Bishop of Durham who was Lord of the Manor, leased the green to the Parish Council in 1900. They let *'All that the village green and other waste spaces of the township of Newbottle in the manor of Houghton'* for 99 years for a reserved rent of 5/-. This decline of the manor's ability and willingness to regulate and look after village greens can be evidenced by Halmote's attempts to lease its greens to other parish councils (see chapter 2.3).

LOCAL AUTHORITY CONTROL

The other side of local control is the local authority who may regulate greens and commons with schemes and byelaws.

Schemes

Since the 19th century, the control of some commons (which includes some greens) has passed on to local authorities. The **Inclosure Act 1845** (the first of the **General Inclosure Acts 1845-1882**), while mainly providing for cheaper and more efficient parliamentary inclosure, also made provisions for the *'adjustment of rights'* and *'improvement'* of commons. The adjustment of rights meant the local authority could regulate the use and extent of pasture rights, the rights and obligations of the Lord and was also given the authority to settle minor disputes. Improvement of the common was matters such as draining and levelling, planting of trees and landscaping, the enforcement of byelaws and regulations and the appointment of conservators for the common.

The **Metropolitan Commons Act 1866** established local management of commons within the metropolitan area of London.[30] This gave local authorities control over expenditure regarding drainage, levelling and improvement, and the power to enforce byelaws and regulations.[31] This was later extended by the **Commons Act 1899** to commons outside the metropolitan district.[32] The present extent of what local authorities may do to regulate such commons is detailed in appendix 13.[33] There are also various local Acts which govern the control and regulation of specific commons.[34]

Byelaws

Byelaws are often taken to include local rules provided by the manorial court but here they mean rules made by local authorities with statutory powers such as parish councils. As the power of the manor has been greatly reduced, local control has been replaced to some extent by byelaws from around the late nineteenth century. Parish councils as managers of village greens may make byelaws for their regulation.[35]

Typical byelaws regulating a green at the turn of the century would cover restrictions on....

Carts, horses and cattle (horse, pony, mule or ass, bull, ox, cow, heifer, steer, sheep, lamb, goat, hog or sow)

Rubbish and refuse

Beating carpets

Bonfires

Injury by fire

Digging or cutting turf

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30 For commons which had any part in the metropolitan police district.

31 See Halsbury vol. 6 para. 765.

32 See Halsbury vol. 6 para. 774.

33 Under **SI 1982/209**.

34 For example, Epping Forest is controlled by the **Epping Forest Acts 1878 and 1880,** the New Forest is governed by **New Forest Acts 1877-1970**.

35 Under the **Local Government Act 1894 (LGA)** and the **Public Health Act 1875 (PHA)**. Under the **LGA 1894**, where the village green has been allotted under some inclosure award to the Churchwardens and Overseers of a parish, the land is vested in and managed by the parish council. Where there is no parish council, it vests in the chairman of the parish meeting and the overseers (**LGA** s.19(7)) and the county council have the power of confering on the parish meeting the right to make byelaws in respect of it (19(10)).

Cricket, football, &c.
Interference with persons
Intoxicated persons
Bad language
Throwing stones
Climbing trees
Betting and gambling
Notice boards
Meetings.

In addition to some of these, the byelaws made under the **Commons Act 1899** by the Rural District Council of Bradfield relating to Westrop Green, Bushnells Green and Bucklebury Common in Berkshire[36] make it an offence to....

Deposit materials or to take away from the common or injure plants
Shoot and catch animals or take nests or eggs
Land an aeroplane
Place an exhibition or photographic cart on the green
Exercise horses
Erect buildings
Discharge firearms
Bathe in the pond.

Limitation of Byelaws

The parish councils were limited in the kinds of byelaws they could make to regulate the green. They had to be in harmony with the laws of England, certain, determinate and reasonable. Byelaws required confirmation by the Local Government Board and as the **PHA 1875** states '*no byelaw made under this Act shall be of any effect if repugnant to the laws of England or to the provisions of this Act*'. A recent case has shown that byelaws can become invalid under certain conditions.[37]

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[36] Berks CRO CPC 28 18/1

[37] Under the **Local Government Act 1894 (LGA)** and the **Public Health Act 1875 (PHA)**. Under the **LGA 1894**, where the village green has been allotted under some inclosure award to the Churchwardens and Overseers of a parish, the land is vested in and managed by the parish council. Where there is no parish council, it vests in the chairman of the parish meeting and the overseers (**LGA** s.19(7)) and the county council have the power of confering on the parish meeting the right to make byelaws in respect of it (19(10)). In ***Director of Public Prosecutions v Hutchinson 1988*** the accused was charged and convicted with entering a protected area of RAF Greenham Common on Greenham Common which was contrary to Byelaw 2(b) of **RAF Greenham Common Byelaws 1985**. The byelaws were made under s.14 of the **Military Lands Act 1892** where such byelaws could be made over land used for military purposes belonging to a Secretary of State provided they did not affect any rights of common. At the first appeal, it was decided that since the byelaws prejudicially affected the rights of common, they were ultra vires (went further than their empowering Act allows). On the question of whether a person could be lawfully convicted of an offence under a byelaw when it was wider in its field of application than its empowering Act allowed, it was held that the byelaws did affect the rights of common but as the accused had no common rights he was rightly convicted. In the final appelate hearing in the House of Lords (89 LGR 1), the decision was overturned and the accused aquitted. The Lords decided that where a byelaw was good in part and bad in part, if it was to be upheld and enforced, it has to be substantially severable from its bad part in that its substance had to remain essentially unchanged in its legislative purpose, operation and effect. Lord Lowry stated that there was no valid part of the byelaw which can be severed from its invalid part and stand by itself and the byelaw would not survive the test of substantial severability. The appeal was allowed.

NATIONAL CONTROL

At the same time as greens were being controlled locally by manorial custom and later under local authority byelaws, they have also been regulated by the national laws of England. These take the form of common law (decisions of judges followed in later cases) from at least the time of the conquest up to the present and statutes (Acts of parliament) from the **Statute of Merton 1236.**[38] After the **Statute of Westminster 1285** there was very little statutory interference in greens and commons until the many private and public inclosure Acts of the 18th and 19th centuries.[39] The last major statute concerning greens was the **Commons Registration Act 1965** which attempted to compile a once-and-for-all register of all common land and town and village greens in England and Wales following the recommendation of the Royal Commission on Common Land (RCCL 1955-58). Figure 3 shows the development of the national control of greens and commons and the great increase in the number of statutes in the 19th century.[40]

The general laws of England today apply as much to greens and commons as to everywhere else, while there are some laws which apply directly to such land. There is a relatively large amount of civil law relating to commons such as registration,[41] grazing,[42] overcharging[43] &c. where the plaintiff brings action against the defendant and may be awarded damages. There are also some criminal laws which apply directly to commons such as arson or criminal damage which are treated as crimes against the state, action normally being brought by the Director of Public Prosecutions against the accused who may then be sentenced if found guilty.[44]

During the 19th century, the volume of public legislation concerned with greens and commons greatly increased. In the earlier part of the century, especially the **Inclosure Act 1845**, there was emphasis on easing the process of parliamentary inclosure. Later in the century, however, and led by the Commons and Open Spaces Preservation Society from 1865, public and national opinion changed to being concerned with protecting and conserving the remaining commons (see chapter 2.3). The intention to preserve the commons reached its height in the **Commons Registration Act 1965** which intended to register all commons and town and village greens still left in England (see chapter 2.2).

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38 This statute lasted until 1953 when it was repealed under the **Statute Law Revision Act 1953.** The oldest current statute relating to greens is part of the **Statute of Westminster II 1285** which is now known under the **Short Titles Act 1896** as the **Commons Act 1285.**

39 The notable exception was in 1549 '**An Act concerning the improvement of Commons and Waste Grounds**' (3+4 Edw. VI c.3) which offered some protection to houses which had been built on common land. Where under 3 acres of waste or common had been inclosed to build houses 'which doth no Hurt, and yet is much Commodity to the Owner thereof and to others' no action could be taken to remove them. Where the inclosed land was above 3 acres, however, the overplus could be laid open leaving the house and 3 acres. This statute was repealed under the **Civil Procedure Acts Repeal Act** 1879.

40 The figure does not include private inclosure Acts.

41 See chapter 2.2.

42 See p. 40.

43 See p. 88.

44 For the current statutes in force relating to common land see Index to the Statutes or Statutes in Force.

FOREST LAW

In addition to local and national law, greens situated within forests provide an anomaly as they may also in the past have been subject to forest law. A forest, rather than being a place where timber was farmed as we may think of them today, was an area of roughland on which the King or a magnate had the right to keep deer and kill and eat them. The importance of the green being in a forest was that land and people in it were subject to an aditional set of laws - forest law. *Forest* was originally a legal term for land within which people could be prosecuted for breaking the forest law. The best study of the medieval forest is Rackham's (1989) work on Hatfield Forest from which much of the following is taken.

The idea of the forest was brought to England by William I and by 1215 they numbered 143, with about 80 of them largely wooded. Most forests did not normally disturb the existing use of the land - the deer were merely added and the land had owners and often common rights. In a Royal Forest, the Crown held the forestal rights which were the right to keep deer, appoint Forest officials, to hold forest courts and keep the fines. The landowner had the soil, timber and grazing subject to any common rights. While most forests were also commons, the declaring of a forest did not much affect common rights and the King was often reluctant to infringe on the rights of the commoners. At Hatfield Forest in 1252, the Close Roll stated....'*And the King orders, that when the said underwood shall have grown up, the said men may have their common-rights there, as they used to have earlier*'.

The main effect of forest law was the introduction of offences of ***venison*** and ***vert***. Venison was killing deer without permission and was strictly punished, and vert was the harming of trees and green vegetation. Vert included commoners who surcharged and, in theory, a landowner cutting down his own tree. The manorial records and sizes of the fines suggest there was no punishment intended - the forest offences were intended to provide revenue, the fines being a reasonable grazing rent. Hatfield Forest was extensively used for pannage between Michaelmas and Martinmass (7 October - 19 November in today's calendar) to fatten the pigs. The Lord of the Manor rather than the holder of forestal rights was entitled to a payment of the acorn crop in the years when it happened, including for pannage of hedgerows, trees, stubble, pasture and gardens. The Lord levied a payment of ***avesage*** from all tenants who kept pigs which was dependent on their age. In Hatfield Forest, pannage had a special meaning of the use of the Forest by pigs of 'foreigners' who were charged double the avesage but this was still a modest fee. In 1446 four men of Takeley, six of Great Hallingbury and one of Thernhall paid 9s 7d for 47 animals.

It would seem, therefore, that the containment of a green or common within a forest had little effect except that overcharging, as a trespass against the vert was punishable by the holder of the forestal rights - the King or a great man.

SCOTTISH LAW

The law of common land so far discussed applies only to England and Wales. There is no common land in Scotland so the law of commons is not a subject concerned with Scottish law. There are, however, rights to pasture cattle called servitudes of pasturage. Servitudes, like easements, provide rights over land for the benefit of other land. This means that, like the

easements of English law, servitudes of pasturage can not exist in gross (be held personally) but must be related to dominant and servient tenements.[45] Such servitudes could be acquired by prescription.[46] Having discussed the general aspects and procedures of the law of greens, the study moves towards the deeper problems of common rights themselves.

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45 ***Cochran v Fairholm (1759).***

46 ***Inhabitants of Dunse v Hay (1732).***

COMMON RIGHTS

The law, which may be considered as a set of rules regarding obligations and rights in various circumstances, is especially important to the subject of common rights. Hardin (1968) highlighted the natural tendency of a shared resource to be abused, for if one does not take all he can, then another probably will. In many places the commons were in short supply and their use for grazing in great demand as an essential part of the system of arable farming. A formalised and definite set of rules was therefore especially important to their fair and efficient operation.

The basis of the law of greens and commons centres around common rights - it is such rights which distinguish common land from other types of land. The relevant statutes are deceptively simple, but the issues are clouded by the existence of many thousands of decisions taken over the centuries by both manorial and royal courts relating to different local circumstances.

CLASSIFICATION AND LEGAL NATURE

This section sets the context of common rights on a background of legal theory.

Common rights are the rights to take some natural produce from land belonging to someone else, these rights being shared *in common* with the owner of the land. Common rights include things such as the pasturing of the commoner's own sheep or the digging of turf for use in his cottage or the taking of fish to eat from the Lord's pond. Common rights are a strange class of rights which exist over land belonging to someone else and take priority to the rights of the owner of the soil. They can be licensed for use to a third party and may, in the case of appendant rights (see p. 45) on freehold tenure of ancient arable land, be a natural incident to the land tenure. Figure 4 shows the legal nature of the different types of common rights and their associated rights in the context of rights over property.[47] This figure sets the background to the position of common rights within a broader legal context but it is beyond the scope of this study to examine its elements in detail. A review of their legal nature sets up the chapter for a discussion of their classification and properties.

ESTATES AND INTERESTS

Whereas the modern meaning of an estate is the ownership of land or landed property, historically, an estate in land was a measure of an interest in land from the point of view of time and amounts to a collection of rights.[48] Since 1925, when there was a great revision in the law relating to land, legal estates may be either *freehold in fee simple* or *leasehold*. All other rights such as freehold in fee tail or for life became equitable only (see below). Lesser rights such as profits are known as interests rather than estates and may also exist in law and in equity.

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47 For a discussion of the terms in Figure 4, see Burns (1988).

48 See Denman (1958).

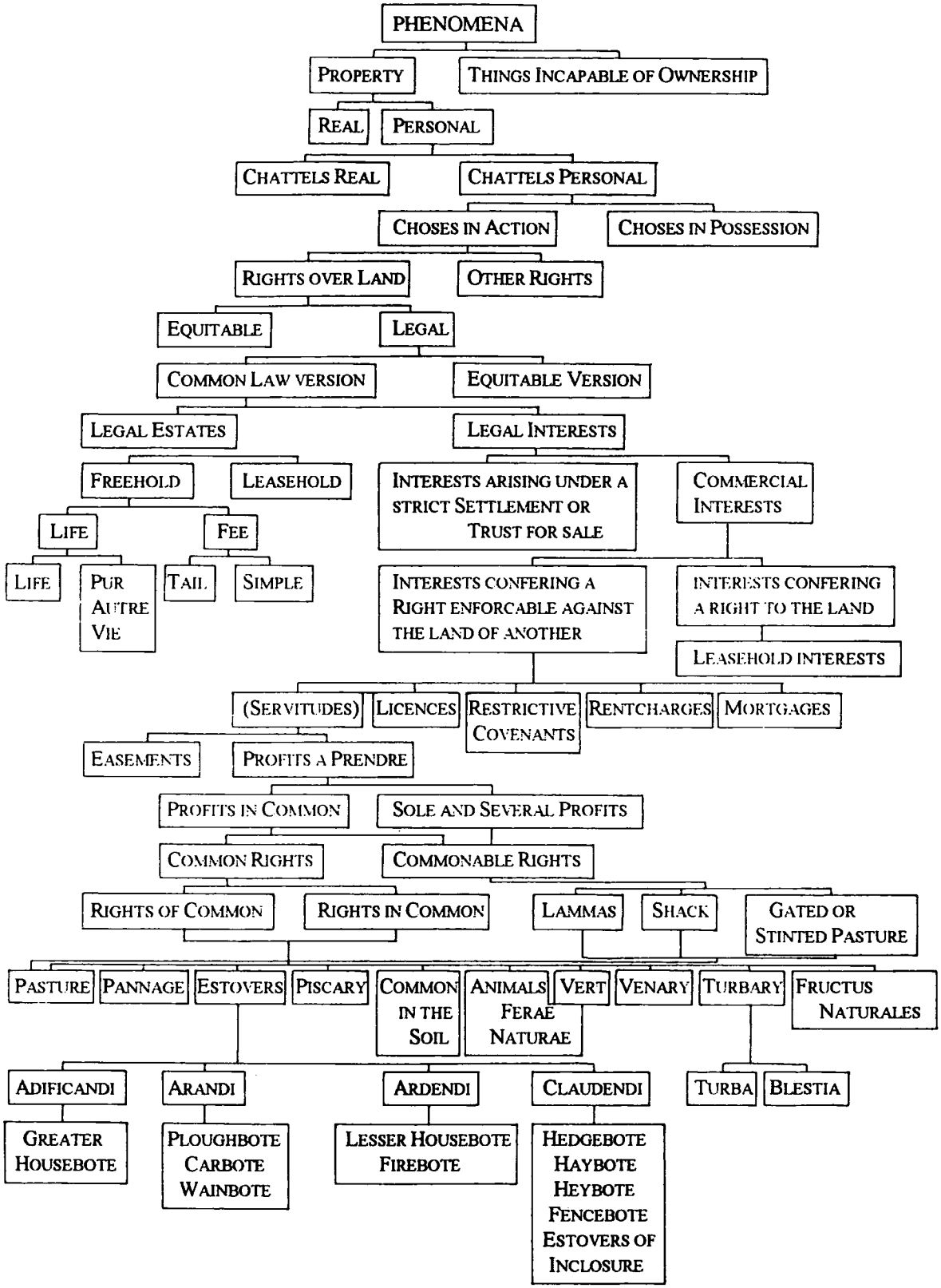

Figure 4. **CLASSIFICATION OF THE LEGAL NATURE OF COMMON RIGHTS**

LAW AND EQUITY

Common rights, as incorporeal interests may exist in both law and equity. Those which exist in law also exist in equity, having both a legal version and an equitable version, while equitable rights and interests can only exist in equity.[49] Such legal subtleties are a complex issue and outside the scope of this study and can only be sketched here in outline.[50] Such differences between law and equity come from the days when common law and equity were separate legal systems in England with distinct courts of common law and courts of Chancery. Legal estates were protected by common law courts and equitable estates by the courts of equity. Both were replaced by the Supreme Court in 1875 but the two sets of rules have survived.[51]

As can be seen in Figure 4, under the legal classification of *chattels personal, choses in action* come the two important rights over common land - *profits a prendre* and *easements*. While easements may occur on many types of land that is not common land, it is profits a prendre which are the defining feature of common land. Profits a prendre are not usually held in gross (see p. 47) but are normally annexed to land (although they can be held in gross), while easements must be annexed to land and can not be held in gross. While the right to a profit a prendre is an *incorporeal heraditament*, (inhertable rights in property incapable of physical possession), the subject matter of the profit must itself be corporeal and capable of possession, otherwise it is an easement. For example, water from a well or a spring is not regarded as a profit of the soil and therefore not a profit a prendre but only an easement.[52]

PROFITS A PRENDRE

There is a collection of rights which are distinct from, yet similar to common rights which together with common rights come under the general heading of profits a prendre.

In ***Alfred F. Beckett v Lyons (1967)*** a profit a prendre was defined as a '*right to take from the land of another person some part of the soil of the tenement or minerals under it, some of its natural produce or the animals* ferae naturae *upon it.*' There are two main types of profits a prendre - *common rights* and *commonable rights*, the difference being that common rights are capable of being used throughout the year while commonable rights are valid for only part of the year.[53] As the **Commons Registration Act 1965 (CRA)** included commonable rights as well as common rights, most of the current legislation relating to commons includes land with

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[49] They can exist as legal interests only if they comply with the **Law of Property Act 1925 s.** 1(2) by being held for an interest equivalent to an estate in fee simple absolute in possession or a term of years absolute and created by statute, deed or prescription. Otherwise they are equitable interests.

[50] For a fuller explanation see Burns (1988).

[51] Whether the interest is legal or equitable has some practical importance, for legal interests are enforcable against the world except a bona fide purchaser for value of the legal estate without notice. Equitable interests are registerable as a Class D (iii) land charge under the **Land Charges Act1972** ss. 2(5) + 4(6) and if not so registered are void against a purchaser of the legal estate for money or money's worth. See, for example, Burns (1988).

[52] ***Race v Ward (1855).***

[53] The origin of this difference probably derives from rights over the common arable which were normally available after harvest and before the new crop was sown and rights over the common waste which was available all the time.

only commonable rights. Rights held under lease from one year to the next or from year to year, however, are not included.[54] This is using the term 'common rights' in a rather general way, for from this general term comes a further division - *sole or several profits* where rights exist to the exclusion of the owner of the soil because the rights have been granted away in their entirety, and *profits in common* or true common rights where the products of the land are shared with the owner.

SOLE AND SEVERAL RIGHTS

Common rights may either be shared with the owner of the soil., where the owner is entitled to the remainder of the produce after the commoners have had their sufficiency, or can be granted away in their entirety and can then be enjoyed to the exclusion of the owner in which case they are *sole or several rights* and not true common rights. Sole and several rights may be of pasture where they may also be called a *vesture* or *herbage* which according to Jackson (1978) may include other things which normally come under turbary or pannage. Vesture and herbage may comprise 'corn, grass, underwood and sweepage (that swept with a scythe)'[55] and unlike pasture, vesture and herbage is clearly not limited to be taken by the mouths of cattle.

RIGHTS OF COMMON AND RIGHTS IN COMMON

True common rights must be shared with the owner of the soil, but even then there are differences depending on the form of landholding to which they are attached, for there is a difference between rights ***of*** common and rights ***in*** common. Gadsden (1988) defines a right *of* common as

a profit a prendre held for an interest equivalent to a fee simple (freehold) *and shared with the owner of the land over which it is exercisable*, whereas a right *in* common is

a profit a prendre held for an interest less than a fee simple and shared with the owner of the land over which it is exercisable. This may mean that freeholders of the manor had rights *of* common while the free tenants and villeins had rights *in* common. Before 1926, rights of common could also exist as a customary right annexed to a copyhold estate.[56] Copyhold tenure became obsolete when it was enfranchised ('freed') by conversion to rights of common annexed to a freehold estate. A sole right, e.g. sole pasture is *the right to take a sole profit of pasture* (profit a prendre held for a legal estate where the owner of the land over which it is exercised retains no interest in the product or part of the land concerned). This may mean that where the commoners use the whole capacity of the common, leaving nothing for the lord it is not a common right but a sole right, perhaps allowing a change from common to sole rights and back from year to year.

QUASI-RIGHTS

These are the rights the Lord has on his own common land after the commoners have had their share but as they are exercisable over his own land they are not true common rights. Providing sufficient common is left, the owner of the soil may, by common law, plant trees, breed rabbits, pasture animals, grant licences to others to take the herbage and pasturage and other products of the soil (Halsbury 1991). He may use the land and produce as if no rights existed if he does not interfere with those rights. Where ownership of the green has been severed from the Lord of the Manor, it is the owner of the soil who has the quasi-rights and not the Lord. The mistaken view that the Lord has rights to the remainder of the produce of

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54 For this reason, Wimbledon Common in London is not registered. See Plastow (1982).

55 5 Halsbury's Laws 3rd ed. 312,313.

56 This was ended by the effects of s. 188 of the **Law of Property Act 1922.**

the common and not the owner of the soil (the two nearly always went together in the past) has led to disputes. In 1979 the Lord of the Manor was grazing horses on Haughley Green in Suffolk.[57] He (wrongly) claimed that everybody had the right to do so and would not take them away when the parish council objected. The inclosure award of 1853 passed the green to the successors of the churchwardens and overseers of the parish. On commons registration in the 1960s, the commissioners ruled the parish council as their successors and so in this case it is the parish council who holds the quasi-rights and not the Lord of the Manor.

OTHER RIGHTS

As well as rights of common, rights in common, sole and several rights and quasi-rights and before dealing with commonable rights, there is another class of rights available all year round and not shared with the owner - similar in some ways to sole and several rights. These are dealt with below and include rights such as free fishery, estovers or botes (not to be confused with the common right of estovers) and estovers or quasi-estovers (see p. 48).

TYPES OF COMMON RIGHTS

Common rights are the central feature at the heart of commons and village greens. They are the useful product which gives them value and for this reason a detailed description and explanation of them is essential.

One of the earliest references to common rights from a legal viewpoint was by the famous 12th century lawyer Henry de Bracton[58] who describes a right of common as 'a right, which one or more persons may have, to take or use some portion of that which another man's soil naturally produces.'

The most frequent types of common rights include :-

pasture (grazing)
pannage (acorns for pigs)
estovers (underwood)
turbary (turf or peat)
piscary (fish)
common in the soil (minerals).
animals *ferae naturae* (wild animals).

These are by no means the only common rights available and there is no reason why any natural product, part of the soil or animal *ferae naturae* may not form the subject matter of a grant of common.[59] Turning from animals to fungi, there is no right of common to gather wild mushrooms in England which could have formed a good food supply at certain times of the year (as it does in Europe) which may be due to many people's fear of consuming a harmful toadstool. Picking mushrooms, however, has been upheld by the Commons Commissioners as a pastime indulged in as of right when registering town and village greens (see p. 66). The holders of common rights can licence others to use the right up to the holder's limit.[60] The next section deals with the main types of common rights in turn.

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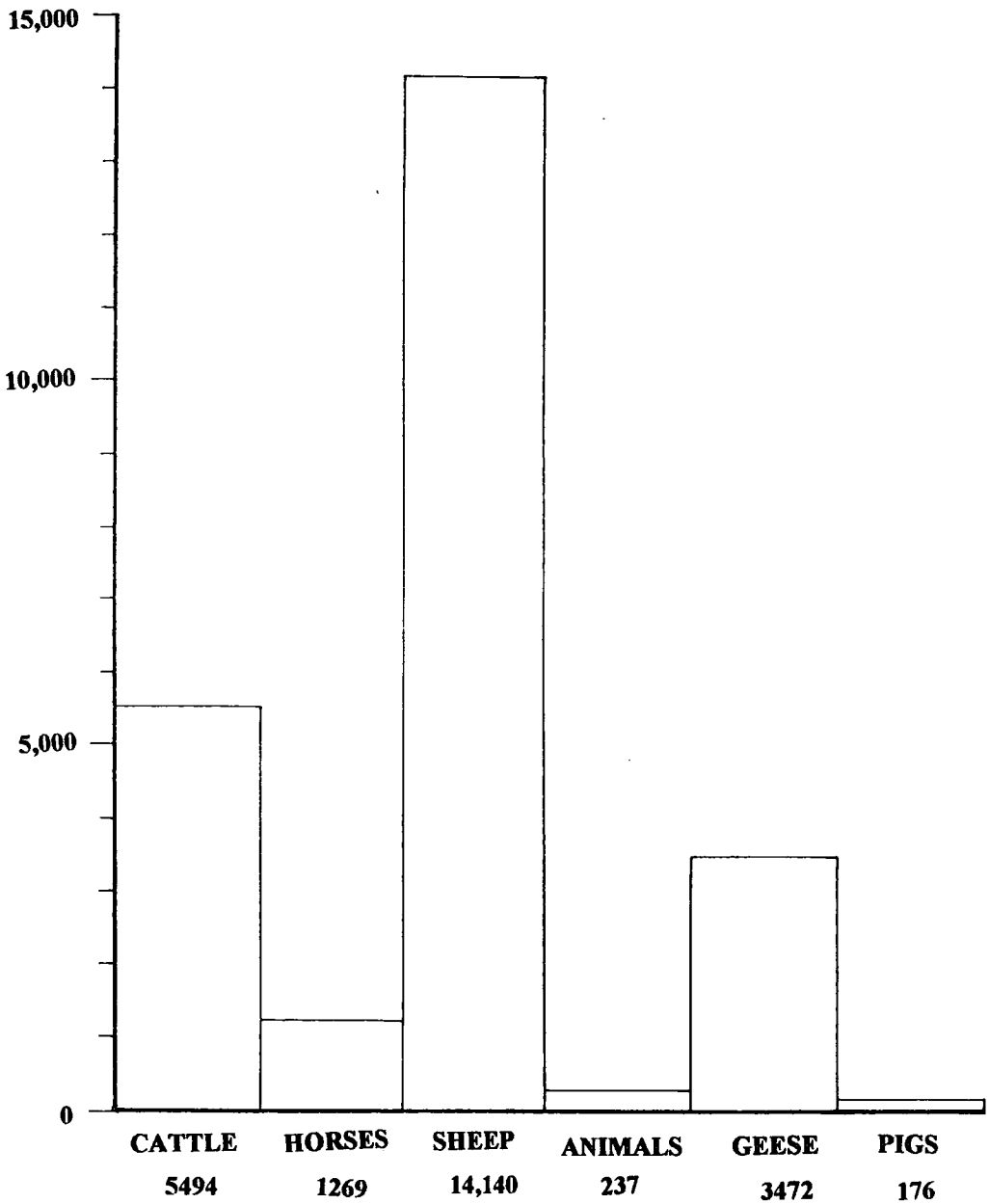
57 East Suffolk CRO CP/C/26 Haughley.

58 Henry de Bracton or Bratton was ajudge of the King's bench in the mid 13th century and wrote a book 'Concerning the laws and customs of England'. See for example, Davies (1928), p 15, 30.

59 Gadsden (1988).

60 ***Rumsey v Ramson (1669)***; ***Hoskins v Robins (1671).*** See, however, the limitations imposed in

Figure 5. **TOTAL NUMBER OF CREATURES ON VILLAGE GREENS**
CURRENT STINTS



Source: Counted from Commons Registers

PASTURE

By far the most important common right for village greens is the right of common of pasture which exists on 95 registered village greens. This allows the holder of the right to put certain creatures onto the green or common where they can feed upon the pasture growing there. This occurs on almost every green in England that still has common rights and in most cases is the only right still in existence.[61] Very similar to the right of pasture is the right of herbage. Pasture and herbage are often used as the same, but there is a difference between them. Where herbage is a sole profit to take grass by grazing or cutting, pasturage[62] is the right to take grass by the mouths of cattle and not by cutting. However, pasture may include a customary right to cut rushes. Pasture need not be just for grass but may include anything which may be grazed by animals including mast, acorns, nuts leaves and foliage but with no right to cut them. It allows entry to the land in order to use the right although the commoner has no property in the grass until it is taken by grazing - if a stranger cuts it, the commoner may not take it away and has no action of trespass. Where pasture rights are not shared with the owner of the soil they become sole or several rights. A right of sole and several pasture can be taken only by the mouths of cattle and there is no entitlement to the underwood, whereas, according to Scriven (1894), a right of sole and several vesture or herbage allows the grass to be mown and there is an entitlement to the underwood.[63] Where there is a right of pasture for pigs over common land, they may eat the grass and also any acorns that are on the ground.[64]

Creatures

Figure 5 shows that there are currently more sheep than any other creature allowed to take pasture on village greens, a total of more than 14,000. This is nearly three times the next most frequent animal, the cow and its related beasts. The figure shows, somewhat surprisingly that geese outnumber horses on village greens. It should be noted, however, that not all the creatures mentioned can be turned out onto greens at once for many of the rights include alternatives such as 1 horse *or* 1 sheep. The is a great variety of creatures permitted to take common pasture on registered greens including many variations of cattle.[65] The figures appear relatively low because the great majority of village greens do not have any rights of pasture on them and all these creatures must share a fairly small number of greens.

Creature Equivalents

Rights of pasture are sometimes expressed with a choice of creatures. For example, on The Green, Wyck Rissington in Gloucestershire, the rights belonging to Wyck Cottage are for 4 horses *or* 4 cattle *or* 12 poultry. For the purposes of grazing, horses and cattle are considered equal in this case and 3 poultry to be equivalent to one horse or cow. A search through the greens where pasture rights are expressed as equivalents shows some variation in the various importance of different creatures. In some places (greens in Avon and Suffolk), 1 cow = 1

Appendix 7.

61 For example, on Dowinney village green in Cornwall there is a right belonging to Colhay House to graze 10 cattle, 5 sheep and 2 sows.

62 According to Gadsden (1988).

63 ***Hopkins v Robinson (1971).***

64 ***Barnstone v. Gale (1649).***

65 Creatures on registered greens include cows, cattle, calves, neatstock, followers (calves), beasts of burden, head of stock, bullocks, heifers, beef cattle, milk cows, milking cows, adult cattle, young cattle, horses, donkeys, ponies, she asses, yearling ponies, goats, sheep, fowls, ducks, geese, ewes, lambs, pigs, hogs, sows, litter, animals, turkeys, domesticated fowls, chickens, water fowls, attendant goslings, swine, animals (normally Friesian heifers), beasts.

horse, whereas on greens in Devon and Oxfordshire 2 cows = 1 horse, but on a green in Suffolk, 1.25 cows = 1 horse. In general, cows and horses are normally equivalent to a larger number of sheep - sheep being smaller and requiring less food. In Devon there is a green where 1 cow = 0.5 horse = 6 sheep (sheep being worth half the number of lambs) and in Suffolk 1 cow = 4 sheep. On a Suffolk green, sheep and goats are equivalent and each worth 5 geese or hens. The full list is given in appendix 4. Variations in creature ratios can be considerable. Sheep:Cow ratios range from 0.5 (1 sheep worth 2 cows) to 6 (6 sheep worth 1 cow) - both on greens in Devon. Cow:Horse ratios tend to be less variable ranging between 0.5 and 1. Goose:Sheep ratios show the greatest variation of all, ranging from 0.25 to 5 (both in Suffolk). Goose:Cow ratios are also variable and can be between 1 and 10 (Suffolk). Rights of pasture may also have complex combinations of rights for different animals.[66] Creature equivalents vary greatly between greens (see appendix 19). Grazing rights may be seasonal, in which case they are not common rights but commonable rights (see p. 54).[67]

Stocking Rates

Where greens have common rights of pasture exercisable over them, the stocking rates or density of creatures which can be turned out onto the green can be highly variable. Such creatures need to eat a lot of grass to survive. It has been estimated (Spedding 1983) that grazing ruminants must take up to 30,000 or more individual bites of herbage and spend up to 12 hours a day or more grazing to satisfy their appetites. Putting a figure on a maximum or optimum stocking rate can be difficult as it depends on a number of factors such as climate and quality and condition of the pasture and creatures. A typical figure for continuous grazing for 2-3 months may be 1 Ha for every 3 cows (Halley and Soffe 1988). Other sample rates put this figure lower. Spedding (1983) gives rates of 1.64 dairy cows per Ha and 16 per Ha for ewes. Figure 6 shows the theoretical changes in benefits to livestock in terms of gains per animal and gains per unit area with varying stocking rates. Reducing the stocking rate below the optimum uncreases the gain per animal at a uniform rate - halving the number of animals, doubles the available pasture, but the gain per hectare is reduced at an increasing rate. Similarly, increasing the stocking rate above the optimum initially reduces the gain per animal at a higher rate than the gain per hectare but this later catches up until the area is too overstocked to allow any animals to survive. Possible current stocking rates on village greens vary widely. Some have plentiful pasture whereas others are very limited and it is unlikely that some registered stocking rates could be fully exercised in practice.[68]

PANNAGE

This is the right for the commoner to take his pigs into the common wood and allow them to eat acorns, beech mast and other certain produce that falls to the ground. Pannage differs from other common rights in that it was often accompanied by some kind of payment in exchange for the use of the woods. This is allowed under the implied conditions that the pigs

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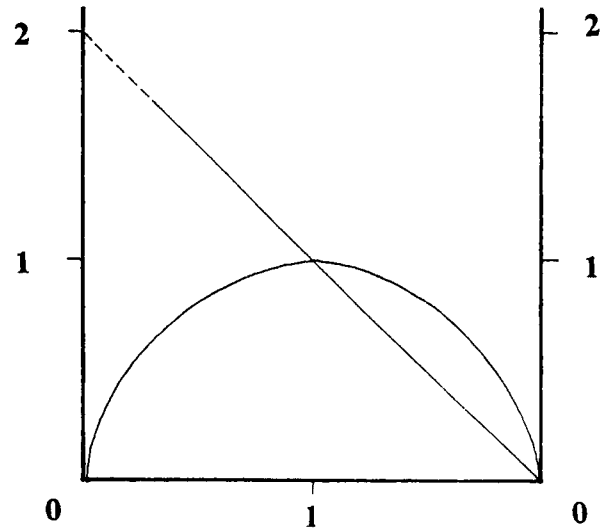
66 For example, a right attached to a cottage at Thwaite Common, Alby-with-Thwaite, Norfolk allows for "24 geese and either 2 horses or 2 cows or 2 goats or 1 horse and 1 cow or 1 horse and 1 goat or 1 goat and 1 cow, and also a right of estovers." Sometimes young animals are regulated in the grazing right e.g. 2 cows or 2 heifers or 2 horses or 1 mare and 1 foal.

67 For example, on Brampton Common, Norfolk, one resident may pasture 2 cattle for any sixmonths of the year, or the dates may be stated e.g. 1st May to 11th October 2 animals.

68 For example, on Pamphill Green and Little Pamphill Green in Dorset, 3 creatures each have a 10 acre share of the 30 acre green. On the village green, Hartfiled in East Sussex, 20 cattle are allowed on only 1.2 hectares which is eqivalent to over 16 creatures per hectare.

GAIN PER ANIMAL

GAIN AT OPTIMUM STOCKING RATE



STOCKING RATE

OPTIMUM STOCKING RATE

GAIN / Ha

GAIN / Ha AT OPTIMUM STOCKING RATE

After Jones and Sandland (1974) in Spedding (1983)

may only eat the food they can find for themselves and the commoner may not shake or cut the tree to help the acorns fall although the owner of the wood may lop trees in the ordinary course of management and cut down ripe timber.[69] The subject matter of a valid right of pannage was stated in ***Anon (1563)*** where '*....pawnage est le profit des acornes, nuts, hawes, sloes & de Beech....& issint de apples & crabs.*' Where apples and crabs fall to the ground in a pannage wood it would be difficult to stop the hungry pigs from chomping upon such fare. Pannage, however, does not include the right to graze pigs on common land and any registered rights to graze pigs in this way should be rights of pasture. As pigs are not commonable creatures, the grazing of pigs on a green must therefore not be a right appendant (see p.52) but a right which has been granted or acquired by long usage. Assuming the green is not wooded, this is likely to be an error of registration. However, if such a right of pannage appears in the register, even if it is not appropriate, it will become a legal right for the registers form the definitive document on the existence of greens and their rights of common. Pannage now occurs less frquently than most other common rights and there are rights on only 3 registered village greens.[70]

Pannage probably developed from a type of payment where pigs were allowed to feed in the woods in certain years. On the estates of Ramsey Abbey in Huntingdonshire, the records of pannage were arranged as a source of revenue rather than a tax on excessive demand for a limited amount of mast.[71] There was not always enough produce from the wood to provide pannage every year and at Shillington on the abbey estates, when there was no pannage there was no charge to the user. But this was not always the case, for in the Huntingdon manors of the estates, pannage dues seemed to be almost an annual tax on the villeins' hogs,[72] while at Shillington the villeins were obliged to use pannage from the Lord's wood when there was any and not from anywhere else.[73]

ESTOVERS

While rights of pasture provided for the keeping of animals in the arable system of cultivation, estovers satisfied the occasional and more regular needs for wood. The right of estovers allows the taking of wood, underwood and small branches for fuel or repairing buildings and hedges or bracken and similar growths for litter. This implies that the land needs to some extent to be wooded and so is less likely to be found on typical integral village greens than on more extensive commons. Estovers may be divided into four types depending on the type of material taken and its intended uses.[74]

Estoveria adificandi or greater housebote. This allows trees and timber to be taken to repair or rebuild houses and includes repairs needed due to '*tempest, enemies etc.*'[75]

Estoveria ardendi or lesser housebote or firebote. This allows the commoner to cut and take tops and lops or shrubs and underwood, or old decayed and dead trees to burn in the house or tenement.

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69 ***Chilton v London Corporation (1878).***

70 For instance, there is a right of pannage on Kilcot Green in Gloucestershire.

71 Raftis (1957) p 157.

72 For example, in St. Ives, the commoner had to pay '*whether he fed his pigs at home or not*' and at Holywell '*whether mast or not*', while in Warboys, Broughton, Abbots Ripton, Upwood and Wistow '*as long as there is a supply of mast, whether he keeps his pigs at home or not*'.

73 Raftis (1957) p 157.

74 These divisions are in Jackson (1978).

75 Jackson (1978).

Estoveria arandi or ploughbote, carbote or wainbote. The holder of this right may cut and take *'proper timber and other stuff'* for mending the commoners' ploughs, carts, wains and harrows and for making rakes, forks etc. necessary for getting in his hay or corn.
Estoveria claudendi or hedgebote, haybote, heybote, fencebote or estovers of inclosure allows the taking of proper timber for making gates, stiles etc. or boughs, shrubs, bushes etc. to repair hedges or inclose open fields where corn is sown etc. Richardson (1968) mentions a right of foldbote - the right to take wood from the common to make sheep folds. These divisions of estover rights on greens would now seem to be almost obsolete. Registered rights of estovers may take various forms. The rights may be very general rights of estovers or may be more specific and require certain conditions. For example, the estovers may be limited to a certain use[76] or specify the size of the produce which may be taken[77] or may include unusual produce such as pea or bean sticks.[78] Estovers occurs on 12 registered village greens.

There are 2 other classes of rights which are closely related to estovers called *estovers* or *botes* and *estovers* or *quasi-estovers* but which differ slightly in their legal nature.
Estovers or botes
Harris and Ryan (1967) mention this right for a 'person with a life interest in a property to take such timber from that property as will not prejudice the rights of the remaindermen'. This is probably similar to the rights ***in*** common mentioned above where the land is held for an interest ***less*** than a fee simple (see p. 42).
Estovers or Quasi-estovers
Harris and Ryan (1967) explain this as where the whole product of a given piece of land is subject to an exclusive right resembling the common right of estovers but is more analogous to sole vesture. Lands where estovers could be exercised may have been known locally by other names. For example, in Norfolk there were woods with common rights of fuel called *doles, ings, carrs* or *buscallys*.[79]

TURBARY
Estovers provided some wood for fuel, but rights of turbary allowed the commoner to dig and take turf for the same purpose. This was considered by Bracton to be estovers but it is generally now thought of as a right of common of its own. Gadsden (1988) mentions two forms of turbary:- *turba* - dry out of the body of the ground
blestia - pared from the surface, which he considers to now be obsolete. Turbary exists on 14 registered village greens.[80]

PISCARY
This is the right shared with the owner of the soil to fish in a stream or pond on the common or green. When the right is to the exclusion of the owner, who is not allowed to fish there it is

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[76] On Westrop Green, Bucklebury, Berkshire, there is a right of estovers to '*Cut and take for the holding rough or dead wood, tree loppings, furge and fern (as limited by the presentments currently in force at Bucklebury Manorial Court Baron and Leet) and to take timber for repairs, to lop pollards which have been usually lopped, to have hedgebote and firebote*'. On Goose Green, Bramley in Surrey, there is a right of '*estovers limited to cutting of saplings for cultivation purposes*'.

[77] On Dunstall Green, Surrey there is a right of estovers for '*heather and trees up to 7" diameter*'.

[78] On Stroud Green, Greenham in Berkshire, there are rights of estovers for '*wood for firing and garden purposes, gravel for paths and drives, leafmould, peat and small kindling, peat for farm purposes, bracken for litter and underwood - pea and beansticks*'.

[79] Slater (1907) p 78.

[80] For example, there is a right to '*dig and take turf*' on Heyshott Green in West Sussex.

a right of free or several fishery.[81] These right have been known in the past (e.g. Coke) as *liberam pischariam* and *separalem pischarium*. Piscary can not occur on some coastal commons where the water is tidal as everyone has the right to fish there. Piscary, together with animals *ferae naturae* (see p. 49) are profits of greater value than other common rights - the products themselves have a high market value and so there is a danger of overuse and exhaustion of the product. An unlimited right to take fish and trade them could provide someone with a lot of money whereas with other rights such as pasture it could not. This is why claims to rights of piscary have sometimes been disputed and judged not to be valid. In ***Bland v. Lipscombe (1854)***, while a custom for all inhabitants to dance in a particular spot was good, a custom to take a profit which is valuable would be injurious to the owner with little benefit to the inhabitants and was ruled as bad. It was decided that a custom to angle for, catch and carry away fish was bad and would be bad even without the last bit. In a 19th century case,[82] a custom for commoners, copyholders and ancient freeholders of a manor and their tenants and dwellers in the parish and manor to have common of fishery over the Lord's waters on the waste of the manor and to take and carry away fish as a profit a prendre was ruled as unreasonable and bad. For a person claiming a common right of piscary, as with the sole and several rights of free fishery and several fishery, the onus is on the claimant to show the foundation of his claim for the right is *'prima facie* in all the King's subjects or in the owner of the soil.'[83]

VENARY

In Forest law (see p. 38) venary meant beasts got by hunting or sometimes all the beast of the forest or beasts of chase (*ferae campestres*).[84] Beasts of chase are the buck, doe, fox, marten and roe; beasts of the forest are the buck, hart, hind, hare, boar and wolf.

VERT

In Forest law, vert meant anything from a small shrub to a tree which bore leaves and was in a forest. Vert is sometimes considered to be everything with a green leaf within a forest which could cover deer but especially great and thick coverts.[85] But herbs and weeds, as described in the eighteenth century, *'although they be green, our legal vert extendeth not to them.'*[86] This was sometimes divided into the trees, called **over vert** or ***haut-boys*** and the shrubs, called **nether vert** or ***sub-boys***. As explained in **De la Warr v Miles (1881)**, special vert was all the trees growing in a forest which bore fruit to feed deer and offences against this were more grievously punished than other vert.

AUCEPTARY, CULLETT[87]

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81 See sole and several rights, p. 42.

82 ***Allgood v. Gibson (1876).***

83 ***Lord Fitzwalter's Case (1674).***

84 Jowett (1977).

85 Jowett (1977).

86 Jacob (1782).

87 References to these rights are found in claimed (and subsequently cancelled by the Commons Commissioners - see chapter 2.2) rights on commons in Doncaster (auceptary) and Norfolk (cullett). The precise nature of auceptary is unknown to the author but may have something to do with feathers. Cullett, according to Adams (1976, p.45) is a right found in Norfolk which allowed tenants to put their sheep in with those of the Lord in the demesne flock, in proportion to the amount of land they held in the open fields.

COMMON IN THE SOIL

The right of common in the soil allows the removal of soil, gravel, stones and minerals. For example, om Stroud Green in Berkshire there is a right to 'take gravel for paths', on Warnborough Green in Hampshire, a right to 'dig and take gravel' but it may also include the use of building stone from local quarries.

ANIMALS **FERAE NATURAE**

Animals *ferae naturae* means wild animals and the common right is the liberty to take such wild animals from the common or green. This does not include animals *mansuetae naturae* or *domitae naturae* which are domestic animals or *animus revertendi* which are tamed creatures such as pigeons or tamed hawks which would not become wild if they escape. Similar to pasture, the commoner has no right in the product until they are taken. Wild animals are incapable of ownership until they are dead, or, according to Scriven (1894), tamed or confined such as in an enclosed warren but then become unownerable again once they escape. The property in the animals *ferae naturae*, however, was held in **Ewart v Graham (1859)** to belong to the owner of the soil who could grant a right to others to come and take them by a grant of hunting, shooting, fowling etc., such a grant being a licence of a profit a prendre. There has, in the past, been some debate as to what creatures may be *ferae naturae* or profitable animals. In ***Hadesden v. Gryssel (1607)*** it was first considered that the coney (now known as the rabbit) could be destroyed by the commoner as *ferae naturae* but it was decided to follow an earlier precedent in ***Bellew v. Langdon (1601)*** where it was decided that [conies are] '*profitable as deer are, not vermin (like foxes) and therefore keeping of them by the owner of the soil is lawful, killing them unlawful.*' The subject matter of animals *ferae naturae* can include mussels on a foreshore bed.[88]

Licences, Shooting and Profits a Prendre

With hunting and shooting rights on common land there is a fine distinction between personal licences of pleasure and licences of profits a prendre. If the holder of the right is meant to have a property in the game then it is a profit, otherwise it is only a licence for pleasure. This means that if there is a personal licence for an individual to hunt at his pleasure, he has no property in the game and can not take it away or send his servants to hunt for him or assign the licence to others. In ***Wickham v Hawker (1840)*** a grant of '*free liberty, with servants or otherwise, to come onto and upon lands and there to hawk, hunt, fish or fowl*' was held to be a grant of a licence of profit and not a mere personal licence of pleasure which meant that the grantee could hunt by sending servants in his absence and was therefore a profit a prendre within the **Prescriptions Act 1832**.

Shooting rights and Commons Registration

The distinction has been made between a right to shoot game and a right to shoot it and take it away.[89] Whereas a right to shoot game and take it away was a profit a prendre, a right to just shoot it was not. On a common in Devon[90] it was held that registrations including rights of shooting or sporting were not valid and should not be finally registered. The Commons Commissioners stated that rights of common result from the same necessity as pasture - the maintenance of husbandry, and as shooting and sporting is primarily for pleasure, they should not be registered as common rights. There are, however, several shooting rights which have

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88 ***R. v Howlett and Howlett (1968).***

89 ***Webber v Lee (1882).***

90 ***Re Lustleigh Cleave, Devon (No.1).***

got through final registration, for instance on Wick Green in Devonshire there is a right belonging to Lower Wick Farm to shoot on the green.

FRUCTUS NATURALES

Existing rights to take wild edible crops are rare on village greens but this right does occur on Stroud Green in Berkshire as a right 'to take edible nuts'.

OTHER RIGHTS

There are other rights which may exist on greens and commons as there is a great variety of natural produce which may be granted to others by the owner of the land but such rights are very rare on registered greens. Occasionally rights of a dubious nature may escape detection and pass to final registration. For example, in Bradford there is a right to dry clothes on a village green,[91] in Nottinghamshire a right of access to water for animals[92] and on a Somerset common, access to adjoining fields.[93] None of these should have been registered as they are not profits a prendre in that they are taking produce from the land belonging to someone else but are only easements.

COMMON WOODS

Some medieval communities had areas of woodland which were considered to be common to certain inhabitants. For example, on the estates of Ramsey Abbey in Huntingdonshire, there was usually a general permission for all to common [pasture] in the woods except for one section set aside for the Lord's animals.[94] This is in addition to rights of pannage, the more usual form of common right found in woodland.

ANNEXATION OF RIGHTS

The law of common rights involves a further distinction depending upon the way the rights relate to their holders.

This is a legal distinction of great antiquity and the law has for many hundreds of years recognised a classification of common rights depending upon the way they are held by their beneficiary. This difference is important in that the different annexations were formed and originated in different ways often depending on the nature of the tenancy in the land. Freehold tenants of the manor had rights *appendant* to their freeholds to pasture commonable beasts on the waste. Where this was extended to non-commonable creatures (see below) or to freeholders who were not tenants of that manor, the rights were *appurtenant* and said to derive by grant from the Lord. The Lord could also grant common rights to people who had no land - these are said to be rights *in gross* and could descend to their heirs as incorporeal heraditaments rather than being attached to land or properties. In many ways, however, most of the use of the waste was by the copyhold tenants and landless cottagers who had common

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91 On Moor Edge, High Side, Harden a right for '*Inhabitants of the hamlet of Harden to dry clothes*'.

92 On The Green, Trentside, Gunthorpe in Nottinghamshire there is a right '*To pass and repass across the surface to water and wash sheep, to water cattle, to draw water and to fish*'.

93 Mells Green, Somerset.

94 Raftis (1957) p 157. For example, in Abbots Ripton there were two woods - Westwood which had common pasture and Hawland where there were no common rights.

rights according to the custom of the manor, and in some cases even built their homes around the edge of the waste. Common rights can be held in the following ways :-

common **appendant**
common **appurtenant**
common **in gross**
common **pur cause de vicinage**

The legal distinction between appendant and appurtenant rights (a right as an *appendage* to a piece of land and a right *appurtaining* to it) is not as valid today as it was in the past. Jackson (1978) cites ***Davies v. Davies (1975)*** where the court refused to discuss the subtle distinction between commons appendant and appurtenant as '*if we were sitting in a manorial court in Glamorgan n 1270*'. The Royal Commission on Common Land Report (RCCL 1955-58, 272) recommended that upon registration, appendant rights should become appurtenant but this was not adopted and the two types remain.

COMMON APPENDANT

A grant of arable land to a freehold tenant prior to 1290 (after when the creation of new manors was made illegal) entitled him by common law to use the manorial waste (which would include commons and greens) for such purposes as were necessary for the maintenance of his husbandry.[95] This meant the cattle, horses oxen and sheep used to plough and manure the arable land. With common appendant, only the amount of creatures that were necessary to plough and manure the tenant's arable land could be put out to common pasture. For example, in c. 1150 William de Solers established a chapel at Postlip and granted to the priest a house, half a yardland of arable and common rights for six cattle and one horse on the common.[96] This right formed an appendage to his grant of land and was a natural incident to his landholding - no special grant of use of the waste was needed and was therefore an implied rather than express right. A freeman who held *arable* land from the Lord of the Manor could rightly assume he had use of the waste. Any rights which are attached to land which is not anciently arable (ancient arable includes arable land which has been inclosed or built upon) can not have rights appendant.[97] Appendant rights also differ from common appurtenant by the types of animals allowed to feed upon the common pasture. More than 150 years after the abolition of new rights appendant it was stated in court[98] that :-

'*A man shall have common appendant to his arable land and for such beasts of his as plough and manure that land; that is to say horses and oxen to plough it , cows and sheep to manure it. He shall not use this common with goats or geese or such like; for these animals are not comprised within the usage of this common.*'

This gives an indication of the reasons for this type of common. It would seem that land was necessary to keep beasts of the plough and sometimes cows and sheep to provide manure for the arable land. Other creatures such as goats or geese were not allowed as they did not fit this original purpose of the land. A century earlier, however, an objection that pigs, goats and geese were not commonable under a right appendant was not held, allowing their use of the common.[99] The statute of **Quia Emptores 1290** had the effect of freezing the amount of freehold tenants of the manor - a number which thereafter could never be increased as any sale or grant of land would take it, for legal purposes, irreversibly out of the manor. No more rights of common appendant have been created since then.

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95 As stated in ***Hampshire County Council v. Milburn 1990.***
96 Aldred (1990) p 51
97 ***Bennett v Reeve (1740).***
98 ***Anon (1459).***
99 ***De Bello Campo v. St. Andrews (Dean) (1351).***

Another condition of this type of common right was that the land had to be anciently arable. This means that recent assarts (conversion of rough land to new farmland) from the common or waste when granted as freehold had no common rights attached to them as the land was now separated from the manor. When granted as copyhold, however, the same privileges and common rights went with it as to other copyholders. This has sometimes been called *'waste-hold copyhold'* (Scriven 1894). Where this has occurred and the land leased as customary land, an express mention in the lease of customary rights of common is not necessary for such rights to be conferred.[100]

Tyrringham's Case (1584) forms a useful early authority on appendant rights. It decided that something can not be appendant to another unless it agrees in nature and quality with it. This means that a corporeal thing (something capable of ownership) can not be appendant to an incorporeal thing (something incapable of ownership) and v.v. However, some incorporeal things can not be appendant to some corporeal things as they must also agree in 'nature'. For example, turbary can not be appendant to land, but can be appendant to a house for while it agrees in quality (incorporeal to corporeal), the nature does not agree as turves are to be used in a house and not on land. A right of pasture appendant is *of common right* and need not be prescribed for but only belongs to ancient arable land and for horses and oxen to plough and cows and sheep to manure the land.

COMMON APPURTENANT

Unlike common appendant, the commoner need not be a tenant of the manor but his right depends upon a grant (or presumed grant) from the Lord[101] and may include *vicinage*[102] (see below). Common appurtenant may be claimed by grant within legal memory (since 1189) and by prescription.[103] Evidence of 50 years rights of common on the waste was sufficient to presume a new grant of common appurtenant. Such claims would now be of no use since the **Commons Registration Act 1965** (see chapter 2.2) unless they are claimed over land which became common land after 2 January 1970. Pasture appurtenant must be related to the needs of the dominant tenement (the land to which the right is attached), as an exclusive right to grazing without limit is unknown to law.[104]

COMMON IN GROSS

Unlike easements, profits a prendre may be annexed to persons rather than lands. Common rights in gross may include estovers.[105] Common rights in gross are rare today on registered greens. For example, on Rosamunds Green, Frampton-on-Severn in Gloucestershire, there is a right to pasture 6 cattle, 12 sheep and 12 hogs belonging to H. Clifford.

COMMON PUR CAUSE DE VICINAGE

This means by reason of vicinity. Vicinage exists where there are adjoining wastes of two different manors and the tenants of each manor may allow his creatures to graze on the other.

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100 ***Re Broxhead Common, Whitehill, Hampshire (1977).***

101 A grant from Ashridge Monastery in Hertfordshire in 1285 allowed '....*common pasture for their animals and pannage for their pigs...*' (Herts CRO, AH 915).

102 ***Minet v Morgan (1871).***

103 ***Cowlam v Slack (1812).***

104 ***Anderson v Bostock (1976)*** (***Harris v Earl of Chesterfield (1911)***; ***Staffordshire and Worcestershire Canal Navigation v Bradley (1912)*** applied).

105 ***Hayward v Cannington (1668).***

Vicinage is different from commons appendant, appurtenant and in gross as it is not a type of annexation in the same way but exists dependent upon two commons being adjoining and may itself be held appurtenantly or in gross but not, according to ***Tyrringham's Case (1584)*** appendantly. Chapter 3 describes the frequency of this type of green in certain parts of the country. Vicinage has historically been considered an excuse for trespass rather than a true right of common in itself, but under present common law it has been decided that it is a true right. Under the historical interpretation, vicinage does not confer a right but only an excuse for trespass. In ***Jones v. Robin (1847)*** the judge said '...[vicinage] is not properly a right of common or profit a prendre but rather an excuse for trespass.' Blackstone (1830) considered it a right, although a permissive right. 'This [vicinage] is indeed only a permissive right, intended to excuse what in strictness is a trespass in both, and to prevent a multiplicity of suits.'

At the time of commons registration, vicinage was held in this way to be not a right of common but an excuse for trespass, and not within the scope of the **CRA**.[106] More recently, however, vicinage was upheld as a true right setting legal precedence.[107] Grazing animals may stray on to the next common but not onto a third, so vicinage can not exist over more than two commons.[108] From ***Tyrringham's Case (1584)*** it is not permissible to put the cattle on the common of vicinage originally but they must escape there. The Lord of one manor of vicinage has long had the right to inclose against the other, taking away the right. There is some evidence that many common rights were widely exercised without any legal entitlement. In some places most people in a community benefited form the commons to some extent[109] and commoners seem to have been ubiquitous, but many of these in practice, were by custom and had no legal rights.[110] Even in Northamptonshire, an area where wastes were not extensive, there is evidence of much usage by custom and in the mid 18th century some people were surviving purely by using the commons with no land of their own.[111]

COMMONABLE RIGHTS

These are rights available during certain times of the year only and are neither sole profits nor rights of common but are similar. The origin of the difference between common land and commonable land may be the ancient arable strips which were not common throughout the year like the common waste, but became common after harvest until the new crops were sown, some now remaining as commonable land long after the common fields have disappeared. Commonable rights may be registered under the **CRA** in the same way as common rights. There are three main types of commonable rights of pasture - shack, lammas lands and gated or stinted pasture but with many alternative names as well. It is not certain whether other rights such as estovers with restrictions on dates of usage are forms of common

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106 ***Re Cheesewring Common, Henwood Common and Longstone Downs, St. Cleer, Cornwall.***

107 ***Newnan v. Bennett (1981)*** In a case of dispute concerning Pundle Green, in Hampshire which adjoins the New Forest, the byelaws of the New Forest required cattle to be marked while the manor Pundle Green was in did not. The defendant was done for not marking his cattle as he put them on to Pundle Green and they escaped legitimately by vicinage into the New Forest where marking was required. It was held that a right of pasture pur cause de vicinage was limited in character but not merely a defence to trespass, but a right of pasture on adjoining common land where the byelaws must be obeyed.

108 ***Bromfield v. Kirber (1707).***

109 ***Slater (1907) p25.***

110 ***Clapham (1926), Chambers and Mingay (1978) p 97.***

111 ***Neeson (1993) p 58-71***

or commonable rights. For example, a right of estovers was not exercisable during fawning months in a forest.[112] Registered rights are sometimes limited to certain time periods, for example '25 cattle and 50 ewes with lambs April to October'.[113] Alternatively, they may be limited within the day.[114] Dealing with these in turn;

LAMMAS LANDS

Also known as half year lands as they are commonable for roughly half the year- after harvest and before the new crop is sown in the spring. In Ealing in Middlesex (now a west London suburb) in 1553, animals could graze in the open fields from Lammas to Candlemas but at other times they were kept out with fences. Lammas rights survived over much of Ealing until the 19th century.[115]

SHACK

The right to carry off the remains of stubble and dropped grain after the harvest is called shack[116] and may be either appendant or appurtenant.[117] The custom for one commoner to inclose against another was held as good in ***Barker v. Dixon (1744).*** The right of shack is not extinguished by unity of possession.[118] It seems that there were sometimes local variation and peculiarities in commonable lands. For example, in Norfolk once existed *brecks* which were large newly-made inclosures (new in the 19th century) which may have been subject to rights of shack, as well as rights of common.[119]

GATED OR STINTED PASTURE

This commonable right is a form of pasture more prevalent in the north known as gated or stinted pasture, cattlegates, cattlegaits, cowgates, oxgates, horsegates, sheepgates, kinegates, beastgates, pasturegates, lowgrasses, beastgrasses or stints (not to be confused with the normal meaning of stints as the number of creatures a commoner is allowed to put on the common). ***Rigg v. Lonsdale (Earl) (1857)*** explains a number of points relating to the law of gated pasture. From the case it seems that cattlegates gave the holder no right to the possession of the soil but ownership remained in the Lord of the Manor subject to the right of several pasture upon it by the cattlegate owners, and the Lord may maintain trespass against a cattlegate owner for sporting over it without his permission. Cattlegates etc. are not strictly classed as common rights but rather sole and several commonable rights as the cattlegate owner is entitled to his rights to the exclusion of the owner of the soil. Common rights need to be exercised 'in common' (or shared) with the owner of the land. Having discussed the nature and occurance of the various forms of common rights, there follows an examination of the more practical matters of the splitting and sale of common rights.

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112 ***Russel and Broker's Case (1587).***

113 The Green, High Strut, Stonehouse, Gloucestershire.

114 For example between 8 am to 10 am and 3 pm to 5 pm on The Common, Scrooby, Nottinghamshire.

115 VCH, Middlesex vol. 7 p. 100-172.

116 See Slater (1907) p 79.

117 ***Corbett's Case (1585).***

118 ***London (BP) Case (1614).***

119 Slater (1907) p 79.

RULES OF SEVERANCE, APPORTIONMENT AND SALE

This section discusses the practical nature of what the law dictates to happen when commons are altered in various ways.

With rights of common come certain rules of apportionment when the land is sold or severed from the holder of the rights. While these three are lumped together by Harris + Ryan (1967), they have also been detailed by Bird (1801) at a time when common rights were more important and widespread and many were fast disappearing by inclosure. As estovers were normally attached to a particular house (incorporeal to corporeal) and rarely held in gross, this annexation to a building must always remain and he suggests this is particularly so with the (lesser) house-bote. This means that when a tenement is divided, the estovers can not be divided between the land and buildings. In the ***Bishop of Chichester and Strodwick's Case (1613)*** it was stated that estovers cannot be appertaining to lands but to houses only. It is not clear, however, whether this was the decision of the judge making it law or it was a case put forward as evidence. Estovers may be limited spatially or temporally, e.g. a right between the feasts of St. Michael and Christmas. Bird (1801) cites ***Russel and Broker's Case (1587)*** where estovers were not exercisable during fawning month in a forest. Where estovers and turbary appurtenant belong to house which is then destroyed, the rights are not necessarily abandoned.[120] The rights may be passed on as appurtenant to the new house provided that no greater burden is imposed on the land and the new house need not even be built on the same foundations as the old.[121] As well as being limited by severance and apportionment, estovers can often be only for a certain use at a certain place. For example, in ***The Earl of Pembroke's Case (1635)***, under a right of (greater) house-bote four trees were felled for legal use as posts of a house. These proved to be unsuitable and it was judged that he could not divert these timbers to another use (cooperware) or sell them and buy other fir wood with the money. Sometimes estovers may have special uses through custom. For instance, there was a custom of the manor of Ashenhurst, Sussex that when the Lord felled or sold timber trees, the Lord had only the timber, and the poor tenants had the branches for estovers to be burnt in the tenements.[122] The custom was upheld in court and judged that the Lord should have *maremium* (main timber) and the tenants should have *residuum* - (the boughs and branches).

Some rules of sale also apply to commons. For example, it was stated in ***Wyat Wyld's Case (1609)*** that if a commoner purchases land in which he has common appendant, the common shall be apportioned while if it is appurtenant, the rights will become extinct. The appurtenant right is not severable because it wholly belonged to a house by prescription and the commoner can not make whole the thing that is several. Where the Lord has sold off part of the manor, although the land had become severed from the manor and was no longer part of it, this did not affect any rights of common. Similarly, when all copyhold land was enfranchised by the **Law of Property Act 1925** and became freehold, common rights were retained. A further practicality of the regulation of common rights is the limits of creatures allowed on the green, known as stinting.

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120 ***Attorney General v Reynolds (1911).***

121 ***Costard and Wingfield's Case (1593).***

122 ***Bishop of Chichester and Strodwick's Case (1613).***

STINTING

Continuing under the background of common rights as a limited and valuable resource, this section deals with the practicalities of how commons are regulated and have been in the past.

For many hundreds of years , most pasture rights have been limited in some way in the number of creatures a commoner is allowed to turn out onto the common or green. This is known as *stinting*. Under the **CRA**, all rights of pasture must be for a certain number of creatures but in the past, rights were either limited to a definite number or were rights *sans nombre*. An attempted case of new stinting in the 18th century failed because of the need for all concerned to agree to it. For example, at a 5000 acre common in Cleeve, Gloucestershire,[123] the landholders agreed to a stint of 2 sheep for every acre in the land, 1 cow for 2 acres and 1 horse for 4 acres. Eleven would not agree to this and it was said that '*a right of common can not be altered without the consent of all parties concerned therein.*' In ***Delabeere v. Beddingfield (1689)***, however, agreement to stinting, unlike agreement to inclose did not need the consent of all tenants, and it stated '*If one or two humoursome tenants stand out and will not agree, yet the court will decree it.*'

RIGHTS *SANS NOMBRE*

There is considerable evidence that rights without stint could not in the past exist by law, as this could lead to the destruction of the common. In a sixteenth century case[124] there seemed to be evidence against rights *sans nombre* as it states '*Common sans number cannot be granted for a rich man may surcharge and leave none for the rest of the commoners*'. In ***Benson v. Chester (1799)*** it was held that a claim to a common right without stint cannot exist by law and even an ancient deed of foeffment granting wastes to foeffees to use as they were accustomed to means a right of common as exists by law, i.e. levancy and couchancy. Rights *sans nombre* have occasionally been registered under the CRA,[125] although the real maximum number is also stated.

LEVANCY AND COUCHANCY

A legal right to common *sans nombre* does not therefore mean a right to depasture unlimited creatures but is limited in some way. When the common right is appendant or appertenant, common *sans nombre* means a right of depasturing so many cattle as are *levant and couchant* on it. Levant and couchant (literally getting up and lying down) was defined in the late 17th century as '*...so many cattle shall be said to be levant and couchant as the estate will keep in winter*'.[126] When in gross, however, *sans nombre* means a right for an unlimited number of cattle provided a sufficiency of herbage remains for all the commoners. A grant of common *sans nombre* in gross was held as good in ***Weekly v. Wildman (1698)*** but it was also held that the grantee can not then grant the right over to anyone else. However, the customs need to appear of themselves to be reasonable, otherwise they will not be good which means a sufficiency must remain for the other commoners. Sufficiency means the number of animals

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123 ***Bruges et al v. Curwin et al (1706).***

124 ***Smith v. Bensall (1597).***

125 For example, '*Grazing sans nombre at an estimated number of two*' on Thorncote Green, Northill, Bedfordshire. On Mells Green, Somerset '*Sole grazing rights sans nombre (say 80 cattle)*'.

126 ***Dixon v. James (1698).***

which the commoners are entitled to turn out, not the number they have recently been in the habit of turning out.[127] In ***Chichley v. ----(1658)*** it was held that common *sans nombre* can not be appurtenant to any thing but lands and is called *sans nombre* because it is only for beasts *levant and couchant* and while it is uncertain how many this is as there may be more in some years than others, it is still a common certain in nature. The principle of *levancy and couchancy* was being used in Hatfield Forest in 1574 when the court records stated *'Myhell Borling keepeth 2 bullocks in ye forest which he did not keep in ye winter nor ought to keep yem in ye forest, yerfore we amerce him at 20d'.*[128] The RCCL (1955-58) suggests the possibility of fraudulent use of levancy and couchancy for it was possible to buy in fodder from other villages for winter feed and so maintain more creatures on the land over winter, increasing the summer stint on the common. It was interpreted in **Black Mountain, Dinefwr, Dyfed** that s.15 **CRA** intended to abolish levancy and couchancy and to register a definite fixed number of creatures.

HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENT

The history of common rights has been described as an increasing limitation of rights to more sharply defined classes of user,[129] a natural response to an increasing population and a fixed supply of grazing. Long, long ago maybe in prehistoric times, the lands which were later to become common lands were used, as far as we can tell, for grazing by any who could get to the land and put their creatures upon it. They were completely unlimited in who could use them or in the numbers they could turn out as the demands on the extensive lands were small. Later, in Anglo Saxon times some large commons were for use by the inhabitants of the county.[130] Sometimes there was further limitation than to the county by restriction to the hundred. Hoskins (1955-58, p 150) gives the example of the Domesday reference to pasture common to the hundred of Coleness in Suffolk. With the adoption of the manorial system of organisation most commons became limited by user to the inhabitants of the manor, but possibly without limit to the number of creatures the commoner could turn out. (Many commons which formed the boundary between two manors or territories could be grazed by inhabitants of both by the system of *vicinage*). The RCCM (1955-58) gives the example of a court roll of Bishop's Hampton, Warwickshire in 1482 where *'none of the tenants shall have more animals in the common pasture than he is able to keep in winter.'* This may be the introduction of levancy and couchancy in the manor or may be a reintroduction. Further limiting from levancy and couchancy could be a stint or a definite quota of creatures rather than the variable term of the number which can may be maintained over winter. Under the **Commons Registration Act 1965** levancy and couchancy was practically abolished, and all grazing rights had to be of a definite number and attached to a certain property individual or group. The possible development of stinting could take the form of ;[131]

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127 ***Robertson v. Hartopp (1889).***

128 ***Rackham (1990).***

129 Hoskins (1955-58), appendix II, p 150.

130 For example, Sherwood (Shirewood) Forest in Nottinghamshire means the wood belonging to (for use of) the county. Hoskins (1955-58) gives the example of Andred's Weald, a common wood in Kent which is suggested by Anglo Saxon charters that it was common to the whole county of Kent. Similarly, the huge common of Dartmoor was once common for the whole county of Devon except for the inhabitants of Totnes and Barnstaple, two boroughs which originated in the mid 10th century. As Devon became an administrative unit in the mid 8th century, common rights which had previously existed for anyone who could reach them were then limited to the inhabitants of the county

131 This pattern of development can be illustrated with reference to the parish of Ealing, now in west London. The VCH volume for Middlesex gives an account of the increasing restrictions of stinting. The background to this need for stinting lies, as VCH suggests, in the change from arable farming to stock rearing

This chapter provides a discussion of the law relating to village greens over many centuries. It is not possible, however, to say which laws are applicable to greens today and which are not. It is possible to determine which statutes are still in force and which have been repealed,[132] but the workings of statutes are for interpretation by judges as they think suits the case and the common law resulting from judges' decisions may or may not be followed in later cases depending on the relative seniority of the courts in which the judge sits. Furthermore, many cases relating to green and commons have not been judged in modern times and whether 16th century precedents would be followed today is a matter of speculation.

The historical background to the development of the law and the nature of common rights provides both a background to the workings of greens in practical circumstances[133] and a context to the links between the landscape of greens, farming practices and the legal framework in which all aspects of greens operate. Its long development and evolution in a wide variety of local circumstances and the frequent difficulties of understanding ancient legal practices in the modern world have made this a complex matter. On the subject, Harris and Ryan (1967 p.v) have noted that the law relating to common land was '*an uneasy combination of medieval custom and nineteenth century statute, often obscure and tortuous, and sometimes almost unintelligible without reference to the conditions, now long outdated, under which it developed*'.

Although complex, the law is thus an essential framework for the understanding of greens. The law has had some effect on most areas of landscape and human society but rarely to the extent which has occurred with greens, for they are now and have been for a long time, in essence linked in with the law. An illustration of their long-standing legal importance may be

or may lie in the increase in the population of Ealing. The large acreage of open field and the comparatively small amount of commons implies that the early medieval tenants were predominately arable farmers. Ealing's farmers later turned towards stock rearing, accompanied by inclosure possibly due to the consolidation of holdings in the 15th century - the growing activity of Ealing manor court from the early 16th century reveals tension between arable and pastoral interests. For grazing purposes, common fields and pasture commons were treated jointly in Ealing. A stint was necessary by 1474 and offenders were frequently prosecuted. While this could be interpreted as a way of raising funds by the manor rather than a restriction on limited grazing, repeated exclusions from the 16th century onwards suggest there was a true shortage of common grazing land. Inhabitants of the neighbouring parish of Acton were excluded from 1520 and inhabitants of New Brentford and Gunnersbury were excluded from Old Brentford Field, presumably a common field of the parish. In 1524, residents of Ealing village were shut out of Old Brentford Field and the people of Old Brentford denied access to Haven Green Common. Tenants using Ealing Common were restricted in 1525 and 1561. Restrictions were sometimes imposed depending on the status of tenure. From 1528, rights were denied to strangers, from 1615 to lessees of land in Ealing, from 1630 to servants of inhabitants and from 1652 to out-parishioners. From 1630 until 1697 of later, only those paying scot and lot were entitled to common grazing, and repeated offences indicate a severe shortage of pasture. The actual stint was proportional to the holdings in the common field. In 1611 the stint was 1.5 sheep per acre of common field arable and 3 sheep per acre of common field meadow. Owners of land in Ealing that was not commonable could pasture 4 sheep and 2 kine but inhabitants of new cottages on the waste had no common rights. In Bishop's Cleeve in Gloucestershire, stinting was first recorded in the 13th century when the holding of freehold of 20 acres allowed grazing rights for 2 oxen, 1 cow and a calf. The court rolls suggest that the stints were unenforceable after 1400, although overgrazing was seen as detrimental to the community, and by 1538 the holding of a yardland allowed a stint of 30 sheep on the common. See Figure 35 for a map of the area.

[132] See, for example, Halsbury (1991).

[133] Chapter 2.3.

shown by the first statute passed by parliament[134] in 1236 which was concerned with greens and commons. Greens form a special class of land which has provided the useful resource of grazing in a limited area in which there were normally many personal interests, the natural tendency being to exploit it and use as much as possible rather than leave it for someone else to take,[135] has meant that regulation has always been necessary whether by local byelaws and manorial law or by the laws of England. The presence and survival of many greens would not have been possible without the presence of the law. The national law provides one set of rules which refer to diverse types of land and transcends greens resulting from planned villages or ancient, residual features and includes those open spaces in village centres and more loosely grouped settlements at greens or common edges. The law, both national and local, therefore provides a theoretical and a practical context for the emergence, management and future trajectories of greens and as such greens can not be fully understood aside from the complexities of common law and statute law relating to them. This development of the law has taken a very long time to evolve and the wide variety of local circumstances into which it must be placed has led to great complexities. These have to some extent, however, been simplified by the **Commons Registration Act 1965** as shall be discussed in the next chapter.

134 The **Statute of Merton 1236**, later known as the **Commons Act 1236.**

135 See Hardin (1963).

Chapter 2.2

COMMONS REGISTRATION

Introduction
Scope of Registration
Registers
Process of Registration
Amendment of the Registers
Effects of Registration
Evaluation of Registration

This chapter explores the complicated and often technical procedures of commons registration as it occurred in the 1960s. The intentions and processes of getting land registered are explained together with the nature and content of the registers themselves. There is a detailed examination of the effects of common law and the precise types of land which could be registered and the chapter ends with effects of common registration and its evaluation as a data source for chapter 4.

'The Common Registration Act 1965 was an attempt to preserve [the commons] but it has sadly failed in this purpose. It is ill-drafted and has given rise to many difficulties. It has been interpreted by the courts so as to put an unduly heavy burden of proof onto commoners. It set down an unduly rigid timetable for registration of common land and of rights of common. It made the registers too conclusive. The power to amend the registers is too narrowly defined.' Denning (Master of the Rolls)

Commons Registration Act 1965

CHAPTER 64

An Act to p… gistration of common land and of t… to amend the law as to prescri… common; and for purpo… th August 1965]

B… iesty, by and …ual and …ment as…



Royal Commission on Common Land 1955-1958

REPO…

INTRODUCTION

Public and national concern over the loss and protection of common land had grown from the mid 19th century led by the Commons Preservation Society to preserve the remaining commons as public open spaces. The uncertainty which had developed in the law of greens and the need for registration was highlighted by a Royal Commission in the 1950s. This section explains who is responsible for maintaining the registers and how these authorities have changed over the years.

Commons registration is the general term given to the attempt in the 1960s to compile a permanent register of all common land and town or village greens then existing in England and Wales. This was directed by the government and under the force of law,[1] following the recommendations of the Royal Commission on Common Land (RCCL) which ran from 1955 to 1958. This was a very large project undertaken on county and county borough level by the relevant councils.

PUBLIC AND NATIONAL CONCERN OVER COMMON LAND

In the period prior to the Royal Commission, concern over the remaining greens and commons had been voiced at both public and national level. Following the many parliamentary inclosures of the late 18th and early 19th centuries, and the huge areas of common land which were lost, public opinion moved from viewing commons as a source of land into which to expand existing arable towards a dwindling historic asset and recreational resource which should be preserved, especially in urban areas. From 1865 the *Commons Preservation Society* helped to influence government policy towards the protection of commons as public open spaces. By the 1950s, legal and practical uncertainty over common land, rights and ownership led to a Royal Commission enquiry into the subject.[2] The RCCL made a number of recommendations concerning the future of common land. The most important one which was actually carried out was the registration of all common land and town or village greens in England and Wales (with a few exceptions - see below). This was enacted by the **Commons Registration Act 1965 (CRA)** and the relevant statutory instruments. The purpose of commons registration was to compile registers containing three types of information about each piece of registered land, namely :-

(i) the location and extent of common land and town or village greens
(ii) details of any common rights exercisable over them and
(iii) the owners of the land.

The intention was not to have a continuous process of registration with a fluctuating body of common land, but to compile a once-and-for-all register of surviving greens and commons which could not easily be altered. There was a period of 3 years in the late 1960s when registration could take place and following a time when objections could be lodged, the land was either withdrawn from the registers or finalised. After final registration, the registers

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1 Under the **Commons Registration Act 1965 (CRA)**.

2 On 1 December 1955 a Royal Commission under the chairmanship of Sir William Ivor Jennings QC was appointed '*to recommend what changes, if any, are desirable in the law relating to common land in order to promote the benefit of those holding manorial and common rights, the enjoyment of the public, or, where at present little or no use is made of such land, its use for some other desirable purpose.*'

became the definitive legal documents for the existence of such land and rights. Any land which failed to be registered during this period for whatever reason could not thereafter be common land or a village green and any common rights the land may once have had were lost forever. Registration was quite a detailed process and the main procedure is summarised below.

UNCERTAINTIES BEFORE REGISTRATION

The RCCL highlighted some of the problems of uncertainty which characterised greens and commons before registration.[3] There were areas of land which were in dispute as to whether they were common or not. Some were alleged to be common while others claimed the same piece of land had no rights exercisable over it. Where the existence of a common was not in dispute, the ownership or holders of the rights may be uncertain, and normally there was no easy or sometimes any way to tell for certain. For example, there were commons where the ownership was in dispute and even commons where the owner was unknown (not that there was no owner, but they just could not be traced). Similarly, with common rights there was often dispute or uncertainty as to the full extent of rights holders and quite rare to find a commoner who was aware exactly what his rights extended to and by what authority they were held. Clearly some kind of legislation was needed to rectify this and make the law relating to common land more certain and determinable.

REGISTRATION AUTHORITIES

Commons registration was mostly undertaken on a county level. Depending upon where the land was situated, the registration authorities were the County Councils, County Borough Councils or the Greater London Council.[4] The relevant authorities were altered in line with changes to local government boundaries, the greatest reorganisation being in 1974. The following tables show the registration authorities responsible for maintaining the registers at different dates.

Location of the Common or Green	**1965-74**	**Registration Authority**
In the GLC area		Greater London Council
In a County Borough		County Borough Council
In an Administrative County		County Council

On the county reorganisations of 1974, register entries were transferred to the new authority where they were affected by boundary changes.

Location of the Common or Green	**1974-86**	**Registration Authority**
In the GLC area		Greater London Council
In a Metropolitan County		County Council
In a Non-Metropolitan County		County Council

At the demise of the GLC and non-Metropolitan counties in 1986, the registration authorities became the London Boroughs and Metropolitan Borough Councils.

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3 Jennings (1955-58) p 167.

4 Under s.2(1) of the **CRA.**

Location of the Common or Green	1986-	Registration Authority
In the GLC area		London Borough Council
In a Metropolitan Borough		Metropolitan Borough Council
In a Non-Metropolitan County		County Council

There are now	ENGLAND	WALES
County Councils	39	6
Metropolitan Boroughs	36	-
London Borough Council	32	-

This makes a potential total of 214 registers kept in 107 locations throughout the country (in addition to those in Wales), although some of the smaller registration authorities have no common land or village green - for example, London Borough of Kensington and Chelsea. In cases where the land cuts across political boundaries and falls within two registration authorities, they may agree between them for just one of them to register the land[5]

SCOPE OF REGISTRATION

While some land is excluded from registration, the attempt was to record details of common land and town and village greens and any common rights they had and who the owners were.

The results of commons registration form the data set used for the national distribution maps in chapter 4 and for this reason alone it is important to be aware of exactly what types of land have been registered. The first part of this chapter, therefore, is concerned largely with a detailed examination of the types and categories of land which were capable of registration for while the statutory definitions of common land are relatively simple, there has been a large amount of common law which has developed relating to a great variety of local circumstances. The background and details of the law are also discussed in relation to ownership and common rights which were also registered. Registration primarily involved a formal recording of 'facts' already in existence concerning the areas of land involved, the precise rights extending over them and the persons or corporations possessing these. It begins with certain types of land which were excluded from registration.

EXCLUSION OF REGISTRATION

While it was intended to register all common land in England and Wales, a few exceptions were made because they were already covered by specific legislation[6] but there was also a provision to exempt other land under certain conditions.

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[5] **CRA** s. 2(2).

[6] The New Forest, Epping Forest and the Forest of Dean **CRA** s.11(1). The New Forest already had records and the Forest of Dean was considered not to be true common but rather grazing by sufferance of the Crown. See Langdon-Davies (1967).

For the Minister[7] to approve an application for exemption, the land needs 3 conditions[8] :-

(i) It must be regulated by a scheme under
  (a) **Commons Act 1889**[9]
  (b) **Metropolitan Commons Acts 1866-1898**[10]
  (c) A local Act[11]
  (d) An Act confirming a provisional order made under the **Commons Act 1876**

(ii) The land must have had no common rights exercised over it for at least 30 years

and (iii) The owner must be known.[12]

LAND

Turning from what was exempt from registration to the definitions of the land which could be registered, the intention was to record both common land and town or village greens. For the purpose of registration, **common land** meant

(i) Land subject to common rights

(ii) Waste land of a manor not subject to common rights.[13] It is clear from this that some land which could be registered as common even though there were no common rights exercisable over it. The precise definitions used under the Act determined which types of land could be registered and which could not. A detailed examination of these is therefore essential especially as the registers form the data set used in chapter 4.

Town or Village Greens, on the other hand were defined as

'Land which has been allotted by or under any Act for the exercise or recreation of the inhabitants of any locality or on which the inhabitants of any locality have a customary right to indulge in lawful sports and pastimes or on which the inhabitants of any locality have indulged in any sports and pastimes as of right for not less than twenty years.' From this definition it is clear that many recreation grounds will appear in the village green registers, most of which will not contain *'green space'*.

What constitutes *'pastimes'* in registering town and village greens has been a subject of debate at registration. The following activities were judged to amount to 'pastimes' indulged in 'as of right'[14]

- unaccompanied local children playing, picnicking, fishing in a pond, collecting bulrushes and picking mushrooms;
- local children accompanied by adults playing, gathering blackberries, and studying fish and plant life;

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7 At the time of registration the Minister was the Minister of Land and Natural Resources. Today, the government official concerned with granting exemptions and permitting inclosure is the Secretary of State for the Environment or the Secretary of State for Wales in the case of a Welsh common.

8 **CRA** s.11(3). This section of the **CRA** came into force on 1 Jan 1966 by virtue of The **Commons Registration Act 1965 (Commencement No.1) Order 1965 (SI 1965**/2000).

9 This Act allowed local authorities to draw up schemes to regulate and manage commons.

10 The object of the Act was to establish local management on London's commons with a view to drainage and improvement, and byelaws and regulations.

11 Certain local Acts govern the regulation of particular commons, for example the New Forest is controlled by the **New Forest Acts 1877-1970**

12 The person who holds the legal estate in fee simple.

13 **CRA** s.11(3).

14 ***White Lane Pond, Four Doles and Clay Pits, Thorne and Stainforth, South Yorkshire (No. 1).*** Similar to legal cases, Commissioners' decisions are referenced by ***bold italics.***

- local adults picnicking, fishing in the pond and taking dogs for walks. In a similar case, however, the Commissioners decided that walking with or without dogs, along strips of land following the course of a public footpath was not '*indulging in sports or pastimes as of right*'.[15] But in another case[16] it was held that the pastime of *idling by a river* is within the definition of a customary right and may be proved by walking, fishing and picnicking on the foreshore.

COMMON RIGHTS

While it has been noted that common land need not have any common rights to be registered, where land has common rights it was necessarily common land and it was intended to record details of such rights. Common rights could be registered over both common land and town or village greens. The nature of common and associated rights have been discussed in chapter 2.1 but for the purposes of registration, common rights include rights of common, rights in common, sole and several rights and cattlegates, beastgates etc. Rights held from year to year or for a term of years, however, were excluded.[17] Rights can not be registered or exist on their own without a proper entry in the land section, as held in a case in Humberside,[18] where a High Court order in 1976 deleting the land section also caused the rights to be deleted.

OWNERSHIP

The last of the three types of information falling within the scope of commons registration was details of the ownership of the land. Claims to ownership of common land and town or village greens could be registered except where the ownership was already registered under the **Land Registry Acts 1925, 1936** and **1966**.[19]

Unclaimed Ownership

Many commons and greens which were registered had no claims to ownership and the owner could not be traced. In this case, the land came under the protection of any local authority[20] in whose area the land was situated.[21] This gave them the same powers of protection against unlawful interference of the land as if they were the owners.[22] There was, however, a provision made for a future Act of Parliament to dispose of the ownership of common land in some way but this has not yet been fulfilled. Where greens were registered but no one claimed to own them (as happened in many if not the majority of cases), the Commons Commissioners held a hearing in the local area at which any late claimers were given a final chance to make themselves known.[23]

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15 ***River Don and its Banks (No.1), The.***

16 ***Foreshore, The East Bank of River Ouse, Naburn, Selby district, North Yorkshire.***

17 **CRA** s.22.

18 ***Crowle Waste, Boothferry District, Humberside.***

19 **CRA** s.4(3).

20 GLC, County Council, County Borough Council, London Borough, County District, Parish Council or Borough Council included in a Rural District - (**CRA**s.22).

21 **CRA** s.9.

22 ***R. v Teignbridge Borough Council.***

23 For instance, at Shincliffe, County Durham, the village green had been finally registered but no one had claimed ownership. The hearing was held in Durham on 1 July 1980 but no one attended it. The Commissioners decided ownership should pass to Shincliffe parish council (***Shincliffe, Durham***).

WHAT CAN BE REGISTERED AS COMMON LAND

Many local conditions and circumstances have complicated the matter of exactly which types of land could and could not be registered. Commons registration caused a great increase in the body of common law relating to this.

The **Commons Registration Act 1965** defines common land as being either
(i) Land subject to rights of common
(ii) Waste land of a manor not subject to rights of common.
The Act specifically excludes land which forms part of a highway or town or village green. Where a village green has common rights exercisable over it, it can not be registered as both common land and village green but only one or the other. In practice, some have been registered as village greens due to their morphology and location within a village, and some have been registered as common land due to their common rights. From these simple definitions, a great variety of local circumstances and different interpretations has caused difficulties in deciding what these definitions mean regarding the land on the ground. Waste land of the manor has proved particularly difficult.

LAND SUBJECT TO RIGHTS OF COMMON

This is the common law meaning of common land.[24] Registerable rights include those rights exercisable at all times or only during limited periods and include cattlegates or beastgates ('by whatever name known') and rights of sole or several vesture or herbage or of sole or several pasture but does not include rights held for a term of years or from year to year.[25] Vicinage was held to be not a true right of common and therefore not registerable on a Cornish common.[26] This has since been reversed by a recent decision and vicinage rights may now be registerable. When local circumstances led to difficulties in interpreting the broad statutory definitions, disputes were taken to the Commons Commissioners[27] whose decisions have added the detail of common law to the above statutory definitions. Their interpretations of the **CRA** in numerous different local circumstances have generally been followed in later cases thus adding to the body of law. These variations in local circumstances pose further questions concerning the exercising and character of the common rights. These have been summarised below and show what types of land could and have been registered and therefore get legal status and protection as common land or village green.

Rights of common over the registerable land must be exercisable at the time of registration (although they need not actually be exercised). Land over which common rights have been suspended for any period is not land subject to rights of common, and can not therefore be registered[28] but if the rights become exercisable again, they can then be re-registered.[29] Furthermore, the nature of the common right must be a true right and not just an agreement. In an example in North Yorkshire,[30] land once in common ownership was split into three plots but not fenced. All the owners grazed cattle over all the land but it was decided that this was

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24 The definition before the **CRA** as used by judges but without any formal statutory definition.
25 **CRA** s.22(1). The precise meaning and nature of these rights is discussed in chapter 2.1.
26 ***Re Cheeswring Common, Henwood Common and Longstone Downs, St. Cleer, Cornwall.***
27 Judges appointed to deal with disputes regarding the registration of greens and commons.
28 ***Gwaun Cae Gurwen, part of Pendle Rfedwen and part of Mynydd Uchaf.***
29 **CRA** s.13.
30 ***Re The Black Allotment, Muker, North Yorkshire (No.1).***

grazing by agreement and not a right of common and therefore not registerable. Where rights depend upon a supply of natural produce which has been exhausted, they are prevented from being registered. For example, a right of turbary in Suffolk[31] had been recognised since 1829 and although exhaustion of the supply of turf did not extinguish the right which continued in respect of wood suitable for fuel, the right was not registerable under the **CRA**. Straying rights are not registerable rights,[32] neither are rights to sail on the land.[33]

Highways

While commons and greens in the past typically had tracks or roads crossing them and were normally considered part of the common, the law recognises them as separate items. Land which forms part of a highway was excluded from registration as a common (although land may be registered as both highway and town or village green - see below). Deciding exactly what constitutes a road or where the green or common ends and the highway begins can be difficult. On a village green in Hampshire[34] it was held that mowing six foot strips at the edge of the green by the County Council as highways authority was not enough to establish they were highway. In Cornwall, a muddy lane along which cattle passed and occasionally ate grass was not a highway and therefore not excluded from registration.[35] Land over which common rights exist and is let or the rights licensed to others can still be registered whether the payment is in money or other forms.[36] For example, a piece of common land in Wales[37] which had been let to a series of tenants since 1926, licensed others to graze there and was registerable as common land. Whether the payment received for the licence was in money or kind did not prevent the land and rights being registerable. Furthermore, the common rights making the land registerable need not be in use as long as they have not been abandoned. For the right to be abandoned (see above) it must be proved not only that the right has ceased but also that the holder never intends to use it again.[38] Prescriptive rights of estovers and turbary were registerable rights in common, whether or not the commoners actually used them or not.[39] Land which has the characteristics of a green or common but which is also a pound may be registerable.[40]

WASTE LAND OF A MANOR

This second statutory definition of common land has caused a number of problems. It is often difficult to decide whether or not the waste land is 'of a manor' and if separation from the manor and subsequent reacquisition does or does not make it waste of the manor. The deregistration of common land which became severed from the manor after registration

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31 ***Re Hurst Fen, Holywell Row, Mildenhall, West Suffolk.***

32 ***Re Walkhampton Common, West Devon.***

33 ***Re Gallows Point, Beaumaris, Ynys Mon Borough Council (Alfred F. Beckett v Lyons (1967)*** applied). The precise nature of sailing rights is unknown.

34 ***Re Medstead Village Green, East Hampshire.***

35 ***Re Higher Predannack Downs, Mullion, Cornwall (No.2).***

36 ***Re Bury Field, Newport Pagnell, Bucks; Davies v Davies (1974)*** followed (means that the court was bound by a previous decision where the facts were materially the same).

37 ***Re Twm Barlwm Common, Risca and Rogerstone.***

38 For example, in Hampshire a right of common had been exercised from time immemorial until 1942 when the land became Blackbushe aerodrome. It was decommissioned in 1960 and became Blackbushe airport where legal restrictions prevented the commoners exercising their rights and so no intention to abandon the rights could be established. ***Re Yateley Common, Hampshire; Arnold v Dodd (1977).***

39 ***Re Brookwood Lye, Woking, Surrey (No.1).***

40 ***Re The Pound, Compton Dando, Somerset.*** A pound is a small inclosure, often on the village green where creatures which are not permitted to graze can be imprisoned by the Lord or his steward until a fine is payed to amerce the wrongdoing.

became controversial in the 1980s causing a conflict of interests between profit for the owner and the interests of the public as it had the potential to deregister large amounts of common land against the intentions of the **CRA** and recommendations of the RCCL. The two main areas of contention at registration were whether the land was actually 'of a manor' and if so if it was waste or other land such as demesne or customary freehold.

Local Inclosure

Any land which had been redistributed, allotted or remains unallocated under an Inclosure Award can not be regarded as waste of the manor.[41] Land can not be considered manorial waste where its status as waste of the manor or common land has been abolished by private Inclosure Act[42] or where it has been allotted as a public pond or watering place.[43]

Cultivation

Where the waste has been used for purposes other than common grazing, the question arises of its conversion to demesne and at what point it can be considered to have been cultivated. Waste of the manor can certainly become demesne land by approvement (inclosure) but simply cutting the grass does not amount to cultivation. In **Re Britford Common (1977)**, cutting grass for hay or silage on waste of the manor amounted to taking the natural produce of the land without altering the status of the waste to demesne. On another common, however, similar action was held to amount to cultivation, for at Bromley in London,[44] rights of common had been abandoned and operations by the commons conservators to prevent the land becoming overgrown was decided to amount to cultivation and could not be waste of the manor. As may be expected, more intense alteration of the waste normally converts it to demesne land which can then not be registered. On Rush Green in Suffolk,[45] since 1932, hedges on the waste of the manor had been trimmed and the grass burned and the land ploughed in 1969 and left fallow for 2 years. Previously, since 1932, the hedges had been trimmed and the grass burned. The Commons Commissioners decided that ploughing and cropping converted the land from waste into demesne land. On the question of demesne reverting to waste, there was no authority. The Commissioner suggested that as land which ceases to be parcel of a manor by severance (see p. 77) does not become parcel again by subsequent purchase of the Lord of the Manor, it follows that waste of the manor does not include land which has gone out of cultivation at a known time.[46] If this were not the case, however, and demesne could revert to waste, it could only do so if the Lord of the Manor abandons his rights to it as demesne land which he acquired by approvement which would take 20 years. This would seem to be in direct conflict with an earlier decision by the Commissioners in **Re Chewton Common, Christchurch; Borough of Christchurch v Milligan (1977)** where the waste was severed from the manor in 1804 and subsequently reacquired. It was held that the land was registerable as common land because it was waste land at the time of registration and had formerly been part of a manor. In addition to demesne

41 For example, in ***Re Lord's Waste, Winterton-on-Sea, Norfolk***, waste of the manor which was inclosed by local Act in 1805 and allotted to the Lord of the Manor ceased to be waste of the manor. Similarly, unallocated lands from a local Inclosure Act 1806 were decided not to be waste of the manor. (***Re Land to the West of Geldeston Lodge, Geldeston, Norfolk (No.2)***).

42 For example, an Act of 1807 in the case of ***Re River Common, Dover, Kent.***

43 As in ***Re The Pond by Little Moseley Lodge, Hughenden, Bucks.***

44 ***Re Chiselhurst and St. Paul's Cray Commons, Bromley, Gt. London.***

45 ***Re Rush Green, Harleston, Suffolk.***

46 This raises the question of how much waste has been ploughed in the past. It has been suggested (e.g Parry 1978) that much marginal land came out of cultivation during the onset of less favourable climatic conditions in the Middle Ages. Did this become known as the waste ?

land not being waste, customary freehold can not be waste of the manor as it is not part of the manor.[47] This leads to the question of land being parcel to the manor or not.

Severance from the Manor
When part of the waste is sold or the Lordship title is sold without the land, the waste becomes separated from the manor and it may be argued that the land is not waste of the manor. For a discussion of this matter, see p. 77.

WHAT CAN BE REGISTERED AS VILLAGE GREEN

The **CRA**[48] defines town and village greens as being

(i) *Land which has been allotted by or under any Act for the exercise or recreation of the inhabitants of any locality, or*

(ii) *Land on which the inhabitants of any locality have a customary right to indulge in lawful sports and pastimes, or*

(iii) *Land on which the inhabitants of any locality have indulged in such sports and pastimes as of right for not less than 20 years.*

All three definitions emphasise exercise, recreation or sports and pastimes and require it to be for the inhabitants of the locality. To demonstrate some of the practical problems of the inclusion and exclusion of specific pieces of land, an example is given concerning each 'limb' or section of the above legal definition.

FIRST LIMB
The first limb of the statutory definition (i.e. (i) above) deals mainly with land set aside for exercise or recreation under local Inclosure Acts. Land acquired under the **Public Health Act 1875** for a public pleasure ground was held not to be 'allotted' to get a definition of a town or village green.[49]

SECOND LIMB
Where evidence went back before 1914 for the use of a Northamptonshire green for fairs, feasts, concerts, hunt meets and sporting events this was considered sufficient evidence for a customary right for the inhabitants to indulge in sports and pastimes on it and could therefore be registered as a village green.[50] A custom for the inhabitants to erect and dance around a maypole fell within the definition of a town or village green.[51]

THIRD LIMB
Under the third limb, the sports and pastimes must have been exercised *'as of right'*. Under common law, to establish a local custom, the custom must have been exercised *nec per vim, nec clam, nec precario* (peaceably, openly and as of right). For a right to be *nec per vim, nec clam, nec precario*, it must not be exercised by permission. For it to be exempt from registration by failing to be used as of right, the permission to use the land must be a reality and it must be clear that the act will not be done unless permission is obtained.[52] Where sports

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47 ***Re 655 Acres at Portland, Dorset (No.1).***
48 s. 22(1).
49 ***Re The Downs, Herne Bay, Kent,***
50 ***Re Devon Ox (Green), Kilby, Northants.***
51 ***Re The Village Green, Shillingstone, Dorset.***
52 ***Re Rodmersham Green, Swale District, Kent.***

and pastimes took place through the indulgence of landowners and not as of right, the land could not be registered.[53]

Unlike common land, town or village greens may include part of a highway.[54] In a Norfolk village,[55] eight grassed islands surrounded by metalled road formerly used as a market site were capable of being registered, even though they were both part of a highway and a town or village green. The use of the land must be made with authority in order to use it as of right. At Doddiscombleigh in Devonshire,[56] land had been diverted from the highway to form public gardens. As the highway was diverted without authority, the land could not be used for sports and pastimes as of right. Where it had been established that a long usage of land has been of right and is capable of existing as a custom (by being confined to the locality), the origin is assumed to be from time immemorial and once established, can only be removed by statute[57] and can not be lost by disuse or abandonment. Land may become registerable which has become part of the green by slow accretion.[58] For example, in Amport, Hampshire,[59] part of the green upon which the village hall had been built remained part of the green and was therefore registerable. This was because before it was built, the parishioners had a customary right to indulge in sports and pastimes on it, a right which could only be removed by nothing less than an Act of Parliament. Turning from the definitions and conditions of registration, there now follows a description of the registers themselves and the types of information which can be found in them.

REGISTERS

The content and appearance of the registers, together with the matters of public access are dictated by the law.

ACCESS

All details of land, rights and ownership which were recorded under the **CRA** are kept in a number of registers with separate registers for town or village greens and common land in each registration authority. The registers are kept and maintained by the registration authorities and must be open to public inspection *'at all reasonable times'*.[60] Alternatively, an official search may be made by the registration authority upon payment of a fee.[61]

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53 ***Re Mill Green, Wargrave, Berkshire.***

54 ***Re Land in North Street, Hundon, Suffolk; Re Kings Norton Village Green, Birmingham.***

55 ***Re The Greens, Burnham Market, Norfolk.***

56 ***Re The Triangle, Doddiscombleigh, Devon.***

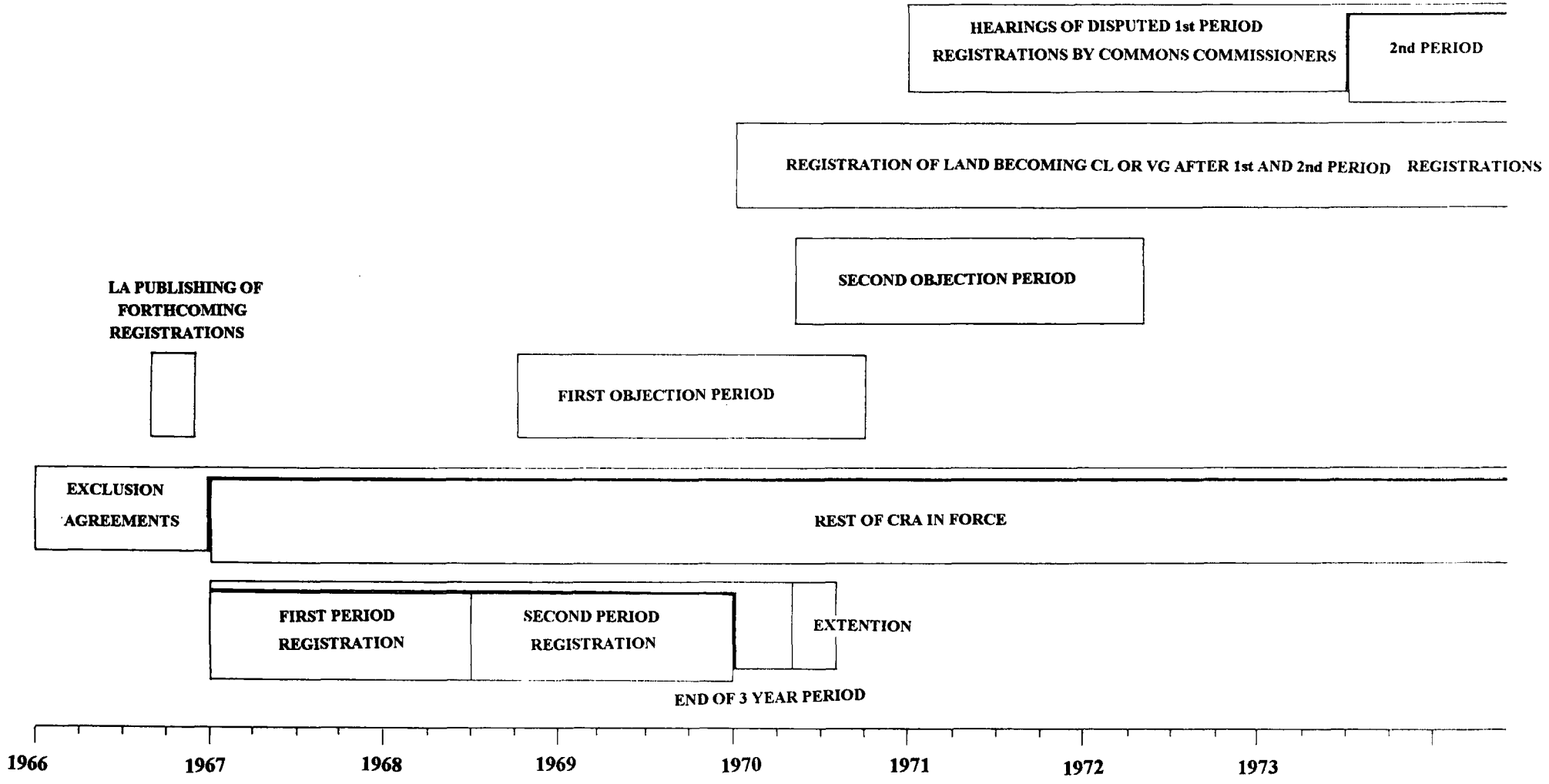
57 ***New Windsor Corporation v Mellor (1974).***

58 ***Re Harrold Green, Harrold, Bedford RD, Bedford.***

59 ***Re The Village Green, Amport, Hampshire.***

60 **CRA** s.3(2).

61 In practice, however, access to the registers is not always as straightforward as it should be. On a visit to inspect the registers of nearly every registration authority in England, most County Councils allowed inspection immediately or within a few minutes without an appointment (Humberside and Worcestershire being the main exceptions). In the London Boroughs, however, access was often initially refused completely, sometimes in a very unhelpful way. A copy of the legislation was normally enough to gain access where the registers could be found - several London Boroughs admitted to having lost them (this is bad where the registers provide the definitive documents for the existence of common land) or not knowing of their existence. What constitutes a reasonable time may be open to debate. In the less helpful authorities, some claimed that an appointment was necessary to inspect the registers. It would seem clear that any time during office hours is



Source: Summary of Statutory Instruments

CONTENT

The content of the registers is governed by the **Commons Registration (General) Regulations 1966**. There are separate registers for common land and town or village greens. Each one consists of four parts - a general part, a register map, as many register units as there are registrations and supplemental maps if needed. Dealing with these points in turn :-

GENERAL PART

The general part contains details of any agreement under s.2 of the **CRA** (where land falls in 2 registration authorities), any excluded land under **CRA** s.11 (see p. 60) and transfer of land between authorities other than under s.2.

REGISTER UNITS

Each register unit consists of 3 sections called the *land section*, the *rights section* and the *ownership section*[62] and are on standard green forms (16" x 14") supplied by HMSO. The land section contains details of the registered land and where it is situated. The rights section has, where applicable, details of common rights exercisable, the names and addresses of the people who registered them, the capacities in which they applied and a description of the land to which the rights are attached (unless held in gross (see chapter 2.1) in which case the name of the holder is recorded).[63] The ownership section contains the name and address of those claiming to be the owner(s) of the land. If the land is already registered under the **Land Registry Acts 1925-66** (the registration authority should have been notified by the Chief Land Registrar if it is) this will be noted in the ownership section of the register[64] but the owner itself will not be noted. The Act provides regulations for the precise way in which the registers should be kept. The rights section should be placed in the register below the land section and above the ownership section,[65] the three sections comprising a *register unit.*[66] Each entry should be numbered and kept in order with a **CL** or **VG** prefix depending on whether the land is a common or village green.[67]

OTHER ITEMS

The regulations[68] made provisions for other items to be mentioned in the registers, namely;

Matters Affecting the Public

Where regulated land[69] is registered, the registration authority have the option to enter a note of the regulation in the land section if no one else applies to do so but must do so if an

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the minimum reasonable time for inspection without an appointment

62 **SI 1966/1471** s.4(5).

63 Rights in gross are not attached to plots of land or houses but belong to people.

64 **SI 1966/1471** s.21.

65 **SI 1966/1471** s.10(2).

66 **SI 1966/1471** s.10(3).

67 **SI 1966/1471** s.10(5). Most registration authorities have their registers arranged properly. Kent would seem to be the main exception. Each register unit is filed in a separate envelope which impedes fast data access for some purposes. While it may suit the council for their purposes of doing local searches, the purpose of the register is to provide conclusive evidence of common land, greens and rights and should be kept in the order specified by the regulations.

68 **The Commons Registration (General) Regulations 1966.**

69 Regulated land is either (i) land under the control of schemes of Part 1 of the **Commons Act 1899, Metropolitan Commons Acts 1866-1898,** Acts confirming provisional orders made under the **Commons Act 1876**, local Acts regulating the land or under the limitations and conditions imposed under proviso (b) to s.193(1) of the **Law of Property Act 1925**.

application is made by any person charged by law with the management or regulation of the land.[70]

Charitable Interests

Where the registered land is held for charitable purposes, a note must be entered of that in the lands section on application by the owner or charity trustees.

Private Rights and Interests

Private rights and interests appear in the land section of the register (normally on the reverse of the sheet) on application of persons claiming to be entitled to them.[71] Such rights and interests may include

- Easements
- Profits a prendre other than common rights
- Rights and interests of the Lord of the Manor (in that capacity) other than ownership
- Ownership of minerals and rights incident to them where the ownership of the minerals in or under the land is severed from the ownership of the surface
- Rights of lessee or licensee under any mineral lease or licence
- Rights acquired by statutory undertakers for the purpose of their undertakings

An example of these other items which may be registered can be seen from Langford Green in Somerset. The register states that *Sir John Vernon Wills...claims such rights as may be possessed by the Lord of the Manor of Wrington and which were expressly reserved to him by the* ***Commons Regulations (Burrington) Provisional Order Confirmation Act 1911.*** *These include:-*

(1) Ownership of the soil of the common

(2) Rights in respect of timber, furze, fern, plants and grass growing and being thereon and the stone, sand, gravel, clay and other minerals under or on the common

(3) Right of sporting on the common

(4) Rights to the streams of water on the common

(5) Rights to develop caves in or on the common

(6) Right to plant trees

Area of the Land

Where land is finally registered, the area of the land in hectares should appear in the register (but frequently does not) and should be updated by the registration authority if the area changes.[72]

Chapter 4 highlights some of the shortcomings and regional variations that have occurred during registration. In order to understand some of these imperfections, it is necessary to examine the precise processes involved during registration.

(ii) land regulated under the **Inclosure Acts 1845-1882.**

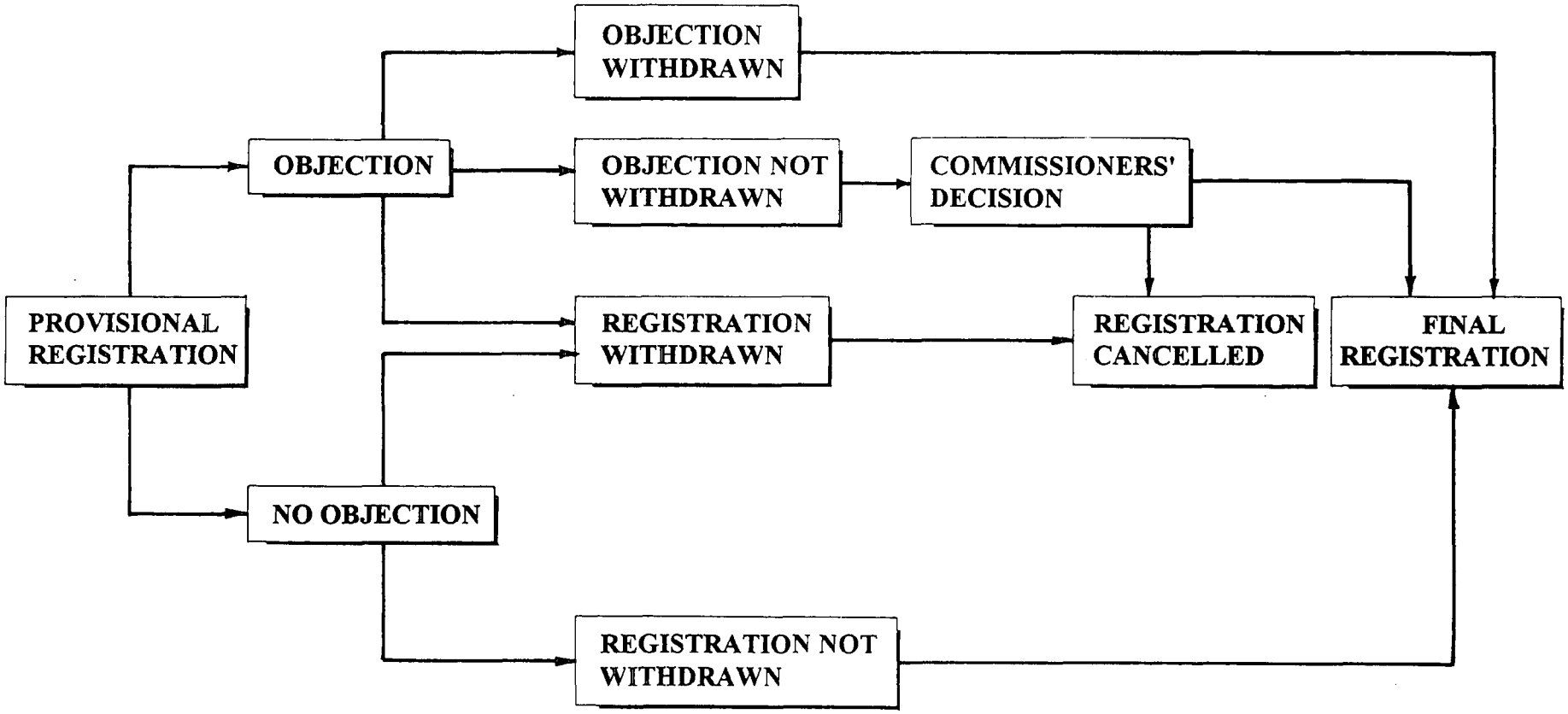
[70] Namely the owner, the common rights holder or the Church Commissioners if any part of the land or rights belong to a vacant ecclesiastical benefice of the Church of England.

[71] Or the Church Commissioners on behalf of a vacant ecclesiastical benefice, as above (**SI 1966/1471** s.24).

[72] **SI 1972/437** s.6(1). Many registration authorities have failed in their duty to supply information on areas. Some, e.g. Wiltshire County Council know of the regulations but are not prepared to comply with them.

Figure 8.

POSSIBLE PATHS FROM PROVISIONAL TO FINAL REGISTRATION



PROCESS OF REGISTRATION

The time limits and detailed process from provisional to final registration are examined, dealing with matters of objection and responsibilities of the registration authorities. Certain qualifications must be met before a successful application can be made.

PERIOD OF REGISTRATION

The time limits and series of procedures which the law laid down are listed in appendix 11. A graphical summary of the time series of common registration can be seen in Figure 7 and the possible paths and processes involved are in Figure 8. A period of *'not less than 3 years'*[73] was allowed for registration of common land and town and village greens in England and Wales, after which no land that was capable of being registered as such can then legally be common land or village green or have common rights exercisable over it (see below). This meant that all such land and rights which existed had to be registered then or be lost forever. This period was determined as from 2 January 1967 to 31 March 1970 but fixed the last date for making applications as 2 January 1970.[74] This was later extended from 31 March to 31 July 1970[75] but the last date for applications remained unchanged at 2 January 1970. The registration period was divided into two parts called the first registration period and the second registration period.[76] These were fixed as 2 January 1967 to 30 June 1968 for the first period and 1 July 1968 to 2 January 1970 for the second.[77] Applications during the first period were free of charge, but normally cost £5 during the second period.[78] Anyone could apply to register common land or village greens, but rights and ownership were often limited in various ways as to who could make the application.

WHO MAY APPLY

Applications for registration of common land and town or village greens could be made by any person[79] but applications for common rights could only be made by the owner of the right, or where the right is attached to land and is comprised in a tenancy of the land, by the landlord, tenant or both of them jointly. From 9 May 1968, the Church Commissioners could apply for registration of common rights where the land belongs to an ecclesiastical benefice of the Church of England.[80] Applications for ownership could be made by the person or body claiming ownership, the Church Commissioners (as above) and from 9 May 1968 other people with evidence of rights to apply as the registration authority may require.[81] In practice, registration authorities dealt with applications from the public who were interested in getting

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73 **CRA** s.2(1).

74 **The Commons Registration (Time Limits) Order 1966.**

75 **SI 1970/383.**

76 **SI 1966/1471** s.5(1).

77 **SI 1966/1471** s.5(2).

78 **SI 1966/1471** s.8(2) unless the land, rights or ownership did not become registerable until after the end of the first period or if during the first period the applicant gave the registration authority proper notice of his intention to make the application.

79 **SI 1966/1471** s.7(1).

80 **SI 1968/658.**

81 **SI 1968/658.**

certain pieces of land registered for whatever reason, or could take the initiative and register the land themselves.

ACTION BY THE REGISTRATION AUTHORITY

Before the start of registration (2 January 1967) it was the responsibility of the registration authorities to publicise the forthcoming registration. The appropriate registration authority was obliged to display and publish at least twice in a local newspaper (with at least a 7 day interval) a standard notice of the procedure of registering land and the warning of possible loss of unregistered rights and land.[82] On receiving a valid application for the registration of common land, the registration authority entered the details in the register and should within 4 weeks have sent a copy to every concerned authority.[83] Where common rights affected any coal or anthracite, the registration authority was required to give details to the National Coal Board.[84]

OBJECTIONS

Where land or rights were applied to be registered, it was thought suitable that there should be adequate opportunity for objections to be made before the registration was finalised. Objections to the content of land, rights or ownership in the registers could be made during a period of 2 years after provisional registration had ended. The first objection period (for objections to first period registrations - those made before 1 July 1968) was from 1 October 1968 to 30 September 1970 and the second objection period (for objections to second period registrations - those made after 30 June 1968) was from 1 May 1970 to 30 April 1972.[85]

WHO MAY OBJECT

Anyone may object to land which has been provisionally registered as common or village green or to rights over the land or to the provisionally registered owner.

WHAT COULD BE OBJECTED TO

Objections could be made in the belief that the land was not common land or town or village green. Objections could also be made as to the provisionally registered owner or the existence of common rights, or their type, extent, numbers etc. Whatever the objection may be, it must have related to the state of affairs at the date of registration - any change since then should have been rectified by an amendment rather than an objection (see below). Objections may relate to only part of the land, and where they do, it is not up to the Commons Commissioners to give judgement about the whole of the registered land, but only the part that is objected to.[86]

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82 **SI 1966**/972.

83 **SI 1966**/1471 s.11(1).

84 **SI 1966**/1471 s.9(2).

85 **SI 1968**/989 s.4 Objection forms (Form 26) were available from 15 August 1968 from the registration authorities free and post free. (**SI 1968**/989 ss.5-7).

86 ***Re Kingston North Common, Ringwood (No.1), Re Sutton Common, Wimborne (1982)*** considered (means this previous decision was considered but was not followed or applied etc.), ***Re West Anstey Common (1984)*** followed.

ACTION BY THE REGISTRATION AUTHORITY

On receiving an objection on the appropriate form,[87] the registration authority was required to note the objection in the register and give notice to any holders of common rights.[88] Due to the finality and intended permanence of commons registration, it was intended to fully publicise what was going on and make sure all interested parties knew which land had been provisionally registered and to allow them the voice to object. At the end of the first registration period it was the registration authority's responsibility to publicise which land had been provisionally registered and to give information about objection facilities.[89] This had to be done by 30 September 1968 for first period registrations and by 30 April 1970 for registrations in the second period.[90] It was essential for the registration authority to publish a brief and accurate description of the land, for if they did not it may have prevented the registration becoming finalised.[91]

Figure 1 shows the possible paths of the processing of land which had been provisionally registered. During the objection period, there were two possible outcomes for the provisionally registered land. The land (or rights or ownership) could be objected to or it could remain with no objections in which case it became finally registered at the end of the objection period[92] (30 September 1970 and 30 April 1972). If objections to provisionally registered land were made during the objection period, there were a number of possible outcomes. Firstly,[93] the objection could be withdrawn before it had been referred to the Commons Commissioners, in which case the registration became final at the end of the objection period as if no objection had been made, or the objection could be maintained. In this case, the application for registration could be withdrawn and the registration cancelled, or the registration and objection both remain at the end of the registration period. Where both registration and objection remain in this way, the matter must be referred to a Commons Commissioner to decide. Once the matter has been referred to a Commissioner it is then too late to withdraw the objection and he must inquire into it (as held in ***Mynydd Preseli***). For both registration periods there was a period beyond the end of the registration period when objections could be withdrawn and registrations cancelled, although no further objections could be made. This became the earliest date at which disputes could be referred to a Commons Commissioner and was set at 1 January 1971[94] for first period registrations and 31 July 1973 for second period registrations.[95]

CONFLICTING REGISTRATIONS

It was possible for applications to have been made to register a piece of land as *both* common land *and* village green which was known as a conflicting registration, showing that the

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87 Form 26.

88 **SI 1968**/989 ss.5-7.

89 This should have been done by publishing in one or more local newspapers and in the London Gazette, displaying notices on the registered land and informing any other local authority in whose area the land was.

90 **SI 1968**/989 s.3.

91 For instance, in ***Smith v East Sussex County Council (1977)***, the notice of registration described the land CL 116 as an addition to CL 108 which geographically it was not. The owner was ignorant it had been registered and as he was not able to object, s.7 did not make the registration final as no one seeing the notice would have reason to believe the land concerned was included in the notice.

92 **CRA** s.7(1).

93 ***As in Mynydd Preseli.***

94 See notes to **SI 1968**/98.

95 **SI 1973**/815.

statutory definitions do not cover every local circumstance. For the purposes of registration, this counted as an objection to the registration of the land but not to any common rights over it. As the notes to **SI 1968**/989 explain, if, for example, you think that provisionally registered common land should be a town or village green but you do not wish to object to the common rights over it, the correct action would not be to object to the common land but to apply to have it registered a town or village green, causing a conflicting registration which would need to be referred to a Commons Commissioner to decide.[96]

COMMONS COMMISSIONERS

The Commons Commissioners are a series of barristers or solicitors with at least 7 years experience appointed by the Lord Chancellor to deal with disputes relating to common registration. At a disputed hearings, the Commissioners were required to take into account events which had occurred since provisional registration when voiding or confirming the final registration,[97] for it was the state of affairs at the time of final registration which was important, not the state at any other time.[98] As may be expected with such a large-scale national undertaking, the system of registration was open to abuse and a few people tried to register land which they knew was not really common or green. Where such applications are discovered and objected to, they may be judged to be frivolous and the costs of any hearing could be awarded against the applicant. [99]

FINAL REGISTRATION

After the relevant objection period (if no objections are made or if they are subsequently withdrawn) or after a decision to allow registration by the Commons Commissioners (in cases of disputed registration) the land became finally registered. Once finalised in this way, appearance in the registers of land and common rights provides conclusive evidence of their existence under s.10 of the **CRA** and there are very few circumstances where the registers can be amended.

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[96] **CRA** s.22 Exclusion under s.22(1) of registering land as common land and village green was upheld in ***Re The Green, Wrea Green, Ribby with Wrea, Fylde RD, Lancashire.***

[97] ***Re Merthyr Mawr Common (1989); Knight v Ogwr Borough Council (1989).***

[98] ***Cefn Hirgoed and Hirwaun Common.***

[99] For example, at Haythorn Common in Dorset, (***Haythorn Common, Horton, Dorset 1972***, (reported in Campbell (1972)) an application had been made of common rights of pasture, estovers, turbary, herbage, the right to keep 4 beehives and collect fuel wood, leaf mould, bracken, sand, gravel, berries, nuts, moss and heather. An objection was made and the Commons Commissioners held a hearing. The applicant did not appear at the hearing and produced no evidence. The claim was found to be frivolous and the applicant had to pay the objector's costs.

AMENDMENT OF THE REGISTERS

The law is very rigid about the registers providing conclusive evidence of the existence of greens and commons and amending them is very difficult. They can only be changed if the land either becomes or ceases to be common or village green.

The period of registration has now been passed for more than twenty years. Any land that was capable of being registered at the time can not now be registered and therefore can not legally be common land or town or village green regardless of its historical or present characteristics. The registers have been effectively closed since 2 January 1970. If land or rights which were capable of being registered before this date have not been registered it is now too late to do so. New common rights can not be registered (and therefore can not exist) over land which is already registered or over land which was not registered but was capable of being registered before 2 January 1970. It would seem, therefore, that this prevents new common rights being acquired by prescription over existing (i.e. registered) common land. The only way of changing the registers is if land becomes common land or town or village green since that date or if it ceases to be such land.

REGISTRATION SINCE 2 JANUARY 1970

In such cases, s.13 of the **CRA** provides the current law for amending the registers where land becomes or ceases to be common land or town or village green or where rights are apportioned, extinguished, released, varied or transferred. These are dealt with in turn.

LAND

How land becomes Common Land

As has been noted, common land is land which is subject to common rights or waste of the manor not subject to common rights.[100] As no new manors have legally been created since 1290[101] and since the abolition of the manor by the **Law of Property Act 1922**, no more land can now become waste of the manor. New land can only become common land if it became subject to common rights after 2 January 1970 or it becomes 'substituted' land[102] (see below) after this date.

Who may apply

Applications for the registration of land which became common land or a town or village green after 2 January 1970 may be made by any person.

How land becomes town or village green

Land can become town or village green after 2 January 1970 in one of the following ways[103]:-

(i) By customary right established by judicial decision
(ii) By becoming substituted land (see below)
(iii) By Act of parliament other than as substituted land

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100 **CRA** s.22(1).

101 Due to the statute of **Quia Emptores 1290**.

102 Where common land is removed by compulsory purchase by central or local government, it is replaced with other land nearby. This is known as 'substituted' land.

103 See notes to **SI 1969**/1843.

(iv) By the actual use of the land by the local inhabitants for lawful sports and pastimes as of right for not less than 20 years.It is now 20 years from 1970 and a few new village greens have been registered in this way. For example, a small green in Halifax was registered under s.13 **CRA** as a new green called Steepfields / The Delph at Hebdon Royal on 8 January 1992.

Supporting evidence

The notes to **SI 1969**/1843 give some examples of the type of evidence which may be required to support the registration. Where land becomes common land or town or village green by local or private Act or Statutory Instrument, the award or other instrument of allotment (if any) is suitable evidence. Where land becomes common land or town or village green as substituted land, the original or authenticated copy of the compulsory purchase order, order of exchange or other instrument authorising the exchange or substitution and the instrument (if any) under which the substitution actually took place will do. Where land becomes common land by acquiring common rights, evidence as in supporting evidence of common rights is sufficient (see below). Where land becomes town or village green by customary right or by 20 years use, an office copy of an order of court embracing such a declaration will be regarded as suitable supporting evidence.

RIGHTS

As has been noted above, the only way in which land can become common land (other than substituted land) is if it becomes subject to common rights.

How land becomes subject to common rights

Land can become subject to rights in the following ways[104]:-

(i) By a grant by the owner of the land of common rights over it. Why would anyone do this?

(ii) By common rights being acquired by prescription (long user). An application based solely on the **Prescriptions Act 1832** will not be admitted and a claim based on prescription other than under the Act is unlikely to be admitted if the application is objected to.

(iii) By an Act of parliament other than substituted land - unlikely.

(iv) Substituted land. Such land may be substituted or exchanged for other land which ceases to be common land under the **Inclosure Act 1845,**[105] the **Acquisition of Land (Authorisation Procedure) Act 1946**[106] or any other Act providing, on the exchange of land, for the transfer of rights, trusts or incidents attaching to the given land. Substituted land need not have common rights to be registered as new common land where it has been exchanged for common land which has been originally registered by being waste of the manor not subject to common rights. There is no need to apply to have the substituted land registered as it should be done by the registration authority and any rights will be transferred to the substituted land.

Who may apply

Applications for the registration of common rights may be made by the owner of the right or by the Church Commissioners where the right belongs to a vacant ecclesiastical benefice of the Church of England. In certain cases, the application may be made on the owner's behalf.[107]

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104 From the notes to **SI 1969/1843**

105 Ss.147-148.

106 Para. 11 of Sched. 1.

107 The notes to **SI 1969**/1843 give the following examples:- a receiver appointed under s.105 of the

Supporting evidence
The notes to **SI 1969**/1943 give examples of the type of evidence required and include:-. The award or other instrument of allotment where the right has originated from a private or local Act or Statutory Instrument. Where the right comes from a grant, a copy of that deed or grant and where it is claimed by prescription, a declaration by a court should be produced if there is one.

OWNERSHIP
Ownership may be noted in the register of land which is already registered but should not appear where the freehold title to the land is registered under the **Land Registry Acts 1925-66**.

Who may apply
Application for ownership may be made by the owner of the land, the Church Commissioners where an ecclesiastical benefice of the Church of England is vacant or those entitled to apply on the behalf of the owner (as with common rights, above).[108]

Supporting evidence
Documents which the applicant would not be obliged to produce to a purchaser of the land need not accompany the application.[109]

REMOVAL OF LAND FROM THE REGISTERS

WASTE OF THE MANOR
As has been noted, land may be registered as common (this includes some land which is historically village green) either by having common rights or being waste land of the manor without rights. This definition of waste of the manor has caused some problems with regard to the unwelcome deregistering of common land, for it has been argued, initially with success, that where land ceases to be waste *of* the manor it ceases to be common if it has no rights over it and can therefore be deregistered. There is sometimes a conflict of interest between owners of common land who feel their land would be more valuable if it was not registered and public opinion wanting to safeguard the commons. Self-interested landowners could quite easily sell the manorial lordship of the land while retaining the ownership of the soil of the common thereby separating the land out of the manor and could then delete the land from the registers. It was also unclear whether or not land could be considered waste if it had been separated from the manor in the past and subsequently reunited. Through the course of the 1970s and 80s these problems were resolved.

An early test of this principle was in regard to Chewton Common in Dorset. It was decided in 1977 that land could be considered waste of the manor even if it had been separated from the manor in the past so long as it is still waste and had formerly been manorial waste.[110] In the

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Mental Health Act 1959, charity trustees where the common right is vested in the Official Custodian for Charities and trustees authorised under s.24 of the **Settled Land Act 1925**.

[108] **SI 1969**/1843 s.3(6).

[109] **SI 1969**/1843 s.4(2).

[110] In 1804 the lordship was sold while the ownership of the soil was retained, effectively separating the waste from the manor. Although the ownership of the soil and the manor were reunited a few years later in 1811, it was claimed it could not be registered as the land had once been separated from the manor. The court

case of Box Hill Common in 1979-80,[111] this decision was disapproved. This meant that the judge disagreed with the decision in Chewton Common as the land and the manor had been separated before registration and in this case not reunited. The land had already been registered and the court decided it should be deleted and cease to be common land.[112] In 1989 it was further decided that land could be deregistered if separation occurred after registration.[113] The effect of this decision was to potentially allow the deregistration of a great deal of common land (which would include some historic village greens). The increased value the land would have by not being common provided an incentive for landowners to engineer such severances. This process was finally stopped in the public interest by a House of Lords ruling in 1990 where it was decided that 'waste land of a manor' means 'waste land now or *formerly* of a manor' - returning to the original dictum of Chewton Common.[114]

In ***Re Box Hill Common (1980)*** the owner objected to registration by the local authority as waste of the manor (without common rights) on the grounds that the land was severed from the Lordship in 1878. The Court of Appeal held that it could not be considered waste of the manor if severed from it before registration. In a case in Wales[115] where the common was provisionally registered as common land with rights in 1969, the land was sold in 1978 resulting in the severance of ownership from the lordship. The new owner then received the rights of common in 1987 and the Commissioners confirmed both entries. At the appeal it was decided that as the rights were released in 1987 and deprived as waste of the manor by 1978 severance it was no longer common land. The Commissioners should have taken into account events *since* registration and the entry was deleted. This was upheld in ***Knight v. Ogwr Borough Council (1989)***.

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found that it was sufficient that the land was waste at the date of registration and had formerly been waste of the manor. This would in some ways seem to be in conflict with the statute of **Quia Emptores 1290** which had the effect of removing from the manor any land which was sold after this date and preventing the legal creation of new manors (***Re Chewton Common, Christchurch***).

111 ***Box Parish Council v Lacey (1979), Re Box Hill Common (1980).***

112 The land was registered as waste of the manor by the local authority but the owner successfully objected on the grounds that the land and the lordship had been severed in 1878.

113 In 1978 the lordship was sold, severing it from the ownership of the land therefore taking the land out of the manor. This was not enough to deregister it because it still had rights of common exercisable over it. The new lord then received the common rights in 1987 which in effect released those rights by the unity of ownership and possession (Common rights can only exist over land belonging to another. See chapter 2.1). It was then deregistered as it had no common rights and had ceased to be waste of the manor since its severance in 1978 (***Re Merthyr Mawr Common***). This was upheld in ***Knight v Ogwr Borough Council (1989).***

114 Mattingley Green and Hazeley Heath in Hampshire were registered as common land in 1965 as waste land of Putham manor and Hazell manor. The Lord of both manors conveyed the two manors and lordships and all manorial rights, reserving the ownership of the land themselves together with the mineral and sporting rights. As the land was now severed from the manor, he applied for deregistration as they ceased to be waste land of the manor. The County Council appealed but the Court of Appeal was bound by a previous decision ***In re Box Hill Common (1980)*** and the council were obliged to accede to the deregistration. A final appeal to the House of Lords, however, held that the true meaning of s.22(1) of the **CRA** was that 'waste land of a manor' meant 'waste land now or formerly of a manor' or 'waste land of manorial origin'. Lord Templeman stated that since no new manors have been created since **Quia Emptores 1290**, for at least 700 years they have been as they are now 'open, uncultivated and unoccupied' (to quote from the common law definition of manorial waste).

115 ***In re Merthyr Mawr Common 1989.***

REMOVAL UNDER 1989 ACT

A recent piece of legislation has catered for certain circumstances in which common land was wrongly registered. The **Common Land (Rectification of Registers) Act 1989** allows the deregistration of bits of private houses and gardens registered by mistake as common land or village greens. This applies only to dwellinghouses or land ancillary to a dwellinghouse and no other type of building or land and only those that have been there since 5 August 1945 (20 years before the **CRA**). In a recent addition to common law on this matter,[116] it was decided that such houses did not have to be lived in continuously for all of this time.[117]

EFFECTS OF REGISTRATION

The registers contain land which is not historically green or common and there are many greens and commons which have not been registered. The registers have effectively been closed for over 20 years, fixing them as a reflection of a 1960s landscape. An enormous number of ancient common rights were lost forever in 1970.

As has been seen in the previous chapter, registration caused the permanent loss of very many ancient common rights but there is some evidence that it allowed some rights that never existed to become legal by allowing unsubstantiated claims to pass through final registration. The effects of final registration were of great and lasting importance. The **CRA** s.10 states that the registration of any land under the Act, or any rights of common over it shall be '*conclusive evidence of the matters registered*'. This means the registers provide conclusive evidence of common land and rights in law, a very strong term for even if highly convincing evidence can be produced that unregistered land is common land or has rights of common over it (or conversely that registered land should not be so), it is not enough to change the register after final registration. This has meant that the registers have effectively been closed since 2 January 1970. Many counties, (for example, Hampshire, Norfolk, Somerset), have no registered rights over village greens and now that final registration has passed, the common rights that they must surely once have possessed have been lost forever (see chapter 2.3), although it is possible that many had fallen into abeyance long before this. After the end of the second registration period, it was then too late to register any land or rights which should have been registered. In Lancashire,[118] the registration authority asked the Commons Commissioners to direct the authority to amend the registers by inserting a right which should have been registered during the registration period. The Commissioners had no power to do so as their powers derived entirely from statute, (the **CRA** did not allow this) and in such

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116 ***In re 1-4, White Row Cottages, Bewerley 1991.***

117 In the case in question, four stone cottages were built on Greenhow village green, North Yorkshire as dwellinghouses in the 19th century and had become derelict. In 1970 they were condemned as unfit for human habitation. Two had been vacated by then and the other two were vacated in 1972. They were registered as village green in 1972 and an objection under the new Act of 1989 was refused by the Commons Commissioners as the houses were neither dwelt in or capable of being dwelled in at all times since 1945. The Court of Appeal decided the Commissioners erred in law and overturned their decision. The houses did not need residence and could be derelict, unoccupied or condemned unfit and still be deregistered under the new Act. 'Used and enjoyed' did not necessarily mean actual use or enjoyment of the garden, garage or ancillary outbuilding.

118 ***Newton Fell, Newton in Bowland.***

case there would be no objection period. Failure to register within the required period will even extinguish the rights when granted by a previous private Act.[119]

It is important to note that registration was dealt with by the various registration authorities, who along with the public at large, were responsible for making applications for registration. As a result, there is likely to be an amount of regional variation in registration procedure, such as in their relative dedication to registering all the village greens and commons in their area, or in their interpretation of the suitability of land for registration. Similarly, the temperament, characteristics and social development of the inhabitants of different regions must have been of some importance. This has significant effects in interpreting the results of the distribution maps in chapter 4 as the registers provide the data source. Furthermore, the Commons Commissioners only sat where there was a dispute arising from objection to a registration and could not change final registration, and where totally unsuitable land that was not a historic green or common was provisionally registered and no one objected to it, it would be finalised without reaching a Commissioner. The extent to which this happened is not known for certain.

Due to the definitions of types of common land given in the Act and their different interpretations, there is now somewhat of a mismatch between what is historically common or village green and what appears in the registers (legally such land). There are cases of what are historically village greens and seem as such on the ground and have the functions of a green, registered as commons. Figure 9 shows that historical village greens may now be legally

town or village greens
common land
neither and unregistered,

and land which is registered as town or village green may be historically

town or village green
common land
recreation allotments dating from parliamentary inclosures
waste of the manor
roadside waste or greensward
other land not containing green space.

For example, Derbyshire has 57 registered town or village greens. Of these, 41 are actually such greens on the ground, while 7 are recreation allotments, 8 are other pieces of land but not greens, and there is 1 common (in addition to the commons registered as common land). There is thus a mismatch of historic village greens in the landscape and legally recognised village greens which have been registered. The true extent of this mismatch can be known by taking samples to evaluate the results of common registration.

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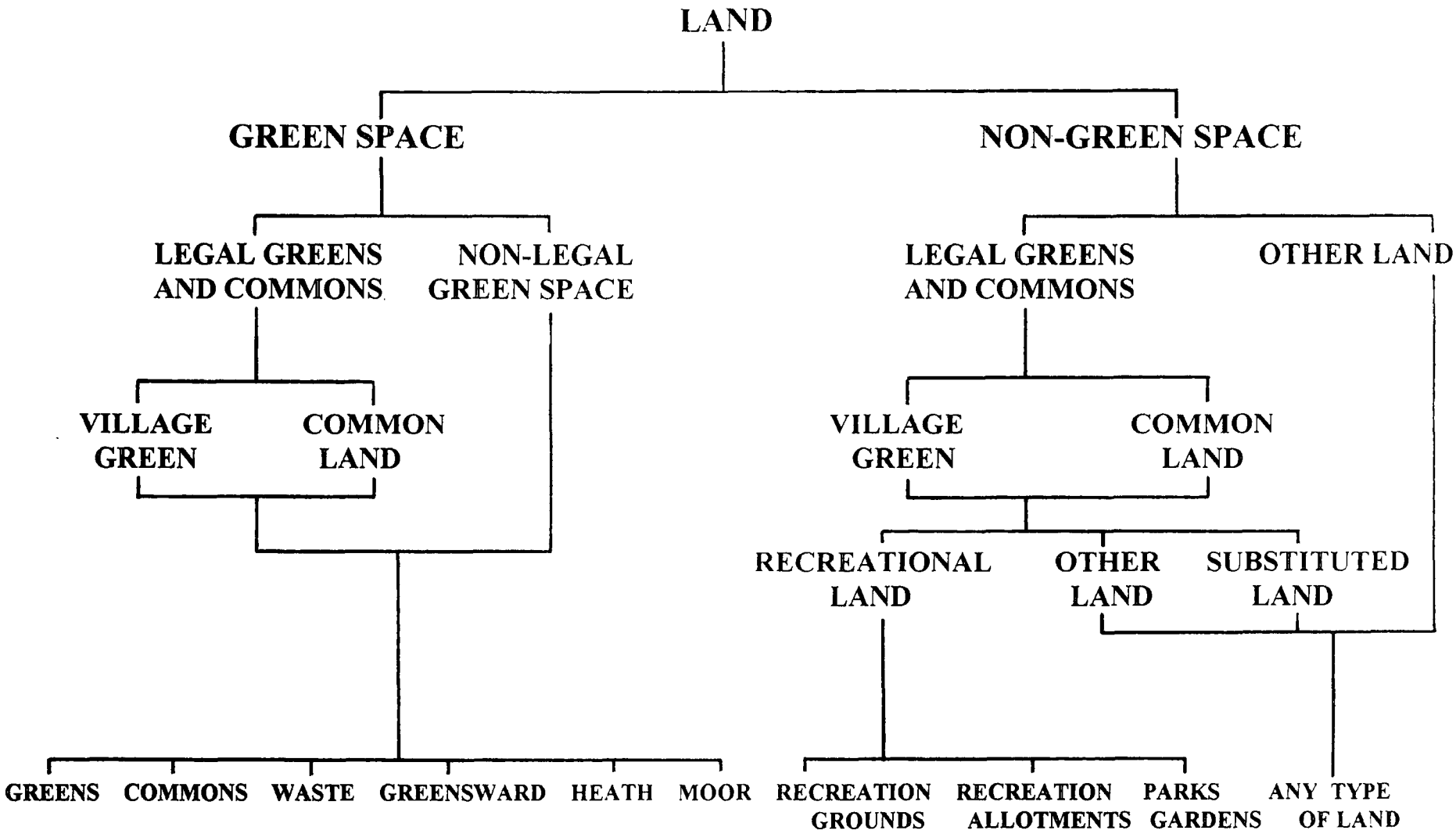
[119] Act of 1801 in the case of ***Re Turnworth Down (1977), CEGB v Clwyd County Council*** applied (this means the principle of a previous decision was applied even though the facts were materially different).


LAND
GREEN SPACE
NON-GREEN SPACE
LEGAL GREENS AND COMMONS
NON-LEGAL GREEN SPACE
LEGAL GREENS AND COMMONS
OTHER LAND
VILLAGE GREEN
COMMON LAND
VILLAGE GREEN
COMMON LAND
RECREATIONAL LAND
OTHER LAND
SUBSTITUTED LAND
GREENS
COMMONS
WASTE
GREENSWARD
HEATH
MOOR
RECREATION GROUNDS
RECREATION ALLOTMENTS
PARKS GARDENS
ANY TYPE OF LAND

EVALUATION OF REGISTRATION

As the commons registers are used as a data source for the distributions in chapter 4, an indication of their accuracy and ability to represent the greens in the landscape is important. The greens registered have been tested in London and on more local scales by using other sources, mainly cartographic, to determine the true number of greens both in the present and in the past, giving an indication of lost greens.

The last two chapters have discussed the processes and results of common registration and nature of the law of village greens from a more theoretical viewpoint. The more practical nature of the details of disputes regarding subjects such as access and overcharging are developed in the next chapter. Inclosure, the endpoint in the long lives of many greens and a discussion of what was one of the three main aims of commons registration - that of the legal and practical side of ownership completes these three chapters of a clarification of the law regarding village greens.

Figure 10 shows a sample of the different types of land which have been registered as village greens. Some, such as Sedgefield are true historic integral village greens (see chapter 3) while some represent small areas of land in modern housing estates with no historical significance (for example The greens, Merry Oaks). Occasionally, as in The Hill, Middleton -in-Teesdale, some true village greens are given a different name. The examples at Quebec and Cotsford Park show that these types of registered land do not normally contain any *green space*. For an evaluation of registered greens as a source for chapter 4, see chapter 2.3 greens in the 20th century on p. 94.

To put this chapter into its broader context, the **CRA** has had the effect of formalising the extent and number of greens, commons and rights as well as giving a statement of ownership. In doing so it has removed much of the uncertainty from the law regarding status as village green or common, the extent and ownership of rights and of green. This was a measure to safeguard them for the future with legal protection. The wordings and definitions of the Act have not had some of the desired effects and the landscape historian may not agree with some of the definitions.[120] Many landscape features from diverse sources have been treated as one class of land and have been covered by the Act - some false greens have been included and some valid greens have been left out of the registers.

The village green was given no separate legal identity before 19th century legislation and was treated as common land which happened to be within settlements. Since the **CRA** they have been treated differently with separate registers for commons and village greens. There is, however, little practical difference, the importance of the distinction more to do with the definitions of land which has been included in the registers. The Act has also implicitly made the distinction between registered and unregistered land with its effects of legal protection and ultimately of physical condition.

In addition to the conservation and preservation effects of the Act, some land has been changed economically. Land which has been registered (normally applies only to commons and large greens) is often considered to have a lower economic value than land which is not registered due to the restrictions of rights and prevention of inclosure. The process of

[120] For example, the recreational value was probably originally low for many greens.

deregistration was therefore beneficial to landowners concerned for the value of their property and some tried and were successful in having it deregistered - a process often contrary to the wishes of the local inhabitants. The chapter has shown how this took place and the procedures taken to stop it. Chapter 4 shows how the **CRA** has displayed some different regional effects, for example more false greens have been registered in the south and east of England. Possible future developments of the law and registration of greens have been suggested and recommended by the Common Lands Forum.[121]

The crucial aspect of this chapter, however, is the status of land as village green or common and the legal protection which registration affords. The attempts to register land in a great variety of local circumstances have built up the body of common law to encompass these local circumstances. The decisions of the Commons Commissioners have therefore had an important effect on the future status of our village greens.

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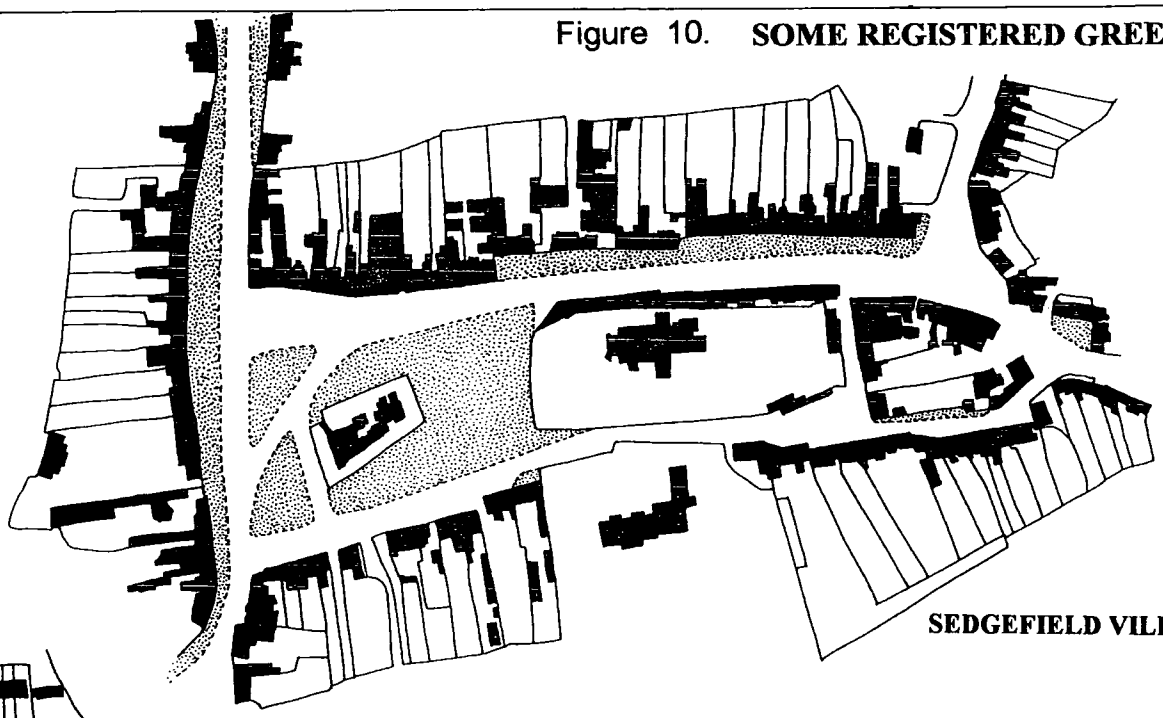
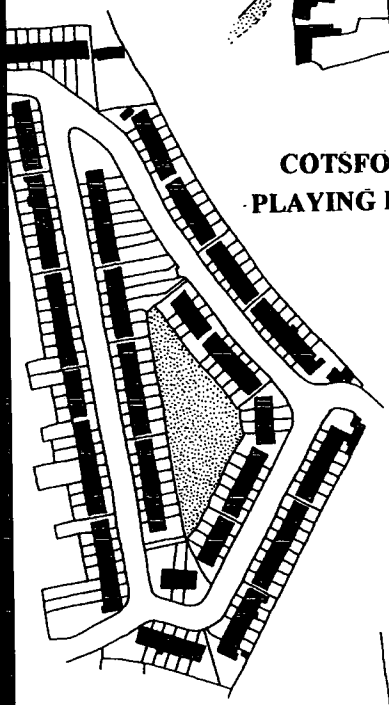
[121] Common Lands Forum (1986) recommends, among other things, that Owners of greens who could not be found at registration and the green subsequently vested in the local authority should be allowed to reclaim them. The inhabitants of the locality should be granted a statutory right of recreation over every registered green in that locality, which should be neighbourhood rather that parish based. Where the owner manages a green so that it can not be used for recreation, the local council should have power of compulsory purchase. Councils should have the power to restrict recreational uses of the green where they conflict with other uses. Some cases of access for vehicles over greens should be permitted where the owner is in agreement and the Secretary of State gives permission. Temporary use of a limited area of the green for informal car parking in connection with recreational activities should be allowed. All three definitions of village greens under **CRA** s.22 should be treated identically by the law.

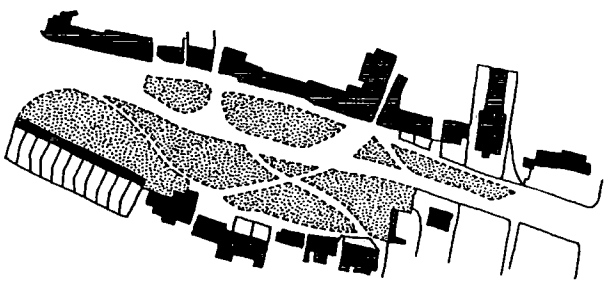
Figure 10. **SOME REGISTERED GREENS**



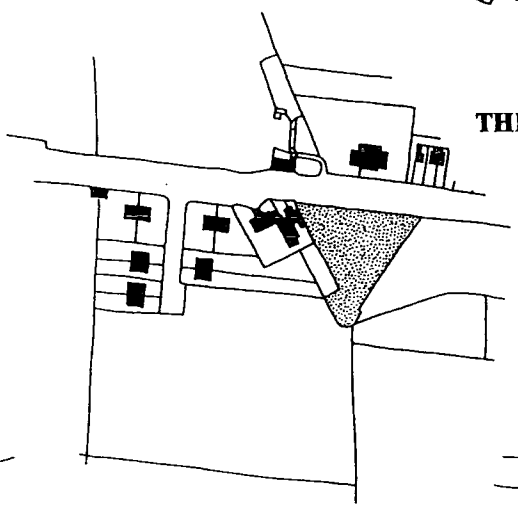
SEDGEFIELD VILLAGE GREEN



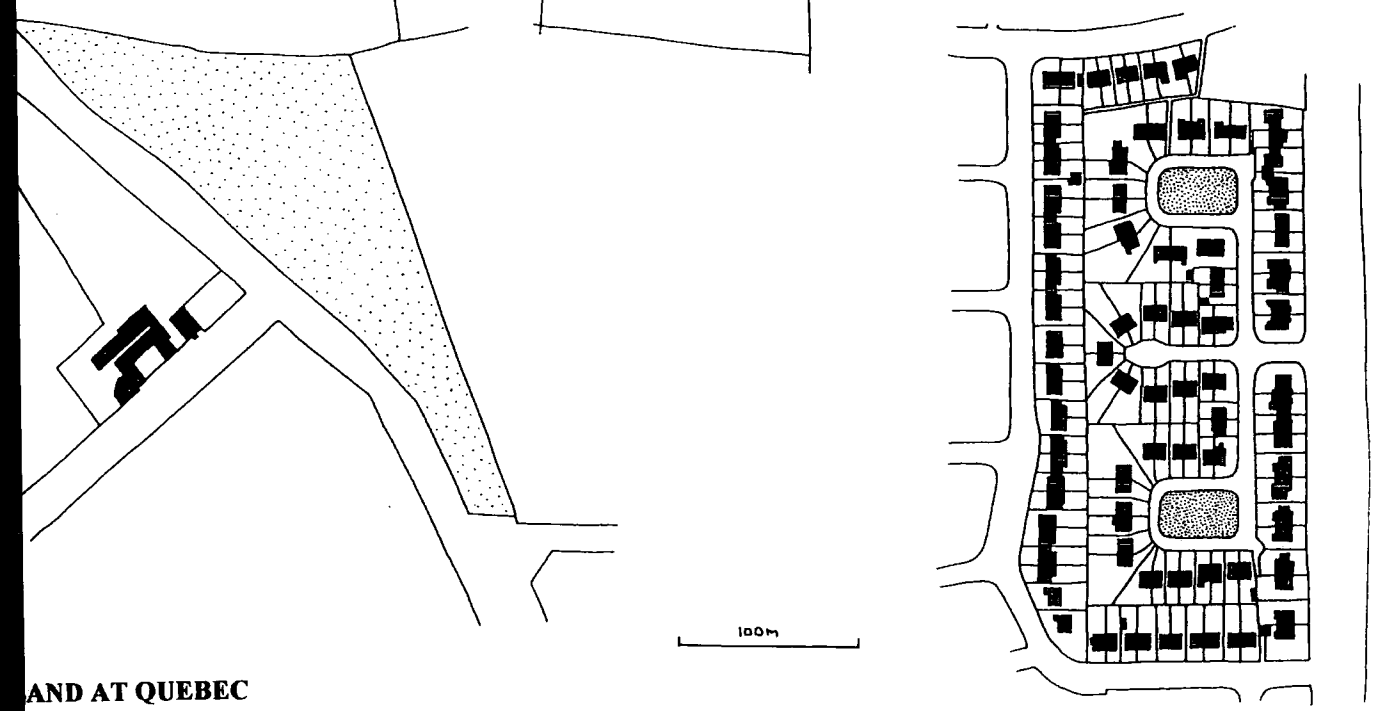
COTSFORD PARK
PLAYING FIELD, HORDEN



THE HILL, MIDDLETON-IN-TEESDALE



FIR TREE VILLAGE GREEN

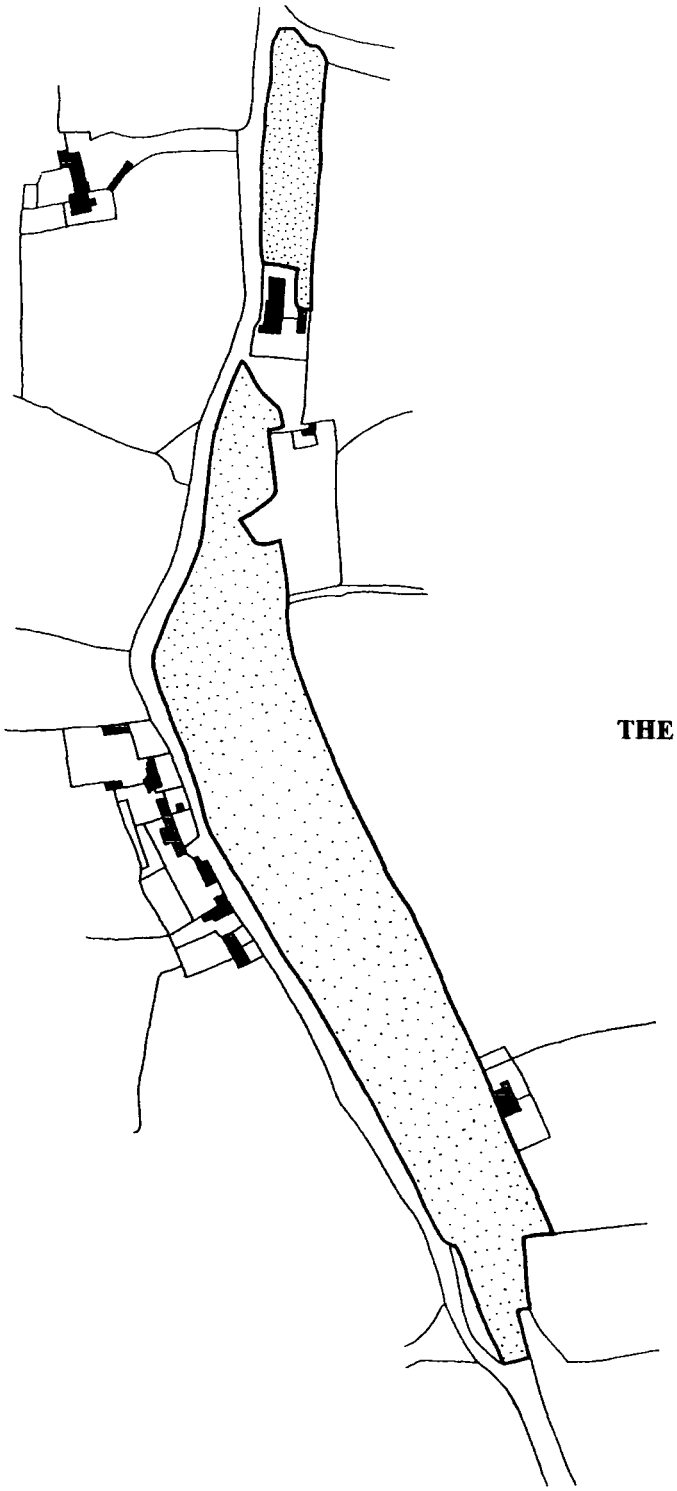


AND AT QUEBEC

THE GREENS, MERRY OAKS

Source: OS 25" 1939-1960

Figure 10a. **SOME REGISTERED GREENS**



THE GREEN, MORLEY

100m

Chapter 2.3

DISPUTES INCLOSURE AND OWNERSHIP

DISPUTES
Overcharging the Green
Encroachment
Public Access
Vehicles
Criminal Offences

INCLOSURE
Medieval Inclosure
Later Inclosure

OWNERSHIP
Past
Present

These rather diverse subjects are integrated by their legal context and application to village greens.

While remaining under the general subject of the law of greens, the study now turns to look in more detail at several types of frequent causes of dispute. The law in such circumstances is clarified and illustrated with suitable examples. The rest of the chapter deals with the ways greens and commons have been lost to inclosure and covers the subject of their ownership. Beginning with disputes, the limited and valuable resource which most greens and commons provide, has meant that they have for centuries been subject to disputes such as people grazing more animals than they are entitled or encroachment of houses or gardens onto the green and more recently with matters such as car parking. It is often unclear what action can legally be taken and such action may depend upon who has committed the offence and who is remedying it. With some offences, and under certain conditions, extra-judicial action[1] may be taken to rectify the grievance while still within the law.

OVERCHARGING THE GREEN

The legal mechanisms which have existed to deal with offenders who turn out too many creatures to graze on the green included, until the 1970s, the action of seizing the offending animals without need to resort to judicial authority.

Under the **Commons Registration Act 1965 (CRA)** all grazing rights on commons and village greens must be for a definite and registered number of creatures and in the past they have often been limited in a similar way. As has been seen, (chapter 2.1) even rights *sans nombre* were limited to levancy and couchancy where held appendantly and appurtenantly and rights sans nombre held in gross were required to provide sufficiency for other commoners. Thus it would seem that on most greens the pasture has been limited for many centuries.

Surcharging the green (grazing it with creatures which were not permitted) could be remedied under common law (national law) or under the justice of the Lord of the Manor (local law). Distraining (the action of seizing animals which were not entitled to common pasture without resorting to a legal case) could be undertaken by the action of *distress damage feasant.*[2] In practice, the lord could distrain the commoners' creatures but the commoner was rarely able to seize the surcharged animals of the Lord.[3] This common law practice of damage feasant was abolished in 1971[4] and replaced with a new system with the effect that the commoners now have right of seizure over the surcharged creatures of the owner of the soil, while the owner has no such rights - a reversal of common law rules.

DISTRESS DAMAGE FEASANT

Distress damage feasant (sometimes referred to as just *damage feasant*) is an ancient remedy at common law for surcharged animals on common land. In 1373[5] it was alleged that

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1 This means the action may legally be taken without the specific sanction of the court.

2 The legal term given to the action of distraining.

3 The Lord could surcharge on his own land by not leaving sufficient pasture for the commoners' creatures which were entitled to be there.

4 By the **Animals Act 1971**.

5 46th YB Edw 3. fo. 12.

'the plaintiff had common for so many beasts only and that he put in more than he ought and therefore the defendant took the overplus damage-feasant.'

It does not mention who distrained the surcharge of animals but it seems likely it was the owner of the soil rather than a commoner, for the action may be different depending upon who is remedying the abuse of rights and who the overcharged animals belong to. They may belong to a commoner who has surcharged his stint, to the Lord who may or may not have quasi-rights (see chapter 2.1) or to a stranger with no common rights at all.

ACTION BY THE LORD

The Lord could take action by damage feasant on the surcharged creatures of a commoner or a stranger or could sometimes administer justice through his manorial courts, for at Easington, Co. Durham in 1684 John Hunter was fined 5/8 for *'his Sheepe pasturing in the Town Greene'*.[6] In the 18th century[7] it was decided that where there was a right of common for cattle *levant and couchant*,[8] the Lord could not distrain if surcharged for *'he can not judge thereof*. Further limiting the Lord's action, where there are cattle under some *colour of right* he can not distrain but may do so if he has no right at all. It would appear from this case the Lord had no more or less right to distrain than the commoners.

ACTION BY THE COMMONER

The commoner could also take action by damage feasant on the creatures of a stranger however many he turned out as he had no rights so they were all surcharging. With the surcharging of another commoner who had rights for some creatures, the legal remedy was more complex. In ***Hall v. Harding (1769)*** it was stated that one commoner cannot distrain another commoner's cattle which he has overcharged beyond his stated number but can with a stranger. It was decided, however, that the overcharge by a fellow commoner should be interpreted as the cattle of a stranger and, as such, they may be distrained for they have no *'colour of right'*.[9] It was summarised in the Burrow's Report (1769) that a commoner can not distrain where there is a colour of right though he may distrain the cattle of a stranger, or even a Lord if totally excluded by custom. He cannot distrain a fellow commoner's cattle, however, where

(i) the number allowed depends on the number of acres of the common
(ii) requires a medium to determine the proper portion
(iii) numbers depend on collateral fact
(iv) there are matters of judgement
(v) there is levancy and couchancy.[10]

This seems to be a measure to prevent people from taking this action of damage feasant in cases which were not totally clear thus preventing the public from acting in the place of proper judges, in effect taking the law into their own hands. The principal that one commoner can not distrain another commoner's cattle because they have a *colour of right* to be there applies to vicinage as well as common appurtenant.[11] Where there is surcharging but little or no

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6 DU P+D Halmote Presentments and Proclamations Box 4, Easington Division.

7 ***Anon 1770.***

8 See p. 51.

9 The term is frequently found in historical references to distraining.

10 ***Sloper v. Alen (1617)*** provides an example concerning levancy and couchancy. 40 sheep were taken damage feasant. It was found that 20 were levant and couchant and 20 not and there was no right to distrain. The remedy in this instance would presumably be by action of the case.

11 ***Cape v Scott (1874).***

damage, there are further complications to the action which may be taken. In 1612[12] it was held that if a stranger puts beasts on the common and the trespass is so small that the commoner sustains no loss there should be no right to damage feasant and no action for trespass. The Lord may, however, have action for trespass no matter how small the loss or damage. The action of damage feasant was intended for creatures which were normally entitled to common pasture and did not extend to bunny rabbits. In 1601[13] it was stated that *'Conies are beasts of warren, and a commoner cannot justify driving them away, or killing them, or destroying their burrows damage feasant'*. In this case the defendant had a right of common appurtenant to a house by prescription and killed 200 conies damage feasant. The court found for the plaintiff. In some cases of dispute, however, extra-judicial action is not lawful. In 1757,[14] a commoner filled up the Lord's rabbit burrows which he claimed were unlawfully erected and surcharged the common, preventing the commoner from enjoying a sufficiency. It was held that the commoner was not justified in his action and should have resorted to the law for his remedy.

DAMAGE TO IMPOUNDED CREATURES

When animals are taken damage feasant, the question arises of what to do with them and the amount of care and attention they deserve. Where the impounded creatures die, it is the responsibility of the detainer to provide reasonable care of the creatures. A further complication arises if the animals are harmed in some way. When they are well looked after, the distrainer is not held responsible for deaths amongst them. In 1670[15] in an action of trespass for chasing sheep and detaining them until a payment was made one of the sheep died. While the plaintiff claimed he had common there, the defendant pleaded the sheep were there damage feasant and impounded them. The defendant was held not to be responsible for the sheep dying and the plaintiff did not declare any extraordinary chasing.

OTHER METHODS

There is evidence in ***Tyrringham's case (1584)*** that damage feasant is not the only lawful extra-judicial remedy for the trespass of animals for in this case it was held that *'when cattle trespass, he might chase them out with a little dog, without being compelled to distrain them damage feasant'*. The Lord sometimes claimed a payment for creatures which stayed on the common overnight but were not meant to be there. In Eccles, Norfolk in 1275[16] the Lord claimed *'resting gild'* if the animals of a stranger rested one night on the common in shacktime (when the common fields were opened to grazing after the harvest, see chapter 2.1). In Lancashire and Yorkshire, there was a similar system of *'thistle-take'*.

MODERN REMEDY

When the ancient common law remedy of distress damage feasant was replaced by the **Animals Act, 1971** detention of straying (or overcharged) animals was retained, but the regulations for detention were more clearly defined. Detention can not be undertaken by the

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12 ***Mary's Case (1612).***

13 ***Bellew v. Langdon (1601).***

14 ***Cooper v Marshall (1757).***

15 ***Leech v. Widsley (1670).***

16 Hone (1906) p. 112.

owner of the land but only by the occupier (which includes commoners). The occupier may detain such animals as long as they are well treated and given food and water but the right ceases:-

(i) after 48 hours unless notice is given to the officer in charge of a police station or if the detainer knows the owner.

(ii) payment is made to satisfy the claim

(iii) when livestock is claimed by the person entitled to its possession.

If the conditions in (ii) and (iii) are not met and notice is given in (i), then after 14 days the detainer may sell the creatures at a market or public auction unless procedures for return or claim are pending.

PUBLIC ACCESS

The rights of the public to walk upon and use the green are not always clearly defined. When a stranger from outside the locality walks upon the green, a local may or may not have the right to remove him and the method he may legally use is also usually uncertain. With urban commons and greens, public access for exercise and recreation is permitted under the **Law of Property Act 1925** but for the majority of greens - those outside urban areas, it is less clear. It would appear that from ***Blundell v. Catterall (1821)*** the *owner* may take action against a stranger who walks upon the common.

VEHICLES

Problems with vehicles on the green usually take two main forms -car parking and driving to houses over rights of way on foot.

CAR PARKING

The parking of vehicles on village greens is prohibited by statute under the **Road Traffic Act, 1988**[17] but this has not always prevented cars being driven onto greens. Under the Act it makes it an offence to drive off a road onto common land, moorland or any other land. In the Act, there is an exception to this which allows a car to be driven onto common land if driven no more than 15 yards from the highway with the sole purpose of parking. This 15 yard exemption has led to the mistaken view that the public have a right to park on village greens, etc. but it is expressly provided in subsection (3) that nothing in s.18 is to prejudice the operation of s.193 of the **Law of Property Act 1925**, or any byelaws applying to the land, or affects the ordinary law of trespass to land. When a common is wholly or partially in an urban area the provision of s.193 of the **Law of Property Act 1925** apply to it. The case would be the same with a rural common to which s.193 had been applicable by the owner or if byelaws made it an offence to drive vehicles on to it. In addition, s.12 of the **Inclosure Act 1857** forbids any act whatsoever which interrupts the use or enjoyment of a green as a place for exercise or recreation. There is no requirement for the act to be wilful and is an offence if done in ignorance, so this would also probably be an offence to park on the green. It is usually the parish council as owners and managers of the green which takes action over parking disputes. The records of Evenwood parish council give an account of a dispute over parking on the green in 1964. Part of the green opposite Manor Street was being used as a car park by

[17] Replacing s. 36 of the **RTA 1972**, reproducing s. 18 of the **RTA 1960** and s. 14 of the **RTA 1930**).

visitors to the Evenwood Workingmen's Club and complaints were made to the parish council about the bad effects of this on the green. The Workingmen's club were told by the parish council to find an alternative car park or face prosecution. The parish council refused the club's request for more time and erected four metal signs with the message *'Parking Prohibited Offenders will be Prosecuted. By Order of the Parish Council'*. As the byelaws relating to the village greens prohibited the parking of cars on the green and the green was under the control of the parish council, they took legal action. This proved successful and two dozen people were dealt with by Bishop Aukland magistrates court and fined £1 each. Two years later, however, parking was becoming a problem again with one case of a resident driving over the green to get to his garage. The parish council were considering enclosing part of the green with concrete posts to stop the parking.

CRIMINAL OFFENCES ON THE GREEN

Gadsden (1988) has outlined some criminal offences relating to common land. Damage to property on common land is an offence under the **Criminal Damages Act, 1971** which makes it an offence to destroy or damage property in which another has a proprietary interest. This excludes damage to wild mushrooms, flowers, fruit or foliage of a plant growing wild (*fructus naturales*). Destruction of a green, (including seats, litter bins etc.) by fire is treated as arson. Injury or defacement to any object of historical, scientific or antiquarian interest is an offence[18] as is the killing or injuring of any wild bird or the taking or damaging of their eggs or nests.[19] In addition, some animals *ferae naturae* are protected. Certain plants are listed and it is an offence to pick, uproot or destroy any of them but it is also an offence for an unauthorised person to intentionally uproot any wild plant not listed.

Where the public have access without payment, it is an offence to deposit litter.[20] This may only apply to urban commons which come under the **Law of Property Act 1925** as there is no public right of access on most other greens and commons. It is an offence to abandon on open land (including commons and greens) part of a motor vehicle or any thing.[21]

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18 Under the **Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1978**.

19 Under the Wildlife **and Countryside Act 1981**.

20 Under the **Litter Act 1983**.

21 Under the **Refuse Disposal (Amenity) Act 1978**.

INCLOSURE

Many village greens have been destroyed by inclosure which may have been a gradual process of encroachment or piecemeal conversion to closes and pasture but often involved the great upheavals and extinction of the village community and ancient field systems of parliamentary inclosure resulting in the almost total transformation of the appearance of the landscape.

Inclosure is when open land is closed off by a fence, hedge or barrier of some sort to either keep people and animals in or out which were previously free to enter and leave. The specific meaning normally conveyed by inclosure is when this happens to common waste or the common arable fields of medieval or early modern England. While inclosure may apply to two separate and distinct types of land (common waste and common arable) it also involves two distinct processes both of which had markedly different effects on the landscape. These may be termed *piecemeal inclosure* and *general inclosure*. Piecemeal inclosure was normally a slow, gradual process of inclosing small pieces of common arable through private transactions between individuals. There was generally less effect on the common wastes although this was often colonised as the need for arable land increased. This contrasts with general inclosure which typically involved inclosing all the common waste and arable in a community (manor, village, township) all in one go, by general agreement (at least of the main landowners). There were two mechanisms of general inclosure; firstly by agreement, where the principal landowners and holders agreed amongst themselves to extinguish common rights and inclose the common fields and wastes, and from the early 17th century but especially in the 18th / early 19th centuries,[22] by parliamentary inclosure. The earlier parliamentary inclosures were the result of landowners petitioning parliament for a local Act of Parliament, but later inclosure could be carried out much more cheaply under the **General Inclosure Acts 1845-1882**. Parliamentary inclosures had a number of benefits but also some disadvantages for some people. Of its favourable effects, the greatest was the improvement in agricultural efficiency. The open fields were redrawn and reallocated into better shaped units under private rather than shared communal control, and dispersed and intermixed holdings were redistributed into discrete units. Agricultural production was further increased by allowing large areas of former common land to be ploughed for the first time or for many years since medieval retreat from marginal lands.[23]

This gives only a brief outline of the background to inclosure. Indeed there is a large volume of literature concerning its background, history, agricultural and social effects.[24] It is not within the scope of this study to reproduce or summarise their findings but rather to outline and clarify the legal position of inclosure and its significance for village greens. Here are examined the different ways in which inclosure has legally been carried out over the years and the action which can be taken to rectify unlawful inclosure. Such processes of inclosure meant the end of very many greens throughout England. The precise amount would be difficult to

22 See Richardson (1968).

23 For the effects of climate on medieval retreat of marginal lands, see, for example, Lamb (1972, 1988), Oliver (1973), Parry (1978).

24 For example, Gonner (1912) and Slater (1907) are early surveys on the subject and give a reasonable account on the time-series and geographical extent of inclosure. Neeson (1993) tackles inclosure from more of a social aspect emphasising the income and independence the commons provided for the poor and landless. See also Clapham (1926), Allen (1992), Curtler (1920), Tate (1967), Turner (1980, 1984).

quantify but the large number of surviving place-names with a green element (see chapter 3) in areas which now retain very few village greens (e.g. Cheshire) give an indication of this. Commons can be inclosed legally under statute or common law or illegally in which case it is an encroachment. An illegal encroachment can, however, become legal after time under common law.

MEDIEVAL INCLOSURE

In the Middle Ages, before the very first statute was enacted in 1236,[25] the Lord of the Manor could inclose commons or greens by two methods at common law:- by agreement with all the commoners or by exercising his right of approvement.[26] According to Halsbury,[27] reaching agreement with all the commoners was difficult in practice and is now probably obsolete.[28] The Lord's right of inclosure was extended and made statutory by the **Statute of Merton 1236** and the **Statute of Westminster II 1285,**[29] a right which is now also probably obsolete.[30]

The **Statute of Merton** allowed the Lord to inclose the common providing he allowed sufficient pasture for the commoners and allowed them free access to and from the common (see appendix 5). This was confirmed and extended by the **Statute of Westminster II, 1285,** and is still a current statute. These provisions were confirmed by a later Act[31] but that was repealed in 1879.[32] This right of approvement applies not just to the Lord of the Manor but extends to any person who is seised in fee (possesses the freehold) of the waste.[33] Approvement normally means inclosure of pasture but may apply to turbary and estovers by special custom (Scriven 1894). ***Arlett v Ellis (1827)*** explains that this was subject to two conditions. Firstly, the inclosure must be subservient to the rights of the commoners and not injurious to them, and also that the Lord showed sufficient waste remained and that the commoners could conveniently reach it, for it '*makes a great difference to a commoner whether he has to go only a quarter of a mile for his turves or 2 or 3 miles*'.

INCLOSURE BY STATUTE

Until 1845, the only legal methods of inclosure were under the **Commons Acts, 1236** and **1285** or by private **Inclosure Acts** (Parliamentary inclosure) at great expense. The first known private inclosure by statute (Richardson 1968) was of several parishes in Hertfordshire in 1607. The large numbers of private inclosures and the great areas of inclosed commons and greens in the 18th and 19th centuries are evidence of their outdated purpose and need to put the land to other uses. The Napoleonic wars increased the need for home produced food and much land in marginal areas was ploughed for the first time since the Middle Ages.[34] The great areas of underused commons were therefore a great resource which needed to be used to grow food. The government took some time to help this with legislation and the first important **Inclosure Act** was passed in **1845**. The **Inclosure Acts 1845** to **1882** were then used for nearly all inclosures apart from compulsory acquisitions. The **Inclosure**

25 **Statute of Merton, 1236.**

26 Approvement is an old word for improvement which, in effect, meant inclosure (see Hone 1906).

27 Halsbury (1991) 4th ed. vol. 6 Para. 647-651.

28 Due to the **Law of Property Act 1925** s. 194.

29 Now known as the **Commons Acts, 1236** and **1285**. Names changed under the **Short Titles Act 1896.**

30 Due to the **Law or Commons Amendment Act 1893**, ss. 2+3 and s.194 of the **Law of Property Act 1925.**

31 3+4 Edw 6 c3, 1549.

32 Under the **Civil Procedure Acts Repeal Act, 1879.**

33 ***Glover v Lane (1789).***

34 See, for example, Parry (1978).

Act 1845 established the *Inclosure Commissioners for England and Wales*, a central body set up to deal with matters of inclosure of common arable and common waste. This function is now carried out by the Secretary of State for the Environment and requires the consent of parliament to inclose greens or commons.[35] Under this act (between 1845 and 1875), 590,000 acres of common were inclosed and divided among 25,930 people. Within 30 years public opinion had changed dramatically from supporting the need for easing inclosure to one of conservation and regulation of commons especially in metropolitan areas. From 1865, the Commons Preservation Society voiced public opinion and influenced government policy on the need to protect the remaining commons. Their intention was to halt the trend of commons becoming private property to help them become public open spaces. The destruction of commons in certain areas had been recognised as undesirable long before this. In the 16th century, an Act of Elizabeth I prevented the destruction of commons within 3 miles of London, for when a large resource gets used up, shortages cause measures to be taken for their preservation. Regulations for inclosure of greens and commons are now governed by the **Inclosure Act 1876.**[36] The **Metropolitan Commons Acts 1866-1898** provided schemes and regulations for commons wholly or partly within the Metrololitan police district of London similar to those under the **Commons Act 1899** (see appendix 13).

From a time before the parliamentary inclosures, it was ruled in ***Silway v. Compton (1681)*** that a common inclosed for 30 years shall not afterwards be thrown open, while in ***Creach v. Wilmot (1752)*** it was decided that the Lord could not eject someone after 20 years possession.[37] Similarly, in ***Piggot v Kniveton (1607)***, it was decided that lands [probably waste] inclosed for 30 years by the consent of the majority of parishioners [commoners ?] should continue inclosed.

UNLAWFUL INCLOSURE

Commons may be inclosed only with the consent of the Secretary of State for the Environment (or Secretary of State for Wales in the case of a Welsh common) under the **Inclosure Act 1876**.[38] Before the **CRA**, village greens which did not have any common rights exercisable over them would not come under this definition of common land and were therefore in danger of being lost. Where rights had been surrendered or could not be proved and had fallen into disuse, there was often little to legally stop the owner inclosing such greens. This seems to have been of some concern in Hertfordshire in the 1930s.[39]

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35 See Burns (1988).

36 The procedure is as follows:- An application must be made by representatives of at least one third of the value of the lands to the secretary of state and must explain why inclosure is preferable to the regulation of the land as a public common. If there seems to be a case for inclosure, an inquiry is held, the common inspected and a public hearing is put on to hear everyone's views. If this all turns out favourably, the secretary makes a draft provisional order which is submitted to parliament for their final decision as to whether to inclose or not. See Burns (1988).

37 The Lord ejected after 40 years and the judge found for the plaintiff and the Lord's rights were barred.

38 Otherwise it is an offence under s. 194 of the **Law of Property Act 1925.**

39 The entry in Hertfordshire County Council's Town Planning Committee Minute Book for 31 May 1937 expresses the concern of this practice on its village greens (Herts CRO HLC 35/2). *'Preservation of Village Greens Question of whether something should be done to safeguard them for their traditional use and prevent any development occurring which would deprive the public of their enjoyment. Majority of greens probably situate on waste of the manor - kept open by common rights. Practically almost extinct, number of manors entirely extinct practically and legally. Except in the case of a Metropolitan Common or a common made subject to a declaration of the owner under Law of Property Act 1925, no legally enforceable right entitling public to benefit from air, exercise and recreation on lands of which freehold in private ownership, therefore practical for many owners of the soil to enclose a green where no common rights can be proved or*

ACTION BY THE COMMONERS

When the Lord approves the common without leaving sufficiency for the commoners, or obstructs them in some way, the commoners may remove the whole obstruction, not just enough for them to get through[40] and may even go so far as to pull down a house wrongfully erected on the common if necessary for the exercise of his rights provided no one is in it at the time.[41] Where the commoners are not wholly excluded, the proper action should be of the case[42] but it is up to the commoner to show insufficiency.[43]

ENCROACHMENT

Linked to inclosure is the more gradual and sometimes devious preocedure of intaking pieces of green or common, a practice which was widespread in many areas. By the early nineteenth century there had already been considerable encroachment of some greens. Tithe maps of 1838[44] show the state of encroachment in several Durham villages. For example, at Evenwood there were 10 gardens on the green - it is not clear if these belonged to adjacent houses or to houses fronting the green or elsewhere. Sadberge had 9 houses, a pinfold and a yard, while Heighington had 2 houses with gardens, 7 cottages, a school and garden and a church with a churchyard. It is unknown whether the church was built on an existing green or the green was laid out around an existing church, or whether they were built together. The pattern of encroachment shown here is one of building right on the green rather than intaking smaller bits or strips at the edges. Long continued encroachment on a village green can not deprive the site of its status as such.[45] The only way for encroachment to lawfully continue is by private Act of parliament.[46]

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where they have been surrendered. With break up of old estates, danger of manorial waste going to persons not concerned to protect them.'

40 ***Arlett v Ellis (1827).***

41 ***Perry v Fitzhowe (1846).***

42 ***Clayton v Horsey.***

43 ***Sadgrove v Kirby.***

44 DU P+D ref. DDR Heighington, Evenwood and Sadberge.

45 ***Re The Village Green and Hargill, Redmire, N. Yorks.***

46 ***New Windsor Corporation v Mellor (1975)*** applied (this means the principle of this decision were applied even though the facts were materially different).

OWNERSHIP

Ownership normally implies exclusive control and use. Greens and commons are different. Their defining factor, the common rights exercisable over them, means the owner does not have exclusive use but has to share their produce with others, even if this right is exercised at the owner's expense and excludes him. This section removes the frequent misconception that commons are owned collectively by all the commoners.

All the greens and commons in England (as well as all the other land) are, in legal theory, owned by the Queen as successor to William I who gained the land by right of conquest. The nearest that anyone else can get to ownership of land is the ownership of an *estate* in the land (see above). For many centuries, however, the ownership of an estate has in practice amounted to ownership of land as we commonly know it. When he became the owner of England in 1066, the King granted much of the land out for use by people he favoured in return for certain services which he needed to run the country known as feudal dues. These were services such as the provision of teams of armed knights or the supply of crops.

The local administrative unit of the countryside was the manor.[47] The context of ownership of greens in medieval England needs to be placed within the ownership frame of other land comprising the manor. In early medieval England, following the conquest, each manor had a Lord and both free and unfree tenants. The free tenants had use of their land upon providing certain fixed services for the Lord, and once these services were performed, they were free to use the land any way they liked. The unfree tenants - the villeins or serfs, however, were under the control of the Lord and had to do what the Lord wanted to a larger degree. As villeinage died out due to changes in population and demand for land, and especially by the fourteenth century, the unfree tenants became known as copyhold tenants and similarly the free tenants became known as freehold tenants. Copyhold tenure lasted until 1925 when it was enfranchised by the **Law of Property Act 1922**[48] and became freehold. The demise of villeinage during the Middle Ages and the transfer of power from feudal courts to the King's courts and parliament established both the common law and statute law. Rights in land became determinate and landownership underwent a transformation from an empirical order to something with a permanent definition.[49]

This leads to the question of ownership within the manor. By later medieval times, when villeins had become copyhold tenants and free tenants had become freehold tenants there were 4 main types of land in the manor - the freehold strips of the open fields, copyhold strips, demesne and the waste (see chapter 1). Figure 11 shows that the Lord owned the demesne, the waste and the copyhold strips in fee simple held of the Crown or tenant-in-chief. While the demesne was in the exclusive control of the Lord (an estate owned in fee simple absolute), the waste and copyhold strips were owned by him in fee simple but subject to certain conditions. The waste was often subject to common rights by freehold and copyhold tenants and the copyhold strips were subject to a customary tenancy by the copyhold tenants who had

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47 For manors, see the footnote on p. 18.

48 See chapter 2.1.

49 See Denman (1958) p 107.

exclusive possession of them against the Lord. This just leaves the freehold strips in the open fields. The freeholders owned an estate in these in fee simple held of the Lord of the Manor and had use of their land upon providing fixed services for the Lord.[50] These free tenants had an estate in their freehold strips held of the Lord in fee simple and once the services were performed, they were free to use the land any way they wanted. In time, these services were replaced with a cash payment and the tenure became freehold. Ruislip in Middlesex was probably a fairly typical manor in this respect. Bowlt (1989) explains that by c. 1245 there were 7 freemen in the manor who paid rent for their land and performed no labour services for the Lord except on special boon days.

The other type of manorial tenants - the unfree tenants, were known as villeins or serfs. They were bound to the Lord and in early times had to do whatever he wanted. The serfs had no estate in the land they farmed, which was owned in fee simple by the Lord. As villeinage died out, and especially in the 14th century, they became known as the **copyhold** tenants and had a customary tenancy in their copyhold strips. Copyhold tenure was enfranchised in 1925 by the **Law of Property Act 1922** and became freehold (see Figure 11). In Ruislip c. 1245, there is evidence (Bowlt 1989) of an unfree tenant who held half a hide who was probably one of the better off villagers. A customal describes the many tasks he had to do including three days a week all year round. In practice, however, it is likely that full work was only required in certain years and in that case he could send a slave to do his work. The Lord also owned an estate in his demesne in fee simple. This brings us onto the ownership of the wastes - the greens and commons. The land that comprised the waste was owned by the Lord as an estate in fee simple held of the Crown or a tenant-in-chief but subject to any common rights of the tenants.

HISTORY OF OWNERSHIP

Ownership of greens and commons historically went with the manor and were owned by the Lord as his waste or uncultivated and unoccupied land. This was confirmed by the statute of **Merton 1236**. Prior to the development of the manorial sysytem, common land *may* have been common property and came into private ownership as early as the 9th century under the imposition of the manorial system.[51] In early times the waste was the land within the manor that had not been inclosed for farming and may have been wooded or open country. In the 12th and 13th centuries, as the population grew arable farming was increasing to supply the extra food and these pieces of waste became more important for pasture for animals to plough the fields. Many manors were held by absentee landlords who could be people such as great Lords or bishops, an Oxbridge college or ancient public school or even the King. Manors which had an absentee Lord were frequently leased out. Bowlt (1989) explains how Ruislip manor in Middlesex was granted to the College of Our Blessed Lady and St. Nicholas at Cambridge, which later became King's College, who held the manor until manorial rights were suppressed in 1925. As they were absentee Lords, they leased out the manor - in 1529 to Roger More. They let him the *'Manor of Ruislip with all lands, tenements, meadows, feedings, pastures and rents appertaining to it'*. The Lords reserved certain manorial rights

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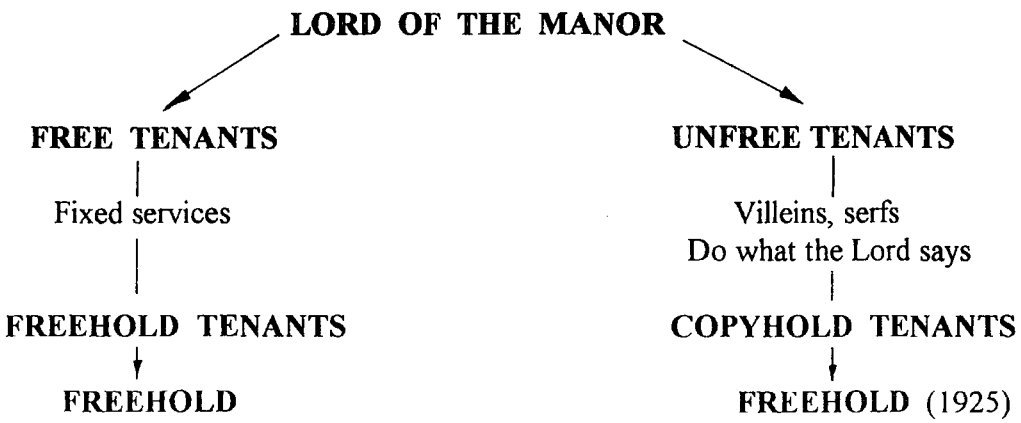
[50] These services were of four types - **military tenure** where the tenant provided himself or someone maybe with a horse ready to do battle on a certain number of days each year, **spiritual tenure** (frankalmoign) which was praying for the Lord, **socage tenure** which comprised non-military services such as the supply of crops, and **serjeantry** where personal services were provided for the Lord. See Padfield (1970).

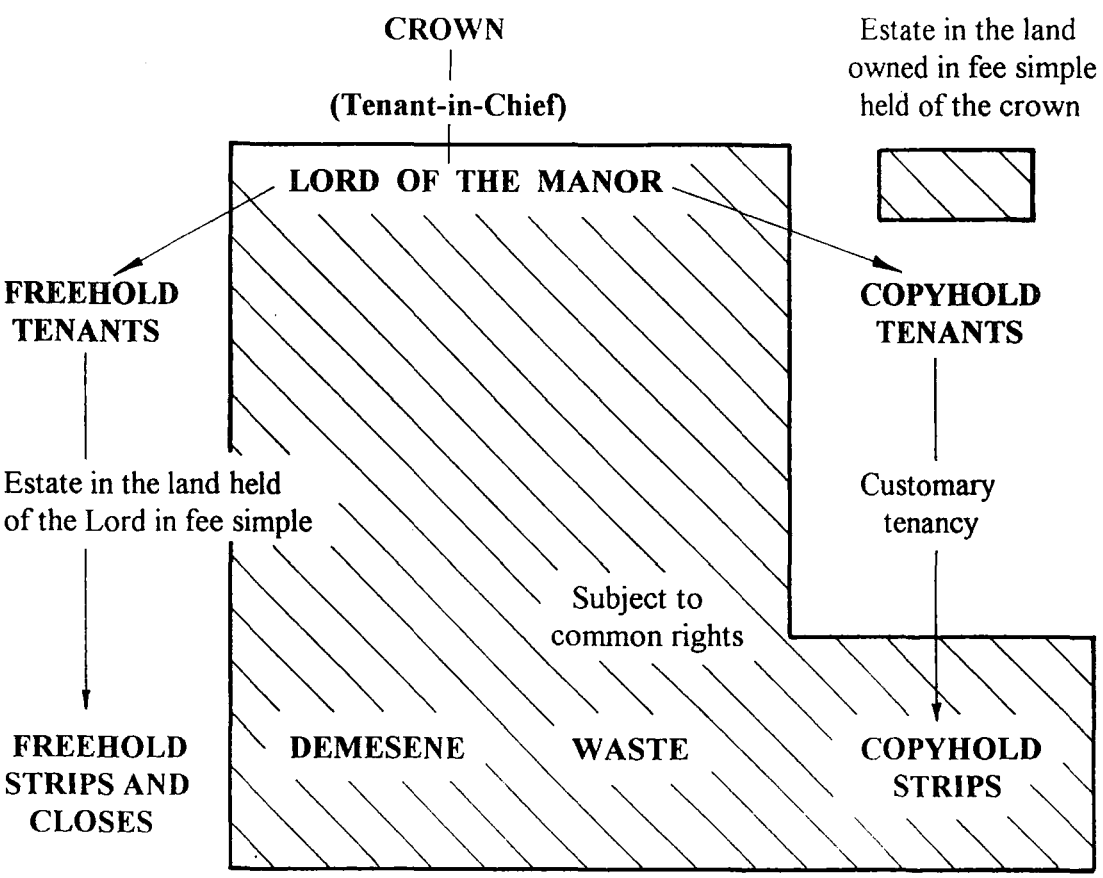
[51] Hoskins (1955-58), appendix II, p152.

Figure 11. **OWNERSHIP OF LAND WITHIN A MANOR**

STATUS OF TENURE



OWNERSHIP OF LAND



for themselves - namely fines and amercements,[52] View of Frankpledge, leets, wards, marriages, homages, scutages, reliefs, heriots, escheats, strays, waifs, franchises, warrens, swarms of bees and palfrey silver. This allowed them to maintain an income from the manorial rights (especially as most of the reserved rights had probably been commuted for money payment) as well as income from the lease of the manor.

An example from 1845 gives an idea of the nature of ownership of village greens in North Norfolk. White's Directory (White's 1845) names the Lord of the Manor for each parish. While not expressly mentioned, it is highly likely that the Lord was the owner of the greens wastes and commons. In a sample of 32 manors in the hundred of Holt in North Norfolk, most of which had greens,[53] 11 of them were owned by 5 titled Lords - Lords Calthorpe, Hastings and Suffield, the Earl of Orford and the Marquess of Townsend. Others were owned by untitled squires (4 by H. Gurney and 3 by R. Copeman) and one by the Fishmonger's Company.[54] It is likely, therefore, that in this part of mid 19th century Norfolk, greens and commons were still owned by the Lord of the Manor.

UNCERTAINTY OF OWNERSHIP

The RCCL (1955-58) report highlighted the uncertain nature of ownership of greens and commons by the mid 20th century. Evidence from Durham and Hertfordshire suggests that this was the case sometime before then, for in Durham, around the turn of this century, the ownership of the village green at Esh was uncertain and in dispute. In 1939 there was correspondence between the Lord of the Manor and the Ecclesiastical Commissioners who were acting for the Bishop of Durham, the Lord of a neighbouring manor concerning the ownership of the green.[55] There is earlier evidence (in 1899) that ownership of the green was in dispute, with the parish council wanting to know if the Ecclesiastical Commissioners claimed the village green at Esh. Part of this concern for ownership was to find who was responsible for keeping the green in good order and repair.

Leasing of Village Greens

Durham Bishopric estates had for some time and on many of the greens it owned, suggested leasing the greens to the parish councils so they could keep them under proper control. For instance, at Newbottle, the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, on behalf of the Bishop of Durham who was Lord of the Manor, leased the green to the Parish Council in 1900. They let

'*All that the village green and other waste spaces of the township of Newbottle in the manor of Houghton*' for 99 years for a reserved rent of 5/-.

The lease was subject to the mineral rights of the Lord and in the event of the green being required for a railway or similar. Parish Councils were often slow to take up offers such as these. For example in Esh, Durham Bishopric estates suggested granting a lease to the parish council in 1908 but it was not until 1939 that the offer was taken up. Similarly, at Evenwood in 1914, in responding to a complaint of encroachment on the green, Durham Bishopric estates

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52 From the manorial courts.

53 From 1st ed 6" OS map.

54 For the full list see Appendix 20.

55 According to the correspondence from Halmote Court, the customary court of Durham Bishopric estates, dated 1939, Esh was an ancient chapelry within the parish of Lanchester and formed a manor or reputed manor granted long ago by a Prince Bishop of Durham to be held in military service and quit rent. The Lord of the Manor in 1939 was Sir Walter Smythe whose solicitors stated the soil of the manor was not vested in him and believed it was vested in the Ecclesiastical Commissioners as Lords of the Manor of Lanchester.

stated they had at various times (including 1895 and 1902) offered to grant a lease to the parish council but it had never been accepted. The Ecclesiastical Commissioners considered it desirable that the parish councils have control of the green to prevent encroachments and renewed their offer of a lease again in 1914. Transfers of control by lease from Durham Bishopric estates were, under the advice of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, subject to the commoners' approval and the reserving of mineral rights. It was the parish councils' responsibility to pay the legal costs. Such transfers of control out of the manor sometimes met with local opposition. For example, at Heighington in 1897 where at a parish council meeting of commoners, leaseholders and free tenants, who showed loyalty to their Lord decided and unanimously that the government should remain under the Manorial Court which delayed the leasing until 1912.

The change in ownership of greens from the Lord of the Manor to the parish council was probably not generally widespread until common registration in the 1960s. It was then that most greens where ownership was unknown or unclaimed (the majority of greens) were passed to the parish council by the Commons Commissioners as the body with the resources best able to manage and look after the green. Evidence from earlier this century shows most greens in Hertfordshire still in private ownership. A survey of Hertfordshire greens undertaken by the county council in 1937 revealed that 47% were still owned by the Lord of the Manor, and a further 11% were privately owned but probably non-manorial. Only 5 greens (7%) were owned by the local authority.

Number of Greens	**Owner**	
35	Lord of the Manor	47 %
25	Unknown	34 %
8	Private, non-manorial	11 %
5	Local authority	7 %
1	Common holders	1 %
--		
74		

Source: From Hertfordshire County Council Survey, 1937

PRESENT OWNERSHIP

Commons registration in the 1960s had the effect of removing much of the uncertainty concerning the ownership of greens. From ubiquitous attachment to the manor from around the 19th century back into the past, it provided the occasion for a formalisation and precipitated a great acceleration of the process of changing uncertain ownership out of the manor and into the hands of the parish councils. In practice, the owners of so many greens could not be traced that the majority of greens were put into the care of local parish councils. From past ownership of village greens by the manor, and especially since the legal abolition of the manor in 1926 and the effects of commons registration, today village greens may be owned by a wide variety of individuals, groups, companies, trusts or held publicly by local or national government and in some cases the owner is still unknown. Some greens are owned jointly. The diversity of owners can be appreciated from the following examples; one green in Lincolnshire is owned by the **Ceylon Tea Growers Association**, one in Devon belongs to **The Corporation of the Norman Lockyer Observatory of the University of Exeter**, one green in Cornwall is owned by the **Camborne-Redruth Martyrs Memorial and Church of England Trust**, several belong to the **Secretary of State for Defence** and the Queen owns

several greens in Lancashire as part of the **Duchy of Lancaster**. However, the majority of greens throughout the country are owned by the local authority, most frequently the parish council. This is likely to be an indicator of unknown or unclaimed ownership at the time of registration with the Commons Commissioners declaring ownership on the local authority best able to manage the green for the benefit of all. On a county level, of those analysed, local authorities own from 67 % of greens in Somerset to 95 % of greens in Derbyshire.[56] Privately owned greens are the next most common form of ownership after local authorities in all counties analysed, ranging from 3% in Avon to 24 % in Shropshire. In some counties individuals are the largest single owners of greens, often as part of large estates. The Earl of Leicester owns 8 greens in Norfolk as part of the Holkham estate, and Lord Barnard owns 6 Durham greens as part of the Raby estate.

With a number of obscure and unlikely owners of greens it would be interesting to know how they came to own them. Commercial companies such as Bloxworth Estate Ltd who own one green in Dorset may have bought the manor of which the ownership of the greens and waste was a part. The two greens in Avon owned by (different) breweries may belong to pubs built on the green. An important point regarding legal ownership of greens is s.10 of the **CRA** which states that once registration of common rights has been finalised then that is conclusive evidence of their existence, does not apply to ownership, therefore if a person is registered as the owner of a green then it is not conclusive evidence that they are the owner (although it is highly likely that they are). Clayden (1990) suggests this is because in ordinary law one can only acquire ownership by squatting (adverse possession) which requires a period of 12 years before it can be claimed that the true owner has been replaced.

[56] Of these, 76 % owned by parish councils, 12 % by district councils, 5 % by borough councils and 2 % by parish trustees. Source: counted from commons registers.

RIGHTS PAST AND PRESENT

It has been noted in chapter 2.2 that commons registration in the 1960s put a definite end to many ancient common rights which, for various reasons, were not registered. Many of these had been in decline or unused long before then. This section examines the changing nature of greens in the 20th century using data from a survey of village greens in Hertfordshire in 1937.

GREENS IN THE 20th CENTURY

A survey of greens in Hertfordshire undertaken by the County Council in 1937 forms a valuable record of the condition and use of greens earlier this century.[57] The survey lists 133 village greens, of which

95	Green names	71 %	(*See chapter 3 for these*
18	Unspecific Greens	14 %	*different classifications*
13	Village Greens	10 %	*of greens*)
7	Other	5 %	

Today there are 175 registered greens including greens registered as commons. Removing false greens such as recreation grounds and other land leaves 153 registered greens (62 VG, 91 CL), of which

134	Green names	87 %
12	Village Greens	8 %
7	Unspecific Greens	5 %

The two sets of figures compare well and the differences which do occur are probably more to do with the different criteria and resources used in compiling the surveys rather than any change in the greens themselves. More interestingly, there is a detailed survey of part of

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[57] The surviving returns from the county survey of village greens in Hertfordshire compiled in 1937 give a unique and fairly detailed insight into the state and extent of greens at that time. The forces behind the undertaking of this survey are not totally clear but a local newspaper had reported cases of Greens passing into the control of people whose own interests conflicted with the preservation of the Green as an amenity for the local people (see footnote 36). The Hertfordshire Mercury reported on 24 July 1937 '....*On Village Greens where common rights can not be proved to exist, there is a danger of them passing into the hands of persons who are not concerned with the preservation of the amenities of the country and the well-being of the local people. Hertfordshire County Council should seek to acquire Village Greens as public open spaces.*' Another (unknown) newspaper, probably of similar date claimed that '*England needs a new Doomsday Book - of Village Greens. Thousands are scattered up and down the country and many are in danger. Hertfordshire County Council are taking a census of all Village Greens in the area.*' This survey by the County Council involved sending out forms to each PC in the county and getting them to supply information on:-

Description and Situation of the Green, Owner of the Freehold and Manorial rights, Common rights, Present use and General remarks. Village Green registers were then compiled by the County Council with information under these headings, similar in appearance to the current registers of Town and Village Greens but predating them by thirty years. An important difference between the 1937 census and the later Commons Registration was that the information for the 1937 survey was supplied by the Parish Councils and it is believed likely that no confirming evidence was required or sought by the County Council and the registers relied heavily on information supplied by the Parish councils which may have varying degrees of accuracy. The Commons Registers of the 1960s, however, were compiled under statutory guidelines with an allowance of generous resources. The total area of Greens in the 1937 survey was estimated at 334.79 acres with sizes ranging from 0.02 acres at Penyfather Lane to 30 acres at Pigs Green. A number of Greens were registered in several portions, e.g. Sandon Green has 9 different parts with sizes ranging from 1.5 acres up to 22 acres. It is also noted that 59 out of the 84 registered Greens have a separate '*Green*' element in the place name (see chapter 3).

Hertfordshire in 1937 giving information on use, condition and ownership. The rural districts of Hitchin, Ware, St. Albans, Welwyn, Watford and Hertford contained 74 greens.

Uses in 1937

Summary			*Actual returns*	
20	Open space	27 %	Open space	20
15	Unknown	20 %	Waste	5
14	Grazing (not def C/R)	19 %	Overgrown	1
10	Recreation	14 %	Roadside waste	1
8	Waste	11 %	Unknown	15
4	Public use	5 %	Cricket and Football	3
3	Other uses (annual fair, memorial seat, material dump)	4 %	Recreation/ Playground	7
			Rough Green	1
			Grazing	12
			Grazing cattle	2
			Memorial seat	1
			Annual fair	1
			Material dump	1

DECLINE AND LOSS OF GRAZING RIGHTS

While the number of greens in Hertfordshire has shown little change since 1937, common rights have declined sharply - most almost certainly being lost forever at commons registration in the 1960s. Of the 74 greens in the detailed 1937 survey, 31 had common rights reported over them.

74	greens of which	31 had rights	42 %
		4 unknown about rights	5 %

Today only 9 (6 %) have rights, a total extinction of rights on 22 greens, rights which probably dated from at least the Middle Ages. Only Burnham Green still has common rights which were reported in 1937 (rights for 80 cattle with Tewin Upper Green). Ayot Green has rights today but none were mentioned in 1937. Even in 1937 common rights had been recently declining. Tewin Lower Green was reported as being used formerly for common grazing, then for football but being overgrown by 1937. Watton Green was used for a few cattle but mainly overgrown with bushes.

LOST GREENS

As well as lost rights, there is evidence that many greens themselves have been lost. For instance, the modern map of Cheshire show a large number of places with green names but much fewer actual greens. This suggests that many have been lost to inclosure but determining how many lost greens there are in England is a difficult task. Without a great deal of lengthy research examining 6" maps for the whole country, the best method of finding the number of present greens is to use the village green registers compiled under the commons registration legislation of the 1960s (see Chapter 2.2). Using registered greens as an indication of the present number of greens, there are several methods available to estimate the number of greens in the past. One method which can be used is the extent and distribution of

green names.[58] Green names can be found on maps of many scales, both old and new. It is only practical, however, to use green names from maps for relatively small areas - a national compilation of this would take too long. A national compilation of green names has been done from the OS gazetteer containing 250,000 place names in Britain - a manual search through this gave a minimum number of residual greens in the past. The results of this have been mapped in Chapter 4. Matching green names (greens past) to registered greens (greens present) shows which of these green names still have greens and which have lost them. This can not be entirely representative of national lost greens, however, for two main reasons. Firstly, green names are only to be found in large numbers in certain parts of the country (see chapter 4) and so this method is not much use in areas where there are few green names such as Northamptonshire. Secondly, while it can be assumed that all places with green names once had greens, not all greens had green names so any figure obtained using this method must be a minimum figure. Using registered greens as a measure of present greens also involves difficulties for while non-greens which have been registered as greens can be removed relatively easily from the calculations, finding greens which are still there but have, for some reason, escaped registration can cause inaccuracies. The accuracy of estimations of the number of greens both past and present has been tested for Hertfordshire and London.

London's Lost Greens

Using three main sources to determine the number of greens in London, likely estimates of the total in the past can be compiled.

Green Names

Being an area where green names predominate in the type of greens found, green names can be used in finding the total number (95 % of greens and commons in London which have been registered have green names). London has 34 registered commons which have green names and a total of 57 registered village greens. Removing the number of registered greens which do not contain green space (and the 5 registered greens which do not have a green name) gives a total of 61 registered greens and commons which have green names. Using two other sources for the number of green names in London gives an indication of how accurate this estimation is. Data from the OS gazetteer (see above) gives just 28 green names while a street atlas gives 72. Matching the three data sets against each other gives 117 different green names.

Number of Greens		Source	% of Total
	61	Registered	52
	72	Atlas	62
	28	Gazetteer	24
Total	(161)	**117** different green names	(100)

These figures show the number of different green picked up through using different sources, some of which occur in more than one data set. This suggests that the number of registered green names (and in this case the number of registered greens) accounts for only half the number of green names giving a lost green index for the whole of London of 49 (0 = no lost greens, 100 = all greens lost). There is, however, evidence from other sources of many more green names. A search through some 1st edition 6" OS maps[59] reveals 28 green names, of

[58] See chapter 4.

[59] Sheets 5,9,10,15,25,11,20,14,19 - chosen as these were available.

which only 16 (57 %) are represented in the three sources used in the estimation above (atlas, gazetteer and registration). Projecting this factor onto the total of 117 gives a projected total of 205 for London.

Projections of total Green Names for London using different sources

Source	Projected Total
8 (25 %) are registered	**244**
14 (50 %) are in the atlas	**144**
6 (21 %) are in the gaxetteer	**133**

Registered greens therefore account for perhaps less than 25 % of the total green names. Taking the atlas and gazetteer as a source, the lowest estimates for the total number of green names in London is in the region of 130-140. To account for the 5 % of registered greens which are village greens but do not have a green name, this figure should be increased to 140-150. Such calculations increase the lost green index to 56-59. Taking such projections a step further provides evidence of green names being even more numerous. Ruislip in west London, a suburban parish of about 12 square miles has no registered greens and none in the gazetteer or street atlas. A local history study by Bowlt (1989) mentions 4 green names (Field End Green, Westcote, Field End Green, Eastcote, Well Green and Silver Street Green) and local knowledge of the area adds one more (Forge Green). There are then at least 5 green names in a small area where other sources have not detected any. This shows that, in London at least, there were once many more greens than the village green register suggests. The present extent of common rights (those registered under the **CRA**) on both common land and village greens represents only a very small proportion of the rights that once existed. For a selection of the range of present rights have a look at appendix 18.

The significance of some of these cases is that they provide examples of the workings of the law in practice, demonstrating the context of the law as a general framework of potentialities within which greens have operated allowing their nature to be evaluated, thus providing a theoretical and practical element to their study. Distress damage feasant is an ancient and complex remedy to an ancient problem which illustrates some of the anachronistic nature of greens but also of their remaining importance in some places. Like several ancient aspects to the law of greens, this has recently been simplified and to some extent codified by new legislation.[60] The uncertainty of the ownership of many greens prior to the **CRA** demonstrates the way in which their use and regulation had changed from certain and determinate under the control of the manorial court, within the previous century and a half or so. Similarly, the loss of rights even between 1937 and registration in the 1960s shows both the need for registration and their popular decline.

In general, the green has not had a great effect on the morphology of many villages. With planned villages, chapter 3 shows that the green, rather than being in itself a planned structure, is, in effect, the land left between the houses in a planned settlement and in this context, even 'planned' greens take on a residual element. Once established, however, the presence of a green constricts the growth or internal development of the village unless encroachment is permitted or a decision taken to inclose the green. The inclosure of a green, therefore allows a

[60] **Animals Act 1971**

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potential for a significant change in the morphology of a settlement,[61] and where inclosure does not occur and the green remains, no such internal development may occur. This may either be long-term, gradual inclosure by encroachment, or more radical wholesale inclosure by agreement. The removal of a green may result in the extension of existing gardens forward onto the green, the original plan often remaining visible from the position of houses seen from a plan[62] or the former green may be built over thus extending the cover of village buildings.[63] In addition, partial inclosure or encroachment around the edges or on island sites will result in changing morphology. At the genesis of a residual green, however, the existing shape of the green or common around which settlement clusters will affect, to varying degrees, the morphology of the resulting settlement. To some extent, apart from their genesis, green and village have existed and developed independently of each other, controlled by different sets of factors - the green under the influence of the law, the village largely a product of chance and human whim. In practical terms today, whether or not a green survives or has been inclosed, determines the presence in the settlement of a highly valuable resource.

61 See Fig. 28.

62 See, for example, the south side of Thwaite Common in Fig.24a.

63 See Twickenham Green, Fig. 21.

Chapter 3

TYPES OF GREEN

Planned Greens
Residual Greens
Common Greens
Meadow Greens
Border Greens
Forest Greens
Town Greens
Peripheral Greens
Lost Greens
Commons
Recreational Land
Other Greens

This chapter provides a working classification for the diverse types of land known as village greens. Each type is examined with reference to examples in the landscape.

Chapter 1 introduced the diverse nature of the types of land known as greens or village greens and highlighted the need for a working classification. It has been seen that there are several types of greens with different characteristics and origins. Thorpe's early classification of greens, based on the morphology of County Durham examples, into *broad, street* and *greens of indefinite shape* failed to take into account the contrasting ways in which they originated. Tavener (1957) has simply made the distinction between those greens in Hampshire which have common rights and those which have never had any while Williamson (1993) has classified Norfolk commons into high and low depending on their soils, altitude and drainage characteristics. There follows a current working classification of greens with each identified type clearly named and its features and origins described. Each type of green is discussed in relation to real examples. Figure 12 shows a classification by Roberts (1987) of integral village greens based on their physical character. The shortcomings of the varying existing classifications are addressed in the following section.

CLASSIFICATION OF GREENS

Figures 13 and 14 show the method of classification used in this study. Figure 14 shows typical theoretical plans of these types and Figure 13 shows how the different types interelate. It has been well known for some years that medieval villages, especially in the Midlands and North of England were often planned and regulated.[1] It follows from this that the same may apply to village greens - where there is a planned green village, there is also a planned green. The broadest division running through any useful classification of greens must be the division into planned and unplanned greens.[2] There are, however, even at this general and nonspecific level, a number of problems introduced by such a classification. To divide all greens into *planned* or *unplanned* is to greatly oversimplify the matter as no greens are either wholly planned or wholly unplanned but lie somewhere between the two extremes. Rather it should be the degree of planning which is considered or even those which may be said to be largely planned or largely unplanned. A further problem is that many greens which contain an element of planning have been changed by subsequent natural / organic growth or have been planned on sites which had previously grown organically or have even been replanned at different times. Such a mixture often makes their analysis very difficult. Contrasting tendencies to stability and change between village sites have affected this to varying degrees. Greens which are largely unplanned must result from the residuum of other landscape features (such as commons) and for this reason they are termed *residual greens.*

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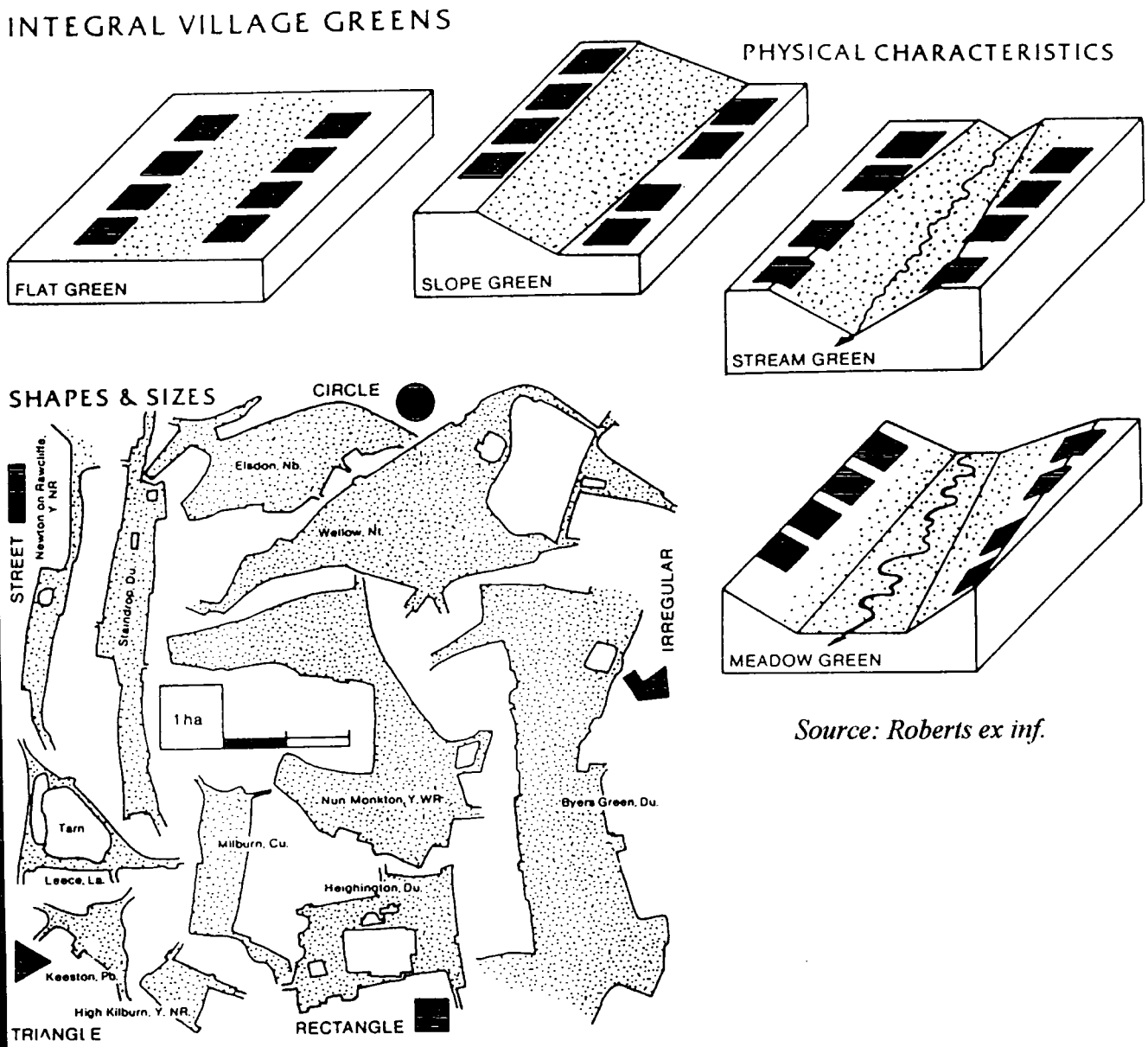
1 For example, Roberts (1987), Sheppard (1974). Sheppard applied a technique used on the continent (for example, by Hannerberg (1959), Goransson (1958 and 1971)) of metrological analysis where the dimensions of field plots are related to fiscal assessments to prove the villages have been planned.

2 Szulc (1968) has recognised two main groups of village types in the German Rhinelands using a similar classification - those formed by evolution and regular ones 'located on German law'. This distinction has also been applied by others in Europe, for example, Piascik (1939), Dobrowlski (1931 and 1935), Tymieniecki (1949) and Kielczewska-Zaleska (1956). Demidowicz (1985), studying planned landscapes in north east Poland found the planned villages and fields were the result of agrarian reform based on a three-field system, nucleated villages, a precise landholding and measure and the process of manorial farming, reflecting the high amounts of seigniorial control. Goransson (1978) has related regulated villages in Sweden which he dated to the early 12th century to similar settlements in England and Dodgshon (1975) has found evidence for the Swedish solskifte method of planning in Scotland.

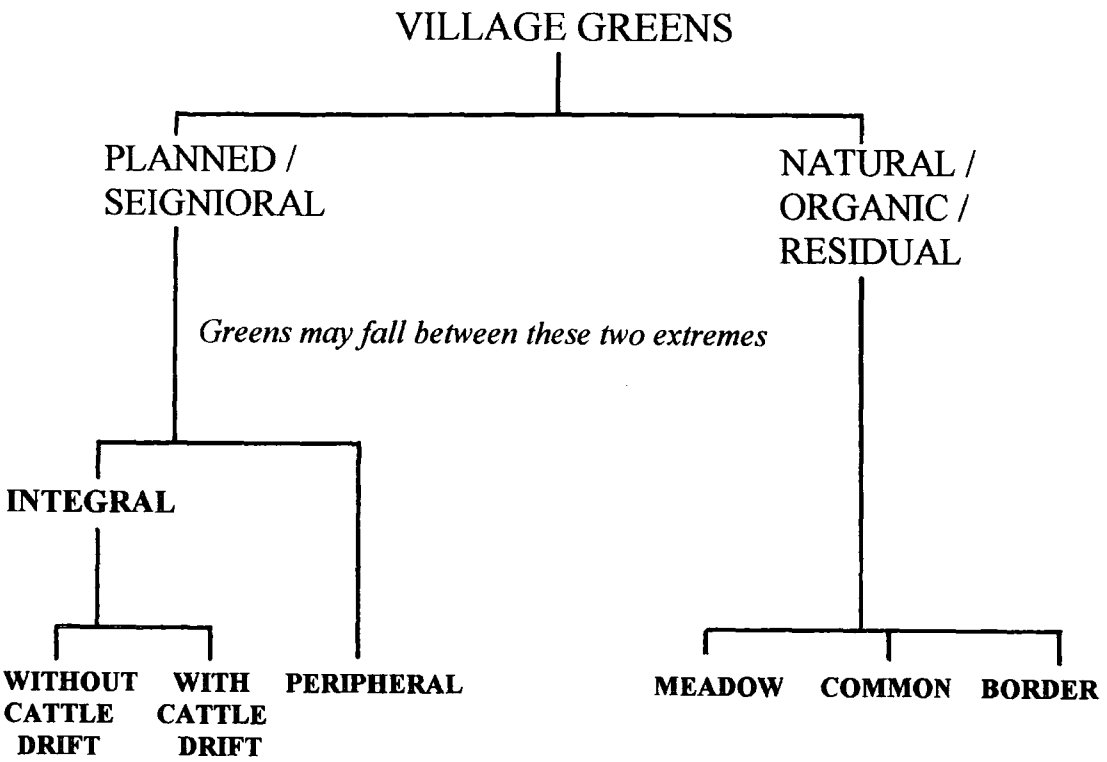
Figure 12. **PAST CLASSIFICATION OF GREENS**



Source: Roberts ex inf.

Source: Roberts (1987)

Figure 13. **TYPES OF VILLAGE GREENS**



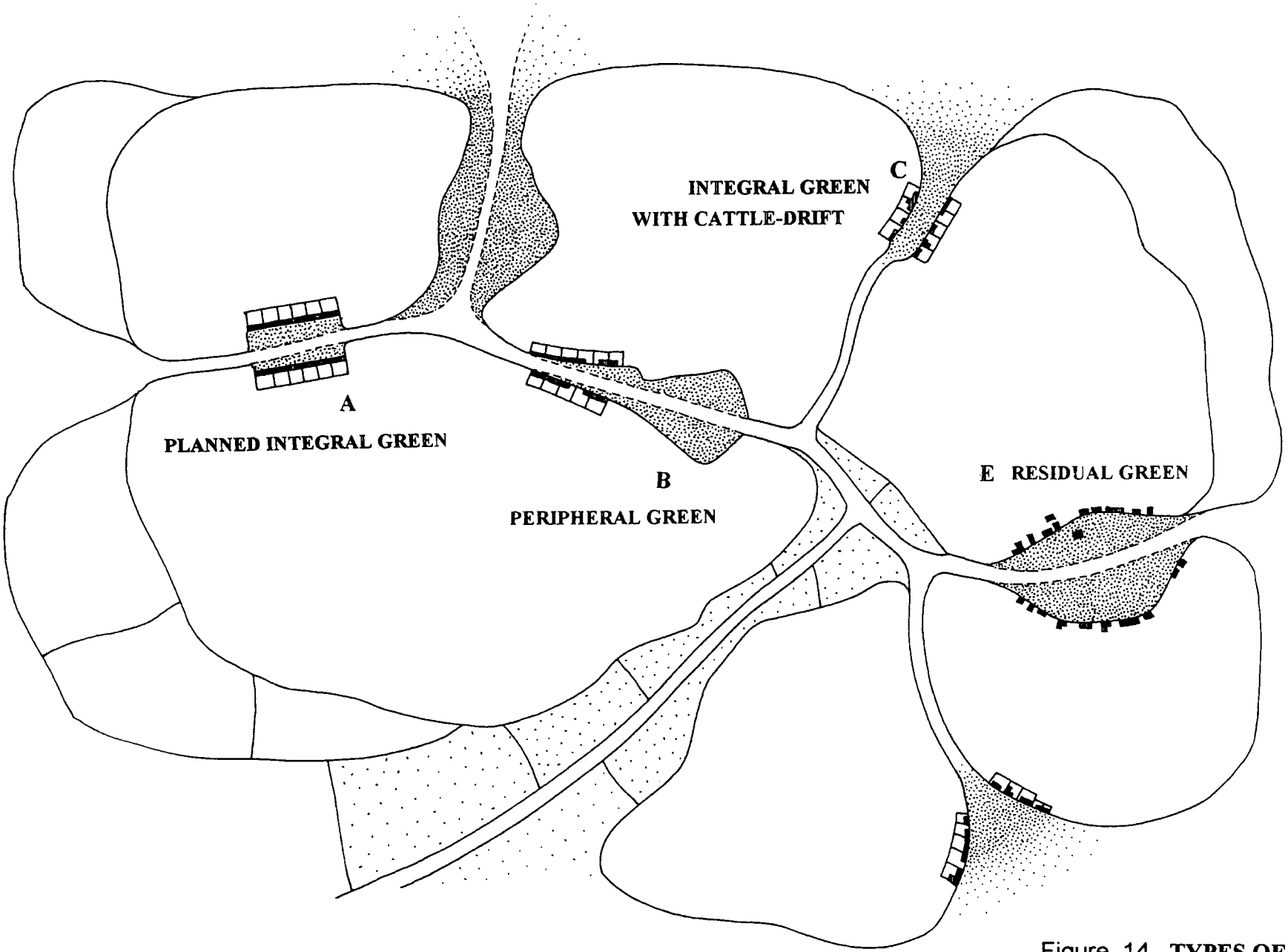


Figure 14. **TYPES OF VILLAGE GREENS**

WHOLLY PLANNED<---------->WHOLLY ACCIDENTAL
Villages may fall somewhere between the two extremes

PLANNED GREENS

While it has been noted that the present structure of none of the greens in the present landscape of England are wholly the result of planning, there are many which due to their largely planned nature can be classified as *'planned greens'*. Planned greens are inevitably associated with planned settlements. Analysis of village plans has produced much evidence of elements of village planning in various parts of the country (for example, Roberts (1987), Sheppard (1974)). This may range from building a new regulated village all in one go on a greenfield site, through replanning of existing villages, to smaller scale rebuilding of village elements. This can further be complicated by natural / organic growth before or after the planned or regulated element or even replanning and realignment on a previously planned site. In many parts of the country, a green was an integral part (or sometimes a peripheral part - see below) of the planned village. When discussing a *planned green* it should be made clear that it was most probably not the green which was planned, but the green being the space left between the rows of houses in a planned village. The green is therefore the space left resulting from a planned settlement.

Durham can be used to illustrate areas of planned greens. Durham is an area of a large number of surviving integral village greens. Figure 17 shows a sample of 69 plans from the first edition OS 6" maps. Their shapes vary greatly and examples of broad, street and indefinite shaped greens of Thorpe (1949) can clearly be seen, with street greens the most frequent. Some of these can be seen in greater detail in Figure 15. Two features of Durham greens which come immediately to mind, and identified by Thorpe, are their large size and east-west orientation. Durham greens tend to be larger than in other parts of the country such as Norfolk or other integral planned greens of the midlands. For example, the rectangular green at Heighington measures an enormous 900' x 550', evidence of the siegnorial power involved in its foundation. Figure 18 shows the predominance of an east-west orientation of the majority of Durham greens which Thorpe identified. The reasons for this are unknown but may be along the same lines as ecclesiastical east-west orientations. Thorpe also identified the frequent presence of back lanes running behind the plots facing the green, sometimes forming a continous road around the settlement which he suggested had developed from the link up of old cart roads and drove roads leading from the ancient common fields to the farmsteads around the green.[3] While most planned settlements are medieval in origin, some date from the post medieval period up to the 19th century (see examples in chapter 1).[4]

From this broad method of classification into planned and unplanned greens, the greens which are not planned but which have formed and developed by organic growth have been produced from the residuum of other landscape features and for this reason they are termed *residual*

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[3] For a discussion of back lanes in the context of village planning, see Roberts (1990).

[4] Darley (1975) gives an account of village planning and remodelling, mainly in the 18th and 19th centuries. Where landowners rebuilt their villages, they sometimes chose a to do so in an idealised, picturesque way. For example, at Somerleyton, Suffolk, and early 19th century village was laid out as cottages grouped loosely around a large green. Other notable examples include Milton Abbas (1773-86) and Cadbury's at Bourneville in Birmingham. See also Bell and Bell (1969).

greens. Planned greens were not limited to champion areas of nucleated villages and strong agricultural communities.[5] Planned greens may further be classified into integral village greens, where the green is in the middle of the settlement, and the less frequent peripheral greens where the green is just outside or to one edge.

INTEGRAL VILLAGE GREENS

Integral village greens (representing a subset of planned greens) not only have a central green within rows of houses but are also the result of a large degree of formalised planning or regulation. The distinction must be made betwen such greens and residual greens which now take on the appearance of an integral green due to later changes in their structure, for these types of greens were formed in very different ways. Regarding their antiquity, integral greens are generally of ancient foundation, normally pre 1300, predating the majority of residual greens. Villages with integral greens show the greatest degrees of formalised planning and regulation and their origins may in some cases be deduced by the presence of absence of a *cattle drift*. A cattle drift (also known as a common drove or outgang) is the land leading from a settlement and improved pasture to the unimproved grazings or wastes. These typically take on a funnel shape at one end of the village and can still be recognised in the landscape in various places today. All the greens in Figure 15 are integral village greens.

Integral Greens with a Cattle Drift

Similar to greens without a cattle drift, those with one also tend to be of early foundation but were normally a bit more informally structured in terms of planning and regulation. The cattle drift is clear evidence that the settlement was on the margins of improved land at the time it was planted, the cattle drift being the routeway out onto the waste. The morphology and extent of the drift was thereafter controlled by lateral development and encroachment onto the waste. See, for instance, Staindrop in Figure 15 where at the western end, three stages of cattle drifts can be seen being likely additions to the settlement originally nearer the church.

Integral Greens without a Cattle Drift

Many surviving integral village greens do not have cattle drifts. Sometimes this is because the cattle drift has been lost by rebuilding, inclosure, etc., but the distinction must be made between these and where the village never had an attached common drove. These villages tend to be more formalised than those without and it would seem likely that these were planned because the settlement was already surrounded by arable and meadows so a funnel-shaped drove to the common could not be possible. See, for example, Trimdon, Hett or Heighington in Figure 15.

PERIPHERAL GREENS

Villages with a peripheral green are normally also of ancient foundation and may display evidence of planning. Although now surrounded by fields, the arrangement of the green reflects the former presence of the common or edge of the waste, as such a green must have once been the cattle drift of an integral green, as above. The theoretical development of a peripheral green is illustrated in Figure 16. Part (I) shows a settlement, possibly planned and planted, on the edge of unimproved land such as a common or waste. Assarts onto the waste form a cattle-drift in (II) and as the intaking of the waste is increased in (III), the useful peice of green space on the edge of the settlement is kept for grazing livestock which may then itself

[5] For example, there is evidence in Norfolk (an area normally associated with residual greens) of the green at North Elmham having been laid out in the 12th or 13th centuries where houses had been in Saxon times (Dymond 1985).

Figure 15. **TYPES OF VILLAGE GREEN PLANS - INTEGRAL VILLAGE GREENS**

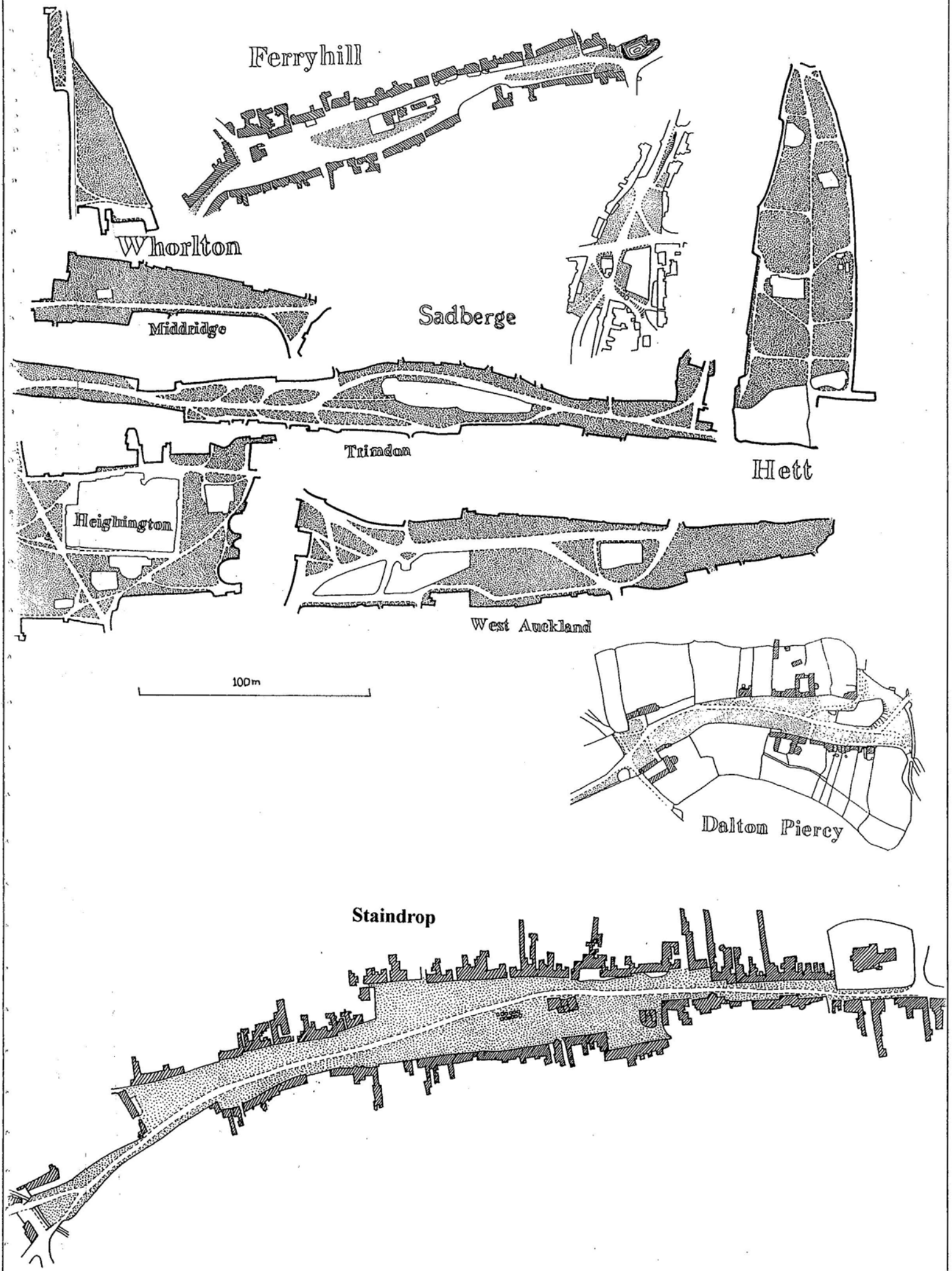
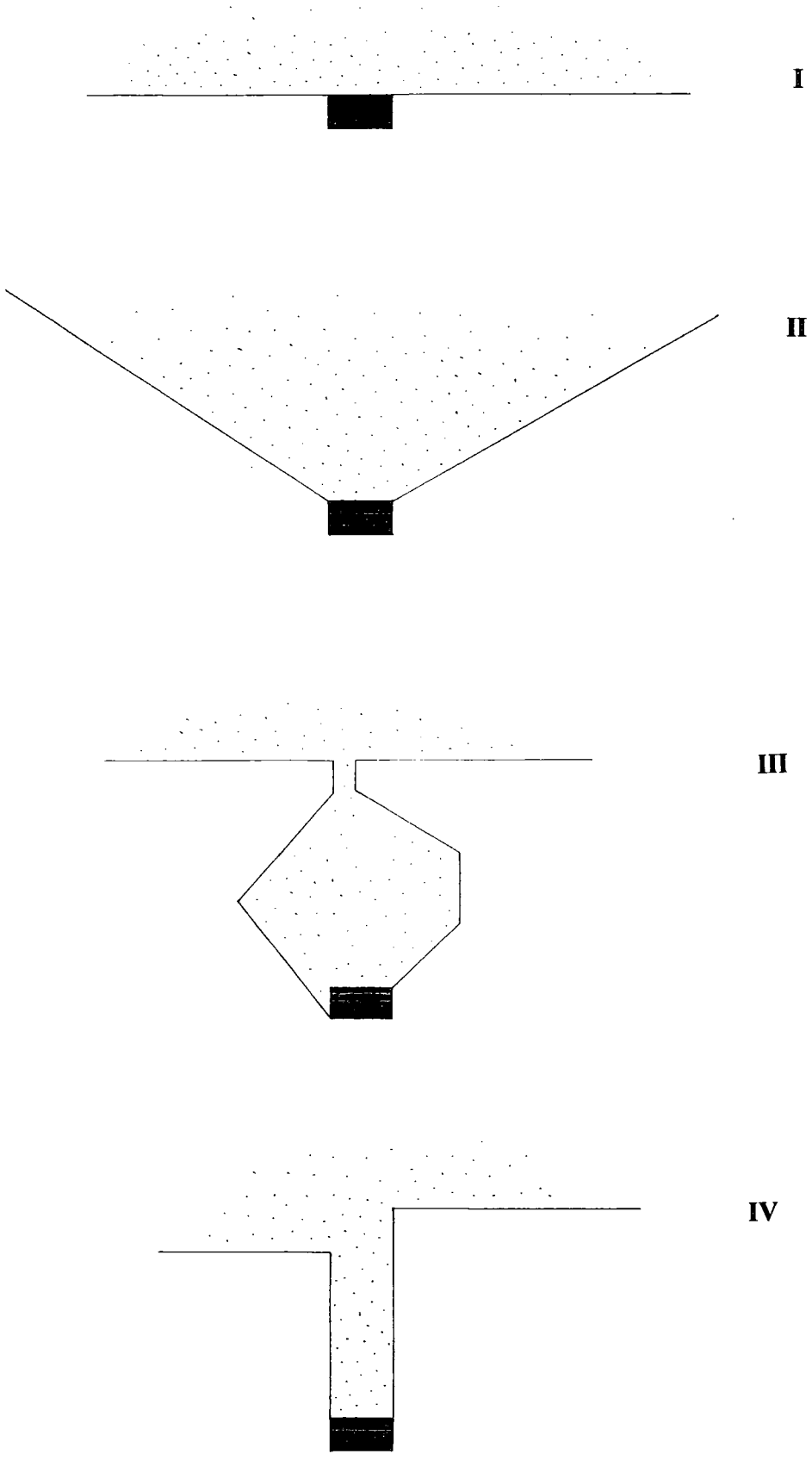


Figure 16. **PERIPHERAL GREENS**



Source: Roberts (1987)

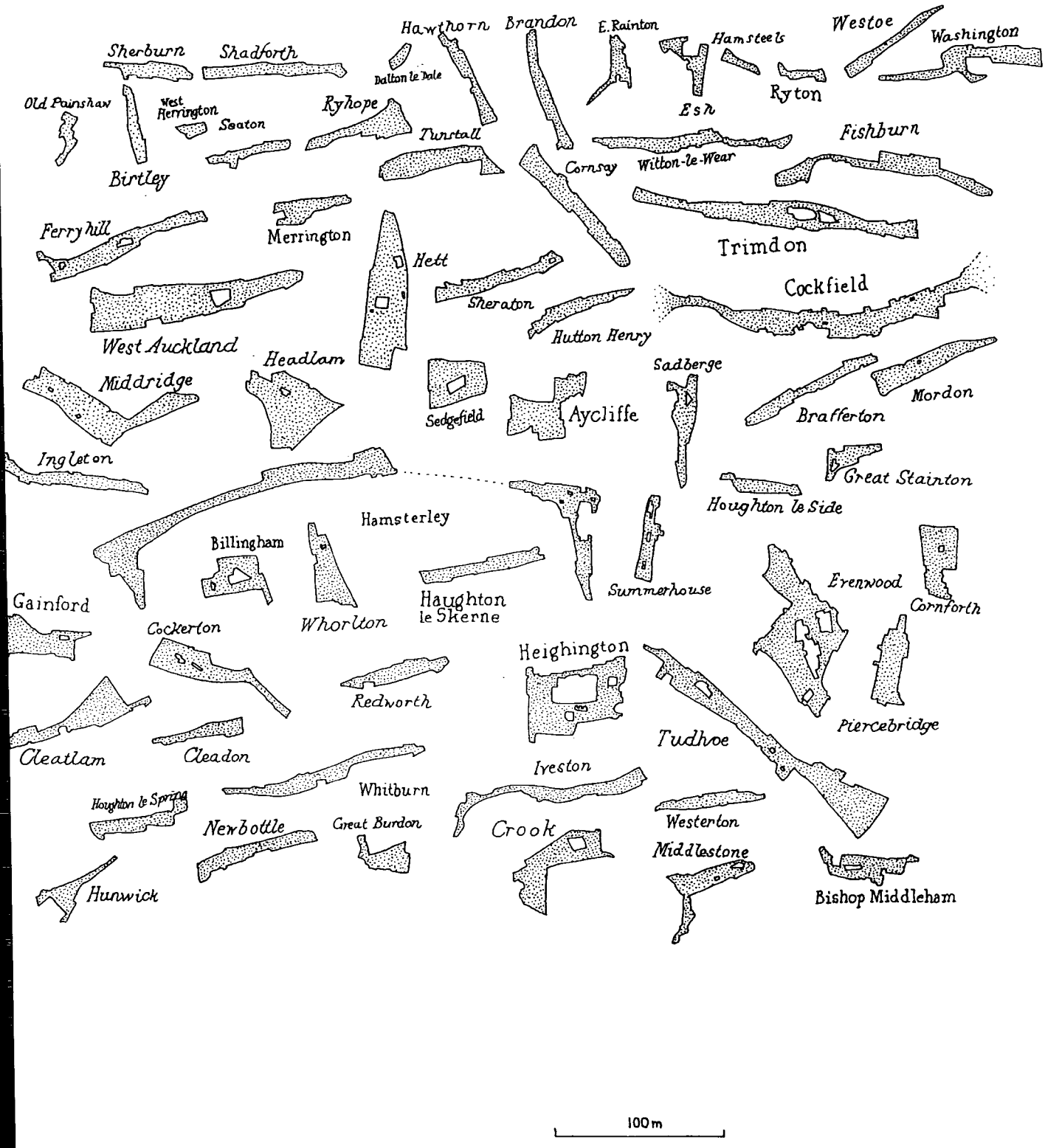


Figure 17. **VILLAGE GREEN PLANS OF COUNTY DURHAM**

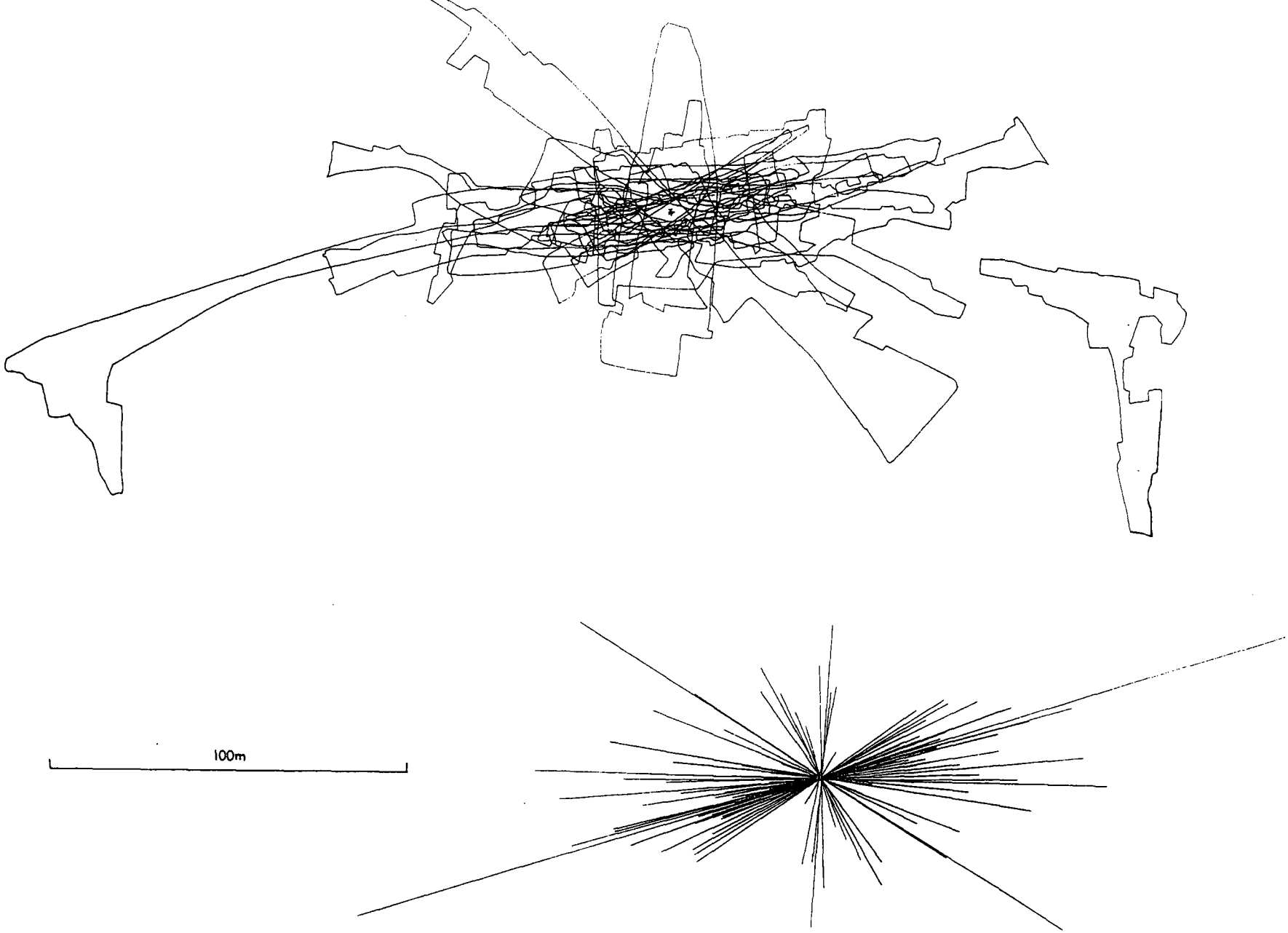


Figure 18. **EAST-WEST ORIENTATION OF DURHAM VILLAGE GREENS**

be inclosed, the endpoint being a green lane in (IV) before total destruction. Of course, settlements can be found representing all stages of this hypothesised development sequence.

RESIDUAL GREENS

Greens which are not the result of formalised planning but are formed from the presence of former elements in the landscape (such as commons or the boundaries between territories) are termed *residual greens*. It has been recognised that this type of green on Essex, Suffolk and Norfolk clays is associated with a distinctive form of dispersed settlement pattern.[6] In such cases, it should be noted that the greens or commons on which the settlement has accreted have long been there, it is not until the settlement arrives that they actually become *village greens* (a term which includes settled pieces of green or common without the size and status of a nucleated village). Residual greens may be formed from pieces of common or wasteland being colonised by settlement. Such greens are typically different from planned greens in a number of ways, most obviously in that they frequently have a '*green name*' and have a strong association with the woodland zones of England.[7] Residual greens tend to be later formations than planned integral or peripheral greens,[8] and are often in more marginal environments. A useful study of such greens has been undertaken by Warner (1987) who noticed similarities between greens on the Suffolk claylands and those in the north London suburbs, and the claylands of south east Birmingham, Norfolk, south Buckinghamhire and East Hertfordshire. He suggested that the presence of divided lordship was an important factor in their formation. Numerous freemen under divided lordship allowed a recolonisation of the claylands before 1086 with such lordship and numerous small manors a reflection of the dispersed greenside settlement pattern which largely remained (with a few desertions - and probably a few additions) until the inclosures.[9]

GREEN NAMES

The use of place-name evidence in landscape history studies has long been appreciated[10] and this technique can be used in the study of greens. The settlements formed around residual greens normally have the word '*green*' as a secondary and separate element to their name, (for example, Pinner Green). The main element to the name may be the name of the local parish or township or centre of earlier nucleation, or may be a personal name or some landscape feature (see below). The distribution of settlements with green names (and residual greens)

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6 Smith (1964).

7 See chapter 4.

8 This study shows the majority of greens names in Hertfordshire were first recorded in the 17th century (see below).

9 Warner (1987) identified a pattern of landholding and tenement formation associated with these greens; (i) Those which started out as dependent tenant farms established on the inside of ring-fence boundaries where the land was in return for plough works or other services. There were also grazing rights beyond the farm boundary which could be converted to inclosures. (ii) Those established outside the boundaries of earlier estates but still held land within the ring-fence in return for labour services and the land around the tenement formed from wasteland instead of common rights. (iii) Those well outside the older estate boundaries where extensive moorland wastes near parish boundaries had been inclosed and shared between several different manors implying the co-operation of manors. It may be that these were freemen at Domesday in more marginal claylands, particularly with late place-names. Freedom may have been from labour services with holdings too far from the manor with no share of land intermixed with the demesne. He suggests the high proportion of freemen to villeins linked the colonisation of the claylands and the spawning of new holdings by older tenements and manors.

10 See, for example, Gelling (1978, 1984), Cameron (1961), Forsberg (1950), McClure (1910), Matthews (1972), Reaney (1960), Stokes (1948), Ekwall (1936)

follow distinct national patterns. In some areas such as Hertfordshire, green names form the dominant settlement type with residual greens widespread throughout the county but in other places such as Northamptonshire they are almost entirely absent. In general, green names are to be found in two bands either side of the great village belt running up through central England. They are frequent from Somerset up to Cheshire and Sussex through to Norfolk. They tend to occur in the *wood pasture* zones rather than in the *champion* landscapes and are generally present in areas where the nucleation of villages never occured - landscapes of '*greens*' and '*ends*' where early piecemeal inclosures formed irregular field boundaries. The distribution of green names is discussed more fully in chapter 4.[11]

Types of Green Names

Place-name evidence of green-name settlement can provide an instructive subject for study. Their names may give clues about green colonisation and settlement history for some may carry the names of nearby earlier settlement or be related to local personal, landscape of other names. Using Hertfordshire as an example of densly distributed settlements with green names, the volume of the English Place-Name Society (EPNS) survey can be used as a source of information on both the origins of the name and the earliest known date of its recording. A search through the EPNS volume for Hertfordshire gives 165 green names of which 108 (65%) have definite first datings, and 42 (25 %) have an indication of their origins. The research has shown that the origins of green-names take on 3 main types;

(1) Those resulting from place-names, e.g. Croxley Green
(2) Those named after landscape features, e.g. River Green
(3) Those derived from personal names, e.g. Levens Green

Of the 42 green-names in Hertfordshire for which we have data, the majority come from personal names.

Personal	18	43 %
Places	9	21 %
Features	8	19 %
Other	7	17 %
Total	**42**	**100 %**

In regard to settlement history, the earliest dates of recordings of these names give a *terminus ante quem* of their age. Of the 165 green-names in the Hertfordshire volume of EPNS, 108 (65 %) have definite first datings, whereas for many greens named after people, there is an assumed date from the recording of the person's name. The distribution of definite datings ranges from 1335 to 1840 but peaks sharply in the 17th century - half the green-names were first recorded in this century.

Century	**14th**	**15th**	**16th**	**17th**	**18th**	**19th**	**Total**
Number	8	14	21	52	8	5	165
Percentage	7 %	13 %	19 %	49 %	7 %	5 %	100 %

[11] Settlements with a green name may retain their area of green, or as in Daffy Green in Figure 2, the green may have been inclosed but the name remains.

This does not match well with the data derived from assumed personal datings, which tend to be considerably earlier.

Median values	**Definite**	**Assumed**
	1629	1296

The range between the differences of dating by definite or assumed methods varies from 5 to an enormous 473 years with a mean of 244 years and a median of 229 years. The personal names, therefore, predate the earliest recordings of the same definite place-names by an average of over two centuries. Comparing these same greens which gave a median of assumed age, from the earliest record of personal name, of 1296 with the definite first recording of the actual place-name or green also shows a considerable difference. The median for the 18 personally named greens is 1601. The average ages of green-names can also be calculated according to the type of name (i.e. place, personal or feature, as above)

	Place	**Personal**	**Feature**
Medians	1442	1601	1647

This shows that, on average, green-names containing a place element predate personal names by around 150 years, with greens named after landscape features about 50 years after that, although personal and feature names do both first occur in the 15th century, e.g. Potters Green 1449, Eastend Green 1420. To summarise the findings of this research of green-names in Hertfordshire, the evidence suggests that green colonisation was certainly taking place by the 14th century and probably earlier. The average figures of the 17th century may just be due to lack of earlier documentation about an existing green rather than following any real trend in settlement, and most of these greens may have already been there for several centuries. It is possible that the earliest colonisation of greens in Hertfordshire were settlements taking the name of the vill or parish or main existing settlement, followed by new settlements taking a personal name and later those named after landscape features.

To continue with the classification of village greens, it is often useful to further classify residual greens depending on the type of land out of which they were formed. Residual greens may result from colonisation of pieces of common land to form ***common greens***, from the waste land between two territories which give ***border greens*** or from wetter, uncultivated parts of the manor in which case they are ***meadow greens***, any of which may well expected to have a green-name. The elements of this sub-classification of residual greens into common, border and meadow greens are by no means exclusive. It is possible, and indeed fairly likely for a green to form from a piece of common land which also provides a boundary between two territories, thus being both a common green and a border green.

COMMON GREENS

Chapter 1 highlighted the arbitrary division between greens and commons and the possibility of a transfer in status between the two by the accretion or desertion of settlement. What separates them is that greens have had their edges colonised by settlement whereas commons have not, although the amount of settlement needed to change from a common to a green is again difficult to determine. In general, commons are more extensive and less settled than greens. The process of transformation from common to green (into a *common green*) is one which has occured frequently in many parts of the country (more so in woodland than champion regions), and in some areas such as Norfolk, was the 'normal' process of settlement

development in the Middle Ages and after.[12] Figure 26 shows that Greens may form on the edge of heaths as in Wickham heath (in effect the same as a common) or where many townships border an extensive heath, they may each use the common which develops many names relating to the nearby settlements.

The processes in the development of common greens can best be illustrated by a theoretical model, followed by some real examples. This is shown in Figure 20. Part (I) shows settlement around a church (but could also be around a hall or manor house) and also further out into the arable fields and closes with an extensive common beyond the edge of the cultivated land. The common waste provides grazing for the locals' creatures but is also a reserve of land which can be colonised to extend the arable. In part (II), some of the common has been inclosed and an increase in population has spilled out onto the edge of the common. By part (III), more of the common has been turned into closes, but a small proto-green is beginning to take shape on the edge of the common north of the church, with houses around three sides of a rectangle. Extensive further inclosure of the common in part (IV) has resulted in a green surrounded on all sides by houses. This theoretical model can be strengthened by real examples using evidence from old maps, to be seen in the examples given below. One type of residual green frequently found in many parts of the country is the green formed out of the remains of a former common. These too normally have a 'green name' appellation. In typical form today, many such greens are situated between the bifurcation of two roads, probably formed from the remains of encroachment onto a former cattle drift, as can be seen in the following example of Twickenham Green.

Twickenham Green

The development of a common green can be well illustrated by reference to Twickenham Green for which several early maps survive. Figure 21 shows the development of this green from the early 17th century. Modern maps of Twickenham Green show this typical pattern of a triangular green at the apex of two diverging roads where the extent of the former common and cattle drift can clearly be deduced. The best early map of the area is Glover's map of 1635. This shows the area which later became Twickenham Green as the end of the long strip of Twickenham Common, itself part of the much larger area of Hounslow Heath. Figure 19 shows its context in the surrounding areas of the heath. From prehistoric times, the area formed part of the forest of Middlesex and is thought to have become a heath (Martin 1984) when it was cleared in the Middle Ages.[13] Twickenham Common on the south eastern edge of the heath is bounded on one side by the lands of Twickenham and on the other side by a finger shaped extension of inclosures along the River Crane which by 1635 formed the open fields of Lampton.[14] The earliest map of the area is dated 1607. While this does not show buildings, it does show that some assarts onto the common had been undertaken for there are four small inclosures at the far end of the common which look like the gardens of houses. Glover's map of 1635 shows Twickenham Common as one extremity of Hounslow Heath and by this time, a small settlement named Heathrow (*Heth-rowe*) had already gathered around one end of the common. On Roque's map of 1746 the settlement of Twickenham Green is named at this end of the common. It could be possible, then, that that this area acquired the

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12 See chapter 4.

13 Martin (1984). In Saxon times everyone was free to hunt there (VCH vol. 3, p.94) but the Normans introduced severe restrictions on the area when it became a royal forest called the Forest or Warren of Staines. In 1495 its area extended to a massive 4293 acres (known from an attempt to inclose it by statute). In 1227 the forest laws were lifted and the warren became free land.

14 From Glover's Map, 1635.

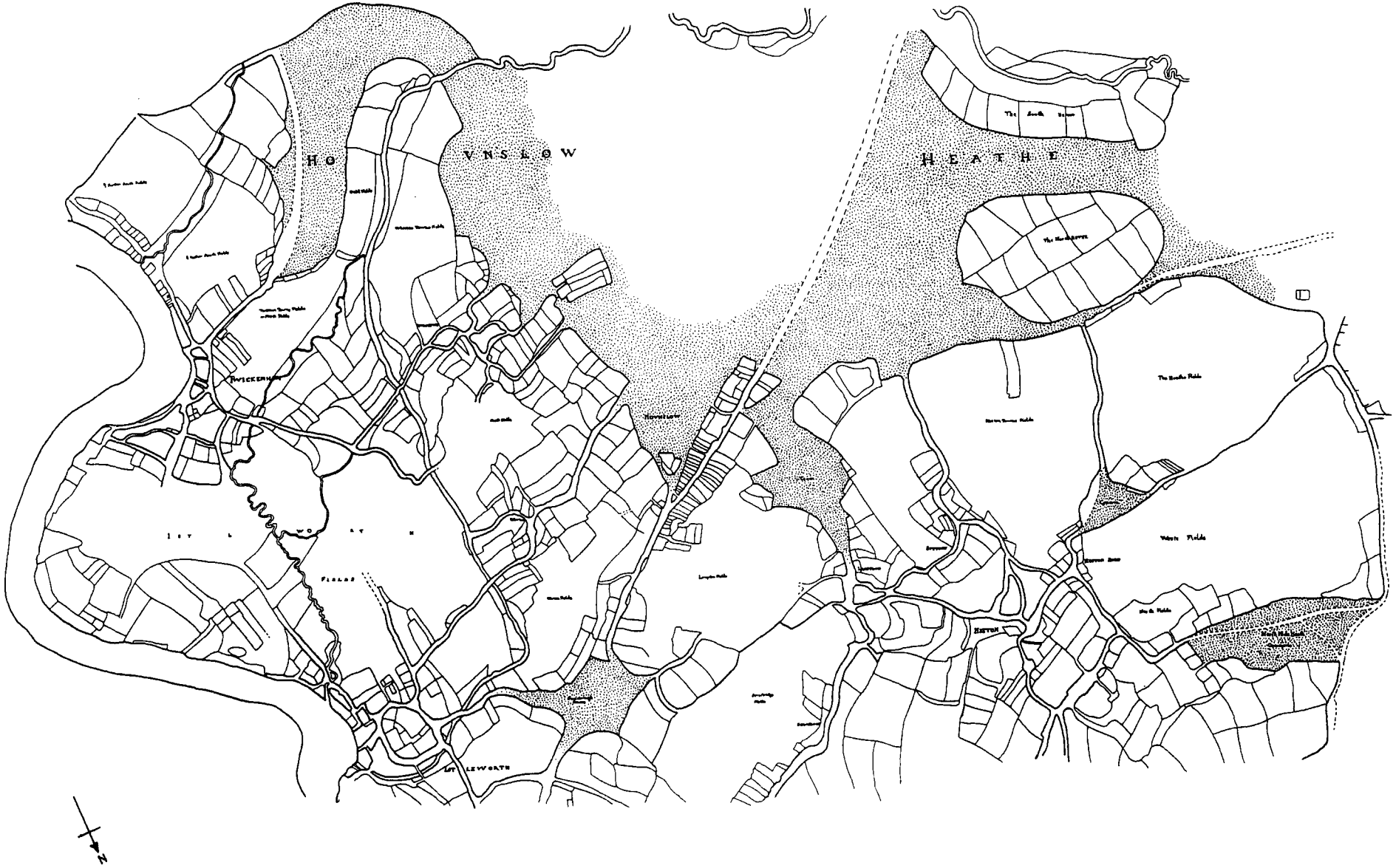
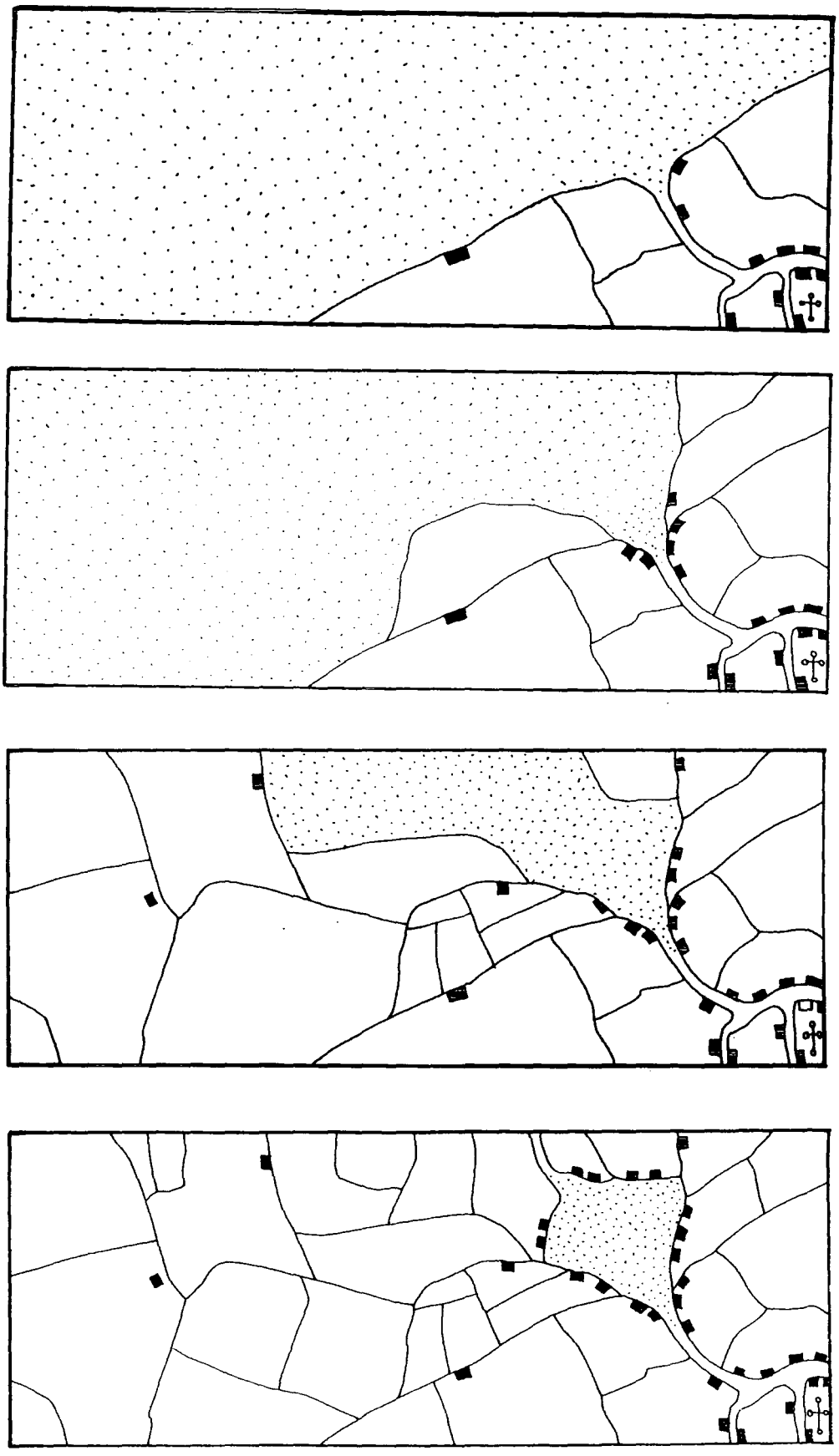
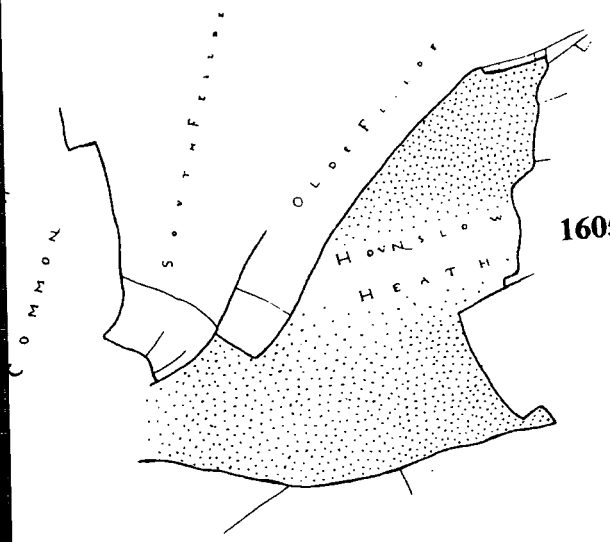


Figure 19. **GLOVER'S MAP OF HOUNSLOW HEATH AREA , MIDDLESEX 1635**

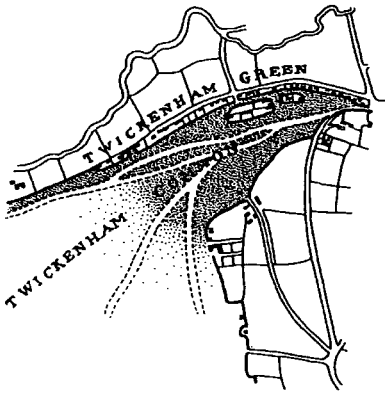
ure 20. **DEVELOPMENT OF COMMON GREENS**



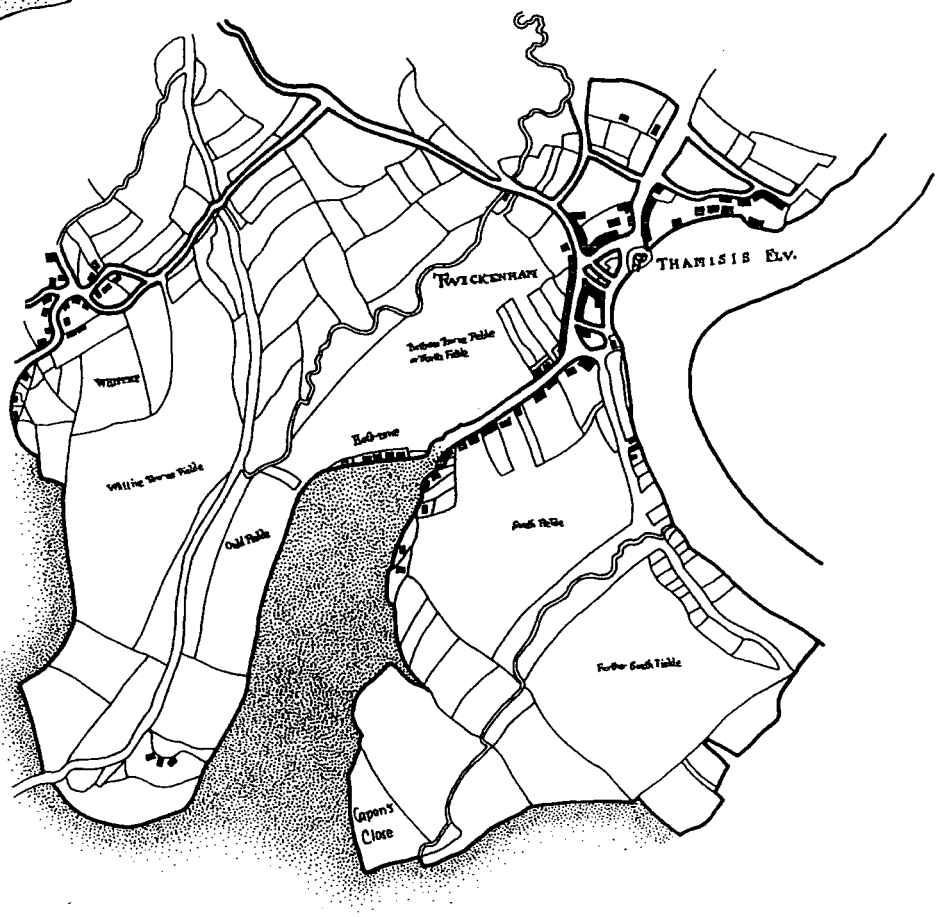
gure 21. **TWICKENHAM GREEN, MIDDLESEX**



1605

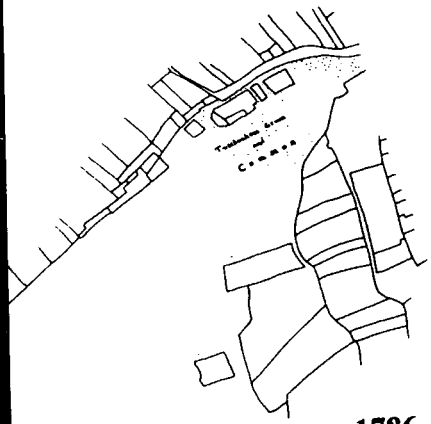


1746



1635

e: 1818 Inclosure Award
1894 2nd Ed. OS 6" map
1635 Glover
1746 Roque



1786

1818



1894



1km

name Twickenham Green somewhere between 1635 and 1746, although this is far from conclusive and is likely to be earlier.[15] There is little significant change in the settlement between these two dates although it has spread a little further along one edge of the common and there have been a couple of small island inclosures onto the common. A map of 1786 shows little further change except for some more encroachment islands onto the common, but in the main, stability has been dominant over change.

By the time of inclosure in 1819, there had been little fundamental change to the area around Twickenham Green since at least the early 17th century and possibly since the settlement first migrated there at whatever date that may have been. Some of the land around Twickenham Common was, in 1635, described on the map as '*ould fielde*' arable suggesting that it was arable or open field land of some antiquity. The shape and names of other adjacent fields are evidence that they are likely to be more recent inclosures of the waste at that time. The 12 acre inclosure of *Capons Close* on the southern edge of the common would seem to be one of these. Indeed, the furthest inclosure along the finger of land following the River Crane and in effect separating the common from the rest of Hounslow Heath is described on the map of 1635 as '*This hath bin Enclosed but now common*' which would suggest it was probably a recent inclosure which had for some reason been declared unlawful. The earlier map of 1607 clearly shows the area as part of the common not yet inclosed.

Following the parliamentary inclosure of the remains of Twickenham Common and Hounslow Heath in 1819, the present landscape soon took shape. Most of the area of the common was divided into small parcels with straight boundaries and developed as residential use. In many parliamentary inclosures of this type, this would mean the physical end of the green, although the place name would most likely survive. In this case, however, some of the common at Twickenham Green was awarded as an allotment by the Commons Commissioners. Three and a half acres was awarded as a freehold plot to the workhouse and the remainder was set aside to compensate the poor for losing their fuel rights. In practice, however, it was let out as grazing to a local farmer.[16] In the 1860s, after the workhouse had closed, the green was sold to Twickenham Town Council for use as a public recreation ground. The green as it survives today can be seen as the direct result of an inclosure award but had historically been part of the larger Twickenham Common, itself part of the much larger Hounslow Heath and can be said to have become a green when settlement migrated there some time before the 17th century.

On the other side of the Hounslow Heath area covered by the map in Figure19 can be seen the triangular green to the south west of Heston and the nearby North Hide Heath Common. Both of these are almost certainly common greens. On North Hide Heath was a medieval farmhouse and remained settled by only a few cottages into the early 19th century.[17] Using Glover's map of 1635, it is possible to peel back the layers of encroachment onto the common to a time when Heston was a settlement on the common edge[18] (Figure 22). This clearly shows that the distinctive funnel shape of the cattle-drift may also become apparent on residual greens where the settlement has not been planned or regulated. Figure 22 part (I) shows the landscape as recorded by Glover in 1635, parts (II) and (III) being extrapolations back in time to assumed landscapes. In part (I), the latest inclosure onto the heath is almost certainly the

15 Unfortunately, the EPNS volume for Middlesex does not mention Twickenham Green.

16 According to 'Twickenham Green Conservation Area Study' 1992.

17 VCH, Middlesex vol.3 p.87 (1962).

18 The place-name 'Heston' suggests it was founded on a heath (VCH, Middlesex vol.3 (1962) p87).

North Beaver to the south west of the open fields, and judging from its name, shape and location, the *Heath Field.* Removing these two latest assarts onto the heath gives an earlier landscape at (II) where the large area between the two open fields (*Heston Town Field* and *West Field*) forms a large and distinctive cattle-drift at Heston End while the North Hide Heath common still remains. Removing the later hamlet of Heston End (which must post-date Heston) and the two large common fields leads to an earlier landscape of Heston on the common edge (as its name suggests) predating the development of open field farming. While it can not be said for certain where the settlement was at this time, VCH (1962) vol.3 p.87 suggests the settlement of Heston was centred upon its church which was probably there in the late 11th century. In part (III) the remains of what was probably a former cattle-drift onto the heath can be seen above the church. An understanding of the development of these cattle-drifts and greens can be helped by reference to figure 16. Interpreting the landscape in this way somewhat changes the way in which open fields historically relate to surrounding inclosures. While it may normally be considered that the smaller, irregular fields around Heston are the result of piecemeal inclosures of the open fields, it may be that they represent the remains of an earlier and less communal farming pattern which predated the development of the open fields

BORDER GREENS

As has been noted, common greens may also form the boundary between two territories[19] in which case they may also be border greens. Border greens, however, need not always be commons, for other wastes such as heaths and marshes may be colonised to form greens. Another type of residual green - that is greens formed organically out of the residuum of some other type of landscape feature, are those formed from the remains of territorial boundaries. These are termed *border greens.* In common with the other type of residual greens, border greens are typically to be found in areas where a settlement pattern of hamlets and scattered farmsteads predominates, rather than one of nucleated villages, together with weak manorial structure, underdeveloped open field systems and little sense of agricultural community. They are therefore rarely to be found down the champion village belt of central England but are more frequent in the wood pasture zones on either side of the village belt (see chapter 4). Warner (1987) has made a study of this type of green in Suffolk. Figure 25 shows some typical shapes of border greens, these are in Hertfordshire in the 18th century. Figure 24 b shows part of Felversham and its adjoining parish. While it is a common rather than a green, it shows that even in champion areas such as Bedfordshire with their restricted commons, the territorial borders were often marked by strips of common land. The figure clearly shows common land from the edge of the open field strips up to the parish boundary.

To explain what is meant by a border green and how they were formed a simple hypothetical model is used as with commons greens above, and then illustrated with some examples from around the country. Figure 23 shows their theoretical development.

(I) To begin with, there is an old nucleus or administrative centre to a territory - not generally a village or large settlement cluster but maybe a hall or manorial centre or farmstead surrounded by inclosures in an agricultural unit. The space between the inclosed agricultural units is uninclosed land - in reality *green space* (see chapter 1). This forms the waste between the territories and as precise boundaries have probably not been formalised, they act

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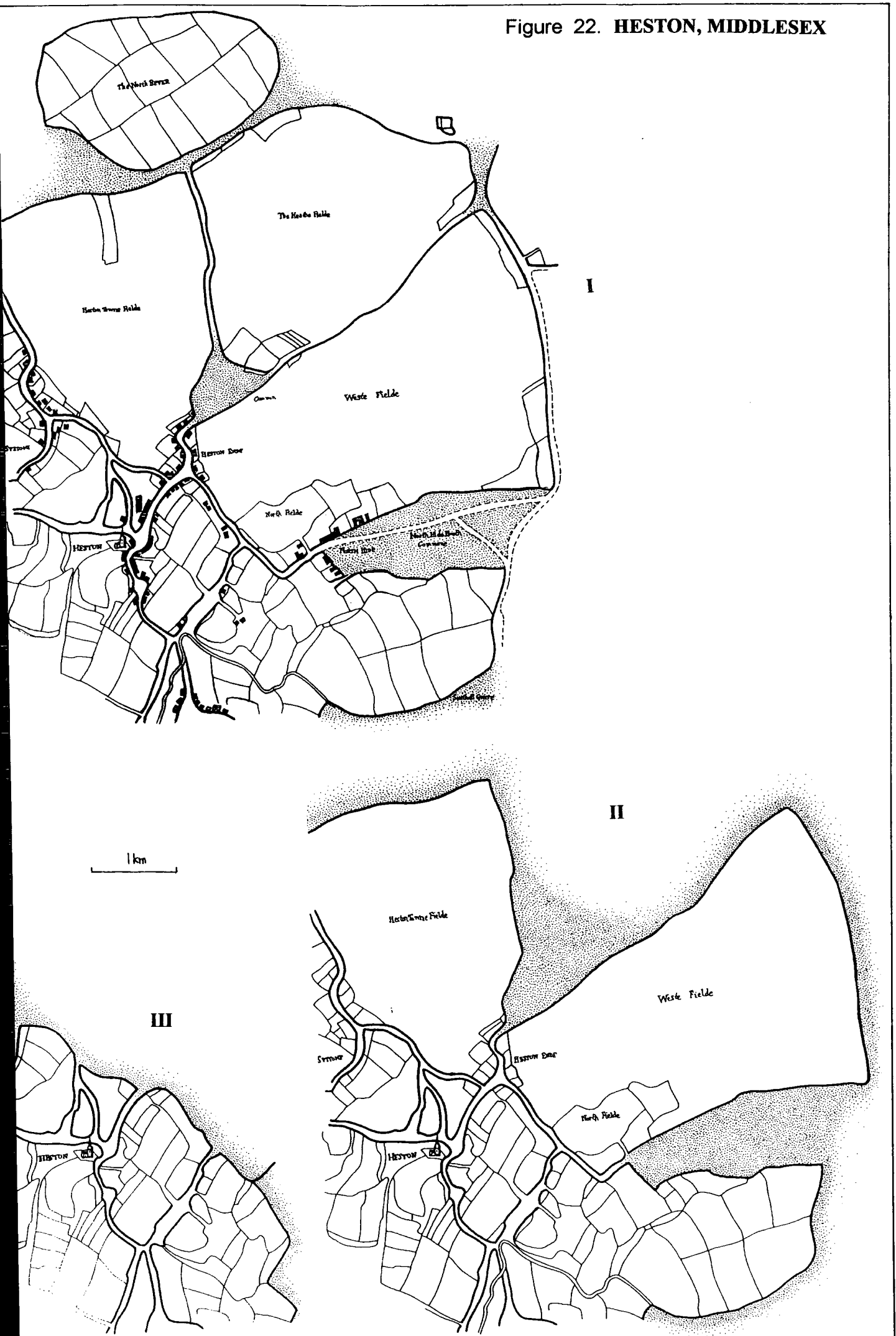
[19] Most boundaries were formalised relatively recently (see Winchester 1990) especially over common and former commons which themselves formed the boundary and are characterised by very straight present boundaries.

Figure 22. **HESTON, MIDDLESEX**



Source: Glover (1635)

as a buffer zone of no-man's land between the separate territories which form ample common grazing and can be eaten into by assarting if needed.

(II) and (III) As agriculture expands onto the wastes, inclosures are made up towards the borders of the territories forming typical strips of green space or even green lanes.

(IV) From this landscape pattern of territories separated by proto-greens along their boundaries, all that is needed to form a border green is the migration of settlement to these greens. The possible reasons and conditions for migration are numerous and are dealt with below. Such settlements formed around greens in this way are typically called something *'green'*, often associated with place-names ending in *'street'* or *'end'*, (for example Pinner Green, West End or Bodham Street).

Parish, township and manorial boundaries often follow such greens. However, moving on to some real examples, border greens are unfortunately sometimes more difficult to identify from the landscape than other types of residual green. Whereas, for example, common greens are formed from relatively stable landscape features (most commons survived at least until the 18th century and are well documented) the land around old nucleii has generally been subject to much change as agriculture is obviously a far more intensive use of the land than grazing on the common wastes. Such change has been taking place from early times, well before it could be documented on any maps. While the typical shape of some border greens and green lanes can be clearly seen from modern or 19th century maps, deducing what has happened in the landscape can be much more difficult, it often being necessary to rely on the pattern of assumed ancient nucleii and field patterns.

Thwaite Common in Norfolk provides a good example of settlement around a common or large green along a parish boundary. Figures 24 a and 24 b show the area around Thwaite Common from Faden's map of the 1790s, the 2nd edition OS 6" map of the 1890s and the modern OS 1:50,000 map. The two areas shown on the map in Figure 24 a are the modern civil parishes of Erpingham and Alby with Thwaite which closely approximate to the ancient parishes (although there has been some amalgamation).[20] The green forms the boundary between the parishes of Alby, Thwaite, Erpingham and Calthorpe.

By the 1790s, Erpingham, Alby and Thwaite all had isolated churches with the main focus of settlement around Thwaite Common. These churches are all ancient in origin.[21] Calthorpe had about 8 buildings clustered around the church. If Wade-Martins (1980) is to be believed, (see footnote on p. 133) it may be assumed that former nucleations around the churches decayed at some time in the Middle Ages and settlement shifted to the greens. Without archaeological evidence for each site it is difficult to know for certain whether the parishes were ever nucleated or previously had a dispersed settlement pattern. The modern OS maps in figure 24 a show that there are manorial centres around Calthorpe church and Alby church (Manor Farm and a Hall). There are 3 further possible manorial centres in Alby giving a total of 4 in Alby, 2 in Thwaite, 2 in Erpingham and 1 in Calthorpe. There is further evidence for previous nucleation in the name of *Town Green* by Thwaite church on the modern map, perhaps hinting

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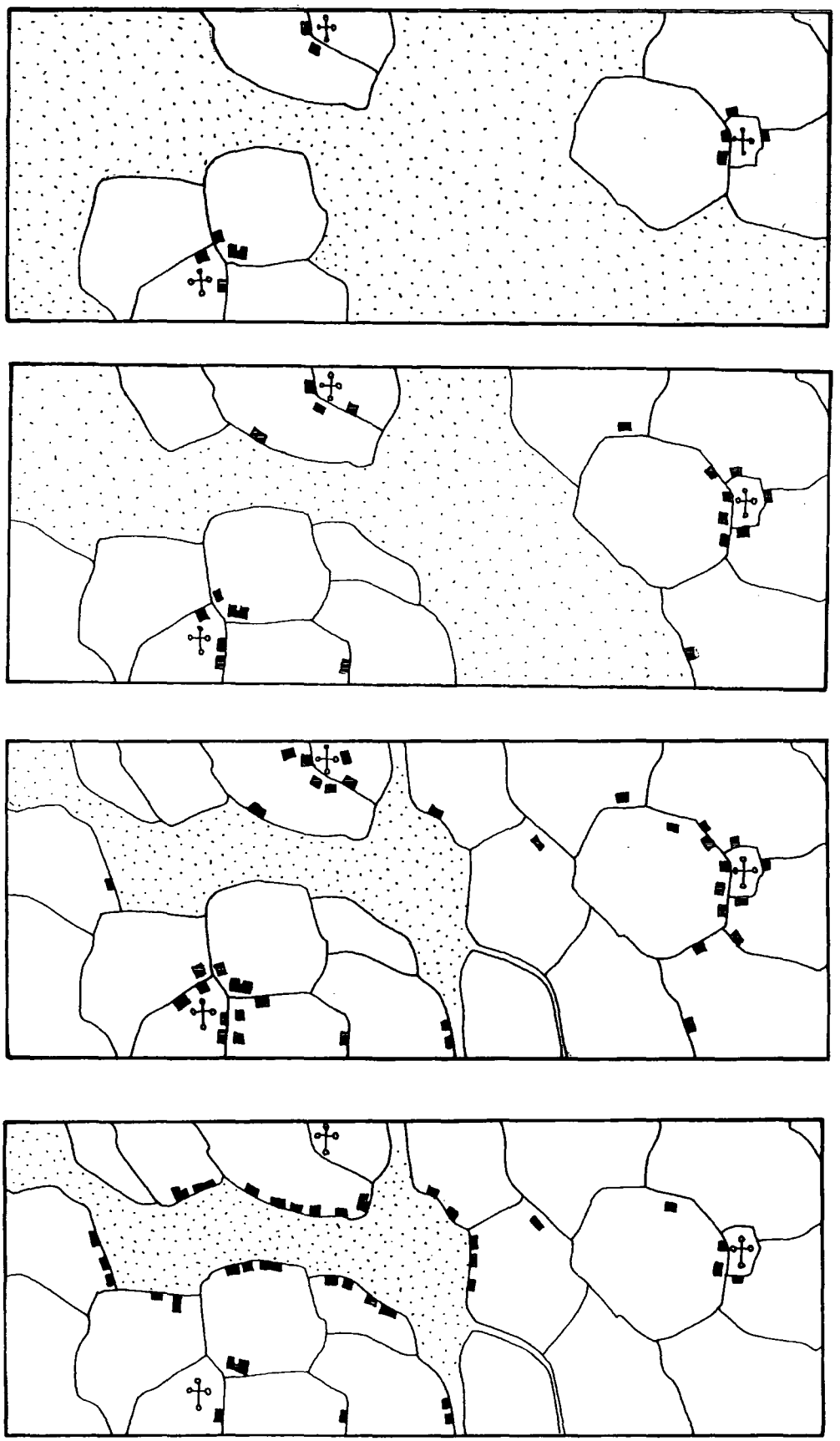
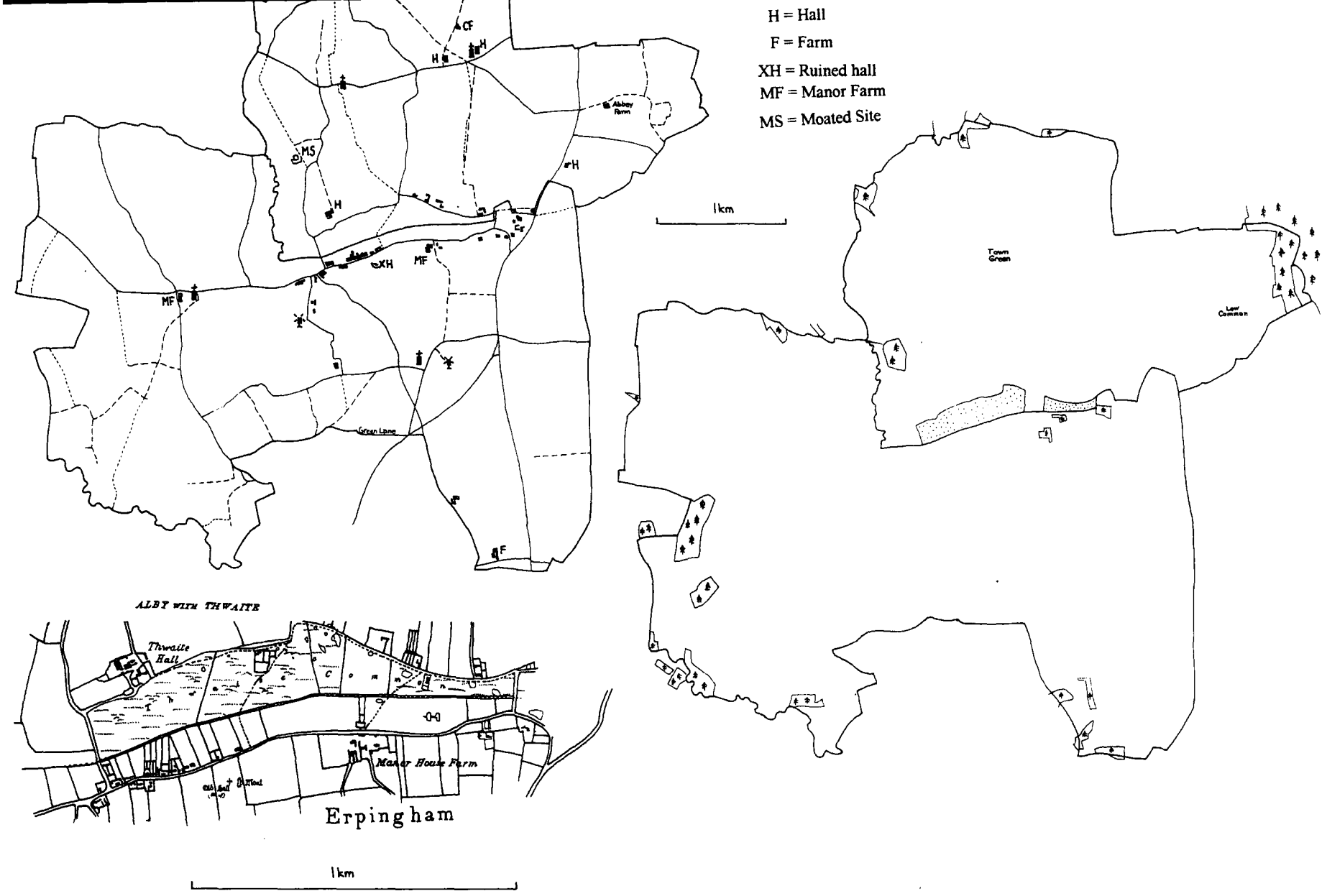
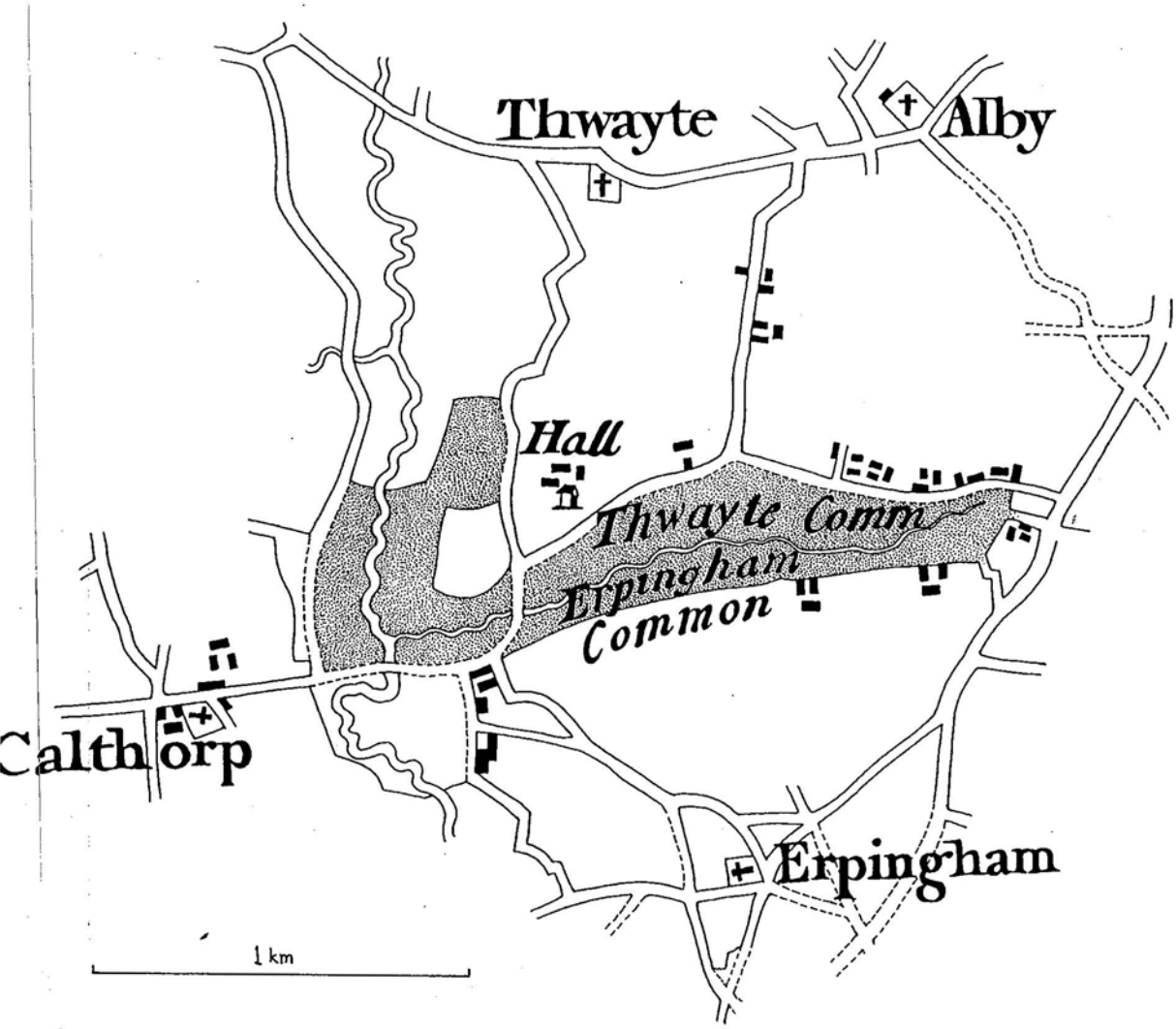
[20] This is detailed by Youngs (1980). Erpingham, which gives its name to the two hundreds of North and South Erpingham, gained civil jurisdiction over Calthorpe ancient parish in 1935. Similarly, the union of in 1884 of the ancient parishes of Alby and Thwaite created the present civil parish of Alby with Thwaite.

[21] Bryant (1905) list their rectors which date from at least 1244 at Erpingham, 1304 at Calthorpe, 1312 at Alby and 1322 at Thwaite. Furthermore, the church fabric would suggest even earlier origins. Pevsner (1962) finds St. Ethelbert's at Alby and St. Mary's at Erpingham mostly decorated gothic (c.1290-c.1350), St. Margaret's at Calthorpe early English (13th century) while Thwaite church has a Norman tower.

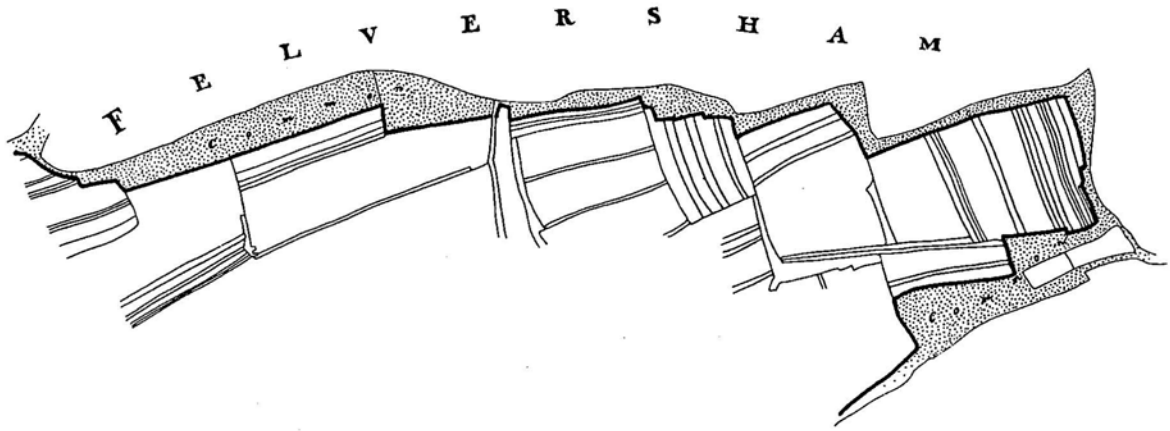
Figure 23. **DEVELOPMENT OF BORDER GREENS**




H = Hall
F = Farm
XH = Ruined hall
MF = Manor Farm
MS = Moated Site
CF
H
MS
XH
MF
F
Abbey Farm
Green Lane
1km
Town Green
Low Common
ALBY WITH THWAITE
Thwaite Hall
Manor House Farm
Erpingham
1km



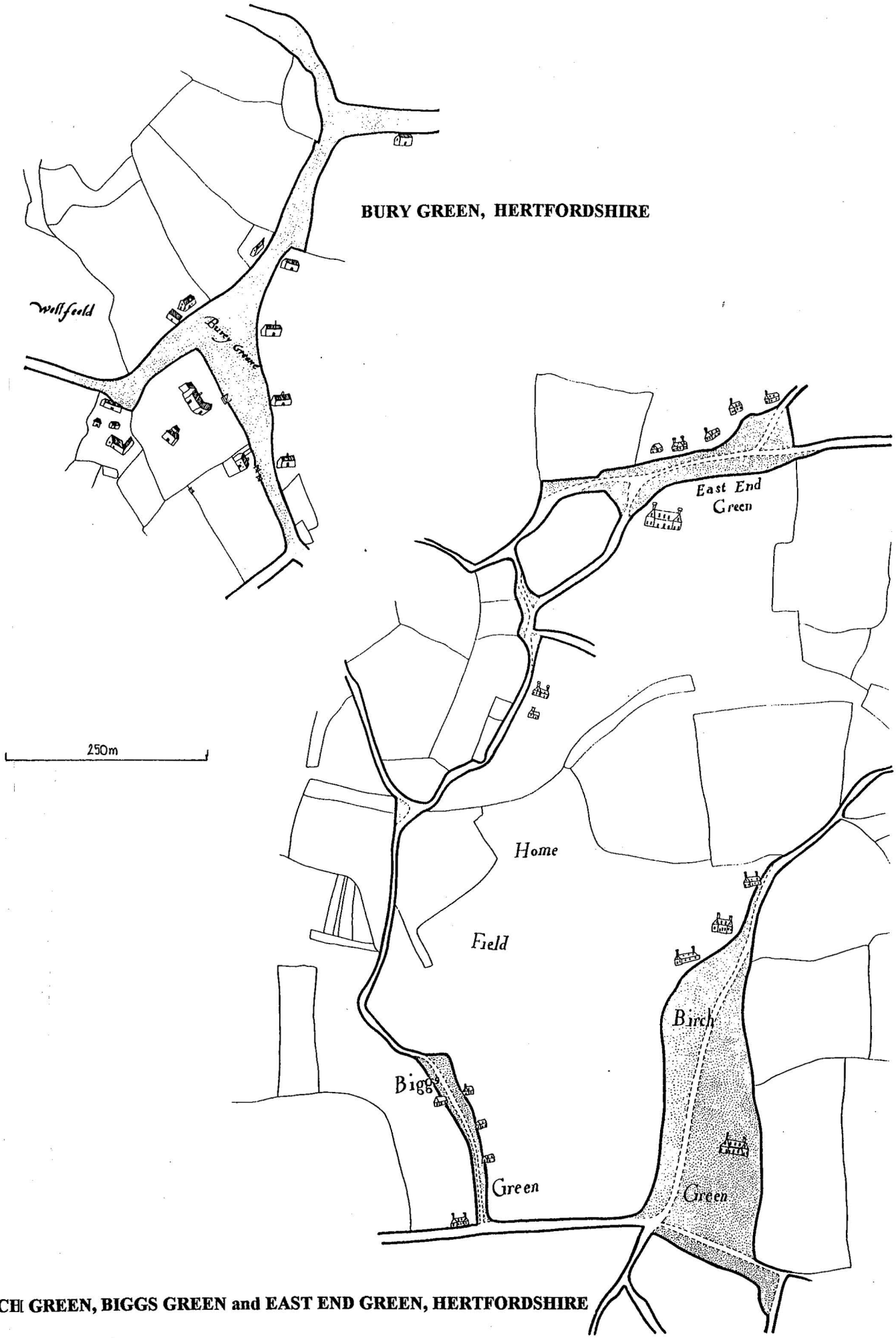
THWAITE COMMON, NORFOLK *Source: Faden (1797)*



FELVERSHAM, BEDFORDSHIRE 1798

Figure 24 b. **BORDER GREENS**

Figure 25. **BORDER GREENS**



BIRCH GREEN, BIGGS GREEN and EAST END GREEN, HERTFORDSHIRE

at the former presence of a nucleation around a green. With 4 halls on the edge of the common it would suggest that settlement shifted there at an early date. A visit to the area confirms its present character and landscape has changed little since Faden's time.

MEADOW GREENS

The third type of residual green is one which has been identified in Norfolk by Wade-Martins (1980) but may occur elsewhere. He found that settlement shifted in the Middle Ages to previously unsettled and unfarmed damper parts of the parish which had long previously been used for common grazing. Williamson's study of Norfolk gives the distinction between *low commons* and *high commons*, the high commons being on patches of poorly drained acid sands and gravels, the low commons being fens and moors in damp, low-lying areas. Taylor (1973) explains the formation of the green at Great Shelford, Cambridgeshire as the residuum of old meadowland. The two original Anglo Saxon villages were separated by a triangular area of meadowland. As both villages grew, houses were built along the edge of the meadow and the two villages eventually joined and became one settlement with a central open space forming the green. Figure 27 shows an example of a meadow green. The 16th century map of the church and green shows it on a piece of marshy land next to the River Glaven

OTHER TYPES OF GREEN

FOREST GREENS

Rather than being strictly a type of green, forest greens refer more to their location. It is possible for all types of green to be located in a forest. The only real difference that occurs when a green is within a forest is that it becomes subject to forest law. This is discussed in chapter 2.1.

TOWN GREENS

Since the mid 19th century, legislation concerning village greens has expressly included town greens as well. Expansion of major cities since the 19th century has swallowed up many villages which were once separate causing many former village greens to now be in urban areas. London and Birmingham are good examples of this. See London section, chapter 2.3

London Greens

Chapter 2.3 has shown that the great majority of London greens are of the residual type (see p. 111) with green names. Warner (1987) highlights the similarities between many London greens and his study of Suffolk greens and mentions Wood Green, Golders Green and Norwood Green. The study of Twickenham Green shows the origins and development of a green of this type within London.

Suburban Greens

Nearly all the suburbs of outer London are less than 150 years old (many date from the 1920s and 30s) and most suburban landscapes are radically different from their rural predecessors. A closer look, however, reveals that this is not always the case. In Ealing, a west London suburb, many greens and common still remain and show the considerable effect that old greens and commons have on shaping the present landscape.[22]

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[22] Early medieval Ealing was probably mainly engaged in arable farming as there was a large amount of open field with comparatively small commons. (VCH, Middlesex vol 7 p. 100-172) There was a change to stock rearing in later medieval times which continued, accompanied by inclosure and by the 18th century little remained of the open fields. VCH explains how this change of agriculture produced a shortage of common grazing. A stint had become necessary by 1474 and various groups were repeatedly excluded from then

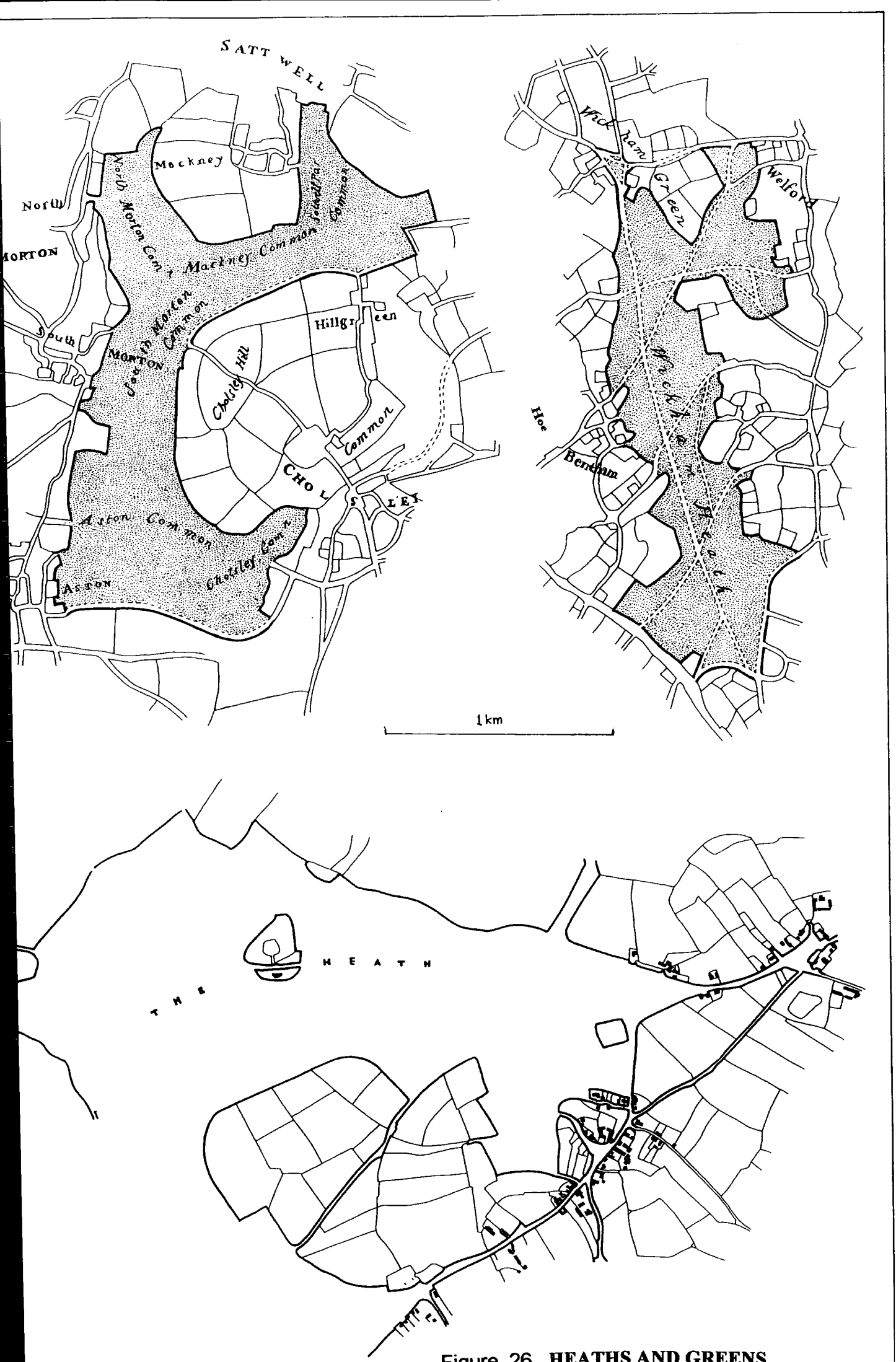
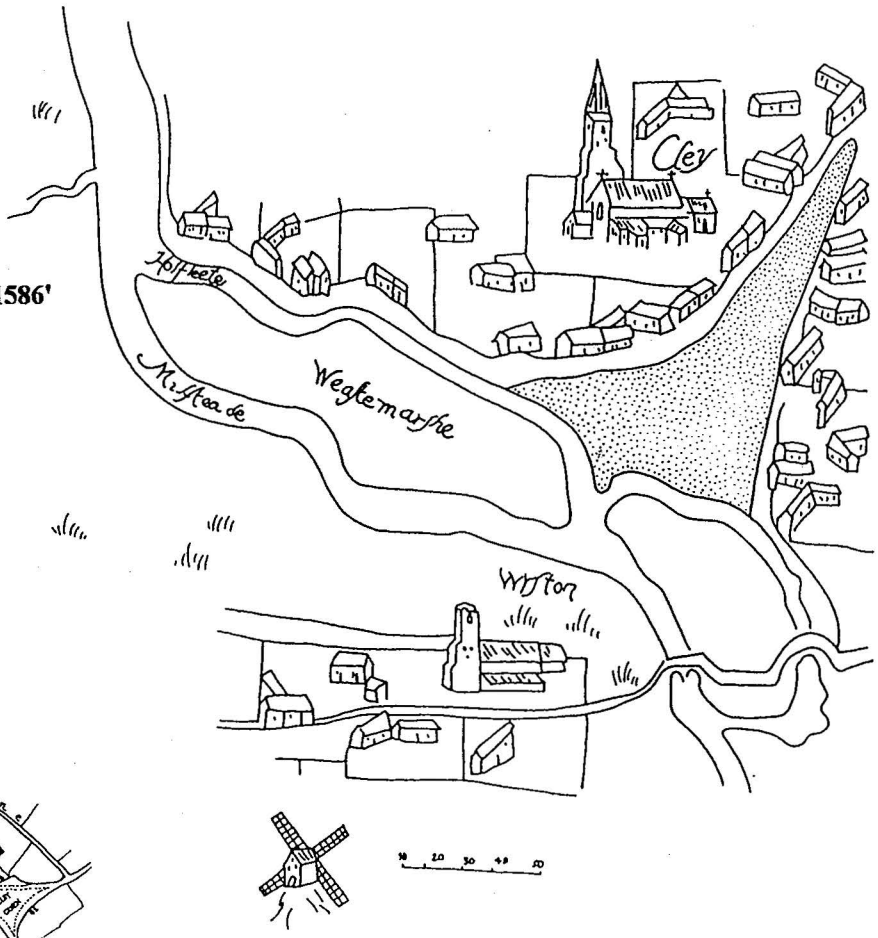
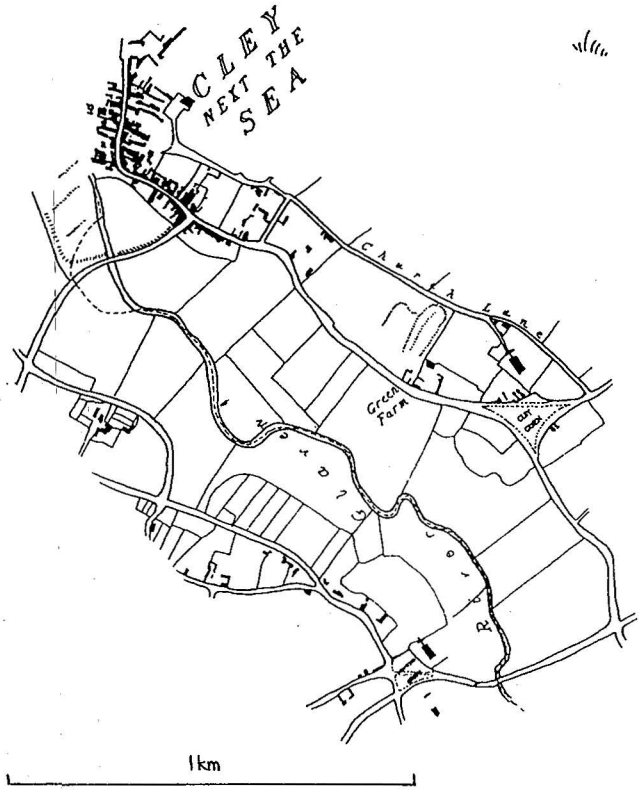


Figure 26. **HEATHS AND GREENS**

Figure 27. **MEADOW GREENS**

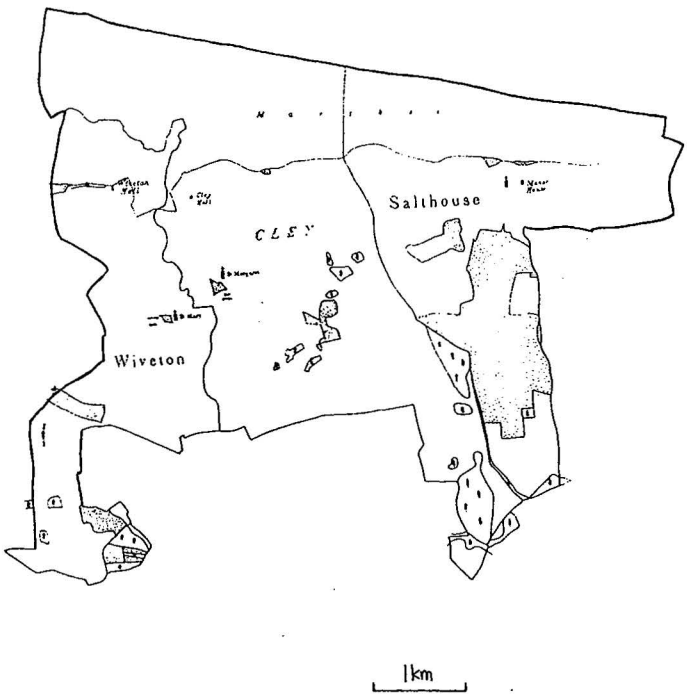
'A map of Blakeney Haven and Port of Cley 1586'





CLEY, NORFOLK 1894

Source: 2nd Ed. OS 6" 1882



COMMONS

Any useful study of village greens must include something on commons for the two are closely related. As has been seen in chapter 1 the difference between greens and commons is not always clear, but while the division between the two may be very fine, sometimes a common is unmistakeable as anything else. Many greens were formed out of former commons (see above) and many present greens were once commons.

RECREATIONAL LAND

In most parts of the country, registered greens include some recreation grounds and allotments. In most cases, these have been excluded from the study as not being true greens. These are typically smallish fields owned by the parish for recreational use and may be used as football and cricket pitches or have recreational equipment such as swings or a climbing frame. Some may be relatively recent acquisitions or gifts to the parish and some may be genuine inclosure awards allotted to the parish poor to compensate for their loss of common rights. Very few recreation grounds registered as village greens now have common rights. For example, Figure 28 shows a recreation allotment in Bedfordshire which has been made out of a former village green, the remainder of the green being inclosed for exclusive use and control.

This chapter has shown that a classification of greens depending on their origins is a largely successful method in providing a working classification but terminological difficulties and problems of definition inevitably arise. The broad division into planned and unplanned greens covers two *types* of origins but intervening origins between these two extremes in practice account for most greens. Furthermore, origins and morphologies are often interelated. Greens are thus the result of abstractions of common waste and pastures by planned efforts and also by accidental factors.

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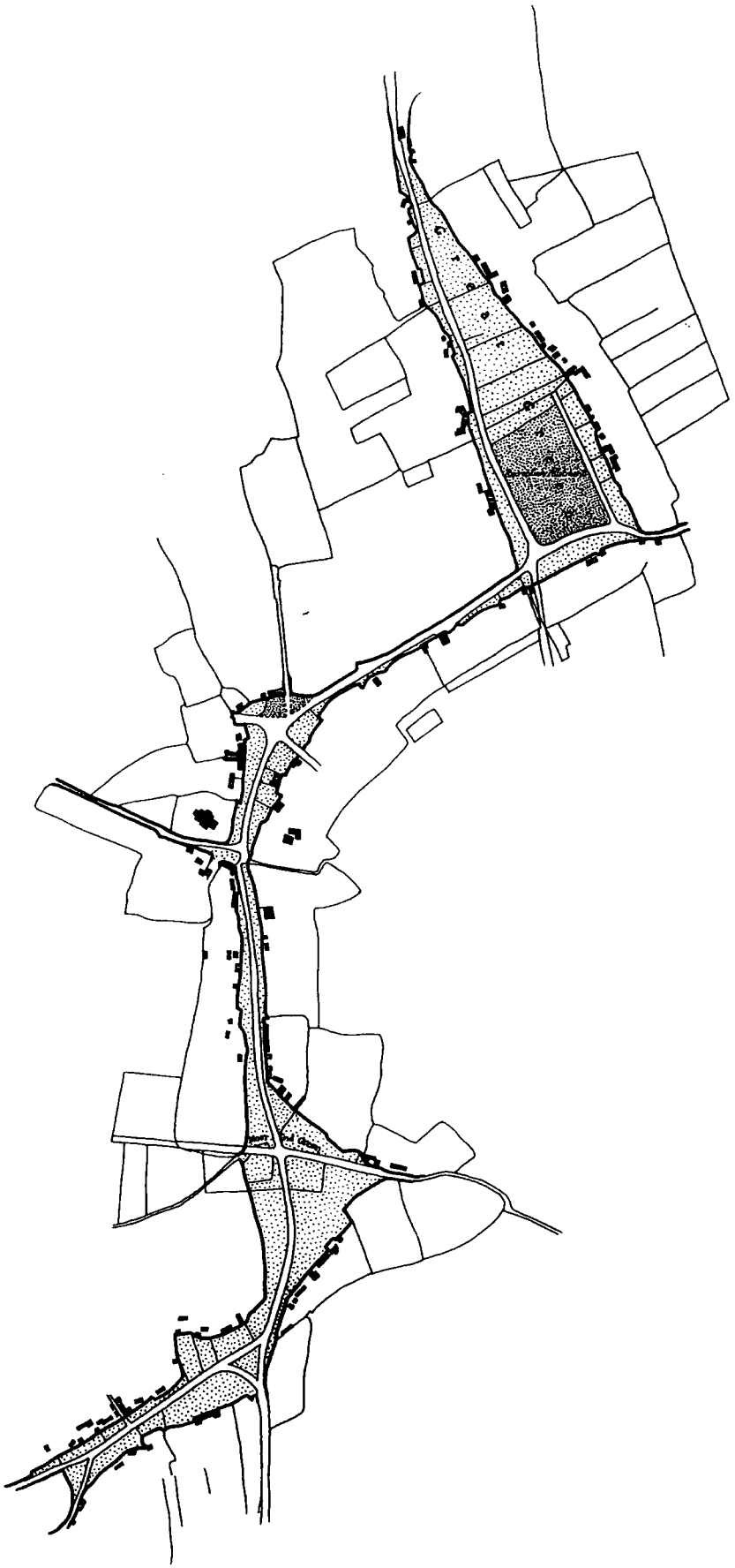
onwards. The shortage of grazing and value attributed to these commons probably ensured their survival into the 18th century. Roque's map of 1770 shows numerous greens and common in Ealing, the main ones being Ealing Green, Ealing Common, Ealing Haven. Ealing Dean and Castle Bear Common to the north. Settlement was centred around Ealing and the Green with some cottages around Ealing Haven and on one side of Ealing dean with various scattered farmsteads throughout the area. The present landscape of Ealing, although it is almost entirely built up and suburbanised from the 19th century still retains a large amount of surviving greens and commons. Ealing Green, Ealing Common and most of Ealing Haven have survived, although most of Ealing Dean and all of Castle Bear Common have gone, these remaining greens providing distinctive and valuable features of the landscape.

igure 28. **RECREATIONAL ALLOTMENT**



hill, Bedfordshire

75m

Chapter 4

NATIONAL DISTRIBUTION

This chapter examines the national distribution of the types of green reviewed in chapter 3. This covers the greens themselves and also distributions of ownership classes, common rights and the creatures included in these rights. Some smaller scale distributions provide deeper analysis.

Having clarified the legal position of village greens and discussed the different types which are and have been present in the landscape of England, the study is completed by a description and an attempt to explain and account for their distribution. An appraisal of the distribution of selected types of green has been made possible by the construction of a national database of registered greens[1] from which these various distributions have been mapped both nationally and on more local scales.[2]

Initial comparison of the distribution of registered greens with that of nucleated settlements produced some unexpected results. It may reasonably be expected for village greens to be found where villages are to be found but a comparison with the distribution of 19th century nucleated settlement shows no clear relationship between the distribution of villages and village greens (see Figure 32 a). While in northern England the two distributions are rather similar, with concentrations of both villages and greens to be found in the North riding, eastern Durham, towards the coast of Northumberland, and along north Cumberland and the Eden valley, in southern central England, the two distributions tend to be more dissimilar. In various parts of the country there can be found areas of dense village concentrations with few greens and areas of dense greens associated with areas without nucleated settlement. It is, therefore, clearly not a case of greens being lost from some areas more than others, hiding a former distribution once identical to that of nucleated settlement.

In moving towards an explanation of the distribution, these results posed a number of questions relating to both the quality of the data regarding its collection and its relation to past distributions, and also relating to the precise types and categories of land being mapped. It is crucial when analysing distributions of this sort to clearly understand the nature of the data and the method which has been used to collect it, together with an appreciation of the degree to which the present distribution is affected by uneven survival of past distributions due to various circumstances.

In determining the degree to which the distribution either on one hand reflects what is in the landscape or on the other is an artefact of the data, two sets of factors must be considered; the longterm factor of differing degrees of survival of greens in different areas and the shorter term factor of registration which occurred in the 1960s (which forms the data set used for this study). The longterm factor of survival is one which can greatly affect the distribution and is also something which can be very difficult to determine in its extent. Two contrasting areas of dense greens and very scarce greens, for example, may be due to greater loss in one area from 18th or 19th century parliamentary inclosures rather than there being one area where greens never developed. The important question this raises is one of the historical significance of what the data now represents. To what extent is the distribution a product of what has been destroyed ? Has the destruction and loss of greens been uneven enough to significantly alter the national or local distributions ? This leads to the larger question

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1 See chapter 2.2

2 The database was constructed on dBase IV and contains over 4000 records each of 11 fields of data covering name of green, acreage, ownership, common rights and a national grid reference for each green.

of the extent to which land ownership has played a part in their destruction and preservation.

The shorter term factor which could affect the distribution is that of registration both in terms of data collection methods and the precise types of land which had been registered. Considering first how the data was collected, any regional variations of collection methods or intensity could have profound effects on the resulting overall distribution. The data was originally compiled in the 1960s under the **Commons Registration Act 1965** following the recommendations of the Royal Commission on Common Land (RCCL 1955-58).[3] It was collected by local authorities at county and county borough level under statutory guidelines. The precise procedures of registration are discussed in chapter 2.2 but basically it was the responsibility of the local authority to compile and maintain a register of village greens and common land upon application by the public or other interested body. This meant there could be great regional differences in public interest in registration. For example, the late 1960s marked the early years of the popular conservation movement which may have had the effect of maximising the registration of potentially registerable land in fashionable or enlightened areas like the Cotswolds contrasting with the nearby but very conservative and in some ways underdeveloped area of England west of the River Severn. In general, it would be expected that the south of England, especially the South East would be more likely to be favourably aware of registering small pieces of (common) land in that area than the more backward North. This is not to say that many greens were not registered in the North, especially in Yorkshire and Durham. In county Durham, for example, many of the greens are very large, having survived over the years in the highly conservative environment of the estates of the Bishop and the Dean and Chapter, the greens themselves remaining such important and well known foci of the nucleated settlement and their inhabitants, they could not easily escape registration. In the more conservation-conscious South East, however, a greater degree of registration of less obviously registerable land may have occurred creating a denser distribution in these areas than the actual landscape would suggest.[4] The degree to which this has affected the distribution is difficult to determine but it is an important factor to be aware of.

As has been seen, there are some problems to confront when analysing such distributions, and the degree to which the results are affected by artefacts of the data rather than representing what is in the landscape is a factor which must be considered when providing an explanatory interpretation. A further problem which must be added to these is the matter of eliminating false greens. Registered greens have been found to include some land which because it has been registered, is now legally village green but has not historically been a village green. For example, Berkshire has 11 registered village greens which are actually recreation grounds rather than greens. Most counties contain registered land which is not, as has been seen in chapter 1, '*green space*'. It was important to eliminate these false greens which could have been clouding the real distribution.[5] The information used to make the decision as to whether the green was a

[3] See chapter 2.2.

[4] This is in some ways similar to early distributions of archaeological finds which really showed the locations of active archaeological units rather than any useful underlying distribution.

[5] This study has shown that nationally, one third of registered greens are '*false greens*' (see chapter 2.2).

true green or a false green was the name of the land as recorded in the register. From this data, 9 sets of green types have been noted and using these different types, selected distributions of one or more of these sets have been mapped. When discussing the relatively large number of distributions to follow, it is important to consider exactly what types of land these maps represent. Chapter 3 discussed the various types of green which can be found in the landscape and in order to produce national distributions of these, the different types identified in the last chapter had to be related to what had been registered in the 1960s.[6] Using fictitious cases as examples, the following types of entry have been identified

Code	*Example*	*Name*
VGVG	The village green, Woodley Woodley village green	**'Village Greens'**

These are registered greens which contain the term '*village green*' on the register. There can be little doubt that the great majority of these are what are publicly and commonly meant by the term '*village green*' - areas of communal grass in the space formed by surrounding houses.

VGUG The Green, Woodley **'Unspecific Greens'**

Registered as '*The Green*' rather than '*village green*' or '*something green*'. These are probably mostly integral village greens as above.

VGGN Woodley Green **'Green Names'**

There are *registered* greens with '*green*' as a secondary and separate element to the place-name. It is likely, however, that while some of these refer to settlements with the '*green*' element being part of the place-name, some refer to actual physical areas of grass or green.[7] Within this set of greens, two subsets have been identified - namely **VGGNC** and **VGGNS** which refer to the relatively frequent occurrences of '*Church Green*' and '*School Green*'.

These three sets together (VGVG, VGUG, VGGN) are what is left when false greens have been removed from the data and for this reason these together are called **'True Greens'**

GNPN Woodley Green **'Green Name Place Names'**

These form a *separate data set from the registers* and are taken from the OS Gazetteer of Britain. Unlike VGGN, these are all place-names with '*green*' as a secondary and separate element to the name.

VGFRA Woodley Recreation Allotment
VGFRG Woodley Recreation Ground
VGFR Woodley Memorial Gardens

The word '*green*' is not recorded in the register but these open spaces are registered by virtue of their recreational attachment (see chapter 3). Some are listed as allotments, some as grounds and others comprise gardens, sports pitches and the like. Some of these *may* contain elements of former greens or commons which were redistributed at general inclosure where some land was left for recreation and 'lawful games, sports and pastimes'. Most of these recreational greens, however, are false greens, and while

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[6] A precise match of types identified in chapter 3 with the sets selected for distribution would require and examination of a plan at a suitable scale of each of the 4,000+ greens which is clearly impractical. As with the elimination of false greens (above), the registered name has been used.

[7] "That's Woodley and that's (pointing to the ground) Woodley Green, as you might say that's Woodley church".

interesting as distributions in themselves, must be removed from the distribution map of true greens.

VGFLN Hunters' Patch, Woodley **'False Greens, Named Land'**

VGFLU Land at Woodley **'False Greens, Unnamed Land'**

These are other types of land which may or may not have a name and should also be removed from the distribution.

VGFCL The Common, Woodley

Sometimes commons are recorded in the registers of village greens. While the division between greens and commons is unclear, as has been discussed in chapter 1, commons are generally larger pieces of land over which there are or have been common rights or were manorial waste and need not be faced by houses along the edge. Some of the commons in this set are likely to be greens which have the local name '*common*' and inclusion of them in the village green register may be significant in this respect. This set, however, forms a small number of the total.[8] The separate registers for common land and village greens meant that the first 3 sets (VGVG, VGUG and VGGN) were also duplicated in the registers of common land. These have been coded **CLVG, CLUG** and **CLGN**. These have been added to their respective VG sets rather than treated separately.

A look at the national picture of registration shows the extent to which false greens have clouded the distributions. Nationally, '*true greens*' (VGVG, VGUG, VGGN, CLVG, CLUG and CLGN) account for only two thirds of all registered greens, the false greens being recreational and other land in roughly equal proportions.

Types of Green		**%**
VGVG		20.4
VGUG	True Greens	11.2
VGGN		17.8
VGFCL		1.3
VGFRA		2.0
VGFRG	False Greens	5.1
VGFR		9.2
VGFLN		10.3
VGFLU		6.0
CLVG		1.4
CLUG	True Greens	2.3
CLGN	(registered as commons)	12.9
Other		0.2

True Greens 67 %
False Greens 33 %

With this explanation of types of green sets and with the previously discussed caveats and reservations in mind, there now follows a description and discussion of the individual distributions themselves. Following the discussion of sources and an explanation of the different sets of greens identified, an introduction to the physical

[8] CLVG, CLTG and CLGN make up under 17 % of registered greens.

background of England and a view of settlement and nucleations provides the necessary context for the subsequent discussion of distributions.

CONTEXT TO THE DISTRIBUTIONS

Physical Regions

England may simply be divided by its physical structure into highland and lowland zones, the highlands of the Pennines sweeping up from Derbyshire to the Scottish borders including the Lake District, together with the North Yorkshire Moors and in the south west, Devon and Cornwall with Exmoor, typically subject to high rainfall with thin infertile soils generally unsuited to intensive arable cultivation. In contrast, the rest of the country is the lowland zone with more favourable soils and climate. The major escarpments are centred around a series of related escarpments sweeping up the middle of the country from the south Dorset coast up through to East Anglia and a second series running up through the Cotswolds, East Midlands up into Yorkshire, east of the Pennines up into Durham. There is a further series of escarpments following the North and South Downs. The land between and to the east of the escarpments is characterised by chalk and limestone geology, becoming drift through northern Essex and into East Anglia. To the west of the great central escarpment are the large areas of heavy clay lands interspersed with sands and gravels, becoming drift again in the far north and west.

Landscape and Farming Types

Related to its physical structure are the different types of landscape evident within England and methods by which the land can be worked. Figures 32 a and b show landscape and farming types of England. A comparison of the physical regions of England with its landscape and farming types shows some major general similarities but with much local variation in detail. For example, the escarpments of the North and South Downs inclose an area of forest and woodpasture landscape types which corresponds to a farming type of woodpasture with stock fattening. The East Anglian drift lands, however, cover an area of both woodpasture and heathland which does not entirely represent the boundary between woodpasture and mixed farming types. Clearly, the underlying physical structure of England can partly explain its landscape and farming types, but other factors are also at work.

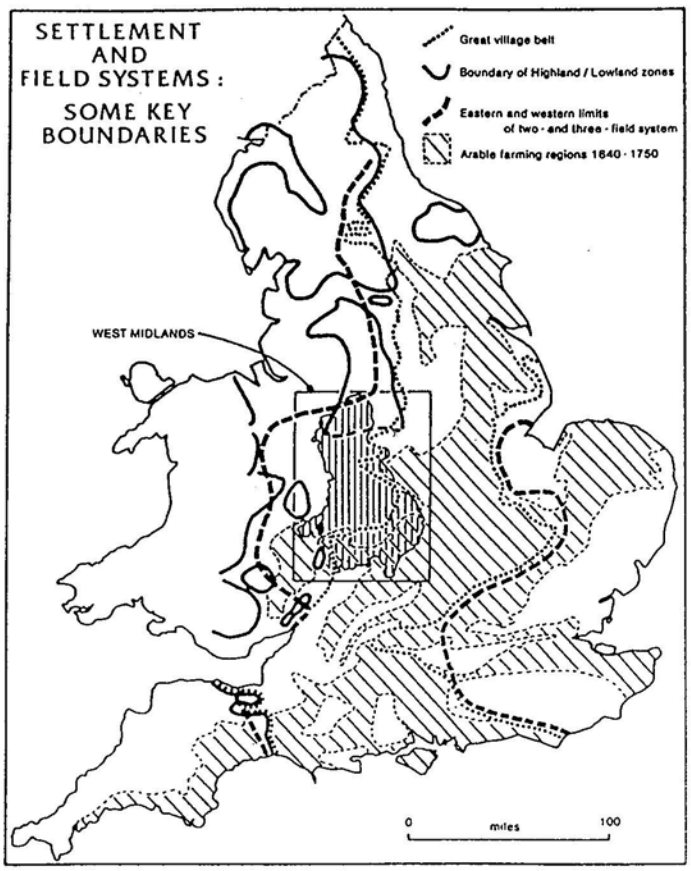
The View of Settlement

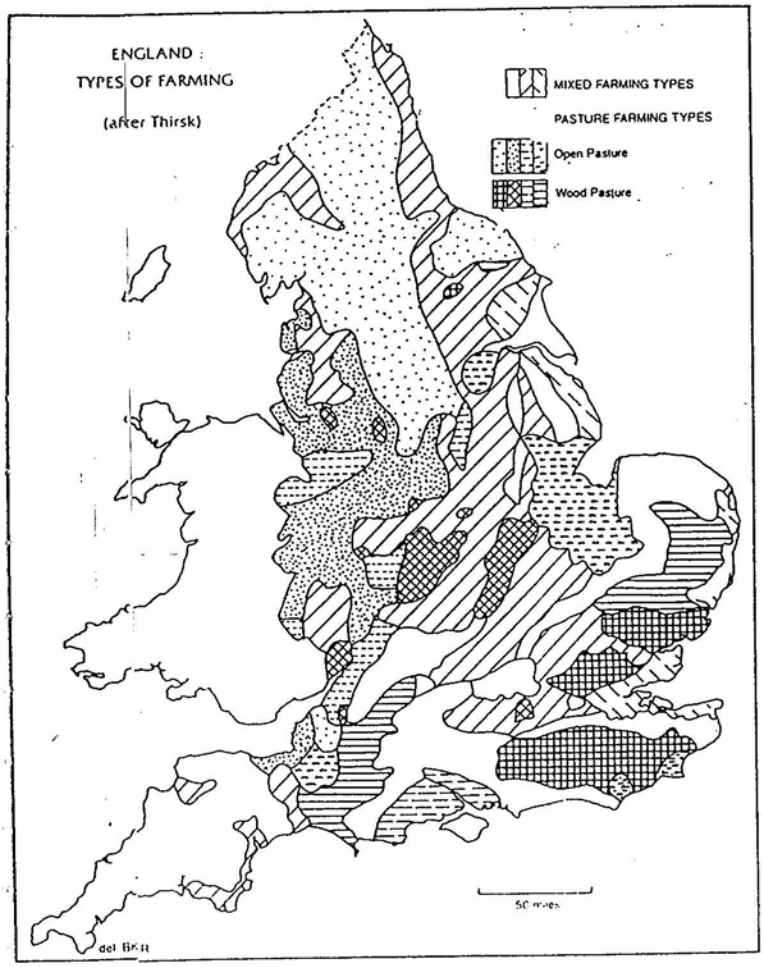
The subject of village greens is clearly directly linked to that of settlement. Rural settlement in England can vary in terms of nucleation from landscapes of large nucleated villages (as are found in Durham) to areas of isolated farmsteads (for instance, in parts of Devon). In between, there are settlements with varying degrees of dispersion and nucleation including smaller villages, loose strung-out villages, linked settlement clusters and hamlets. While all types of settlement normally occur in most parts of the country, there are clear regions where particular types dominate. Thorpe (1964) has produced a national map of settlement types which shows the correlation of nucleated settlement regions with champion regions with woodland zones generally associated with hamlets and isolated farmsteads.[9] A chorolpleth map of mid 19th century nucleated settlement (Figure 32 a) shows villages to be concentrated in a

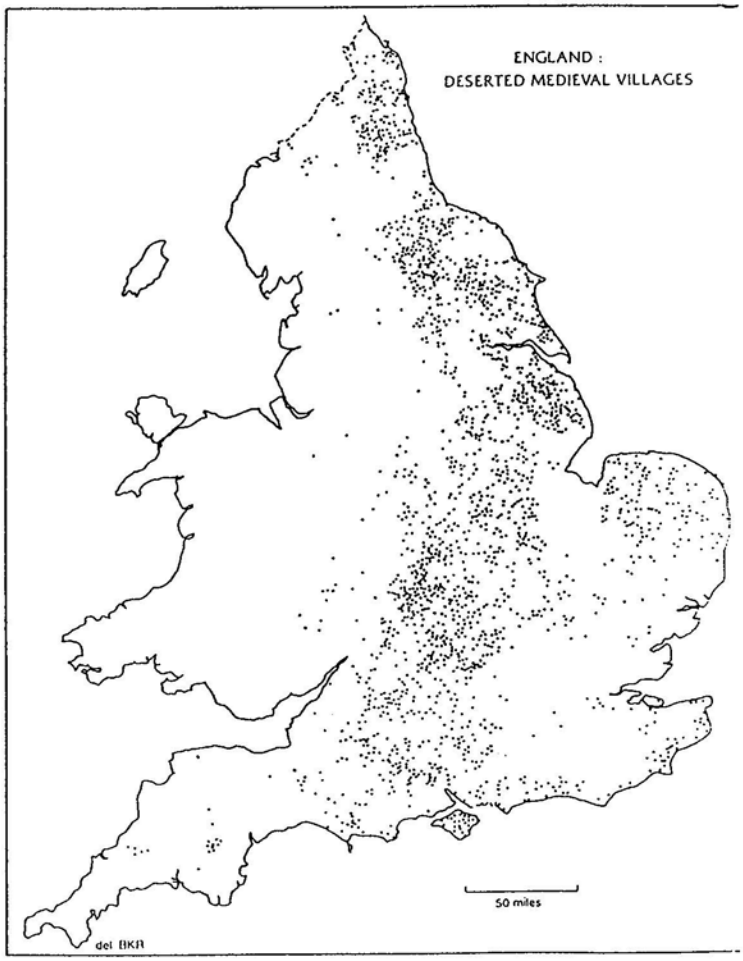
[9] See Figure 32c.

Figure 32 a. **CONTEXT TO NATIONAL DISTRIBUTIONS**



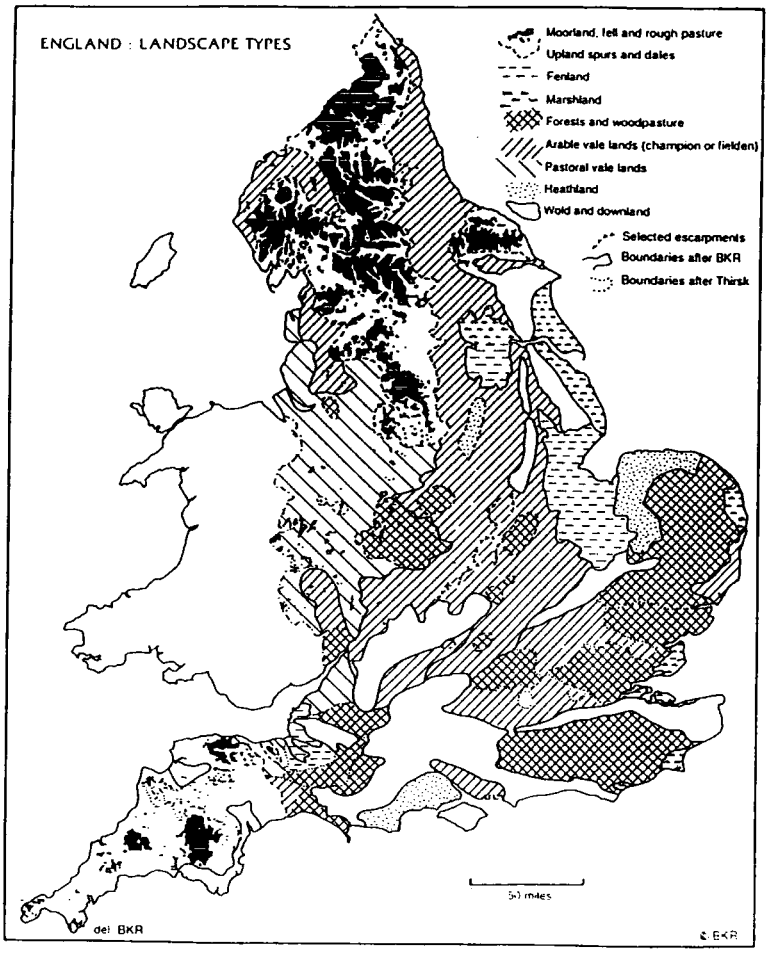




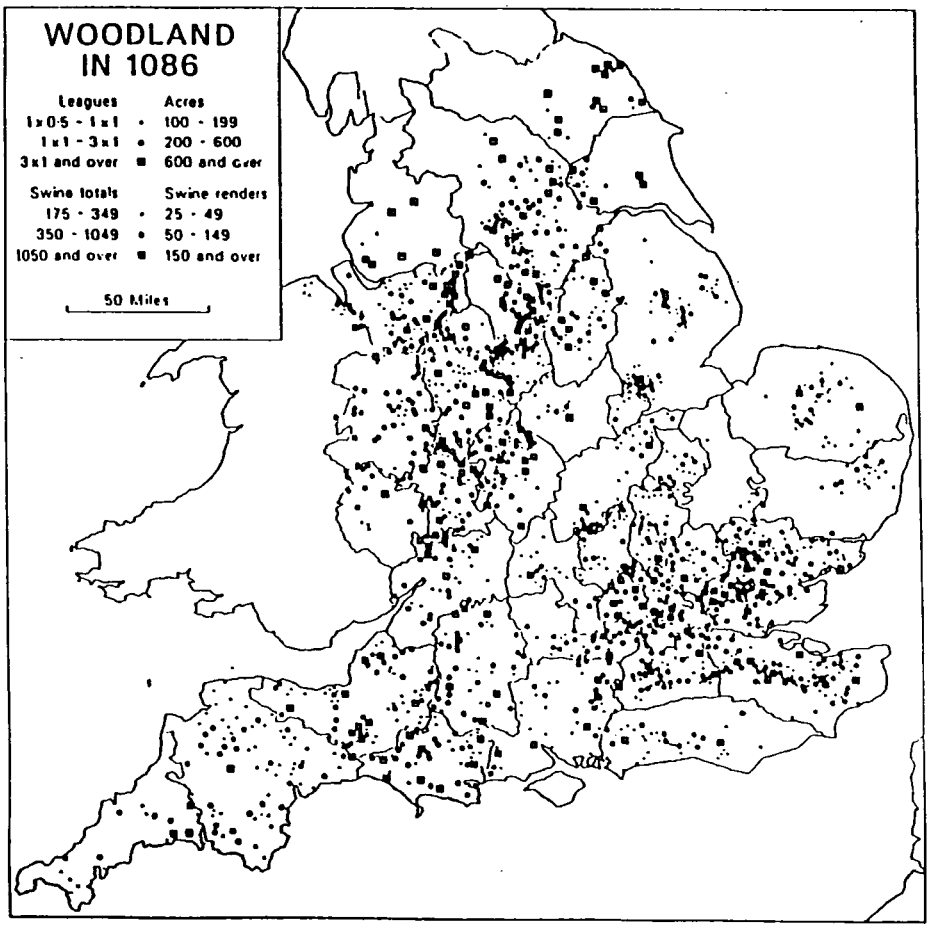


Source: Roberts

Figure 32 b. **CONTEXT TO NATIONAL DISTRIBUTIONS**



Source: Roberts



Source: Darby (1976)

Figure 32 c. **CONTEXT TO THE DISTRIBUTIONS**

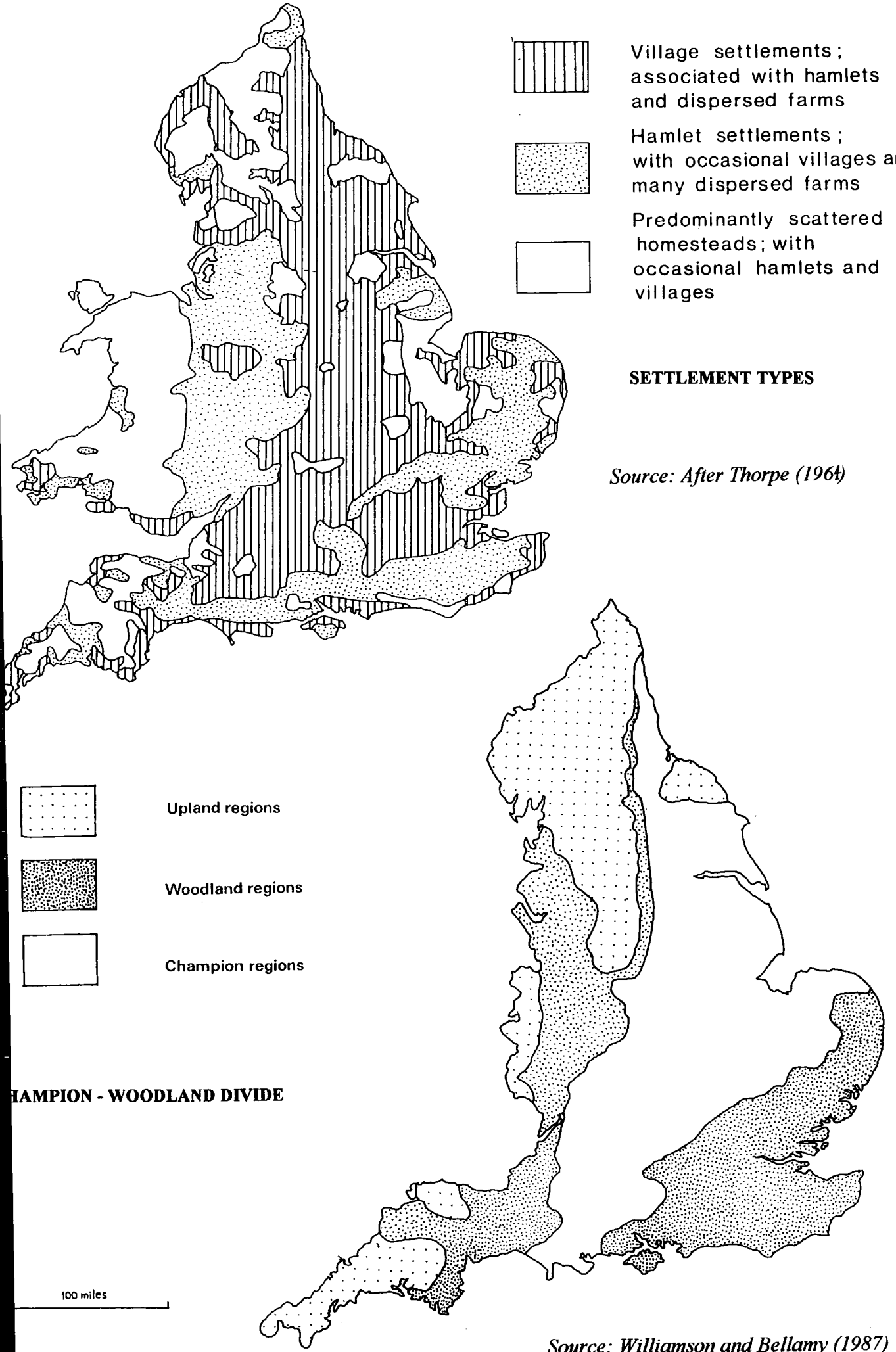
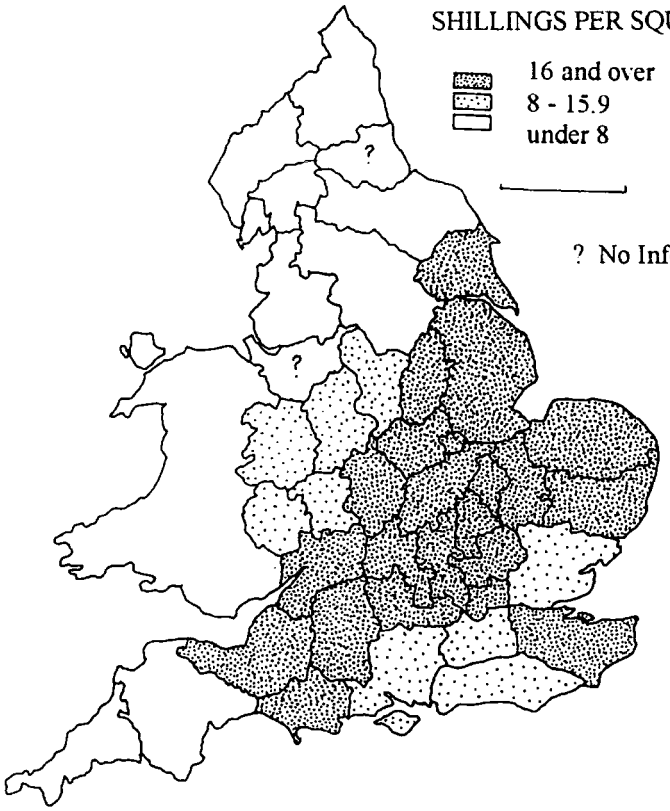
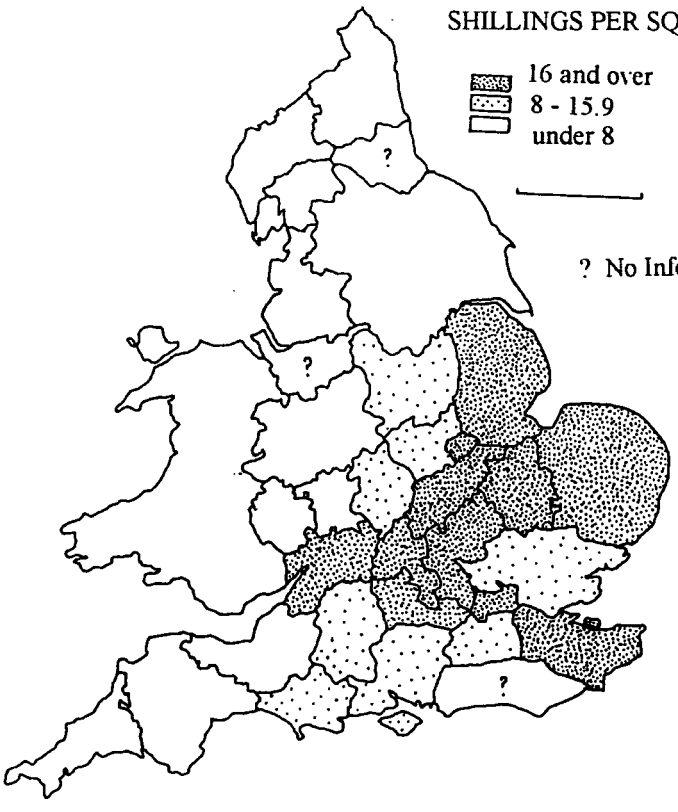


Figure 32 d. **CONTEXT TO THE DISTRIBUTIONS**



WEALTH ASSESSMENT 1225

Source: D rby (1976) based on Cazel (1961)



WEALTH ASSESSMENT 1334

Source: D rby (1976) based on Willard (1915)

great band running up the middle of England and are thus associated with champion landscapes.

Linking the physical landscape with settlement and social structure, England has long been classified, with some degree of success, into a large central zone of *champion* landscape, flanked on each side by two *woodland* regions. Such obvious differences in the landscape were first recorded in the 16th century. Landscape differences were apparent by then in terms of contrasting field systems, the extent of surrounding wastes and in settlement patterns. These were the direct result of farming methods and the process and extent of inclosure, which themselves were caused by various interlinked social and political factors. Champion communities were characterised by mixed farming methods of both arable and pastoral livestock rearing and typically had 2, 3 or 4 large common or open fields which were farmed communally in strips. Woodland regions differed from this by concentrating on stock rearing with any open fields small and numerous with many individually worked closes. The arable farming system of the champion zones needed the wastes to support it - as pasture for creatures to plough the fields (and also for milk, wool and meats) and the meadows to provide hay as winter feed for these animals. The wastes in these regions were therefore highly valued and under threat from increasing arable. In woodland regions on the other hand, with their pastoral farming, the wastes were much more extensive and not threatened by erosion from the arable.

A third aspect of landscape contrasts between the two zones is that of settlement. Champion regions were typically settled with large nucleated villages surrounded by open fields with few buildings before the next village, whereas in woodland regions settlement tended to be much more dispersed. Where village did occur they were smaller and more strung-out with many hamlets and isolated farmsteads. Closely linked to these landscape differences, whether controlling them or controlled by them, are the social and political factors of manorial structure, inheritance patterns and temperament. Champion regions had not just open fields, but a system of customary agriculture. Villages acted in a communal way with a highly organised social community and strong manorial discipline. Woodland communities had less social organisation, were less communal and with many centres of settlement, manorial discipline was harder to enforce. Furthermore, stronger manorial power in champion zones was able to exert more control on inheritance procedures and enforce primogeniture whereas woodlanders were free to practice partible inheritance. Inhabitants of the two regions tended to differ in temperament with those in champion zones more civil and co-operative in outlook and those of the woodlands more stubborn, rebellious and dissenting. It is difficult to determine if this cultural difference was the result of social organisation and customary agriculture, or whether their temperaments contributed towards maintaining the different systems.

In addition to and closely related to these factors, another great shaper of the 16th century and present day landscape was the process and extent of inclosure. In champion zones, the communal system of agriculture and strong manorial discipline made inclosure a disturbing process. Lands in the open fields were intermixed and opened for common grazing after harvest and were suited to mixed farming types. This enabled champion areas to largely resist inclosure until the 18th / early 19th centuries when whole communities were inclosed at once resulting in a redrawn

landscape of straight boundaries, new roads and small neatly hedged fields giving an 'improved' look to the landscape. Although common fields developed to a lesser extent in woodland regions, they were less suited to pastoral farming and were inclosed early and painlessly. This was a long and gradual process of piecemeal inclosure which resulted in an 'ancient' landscape of irregular field boundaries with old hedges and winding lanes. Here then is the context into which the following distibutions are placed.

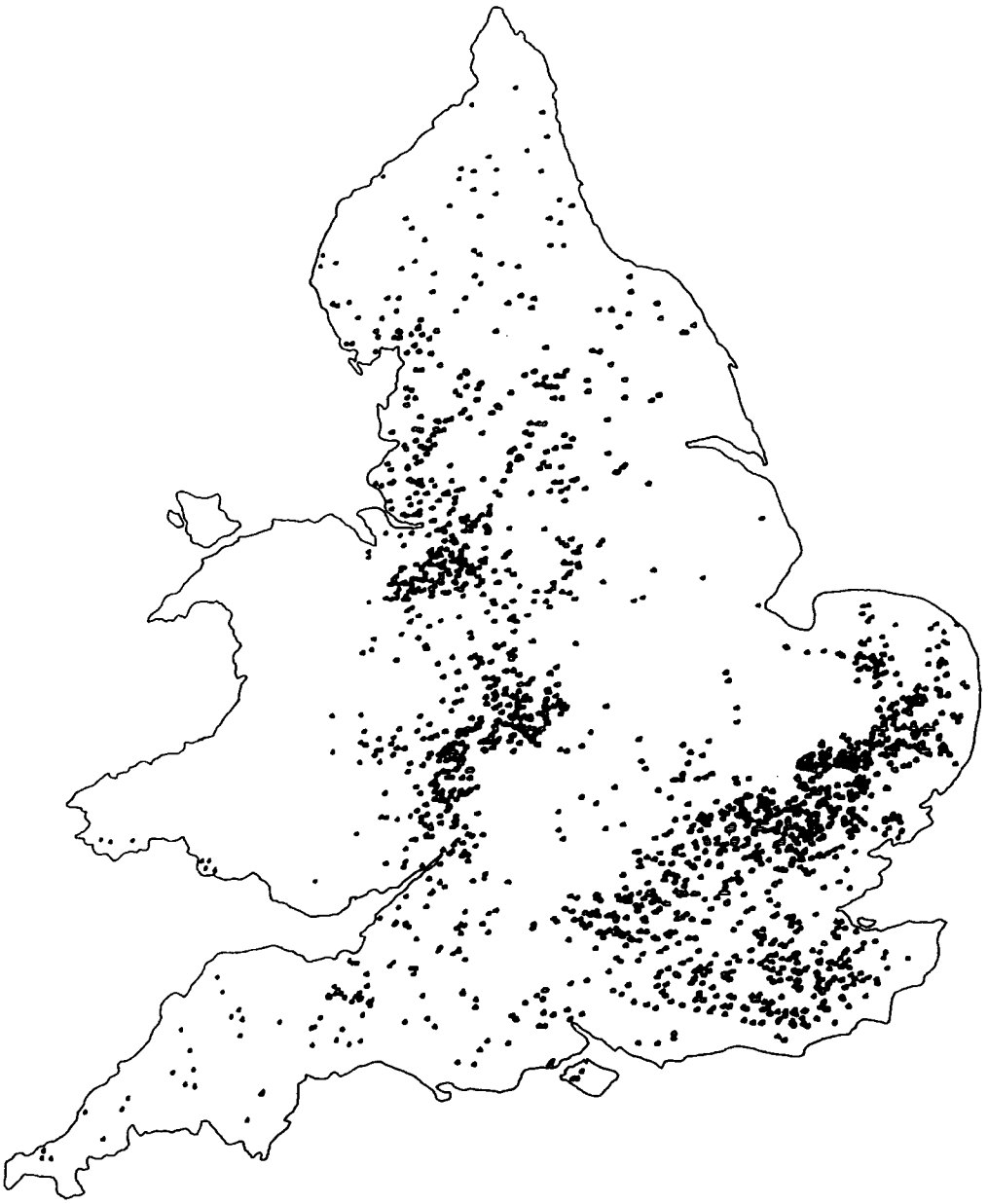
GNPN GREEN-NAME PLACE-NAMES

The national distribution of green-name place-names (GNPNs) in Figure 33 a. gives at first glance the most obvious and satisfying of the distribution sets. While generally present in smaller quantities in the highland zones of northern England, Devon and Cornwall, the distribution shows three major concentrations;- in East Anglia and the South East, the West Midlands and along the northern Marches of Wales up into Cheshire. There is clearly a strong association between GNPNs and woodland landscapes and a strong negative correlation with champion zones. This immediately poses a number of questions concerning the relationship of this distribution with that of other facets of the champion / woodland divide. Such questions relate to the subjects of settlement, agriculture, social and tenurial organisation and the extent of local commons and wastes.

For the first subject of this enquiry, dealing first with the matter of settlement patterns, the distribution of GNPNs is to a large extent the complement of mid-nineteenth century nucleated settlement (see Figure 32 a). The great village belt running up through the centre of the country is just where there are very few green names. In some places the division between GNPNs and the village belt is greatly demarcated - the concentration of GNPNs in the West Midlands follows very closely the edge of the village belt. On travelling east from Warwickshire where green names are densely distributed into an area where they are scarce, there is an immediate change from an area of relatively few nucleations into the dense village belt. Here, therefore there is a strong inverse relationship between GNPNs and nucleated settlement. In other areas the relationship is less strong - in much of Hampshire there are to be found neither many nucleations nor GNPNs. Going north into the highland zone, this inverse relationship weakens and seems to break down .

As has been noted, GNPNs are closely associated with woodland zones and largely absent from champion lands. That is to say, they are to be found in areas of dispersed settlement which had extensive commons and wastes in the 16th century, where pastoral farming was dominant over arable and where the social organisation tended to be less communal and the manorial discipline weaker. Similarly, GNPNs are disassociated with the characteristics of the champion zone - areas of nucleated settlement where arable farming put pressure on the surrounding wastes and commons where there was a more communal system of agriculture and where manorial discipline tended to be stronger. It is clear that these factors are all closely linked but as it is GNPNs that are being dealt with (settlements formed around former greens and commons) it is appropriate to look closely at the matter of extensive wastes. Somewhere among these differing characteristics of the two zones must be the

Figure 33 a. **NATIONAL DISTRIBUTIONS**



GREEN-NAME PLACE-NAMES GNPNs

100 miles

Source: Mapped from OS Gazetteer of Britain

conditions which allowed or promoted settlement around existing greens, commons and wastes. It is clearly not a case of GNPNs surviving longer in the woodland zones as these are place-names rather than existing greens, for in some GNPNs the greens survive today but in many they do not.

As study of GNPNs in Hertfordshire shows that the majority of GNPNs were first recorded in the 16th century, although many were earlier.[10] This means they are at least as old as the 16th century and possibly much older. At this time, one of the principal differences between champion and woodland zones was the extensive wastes and commons of the woodland regions and their relative scarcity in the champion.[11] To explain this it is necessary to look at the different agricultural systems dominant in the two zones. Thirsk (1967) has described how champion lands were dominated by mixed farming - that is arable *and* pasture, whereas woodland zones tended to concentrate on pastoral stock-rearing alone. An arable farming community of the 16th century typically had 2, 3 or 4 large common (open) fields surrounded by wastes and commons. Pastoral farming still normally had common fields but these were of less importance and the system tended to be less developed with fields small and numerous along with many individually worked closes. With the arable farming of champion regions, the surrounding wastes were of great value as they were essential to support the arable system of growing crops. The wastes provided pasture for beasts of draught to pull the ploughs, as well as for milk, wool and meat. Similarly, meadows (on the damper lands) were needed to provide hay for winter feed and the great common fields could obviously not be used for pasturing animals while under crops.

Any extension of the arable, for example to feed an increasing population, put the remaining wastes under even greater threat, increasing their value further. In the pastoral woodland regions, the extensive wastes were not threatened by erosion from the arable and were regarded with less value. This begins to account for the general distribution of GNPNs. Where the commons were highly valued and in short supply, as in the champion zone, any colonisation or squatting settlement may have been prevented, whereas the less valued woodland commons with fewer pressures would have been less inclined to do so. It may even be possible that in these regions there was some degree of encouragement by the lordship to settle on greens and commons, possibly charging some kind of rental.

In addition, there were contrasting degrees of social organisation in the two regions. Champion zones, because of their more communal system of agriculture, heavily based on a series of rights and obligations, together with the typically nucleated settlement had much stronger manorial discipline and a more highly organised manorial and agricultural community. In woodland zones, on the other hand, as their system of agriculture was less communal and there were normally several or many centres of settlement, manorial discipline was harder to enforce. This less communal system with weaker manorial discipline found in the areas of GNPNs, would have made colonisation of patches of common, green or waste easier whether by an increase in local population or from migration from elsewhere.

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10 See chapter 3.

11 For example, Glover's map of Twickenham area of 1635 (Figure 19) shows numerous settlements on the edge of the vast area of Hounslow Heath which could provide far more waste than those settlements could ever use.

The distribution of domesday woodland in Figure 32 b. is similar to that of GNPNs and largely the reverse of 19th century nucleations in Figure 32 a. Areas with much domesday woodland imply areas which were colonised later and these are associated with GNPNs. In areas where old woodland had been largely cleared by the time of Domesday, the more champion regions, GNPNs are rarely to be found. The explanation may lie in the contrasting landscapes and their systems of agriculture with the champion system not allowing the development of greenside settlement, a process which was more commmonplace in the woodland zones.

While this may provide a reasonably convincing discussion or model of the processes involved in generating GNPNs in certain areas and not in others, this still does not explain why the areas are fundamentally different, for example why the farming types and field systems contrast in the two regions. This can not be fully explained by climate, geology, soils or Saxon colonisation and settlement etc., and evidence from various sources (e.g. EPNS) suggests the differences between champion and woodland zones lie far back into the past.

Moving on from the relatively straightforward and satisfying distribution of GNPNs, other types of green appear to have much more complex distributions. The distributions mapped in Figures 33 b and c relate to the sets identified on p. 123. It should be noted initially that there is no data for Greater London and the metropolitan counties of Merseyside, Greater Manchester and Tyne and Wear. The problems of interpreting such distributions where relative regional survival and differences in data collection may play significant parts, have been discussed earlier in the chapter.

All. There is a large main concentration in south central England and the south east which is quite clearly defined to the west by Wessex and extends south to the north of the Weald and fades out north of Suffolk and across to the Cotswolds. With the exception of the North York Moors, Yorkshire is well represented and county Durham stands out in contrast from the sparse concentrations in Northumberland. Such a distribution, however, covers a wide variety of landscape features which have been registered as village greens. Separating these out and removing false greens allows a more accurate appreciation of the distributions.

VG+UG+GN Removing false greens leaves the 'true' greens. The map in Figure 33 c shows the distribution has not changed significantly from all registered greens but certain characteristics are sharpened up. The south and central England wedge is still there and county Durham stands out more clearly from its surroundings.

GN The distribution of VGGN (registered greens with a green-name) is similar to that of GNPNs (place-names with a green-name) but less confined in the woodland zones and absent from the champion. The main absence is the Cheshire concentration. While the two distributions represent residual greens they are produced from slightly different forms of data, for the VGGN distribution represents greens which are still present in the landscape and were therefore able to be registered at commons registration, while GNPNs represent place-names which may survive after the green has disappeared. It would seem clear from the maps that Cheshire has lost many of its

Figure 33 b. **NATIONAL DISTRIBUTIONS**

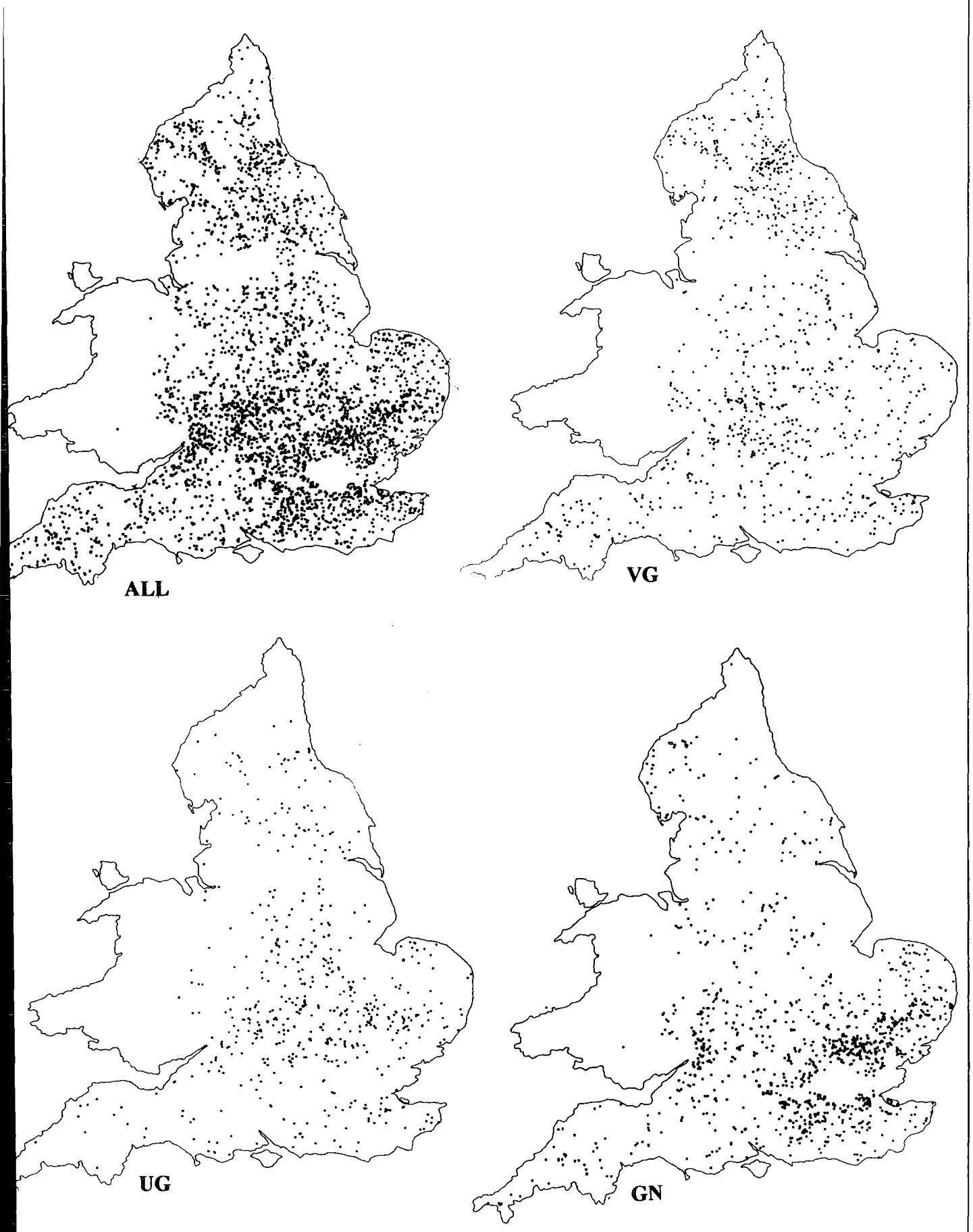
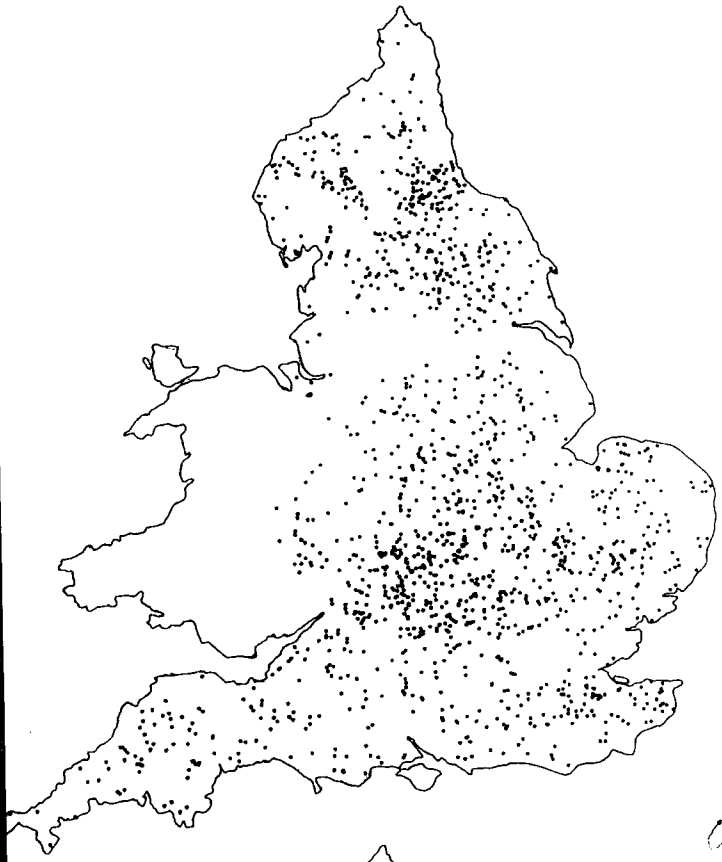
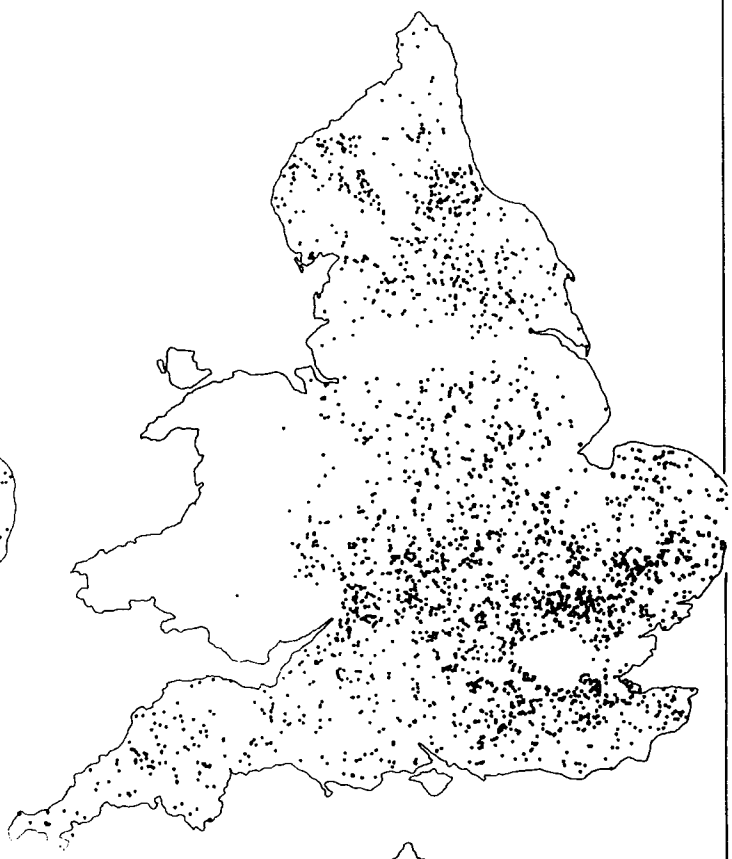


Figure 33 c. **NATIONAL DISTRIBUTIONS**



VG+UG



VG+UG+GN



Common Rights



Pasture

100 miles

gure 33 d. **NATIONAL DISTRIBUTIONS**

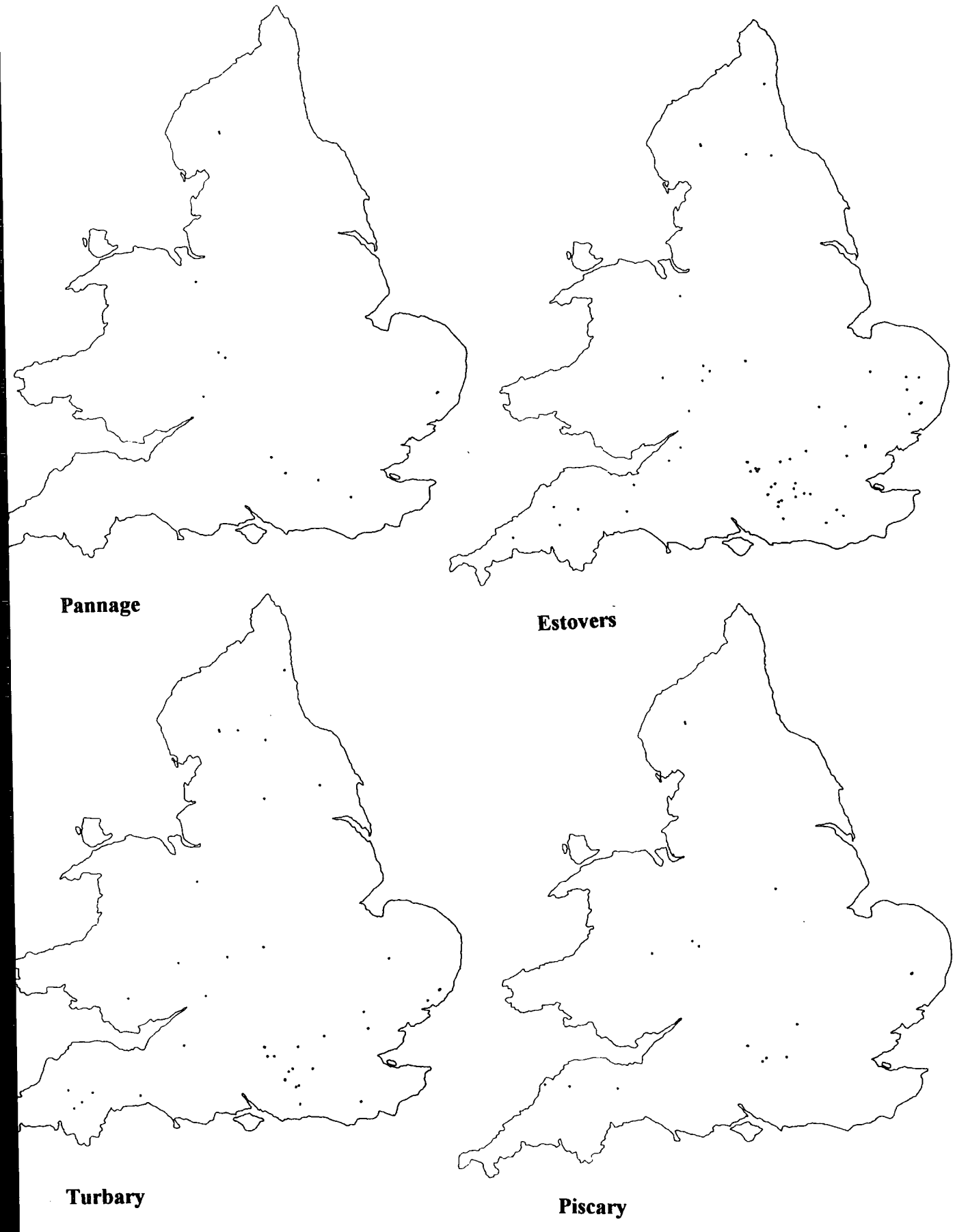


Figure 33 e. **NATIONAL DISTRIBUTIONS**



Cattle



Horses



Sheep



Pigs

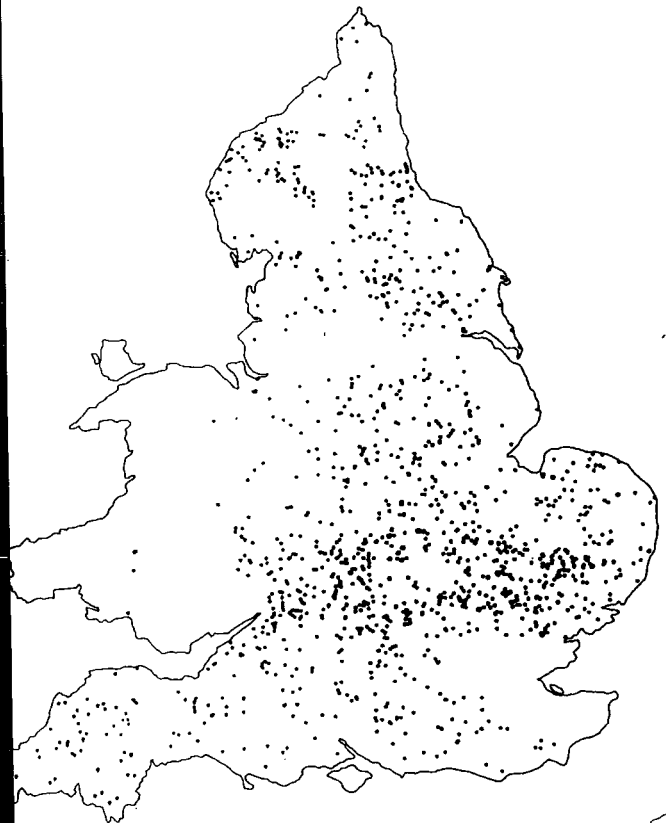
100 miles



Goats



Ducks



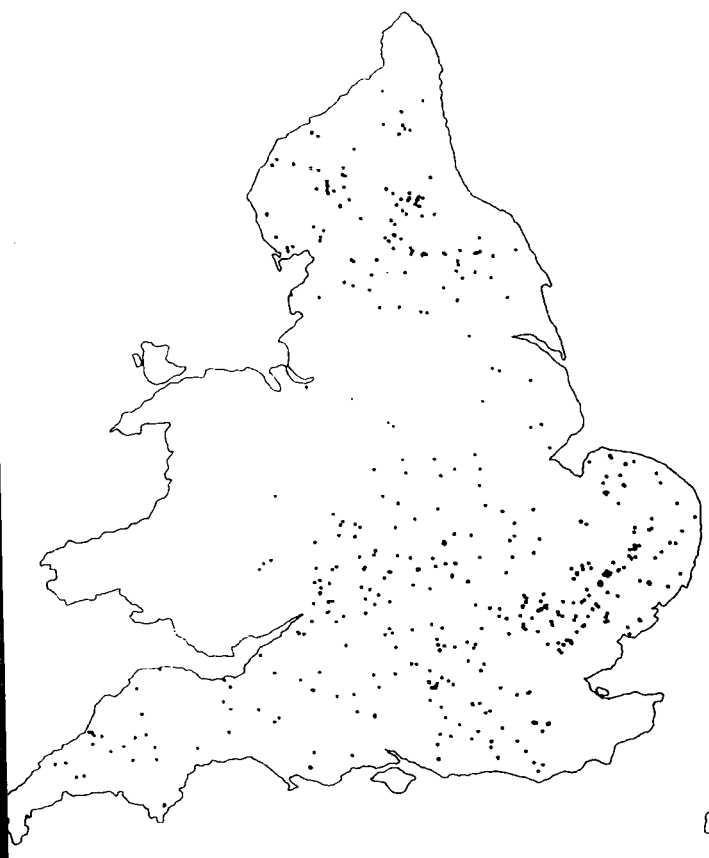
Parish Council



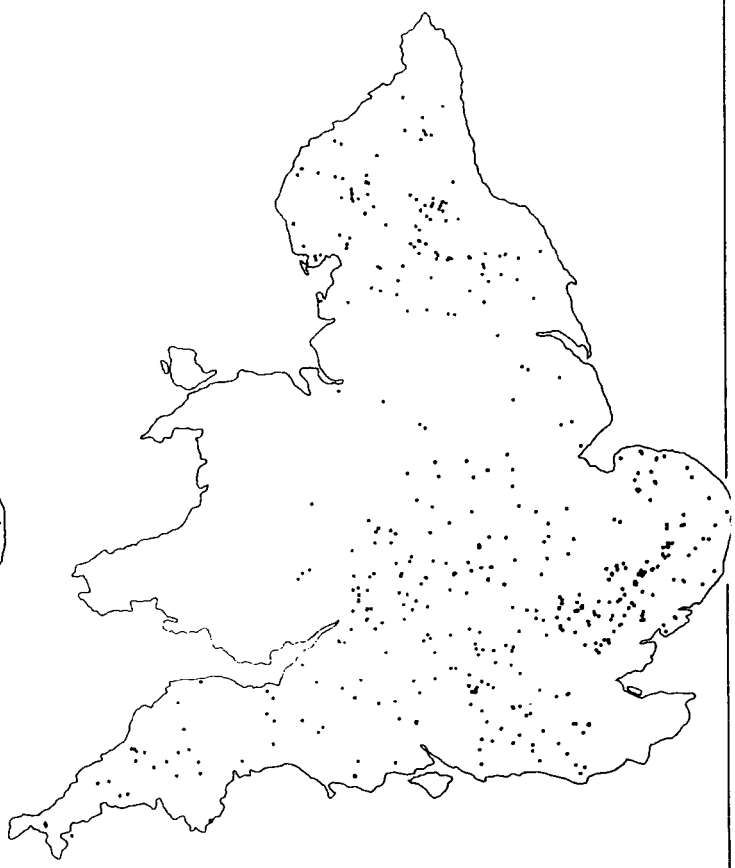
Other Local Authority

100 miles

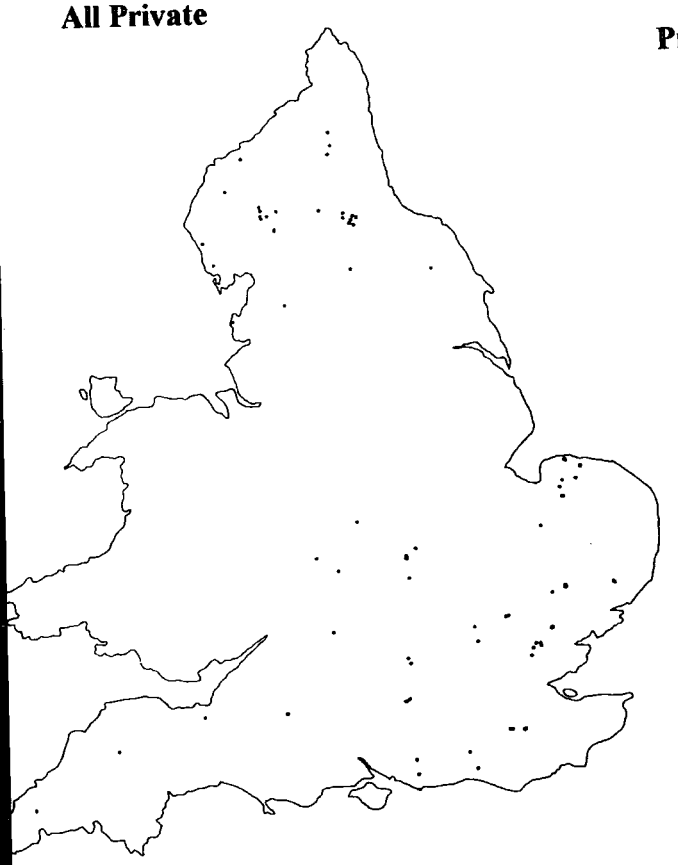
gure 33 g. **NATIONAL DISTRIBUTIONS**



All Private



Private, not aristocracy



Aristocracy



Trustees

100 miles

residual greens which were once present as green-names. For an explanation of this distribution, see above.

VG+UG Removing residual greens from the distribution of true greens, leaves the nearest approximation to what may be considered integral village greens. Separating this distribution into its elements of village greens and unspecific greens show similar distributions, with 'village greens' better represented in the north with a concentration in county Durham standing out. VG and UG together are well distributed throughout England but with major concentrations in the far north - Durham, the north riding or Yorkshire and the Eden valley and also a large area in the south midlands especially around Gloucestershire and Oxfordshire.

EXPLANATION OF DISTRIBUTIONS

With the exception of green-name place-names, the observed distribution sets give rather unsatisfactory results. The distributions are neither distinctive, what may be expected or easily explained. On some distributions, especially VG+UG+GN (i.e 'true' greens), county Durham clearly stands out as a major concentration formed largely by its high concentrations of VGs. This concentration is so distinct that it follows fairly closely the outline of the county. As may be expected, greens become scarcer towards the western uplands of Durham and to the south, concentrations are still fairly high into the North Riding but still with a visible break at the county boundary. While data for Tyne and Wear is missing it is likely that fairly high concentrations such as this continued up until relatively recently into southern Northumberland. This would suggest that some agency of great power was at work within Durham. A look at the map of deseted medieval villages (DMVs) in Figure 32 a. shows Durham distinct from its surroundings just as clearly. The band of DMVs up through cenntral England from Wessex continues up to the North Riding, then followed by an almost complete lack of DMVs in Durham but plentiful again through Nothumberland. In this area of England it would seem that the present distribution of village greens represents very uneven survival of what was once there. While the whole of this area (Durham, Northumberland and the North Riding) was once thick with villages (and hence village greens), Durham settlements have been largely preserved whereas those to the west and south have not remained to the same extent. This is especially clear in cnetral and northern Northumberland and may be the result of clearing and emparking by the Duke of Northumberland in the 17th and 18th centuries.[12] County Durham, where many of these greens still remain, was largely owned by the estates of the Bishop of Durham and the Dean and Chapter until the early 19th century. These lords exerted a strong infuence of ecclesiastical conservatism over the area and as a consequence it became a very backward area with a great resistance to change and many of its greens still remain today whereas in the surrounding areas they have been inclosed.

Although the mechanisms are unclear, a further possible factor in accounting for the national distribution of greens is the distribution of wealth. The distribution of all registered land shows a broad general correlation with areas of higher wealth assessment in the Middle Ages (Figure 33 h). The distribution of unspecific greens (UGs) also closely follows this pattern, especially as it does not show up in the

12 See Watts and Watts (1975).

county Durham concentration of village greens (VGs). The south and central England concentration of greens which cuts across any divisions of champion and woodland zones, to some extent mirrors the distibution of wealth. The assessment of 1225 shows a stronger positive correlation than the later assessment of 1334, relating to the earlier formation of this type of village green.

The many centuries elapsed since the formation of most of the greens represented in the national distributions has inevitably contributed towards the difficulties involved in their interpretation in terms of uneven survival and loss due to inclosure. The distributions may be summed up under the infuence of five dominant controlling factors. Firstly there is the matter of the physical environment. There is a tendancy for greens to be associated with lowland regions of mixed or specialist farming identified by Thirsk (1967) and are thus associated with areas of restricted rather than extensive commons. The noteworthy concentration in south central and eastern England may be due to relative medieval prosperity, possibly forming a source for dispossesed peasants. The remaining two factors, in some ways negative factors, are the reliability of the sources and the regional destruction of previous distributions. The possibility of uneven registration has been discussed above, and the regional differences in inclosure relate to differing chances of survival and destruction, partly being a matter of landownership. While such distributions may not be fully or even largely understood at the moment, their existence will hopefully lead to a better understanding of greens and greenside settlement and the varying regional concentrations and dispersal of greens may in time be illuminated. It is likely that further investigations into regional or more local distributions of greens will provide the most useful insights into their understanding (see Norfolk distributions below).

COMMON RIGHTS

The national distributions of common rights are shown in Figures 33 c and d and the distrbutions of creatures of pasture in Figures 33 e and f. Rights of pasture make up the great majority of all remaining common rights. Their national distribution shows an association with the woodland zones of England but they are also present in some number in the north and south west. A possible explanation would be the extinction of rights which occurred in the process of parliamentary inclosure which was more widespread in the champion zones whereas in the woodland regions, gradual piecemeal inclosure had taken place earlier, more often by private agreement than by the reorganisation of the whole agricultural community. The significance of this distribution probably just shows where greens have disappeared rather than representing an original distribution which must have been much more widespread, their present location being largely a negative factor of survival. Rights other than pasture are present in too small numbers to draw many conclusions from the distributions, although pasture alone accounts for most of the northern and East Anglian rights, while estovers and turbary tend to show a stronger concentration in the home counties.

Creatures of Pasture

The distributions of creatures of pasture in Figures 33 e. and f. are mainly represented in too small numbers to make much sense out of the distributions. However, ducks are

to be found almost exclusively in central southern England while goats have a larger extent of similar centre. Geese are largely distributed in the north west with a small concentration in Suffolk. Pigs may be found throughout southern England extending into the south west whereas cows, horses and sheep make up the bulk of pasture rights and follow the general distribution of total pasture rights.

OWNERSHIP

The national distributions of selected ownership sets are shown in figures 33 f and g. It is important to note that the distribution maps of ownership show no data for Kent,[13] in addition to the areas of missing data in the other distribution maps. The following descriptions of distributions are compared to the distribution of all greens.

Parish Council
The band across southern central England is still present but there are lower concentrations to the south (especially in Surrey and Hampshire). There is a further concentration in north Cumberland and the Eden valley but Durham and the north riding are underrepresented.

Local Authority
There is a fairly even concentration through the midlands and central England but they are absent from eastern England above East Anglia and from the far south west and north west. There is somewhat of a concentration in Durham and some very local high concentrations on the London borders of Surrey.

Privately Owned
The distribution is fairly dense along the East Anglian woodland belt and in Gloucestershire up through the Cotswolds to Warwickshire where it peters out but becomes widespread again in the north. Privately owned greens extend to the far south west.

Aristocracy
Filtering out all other greens, it is possible to get a distribution of greens owned by the aristocracy (including baronets). There is an obvious wedge from Cornwall as far as Norfolk and they then becomes plentiful again from Morecambe Bay northwards. A number of very localised concentrations are likely to be manifestations of landholding patterns in consolidated estates.

In addition to the generalised discussion of the factors affecting the national distribution of village greens, studies at a more local scale can add the necessary depth and detail to the explanation.

[13] Kent County Council keep their commons registers in individual files for each register unit (contrary to statutory guidelines) making it difficult to collect data on ownership.

NORFOLK GREENS

Norfolk is an area which has its own distinctive characteristics of settlement and manorial structure but also displays great contrasts within the county. Many of its landscape characteristics show contrasts between the centre and east on the one hand, and the north and west on the other. It is also an area which has had very high concentrations of greens, many of which have since been lost by parliamentary inclosure. Beginning with an overview of the county's landscape and settlement characteristics to provide the context on which to rest the regional contrasts, this can be examined under the related subjects of settlement, manorial structure and the nature of greenside settlement.

SETTLEMENT

In general, Norfolk lacks the large planned and regulated villages of the Midlands and North. Where villages do occur, they tend to be relatively small and rather strung out affairs but more often, the community was not entirely nucleated. The settlement entities are, in essence, looser linked farmsteads and linked hamlet clusters and groups. Another distinctive characteristic of Norfolk settlement was that it has tended to be mobile. Work by Wade-Martins (1980), using evidence of the distribution of pottery scatters on fieldwalking exercises,[14] suggests that fluidity has been the norm for settlement in this area for at least a thousand years. If Wade-Martins is to be believed,[15] Saxon and medieval settlements have been expanding, contracting and shifting their locations, for in the mid 11th century, he suggests nucleated settlement around parish churches began to dissolve and farmsteads shifted to the edges of the wastes and uncultivated lands - the commons, moors, fens, heaths and greens.

Wade-Martins has drawn some generalisations from a study of settlement history in Launditch hundred in Norfolk. He suggests that as population grew rapidly in the 10th and 11th centuries, some small farms became villages while others were formed on new sites often at crossroads or along streets and certainly not around planned village greens as he found a complete lack of pre-conquest occupation around greens. In the village of Longham, field-walking has produced archaeological evidence for the history of settlement distribution in the parish. It seems likely that late and middle Saxon settlement was around the now isolated church. During the Middle Ages, some was still around the church while the rest had moved to nearby Southall Green. In the 14th century there was almost continuous occupation along both sides of this green and very little around Kirtling Common to the east, but by the 16th century as can be seen from the plan (Figure 30), the edge of Kirtling Common had been settled. He goes on to suggest that in the 10th and 11th centuries, settlement grew around the mid-Saxon nucleus by the church, with Southall Green settled in the 12th century. With increasing accretion at this point, settlement had spilled over onto Kirtling Common by the end of the Middle Ages. As may be expected for such a settlement pattern in Norfolk, the church is on one of the highest points in the parish with the

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14 In Launditch, a hundred of central west Norfolk.

15 Ford (1980) suggests that fieldwalking is useful in removing the distortions caused by aerial photography which shows up cropmarks depending on soil types but the two main problems with this method of research appeared to be the technique, ability and distribution of the fieldwalkers themselves and the quality and methods of publication. For a fuller discussion of fieldwalking techniques, see Hayfield (1980).

greens on damp, lowlying ground no doubt less suitable for cultivation. This discussion of greens, green-names and common-edge settlement illustrates some of the terminological preblems in a study of greens.

It is likely that, as population increased to the early 14th century, pressure on the land was intensified creating more demand for land. These greens and commons were probably used for communal grazing by the time of the conquest, he suggests, although not settled until the 12th century. In Launditch hundred, gradual movement to the greens from higher sites in the 12th and 13th centuries may have been the result of better drainage from the accretive digging of ditches and drier conditions but it would also seem likely that with intensified arable farming in the parish, these uncultivated greens became even more important as a means of grazing for livestock, especially draught animals and possibly use as hay meadows but this does not fully explain the need for settlement around the green.

Isolated Churches

One clear manifestation of this shifting pattern of settlement is the presence of isolated churches in the landscape. The distribution of these are shown in Figure 34 a. While in some parts of the country, isolated churches are the result of depopulation or settlement desertion,[16] it would seem that most of Norfolk's isolated churches are not due to depopulation but to population migration within the parish or vill / township. There is, however, the possibility that the churches have always been isolated or were located next to the manorial centre - a hall, farm or manor house, their presence being a continuous feature in the landscape, for in a parish of scattered settlement, the church can not be the centre of nucleation.[17] Attached to the details of settlement is the deeper and more subtle matter of the organisation of the manor, the economy and society.

MANORIAL STRUCTURE

Many writers have demonstrated the great contrasts in the regional impact of manorial discipline and organisation[18]and in Norfolk the Lordship tended to be relatively weak and relaxed. This pattern of a mobile, shifting settlement lacking any large nucleations, is a reflection of weak manorial structure. Postgate (1973) has described how manors in Norfolk in the Middle Ages were small and rarely coincided with vills / townships[19] with most places containing more than one manor.[20] Furthermore, the landholding structure was made highly complex by large amounts of subinfeudination.[21] There was little reduction in the number of independent lordships before the 17th century, when there was a trend towards the amalgamation of estates leading to a reduction in the

16 See Beresford and Hurst (1971).

17 In addition to those given by Wade-Martins (1980), Dymond (1985) gives some examples of isolated churches resulting from settlement drift. For instance, at West Dereham, the settlement spread from around the church down the hill to leave the church isolated. At Caldecote, shifting settlement had isolated the church by the thirteenth century. He suggests that older settlement sites were centred on streets and cross-roads on comparatively high land, whereas medieval sites were frequently around greens or commons often on the lower and wetter lands of the parish.

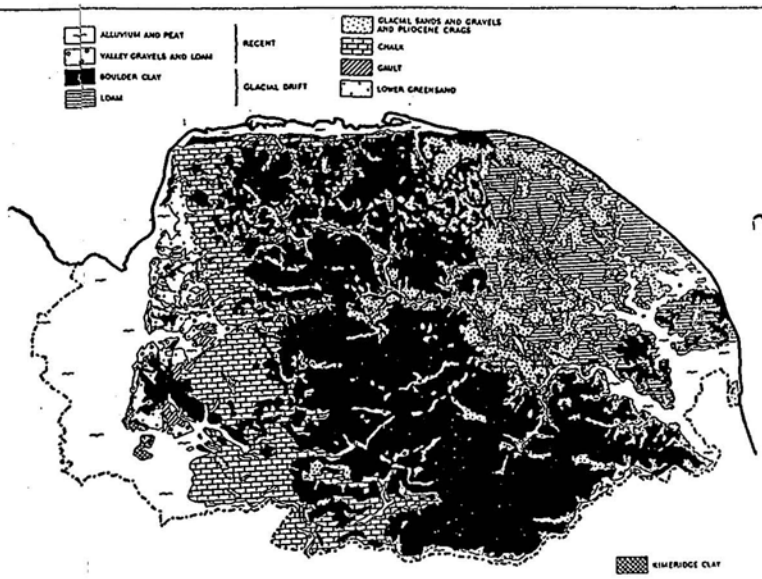
18 For example, Kosminsky (1956), Campbell (1986).

19 See also Douglas (1927).

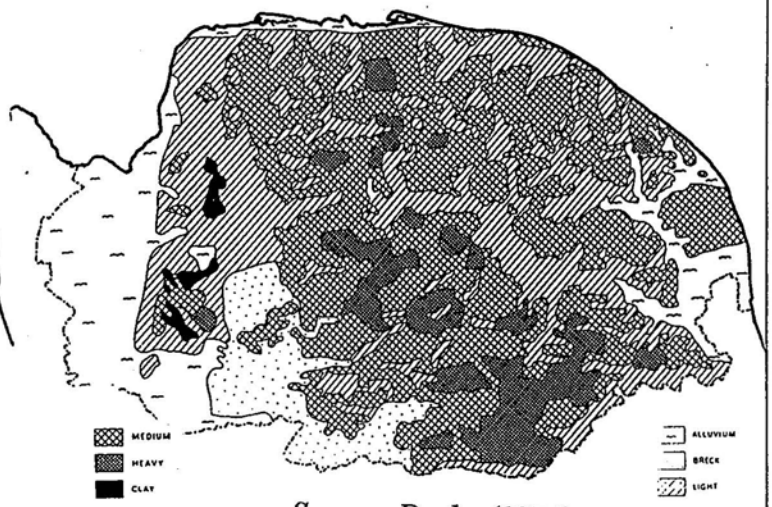
20 Blake (1952) has shown that only 23 % (163 out of 695) townships in Norfolk were held by a single Lord, the rest being divided among several Lords.

21 Campbell (1986).

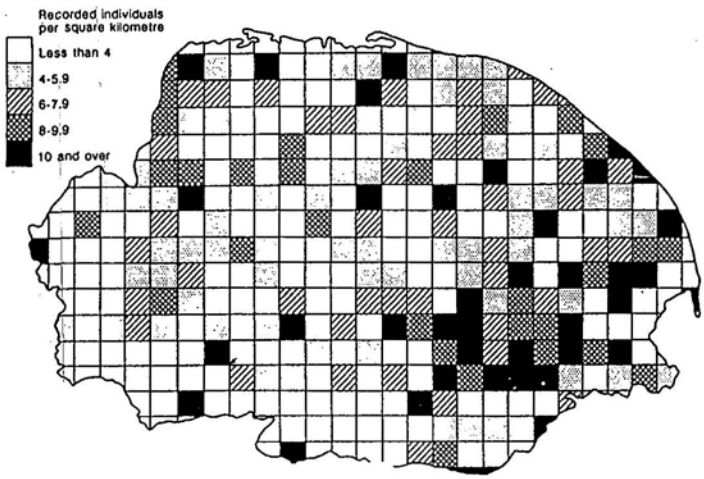
Figure 34 a. NORFOLK DISTRIBUTIONS



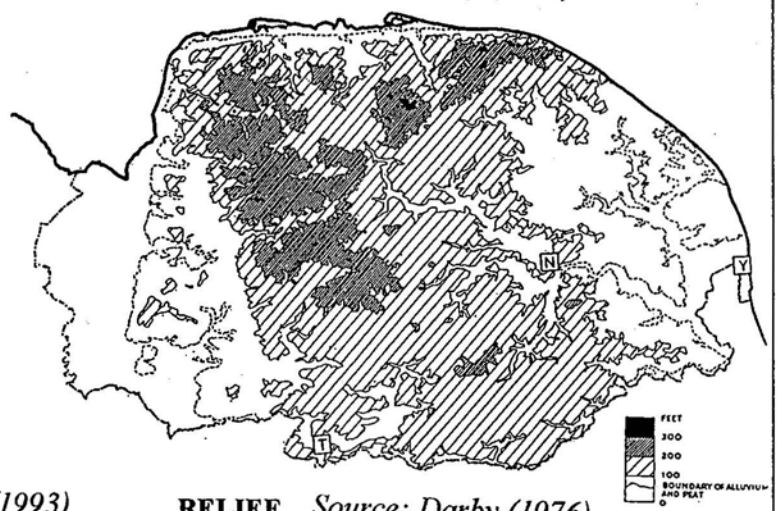
GEOLOGY *Source: Darby (1976)*



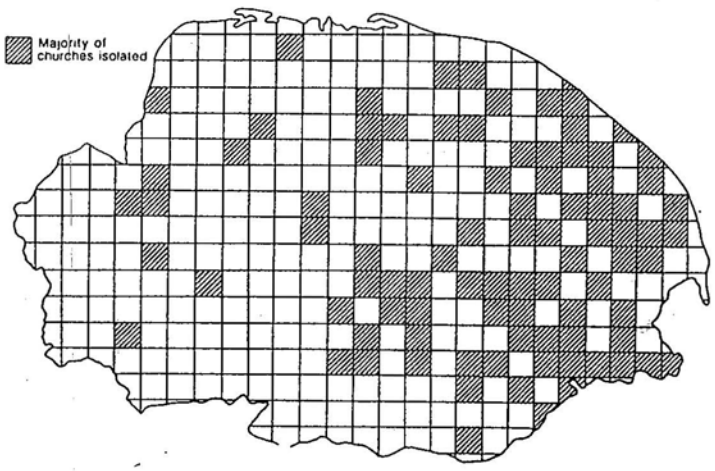
SOILS *Source: Darby (1976)*



DOMESDAY POPULATION *Source: Williamson (1993)*



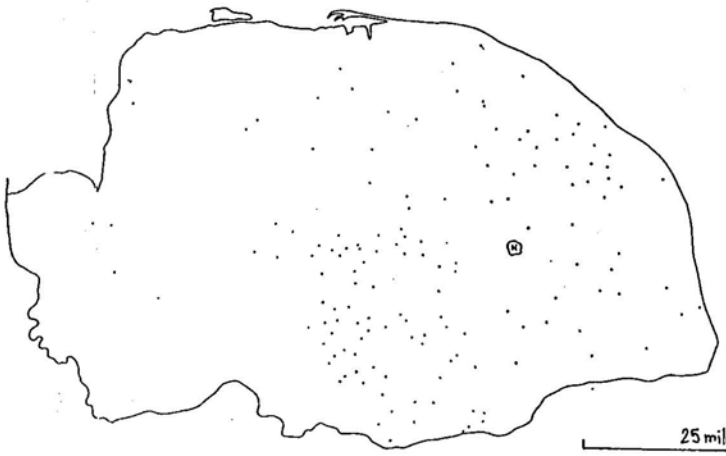
RELIEF *Source: Darby (1976)*



ISOLATED CHURCHES *Source: Williamson (1993)*



GREEN NAMES 1790s



COMMON EDGE SETTLEMENT 1790s



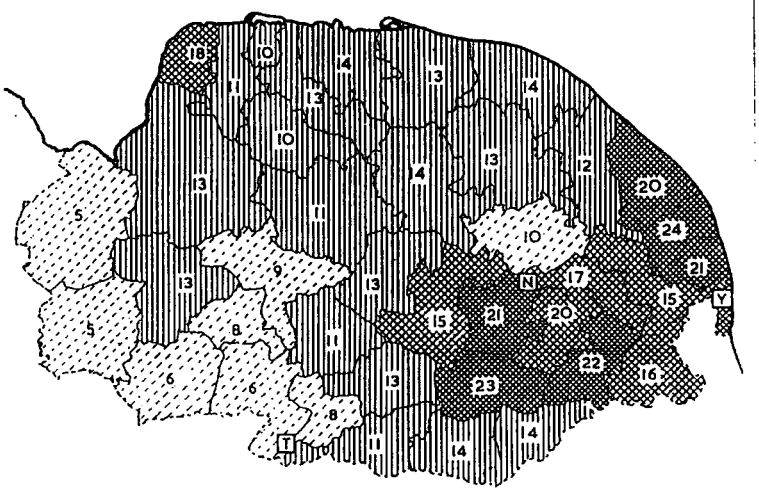
GREEN NAMES and COMMON EDGE 1790s



THE AREA OF EACH CIRCLE IS PROPORTIONAL TO THE POPULATION OF EACH VILL

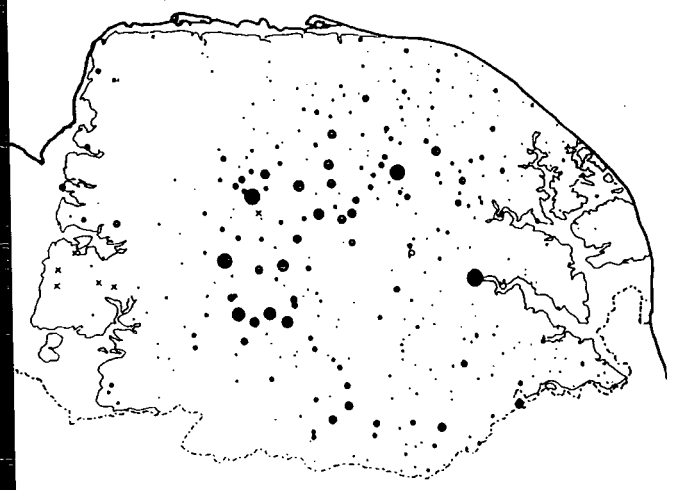
0 1 10 50 100 150 200 250 300

MESDAY POPULATION
rce: Darby (1976)

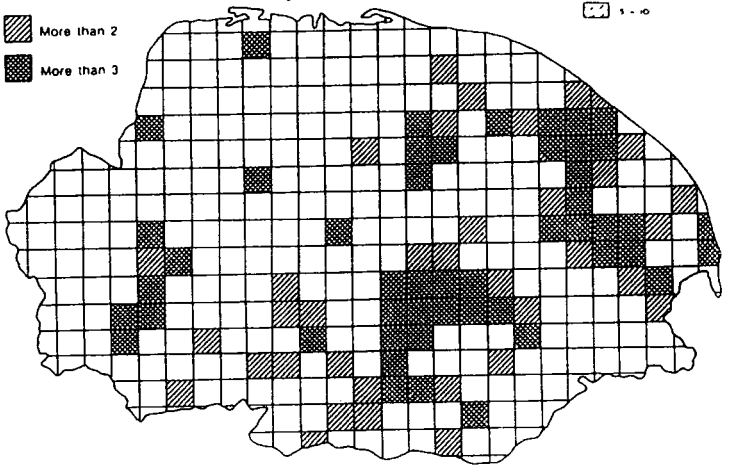


POPULATION PER SQ MILE
20 AND OVER
15 - 20
10 - 15
5 - 10

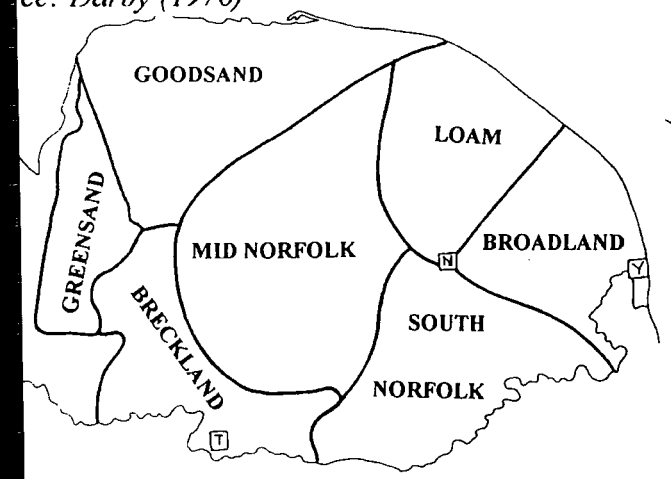
DOMESDAY POPULATION
Source: Darby (1976)



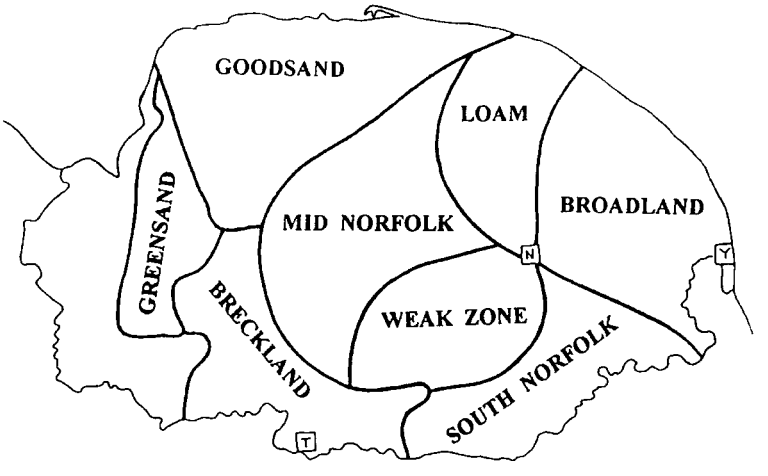
MESDAY WOODLAND
rce: Darby (1976)



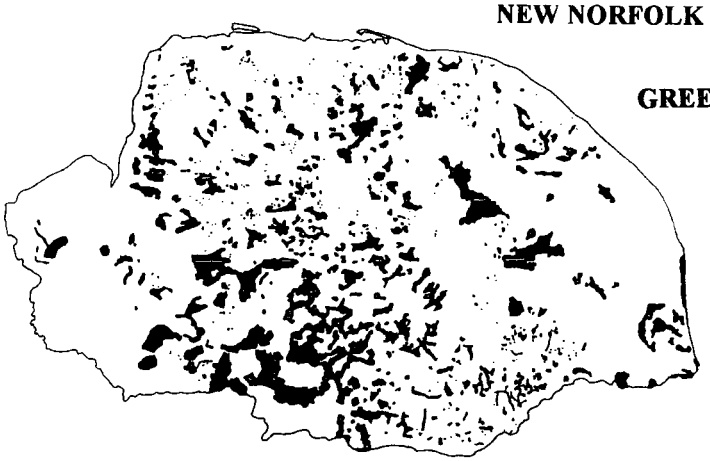
MANORS PER VILL
Source: Williamson (1993)



RFOLK REGIONS
rce: Darby (1976)



NEW NORFOLK REGIONS



GREENS AND COMMONS 1790s

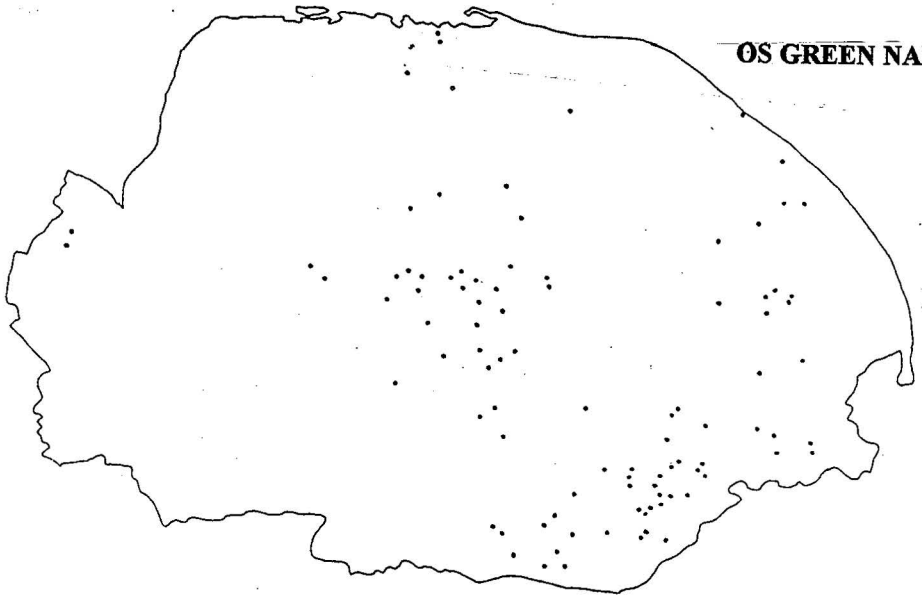
Source: After Stamp (1962) based on Faden (1797)

25 miles

Figure 34 b. **NORFOLK DISTRIBUTIONS**

Figure 34 c. **NORFOLK DISTRIBUTIONS**

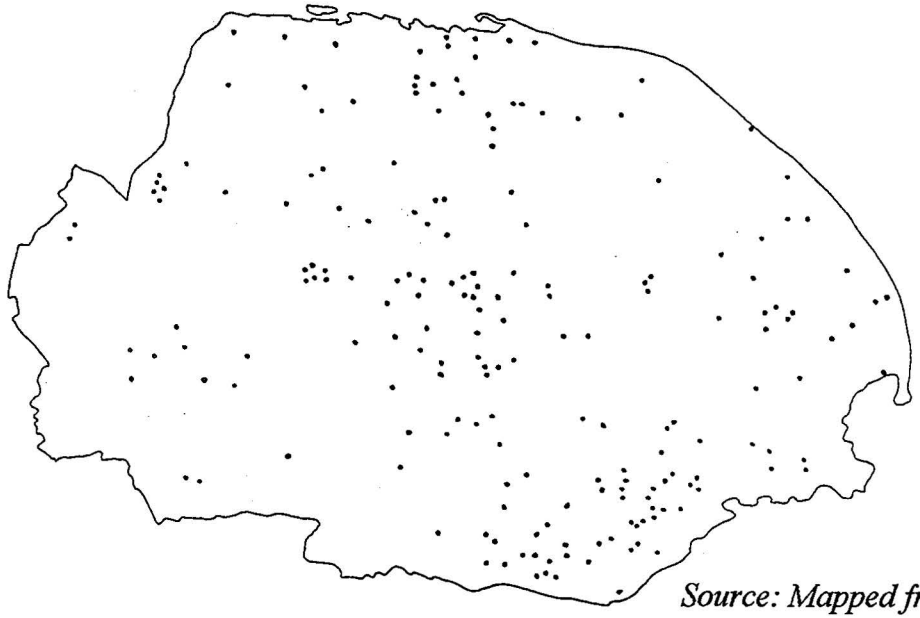
OS GREEN NAMES



REGISTERED GREEN NAMES

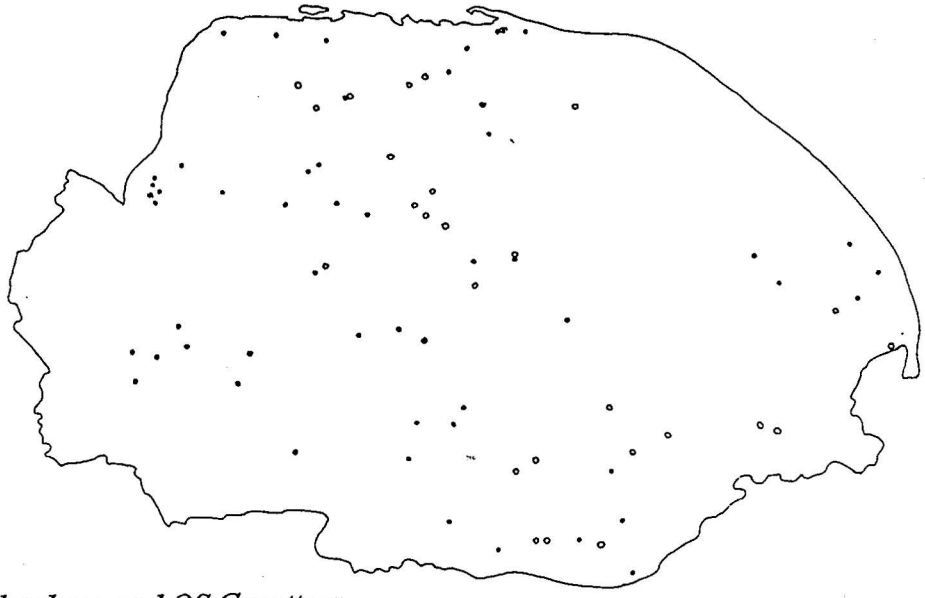


ALL REGISTERED GREENS AND GREEN NAMES



REGISTERED VILLAGE GREENS (VG+UG)

GREENS REGISTERED AS COMMONS



Source: Mapped from national database and OS Gazetteer


WATTON
Scoulton
Griston
Merton
Thompson
Stow Bedon
Rockland St Peter
Rockland All Saints
Rockland St Andrew
Ellingham Magna
Ellingham Parva
Deepham
Hingham
Attleborough
Besthorpe
Shropham
Hockham Magna
Hockham Parva
Snetterton
Hargham
Wilby Hall
West Wretham
East Wretham
Illington
Wretham Mere
Wayland Wood
Wood ring
Carbrooke
Upgate
Thompson Common
Caston Common
Rockland Common
Deepham Low Common
Deepham Stolland
Morley Old Hall
Morley Green
Hookwood Common
Cock Robin Green
Fiddlers Green
Oak's Com.
Bacon's Grn.
Fall Carr Common
Morley Common
Beechcles Heath
Pottington Heath
Hockham Heath
Shropham Heath
Snetterton Common
Illington Common
Wilby
Old Buckenham
Puddle Dock
The Carr
Slackford
Borough Common
Sherrard's Green
Caston Hall
Rockland Hall
Ellingham Hall
Shropham Hall
Hockham Magna Hall
Illington Hall
Morton Hall
Lord Walsingham
Sir W. Wayland Esq.
Rev. Mr. Franklyn
Rev. Mr. Woodhouse
Rev. Mr. Gwilt
Rev. Mr. Dover
Rev. Mr. Bolton
Rev. Mr. Taylor
Rev. Mr. Barlow
Rev. Mr. Hare
Rev. Mr. Gate
Rev. Mr. Heath
Rev. Mr. Bolton
Rev. Mr. Dover

number of independently owned manors.[22] The weak manorial structure of the area was therefore clearly reflected in the dispersed settlement pattern which leads to the question posed by Campbell (1986 p. 225) as to what extent did manorialism shape or was shaped by local conditions ? Norfolk tended to be less rigidly feudalised than more champion areas such as the Midlands[23] and there was a higher proportion of freemen to villeins.[24] Gray (1912) attributed the large numbers of freemen and small, numerous manors to the Danish occupation, but Campbell (1986) suggests that other factors were as important, namely the demographic and economic vitality of the region in Saxon times may have prevented the development of the full manorial system or may have led to its early breakdown by continuous subinfeudination. The importance of manorial structure and its effect on settlement patterns is its connection with field systems and hence the landscape. With this weak lordship came little sense of community farming compared to the strong champion regions of the Midlands and a lack of full development of the open fields.[25]

GREENSIDE SETTLEMENT

Such shifting settlement, possibly from previous semi-nucleations (as suggested by Wade-Martins) to the edge of greens and commons became widespread throughout most of Norfolk. Williamson (1993) notes that greenside settlement was an essential and ubiquitous feature of the settlement pattern, although this has since been obscured by parliamentary inclosures of the 18th and 19th centuries when many greens and commons were destroyed. Wade-Martins (1980) suggests that movement of population to the greens and their focus for settlement did not occur until the 12th century or later. By the end of the 13th century, he found that in Launditch hundred there were twice as many settlements built around greens as along streets. Williamson (1993) has made the distinction between *high* and *low* commons, the low commons being fens and moors on damp low-lying areas, the high commons patches of poorly drained acid sands and gravels. Both types were land of low agricultural quality which was difficult to cultivate and therefore little used until it became necessary. 18th and 19th century accretion of squatting settlements around these greens and commons added to and intensified the older patterns of dispersal. The morphological structure of such commons with their settlement was typically convex or concave outlines linked by 'chains', much of which formed the borders between territories (see vicinage, chapter 2.1, border greens, chapter 3), the commons of adjacent parishes often abutting.

The precise reasons why Norfolk contained so much greenside settlement of this kind is not totally clear, but the process can be considered in terms of factors actively encouraging migration, such as a shortage of grazing, and underlying factors which allowed it, such as weak lordship. It has been suggested,[26] that green colonisation was

22 Postgate (1973) p 306. Blomefield (1805) has given an account of the disappearance of eight independent manors in South Erpingham hundred between 1600 and 1650. By 1650, 71 % of vills / townships in Norfolk and Suffolk contained only one manor. See appendix 20.

23 See Douglas (1927) p. 64.

24 Commonly more than half the population of a township was free.

25 Williamson (1993). Evidence of manorial power does, however, show in the many large churches even in small parishes. While probably simple wooden structures when first established in late Saxon / early Norman times, most of the present great building date from 13th /14th century rebuildings, see Pevsner (1962).

26 For example, Dymond (1985).

encouraged by a shortage of grazing land, in which demographic factors would have been involved. A rise in population led to a reduction in the amount of spare land, together with an increase in cultivation and ploughing beasts which increased the importance of common grazing and the usefulness of staking a claim to a dwindling resource by moving there. An increase in the Lord's demesne land would have further enhanced any land shortage making greenside settlement even more attractive. Williamson (1993) has shown, however, that greenside settlement was equally frequent where there was no shortage of grazing land. On the other hand, increasing population had to go somewhere, and if there was no room for expansion around existing semi-nucleations or if the settlement was already more dispersed, commons and greens may have provided the easiest route with the weak lordship being unable to prevent it. There is also the possibility that the wet commons became better drained in the later Middle Ages by open ditches, helped by a drier climate making them more suitable for colonisation.[27] Williamson (1993) suggests that the initial stages of green colonisation may be associated with the division of land between free heirs, together with an active market in peasant land left little incentive not to drift to the commons. Fieldwalking archaeology has shown, however, that the first migrations tended to be just back from the common edge rather than actually on them which would suggest that these were being established on sites on the periphery of existing arable *between* the commons.

REGIONAL CONTRASTS

A further unique feature of Norfolk which has had an indirect effect on the landscape is its geographical location.[28] Norfolk, for better or worse, was on the important trade routes to the Low counties. The growth in trade of agricultural produce formed the basis of its regional economy from the Middle Ages onwards. This commercial agriculture resulted in increasing local specialisation and it was the development of regional specialisations which had an important effect on the formation of local field systems and hence the landscape.[29] In the 14th century, the boom in wool exports and the local cloth industry provided employment for the urban population which stimulated the local market in meat and corn. Together with this, the large number of freeholders in the region who prospered in the 16th and 17th centuries by the rising prices of agricultural produce, led to an intensification of commercial agriculture and engrossment of estates by capitalist farmers.[30] These yeoman farmers, used to freehold tenure without the burdens of customary labour services tended to be keen to take up the new farming methods such as new crops and rotation systems which were introduced from the continent and systematically applied in the 18th century by great landowners such as Coke of Norfolk (the Earl of Leicester) which transformed the agricultural landscape.[31]

Different parts of the county responded to the needs of local specialisation in different ways broadly forming contrasting agricultural systems and landscapes. A division in many of the county's characteristics can be found between the north and west, and the centre and east. Allison (1957 p. 12-14) has termed these the *sheep-corn* region to the north and west and the *woodpasture* region to the centre and east. Postgate (1973 p.

27 Dymond (1985).
28 See Postgate (1973) p. 284.
29 Postgate (1973) p. 284.
30 Postgate (1973) p. 307.
31 See Parker (1975).

322)[32] explains how the sheep-corn region was characterised in the 16th century by open arable fields with extensive heaths whereas the woodpasture zone had open fields but with less extensive heaths and more woodland. This meant that the woodpasture region with fertile boulder clay was suited to grassland with an economy based on dairying and mixed arable, while the sheep-corn region with its less fertile soils was more suited to extensive arable cultivation relying on sheep manure (before crop rotations were introduced) to grow barley.

Similar regional contrasts also existed in the manorial structure. While it has been noted that Norfolk manors tended to be small and numerous, there was a tendency for manors to be smaller in the woodpasture region.[33] Williamson (1993 p. 164) has mapped this element of manorial structure which shows areas of the woodpasture region have concentrations of higher numbers of manor per vill. While the centre and east of the county had more lordships in the Middle Ages, the disappearance of independent manors in the 17th century was more marked in that region than in the north and west where the lands of various manors were more intermingled. That is not to say powerful lords did not exist in the Middle Ages, although these, however, tended to be more frequent in the sheep-corn region.

A further regional contrast is the method and process of migration of settlement to greenside locations. Williamson (1993) has noted that in the west, migration tended to be the overflow from nucleations, which remained essentially nucleated, whereas in the east, wholesale migration was more frequent, the greenside settlement perhaps being the result of the break up of nucleations (possiby hamlets rather than villages) leaving isolated churches which are more frequent in this area. The reasons given for this are both environmental and tenurial. He suggests that in the east, commons tended to be in damper areas allowing a good water supply for new settlement whereas in the north and west, the commons were situated on dry interfluves making larger settlements more marginal. Also, the weaker lordship to the east somehow encouraged migration to the commons, although the mechanism is unclear. The initial stages of migration may have been associated with the division of land between free heirs, and powerful lords may have had bonded tenants who lived close to the manorial centre with less opportunity or incentive to move away. One possible reason worth considering is that overspill could have been the result of a shortage of grazing whereas denucleation could have been the product of active clearing by the Lord.

An important result of the increase in commercialisation and regional specialisation from the Middle Ages onwards was the spread of piecemeal inclosure (see chapter 2.3). The rate of inclosure was far from even across the county and other facets of the regional contrasts which had developed over the years determined the rate at which this occurred. This depended on the field systems and agricultural arrangements which were adopted[34] and contrasting manorial structures. In the woodpasture region to the centre and east of the county, the disappearance of independent manors in the 16th century was accompanied by the engrossment of tenant strips which facilitatied

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32 See also Thirsk (1967).

33 Campbell (1986 p.228) has shown there to be nearly twice as many lordships in the east as in the west and their average area and taxable wealth to be half of that in the west.

34 See Postgate (1973) p. 323.

inclosure, whereas in the sheep-corn region the complex landholding structure and intermingling of land of various manors was an obstacle to inclosure. Postgate (1973 p. 307) also suggests that the large number of yeoman farmers in the woodpasture zone, used to freehold tenure without the burdens of customary labour services were keen to take up new farming methods further aiding the inclosure of arable to pasture.

The methods of farming in the two regions also affected the spread of inclosure. Postgate (1973 p. 323) explains how the pastoral arrangements by which sheep and arable farming were integrated in the sheep-corn region were not conducive to inclosure. In this area, the presence of a number of petty manors each with the privilege of independent sheep foldage contrasted with the woodpasture system where there was a greater reliance on cattle and inclosure could more easily be undertaken.[35] For these reasons, the open fields survived more often in parts of the north and west until parliamentary inclosure than in the centre and east where many had been inclosed and converted to pasture by the mid 17th century.[36]

In summary, coming out of the medieval period, increasing commercialisation and specialisation in agriculture was met with different responses to the north and west, and centre and east of Norfolk where different soils were better suited to certain forms of agriculture. This has manifested itself in regional contrasts in the physical and socio-economic landscape. To the north and west, the sheep-corn region had extensive arable based on barley with the help of sheep manure, extensive heaths, less weak lordship with the intermingling of lands of various manors and where a lack of piecemeal inclosure allowed many of the open fields to survive until parliamentary inclosure in the 18th and 19th centuries. The woodpasture regions to the centre and east, on the other hand, had a more fertile soil which was suited to dairying and mixed arable, less extensive heaths, weaker lordship and where piecemeal inclosure had converted much of the open fields to pasture by the mid 17th century. Such a division in the landscape, therefore, being the spatial assemblages of its socio-economic characteristics.

It would seem therefore, that the catalyst of regional contrasts (more likely highlighting and accentuating existing differences) was trade, commercialisation of agriculture and regional specialisations with the contrasts in specialisation being

[35] Sheep foldage or foldcourse was where the Lord had the right to graze his sheep over the tenants' open field strips from harvest to the next sowing and on fallow land in the summer. Wade-Martins (1984) p.51-52 explains that while the manure was beneficial to the crops, the landowners increased their sheep and the tenants were only allowed a few. There is evidence of abuse of the foldcourse system from 16th century court rolls. The period of sheep grazing lengthened and the tenants' sheep were excluded. The tenants retaliated by consolidating strips and excahnging and fencing the land to keep out the Lord's sheep, The system gradually collapsed and the introduction of turnips in the 17th century finally finished it.

[36] It may be incorrect to assume that areas which underwent parliamentary inclosure had little earlier piecemeal inclosure. The inclosure Acts sometimes had only marginal effects. Parker (1975) has shown that on Coke's Norfolk estates, Castleacre and Tittleshall had no inclosure Acts but had open fields strips in the 18th century, whereas Fulmodestone had inclosure Acts but no strips in the 18th century. Drawn on a sacle of 1" to 1 mile, greens are commons appear to have been accurately mapped (Barringer 1977 p. 13). For example, Castleacre and Tittleshall had no inclosure Acts but had oen field strips in the 18th century whereas Fulmodestone had inclosure Acts but no 18th cnetury strips.

accounted for partly by soil types. It is the examination of these contrasts in relation to greens which can lead to a better understanding of greenside settlement as regional specialisation has had an effect on the formation of local field systems. It is likely that such a division in many of the county's landscape, physical and tenurial characteristics has been responsible for the present distribution of greens.

How does this fit in with the distribution of greens ? Figures 34 a, b and c show the county distributions of greens and some possible controlling factors. As may be expected from the results of the national distribution of GNPNs, green names in Norfolk are more frequent in the woodland zones to the centre and east and less common in the champion regions to the north and west. Within the woodland zones, there is a broad negative correlation between green-name place-names (GNPNs) and islolated churches and also with weaker manorial structure. GNPNs are to be found in areas of stronger manors with few isolated churches such as South and Mid Norfolk. There are very few green names in areas of weak manors and isolated churches. In these circumstances of strong manors, increasing population was pushed to the fringes as it could not get a foothold in the old inmproved land because of the inheritance practice of primogeniture associated with strong lordship. The regions of Norfolk identified by Darby (1976) can be used as a context to an examination of the distibution of greens but these regions have been slightly modified, see Figure 34 b.

In the champion zones of Norfolk (Goodsand, Greensand and Breckland), GNPNs tend to be either in very low concentration or non-existant in 1790 and today. These areas were characterised by very low amounts of Domesday woodland and a stronger manorial stucture. While having fewer green names than the woodland regions, the champion zone has more village greens especially in the Goodsand region and in Breckland. Breckland had the highest concentration of true planned village greens but no green names. The area has very few, if any, isolated churches, stronger manorial structure and is characterised by low population densities both at Domesday and evidenced by low levels of 19th century nucleation and dipersion and also low amounts of Domesday woodland. There is some evidence that there may be some 18th / 19th century planted, planned villages in this area which may account for the survivng village greens.

The less champion areas to the centre and east (Mid Norfolk, Loam Region, Weak Zone, South Norfolk and Broadlands) have more green names and greenside settlement and are characterised by high levels of dispersion and low nucleation. There are, however, within the woodpasture zone, variations in Domesday woodland, manorial structure and the extent of isolated churches which probably account for the variation in distribution. It is in these areas that green names and common edge settlement developed to the greatest extent and their present distribution probably largely represents the unevenness of their survival. Data from Faden's map of Norfolk published in 1797 provides a data source for the survival of greens and common in the late 18th century. The map in Figure 34 a shows little change in the number of GNPNs (although there is some loss from the Loam region) with the exception of the weak zone. South and Mid Norfolk had the highest concentrations of GNPNs in 1790s and today and both areas had stronger manors and low numbers of isolated churches nevertheless differed in their cover of Domesday woodland, for while South

Norfolk had low amounts of woodland, Mid Norfolk had the highest concentrations of Domesday woodland.

Whereas in the Loam Region and Broadlands, both areas have high numbers of isolated churches, the concentration of greens and landscape characteristics are somewhat different. Broadlands had low density domesday woodland, a weak manorial structure and a medium amount of green names with little change since 1790s, whereas the Loam Region had high Domesday woodland, stronger manorial structure and low amounts of green names, although there were a few more in the 1790s. Present examination of the distribution of surviving greens in Norfolk identifies a further zone from those of Darby which has been called the 'weak zone'. This zone is characterised today by its very low amount of surviving green names and and also by some of its socio-economic characteristics, all of which clearly demarcate and define the zone, i.e it is an area which contrasts strongly with its neighbouring zones in various ways, where the manorial structure in the Middle Ages was very weak and there is now a large number of isolated churches and an exceedingly dispersed settlement pattern. Today, the zone is devoid of green names but in the 1790s contained far more. It appears that a process has been operating which has removed the green-names and, presumably, the settlement associated with these, perhaps first appearing in the vicinity of Norwich where in the 1790s there were already few green-names near the city. This zone show more common edge settlement in th 1790s than GNPNs but that too was disapperaing around Norwich. The precise processes of the removal of green-names from this zone is uncertain but may have something to do with changes in farming methods. The consolidation of estates and farm amalgamation in the 19th century often caused the disappearance of cottages as tenants were removed from the land to make way for more extensive sheep grazing. Such a process could be responsible for this change in the landscape of greens.

For an explanation of the distribution, it is necessary to examine the process and spread of inclosure. Warner (1987) notes that Dymond (1980) has suggested that the surviving residual greens of East Anglia escaped 19th century inclosure by the opposition of smallholders to parliamentary inclosure together with a lack of powerful lords at a local level. Early work by Gonner (1912) and Slater (1907) has shown that longer term piecemeal inclosure had more effect in the centre and east of the county whereas in the more champion north and west, piecemeal inclosure was largely resisted by its stronger manorial structure and communal system of agriculture until early 19th century parliamentray inclosures which had more effect in these areas. Parker (1975, p.43) has shown, however, that it may be incorrect to assume that an abundance of late 18th / early 19th century inclosure implies that there was little earlier piecemeal inclosure. Small landowners were bought out both before and after inclosure and the subsequent Acts sometimes had marginal effects.

The regional study of Norfolk greens has further developed the explanantion of green distribution, techniques which may be applied to the national map. It has been shown that the factors of Domesday woodland and manorial structure are important in determining the distribution of Norfolk greens. Clearly, more work is needed on the subject both at national and more local scales.

Chapter 5

CONCLUSIONS

Greens Past
Greens Present
Greens Future

The questions developed and answered by this thesis are concluded within the context of these three headings.

The intentions of this research, as stated in chapter 1, were threefold; to provide a clarification of the legal status regarding village greens, the construction of a working classification of greens and an analysis of their national distribution. These themes were examined within the context of a study in historical geography, broadly encompassing these aspects from the direction of greens past, greens present and greens future. Following an introductory chapter which set a context for the study and subject matter, and introduced some of its terminological difficulties, the next three chapters (2.1, 2.2 and 2.3) dealt with, the law of greens and the following two (3 and 4) covered their classification and national distribution. The results of these discussions may be summarised as follows;

LAW OF GREENS

The law relating to common land has ancient roots in common law and manorial law deriving from before the Norman conquest. With the notable exception of the Statute of **Merton in 1236**, and with some slight effects from **Westminster II** in 1285 and a further act in 1549, it has been little affected by Acts of Parliament until the nineteenth century. This very long period of gestation, together with its application and development within a wide variety of local circumstances, has meant that it has gradually become very complex and in some senses outdated. Village greens fall within this convoluted legal framework. The uncertainties about the nature and extent of many greens and commons by the mid 20th century led to a *Royal Commission on Common Land,* which ran from 1955 to 1958, from which came new legislation initiating their formal registration. Commons registration had the effect of fixing - until new legislation, if it ever occurs (and this is not likely in the foreseeable future) - the extent and number of legally recognised greens and commons at late 1960s levels. Thus while broadly in the 'present' (i.e. within the last 30 years compared to the many previous centuries of the existence of greens) their study is increasingly becoming a matter of 'greens past'. The registers are, however, not totally rigid as a few wrongly registered greens were removed from the registers under the **Common Land (Rectification of Registers) Act 1989** but this was only in very limited circumstances and there is still scope for further corrections of the registers both in terms of land which should have been registered and was overlooked and land which was registered and should not have been. There are, however, no firm plans for this to be done. Where the ownership of common land was unknown (this does not apply to village greens) parliament left a condition for future legislation to dispose of their ownership in some way but this also has yet to be fulfilled. The long life of many greens was ended by the physical processes and legal changes associated with the inclosure movements of the 18th and 19th centuries, although their names sometimes persist on the modern map. Of those which survived inclosure, their ancient common rights were lost forever by failure to register them in the 1960s, although the open space may still be subject to legal protection and status. Of course, in practical terms, many of the ancient common rights had long fallen into disuse and abeyance.

The database constructed to provide national distribution maps contains information on the size, location, and common rights for each of the 4000+ registered greens and includes a smaller number of greens which have been registered as commons still in existence in England. This can be used to provide an almost unlimited number of further national or regional distributions, queries or reports. Furthermore it can be

developed and extended to include lost greens or greens which have not been registered or can be put to a variety of other purposes. The distributions considered in this study have shown that regional inconsistencies of data collection, together with regionally uneven survival have perhaps significantly altered the extent of present greens revealed by the distribution map. The matter is complicated, however, by the negative factors of uneven registration and destruction by inclosure.

Explanation of greens can be approached in two ways: residual greens, often associated with a 'green' place-name are linked with woodland zones and their extensive commons (Figure 33 a) and, like the law relating to them, are the product of many centuries of development. Like scattered farmsteads and hamlets, they are part of the fabric of these ancient landscapes, and in their varied fortunes, involving survival and destruction, inclosure and suburban infilling, constriction and careful preservation, a host of processes can be seen at work. In contrast, it seems likely that on a national scale village greens (Figure 33 c, VG + UG) show a clear tendency to be associated with lowland areas of mixed or specialist farming in the 16th century - regions with restricted rather than extensive commons, and concentrate in what Roberts had termed the 'great village belt' (Figure 32 a). The regional study of Norfolk, with its mixture of champion and woodland landscapes has revealed the complexity of the factors underlying the national distributions, and has highlighted the association of residual greens with high levels of Domesday woodland and less weak manorial structure, while village greens again, at this detailed level of resolution, show an *in situ* correspondence with champion landscapes. In short, true village greens and residual greens have complementary distributions.

GREENS PAST

Historically, greens are the product of three categories of force, creative, destructive and preservative. Turning to the most basic question with which this study began: What are greens ? The very confusions of law, of classification and of terminology described earlier lie close to the heart of the matter: greens are specialised abstractions from common pastures and have a close association, be this deliberate of accidental, with settlement. This association can be of two sorts - those circumstances in which green and settlement which have been deliberately planned - seen in the green villages of Durham - and those which are the result of a more random set of processes, seen in the varied fortunes of the residual greens. Here piecemeal colonisation and encroachment as a result of population increases have been powerful formative factors. It is abundantly clear that the landscape features now known collectively as village greens have been formed in a variety of ways. As the physical processes of abstraction have continued, so the general common rights over the common pasture have been adapted and limited. In the Middle Ages and after, greens provided very useful grazing, and the lists of beasts grazed, commonable - cows, sheep and sometimes horses, and and uncommonable - geese, ducks, goats, chickens, and, rarely, pigs - points to their importance within traditional farming systems. Where local economies were based on arable farming, classically within the champion mixed farming zones, wastes and commons (including greens) were highly valued as a source of grazing. Where economies were more pastoral, greens were part of a broader nexus of grazing lands, embracing large areas of commons and wood pastures.

Destructive forces on greens come under the general heading of inclosure and may consist of inclosure as it is generally known (either piecemeal or holistically by Parliamentary inclosure) or by the more subtle processes of encroachment, urbanisation and suburbanisation. The physical end to the long history of many greens came when they were fenced and redistributed and allotted to private ownership and possession by Parliamentary inclosure. Where greens survived inclosures, a large number of common rights were lost at commons registration in the 1960s by failing to register them or being unable to prove ownership of the rights.

Commons registration in the 1960s was an attempt to both determine the true extent of all commons and greens in England and Wales and also to preserve and protect them against destructive forces. As such, it forms a datum line across both time and space, for the greens which are now preserved are those of the present and the future.

GREENS PRESENT

It is clear that the extent of common rights on greens is now only a very small fraction of those present in former centuries, indeed many greens and commons no longer have any rights at all. Many do, however, especially in the case of integral village greens, provide the focus for the village centre and a considerable recreational and scenic resource. Chapter 4 has shown that greens are to be found throughout the country but that different types of greens have certain concentrations. Their present distribution is often as much a matter of their survival as a representation of their former existence, the main factors determining their survival being regional differences in the extent of inclosure and matters of uneven registration. This study had used registered greens as an approximation to greens present (greens still in existence today). While it has been possible to remove false greens (land which has been registered as village green but is of no historical significance) from the set of registered greens, it should be noted that some greens exist but have not been registered. While in legal terms, a very few greens have recently been 'created' (i.e. registered and thus afforded legal recognition and protection) creation is not a current force acting on greens present and so the present forces determining their welfare should be considered in terms of preservation and destruction.

GREENS FUTURE

The future of village greens would seem largely to be a matter of preservation rather that destruction. Where they form the centre of a historic or picturesque village they are likely to be well preserved by the locals and guarded against destruction. Despite their great frequency and widespread national distribution, greens have attracted very little serious attention. The remaining greens form a large and underused resource which is waiting to be exploited. The owners of registered village greens and commons have the right to use them for grazing as long as they do not interfere with the rights of commoners. The majority of registered greens and many commons have no common rights still in existence which provides a huge resource of grazing which most owners do not seem to be aware of and certainly do not exercise. This is particularly so with parish councils who now own the majority of registered greens and provides for many of them a large resource which they could use at any time now or in the future .

In conclusion, a summary of the contribution of this thesis to the field of greens, rural settlement and historical geography forms a relevant epilogue to the study. Foremost, it has highlighted the importance of greens in the landscape in a wide variety of contexts and circumstances as a limited and finite resource which must be sympathetically managed. They form a scenic and aesthetic attraction in the context of settlement, often with an architectural backdrop and enhanced landscapes as open spaces. They form a practical use for the community, in modern times as a recreational resource in a broad sense to include walking, sitting &c. and also developing problems such as access, parking of vehicles, siting of lampposts, bustops, running of cables &c. for which byelaw control has been introduced, and in past times as common grazing with its associated problems of overgrazing and encroachment, dealt with by manorial law. They form an ecological / biological reserve in being amongst the only fertile land in England which has never been ploughed or treated with inorganic fertilisers and chemical pesticides. They also display integrative qualities by frequently providing the centre for settlement and the focus of place.

More specifically, this thesis provides a useful study of the legal framework of greens and commons, focusing on village greens in a way which has not been done before - the most in-depth study ever produced. It provides a working classification to the understanding of the subtle and diverse variations of greens. It contains a statement that touches on the generality of greens at the national scale, drawing together the basic records which exist and the work of others, providing distributions which may be of even greater use in the future as understanding of the landscape increases. It contains a pointer to what research needs to be done in a number of counties by presenting one sample county which illustrates some of the difficulties and complexities involves. Furthermore, the resulting database and appendices provide a reference work for others. The study thus forms a foundation for work in historical geography on place-names and the meanings of a '*green*' element to the name and raises questions on their management practices relating to local economic bases. In practical terms, it points to a valuable resource which is both finite and worthy of careful management. The absence of local studies relating to the present status and management of greens such as exists in the Netherlands is disquieting. In this, the study presents a challenge.

FURTHER RESEARCH

A limited study of this nature has inevitably assembled implications for further research. The chapters on the law of greens give a fairly comprehensive clarification of their legal status from a practical point of view. There is scope for further work on the subject from a more theoretical viewpoint and concerning the historical origins of legal customs and practices. The section on disputes in chapter 2.3 gives just a brief sample of the many and various disputes which may occur on and regarding greens. The working classification of greens in chapter 3 will inevitably change by being refined and improved as the corpus of knowledge on their origins is improved, as this study has followed on from previous classifications which had become unsatisfactory. It would seem likely that it is from the analysis and explanation of distributions of greens, both local and regional as well as national that the best contributions to their understanding and hence an understanding of rural settlement will come. For this aim the national database of greens constructed for this study may prove invaluable.

APPENDICES

1. Glossary
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Appendix 1

GLOSSARY

ANIMALS *FERAE NATURAE*
A legal term for wild animals but is also a common right to take such creatures from the common.

COMMON IN THE SOIL
The right to take minerals from the common. It may include gravel, sand or building stone.

COMMON LAND
Legally, land registered under the **Commons Registration Act 1965** as common land i.e. land with ***common rights*** or ***waste of the manor***.
Historically, land normally owned by the Lord of the Manor but subject to common rights by the inhabitants of the locality.

COMMONS REGISTRATION
The **Commons Registration Act 1965** attempted to compile a once and for all register of all common land and town and village greens in England and Wales (with a very few exceptions). Most registration took place in the late 1960s. The registers are now the definitive documents on the existence of common land. Common rights and ownership were also registered.

ESTOVERS
The right to take certain products of the land for specific uses. E.g. timber to repair houses, branches to repair fences, carts, hedges etc. Often divided by these uses into *housebote, fencebote, wainbote, firebote, hedgebote, carbote*.

FRUCTUS NATURALES
Wild plants and fruits, as oppsed to farmed crops which are *fructus naturales.*

TURBARY
The right to dig and take away peat or turf from the common.

PANNAGE
The right for pigs to eat beech mast and acorns which fall to the ground in the common wood.

PASTURE
The most important right on both commons and village greens, pasture is the right to graze creatures on grass and certain other *fructus naturales*.

PISCARY
The right to take fish from the common stream or pond.

STATUTE OF MERTON

An Act of Parliament passed in 1236 which gave the Lord of the Manor the right to approve (inclose) the green or common provided he left sufficient common for the commoners.

VILLAGE GREEN

Legally, land registered under the **Common Registration Act 1965** as a town or village green i.e. land used for legal sports and pastimes by the inhabitants of the locality.

Historically, it included some places of recreation but was normally land subject to common rights (mainly grazing) i.e. common land within a settlement.

Appendix 2

ABBREVIATIONS

All ER	All England Law Reports, 1936-current
Anst.	Anstruther's Reports, Exchequer, 3 vols 1792-1797
Atk	Atkyn's Reports, Chancery, 3 vols 1736-1754
Benl.	Benloe's Reports, King's Bench, 1 vol 1530-1627
Burr.	Burrow's Reports, King's Bench, 5 vols 1756-1772
ChD	Law Reports, Chancery Division, 45 vols, 1875-1890
CLY	Common Law Yearbook
Co. Rep.	Coke's Reports, 13 parts 1572-1616
CRA	Commons Registration Act, 1965
CRO	County Records Office
Cro. Jac.	Croke's Reports *temp* James I, King's Bench + Common Pleas, 1603-1625
Dig.	English and Empire Digest
DPP	Director of Public Prosecutions
DU P+D	Durham University department of Paleography and Diplomatic Records Office
EG	Estates Gazette
ER	English Reports
Freem.	Freeman's Reports, Chancery, King's Bench + Common Pleas, 1660-1706
Gouldsb.	Gouldsborough's Reports, Queen's Bench and King's Bench, 1 vol 1574-1601
HLC	Clark's Reports, House of Lords, 11 vols, 1847-1866
H+N	Hurlstone and Norman's Reports, Exchequer, 7 vols 1856-1862
Keb.	Keble's Reports, 3 vols 1661-1677
Ld. Raym.	Lord Raymond's Reports, King's Bench and Common Pleas, 3 vols 1694-1732
LGR	Local Government Reports
Lib. Ass.	Liber Assisarium, Yearbooks, 1-51 Edw. III
LPA	Law of Property Acts, 1922 + 1925
Leon.	Leonard's Reports, King's Bench, Common Pleas + Exchequer, 1552-1819
M+W	Meeson and Welsby's Reports, Exchequer, 16 vols 1836-1847
Mod. Rep.	Modern Reports, 12 vols 1669-1755
P+CR	Planning and Compensation Reports, 1949-current
PHA	Public Health Acts, 187
QBD	Queen's Bench Division
Saund.	William's Notes to Saunder's Reports, King's Bench, 2 vols 1666-1673
SI	Statutory Instrument
SR+O	Statutory Rules and Orders
Taunt.	Taunton's Reports, Common Pleas, 8 vols 1807-1819
Term. Rep.	Term Reports, 8 vols 1785-1800
TR	Taxation Reports
Vent.	Ventris' Reports, King's Bench + Common Pleas, 2 vols 1668-1691
Vern.	Vernon's Reports, Chancery, 2 vols 1680-1719

WLR	Weekly Law Reports
WR	Weekly Reporter, 54 vols 1852-1906
YB	Yearbooks

Appendix 3

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Appendix 4

CREATURE EQUIVALENTS

AVON	1 cow	=	1 horse
BEDFORDSHIRE	1 cow	=	2.5 sheep/ 1.5 sheep
BERKSHIRE	1 cow	=	1 sheep
CORNWALL	1 cow	=	1 pony = 5 sheep
DEVON	1 cow	=	1 pony = 0.5 sheep
	1 cow	=	0.5 horse = 6 sheep = 12 lambs
DORSET	1 pig	=	1 donkey
ESSEX	1 cow	=	1 bullock = 5 sheep
	1 horse	=	6 sheep
	1 donkey	=	2.5 sheep
	1 horse	=	1 pony
GLOUCESTERSHIRE	1 cow	=	2 sheep
	1 goat	=	1 horse
	1 horse	=	1 pony
OXFORDSHIRE	1 cow	=	0.5 horse = 2.5 sheep = 0.5 pig
	1 beast <1 year	=	2 beasts > 1 year (..)
SUFFOLK	1 sheep	=	1 goat
	4 horses	=	5 cattle = 10 sheep = 50 geese
		=	50 hens = 10 goats
	1 horse	=	1 pony = 1 donkey
	1 cow	=	4 sheep = 0.5 horse = 1 goose
	1 cow	=	1 horse
SURREY	53 sheep	=	17 cows + 28 sheep = 8 horses + 5 sheep
WARWICKSHIRE	8 cows	=	20 sheep
WILTSHIRE	1 horse	=	1 pony = 1 donkey

	Sheep:Cow	**Cow:Horse**	**Sheep:Goat**	**Goose:Sheep**
AVON		1		
BEDFORDSHIRE	1.5-2.5			
BERKSHIRE	1			
CORNWALL	5	1		
DEVON	0.5,6	0.5,1		
ESSEX	5			
GLOUCESTERSHIRE	2			
OXFORDSHIRE	2.5	0.5		
SUFFOLK	2,4	0.8,0.5,1	1	0.25,5
WARWICKSHIRE	3.3			

Source: *Calculated from commons registers*

Appendix 5

STATUTE OF MERTON 1236

Part of the **Statute of Merton, 1236**, known under the **Short Titles Act** as the **Commons Act, 1236**, was repealed under the **Statute Law Revision Act, 1953**. It is important as it was the first statutory interference in common land.

'Also because many great men of England...have complained that they cannot make their Profit of the residue of their Manors, as of Wastes, Woods and [common] Pastures, whereas the same Feoffees have sufficient Pasture, as much as belongeth to their Tenants; it is thus provided and granted, That whenever such Feoffees do bring an Assise of Novel disseisin for their Common of Pasture, and it is acknowledged before the Justices, that they have as much Pasture as sufficeth to their Tenements, and that they have free Ingress and Egress from their tenements into the pasture, then let them be contented therewith;...

The action of an Assize of Novel Disseisin was abolished by the **Real Property Limitation Act 1883** (repealed).

Appendix 6

AN ACT FOR INCLOSING LANDS IN THE PARISHES OF NORTHILL AND SANDY
20 Geo. III , 1780

BE IT ENACTED That the said Open and Common Fields, Meadows, Commonable Lands, and Commons (except certain Pieces or Parcels of Common or Waste Ground, called Beeston Green, Thorncott Green, Ickwell Green, Northill Green, and Upper Caldecott Green) shall....be divided, det out, and allotted...

AND BE IT FURTHER ENACTED by the Authoroity aforesaid, That nothing in this Act contained shall prejudice, lessen or defeat the Right, Title, or Interest of any Lord or Lords, Lady or Ladies, of the Manor or Manors, or reputed Manor or Manors, Lordship or Lordships, within the jurisdiction or Limits whereof the said Lands or Grounds intended to be divided or inclosed....are situate, lying and being....

Source: *Beds CRO CRT Northill 8*

Appendix 7

THE MANOR OF BEESTON THORNCOTT AND HATCH IN THE COUNTY OF BEDFORD

The General Court Baron of Godfrey Thornton Esquire Lord of the Manor aforesaid there held in and for the said Manor on Monday the twenty first day of June in the sixteenth year of the reign of our Sovereign Lady Victoria by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland Queen Defender of the Faith and in the year of our Lord One thousand eight hundred and fifty two Before William Thomas Chapman Gentleman Steward there

Orders and Bye Laws made at this Court

FIRST It is ordered and agreed that no person or persons shall put or keep any sheep upon Beeston Green Thorncott Green or Hatch Green or upon any of the common greens or waste lands within this Manor upon pain of forfeiting to the Lord of the Manor for every sheep 6d And to the common drivers 2d

AND it is Ordered and agreed that no Farmer or Cottager shall be allowed to keep upon the Common Greens or Waste Lands within the Manor more than one Horse or Mule or Ass or one Cow for every Farm House or Cottage and no more than one sow and her litter of pigs during the time such Pigs suck and afterwards one Sow and four pigs or instead thereof five Store Hogs upon pain to forfeit to the Lord of the Manor for every offence in over stocking contrary to this order 1s. And to the Common drivers 6d

ALSO that no Hogs or Sows or Pigs (except sucking pigs) shall be turned upon the Common Greens within this Manor without being first rung upon pain of forfeiting to the Lord of the Manor for every offence for each Hog sow or pig so turned on 6d. And to the Common drivers 3d

AND it is Ordered that no geese shall be kept upon the said Common Greens or waste Lands.

ALSO it is Ordered and agreed that no stallion or Ridgel shall be turned upon the said Greens or waste lands.

ALSO it is Ordered that no Farmer or Cottager shall let their Common rights to any person or persons except to such persons who live or reside within the said Manor upon pain of forfeiting to the Lord of the Manor for every offence 5s. And to the Common drivers 2s 6d

AND it is Ordered that no person who is a Lodger or person occupying a Cottage without a Right of Common attached thereto shall be at liberty to hire more than two common rights and if any person as aforesaid shall stock more than two Commons he shall forfeit to the Lord of the Manor 5s And to the Common drivers 2s 6d

IT is Ordered and agreed that no person shall dig or take gravel from any or either of the Commons and that every person so offending shall forfeit to the Lord of the Manor 10s

AND it is Ordered and agreed that no person shall use any of the Greens or Waste Lands within the Manor for the use of drying Onions Onion seed or any other seed upon pain of forfeiture to the Lord of the Manor for every offence 5s and to the Common drivers 1s

AND it is Ordered and agreed that no person shall turn any Horse Mule Ass Cow or pigs on either of the Greens or waste Lands within the said Manor between the hours of Nine oclock at night or four oclock in the morning on pain of forfeiting for each offence 6d and to the Common drivers 4d

Source: *Beds CRO CRT Northill 8*

Appendix 8

LIST OF STATUTES

Administration of Justice Act, 1977
An Act Concerning the Improvement of Commons and Waste Grounds (3+4 Edw. VI c.3 (1549))
Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act, 1978
Animals Act, 1971
Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act, 1960
Civil Procedure Act Repeal Act 1879
Commonable Rights Compensation Act, 1882
Commons Act, 1236 (Statute of Merton, 1236, repealed)
Commons Act, 1285 (Statute of Westminster II)
Commons Act, 1876
Commons Act, 1879
Commons Act, 1899
Commons Act, 1908
Commons (Expenses) Act, 1878
Common Land (Rectification of Registers) Act, 1989
Commons Registration Act, 1965
Hill Farming Act, 1946
Inclosure Act, 1773
Inclosure Act, 1845
Inclosure Act, 1846
Inclosure Act, 1847
Inclosure Act, 1848
Inclosure Act, 1849
Inclosure Act, 1852
Inclosure Act, 1854
Inclosure Act, 1857
Inclosure Act, 1859
Inclosure and Drainage (Rates) Act, 1883
Inclosure Commissioners Act, 1851
Inclosure etc., Expenses Act, 1868
Land Registry Act 1925
Land Registry Act 1936
Land Registry Act 1966
Law of Commons Ammendment Act, 1893
Law of Property Act 1922
Law of Property Act, 1925
Litter Act, 1983
Mental Health Act 1959
Metropolitan Commons Act 1866
Metropolitan Commons Act 1878
Metropolitan Commons Act 1898
Metropolitan Commons Ammendment Act 1869

New Parishes Measure, 1943
Prescriptions Act, 1832
Real Property Limitation Act, 1883 (repealed)
Refuse Disposal (Amenity) Act, 1978
Settled Land Act 1925
Short Titles Act 1896
Statute Law Revision Act, 1953
Statute Law Revision (Substituted Enactments) Act, 1876
Wildlife and Countryside Act, 1981

Appendix 9

STATUTORY INSTRUMENTS

SI 1965/2000 The Commons Registration Act 1965 (Commencement No. 1) Order 1965
SI 1965/2001 The Commons Registration (Exempted Land) Regulations 1965
SI 1966/96 The Commons Rules 1966
SI 1966/971 The Commons Registration Act 1965 (Commencement No. 2) Order 1966
SI 1966/972 The Commons Registartion (Publicity) Regulations 1966
SI 1966/1470 The Common Registration (Time Limits Order) 1666
SI 1966/1471 The Commons Registration (General) Regulations 1966
SI 1968/658 The Commons Registration (General) (Amendment) Regulations 1968
SI 1968/989 The Commons Registration (Objections and Maps) Regulations 1968
SI 1969/1843 The Commons Registration (New Land) Regulations 1969
SI 1970/383 The Commons Registration (Time Limits) (Amendment) Order 1970
SI 1970/384 The Commons Registration (Objections and Maps) (Amendment)
SI 1966/1470 The Commons Registration (Time Limits) Regulations 1970
SI 1970/1371 The Commons Registration (Finality of Undisputed Registrations) Regulations 1970
SI 1971/1727 Commons Commissioners Regulations 1971
SI 1972/437 The Commons Registration (Disposal of Disputed Registrations) Regulations 1972
SI 1973/815 The Commons Registration (Second Period References) Regulations 1973
SI 1982/209 The Commons (Schemes) Regulations 1982
SI 1982/667 The Commons (Schemes) (Welsh Forms) Regulations 1982
SI 1989/2167 The Commons Registration (General) (Amendment) Regulations 1989
SI 1990/311 The Common Land (Rectification of Registers) Regulations 1990

Statutory Instruments refered to in the text

Appendix 10

List of Cases

Alfred F. Beckett v. Lyons (1967) Ch 449 at 482
Allgood v. Gibson (1876) 34 LT 883; 25 WR 60
Anderson v. Bostock (1976) 3 WLR 590; 1 All ER 560
Anon (1221) 2 Co. Inst. at p.85; 11 Dig. 23
Anon (1459) YB 37 Hen 6. fo.34, pl.20; 11 Dig
Anon (1489) YB 5 Hen 7. fo.7, pl.15; 11 Dig
Anon (1549) Benl. 80; 123 ER 61
Anon (1563) 72 ER 431 French
Anon (1577) 4 Leon. 41; 74 ER 716; 11 Dig. 43
Arlett v. Ellis (1827) KB 294; 7 Barn + Cress. 360
Arnold v. Dodd (1977) 1 All ER 505
Attorney General v. Antrobus (1902) 2 ChD 188
Attorney General v. Hanmer (1858) 27 LJ Ch 837, 840
Attorney General v. Reynolds (1911) 2 KB 886
Attorney General v. Tomline (1880) 15 ChD 150
Barnestone v. Gale (1649) 82 ER 655
Baxendale v. Instow Parish Council (1981) 2 All ER 620
Bellew v. Langdon (1601) Cro. Eliz. 876; 78 ER 1100; 11 Dig. 26
Bennett v. Reeve (1740) 125 ER 1144; Willes 227
Benson v. Chester (1799) 8 Term Rep 396; 101 ER 1453
Bland v. Lipscombe (1854) 119 ER 263
Bishop of Chichester and Strodwick's Case (1613) 78 ER 136
Borough of Christchurch v. Milligan (1977) 3 All ER 509
Box Parish Council v. Lacey (1979) 1 All ER 113; The Times 26 May 1978
Bromfield v. Kirber (1707) 11 Mod Rep 72
Bruges et al v. Curwin et al (1706) 23 ER 974
Cape v Scott (1874) 9 QB 269
CEGB v. Clwyd County Council (1976) 1 All ER 251
Chichley v. --- (1658) 145 ER 409
Chilton v. London Corporation (1878) 26 WR 627; 11 Dig. 23
Clayton v. Horsey 1 Roll Abr. 106 pl. 19
Cooke v. Amey Gravel Co. Ltd. (1972) 3 All ER 579
Corpus Christi College, Oxford v. Gloucestershire County Council (1982) 3 All ER 995
Cooper v. Marshall (1757) KB 300
Costard and Wingfield's Case (1593) 2 Leo. 44
Cowlam v. Slack (1812) KB 583
Creach v. Wilmot (1752) 2 Taunt. 160; 127 ER 1038
Davies v. Davies (1974) CLY 316; 3 WLR 607
Davies v. Williams and 18 others (1851) 117 ER 988
De Bello Campo v. St. Andrews (Dean) (1351) 25 Lib. Ass. fo.116, pl.8; 11 Dig.
Delabeere v. Beddingfield (1689) 23 ER 676

Director of Public Prosecutions v. Hutchinson (1988) 87 LGR 349
Dixon v. James (1698) 1 Freem. KB 273; 89 ER 195; 11 Dig. 50
Ely (Dean and Chapter) v. Warren (1741) 2 Akt 189
Ewart v Graham (1859) 7 HLC 330 at 334; 11 ER 132 at 138
Fisons Horticulture v Bunting (1976) 240 EG 625
Fitch v. Rawling (1795) All ER Rep 571 (1775-1802)
Gateward's Case (1607) 6 Co. Rep. 59
Glover v. Lane (1789) 3 TR 445
Grant v. Gunner (1809) 1 Taunt. 435; 127 ER 903; 11 Dig. 43
Hadesden v. Gryssel (1607) Cro. Jac. 195; 79 ER 170; 11 Dig. 43
Hall v. Harding (1769) 4 Burr 2426
Hampshire County Council v. Milburn (1990) 2 WLR 1240 H/Lords
Hayward v. Cunnington (1668) 2 Keb. 290
Hopkins v. Robinson (1671) 1 Mod. 74
Hoskins v Robins (1671) 2 Saund. 319 f. 325, 327
In Re 1-4 White Row Cottages, Bewerley (1991) 3 WLR 229
In Re Box Hill Common (1980) Ch 109
In Re Merthyr Mawr Common (1989) 87 LGR 849; 1 WLR 1014
Jones v. Robin (1847) 10 QB 620
Kentick v. Partiger (1608) Cro. Jac. 208; 79 ER 181
Kirby v. Sadgrove (1797) 3 Anst. 892; 145 ER 1073; 11 Dig. 49
Knight v. Ogwr Borough Council (1989) The Times 22 May
Leech v. Widsley (1670) 86 ER 38
Leniel v. Harstop (1672) 84 ER 597
Lloyd v. Jones (1848) 136 ER 1182
Lord Fitzwalter's Case (1674) 1 Mod Rep 105; 86 ER 766
Malvern Hills Conservators v. Whitmore (1909) 8 LGR 179; 11 Dig. 42
Mason v. Caesar (1676) 2 Mod. 65
Minet v Morgan (1871) 18 WR 1015
New Windsor Corporation v. Mellor (1975) 3 All ER 44
Newnan v. Bennett (1981) 2 WLR 132
Nichols v. Chapman (1860) 157 ER 1337; 5 H+N 643
Perry v. Fitzhowe (1846) 115 ER 1057
Piggott v. Kniverton (1607) 21 ER 138; Toth. 109
Poore v. Clarke 2 Atk. 516
President and Scholars of Corpus Christ College, Oxford v. Gloucestershire County Council (1982) 3 WLR 849; 3 All ER 995
R. v. Teignbridge District Council (1989) The Times 9 Oct 1989
Race v. Ward (1855) 4 EL & BL 702; 119 ER 259
Re Box Hill Common (1979) 2 WLR 177
Re Britford Common (1977) 1 All ER 532; 1 WLR 39
Re Broxhead Common, Whitehill, Hampshire (1977) 33 P+CR 451
Re Chewton Common, Christchurch (1977) 3 All ER 509
Re Merthyr Mawr Common (1989) 1 WLR 1014
Re Sutton Common, Wimborne (1982) CLY 290
Re The Rye, High Wycombe, Buckinghamshire (1977) 3 All ER 521
Re Turnworth Down (1972) 2 All ER 105
Re West Anstey Common (1984) 1 All ER 161; CLY 285

Re Yately Common, Hampshire (1977) 1 All ER 105; CLY 267
Rees v. Morgan (1976) Crim LR 252
Robertson v. Hartopp (1889) 43 ChD 484, 59 LJ Ch 553, CA
Robinson v. Duleep Singh (1879) 11 ChD 798
Rumsey v. Rawson (1669) 1 Vent. 18+25
Sadgrove v. Kirby (1759) 11 Dig. 49,50
Silway v. Compton (1681) 1 Vern. 32; 23 ER 287
Smith v. Bensall (1587) Gouldsb. 117; 75 ER 1034
Smith v. East Sussex County Council (1977) 76 LGR 332
Smith v. Feravel (1675) 2 Mod. 6
Standred v. Shorditch (1620) Cro. Jac. 580; 79 ER 496
Tehidy Minerals Ltd. v. Norman (1971) 2 All ER 475
Tyrringham's Case (1584) 4 Co. Rep. 36b
Webber v. Lee (1882)
Weekly v. Wildman (1698) 1 Ld Raym 405; 91 ER 1169;
White v. Taylor (1967) 3 All ER 349
Wickham v Hawker (1840) 7 M+W 63; 151 ER 679
Wyat Wyld's Case (1609) 8 Co Rep 78a; 77ER 593

SCOTLAND
Cochran v. Fairholm (1759) from Anon (1811)
Inhabitants of Dunse v. Hay (1732) from Anon (1811)

DECISIONS IN LEGAL CASES

Followed	Court bound by a decision where the material facts are the same.
Applied	Applies principle of previous decision where the facts are materially different.
Approved	Applies a previous decision in an inferior court in unrelated proceedings.
Distinguished	Need not follow a previous case by which it is otherwise bound as there are some salient differences.
Considered	Consideres a previous decision but does not follow, apply etc.
Disapproved	Disagrees with a previous decision but need not overule the previous case (for example a case at the same jurisdiction level).
Overruled	Decides a ruling in an inferior court in unrelated proceedings is wrong.

Source: *All England Law Reports Consolidated Tables and Index 1936-1992 vol. 1*

Appendix 11

COMMONS REGISTRATION TIME SERIES

1966

1 January	Agreement for one authority to register land in 2 areas.[1]
	Exclusion of registration.[2]
	Publicity for applications of exemption orders.[3]
1 October	Local authority publicity for the period and manner of registration.[4]
30 November	Last date for registration authority to publish form E (concerning the publicity of forthcoming registration and loss of rights and status as common land) at least twice in local newspapers.[5]

1967

2 January	CRA came into force for all other purposes which were not already in force.[6] Registration opens.[7]

1968

30 June	End of first registration period.[8]
1 July	Start of second registration period.[9]
15 August	Objection forms available.[10]
30 September	Last date for issue of publication notices of registrations made before 1 July 1968.[11]
1 October	Start of first objection period for registrations made before 1 July 1968.[12]

1970

1 January	Appointing of commons commissioners and assessors by the Lord Chancellor. Appeals on points of law begin.[13]
2 January	Last date for applications of registrations.[14] Land becoming common land or village green after this date can be registered.[15]
25 March	Period of registration under CRA s. 4 extended to 31 July 1970.[16]

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1 **CRA** s.2(2), **SI 1965**/2000
2 **CRA** s.11, **SI 1965**/2000
3 **SI 1965**/2001
4 **CRA** s.4(7), **SI 1966**/971
5 **SI 1966**/972
6 **SI 1966**/971
7 **CRA** s.1(2), **SI 1966**/1470
8 **SI 1966**/1471
9 **SI 1966**/1471, £5 fee SI s.8(2)
10 **SI 1968**/989
11 **SI 1968**/989 s.3
12 **SI 1968**/989 s.4
13 **CRA** ss.17+18, **SI 1966**/971
14 **SI 1966**/1470
15 **SI 1969**/1843 s.3(1)
16 SI 1970/383

31 March	End of 3 year period where land and rights cease to exist if not registered.[17]
30 April	Last date for issue of publication notices of registrations made after 30 June 1968.[18]
1 May	Start of second objection period - for registrations made after 30 June 1968.[19]
30 September	End of first objection period - for registrations made before 1 July 1968.[20]

1971

1 January	Earliest date for hearings by the Commons Commissioners.[21]

1972

30 April	End of second objection period - for registrations made after 30 June 1968.[22]

1973

31 July	Last date for objection or withdrawal for second period registrations (made after 30 June 1968), otherwise to the Commons Commissioners.[23]

17 **CRA** s.1(2), **SI 1966/1470**
18 **SI 1969/989** s.3
19 **SI 1968/989** s.4
20 **SI 1968/989** s.4
21 **SI 1968/989**
22 **SI 1968/989** s.4
23 **SI 1973/815**

Appendix 12

DECISIONS OF THE COMMONS COMMISSIONERS

BEDFORDSHIRE
Harrold Green, Harold (1/D/6)

BERKSHIRE
Mill Green, Wargrave (202/D/95-96)

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE
Bury Field, Newport Pagnell, Milton Keynes Borough, (203/D/7-8)
The Pond by Little Moseley Lodge, Hughenden (203/D/33)

CORNWALL
Higher Predannack Downs, Mullion, (No.2) (206/D/492)
Lizard Downs and Clay Pits, Landewednack (206/D/540-2)
Cheesewring Common, Henwood Common and Longstone Downs, St. Cleer (206/D/4-13)

DERBYSHIRE
land near Hilltop and Alton Parish Quarry, Ashover, Chesterfield RD (8/D/7-8)

DEVON
Walkhampton Common, West Devon (209/D/289-91)
The Triangle, Doddiscombleigh (9/D/5)
Buckfastleigh Moor, South Hams (209/D/406)
Beaford Moor, Torridge (209/D/149)
Lustleigh Cleave (No.1) (209/D/114-130)
Spitchwick Commons, Widecombe-in-the-Moor (No.1) (209/D/102)
Crosses Hole Watering Plot, Clayhidon (9/D/3)

DORSET
655 Acres at Portland (No.1) (210/D/190-210)
Waste Ground on Custard Hill, Gussage All Saints (210/D/317)
The Village Green, Shillingstone (10/D/21)

DURHAM
Shincliffe, Durham

HAMPSHIRE
Medstead Village Green, East Hampshire (214/D/113)
Kingston North Common, Ringwood (No.1) (214/D/203)
The Village Green, Amport (14/D/5)

HUMBERSIDE
Crowle Waste, Boothferry District (24/D/17-47)

KENT
River Common, Dover (19/D/9)
The Downs, Herne Bay (219/D/2)
Rodmersham Green, Swale District (219/D/19-22)
Wilgate Green, Throwley, Swale District (219/D/23-29)

LANCASHIRE
The Green, Wrea Green, Ribby with Wrea, Fylde RD (20/D/4; 20/U/5-7)
Newton Fell, newton in Bowland (220/D/326-327)
Gleaston Green, Aldingham, North Lonsdale RD (20/D/3)

LINCOLSHIRE
Bridgend Common, Donnington, Holland (22/D/1)

LONDON
Chiselhurst and St. Paul's Cray Commons, Bromley (59/D/9-10)

NORFOLK
Land to the West of Geldeston Lodge, Geldeston (No.2) (25/D/11)
Lord's Waste, Winterton-on-Sea (25/D/12)
The Greens, Burnham Market (225/D/34)
Runton Half Year Lands (25/D/34-78)
Bodham Common (25/U/6)
Etling Green, East Dereham (No.1) (25/U/2)

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE
Devon Ox Green, Kilby, Daventry District (26/D/30-31)

SOMERSET
The Pound, Compton Dando, Bathavon RD (32/D/19)
Wick Moor, Stogursey (232/D/19-48)

STAFFORDSHIRE
Penn Common, Wombourne (233/D/1-4)

SUFFOLK
Hurst Fen, Holywell Row, Mildenhall, West Suffolk (35/D/12-13)
Rush Green, Harleston (234/D/84)
Land in North Street, Hundon, West Suffolk (35/D/6-8)

SURREY
Brookwood Lye, Woking (No.1) (236/D/148)

WEST MIDLANDS
Kings Norton Village Green, Birmingham (64/D/1)

WILTSHIRE
Box Hill Common (241/D/56-60)

YORKSHIRE

The Black Allotment, Muker, North Yorkshire (No.1) (268/D/84)
The Village Green and Hargill, Redmire (268/D/250)
Thorn Moors or Waste, Doncaster (269/D/1-13)

WALES

Gwaun Cae Gurwen, part of Penlle Rfedwen and part of Mynydd Uchaf (278/D/11-14; 15-102)
Twm Barlwm Common, Risca and Rogerstone (273/D/106-107)
Cefn Hirgoed and Hirwaun Common (275/D/79-80)
Mynydd Preseli (272/D/967-1042)
Black Mountain, Dinefwr, Dyfed (272/D/441-777)
Abergwesyn Hill, Llanfihangel (276/D/800-823)
Waste Land of the Manor of Croythin, Cwmrherdol, Dyfed (272/D/889)
Gallows Point, Beaumaris, Ynys Mon Borough Council (274/D/209)
Dee Marsh Saltings, Flint (52/D/3-4)
The Watering Place, Rallt Wyllt, Talybont, Caerhun (50/D/18-19)

Appendix 13

MANAGEMENT OF COMMONS

Commons managed under the **Commons Act 1899** are governed by the **Commons (Schemes) Regulations 1982 (SI 1982/209)**, revoking the **Commons Regulations 1935 (SR+O 1935/840)**.[24] The following is taken from the schedule that accompanies the regulations details what actions the local authority may take to manage the commons.

A council may.....

- Execute works of drainage, raising, levelling or other works for protection and improvement of the common.
- Prevent accidents by fencing quarry, pit, stream or similar.
- Preserve the turf, shrubs, trees, plants and grass - may fence for short periods to revive these and plant trees and shrubs for shelter or ornament.
- Put seats on the common.
- Light the common.
- Otherwise improve it as a place for exercise and recreation.

Council may *not*.....

- Vary or alter the natural features of the common.
- Interfere with free access.
- Erect shelter, pavilion, drinking fountain or other building without the consent of persons entitled to the soil *and* the Secretary of State for the Environment or Wales.[25]

Council may make byelaws covering.....

- Unlawful digging or taking turf, sods, gravel, sand, clay or other substance, cutting, felling or injuring gorse, heather, timber, other tree, shrub, brushwood, other plants.
- Removal or displacement of seats, shelters, pavilions, drinking fountains, fences, notice-boards, other council works.
- Unlawful killing, molesting or intentionally disturbing any animal, bird or fish, hunting, shooting, fishing or setting traps or nets or laying of snares.
- Unlawful driving of motor vehicle or cycle, carriage, cart, caravan, truck or other vehicle (including aircraft) except in accident.
- Flying of model aircraft driven by combustible substances.
- Taking off or landing of any glider or aircraft.
- Flying of glider or aircraft to cause undue interference with enjoyment of the common by persons lawfully on it.
- Show, exhibition, swing, roundabout or the like on the common.

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24 **SR+O** stands for the statutory rules and orders which preceded statutory instruments.

25 The Secretary uses the same considerations as the **Commons Act 1876** for application under the **Inclosure Acts 1845-1882**.

Appendix 14

HERTFORDSHIRE GREEN NAMES

Hertfordshire Greens listed by EPNS with earliest recorded dates

Bearton Green		Breachwood Green	
Rush Green		Ley Green	1637
Shilley Green	1409	Wandon Green	
Mangrove Green		Colemans Green	
Great and Little Green	1818	Cox Green	
Sootfield Green	1636	Brickhill Green	1608
Bovingdon Green	1650	Aley Green	1615
Caddington Green	1660	Cheverells Green	1580
Hatching Green	1619	Kibsbourne Green	1557
Fallows Green		Leverstock Green	1551
Highstreet Green	1603	Rucklers Green	
Sandpit Green		Rose Green	1521
Down Green		Hillgreen	1782
Batlers Green	1609	Patchett's Green	1629
Welham Green	1467	Colney Green	1380
Rowley Green	1668	Hadley Green	
Kitters Green	1593	Croxley Green	1349-96
Micklefield Green	1518-29	Tyttenhanger Green	1433
Bowmans Green (Fm)	1803	Chiswell Green	1728
Roe Green	1348	Wilkins Green	1676
Smug Green	1505	Black Green	1676
Rosehall Green		Sarrat Green	1676
Sarrat Hall Green	1728	Penmans Green	1708
Tagmore Green		Ayot Green	
Cabbage Green	c. 1840	Cole's Green	1676
Bull's Green	1422	Painter's Green	
Raffin Green		Datchworth Green	1451
Gover's Green		Sedge Green	c. 1840
Burnham Green	1409	Barnes Green	1641
Harmer Green	1641	Cooper's Green	
Dagnall Green	1690	Mill Green	
Crouch Green		Winter Green	1676
Knebworth Green		Leven's Green	1398
Sander's Green		Beggarman's Green	
Rush Green		Potter's Green	1449
Sacombe Green	1675	Burr's Green	1556
Bedlars Green		Broomin Green	
Chells Green		Letchmoor Green	
Pin Green	1582	Fisher's Green	1648

Symonds Green	
Rivershill Green	
Woolmer Green	1605
Damask Green	
Warrens Green	1675
Titmore Green	1629
Moor Green	1664
Parker's Green	1495
Wateringplace Green	
Flanders Green	1610
Gannock Green	
Shaw Green	1631
Offley Green	1676
Churchend Green	1690
Hay Green	1636
Duck's Green	
Washingditch Green	
Berkesden Green	
How Green	1369
Kettle Green	1404
Westland Green	1461
Pig's Green	c. 1840
Lower Green	1676
Upper Green	1638
Washall Green	1782
Borley Green	1663
Bozen Green	1626
Allen's Green	1556
Oldhall Green	1405
Rush Green	1628
Butler's Green	
Reeves Green	
Cherry's Green	1609
Rush Green	1618
Bury Green	1738
Smarts Green	
Kibes Green	1482
Birch Green	1638
Letty Green	1545
Eastend Green	1420
Martins Green	
Bulls Green	
Lower Green	1638
Norton Green	1728
Watton Green	1367
Friend's Green	1597
Hall Green	1710
Redcoats Green	1676
Todd's Green	1629
Muncher's Green	
Badger's Green	1627
Hooks Green	1615
Cole's Green	1638
Cumberlow Green	1538
Southend Green	1631
Roe Green	1335
Notley Green	1676
Collins Green	1584
Chapel Green	1676
Walnut Tree Green	1676
Scott's Green	
Cooper's Green	
Perry Green	1543
Bury Green	1369
River Green	1622
Meesden Green	1570
Morrice Green	
Cole Green	
Crab's Green	1588
Powell's Green	
Broken Green	1525
Nobland Green	
Babb's Green	1468
Helham Green	1674
Newhall Green	
Westmill Green	
How Green	
Reynolds Green	1531
Wood Green	1546
Birchall Green	
Cole Green	1545
Staines Green	
Goose Green	1689
Archer's Green	
Poplars Green	

Source: *EPNS volume, Hertfordshire*

Appendix 15

RECORD OFFICE REFERENCES

MAPS

Berkshire

Wokingham	1758	D/EFaP1	
Steventon	1752	D/EFP2	
Shinfield	1760	D/EByP14	
Hampstead	1775	D/ECE11/1 Map1	
West Hagbourne	1754	D/ERP4	
Grove	1760	D/EFP5	
Roque's Map		T/M128	
Pride's Map		T/M129	

Berkshire

Barton	1778	X1 26/1	13.3":1mile
Biddenham	1794	X1/51	26.6":1mile
Biddenham	1828	MA 52	
Chellington	1798	X1/79	26.6":1mile
Northill	1780	CRT 130 Northill 8	
Stanbridge	1840	MA60 (p/g)	
Stanbridge	1840	MA 60	
The Heath		MA 62	

Hertfordshire

Aldenham	1765	54804
Aldenham	1786	D/EAm P1
Aldenham	early 19th c.	46477
Anstey	mid 18th c.	57415
Amwell	1790	D/EX 367 P1 34B
Bramfield	1703	D/EP p4 1703
Bayford	1758	D/EX 33 P1
Burey Green		76558
Cheshunt	early 18th c.	D/ECr. 112/1
Cheshunt	1782-85	D/ECr. 125/2
Cheshunt	1791	63663
Codicote	1730	47258
Digswell	1599	D/EP P2
Gaddesden	1791	AH.697A
Gaddesden	1772	57325
Graveley	1731	47260
Hadham	1588	76558 to 76558E
Hadham	1726	76556A+B, 76557A+B
Harpenden	1623	D/ELW P1
Harpenden	1721	D/ELW P2

Hertingfordbury	1732	D/EP P7
Hertingfordbury	1738	D/EP T229
Hertingfordbury	1773	D/EP P12
Hitchin	1771	D/EHa P1
Hoddesdon	1792	B.1444
Kelshall	1749	D/EB.650. E1
Lilley	1658	D/ER P9
Layston	1744	54835
Leeds	1797	D/EP T 4964
Knebworth	1731	47259
Therfield	1725	D/P 107/29/2
Sarratt	early 18th c.	29288
Sawbridgeworth	early 19th c.	56318-56326
Standen	1778	43754
Tewin	1803-4	D/EP T 2400 D
Welwyn	1866-70	D/P119
Westmill	1785	76829
Weston	1822	26885
Wheathampstead	1623	D/ELw P1
Wheathampstead	1827	D/EGd (C Add)/P1

Norfolk

Blakeney Haven and Port of Cley 1586

Middlesex

Twickenham Green Inclosure Award 1819

Twickenham/ Isleworth 1786 A map of the manor of Isleworth/ Sion....belonging to the Duke of Northumberland

OTHER

Hertfordshire

AH 915 Grant of common rights at Ashridge, 1285

HLC 35/2 Town Planning Committee Minute Book, 1937

Durham

Du P+D Halmote Presentments and Proclaimations Box 4, Easington Division

Berkshire

CPC 28 18/1 Byelaws

Appendix 16

VILLAGE GREEN DATABASE CODES

GREEN CODE

Registered Village Greens

VGVG	Village Green	Village Green, Woodley
VGUG	Unspecific Green	The Green, Woodley
VGGN	Green Name	Woodley Green
VGFCL	Common Land	West End Common
VGFR	Recreational Land	Eastside Gardens
VGFRG	Recreation Ground	Recreation Ground, Wood Green
VGRA	Recreation Allotment	The Recreation Allotment
VGFLN	Named Land	Monk's Patch, Woodley
VGFLU	Unnanmed Land	Land at Woodley End

Registered Common Land

CLVG	Village Green	Village Green, Woodley Street
CLUG	Unspecific Green	The Green, Woodleigh
CLGN	Green Name	Woodleigh End Green

OWNERSHIP CODE

Private

P	Private
PPD	Duke
PPM	Marquess
PPE	Earl
PPV	Viscount
PPB	Baron
PPBt	Baronet

Local Authoruty

LAPC	Parish Council	
LAPM	Parish Meeting	
LACY	City Council	
LARDC	Rural District Council	
LAUDC	Urban District Council	
LADC	District Council	
LABC	Borough Council	
LACC	County Council	
BO	Borough	
CY	City	
GOV	Government Department	
CRO	Crown Estate Commissioners	
TR	Trustees	
OC	Official Custodian for Charities	
CC	Church Commissioners	
EC	Ecclesiastical	Rector of Therfield
E	Educational	Merton College, Oxford
S9	Protection under **Commons Registrastion Act 1965** s. 9	
LR	Registered under the **Land Registry Acts 1925-1966**	
COM	Commercial	Ceylon Tea Growers Association
NT	National Trust	

RIGHTS CODE

Rights

P	Pasture
Pa	Pannage
E	Estovers
T	Turbary
Pi	Piscary
CS	Common in the Soil

Creatures

C	Cattle
H	Horses, donkeys, mules &c.
S	Sheep
P	Pigs
Go	Goats
Ge	Geese
Du	Ducks
Ch	Chickens
Fo	Fowls

Appendix 17

OWNERS OF VILLAGE GREENS

LOCAL AUTHORITY

COUNTY COUNCILS
Buckinghamshire
Essex
Gloucestershire
Hampshire
Hertfordshire
Staffordshire
West Sussex

CITY COUNCILS
Peterborough
Bristol
Plymouth

BOROUGH COUNCILS
Windsor and Maidenhaed Royal
Newbury
Macclesfield
Crewe and Nantwich
Ellesmere Port and Neston
Halton
Restormel
High Peak
Chesterfield
Saffron Waldon
Chelmsford
Thurrock
Colchester
Basingstoke and Deane
Aldershot
Fareham
Lymington
Watford
Ribble Valley
Tamworth
St. Edmundsbury
Elmbridge
Spelthorne
Rugby
Nuneaton and Bedworth

DISTRICT COUNCILS
Northavon
Woodspring
Newbury
South Cambridgeshire
Huntingdon
South Lakeland
Eden
South Derbyshire
West Derbyshire
Lewes
Epping Forest
Basildon
Braintree
Tending
Cotswold
East Hampshire
New Forest
Petersfield
Hart
Welwyn Hatfield
West Lancashire
Ribble Valley
Harborough
East Lindsey
Great Yarmouth
West Norfolk
Breckland
Daventry
Mansfield
Newark
West Oxfordshire
Cherwell
Vale
Vale of White Horse
Yeovil
Cannock Chase
Staffordshire
Suffolk Coastal
Waveney
Forest Heath

Crawley
Redditch

TOWN COUNCILS
Leighton Linslade
Thatcham
Buckingham
Marlow
Ramsey
Knutsford
Lynton and Lynmouth
Bovey Tracey
Dorchester
Hailsham
Uckfield
West Mersea
Frinton and Walton
Chipping Campden
Lydney
Nailsworth
Wotton-under-Edge
Petersfield
New Milton
Wintworth
Fakenham
Didcot
Sudbury
Waveley
Kenilworth
Burgess Hill
Marlborough

URBAN DISTRICT COUNCILS
Bletchley
Wolverton
Sandbach
Knutsford
Runcorn
Matlock
Dronfield
Sidmouth
Brentwood
Thurrock
Benfleet
Frinton and Walton
Harlow
Brightlingsea
Thurrock and South Ockendon
Havant and Waterloo
Tandridge
Mole Valley
Stratford on Avon
Stratford
Horsham
Adur
Mid Sussex

RURAL DISTRICT COUNCILS
Bradfield
Dorchester
Charley
Lexden and Winstree
Braintree
Basingstoke
Hemel Hempstead
Hitchin
Hertford
Lunesdale
Oakham
Uppingham
Ketton
Breckland
Daventry
Ploughley
Chard
Chanctonbury
Chichester
Evesham

Fareham
Farnborough
Stevenage
Bushey
Hinckley
Wymondham
Moreton Thame
Halesworth
Caterham amd Warlingham
Sunbury-on-Thames
Walton and Weybridge
Cuckfield

Crosby Ravensworth Local Council

PRIVATELY OWNED

DUKES
Beaufort
Lancaster (HM Queen)
Cornwall
Rutland
Northumberland
Norfolk
Buccleuch/ Duchess of Devonshire
(Chatsworth Settlement)

EARLS
Lonsdale
Iddesleigh
Malmesbury
Leicester
Spencer *
Bessborough
Coventry

* No '*of*' e.g. Earl Spencer

MARQUESSES
Camden *
Abergaveney
Lothian
Salisbury
Cholmondley
Hertford

VISCOUNTS
Falmouth *
Weymouth **
Ridley - as Allendale Settled Estates

BARONS
Buckhurst **
Petre
Rayleigh
Porchester **
Irwin **
Clitheroe
John Chomondley **
Cranworth
Leigh
Heytesbury of Westover

COMMERCIAL

Imperial Brewery and Leisure
West Country Breweries
Greenall Whitley + Co. Ltd.
Scottish and Newcastle Breweries Ltd.
Ansells Properties Ltd.
Yatendon Estates Ltd.
Jordans Village Ltd.
Frith Hill Riding Centre Ltd.
Penrice House Ltd.
Corlands Minerals Ltd.
Lloyds Bank Ltd.
Mears Martinstown Developments Ltd.
J. Gard (Builders) ltd.
W. Wyatt Ltd.
Tudor Rose Farm Ltd.
Sea Front Holdings Ltd.
Coutts + Co.
Gapa Properties Ltd.
Knebworth Tenants Ltd.
Bridgestock Ltd.
Ceylon Tea Growers Association Ltd.
Allendale Settled Estates
Harbour Fishermans Society Ltd.
Period and Country Houses Ltd.
H. Cawston + Sons Ltd.
Goodwood Estate Co. Ltd.
Blydon Model Dairies Ltd.
Ashdown and General Land Co. Ltd.
Redditch Development Corporation
Valid Farms Ltd.

TRUSTS Trustees of....

Somerset Trust (Badmonton)
Hauxton Town Lands Charity
Charity known as The Green in the parish of Barrington
Coveney Village Hall
Milton (Peterborough) Estates Co.
The Community of the Holy Family
Crewe Unsettled Estate
Camborne-Redruth Martyrs Memorial and Church of England Trust*
Gleaston Recreational Charity Trust
Chatsworth Settlement
Heads Nook Village Institiute
Charity known as Manaton Green

Roborough Estate
Henry Smith's Charity
Ham and Stone Green
Huntley Recreation Ground Charity
Charity Lands
Darby Green and Frogmore Social Club
Public Trustees *
Hoddesdon Trustees *
Exton Estate
Lyndon Estate
Town Lands Charity
Inclosure Award Trust of 1816
Charity known as the Fuel Allotment, Garboldisham
Brede Woodland Trust
Benhall Lodge Estate
Bristol Resettled Estates
Cowdray Trust Ltd. *
Dickinson Trust Ltd. *
Leconfield Estate
Charity called the Midland Recreation Ground
VW Yorke 1964 Variation Arrangement Trust
Croome Estate Trust *
Acton and Cole Community Trust *
* Not *'trustees of'*

EDUCATIONAL

Newcastle University
Warden and Scholars of the House or College (commonly called Merton College) of Scholars in the University of Oxford
Warden and Scholars Clerks of St. Mary's College of Winchester
All Souls College, Oxford

MAYOR, ALDERMEN AND BURGESSES OF THE BOROUGH OF...

Wokingham
Bournemouth
Harwich
Gosport
Stamford
Wallingford
Worthing
Evesham
Mayor, Aldermen and Citizens of the City of Southampton
Chamberlains, Common Council and Freemen of the Borough of Alnwick

PUBLIC UTILITIES AND OTHERS

National Trust
Runcorn District Water Board
North Western Water Authority
Minister for Transport
Crown Estate Commissiners
Crouch Harbour Authority
Secretary of State for Defence
Smallburgh Internal Drainage Board
The Boys Brigade
Wessex Water Authority
Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food
Commonwealth War Graves Commission
Church Commissioners
Parish Trustees
Official Custodian for Charities
Corporation of the Norman Lockyer Observatory of the University of Exeter
Incumbent for the time being of the Benefice of St. Mary and St. Michael
J. Payne's Marriage Settlement
Bledington Village Hall Committee
Letchworth Garden City Corporation
Conservators of Therfield Heaths and Greens
Rector of Therfield
Representative Body of the Parish
British Gas
National Coal Board
Adderbury Green Association
Oxford Diocesan Board of Finance
Incumbent for the time being of the Benefice of St. James, Abinger
Shoreham Port Authority
Vicar of Redditch
Parish Meeting

Appendix 18

COMMON RIGHTS ON VILLAGE GREENS

The following counties have no registered common rights over village greens:-

CAMBRIDGESHIRE
CHESHIRE
CLEVELAND
DERBYSHIRE
HAMPSHIRE
HERTFORDSHIRE
HUMBERSIDE
LEICESTERSHIRE
LINCOLNSHIRE
NORFOLK
NORTHAMPTONSHIRE
SHROPSHIRE
SOMERSET

They may, however, have common rights over village greens which have been registered as commons. The following counties do have rights over village greens:-

AVON
Common rights on 2 greens, both have rights of pasture.
1 green has right of estovers and common in the soil.
Total of 16 cattle, 8 horses, 30 sheep and 6 animals.

BEDFORDSHIRE
Pasture rights on 3 greens.
Total of 52 cattle, 13 horses, 50 sheep and 45 pigs.

BERKSHIRE
Pasture rights on 2 greens.
Total of 201 cattle, 61 sheep. 1 right of estovers.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE
Pasture rights on 1 green.
Total of 60 cattle (one right in gross), 25 sheep, 20 pigs, 10 geese and 30 ducks.

CORNWALL
Common rights on 2 greens, both have pasture. Right of estovers on 1 green.
Total of 44 cattle, 15 horses , 75 sheep , 16 pigs and 6 goats.

CUMBRIA
Common rights on 9 greens, 8 have rights of pasture. 1 green has right of turbary, 2 greens have right of common in the soil and use of kiln. Total of 965 cattle, 620 horses, 7501 sheep and 14 geese.

DEVON
Common rights on 7 greens, all have rights of pasture.
3 greens have rights of turbary, 2 greens have rights of estovers, piscary, common in the soil and shooting.
Total of 340 cattle, 80 horses, 1326 sheep and 22 animals.

DORSET
Pasture rights on 1 green.
1 cow, 1 pig or 1 donkey.

DURHAM
Common rights on 2 greens, both have rights of pasture. 1 green has estovers.
Total of 2393.5 cattle, 149.5 horses, 2393.5 sheep and 2990 geese.

EAST SUSSEX
Pasture rights on 1 green.
20 cattle.

ESSEX
Common rights on 11 greens, all have rights of pasture. 2 greens have rights to cut hay, and there are 4 rights of turbary on 3 greens, one of which also has right of estovers. Total of 122 cattle, 13 horses, 7 other animals, 96 sheep, 4 goats, 48 geese and 24 ducks.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE
Common rights on 7 greens, all have rights of pasture (1 right in gross).
1 green has rights of estovers, turbary and pannage.
Total of 292 cattle, 96 horses, 1295 sheep, 63 goats and 20 animals.

HEREFORDSHIRE
Common rights on 2 greens, both have rights of pasture, 1 green has estovers, turbary and piscary.
Total of 78 cattle, 14 horses and 121 sheep.

KENT
Pasture rights on 3 greens.
Total of 16 cattle, 68 sheep and 8 horses.

LANCASHIRE
Pasture rights on 2 greens.
Total of 10 cattle, 3 horses and 10 sheep.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE
Pasture rights on 1 green (1 right in gross).
53 rights of estovers and turbary.

Total of 159 cattle and 70 animals.

NORTHUMBERLAND
Common rights on 3 greens, 2 have rights of pasture. 1 green has right of estovers and turbary. Total of 80 cattle, 6 horses, 124 sheep and 48 geese.

OXFORDSHIRE
Pasture rights on 2 greens.
Total of 69 cattle, 55 horses, 286 sheep, 22 pigs and 34 animals.

STAFFORDSHIRE
Pasture right on 1 green.
Total of 6 beef cattle and bullocks.

SUFFOLK
Pasture rights on 10 greens.
Total of 267 cattle, 62.5 horses, 401 sheep, 21 goats, 187 geese, 100 hens.

SURREY
Common rights on 4 greens, all have rights of pasture. 1 green has right of pannage for 40 hogs.
Total of 17 cattle, 13 horses, 88 sheep, 3 beasts and 1 goat.

WARWICKSHIRE
Common rights on 4 greens (3 in gross), 1 right to mow.
Total of 21 cattle, 8 horses, 85 sheep, 4 goats, 12 ducks, 17 geese.

WEST SUSSEX
Common rights on 1 green. 1 right to estovers and turbary.
Total of 23 cattle and 10 sheep.

WILTSHIRE
Common rights of pasture, turbary and estovers on 1 green.
Total of 115 cattle, 19 horses, 5 sheep, 53 geese, 14 goats, 96 fowls and 36 ducks.

WORCESTERSHIRE
Pasture rights on 1 green.
27 sheep.

NORTH YORKSHIRE
Common rights on 12 greens, all have rights of pasture, one has right of turbary, piscary, estovers and pannage. Total of 127 cattle, 85 horses, 73 sheep, 75 animals, 7 pigs, 11 goats, 105 geese, 62 ducks and 12 hens.

DETAILS OF COMMON RIGHTS ON VILLAGE GREENS

AVON

VG, Iron Acton	Court Fm	6 horses or cattle
	Green Cottage	2 horses
	Sheep Ho Fm 10	cattle and 30 sheep, estovers, right to dig and take away stone
Wick G, Sutton Wick		
	Orchard Cottage	3 animals
	Weeks Green Fm	3 animals

BEDFORDSHIRE

Whipsnade G	Hill Fm	10 cows and other common rights comprised in the Lordship of the Manor of Whipsnade
	Chute Fm	4 stints, EACH of 1 cow or 2.5 sheep 12th May to 12 Nov for cows and 12 Nov to Christmas for sheep. Stints may be increased in number by common arrangement with other stint holders. Village gates should be kept closed during cow grazing.
	Swallow Spring	1 stint of 1 cow or 1.5 sheep, dates as above
	Chiltern Cott	1 cow
	Blythswood	1 cow
	Whipsnade park	4 stints, EACH 1 cow or 1.5 sheep, dates as above. Increase by arrangement.
	Chapel Fm	2 cows
	The Orchard,	1 cow
	The Oaks	1 cow
	The Old Rectory	3 stints, EACH 1 cow or 2.5 sheep, dates as above, increase by arrangement.
	Land south of No. 3 Windmill Cottages	2 horses or 2 cows or 2 sheep full year
	Dell Fm	4 stints, EACH 1 cow and 2.5 sheep, dates as above
	Chequers Inn	2 stints, EACH 1 cow and 2.5 sheep, dates as above
Ickwell G	The Old Ho	3 cows
	Colemoreham Farmhouse	2 rights, EACH 1 horse or 1 cow
	Home Fm	2 cows and 8 sheep
Beeston G, Sandy	31+33 Beeston G	1 cow, 1 horse and 5 hogs

Land on which No. 22 once stood	1 cow, 1 horse and 5 hogs
7 more rights	EACH 1 cow, 1 horse and 5 hogs

BERKSHIRE

Cricket Green, Cookham Dean

Woodland Fm	100 cattle, estovers
Land	30 cattle
Land	6 cattle or 6 sheep
Land	5 cattle or 5 sheep
White Place Fm	50 cattle and 50 sheep
Land at Godfreys Orchard, Readings Orchard	
The Noole	10 cattle

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE

Church End Green

Manor Fm	60 cattle, 20 sheep and 20 pigs
S. Clarke (GROSS)	10 geese and 5 lambs, 30 ducks on pond

CORNWALL

Dowinney VG

Land	12 cattle or 12 ponies or 60 sheep
Dowinney Fm	12 cattle, 10 sheep and 2 pigs
Colhay Ho	10 cattle, 5 sheep and 2 sows

Recreation Allotment, St. Eval

Downhill Cotts	10 cattle, 3 horses, 6 goats and 12 pigs and to take tree loppings or gorse, furze, bushes or underwood

CUMBRIA

Hilton Village Green

Land	45 stints (1 sheep including follower = 1 stint, 1cattle = 5 stints)
Land	40 sheep
Land	4 sheep
Land	190 stints (as above, plus 1 horse = 7 stints)
Land	stints (as above)
Cottages and Land	75 stints
Land	34 stints
Land	3 ewes and followers or cattle or horses on basis of 1 cattle = 5 ewes and followers, 1 horse = 7 ewes and followers

Murton Village Green (+ CL 26)

Land	40 sheep
Land	25 sheep
Land	50 sheep and 1 horse
Land	10 sheep and 1 horse
Land	20 sheep and 10 horses

Land	200 sheep and 3 horses
Land	50 sheep
Land	1360 stints (1 stint = 1 sheep and follower, 1 hogg = 1 stint, 1 cattle = 5 stints and turbary
Land	60 ewes/hoggs and followers or 15 horses and followers, and turbary
Land	10 ewes and followers, 5 hoggs and followers and 10 horses and followers
Harbour Flatt Fm	2000 sheep and turbary
Land	25 sheep and 5 horses
Murton Ho Fm	136 sheep and 1 horse
Land	22 sheep
Land	6 sheep
Land	72 sheep and 1 horse
Land	8 sheep
Land	6 sheep
Land	14 sheep
Land	18 sheep
Land	60 sheep
Land	6 sheep
Bridge End Fm	52 sheep and 2 horses
The Green, Milburn	
Milburn House Fm	200 cattle or 200 horses or 1000 sheep or cattle, horses and sheep together to a limit of 1000 gates, each cattle or horse = 5 gates, 1 sheep = 1 gate. (a) Limited to non-commercial animals, (b) Right held for the benefit of inhambitants of the village generally to be administered by the Parish Council, (c) Rights not to be exercised by trustees personally for the benefit of their own lands so long as grazing enjoyed by the inhabitants.
Kirk Ho Fm	85 cattle or 85 horses or 425 sheep or 425 gates (as above)
Land	2 cattle or 2 horses or 10 sheep or 10 gates
Fell Lane, Milburn	
Milburn Ho Fm	200 cattle or 200 horses or 1000 sheep or 1000 gates (as above)
Kirk Ho Fm	85 cattle or 85 horses or 425 sheep or 425 gates (as above)
Stainton-with-Adgarley Village Green, Urswick	
Stainton Green Fm	20 cattle Stainton Hall Fm 12 cattle
Stoneknow Village Green, Scaleby	
J. Graham (GROSS)	6 geese and their goslings and 30 cattle
Walton Village Green	
Land	2 cattle and 8 geese
Recreation Allotment, Mungrisedale	
Commoners of the parish	Use kiln on the village green and to quarry gravel from Beckside Recreation Ground

Mungrisedale Village Green		
	Commoners of the parish	Use kiln on the village green and to quarry gravel from Beckside Recreation Ground
DEVON		
VG, Ashwater		
	Land at Manor	2 ponies
Denbury G	Denbury Manor	1 pony
	Lores Fm	20 cattle
Sticklepath Bowling Green		
	Chantrys Cott	16 bullocks, 3 ponies and sheep, estovers, and piscary
	Ball Fm	25 cattle, 100 sheep sand+gravel, estovers, piscary
	Greenhill Fm	50 cattle, 200 sheep stone+gravel, estoversturbary, piscary, shooting
	Cleave	6 cattle or ponies or sheep, gravel, sand+stones estovers, turbary, piscary shooting
	Staples, Sticklepath	estovers, turbary, piscary shooting
	Finch Foundry	1 horse or equivalent, sand gravel and stone, estovers turbary, piscary, shooting
	Western Carnall Mills	1 horse or equivalent, gravel and stone, estovers turbary, piscary, shooting
VG, Stamford Courtenay		
	Chantrys Cottage }	
	Ball Fm } AS ABOVE	
	Greenhill Fm }	
	Cleave Mills }	
VG, Sourton	Land at Sutherland	2 ponies, turbary
	Fordham Fm	22 stock units (NFU scale)
Part Valley of the Rocks, Lynton		100 cattle or 50 horses or sheep over 1 year (2 under 1 year counting sheep)
The G, Chilsworthy		
	Fair Acres	6 cattle and 20 sheep
DORSET		
Pamphill G and Little Pamphill G		
	Vine Inn	1 cow (with or without calf following) and 1 or donkey
DURHAM		
Haughton-le-Skerne VG		
		Herbage and estovers and all other rights customarily held in the Manor of Bondgate with Darlington
Recreation Allotment, Bowes		
	W. Watson (gross)	30 sheep or cattle gaits
	E. Addison (gross)	58 stints
	Trustees of Bowes and Romaldkirk Charity Estates (gross)	

	20 sheep stints. Cattle gait - one right of common is one sheep stint - 1 sheep or ewe with unweaned lamb, one 3 year old or upward cow or beast, or one and a half 2 year old cow or beast or 10 geese = 8 sheep stints; or, 1 horse or mare with unweaned foal not exceeding 6 months = 16 sheep stints.
	J. Dent (gross) 81 sheep stints or cattle gaits
	Boldron parish meeting (gross) One and a half sheep stints or cattle gaitsW. Watson / J. Etty / J. Cooke-Hurle / F. Milbank (gross)
	441 and a half stints
Dove Hall	25 stints
L. Raine (gross)	176 and a half stints
R. Turnbull (gross)	2 and a half stints
F. Kipling (gross)	5 and three quarter stints
Vicar of Bowes parish (gross)	3 stints
Straud Foot	35 and a half stints
East Stoneykeld	16 stints
East Stoneykeld Fm	109 and a half stints
West Stoneykeld Fm	295 stints
P.+ D. Oliver (gross)	6 and a hald stints
J. Maughan (gross)	6 stints
J. Fenwick (gross)	94 stints
L. Raine (gross)	6 and a half stints
R. Hutchinson (gross)	39 and a half stints
S. Rodwell (gross)	169 and one sixth stints
R. Hutchinson (gross)	429 stints
L. Raine (gross)	10 stints
L. Raine (gross)	10 stints
L. Raine (gross)	114 stints
M. Spooner (gross)	250 stints

EAST SUSSEX

Village Green, Hartfield

Land	10 cattle
Vine	10 cattle

ESSEX

Brick Kiln Green and Lower Green

Land	1 animal

Matching Green

House	6 animals
Wingates	2 cows and ponies, turbary

Parsonage Green

Parsonage Fm	Cut, make or cart Hay

Great Bentley Village Green

New May House	12 cattle, 30 sheep, 4 horses, 24 geese and 24 ducks

The Green, Hanham		
	Former part of glebe	6 sheep or 1 cow or bullock in lieu of 5 sheep, or 1 horse in lieu or 6 sheep, or 1 donkey in lieu of 2.5 sheep Salmon, Hatches, Sudbury and Bullers Fms 20 cattle, estovers turbary
The Village Green, Wickham St. Paul		
	Park Fm	10 cattle and 60 sheep
Parsonage Downs, Great Dunmow		
	Parsonage Fm	25 cows
Forry's Green, Sible Hedingham		
	Pepper's, Webb's and other Fms	10 cattle
Fordham Heath, Eight Ash Green		
	Gordons	1 horse or pony and 1 cow and 2 goats, turbary
	Heathside Fm	40 cattle
	Gordons	1 horse or pony and 1 cow and 2 goats, turbary
Parsonage Green, Broomfield		
	Parsonage Fm	Cut, make or cart hay
Hatfield Heath and Lea Green		
	Heath View	2 ponies and 12 geese
	Little Eden	12 geese, 3 ponies and 2 donkeys (over part)
GLOUCESTERSHIRE		
The G, High Strut		
	Longwood Fm	6 cattle and 12 ewes with lambs
	Slades Fm	25 cattle and 50 ewes with lambs April to October
Calcotts G		
	Lower Morcroft	10 cattle and 20 sheep
Rosamunds G		
	H. Clifford	6 cattle, 12 sheep and 2 horses
	Kempsey Ho	20 animals
	Frampton Ct	25 cattle or 50 sheep
Kilcot G		
	Oakleigh	10 cattle, 10 sheep, 2 goats or horses, estovers, turbary and pannage
	Woodlands	3 cows and 6 sheep
The G, Twying		
	V. Halling	4 cows, 2 horses and 20 sheep
	2 tithes	20 cows, 8 horses and 120 sheep
	11 tithes	72.5 cows, 29 horses and 435 sheep
	1 tithe	15 cows, 6 horses and 90 sheep
	Half Acres	20 cows, 8 horses and 120 sheep
	Fleet Fm	42.5 cows, 17 horses and 255 sheep
	3 tithes	10 cows, 4 horses and 60 sheep, also 4 cows, 2 horses and 17.5 sheep
	G. Halling	4 cows, 2 horses and 17.5 sheep

The G, King's Stanley		
	The Knapp	3 cows, 3 horses and 20 goats
	Middleyard	3 cattle, 2 horses or ponies and 5 goats
	Peakland Elm Fm	3 yearling cattle, 2 horses or ponies and 5 goats
The Borough, King's Stanley		
	The Knapp	3 cows, 3 horses and 20 goats
	Middleyard	3 cattle, 2 horses or ponies and 5 goats
	Peakland Elm Fm	3 yearling cattle, 2 horses or ponies and 5 goats
HEREFORDSHIRE		
Pernbridge VG		
	Bridge Ho	1 pony and 4 cows
	The Green	20 sheep, 18 cattle, estovers and turbary
	Land	20 sheep, 18 cattle, estovers and turbary
	Land	2 cows, 6 sheep, piscary
	The Bargates	6 cows and 4 horses, ponies or donkeys, piscary
	New Mill Fm	8 cattle and 30 sheep
	Middle Brook	6 ponies or cattle
	Bearswood Fm	10 cattle and 20 sheep after hay harvest
Castle Green, Longton		
	Land	6 cattle, 25 sheep and 2 ponies
KENT		
VG 22		
	Tye House	2 neat cattle and 4 sheep
VG 82		
	Manor of Bayham	60 sheep, 12 cows and 6 horses
VG 23		
	Tye House	2 head of neat cattle and 14 sheep, 1st Mar to 30th Nov
LANCASHIRE		
Worston VG		
	Brogdel Fm	3 horses and 10 sheep
Melling G		
	Town End Fm	10 cattle
NORTHUMBERLAND		
Slaggyford Village Green, Knaresdale		
	Temperance Fm	4 cattle, 6 sheep, 24 fowls including geese, access to spring and to water livestock at spring
	Tyneview Fm	4 cattle, 6 sheep, 24 fowls including geese, access to spring and to water livestock at spring
		Broadmead, Slaggyford and Intake Fms 30 sheep and 8 cattle
Wall Village Green		
	Land	1 horse or 10 sheep or 20 cows or 5 calves
	West Fm	1 horse or 10 sheep or 20 cows or 5 calves

Garden Ho	2 horses or 4 cows or 6 sheep
North Fm	20 cows or 2 horses or 50 sheep

Longhorsley Town Green

Muckley Fm	Estovers and turbary
Inhabitants of township of Longhorsley	Estovers and turbary
Stonehaven	6 sheep

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE

The Common, Scrooby

D. Dunstan	70 beasts while crossing the common or Mill Green daily 8 am to 10 am and 3 pm to 5 pm
Various inhabitants of the parish of Scrooby at the time of the award (1809)	53 persons eligable to graze cattle, right to lop trees and bushes, right to take turf and the right to graze 3 cows per person

OXFORDSHIRE

The G, Marsh Boldon

College Fm	2 farms, EACH 11 common rights, EACH 2 cows or 1 horse or 5 sheep or 1 pig
College Fm	25 cattle, 40 sheep with lambs

The G, Tetsworth

Tetsworth Sports and Social Club (GROSS)	12 May to 14th Nov 34 beasts over 1 year of age or 70 beasts under 1 year, 14th Nov to 14th Feb 33 horses or 136 sheep

STAFFORDSHIRE

Baulaston VG

Highfield Ho	6 beef cattle and bullocks

SUFFOLK

Harleston Green

Green Fm	12 cows or other cattle

Old Chapel Green, Wenhaston

Blackheath Fm	4 horses and 20 cattle
Blackheath Fm	2 cows, 2 horses and 2 donkeys

The Green, Wenhaston

Blackheath Fm	4 horses and 20 cattle
Blackheath Fm	4 horses and 20 cattle

Thorney Green, Stowupland

Mill House	3 horses and 6 cattle and 10 sheep or goats and 50 geese or hens
Pooles Fm	16 cows and 3 horses
Walnut Tree Fm	10 cows and 50 sheep
Crowstone	3 horses
Green Fm	30 cattle

	Ford Cottage	4 horses or 5 cattle or 10 sheep (or goats) or 50 geese (or hens)
The Green, Long Melford		
	Dorset Cottage	1 horse or pony or donkey or similar beast of burden
	Park View	2 donkeys and 12 geese
	Old Bakery	1 pony
	Land and Buildings	1 cow and 1 horse
	Ruses's Butchers Shop	1 cow and 1 horse
	Greenways	1 cow and 1 horse
Brook Green, Welnetham		
	Land	20 sheep, 2 horses or ponies, 2 cows and 6 geese
Depden Green, Lawshall		
	Coblands Fm	2 cattle
	Depden Hall Fm	84 head of stock (over part)
	Popes Fm	3 cattle or 12 sheep or 1.5 horses or 3 geese
	Ashfield Green Fm	4 cattle or 2 horses or 16 sheep
	Pratts Fm	4 cattle or 2 horses or 16 sheep
	Grove Fm	4 beasts (cattle) or 16 sheep or 2 horses
The Green, Hawstead		
	Bryers Fm	25 sheep, 6 cattle, 12 geese
	Fyletts Manor Fm	170 sheep, 24 cattle
	2 plots	6 horses or 6 ponies, 20 sheep, 24 geese, and 6 meat stock
	Land	20 sheep, 2 horses or ponies, 2 cows and 6 geese
Pound Green, Hawstead		
	2 plots	6 horses or ponies, 20 sheep, 24 geese and 6 meat stock
The Green, Hawstead		
	Manor or Lordship of Hawkedon	9 head of horse or neat stock 13th may to 31st Mar next following
	Crestlands Fm	2 head or horse or neat stock

SURREY

Ripley Green		
	Dunsborough Ho	53 sheep or 17 cows and 28 sheep or 8 horses and 5 sheep
Abinger Marsh Green, Abinger Hammer		
	Aberdeen Ho	3 horses and 1 goat
Abinger Hatch Green, Abinger		
	Abinger Manor Cottage	2 horses, pannage for 40 hogs, estovers
Forest Green, Abinger		
	Wickland Fm	3 beasts

WARWICKSHIRE

Village Green, Warmington

L. James (GROSS)	5 sheep, 2 goats, 1 cow, 1 calf, 1 pony, 2 yearling ponies, 1 horse, 12 ducks and 12 geese

The Green, Sutton under Brailes

A. Shepard (GROSS)	6 cattle or 20 sheep and to mow

The Green, Upper Quainton

J. Hiatt (GROSS)	12 cattle and 60 sheep
House on the Green	1 donkey, 1 milk cow and 3 geese
Marcot Cottage	2 goats, 2 geese and 1 donkey

Land at Wimpstone, Whitchurch

Old Forge	2 ponies

WEST SUSSEX

Heyshott Green

Upper Cranmore	20 cows
Cobdens	10 sheep and 3 cattle, cut, dig and take turf, to cut and take fire-bote

WILTSHIRE

Poulshot G

Field	6 cattle and 3 horses or ponies
Hochgurgl	2 cows, 6 geese and 2 horses or donkeys
Green Fm	5 cattle, 5 horses, 5 sheep and 5 geese
Higher G Fm	20 cattle
Each of 6 properties edging the green	1 horse, pony or donkey, 2 heifers, 2 goats, 10 fowls, 6 ducks, 4 geese and attendant goslings, right to take herbage, turf, and tree lopings.
Lower G Fm	18 cows, 2 horses or ponies, 6 geese, 2 goats
Breastlands	3 cows, 1 horse, 36 fowls and 12 geese
Dukes Fm	40 cattle, that is to say 30 milking cows and 10 grazers, sunrise to sunset
Other land defined	9 cows, sunrise to sunset

WORCESTERSHIRE

Bushley Green

Land	20 sheep
Land	7 sheep

NORTH YORKSHIRE

VGs and Waste Lands, Upper Poppleton

Mode Fm	10 cattle

The Common or the Green, and Moor End, Nun Monkton

Forge Ho	4 animals
Alice Hawthorn Inn and Garth	4 animals
Lane End Ho	2 animals
White Swan Ho	2 beasts
Rosemary Cott	2 beasts

	Hatch End	2 animals
	Bart Ho	2 animals
	Rose Cott	2 animals
	Plum Tree Cott	2 animals
	Apple Tree Fm	2 animals
	Cundall's Fm	2 animals
	Church Ho	2 animals
	Croft Ho	2 animals
	West Ho	2 animals
	Leeds Garth	4 anumals
	Smithy Cott	4 animals
	The Green	4 animals
	Tesseyman's Cott	4 animals
	Batman Fm	7 animals
	Ebor Ho	2 beasts
	Green Ridge	2 beasts
	Shrubbery Cott	6 beasts
	The Presbetary	4 beasts
	The School Ho	3 animals
Chapel Green, Aplleton Roebuck		
	Bridge View	2 beasts
VG, Low Worsall		
	Worsall Hall	1 cow
	No. 4 The Green	1 cow
	Green Cott	1 animal
VG, Newby		
	Steinmoor	2 goats or 1 pony
	Long Field Ho	1 horse or 1 pony
	Long Fm	12 cattle and 1 pony
	White Ho	Estovers, cut and take away peat, take fish, pannage, 4 horses or ponies and 6 sheep, 2 cows, 2 goats, 12 hens and 12 geese and 12 ducks
	Ash Close	2 horses or 2 heifers or 2 bullocks or 6 sheep
	Villa Fm	10 cattle and 1 horse
	Croft Ho	1 horse
	East View	1 horse and 1 goat
VG, Sheriff Hutton		
	Castle Hill Ho	2 horses
VG, Fearby		
	Elm Tree Fm	20 sheep and 15 cattle and 10 geese
VG, Sandhutton		
	Greens Fm	15 adult cattle and 5 young
VG, Thornton Watlass		
	Longhurst	15 cows
Fadmoor G		
	Waingate Fm	2 cows, 8 sheep and 3 pigs
	The Green	2 cows or 8 sheep
	Fadmoor Fm	2 cows and 5 sheep

Westfield	1 cow and 6 geese
Wengate Orchard	4 pigs and 6 geese
Beech Villa	3 geese
Old Post Office	1 cow and 10 geese
Chestnut Ho	1 cow and 10 geese
Plough Inn	1 goat, 1 horse and 6 geese
Wengate	3 geese
Laburnum Cott	3 goats

VG and Water End, Brompton

46 Water End	4 geese, 8 sheep, 4 cattle and 2 goats
53 Water End	12 sheep, 15 cattle and 5 geese
Pear Tree Ho Fm	16 cattle
37, 39 and 41 Water End	30 geese and 50 ducks

West Burton VG

One horse to ...Croft Ho, 1 Galloway Ho, Blackbutt Cott, Greenhill Cott, East View, Morpeth View, Waterfall Villas, Cote Fm, Temple Ho, Hestholm, Cherry Tree Cott, Wensleydale Cott, Windy Ridge, School Ho, The Flat, Moody Ho, Mill Ho, West Burton Ho, Green Gables, Langdale, Ayton Ho, Jesmond Cott, The General Stores and Ho, Breewood, Grange Fm, Finsbury Ho, Ashington Fm, Hall Garth Cott, Fox and Hounds, Thistlebout, Ivy Cott, Bolton Ho, Hestholme, End Ho, Long Farthings, Fell View, The Baild, Green View, The Mount, 2 Galloway Ho, Rose Cott, Mount Pleasant, Ryders Fm, Green Bank, Smithson Cott, Well Cott, Haw Fm, Edgerley Fm, Kentucky Fm, East View, The Post Office, Kendal Ho, Moorside, The Mill, Carlton Garth, Gardners Cott, 2 Hestholme, Colwyn Ho, Pendinnis, Glen Royd, Land and Workshop, Galloway Rise, 1-3 Inglenook, 2 Mount Pleasant, Town Head Fm, Council Houses, Reeth Cott, Balck Bull Cott, South View, Galloway Ho, The Grange

Source: *Calculated from commons registers*

Appendix 19

MANORIAL LORDS IN HOLT HUNDRED, NORFOLK 1845

BALE	L. Jones, Bt.
BLAKENEY	Lord Calthorpe
BODHAM	J. Mott
BRININGHAM	*On the part of Thornage:* Lord Hastings; *Briningham Chosells:* Lord Suffield
BRINTON	Lord Hastings
BRISTON	*Briston Hall, Melliors, Chosells:* R. Copeman; *Briston Mautbois:* W. Bulwer; *Mikelhall, Loundhall:* J. Holley; *Thornage-exparte-Briston:* Lord Hastings
CLEY-NEXT-THE-SEA	W. Hardy
EDGEFIELD	*Edgefield-with-Ellingham:* J. Marcon; *Edgefield Bacons:* J. Frere
GLANDFORD-WITH-BAYFIELD	E. Best
HEMPSTEAD	*Hempstead, Netherhall, Losehall:* H. Gurney
HOLT	*Holt, Holt-Market, Holt-Hales:* H. Gurney; *Holt Perers:* Fishmongers' Company
HUNWORTH	Lord Suffield
KELLING	M. Girdlestone
MORSTON	Lord Townshend
SALTHOUSE	M. Girdlestone
SAXLINGHAM	Sir R. Jodrell
SHARRINGTON	Sir R. Jodrell
STODY	Lord Suffield
SWANTON NOVERS	Lord Hastings
THORNAGE	Lord Hastings
WEYBOURNE	Earl of Orford
WIVETON	G. Best

Source: White (1845)

Appendix 20

NORFOLK REGIONS

	GOODSAND	BRECKLAND	GREENSAND	SOUTH NORFOLK	BROADLANDS	MID NORFOLK	LOAM	WEAK ZONE
DOMESDAY WOODLAND	VL	VL	VL	L	L	VH	H	H
DOMESDAY POP DENSITY	M	L	H	M	H	M	M	M
MANORIAL STRUCTURE	M	M	W	M	W	M	M	W
ISOLATED CHURCHES	L	VL	M	L	H	L	H	H
PRESENT GNPNS	VL	-	-	H	M	H	L	VL
SURVIVING VGS	M	H	L	M	L	L	L	VL
NUCLEATION	M	L	M	L	L	L	L	L
DISPERSION	L	L	L	H	H	VH	H	H
GNPNS AND COMMON EDGE 1790	L	-	VL	H	M	H	M	H
GNPNS 1790	VL	-	L	H	M	H	M/L	M
COMMON EDGE SETTLEMENT 1790	VL	-	L	M	M	H	M	H

Key: L = Low, M = Medium, H = High, VL = Very Low, W = Weak, VH = Very High

Source: Adapted from Darby (1976)

Appendix 21

ORIGIN AND EXTINGUISHMENT OF RIGHTS

A further useful and interesting area of study is the way in which common rights came to originate and the conditions under which they can be extinguished. There are a number of ways in which this may have occurred and it is still possible for rights to be extinguished and new rights to be granted. They may originate by a specific grant or be prescribed for by long-user and may be extinguished by ways including by statute or due to exhaustion of the product. The following are legal ways in which common rights have originated. It should be noted, however, that many common rights and commons are of great antiquity and developed long before the advent of the national law and can still come into existence today.

ORIGIN

Privilege

A Lord's grant of arable land had rights of pasture on the waste attached by common law. All appendant rights (see above) were created by privilege with no special grant or prescription necessary. The creation of new rights inthis way has been obsolete since the statute of **Quia Emptores, 1290** which prevented the creation of new manors and therefore no new rights can be created in this way in modern times.

Grant or Prescription

Appurtenant rights (see above) are not a natural incident to the holding of manorial land but are rights obtained by a special grant from the Lord or by long user (prescription). Where prescription is gained by long user of tenants, the right may become established in favour of the owner. For example, on a Welsh common[26] from at least 1884, successive tenants on a farm had grazed sheep. Long user by the tenants gave the right to the owners of the fee simple of the farm.

Custom

Copyhold tenants of the manor had long had the customary appurtenant rights to graze their creatures on the wastes. Upon enfranchisement of copyhold tenure in 1926[27] customary rights of common were not lost but retained by custom and became true common rights.

Award

Redistribution by inclosure. Chapter 2.3 explains one of the effects of parliamentary inclosure was sometimes that common rights were extinguished on common land which was inclosed and some of the rights redistributed to other pieces of land.

EXTINGUISHMENT

Non-use of the profit is not grounds for extinguishing the right. In ***Bishop of Chichester and Strodwick's Case (1613)*** the court decided that non-use or negligence of boughs in a case of estovers did not extinguish a custom where the tenants were entitled to the branches when the Lord felled trees. Evidence of abandonment, however, may extinguish the right. On a

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26 Re Abergwesyn Hill, Llanfihangel (Attorney General v Tomline (1880) distinguished).

27 Law of Prperty Act 1926

common quarry in Derbyshire,[28] the right to take stone had not been exercised for many years and the failure to object to the development of the land for agricultural purposes on a long-term basis was evidence of abandonment of the right. Similarly, on a Lincolnshire common,[29] non-exercise of common rights for over 40 years was taken to be evidence of abandonment.

Unity of ownership and possession

Common rights can only exist over land belonging to another person. If a commoner purchases the common or green which has common rights, those rights are extinguished. The purchase of the whole common by the commoner (unity of ownership and possession of the whole) always extinguishes the common rights. Where only part of the common is purchased, however, the amount of extinguishment depends on the annexation of the rights. Where there is a right of common appendant and the commoner buys part of the land, the resultant part is entitled to common rights[30] but where the right is appurtenant, the right is extinguished over the whole land.[31]

Severance

Rights are extinguished in this way when land to which rights are attached is sold and the rights are expressly excluded from the transfer.

Release

The rights holder may singly release his rights (for example, by deed) or holders may collectively agree between them.

Exhaustion of the product

Harris and Ryan (1967) state that if land is permanently incapable of yielding the product claimed under a right of common, it follows that no valid right ever existed or a right which previously existed has been lost by extinguishment and is true whether it is due to natural circumstances or human agency. They give the example of ***Ely (Dean and Chapter) v. Warren (1741)*** where a marsh was drained in such a way that peat could no longer be cut and removed a right of turbary.

Inclosure

Under ancient common law and from the 13th century under statute law (**Merton 1236** and **Westminster II, 1286 (Commons Act, 1286)**), the Lord of the Manor had the right to inclose the commons providing a sufficiency was left for the commoners. Where such commons and greens were legally inclosed, the common rights would have been extinguished over that land. Where a common was inclosed outside the law, after time it became legal under common law, for in ***Silway v. Compton (1681)*** it was decided that a common that had been inclosed for 30 years shall not afterwards be thrown open. Where an inclosure award has extinguished common rights, the courts will uphold such awards today, if unchallenged at the time. In 600 acres of Crowle Waste, Humberside, the inclosure award was challenged as invalid in **Fisons**

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28 ***Re Land near Hilltop and Alton Parish Quarry, Ashover, Chesterfield RD, Derbyshire***

29 ***Re Bridgend Common, Donnington, Lincolnshire (Parts of Holland)***

30 ***Tyrringham's Case (1584)***

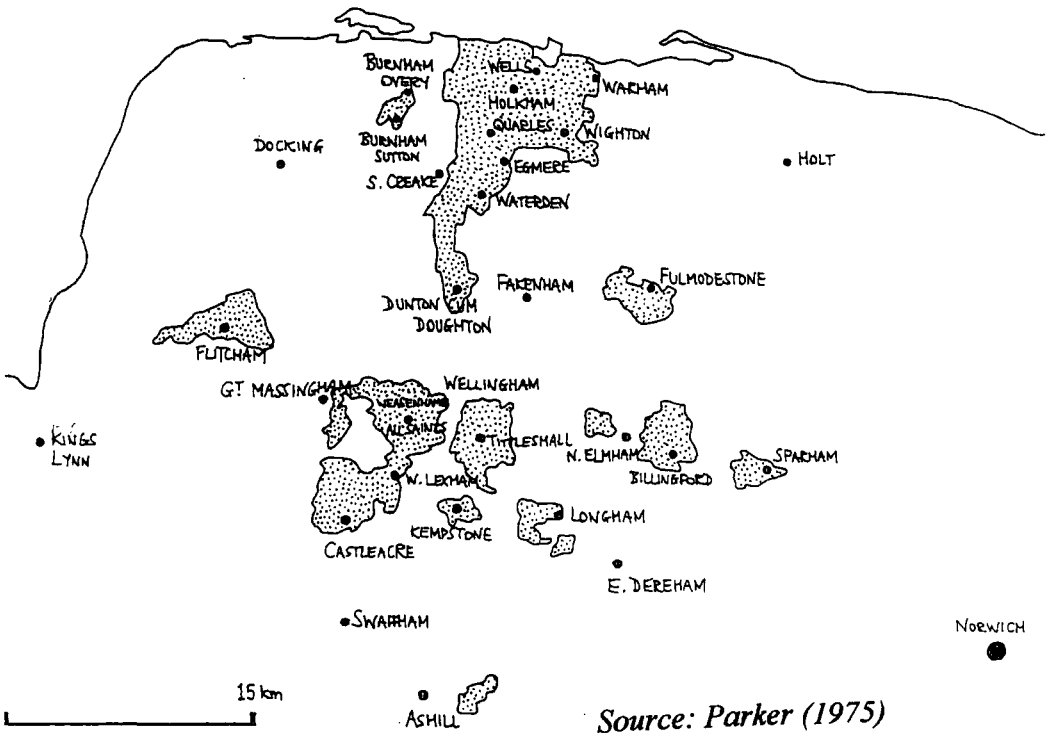
31 ***White v Taylor (1967)***

Horticulture v Bunting (1976), because of non-compliance with detailed provisions of **Crowle Inclosure Act 1813**. Under the **Inclosure Act 1801**, the requirements of the provisions were directory only and not mandatory and the rights were held to be extinguished.

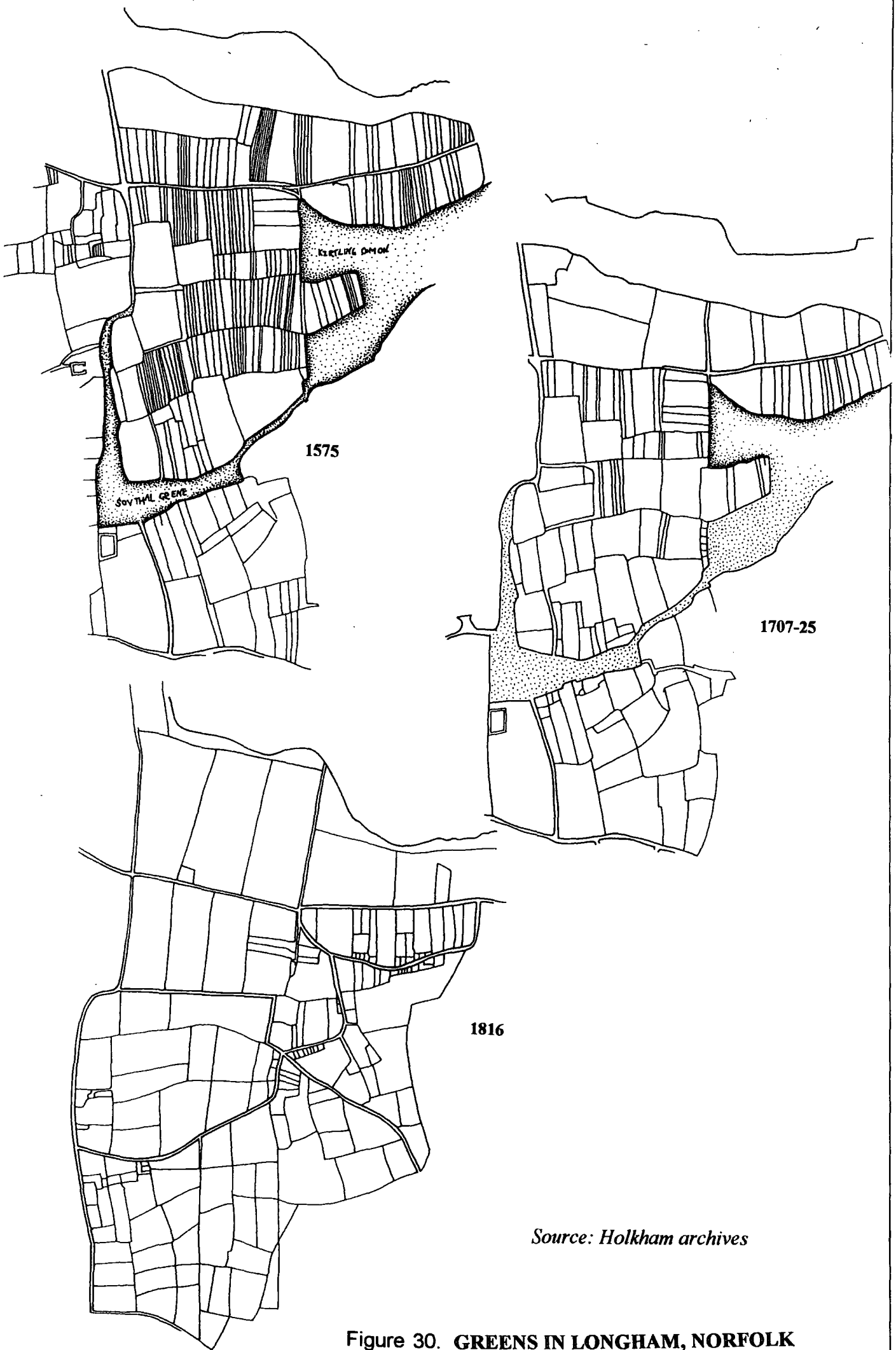
Failure to register

In ***CEGB v. Clwyd County Council (1976)*** common rights were extinguished by failure to register within the prescribed period.

For a fuller explanantionof these matters, see Harris and Ryan (1967), p 71-82.

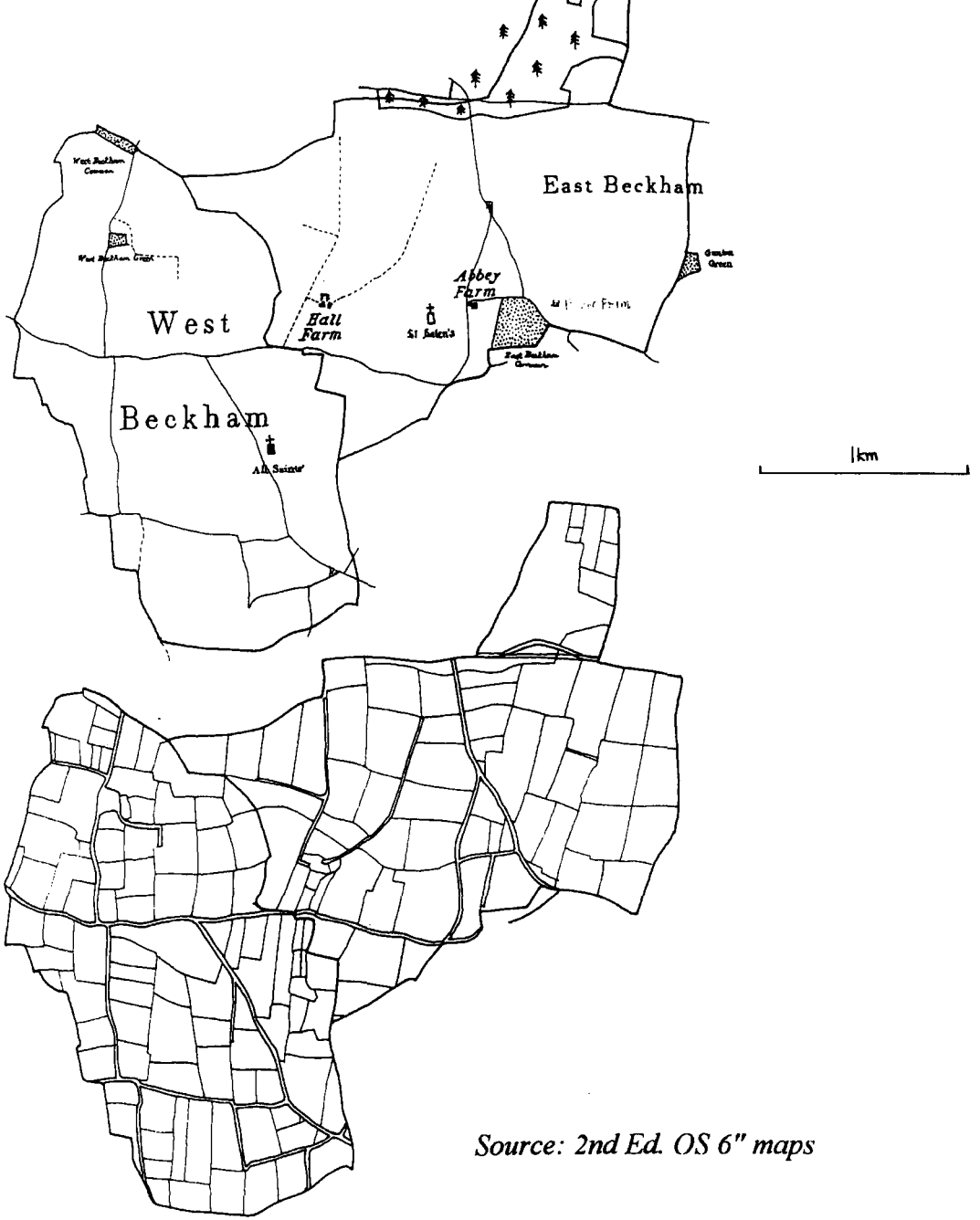


Source: Parker (1975)

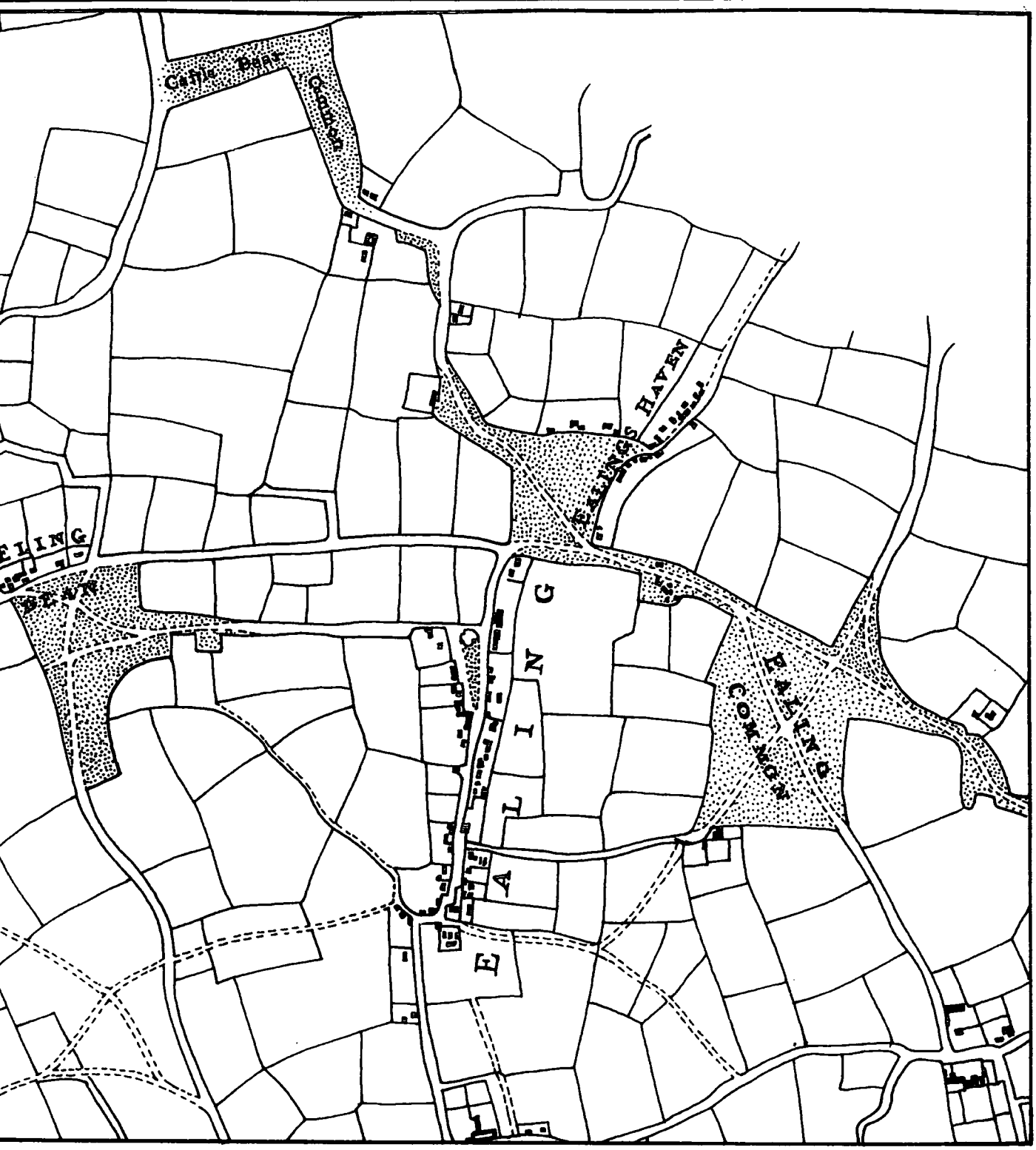


Source: Holkham archives

Figure 30. **GREENS IN LONGHAM, NORFOLK**



Source: 2nd Ed. OS 6" maps



re 35. **EALING, MIDDLESEX**

Source: Roque (1745)

Appendix 22

List of Registered Greens

COUNTY	GREEN			CODE	AREA (Ha)	GRID REF.	OWNER	OWNER CODE	RIGHTS	CREATURES
AVON										
AVON	THE TYRNING	FRESHFORD		VGFLN	0.000	78160G.	MACDONALD	P		
AVON	GORE'S MARSH			VGFLN	0.000	0	BRISTOL CITY COUNCIL	LACY		
AVON	KINGSWESTON DOWN			VGFLN	0.000	354177	BRISTOL CITY COUNCIL	LACY		
AVON	GOOSE GREEN	YATE		VGGN	0.000	371183	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
AVON	THE BARBURY OR THE FORBURY	HINTON BLEWITT		VGFLW	0.000	359156	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
AVON	HORFIELD COMMON			VGFCL	0.000	359176	BRISTOL CITY COUNCIL	LACY		
AVON	NOVERS COMMON			VGFCL	0.000	358169	BRISTOL CITY COUNCIL	LACY		
AVON	PENPOLE POINT			VGFLN	0.000	361175	BRISTOL CITY COUNCIL	LACY		
AVON	VILLAGE GREEN	FORMERLY POUND FIELD	YATTON	VGVG	0.000	342165	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
AVON	REDLAND GREEN			VGGN	0.000	358175	BRISTOL CITY COUNCIL	LACY		
AVON	SHIREHAMPTON GREEN			VGGN	0.000	353177	BRISTOL CITY COUNCIL	LACY		
AVON	LAND AT WESTBURY HILL			VGFLU	0.000	357175	BRISTOL CITY COUNCIL	LACY		
AVON	CANYNGE SQUARE GARDENS			VGFR	0.000	0	BRISTOL CITY COUNCIL	LACY		
AVON	THE GREEN	SOUTH STOKE		VGVG	0.000	374161	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
AVON	LAND AT CALEDONIA PLACE			VGFLU	0.000	360175	BRISTOL CITY COUNCIL	LACY		
AVON	LAND AT CALEDONIA PLACE			VGFLU	0.000	360176	BRISTOL CITY COUNCIL	LACY		
AVON	LAND AT CALEDONA PLACE			VGFLU	0.000	359175	BRISTOL CITY COUNCIL	LACY		
AVON	FELTON VILLAGE GREEN			VGVG	0.000	352165	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
AVON	LAND AT CHILTON HILL/ FRYS HILL			VGFLU	0.000	359176	BRISTOL CITY COUNCIL	LACY		
AVON	LAND AT BIBSTONE HILL	CROMHALL		VGFLU	0.000	369190	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
AVON	HEATHEND GREEN			VGGN	0.000	0	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
AVON	JUBILEE OAK	BATHEASTON		VGFLN	0.000	378167	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
AVON	LAND AT NORTHEND ROAD	BATHEASTON		VGFLU	0.000	378168	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
AVON	VILLAGE GREEN	ABBOTTS LEIGH		VGVG	0.000	354173	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
AVON	HAWKERS KNAPP	CROMHALL		VGFLN	0.000	369191	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
AVON	SCHOOL GREEN	YATE		VGGNS	0.000	371184	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
AVON	VILLAGE GREEN	WIRRINGTON		VGVG	0.000	0	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
AVON	UPPERTOWN GREEN	FELTON		VGGN	0.000	352166	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
AVON	WATERLOO GREEN	WINFORD		VGGN	0.000	354165	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
AVON	THE VILLAGE GREEN	IRON ACTON		VGVG	0.000	367183	D. ROBERTS/ PARISH COUNCIL	PJLAPC	PECS	CHS
AVON	LATTERIDEG GREEN			VGGN	0.000	366184	R. TAYLOR/ PARISH COUNCIL	PJLAPC		
AVON	LAYBY	NORTH SIDE ROMAN ROAD	BLEADON	VGFLU	0.000	334156	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
AVON	PARISH PUMP AND GREEN	BLEADON		VGTG	0.000	334157	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
AVON	PARISH CROSS AND GREEN	BLEADON		VGTG	0.000	333156	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
AVON	VILLAGE GREEN	NAILSEA		VGVG	0.000	346170	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
AVON	THE GREEN	FARMBOROUGH		VGTG	0.000	0	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
AVON	WICK GREEN + SUTTON WICK	BISHOP SUTTON	STOWEY SUTTON	VGGN	0.000	370173	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC	P	A
AVON	LAYBY EAST END OF ROMAN ROAD	BLEADON HILL		VGFLU	0.000	333157	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
AVON	LAND AT OLDBURY UPON SEVERN			VGFLU	0.000	361192	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
AVON	RECREATION ALLOTMENT	LOXTON		VGFRA	0.000	337155	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
AVON	RECREATION ALLOTMENT	BATHFORD HILL		VGFRA	0.000	379165	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
AVON	WELL GREEN	ACTON TURVILLE		VGGN	0.000	380180	TRUSTEES OF SOMERSET TRUST,	TR		
AVON	PRISTON VILLAGE GREEN			VGVG	0.000	369160	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
AVON	RECREATION ALLOTMENT	HUTTON		VGFRA	0.000	335158	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
AVON	THE GREEN	STOKE GIFFORD		VGTG	0.000	362180	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
AVON	RECREATION GROUND	OLD DOWN	OLVESTON	VGFRG	0.000	360187	NORTHAVON DC/ PC	DCJLAPC		
AVON	VILAGE GREEN	UPPER SWAINSWICK		VGVG	0.000	0	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
AVON	OLD QUARRY DOWN	OLVESTON		VGFLN	0.000	360188	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
AVON	WOODBOROUGH GREEN	WINSCOMBE		VGGN	0.000	370155	WOODSPRING DC/ IMPERIAL BREWERY AND LEISURE LTD	LADCJC		
AVON	TOCKINGTON GREEN	OLVESTON		VGGN	0.000	360186	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
AVON	PUXTON VILLAGE GREEN			VGVG	0.000	340163	F. THOMAS	P		
AVON	WESTON-IN-GORDANO VILLAGE GREEN			VGVG	0.000	344174	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
AVON	VICTORIA PARK AND	WATERLOO PARK, PILL	EASTON-IN-GORDANO	VGFR	0.000	344174	WOODRPRING DC/ PC	LADCJLAPC		
AVON	PUMP SQUARE	PILL	EASTON-IN-GORDANO	VGFLN	0.000	352176	WOODSPRING DISTRICT COUNCIL	LADC		
AVON	VILLAGE GREEN	ENGLISH COMBE		VGVG	0.000	371162	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
AVON	HILL RECREATION GROUND			VGFRG	0.000	364195	PARISH TRUSTEES OF HILL	TR		
AVON	PRINCE VILLAGE GREEN	PEASEDOWN ST. JOHN		VGVG	0.000	370157	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
AVON	CARLINGCOTT GREEN	PEASEDOWN ST. JOHN		VGGN	0.000	369158	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
AVON	HANHAM COMMON	HANHAM ABBOTTS		VGFCL	0.000	364172	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
AVON	THE PARADE	SODBURY		VGFLN	0.000	373183	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
AVON	VILLAGE GREEN	IRON ACTON		VGVG	0.000	367184	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC	?	
AVON	THE COMMON	WEST LTTLETON		VGFCL	0.000	376175	DUKE OF BEAUFORT	PPD		
AVON	HAWKESBURY MEMORIAL GREEN			VGTG	0.000	376186	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
AVON	HILLESLEY MEMORIAL GREEN			VGTG	0.000	376189	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
AVON	VILLAGE GREEN	TYTHERINGTON		VGVG	0.000	367188	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
AVON	BIBSTONE HILL	CROMHALL		VGFLN	0.000	369191	WEST COUNTY BREWERIES/ A. LOWE/ PARISH COUNCIL	LAPCJPJC		
AVON	ROADSIDE VERGES	(RECREATION ALLOTMENT)	CHARFIELD	VGFLU	0.000	372191	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
AVON	RECREATION ALLOTMENT	YATE ROCKS	YATE	VGFRA	0.000	371182	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		

AVON	SCHOOL GREEN	YATE		VGTGS	0.000	371183	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
AVON	RECREATION ALLOTMENT	YATE		VGFRA	0.000	370182	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
AVON	HIGHRIDGE GREEN			CLGN	0.000	356167	BRISTOL CITY COUNCIL	LACY	PET	CHSGo
AVON	GOOSE GREEN (and Common,Heath			CLGN	0.000	371183	J. WILLIAMS	P		
AVON	STEPHENS GREEN	HANHAM ABBOTTS		CLGN	0.000	364172	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
AVON	EMERSONS GREEN			CLGN	0.000	0	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
AVON	HINTON GREEN	OLDLAND		CLGN	0.000	366171	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
AVON	UPPER TOWN GREEN	FELTON		CLTG	0.000	352165	SECTION 9	S9	P	C
AVON	LANDS Incl. SMARTS GREEN,	COLTS GREEN		CLGN	0.000	0	TRUSTEES OF SOMERSET TRUST, BADMINTON	TR	P	CHP
AVON	THE GREEN	WICK AND ABSON		CLTG	0.000	370173	SECTION 9	S9		
AVON	LAND AT VILLAGE GREEN	IRON ACTON		CLVG	0.000	367183	R. TAYLOR	P		

TOTAL OF 79 REGISTERED GREENS 42 TRUE GREENS

BEDFORDSHIRE

BEDFORDSHIRE	GOLDINGTON GREEN	BEDFORD		VGGN	0.000	505249				
BEDFORDSHIRE	MAIN ROAD	BIDDENHAM		VGFLU	0.000	502250		P		
BEDFORDSHIRE	SWAN GREEN	BROHAM		VGGN	0.000	500252	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
BEDFORDSHIRE	VICARAGE GREEN	BROHAM		VGGN	0.000	201251	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
BEDFORDSHIRE	BROOM GREEN	SOUTHILL		VGGN	0.000	517243	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
BEDFORDSHIRE	THE GREEN	CADDINGTON		VGTG	0.000	506219	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
BEDFORDSHIRE	THE GREEN	CARDINGTON		VGTG	0.000	506219	S. WHITBREAD/ PARISH COUNCIL	PJLAPC		
BEDFORDSHIRE	THE GREEN	CLOPHILL		VGTG	0.000	508237	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
BEDFORDSHIRE	THE TRIANGLE	COLMWORTH		VGFLN	0.000	510258	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
BEDFORDSHIRE	HIGH STREET/ COURT ROAD	CRANFIELD		VGFLU	0.000	495242	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
BEDFORDSHIRE	RECREATION GROUND	EATON BRAY		VGFRG	0.000	497220				
BEDFORDSHIRE	THREE CORNERED GREEN	EATON BRAY		VGTG	0.000	497221	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
BEDFORDSHIRE	HILLOCK	FELMERSHAM		VGFLU	0.000	499257	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
BEDFORDSHIRE	LAND BY RIVER	GREAT BARFORD		VGFLU	0.000	512252	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
BEDFORDSHIRE	HARROLD GREEN			VGGN	0.000	494256	E. CLAYSON	P		
BEDFORDSHIRE	REACH GREEN	HEATH AND REACH		VGGN	0.000	0	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
BEDFORDSHIRE	HEATH GREEN	HEATH AND REACH		VGGN	0.000	0	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
BEDFORDSHIRE	RECREATION GROUND	HEATH AND REACH		VGFRG	0.000	0	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
BEDFORDSHIRE	VILLAGE GREEN	HOCKLIFFE		VGVG	0.000	497226	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
BEDFORDSHIRE	THE GREEN	HOUGHTON REGIS		VGTG	0.000	501224	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
BEDFORDSHIRE	THE SPINNEY	RIDGE ROAD	KEMPSTON	VGFLN	0.000	503248				
BEDFORDSHIRE	VILLAGE GREEN	SOULDROP		VGVG	0.000	498261	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
BEDFORDSHIRE	SCHOOL GREEN	SOULDROP		VGGNS	0.000	498262	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
BEDFORDSHIRE	SOUTHCOTT GREEN	LEIGHTON LINSLADE		VGGN	0.000	491225	LEIGHTON LINSLADE TOWN COUNCIL	LATC		
BEDFORDSHIRE	YELDON VILLAGE GREEN			VGVG	0.000	501267	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
BEDFORDSHIRE	THE GREEN	MILTON ERNEST		VGTG	0.000	501257	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
BEDFORDSHIRE	CALDECOTE GREEN	NORTHILL		VGGN	0.000	514246	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
BEDFORDSHIRE	ICKWELL GREEN	NORTHILL		VGGN	0.000	515245	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC	P	CHS
BEDFORDSHIRE	THE GREEN	NORTHILL		VGTG	0.000	514245	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
BEDFORDSHIRE	HATCH GREEN	NORTHILL		VGGN	0.000	516247	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
BEDFORDSHIRE	THE GREEN	ODELL		VGTG	0.000	496257	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
BEDFORDSHIRE	THE GREEN	RADWELL		VGTG	0.000	500257	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
BEDFORDSHIRE	THE GREEN	RENHOLD		VGTG	0.000	508252	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
BEDFORDSHIRE	THE GREEN	ROXTON		VGTG	0.000	515254	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
BEDFORDSHIRE	BEESTON GREEN	SANDY		VGGN	0.000	516248	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC	P	CHP
BEDFORDSHIRE	MAY GREEN	SHILLINGTON		VGGN	0.000	512233	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
BEDFORDSHIRE	THE GREEN	STANBRIDGE		VGTG	0.000	496224	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
BEDFORDSHIRE	THE GREEN	STOTFOLD		VGTG	0.000	521236	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
BEDFORDSHIRE	VILLAGE GREEN	STREATLEY		VGVG	0.000	507228	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
BEDFORDSHIRE	VILLAGE GREEN	SUNDON		VGVG	0.000	505225	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
BEDFORDSHIRE	UPPER GREEN AND LOWER GREEN	TILSWORTH		VGGN	0.000	498224	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
BEDFORDSHIRE	THE GREEN	TODDINGTON		VGGN	0.000	500228	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
BEDFORDSHIRE	RECREATION GROUND	TOTTERNHOE		VGFRG	0.000	498221	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
BEDFORDSHIRE	RECREATION GROUND	TOTTERNHOE		VGFRG	0.000	498222	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
BEDFORDSHIRE	WHIPSNADE GREEN			VGGN	0.000	500218			P	CHS
BEDFORDSHIRE	THE GREEN	WILDEN		VGTG	0.000	509255	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
BEDFORDSHIRE	CHILTERN GREEN	HYDE		CLGN	0.000	513219	H. WENER Bt.	PBT		
BEDFORDSHIRE	OLD POND INCLUDING V. GREEN	CHURCH ROAD	WESTONING	CLVG	0.000	0	SECTION 9	S9		
BEDFORDSHIRE	THE GREEN	TEBWORTH	CHALGRAVE	CLTG	0.000	499226	SECTION 9	S9		
BEDFORDSHIRE	CALDECOTE GREEN	NORTHILL		CLGN	0.000	514246				
BEDFORDSHIRE	THE GREEN	HONEYDRON	STAPLOE	CLTG	0.000	513258				
BEDFORDSHIRE	THE GREEN	DULOE	STAPLOE	CLTG	0.000	515260				
BEDFORDSHIRE	THORNCOTE GREEN	NORTHILL		CLGN	0.000	515247	H+E. BIERMAN	P	PE	CHSPGoGeA
BEDFORDSHIRE	WEST END GREEN	KEMPSTON		CLGN	0.000	503248	COUNCIL			

TOTAL OF 54 REGISTERED GREENS 43 TRUE GREENS

BERKSHIRE

BERKSHIRE	VILLAGE GREEN	HORTON		VGVG	0.000	501175	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
BERKSHIRE	VILLAGE GREEN	WRAYSBURY		VGVG	0.000	500174	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
BERKSHIRE	MEMORIAL GROUND	WRAYSBURY		VGFLN	0.000	500175	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
BERKSHIRE	WRAYSBURY TENNIS CLUB	WRAYSBURY		VGFR	0.000	501174	F. BURT/ J. EVANS/ I. ROPER	P		
BERKSHIRE	THE GREEN OR THE CUT	DATCHET		VGTG	0.000	498177	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
BERKSHIRE	RIVERSIDE	DATCHET		VGFLN	0.000	499177	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
BERKSHIRE	THE GREEN	RUSCOMBE CROSSROADS		VGTG	0.000	497176	A. GODSAL	P		
BERKSHIRE	DUNMORE POND	BRIGHTWALTON		VGFLN	0.000	442180	J. PRIXLEY	P		
BERKSHIRE	SPENCERS WOOD RECREATION GROUND	SHENFIELD		VGFRG	0.000	471166	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
BERKSHIRE	RECREATION GROUND	NEWBURY		VGFRG	0.000	447167	NEWBURY DISTRICT COUNCIL	LADC		
BERKSHIRE	CRICKET GREEN	COOKHAM DEAN	COOKHAM	VGGN	0.000	489185	NATIONAL TRUST	NT	PE	CS
BERKSHIRE	THE GREEN	SCHOOL GREEN	SHENFIELD	VGTG	0.000	473167	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
BERKSHIRE	THE WHARF	SONNING		VGFLN	0.000	475175	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
BERKSHIRE	THE POUND	POUND LANE	SONNING	VGFLN	0.000	475176	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
BERKSHIRE	CHARVIL LANE	SONNING		VGFLN	0.000	474175	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
BERKSHIRE	SHOULDER OF MUTTON GREEN	ALDWORTH		VGGN	0.000	455179	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
BERKSHIRE	VILLAGE WELL	ALDWORTH		VGFLN	0.000	455180				
BERKSHIRE	PARSONAGE GREEN	ALDWORTH		VGGN	0.000	456179	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
BERKSHIRE	UFTON GREEN	UFTON NEVRET		VGGN	0.000	462168	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
BERKSHIRE	BEECH HILL RECREATION GROUND			VGFRG	0.000	469164	OFFICIAL CUSTODIAN FOR CHARITIES	OC		
BERKSHIRE	WOKEFIELD GREEN			VGGN	0.000	447168	NEWBURY DISTRICT COUNCIL	LADC		
BERKSHIRE	GRANGELEY GREEN	GRANGELEY AND SULHAMSTEAD BANNISTER		VGGN	0.000	448167	NEWBURY DISTRICT COUNCIL	LADC		
BERKSHIRE	THE GREEN	ASHMORE GREEN	COLD ASH	VGTG	0.000	450169	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
BERKSHIRE	COLD ASH RECREATION GROUND			VGFRG	0.000	451169	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
BERKSHIRE	PARISH LAND	KIMBERS COPPICE	WNTERBOURNE	VGFLU	0.000	0	E. SAUNDERSON	P		
BERKSHIRE	DUNSTAN GREEN	THATCHAM		VGGN	0.000	451167	THATCHAM TOWN COUNCIL	LATC		
BERKSHIRE	BROADWAY GREEN	THATCHAM		VGGN	0.000	451168	THATCHAM TOWN COUNCIL	LATC		
BERKSHIRE	THE CROFT	HUNGERFORD		VGFLN	0.000	433168	OFFICIAL CUSTODIAN FOR CHARITIES	OC		
BERKSHIRE	BURGHFIELD RECREATION GROUND			VGFRG	0.000	466168	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
BERKSHIRE	OLD RECREATION GROUND	BURGHFIELD COMMON		VGFRG	0.000	465166	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
BERKSHIRE	PINCHANT PLAY AREA	BURGHFIELD COMMON		VGFR	0.000	465167	BRADFIELD RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL	LARDC		
BERKSHIRE	SCHOOL FIRS	BURGHFIELD COMMON		VGFLN	0.000	466166	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
BERKSHIRE	WELLS RECREATION GROUND	BURGHFIELD		VGFRG	0.000	466167	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
BERKSHIRE	THE TRIANGLE	PINGEWOOD	BURGHFIELD	VGFLN	0.000	465167	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
BERKSHIRE	LANGBOROUGH RECREATION GROUND	WOKINGHAM		VGFRG	0.000	480168	MAYOR, ALDERMEN AND BURGESSES OF BOROUGH OF WOKINGHAM	BO		
BERKSHIRE	OLD RECREATION GROUND	FRILSHAM COMMON	FRILSHAM	VGFRG	0.000	454173	YATTENDON ESTATES LTD	COM		
BERKSHIRE	BACHELORS ACRE	NEW WINDSOR		VGFR	0.000	496176	WINDSOR AND MAIDENHAED ROYAL BOROUGH COUNCIL]	LABC		
BERKSHIRE	VILLAGE GREEN	STANFORD DINGLEY		VGVG	0.000	457171	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
BERKSHIRE	RISELEY RECREATION GROUND	SWALLOWFIELD		VGFRG	0.000	472163	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
BERKSHIRE	LITTLEWORTH VILLAGE GREEN	WHITE WALTHAM		VGVG	0.000	485177	S. DAVIES/ PARISH COUNCIL	PJLAPC		
BERKSHIRE	ASHAMPSTEAD GREEN			VGGN	0.000	456177	YATTENDON ESTATES LTD	COM		
BERKSHIRE	BOWDEN GREEN	PANGBOURNE		VGGN	0.000	463176	BRADFIELD RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL	LARDC		
BERKSHIRE	WASH COMMON RECREATION GROUND	NEWBURY		VGFRG	0.000	445164	NEWBURY BOROUGH COUNCIL	LABC		
BERKSHIRE	BASILDON VILLAGE GREEN			VGVG	0.000	461178	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
BERKSHIRE	GODDARDS GREEN	SULHAMSTEAD BANNISTER		CLGN	0.000	466166	N. GARDINER	P		
BERKSHIRE	WESTROP GREEN	BUCKLEBURY		CLGN	0.000	452170	D. RUSSELL	P	PE	PFoA
BERKSHIRE	BUSHNELLS GREEN	BUCKLEBURY		CLGN	0.000	456170	D. RUSSELL	P	E	
BERKSHIRE	HOLYPORT GREEN	BRAY		CLGN	0.000	489177				
BERKSHIRE	BRAY GREEN (OLDFIELD)	BRAY		CLGN	0.000	490179	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
BERKSHIRE	STROUD GREEN	GREENHAM		CLGN	0.000	447166	NEWBURY BOROUGH COUNCIL	LABC	PETPCs	CHSGo
BERKSHIRE	NUTTINGTONS/ GOOSE LANE GREEN	LECKHAMPSTEAD		CLGN	0.000	443176	SECTION 9	S9	ET	
BERKSHIRE	WAR MEMORIAL GREEN	LECKHAMPSTEAD		CLGN	0.000	443175				
BERKSHIRE	GROVEPORT GREEN	LECKHAMPSTEAD		CLGN	0.000	442176			PET	C
BERKSHIRE	HILLGREEN	LECKHAMPSTEAD		CLGN	0.000	442175	SECTION 9	S9		
BERKSHIRE	FAWLEY GREEN			CLGN	0.000	439181	J. PUXLEY/ P. WROUGHTON	P		
BERKSHIRE	RUSCOMBE CHURCH GREEN			CLGNC	0.000	479176	SECTION 9	S9		
BERKSHIRE	THE GREEN	BRIGHTWALTON		CLTG	0.000	442179	SECTION 9	S9		
BERKSHIRE	COCKPOLE GREEN	HURLEY		CLGN	0.000	479181	LAND REGISTRY	LR	PET	CSP
BERKSHIRE	MIDGHAM GREEN			CLGN	0.000	456167	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		

TOTAL OF 59 REGISTERED GREENS 33 TRUE GREENS

BIRMINGHAM

BIRMINGHAM	KINGS NORTON VILLAGE GREEN			VGVG	0.000	405279	MAYOR, ALDERMEN AND CITIZENS OF CITY OF BIRMINGHAM	CY		
BIRMINGHAM	MINWORTH GREEN	SUTTON COLDFIELD		VGGN	0.000	415292	BIRMINGHAM METROPOLITAN CITY COUNCIL	LACY		

TOTAL OF 2 REGISTERD GREENS 2 TRUE GREENS

BOLTON

BOLTON	BRICK BACK	TURTON		VGFLN	0.000	0				

TOTAL OF 1 REGISTERED GREEN 0 TRUE GREENS

BRADFORD

BRADFORD	RECREATION ALLOTMENT	ADINGHAM		VGFRA	0.000	0	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
BRADFORD	OLD RECREATION GROUND	OAKWORTH KEIGHLEY		VGFRG	0.000	403438	MAYOR, ALDERMEN + BURGESSES OF THE BOROUGH OF KEIGHLEY	BO		
BRADFORD	BUCKLEY GREEN or COMMON	STANBURY	KEIGHLEY	CLGN	0.000	399436	E. FOSTER	P	P	S
BRADFORD	BRUNTHWAITE GREEN	SILSDEN		CLGN	0.000	405446				
BRADFORD	BAILDON GREEN and BAILDON BANK			CLGN	0.000	414438	R. HEWITT/ CITY OF BRADFORD	PJLACY	P	HGe
BRADFORD	LAND AT HARDEN	BINGLEY		VGFLU	0.000	408438	TRUSTEES OF HARDEN MOOR ALLOTMENT TRUST	TR		
BRADFORD	MOOR EDGE	HIGH SIDE	HARDEN	VGFLN	0.000	409439	TRUSTEES OF HARDEN MOOE ALLOTMENT TRUST	TR	DRY CLOTHES	
BRADFORD	LAND AT HARDEN			VGFLU	0.000	407436	TRUSTEES OF HARDEN MOOE ALLOTMENT TRUST	TR		
BRADFORD	MOOR BOTTOM LANE	HAINWORTH	KEIGHLEY	VGFLN	0.000	406438	TRUSTEES OF HARDEN MOOE ALLOTMENT TRUST	TR		
BRADFORD	LAND AT RYCOTT	BINGLEY		VGFLU	0.000	411439	TRUSTEES OF HARDEN MOOE ALLOTMENT TRUST	TR	DRY CLOTHES	
BRADFORD	HAINSWORTH SHAW RECREATION GROUND	KEIGHLEY		VGFRG	0.000	406441	OFFICIAL CUSTODIAN FOR CHARITIES	OC		
BRADFORD	PRINCE OF WALES PARK	BINGLEY		VGFR	0.000	412440	CITY OF BRADFORD METROPOLITAN COUNCIL	LACY		
BRADFORD	THE GREEN	ADDINGHAM	SKIPTON	VGTG	0.000	407449	WEST YORKSHIRE COUNCTY COUNCIL/ PARISH COUNCIL	LACCJLAPC		
BRADFORD	ODSAL RECREATION GROUND			VGFRG	0.000	415429	BRADFORD CORPORATION	LACY		
BRADFORD	Part HAROLD PARK			VGFR	0.000	0	BRADFORD CORPORATION	LACY		
BRADFORD	Part VICTORIA PARK	OAKENSHAW		VGFR	0.000	417427	BRADFORD CORPORATION	LACY		
BRADFORD	WIBSEY PARK			VGFR	0.000	414430	BRADFORD CORPORATION	LACY		
BRADFORD	ECCLESHILL RECREATION GROUND			VGFRG	0.000	417436	BRADFORD CORPORATION	LACY		
BRADFORD	ALLERTON RECREATION GROUND			VGFRG	0.000	411434	BRADFORD CORPORATION	LACY		

TOTAL OF 19 REGISTERED GREENS 4 TRUE GREENS

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE	WESTERN PART OF GREEN	WOUGHTON-ON-THE-GREEN		VGTG	0.000	487237	J. SHIRLEY	P		
BUCKINGHAMSHIRE	WATER EATON GREEN			VGGN	0.000	0	BLETCHLEY URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL	LAUDC		
BUCKINGHAMSHIRE	OPEN SPACE	SIMPSON	BLETCHLEY	VGFLU	0.000	488235	BLETCHLEY URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL	LAUDC		
BUCKINGHAMSHIRE	OPEN SPACE	SIMPSON	BLETCHLEY	VGFLU	0.000	488236	BLETCHLEY URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL	LAUDC		
BUCKINGHAMSHIRE	VILLAGE GREEN	TYLERS GREEN		VGVG	0.000	490194	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
BUCKINGHAMSHIRE	TOTTERIDGE COMMON	CHEPPING WYCOMBE		VGFCL	0.000	488193	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
BUCKINGHAMSHIRE	THE GREEN	WOUGHTON-ON-THE-GREEN		VGTG	0.000	488237	W. CLARKSON	P		
BUCKINGHAMSHIRE	ILMER GREEN	LONGWICK-CUM-ILMER		VGGN	0.000	476205	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
BUCKINGHAMSHIRE	VILLAGE GREEN	WESTON TURVILLE		VGVG	0.000	485210	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
BUCKINGHAMSHIRE	HORSEFAIR GREEN	STONY STRATFORD	WOLVERTON	VGGN	0.000	479240	WOLVERTON URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL	LAUDC		
BUCKINGHAMSHIRE	BUCKLAND COMMON	CHOLESBURY-CUM-ST. LEONARDS		VGFCL	0.000	492206	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
BUCKINGHAMSHIRE	VILLAGE GREEN	MARSWORTH	WING	VGVG	0.000	492214	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
BUCKINGHAMSHIRE	VILLAGE GREEN	JORDANS		VGVG	0.000	497191	JORDANS VILLAGE LTD	COM		
BUCKINGHAMSHIRE	VILLAGE GREEN	LECKHAMPSTEAD		VGVG	0.000	472237	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
BUCKINGHAMSHIRE	PRESTWOOD COMMON	GREAT MISSENDEN		VGFCL	0.000	487200	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
BUCKINGHAMSHIRE	MILL FIELD	FRITH HILL	GREAT MISSENDEN	VGFLN	0.000	490201	FRITH HILL RIDING CENTRE LTD	COM		
BUCKINGHAMSHIRE	TURVILLE VILLAGE GREEN			VGVG	0.000	485211	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
BUCKINGHAMSHIRE	WESTLINGTON VILLAGE GREEN	DINTON WITH FORD AND UPTON		VGVG	0.000	476210	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE	CHURCH END GREEN	HADDENHAM			VGGN	0.000	474208	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC	P	CSPGeD
BUCKINGHAMSHIRE	TOWNSEND GREEN	HADDENHAM			VGGN	0.000	474209	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
BUCKINGHAMSHIRE	PITSTONE RECREATION GROUND				VGFRG	0.000	494214	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
BUCKINGHAMSHIRE	HANDLETON COMMON	FINGEST			VGFCL	0.000	477191	W. FEARN/ C. GREGORY	P		
BUCKINGHAMSHIRE	THE LEE GREEN	THE LEE			VGGN	0.000	0	A. STEWART-LIBERTY	P		
BUCKINGHAMSHIRE	BRADENHAM VILLAGE GREEN				VGVG	0.000	482197	NATIONAL TRUST	NT		
BUCKINGHAMSHIRE	WEST VIEW GREEN	HARDWICK			VGGN	0.000	480219	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
BUCKINGHAMSHIRE	SCHOOL GREEN	HARDWICK			VGGNS	0.000	480220	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
BUCKINGHAMSHIRE	GERRARDS CROSS COMMON				VGFCL	0.000	499187	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
BUCKINGHAMSHIRE	THE NOB	CUBLINGTON			VGFLN	0.000	483222	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
BUCKINGHAMSHIRE	FULMER RECREATION GROUND				VGFRG	0.000	499185	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
BUCKINGHAMSHIRE	RECREATION GROUND	LEE ROAD	QUAINTON		VGFRG	0.000	474220	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
BUCKINGHAMSHIRE	THE GREEN	LUDGERSHALL			VGTG	0.000	466217	REGISTERED UNDER LAND REGISTRY ACTS 1925-1966	LR		
BUCKINGHAMSHIRE	THE GREEN	BRILL			VGTG	0.000	465213	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
BUCKINGHAMSHIRE	VILLAGE GREEN	CHURCH END	BLEDLOW		VGVG	0.000	477202	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
BUCKINGHAMSHIRE	THE GREEN	EDELSBOROUGH			VGTG	0.000	497219	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
BUCKINGHAMSHIRE	THE GREEN	NORTHALL			VGTG	0.000	495220	E. PRATT	P		
BUCKINGHAMSHIRE	THE KNOLL	SHERINGTON			VGFLN	0.000	488246	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
BUCKINGHAMSHIRE	WINGRAVE GREEN				VGGN	0.000	486218	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
BUCKINGHAMSHIRE	LAND AT CADMORE END	STOKENCHURCH			VGFLU	0.000	476196	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
BUCKINGHAMSHIRE	LAND AT STOKENCHURCH				VGFLU	0.000	476197	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
BUCKINGHAMSHIRE	HULCOTT GREEN				VGGN	0.000	485216	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
BUCKINGHAMSHIRE	THE MACE	IBSTONE			VGFLN	0.000	475194	WARDEN AND SCHOLARS OF MERTON COLLEGE OXFORD	E		
BUCKINGHAMSHIRE	IBSTONE COMMON				VGFCL	0.000	475193	WARDEN AND SCHOLARS OF MERTON COLLEGE OXFORD	E		
BUCKINGHAMSHIRE	BENNETT END COMMON	RADNAGE			VGFCL	0.000	478196	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
BUCKINGHAMSHIRE	RECREATION GROUND	RADNAGE			VGFRG	0.000	478197	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
BUCKINGHAMSHIRE	RADNAGE COMMON				VGFCL	0.000	479196	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
BUCKINGHAMSHIRE	PENN STREET COMMON				VGFCL	0.000	492196	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
BUCKINGHAMSHIRE	KNOTTY GREEN RECREATION GROUND	PENN			VGFRG	0.000	493192	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
BUCKINGHAMSHIRE	PENN COMMON				VGFCL	0.000	491193	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
BUCKINGHAMSHIRE	SHENLEY BROOK END VILLAGE GREEN				VGVG	0.000	483235	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
BUCKINGHAMSHIRE	SHENLEY BROOK END VILLAGE GREEN				VGVG	0.000	483236	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
BUCKINGHAMSHIRE	THE GREEN	GREAT HORWOOD			VGTG	0.000	477231	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
BUCKINGHAMSHIRE	RECREATION GROUND	NAPHILL	HUGHENDEN		VGFRG	0.000	484197	OFFICIAL CUSTODIAN FOR CHARITIES	OC		
BUCKINGHAMSHIRE	RECREATION GROUND	GREAT KINGSHILL			VGFRG	0.000	0	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
BUCKINGHAMSHIRE	RECREATION GROUND	LITTLE KINGSHILL			VGFRG	0.000	0	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
BUCKINGHAMSHIRE	RECREATION GROUND	GREAT MISSENDEN			VGFRG	0.000	492198	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
BUCKINGHAMSHIRE	CHERRY TREE CORNER	CHALFONT ST. GILES			VGFLN	0.000	499193	JORDANS VILLAGE LTD	COM		
BUCKINGHAMSHIRE	RAVENSTONE PLAYING FIELD				VGFR	0.000	484250	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
BUCKINGHAMSHIRE	LAND AT BRICKFIELD LANE	(Formerly SHAGGS LANE)	BURNHAM		VGFLU	0.000	492182	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
BUCKINGHAMSHIRE	HITCHEM GREEN	BURNHAM			VGGN	0.000	492183	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
BUCKINGHAMSHIRE	WOOBURN GREEN				VGGN	0.000	491188	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
BUCKINGHAMSHIRE	THE GREEN	OVING VILLAGE			VGTG	0.000	478221	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
BUCKINGHAMSHIRE	NASH VILLAGE GREEN				VGVG	0.000	478234	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
BUCKINGHAMSHIRE	VILLAGE GREEN	FAWLEY			VGVG	0.000	475186	M. MACKENZIE	P		
BUCKINGHAMSHIRE	LAND AT BUCKINGHAM				VGFLU	0.000	469233	BUCKINGHAM TOWN COUNCIL	LATC		
BUCKINGHAMSHIRE	VILLAGE GREEN	GAWCOTT			VGVG	0.000	468231	BUCKINGHAM TOWN COUNCIL	LATC		
BUCKINGHAMSHIRE	RECREATION GROUND	GREAT HORWOOD			VGFRG	0.000	477231	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
BUCKINGHAMSHIRE	RECREATION GROUND	THE LEE			VGFRG	0.000	0	A. STEWART-LIBERTY	P		
BUCKINGHAMSHIRE	RECREATION GROUND	MARLOW			VGFRG	0.000	485186	MARLOW TOWN COUNCIL	LATC		
BUCKINGHAMSHIRE	RECREATION GROUND	MARSH GIBBON			VGFRG	0.000	464223	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
BUCKINGHAMSHIRE	RECREATION GROUND ADJOINING	WHITELEAF GOLF CLUB	MONKS RISBOROUGH		VGFRG	0.000	480204	OFFICIAL CUSTODIAN FOR CHARITIES	OC		
BUCKINGHAMSHIRE	RECREATION GROUND	WENDOVER			VGFRG	0.000	486208	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
BUCKINGHAMSHIRE	RECREATION GROUND	WHADDON	WINSLOW		VGFRG	0.000	480234	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
BUCKINGHAMSHIRE	LAND AT MOULSOE	NEWPORT PAGNELL			VGFLU	0.000	490241	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
BUCKINGHAMSHIRE	WHITELEAF CROSS	PRINCES RISBOROUGH			VGFLN	0.000	480203	BUCKINGHAMSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL	LACC		
BUCKINGHAMSHIRE	NORTH CRAWLEY	NEWPORT PAGNELL			VGFLN	0.000	492244	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
BUCKINGHAMSHIRE	NORTH CRAWLEY	NEWPORT PAGNELL			VGFLN	0.000	492245	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
BUCKINGHAMSHIRE	NORTH CRAWLEY	NEWPORT PAGNELL			VGFLN	0.000	491244	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
BUCKINGHAMSHIRE	THE GREEN	BRILL			VGTG	0.000	465214	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
BUCKINGHAMSHIRE	TERRIERS GREEN	HIGH WYCOMBE			CLGN	0.000	487194	MAYOR, ALDERMEN + BURGESSES OF BOROUGH OF HIGH WYCOMBE	BO	P	H
BUCKINGHAMSHIRE	THE GREEN	CHEARSLEY			CLTG	0.000	471210	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
BUCKINGHAMSHIRE	HEDGERLEY GREEN				CLGN	0.000	497187	N. O'LEAREY/ REGISTERED UNDER LAND REGISTRY ACTS	PJLR		
BUCKINGHAMSHIRE	THE GREEN	DUNSMORE			CLTG	0.000	486205				
BUCKINGHAMSHIRE	LAND INCLUDING BANK GREEN AND	PEPPET GREEN	CHARTRIDGE		CLGN	0.000	493203	AMERSHAM RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL	LARDC		

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE	THE GREEN	ASHLEY GREEN		CLTG	0.000	497205	AMERSHAM RDC	LARDC	
BUCKINGHAMSHIRE	LAND INCLUDING WEEDONHILL GREEN			CLGN	0.000	481216	AMERSHAM RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL	LARDC	
BUCKINGHAMSHIRE	VILLAGE GREEN	WESTCOTT		CLVG	0.000	471217	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC	
BUCKINGHAMSHIRE	BOVINGDON GREEN	GREAT MARLOW		CLGN	0.000	483186	J. FEARN/ C. GREGORY	P	
BUCKINGHAMSHIRE	FORTY GREEN	MARLOW		CLGN	0.000	492191	J. FEARN/ C. GREGORY	P	
BUCKINGHAMSHIRE	LAYTERS GREEN	CHALFONT ST. PETER		CLGN	0.000	498190	D. WELSH	P	
BUCKINGHAMSHIRE	MALTMANS GREEN	CHALFONT ST. PETER		CLGN	0.000	500190			
BUCKINGHAMSHIRE	LOWER END GREEN	(ORIGINALLY STIBBERTON COMMON)	LONG CRENDON	CLGN	0.000	469208			
BUCKINGHAMSHIRE	FORT END GREEN	HADDENHAM		CLGN	0.000	474208			
BUCKINGHAMSHIRE	SKITTLES GREEN	HADDENHAM		CLGN	0.000	477202			
BUCKINGHAMSHIRE	THE GREEN	WOOD END	MOUSLOE	CLTG	0.000	490241			
BUCKINGHAMSHIRE	BIG ROUND GREEN	CHESHAM		CLTG	0.000	496201	CHESHAM URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL/ REGISTERED UNDER LRAs	LAUDCJLR	
BUCKINGHAMSHIRE	LYE GREEN	CHESHAM		CLGN	0.000	497203	REGISTERED UNDER LAND REGISTRY ACTS	LR	
BUCKINGHAMSHIRE	LENT GREEN	BURNHAM		CLGN	0.000	492182			
BUCKINGHAMSHIRE	PUERS GREEN	CHALFONT ST. GILES		CLGN	0.000	498193			
BUCKINGHAMSHIRE	CHALFONT ST. GILES VILLAGE GREEN			CLVG	0.000	498194	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC	
BUCKINGHAMSHIRE	COPY GREEN	MARLOW		CLGN	0.000	0			
BUCKINGHAMSHIRE	VILLAGE GREEN	QUAINTON		CLVG	0.000	474220	TRUSTEES OF LAND AWARDED UNDER INCLOSURE ACT 1840	TR	
BUCKINGHAMSHIRE	VILLAGE GREENS	HIGH STREET	NORTH MARSTON	CLVG	0.000	477222			
BUCKINGHAMSHIRE	THE GREEN	CHURCH STREET	NORTH MARSTON	CLTG	0.000	477223			
BUCKINGHAMSHIRE	THE GREEN AND SHRUBBERY	NORTH MARSTON		CLTG	0.000	476222			
BUCKINGHAMSHIRE	VILLAGE GREEN	LITTLE HORWOOD		CLVG	0.000	479230	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC	
BUCKINGHAMSHIRE	HOLTS GREEN	GREAT BRICKHILL		CLGN	0.000	490230			
BUCKINGHAMSHIRE	VILLAGE GREEN	SOULBURY		CLVG	0.000	0			PH CHS
BUCKINGHAMSHIRE	VILLAGE GREEN	STOKE HAMMOND		CLVG	0.000	488229	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC	
BUCKINGHAMSHIRE	THE GREEN	LATIMER		CLTG	0.000	500199	AMERSHAM RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL	LARDC	
BUCKINGHAMSHIRE	LOWER GREEN	CUDDINGTON		CLGN	0.000	473211	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC	
BUCKINGHAMSHIRE	UPPER GREEN	CUDDINGTON		CLGN	0.000	473212	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC	
BUCKINGHAMSHIRE	FARTHINGS GREEN	STOKE POGES		CLGN	0.000	498183			
BUCKINGHAMSHIRE	VILLAGE GREEN	THORNBOROUGH		CLVG	0.000	474233			
BUCKINGHAMSHIRE	VILLAGE GREEN	THORNBOROUGH		CLVG	0.000	474233			
BUCKINGHAMSHIRE	THE GREEN	BOW BRICKHILL		CLTG	0.000	490234			
BUCKINGHAMSHIRE	VILLAGE GREEN	ASTON ABBOTTS		CLVG	0.000	484220			

TOTAL OF 116 REGISTERED GREENS 72 TRUE GREENS

CALDERDALE

CALDERDALE	STEEPFIELDS/ THE DELPH	HEBDEN ROYAL		VGFLN	0.000	398427	JORDAN DEVELOPMENTS LTD.	COM
CALDERDALE	NORWOOD GREEN COMMON	NORWOOD GREEN	BRIGHOUSE	VGFCL	0.000	413426	CALDERDALE DISTRICT COUNCIL	LADC
CALDERDALE	OLD TOWN GREEN	WADSWORTH		VGTG	0.000	397433	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC
CALDERDALE	CROW HILL	SOWERBY BRIDGE		VGFLN	0.000	406423		
CALDERDALE	SHIRCOAT GREEN	HALIFAX		CLGN	0.000	409425	MAYOR, ALDERMEN+BURGESSES OF	BO

TOTAL OF 5 REGISTERED GREENS 2 TRUE GREENS

CAMBRIDGESHIRE

CAMBRIDGESHIRE	THE PLAISTOW	GREAT AND LITTLE CHISHILL		VGFR	0.000	542238	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC
CAMBRIDGESHIRE	THE GREEN	COTTENHAM		VGTG	0.000	545267	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC
CAMBRIDGESHIRE	THE GREEN	DUXFORD		VGTG	0.000	547245	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC
CAMBRIDGESHIRE	THE GREEN	COTON		VGTG	0.000	540258	RECTOR OF COTON	EC
CAMBRIDGESHIRE	THE LEYS	BARTON		VGFLN	0.000	540255	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC
CAMBRIDGESHIRE	FAIR GREEN	REACH		VGGN	0.000	556266	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC
CAMBRIDGESHIRE	OLD RECREATION GROUND	NORTH FEN	COTTENHAM	VGFRG	0.000	545268	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC
CAMBRIDGESHIRE	THE BUTTS RECREATION GROUND			VGFRG	0.000	0	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC
CAMBRIDGESHIRE	THE GREEN	CHEVELEY		VGTG	0.000	568260	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC
CAMBRIDGESHIRE	VILLAGE GREEN	PARSON DROVE		VGVG	0.000	537308	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC
CAMBRIDGESHIRE	THE GREEN	HADDENHAM		VGTG	0.000	546275	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC
CAMBRIDGESHIRE	THE GREEN	WICKEN		VGTG	0.000	556270	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC
CAMBRIDGESHIRE	THE GREEN	BOXWORTH		VGTG	0.000	534264	C. THORNHILL	P
CAMBRIDGESHIRE	THE GREEN	THRIPLOW		VGTG	0.000	543246	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC
CAMBRIDGESHIRE	THE GREEN	DULLINGHAM		VGTG	0.000	562257	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC
CAMBRIDGESHIRE	RECREATION GROUND	NEWTON		VGFRG	0.000	543249	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC
CAMBRIDGESHIRE	RECREATION GROUND	OVER		VGFRG	0.000	537270	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC
CAMBRIDGESHIRE	THE GREEN	HARSTON		VGTG	0.000	542251	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC
CAMBRIDGESHIRE	THE GREEN	HAUXTON		VGTG	0.000	543252	TRUSTEES OF HAUXTON TOWN LANDS	TR

							CHARITY	
CAMBRIDGESHIRE	THE GREEN	WILLINGHAM		VGTG	0.000	540270	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC
CAMBRIDGESHIRE	THE GREEN	WATERBEACH		VGTG	0.000	549265	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC
CAMBRIDGESHIRE	THE GREEN	TEVERSHAM		VGTG	0.000	549258	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC
CAMBRIDGESHIRE	THE GREEN	HISTON		VGTG	0.000	543263	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC
CAMBRIDGESHIRE	THE GREEN	KINGSTON		VGTG	0.000	534255	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC
CAMBRIDGESHIRE	THE GREEN	CASTLE CAMPS		VGTG	0.000	563243	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC
CAMBRIDGESHIRE	THE GREEN	BARRINGTON		VGTG	0.000	539249	TRUSTEES OF CHARITY KNOWN AS THE GREEN, BARRINGTON	TR
CAMBRIDGESHIRE	THE GREENS	COATES		VGTG	0.000	530297	N. BOWKER	P
CAMBRIDGESHIRE	THE GREEN	FOXTON		VGTG	0.000	541248	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC
CAMBRIDGESHIRE	RECREATION GROUND	FOWLMERE ROAD	THRIPLOW	VGFRG	0.000	543264	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC
CAMBRIDGESHIRE	VILLAGE GREEN	BOXWORTH		VGVG	0.000	534265	SOUTH CAMBRIDGESHIRE DISTRICT COUNCIL	LADC
CAMBRIDGESHIRE	RECREATION GROUND	STOW-CUM-QUY		VGFRG	0.000	552260	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC
CAMBRIDGESHIRE	THE GREEN	MEPAL		VGTG	0.000	544280	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC
CAMBRIDGESHIRE	VILLAGE GREEN	SWAVESEY		VGVG	0.000	536268	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC
CAMBRIDGESHIRE	RECREATION GROUND	FEN DRAYTON		VGFRG	0.000	533268	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC
CAMBRIDGESHIRE	THE GREEN	BURROUGH GREEN		VGTG	0.000	563255	R. WAY	P
CAMBRIDGESHIRE	RECREATION GROUND	LEVERINGTON		VGFRG	0.000	544311	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC
CAMBRIDGESHIRE	THE GREEN	MARKET STREET	SWAVESEY	VGTG	0.000	536269	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC
CAMBRIDGESHIRE	RECREATION GROUND	HILDERSHAM		VGFRG	0.000	554248	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC
CAMBRIDGESHIRE	CINQUES COMMON	GAMLINGAY		VGCL	0.000	523252	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC
CAMBRIDGESHIRE	RECREATION GROUND	MIDDLE FEN	WILLINGHAM	VGFRG	0.000	540270	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC
CAMBRIDGESHIRE	RECREATION GROUND	THE MOOR	MELBOURN	VGFRG	0.000	538244	CHURCH COMMISSIONERS	CC
CAMBRIDGESHIRE	POND HILL GREEN	BURWELL		VGGN	0.000	558266	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC
CAMBRIDGESHIRE	THE GREEN	LOLWORTH		VGTG	0.000	536264	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC
CAMBRIDGESHIRE	VILLAGE GREEN	HASTINGFIELD		VGVG	0.000	540252	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC
CAMBRIDGESHIRE	VILLAGE GREEN	TOFT		VGVG	0.000	536256	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC
CAMBRIDGESHIRE	RECREATION FIELD	TYDD ST. GILES		VGFRG	0.000	542316	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC
CAMBRIDGESHIRE	THE GREEN	THE CROSS	MELBOURN	VGTG	0.000	538245	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC
CAMBRIDGESHIRE	STOCKS HILL GREEN	SWAFFHAM BULBECK		VGGN	0.000	555262	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC
CAMBRIDGESHIRE	VILLAGE GREEN	RAMPTON		VGVG	0.000	542267	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC
CAMBRIDGESHIRE	THE GREEN	ELTISLEY		VGTG	0.000	527259	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC
CAMBRIDGESHIRE	RECREATION GROUND	LINTON		VGFRG	0.000	556246		
CAMBRIDGESHIRE	CHURCH GREEN	HARDWICK		VGGNC	0.000	537259	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC
CAMBRIDGESHIRE	THE GREEN	ICKLETON		VGTG	0.000	549243	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC
CAMBRIDGESHIRE	RECREATION GROUND	GRUNTY FEN		VGFRG	0.000	551280	PARISH MEETING OF WENTWORTH	LAPM
CAMBRIDGESHIRE	POUND GREEN	GUILDEN MORDEN		VGGN	0.000	527243	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC
CAMBRIDGESHIRE	RECREATION GROUND	GAUNTY FEN	WILBURTON	VGFRG	0.000	551281	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC
CAMBRIDGESHIRE	RECREATION GROUND	GRUNTY FEN	WILBURTON	VGFRG	0.000	550280	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC
CAMBRIDGESHIRE	RECREATION GROUND	GRUNTY FEN	WILBURTON	VGFRG	0.000	550281	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC
CAMBRIDGESHIRE	RECREATION GROUND	COVENEY		VGFRG	0.000	548282	I. FYFE/ TRUSTEES OF COVENEY VILLAGE HALL	PJTR
CAMBRIDGESHIRE	THE GREEN	LITLINGTON		VGTG	0.000	531242	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC
CAMBRIDGESHIRE	THE GREEN	SILVER STREET	LITTLINGTON	VGTG	0.000	531243	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC
CAMBRIDGESHIRE	MEM GREEN	MELDRETH		VGGN	0.000	537246	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC
CAMBRIDGESHIRE	STOCKS GREEN	MELDRETH		VGGN	0.000	537247	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC
CAMBRIDGESHIRE	PRIORY GREEN	ISLEHAM		VGGN	0.000	564274	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC
CAMBRIDGESHIRE	RECREATION GROUND	STATION ROAD	WHITTLESEY	VGFRG	0.000	527297	WHITTLESEY URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL	LAUDC
CAMBRIDGESHIRE	THE GREEN	GRANTCHESTER		VGTG	0.000	543255	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC
CAMBRIDGESHIRE	MEMORIAL GREEN	SHEPRETH		VGGN	0.000	539247	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC
CAMBRIDGESHIRE	PALACE GREEN	ELY		VGGN	0.000	554280	CHURCH COMMISSIONERS	CC
CAMBRIDGESHIRE	LAND AT THETFORD			VGFLU	0.000	0	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC
CAMBRIDGESHIRE	MEMORIAL GREEN	DUXFORD		VGGN	0.000	547246	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC
CAMBRIDGESHIRE	STOCKS GREEN	OAKINGTON		VGGN	0.000	541264	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC
CAMBRIDGESHIRE	WARDY HILL GREEN	COVENEY		VGGN	0.000	548283	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC
CAMBRIDGESHIRE	PUMP GREEN	DRY DRAYTON		VGGN	0.000	538262	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC
CAMBRIDGESHIRE	THE GREEN	DRY DRAYTON		VGTG	0.000	538262	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC
CAMBRIDGESHIRE	LAND AT RAMPTON			VGFLU	0.000	542267	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC
CAMBRIDGESHIRE	THE HYTHE	REACH		VGFLN	0.000	556267	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC
CAMBRIDGESHIRE	LAND AT WEST WICKHAM			VGFLU	0.000	561249	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC
CAMBRIDGESHIRE	PARKERS PIECE	CAMBRIDGE	(Not Final)	VGFLN	0.000	546258		
CAMBRIDGESHIRE	VILLAGE GREEN	BUCKDEN		VGVG	0.000	519267	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC
CAMBRIDGESHIRE	EYNESBURY GREEN	ST. NEOTS		VGGN	0.000	518259	R. HOLMES	P
CAMBRIDGESHIRE	VILLAGE GREEN	GRAFHAM		VGVG	0.000	516269	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC
CAMBRIDGESHIRE	VILLAGE GREEN	COLNE		VGVG	0.000	537275	G. DAY	P
CAMBRIDGESHIRE	STOCKS GREEN	ELTON		VGGN	0.000	508293	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC
CAMBRIDGESHIRE	VILLAGE GREEN	ELTON		VGVG	0.000	508294	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC
CAMBRIDGESHIRE	THE GREENS	WOOD WALTON		VGTG	0.000	521280	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC
CAMBRIDGESHIRE	HIGH GREEN	ABBOTSLEY		VGGN	0.000	522256	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC
CAMBRIDGESHIRE	ST. BOLTOPHS GREEN	ELTON		VGGN	0.000	507293	Sir PETER PROBY	PBt
CAMBRIDGESHIRE	CHURCH GREEN	ORTON LOGUEVILLE		VGGNC	0.000	516296	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC
CAMBRIDGESHIRE	VILLAGE GREEN	ORTON LONGUEVILLE		VGVG	0.000	516297	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC

CAMBRIDGESHIRE	STOW LONGA GREEN			VGGN	0.000	510270	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
CAMBRIDGESHIRE	POUND GREEN	RAMSEY		VGGN	0.000	528285	RAMSEY TOWN COUNCIL	LATC		
CAMBRIDGESHIRE	UPTHORPE GREEN	SPALDWICK		VGGN	0.000	512272	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
CAMBRIDGESHIRE	VILLAGE GREEN	SPALDWICK		VGVG	0.000	512273				
CAMBRIDGESHIRE	VILLAGE GREEN	WINWICK		VGVG	0.000	509280	HUNTINGDON DISTRICT COUNCIL	LADC		
CAMBRIDGESHIRE	OLD POND GREEN	WINWICK		VGGN	0.000	510281	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
CAMBRIDGESHIRE	THE GREEN	WINWICK		VGTG	0.000	509280	HUNTINGDON DISTRICT COUNCIL	LADC		
CAMBRIDGESHIRE	THE GREEN	SAWTRY		VGTG	0.000	516283	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
CAMBRIDGESHIRE	VILLAGE GREEN	ALCONBURY		VGVG	0.000	518275	R. HOLMES	P		
CAMBRIDGESHIRE	ELLINGTON GREEN			VGGN	0.000	515271	R. HOLMES	P		
CAMBRIDGESHIRE	OLD POND	COLNE		VGFLN	0.000	537275	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
CAMBRIDGESHIRE	EASTON GREEN			VGGN	0.000	513271	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
CAMBRIDGESHIRE	LAND AT BYTHORN			VGFLU	0.000	505275	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
CAMBRIDGESHIRE	THE GREEN	BYTHORN		VGTG	0.000	505276	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
CAMBRIDGESHIRE	LAND AT BYTHORN			VGFLU	0.000	504275	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
CAMBRIDGESHIRE	VILLAGE GREEN	HELPSTON		VGVG	0.000	512305	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
CAMBRIDGESHIRE	POND GREEN AND CLOCK GREEN	FENSTANTON		VGGN	0.000	531268	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
CAMBRIDGESHIRE	CHEQUERS STREET GREEN	FENSTANTON		VGGN	0.000	531269	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
CAMBRIDGESHIRE	CHAPEL GREEN	FENSTANTON		VGGN	0.000	530268	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
CAMBRIDGESHIRE	HONEY HILL GREEN	FENSTANTON		VGGN	0.000	530269	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
CAMBRIDGESHIRE	THE GREENS	MORBORNE		VGTG	0.000	513291	TRUSTEES OF MILTON (PETERBOROUGH) ESTATES CO.	TR		
CAMBRIDGESHIRE	THE GREEN	MIDDLETONS ROAD	YAXLEY	VGTG	0.000	518292	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
CAMBRIDGESHIRE	VILLAGE GREEN	CASTOR		VGVG	0.000	512298	CHURCH COMMISSIONERS	CC		
CAMBRIDGESHIRE	POUND GREEN	BROUGHTON		VGGN	0.000	528277	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
CAMBRIDGESHIRE	AILSWORTH GREEN			VGGN	0.000	511298	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
CAMBRIDGESHIRE	VILLAGE GREEN	ALCONBURY WESTON		VGVG	0.000	517276	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
CAMBRIDGESHIRE	WERRINGTON GREEN	PETERBOROUGH		VGGN	0.000	516303	PETERBOROUGH CITY COUNCIL	LACY		
CAMBRIDGESHIRE	CASTOR RECREATION ALLOTMENT			VGFRA	0.000	512299	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
CAMBRIDGESHIRE	CASTOR RECREATION GROUND			VGFRG	0.000	511298	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
CAMBRIDGESHIRE	FERRY HILL RECREATION GROUND			VGFRG	0.000	511299	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
CAMBRIDGESHIRE	AILSWORTH RECREATION GROUND			VGFRG	0.000	511297	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
CAMBRIDGESHIRE	RECREATION ALLOTMENT	SUTTON		VGFRA	0.000	509295	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
CAMBRIDGESHIRE	RECREATION ALLOTMENT	GREAT GIDDING		VGFRA	0.000	511283	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
CAMBRIDGESHIRE	VILLAGE GREEN	GLINTON		VGVG	0.000	515303	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
CAMBRIDGESHIRE	RECREATION GROUND	WATER NEWTON		VGFRG	0.000	510297	REGISTERED UNDER THE LAND REGISTRY ACTS	LR		
CAMBRIDGESHIRE	THE GREEN	CONINGTON		VGTG	0.000	517285	D. COWEN/ J. COLE/ C. HODGES	P		
CAMBRIDGESHIRE	VILLAGE GREEN	ABBOTS RIPTON		VGVG	0.000	523277	REGISTERED UNDER THE LAND REGISTRY ACTS	LR		
CAMBRIDGESHIRE	VILLAGE GREEN	KEYSTON		VGVG	0.000	504275	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
CAMBRIDGESHIRE	ST. PEGA'S GREEN	PEAKIRK		VGGN	0.000	516306	TRUSTEES OF THE COMMUNITY OF THE HOLY FAMILY	TR		
CAMBRIDGESHIRE	THE PLAYGROUND	SOUTHORPE		VGFR	0.000	508303	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
CAMBRIDGESHIRE	CHURCH GREEN	DOWNHAM		CLGNC	0.000	552285	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
CAMBRIDGESHIRE	MIDSUMMER GREEN OR JESUS GREEN	AND BUTTS GREEN	CAMBRIDGE	CLGN	0.000	546258	MAYOR, ALDERMEN AND CITIZENS OF THE CITY OF CAMBRIDGE	CY	P	CH
CAMBRIDGESHIRE	STOURBRIDGE GREEN	CAMBRIDGE		CLGN	0.000	546259	MAYOR, ALDERMEN AND CITIZENS OF THE CITY OF CAMBRIDGE	CY	P	CH
CAMBRIDGESHIRE	QUEENS' GREEN	CAMBRIDGE		CLGN	0.000	545258	MAYOR, ALDERMEN AND CITIZENS OF THE CITY OF CAMBRIDGE	CY	P	CH
CAMBRIDGESHIRE	SHEEP'S GREEN	CAMBRIDGE		CLGN	0.000	546257	MAYOR, ALDERMEN AND CITIZENS OF THE CITY OF CAMBRIDGE	CY	P	CH
CAMBRIDGESHIRE	LAUNDRESS GREEN	CAMBRIDGE		CLGN	0.000	545259	MAYOR, ALDERMEN AND CITIZENS OF THE CITY OF CAMBRIDGE	CY	P	CH
CAMBRIDGESHIRE	JESUS GREEN	CAMBRIDGE		CLGN	0.000	546258	MAYOR, ALDERMEN AND CITIZENS OF THE CITY OF CAMBRIDGE	CY	P	CH
CAMBRIDGESHIRE	HILTON GREEN			CLGN	0.000	0	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC	P	C
CAMBRIDGESHIRE	A SMALL GREEN	HIGH STREET	BRAMPTON	CLTG	0.000	520270	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
CAMBRIDGESHIRE	STONELY GREEN			CLGN	0.000	510267	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
CAMBRIDGESHIRE	BRIDGE END GREEN	EARITH		CLGN	0.000	538274	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
CAMBRIDGESHIRE	POUND AND GREEN	ALCONBURY WESTON		CLTG	0.000	517276				
CAMBRIDGESHIRE	SCHOOL GREEN	BROUGHTON		CLGNS	0.000	528277	PROTECTION UNDER SECTION 9	S9		
CAMBRIDGESHIRE	BROOK GREEN	BROUGHTON		CLGN	0.000	528276	PROTECTION UNDER SECTION 9	S9		
CAMBRIDGESHIRE	BRIDGE GREEN	BROUGHTON		CLGN	0.000	527277	PROTECTION UNDER SECTION 9	S9		
CAMBRIDGESHIRE	VILLAGE GREEN	ORTON WATERVILLE		CLVG	0.000	515296	PROTECTION UNDER SECTION 9	S9		
CAMBRIDGESHIRE	THE GREEN	GLATTON		CLTG	0.000	515286	PROTECTION UNDER SECTION 9	S9		
CAMBRIDGESHIRE	WAR MEMORIAL GREEN	MARHOLM		CLGN	0.000	514303	PROTECTION UNDER SECTION 9	S9		

TOTAL OF 147 REGISTERED GREENS 105 TRUE GREENS

CHESHIRE

CHESHIRE	MORLEY GREEN	WILMSLOW		VGGN	0.637	382382	MACCLESFIELD BOROUGH COUNCIL	LABC		

CHESHIRE	VILLAGE GREEN	KETTLESHULME		VGVG	0.003	398379	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
CHESHIRE	PUMP BANK	DUNHAM HILL		VGFLN	0.032	0	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
CHESHIRE	BARONY PARK	NANTWICH		VGFR	11.703	365352	CREWE AND NATWICH BOROUGH COUNCIL	LABC		
CHESHIRE	RECREATION ALLOTMENT	LARKTON		VGFRA	0.367	348347	I. DENNIS	P		
CHESHIRE	THE GREEN	THORNTON LE MOORS		VGTG	0.050	344374	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
CHESHIRE	RECREATION ALLOTMENT	MOTTRAM ST. ANDREW		VGFRA	0.946	387378	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
CHESHIRE	RECREATION ALLOTMENT	GRAVEL LANE	WILMSLOW	VGFRA	0.826	384380	MACCLESFIELD BOROUGH COUNCIL	LABC		
CHESHIRE	RECREATION ALLOTMENT	HAUGHTON MOSS		VGFRA	0.806	357356	PARISH TRUSTEES	TR		
CHESHIRE	JIMMY'S BANK	EATON	TARPORLEY	VGFLN	0.057	357363	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
CHESHIRE	VILLAGE GREEN	WILLASTON	NESTON	VGVG	0.065	333377	ELLESMERE PORT AND NESTON BOROUGH COUNCIL	LABC		
CHESHIRE	VILLAGE GREEN	EATON	Near CONGLETON	VGVG	0.042	386365	R. ANTROBUS	P		
CHESHIRE	THE SMITHY GREEN	TIVERTON		VGGN	0.113	355360	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
CHESHIRE	THE SMITHY GREEN	PEOVER INFERIOR		VGGN	0.129	377372	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
CHESHIRE	THE COMMONS	SCOTCH COMMON	SANDBACH	VGCL	0.364	375360	TRUSTEES OF CREW UNSETTLED ESTATE	TR		
CHESHIRE	GREENBANK	WHEELOCK	SANDBACH	VGFLN	0.051	375361	SANDBACH URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL	LAUDC		
CHESHIRE	ELTON GREEN	ELTON		VGGN	0.291	345375	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
CHESHIRE	THE GREEN	ROWTON		VGTG	0.061	344364	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
CHESHIRE	THE STOCKS BANK	TIVERTON		VGFLN	0.045	355361	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
CHESHIRE	VILLAGE GREEN	CHRISTLETON		VGVG	0.032	344365	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
CHESHIRE	CASTLE HILL HALTON	RUNCORN		VGFLN	1.121	353381	BC/ NWWA/ WATER BOARD/ GREENALL WHITELEY/ Du. LANCASTER	LABCJCOMJWB		
CHESHIRE	HIGHER TOWN OR BOOTHS GREEN	KNUTSFORD		VGGN	0.243	375378	KNUTSFORD URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL/KNUTSFORD TOWN COUNCIL	LAUDCJLATC		
CHESHIRE	HANKELOW GREEN			VGGN	1.125	367345	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
CHESHIRE	VILLAGE GREEN	WRENBURY-CUM-FRITH		VGVG	0.243	359347	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
CHESHIRE	ASTBURY VILLAGE GREEN			VGVG	0.060	384361	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
CHESHIRE	RUNCORN HEATH	RUNCORN		VGFLN	8.118	352381	RUNCORN URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL	LAUDC		
CHESHIRE	RUNCORN HILL	RUNCORN		VGFLN	18.820	351379	RUNCORN URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL	LAUDC		
CHESHIRE	FREE GREEN	OVER PEOVER		CLGN	0.000	375347	PROTECTION UNDER SECTION 9	S9		
CHESHIRE	THE GREEN	HALTON		CLTG	0.000	358381	GREENHALL WHITLEY + CO. LTD.	COM		
CHESHIRE	RYDER'S GREEN	BRINDLEY		CLGN	0.000	359353	PROTECTION UNDER SECTION 9	S9		
CHESHIRE	CALDECOTT GREEN			CLGN	0.000	342351	PROTECTION UNDER SECTION 9	S9		
CHESHIRE	HORTON GREEN			CLGN	0.000	345349	PROTECTION UNDER SECTION 9	S9		
CHESHIRE	EDGE GREEN			CLGN	0.000	348350	PROTECTION UNDER SECTION 9	S9	PPaETCS	CP
CHESHIRE	VILLAGE GREEN	HUNTINGTON		CLVG	0.000	342364	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		

TOTAL OF 27 REGISTERED GREENS 21 TRUE GREENS

CLEVELAND

CLEVELAND	VILLAGE POND	WOLVISTON		VGFLN	0.000	445525	E. NOBLE	P		
CLEVELAND	LAND AT MARSKE-BY-THE-SEA			VGFLU	0.000	463522	LANGBAUGH-ON-TEES BOROUGH COUNCIL	LABC		
CLEVELAND	NORTON GREEN	STOCKTON		VGGN	0.000	444521				
CLEVELAND	SEATON VILLAGE GREEN	HARTLEPOOL		VGVG	0.000	450532				
CLEVELAND	THORANBY VILLAGE GREEN			VGVG	0.000	445516	MAYOR, ALDERMAN + BURGESSES OF COUNTY BO. OF TEESEIDE	BO		
CLEVELAND	TOWN MOOR	HARTLEPOOL		VGFLN	0.000	451533	HARTLEPOOL BOROUGH COUNCIL	LABC		
CLEVELAND	THE STRAY	REDCAR		VGFLN	0.000	462524	MAYOR, ALDERMAN + BURGESSES OF COUNTY BO. OF TEESEIDE	BO		
CLEVELAND	BILLINGHAM GREEN			VGGN	0.000	446523	MAYOR, ALDERMAN + BURGESSES OF COUNTY BO. OF TEESEIDE	BO		
CLEVELAND	COWPEN BEWLEY GREEN			VGGN	0.000	448524	MAYOR, ALDERMAN + BURGESSES OF COUNTY BO. OF TEESEIDE	BO		
CLEVELAND	ELWICK VILLAGE GREEN			VGVG	0.000	445532	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
CLEVELAND	EGGLESCLIFFE GREEN			VGVG	0.000	441513	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
CLEVELAND	THE GREEN or RECREATION FIELD	MOORSHOLM	LANGBAURGH	VGTG	0.000	468514	LANGBAUGH-ON-TEES BOROUGH COUNCIL	LABC		
CLEVELAND	TOWN CROSS or CROSS GREEN	SKELTON		VGGN	0.000	465518	LANGBAUGH-ON-TEES BOROUGH COUNCIL	LABC		
CLEVELAND	THE GREEN	GREATHAM		VGTG	0.000	449527	MASTER AND BRETHEREN OF GREATHAM HOSPITAL	E		
CLEVELAND	THE GREEN	AISLABY		VGTG	0.000	440512	STOCKTON RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL	LARDC		
CLEVELAND	VILLAGE GREEN	WOLVISTON		VGVG	0.000	446526	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
CLEVELAND	VILLAGE GREEN	CARLTON		VGVG	0.000	439521	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
CLEVELAND	VILLAGE GREEN	NEWTON BEWLEY		VGVG	0.000	446526	STOCKTON RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL	LARDC		
CLEVELAND	VILLAGE GREEN	WHITTON		VGVG	0.000	438522	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		

CLEVELAND	VILLAGE GREEN	THORPE THEWLES		VGVG	0.000	440523	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
CLEVELAND	NEWTON-UNDER-ROSEBERRY	VILLAGE GREEN		VGVG	0.000	456513	GUISBOROUGH TOWN COUNCIL	LATC		
CLEVELAND	DALTON PIERCEY VILLAGE GREEN			VGVG	0.000	446531	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
CLEVELAND	LAND AT SALTBURN			VGFLU	0.000	466521	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		

TOTAL OF 23 REGISTERED GREENS 18 TRUE GREENS

CORNWALL

CORNWALL	DULOE VILLAGE GREEN			VGVG	0.310	223058	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
CORNWALL	POINT GREEN	FEOCK		VGGN	0.240	181038	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
CORNWALL	DEVORAN RECREATION GROUND			VGFRG	0.290	129039	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
CORNWALL	VILLAGE GREEN	BLISLAND		VGVG	0.670	210073	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
CORNWALL	TREBULLETT VILLAGE GREEN			VGVG	0.650	232078	CHURCH COMMISSIONERS	CC		
CORNWALL	PRAZEY GREEN	SAINT DENNIS		VGGN	0.140	194057	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
CORNWALL	VILLAGE GREEN	MICHAELSTOW		VGVG	0.280	208078	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
CORNWALL	VILLAGE GREEN	GERRANS		VGVG	0.170	187035	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
CORNWALL	RIVER BANK	ROPEWALK	KEA	VGFLN	0.040	182043	VISCOUNT FALMOUTH	PPV		
CORNWALL	VILLAGE GREEN	PELYNT		VGVG	0.080	220055	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
CORNWALL	UNNAMED LAND	ST. ERNE		VGFLU	0.050	184049	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
CORNWALL	LANIVET VILLAEG GREEN			VGVG	1.000	203064	L. ARTHUR/ W. TOMKIN/ PARISH COUNCIL	PJLAPC		
CORNWALL	THE VILLAGE	ST. MINEVER HIGHLANDS		VGFLN	0.160	195076	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
CORNWALL	LOWER SQUARE	WEEK ST. MARY		VGFLN	0.060	223097	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
CORNWALL	THE SQUARE	WEEK ST. MARY		VGFLN	0.000	223098	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
CORNWALL	PRAA GREEN	BREAGE		VGGN	8.100	158028	R. MURPHEY/ G.NEIL/ PARISH COUNCIL	PJLAPC		
CORNWALL	VILLAGE GREEN	ALTURNUM		VGVG	0.200	222081	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
CORNWALL	VILLAGE GREEN	TREBURLEY	LEZANT	VGVG	0.040	234072	CHURCH COMMISSIONERS	CC		
CORNWALL	VILLAGE GREEN	TREKENNER		VGVG	0.040	234078	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
CORNWALL	REZARE VILLAGE GREEN	LEZANT		VGVG	0.080	236077	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
CORNWALL	LANGORE GREEN	ST. STEPHENS BY LAUNCESTON		VGGN	0.160	230086	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
CORNWALL	LANGORE GREEN	ST. STEPHENS BY LAUNCESTON		VGGN	0.520	230087	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
CORNWALL	VILLAGE GREEN	LANREATH		VGVG	0.040	218056	T. MANSFIELD	P		
CORNWALL	LAND AT BRENDON	LANTEGLOS BY FOWEY		VGFLU	0.040	212050	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
CORNWALL	MICHAELSTOW VILLAGE GREEN			VGVG	0.040	208078	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
CORNWALL	VILLAGE GREEN	LAWHITTON		VGVG	0.240	235082	CHURCH COMMISSIONERS	CC		
CORNWALL	THE POOL	ST. ENDELLION		VGFLN	0.040	199079	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
CORNWALL	CHURCHTOWN SQUARE	LUDGVAN		VGFLN	0.120	150033	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
CORNWALL	TREBURSYE VILLAGE GREEN	ST. THOMAS		VGVG	0.040	230084	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
CORNWALL	TRELASH VILLAGE GREEN	WARBSTOW		VGVG	0.080	218090	M. BAKER/ T. BOLT/ PARISH COUNCIL	PJLAPC		
CORNWALL	REZARE VILLAGE GREEN	LEZANT		VGVG	0.160	236077	A. JEWELL	P		
CORNWALL	TREBULLETT VILLAGE GREEN	LEZANT		VGVG	0.160	236077	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
CORNWALL	THE SQUARE	TREGADILLET	ST. THOMAS	VGFLN	0.080	229084	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
CORNWALL	DOWINNEY VILLAGE GREEN	WARBSTOW		VGVG	1.090	220090	E. THOMPSON/ N. GREEN/ PARISH COUNCIL	PJLAPC	P	CSP
CORNWALL	TRENEGLOS VILLAGE GREEN			VGVG	0.120	222088	F. GIMBLETT	P		
CORNWALL	TREGARE VILLAGE GREEN	EGLOSKERRY		VGVG	0.200	224086	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
CORNWALL	GOLANT GREEN	ST. SAMPSON		VGGN	0.240	212054	DUKE OF CORNWALL/ RESTORMEL BOROUGH COUNCIL/ PARISH CO.	PPD/LABC/PC		
CORNWALL	RECREATION ALLOTMENT	EGLOSKERRY		VGFRA	0.770	225086	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
CORNWALL	RECREATION ALLOTMENT	ST. STEPHENS-BY-LAUNCESTON		VGFRA	0.400	230086	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
CORNWALL	RECREATION ALLOTMENT	ST. PINWOCK		VGFRA	0.810	220062	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
CORNWALL	RECREATION ALLOTMENTS	SOUTH HILL	GOLBERTON	VGFRA	3.880	232071	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
CORNWALL	RECREATION ALLOTMENT	CALSTOCK		VGFRA	2.020	240071	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
CORNWALL	RECREATION ALLOTMENT	ST. EVAL		VGFRA	0.400	186069	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC	PE	CHPGo
CORNWALL	RECREATION GROUND	BOWLING GREEN	CALLINGTON	VGFRG	1.620	235070	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
CORNWALL	TRENARREN LADRAH	ST. AUSTELL		VGFLN	1.620	203048	PENRICE HOUSE LTD.	COM		
CORNWALL	DOZMARY POOL	ST. NEOT		VGFLN	0.200	219074	N. BATES	P		
CORNWALL	GRIMSCOTT COMMONS	LAUNCELLS		VGFCL	0.730	226106	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
CORNWALL	CROSSTOWN GREEN	MORWENSTOW		VGGN	0.530	220115	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
CORNWALL	WOOLLEY GREEN	MORWENSTOW		VGGN	1.010	225116	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
CORNWALL	THE TODDEN AND THE ISLAND	CADGWITH	GRADE RUAN	VGFLN	0.200	172014	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
CORNWALL	CHAPMAN'S TENEMENT OR CHURCH GREEN	LANNER		VGGNC	0.160	171039	CAMBORNE-REDRUTH MARTYRS MEMORIAL+CHURCH OF ENG. TRUST	TR		
CORNWALL	THE GREEN	PENDEEN		CLTG	0.000	138034	PROTECTION UNDER SECTION 9	S9		
CORNWALL	ROSECARE GREEN, ST. GENNYS			CLGN	0.000	216095	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC	P	CSP
CORNWALL	THE GREEN	TREBURRICK		CLTG	0.000	189072	PROTECTION UNDER SECTION 9	S9		
CORNWALL	THE GREEN	BOWTHICK		CLTG	0.000	0	F. YEO	P		
CORNWALL	TREWEEN GREEN	ALTARNUM		CLGN	0.000	222082	PROTECTION UNDER SECTION 9	S9		
CORNWALL	PLOYPHANT GREEN	LEWANNICK		CLGN	0.000	226082	PROTECTION UNDER SECTION 9	S9		
CORNWALL	TRESWELL GREEN	NORTH HILL		CLGN	0.000	0	PROTECTION UNDER SECTION 9	S9	P	C
CORNWALL	VENTONLEAGUE GREEN	HAYLE		CLGN	0.000	227076	PROTECTION UNDER SECTION 9	S9		

CORNWALL	HELSTONE GREEN			CLGN	0.000	208081	PROTECTION UNDER SECTION 9	S9		
CORNWALL	THE LIZARD GREEN	LANDEWEDNACK		CLTG	0.000	170012	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
CORNWALL	HELLESCOTT GREEN	NORTH PETHERWIN		CLGN	0.000	228088	G. SMALE	P	P	CP
CORNWALL	TREWINT VILLAGE GREEN	ALTARNUM		CLVG	0.000	222080	PROTECTION UNDER SECTION 9	S9		
CORNWALL	TREGONETHA DOWNS, WELL MOOR +	VILLAGE GREEN	TREGONETHA	CLVG	0.000	195062	DUKE OF CORNWALL	PPD	PE	CHSP
CORNWALL	PLOYPHANT GREEN	LEWANNICK		CLGN	0.000	222081	D.+ H. ROOKES	P	P	C
CORNWALL	TREVADOE GREEN	NEWLYN		CLGN	0.000	146028	PROTECTION UNDER SECTION 9	S9		
CORNWALL	THE GREEN	GWINEAR-GWITHIAN		CLTG	0.000	159037	PROTECTION UNDER SECTION 9	S9	P	CH
CORNWALL	GERMOE GREEN	GERMOE		CLGN	0.000	158029	H. BRYANT	P		
CORNWALL	EASTERN GREEN	BREAGE		CLGN	0.000	161028	PROTECTION UNDER SECTION 9	S9	PT	CHSP
CORNWALL	RINSEY GREEN	BREAGE		CLGN	0.000	159027	K. BOWDEN/ W. SAMPSON	P		
CORNWALL	ROSUIC CROFT AND HIGHER GREEN	ST. KEVERNE		CLGN	0.000	179021	P. TYLER	P	P	CHS

TOTAL OF 71 REGISTERED GREENS 49 TRUE GREENS

COVENTRY

COVENTRY	LAND AT WALSGRAVE			VGFLU	0.000	438281	CITY OF COVENTRY DISTRICT COUNCIL	LADC		
COVENTRY	LAND AT WALSGRAVE			VGFLU	0.000	438281				

TOTAL OF 2 REGISTERED GREENS 0 TRUE GREENS

CUMBRIA

CUMBRIA	THE GREEN	SOULBY		VGTG	0.810	374511	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
CUMBRIA	NATLAND VILLAGE GREEN			VGVG	0.235	352489	T. HORNYOLD-STRICKLAND	P		
CUMBRIA	CROSTHWAITE GREEN			VGGN	0.450	344491	N.+ V. PRICE/ PARISH COUNCIL	PJLAPC		
CUMBRIA	VILLAGE GREEN	WINTON		VGVG	0.089	378510	CORLANDS MINERALS LTD	COM		
CUMBRIA	THE GREEN OR THE SQUARE	MILNTHORPE		VGTG	0.370	349481	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
CUMBRIA	HILTON VILLAGE GREEN			VGVG	1.090	373520	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC	P	CS
CUMBRIA	MURTON VILLAGE GREEN			VGVG	0.840	372521	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC	PT	HSP
CUMBRIA	LAND BESIDE THE SMITHY	SEDGWICK		VGFLU	0.030	351487	C. WINGLEY/ S. WILKINSON	P		
CUMBRIA	THE PLEASURE GROUND	NEW HUTTON		VGFR	1.619	356491	PARISH MEETING	LAPM		
CUMBRIA	THE PLEASURE GROUND	LUPTON		VGFR	1.750	355481	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
CUMBRIA	OLD PINFOLD OR VILLAGE GREEN	HARTLEY		VGVG	0.075	378508	PARISH TRUSTEES	TR		
CUMBRIA	BOWLING FELL	KENDAL		VGFLN	1.010	351492	SOUTH LAKELAND DISTRICT COUNCIL	LADC		
CUMBRIA	SERPENTINE WALKS	KENDAL		VGFLN	6.500	351493	SOUTH LAKELAND DISTRICT COUNCIL	LADC		
CUMBRIA	WARCOP VILLAGE GREEN			VGVG	0.155	374515	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
CUMBRIA	VILLAGE GREEN	LONG MARTON		VGVG	0.081	366524	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
CUMBRIA	SCHOOL HILL	KINGS MEABURN		VGFLN	0.645	362521	C. BOOTH/ PARISH TRUSTEES	PJTR		
CUMBRIA	VILLAGE GREEN	ASKHAM		VGVG	1.780	351523	EARL OF LONSDALE	PPE		
CUMBRIA	THE GREEN	HELTON	ASKHAM	VGTG	0.370	351522	EARL OF LONSDALE/ J. BERRY/ J. ROBINSON	PPEJP		
CUMBRIA	VILLAGE GREEN	TEMPLE SOWERBY		VGVG	1.490	361527	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
CUMBRIA	DONKEY COMMON	TEBAY		VGFCL	1.830	361504	EARL OF LONSDALE	PPE		
CUMBRIA	THE GREEN	DUFTON		VGTG	0.810	368525	CORLANDS MINERALS LTD.	COM		
CUMBRIA	VILLAGE GREEN	BOLTON		VGVG	0.060	363523	EARL OF LONSDALE	PPE		
CUMBRIA	BROUGH RIGGS	BROUGH		VGFLN	6.070	379514	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
CUMBRIA	LAND NEAR CHURCH	STAINMORE		VGFLU	2.428	383515	CORLANDS MINERALS LTD.	COM		
CUMBRIA	RECREATION GROUND	NEAR SLIPP INN	NORTH STAINMORE	VGFRG	2.428	383516	CORLANDS MINERALS LTD.	COM		
CUMBRIA	MAIDEN CASTLE	Near STAINMORE		VGFLN	5.261	384515	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
CUMBRIA	THE GREEN	LITTLE STRICKLAND		VGTG	2.100	356519	EARL OF LONSDALE	PPE		
CUMBRIA	THE GREEN	MILBURN		VGTG	0.970	365529	CORLANDS MINERALS LTD	COM	P	CHS
CUMBRIA	FELL LANE	MILBURN		VGFLN	0.065	365530	CORLANDS MINERALS LTD	COM	P	CHS
CUMBRIA	RECREATION GROUND	MANSERGH		VGFRG	1.619	360482	PARISH MEETING	LAPM		
CUMBRIA	THE GREEN	GREAT ASBY		VGTG	1.966	368514	J. LANCASTER + MRS DENT	P		
CUMBRIA	LAND BY NEW BRIDGE	WARCOP		VGFLU	0.400	374516	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
CUMBRIA	RECREATION ALLOTMENT	GREAT MUSGRAVE		VGFRA	0.852	376513	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
CUMBRIA	LAND AT MUSGRAVE			VGFLU	0.030	376514	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
CUMBRIA	THE SHEEPFOLD, MUSGRAVE			VGFLN	0.224	375513	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
CUMBRIA	LAND AT GREAT MUSGRAVE			VGFLU	0.030	376514	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
CUMBRIA	LAND AT WARTBY			VGFLU	0.180	375508	EDEN DISTRICT COUNCIL	LADC		
CUMBRIA	RECREATION GROUND	KIRKBY STEPHEN		VGFRG	2.050	377508	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
CUMBRIA	LAND AT WATERGATE BOTTOM	MALLERSTANG		VGFLU	0.600	378500	EDEN DISTRICT COUNCIL	LADC		
CUMBRIA	THE GREEN	OUTHGILL		VGTG	0.120	378501	G. THOMPSON	P		
CUMBRIA	HIGH GREEN	COLBY		VGGN	0.960	366520	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
CUMBRIA	LOW GREEN	COLBY		VGGN	0.339	366521	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
CUMBRIA	VILLAGE GREEN	MAULDS MEABURN		VGVG	7.300	362516	CROSBY RAVENSWORTH LOCAL COUNCIL	LA		
CUMBRIA	MORLAND VILLAGE GREEN			VGVG	0.120	359522	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		

CUMBRIA	REAGILL GREEN at	HIGH GREEN	REGILL	VGGN	0.470	360517	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
CUMBRIA	TIRRIL GREEN			VGGN	0.020	350526	EARL OF LONSDALE	PPE		
CUMBRIA	SOCKBRIDGE VILLAGE GREEN			VGVG	0.030	350527	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
CUMBRIA	VILLAGE GREEN	GREAT ORMSIDE		VGVG	0.040	370517	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
CUMBRIA	GREENHOLME VILLAGE GREEN	ORTON		VGVG	0.910	362508	EARL OF LONSDALE	PPE		
CUMBRIA	LANGDALE VILLAEG GREEN	ORTON		VGVG	0.220	362509	EARL OF LONSDALE	PPE		
CUMBRIA	KENDAL GREEN			VGVG	3.270	351492	SOUTH LAKELAND DISTRICT COUNCIL	LADC		
CUMBRIA	FERNEY GREEN	KENDAL		VGGN	0.125	340496	SOUTH LAKELAND DISTRICT COUNCIL	LADC		
CUMBRIA	PRICKLEY FELL	KENDAL		VGFLN	0.700	351493	SOUTH LAKELAND DISTRICT COUNCIL	LADC		
CUMBRIA	SKEWBARROW FELL	KENDAL		VGFLN	0.800	350492	SOUTH LAKELAND DISTRICT COUNCIL	LADC		
CUMBRIA	LAND AT LOWER BEAST BANKS or	MOUNT PLEASANT	KENDAL	VGFLN	0.140	352492	SOUTH LAKELAND DISTRICT COUNCIL	LADC		
CUMBRIA	LAND AT HIGH BEAST BANKS	KENDAL		VGFLN	0.295	352491	SOUTH LAKELAND DISTRICT COUNCIL	LADC		
CUMBRIA	LAND AT EAST VIEW	KENDAL		VGFLU	0.090	353492	SOUTH LAKELAND DISTRICT COUNCIL	LADC		
CUMBRIA	LAND AT INGHAMITE CHAPEL	KENDAL		VGFLU	0.030	351493	SOUTH LAKELAND DISTRICT COUNCIL	LADC		
CUMBRIA	LAND AT BANKFIELD ROAD	KENDAL		VGFLU	0.020	350491	SOUTH LAKELAND DISTRICT COUNCIL	LADC		
CUMBRIA	LAND AT GHYLLSIDE	KENDAL		VGFLU	0.010	350492	SOUTH LAKELAND DISTRICT COUNCIL	LADC		
CUMBRIA	KIRKLAND COMMON	KENDAL		VGFCL	0.180	350493	SOUTH LAKELAND DISTRICT COUNCIL	LADC		
CUMBRIA	KENDAL FELL AND THE HEIGHTS	KENDAL		VGFLN	43.000	349493	SOUTH LAKELAND DISTRICT COUNCIL	LADC		
CUMBRIA	GOOSE HOLME AND CASTLE CRESCENT	KENDAL		VGFLN	0.140	394490	SOUTH LAKELAND DISTRICT COUNCIL	LADC		
CUMBRIA	COLTSFORD COMMON			VGFCL	2.650	0	MINISTER OF TRANSPORT/ PARISH COUNCIL	LAPCJGOV		
CUMBRIA	HINCASTER VILLAGE GREEN			VGVG	0.030	350484	P. NORMAN	P		
CUMBRIA	CHURCH GREEN	URSWICK		VGGNC	0.032	327474	INCUMBENT OF BENEFICE OF ST.s MARY + MICHAEL, URSWICK			
CUMBRIA	VILLAGE GREEN at	SCALES GREEN	ALDINGHAM	VGVG	0.440	328471	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
CUMBRIA	GLEASTON GREEN	ALDINGHAM		VGGN	1.503	325470	TRUSTEES OF GLEASTON VILLAGE RECREATIONAL CHARITY TRUST	TR		
CUMBRIA	VILLAGE GREEN	BAYCLIFF	ALDINGHAM	VGVG	0.162	327470	J. MARSDEN/ PARISH COUNCIL	PJLAPC		
CUMBRIA	LITTLE URSWICK GREEN			VGGN	0.000	326473	R. KENYON + C. TELFORD	P		
CUMBRIA	STAINTON-WITH-ADGARLEY	VILLAGE GREEN	URSWICK	VGVG	0.000	326472	CROWN ESTATE COMMISSIONERS	CRO	P	C
CUMBRIA	THE SQUARE	BROUGHTON WEST		VGFLN	0.062	0	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
CUMBRIA	SHINGLE BEDS	BROUGHTON WEST		VGFLN	0.129	0	P. ONSLOW/ PARISH COUNCIL	PJLAPC		
CUMBRIA	VILLAGE GREEN	SPARKBRIDGE		VGVG	0.971	330484	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
CUMBRIA	TARN HILL	CLAIFE		VGFLN	0.137	337497	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
CUMBRIA	THE SQUARE	BROUGHTON WEST		VGFLN	0.030	0	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
CUMBRIA	WHITE MOSS	BROUGHTON EAST		VGFLN	0.496	0	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
CUMBRIA	THE QUARRY	LOWER ALLITHWAITE		VGFLN	0.866	338476	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
CUMBRIA	VILLAGE GREEN	BIRKBY		VGVG	0.720	305537	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
CUMBRIA	VILLAGE GREEN	CROSSCANONBY		VGVG	0.420	307593	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
CUMBRIA	VILLAGE GREEN	CROSBY		VGVG	1.100	307538	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
CUMBRIA	THE PARK	THORNHILL		VGFLN	0.175	301508	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
CUMBRIA	BANKS TOP GREEN	BANKS		VGFLN	0.023	356564	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
CUMBRIA	BANKS GREEN	BANKS		VGGN	0.375	356564	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
CUMBRIA	WELTON VILLAGE GREEN			VGVG	0.260	335544	TRUSTEES OF CHATSWORTH SETTLEMENT	TR		
CUMBRIA	OUGHTENSIDE GREEN			VGGN	0.208	344540	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
CUMBRIA	ALLERBY GREEN			VGGN	0.275	308539	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
CUMBRIA	WREAY VILLAGE GREEN			VGVG	0.378	344523	CHURCH COMMISSIONERS	CC		
CUMBRIA	PARK BROOM GREEN			VGGN	0.100	343558	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
CUMBRIA	LINSTOCK GREEN			VGGN	1.400	342558	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
CUMBRIA	HOUGHTON GREEN			VGGN	1.250	340559	WATT/ PARISH COUNCIL	PJLAPC		
CUMBRIA	DICKNEY, KILN HOWE and MELL BUTTS	THRELKELD		VGFLN	1.600	331525	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
CUMBRIA	RECREATION GROUND	OUSBY		VGFRG	0.510	362534	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
CUMBRIA	VILLAGE GREEN	MELMERBY		VGVG	4.500	361537	A. SHELTON-AGAR	P		
CUMBRIA	JANET BROW	DEARHAM		VGFLN	0.450	307536	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
CUMBRIA	SMITHY HILL	DEARHAM		VGFLN	0.015	307536	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
CUMBRIA	VILLAGE GREEN	WESTNEWTON		VGVG	2.750	313544	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
CUMBRIA	HAILE CHURCH GREEN			VGGNC	0.080	303508	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
CUMBRIA	WOODLANDS ROAD GREEN	HAILE		VGGN	0.065	303509	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
CUMBRIA	LAND AT IREBY			VGFLU	1.095	323538	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
CUMBRIA	HUNSONBY VILLAGE GREEN			VGVG	0.450	358535	CHURCH COMMISSIONERS	CC		

CUMBRIA	LAND AT LITTLE SALKELD	HUNSONBY		VGFLU	0.100	354536	CHURCH COMMISSIONERS	CC		
CUMBRIA	VILLAGE GREEN	ROTTINGTON		VGVG	0.170	296513	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
CUMBRIA	ANGEL WELL	BOTHEL AND THREAPLAND		VGFLN	0.280	318536	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
CUMBRIA	THREAPLAND GREEN			VGGN	0.110	315339	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
CUMBRIA	BROAD WELL	BOTHEL		VGFLN	0.095	313539	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
CUMBRIA	HEADS NOOK PLAYING FIELD			VGFR	0.950	349555	TRUSTEES OF HEADS NOOK VILLAGE INSTITUTE	TR		
CUMBRIA	OUGHTERBY GREEN	KIRKBAMPTON		VGGN	2.250	329555	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
CUMBRIA	LITTLEBAMPTON GREEN			VGGN	0.400	326555	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
CUMBRIA	STUDHOLME GREEN	KIRKBAMPTON		VGGN	0.230	325556	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
CUMBRIA	HAVERLANDS GREEN	KIRKBAMPTON		VGGN	0.225	328556	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
CUMBRIA	THE GREEN	LANGWATHBY		VGTG	1.200	357533	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
CUMBRIA	CHURCH ROAD GREEN	SEATON		VGGN	0.595	301530	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
CUMBRIA	LOW SEATON GREEN			VGGN	0.015	301530	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
CUMBRIA	GILCRUX VILLAGE GREEN			VGVG	0.235	311538	J. DYKES	P		
CUMBRIA	BROUGHTON PLAYING FIELD and	BULL ING MEADOW		VGFR	2.250	0	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
CUMBRIA	WATH BRIDGE AMENITY SCHEME	CLEATOR		VGFR	0.170	344562	CLEATOR MOOR TOWN COUNCIL	LATC		
CUMBRIA	STONEKNOWE VILLAGE GREEN	SCALEBY		VGVG	0.750	301513	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC	P	CGe
CUMBRIA	SCALEBY HILL VILLAGE GREEN			VGVG	0.015	344563	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
CUMBRIA	CUMWHITTON VILLAGE GREEN			VGVG	0.053	350552	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
CUMBRIA	HAYTON GREEN			VGGN	2.166	350557	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
CUMBRIA	ARMATHWAITE QUARRY			VGFLN	0.490	350546	E. ACROYD	P		
CUMBRIA	AIKET GALE	HESKET		VGFLN	0.210	348546	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
CUMBRIA	GARRGILL GREEN			VGGN	0.110	0	TRUSTEES FOR ROMAN CATHOLIC PURPOSES	TR		
CUMBRIA	LITTLE BLENCOW GREEN			VGGN	0.058	345532	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
CUMBRIA	GREYSTOKE VILLAGE GREEN			VGVG	0.033	344530	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
CUMBRIA	DOVENBY VILLAGE GREEN			VGVG	0.050	308533	J. DYKES	P		
CUMBRIA	WALTON VILLAGE GREEN			VGVG	4.100	352564	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC	P	CGe
CUMBRIA	THE GREEN	BLENNERHASSET		VGTG	0.235	317541	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
CUMBRIA	BASSENTHWAITE VILLAGE GREEN			VGVG	0.200	323532	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
CUMBRIA	BLACK GAPS IRTHINGTONIN			VGFLN	0.135	349561	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
CUMBRIA	NEWTON VILLAGE GREEN	IRTHINGTON		VGVG	0.750	349562	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
CUMBRIA	ELLERBECK GREEN	BRIGHAM		VGGN	0.020	308529	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
CUMBRIA	WELL GREEN	CUMWHINTON		VGGN	0.050	345552	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
CUMBRIA	WETHERAL GREEN			VGGN	0.350	346554	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
CUMBRIA	ROOKEY GREEN	SCOTBY		VGGN	0.155	344554	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
CUMBRIA	SCOTBY GREEN	WETHERAL		VGGN	0.490	344555	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
CUMBRIA	WASHBECK GREEN	SCOTBY		VGGN	0.105	345554				
CUMBRIA	LADY STEPS near	SCOTBY		VGFLN	0.030	345555	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
CUMBRIA	CORBY GREENS	WETHERAL		VGGN	0.180	344553	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
CUMBRIA	HOW GREEN			VGGN	0.049	0	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
CUMBRIA	VILLAGE GREEN	TALKIN		VGVG	0.300	354557	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
CUMBRIA	THE GREEN	DALSTON		VGTG	6.010	336550	CHURCH COMMISSIONERS	CC		
CUMBRIA	THE GREEN	BLENCARN		VGTG	1.750	363531	M. CLAY/ J. STAMPER	P		
CUMBRIA	VILLAGE GREEN	KIRKLAND	CULGAITH	VGVG	0.990	360529	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
CUMBRIA	SKIRWITH VILLAGE GREEN			VGVG	2.350	361532	A+M. HARRISON/ PARISH COUNCIL	PJLAPC		
CUMBRIA	THE TARN CULGAITH			VGFLN	1.500	360530	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
CUMBRIA	FLODDER	CULGAITH		VGFLN	0.100	359529	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
CUMBRIA	ELLENSBOROUGH MOOR GARDENS			VGFR	0.865	0	ALLERDALE DISTRICT COUNCIL	LADC		
CUMBRIA	VILLAGE GREEN	RAVENGLASS		VGVG	0.800	308496	W. PENNINGTON-RAMSDEN Bt.	PPBt		
CUMBRIA	GREEN BEAUMONT			VGFLN	0.048	334559	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
CUMBRIA	THE PINFOLD	KIRKANDREWS ON EDEN		VGFLN	0.040	335558	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
CUMBRIA	GAMBLESBY VILLAGE GREEN			VGVG	0.105	360539	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
CUMBRIA	GLASSONBY VILLAGE GREEN			VGVG	0.180	357538	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
CUMBRIA	OLD SCHOOL PLAYING FIELD	FIR ENDS		VGFLN	0.038	0	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
CUMBRIA	GREAT ORTON GREEN			VGGN	0.180	332554	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
CUMBRIA	RECREATION ALLOTMENT	GAMELSBY		VGFRA	0.605	360540	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
CUMBRIA	RECREATION ALLOTMENT	HARAS MOOR	WHITEHAVEN	VGFRA	0.900	297518	COPELAND DISTRICT COUNCIL	LADC		
CUMBRIA	RECREATION ALLOTMENT	GAMBLESBY		VGFRA	0.710	359539	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
CUMBRIA	RECREATION ALLOTMENT	TROUTBECK		VGFRA	2.750	0	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
CUMBRIA	LAND AT RUSHMIRE	MATTERDALE END		VGFLU	2.750	339523	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
CUMBRIA	BECK GREEN	CALDERBRIDGE		VGGN	0.075	307519	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
CUMBRIA	HUTTON ROOF VILLAGE GREEN	MUNGRISDALE		VGVG	0.480	337534	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
CUMBRIA	RECREATION ALLOTMENT	ELLENBOROUGH		VGFRA	0.830	304535	ALLERDALE DISTRICT COUNCIL	LADC		
CUMBRIA	THE GREEN	NETHERTOWN		VGTG	0.045	298507	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
CUMBRIA	FLATT VILLAGE GREEN	KIRKBAMPTON		VGVG	0.330	330559	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
CUMBRIA	STAINTON VILLAGE GREEN			VGVG	0.090	348528	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
CUMBRIA	DACRE VILLAGE GREEN			VGVG	0.265	345526	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
CUMBRIA	NEWBIGGIN VILLAGE GREEN	DACRE		VGVG	0.160	342565	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
CUMBRIA	VILLAGE GREEN	GLASSON		VGVG	0.135	325560	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
CUMBRIA	THE GREEN	WASDALE HEAD		VGTG	0.575	318505	NATIONAL TRUST/ COPELAND BOROUGH COUNCIL	NTJLABC		
CUMBRIA	MOORETHWAITE VILLAGE GREEN			VGVG	0.010	329548	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
CUMBRIA	ROCKLIFFE VILLAGE GREEN			VGVG	1.300	335561	EARL OF LONSDALE	PPE		

CUMBRIA	KIRKSTANTON VILLAGE GREEN	MILLOM		VGVG	0.900	317480	EARL OF LONSDALE	PPE		
CUMBRIA	THE MARR	GELTSDALE		VGFLN	0.060	356553	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
CUMBRIA	POW GREEN	GREAT CLIFTON		VGGN	0.140	331551	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
CUMBRIA	SCHOOL GREEN	NETHERWASDALE		VGGNS	0.224	312504	NATIONAL TRUST/ COPELAND BOROUGH COUNCIL	NTJLABC		
CUMBRIA	RECREATION ALLOTMENT	MUNGRISEDALE		VGFRA	4.650	336530	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC	Cs	
CUMBRIA	MUNGRISEDALE VILLAGE GREEN			VGVG	0.135	336531	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC	Cs	
CUMBRIA	SKELTON VILLAGE GREEN			VGVG	0.015	343535	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
CUMBRIA	HIGH ROW			VGFLN	0.450	335535	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
CUMBRIA	KATY FAIR GROUND or	DODGSKIN FAIR GROUND	BOOT	VGFR	4.500	317501	NATIONAL TRUST/ J. POSTLETHWAITE	NTJP		
CUMBRIA	RAVENGLASS GREEN AND SALTINGS			VGGN	13.750	308497	J. SIDDONS/ PARISH COUNCIL	PJLAPC		
CUMBRIA	VILLAGE GREEN	CUMREW VILLAGE		VGVG	0.023	354550	CARLISLE DISTRICT COUNCIL	LADC		
CUMBRIA	SCHOOL GREEN, DOVENBY,	SCHOOL GREEN, WAKEY HILL,	CASTLERIGG GREEN, DERWENTWATER GRN.	VGGN	4.190	328522	DICESAN BOARD/ PARISH COUNCIL/ KESWICK TOWN COUNCIL	LAPCJLATC		
CUMBRIA	ULDALE VILLAGE GREEN			VGVG	0.900	324536	LORD EGREMONT	PPB		
CUMBRIA	MAWBRAY GREENS,	NEWTON GREENS and	TARN GREENS	VGGN	0.778	308546	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
CUMBRIA	MILL GREEN	THRELKELD		VGGN	0.700	331525	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
CUMBRIA	JUBILEE GREEN	THE HILL	MILLOM	VGGN	0.004	317481	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
CUMBRIA	TORPENHOW VILLAGE GREEN			VGVG	0.120	320539	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
CUMBRIA	DEANSCALE GREEN	DEAN		VGGN	0.000	307525				
CUMBRIA	EAGLESFIELD VILLAGE GREEN			VGVG	0.000	309528				
CUMBRIA	STAINTON GREEN	KINGMOOR		CLGN	0.000	316549	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
CUMBRIA	THE GREEN	HESKET NEWMARKET	CALDBECK	CLTG	0.000	333438	LORD EGREMONT	PPB	P	CGeHe
CUMBRIA	VILLAGE GREEN	DOCKRAY		CLVG	0.000	339421	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
CUMBRIA	VILLAGE GREEN	HUTTON ROOF		CLVG	0.000	337534	BOYES/ M. BARNES	P	P	CGe
CUMBRIA	WESCOE GREEN	THRELKELD		CLGN	0.000	330525	PROTECTION UNDER SECTION 9	S9	P	CS
CUMBRIA	JOHNBY GREEN			CLGN	0.000	343533	S. HOWARD	P		
CUMBRIA	MOCKERKIN GREEN	MOCKERKIN	LOWESWATER	CLGN	0.000	309523	PROTECTION UNDER SECTION 9	S9		
CUMBRIA	SKOLL GREEN	MARTINDALE		CLGN	0.000	343519	S. McCOSH	P		
CUMBRIA	BARDSEA GREEN	URSWICK		CLGN	0.000	330474	L. SIMPSON/ I.+ H. PARRY	P		
CUMBRIA	THE GREEN	NETHERHOUSES	ULVERSTON	CLTG	0.000	327482	PROTECTION UNDER SECTION 9	S9		
CUMBRIA	ADGARLEY GREEN	URSWICK		CLGN	0.000	327474	PROTECTION UNDER SECTION 9	S9	P	C
CUMBRIA	THE GREEN	WHASSET	BEETHAM	CLTG	0.000	350481	C. TRYON-WILSON	P		
CUMBRIA	BOMBY GREEN	BAMPTON		CLGN	0.000	352517	EARL OF LONSDALE	PPE	PPaETPiCS	CHSGe
CUMBRIA	BUTTERWICK GREEN	BAMPTON		CLGN	0.000	351519	EARL OF LONSDALE	PPE	PPaETPiCS	CHGe
CUMBRIA	PLATTS GREEN	SANDFORD		CLGN	0.000	373516	PROTECTION UNDER SECTION 9	S9		
CUMBRIA	THE GREEN	BLEATARN	WARCOP	CLTG	0.000	374515	PROTECTION UNDER SECTION 9	S9		

TOTAL OF 208 REGISTERED GREENS 133 TRUE GREENS

DEVONSHIRE

DEVONSHIRE	THE GREEN	HORWOOD		VGTG	0.000	250127	C. WREY	P		
DEVONSHIRE	VILLAGE GREEN	BISHOPSNYMPTON		VGVG	0.000	275123	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
DEVONSHIRE	MANATON VILLAGE GREEN			VGVG	0.000	275081	TRUSTEES OF CHARITY KNOWN AS MANATON GREEN	TR		
DEVONSHIRE	VILLAGE GREEN	TORRINGTON		VGVG	0.000	0	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
DEVONSHIRE	VILLAGE GREEN	OKEHAMPTON		VGVG	0.000	258095	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
DEVONSHIRE	VILLAGE GREEN	ST. GILES IN THE WOOD		VGVG	0.000	253118	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
DEVONSHIRE	VILLAGE GREEN	ASHWATER		VGVG	0.000	238095	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC	P	H
DEVONSHIRE	DENBURY GREEN	TORBRYAN		VGGN	0.000	282066	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
DEVONSHIRE	VILLAGE GREEN	BEAFORD		VGVG	0.000	255114	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
DEVONSHIRE	VILLAGE GREEN	WIDECOMBE-IN-THE-MOOR		VGVG	0.000	271076	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
DEVONSHIRE	VILLAGE GREEN	NORTH BOVEY		VGVG	0.000	273083	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
DEVONSHIRE	STICKLEPATH BOWLING GREEN	SAMPFORD COURTENAY		VGGN	0.000	263102	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC	PETPiCs	CHS
DEVONSHIRE	VILLAGE GREEN	SAMPFORD COURTENAY		VGVG	0.000	236101	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC	PETPiCs	CHS
DEVONSHIRE	SPREYTON VILLAGE GREEN			VGVG	0.000	269096	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
DEVONSHIRE	BEESANDS GREEN	STOKENHAM		VGGN	0.000	281040	T+J. HONEYWILL	P		
DEVONSHIRE	THE GREEN	VENN OTTERY		VGTG	0.000	307091	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
DEVONSHIRE	VILLAGE GREEN or THE SQUARE	KINGSNYMPTON		VGVG	0.000	268019	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
DEVONSHIRE	LUSTLEIGH VILLAGE GREEN			VGVG	0.000	278081	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
DEVONSHIRE	WOOLSTON GREEN	STAVERTON		VGGN	0.000	277066	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
DEVONSHIRE	VILLAGE GREEN	SOURTON		VGVG	0.000	253090	V. CALMADY-HAMLYN	P	PT	CH
DEVONSHIRE	THE SENTRY	MORTONHAMPSTEAD		VGFLN	0.000	275086	V. LOWE/ J. MICHELMORE	P		
DEVONSHIRE	THE GREEN	ROSE ASH		VGTG	0.000	278121	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
DEVONSHIRE	PART VALLEY OF ROCKS	LYNTON		VGFLN	0.000	271149	LYNTON AND LYNMOUTH TOWN COUNCIL	LATC	P	CHS
DEVONSHIRE	BEESANDS GREEN (part)	STOKENHAM		VGGN	0.000	281041	T+J. HONEYWILL	P		
DEVONSHIRE	VILLAGE GREEN	COTLEIGH		VGVG	0.000	320102	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
DEVONSHIRE	VILLAGE GREEN	KILMINGTON		VGVG	0.000	327097	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
DEVONSHIRE	PLAYPARK	HOLNE		VGFR	0.000	270069	PARISH LANDS CHARITY	TR		
DEVONSHIRE	VILLAGE GREEN	IDDESLEIGH		VGVG	0.000	256108	EARL OF IDDESLEIGH	PPE		
DEVONSHIRE	RECREATION GROUND	BRATTON FLEMMING		VGFRG	0.000	264137	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		

DEVONSHIRE	BOWLING GREEN	SHAUGH PRIOR		VGFR	0.000	254063	ROBOROUGH ESTATE TRUSTEES	TR		
DEVONSHIRE	VILLAGE GREEN	OTTERTON		VGVG	0.000	308085	REGISTERED UNDER LAND REGISTRY ACTS	LR		
DEVONSHIRE	VILLAGE GREEN	COLDRIDGE		VGVG	0.000	269107	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
DEVONSHIRE	VILLAGE GREEN	WOODBURY		VGVG	0.000	301087	A. MILES/ PARISH COUNCIL	PJLAPC		
DEVONSHIRE	VILLAGE GREEN	HOLNE		VGVG	0.000	270070	PARISH LANDS CHARITY	TR		
DEVONSHIRE	OGWELL VILLAGE GREEN			VGVG	0.000	0	LLOYDS BANK LTD.	COM		
DEVONSHIRE	VILLAGE GREEN and SQUARE	BURRINGTON		VGVG	0.000	263116	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
DEVONSHIRE	FRITHLESTOCK TOWN	FRITHELSTOCK		VGFLN	0.000	246119	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
DEVONSHIRE	THE GREEN	BROADWOODWIDGER		VGTG	0.000	241089	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
DEVONSHIRE	LAPFORD GREEN			VGGN	0.000	273108	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
DEVONSHIRE	THE GREEN	PAYHEMBURY		VGTG	0.000	308101	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
DEVONSHIRE	VILLAGE GREEN	GERMANSWEEK		VGVG	0.000	243094	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
DEVONSHIRE	LAND AT ASHFORD			VGFLU	0.000	253135	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
DEVONSHIRE	PARRACOMBE PLEASURE GROUND			VGFR	0.000	266144	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
DEVONSHIRE	LAND AT KENTISBURY			VGFLU	0.000	262143	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
DEVONSHIRE	THE MOOR	TALATON		VGFLN	0.000	306099	J. KENNAWAY Bt.	PBt		
DEVONSHIRE	TOWN WELL	RINGMORE		VGFLN	0.000	265045	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
DEVONSHIRE	GREEN BANK	SOUTH ZEAL	SOUTH TAWTON	VGFLN	0.000	265093	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
DEVONSHIRE	CROSS TREE	SOUTH TAWTON		VGFLN	0.000	265094	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
DEVONSHIRE	VILLAGE GREEN	LITTLE TORRINGTON		VGVG	0.000	249116	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
DEVONSHIRE	THE GREEN and VILLAGE PUMP + WELL	CHAWLEIGH		VGTG	0.000	271112	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
DEVONSHIRE	MERCHANTS CROSS GREEN	MEAVY		VGGN	0.000	254067	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
DEVONSHIRE	MEAVY GREEN	MEAVY		VGGN	0.000	254068	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
DEVONSHIRE	LAND AT KENTISBURY			VGFLU	0.000	262143	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
DEVONSHIRE	VILLAGE GREEN, COCKLERIDGE GREEN,	OLD BOWLING GREEN + WARREN POINT	BIGBURY	VGVG	0.000	266044	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
DEVONSHIRE	CHURCHILL GREEN	EAST DOWN		VGGN	0.000	260141	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
DEVONSHIRE	THE GREEN	WOOLSERY		VGTG	0.000	0	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
DEVONSHIRE	VILLAGE GREEN	SUTCOMBE		VGVG	0.000	234111	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
DEVONSHIRE	THE GREEN	DUNSTONE	YEALMPTON	VGTG	0.000	259051	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
DEVONSHIRE	VILLAGE GREEN and	THE COURTLEDGE	LODDISWELL	VGVG	0.000	271048	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
DEVONSHIRE	VILLAGE GREEN	NEWTON FERRERS		VGVG	0.000	254048	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
DEVONSHIRE	VILLAGE GREEN	BRENDON		VGVG	0.000	276147	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
DEVONSHIRE	THE GREEN	CHILSWORTHY		VGTG	0.000	232106	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC	P	CS
DEVONSHIRE	VILLAGE GREEN	DOWN ST. MARY		VGVG	0.000	274104	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
DEVONSHIRE	VILLAGE GREEN	IDE		VGVG	0.000	289090	TEIGNBRIDGE DISTRICT COUNCIL	LADC		
DEVONSHIRE	RECREATION ALLOTMENT	LEUDON	MARYSTOWE	VGFRA	0.000	243082	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
DEVONSHIRE	RECREATION GROUND	BOVEY TRACEY		VGFRG	0.000	281078	BOVEY TRACEY TOWN COUNCIL	LATC		
DEVONSHIRE	RECREATION GROUND	SALCOMBE HILL	SIDMOUTH	VGFRG	0.000	312087	SIDMOUTH UDC/ CORP. NORMAN LOCKYER OBS. of UNIV. EXETER	LAUDCJED		
DEVONSHIRE	RECREATION FIELD	INSTOW		VGFR	0.000	247130	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
DEVONSHIRE	VILLAGE GREEN	SHEBBEAR		VGVG	0.000	243109	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
DEVONSHIRE	VILLAGE GREEN	BUCKERELL		VGVG	0.000	312100	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
DEVONSHIRE	CHURCHTOWN GREEN	PARRACOMBE		VGGN	0.000	266144	J. LINDSAY/ D. LAMING	P		
DEVONSHIRE	RECREATION FIELD	ASHREIGNEY		VGFR	0.000	262113	R. MIDDLETON	P		
DEVONSHIRE	EXTENSION OF VILLAGE GREEN	LUSTLEIGH		VGVG	0.000	278082	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
DEVONSHIRE	EXTENSION OF VILLAGE GREEN	BROADWOODWIDGER		VGVG	0.000	241090	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
DEVONSHIRE	BILLACOMBE PUBLIC OPEN SPACE	PLYMSTOCK		VGFR	0.000	252054	PLYMOUTH CITY COUNCIL	LACY		
DEVONSHIRE	THE SQUARE or THE TOWN PLACE	EGGBUCKLAND	PLYMOUTH	VGFLN	0.000	250057	PLYMOUTH CITY COUNCIL	LACY		
DEVONSHIRE	LIDDATON GREEN	BRENTON		CLGN	0.000	245082	C. BATCHELOR	P	PETCs	CHSP
DEVONSHIRE	MARSH GREEN	ROCKBEARE		CLGN	0.000	304093	PROTECTION UNDER SECTION 9	S9		
DEVONSHIRE	WICK GREEN	LUPPITT		CLGN	0.000	316106	LUPPITT COMMONS TRUSTEES	TR	PETPiCs	CSA
DEVONSHIRE	MARSH GREEN	BROADHEMBURY		CLGN	0.000	310104	PROTECTION UNDER SECTION 9	S9	P	CPPo
DEVONSHIRE	POST OFFICE GREEN, DARTMOOR HOUSE	GREEN, BROADHAYES GREEN + COMMONS		CLGN	0.000	323102	D. NEWCOMBE	P	"	"
DEVONSHIRE	LUTON GREEN	BROADHEMBURY		CLGN	0.000	308102	PROTECTION UNDER SECTION 9	S9		
DEVONSHIRE	THE GREEN	BUCKLAND BREWER		CLTG	0.000	241120	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
DEVONSHIRE	PIDDLE/ PIDHAM GREEN	SAMPFORD SPINEY		CLGN	0.000	253072	H. BARTHOLOMEW	P	"	"
DEVONSHIRE	WHITFORD GREEN	SHUTE		CLGN	0.000	240081	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC	PCs	CHS
DEVONSHIRE	THE GREEN	TOCKLEIGH POMEROY		CLTG	0.000	287103	PROTECTION UNDER SECTION 9	S9		
DEVONSHIRE	JUSTON GREEN + COMMONS			CLGN	0.000	269084	J. ENDACOTT	P	"	"
DEVONSHIRE	TAW GREEN + COMMONS			CLGN	0.000	265097			"	"
DEVONSHIRE	MILLHAYES GREEN	STOCKLAND		CLGN	0.000	323103	DEVONSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL	LACC		
DEVONSHIRE	CUDLIPPTON GREEN + COMMONS + DOWNS	PETER TAVEY		CLGN	0.000	251077			"	"
DEVONSHIRE	CHAPMAN'S GREEN	MILTON DAMEREL		CLGN	0.000	238110	PROTECTION UNDER SECTION 9	S9	P	CS
DEVONSHIRE	THE GREEN	ASHMANSWORTHY		CLTG	0.000	233118	PROTECTION UNDER SECTION 9	S9		
DEVONSHIRE	MOWHAY GREEN	BELSTONE		CLGN	0.000	261093	D+E. NEWCOMBE	P		
DEVONSHIRE	DUNSTONE GREEN	WIDECOMBE-IN-THE-MOOR		CLGN	0.000	271075	A. BROWN	P		
DEVONSHIRE	VILLAGE GREEN	STOCKLEIGH POMEROY		CLVG	0.000	287102	PROTECTION UNDER SECTION 9	S9		
DEVONSHIRE	VILLAGE GREEN	EAST PORTLEMOUTH		CLVG	0.000	274083	PROTECTION UNDER SECTION 9	S9		

TOTAL OF 96 REGISTERED GREENS 75 TRUE GREENS

DERBYSHIRE

DERBYSHIRE	PILSLEY GREEN or	MORTON ROAD RECREATION GROUND	PILSLEY	VGGN	0.000	442362	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
DERBYSHIRE	PARKHOUSE GREEN	LOWER PILSLEY		VGGN	0.000	441363	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
DERBYSHIRE	PILSLEY MARKET PLACE	PILSLEY		VGFLN	0.000	442363	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
DERBYSHIRE	FRITCHLEY GREEN	CRICH		VGGN	0.000	435353	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
DERBYSHIRE	ALVASTON + BOULTON VILLAGE GREEN			VGVG	0.000	438333	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
DERBYSHIRE	THE GREEN	FINDERN		VGTG	0.000	430330	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
DERBYSHIRE	WADSHELF VILLAGE GREEN	BRAMPTON		VGVG	0.000	431370	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
DERBYSHIRE	APPERKNOWLE GREEN	UNSTONE		VGGN	0.000	438379	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
DERBYSHIRE	UNSTONE GREEN			VGGN	0.000	437376	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
DERBYSHIRE	LAND AT GREAT LONGSTONE			VGFLU	0.000	420371	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
DERBYSHIRE	THE GREEN	BRASSINGTON		VGTG	0.000	423354	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
DERBYSHIRE	BRACKENFIELD VILLAGE GREEN			VGVG	0.000	437359	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
DERBYSHIRE	VILLAGE GREEN and THE POND	HARTINGTON		VGVG	0.000	412360	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
DERBYSHIRE	THE GREEN	COTON-IN-THE-ELMS		VGTG	0.000	424315	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
DERBYSHIRE	RECREATION GROUND	DALBURY LEES		VGFRG	0.000	426334	SOUTH DERBYSHIRE DISTRICT COUNCIL	LADC		
DERBYSHIRE	CORONATION GARDENS	HOLMESFIELD		VGFR	0.000	432377	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
DERBYSHIRE	THE CROSS	EYAM		VGFLN	0.000	421376	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
DERBYSHIRE	WESTHORPE GREEN	KILLAMARSH		VGGN	0.000	445379	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
DERBYSHIRE	THE GREEN	WESTON-ON-TRENT		VGTG	0.000	440328	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
DERBYSHIRE	THE GREEN	FOOLOW		VGTG	0.000	419376	PARISH TRUSTEES	TR		
DERBYSHIRE	RECREATION GROUND	MANOR ROAD	BRIMINGTON	VGFRG	0.000	440373	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
DERBYSHIRE	CHURCH HILL GREENS + THE CIRCLE	ETWALL		VGGN	0.000	426331	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
DERBYSHIRE	VILLAGE GREEN and POUND	SMISBY		VGVG	0.000	434319	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
DERBYSHIRE	THE GREEN	NORTH WINGFIELD		VGTG	0.000	441365	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
DERBYSHIRE	VILLAGE GREEN	LULLINGTON		VGVG	0.000	425313	SOUTH DERBYSHIRE DISTRICT COUNCIL	LADC		
DERBYSHIRE	THE GREEN	WILLINGTON		VGTG	0.000	429328	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
DERBYSHIRE	THE GREEN	WILLINGTON		VGTG	0.000	429329	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
DERBYSHIRE	GOOSEHILL GREEN	CASTLETON		VGGN	0.000	415382	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
DERBYSHIRE	LAND AT NETHERSEAL			VGFLU	0.000	428313	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
DERBYSHIRE	LITTON VILLAGE GREEN			VGVG	0.000	416375	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
DERBYSHIRE	LAND IN BAMFORD			VGFLU	0.000	420383	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
DERBYSHIRE	THE GREEN	HORSLEY		VGTG	0.000	438344	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
DERBYSHIRE	RECREATION ALLOTMENT	TANSLEY KNOLL	MATLOCK	VGFRA	0.000	342360	MATLOCK URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL	LAUDC		
DERBYSHIRE	HULLAND GREEN			VGGN	0.000	426346	WEST DERBYSHIRE DISTRICT COUNCIL	LADC		
DERBYSHIRE	HILLTOP COMMON RECREATION GROUND	DRONFIELD		VGFRG	0.000	435378	DRONFIELD URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL	LAUDC		
DERBYSHIRE	RECREATION ALLOTMENTS	BROUGH AND SHATTON		VGFRA	0.000	418382	HIGH PEAK BOROUGH COUNCIL	LABC		
DERBYSHIRE	THE GREEN	REPTON ROAD	HARTSHORNE	VGTG	0.000	432321	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
DERBYSHIRE	THE GREEN	MANCHESTER LANE	HARTSHORNE	VGTG	0.000	432322	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
DERBYSHIRE	THE GREEN	BRETBY		VGTG	0.000	429323	R. PERKINS/ A. WHYSALL	P		
DERBYSHIRE	NEWBOLD GREEN	CHESTERFIELD		VGGN	0.000	437373	CHESTERFIELD BOROUGH COUNCIL	LABC		
DERBYSHIRE	THE GREEN	HALF ACRE NOOK	CHESTERFIELD	VGTG	0.000	0	CHESTERFIELD BOROUGH COUNCIL	LABC		
DERBYSHIRE	THE GREEN	KIRK IRETON		VGTG	0.000	426350	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
DERBYSHIRE	THE GREEN	BAMFORD		VGTG	0.000	420384	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
DERBYSHIRE	ELMTON GREEN			VGGN	0.000	450373	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
DERBYSHIRE	WISHING STONE RECREATION GROUND	MATLOCK		VGFRG	0.000	429359	MATLOCK URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL	LAUDC		
DERBYSHIRE	RECREATION GROUND	TANSLEY	MATLOCK	VGFRG	0.000	432359	MATLOCK URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL	LAUDC		
DERBYSHIRE	THE GREEN	NEWTON SOLNEY		VGTG	0.000	428325	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
DERBYSHIRE	THE GREEN	HIGH STREET	WHITWELL	VGTG	0.000	452376	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
DERBYSHIRE	THE GREEN	RESLISTON		VGTG	0.000	424316	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
DERBYSHIRE	VILLAGE GREEN, SCHOOL GREEN	and VILLAGE POUND	STANTON-BY-DALE	VGVG	0.000	446338	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
DERBYSHIRE	VILLAGE GREEN, LOWER VILLAGE GREEN	and NETHERGREEN	PARWICH	VGVG	0.000	418354	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
DERBYSHIRE	THE GREEN	THORPE		VGTG	0.000	415350	J. FITZHERBERT Bt.	PBt		
DERBYSHIRE	OPEN SPACE	TOWNGATE	BRADWELL	VGFLU	0.000	417381	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
DERBYSHIRE	THE GREEN	MONYASH		VGTG	0.000	415366	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
DERBYSHIRE	VILLAGE GREEN	LITTLE HUCKLOW		VGVG	0.000	416378	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
DERBYSHIRE	LAND AT MAIN ROAD	SCROPTON		VGFLU	0.000	419330	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
DERBYSHIRE	LAND AT MAIN STREET	SHELDON		VGFLU	0.000	417368	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
DERBYSHIRE	ASHBOURNE GREEN			CLGN	0.000	419347	R. STEVENSON	P	F	CA
DERBYSHIRE	THE GREEN	SHIRLAND		CLTG	0.000	439358	PROTECTION UNDER SECTION 9	S9		
DERBYSHIRE	BADWAY GREEN	CHURCH BROUGHTON		CLGN	0.000	420333	PROTECTION UNDER SECTION 9	S9		
DERBYSHIRE	THE GREEN	HOLLINGTON		CLTG	0.000	422339				
DERBYSHIRE	AMBER ROW GREEN	WESSINGTON		CLGN	0.000	436357	PROTECTION UNDER SECTION 9	S9		
DERBYSHIRE	MARKET PLACE GREEN	CASTLETON		CLTG	0.000	415382	PROTECTION UNDER SECTION 9	S9		

DERBYSHIRE	TOWNSWELL GREEN	BARLBOROUGH		CLGN	0.000	447377	PROTECTION UNDER SECTION 9	S9	

TOTAL OF 57 REGISTERED GREENS 48 TRUE GREENS

DONCASTER

DONCASTER	LAND AT FINNINGLEY			VGFLU	0.000	468400	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC	
DONCASTER	FINNINGLEY POND			VGFLN	0.000	469401	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC	
DONCASTER	THE GLEBE	FINNINGLEY		VGFLN	0.000	467400	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC	
DONCASTER	LAND AT FINNINGLEY			VGFLU	0.000	467401	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC	
DONCASTER	THE GREEN	FINNINGLEY		VGTG	0.000	468402	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC	
DONCASTER	CHAPEL ROW	SYKEHOUSE		VGFLN	0.000	463416			
DONCASTER	WHITE LANE POND	FOUR DOLES, CLAY PITS	THORNE	VGFLN	0.000	463413	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC	
DONCASTER	ASHFIELD BANK AND PONDS	STAINFORTH AND THORNE		VGFLN	0.000	464411	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC	
DONCASTER	RECREATION AREA	MEXBOROUGH		VGFR	0.000	447400	DONCASTER BOROUGH COUNCIL	LABC	
DONCASTER	RECREATION ALLOTMENT	SUTTON	NORTON	VGFRA	0.000	455412	TRUSTEES OF CHARITABLE TRUST	TR	
DONCASTER	MINNEY MOOR RECREATION GROUND	CONNSBURGH		VGFRG	0.000	0	DONCASTER BOROUGH COUNCIL	LABC	
DONCASTER	RECREATION ALLOTMENT	CLIFTON		VGFRA	0.000	451396	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC	

TOTAL OF 12 REGISTERED GREENS 1 TRUE GREEN

DORSET

DORSET	HOLDENHURST VILLAGE GREEN			VGVG	0.000	412095	MAYOR, ALDERMEN + BURGESSES OF BOROUGH OF BOURNEMOUTH	BO	
DORSET	KINSON VILLAGE GREEN			VGVG	0.000	406096	MAYOR, ALDERMEN + BURGESSES OF BOROUGH OF BOURNEMOUTH	BO	
DORSET	WICK VILLAGE GREEN			VGVG	0.000	415091	MAYOR, ALDERMEN + BURGESSES OF BOROUGH OF BOURNEMOUTH	BO	
DORSET	VILLAGE GREEN	PENTRIDGE		VGVG	0.000	403117	OFFICIAL CUSTODIAN FOR CHARITIES	OC	
DORSET	THE RING	STALBRIDGE		VGFLN	0.000	373117	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC	
DORSET	THE GREEN	?		VGTG	0.000	0	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC	
DORSET	FORDINGTON GREEN			VGGN	0.000	366090	DORCHESTER TOWN COUNCIL	LATC	
DORSET	THE GREEN	HOLT		VGTG	0.000	402103	NATIONAL TRUST	NT	
DORSET	THE GREEN	CHALDON HERRING		VGTG	0.000	379083	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC	
DORSET	PAMPHILL GREEN and	LITTLE PAMPHILL GREEN		VGGN	0.000	399100	NATIONAL TRUST	NT	P CH
DORSET	LAND AT GODMANSTONE			VGFLU	0.000	366097	DORCHESTER RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL	LARDC	
DORSET	VILLAGE CROSS	SHILLINGSTONE		VGFLN	0.000	382111	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC	
DORSET	THE CROSS	WOOL		VGFLN	0.000	384086	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC	
DORSET	MARKET PLACE AND MAYPOLE	STURMINSTER		VGFLN	0.000	379112	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC	
DORSET	GREENHAYES	OKEFORD FITZPAINE		VGFLN	0.000	380110	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC	
DORSET	WORTH VILLAGE POND			VGFLN	0.000	0	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC	
DORSET	THE GREEN	WINTERBOURNE ABBAS		VGTG	0.000	0	DORCHESTER RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL	LARDC	
DORSET	VILLAGE GREEN	CHESELBOURNE		VGVG	0.000	379099	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC	
DORSET	CHURCHLAND GREEN	MORDEN		VGGN	0.000	391095	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC	
DORSET	RECREATION ALLOTMENT	WOOLFORDS WATER	BUCKLAND NEWTON	VGFRA	0.000	369105	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC	
DORSET	RECREATION ALLOTMENT	MARNHULL		VGFRA	0.000	377118	R. SHARP	P	
DORSET	RECREATION ALLOTMENT	STOCKFORD COMMON	EAST STOKE	VGFRA	0.000	387086	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC	
DORSET	RECREATION ALLOTMENT	STROUD COMMON	SITTON	VGFRA	0.000	378129	PARISH MEETING	LAPM	
DORSET	VILLAGE GREEN	WINTERBOURNE ST. MARTIN		VGVG	0.000	0	H. DUKE/ MEARS MARTINSTOWN DEVELOPMENTS LTD.	PJCOM	
DORSET	GRASS TRIANGLE	ALDERHOLT		VGFLU	0.000	412112	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC	
DORSET	LAND ALONG BRIDLEWAY No. 25	?		VGFLU	0.000	0	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC	
DORSET	THE GREEN	STUDLAND		VGTG	0.000	403082	NATIONAL TRUST	NT	
DORSET	THE GREEN	NETHER COMPTON		VGTG	0.000	359117	D. GOLLEDGE	P	
DORSET	TIMBER GREEN	STURMINSTER MARSHALL		VGGN	0.000	394099	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC	
DORSET	TRAFALGAR GREEN	STURMINSTER MARSHALL		VGGN	0.000	394050	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC	
DORSET	VILLAGE GREENS	EAST LULWORTH		VGVG	0.000	386082	J. WELD	P	
DORSET	THE GREEN	EAST LULWORTH		VGTG	0.000	386083	J. WELD	P	
DORSET	THE GREEN	EAST LULWORTH		VGTG	0.000	387082	J. WELD	P	
DORSET	BLOXWORTH GREEN including	DODDYS GREEN	BLOXWORTH	VGGN	0.000	388094	V. LANE/ P. MACDONALD/ BLOXWORTH ESTATE LTD./ PARISH CO	PJCOMJLAPC	
DORSET	THE SQUARE	CHARMINSTER		VGFLN	0.000	368092	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC	
DORSET	PARISH POUND	BUCKLAND NEWTON		VGFLN	0.000	369105	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC	
DORSET	PUBLIC POND	ASHMORE		VGFLN	0.000	391117	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC	
DORSET	THE GREEN	TOLPUDDLE		VGTG	0.000	379094	NATIONAL TRUST	NT	
DORSET	THE GREEN	FRAMPTON		VGTG	0.000	362095	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC	
DORSET	WALDITH VILLAGE GREEN	BOTHENHAMPTON		VGVG	0.000	346091	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC	
DORSET	CHRISTCHURCH RECREATION GROUND			VGFRG	0.000	415092	MAYOR, ALDERMEN + BURGESSES OF	BO	

DORSET	RINGWOOD RECREATION ALLOTMENT	ST. LEONARDS AND ST. IVES		VGFRA	0.000	411103	BOROUGH OF CHRISTCHURCH REGISTERED UNDER THE LAND REGISTRY ACTS	LR
DORSET	BURTON GREEN	CHRISTCHURCH		VGGN	0.000	416095	MEYRICK SETTLED ESTATE/ G. MEYRICK	PJCOM
DORSET	THE GREEN	BLOXWORTH		VGTG	0.000	388094	PROTECTION UNDER SECTION 9	S9
DORSET	BESHARDS GREEN	CHURCH KNOWLE		VGGN	0.000	393081	PROTECTION UNDER SECTION 9	S9
DORSET	GODS BLESSING GREEN	HOLT		VGGN	0.000	402103	PROTECTION UNDER SECTION 9	S9
DORSET	THE GREEN	BLOXWORTH		CLTG	0.000	388094	PROTECTION UNDER SECTION 9	S9
DORSET	BESHARDS GREEN	CHURCH KNOWLE		CLGN	0.000	393081	PROTECTION UNDER SECTION 9	S9

TOTAL OF 48 REGISTERED GREENS 30 TRUE GREENS

DURHAM

DURHAM	VILLAGE GREEN	PIERCEBRIDGE		VGVG	0.000	420515	LORD BARNARD	PPB
DURHAM	VILLAGE GREEN	HAMSTERLEY		VGVG	0.000	411531	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC
DURHAM	VILLAGE GREEN	NEASHAM		VGVG	0.000	432510	C. COOPER/ G. ANGUS/ NORTHUMBRIAN WATER AUTHORITY/ PC	PJCOMJLAPC
DURHAM	INGLETON VILLAGE GREEN			VGVG	0.000	417520	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC
DURHAM	THE GREENS	MERRY OAKS	DURHAM	VGTG	0.000	0	MERRY OAKS RESIDENTS ASSOCIATION	TR
DURHAM	VILLAGE GREEN	BOLAM		VGVG	0.000	419522	LORD BARNARD	PPB
DURHAM	HURWORTH VILLAGE GREEN			VGVG	0.000	431512	RECTOR OF HURWORTH	EC
DURHAM	HOUGHTON-LE-SIDE VILLAGE GREEN			VGVG	0.000	422521	LORD BARNARD	PPB
DURHAM	THORNLEY VILLAGE GREEN			VGVG	0.000	411537	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC
DURHAM	VILLAGE GREEN	BISHOPTON		VGVG	0.000	436521	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC
DURHAM	VILLAGE GREEN	TUDHOE		VGVG	0.000	426535	SPENNYMOOR TOWN COUNCIL	LATC
DURHAM	GREAT BURDON VILLAGE GREEN			VGVG	0.000	431516	DEAN AND CHAPTER OF DURHAM	EC
DURHAM	BRAFFERTON VILLAGE GREEN			VGVG	0.000	429521	DARLINGTON BOROUGH COUNCIL	LABC
DURHAM	FISHBURN VILLAGE GREEN			VGVG	0.000	436533	CHURCH COMMISSIONERS	CC
DURHAM	SHADFORTH VILLAGE GREEN			VGVG	0.000	434540	CHURCH COMMISSIONERS	CC
DURHAM	AYCLIFFE VILLAGE GREEN			VGVG	0.000	482522	AYCLIFFE TOWN COUNCIL	LATC
DURHAM	TRIMDON VILLAGE GREEN			VGVG	0.000	436533	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC
DURHAM	CORNSAY VILLAGE GREEN			VGVG	0.000	414543	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC
DURHAM	EDMUNDBYERS VILLAGE GREEN			VGVG	0.000	401550	WEAR VALLEY DISTRICT COUNCIL	LADC
DURHAM	THE GREEN	HAWTHORN		VGTG	0.000	441545	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC
DURHAM	SADBERGE VILLAGE GREEN			VGVG	0.000	434517	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC
DURHAM	CHURCH GREEN	LOW DINSDALE		VGGNC	0.000	434511	RECTOR OF DINSDALE	EC
DURHAM	HETT VILLAGE GREEN			VGVG	0.000	428536	TRUSTEES OF HETT SOCIAL HALL/ PARISH COUNCIL	TRJLAPC
DURHAM	VILLAGE GREEN	ST. JOHN'S CHAPEL		VGVG	0.000	388538	CHURCH COMMISSIONERS	CC
DURHAM	BISHOP MIDDLEHAM VILLAGE GREEN			VGVG	0.000	423531	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC
DURHAM	BRANDON VILLAGE GREEN			VGVG	0.000	423540	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC
DURHAM	SOUTH VIEW GREEN	USHAW MOOR		VGGN	0.000	422542	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC
DURHAM	BROWNEY VILLAGE GREEN			VGVG	0.000	0	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC
DURHAM	RUFFSIDE RECREATION GROUND	EDMUNDBYERS		VGFRG	0.000	399551	VISCOUNT RUFFSIDE	PPV
DURHAM	CRAWLEYSIDE VILLAGE GREEN			VGVG	0.000	399540	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC
DURHAM	FROSTERLEY VILLAGE GREEN			VGVG	0.000	402538	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC
DURHAM	SHINCLIFFE VILLAGE GREEN			VGVG	0.000	429540	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC
DURHAM	SHERBURN VILLAGE GREEN			VGVG	0.000	431542	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC
DURHAM	SEATON VILLAGE GREEN and	BURN BANK		VGVG	0.000	439549	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC
DURHAM	THE GREEN	WITTON-LE-WEAR		VGTG	0.000	414531	WEAR VALLEY DISTRICT COUNCIL	LADC
DURHAM	THE GREEN	HUNWICK		VGTG	0.000	419532	WEAR VALLEY DISTRICT COUNCIL	LADC
DURHAM	THE GREEN	FIRTREE		VGTG	0.000	415533	WEAR VALLEY DISTRICT COUNCIL	LADC
DURHAM	LANCHESTER VILLAGE GREEN			VGVG	0.000	416547	DURHAM COUNCTY COUNCIL/ PARISH COUNCIL	LACCJLAPC
DURHAM	ESH VILLAGE GREEN			VGVG	0.000	419544	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC
DURHAM	WHORLTON VILLAGE GREEN			VGVG	0.000	410514	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC
DURHAM	HEIGHINGTON VILLAGE GREEN			VGVG	0.000	424522	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC
DURHAM	REDWORTH VILLAGE GREEN			VGVG	0.000	424523	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC
DURHAM	HIGH CONISCLIFFE VILLAGE GREEN			VGVG	0.000	0	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC
DURHAM	VILLAGE GREEN	STAINDROP		VGVG	0.000	412520	LORD BARNARD	PPB
DURHAM	VILLAGE GREEN	MIDDLETON-IN-TEESDALE		VGVG	0.000	394525	LORD BARNARD	PPB
DURHAM	VILLAGE GREEN	NEWBIGGIN-IN-TEESDALE		VGVG	0.000	0	LORD BARNARD	PPB
DURHAM	VILLAGE GREEN	GAINFORD		VGVG	0.000	417516	LORD BARNARD	PPB
DURHAM	VILLAGE GREEN	CLEATLAM		VGVG	0.000	411518	R. HOLMES	P
DURHAM	VILLAGE GREEN and THE BANKS	MIDDLETON-ONE-ROW		VGVG	0.000	435512	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC
DURHAM	THE GREEN	HEADLAM		VGTG	0.000	418519	LORD BARNARD	PPB
DURHAM	THE HILL	MIDDLETON-IN-TEESDALE		VGFLN	0.000	395526	LORD BARNARD	PPB
DURHAM	THE GREEN	EASINGTON VILLAGE		VGTG	0.000	441543	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC
DURHAM	COLLIERY OFFICE CORNER	RECREATION GROUND	EASINGTON COLLIERY	VGFRG	0.000	443544	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC
DURHAM	STATION ROAD PLOT	EASINGTON COLLIERY		VGFLN	0.000	443543	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC

DURHAM	SEASIDE LANE PLOT	EASINGTON COLLIERY		VGFLN	0.000	442533	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
DURHAM	THE CRESCENT PLAYGROUND	EASINGTON COLLIERY		VGFR	0.000	434545	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
DURHAM	VILLAGE GREEN	SUNDERLAND BRIDGE		VGVG	0.000	426537	G. SALVIN	P		
DURHAM	VILLAGE GREEN	STAINTON		VGVG	0.000	406518	R. HOLMES	P		
DURHAM	EVENWOOD VILLAGE GREEN			VGVG	0.000	415525	CHURCH COMMISSIONERS	CC		
DURHAM	COCKFIELD VILLAGE GREEN			VGVG	0.000	412524	LORD BARNARD	PPB		
DURHAM	VILLAGE GREEN	SEDGEFIELD		VGVG	0.000	435528	SEDGEFIELD TOWN COUNCIL	LATC		
DURHAM	EGGLESTON VILLAGE GREEN			VGVG	0.000	400523	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
DURHAM	EAST HEDLEYHOPE VILLAGE GREEN			VGVG	0.000	415540	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
DURHAM	VILLAGE GREEN	STAINTON		VGVG	0.000	406518	R. HOLMES	P		
DURHAM	COTSFORD PARK PLAYING FIELD	HORDEN		VGFR	0.000	444541	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
DURHAM	EAST BUTSFIELD VILLAGE GREEN			VGVG	0.000	411545	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
DURHAM	SUMMERHOUSE VILLAGE GREEN			VGVG	0.000	420519	DARLINGTON BOROUGH COUNCIL	LABC		
DURHAM	THE GREEN	DALTON-LE-DALE		VGTG	0.000	440547	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
DURHAM	BILLY ROW GREEN	CROOK		VGGN	0.000	416537	WEAR VALLEY DISTRICT COUNCIL	LADC		
DURHAM	FROSTERLEY VILLAGE GREEN			VGVG	0.000	402538	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
DURHAM	HIGH HASWELL VILLAGE GREEN			VGVG	0.000	436543	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
DURHAM	MIDDLESTONE VILLAGE GREEN			VGVG	0.000	325531	WEAR VALLEY DISTRICT COUNCIL	LADC		
DURHAM	WESTERTON VILLAGE GREEN			VGVG	0.000	423531	WEAR VALLEY DISTRICT COUNCIL	LADC		
DURHAM	MORDON VILLAGE GREEN			VGVG	0.000	432526	PARISH TRUSTEES	TR		
DURHAM	VILLAGE GREEN and RECREATION FIELD	WEST RAINTON		VGVG	0.000	432546	DURHAM CITY COUNCIL/ PARISH COUNCIL	LACYJLAPC		
DURHAM	MIDDRIDGE VILLAGE GREEN			VGVG	0.000	425524	SEDGEFIELD DISTRICT COUNCIL	LADC		
DURHAM	IVESTON VILLAGE GREEN			VGVG	0.000	413550	DERWENTSIDE DISTRICT COUNCIL	LADC		
DURHAM	FISHBURN VILLAGE GREEN			VGVG	0.000	436532	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
DURHAM	EAST MURTON VILLAGE GREEN			VGVG	0.000	0	J. HALL	P		
DURHAM	ANGATE HILL GREEN	WOLSINGHAM		VGTG	0.000	407537	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
DURHAM	ELVET GREEN	DURHAM		VGTG	0.000	427542	DURHAM CITY COUNCIL	LACY		
DURHAM	GILESGATE GREEN and DUCK POND	DURHAM		VGTG	0.000	429542	DURHAM CITY COUNCIL	LACY		
DURHAM	CORNFORTH VILLAGE GREEN			VGVG	0.000	431534	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
DURHAM	THE BATTS	BISHOP AUKLAND		VGFLN	0.000	420528	WEAR VALLEY DISTRICT COUNCIL	LADC		
DURHAM	WEST AUKLAND VILLAGE GREEN			VGVG	0.000	418526	WEAR VALLEY DISTRICT COUNCIL	LADC		
DURHAM	HUTTON HENRY VILLAGE GREEN			VGVG	0.000	442536	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
DURHAM	VILLAGE GREEN	BOLDRON		VGVG	0.000	403514	W. WATSON/ J. ETTY/ J. MILBANK/ J. COOKE-HURLE	P	PETCS	
DURHAM	THE GREEN	ROMALDKIRK		VGTG	0.000	399522	J. LEE	P		
DURHAM	EAST GREEN, WEST GREEN and	THE HAGG	COTHERSTONE	VGGN	0.000	401519	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
DURHAM	VILLAGE GREEN	BARNINGHAM		VGVG	0.000	408510	M. MILLBANK Bt./ E.+ E. VINCENT	PPBtJP		
DURHAM	VILLAGE GREEN	BOLDRON		VGVG	0.000	403514			PETCS	
DURHAM	VILLAGE GREEN	HUTTON MAGNA		VGVG	0.000	412512	TEESDALE DISTRICT COUNCIL	LADC		
DURHAM	VILLAGE GREEN	OVINGTON		VGVG	0.000	413514	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
DURHAM	RECREATION ALLOTMENT	HUNDERTHWAITE		VGFRA	0.000	398521	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
DURHAM	RECREATION ALLOTMENT	BOWES		VGFRA	0.000	399513	CHURCH WARDENS OF THE PARISH OF BOWES	EC	P	CHSGe
DURHAM	VILLAGE GREEN	BOLDRON		VGVG	0.000	403514	W. WATSON	P		
DURHAM	RED WELL	HUNDERTHWAITE		VGFLN	0.000	399522	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
DURHAM	LAND AT HUNDERTHWAITE			VGFLU	0.000	399521	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
DURHAM	BLACKWELL VILLAGE GREEN			VGVG	0.000	427512	MAYOR, ALDERMEN + BURGESSES OF BOROUGH OF DARLINGTON	BO		
DURHAM	COCKERTON VILLAGE GREEN			VGVG	0.000	427515	MAYOR, ALDERMEN + BURGESSES OF BOROUGH OF DARLINGTON	BO		
DURHAM	HAUGHTON-LE-SKERNE VILLAGE GREEN			VGVG	0.000	431516	MAYOR, ALDERMEN + BURGESSES OF BOROUGH OF DARLINGTON	BO	PE	
DURHAM	THE GREEN	TUDHOE		CLTG	0.000	426535				
DURHAM	THE GREEN	MORLEY	EVENWOOD	CLTG	0.000	412527	CHURCH COMMISSIONERS	CC		
DURHAM	THE GREEN	SHERATON		CLTG	0.000	444535				

TOTAL OF 104 REGISTERED GREENS 91 TRUE GREENS

ESSEX

ESSEX	INGRAVE CRICKET COMMON	BRENTWOOD		VGFCL	0.750	562191	BRENTWOOD URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL	LAUDC		
ESSEX	THE COMMON	SAFFRON WALDEN		VGFCL	6.260	554238	R. NEVILLE/ SAFRON WALDEN BOROUGH COUNCIL	PJLABC		
ESSEX	NORPITS BEACH	CANEWDON		VGFLN	2.300	587196	W. PARKER/ CROUCH HARBOUR AUTHORITY	PJCOM		
ESSEX	THE GREEN	COLNE ENGAINE		VGTG	0.250	585230	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
ESSEX	BOOSES GREEN	COLNE ENGAINE		VGGN	0.300	584231	T. WICKMAN	P		
ESSEX	COLNE GREEN	EARLS COLNE		VGGN	0.200	585229	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
ESSEX	WHITE COLNE GREEN	EARLS COLNE		VGGN	0.500	586229	S. CRAWFORD	P		
ESSEX	MOLEHILL GREEN	TAKELEY		VGGN	1.390	556224	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
ESSEX	THE SQUARE	TILLINGHAM		VGFLN	0.100	599203	CHURCH COMMISSIONERS	CC		

ESSEX	BLACKMORE VILLAGE GREEN			VGVG	0.200	560201	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
ESSEX	THE GREEN	ELMSTEAD		VGTG	0.100	606524	C. GOOCH	P		
ESSEX	COLCHESTER GREEN	ELMSTEAD		VGGN	0.300	606524				
ESSEX	THE GREEN	HATFIELD PEVEREL		VGTG	0.250	579211	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
ESSEX	CHIGWELL ROW RECREATION GROUND			VGFRG	15.970	546193	EPPING FOREST DISTRICT COUNCIL	LADC		
ESSEX	VILLAGE GREEN	THURROCK		VGVG	0.200	570183	THURROCK URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL	LAUDC		
ESSEX	SOUTH GREEN	BILLERICAY		VGGN	0.600	568193	BASILDON DISTRICT COUNCIL	LADC		
ESSEX	GREAT WARLEY COMMON	BRENTWOOD		VGFCL	5.900	558191	REGISTERED UNDER THE LAND REGISTRY ACTS	LR		
ESSEX	VILLAGE GREEN	WEST BERGHOLT		VGVG	1.356	596227	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
ESSEX	THE PLAYING FIELD	NORTHWEALD BASSETT		VGFR	1.210	547204	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
ESSEX	BARFIELD END GREEN	THAXTED		VGGN	1.800	562230	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
ESSEX	HARE GREEN	GREAT BROMLEY		VGGN	1.540	609224	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
ESSEX	MEMORIAL RECREATION GROUND	CASTLE POINT		VGFRG	0.500	580187	BENFLEET URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL	LAUDC		
ESSEX	DOVERCOURT GREEN	HARWICH		VGGN	0.720	523230	MAYOR, ALDERMEN AND BURGESSES OF THE BOROUGH OF HARWICH	BO		
ESSEX	RECREATION GROUND	RETTENDON		VGFRG	1.300	576198	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
ESSEX	BENTFIELD UPPER GREEN	STANSTED MOUNTFITCHET		VGGN	0.300	550225	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
ESSEX	CRICKET GROUND	PASLOW	HIGH ONGAR	VGFR	0.600	558201	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
ESSEX	ST. JOHN'S GREEN	WRITTLE		VGGN	1.510	566206	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
ESSEX	CHURCH FARM	NAZEING		VGFLN	0.530	541206	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
ESSEX	BUNBLES GREEN	NAZEING		VGGN	0.820	541204	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
ESSEX	LAND AT ROYDON			VGFLU	0.400	542206	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
ESSEX	THE COMMON	NEWPORT		VGFCL	1.590	552233	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
ESSEX	GREAT HOLLAND GREEN	FRINTON AND WALTON		VGGN	0.400	621219	FRINTON AND WALTON URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL	LAUDC		
ESSEX	WETHERSFIELD VILLAGE GREEN			VGVG	0.100	571231	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
ESSEX	BRICK KILN GREEN and LOWER GREEN	WETHERSFIELD		VGGN	0.700	573231	B. TERRY/ PARISH COUNCIL	PJLAPC	P	A
ESSEX	PRIMROSE PLAYING FIELD	HARLOW		VGFR	0.300	545208	HARLOW URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL	LAUDC		
ESSEX	THE GREEN	FINCHINGFIELD		VGTG	0.400	569232	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
ESSEX	STEPHEN MARSHALL GREEN	FINCHINGFIELD		VGGN	0.200	568232	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
ESSEX	CAUSEWAY GREEN	FINCHINGFIELD		VGGN	0.100	568231	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
ESSEX	BORLEY GREEN			VGGN	1.450	584242	BRAINTREE DISTRICT COUNCIL	LADC		
ESSEX	MATCHING GREEN			VGGN	5.800	553211	R. HOWARD	P	PT	CHA
ESSEX	THE TYE	EAST HANNINGFIELD		VGFLN	0.600	577201	LORD PETRE	PPB		
ESSEX	COLE GREEN	BELCHAMP ST. PAUL		VGGN	0.500	579242	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
ESSEX	WOODLANDS GREEN	STURMER		VGGN	0.730	569244	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
ESSEX	LAND AT CLAVERING			VGFLU	0.300	547231	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
ESSEX	HILL GREEN	CLAVERING		VGGN	2.000	548233	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
ESSEX	STICKLING GREEN	CLAVERING		VGGN	0.700	547232	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
ESSEX	LAND AT MILL END FARM	CLAVERING		VGFLU	0.100	546232	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
ESSEX	BIRD GREEN	CLAVERING		VGGN	0.700	545233	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
ESSEX	MARLOWS KNOLL	CLAVERING		VGFLN	0.200	545231	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
ESSEX	STARLING'S GREEN	CLAVERING		VGGN	0.600	545230	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
ESSEX	CHURCH GREEN	BROOMFIELD		VGGNC	0.200	570210	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
ESSEX	SCHOOL GREEN	BROOMFIELD		VGGNS	0.040	570210	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
ESSEX	PARSONAGE GREEN	BROOMFIELD		VGGN	0.100	570209	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC	E	
ESSEX	?	TOLLESBURY			0.100	596210	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
ESSEX	GREAT BENTLEY VILLAGE GREEN			VGVG	13.700	611211	J+B. FOOKES/ R. URGARD/ PARISH COUNCIL	PJLAPC	P	CHSGeDu
ESSEX	CUTLERS GREEN	THAXTED		VGGN	4.200	559230	F. BINNEY	P		
ESSEX	CROWN GREEN and SCHOOL GREEN			VGGN	0.300	567230	W. CRISSMAN	P		
ESSEX	LAND NEAR GREEN MAN PUBLIC HOUSE	BRENTWOOD		VGFLU	0.100	562191	BRENTWOOD URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL	LAUDC		
ESSEX	LAND AT GESTINGTHORPE			VGFLU	0.100	581238	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
ESSEX	WOODEND GREEN	HENHAM		VGGN	1.300	555228				
ESSEX	THE GREEN	BASILDON		VGTG	0.600	566292	LORD PETRE	PPB	PET	CHS
ESSEX	LITTLE BURSTEAD VILLAGE POND	BASILDON		VGFLN	0.100	566192	LORD PETRE	PPB		
ESSEX	HENHAM GREEN			VGGN	1.400	554228	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
ESSEX	THRIMLEY GREEN	FARNHAM		VGGN	0.100	547224	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
ESSEX	LEVELS GREEN	FARNHAM		VGGN	0.500	547224	E. GOSLING	P		
ESSEX	LAND AT GREAT BADDOW			VGFLU	0.810	571204	J. GARD (BUILDERS) LTD.	COM		
ESSEX	VILLAGE GREEN	WICKHAM ST. PAUL		VGVG	1.900	583336	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC	P	CS
ESSEX	UPPER GREEN	LANGLEY		VGGN	2.400	544235	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
ESSEX	VILLAGE GREEN	BIRCHANGER		VGVG	0.100	551222	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
ESSEX	GALLOWS GREEN	ALDHAM		VGGN	0.420	592226	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
ESSEX	ELEPHANT GREEN	NEWPORT		VGGN	0.040	552234	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
ESSEX	LAND AT THREE COMPASSES	PUBLIC HOUSE	WEST HANNINGFIELD	VGFLU	0.100	572199	LORD PETRE	PPB		
ESSEX	HURST GREEN	BRIGHTLINGSEA		VGGN	0.090	609216	BRIGHTLINGSEA URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL	LAUDC		
ESSEX	STOCK COMMON	STOCK		VGFCL	1.540	569199	LORD PETRE	PPB		
ESSEX	HIGH STREET GREEN	STOCK		VGGN	0.120	569199	LORD PETRE	PPB		

ESSEX	ALMSHOUSE and CHURCH GREEN	STOCK	VGGNC	0.230	568198	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC	
ESSEX	VILLAGE GREEN	LITTLE CLACTON	VGVG	0.200	616219	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC	
ESSEX	BACON END GREEN	GREAT CANFIELD	VGGN	0.200	560219	G. WILSON	P	
ESSEX	BULLOCKS LAND AND HOPE END GREEN ?	GREAT CANFIELD	VGGN	0.400	557220	G. WILSON	P	
ESSEX	THE GREEN	NAVESTOCK	VGTG	0.900	556197	CHURCH COMMISSIONERS	CC	
ESSEX	MISTLEY GREEN		VGGN	0.200	611231	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC	
ESSEX	VILLAGE GREEN	HADSTOCK	VGVG	0.200	555244	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC	
ESSEX	BEDLARS GREEN	GREAT HALLINGBURY	VGGN	0.100	552220	NATIONAL TRUST	NT	
ESSEX	TILEKILN GREEN	GREAT HALLINGBURY	VGGN	0.500	552221	NATIONAL TRUST	NT	
ESSEX	RECREATION GROUND	SOUTH HANNINGFIELD	VGFRG	1.000	571196	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC	
ESSEX	ELM GREEN	DANBURY	VGGN	0.670	577205	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC	
ESSEX	EVES CORNER	DANBURY	VGFLN	0.100	578205	NATIONAL TRUST	NT	
ESSEX	HILL HOUSE	DANBURY	VGFLN	0.100	578204	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC	
ESSEX	RUNSELL GREEN	DANBURY	VGGN	0.300	579205	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC	
ESSEX	HALL GREEN	LITTLE HALLINGBURY	VGGN	1.000	551216	NATIONAL TRUST	NT	
ESSEX	WRIGHTS GREEN	LITTLE HALLINGBURY	VGGN	0.500	550217	NATIONAL TRUST	NT	
ESSEX	MOTTS GREEN	LITTLE HALLINGBURY	VGGN	1.000	551215	NATIONAL TRUST	NT	
ESSEX	VILLAGE GREEN	WIDDINGTON	VGVG	0.120	553231	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC	
ESSEX	CAMPING CLOSE	STEEPLE BUMPSTEAD	VGFLN	3.890	567240	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC	
ESSEX	THE PLAYFIELD	CHAPPEL	VGFR	0.250	589228	D. BROME	P	
ESSEX	SPRINGFIELD GREEN	CHELMSFORD	VGGN	0.700	572208	J. AUSTIN/ ESSEX COUNTY COUNCIL/ CHELMSFORD BOROUGH CO.	PJLACCJLABC	
ESSEX	CHURCH ROAD GREEN	MOUNTNESSING	VGGN	0.100	563197	LORD PETRE	PPB	
ESSEX	VILLAGE GREEN	WEST MERSEA	VGVG	0.120	600212	WEST MERSEA TOEN COUNCIL	LATC	
ESSEX	SMITH'S GREEN and BAMBERS GREEN	TAKELEY	VGGN	2.000	556222	A. KENNEDY	P	
ESSEX	CHURCH GREEN	ARKESDEN	VGGNC	0.100	548237	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC	
ESSEX	PUMP GREEN	ARKESDEN	VGGN	0.100	548234	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC	
ESSEX	VILLAGE GREEN	ROYDON	VGVG	0.400	540210	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC	
ESSEX	VILLAGE GREEN	SOUTH OCKENDON	VGVG	0.100	559183	THURROCK URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL	LAUDC	
ESSEX	TYE GREEN	ELSENHAM	VGGN	1.300	554224	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC	
ESSEX	VILLAGE GREEN	GREAT EASTON	VGVG	0.080	560225	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC	
ESSEX	THE GREEN	LITTLE BRAXTED	VGTG	0.040	584213	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC	
ESSEX	SWAN GREEN	STANWAY	VGGN	0.500	593224	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC	
ESSEX	GREENSTEAD GREEN		VGGN	0.100	582227	J. DE HOENE VAIZEY	P	
ESSEX	RICKLING GREEN		VGGN	4.140	551229	J. PAYNE'S MARRIAGE SETTLEMENT	TR	
ESSEX	TERLING GREEN		VGGN	0.200	577214	LORD RAYLEIGH	PPB	
ESSEX	GAMBLES GREEN	TERLING	VGGN	0.300	576241	LORD RAYLEIGH	PPB	
ESSEX	SCHOOL GREEN	TERLING	VGGNS	0.100	577214	LORD RAYLEIGH	PPB	
ESSEX	FLACK'S GREEN	TERLING	VGGN	0.300	576213	LORD RAYLEIGH	PPB	
ESSEX	PARSONAGE DOWNS	GREAT DUNMOW	VGFLN	1.600	562273	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC	P C
ESSEX	THE DOWNS	GREAT DUNMOW	VGFLN	1.900	562222	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC	
ESSEX	THREADERS GREEN	GREAT DUNMOW	VGGN	0.100	562221	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC	
ESSEX	COCK GREEN	LITTLE BADDOW	VGGN	0.100	577208	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC	
ESSEX	UGLEY GREEN		VGGN	0.630	552227	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC	
ESSEX	CHURCH GREEN	PELDON	VGGNC	0.100	598216	R. JONES	P	
ESSEX	ALMSHOUSE GREEN	SIBLE HEDINGHAM	VGGN	0.700	575233	W. PRIOR/ PARISH COUNCIL	PJLAPC	
ESSEX	FORRY'S GREEN	SIBLE HEDINGHAM	VGGN	0.500	576232	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC	P C
ESSEX	THE GREEN	STISTED	VGTG	0.080	579224	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC	
ESSEX	STANWAY GREEN		VGGN	1.100	596223	LEXDEN AND WINSTREE URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL	LAUDC	
ESSEX	BANBURY SQUARE	GREAT WALTHAM	VGFLN	0.100	569213	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC	
ESSEX	BROAD'S GREEN	GREAT WALTHAM	VGGN	0.300	569212	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC	
ESSEX	LAND AT FORD END	GREAT WALTHAM	VGFLU	0.100	567216	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC	
ESSEX	RIDGEWELL VILLAGE GREEN		VGVG	0.250	573240	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC	
ESSEX	CHAPEL GREEN	RIDGEWELL	VGGN	0.200	573241	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC	
ESSEX	FEERING VILLAGE GREEN		VGVG	0.100	587220	BRAINTREE RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL	LARDC	
ESSEX	THE GREEN	MARGARETTING	VGTG	0.200	568201	LORD PETRE	PPB	
ESSEX	TWINSTEAD GREEN		VGGN	0.800	585236	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC	
ESSEX	STEBBING GREEN		VGGN	4.500	568223	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC	
ESSEX	STEEPLE VILLAGE GREEN		VGVG	0.100	593203	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC	
ESSEX	VILLAGE GREEN	MANUDEN	VGVG	0.150	549226	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC	
ESSEX	RUSHLEY GREEN	CASTLE HEDINGHAM	VGGN	0.800	578237	F. STEVENS/ T. DOE/ PARISH COUNCIL	PJLAPC	
ESSEX	CROUCH GREEN	CASTLE HEDINGHAM	VGGN	0.100	600219	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC	
ESSEX	VILLAGE GREEN	ABBERTON	VGVG	0.100	600219	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC	
ESSEX	BANNISTER GREEN	FELSTED	VGGN	0.700	569220	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC	
ESSEX	CHEQUER GREEN	FELSTED	VGGN	0.300	568220	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC	
ESSEX	FRENCHES GREEN	FELSTED	VGGN	0.200	570220	M. WILKINSON	P	
ESSEX	BUTTS GREEN	SANDON	VGGN	0.600	575202	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC	
ESSEX	SOUTH HANNINGFIELD TYE		VGFLN	0.660	574197	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC	

ESSEX	RAYNE HALL GREEN			VGGN	0.100	573222	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
ESSEX	SANDON VILLAGE GREEN			VGVG	0.100	574204	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
ESSEX	HALL GREEN and CHESTNUT GREEN	ALPHAMSTONE		VGGN	0.100	587235	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
ESSEX	LOWER GREEN	ALPHAMSTONE		VGGN	0.100	587235	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
ESSEX	CHURCH GREEN	THURROCK		VGGNC	1.000	568176	THURROCK BOROUGH COUNCIL	LABC		
ESSEX	ST. PETERS WELL MEADOW	WEST MERSEA		VGFLN	3.750	600212	WEST MERSEA TOWN COUNCIL	LATC		
ESSEX	FORDHAM HEATH	EIGHT ASH GREEN		VGFLN	37.380	594226	C. JOWERS/ PARISH COUNCIL	PJLAPC	PT	CHGo
ESSEX	SEVEN STAR GREEN	EIGHT ASH GREEN		VGGN	3.000	593225	A. HARRISON	P		
ESSEX	ROUNDBUSH GREEN	AYTHORPE RODING		VGGN	0.150	559214	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
ESSEX	BEADLES GREEN	AYTHORPE RODING		VGGN	0.150	559214	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
ESSEX	BUTTS GREEN	SANDON		VGGN	0.700	576203	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
ESSEX	TIPTREE HEATH			VGFLN	0.850	589216	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
ESSEX	LONG MEADS HOUSE	WRITTLE		VGFLN	0.100	566206	LORD PETRE	PPB		
ESSEX	THE STREET	KIRBY-LE-SOKEN		VGFLN	0.250	622222	FRINTON AND WALTON TOWN COUNCIL	LATC		
ESSEX	LAND AT BLACKMORE			VGFLU	0.100	560201	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
ESSEX	LINGWOOD COMMON	DANBURY		VGFCL	1.280	578205	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
ESSEX	PART OF FRENCHES GREEN	FELSTED		VGGN	0.200	570220	M. WILKINSON/ M. THOMASIN-FOSTER	P		
ESSEX	PARSONAGE GREEN	BROOMFIELD		VGGN	0.800	570210	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC	E	
ESSEX	EAST BANK OF STREAM	HEMPSTEAD		VGFLU	0.200	563237	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
ESSEX	THE FOUNTAIN	HEMPSTEAD		VGFLN	0.100	563238	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
ESSEX	BULL RING	HEMPSTEAD		VGFLN	0.100	653238	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
ESSEX	PARSONAGE DOWN	GREAT DUNMOW		VGFLN	0.100	562222	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
ESSEX	POND	LITTLE TOTHAM		VGFLU	0.100	588211	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
ESSEX	FINGRINGHOE FERRY HARD and	LANDING STAGE		VGFLN	0.200	603221	G. HARDING/ COLCHESTER BOROUGH COUNCIL/ PARISH COUNCIL	PJLABCJLAPC		
ESSEX	PIGS FOOT GREEN	FINGRINGHOE		VGGN	0.100	602220	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
ESSEX	STONE POINT	ST. OSYTH		VGFLN	1.900	608215				
ESSEX	THE GREEN	RIDGEWELL		VGTG	0.100	573240	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
ESSEX	PART OF RECREATION GROUND	RETTENDON		VGFRG	0.150	576198	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
ESSEX	CHAPEL GREEN	RIDGEWELL		VGGN	0.100	573241	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
ESSEX	HATFIELD HEATH and LEA GREEN			VGGN	21.200	552214	C. GOSLING	P	P	HGe
ESSEX	STOCKING GREEN	RADWINTER		VGGN	0.400	559238	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
ESSEX	EASTEND GREEN	BRIGHTLINGSEA		VGGN	1.800	609216	D+G. HAMMERTON	P		
ESSEX	THE BURY	ST. OSYTH		VGFLN	0.000	612215	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
ESSEX	PART OF PARSONAGE GREEN	BROOMFIELD		VGGN	0.100	570209	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
ESSEX	VILLAGE GREEN and POND	STONDON MASSEY		VGVG	0.200	548200	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
ESSEX	PART OF UPPER DOVERCOURT	HARWICH		VGFLN	0.200	523131	TENDRING DSITRICT COUNCIL	LADC		
ESSEX	PART OF STANWAY GREEN			VGGN	0.100	596223	COLCHESTER BOROUGH COUNCIL	LABC		
ESSEX	STONEHILL HARD and TOWN HARD	WEST MERSEA		VGFLN	0.800	600212	COLCHESTER BC/ W. MERSEA TC/ D. HOWARD/ W.WYATT LTD.	LABCJPJCOM		
ESSEX	COPFORD GREEN			VGGN	0.600	592222	A. HARRISON	P		
ESSEX	WEDLOCK GREEN			CLGN	1.380	0	REGISTERED UNDER LAND REGISTRY ACTS	LR		
ESSEX	CURTIS MILL GREEN and	WALTONS GREEN		CLGN	53.290	551196	6 PEOPLE/ BRENTWOOD DC/ EPPING AND ONGAR RDC	PJLADCJLARDC	PE	CHSGoGe
ESSEX	BUSTARD GREEN	LINDSELL		CLGN	3.250	564228			P	CHGo
ESSEX	THORPE GREEN	THORPE-LE-SOKEN		CLGN	1.160	617223	L. BREW	P		
ESSEX	FAR THORPE GREEN	THORPE-LE-SOKEN		CLGN	3.290	618222	L. BREW	P		
ESSEX	PEARTREE GREEN	MATCHING		CLGN	0.400	559198	R. HOWARD	P		
ESSEX	CHALKS GREEN and	CLOGHAMS GREEN	LEADEN RODING	CLGN	4.500	559213	PROTECTION UNDER SECTION 9	S9		
ESSEX	MALTINGS GREEN	LAYER-DE-LA-HAYE		CLGN	1.720	597220	PROTECTION UNDER SECTION 9	S9		
ESSEX	MARTINFIELD GREEN			CLGN	0.100	0	PROTECTION UNDER SECTION 9	S9		
ESSEX	THE GREEN	HERONGATE		CLTG	0.000	562191	LORD PETRE	PPB	P	HA
ESSEX	PARK GREEN	BERDEN		CLGN	3.960	546228	PROTECTION UNDER SECTION 9	S9		
ESSEX	PARK GREEN	BERDEN		CLGN	0.500	546228	PROTECTION UNDER SECTION 9	S9		
ESSEX	LANHAM GREEN	CRESSING		CLGN	0.960	579221	H. STAPYLTON-SMITH	P		
ESSEX	DEWES GREEN	BERDEN		CLGN	1.070	546229	PROTECTION UNDER SECTION 9	S9	PET	CHGo
ESSEX	LEVELS GREEN	FARNHAM		CLGN	0.940	547224	E. GOSLING	P		
ESSEX	MALLOWS GREEN	MANUDEN		CLGN	0.750	547226	E. GOSLING	P		
ESSEX	FARNHAM GREEN			CLGN	5.040	546225	E. GODLING	P	P	HGo
ESSEX	EPPING GREEN			CLGN	3.300	543205	J. FLETCHER	P		
ESSEX	COOMBE GREEN	GREAT WAILEY	BRENTWOOD	CLGN	3.520	560193	E. LAYTON/ ESSEX COUNTY COUNCIL	PJLACC		
ESSEX	KILLEM'S GREEN	LANGLEY		CLGN	3.000	544234	R. BATES	P		
ESSEX	FAR THOEPR GREEN NORTH	THORPE-LE-SOKEN		CLGN	0.010	618221	PROTECTION UNDER SECTION 9	S9		
ESSEX	SMYTHS GREEN	LAYER MARNEY		CLGN	1.120	592218	G-S. CHARRINGTON	P		
ESSEX	WELLSTYE GREEN	BARNSTON		CLGN	0.760	564218	PROTECTION UNDER SECTION 9	S9		
ESSEX	GARSTON GREEN	LITTLE HALLINGBURY		CLGN	0.340	549217				
ESSEX	JACKS GREEN	TAKELEY		CLGN	0.060	557221	PROTECTION UNDER SECTION 9	S9		
ESSEX	WAR MEMORIAL GREEN	WIX GREEN		CLGN	0.020	0	PROTECTION UNDER SECTION 9	S9		
ESSEX	MILL GREEN	BIRCH		CLGN	0.890	594219	J. ROUND	P		
ESSEX	CHAURETH GREEN	BROXTED		CLGN	1.040	558228				
ESSEX	WOODSIDE GREEN	GREAT HALLINGBURY		CLGN	26.480	551218	NATIONAL TRUST	NT	P	C

ESSEX	TYE GREEN	GOOD EASTER		CLGN	0.160	562212				
ESSEX	PLASTOW GREEN	HALSTEAD		CLGN	0.100	581230				
ESSEX	HANDLEY GREEN	MARGARETTING		CLGN	1.460	565201	BARON PETRE	PPB		
ESSEX	ELLIS GREEN and LOWER GREEN	WIMBISH		CLGN	3.660	560235				
ESSEX	TYE GREEN and SCHOOL GREEN	WIMBISH		CLGN	0.220	560234	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
ESSEX	LITTLEY GREEN	GREAT WALTHAM		CLGN	0.460	569217	J. TUFNELL	P		
ESSEX	GUNNETS GREEN	MATCHING		CLGN	0.560	552211				
ESSEX	WALLS GREEN	WILLINGALE		CLGN	0.410	561206	REGISTERED UNDER THE LAND REGISTRY ACTS	LR		
ESSEX	PLEDGDON GREEN	HENHAM		CLGN	0.000	555226			P	CHPGo
ESSEX	HOW GREEN	GREAT HALLINGBURY		CLGN	0.120	551219				
ESSEX	WOOLMERGREEN	SISTED		CLGN	0.100	578224				
ESSEX	MULBERRY GREEN	HARLOW		CLGN	0.130	545209				

TOTAL OF 222 REGISTERED GREENS 162 TRUE GREENS

GLOUCESTERSHIRE

GLOUCESTERSHIRE	SANDHURST VILLAGE GREEN			VGVG	0.000	382223	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
GLOUCESTERSHIRE	THE BANKS OF RIVER WINDRUSH	BOURNE-ON-THE-WATER		VGFLU	0.000	0	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
GLOUCESTERSHIRE	VILLAGE GREEN	BOURNE-ON-THE-WATER		VGVG	0.000	0	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
GLOUCESTERSHIRE	LAND AT VICTORIA STREET	BOURNE-ON-THE-WATER		VGFLU	0.000	0	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
GLOUCESTERSHIRE	UPPER SLAUGHTER VILLAGE GREEN			VGVG	0.000	415223	F. WITTS	P		
GLOUCESTERSHIRE	LAND AT UPPER SLAUGHTER			VGFLU	0.000	415224	F. WITTS	P		
GLOUCESTERSHIRE	SHEEP WASH	UPPER SLAUGHTER		VGFLN	0.000	416223	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
GLOUCESTERSHIRE	THE GREEN	MILL STREET	PRESTBURY	VGTG	0.005	397223	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
GLOUCESTERSHIRE	THE GREEN	NEWNHAM		VGTG	0.000	369211	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
GLOUCESTERSHIRE	HAM GREEN			VGGN	0.000	368198	TRUSTEES OF HAM AND STONE GREEN	TR		
GLOUCESTERSHIRE	STONE GREEN			VGGN	0.000	368195	TRUSTEES OF HAM AND STONE GREEN	TR		
GLOUCESTERSHIRE	DOG POOL	LEIGH		VGFLN	0.000	0	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
GLOUCESTERSHIRE	VILLAGE GREEN	SWELL		VGVG	0.000	0	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
GLOUCESTERSHIRE	EVENLODE VILLAGE GREEN			VGVG	0.000	422229	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
GLOUCESTERSHIRE	SKITTLE ALLEY	GRETTON	WINCHCOMBE	VGFLN	0.000	400230	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
GLOUCESTERSHIRE	CHIPPING GREEN	KINGSWOOD	WOTTON-UNDER-EDGE	VGGN	0.000	374191	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
GLOUCESTERSHIRE	THE GREENS	MORETON-IN-MARSH		VGTG	0.000	420232	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
GLOUCESTERSHIRE	THE CLIFF	NEWNHAM		VGFLN	0.000	370213	B. WANER/ A. FRASER/ K. PENLEY/ A. KENNARD	P		
GLOUCESTERSHIRE	CALCOTT COMMON	COLN ST. DENNIS		VGFCL	0.000	408210	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
GLOUCESTERSHIRE	TRIANGLE	CALCOTT	COLN ST. DENNIS	VGFLU	0.000	409212	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
GLOUCESTERSHIRE	NORTON GREEN			VGGN	0.000	385224	H. SPIERS	P		
GLOUCESTERSHIRE	WITHINGTON GREEN			VGGN	0.000	403215	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
GLOUCESTERSHIRE	BLEDINGTON VILLAGE GREEN			VGVG	0.000	424222	BLEDINGTON VILLAGE HALL COMMITTEE/ PARISH COUNCIL	LAPCJ		
GLOUCESTERSHIRE	THE GREEN	COBERLEY		VGTG	0.000	396216	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
GLOUCESTERSHIRE	SCHOOL GREEN	YATE		VGGNS	0.000	0				
GLOUCESTERSHIRE	QUEDGELEY RECREATION GROUND			VGFRG	0.000	381214	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
GLOUCESTERSHIRE	RADLEY GREEN	WESTBURY-ON-SEVERN		VGGN	0.000	371214	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
GLOUCESTERSHIRE	BENINGTON GREEN	HAM AND STONE		VGGN	0.000	369193	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
GLOUCESTERSHIRE	VILLAGE GREEN	BY WATER TOWER	COATES	VGVG	0.000	398200	E. O'DONOVAN	P		
GLOUCESTERSHIRE	VILLAGE GREEN	COATES LANE	COATES	VGVG	0.000	399202	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
GLOUCESTERSHIRE	THE TRIANGLE	LITTLE RISSINGTON		VGFLN	0.000	419219	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
GLOUCESTERSHIRE	SAUL POUND	FRITHENE WITH SAUL		VGFLN	0.000	374209	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
GLOUCESTERSHIRE	CHERINGTON VILLAGE GREEN			VGVG	0.000	390198	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
GLOUCESTERSHIRE	TARLTON VILLAGE GREEN	RODMARTON		VGVG	0.000	395199	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
GLOUCESTERSHIRE	RODMARTON VILLAGE GREEN			VGVG	0.000	394197	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
GLOUCESTERSHIRE	THE GREEN	STOW ON THE WOLD		VGTG	0.000	419225	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
GLOUCESTERSHIRE	VILLAGE GREEN	SAPPERTON		VGVG	0.000	394203	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
GLOUCESTERSHIRE	VILLAGE GREEN	LITTLE BARRINGTON		VGVG	0.000	420212	R. MILLS	P		
GLOUCESTERSHIRE	MEYSEY HAMPTON VILLAGE GREEN			VGVG	0.000	411199	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
GLOUCESTERSHIRE	THE GREEN	HIGH STRUT	STONEHOUSE	VGTG	0.000	380205	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC	P	CS
GLOUCESTERSHIRE	THE POUND	CRANHAM		VGFLN	0.000	389212	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
GLOUCESTERSHIRE	THE POND	CARNHAM		VGFLN	0.000	390213	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
GLOUCESTERSHIRE	CHURCHILL CLOSE	BLOCKLEY VILLAGE		VGFLN	0.000	416234	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
GLOUCESTERSHIRE	THE CROSS OR MEMORIAL	DOWN AMPNEY		VGFLN	0.000	410197	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
GLOUCESTERSHIRE	UPPER GREEN	CLAPTON ON THE HILL		VGGN	0.000	416217	COTSWOLD DISTRICT COUNCIL	LADC		
GLOUCESTERSHIRE	THE GREEN	CULKERTON	ASHLEY	VGTG	0.000	393195	D. CLARK	P		
GLOUCESTERSHIRE	HIGHNHAM GREEN			VGGN	0.000	379220	T. FENTON	P		
GLOUCESTERSHIRE	THE GREEN	LOWER ODDINGTON		VGTG	0.000	423225	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
GLOUCESTERSHIRE	THE GREEN	NEAR CHAPEL HOUSE	UPPER ODDINGTON	VGTG	0.000	422225	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
GLOUCESTERSHIRE	THE GREEN	NEAR COTSWOLD HOUSE	UPPER ODDINGTON	VGTG	0.000	422227	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
GLOUCESTERSHIRE	CARN GREEN RECREATION FIELDS	CARN		VGGN	0.000	374199	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
GLOUCESTERSHIRE	CAMBRIDGE GREEN	SLIMBRIDGE		VGGN	0.000	373203	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		

GLOUCESTERSHIRE	LAND AT GOSSINGTON	SLIMBRIDGE		VGFLU	0.000	373202	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
GLOUCESTERSHIRE	ULEY GREEN			VGGN	0.000	379198	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
GLOUCESTERSHIRE	SYNWELL GREEN	WOTTON-UNDER-EDGE		VGGN	0.000	376192	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
GLOUCESTERSHIRE	THE OAKS	EBRINGTON		VGFLN	0.000	418240	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
GLOUCESTERSHIRE	WESTINGTON GREEN	CHIPPING CAMPDEN		VGGN	0.000	414238	CHIPPING CAMPDEN TOWN COUNCIL	LATC		
GLOUCESTERSHIRE	THE GREEN	STANDISH		VGTG	0.000	380208	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
GLOUCESTERSHIRE	GUITING POWER GREENS			VGTG	0.000	409224	E. COCHRANE	P		
GLOUCESTERSHIRE	THE STRAND	WESTBURY-ON-SEVERN		VGFLN	0.000	371215	E. HART	P		
GLOUCESTERSHIRE	LAND AT ICOMB			VGFLU	0.000	421222	COTSWOLD DISTRICT COUNCIL	LADC		
GLOUCESTERSHIRE	THE TIGHTS	BROADWELL		VGFLN	0.000	420227	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
GLOUCESTERSHIRE	HARDWICKE GREEN			VGGN	0.000	379212	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
GLOUCESTERSHIRE	VILLAGE GREEN	AWRE		VGVG	0.000	370208	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
GLOUCESTERSHIRE	THE GREEN	WESTON SUBEDGE		VGTG	0.000	0	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
GLOUCESTERSHIRE	VILLAGE PLAYING FIELD			VGFR	0.000	0	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
GLOUCESTERSHIRE	HAM GREEN	MINSTERWORTH		VGGN	0.000	379216	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
GLOUCESTERSHIRE	CALCOTTS GREEN	MINSTERWORTH		VGGN	0.000	377216	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC	P	CS
GLOUCESTERSHIRE	VILLAGE GREEN	BUSSAGE	CHALFORD	VGVG	0.000	388203	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
GLOUCESTERSHIRE	THE GREEN	CHALFORD HILL		VGTG	0.000	389203	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
GLOUCESTERSHIRE	KIOSK GREEN	BROCKHAMPTON	SEVENHAMPTON	VGGN	0.000	403222	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
GLOUCESTERSHIRE	LAND AT EASTLEACH			VGFLU	0.000	420205	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
GLOUCESTERSHIRE	LONGHOPE RECREATION ALLOTMENT	MAY HILL	LONGHOPE	VGFRA	0.000	368218	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
GLOUCESTERSHIRE	ELMSTONE HARDWICK RECREATION	ALLOTMENT		VGFRA	0.000	392226	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
GLOUCESTERSHIRE	HUNTLEY RECREATION GROUND			VGFRG	0.000	372219	PARISH COUNCIL AS TRUSTEES OF HUNTLEY REC GR. CHARITY	TR		
GLOUCESTERSHIRE	THE PLAYGROUND	UPPER COMMON	AYLBURTON	VGFR	0.000	361201	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
GLOUCESTERSHIRE	PRIMROSE HILL RECREATION GROUND			VGFRG	0.000	363203	LYDNEY TOWN COUNCIL	LATC		
GLOUCESTERSHIRE	THE GREEN	DUMBLETON		VGTG	0.000	401236	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
GLOUCESTERSHIRE	THE WAR MEMORIAL	DUMBLETON		VGFLN	0.000	401237	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
GLOUCESTERSHIRE	THE GREEN	WORMINGTON	DUMBLETON	VGTG	0.000	403236	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
GLOUCESTERSHIRE	WAR MEMORIAL	LEONARD STANLEY		VGFLN	0.000	380203	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
GLOUCESTERSHIRE	CHURCHFIELD MEMORIAL GARDEN	UPTON ST. LEONARDS		VGFR	0.000	386214	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
GLOUCESTERSHIRE	RECREATION GROUND	UPTON ST. LEONARDS		VGFRG	0.000	386215	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
GLOUCESTERSHIRE	THE GREEN	WINSTONE		VGTG	0.000	396209	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
GLOUCESTERSHIRE	WINTOURS GREEN	DYMOCK		VGGN	0.000	369231	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
GLOUCESTERSHIRE	DYMOCK PARISH CAR PARK			VGFLU	0.000	369232	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
GLOUCESTERSHIRE	ROSAMUNDS GREEN	FRAMPTON-ON-SEVERN		VGGN	0.000	375207	H. CLIFFORD	P	P	CHSA
GLOUCESTERSHIRE	VILLAGE GREEN	ASHLEWORTH		VGVG	0.000	381225	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
GLOUCESTERSHIRE	NIBLEY GREEN	BLAKENEY	AWRE	VGGN	0.000	373196	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
GLOUCESTERSHIRE	THE MEMORIAL GROUND	FRAMPTON-ON-SEVERN		VGFLN	0.000	375208	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
GLOUCESTERSHIRE	THE TUMP	NORTH CERNEY		VGFLN	0.000	402207	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
GLOUCESTERSHIRE	BOURNES RECREATION GROUND	OAKRIDGE		VGFRG	0.000	390204	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
GLOUCESTERSHIRE	LOWER SCHOOL GREEN	OAKRIDGE LYNCH		VGGN	0.000	391203	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
GLOUCESTERSHIRE	OAKRIDGE RECREATION FIELD			VGFR	0.000	391204	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
GLOUCESTERSHIRE	FAR OAKRIDGE VILLAGE GREEN			VGVG	0.000	392203	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
GLOUCESTERSHIRE	EASTCOMBE RECREATION FIELD			VGFR	0.000	389204	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
GLOUCESTERSHIRE	FOREST GREEN	NAILSWORTH		VGGN	0.000	384200	NAILSWORTH TOWN COUNCIL	LATC		
GLOUCESTERSHIRE	RECREATION GROUND	BUSSAGE	CHALFORD	VGFRG	0.000	388204	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
GLOUCESTERSHIRE	RECREATION GROUND	FRANCE LYNCH	CHALFORD	VGFRG	0.000	390203	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
GLOUCESTERSHIRE	BOX GREEN	MINCHINHAMPTON		VGGN	0.000	386200	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
GLOUCESTERSHIRE	FORWOOD GREEN			VGGN	0.000	386201	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
GLOUCESTERSHIRE	HAMPTON FIELDS GREEN			VGGN	0.000	388199	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
GLOUCESTERSHIRE	COALEY RECREATION GROUND			VGFRG	0.000	377201	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
GLOUCESTERSHIRE	HOPTON GREEN	CAM		VGGN	0.000	374198	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
GLOUCESTERSHIRE	KILCOT GREEN	NEWENT		VGGN	0.000	372225	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC	PPaET	CHSGo
GLOUCESTERSHIRE	KEMPLEY GREEN			VGGN	0.000	367229	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
GLOUCESTERSHIRE	WILLERSEY GREEN			VGGN	0.000	410239	B. INGLES	P		
GLOUCESTERSHIRE	NORTH NIBLEY RECREATION ALLOTMENT			VGFRA	0.000	373195	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
GLOUCESTERSHIRE	SAUL POUND	FRETHERNE-WITH-SAUL		VGFLN	0.000	374208	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
GLOUCESTERSHIRE	RECREATION ALLOTMENT	FRETHERNE-WITH-SAUL		VGFRA	0.000	373208	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
GLOUCESTERSHIRE	CLEMATIS COTTAGE	ICOMBE		VGFLN	0.000	421221	COTSWOLD DISTRICT COUNCIL	LADC		
GLOUCESTERSHIRE	THE GREEN	TWYING		VGTG	0.000	389237	B. BALL	P	P	CHS
GLOUCESTERSHIRE	LAND AT TWYNING			VGFLU	0.000	389236	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
GLOUCESTERSHIRE	WILLERSEY VILLAGE GREEN			VGVG	0.000	410239	B. INGLES	P		
GLOUCESTERSHIRE	THE GREEN	KINGS STANLEY		VGTG	0.000	381202	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC	P	CHGo
GLOUCESTERSHIRE	THE BOROUGH	KINGS SATNLEY		VGFLN	0.000	382203	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC	P	CHGo
GLOUCESTERSHIRE	VILLAGE GREEN	TURKDEAN		VGVG	0.000	410217	COTSWOLD DISTRICT COUNCIL	LADC		
GLOUCESTERSHIRE	THE GREEN	ALDSWORTH		VGTG	0.000	415210	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
GLOUCESTERSHIRE	FARMINGTON VILLAGE GREEN			VGVG	0.000	413215	J. BARROW	P		
GLOUCESTERSHIRE	VILLAGE GREEN	SHURDINGTON		VGVG	0.000	392218	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
GLOUCESTERSHIRE	VILLAGE GREEN	BADGEWORTH		VGVG	0.000	390219	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
GLOUCESTERSHIRE	POOL BANK GREEN	GREAT RISSINGTON		VGGN	0.000	419217	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
GLOUCESTERSHIRE	SIGNPOST OR SMITHY GREEN	GREAT RISSINGTON		VGGN	0.000	419219	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
GLOUCESTERSHIRE	THE GREEN	GREAT RISSINGTON		VGTG	0.000	418216	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		

GLOUCESTERSHIRE	EYLES GREEN	GREAT RISSINGTON		VGGN	0.000	418217	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
GLOUCESTERSHIRE	MANOR GREEN	GREAT RISSINGTON		VGGN	0.000	419215	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
GLOUCESTERSHIRE	WINSON VILLAGE GREEN			VGVG	0.000	409208	COTSWOLD DISTRICT COUNCIL	LADC		
GLOUCESTERSHIRE	ARLINGTON GREEN	BIBURY		VGGN	0.000	411206	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
GLOUCESTERSHIRE	OPEN SPACE	WITCOMBE	BADGEWORTH	VGFLU	0.000	390218	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
GLOUCESTERSHIRE	SYNWELL GREEN	WOTTON-UNDER-EDGE		VGGN	0.000	376191	WOOTON-UNDER-EDGE TOWN COUNCIL	LATC		
GLOUCESTERSHIRE	3 VILLAGE GREENS	FRAMPTON MANSELL	SAPPERTON	VGVG	0.000	392202	GLOUCESTERSHIRE COUNCTY COUNCIL/ PARISH COUNCIL	LACCJLAPC		
GLOUCESTERSHIRE	3 VILLAGE GREENS	near CHURCH AND SCHOOL	ALDSWORTH	VGVG	0.000	415209	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
GLOUCESTERSHIRE	NOTGROVE VILLAGE GREEN	SOUTH ACLAND		VGVG	0.000	410220	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
GLOUCESTERSHIRE	RANDWICK PLAYING FIELD			VGFR	0.000	382206	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
GLOUCESTERSHIRE	THE GREEN	STOKE ORCHARD		VGTG	0.000	392228	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
GLOUCESTERSHIRE	HUCCLECOTE GREEN	GLOUCESTER		CLGN	0.000	386217	GLOUCESTER CITY COUNCIL	LACY	P	H
GLOUCESTERSHIRE	MASONS GREEN	SUNTISBOURNE		CLGN	0.000	0	PROTECTION UNDER SECTION 9	S9		
GLOUCESTERSHIRE	TOMB'S GREEN	SUNTISBOURNE		CLGN	0.000	0	PROTECTION UNDER SECTION 9	S9		
GLOUCESTERSHIRE	WHADDON GREEN	SUNTISBOURNE		CLGN	0.000	383213	WYNSTONES LTD.	COM	P	CHS
GLOUCESTERSHIRE	THE GREEN	CHURCHDOWN		CLTG	0.000	387220	PROTECTION UNDER SECTION 9	S9		
GLOUCESTERSHIRE	GANDERS GREEN	HUNTLEY		CLGN	0.000	370220	PROTECTION UNDER SECTION 9	S9		
GLOUCESTERSHIRE	THE GREEN	SNOWSHILL		CLTG	0.000	409233	PROTECTION UNDER SECTION 9	S9		
GLOUCESTERSHIRE	HIGHLEADON GREEN	RUDFORD and NEWENT		CLGN	0.000	376223	PROTECTION UNDER SECTION 9	S9	P	CHSPPo
GLOUCESTERSHIRE	THE GREEN	WYCK RISSINGTON		CLTG	0.000	419221	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC	P	CHSGoGeDuPoA
GLOUCESTERSHIRE	GREENS and STREAM BANKS	LOWER SLAUGHTER		CLTG	0.000	416222	PROTECTION UNDER SECTION 9	S9		
GLOUCESTERSHIRE	GLASSHOUSE GREEN	TAYNTON		CLGN	0.000	370221	PROTECTION UNDER SECTION 9	S9		
GLOUCESTERSHIRE	TATWELL GREEN	NETHER WESTCOTE		CLGN	0.000	422220	PROTECTION UNDER SECTION 9	S9		
GLOUCESTERSHIRE	QUENINGTON GREEN			CLGN	0.000	414204	EARL ST. ALDWYN	PPE		
GLOUCESTERSHIRE	THE FALCON GREEN			CLGN	0.000	410201	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
GLOUCESTERSHIRE	CAUDLE GREEN	BRIMPSFIELD		CLGN	0.000	394210	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
GLOUCESTERSHIRE	BACK ENDS GREEN	BLOCKLEY		CLGN	0.000	416234	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
GLOUCESTERSHIRE	THE GREEN	DRAYCOTT	BLOCKLEY	CLTG	0.000	418235	PROTECTION UNDER SECTION 9	S9		
GLOUCESTERSHIRE	BRADLEY GREEN	WOTTON-UNDER-EDGE		CLGN	0.000	375193	E. LEY/ F. PENLEY	P	P	C
GLOUCESTERSHIRE	EDGE GREEN	PAINSWICK		CLGN	0.000	386209	J. BLOW	P		
GLOUCESTERSHIRE	HAINES GREEN	PAINSWICK		CLGN	0.000	386210	J. BLOW	P		
GLOUCESTERSHIRE	VILLAGE GREEN	SHEEPSCOMBE		CLVG	0.000	389210	J. BLOW	P	P	CHSA
GLOUCESTERSHIRE	JACK'S GREEN	SHEEPSCOMBE		CLGN	0.000	289211			PTCS	CHS
GLOUCESTERSHIRE	THE GREEN	SOUTH CERNEY		CLTG	0.000	404197	PROTECTION UNDER SECTION 9	S9		
GLOUCESTERSHIRE	APPERLEY GREEN	DEERHURST		CLGN	0.000	386289	PROTECTION UNDER SECTION 9	S9		
GLOUCESTERSHIRE	KENTON GREEN	ELMORE		CLGN	0.000	377214	PROTECTION UNDER SECTION 9	S9		
GLOUCESTERSHIRE	STEP GREEN	ELMORE		CLGN	0.000	379215	A. FRASER	P		
GLOUCESTERSHIRE	WEIR GREEN	ELMORE		CLGN	0.000	379216	A. FRASER	P		
GLOUCESTERSHIRE	NASTEND GREEN	EASTINGTON		CLGN	0.000	379206	PROTECTION UNDER SECTION 9	S9		
GLOUCESTERSHIRE	WEST END GREEN	EASTINGTON		CLGN	0.000	378205	PROTECTION UNDER SECTION 9	S9		
GLOUCESTERSHIRE	ALKERTON GREEN	EASTINGTON		CLGN	0.000	377205	PROTECTION UNDER SECTION 9	S9		
GLOUCESTERSHIRE	SNEEDHAMS GREEN	UPTON ST. LEONARDS		CLGN	0.000	384214	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC	P	CHSA
GLOUCESTERSHIRE	HALWOOD GREEN	DYMOCK		CLGN	0.000	367233	PROTECTION UNDER SECTION 9	S9		
GLOUCESTERSHIRE	RATLEY GREEN	TWYNING		CLGN	0.000	389236				
GLOUCESTERSHIRE	VILLAGE GREEN	BROMSBERROW		CLVG	0.000	374234	D. ALBRIGHT	P		
GLOUCESTERSHIRE	BLACKWELLS END GREEN	HARTPURY		CLGN	0.000	378225	W. HOULDEY	P		
GLOUCESTERSHIRE	BLACKWELLS END GREEN	HARTPURY		CLGN	0.000	378225	P. HOOK	P		
GLOUCESTERSHIRE	REDMARLEY WAR MEMORIAL GREEN			CLGN	0.000	375233	RECTOR OF REDMARLEY D'ABITOT	EC		
GLOUCESTERSHIRE	KENTS GREEN	NEWENT		CLGN	0.000	374223	J. HAMMOND	P		
GLOUCESTERSHIRE	THE GREEN AT QUARHOUSE			CLTG	0.000	387202	E. MAYO/ PROTECTION UNDER SECTION 9	PJS9		
GLOUCESTERSHIRE	THE GREEN	GREAT RISSINGTON		CLTG	0.000	419217	PROTECTION UNDER SECTION 9	S9		
GLOUCESTERSHIRE	LOWER HYDE GREEN	MINCHINGHAMPTON		CLGN	0.000	386200	NATIONAL TRUST	NT		
GLOUCESTERSHIRE	BLUE BOYS GREEN	MINCHINGHAMPTON		CLGN	0.000	386201	W. LINES	P		
GLOUCESTERSHIRE	BOX GREENS MINCHINGHAMPTON			CLGN	0.000	385200	PROTECTION UNDER SECTION 9	S9		
GLOUCESTERSHIRE	WHADDON GREEN			CLGN	0.000	383213	PROTECTION UNDER SECTION 9	S9		
GLOUCESTERSHIRE	CAUDLE GREEN	BRIMPSFIELD		CLGN	0.000	393212	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
GLOUCESTERSHIRE	UPPER HAM GREEN	MINSTERWORTH		CLGN	0.000	379217	PROTECTION UNDER SECTION 9	S9		

TOTAL OF 181 REGISTERED GREENS 131 TRUE GREENS

HAMPSHIRE

HAMPSHIRE	BASSETT GREEN			VGGN	0.000	442116	MAYOR, ALDERMWN AND CITIZENS OF THE CITY OF SOUTHAMPTON	CY		
HAMPSHIRE	PEARTREE GREEN			VGGN	0.000	443111	MAYOR, ALDERMWN AND CITIZENS OF THE CITY OF SOUTHAMPTON	CY		
HAMPSHIRE	THE POND	BRADLEY		VGFLN	0.000	463141				
HAMPSHIRE	SHERFIELD GREEN	SHERFIELD-ON-LODDON		VGGN	0.000	467157	MITCHELL + NEWMAN	P		
HAMPSHIRE	EAST ASHTON COMMON (part)			VGFCL	0.000	443145	STEEL + DAWNEY	P		
HAMPSHIRE	VILLAGE GREEN	EAST END		VGVG	0.000	441161	WEBB/ PARISH COUNCIL	PJLAPC		
HAMPSHIRE	EAST MEON GREEN			VGGN	0.000	468122	EAST HAMPSHIRE DISTRICT COUNCIL/ PARISH COUNCIL	LADCJLAPC		

HAMPSHIRE	THE SWING SITE	MEONSTOKE		VGFLN	0.000	461119	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC
HAMPSHIRE	MEONSTOKE RECREATION GROUND			VGFRG	0.000	461120	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC
HAMPSHIRE	THE POUND	MEONSTOKE		VGFLN	0.000	462119	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC
HAMPSHIRE	PARISH QUAY	CURDRIDGE		VGFLN	0.000	453113	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC
HAMPSHIRE	CRICKETER'S POND	CURDRIDGE		VGFLN	0.000	452114	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC
HAMPSHIRE	FROGMORE GREEN	YATELEY		VGGN	0.000	484160	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC
HAMPSHIRE	STANFORD	HEADLEY		VGFLN	0.000	481134	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC
HAMPSHIRE	ROCKMORE POND	VERNHAMS		VGFLN	0.000	434156	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC
HAMPSHIRE	LITTLETON RECREATION ALLOTMENT			VGFRA	0.000	445132	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC
HAMPSHIRE	GOODYEARS GREEN	STRATFIELD TURGIS		VGGN	0.000	469159	BASINGSTOKE DEANE BOROUGH COUNCIL	LABC
HAMPSHIRE	SHAVES GREEN	ELLINGHAM		VGGN	0.000	414108	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC
HAMPSHIRE	VILLAGE GREEN	KILMESTON		VGVG	0.000	469126	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC
HAMPSHIRE	BICKERLEY COMMON	RINGWOOD		VGFCL	0.000	415105	H. MISCOCK/ TUDOE ROSE FARM LTD.	PJCOM
HAMPSHIRE	THE GREENS	SEA FRONT ESTATE	SOUTH HAYLING	VGTG	0.000	472099	SEA FRONT HOLDINGS LTD.	COM
HAMPSHIRE	CHEQUERS GREEN	LYMINGTON		VGGN	0.000	432095	NEW FOREST DISTRICT COUNCIL	LADC
HAMPSHIRE	JOHN WARD PLAYING FIELD	APPLESHAW		VGFR	0.000	430148	LORD PORCHESTER/ V. DAVIES/ V. MILLS	PPBJP
HAMPSHIRE	THE GREEN	APPLESHAW		VGTG	0.000	430149	C. FLEETWOOD/ P. SCHREIBER/ PARISH COUNCIL	PJLAPC
HAMPSHIRE	HAMBLE GREEN			VGGN	0.000	447106	WARDEN + SCHOLARS CLERKS OF ST. MARYS COLL. WINCHESTER	ED
HAMPSHIRE	THE GREEN	FROXFIELD		VGTG	0.000	470125	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC
HAMPSHIRE	THE POND	CRAWLEY		VGFLN	0.000	442134	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC
HAMPSHIRE	FARNHAM ROAD RECREATION GROUND	CRONDALL		VGFRG	0.000	479148	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC
HAMPSHIRE	UPPER GREEN	KINGSLEY		VGGN	0.000	478138	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC
HAMPSHIRE	GOOSE GREEN	KNGSLEY		VGGN	0.000	478139	T. BLABER	P
HAMPSHIRE	LOWER GREEN	KINGSLEY		VGGN	0.000	479138	SECRETARY OF STATE FOR DEFENCE	GOV
HAMPSHIRE	NORTH CRESCENT ESTATE	HAVANT		VGFLN	0.000	471106	HAVANT AND WATERLOO URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL	LAUDC
HAMPSHIRE	EARLSTONE COMMON OPEN SPACE	BURGHCLERE		VGFLN	0.000	447161	PUBLIC TRUSTEES	TR
HAMPSHIRE	VILLAGE GREEN	AMPORT		VGVG	0.000	429144	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC
HAMPSHIRE	RECREATION GROUND	BURSLEDON		VGFRG	0.000	448109	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC
HAMPSHIRE	THE GREEN	CHERITON		VGTG	0.000	458128	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC
HAMPSHIRE	THE SHEET RECREATION GROUND	PETERSFIELD		VGFRG	0.000	474123	LUBBOCK/ PETERSFIELD DISTRICT COUNCIL	PJLADC
HAMPSHIRE	BEARS GREEN	HARTLEY WITNEY		VGGN	0.000	476156		
HAMPSHIRE	KING GEORGE V PLAYING FIELD	HOOK		VGFR	0.000	472154	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC
HAMPSHIRE	HOOK GREEN			VGGN	0.000	472155	EARL OF MALMESBURY	PPE
HAMPSHIRE	NEWHAM GREEN	NEWNHAM		VGGN	0.000	470153	EARL OF MALMESBURY	PPE
HAMPSHIRE	NEWNHAM VILLAGE POUND			VGFLN	0.000	470154	EARL OF MALMESBURY	PPE
HAMPSHIRE	YOUTH HUT GROUNDS	HAMBLEDON		VGFLN	0.000	464115	OFFICIAL CUSTODIAN FOR CHARITIES	TR
HAMPSHIRE	SHERFIELD GREEN	SHERFIELD-ON-LODDEN		VGGN	0.000	467158	MITCHELL + NEWNAN	P
HAMPSHIRE	SOUTH WARNBOROUGH			VGFLN	0.000	472147	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC
HAMPSHIRE	COMMON ACRE	ANDOVER		VGFLN	0.000	436145	OFFICIAL CUSTODIAN FOR CHARITIES	TR
HAMPSHIRE	UPPER GREEN	HAWKLEY		VGGN	0.000	474129	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC
HAMPSHIRE	LOWER GREEN	HAWKLEY		VGGN	0.000	474130	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC
HAMPSHIRE	LAND NEAR CHURCH	SELBORNE		VGFLU	0.000	474133	SECREATARY OF STATE FOR DEFENCE	GOV
HAMPSHIRE	THE CRICKET GROUND	KINGSLEY		VGFR	0.000	477138	SECRETARY OF STATE FOR DEFENCE	GOV
HAMPSHIRE	GOSPORT PARK			VGFR	0.000	459100	MAYOR, ALDERMEN AND BURGESSES OF THE BOROUGH OF GOSPORT	BO
HAMPSHIRE	NEWNHAM GREEN			VGGN	0.000	469153	EARL OF MALMESBURY	PPE
HAMPSHIRE	BRAMLEY GREEN			VGGN	0.000	466158	MARQUESS OF LOTHIAN/ LORD IRWIN/ J. COLVILLE	PPMJPPBJP
HAMPSHIRE	THE CRICKET GROUND	HAMBLEDON		VGFR	0.000	465114	ST. MARYS COLLEGE, WINCHESTER	ED
HAMPSHIRE	BENTLEY VILLAGE POND			VGFLN	0.000	478144	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC
HAMPSHIRE	DROXFORD VILLAGE GREEN			VGVG	0.000	460118	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC
HAMPSHIRE	VILLAGE GREEN	OLD ALRESFORD		VGVG	0.000	458134	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC
HAMPSHIRE	VILLAGE GREEN and	FIDDLERS GREEN	BRAMSHILL	VGVG	0.000	474161	HAMPSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL/ HART DISTRICT COUNCIL	LACCJLADC
HAMPSHIRE	ALDERSHOT RECREATION ALLOTMENT			VGFRA	0.000	486150	ALDERSHOT BOROUGH COUNCIL	LABC
HAMPSHIRE	THE HEATH	PETERSFIELD		VGFLN	0.000	474124	PETERSFIELD TOWN COUNCIL	LATC
HAMPSHIRE	THE LOCKS HEATH RECREATION GROUND	FAREHAM		VGFRG	0.000	456106	FAREHAM URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL	LAUDC
HAMPSHIRE	WALTHAM CHASE RECREATION GROUND	SHEDFIELD		VGFRG	0.000	456106	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPCC
HAMPSHIRE	HEADLEY VILLAGE GREEN			VGVG	0.000	451162	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC
HAMPSHIRE	NORTH BADDESLEY RECREATION GROUND			VGFRG	0.000	439120	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC
HAMPSHIRE	ASHLEY CHILDRENS CORNER	LYMINGTON		VGFR	0.000	432096	NEW MILTON TOWN COUNCIL	LATC
HAMPSHIRE	RECREATION GROUND	HEDGE END		VGFRG	0.000	494112	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC

HAMPSHIRE	STRATFIELD SAYE RECREATION GROUND		VGFRG	0.000	468161	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC	
HAMPSHIRE	BENTLEY RECREATION ALLOTMENT		VGFRA	0.000	478145	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC	
HAMPSHIRE	BINSTED (BLACKNEST)	RECREATION GROUND	VGFRG	0.000	477141	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC	
HAMPSHIRE	SELBORNE RECREATION ALLOTMENT		VGFRA	0.000	477134	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC	
HAMPSHIRE	SHEDFIELD RECREATION GROUND		VGFRG	0.000	456113	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC	
HAMPSHIRE	OWLESBURY RECREATION GROUND		VGFRG	0.000	0	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC	
HAMPSHIRE	DIBDEN RECREATION ALLOTMENT		VGFRA	0.000	440108	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC	
HAMPSHIRE	LISS RECREATION GROUND		VGFRG	0.000	478127	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC	
HAMPSHIRE	HEADLEY RECREATION ALLOTMENT		VGFRA	0.000	451163	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC	
HAMPSHIRE	BURGHCLERE COMMON		VGFCL	0.000	447162	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC	
HAMPSHIRE	? GREEN	LOCKERLY	VGGN	0.000	429126	E. BLACKEDGE/ R. COCKWELL	P	
HAMPSHIRE	COVE GREEN	FARNBOROUGH	VGGN	0.000	487154	FARNBOROUGH URBAN DISTRCT COUNCIL	LAUDC	
HAMPSHIRE	THE GREEN	ROWLANDS CASTLE	VGTG	0.000	473110	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC	
HAMPSHIRE	HECKFIELD COMMON		VGFCL	0.000	472160	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC	
HAMPSHIRE	HOUND GREEN	MATTINGLEY	VGGN	0.000	472159	COUTTS + CO.	COM	
HAMPSHIRE	THE TENNIS COURTS	GRAYSHOTT	VGFR	0.000	487135	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC	
HAMPSHIRE	CHILDREN'S RECREATION GROUND	GRAYSHOTT	VGFRG	0.000	487136	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC	
HAMPSHIRE	THE SPORTS GROUND	GRAYSHOTT	VGFR	0.000	486136	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC	
HAMPSHIRE	BEECH WOODS AND BEECHANGER	GRAYSHOTT	VGFLN	0.000	486137	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC	
HAMPSHIRE	VILLAGE GREEN	GRAYSHOTT	VGVG	0.000	486135	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC	
HAMPSHIRE	RECREATION GROUND	PRESTON CANDOVER	VGFRG	0.000	460141	C + O. MILLS	P	
HAMPSHIRE	VILLAGE GREEN	KINGSCLERE	VGVG	0.000	452158	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC	
HAMPSHIRE	OLD VILLAGE POND	VERNHAM DEANE	VGFLN	0.000	434156	ST. MARYS COLLEGE, WINCHESTER	ED	
HAMPSHIRE	SARISBURY GREEN	FAREHAM	VGGN	0.000	450108	FAREHAM BOROUGH COUNCIL	LABC	
HAMPSHIRE	THE GREEN	BOLDRE	VGTG	0.000	432098	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC	
HAMPSHIRE	RECREATION GROUND	BURGHCLERE	VGFRG	0.000	446162	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC	
HAMPSHIRE	KINGSCLERE RECREATION GROUND		VGFRG	0.000	452159	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC	
HAMPSHIRE	ASHFORD HILL RECREATION GROUND		VGFRG	0.000	451164	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC	
HAMPSHIRE	HEADLEY RECREATION GROUND		VGFRG	0.000	452163	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC	
HAMPSHIRE	VILLAGE GREEN	KILMESTON	VGVG	0.000	459126	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC	
HAMPSHIRE	PARISH QUAY	BOTLEY	VGFLN	0.000	451113	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC	
HAMPSHIRE	MILFORD VILLAGE GREEN	LYMINGTON	VGVG	0.000	431096	LYMINGTON BOROUGH COUNCIL	LABC	
HAMPSHIRE	THE POND	UPTON GREY	VGFLN	0.000	469148	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC	
HAMPSHIRE	MEDSTEAD VILLAGE GREEN		VGVG	0.000	465137	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC	
HAMPSHIRE	RECREATION GROUND	SOBERTON	VGFRG	0.000	461116	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC	
HAMPSHIRE	GREAT A	EVERSLEY	VGFLN	0.000	477162	GAPA PROPERTIES LTD.	COM	
HAMPSHIRE	CORNDELL GREEN	NORTH WALTHAM	VGGN	0.000	456146	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC	
HAMPSHIRE	NORTH WALTHAM VILLAGE GREEN		VGVG	0.000	456147	HAMPSHIRE COUNCTY COUNCIL	LACC	
HAMPSHIRE	UP GREEN	EVERSLEY	VGGN	0.000	477163	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC	
HAMPSHIRE	VILLAGE GREEN	UPPER CLATFORD	VGVG	0.000	435143	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC	
HAMPSHIRE	BALKESBURY BRIDGE PLAYING GROUND		VGFR	0.000	0	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC	
HAMPSHIRE	ANNA VALLEY PLAYING FIELD	UPPER CLATFORD	VGFR	0.000	435144	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC	
HAMPSHIRE	SPORTS FIELD	UPPER CLATFORD	VGFR	0.000	434143	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC	
HAMPSHIRE	VILLAGE GREEN	KINGS SOMBORNE	VGVG	0.000	436131			
HAMPSHIRE	BELL HILL COMMON	PETERSFIELD	VGFCL	0.000	473123	PETERSFILED TOWN COUNCIL	LATC	
HAMPSHIRE	STROUD COMMON		VGFCL	0.000	472123	E. SHERWOOD/ G. MATTHEWS	P	
HAMPSHIRE	HAWLEY GREEN		VGGN	0.000	485158	G. LONG/ D. GODDARD	P	
HAMPSHIRE	THE COMMON	ELLISFIELD	VGFCL	0.000	463146	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC	
HAMPSHIRE	STOCKS GREEN	CHILBOLTON	VGGN	0.000	439139	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC	
HAMPSHIRE	CART LANE	CHILBOLTON	VGFLN	0.000	439140	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC	
HAMPSHIRE	OLD POND	CHILBOLTON	VGFLN	0.000	438139	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC	
HAMPSHIRE	THE GRINDSTONE	CHILBOLTON	VGFLN	0.000	438140	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC	
HAMPSHIRE	RECREATION AND SPORTS GROUND	ITCHEN VALLEY	VGFRG	0.000	444111	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC	
HAMPSHIRE	CROSS GREEN	EVERSLEY	VGGN	0.000	476162	D. DAVIES-SCOURFIELD/ L. COOMBS/ M. COLES	P	
HAMPSHIRE	EVERSLEY CENTRE COMMON		VGFCL	0.000	476163	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC	
HAMPSHIRE	VILLAGE GREEN	MARTIN	VGVG	0.000	406119	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC	
HAMPSHIRE	RECREATION GROUND	STEEP	VGFRG	0.000	474125	E. GRIMSHAW	P	
HAMPSHIRE	KIMPTON VILLAGE GREEN		VGVG	0.000	428146	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC	
HAMPSHIRE	HOLT POUND RECREATION GROUND	BINSTED	VGFRG	0.000	477142	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC	
HAMPSHIRE	SHIRLEY RECREATION GROUND	SOPLEY	VGFRG	0.000	415097	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC	
HAMPSHIRE	TURGIS GREEN RECREATION GROUND		VGFRG	0.000	469159	BASINGSTOKE RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL	LAUDC	
HAMPSHIRE	SWANMORE POND		VGFLN	0.000	457116	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC	
HAMPSHIRE	VILLAGE GREEN	GREATHAM	VGVG	0.000	477130	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC	
HAMPSHIRE	THE DEAN GREEN	HURSTBOURNE TARRANT	VGGN	0.000	463127	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC	
HAMPSHIRE	THE GREEN	WIELD	VGTG	0.000	0	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC	
HAMPSHIRE	THE GREEN	WIELD	VGTG	0.000	0	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC	
HAMPSHIRE	UPHAM VILLAGE POND		VGFLN	0.000	0	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC	
HAMPSHIRE	THE CROSS	WEST MEON	VGFLN	0.000	0	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC	
HAMPSHIRE	GRIGGS GREEN	HOLM HILLS	CLGN	0.000	482131	S. DAVIES/ A. BLAKE/ K. WEBB	P	PE C
HAMPSHIRE	LYDE GREEN	ROTHERWICK	CLGN	0.000	470157	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC	

HAMPSHIRE	CHURCH GREEN	EVERSLEY		CLGNC	0.000	477162	PROTECTION UNDER SECTION 9	S9		
HAMPSHIRE	TOP GREEN	LOCKERLEY		CLGN	0.000	429127	A.+ M. TAYLOR	P	P	CHSGoGeDuCh
HAMPSHIRE	CRITCHELLS GREEN	LOCKERLEY		CLGN	0.000	429126	A.+ M. TAYLOR	P		
HAMPSHIRE	LOCKERLEY GREEN			CLGN	0.000	428126	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
HAMPSHIRE	CHATTER ALLEY GREEN			CLGN	0.000	0	PROTECTION UNDER SECTION 9	S9		
HAMPSHIRE	WARNBOROUGH GREEN	ODIHAM		CLGN	0.000	472152			PPaETPiCS	CHPGoGeFo
HAMPSHIRE	DIPLEY GREEN	HARTLEY WITNEY		CLGN	0.000	474157	REGISTERED UNDER THE LAND REGISTRY ACTS	LR	P	C
HAMPSHIRE	MATTINGLEY GREEN			CLGN	0.000	473157	A. MILBURN	P		
HAMPSHIRE	CHANDLERS GREEN			CLGN	0.000	470158	REGISTERED UNDER THE LAND REGISTRY ACTS	LR		
HAMPSHIRE	EMPSHOTT GREEN	HAWKLEY		CLGN	0.000	474130	PROTECTION UNDER SECTION 9	S9		
HAMPSHIRE	HARBRIDGE GREEN (part)			CLGN	0.000	414110	REGISTERED UNDER THE LAND REGISTRY ACTS	LR		
HAMPSHIRE	MOULSHAM GREEN	YATELEY		CLGN	0.000	481160	J. CAMPBELL	P		
HAMPSHIRE	SAUNDER'S GREEN	HEADLEY	BORDON	CLGN	0.000	482136	PROTECTION UNDER SECTION 9	S9	PET	CHP
HAMPSHIRE	SHALDON GREEN			CLGN	0.000	469143	S. MACEY	P	PET	CHP
HAMPSHIRE	POND GREEN	HAMBLE		CLGN	0.000	447106	REGISTERED UNDER THE LAND REGISTRY ACTS	LR		
HAMPSHIRE	STAR GREEN	BENTWORTH		CLGN	0.000	466140	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
HAMPSHIRE	HOLT GREEN			CLGN	0.000	0	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
HAMPSHIRE	PHOENIX GREEN, CAUSEWAY GREEN,	CRICKETERS GREEN and HARTLEY	WITNEY COMMON	CLGN	0.000	476156	REGISTERED UNDER THE LAND REGISTRY ACTS	LR	PETPi	CHGoGeChDu
HAMPSHIRE	YATELEY GREEN			CLGN	0.000	481161	YATELEY TOWN COUNCIL/ PARISH COUNCIL	LATCJLAPC	P+	MANY +?
HAMPSHIRE	HAM GREEN	SPARSHOTT		CLGN	0.000	443130	PROTECTION UNDER SECTION 9	S9		
HAMPSHIRE	WARNBOROUGH GREEN	ODIHAM		CLGN	0.000	472153	M CHAMBERLAIN/ K. BYASS	P		

TOTAL OF 157 REGISTERED GREENS 78 TRUE GREENS

HEREFORDSHIRE

HEREFORDSHIRE	ASHPERTON VILLAGE GREEN			VGVG	0.000	364241	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
HEREFORDSHIRE	SHOBDON VILLAGE GREEN			VGVG	0.000	339261	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
HEREFORDSHIRE	KILPECK VILLAGE GREEN			VGVG	0.000	344230	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
HEREFORDSHIRE	PEMBRIDGE VILLAGE GREEN			VGVG	0.000	339258	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC	PETPi	CHS
HEREFORDSHIRE	LLANWARNE WAR MWMORIAL			VGFLN	0.000	350228	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
HEREFORDSHIRE	CREDENHILL TREE AND GRASS SURROUNDS			VGFLU	0.000	345243	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
HEREFORDSHIRE	HOLY WELL	LUSTON		VGFLN	0.000	348263	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
HEREFORDSHIRE	LAND and R. WYE AT WILTON BRIDGE	BRIDSTOW		VGFLU	0.000	358224	SOUTH HEREFORDSHIRE DISTRICT COUNCIL	LADC		
HEREFORDSHIRE	BODENHAM VILLAGE GREEN			VGVG	0.000	353251	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
HEREFORDSHIRE	WAR MEMORIAL	CRADLEY		VGFLN	0.000	373247	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
HEREFORDSHIRE	CRUMPTON HILL GREEN	CRADLEY		VGGN	0.000	376248	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
HEREFORDSHIRE	COLWALL GREEN			VGGN	0.000	375241	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
HEREFORDSHIRE	OLD QUARRY and VERGE	COLWALL		VGFLN	0.000	373242	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
HEREFORDSHIRE	TRIANGLE AT MATHON TURN			VGFLN	0.000	373245	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
HEREFORDSHIRE	UPPER HILL VILLAGE GREEN	HOPE-UNDER-DINMORE		VGVG	0.000	347253	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
HEREFORDSHIRE	PLOUGHFIELD GREEN	PRESTON-ON-WYE		VGGN	0.000	338243	PARISH COUNCIL/ PARISH MEETING	LAPCJLAPM		
HEREFORDSHIRE	VILLAGE GREEN	BLKERNEVE		VGVG	0.000	0	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
HEREFORDSHIRE	LEINTWARDINE VILLAGE GREEN			VGVG	0.000	340274	LEOMINSTER AND WIGMORE RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL	LARDC		
HEREFORDSHIRE	BRAMPTON VILLAGE GREEN			VGVG	0.000	340236	C. HARLEY	P		
HEREFORDSHIRE	VILLAGE GREEN	DORSTONE		VGVG	0.000	344255	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
HEREFORDSHIRE	VILLAGE GREEN	WOOLHOPE		VGVG	0.000	361235	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
HEREFORDSHIRE	WIDEMARSH COMMON	HOLMER	HEREFORD	VGFCL	0.000	350241	MAYOR, ALDERMEN + CITIZENS OF THE CITY OF HEREFORD	CY		
HEREFORDSHIRE	VILLAGE GREEN at MEADOW GREEN	WHITBOURNE		VGVG	0.000	371256	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
HEREFORDSHIRE	THE POUND	PENCOMBE		VGFLN	0.000	359252	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
HEREFORDSHIRE	VILLAGE GREEN	KENCHESTER		VGVG	0.000	343243	HEREFORD RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL	LARDC		
HEREFORDSHIRE	IVINGTON GREEN	LEOMINSTER		VGGN	0.000	346256	MAYOR, ALDERMEN+ BURGESSES OF THE BOROUGH OF LEOMINSTER	BO		
HEREFORDSHIRE	BACHE COMMON	OCLE PYCHARD		VGFCL	0.000	353260	BROMYARD RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL	LARDC		
HEREFORDSHIRE	VILLAGE GREEN	OCLE PYCHARD		VGVG	0.000	359246	BROMYARD RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL	LARDC		
HEREFORDSHIRE	CASTLE GREEN	LONGTOWN		VGGN	0.000	332228	J. ROGERS	P	P	CHS
HEREFORDSHIRE	GREEN AT CLEHONGER			VGTG	0.000	345237	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
HEREFORDSHIRE	PUTLEY GREEN			VGGN	0.000	365237	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
HEREFORDSHIRE	FOOTBALL PITCH	COLWALL		VGFR	0.000	373241	MALVERN HILLS CONSERVATORS	TR		
HEREFORDSHIRE	TRELOUGH GREEN	TREVILLE		VGGN	0.000	343231	DORE AND BREDWARDINE RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL	LARDC		

HEREFORDSHIRE	COPY WELL	ORCOP		VGFLN	0.000	347226	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC
HEREFORDSHIRE	THE GREEN	RICHARDS CASTLE		VGTG	0.000	348270	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC
HEREFORDSHIRE	VILLAGE GREEN	HUNTINGTON		VGVG	0.000	348241	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC
HEREFORDSHIRE	THE GREEN	ADFORTON		VGTG	0.000	340271	LEOMINSTER AND WIGMORE RUAL DISTRICT COUNCIL	LARDC
HEREFORDSHIRE	VILLAGE GREEN	DINEDOR		VGVG	0.000	353236	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC
HEREFORDSHIRE	THE GREEN	LOWER BULLINGHAM		VGTG	0.000	352238	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC
HEREFORDSHIRE	LAND AT STANFORD BISHOP			VGFLU	0.000	368251	REPRESENTATIVE BODY OF THE PARISH	LAPM
HEREFORDSHIRE	LAND ON BANK OF R. ARROW	EARDISLAND		VGFLU	0.000	341258	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC
HEREFORDSHIRE	BROOK GREEN	KINGSLAND		VGGN	0.000	344261	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC
HEREFORDSHIRE	TAN HOUSE GREEN	ALMELEY		CLGN	0.000	332251	SMALLHOLDINGS COMMITTEE, HEREFORDSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL	LACC
HEREFORDSHIRE	HOPLEY'S GREEN	ALMELEY		CLGN	0.000	332250	HEREFORDSHIRE COUNCTY COUNCIL	LACC
HEREFORDSHIRE	WOODALLS GREEN	STAUNTON-ON-WYE		CLGN	0.000	336245	PROTECTION UNDER SECTION 9	S9
HEREFORDSHIRE	KNAPTON GREEN	BIRLEY		CLGN	0.000	344252	PROTECTION UNDER SECTION 9	S9
HEREFORDSHIRE	MERRYHURST GREEN	ST. MARGARETS		CLGN	0.000	335233	C. HUNTER	P
HEREFORDSHIRE	THE GREEN	CHICKWARD	KINGTON	CLTG	0.000	328253	PROTECTION UNDER SECTION 9	S9
HEREFORDSHIRE	LUGG GREEN	KINGSLAND		CLGN	0.000	344262	HAMLEN PROPERTIES LTD.	
HEREFORDSHIRE	ASHES GREEN	WHITCHURCH		CLGN	0.000	354271	PROTECTION UNDER SECTION 9	S9
HEREFORDSHIRE	TOMKIN'S GREEN	ALMELEY		CLGN	0.000	333252	PROTECTION UNDER SECTION 9	S9
HEREFORDSHIRE	PENROSE GREEN	ST. WEONARDS		CLGN	0.000	349224	PROTECTION UNDER SECTION 9	S9

TOTAL OF 52 REGISTERED GREENS 38 TRUE GREENS

HERTFORDSHIRE

HERTFORDSHIRE	LAND BORDERING RIVER COLNE	LONDON COLNEY		VGFLU	0.000	517204	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC
HERTFORDSHIRE	LAND AT HIGHFIELD LANE	TYTTENHANGER GREEN	COLNEY HEATH	VGFLU	0.000	518205	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC
HERTFORDSHIRE	BROXBOURNE RECREATION GROUND	HODDESDON		VGFRG	0.000	536207	BROXBOURNE TRUSTEES	TR
HERTFORDSHIRE	BOWLING GREEN	STEVENAGE		VGGN	0.000	524224	STENVENAGE URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL	LAUDC
HERTFORDSHIRE	SHEPHALL GREEN	STEVENAGE		VGGN	0.000	525223	STEVENAGE URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL	LAUDC
HERTFORDSHIRE	BURY MEAD RECREATION GROUND	STEVENAGE		VGFRG	0.000	524225	HERTFORDSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL/ OFFICIAL CUST. CHARITIES	LACCJTR
HERTFORDSHIRE	WILLIAN GREEN	LETCHWORTH		VGGN	0.000	522230	LETCHWORTH GARDEN CITY CORPORATION	
HERTFORDSHIRE	NOBLAND GREEN	WARE		VGGN	0.000	540217	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC
HERTFORDSHIRE	HALHAM GREEN	WARE		VGGN	0.000	539215	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC
HERTFORDSHIRE	BABBS GREEN	WARE		VGGN	0.000	539216	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC
HERTFORDSHIRE	REEVES GREEN	WARE		VGGN	0.000	538215	A. MYRDDIN-EVANS	P
HERTFORDSHIRE	LITTLE GREEN	PIRTON		VGGN	0.000	514231	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC
HERTFORDSHIRE	GREAT GREEN	PIRTON		VGGN	0.000	415232	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC
HERTFORDSHIRE	GREEN	OXHEY		VGTG	0.000	512195	WATFORD BOROUGH COUNCIL	LABC
HERTFORDSHIRE	THE GREEN	LILLEY		VGTG	0.000	511226	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC
HERTFORDSHIRE	RECREATION ALLOTMENT	WATFORD		VGFRA	0.000	510197	WATFORD BOROUGH COUNCIL	LABC
HERTFORDSHIRE	RECREATION GROUND	WIGGINTON		VGFRG	0.000	493210	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC
HERTFORDSHIRE	RECREATION GROUND	ASHWELL		VGFRG	0.000	526239	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC
HERTFORDSHIRE	THE GREEN	BENDISH		VGTG	0.000	516221	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC
HERTFORDSHIRE	MEESDEN GREEN			VGGN	0.000	543232	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC
HERTFORDSHIRE	SCHOOL LANE LAND	WELWYN		VGFLN	0.000	522216	WELWYN HATFIELD DISTRICT COUNCIL	LADC
HERTFORDSHIRE	RED LION GREEN	WESTON		VGGN	0.000	526230	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC
HERTFORDSHIRE	WESTON VILLAGE GREEN			VGVG	0.000	526231	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC
HERTFORDSHIRE	VILLAGE GREENS	LETCHMORE HEATH	ALDENHAM	VGVG	0.000	515197	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC
HERTFORDSHIRE	BOVINGDON GREEN			VGGN	0.000	501205	HEMEL HEMPSTEAD RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL	LAUDC
HERTFORDSHIRE	JOCKEY END GREEN	GREAT GADDESDEN		VGGN	0.000	504213	HEMEL HEMPSTEAD RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL	LAUDC
HERTFORDSHIRE	THE POND	BARKWAY		VGFLN	0.000	538235	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC
HERTFORDSHIRE	TEA GREEN	OFFLEY		VGGN	0.000	513223	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC
HERTFORDSHIRE	COCKERNHOE GREEN	OFFLEY		VGGN	0.000	512223	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC
HERTFORDSHIRE	VILLAGE GREENS AND SIDEWALKS	WESTMILL		VGVG	0.000	536227	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC
HERTFORDSHIRE	CHURCH GREEN	KELSHALL		VGGNC	0.000	532236	HITCHIN RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL	LARDC
HERTFORDSHIRE	THE GREEN	KELSHALL		VGTG	0.000	532237	HITCHIN RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL	LARDC
HERTFORDSHIRE	BRICKENDON GREEN			VGGN	0.000	532207	W+R. WALLACE	P
HERTFORDSHIRE	PLAYSTOW	BARLEY		VGFR	0.000	0	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC
HERTFORDSHIRE	CHAPMORE END	BENGEO		VGFLN	0.000	532216	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC
HERTFORDSHIRE	SOUTH MIMMS VILLAGE GREEN			VGVG	0.000	522201	MARQUESS OF SALISBURY	PPM
HERTFORDSHIRE	BULLS GREEN	TEWIN		VGGN	0.000	527217	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC
HERTFORDSHIRE	RECREATION GROUND	THERFIELD		VGFRG	0.000	533237	HERTS CC./ CONSERVATORS OF THERFIELD HEATHS AND GREENS	LACCJTR
HERTFORDSHIRE	OFFLEY GREEN			VGGN	0.000	512224	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC

HERTFORDSHIRE	REED GREEN	REED		VGGN	0.000	536236	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC
HERTFORDSHIRE	STANDON VILLAGE GREEN			VGVG	0.000	538222	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC
HERTFORDSHIRE	TEWIN LOWER GREEN			VGGN	0.000	527218	HERTFORDSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL	LACC
HERTFORDSHIRE	UPPER GREEN	TEWIN		VGGN	0.000	526217	HERTFORDSHIRE COUNCTY COUNCIL/ PARISH COUNCIL	LACCJLAPC
HERTFORDSHIRE	MANGROVE GREEN	OFFLEY		VGGN	0.000	511225	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC
HERTFORDSHIRE	GREEN	KIMPTON		VGTG	0.000	517218	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC
HERTFORDSHIRE	PETERS GREEN	KIMPTON		VGGN	0.000	514219	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC
HERTFORDSHIRE	VILLAGE GREEN	LITTLE GADDESDEN		VGVG	0.000	499213	HERTFORDSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL	LACC
HERTFORDSHIRE	RECREATION GROUND	HODDESDON		VGFRG	0.000	536208	HODDESDON TRUSTEES	TR
HERTFORDSHIRE	EMMANUEL POLLARDS	BRICKENDON LIBERTY		VGFLN	0.000	534206	MARQUESS OF SALISBURY/ HERTFORDSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL	PPMJLACC
HERTFORDSHIRE	COLDHALL GREEN	BRICKENDON LIBERTY		VGGN	0.000	534206	MARQUESS OF SALISBURY/ HERTS COUNTY COUNCIL/ C. STAMP	PPMJLACCJP
HERTFORDSHIRE	POTTERS GREEN	LITTLE MUNDEN		VGGN	0.000	535220	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC
HERTFORDSHIRE	VILLAGE GREEN	HAULTWICK		VGVG	0.000	533223	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC
HERTFORDSHIRE	VILLAGE GREEN	THERFIELD		VGVG	0.000	533237	RECTOR OF THERFIELD	EC
HERTFORDSHIRE	THERFIELD GREEN			VGGN	0.000	533238	RECTOR OF THERFIELD	EC
HERTFORDSHIRE	KITTERS GREEN	ABBOTTS LANGLEY		VGGN	0.000	0	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC
HERTFORDSHIRE	DATCHWORTH GREEN			VGGN	0.000	527218	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC
HERTFORDSHIRE	CROSS GREEN, BOWLING GREEN,	BULL GREEN and SCHOOL GREEN	COTTERED	VGGN	0.000	531229	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC
HERTFORDSHIRE	THE SQUARE	BRAUGHING STREET STREET		VGFLN	0.000	539224	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC
HERTFORDSHIRE	SLEAPSHYDE GREEN	COLNEY HEATH		VGGN	0.000	520206	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC
HERTFORDSHIRE	PLAYING FIELD	LITTLE HADHAM		VGFR	0.000	544222	MARQUESS OF SALISBURY	PPM
HERTFORDSHIRE	EASTEND GREEN	HERTINGFORDBURY		VGGN	0.000	529210	HERTFORD RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL	LARDC
HERTFORDSHIRE	BIRCH GREEN	HERTINDFORDBURY		VGGN	0.000	529211	HERTFORD RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL	LARDC
HERTFORDSHIRE	SATINES GREEN	HERTINGFORDBURY		VGGN	0.069	529211	HERTFORD RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL	LARDC
HERTFORDSHIRE	CUMBERLAND GREEN and	COLE GREEN	HERTINGFORDBURY	VGGN	0.000	528211	HERTFORD RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL	LARDC
HERTFORDSHIRE	LEFTY GREEN	HERTINGFORDBURY		VGGN	1.650	528210	HERTFORD RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL	LARDC
HERTFORDSHIRE	SACOMBE GREEN			VGGN	0.109	534219	HERTFORD RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL	LARDC
HERTFORDSHIRE	ALDBURY VILLAGE GREEN			VGVG	0.180	496212	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC
HERTFORDSHIRE	WATERSIDE	LONDON COLNEY		VGFLN	0.000	517205	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC
HERTFORDSHIRE	KING GEORGE V PLAYING FIELD	HIGH WYNCH		VGFR	0.000	546214	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC
HERTFORDSHIRE	ALLENS GREEN PLAYING FIELD	HIGH WYNCH		VGFR	0.660	545216	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC
HERTFORDSHIRE	THE GREEN	SARRATT		VGTG	4.080	504199	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC
HERTFORDSHIRE	UPPER GREEN	ICKFIELD		VGGN	0.000	518231	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC
HERTFORDSHIRE	LAND AT FRITHSDEN			VGFLU	0.527	501209	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC
HERTFORDSHIRE	POTTEN END VILLAGE GREEN	NETTLEDEN		VGVG	1.570	501208	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC
HERTFORDSHIRE	GOSMORE GREEN	ST. IPPOLYTS		VGGN	0.761	518227	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC
HERTFORDSHIRE	LEVERSTOCK GREEN			VGGN	1.242	508206	HEMEL HEMPSTEAD BOROUGH COUNCIL	LABC
HERTFORDSHIRE	VILLAGE GREEN	NORTHAW		VGVG	0.110	527202	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC
HERTFORDSHIRE	THE MEAD	ASPENDEN		VGFLN	1.578	535228	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC
HERTFORDSHIRE	VILLAGE GREEN	RIDGE		VGVG	0.844	521200	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC
HERTFORDSHIRE	THE GREEN	STOCKENS GREEN	KNEBWORTH	VGTG	0.190	525220	KNEBWORTH TENANTS LTD.	COM
HERTFORDSHIRE	WASTE OF THE MANOR	PRESTON		VGFLU	2.262	517224	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC
HERTFORDSHIRE	CRUNNELS GREEN	PRESTON		VGGN	0.409	571225	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC
HERTFORDSHIRE	THE GREEN	PRESTON		VGTG	0.170	516224	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC
HERTFORDSHIRE	PATCHETTS GREEN	ALDENHAM		VGGN	0.060	514197	BUSHEY URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL	LAUDC
HERTFORDSHIRE	GREEN AT SHENLEY			CLTG	0.000	519200		
HERTFORDSHIRE	GROVE GREEN	RICKMANSWORTH		CLGN	0.000	504194	RICKMANSWORTH URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL	LAUDC
HERTFORDSHIRE	VILLAGE GREEN	LITTLE AMWELL		CLVG	0.000	0	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC
HERTFORDSHIRE	WAR MEMORIAL GREEN	LITTLE AMWELL		CLTG	0.000	0	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC
HERTFORDSHIRE	BACONS GREEN	BRAMFIELD		CLGN	0.000	529215	R.+ J. WALLACE	P
HERTFORDSHIRE	BURY GREEN	LITTLE HADHAM		CLGN	0.000	544222	MARQUESS OF SALISBURY	PPM
HERTFORDSHIRE	LETCHMORE GREEN	STEVENAGE		CLGN	0.000	524224	STENENAGE URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL	LAUDC
HERTFORDSHIRE	GREEN AT WIDFORD			CLTG	0.000	542215	REGISTERED UNDER THE LAND REGISTRY ACTS	LR
HERTFORDSHIRE	EAST END GREEN	FURNEAUX PELHAM		CLGN	0.000	543228	R. NEWSTONE/ E. COE	P
HERTFORDSHIRE	RUSH GREEN	LANGLEY		CLGN	0.000	521222	PROTECTION UNDER SECTION 9	S9
HERTFORDSHIRE	NORTON GREEN	STEVENAGE		CLGN	0.000	522223	STEVENAGE URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL	LAUDC
HERTFORDSHIRE	GREEN AT ABBOTTS LANGLEY			CLTG	0.000	509201	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC
HERTFORDSHIRE	FLANDERS GREEN	COTTERED		CLGN	0.000	532226		
HERTFORDSHIRE	BEGGARMAN'S GREEN	GREAT MUNDEN		CLGN	0.000	535224	PROTECTION UNDER SECTION 9	S9
HERTFORDSHIRE	BOVINGDON GREEN			CLGN	0.000	501202	E.+ V. PHILLIPS	P
HERTFORDSHIRE	FAIR GREEN	SAWBRIDGEWORTH		CLGN	0.000	548215		

HERTFORDSHIRE	GROVE GREEN	RICKMANSWORTH		CLGN	0.000	504194	RICKNAMSWORTH URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL	LAUDC		
HERTFORDSHIRE	OWLES GREEN	BUNTINGFORD		CLGN	0.000	537229				
HERTFORDSHIRE	SYMONDS GREEN	STEVENAGE		CLGN	0.000	522225	STEVENAGE URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL/ STEVENAGE BOROUGH CO.	LAUDCJLABC		
HERTFORDSHIRE	BURNHAM GREEN	DATCHWORTH		CLGN	0.000	527219	HERTFORDSHIRE COUNCTY COUNCIL	LACC		
HERTFORDSHIRE	GREEN near BLACKFIELD HOUSE	BRICKENDON LIBERTY		CLTG	0.000	532207	PROTECTION UNDER SECTION 9	S9		
HERTFORDSHIRE	WELL GREEN and EDWARDS GREEN	BRICKENDON LIBERTY		CLGN	0.000	532209	A.+ J. EADIE	P	HAY	
HERTFORDSHIRE	CROXLEY GREEN			CLGN	0.000	506196	RICKMANSWORTH URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL	LAUDC	PETPi	CS
HERTFORDSHIRE	THE GREEN	BENINGTON		CLTG	0.000	530223	C. BOTT	P		
HERTFORDSHIRE	BURNS GREEN	BENINGTON		CLGN	0.000	530222	C. BOTT/ J. HAWES	P		
HERTFORDSHIRE	CABBAGE GREEN and COLES GREEN	BENINGTON		CLGN	0.000	532229	C. BOTT	P		
HERTFORDSHIRE	PERRY GREEN	MUCH HADHAM		CLGN	0.000	543217	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
HERTFORDSHIRE	HATCHING GREEN with	HARPENDEN COMMON		CLGN	0.000	513213	A. GUNN/ D. FACER/ HARPENDEN TOWN CO./ HARPENDEN UDC	PJLATCJLAUDC	P	HSGe
HERTFORDSHIRE	FISHERS GREEN	STEVENAGE		CLGN	0.000	522226	STEVENAGE URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL	LAUDC		
HERTFORDSHIRE	CRABS GREEN	STOCKING PELHAM		CLGN	0.000	545229			P	CHGe
HERTFORDSHIRE	BLACK GREEN			CLGN	0.000	0	E. FAULCONER	P		
HERTFORDSHIRE	GROVE GREEN	RICKMANSWORTH		CLGN	0.000	504194	RICKMANSWORTH URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL	LAUDC		
HERTFORDSHIRE	GREEN at DATCHWORTH			CLTG	0.000	526218	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
HERTFORDSHIRE	PAINTERS GREEN	DATCHWORTH		CLGN	0.000	527218	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
HERTFORDSHIRE	GOVERS GREEN	DATCHWORTH		CLGN	0.000	527217	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
HERTFORDSHIRE	SEDGE GREEN	DATCHWORTH		CLGN	0.000	526217	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
HERTFORDSHIRE	FLANDERS GREEN and SCALGRAVE GREEN	COTTERED		CLGN	0.000	532228	REGISTERED UNDER THE LAND REGISTRY ACTS	LR		
HERTFORDSHIRE	RUSH GREEN	THERFIELD		CLGN	0.000	533237	CHURCH COMMISSIONERS	CC		
HERTFORDSHIRE	HAY GREEN	THERFIELD		CLGN	0.000	534236	CHURCH COMMISSIONERS	CC		
HERTFORDSHIRE	COLLINS GREEN	THERFIELD		CLGN	0.000	533238	CHURCH COMMISSIONERS	CC		
HERTFORDSHIRE	ALLENS GREEN	HIGH WYCH		CLGN	0.000	545216	PROTECTION UNDER SECTION 9	S9		
HERTFORDSHIRE	VILLAGE GREEN	HIGH WYCH		CLVG	0.000	546214	PROTECTION UNDER SECTION 9	S9		
HERTFORDSHIRE	BRICKHILL GREEN			CLGN	0.000	0	REGISTERED UNDER THE LAND REGISTRY ACTS	LR		
HERTFORDSHIRE	COLEMAN GREEN	SANDRIDGE		CLGN	0.000	519212	EARL SPENCER	PPE		
HERTFORDSHIRE	ROSEHALL GREEN	SARRATT		CLGN	0.000	504199	PROTECTION UNDER SECTION 9	S9		
HERTFORDSHIRE	HARMER GREEN	WELWYN		CLGN	0.000	525216	HERTFORDSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL	LACC		
HERTFORDSHIRE	BURNHAM GREEN	WELWYN		CLGN	0.000	526216	HERTFORDSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL	LACC	P	C
HERTFORDSHIRE	BARNES GREEN	WELWYN		CLGN	0.000	522216	HERTFORDSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL	LACC		
HERTFORDSHIRE	AYOT GREEN	AYOT ST. PETER		CLGN	0.000	499206	PROTECTION UNDER SECTION 9	S9	P	HGoGeDuFoTu
HERTFORDSHIRE	AYOT LITTLE GREEN			CLGN	0.000	522217	PROTECTION UNDER SECTION 9	S9		
HERTFORDSHIRE	PENMANS GREEN	SARRATT		CLGN	0.000	503200	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
HERTFORDSHIRE	BELSIZE GREEN	SARRATT		CLGN	0.000	503201	PROTECTION UNDER SECTION 9	S9		
HERTFORDSHIRE	CHURCH LANE GREEN	BUNTINGFORD		CLGN	0.000	537230	PROTECTION UNDER SECTION 9	S9		
HERTFORDSHIRE	RIVER GREEN	BUNTINGFORD		CLGN	0.000	536229	PROTECTION UNDER SECTION 9	S9		
HERTFORDSHIRE	BRICKHILL GREEN	NORTHCHURCH		CLGN	0.000	521214	REGISTERED UNDER THE LAND REGISTRY ACTS	LR		
HERTFORDSHIRE	SANDPIT GREEN and LONG GREEN	NORTHCHURCH		CLGN	0.000	497208	PROTECTION UNDER SECTION 9	S9		
HERTFORDSHIRE	SOUTHERN GREEN	RUSHDEN		CLGN	0.000	530231	G. CHALK/ H. CHAPMAN	P		
HERTFORDSHIRE	CHURCH GREEN	RUSHDEN		CLGNC	0.000	530232	G. CHALK/ H. CHAPMAN	P		
HERTFORDSHIRE	SHAW GREEN	RUSHDEN		CLGN	0.000	529232	STREATHER HAYWARD FARMS LTD.	COM		
HERTFORDSHIRE	WHEMPSTEAD GREEN	WATTON-AT-STONE		CLGN	0.000	531220	PROTECTION UNDER SECTION 9	S9		
HERTFORDSHIRE	THE GREEN	RECTORY LANE	WATTON-AT-STONE	CLTG	0.000	531221	PROTECTION UNDER SECTION 9	S9		
HERTFORDSHIRE	RIVERSHILL GREEN	WATTON-AT-STONE		CLGN	0.000	529219	PROTECTION UNDER SECTION 9	S9		
HERTFORDSHIRE	WATTON GREEN	WATTON-AT-STONE		CLGN	0.000	530220	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
HERTFORDSHIRE	HAY GREEN	THERFIELD		CLGN	0.000	534236	CHURCH COMMISSIONERS	CC		
HERTFORDSHIRE	KETTLE GREEN	GREAT MUNDEN		CLGN	0.000	541218	PROTECTION UNDER SECTION 9	S9		
HERTFORDSHIRE	LEVENS GREEN	GREAT MUNDEN		CLGN	0.000	535222	PROTECTION UNDER SECTION 9	S9		
HERTFORDSHIRE	GREENS	BARWICK FORD	STANDON	CLTG	0.000	538222	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
HERTFORDSHIRE	MOOR GREEN, MUNCHERS GREEN	PARKERS GREEN, CANONS GREEN	BADGERS GREEN, ARDLEY	CLGN	0.000	532226	J. FREE/ PARISH COUNCIL	PJLAPC	P	CHSPGoGeFo
HERTFORDSHIRE	BULLS GREEN	DATCHWORTH		CLGN	0.000	527217	PROTECTION UNDER SECTION 9	S9		
HERTFORDSHIRE	WESTLAND GREEN and PIGS GREEN	LITTLE HADHAM		CLGN	0.000	542221	MARQUESS OF SALISBURY	PPM	P	H
HERTFORDSHIRE	BLIND LANE GREEN	STANDON		CLGN	0.000	538222	PROTECTION UNDER SECTION 9	S9		
HERTFORDSHIRE	GANNOCK GREEN	REED		CLGN	0.000	536236	PROTECTION UNDER SECTION 9	S9		
HERTFORDSHIRE	DUCKS GREEN	THERFIELD		CLGN	0.000	533237	ST. ALBANS DIOCESAN BOARD OF FINANCE	EC		
HERTFORDSHIRE	WASHINGDITCH GREEN	THERFIELD		CLGN	0.000	533238	CHURCH COMMISSIONERS	CC		
HERTFORDSHIRE	CAMPS GREEN	THERFIELD		CLGN	0.000	532237	PROTECTION UNDER SECTION 9	S9		
HERTFORDSHIRE	CHAPEL GREEN	THERFIELD		CLGN	0.000	532238	CHURCH COMMISSIONERS	CC	P	CGoPo

TOTAL OF 160 REGISTERED GREENS 136 TRUE GREENS

HUMBERSIDE

HUMBERSIDE	POOR PEOPLES GREEN	STEFFING		VGGN	0.000	537419	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC	
HUMBERSIDE	VILLAGE GREEN	SHIPTONTHORPE		VGVG	0.000	485443	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC	
HUMBERSIDE	THE GREEN	BUGTHORPE		VGTG	0.000	477457			
HUMBERSIDE	THE GREEN	RUSTON PARVA		VGTG	0.000	506461	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC	
HUMBERSIDE	BECKSIDE	BISHOP WITTON		VGFLN	0.000	479453	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC	
HUMBERSIDE	CROSS GREEN	WARTER		VGGN	0.000	486450	GATHERUM PROPERTY CO. LTD./ PARISH COUNCIL	COMULAPC	
HUMBERSIDE	THE GREEN	RAWCLIFFE		VGTG	0.000	468422	W. ARMYTAGE	P	
HUMBERSIDE	ELLOUGHTON VILLAGE GREEN			VGVG	0.000	494427	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC	
HUMBERSIDE	VILLAGE GREEN	HOLME UPON SPALDING MOOR		VGVG	0.000	492406	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC	
HUMBERSIDE	LAND AT SKIDBY			VGFLU	0.000	501433	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC	
HUMBERSIDE	THE GREEN and COCK PIT	LUND		VGTG	0.000	497448	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC	
HUMBERSIDE	SWANLAND POINT and SURROUNDINGS			VGFLN	0.000	499427	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC	
HUMBERSIDE	LAND AT HEDON			VGFLU	0.000	519428	HEDON TOWN COUNCIL	LATC	
HUMBERSIDE	LAND AT HEDON			VGFLU	0.000	519429	HEDON TOWN COUNCIL	LATC	
HUMBERSIDE	VILLAGE GREEN	THORNTON		VGVG	0.000	475445	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC	
HUMBERSIDE	LAND AT NUNBURNHOLME			VGFLU	0.000	485447	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC	
HUMBERSIDE	VILLAGE GREEN	WOLD NEWTON		VGVG	0.000	504473	REGISTERED UNDER THE LAND REGISTRY ACTS	LR	
HUMBERSIDE	VILLAGE GREEN	FANGFOSS		VGVG	0.000	476453	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC	
HUMBERSIDE	VILLAGE GREEN	HUGGATE		VGVG	0.000	488455	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC	
HUMBERSIDE	VILLAGE GREEN	BEMPTON		VGVG	0.000	519472	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC	
HUMBERSIDE	CHURCH GREEN	BURTON FLEMING		VGGNC	0.000	508472	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC	
HUMBERSIDE	FAIR PLACE	MERESIDE		VGFLN	0.000	0	HORNSEA URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL	LAUDC	
HUMBERSIDE	THE GREEN and POND	BISHOP BURTON		VGTG	0.000	498439	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC	
HUMBERSIDE	SCHOOL GREEN and MERE	BISHOP BURTON		VGGNS	0.000	498440	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC	
HUMBERSIDE	VILLAGE GREEN	HUTTON CRANSWICK		VGVG	0.000	502452	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC	
HUMBERSIDE	VILLAGE GREEN	ATWICK		VGVG	0.000	519450	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC	
HUMBERSIDE	THE GREEN	NORTH NEWBALD		VGTG	0.000	491436	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC	
HUMBERSIDE	THE MIRES	NORTH NEWBALD		VGFLN	0.000	491437	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC	
HUMBERSIDE	VILLAGE GREEN	BARMBY MOOR		VGVG	0.000	477448	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC	
HUMBERSIDE	WEST GREEN	POCKLINGTON		VGGN	0.000	480449	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC	
HUMBERSIDE	VILLAGE GREEN	KIRTON-LINDSEY		VGVG	0.000	493398	A. CROSS	P	
HUMBERSIDE	THE GREEN	MARKET WEIGHTON		VGTG	0.000	487441	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC	
HUMBERSIDE	VILLAGE GREEN	SKIPSEA		VGVG	0.000	546455	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC	
HUMBERSIDE	VILLAGE GREEN	EASTRINGTON		VGVG	0.000	479429	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC	
HUMBERSIDE	KILN WELL	TUNSTALL		VGFLN	0.000	530431	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC	
HUMBERSIDE	VILLAGE GREEN	TUNSTALL		VGVG	0.000	530432	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC	
HUMBERSIDE	THE GREEN	BRANTINGHAM		VGTG	0.000	494429	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC	
HUMBERSIDE	THE GREEN	FULL SUTTON		VGTG	0.000	474455	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC	
HUMBERSIDE	VILLAGE GREEN	WELTON		VGVG	0.000	496427	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC	
HUMBERSIDE	FLAMBOROUGH VILLAGE GREEN			VGVG	0.000	522470	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC	
HUMBERSIDE	CORONATION GARDENS	SCAWBY		VGFR	0.000	496405	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC	
HUMBERSIDE	THE GREEN	BUBWITH		CLTG	0.000	471436	PROTECTION UNDER SECTION 9	S9	
HUMBERSIDE	HALF MOON GREEN and PUMP GREEN	ELLONGTON		CLGN	0.000	494427	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC	
HUMBERSIDE	YAPHAM GREEN			CLGN	0.000	478451		P	A
HUMBERSIDE	GEMBLING GREEN			CLGN	0.000	510457		P	CHGoPo
HUMBERSIDE	CHURCH GREEN	BRANTINGHAM		CLGNC	0.000	494429			

TOTAL OF 46 REGISTERED GREENS 33 TRUE GREENS

KENT

KENT	UPNOR GREEN	LOWER UPNOR	FRINDSBURY EXTRA	VGGN	0.000	576171	
KENT	CLIFFE CREEK	CLIFFE		VGFLN	0.000	571177	
KENT	THE GREEN	CUXTON		VGTG	0.000	570166	
KENT	THE POND and GREEN	ST MARY HOO		VGTG	0.000	580176	
KENT	VILLAGE GREEN	WESTERHAM		VGVG	0.000	544154	
KENT	VILLAGE GREEN	OTFORD		VGVG	0.000	552159	
KENT	THE GREEN	BRASTED		VGTG	0.000	547155	
KENT	THE GREEN	IDE HILL	SUNDRIDGE	VGTG	0.000	548151	
KENT	THE GREEN	TOYS HILL	BRASTED	VGTG	0.000	546151	
KENT	FAWKHAM GREEN			VGGN	0.000	558165	
KENT	THE GREEN	LEIGH		VGTG	0.000	554146	
KENT	VILLAGE GREEN	CHIDDINGSTONE		VGVG	0.000	549142	
KENT	LAND AT DARENTH	SHOREHAM		VGFLU	0.000	551161	
KENT	HARTLEY GREEN			VGGN	0.000	560167	
KENT	HODSOLL STREET GREEN	ASH-CUM-RIDLEY		VGGN	0.000	562163	
KENT	MARSH GREEN	EDENBRIDGE		VGGN	0.000	544144	
KENT	CHIPSTEAD COMMON	CHEVENING and RIVERHEAD		VGFCL	0.000	551156	
KENT	VILLAGE GREEN	HALSTEAD		VGVG	0.000	548161	

KENT	POUND PIT	EDENBRIDGE		VGFLN	0.000	544146		
KENT	BESSELS GREEN	CHEVENING		VGGN	0.000	550155		
KENT	BRASTED RECREATION GROUND			VGFRG	0.000	546155		
KENT	VILLAGE GREEN	HEXTABLE	SWANLEY	VGVG	0.000	551170		
KENT	FARNINGHAM GREEN			VGGN	0.000	554167		
KENT	EYNSFORD GREEN			VGGN	0.000	553165		
KENT	CROCKENHILL GREEN	EYNSFORD		VGGN	0.000	550167		
KENT	LONGFIELD HILL GREEN			VGGN	0.000	562168		
KENT	THE VINE	SEVENOAKS		VGFLN	0.000	553155		
KENT	LETTS GREEN	KNOCKHOLT		VGGN	0.000	545149		
KENT	THE POUND RECREATION GROUND	KNOCKHOLT		VGFRG	0.000	548159		
KENT	CHAPMAN'S GREEN	KNOCKHOLT		VGGN	0.000	546158		
KENT	THE GREEN at THE BUTTS	ELHAM		VGTG	0.000	617144		
KENT	THE GREEN	SALTWOOD		VGTG	0.000	615135		
KENT	SWINGFIELD RECREATION GROUND			VGFRG	0.000	621143		
KENT	THE GREEN	SWINGFIELD		VGTG	0.000	623143		
KENT	RECREATION GROUND	RHODES MINNIS	LYMINGE	VGFRG	0.000	516143		
KENT	BODSHAM GREEN	ELMSTEAD		VGGN	0.000	610145		
KENT	THE RYPE	LYDD		VGFLN	0.000	604120		
KENT	THE GREEN	LYMPNE		VGTG	0.000	611134		
KENT	VILLAGE GREEN	HERNHILL		VGVG	0.000	606160		
KENT	VILLAGE GREEN	THROWLEY		VGVG	0.000	598154		
KENT	SHELDWICH LEES	SHELDWICH		VGFLN	0.000	601156		
KENT	STALISFIELD GREEN			VGGN	0.000	595152		
KENT	FAVERSHAM CREEK			VGFLN	0.000	601161		
KENT	RODMERSHAM GREEN			VGGN	0.000	591161		
KENT	LOWER HALSTOW GREEN			VGGN	0.000	585167		
KENT	THE PLAYSTOOL	BORDEN		VGFR	0.000	588163		
KENT	PAINTERS FORSTAL GREEN	OSPRINGE		VGGN	0.000	599158		
KENT	THE GREEN	MILSTEAD		VGTG	0.000	590158		
KENT	THE FORSTAL	SUTTON BARON	BORDEN	VGFLN	0.000	587161		
KENT	MANSTON GREEN	RAMSGATE		VGGN	0.000	634166		
KENT	VILLAGE GREEN	DITTON		VGVG	0.000	571157		
KENT	VILLAGE GREEN	OFFHAM		VGVG	0.000	565157		
KENT	THE GREEN	WEST PECKHAM		VGTG	0.000	564152		
KENT	THE GREEN	TROTTISCLIFFE		VGTG	0.000	564159		
KENT	VILLAGE GREEN	ADDINGTON		VGVG	0.000	565159		
KENT	VILLAGE GREEN	EAST MALLING		VGVG	0.000	570157		
KENT	WOULDHAM COMMON			VGFCL	0.000	571164		
KENT	WROTHAM HEATH	PLATT		VGFLN	0.000	563158		
KENT	PILGRIMS GREEN	WROTHAM		VGGN	0.000	558159		
KENT	FIVE TREE GREEN	FAIRSEAT	STANSTED	VGGN	0.000	562161		
KENT	CHURCH GREEN	STANSTED		VGNC	0.000	561162		
KENT	HATHAM GREEN	STANSTED		VGGN	0.000	560162		
KENT	PIGEON'S GREEN	PLATT		VGGN	0.000	562156		
KENT	HILLTOP GREEN	WROTHAM		VGGN	0.000	559160		
KENT	THE PINEYS and EAST STREET GREEN	ADDINGTON		VGGN	0.000	565159		
KENT	VILLAGE GREEN	HORSMONDEN		VGVG	0.000	570140		
KENT	TUNBRIDGE WELLS COMMON			VGFCL	0.000	557138	P	CS
KENT	RUSTHALL COMMON	TUNBRIDGE WELLS		VGFCL	0.000	556139	P	CHS
KENT	UPPER GREEN and LOWER GREEN	SANDHURST		VGGN	0.000	580128		
KENT	PEMBURY VILLAGE GREEN or	UPPER GREEN	PEMBURY	VGVG	0.000	562140		
KENT	THE GREEN	OLD GROOMBRIDGE	SPELDHURST	VGTG	0.000	552137		
KENT	MATFIELD GREEN	BRENCHLEY		VGGN	0.000	565141	P	CHS
KENT	MOUNT SION VILLAGE GREEN	TUNBRIDGE WELLS		VGVG	0.000	558139		
KENT	VILLAGE GREEN	BENENDEN		VGVG	0.000	581132		
KENT	THE GREEN	FIVE OAK GREEN	CAPEL	VGTG	0.000	564145		
KENT	GOUDHURST POND and GREEN			VGTG	0.000	572137		
KENT	LOWER GREEN	RUSTHALL	TUNBRIDGE WELLS	VGGN	0.000	556140		
KENT	PEACOCK PUBLIC HOUSE	GOUDHURST		VGFLN	0.000	574137		
KENT	LANGTON GREEN	SPELDHURST		VGGN	0.000	554139		
KENT	WILMINGTON GREEN			CLGN	0.000	553171		
KENT	LANE END and GREEN STREET GREEN	DARENTH		CLGN	0.000	556171		
KENT	THE GREEN	YALDING		CLTG	0.000	570150		
KENT	WOODSIDE GREEN	LENHAM		CLGN	0.000	589152		
KENT	EAST STREET GREEN	HARRIETSHAM		CLGN	0.000	587152		
KENT	BITCHET GREEN	SEAL		CLGN	0.000	557154		
KENT	GODDEN GREEN	SEAL		CLGN	0.000	555155		
KENT	THE CROFT GREEN	SEAL		CLGN	0.000	554156		
KENT	VILLAGE GREEN and THE HURST	SEVENOAKS WEALD		CLVG	0.000	552150		
KENT	THE GREEN	FORDCOMBE	PENSHURST	CLTG	0.000	552140		
KENT	BALDWIN'S GREEN	FAWKHAM		CLGN	0.000	558165		
KENT	FAWKHAM CROSS GREEN	FAWKHAM		CLGN	0.000	557168		

KENT	GYPSY GREEN	ETCHINGHILL	LYMINGE	CLGN	0.000	616139
KENT	BARROW GREEN	TEYNHAM		CLGN	0.000	595163
KENT	HOWT GREEN	BOBBING		CLGN	0.000	589165
KENT	HOWT GREEN (Ferry Road)	BOBBING		CLGN	0.000	588166
KENT	SMITHERS GREEN	EAST PECKHAM		CLGN	0.000	566148
KENT	EAST STREET GREEN	ADDINGTON		CLGN	0.000	565159
KENT	VILLAGE GREEN	LAMBHURST		CLVG	0.000	567136
KENT	HOOK GREEN	LAMBERHURST		CLGN	0.000	565135
KENT	YEW TREET GREEN	LAMBERHURST		CLGN	0.000	566135
KENT	SOUTHBOROUGH GREEN			CLGN	0.000	558142
KENT	MATFIELD GREEN	BRENCHLEY		CLGN	0.000	565141
KENT	CHILL MILL GREEN	BRENCHLEY		CLGN	0.000	0
KENT	VILLAGE GREEN	MOLASH		VGVG	0.000	602151
KENT	RECREARION GROUND	KENNINGTON	ASHFORD	VGFRG	0.000	602145
KENT	RECREARION GROUND	CHARING HEATH		VGFRG	0.000	592149
KENT	RECREARION GROUND	WESTWELL LEACON	CHARING	VGFRG	0.000	596147
KENT	OLD SCHOOL HOUSE	SHADOXHURST		VGFLN	0.000	597137
KENT	THE GREEN	WOODCHURCH		VGTG	0.000	594134
KENT	VILLAGE GREEN	HASTINGLEA		VGVG	0.000	609144
KENT	BOUGHTON ALUPH VILLAGE GREEN	WESTWELL		VGVG	0.000	602147
KENT	VILLAGE GREEN	BIDDENHAM		VGVG	0.000	585138
KENT	VILLAGE GREEN	HIGH HALDEN		VGVG	0.000	590137
KENT	WAREHORNE VILLAGE GREEN	WAREHORNE		VGVG	0.000	598132
KENT	LITTLE CHART	FORSTAL	LITTLE CHART	VGFLN	0.000	595145
KENT	BONNINGTON GREEN	BONNINGTON		VGGN	0.000	605135
KENT	MARKET SQUARE	CHARING		VGFLN	0.000	595149
KENT	VILLAGE GREEN	LITTLEBOURNE		VGVG	0.000	620157
KENT	THE GREEN	WOOLAGE GREEN		VGTG	0.000	623149
KENT	WICKHAMBREAUX	WICKHAMBREAUX		VGFLN	0.000	622158
KENT	STODMARSH VILLAGE GREEN	WICKHAMBREAUX		VGVG	0.000	621160
KENT	VILLAGE GREEN	WHITSTABLE		VGVG	0.000	613165
KENT	GREEN LEAS	CHESTFIELD		VGFLN	0.000	613167
KENT	BUTTS GREEN	LOWER HARDRES		VGGN	0.000	615153
KENT	VILLAGE GREEN	WALTHAM		VGVG	0.000	611148
KENT	ISLAND WALL and WEST BEACH	WHITSTABLE		VGFLN	0.000	610166
KENT	CHISLET VILLAGE GREEN			VGVG	0.000	622164
KENT	YORKLETTS	WHITSTABLE		VGFLN	0.000	609163
KENT	DUNCAN DOWN	WHITSTABLE		VGFLN	0.000	611165
KENT	WEST BEACH	SEASALTER	WHITSTABLE	VGFLN	0.000	609166
KENT	SEASALTER BEACH	WHITSTABLE		VGFLN	0.000	608165
KENT	VILLAGE GREEN	ICKHAM and WELL		VGVG	0.000	622158
KENT	GARLINGE GREEN	BRIDGE-BLEAN		VGGN	0.000	611152
KENT	VILLAGE GREEN	CHARTHAM		VGVG	0.000	610155
KENT	THE GREEN	BISHOPSBOURNE		VGTG	0.000	618152
KENT	MEAD MANOR GREEN	STURRY		VGGN	0.000	616161
KENT	AVOCA	SEASALTER		VGFLN	0.000	608166
KENT	LAND AT WOOTTON			VGFLU	0.000	622146
KENT	DENTON VILLAGE GREEN			VGVG	0.000	621147
KENT	FORELAND DOWNS	ST. MARGARET'S-AT-CLIFFE		VGFLN	0.000	635143
KENT	COLDRED GREEN			VGGN	0.000	627146
KENT	SHEPERDSWELL VILLAGE GREEN			VGVG	0.000	626148
KENT	THE FOSTALL	WEST LANGDON		VGFLN	0.000	632147
KENT	CHALKSOLE GREEN	ALKHAM		VGGN	0.000	625143
KENT	SOUTH FORELAND VALLEY	ST. MARGARET'S-ST-CLIFFE		VGFLN	0.000	636143
KENT	EYTHORNE GREEN	EASTRY		VGGN	0.000	628149
KENT	THE LEAS	KINGSDOWN	RINGWOULD	VGFLN	0.000	636148
KENT	LAND AT SHOLDEN	EASTRY		VGFLU	0.000	636155
KENT	THE GREEN	WHITFIELD		VGTG	0.000	631145
KENT	WORTH GREEN and POND	EASTRY		VGGN	0.000	633156
KENT	CULVERSTONE GREEN	MEOPHAM		VGGN	0.000	563132
KENT	HARVEL GREEN	MEOPHAM		VGGN	0.000	565162
KENT	HOOK GREEN	MEOPHAM		VGGN	0.000	564167
KENT	MELLIKER GREEN	MEOPHAM		VGGN	0.000	563167
KENT	PRIESTWOOD GREEN	MEOPHAM		VGGN	0.000	565164
KENT	PITFIELD GREEN or MEOPHAM GREEN	MEOPHAM		VGGN	0.000	564165
KENT	SPARROWHAUGH GREEN	HARVEL	MEOPHAM	VGGN	0.000	565162
KENT	STEELES GREEN	MEOPHAM		VGGN	0.000	563164
KENT	HORNS OAK GREEN	MEOPHAM		VGGN	0.000	564164
KENT	THE GREEN	MEOPHAM		VGTG	0.000	564165
KENT	BEECHWOOD GREEN	CULVERSTONE	MEOPHAM	VGGN	0.000	564161
KENT	YEW TREE GREEN	CULVERSTONE	MEOPHAM	VGGN	0.000	563161
KENT	SCRUBB'S GREEN	CULVERSTONE	MEOPHAM	VGGN	0.000	564163
KENT	MIDDLE GREEN	CULVERSTONE	MEOPHAM	VGGN	0.000	564162
KENT	FOWLERS STONE GREEN	MEOPHAM		VGGN	0.000	564160

KENT	MILLSOLE GREEN	HARVEL	MEOPHAM	VGGN	0.000	564163				
KENT	SHORNE COMMON			VGFCL	0.000	568171				
KENT	POST OFFICE GREEN	SHORNE		VGGN	0.000	569171				
KENT	SHORNE COMMON ROUGH	SHORNE		VGFLN	0.000	568170				
KENT	SHORNE GREEN			VGGN	0.000	569170				
KENT	MALTHOUSE GREEN	SHORNE		VGGN	0.000	569172				
KENT	NASH GREEN	NORTHFLEET		VGGN	0.000	563139				
KENT	COMMORITY GREEN	MEOPHAM		VGGN	0.000	565160				
KENT	POND GREEN	MEOPHAM		VGGN	0.000	563165				
KENT	VILLAGE GREEN	BOUGHTON MONCHELSEA		VGVG	0.000	576151				
KENT	THE GREEN	TESTON		VGTG	0.000	570153				
KENT	STOCKBURY VILLAGE GREEN			VGVG	0.000	584181				
KENT	BOXLEY GREEN			VGGN	0.000	577158				
KENT	BEARSTED GREEN			VGGN	0.000	579155				
KENT	EYHORNE GREEN	HOLLINGBOURNE		VGGN	0.000	583154				
KENT	TANYARDS GREEN	HOLLINGBOURNE		VGGN	0.000	584154				
KENT	DAY'S GREEN	HEADCORN		VGGN	0.000	583144				
KENT	THE GREEN	WEST FARLEIGH		VGTG	0.000	572152				
KENT	VILLAGE GREEN	LINTON		VGVG	0.000	574149				
KENT	VILLAGE GREEN	OTHAM		VGVG	0.000	579153				
KENT	BARMING HEATH	MAIDSTONE		VGFLN	0.000	573155				
KENT	PENENDEN HEATH	MAIDSTONE		VGFLN	0.000	577157				
KENT	THE GREEN	LOOSE		VGTG	0.000	575152				
KENT	WEST STREET GREEN	HARRIETSHAM		VGGN	0.000	586152				
KENT	THE GREEN	FRINSTEAD		VGTG	0.000	589157				
KENT	CLAPPER GREEN	HUNTON		VGGN	0.000	0				

TOTAL OF 191 REGISTERED GREENS 147 TRIE GREENS

KIRKLEES

KIRKLEES	THE GREEN	EAST BIERLEY	CLECKHEATON	VGTG	0.000	419429	MAYOR, ALDERMEN + BURGESSES OF	BO		

TOTAL OF 1 REGISTERED GREEN 1 TRUE GREEN

LANCASHIRE

LANCASHIRE	THE GREEN	WREA GREEN	RIBBY-WITH-WREA	VGTG	2.750	339431	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
LANCASHIRE	MEMORIAL GARDENS	FRECKLETON		VGFR	0.008	342428	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
LANCASHIRE	THE GREEN	HALTON	HALTON-WITH-AUGHTON	VGTG	0.210	350464	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
LANCASHIRE	WENNINGTON GREEN	WENNINGTON		VGGN	0.000	361470	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
LANCASHIRE	THE GREEN	LOWGILL VILLAGE	TATHAM	VGTG	0.105	365464	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
LANCASHIRE	INGLEWHITE GREEN	GOOSNAGH		VGGN	0.469	354439	A. DICKSON/ A. HOPKINSON/ PARISH COUNCIL	PJLAPC		
LANCASHIRE	TOWN GATE	FOULRIDGE		VGFLN	0.089	388442	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
LANCASHIRE	BORWICK GREEN	BORWICK		VGGN	0.162	352473	LUNESDALE DISTRICT COUNCIL	LADC		
LANCASHIRE	WORSTHORNE VILLAGE GREEN			VGVG	1.554	387432	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
LANCASHIRE	HURSTWOOD VILLAGE GREEN	WORSTHORNE		VGVG	0.049	388431	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
LANCASHIRE	WEETON GREEN			VGGN	0.073	383434	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
LANCASHIRE	TOP VILLAGE GREEN	OVER KELLET		VGVG	0.234	352469	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
LANCASHIRE	VILLAGE GREEN	OVER KELLET		VGVG	0.373	352470	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
LANCASHIRE	TOWN WELL	OVER KELLET		VGFLN	0.016	353469	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
LANCASHIRE	THE WAR MEMORIAL	AUGHTON		VGFLN	0.186	339405	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
LANCASHIRE	THE GREEN	HOLT GREEN	AUGHTON	VGTG	0.040	339404	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
LANCASHIRE	THE OLD ALMSHOUSES	PENDLETON		VGFLN	0.016	375439	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
LANCASHIRE	VILLAGE GREEN	PENDLETON		VGVG	0.004	375440	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
LANCASHIRE	WORSTON VILLAGE GREEN			VGVG	0.000	376442	RIBBLE VALLEY BOROUGH COUNCIL	LABC	P	HS
LANCASHIRE	VILLAGE GREEN	PRIEST HUTTON		VGVG	0.056	353473	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
LANCASHIRE	MELLING GREEN			VGGN	1.416	359471	BRIDGESTOCK LTD/ PARISH COUNCIL	COMJLAPC	P	C
LANCASHIRE	WHITWORTH SQUARE			VGFLN	0.105	388418	WHITWORTH TOWN COUNCIL	LATC		
LANCASHIRE	RILEY GREEN	HOUGHTON		VGGN	0.008	362425	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
LANCASHIRE	VILLAGE GREEN	HURST GREEN	AUGHTON	VGVG	0.234	368428	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
LANCASHIRE	RIVINGTON GREEN			VGGN	0.000	362414	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
LANCASHIRE	TOWN'S QUARRY	WHITTINGTON		VGFLN	0.667	360476	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
LANCASHIRE	NEWBURGH VILLAGE GREEN	ORMSKIRK		VGVG	0.132	348410	WEST LANCASHIRE DISTRICT COUNCIL	LADC		
LANCASHIRE	LAND AT SHIRDLEY HILL	HALSALL		VGFLU	0.000	335412	WEST LANCASHIRE DISTRICT COUNCIL	LADC		
LANCASHIRE	THE GREEN	BOWLAND FOREST LOW		VGTG	0.000	0	THE QUEEN AS DUCHESS OF LANCSTER	PPD		
LANCASHIRE	VILLAGE GREEN	BOLTON BY BOWLAND		VGVG	0.000	378449	OFFICIAL CUSTODIAN FOR CHARITIES	OC		

LANCASHIRE	VILLAGE GREEN	SLAIDBURN		VGVG	0.000	371452	LORD CLITHEROE	FPB		
LANCASHIRE	BASHALL GREEN	BASHALL EAVES		VGGN	0.016	369443	RIBBLE VALLEY DISTRICT COUNCIL	LADC		
LANCASHIRE	LAND AT WADDINGTON			VGFLU	0.044	372443	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
LANCASHIRE	STOCKS GREEN	BOLTON BY BOWLAND		VGGN	0.045	378450	M. BOSONNET	P		
LANCASHIRE	VILLAGE GREEN	NEWTON		VGVG	0.210	0	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
LANCASHIRE	VILLAGE GREEN	HORTON		VGVG	0.040	385450	RIBBLE VALLEY BOROUGH COUNCIL	LABC		
LANCASHIRE	SEED GREEN	RIBCHESTER		CLGN	0.000	364437	PROTECTION UNDER SECTION 9	S9		
LANCASHIRE	ELMERS GREEN	DALTON		CLGN	0.000	349408	PROTECTION UNDER SECTION 9	S9		
LANCASHIRE	CHILDERS GREEN	HAPTON		CLGN	0.000	379431	BURNLEY BOROUGH COUNCIL/ NW WATER AUTHORITY	LADCJCOM	P	CS
LANCASHIRE	GOOSE GREEN	BACUP		CLGN	0.000	386422	PROTECTION UNDER SECTION 9	S9		
LANCASHIRE	ELMERS GREEN	SKELMERSDALE		CLGN	0.000	349406	PROTECTION UNDER SECTION 9	S9		
LANCASHIRE	SYKES GREEN	BOWLAND		CLGN	0.000	0	PROTECTION UNDER SECTION 9	S9		
LANCASHIRE	MITTON GREEN	GREAT MITTON	BOWLAND	CLGN	0.000	371438	PROTECTION UNDER SECTION 9	S9		

TOTAL OF 43 REGISTERED GREENS 34 TRUE GREENS

LEEDS

LEEDS	BARDSEY OLD VILLAGE GREEN			VGVG	0.000	436443	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
LEEDS	THE PLAYGROUND	BARDSEY		VGFR	0.000	437443	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
LEEDS	LITTLEMOOR	RAWDEN	AIREBOROUGH	VGFLN	0.000	421439	LEEDS CITY COUNCIL	LACY		
LEEDS	VILLAGE GREEN	BUTTS GARTH	THORNER	VGVG	0.000	437440	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
LEEDS	VILLAGE GREEN	THORPARCH		VGVG	0.000	443445	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
LEEDS	LAND AT SHADWELL	LEEDS		VGFLU	0.000	434439	LEEDS CITY COUNCIL	LACY		
LEEDS	THE GREEN	SEACROFT		VGTG	0.000	435436	C. MUSGRAVE	P		
LEEDS	GILDERSOME GREEN	MORLEY		CLGN	0.000	0	AUSTIN/ HARRISON/ PROTECTION UNDER SECTION 9	PGS9		
LEEDS	VILLAGE GREEN	COLLINGHAM		CLVG	0.000	0	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
LEEDS	VILLAGE GREEN	LINTON	COLLINGHAM	CLVG	0.000	0	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
LEEDS	NORTHGATE LANE VILLAGE GREEN	LINTON		CLVG	0.000	0	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		

TOTAL OF 11 REGISTERED GREENS 8 TRUE GREENS

LEICESTERSHIRE

LEICESTERSHIRE	STUMP CROSS	BARROW		VGFLN	0.000	489315	OAKHAM RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL	LARDC		
LEICESTERSHIRE	GREEN LANE	BARROW		VGFLN	0.000	489314	OAKHAM RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL	LARDC		
LEICESTERSHIRE	GREEN BY CHURCH	BARROW		VGTG	0.000	490315	OAKHAM RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL	LARDC		
LEICESTERSHIRE	LAND AT BARROWDEN			VGFLU	0.000	494300	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
LEICESTERSHIRE	CHESTNUT GREEN	BARROWDEN		VGGN	0.000	494301	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
LEICESTERSHIRE	MAIN GREEN	BARROWDEN		VGTG	0.000	493300	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
LEICESTERSHIRE	RECREATION GROUND	BARROWDEN		VGFRG	0.000	495301	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
LEICESTERSHIRE	MAIN GREEN	BRAUNSTON IN RUTLAND		VGTG	0.000	483306	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
LEICESTERSHIRE	THE GREEN	BURLEY		VGTG	0.000	488310	J. REED/ E. FLEMING/ H. BRASSEY	P		
LEICESTERSHIRE	MILL LANE	COTTESMORE		VGFLN	0.000	490313	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
LEICESTERSHIRE	MAIN GREEN	EXTON		VGTG	0.000	492311	TRUSTEES OF EXTON ESTATE	TR		
LEICESTERSHIRE	LAND AT NEWFIELD ROAD	EXTON		VGFLU	0.000	492313	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
LEICESTERSHIRE	OLD SCHOOL YARD	EXTON		VGFLN	0.000	491311	TRUSTEES OF EXTON ESTATE	TR		
LEICESTERSHIRE	LAND AT EXTON			VGFLU	0.000	491312	TRUSTEES OF EXTON ESTATE	TR		
LEICESTERSHIRE	LAND AT EXTON			VGFLU	0.000	493311	TRUSTEES OF EXTON ESTATE	TR		
LEICESTERSHIRE	THE SQUARE	LANGHAM		VGFLN	0.000	484311	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
LEICESTERSHIRE	LAND BY PUMPING STATION	LANGHAM		VGFLU	0.000	484312	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
LEICESTERSHIRE	THE GREEN	LYDDINGTON		VGTG	0.000	487297	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
LEICESTERSHIRE	THE GREEN	LYNDON		VGTG	0.000	490304	LYNDON ESTATE TRUSTEES	TR		
LEICESTERSHIRE	LAND AT MANTON			VGFLU	0.000	488304	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
LEICESTERSHIRE	LAND AT MARKET OVERTON			VGFLU	0.000	488316	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
LEICESTERSHIRE	RECREATION GROUND	NORTH LUFFENHAM		VGFRG	0.000	493303	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
LEICESTERSHIRE	LAND AT TOP ROAD	RIDLINGTON		VGFLU	0.000	484302				
LEICESTERSHIRE	RECREATION GROUND	SEATON		VGFRG	0.000	490298	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
LEICESTERSHIRE	GREEN AT SOUTH LUFFENHAM			VGTG	0.000	494301	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
LEICESTERSHIRE	RECREATION GROUND	SOUTH LUFFENHAM		VGFRG	0.000	494300	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
LEICESTERSHIRE	GREEN AT THORPE-BY-WATER			VGTG	0.000	489296	UPPINGHAM RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL	LARDC		
LEICESTERSHIRE	THE GREEN	TINWELL		VGTG	0.000	500306	KETTON RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL	LARDC		
LEICESTERSHIRE	BEAST HILL	UPPINGHAM		VGFLN	0.000	486299	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
LEICESTERSHIRE	SOUTH VIEW	UPPINGHAM		VGFLN	0.000	486298	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
LEICESTERSHIRE	THE GREEN	WHISSENDINE		VGTG	0.000	482314	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
LEICESTERSHIRE	LAND AND VILLAGE POND	AB KETTLEBY		VGFLN	0.000	472323	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
LEICESTERSHIRE	VILLAGE GREEN	AB KETTLEBY		VGVG	0.000	472322	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
LEICESTERSHIRE	THE LEYS OR GREENSWARD	ANSTEY		VGFLN	0.000	454308	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
LEICESTERSHIRE	THE GREEN	ANSTEY		VGTG	0.000	454307	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		

LEICESTERSHIRE	VILLAGE GREEN	ARNESBY		VGVG	0.000	461292	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC
LEICESTERSHIRE	VILLAGE GREEN	ARNESBY		VGVG	0.065	461291	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC
LEICESTERSHIRE	VILLAGE GREEN	ARNESBY		VGVG	0.032	461293	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC
LEICESTERSHIRE	VILLAGE GREEN	ARNESBY		VGVG	0.011	462292	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC
LEICESTERSHIRE	VILLAGE GREEN	ARNESBY		VGVG	0.009	462293	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC
LEICESTERSHIRE	VILLAGE GREEN	ARNESBY		VGVG	0.004	462291	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC
LEICESTERSHIRE	VILLAGE GREEN	BELVOIR		VGVG	0.057	482333	DUKE OF RUTLAND/ PARISH COUNCIL	PPDJLAPC
LEICESTERSHIRE	MARKET PLACE	BILLESDON		VGFLN	0.600	474302	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC
LEICESTERSHIRE	VILLAGE GREEN	BITTESWELL		VGVG	0.909	453285	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC
LEICESTERSHIRE	THE GREEN	BOTTESFORD		VGTG	0.081	480338	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC
LEICESTERSHIRE	VILLAGE GREEN	BOTTESFORD		VGVG	0.032	480337	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC
LEICESTERSHIRE	SHAKESPEARE PARK	BRAUNSTONE		VGFR	0.973	455302	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC
LEICESTERSHIRE	HOLMFIELD PARK	BRAUNSTONE		VGFR	2.290	455301	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC
LEICESTERSHIRE	VILLAGE GREEN or FISHPOOL	BREEDON ON THE HILL		VGVG	0.447	440322	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC
LEICESTERSHIRE	VILLAGE GREEN	BROUGHTON		VGVG	0.305	467323	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC
LEICESTERSHIRE	OLD VILLAGE POND	BROUGHTON		VGFLN	0.054	467322	R+J. BELL/ PARISH COUNCIL	PJLAPC
LEICESTERSHIRE	VILLAGE GREEN	BUCKMINSTER		VGVG	0.264	487322	A. COLINS/ J. WHITE/ R. SMITH/ D. PHILLIPS	P
LEICESTERSHIRE	VILLAGE GREEN	BURTON		VGVG	0.073	473311	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC
LEICESTERSHIRE	THE GREEN	CLAWSON		VGTG	0.054	472327	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC
LEICESTERSHIRE	THE SANDS	CLAWSON		VGFLN	0.043	472326	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC
LEICESTERSHIRE	THE PINFOLD	LONG CLAWSON		VGFLN	0.140	471327	D. PHILLIPS/ PARISH COUNCIL	PJLAPC
LEICESTERSHIRE	THE GREEN	LONG CLAWSON		VGTG	0.054	471326	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC
LEICESTERSHIRE	THE PINGLE	LONG CLAWSON		VGFLN	0.030	473327	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC
LEICESTERSHIRE	LAND AT COSSINGTON			VGFLU	0.016	460313	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC
LEICESTERSHIRE	VILLAGE GREEN	DRAYTON		VGVG	0.049	483292	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC
LEICESTERSHIRE	THE GREEN	EAST LANGTON		VGTG	0.158	472292	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC
LEICESTERSHIRE	VILLAGE GREEN	GREAT EASTON		VGVG	0.051	484293	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC
LEICESTERSHIRE	LAND AT GRIMSTON			VGFLU	0.151	468321	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC
LEICESTERSHIRE	THE GREEN	GRIMSTON		VGTG	0.208	468320	M+B. JOY/ S. WANSBROUGH	P
LEICESTERSHIRE	THE GREEN	HUSBANDS BOSWORTH		VGTG	0.043	464284	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC
LEICESTERSHIRE	THE GREEN	HUSBANDS BOSWORTH		VGTG	0.049	464283	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC
LEICESTERSHIRE	VILLAGE GREEN	LEIRE		VGVG	0.054	452290	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC
LEICESTERSHIRE	THE GREEN	MARKFIELD		VGTG	0.060	448310	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC
LEICESTERSHIRE	THE GREEN	MOUNTSORREL		VGTG	0.404	458314	H. SEATON	P
LEICESTERSHIRE	THE GREEN	MOUNTSORREL		VGTG	0.057	458313	LEICESTERSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL	LACC
LEICESTERSHIRE	THE GREEN	NORTH KILWORTH		VGTG	0.049	461283	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC
LEICESTERSHIRE	VILLAGE GREEN	QUORN		VGVG	0.892	456316	TRUSTEES OF TOWN LANDS CHARITY	TR
LEICESTERSHIRE	WAR MEMORIAL SITE	QUORN		VGFLN	0.100	456315	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC
LEICESTERSHIRE	THE GREEN	REARSBY		VGTG	0.035	465314	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC
LEICESTERSHIRE	TOWN GREEN	ROTHLEY		VGTG	0.151	485312	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC
LEICESTERSHIRE	CROSS GREEN	ROTHLEY		VGGN	0.038	485311	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC
LEICESTERSHIRE	THE BANKS	SEAGRAVE		VGFLN	1.126	461317	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC
LEICESTERSHIRE	VILLAGE GREEN	SMEETON WESTERBY		VGVG	0.030	467292	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC
LEICESTERSHIRE	VILLAGE GREEN	SPROXTON		VGVG	0.030	485324	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC
LEICESTERSHIRE	LAND AT STATHERTON			VGFLU	0.067	477331	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC
LEICESTERSHIRE	THE GREEN	SUTTON CHENEY		VGTG	0.888	441300	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC
LEICESTERSHIRE	CENTRAL PARK	SYSTON		VGFLR	2.102	462311	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC
LEICESTERSHIRE	VILLAGE GREEN	TUGBY		VGVG	0.035	476300	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC
LEICESTERSHIRE	BOTTOM GREEN	TWYCROSS		VGGN	0.135	433304	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC
LEICESTERSHIRE	TOP GREEN	TWYCROSS		VGGN	0.224	433303	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC
LEICESTERSHIRE	THE GREEN	TWYCROSS		VGTG	0.265	432304	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC
LEICESTERSHIRE	VILLAGE GREEN	WALTHAM ON THE WOLDS		VGVG	0.313	459319	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC
LEICESTERSHIRE	THE GREEN	WIGSTON PARVA		VGTG	0.121	460299	BLABY DISTRICT COUNCIL	LADC
LEICESTERSHIRE	THE POUND	WYMESWOLD		VGFLN	0.004	460323	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC
LEICESTERSHIRE	VILLAGE GREEN	HINCKLEY		VGVG	0.057	442292	HINKLEY URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL	LAUDC
LEICESTERSHIRE	THE GREEN	MARKET HARBOROUGH		VGTG	0.127	473287	HARBOROUGH DISTRICT COUNCIL	LADC
LEICESTERSHIRE	THE GREEN	BLABY		CLTG	0.000	456297		
LEICESTERSHIRE	THE GREEN	OAKTHORPE		CLTG	0.000	432313	F. BARKLAN	P
LEICESTERSHIRE	THE GREEN	THRUSSINGTON		CLTG	0.000	464315	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC

TOTAL OF 94 REGISTERED GREENS 59 TRUE GREENS

LICOLNSHIRE

LINCOLNSHIRE	LAND AT MOULTON			VGFLU	0.000	0	A.TEALL	P
LINCOLNSHIRE	LAND AT PINCHBECK			VGFLU	0.000	524325	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC
LINCOLNSHIRE	JUBILEE GARDEN	TAMY HILL	SWINESHEAD	VGFR	0.000	523340	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC
LINCOLNSHIRE	VILLAGE GREEN	SUTTON ST. JAMES		VGVG	0.000	0	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC
LINCOLNSHIRE	LAND NEAR MILL	SUTTON ST. JAMES		VGFLU	0.000	538318	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC
LINCOLNSHIRE	CHURCH GREEN	MOULTON ?		VGGNC	0.000	0	A. TEALL	P
LINCOLNSHIRE	WAR MEMORIAL AND SURROUNDS	KIRTON		VGFLN	0.000	530338	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC
LINCOLNSHIRE	CHURCHGATE PIT SITE	GEDNEY		VGFLN	0.000	540324	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC

LINCOLNSHIRE	WAR MEMORIAL PIT SITE	GEDNEY DYKE	GEDNEY	VGFLN	0.000	541326	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC
LINCOLNSHIRE	NORTH STREET VILLAGE GREEN	CROWLAND		VGVG	0.000	523310	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC
LINCOLNSHIRE	SOUTH STREET VILLAGE GREEN	CROWLAND		VGVG	0.000	524310	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC
LINCOLNSHIRE	WEST STREET VILLAGE GREEN	CROWLAND		VGVG	0.000	523310	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC
LINCOLNSHIRE	LUTTON VILLAGE GREEN			VGVG	0.000	543325	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC
LINCOLNSHIRE	VILLAGE GREEN	BUTTERWICK		VGVG	0.000	538344	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC
LINCOLNSHIRE	DUNSTON GREEN			VGGN	0.000	506362	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC
LINCOLNSHIRE	NOCTON VILLAGE GREEN			VGVG	0.000	505364	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC
LINCOLNSHIRE	VILLAGE GREEN	BRANT BROUGHTON		VGVG	0.000	491354	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC
LINCOLNSHIRE	CRANWELL VILLAGE GREEN			VGVG	0.000	503349	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC
LINCOLNSHIRE	VILLAGE GREEN	GELSTON	HOUGH ON THE HILL	VGVG	0.000	491345	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC
LINCOLNSHIRE	VILLAGE GREEN	GREAT HALE		VGVG	0.000	514342	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC
LINCOLNSHIRE	VILLAGE GREEN	EWERBY		VGVG	0.000	512347	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC
LINCOLNSHIRE	VILLAGE GREEN	DORRINGTON		VGVG	0.000	507352	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC
LINCOLNSHIRE	RECREATION GROUND	STAMFORD		VGFRG	0.000	502307	MAYOR, ALDERMEN AND BURGESSES OF BOROUGH OF STAMFORD	BO
LINCOLNSHIRE	THE MEADOWS	STAMFORD		VGFLN	0.000	502308	MAYOR, ALDERMEN AND BURGESSES OF BOROUGH OF STAMFORD	BO
LINCOLNSHIRE	THE MEADOWS	STAMFORD		VGFLN	0.000	501307	TRUSTEES OF CHARITY OF STAMFORD FREEMENS ALLOTMENT	TR
LINCOLNSHIRE	NORTH END GREEN	FULBECK		VGGN	0.000	494350	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC
LINCOLNSHIRE	CHURCH GREEN	FULBECK		VGGNC	0.000	494351	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC
LINCOLNSHIRE	VILLAGE GREEN	HECKINGTON		VGVG	0.000	514344	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC
LINCOLNSHIRE	VILLAGE GREEN	POTTERHANWORTH		VGVG	0.000	505366	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC
LINCOLNSHIRE	THE GREEN	NORTH BECK	SCREDINGTON	VGTG	0.000	510340	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC
LINCOLNSHIRE	THE GREEN	SKILLINGTON		VGTG	0.000	489325	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC
LINCOLNSHIRE	WASHINGBOROUGH VILLAGE GREEN			VGVG	0.000	502370	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC
LINCOLNSHIRE	DRY DODDINGTON CHURCH GREEN			VGGNC	0.000	485346	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC
LINCOLNSHIRE	WESTBOROUGH VILLAGE GREEN			VGVG	0.000	485344	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC
LINCOLNSHIRE	WESTBOROUGH CHURCH GREEN			VGGNC	0.000	485345	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC
LINCOLNSHIRE	THE GREEN	CORBY GLEN		VGTG	0.000	499325	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC
LINCOLNSHIRE	THE GREEN	ALLINGTON		VGTG	0.000	485340	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC
LINCOLNSHIRE	VILLAGE GREEN	HELPINGHAM		VGVG	0.000	0	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC
LINCOLNSHIRE	FRESTON GREEN	CAYTHORPE		VGGN	0.000	493348	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC
LINCOLNSHIRE	OLD POND SITE	FRESTON		VGFLN	0.000	0	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC
LINCOLNSHIRE	MARKET PLACE	FOLKINGHAM		VGFLN	0.000	507333	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC
LINCOLNSHIRE	AISBY GREEN	HEYDOW		VGGN	0.000	501338	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC
LINCOLNSHIRE	VILLAGE GREEN	ASLACKBY		VGVG	0.000	508330	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC
LINCOLNSHIRE	THE GREEN	ALLINGTON		VGTG	0.000	485341	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC
LINCOLNSHIRE	HIGH STRET GREEN	FULBECK		VGGN	0.000	494350		
LINCOLNSHIRE	VILLAGE GREENS	WADDINGHAM		VGVG	0.000	498396	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC
LINCOLNSHIRE	VILLAGE GREEN	SCOTTER		VGVG	0.000	488400	A. RADIGH	P
LINCOLNSHIRE	VILLAGE GREEN	NEW BOLINGBROKE	CARRINGTON	VGVG	0.000	530357	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC
LINCOLNSHIRE	GREEN HILL	OSGODBY		VGFLN	0.000	507392	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC
LINCOLNSHIRE	VILLAGE GREEN and GREEN HILL	TETNEY		VGVG	0.000	531301	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC
LINCOLNSHIRE	VILLAGE GREEN	REEPHAM		VGVG	0.000	503373	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC
LINCOLNSHIRE	VILLAGE GREEN and PINFOLD	STOW		VGVG	0.000	488381	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC
LINCOLNSHIRE	POND SITE	INGHAM		VGFLN	0.000	494383	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC
LINCOLNSHIRE	VILLAGE GREEN	UTTERBY		VGVG	0.000	430393	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC
LINCOLNSHIRE	VILLAGE GREEN	DUNHOLME		VGVG	0.000	502379	CHURCH COMMISSIONERS	CC
LINCOLNSHIRE	VILLAGE GREEN	INGHAM		VGVG	0.000	494384	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC
LINCOLNSHIRE	VILLAGE GREEN	LEA		VGVG	0.000	482386	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC
LINCOLNSHIRE	VILLAGE GREEN	STOCKS HILL	LUDBOROUGH	VGVG	0.000	532324	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC
LINCOLNSHIRE	VILLAGE GREEN	NORTH KELSEY		VGVG	0.000	0	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC
LINCOLNSHIRE	THE GREEN	BARDNEY		VGTG	0.000	511369	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC
LINCOLNSHIRE	THE GREEN	MARKET STAINTON		VGTG	0.000	522379	CEYLON TEA GROWERS' ASSOCIATION LTD.	COM
LINCOLNSHIRE	LAND AT EAST BARKWORTH			VGFLU	0.000	516381	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC
LINCOLNSHIRE	LAND AT MINTING			VGFLU	0.000	518373	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC
LINCOLNSHIRE	LAND AT KIRKBY ON BAIN]			VGFLU	0.000	524362	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC
LINCOLNSHIRE	STOCKS HILL	STIXWOULD		VGFLN	0.000	517365	EAST LINDSEY DISTRICT COUNCIL	LADC
LINCOLNSHIRE	THE GREEN	REVESBY		VGTG	0.000	529361	A. LEE	P
LINCOLNSHIRE	RECREATION GROUND	SCOTTON		VGFRG	0.000	488399	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC
LINCOLNSHIRE	LAND AT ENDERBY			VGFLU	0.000	527362	PARISH TRUSTEES	TR
LINCOLNSHIRE	RECREATION GROUND	EAST FERRY		VGFRG	0.000	481399	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC
LINCOLNSHIRE	VILLAGE GREEN	SPRINGTHORPE		VGVG	0.000	487389	PARISH TRUSTEES	TR
LINCOLNSHIRE	VILLAGE GREEN	NETTLEHAM		VGVG	0.000	500375	CHURCH COMMISSIONERS	CC
LINCOLNSHIRE	VILLAGE GREEN	TATTERSHALL		VGVG	0.000	521358	P. FELLOWES	P
LINCOLNSHIRE	MOSS HILLS	BLYTON		VGFLN	0.000	485394		
LINCOLNSHIRE	VILLAGE GREEN	WELTON		VGVG	0.000	501379	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC
LINCOLNSHIRE	RECREATION ALLOTMENT			VGFRA	0.000	0	A. PONSONBY	P
LINCOLNSHIRE	VILLAGE GREEN	STANTON-LE-VALE		VGVG	0.000	517394	C. SUTTON	P
LINCOLNSHIRE	VILLAGE GREEN	CHAPEL ST. LEONARDS		VGVG	0.000	555372	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC
LINCOLNSHIRE	THE GREEN	NEWTON-ON-TRENT		VGTG	0.000	483374	C. LISTER/ PARISH COUNCIL	PJLAPC
LINCOLNSHIRE	VILLAGE GREEN	REVESBY		CLVG	0.000	529361		

LINCOLNSHIRE	CRANE GREEN	FREISTON	CLGN	0.000	537344	J. GRANT	P

TOTAL OF 80 REGISTERED GREENS 53 TRUE GREENS

NORFOLK

NORFOLK	SYNDERSTONE	HOUGHTON	VGFLN	0.029	0		
NORFOLK	CHAPEL GREEN	ROCKLANDS	VGGN	0.158	599297	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC
NORFOLK	QUEENS SQUARE	ATTLEBOROUGH	VGFLN	0.141	604295	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC
NORFOLK	CHURCH GREEN	WIVETON	VGFNC	0.409	604343	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC
NORFOLK	THE GREEN	SALTHOUSE	VGTG	0.664	607343	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC
NORFOLK	VILLAGE GREEN	WIMBOTSHAM	VGVG	0.263	561305	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC
NORFOLK	THE FAIRLANDS and MARKETPLACE	HINGHAM	VGFLN	0.515	602302	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC
NORFOLK	VILLAGE GREEN	WACTON	VGVG	2.072	617291	Mrs. PEACHAM/ PARISH COUNCIL	PJLAPC
NORFOLK	DITCHINGHAM PLAYING FIELD		VGFR	1.380	633291	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC
NORFOLK	VILLAGE GREEN	SHIPDHAM	VGVG	0.375	595307	BRECKLAND RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL/ PARISH COUNCIL	LARDCJLAPC
NORFOLK	VILLAGE GREEN	PULHAM MARKET	VGVG	0.158	619286	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC
NORFOLK	HETHERSETT PLAYING FIELD		VGFR	2.998	615304	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC
NORFOLK	LANGHAM VILLAGE GREEN		VGVG	0.000	600341	G. RIPPINGALL/ B. ALLEN	P
NORFOLK	VILLAGE GREEN	CASTON	VGVG	0.021	595297	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC
NORFOLK	VILLAGE GREEN	MUNDFORD	VGVG	0.018	580293	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC
NORFOLK	VILLAGE GREEN	SOUTH WOOTON	VGVG	3.242	564322	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC
NORFOLK	THE GREENS	BURNHAM MARKET	VGTG	0.000	583342	EARL OF LEICESTER	PPE
NORFOLK	VILLAGE GREEN	MARLINGFORD	VGVG	0.769	612309	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC
NORFOLK	CROSS HILL	HOCKWOLD-CUM-WILTON	VGFLN	0.024	573288	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC
NORFOLK	THE PITS	CHEDGRAVE	VGFLN	0.425	636299	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC
NORFOLK	RECREATION GROUND	BRISTON	VGFRG	1.845	606332	E+J. PERRY/ PARISH COUNCIL	PJLAPC
NORFOLK	FELBRIGG GREEN		VGGN	0.097	620339	FELBRIGG PARISH	LAPC
NORFOLK	VILLAGE GREEN	BEACHAMWELL	VGVG	0.574	575305	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC
NORFOLK	EAST HARLING RECREATION GROUND		VGFRG	3.891	599286	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC
NORFOLK	CHILDREN'S PLAYING FIELD	EAST HARLING	VGFR	1.092	599287	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC
NORFOLK	SUTTON STAITHE	SUTTON	VGFLN	0.639	638323	SMALLBURGH INTERNAL DRAINAGE BOARD/ PARISH COUNCIL	COMJLAPC
NORFOLK	MARINER'S HILL	BLAKENEY	VGFLN	0.206	602343	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC
NORFOLK	FAIRLAND	WYMONDHAM	VGFLN	0.263	611301	WYMONDHAM URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL	LAUDC
NORFOLK	THE GREEN	WEST RUDHAM	VGTG	2.135	581327	MARQUESS OF CHOLMONDLEY	PPM
NORFOLK	VILLAGE GREEN	MARTHAM	VGVG	1.437	645318	TRUSTEES OF MARTHAM INCLOSURE AWARD	TR
NORFOLK	PUMP GREEN	BROCKDISH	VGGN	0.020	620279	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC
NORFOLK	COLE GREEN	SEDGEFORD	VGGN	0.006	571336	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC
NORFOLK	TUTTINGTON GREEN		VGGN	0.081	622327	E. BROOKS	P
NORFOLK	VILLAGE GREEN	HORNING	VGVG	0.115	634317	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC
NORFOLK	VILLAGE GREEN	SOUTH WALSHAM	VGVG	0.235	636313	GJ. FRERE	P
NORFOLK	ST. JAMES GREEN	CASTLEACRE	VGGN	0.631	581315	EARL OF LEICESTER	PPE
NORFOLK	STOCKS GREEN	CASTLEACRE	VGGN	0.218	581314	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC
NORFOLK	EAST GREEN	CASTLEACRE	VGGN	0.145	582315	EARL OF LEICESTER	PPE
NORFOLK	TRIANGLE	DOCKING	VGFLN	0.204	576337	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC
NORFOLK	ALDBOROUGH GREEN		VGGN	2.103	618334	D. HARBORD	P
NORFOLK	BUXTON CHURCH HILL		VGFLN	0.012	623322	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC
NORFOLK	THE GREEN	BRANCASTER	VGTG	0.000	577343	NATIONAL TRUST	NT
NORFOLK	THE GREEN	HEACHAM	VGTG	0.036	567337	A+D. PARKER	P
NORFOLK	SCRATBY GREEN	ORMESBY ST. MARGARET	VGGN	0.404	650315	GREAT YARMOUTH DISTRICT COUNCIL	LADC
NORFOLK	THE GREEN	ORMESBY ST. MARGARET	VGTG	0.896	649315	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC
NORFOLK	DERSINGHAM RECREATION GROUND		VGFRG	1.080	568330	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC
NORFOLK	OAK TREE TRIANGLE	DOCKING	VGFLN	0.106	576336	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC
NORFOLK	HUNWORTH GREEN	STODY	VGGN	0.789	606335	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC
NORFOLK	GIPSY PLANTATION	BRANCASTER	VGFLN	0.003	576342		
NORFOLK	VILLAGE GREEN	NORTH WOOTTON	VGVG	0.489	564324	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC
NORFOLK	VILLAGE GREEN	NORTH WOOTTON	VGVG	0.137	564323	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC
NORFOLK	VILLAGE GREEN	NORTH WOOTTON	VGVG	0.085	563324	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC
NORFOLK	RECREATION GROUND	HORNING	VGFRG	1.686	634316	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC
NORFOLK	PATH TO THE RIVER AT LOWER STREET	HORNING	VGFLU	0.010	633317	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC
NORFOLK	POND END	BRANCASTER	VGFLN	0.002	576342	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC
NORFOLK	BRANCASTER STAITHE		VGFLN	0.000	576343	NATIONAL TRUST	NT
NORFOLK	THE GREEN	TITTLESHALL	VGTG	0.048	589321	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC
NORFOLK	LAND ?		VGFLU	0.144	0	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC
NORFOLK	NORTH STREET GREEN	GREAT DUNHAM	VGGN	0.189	587314	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC
NORFOLK	VILLAGE GREEN	SWANTON MORLEY	VGVG	0.339	601316	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC
NORFOLK	THE GREEN and RECREATION GROUND	SOUTH CREAKE	VGTG	2.474	586335	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC

NORFOLK	MORSTON GREEN			VGGN	0.056	600343	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC
NORFOLK	HOCKHAM VILLAGE GREEN			VGVG	0.068	594292	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC
NORFOLK	EAST HARLING MEMORIAL GREEN			VGGN	0.056	599286	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC
NORFOLK	BRADENHAM GREEN			VGGN	2.135	0	TRUSTEES OF BRADENHAM INCLOSURE AWARD	TR
NORFOLK	THORPE MARKET GREEN			VGGN	0.384	592308		P
NORFOLK	RIVER GREEN	BAWBURGH		VGGN	0.291	615308	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC
NORFOLK	PARISH PIT	BARTON BENDISH		VGFLN	0.073	571305	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC
NORFOLK	VILLAGE GREEN	EAST RUDHAM		VGVG	0.315	582328	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC
NORFOLK	BULLS GREEN	TOFT MONKS		VGGN	3.419	642294	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC
NORFOLK	MAYPOLE GREEN	TOFT MONKS		VGGN	1.445	642293	T. BIRT/ PARISH COUNCIL	PJLAPC
NORFOLK	OLD SCHOOL GREEN	SWANTON NOVERS		VGGNS	0.061	602323	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC
NORFOLK	GREEN DROVE	EMNETH		VGFLN	0.178	548307	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC
NORFOLK	CHURCH GREEN	CRANWORTH		VGGNC	0.134	598304	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC
NORFOLK	WOODRISING GREEN	CRANWORTH		VGGN	0.016	598303	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC
NORFOLK	THE GREEN AT THE CLOSE	SWANTON NOVERS		VGTG	0.021	602331	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC
NORFOLK	THURSFORD GREEN			VGGN	0.044	597334	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC
NORFOLK	BOUGHTON GREEN			VGGN	0.777	570301	REPRESENTATIVE BODY OF THE PARISH	LAPC
NORFOLK	WAR MEMORIAL GREEN	DENVER		VGTG	0.044	561301	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC
NORFOLK	THE HOWDALE	DOWNHAM MARKET		VGFLN	2.533	561303	WEST NORFOLK DISTRICT COUNCIL	LADC
NORFOLK	FAIR GREEN	DISS		VGGN	2.205	611280	OFFICIAL CUSTODIAN FOR CHARITIES	OC
NORFOLK	COPY'S GREEN	WIGHTON		VGGN	0.178	594339	EARL OF LEICESTER	PPE
NORFOLK	PEA'S GREEN	WIGHTON		VGGN	0.291	594338	EARL OF LEICESTER	PPE
NORFOLK	THE BUTTS	CLIPPER LANE	WIGHTON	VGFLN	0.081	595339	EARL OF LEICESTER	PPE
NORFOLK	CLAT PIT	CRABBE ROAD	WIGHTON	VGFLN	0.410	594340	EARL OF LEICESTER	PPE
NORFOLK	VILLAGE GREEN	HOLME HALE		VGVG	0.041	588307	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC
NORFOLK	EDGEFIELD GREEN			VGGN	0.263	609334	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC
NORFOLK	OLD FEN	GARBOLDISHAM		VGFLN	11.383	600281	TRUSTEES OF THE FUEL ALLOTMENT CHARITY	TR
NORFOLK	THE GREEN	LYNG		VGTG	0.055	606317	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC
NORFOLK	VILLAGE GREEN	BURSTON		VGVG	0.320	613283	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC
NORFOLK	BUTTLANDS	WELLS		VGFLN	0.420	591343	WELLS TOWN COUNCIL	LATC
NORFOLK	NEWTON-BY-CASTLEACRE VILLAGE GREEN			VGVG	0.008	582314	A. FOUNTAINE	P
NORFOLK	PARISH PIECE or PLAYGROUND	BEDINGHAM		VGFR	1.381	629293	PARISH TRUSTEES	TR
NORFOLK	THE GREEN	BROCKDISH		VGTG	0.016	620279	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC
NORFOLK	GREEN WAY	HOLME-NEXT-THE-SEA		VGFLN	0.121	570343	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC
NORFOLK	MISSION ROOM GREEN	HORSHAM		VGGN	0.030	621315	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC
NORFOLK	OLD POST OFFICE GREEN	HORSHAM		VGGN	0.020	621314	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC
NORFOLK	ELM FARM GREEN	HORSHAM		VGGN	0.020	622315	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC
NORFOLK	VILLAGE POND	WAREHAM		VGFLN	0.198	568301	C. SANDERS	P
NORFOLK	LITTLE ELLINGHAM VILLAGE GREEN			VGVG	0.153	600299	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC
NORFOLK	FLORENCE CARTER PLAYGROUND	DRAYTON		VGFR	0.198	618313	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC
NORFOLK	THE GREEN	GRIMSTON		VGTG	0.409	571322	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC
NORFOLK	THE GREEN	GRIMSTON		VGTG	0.036	571323	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC
NORFOLK	THE GREEN	GRIMSTON		VGTG	0.307	572323	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC
NORFOLK	THE GREEN	GRIMSTON		VGTG	0.078	572322	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC
NORFOLK	THE GREEN	METHWOLD HYTHE		VGTG	0.222	571294	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC
NORFOLK	RECREATION GROUND	METHWOLD		VGFRG	1.869	573294	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC
NORFOLK	VILLAGE GREEN	FINCHAM		VGVG	0.036	568306	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC
NORFOLK	RECREATION ALLOTMENT	DOCKING COMMON	DOCKING	VGFRA	1.623	579335	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC
NORFOLK	THE GREEN	RUNHAM IN MAUTBY		VGTG	0.329	646311	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC
NORFOLK	RECREATION ALLOTMENT	COLKIRK		VGFRA	0.832	591326	R. HIGSON	P
NORFOLK	RECREATION ALLOTMENT	ELSING		VGFRA	0.816	605316	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC
NORFOLK	VILLAGE GREEN	SHOULDHAM		VGVG	0.311	578308	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC
NORFOLK	VILLAGE GREEN	OXBOROUGH		VGVG	0.076	574301	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC
NORFOLK	WEASENHAM VILLAGE GREEN	WEASENHAM ST. PETER		VGVG	1.878	585322	TRUSTEES OF WEASENHAM ALL SAINTS + ST. PETER TRUST	TR
NORFOLK	GREAT MASSINGHAM VILLAGE GREEN			VGVG	1.548	579322	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC
NORFOLK	RECREATION ALLOTMENT	DICKLEBURGH		VGFRA	1.283	616282	W. DRAKER	P
NORFOLK	RECREATION GROUND	INGOLDISTHORPE		VGFRG	1.140	568323	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC
NORFOLK	RECREATION GROUND	COSTESSEY		VGFRG	3.970	617312	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC
NORFOLK	RECREATION GROUND	BRAMERTON		VGFRG	1.185	629305	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC
NORFOLK	RECREATION GROUND	BRANDISTON		VGFRG	0.503	613321	PARISH TRUSTEES	TR
NORFOLK	RECREATION GROUND	FAKENHAM		VGFRG	0.000	592330	BRITISH GAS/ FAKENHAM TOWN COUNCIL	COMJLATC
NORFOLK	RECREATION GROUND	ROUGHTON HEATH	ROUGHTON	VGFRG	3.617	622338	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC
NORFOLK	RECREATION GROUND	CORPUSTY		VGFRG	0.712	611330	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC
NORFOLK	VILLAGE GREEN	CRIMPLESHAM		VGVG	0.057	564303	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC
NORFOLK	BINTREE GRAVEL PITS			VGFLN	1.005	601323	BRECKLAND DISTRICT COUNCIL	LADC
NORFOLK	VILLAGE GREEN	SOUTH LOPHAM		VGVG	0.048	604281	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC
NORFOLK	THE PLAIN	LONG STRATTON		VGFLN	0.018	619292	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC
NORFOLK	TRUNCH PIT			VGFLN	0.032	628334	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC

NORFOLK	CHEQUERS GREEN	FELTWELL	VGGN	0.046	569290	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
NORFOLK	CROSS HILL	FELTWELL	VGFLN	0.009	567289	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
NORFOLK	THE GREEN	FELTWELL	VGTG	0.052	570290	T. DENNETT	P		
NORFOLK	TOWN MEADOW	DICKLEBURGH	VGFLN	0.254	616282	OFFICIAL CUSTODIAN FOR CHARITIES/ INCUMBENT OF PARISH	OCJPA		
NORFOLK	VILLAGE GREEN	BINHAM	VGVG	0.165	598339	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
NORFOLK	RECREATION ALLOTMENT ?		VGFRA	0.497	0	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
NORFOLK	VILLAGE GREEN	NORTH WOOTTON	VGVG	0.064	563323	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
NORFOLK	RECREATION ALLOTMENT	GARBOLDISHAM	VGFRA	0.000	600281	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
NORFOLK	RECREATION ALLOTMENT	PULHAM MARKET	VGFRA	0.740	619286	OFFICIAL CUSTODIAN FOR CHARITIES	OC		
NORFOLK	MASSINGHAM GREEN	GREAT MASSINGHAM	VGGN	2.705	579322	MARQUESS OF CHOLMONDLEY	PPM		
NORFOLK	RECREATION ALLOTMENT	WEST BECKHAM	VGFRA	0.776	613339	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
NORFOLK	MANSON GREEN	STRATTON STRAWLESS	VGGN	1.727	602303	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
NORFOLK	PARK FIELDS	DISS	VGFLN	2.207	611281	DISS TOWN COUNCIL	LATC		
NORFOLK	BANHAM GREEN		VGGN	0.135	606288	H. DRUMMOND	P		
NORFOLK	SITE OF VILLAGE PUMP	MIDDLETON	VGFLU	0.002	566316	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
NORFOLK	VILLAGE GREEN	BRINTON	VGVG	0.005	603335	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
NORFOLK	THE POUND	STIBBARD	VGFLN	0.036	598328	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
NORFOLK	ETLING GREEN	EAST DEREHAM	CLGN	0.000	601313	EAST DEREHAM TOWN COUNCIL	LATC		
NORFOLK	THE GREEN	BURNHAM NORTON	CLTG	0.000	582343	EARL OF LEICESTER	PPE		
NORFOLK	THE GREEN at BERRY HALL	GREAT WALSINGHAM	CLTG	0.000	594337	WALSINGHAM ABBEY	EC		
NORFOLK	THE HILL GREEN	GREAT WALSINGHAM	CLGN	0.000	595338	WALSINGHAM ABBEY	EC		
NORFOLK	ETLING GREEN	EAST DEREHAM	CLGN	0.000	601313	NORFOLK COUNCTY COUNCIL	LACC	P	CH
NORFOLK	HALES GREEN		CLGN	0.000	637296	PROTECTION UNDER SECTION 9	S9	P	CH
NORFOLK	STUBBS GREEN	LODDON	CLGN	0.000	635297	PROTECTION UNDER SECTION 9	S9	P	C
NORFOLK	THE GREEN	OLD BUCKENHAM	CLTG	0.000	606291	CRAKNELL	P	PE	CH
NORFOLK	HARPERS GREEN	BRISLEY	CLGN	0.000	594322	R. DODSON	P	P	CHSGe
NORFOLK	BRISLEY GREEN		CLGN	0.000	595321	R. DODSON	P	P	CHSGe
NORFOLK	HOWE GREEN		CLGN	0.000	0	PROTECTION UNDER SECTION 9	S9	P	CS
NORFOLK	WAR MEMORIAL GREEN	SOUTH CREAKE	CLTG	0.000	586335	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
NORFOLK	RHEES GREEN	LONG STRATTON	CLGN	0.000	620292	PROTECTION UNDER SECTION 9	S9	PE	C
NORFOLK	BREWER'S GREEN	ROYDON	CLGN	0.000	609282	PROTECTION UNDER SECTION 9	S9		
NORFOLK	CROW GREEN	LONG STRATTON	CLGN	0.000	619292	G. ALEXANDER	P		
NORFOLK	LANGMERE GREEN	DICKLEBURGH	CLGN	0.000	616282	PROTECTION UNDER SECTION 9	S9		
NORFOLK	VILLAGE GREEN	STOKESBY	CLVG	0.000	643310	PROTECTION UNDER SECTION 9	S9		
NORFOLK	THE GREEN	STANHOE	CLTG	0.000	580337	PROTECTION UNDER SECTION 9	S9		
NORFOLK	THE FAIR GREEN	LYNG	CLGN	0.000	606317	PROTECTION UNDER SECTION 9	S9		
NORFOLK	NEWGATE GREEN	CLEY GREEN	CLGN	0.000	604343	PROTECTION UNDER SECTION 9	S9		
NORFOLK	HEMPTON GREEN		CLGN	0.000	591329	MARQUESS TOWNSEND OF RAYNHAM	PPM		
NORFOLK	WELLS GREEN	NEWTON BY CASTLEACRE	CLGN	0.000	583315	A. FOUNTAINE	P		
NORFOLK	SAXLINGHAM GREEN		CLGN	0.000	624296	TRUSTEES OF J. STEWARD SETTLEMENT TRUST	TR		
NORFOLK	HEMPSTEAD GREEN		CLGN	0.000	640328	PROTECTION UNDER SECTION 9	S9		
NORFOLK	GUNTHORPE GREEN		CLGN	0.000	601334	PROTECTION UNDER SECTION 9	S9		
NORFOLK	GATELEY GREEN		CLGN	0.000	596324			P	CH
NORFOLK	BAMBRIDGE GREEN	SHELFANGER	CLGN	0.000	610283	PROTECTION UNDER SECTION 9	S9		
NORFOLK	BAYNARDS GREEN	ROYDON	CLGN	0.000	570302	PROTECTION UNDER SECTION 9	S9		
NORFOLK	BROOM GREEN	NORTH ELMHAM	CLGN	0.000	598320	PROTECTION UNDER SECTION 9	S9		
NORFOLK	HOWE GREEN		CLGN	0.000	618299	G. BUSH/ PROTECTION UNDER SECTION 9	PJS9		
NORFOLK	MARSH GREEN	BRACON ASH	CLGN	0.000	612333	PROTECTION UNDER SECTION 9	S9		
NORFOLK	BARNINGHAM GREEN		CLGN	0.000	650304	F. BURRELL/ H. COUTTS-TROTTER	P		
NORFOLK	GYPSIES GREEN	BRADWELL	CLGN	0.000	0	PROTECTION UNDER SECTION 9	S9		

TOTAL OF 179 REGISTERED GREEN 118 TRUE GREENS

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE	THE GREEN	ADSTONE	VGTG	0.000	459251	J. MESSINGER	P
NORTHAMPTONSHIRE	VILLAGE GREEN	ALDWINCLE	VGVG	0.000	500281	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC
NORTHAMPTONSHIRE	SCHOOL GREEN	ALDWINCLE	VGGNS	0.000	500282	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC
NORTHAMPTONSHIRE	THE GREEN	ASHTON	VGTG	0.000	476249	J. CLAYTON	P
NORTHAMPTONSHIRE	LAND AT BADBY		VGFLU	0.000	456258	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC
NORTHAMPTONSHIRE	LAND AT BADBY		VGFLU	0.000	456259	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC
NORTHAMPTONSHIRE	LAND AT BADBY		VGFLU	0.000	455258	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC
NORTHAMPTONSHIRE	LAND AT BADBY		VGFLU	0.000	455259	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC
NORTHAMPTONSHIRE	LAND AT BADBY		VGFLU	0.000	457258	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC
NORTHAMPTONSHIRE	LAND AT BADBY		VGFLU	0.000	457259	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC
NORTHAMPTONSHIRE	LAND AT BADBY		VGFLU	0.000	457257	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC
NORTHAMPTONSHIRE	LAND AT BADBY		VGFLU	0.000	456257	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC
NORTHAMPTONSHIRE	VILLAGE GREEN	BARNWELL	VGVG	0.000	504258	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC
NORTHAMPTONSHIRE	THE GREENS	BLAKESLEY	VGTG	0.000	462250	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC
NORTHAMPTONSHIRE	LAND NEAR VILLAGE HALL	BOUGHTON	VGFLU	0.000	475265	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE	LAND NEAR VILLAEG HALL	BOUGHTON	VGFLU	0.000	475266	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC
NORTHAMPTONSHIRE	VILLAGE GREEN	BRAUNSTON	VGVG	0.000	454266	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC
NORTHAMPTONSHIRE	VILLAGE GREEN	BRAUNSTON	VGVG	0.000	454267	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC
NORTHAMPTONSHIRE	VILLAGE GREEN	BRAUNSTON	VGVG	0.000	455266	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC
NORTHAMPTONSHIRE	VILLAGE GREEN	BRAUNSTON	VGVG	0.000	455267	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC
NORTHAMPTONSHIRE	LAND AT BYFIELD		VGFLU	0.000	451253	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC
NORTHAMPTONSHIRE	LAND AT BYFIELD		VGFLU	0.000	451254	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC
NORTHAMPTONSHIRE	LAND AT BYFIELD		VGFLU	0.000	450253	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC
NORTHAMPTONSHIRE	LAND AT BYFIELD		VGFLU	0.000	450254	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC
NORTHAMPTONSHIRE	THE GREEN	CLIPSTON	VGTG	0.000	471281	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC
NORTHAMPTONSHIRE	THE GREEN	COGENHOE	VGTG	0.000	482260	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC
NORTHAMPTONSHIRE	THE GREEN	COGENHOE	VGTG	0.000	482261	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC
NORTHAMPTONSHIRE	LAND AT COLLYWESTON		VGFLU	0.000	499302	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC
NORTHAMPTONSHIRE	THE MARSH	CRICK	VGFLN	0.000	458272	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC
NORTHAMPTONSHIRE	THE MARSH	CRICK	VGFLN	0.000	458273	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC
NORTHAMPTONSHIRE	SCHOOL GREENS	DEANSHANGER	VGGNS	0.000	476239	W. MONTGOMERY	P
NORTHAMPTONSHIRE	SCHOOL GREENS	DEANSHANGER	VGGNS	0.000	476240	W. MONTGOMERY	P
NORTHAMPTONSHIRE	ANCIENT CRICKET FIELD	DEANSHANGER	VGFR	0.000	477239	W. MONTGOMERY	P
NORTHAMPTONSHIRE	WILLOW GREENS	DEANSHANGER	VGGN	0.000	477249	W. MONTGOMERY	P
NORTHAMPTONSHIRE	WILLOW GREENS	DEANSHANGER	VGGN	0.000	475239	W. MONTGOMERY	P
NORTHAMPTONSHIRE	WILLOW GREENS	DEANSHANGER	VGGN	0.000	475240	W. MONTGOMERY	P
NORTHAMPTONSHIRE	THE GREEN	DENTON	VGTG	0.000	483258	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC
NORTHAMPTONSHIRE	THE GREEN	DENTON	VGTG	0.000	483259	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC
NORTHAMPTONSHIRE	GREAT AND LITTLE GREENS	EARLS BARTON	VGGN	0.000	485263	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC
NORTHAMPTONSHIRE	TOP HEDGES	EASTON-ON-THE-HILL	VGFLN	0.000	500304	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC
NORTHAMPTONSHIRE	POND SITE	EASTON-ON-THE-HILL	VGFLN	0.000	500305	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC
NORTHAMPTONSHIRE	THE GREEN and CLAY WELL	EASTON-ON-THE-HILL	VGTG	0.000	501304	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC
NORTHAMPTONSHIRE	THE GREEN	EVENLEY	VGTG	0.000	458234	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC
NORTHAMPTONSHIRE	THE GREEN	EVENLEY	VGTG	0.000	458235	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC
NORTHAMPTONSHIRE	LAND AT EVERDON		VGFLU	0.000	459257	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC
NORTHAMPTONSHIRE	FLORE TOWN YARD	FLORE	VGFLN	0.000	464260	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC
NORTHAMPTONSHIRE	THE GREEN	GEDDINGTON	VGTG	0.000	489283	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC
NORTHAMPTONSHIRE	THE GREEN	GREAT BRINGTON	VGTG	0.000	466265	EARL SPENCER	PPE
NORTHAMPTONSHIRE	THE CROSS	GREAT BRINGTON	VGFLN	0.000	466266	EARL SPENCER	PPE
NORTHAMPTONSHIRE	VILLAGE GREEN	GREENS NORTON	VGVG	0.000	466249	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC
NORTHAMPTONSHIRE	VILLAGE GREEN	GREENS NORTON	VGVG	0.000	466250	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC
NORTHAMPTONSHIRE	VILLAGE GREEN	GREENS NORTON	VGVG	0.000	465249	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC
NORTHAMPTONSHIRE	VILLAGE GREEN	GRETTON	VGVG	0.000	489294	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC
NORTHAMPTONSHIRE	VILLAGE GREEN	HELLIDON	VGVG	0.000	451258	DAVENTRY RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL	LARDC
NORTHAMPTONSHIRE	RECREATION GROUND	HIGHAM FERRERS	VGFRG	0.000	496268	HIGHAM FERRERS TOWN COUNCIL	LATC
NORTHAMPTONSHIRE	DEVON OX GREEN	KILSBY	VGGN	0.000	456271	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC
NORTHAMPTONSHIRE	MALT MILL GREEN	KILSBY	VGGN	0.000	456272	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC
NORTHAMPTONSHIRE	VILLAGE GREEN	LAXTON	VGVG	0.000	494296	G. MAPPLEBECK/ W. FARRER	P
NORTHAMPTONSHIRE	THE GREEN	LITCHBOROUGH	VGTG	0.000	463254	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC
NORTHAMPTONSHIRE	THE GREEN	LITCHBOROUGH	VGTG	0.000	462254	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC
NORTHAMPTONSHIRE	THE GREEN	LITCHBOROUGH	VGTG	0.000	463255	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC
NORTHAMPTONSHIRE	VILLAGE GREEN	LITTLE ADDINGTON	VGVG	0.000	495273	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC
NORTHAMPTONSHIRE	THE GREEN	LITLE BRINGTON	VGTG	0.000	466263	EARL SPENCER	PPE
NORTHAMPTONSHIRE	RECREATION ALLOTMENT	LUTTON	VGFRA	0.000	511287	OFFICIAL CUSTODIAN FOR CHARITIES	OC
NORTHAMPTONSHIRE	LAND AT MARSTON TRUSSELL		VGFLU	0.000	469285	DAVENTRY DISTRICT COUNCIL	LADC
NORTHAMPTONSHIRE	STANWELL OPEN SPACE	MIDDLETON CHENEY	VGFLN	0.000	450241	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC
NORTHAMPTONSHIRE	WAR MEMORIAL GREEN	MIDDLETON CHENEY	VGTG	0.000	450242	J. STOCKTON	P
NORTHAMPTONSHIRE	MIDDLE GREEN	MIDDLETON CHENEY	VGGN	0.000	449241	J. STOCKTON	P
NORTHAMPTONSHIRE	LOWER GREEN	MIDDLETON CHENEY	VGGN	0.000	449242	J. STOCKTON	P
NORTHAMPTONSHIRE	LOWER GREEN	MORETON PINKNEY	VGGN	0.000	457249	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC
NORTHAMPTONSHIRE	MIDDLE GREEN	MORETON PINKNEY	VGGN	0.000	457250	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC
NORTHAMPTONSHIRE	UPPER GREEN	MORETON PINKNEY	VGGN	0.000	456249	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC
NORTHAMPTONSHIRE	THE GREEN	NASSINGTON	VGTG	0.000	506296	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC
NORTHAMPTONSHIRE	THE GREEN	NETHER HEYFORD	VGTG	0.000	466258	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC
NORTHAMPTONSHIRE	THE GREEN	NETHER HEYFORD	VGTG	0.000	466259	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC
NORTHAMPTONSHIRE	THE GREEN	NETHER HEYFORD	VGTG	0.000	465258	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC
NORTHAMPTONSHIRE	THE GREEN	NETHER HEYFORD	VGTG	0.000	465259	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC
NORTHAMPTONSHIRE	LAND AT NETHER HEYFORD		VGFLU	0.000	467258	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC
NORTHAMPTONSHIRE	LAND AT UPPER HEYFORD		VGFLU	0.000	467259	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC
NORTHAMPTONSHIRE	THE GREEN	NEWNHAM	VGTG	0.000	457259	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC
NORTHAMPTONSHIRE	THE GREEN	NOBOTTLE	VGTG	0.000	467263	EARL SPENCER	PPE
NORTHAMPTONSHIRE	THE GREEN	NOBOTTLE	VGTG	0.000	467264	EARL SPENCER	PPE
NORTHAMPTONSHIRE	THE GREEN	NOBOTTLE	VGTG	0.000	466263	EARL SPENCER	PPE
NORTHAMPTONSHIRE	VILLAGE GREEN	ORLINGBURY	VGVG	0.000	486272	E. GRIFFITHS	P
NORTHAMPTONSHIRE	LAND AT PAULERSPURY		VGFLU	0.000	471245	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC
NORTHAMPTONSHIRE	LAND AT PAULERSPURY		VGFLU	0.000	471246	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC
NORTHAMPTONSHIRE	JUBILEE TREE GREEN	PITSFORD	VGGN	0.000	475268		
NORTHAMPTONSHIRE	THE GREEN	RAVENSTHORPE	VGTG	0.000	466270	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE	RECREATION GROUND	RINGSTEAD		VGERG	0.000	498275	W. YEOMANS	P		
NORTHAMPTONSHIRE	VILLAGE GREEN	SCALDWELL		VGVG	0.000	476272	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
NORTHAMPTONSHIRE	VILLAGE GREEN	LOIS WEEDON		VGVG	0.000	460247	ALL SOULS COLLEGE, OXFORD	ED		
NORTHAMPTONSHIRE	VILLAGE GREEN	SCALDWELL		VGVG	0.000	476273	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
NORTHAMPTONSHIRE	VILLAGE GREEN	SCALDWELL		VGVG	0.000	477272	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
NORTHAMPTONSHIRE	VILLAGE GREEN	SCALDWELL		VGVG	0.000	477273	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
NORTHAMPTONSHIRE	VILLAGE GREEN	SCALDWELL		VGVG	0.000	475272	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
NORTHAMPTONSHIRE	VILLAGE GREEN	SCALDWELL		VGVG	0.000	475273	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
NORTHAMPTONSHIRE	THE GREEN	STAVERTON		VGTG	0.000	453261	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
NORTHAMPTONSHIRE	LAND AT STOKE ALBANY			VGFLU	0.000	480287	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
NORTHAMPTONSHIRE	LAND AT STOKE ALBANY			VGFLU	0.000	480288	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
NORTHAMPTONSHIRE	LAND AT STOKE ALBANY			VGFLU	0.000	479287	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
NORTHAMPTONSHIRE	LAND AT STOKE ALBANY			VGFLU	0.000	479288	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
NORTHAMPTONSHIRE	LAND AT STOKE ALBANY			VGFLU	0.000	481287	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
NORTHAMPTONSHIRE	LAND AT STOKE ALBANY			VGFLU	0.000	481288	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
NORTHAMPTONSHIRE	THE SPINNERS	SULGRAVE		VGFLN	0.000	455245	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
NORTHAMPTONSHIRE	VILLAGE GREEN	SYWELL		VGVG	0.000	482267	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
NORTHAMPTONSHIRE	VILLAGE GREEN	TIFFIELD		VGVG	0.000	469251	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
NORTHAMPTONSHIRE	SAWPITS GREEN	TOWCESTER		VGGN	0.000	469248	BARON HESKETH	PPB		
NORTHAMPTONSHIRE	LOWER GREEN	WALGRAVE		VGGN	0.000	480272	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
NORTHAMPTONSHIRE	TOP GREEN	WALGRAVE		VGGN	0.000	480273	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
NORTHAMPTONSHIRE	VILLAGE GREEN	WAPPENHAM		VGVG	0.000	462245	G. HOBSON	P		
NORTHAMPTONSHIRE	VILLAGE GREEN	WELDON		VGVG	0.000	492289	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
NORTHAMPTONSHIRE	ELM DYKES	WELTON		VGFLN	0.000	458266	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
NORTHAMPTONSHIRE	THE GREEN	WELTON		VGTG	0.000	458267	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
NORTHAMPTONSHIRE	ROUND CLOSE	WELTON		VGFLN	0.000	459266	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
NORTHAMPTONSHIRE	BROOKSIDE	WINWICK		VGFLN	0.000	462273	DAVENTRY DISTRICT COUNCIL	LADC		
NORTHAMPTONSHIRE	OLD VILLAGE POND	YARDLEY HASTINGS		VGFLN	0.000	486256	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
NORTHAMPTONSHIRE	VILLAGE GREEN	CULWORTH		CLVG	0.000	454246				
NORTHAMPTONSHIRE	HOME GREEN	KISLINGBURY		CLGN	0.000	469259				
NORTHAMPTONSHIRE	MILL GREEN	KISLINGBURY		CLGN	0.000	468260				
NORTHAMPTONSHIRE	VILLAGE HALL GREEN	BRIXWORTH		CLGN	0.000	474270				
NORTHAMPTONSHIRE	CROSS GREEN	BRIXWORTH		CLGN	0.000	473271	G. ISHAL Bt./ C. MUMBY	PPBt		
NORTHAMPTONSHIRE	CHURCH GREEN	BROUGHTON		CLGNC	0.000	483275	PROTECTION UNDER SECTION 9	S9		
NORTHAMPTONSHIRE	KISLINGBURY HOUSE GREEN	KISLINGBURY		CLGN	0.000	469459	PROTECTION UNDER SECTION 9	S9		
NORTHAMPTONSHIRE	THE GREEN	KISLINGBURY		CLTG	0.000	468260	PROTECTION UNDER SECTION 9	S9		
NORTHAMPTONSHIRE	HALL GREEN	KISLINGBURY		CLGN	0.000	470260	PROTECTION UNDER SECTION 9	S9		

TOTAL OF 125 REGISTERED GREENS 78 TRUE GREENS

NORTHUMBERLAND

NORTHUMBERLAND	ROCHESTER VILLAGE GREEN			VGVG	0.000	383598	L. CORBETT/ PARISH COUNCIL	PJLAPC		
NORTHUMBERLAND	MELKRIDGE VILLAGE GREEN			VGVG	0.000	373564	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
NORTHUMBERLAND	MELKRIDGE RECREATION FIELD			VGFR	0.000	373565	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
NORTHUMBERLAND	SLAGGYFORD VILLAGE GREEN	KNARESDALE		VGVG	0.000	367552	V. BRYAN/ G. HUTCHINSON/ J. SOWERBY/ PARISH COUNCIL	PJLAPC	P	CSGeFo
NORTHUMBERLAND	KING GEORGE V PLAYING FIELD			VGFR	0.000	0	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
NORTHUMBERLAND	ANICK VILLAGE GREEN			VGVG	0.000	395565	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
NORTHUMBERLAND	ACOMB VILLAGE GREEN			VGVG	0.000	393566	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
NORTHUMBERLAND	WALL VILLAGE GREEN			VGVG	0.000	391568	ALLENDALE SETTLED ESTATES	COM	P	CHS
NORTHUMBERLAND	SIMONBURN VILLAGE GREEN			VGVG	0.000	387573	L. ALLGOOD	P		
NORTHUMBERLAND	VILLAGE GREEN	WHITTINGHAM		VGVG	0.000	406611	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
NORTHUMBERLAND	PRESTWICK VILLAGE GREEN			VGVG	0.000	418572	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
NORTHUMBERLAND	HEUGH COMMON			VGFCL	0.000	408573	J. BROWNE-SWINBURNE	P		
NORTHUMBERLAND	STAMFORDHAM VILLAGE GREEN			VGVG	0.000	407571	J. BROWNE-SWINBURN	P		
NORTHUMBERLAND	CRESSWELL VILLAGE GREEN			VGVG	0.000	429593	NATIONAL COAL BOARD	COM		
NORTHUMBERLAND	LONGHORSLEY TOWN GREEN			VGVG	0.000	414594	G. STEPHENSON/ H. OLIVER/ PARISH COUNCIL	PJLAPC	PET	S
NORTHUMBERLAND	HOLY ISLAND VILLAGE GREEN			VGVG	0.000	412141	H. CROSSMAN	P		
NORTHUMBERLAND	WARK VILLAGE GREEN			VGVG	0.000	382638	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
NORTHUMBERLAND	BATTLESTEADS GREEN	WARK ON TYNE		VGGN	0.000	0	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
NORTHUMBERLAND	FORD VILLAGE GREEN			VGVG	0.000	394637	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
NORTHUMBERLAND	THE GREEN	BERWICK HILL	PONTELAND	VGTG	0.000	417575	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
NORTHUMBERLAND	HENSHAW VILLAGE GREEN			VGVG	0.000	376564	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
NORTHUMBERLAND	TOWNHOUSE VILLAGE GREEN			VGVG	0.000	0	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
NORTHUMBERLAND	COMB HILL RECREATION GROUND	HALTWHISTLE		VGFRG	0.000	376592	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
NORTHUMBERLAND	WHALTON VILLAGE GREEN			VGVG	0.000	413581	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
NORTHUMBERLAND	ROTHBURY VILLAGE GREENS			VGVG	0.000	405601	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
NORTHUMBERLAND	KIRKHEATON VILLAGE GREEN			VGVG	0.000	401577	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
NORTHUMBERLAND	HEDLEY VILLAGE GREENS			VGVG	0.000	407558	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
NORTHUMBERLAND	ELSDON VILLAGE GREEN			VGVG	0.000	393593	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
NORTHUMBERLAND	ROUGH HAUGH	HEDDON-ON-THE-WALL		VGFLN	0.000	413566	J. KIRTON	P		
NORTHUMBERLAND	WEST GREEN	CORBRIDGE		VGGN	0.000	399564	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		

NORTHUMBERLAND	MARKET PLACE	CORBRIDGE		VGFLN	0.000	398564	DUKE OF NORTHUMBERLAND	PPD
NORTHUMBERLAND	GLANTON VILLAGE GREEN			VGVG	0.000	407614	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC
NORTHUMBERLAND	ALLENDALE VILLAGE GREEN			VGVG	0.000	0	ALLENDALE SETTLED ESTATES	COM
NORTHUMBERLAND	CATTON GREEN	ALLENDALE		VGGN	0.000	382545	ALLENDALE SETTLED ESTATES	COM
NORTHUMBERLAND	RECREATION GROUND	ALNWICK		VGFRG	0.000	418613	CHAMBERLAINS, COMMON COUNCIL AND FREEMEN OF B. ALNWICK	BO
NORTHUMBERLAND	VILLAGE GREEN and COMMON	KIRKWHELPINGTON		VGVG	0.000	399584	DUKE OF NORFOLK	PPD
NORTHUMBERLAND	MATFEN VILLAGE GREEN			VGVG	0.000	403571	R. BARNETT	P
NORTHUMBERLAND	INGOE VILLAGE GREEN	MATFEN		VGVG	0.000	403574	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC
NORTHUMBERLAND	RYAL VILLAGE GREEN	MATFEN		VGVG	0.000	401574	C. BLACKETT Bt.	PPBt
NORTHUMBERLAND	GREAT WHITTINGTON VILLAGE GREENS			VGVG	0.000	400570	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC
NORTHUMBERLAND	VILLAGE GREEN	OVINGHAM		VGVG	0.000	408563	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC
NORTHUMBERLAND	RIVERSIDE	WYLAM		VGFLN	0.000	411564	6 PEOPLE/ BOYS BRIGADE/ NEWCASTLE UNIVERSITY/ PARISH Co	PJLAPCJED
NORTHUMBERLAND	LAND AT BEADNELL			VGFLU	0.000	423629	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC
NORTHUMBERLAND	THE GREEN	HALTON		VGTG	0.000	399567	C. BLACKETT Bt.	PPBt
NORTHUMBERLAND	LAND AT RIDING MILL	BROOMHAUGH		VGFLU	0.000	401561		
NORTHUMBERLAND	THE PARK VILLAGE	PLEASURE GROUND	FEATHERSTONE	VGFR	0.000	383553	NATIONAL TRUST	NT
NORTHUMBERLAND	BEADNELL SQUARE			VGFLN	0.000	423630	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC
NORTHUMBERLAND	LAND AT BENTHALL	BEADNELL		VGFLU	0.000	422629	BEADNELL HARBOUR FISHERMANS SOCIETY LTD.	COM
NORTHUMBERLAND	RECREATION ALLOTMENT	PONTELAND		VGFRA	0.000	416573	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC
NORTHUMBERLAND	RIVER BANK	OVINGHAM		VGFLN	0.000	408536	DUKE OF NORTHUMBERLAND/ NCB/ SCOT+NEWC BREWERIES/PC	PPDJCOM
NORTHUMBERLAND	EAST ORD VILLAGE GREEN			VGVG	0.000	399651	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC
NORTHUMBERLAND	CROSS GREEN	NORHAM		VGGN	0.000	390647	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC
NORTHUMBERLAND	HARPER TOWN VILLAGE GREEN			VGVG	0.000	370593	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC

TOTAL OF 53 REGISTERED GREENS 38 TRUE GREENS

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE	THE GREEN	RUDDINGTON		VGTG	0.000	457333	PARISH COUNCILLAND AT STOKE ALBANY	LAPC
NOTTINGHAMSHIRE	TOWN STREET GREENS	ORSTON		VGGN	0.000	477340	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC
NOTTINGHAMSHIRE	LAND AT ORSTON			VGFLU	0.000	477341	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC
NOTTINGHAMSHIRE	LAND AT ORSTON			VGFLU	0.000	476340	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC
NOTTINGHAMSHIRE	LAND AT ORSTON			VGFLU	0.000	476341	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC
NOTTINGHAMSHIRE	THE GREEN	EAST MARKHAM		VGTG	0.000	474373	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC
NOTTINGHAMSHIRE	VILLAGE GREEN	NETHER LANGWITH		VGVG	0.000	453370	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC
NOTTINGHAMSHIRE	FERRY GREEN	FARNDON		VGGN	0.000	476353	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC
NOTTINGHAMSHIRE	GREEN AT FARNDON			VGTG	0.000	476352	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC
NOTTINGHAMSHIRE	LAND AT FARNDON			VGFLU	0.000	477352	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC
NOTTINGHAMSHIRE	THE GREEN	KINOULTON		VGTG	0.000	467330	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC
NOTTINGHAMSHIRE	THE ROW	SELSTON		VGFLN	0.000	446353	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC
NOTTINGHAMSHIRE	UNDERWOOD HILL RECREATION GROUND	SELSTON		VGFRG	0.000	446354	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC
NOTTINGHAMSHIRE	WOOD NOOK RECREATION GROUND	SELSTON		VGFRG	0.000	445353	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC
NOTTINGHAMSHIRE	GREEN WELL RECREATION GROUND	SELSTON		VGFRG	0.000	445354	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC
NOTTINGHAMSHIRE	TOWN GREEN RECREATION GROUND	SELSTON		VGFRG	0.000	445355	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC
NOTTINGHAMSHIRE	THE BULLPIT	BALDERTON		VGFLN	0.000	481351	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC
NOTTINGHAMSHIRE	STOCKS HILL GREEN	SOUTH COLLINGHAM		VGGN	0.000	0	CHURCH COMMISSIONERS	CC
NOTTINGHAMSHIRE	THE GREEN	SOUTH COLLINGHAM		VGTG	0.000	0	CHURCH COMMISSIONERS	CC
NOTTINGHAMSHIRE	THE PLAYING FIELDS	LOWDHAM		VGFR	0.000	466346	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC
NOTTINGHAMSHIRE	THE LOWDHAM WAR MEMORIAL	LOWDHAM		VGFLN	0.000	466347	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC
NOTTINGHAMSHIRE	THE GREEN	BARNBY-IN-THE-WILLOWS		VGTG	0.000	485352	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC
NOTTINGHAMSHIRE	VILLAGE GREEN	WINTHORPE		VGVG	0.000	481356	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC
NOTTINGHAMSHIRE	VILLAGE GREEN	LINBY		VGVG	0.000	453351	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC
NOTTINGHAMSHIRE	THE BOTTOM CROSS	LINBY		VGFLN	0.000	453352	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC
NOTTINGHAMSHIRE	THE PINFOLD	SHELFORD		VGFLN	0.000	466342	L. SILK/ F. MEE/ J. MILLER	P
NOTTINGHAMSHIRE	VILLAGE GREEN	NEWSTEAD		VGVG	0.000	451352	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC
NOTTINGHAMSHIRE	CRICKET GROUND	NEWSTEAD		VGFR	0.000	451353	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC
NOTTINGHAMSHIRE	MARKET HILL GREEN	BLYTH		VGGN	0.000	462388	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC
NOTTINGHAMSHIRE	VILLAGE GREEN	BLYTH		VGVG	0.000	462388	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC
NOTTINGHAMSHIRE	THE PLANTAIN	NORMANTON-ON-SOAR		VGFLN	0.000	451323	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC
NOTTINGHAMSHIRE	UPPER BROUGHTON CROSS GREEN	UPPER BROUGHTON		VGGN	0.000	468326	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC
NOTTINGHAMSHIRE	DAFFODIL GREEN	UPPER BROUGHTON		VGGN	0.000	468327	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC
NOTTINGHAMSHIRE	THE PINFOLD	EDINGLEY		VGFLN	0.000	466355	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC
NOTTINGHAMSHIRE	THE PLAYING FIELD	EPPERSTONE		VGFR	0.000	465348	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC
NOTTINGHAMSHIRE	THE CROSS	COTGRAVE		VGFLN	0.000	464335	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC
NOTTINGHAMSHIRE	LAND AT LAXTON-CUM-MOORHOUSE			VGFLU	0.000	472367	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC
NOTTINGHAMSHIRE	RECREATION GROUND	MANSFIELD WOODHOUSE		VGFRG	0.000	454363		

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE	THE SPORTSGROUND	OXTON			VGFR	0.000	463351	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
NOTTINGHAMSHIRE	RACE COURSE RECREATION GROUND	MANSFIELD			VGFRG	0.000	453361	MANSFIELD DISTRICT COUNCIL	LADC		
NOTTINGHAMSHIRE	LAND AT BABWORTH				VGFLU	0.000	468380	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
NOTTINGHAMSHIRE	VILLAGE GREEN	CLAYWORTH			VGVG	0.000	472388	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
NOTTINGHAMSHIRE	THE GREEN	EGMANTON			VGTG	0.000	473368	NEWARK DISTRICT COUNCIL	LADC		
NOTTINGHAMSHIRE	VILLAGE GREEN	GRANBY			VGVG	0.000	475336	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
NOTTINGHAMSHIRE	CHAPEL GREEN	GRANBY			VGGNC	0.000	475335	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
NOTTINGHAMSHIRE	THE GREEN	FARNSFIELD			VGTG	0.000	464356	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
NOTTINGHAMSHIRE	THE GREEN	EAST LEAKE			VGTG	0.000	455326	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
NOTTINGHAMSHIRE	MEMORIAL GARDENS	EAST LEAKE			VGFR	0.000	455327	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
NOTTINGHAMSHIRE	LAND AT BESTHORPE				VGFLU	0.000	482364	NEWARK DISTRICT COUNCIL	LADC		
NOTTINGHAMSHIRE	LAND AT BESTHORPE				VGFLU	0.000	482365	NEWARK DISTRICT COUNCIL	LADC		
NOTTINGHAMSHIRE	VILLAGE GREEN	WEST LEAKE			VGVG	0.000	452326	Mr. STRUTT	P		
NOTTINGHAMSHIRE	VILLAGE GARDEN	CROPWELL BUTLER			VGFR	0.000	468337	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
NOTTINGHAMSHIRE	BARROW HILLS	EVERTON			VGFLN	0.000	468391	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
NOTTINGHAMSHIRE	THE GREEN	MISSON			VGTG	0.000	468394	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
NOTTINGHAMSHIRE	THE COMMON	SCROOBY			VGFCL	0.000	465390			PET	CA
NOTTINGHAMSHIRE	THE FAIRPIECE	GRINGLEY-ON-THE-HILL			VGFLN	0.000	473390	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
NOTTINGHAMSHIRE	THE GREEN	GRINGLEY-ON-THE-HILL			VGTG	0.000	473391	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
NOTTINGHAMSHIRE	THE WHARF	GRINGLEY-ON-THE-HILL			VGFLN	0.000	472390	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
NOTTINGHAMSHIRE	VILLAGE CROSS	GRINGLEY-ON-THE-HILL			VGFLN	0.000	472391	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
NOTTINGHAMSHIRE	VILLAGE GREEN	KINGSTON-ON-STOUR			VGVG	0.000	450327	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
NOTTINGHAMSHIRE	HORSWELLS	GRINGLEY-ON-THE-HILL			VGFLN	0.000	473389	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
NOTTINGHAMSHIRE	LAND AT GRINGLEY-ON-THE-HILL				VGFLU	0.000	472389	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
NOTTINGHAMSHIRE	LAND AT BLIDWORTH				VGFLU	0.000	459356	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
NOTTINGHAMSHIRE	LAND AT KIRKLINGTON				VGFLU	0.000	467357	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
NOTTINGHAMSHIRE	VILLAGE GREEN	MAPLEBECK			VGVG	0.000	471360	NEWARK DISTRICT COUNCIL	LADC		
NOTTINGHAMSHIRE	THE GREEN	SUTTON-CUM-LOUND			VGTG	0.000	469386	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
NOTTINGHAMSHIRE	LAND AT SUTTON-CUM-LOUND				VGFLU	0.000	469385	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
NOTTINGHAMSHIRE	VILLAGE GREEN	SYERSTON			VGVG	0.000	474347	NEWARK DISTRICT COUNCIL	LADC		
NOTTINGHAMSHIRE	THE GREEN	CODDINGTON			VGTG	0.000	483354	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
NOTTINGHAMSHIRE	BURGAGE GREEN	SOUTHWELL			CLGN	0.000	470353	CHURCH COMMISSIONERS	CC	P	C
NOTTINGHAMSHIRE	THE GREEN	TRENTSIDE	GUNTHORPE		CLTG	0.000	468344	MANSFIELD BREWERY CO. LTD.		Pi	
NOTTINGHAMSHIRE	CROSS HILL GREEN	LAXTON			CLGN	0.000	472367	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
NOTTINGHAMSHIRE	LARGE GREEN	CAR COLSTON			CLGN	0.000	472342			P	HSGoGeCh
NOTTINGHAMSHIRE	LITTLE GREEN	CAR COLSTON			CLGN	0.000	471343			P	HSGoGeCh

TOTAL OF 74 REGISTERED GREENS 35 TRUE GREENS

OLDHAM

OLDHAM	THORP GREEN	ROYTON			CLGN	0.000	391407	REGISTERED UNDER THE LAND REGISTRY ACTS	LR		
OLDHAM	LAND AT OLDHAM				VGFLU	0.000	392404				
OLDHAM	LAND AT CHADDERTON FOLD	CHADDERTON			VGFLU	0.000	389406	OLDHAM METROPOLITAN BOROUGH COUNCIL	LAMBC		
OLDHAM	LAND AT CONSTANTINE STREET	OLDHAM			VGFLU	0.000	393405	V. SMALL	P		

TOTAL OF 4 REGISTERED GREENS 1 TRUE GREEN

OXFORDSHIRE

OXFORDSHIRE	RECREATION GROUND	CHINNOR			VGFRG	0.000	475200	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
OXFORDSHIRE	VILLAGE GREEN	ASTON ROWANT			VGVG	0.000	472199	L. WILLIAMS	P		
OXFORDSHIRE	VILLAGE GREEN	SUTTON COURTENAY			VGVG	0.000	450193	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
OXFORDSHIRE	VILLAGE GREEN	TOWERSEY			VGVG	0.000	450293	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
OXFORDSHIRE	KANE CROFT	WALLINGFORD			VGFLN	0.000	460189	MAYOR, ALDERMEN + BURGESSES OF THE BORO. OF WALLINGFORD	BO		
OXFORDSHIRE	THE GREEN	MARSH BOLDON			VGTG	0.000	456199	PROVOST + SCHOLARS OF QUEENS COLLEGE, OXFORD	ED	P	CHSP
OXFORDSHIRE	THE GREEN	HENTON	CHINNOR		VGTG	0.000	475201	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC	P	CS
OXFORDSHIRE	BULL CROFT	WALLINGFORD			VGFLN	0.000	460190	MAYOR, ALDERMEN + BURGESSES OF THE BORO. OF WALLINGFORD	BO		
OXFORDSHIRE	KINGSTON WINSTOW GREEN	ASHBURY			VGGN	0.000	426185	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
OXFORDSHIRE	OLD POUND	STRATTON AUDLEY			VGFLN	0.000	460226	E. RIGDEN	P		
OXFORDSHIRE	CROSS TREES GREEN	ASHBURY			VGGN	0.000	426186	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
OXFORDSHIRE	SPORTS GROUND	ROTHERFIELD PEPPARD			VGFR	0.000	471181	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
OXFORDSHIRE	CHURCH GREEN	STANFORD IN THE VALE			VGGNC	0.000	0	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
OXFORDSHIRE	BURY PEN CLOSE	KINGHAM			VGFLN	0.000	425224	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
OXFORDSHIRE	VILLAGE GREEN	WEST HANNEY			VGVG	0.000	440192	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
OXFORDSHIRE	VILLAGE GREEN	CUMNOR			VGVG	0.000	446204	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
OXFORDSHIRE	THE GREEN	DORCHESTER			VGTG	0.000	457194	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
OXFORDSHIRE	VILLAGE GREEN	BARFORD ST. MICHAEL			VGVG	0.000	0	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		

OXFORDSHIRE	CHAWLEY GREEN	CUMNOR		VGGN	0.000	444232	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC
OXFORDSHIRE	VILLAGE GREEN	MARCHAM		VGVG	0.000	445196	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC
OXFORDSHIRE	TOP GREEN	ODDINGTON		VGGN	0.000	455215	PLOUGHLEY RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL	LARDC
OXFORDSHIRE	VILLAGE GREENS	LEAFIELD		VGVG	0.000	431215	E. BALTOW/ PARISH COUNCIL	PJLAPC
OXFORDSHIRE	LAND AT LOWER BOURTON	BOURTON		VGFLU	0.000	423187	J. ARKELL	P
OXFORDSHIRE	VILLAGE GREEN	THAME		VGVG	0.000	470205	THAME URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL	LAUDC
OXFORDSHIRE	LAND AT BOURTON			VGFLU	0.000	423288	J. ARKELL	P
OXFORDSHIRE	CHURCH END GREEN	SWERFORD		VGGN	0.000	437232	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC
OXFORDSHIRE	CHAPEL END GREEN	SWERFORD		VGGN	0.000	437231	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC
OXFORDSHIRE	VILLAGE GREEN	OVER NORTON		VGVG	0.000	431228	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC
OXFORDSHIRE	VILLAGE GREEN	IDBURY		VGVG	0.000	422219	Mr. YOUNG	P
OXFORDSHIRE	VILLAGE GREEN	CASSINGTON		VGVG	0.000	445210	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC
OXFORDSHIRE	LAND AT ASCOTT-UNDER-WYCHWOOD			VGFLU	0.000	430218	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC
OXFORDSHIRE	KINGS FARM	EAST HANNEY		VGFLN	0.000	441193	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC
OXFORDSHIRE		BLETCHINGDON			0.000	450217	R. BARTAM/ PARISH COUNCIL	PJLAPC
OXFORDSHIRE	EAST HANNEY GREEN			VGGN	0.000	441194	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC
OXFORDSHIRE	CHURCH GREEN	EAST HANNEY		VGGNC	0.000	440193	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC
OXFORDSHIRE	VILLAGE GREEN	GREAT TEW		VGVG	0.000	439229	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC
OXFORDSHIRE	IRON BRIDGE	EAST HANNEY		VGFLN	0.000	440194	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC
OXFORDSHIRE	VILLAGE GREEN	KENCOT		VGVG	0.000	425204	WEST OXFORDSHIRE DISTRICT COUNCIL	LADC
OXFORDSHIRE	LAND AT EAST HANNEY			VGFLU	0.000	440195	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC
OXFORDSHIRE	VILLAGE GREEN	TAYNTON		VGVG	0.000	423213	WEST OXFORDSHIRE DISTRICT COUNCIL	LADC
OXFORDSHIRE	LAND AT GREAT FARINGDON			VGFLU	0.000	0	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC
OXFORDSHIRE	VILLAGE GREEN	GREAT MILTON		VGVG	0.000	462202	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC
OXFORDSHIRE	VILLAGE GREEN	EAST ADDERBURY		VGVG	0.000	447235	ADDERBURY GREEN ASSOCIATION	TR
OXFORDSHIRE	LAND AT CHILDREY			VGFLU	0.000	436187	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC
OXFORDSHIRE	VILLAGE GREEN AND POND	DUCKLINGTON		VGVG	0.000	435207	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC
OXFORDSHIRE	VILLAGE GREEN	COMBE		VGVG	0.000	441215	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC
OXFORDSHIRE	WOOTON VILLAGE GREEN	WOODCOTE		VGVG	0.000	464181	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC
OXFORDSHIRE	THE FORTY	CHOLSEY		VGFLN	0.000	458186	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC
OXFORDSHIRE	RECREATION GROUND	MILTON-UNDER-WYCHWOOD		VGFRG	0.000	426218	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC
OXFORDSHIRE	THE GREEN	LEDWELL	SANDFORD ST. MARTIN	VGTG	0.000	442226	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC
OXFORDSHIRE	THE CROSS	SANDFORD ST. MARTIN		VGFLN	0.000	442227	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC
OXFORDSHIRE	NORTH AND SOUTH GREEN	KIRTLINGTON		VGGN	0.000	449219	PERIOD AND COUNTRY HOUSES LTD.	COM
OXFORDSHIRE	LAND AT GREAT MILTON			VGFLU	0.000	462202	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC
OXFORDSHIRE	RECREATION GROUND	CHALGROVE		VGFRG	0.000	463196	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC
OXFORDSHIRE	VILLAGE GREEN	SOUTHLEIGH		VGVG	0.000	439208	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC
OXFORDSHIRE	THE GREEN	SHUTFORD		VGTG	0.000	438240	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC
OXFORDSHIRE	THE GREENS	FIFIELD		VGTG	0.000	424218	WEST OXFORDSHIRE DISTRICT COUNCIL	LADC
OXFORDSHIRE	VILLAGE GREEN	NORTH HINCKESEY		VGVG	0.000	449205	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC
OXFORDSHIRE	RECREATION GROUND	DRAYTON		VGFRG	0.000	442241	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC
OXFORDSHIRE	THE GREEN	FREELAND		VGTG	0.000	441212	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC
OXFORDSHIRE	VILLAGE GREEN	CLAYTON WITH CLATTERCOTE		VGVG	0.000	445249	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC
OXFORDSHIRE	DRAYTON GREEN and	STOVE CROSS GREEN	DRAYTON	VGGN	0.000	442242	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC
OXFORDSHIRE	THE GREEN and LITTLE GREEN	STEVENTON		VGTG	0.000	442142	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC
OXFORDSHIRE	VILLAGE GREEN	STOKE ROW		VGVG	0.000	468184	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC
OXFORDSHIRE	THE GREEN	COPREDY		VGTG	0.000	0	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC
OXFORDSHIRE	CHAPEL GREEN	COPREDY		VGGNC	0.000	0	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC
OXFORDSHIRE	THE GREEN	HATFORD		VGTG	0.000	433194	D. LANSDOWN	P
OXFORDSHIRE	HORSE POND	FENCOTT AND MURCOTT		VGFLN	0.000	457216	CHERWELL DISTRICT COUNCIL	LADC
OXFORDSHIRE	VILLAGE GREEN	SHILTON		VGVG	0.000	426208	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC
OXFORDSHIRE	THE GREEN	STADHAMPTON		VGTG	0.000	460198	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC
OXFORDSHIRE	VILLAGE GREEN	CHECKENDON		VGVG	0.000	466183	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC
OXFORDSHIRE	VILLAGE GREEN	MOULSFORD		VGVG	0.000	458183	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC
OXFORDSHIRE	CHURCH GREEN	SOULDERN		VGGNC	0.000	452231	PLOUGHLEY RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL	LARDC
OXFORDSHIRE	THE GREENS	WESTON ON THE GREEN	VGTG		0.000	453218	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC
OXFORDSHIRE	THE PLAYCLOSE	BLEWBURY		VGFR	0.000	453185	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC
OXFORDSHIRE	THE GREENS	SYDENHAM		VGTG	0.000	473201	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC
OXFORDSHIRE	THE GREENS	SPARSHOLT		VGTG	0.000	434187	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC
OXFORDSHIRE	VILLAGE GREEN	TACKLEY		VGVG	0.000	447220	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC
OXFORDSHIRE	VILLAGE GREEN	CHARNEY BASSET		VGVG	0.000	438194	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC
OXFORDSHIRE	CHURCH GREEN and LANGEL COMMON			VGGNC	0.000	435209	4 PEOPLE	P
OXFORDSHIRE	THE SQUARE	BRIGHTWELL		VGFLN	0.000	458290	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC
OXFORDSHIRE	RECREATION GROUND	STANDLAKE		VGFRG	0.000	439203	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC
OXFORDSHIRE	VILLAGE GREEN	SHIPTON-UNDER-WYCHWOOD		VGVG	0.000	427217	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC
OXFORDSHIRE	RECREATION GROUND	SHIPTON-UNDER-WYCHWOOD		VGFRG	0.000	427218	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC
OXFORDSHIRE	SPORTS FIELD	ASTON BAMPTON		VGFR	0.000	0	OFFICIAL CUSTODIAN FOR CHARITIES	OC
OXFORDSHIRE	THE GREENWAY	WEST HENDRED		VGFLN	0.000	444188	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC
OXFORDSHIRE	VILLAGE GREEN	COLESHILL		VGVG	0.000	423193	NATIONAL TRUST	NT

OXFORDSHIRE	THE GREEN	SHERINGTON		VGTG	0.000	437242	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
OXFORDSHIRE	VILLAGE GREEN	CHARLTON ON OTMOOR		VGVG	0.000	456215	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
OXFORDSHIRE	VILLAGE GREEN	WEST CHARLTON		VGVG	0.000	0	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
OXFORDSHIRE	DANCING HILL	EAST HENDRED		VGFR	0.000	445188	T. EYSTON	P		
OXFORDSHIRE	RECREATION GROUND	RAMSDEN		VGFRG	0.000	435215	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
OXFORDSHIRE	LAND AT EAST HENDRED			VGFLU	0.000	445189	T. EYSTON	P		
OXFORDSHIRE	SKIPPITT POND	RAMSDEN		VGFLN	0.000	435216	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
OXFORDSHIRE	THE GREEN	HOOK NORTON		VGTG	0.000	435233	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
OXFORDSHIRE	THE GREEN	DENTON		VGTG	0.000	460203	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
OXFORDSHIRE	DOCK GREEN	STEEPLE BARTON		VGGN	0.000	444225	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
OXFORDSHIRE	VILLAGE GREEN and POND	ARNCOTT		VGVG	0.000	0	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
OXFORDSHIRE	RECREATION GROUND	SHIPLAKE		VGFRG	0.000	476178	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
OXFORDSHIRE	?	CHESTERTON			0.000	456221				
OXFORDSHIRE	THE GREEN	LITTLE COXWELL		VGTG	0.000	428193	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
OXFORDSHIRE	LOWER GREEN	CHESTERTON		VGGN	0.000	456221	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
OXFORDSHIRE	LAND AT MOLLINGTON			VGFLU	0.000	444247	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
OXFORDSHIRE	LAND AT SHRIVENHAM			VGFLU	0.000	424189	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
OXFORDSHIRE	VILLAGE GREEN	RADLEY		VGVG	0.000	452198	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
OXFORDSHIRE	THE POND and LOWER GREEN	TOWERSEY		VGGN	0.000	473205	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
OXFORDSHIRE	THE GREEN	GARSTINGTON		VGTG	0.000	0	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
OXFORDSHIRE	TRIANGULAR PIECE	GARSTINGTON		VGFLU	0.000	0	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
OXFORDSHIRE	VILLAGE GREEN	GARSTINGTON		VGVG	0.000	0	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
OXFORDSHIRE	THE BANK	FINSTOCK		VGFLN	0.000	436216	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
OXFORDSHIRE	VILLAGE GREEN	FRINGFORD		VGVG	0.000	460228	R. RAWLINSON/ R. CHESTER/ E. TRUMAN	P		
OXFORDSHIRE	VILLAGE GREEN	GROVE		VGVG	0.000	440190	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
OXFORDSHIRE	THE GREEN	WARBOROUGH		VGTG	0.000	459193	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
OXFORDSHIRE	VILLAGE GREEN	CLANFIELD		VGVG	0.000	428201	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
OXFORDSHIRE	RECREATION ALLOTMENT	LITTLEWORTH		VGFRA	0.000	0	N. VINER	P		
OXFORDSHIRE	RECREATION ALLOTMENT	FRILFORD		VGFRA	0.000	443197	PARISH TRUSTEES	TR		
OXFORDSHIRE	VILLAGE GREEN	HORSPATH		VGVG	0.000	457205	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
OXFORDSHIRE	RECREATION ALLOTMENT	NORTH MORETON		VGFRA	0.000	456189	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
OXFORDSHIRE	THE GREEN	TETSWORTH		VGTG	0.000	0	J. HOPE	P	P	HSA
OXFORDSHIRE	RECREATION GROUND	COTTISFORD		VGFRG	0.000	458231	CHERWELL DISTRICT COUNCIL	LADC		
OXFORDSHIRE	RECREATION ALLOTMENT	PYRTON		VGFRA	0.000	468195	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
OXFORDSHIRE	RECREATION ALLOTMENT	APPLEFORD		VGFRA	0.000	452193	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
OXFORDSHIRE	THE GREENS and HUNTS HILL	BLADON		VGTG	0.000	444214	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
OXFORDSHIRE	VILLAGE GREEN	BOURTON		VGVG	0.000	423187	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
OXFORDSHIRE	RECREATION ALLOTMENT	DIDCOT		VGFRA	0.000	452190	DIDCOT TOWN COUNCIL	LATC		
OXFORDSHIRE	WOOD GREEN	WITNEY		VGGN	0.000	435210	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
OXFORDSHIRE	VILLAGE GREEN and STOCKS HILL	SWINBROOK		VGVG	0.000	428212	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
OXFORDSHIRE	VILLAGE GREENS	CLANFIELD		VGVG	0.000	428202	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
OXFORDSHIRE	ST. JOHNS GREEN	WALLINGFORD		VGGN	0.000	459189	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
OXFORDSHIRE	VILLAGE GREEN	DENCHWORTH		VGVG	0.000	438191	VALE DISTRICT COUNCIL	LADC		
OXFORDSHIRE	THE GREEN	HETHE		VGTG	0.000	459289	R. CHESTER/ E. TRUMAN	P		
OXFORDSHIRE	VILLAGE GREEN	ASTHALL		VGVG	0.000	428211	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
OXFORDSHIRE	VILLAGE GREEN	CHILSON		VGVG	0.000	431219	WEST OXFORDSHIRE DISTRICT COUNCIL	LADC		
OXFORDSHIRE	RECREATION ALLOTMENT	GRAFTON		VGFRA	0.000	426200	PARISH TRUSTEES	TR		
OXFORDSHIRE	THE CROSS TREE	ISLIP		VGFLN	0.000	452214	OXFORD DIOCESAN BOARD OF FINANCE	EC		
OXFORDSHIRE	DUNSDEN GREEN			VGGN	0.000	473177	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
OXFORDSHIRE	THE GREEN	SHIPTON ON CHERWELL		VGTG	0.000	448216	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
OXFORDSHIRE	RECREATION ALLOTMENT	GREAT MILTON		VGFRA	0.000	462202	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
OXFORDSHIRE	RECREATION ALLOTMENT	BENSON		VGFRA	0.000	461191	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
OXFORDSHIRE	THE GREEN	FRITWELL		VGTG	0.000	452229	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
OXFORDSHIRE	THE GREENS	HORTON		VGTG	0.000	0	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
OXFORDSHIRE	THE GREEN	NORTH STOKE	CROWMARSH	VGTG	0.000	461189	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
OXFORDSHIRE	RECREATION ALLOTMENT	BERNICK SALOME		VGFRA	0.000	0	PARISH TRUSTEES	TR		
OXFORDSHIRE	VILLAGE GREEN	WHEATLEY		VGVG	0.000	459205	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
OXFORDSHIRE	VILLAGE GREEN	LITTLEWORTH	WHEATLEY	VGVG	0.000	459206	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
OXFORDSHIRE	TOKERS GREEN and CHARTERHOUSE GREEN	KIDMORE END		VGGN	0.000	469177	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
OXFORDSHIRE	THE GREEN	NORTH ASTON		VGTG	0.000	447229	J. TAYLOR	P		
OXFORDSHIRE	THE GREEN	CULHAM		VGTG	0.000	450195	H. MORRELL	P		
OXFORDSHIRE	THE GREEN	GREAT HASELY		VGTG	0.000	464201	J. HEYWARD	P		
OXFORDSHIRE	THE GREENS	FRITWELL		VGTG	0.000	452229	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
OXFORDSHIRE	THE GREEN	HORTON		VGTG	0.000	0	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
OXFORDSHIRE	LAND AT ABINGDON			VGFLU	0.000	449197	VALE OF WHITE HORSE DISTRICT COUNCIL	LADC		
OXFORDSHIRE	STOCKS GREEN			CLGN	0.000	0	PROTECTION UNDER SECTION 9	S9		
OXFORDSHIRE	SUTTON WICK GREEN	DRAYTON		CLGN	0.000	447194	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
OXFORDSHIRE	VILLAGE GREEN	EAST CHALLOW		CLVG	0.000	437188	PROTECTION UNDER SECTION 9	S9		
OXFORDSHIRE	THE GREEN	LOWER END	EPWELL	CLTG	0.000	435240	PROTECTION UNDER SECTION 9	S9		
OXFORDSHIRE	GOOSEY GREEN			CLGN	0.000	435191	J.+ A. OLIVER-BELLASIS	P	P	S

OXFORDSHIRE	DELLY GREEN	HAILEY	CLGN	0.000	435213	PROTECTION UNDER SECTION 9	S9		
OXFORDSHIRE	THE GREEN	HANBOROUGH	CLTG	0.000	0	DUKE OF MARLBOROUGH	PPD		
OXFORDSHIRE	VILLAGE GREENS	HANWELL	CLVG	0.000	443243	PROTECTION UNDER SECTION 9	S9		
OXFORDSHIRE	THE GREEN	LOWER HEYFORD	CLTG	0.000	448224				
OXFORDSHIRE	CROCKEREND GREEN	NETTLEBED	CLGN	0.000	470186	LORD CAMPBELL OF ESKAN/ V. GAVIN	PPB	P	HGoGe
OXFORDSHIRE	CUCKAMUS GREEN	NORTH LEIGH	CLGN	0.000	438212	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
OXFORDSHIRE	GREYS GREEN	ROTHERFIELD GRAYS	CLGN	0.000	472182	F. BRUNNER Bt.	PPBt	P	
OXFORDSHIRE	COOKLEY GREEN	SWYNCOMBE	CLGN	0.000	469190	J. ALLEN/ PARISH COUNCIL	PJLAPC		
OXFORDSHIRE	THE GREEN	UFFINGTON	CLTG	0.000	430189	J. LOWREY	P		
OXFORDSHIRE	THE GREEN	WEST ADDERBURY	CLTG	0.000	446235	PROTECTION UNDER SECTION 9	S9		
OXFORDSHIRE	WOODEATON VILLAGE GREEN		CLVG	0.000	453211	OXFORDSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL	LACC		

TOTAL OF 168 REGISTERED GREENS 111 TRUE GREENS

ROCHDALE

ROCHDALE	CRONKEYSHAW COMMON	ROCHDALE	VGFCL	0.000	389413	MAYOR, ALDERMEN + BURGESSES OF THE BOROUGH OF ROCHDALE	BO		
ROCHDALE	MEADOW BOTTOMS	BROADLEY	VGFLN	0.000	0	BRITISH RAILWAYS	COM		
ROCHDALE	VILLAGE GREEN	WARDLE FORD	VGVG	0.000	392417	ROCHDALE BOROUGH COUNCIL	LABC		
ROCHDALE	KNOWL SYKE	WARDLE	VGFLN	0.000	391416	ROCHDALE BOROUGH COUNCIL	LABC		

TOTAL OF 4 REGISTERED GREENS 1 TRUE GREEN

ROTHERHAM

ROTHERHAM	STONE GREEN	MALTBY	VGGN	0.000	452392	ROTHERHAM DISTRICT COUNCIL	LADC		
ROTHERHAM	ANSTON GREEN		VGGN	0.000	453382	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
ROTHERHAM	THORPE SALVIN GREEN		VGGN	0.000	452381	ROTHERHAM BOROUGH COUNCIL	LABC		
ROTHERHAM	LINDRICK COMMON RECREATION GROUND	ANSTON	VGFRG	0.000	454382	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
ROTHERHAM	GREEN LAND ROAD	WALES	VGFLU	0.000	447382	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
ROTHERHAM	THE GREEN	NORTH ANSTON	VGTG	0.000	452384	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		

TOTAL OF 6 REGISTERED GREENS 4 TRUE GREENS

SOLIHULL

SOLIHULL	VILLAGE GREEN	BERKSWELL	VGVG	0.000	424278				
SOLIHULL	VILLAGE GREEN	BICKENHILL	VGVG	0.000	418282	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
SOLIHULL	THE GREEN	MARSTON GREEN	VGTG	0.000	417285	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
SOLIHULL	THE GREEN	MERIDEN	VGTG	0.000	424282	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
SOLIHULL	THE POND	BICKENHALL	VGFLN	0.000	418283	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
SOLIHULL	LAND	HOCKLEY HEATH	VGFLU	0.000	415272	METROPOLITAN BOROUGH OF SOLIHULL	LAMBC		

TOTAL OF 6 REGISTERED GREENS 4 TRUE GREENS

SOMERSET

SOMERSET	VILLAGE GREEN	COMBE ST. NICHOLAS	VGVG	0.000	330111	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
SOMERSET	THE LAWN	COMB ST. NICHOLAS	VGFLN	0.000	330112	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
SOMERSET	VILLAGE GREEN	IVRASFORD	VGVG	0.000	322119	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
SOMERSET	BLAYDON GREEN	PITMINSTER	VGGN	0.000	322119	D. HEWSON	P		
SOMERSET	THE GREEN	BARWICK	VGTG	0.000	356113	C. MESSITER	P		
SOMERSET	THE GREEN	LONG SUTTON	VGTG	0.000	346125	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
SOMERSET	THE GREEN AND THE BATCH	WOOLAVINGTON	VGTG	0.000	443141	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
SOMERSET	FAULKLAND VILLAGE GREEN	HEMINGTON	VGVG	0.000	373154	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
SOMERSET	BROONFIELD VILLAGE GREEN		VGVG	0.000	322132	NATIONAL TRUST	NT		
SOMERSET	TRULL GREEN		VGGN	0.000	321122	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
SOMERSET	VILLAGE GREEN and THE SHRUBBERY	NORTH CURRY	VGVG	0.000	332125	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
SOMERSET	COMBURCH COMMON	OTTERHAMPTON	VGFCL	0.000	324143	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
SOMERSET	VILLAGE GREEN	MARSTON MAGNA	VGVG	0.000	359122	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
SOMERSET	VILLAGE PLAYGROUND	WAMBROOK	VGFR	0.000	329107	CHARD RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL	LARDC		
SOMERSET	VILLAGE GREEN	TINTINHULL	VGVG	0.000	349149	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
SOMERSET	FAIR AND MARKET GROUND	CHEDDAR	VGFLN	0.000	345153	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
SOMERSET	LAND AT KINGSDON		VGFLU	0.000	351126	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
SOMERSET	BOWLING GREEN	HOLFORD	VGTG	0.000	315141	E. HOOD	P		

SOMERSET	RECREATION ALLOTMENT	HUISH CLEEVE	HUISH CHAMPFLOWER	VGFRA	0.000	304129				
SOMERSET	BROMPTON RALPH VILLAGE GREEN			VGVG	0.000	308132	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
SOMERSET	BOSSINGTON GREEN	BOSSINGTON SELWORTHY		VGGN	0.000	289147	NATIONAL TRUST	NT		
SOMERSET	THE SQUARE AND MARKET PLACE	ILCHESTER		VGFLN	0.000	352122	OFFICIAL CUSTODIAN FOR CHARITIES	OC		
SOMERSET	VILLAGE GREEN	HIGH HAM		VGVG	0.000	342131	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
SOMERSET	VILLAGE GREEN	HILLFARANCE	OAKE	VGVG	0.000	316124	R. KENNEDY/ PARISH COUNCIL	PJLAPC		
SOMERSET	CLATWORTHY ALLOTMENT	RALEIGH'S CROSS	CLATWORTHY	VGFLN	0.000	305130	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
SOMERSET	CLATWORTHY QUARRY			VGFLN	0.000	305129	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
SOMERSET	PRIDDY GREENS			VGGN	0.000	352151	V. HOWSE/ PARISH COUNCIL	PJLAPC		
SOMERSET	HALSE VILLAGE GREEN			VGVG	0.000	314127	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
SOMERSET	STAPLEGROVE GREEN			VGGN	0.000	321126	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
SOMERSET	VILLAGE GREEN	CHARLTON HORETHORNE		VGVG	0.000	366123				
SOMERSET	RECREATION ALLOTMENT	BUCKLAND ST. MARY		VGFRA	0.000	327113	F. WHITE	P		
SOMERSET	KINGSTON ST. MARY VILLAGE GREEN			VGVG	0.000	322129	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
SOMERSET	RECREATION ALLOTMENT	CHILLINGTON		VGFRA	0.000	338111	TRUSTEES OF BREDE WOODLAND TRUST	TR		
SOMERSET	KNOWLE GREEN	KNOWLE ST. GILES		VGGN	0.000	333139	YEOVIL DISTRICT COUNCIL	LADC		
SOMERSET	HOMBLOTTEN GREEN	WEST BRADLEY		VGGN	0.000	358133	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
SOMERSET	VILLAGE POUND	WEST BAGBOROUGH		VGFLN	0.000	317133	W. KING	P		
SOMERSET	LAND AT OTTERFORD			VGFLU	0.000	322114	WESSEX WATER AUTHORITY	COM		
SOMERSET	BERROW VILLAGE GREEN			VGVG	0.000	329152	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
SOMERSET	HOMBLOTTEN GREEN	WEST BRADLEY		VGGN	0.000	358132	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
SOMERSET	ILTON VILLAGE GREEN			VGVG	0.000	335117	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
SOMERSET	BEER CROCOMBE VILLAGE GREEN			VGVG	0.000	332120	YEOVIL DISTRICT COUNCIL	LADC		
SOMERSET	STAPLEGROVE GREEN or THE GROVE			VGGN	0.000	321126	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
SOMERSET	VILLAGE GREEN	RODE		VGVG	0.000	380153	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
SOMERSET	SHIPHAM GREEN			CLGN	0.000	344157	CHURCH COMMISSIONERS	CC		
SOMERSET	HUXHAM GREEN			CLGN	0.000	359136	PROTECTION UNDER SECTION 9	S9	P	CS
SOMERSET	LANGFORD GREEN	BURRINGTON		CLGN	0.000	320136	J. WILLS Bt	PPBt	PECS	CHSPGeFo
SOMERSET	HUXHAM GREEN	EAST PENARD		CLGN	0.000	359136	PROTECTION UNDER SECTION 9	S9	P	CS
SOMERSET	MELLS GREEN			CLGN	0.000	372148	K. ASQUITH	P	P	C
SOMERSET	LYDE GREEN	NORTON ST. PHILIP		CLGN	0.000	377155				
SOMERSET	VILLAGE GREEN	KINGSBURY EPISCOPI		CLVG	0.000	343121	BARON CORNELIUS VON HEYDEN DE LANCEY	P		
SOMERSET	THE GREEN	MARTOCK		CLTG	0.000	346119	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
SOMERSET	BROOK GREEN	ILTON		CLGN	0.000	336118	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		

TOTAL OF 52 REGISTERED GREENS 39 TRUE GREENS

SHEFFIELD

SHEFFIELD	DORE VILLAGE GREEN			VGVG	0.000	431381	MAYOR, ALDERMEN AND CITIZENS OF THE CITY OF SHEFFIELD	CY		
SHEFFIELD	HACKENTHORPE VILLAGE GREEN			VGVG	0.000	441382	SHEFFIELD CITY COUNCIL	LACY		
SHEFFIELD	BRIGHTHOLMLEE GREEN	WHARNCLIFFE SIDE	BRADFIELD	VGGN	0.000	423392				

TOTAL OF 3 REGISTERED GREENS 3 TRUE GREENS

SHROPSHIRE

SHROPSHIRE	RECREATION ALLOTMENT	WINSTANSTOW		VGFRA	0.000	0	S. BEDDOES	P		
SHROPSHIRE	STOTTESDON RECREATION GROUND			VGFRG	0.000	367282	L. POYNER	P		
SHROPSHIRE	LLANVAIR HILL	LLANFAIR WATERDINE		VGFLN	0.000	324276	A. BEAVON/ K. JONES	P		
SHROPSHIRE	PENTRE HILL	CLUN		VGFLN	0.000	330280	G. ADAMS/ D. PRICE	P		
SHROPSHIRE	LITTLE DRAYTON RECREATION GREEN	MARKET DRAYTON		VGFRG	0.000	366333	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
SHROPSHIRE	VILLAGE GREEN	HOPTON WATERS		VGVG	0.000	363276				
SHROPSHIRE	VILLAGE GREEN	CONDOVER		VGVG	0.000	349306	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
SHROPSHIRE	THE GREEN	UPTON MAGNA		VGTG	0.000	355312	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
SHROPSHIRE	VILLAGE GREEN	LLANFAIR WATERDINE		VGVG	0.000	324277	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
SHROPSHIRE	WOOLSTASTON VILLAGE GREEN			VGVG	0.000	345298	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
SHROPSHIRE	RECREATION GROUND	CHELMARSH		VGFRG	0.000	372287	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
SHROPSHIRE	RECREATION GROUND	WETNOR	PROLLEY MOOR	VGFRG	0.000	0	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
SHROPSHIRE	RECREATION GROUND	NORBURY HILL		VGFRG	0.000	335294	PARISH TRUSTEES	TR		
SHROPSHIRE	CAMP GROUND	MYNDTOWN		VGFLN	0.000	339289	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
SHROPSHIRE	OBLEY RECREATION GROUND	CLUNBURY		VGFRG	0.000	337280				
SHROPSHIRE	NEWCASTLE FARM	CLUN		VGFLN	0.000	330281	G,D+M. HERBERT	P		
SHROPSHIRE	HILLSIDE	PRIESTWESTON	CHIRBURY	VGFLN	0.000	329297	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
SHROPSHIRE	VILLAGE GREEN	ALBRIGHTON		VGVG	0.000	381304	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
SHROPSHIRE	THE GREEN	ASHFORD CARBONEL		VGTG	0.000	352270	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
SHROPSHIRE	BRIDLING STONE	NORTON-IN-HALES		VGFLN	0.000	370338	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		

SHROPSHIRE	THE GREEN	EDGTON		VGTG	0.000	338285	E. WATERS	P		
SHROPSHIRE	VILLAGE GREEN	ALVELEY		VGVG	0.000	376284	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
SHROPSHIRE	VILLAGE GREEN	WOORE		VGVG	0.000	373342	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
SHROPSHIRE	LAND	?		VGFLU	0.000	0	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
SHROPSHIRE	THE COMMON	BAYSTON HILL		VGFCL	0.000	347308	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
SHROPSHIRE	MERRINGTON GREEN			CLGN	0.000	346321	PROTECTION UNDER SECTION 9	S9	P	CS
SHROPSHIRE	TEME'S GREEN	ASHFORD CARBONEL		CLGN	0.000	352370	H. SAXBY/ H. FROGGATT	P	PtCS	

TOTAL OF 27 REGISTERED GREENS 12 TRUE GREENS

STAFFORDSHIRE

STAFFORDSHIRE	PIPE GREEN	LICHFIELD		CLGN	0.000	411309	PIPE GREEN TRUST	TR		
STAFFORDSHIRE	BELMONT GREEN	TUTBURY		CLGN	0.000	420328	EAST STAFFORDSHIRE DISTRICT COUNCIL	LADC		
STAFFORDSHIRE	THE GREEN	FOXT	IPSTONES	CLTG	0.000	403248	PROTECTION UNDER SECTION 9	S9		
STAFFORDSHIRE	PODMORE GREEN	EASTERHALL		CLGN	0.000	378335	CHURCH COMMISSIONERS	CC		
STAFFORDSHIRE	FAIR OAK GREEN	EASTERHALL		CLGN	0.000	376332	CHURCH COMMISSIONERS	CC		
STAFFORDSHIRE	FULFORD GREEN			CLGN	0.000	395337	STONE RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL	LARDC		
STAFFORDSHIRE	CLAYTON GREEN			CLGN	0.000	385343	NEWCASTLE-UNDER-LYME BOROUGH COUNCIL	LABC		
STAFFORDSHIRE	LITTLE HEATH GREEN	ALMINGTON		CLGN	0.000	370334	PROTECTION UNDER SECTION 9	S9		
STAFFORDSHIRE	VILLAGE GREEN	BRADNOP	LEEK	CLVG	0.000	401355	PROTECTION UNDER SECTION 9	S9		
STAFFORDSHIRE	THE GREEN	GRIMDON	LEEK	CLTG	0.000	398356	PROTECTION UNDER SECTION 9	S9		
STAFFORDSHIRE	THE GREEN	ARRINGTON		VGTG	0.000	0	TAMWORTH BOROUGH COUNCIL	LABC		
STAFFORDSHIRE	BELT ROAD RECREATION GROUND	HIGHTOWN	CANNOCK	VGFRG	0.000	398312	CANNOCK CHASE DISTRICT COUNCIL	LADC		
STAFFORDSHIRE	CHAPEL STREET RECREATION GROUND	NORTON CANES		VGFRG	0.000	401307	CANNOCK CHASE DISTRICT COUNCIL	LADC		
STAFFORDSHIRE	OLD FARROW RECREATION GROUND	OLD FARROW ROAD	CANNOCK	VGFRG	0.000	0	CANNOCK CHASE DISTRICT COUNCIL	LADC		
STAFFORDSHIRE	FRADSWELL PARISH FIELD			VGFLN	0.000	399331	PARISH MEETING TRUSTEES	TR		
STAFFORDSHIRE	THE GREEN	WETHINGTON			0.000	0	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
STAFFORDSHIRE	BOOK END GREEN	BOOK END VILLAGE	LOGDON	VGGN	0.000	408314	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
STAFFORDSHIRE	LONGDON GREEN			VGGN	0.000	408313	D. GARDNER	P		
STAFFORDSHIRE	SEIGHFORD VILLAGE GREEN			VGVG	0.000	388324	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
STAFFORDSHIRE	THE GREEN	TRYSALL		VGTG	0.000	385294	SOUTH STAFFORDSHIRE DISTRICT COUNCIL	LADC		
STAFFORDSHIRE	VILLAGE GREEN	LOWER PENN		VGVG	0.000	387295				
STAFFORDSHIRE	THE GREEN	WESTON-UPON-TRENT		VGTG	0.000	0	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
STAFFORDSHIRE	VILLAGE GREEN	BILBROOK	WROTHESLEY	VGVG	0.000	388303	SOUTH STAFFORDSHIRE DISTRICT COUNCIL	LADC		
STAFFORDSHIRE	CHORLTON VILLAGE GREEN	CHAPLE CHORLTON	NEWCASTLE UNDER LYME	VGVG	0.000	381337	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
STAFFORDSHIRE	VILLAGE GREEN	BROCTON		VGVG	0.000	396319	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
STAFFORDSHIRE	VILLAGE GREEN	THE BUTTS	WALL	VGVG	0.000	409306	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
STAFFORDSHIRE	THE GREEN	MARCHINGTON		VGTG	0.000	413330	SECRETARY OF STATE FOR DEFENCE/ PARISH COUNCIL	GOVJLAPC		
STAFFORDSHIRE	VILLAGE GREEN	BAULASTON		VGVG	0.000	0	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC	P	C
STAFFORDSHIRE	BURNTWOOD PARK	CANNOCK ROAD	BURNTWOOD	VGFLN	0.000	405309	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
STAFFORDSHIRE	VILLAGE GREENS	BAGNALL		VGVG	0.000	415314	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
STAFFORDSHIRE	LAND AT ROLLESTOW ON DOVE			VGFLU	0.000	0	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
STAFFORDSHIRE	VILLAGE GREEN	WETTON		VGVG	0.000	410355	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
STAFFORDSHIRE	THE GREEN	HOLLINSCLOUGH		VGTG	0.000	406366	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
STAFFORDSHIRE	VILLAGE GREEN	GRINDON		VGVG	0.000	408354	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
STAFFORDSHIRE	THE GREEN	ASHLEY		VGTG	0.000	376336	STAFFORDSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL	LACC		
STAFFORDSHIRE	RECREATION ALLOTMENTS	HAMMERICH		VGFRA	0.000	0	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
STAFFORDSHIRE	RECREATION ALLOTMENTS	KINGSLEY		VGFRA	0.000	400346	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
STAFFORDSHIRE	ETCHING HILL RECREATION GROUND			VGFRG	0.000	402318	OFFICIAL CUSTODIAN FOR CHARITIES	OC		
STAFFORDSHIRE	RECRAETION ALLOTMENTS	BREWOOD		VGFRA	0.000	388308	H. COOPER/ C. CALLADINE/ W. CRADDOCK	P		
STAFFORDSHIRE	BASSETT VILLAGE GREEN	DRAYTON BASSETT		VGVG	0.000	419300	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
STAFFORDSHIRE	WIGGINTON VILLAGE GREEN			VGVG	0.000	420306	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
STAFFORDSHIRE	HOPWAS VILLAGE GREEN	WIGGINTON		VGVG	0.000	417305	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
STAFFORDSHIRE	THE GREEN	WIGGINTON		VGTG	0.000	420304	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
STAFFORDSHIRE	VILLAGE GREEN	ABBOTTS BROMLEY		VGVG	0.000	408324	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
STAFFORDSHIRE	WASHERWALL VILLAGE GREEN			VGVG	0.000	393347	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
STAFFORDSHIRE	GALLOWS GREEN	ALTON		VGGN	0.000	407341	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
STAFFORDSHIRE	VILLAGE GREEN	HOPTON		VGVG	0.000	394326	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
STAFFORDSHIRE	THE GREEN	CHESLYN HAY		VGTG	0.000	397307	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		

TOTAL OF 48 REGISTERED GREENS 37 TRUE GREENS

STOCKPORT

STOCKPORT	CHEADLE GREEN		VGGN	0.128	386388	STOCKPORT METROPOLITAN BOROUGH	LAMBC		

TOTAL OF 1 REGISTERED GREEN 1 TRUE GREEN

SUFFOLK

SUFFOLK	HIGHAM GREEN		VGGN	0.000	574265	BABERGH DISTRICT COUNCIL	LADC		
SUFFOLK	LEVINGTON GREEN		VGGN	0.000	623239	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
SUFFOLK	COW GREEN	BACTON	VGGN	0.000	605265	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
SUFFOLK	TAILORS GREEN	BACTON	VGGN	0.000	605266	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
SUFFOLK	SHOP GREEN	BACTON	VGGN	0.000	604265	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
SUFFOLK	EASTON VILLAGE GREEN		VGVG	0.000	628258	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
SUFFOLK	RECREATION GROUND	RIMBURGH	VGFRG	0.000	0	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
SUFFOLK	VILLAGE GREEN	GRUNDISBURGH	VGVG	0.000	622250	LORD CRANWORTH	PPB		
SUFFOLK	WEIR POND	GRUNDISBURGH	VGFLN	0.000	622251	LORD CRANWORTH	PPB		
SUFFOLK	LAND AT GRUNDISBURGH		VGFLU	0.000	621250	LORD CRANWORTH	PPB		
SUFFOLK	THE GREEN	BREDFIELD	VGTG	0.000	626252	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
SUFFOLK	THE KNOLL	REDGRAVE	VGFLN	0.000	604277	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
SUFFOLK	CARLTON GREEN	KELSALE-CUM-CARLTON	VGGN	0.000	638264	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
SUFFOLK	THE GREEN	WESTLETON	VGTG	0.000	644269	SUFFOLK COASTAL DISTRICT COUNCIL	LADC		
SUFFOLK	LAND AT WESTLETON		VGFLU	0.000	644270	SUFFOLK COASTAL DISTRICT COUNCIL	LADC		
SUFFOLK	LAND AT WESTLETON		VGFLU	0.000	643269	SUFFOLK COASTAL DISTRICT COUNCIL	LADC		
SUFFOLK	LAND AT WESTLETON		VGFLU	0.000	643270	SUFFOLK COASTAL DISTRICT COUNCIL	LADC		
SUFFOLK	FORWARD GREEN	EARL STONHAM	VGGN	0.000	608259	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
SUFFOLK	WINSTON GREEN		VGGN	0.000	616261	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
SUFFOLK	RENDHAM GREEN		VGGN	0.000	616261	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
SUFFOLK	THE KNOLL	RENDHAM	VGFLN	0.000	635265	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
SUFFOLK	CHURCH GREEN	FINNINGHAM	VGGNC	0.000	606269	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
SUFFOLK	DOG GREEN	GRUNDISBURGH	VGGN	0.000	621251	LORD CRANWORTH	PPB		
SUFFOLK	LAND AT GRUNDISBURGH		VGFLU	0.000	620252	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
SUFFOLK	HARLESTON GREEN		VGGN	0.000	601260	M,W,F+E. PHOENIX	P	P	C
SUFFOLK	VILLAGE GREEN	HOMERSFIELD	VGVG	0.000	0	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
SUFFOLK	NEW REACH	HALESWORTH	VGFLN	0.000	368277	HALESWORTH URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL	LAUDC		
SUFFOLK	THE GREEN	CREETING ST. PETER	VGTG	0.000	607258	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
SUFFOLK	THE GREEN	HUNTINGFIELD	VGTG	0.000	0	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
SUFFOLK	THE GREEN	WICKHAM SKEITH	VGTG	0.000	609269	A. GOMERSALL	P		
SUFFOLK	WHITE HORSE GREEN	GREAT FINBOROUGH	VGGN	0.000	601257	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
SUFFOLK	VILLAGE GREEN	GREAT FINBOROUGH	VGVG	0.000	601258	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
SUFFOLK	RECREATION GROUND	ORFORD	VGFRG	0.000	642250	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
SUFFOLK	ROADSIDE GREENS	ORFORD	VGTG	0.000	642251	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
SUFFOLK	VILLAGE GREEN	PALGRAVE	VGVG	0.000	611278	E. BARFORD/ J. SHAW	P		
SUFFOLK	LOW STREET GREEN	HOXNE	VGGN	0.000	618277	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
SUFFOLK	CHURCH ROAD GREEN	GREAT FINBOROUGH	VGGN	0.000	601259	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
SUFFOLK	OLD CHAPEL GREEN	WENHASTON	VGGN	0.000	642276	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC	P	CH
SUFFOLK	THE GREEN	WENHASTON	VGTG	0.000	642275	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC	P	CH
SUFFOLK	THE GREEN	EARL SONHAM	VGTG	0.000	623263	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
SUFFOLK	LITTLE GREEN	EARL SONHAM	VGGN	0.000	623264	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
SUFFOLK	BELL GREEN and FERRY KNOLL	WALBERSWICK	VGGN	0.000	649274	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
SUFFOLK	VILLAGE GREEN	WALBERSWICK	VGVG	0.000	649275	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
SUFFOLK	JUBILEE GREEN	WALBERSWICK	VGGN	0.000	648274	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
SUFFOLK	THE GREEN	SHOTLEY	VGTG	0.000	623235	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
SUFFOLK	VILLAGE GREEN	HAUGHLEY	VGVG	0.000	602264	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
SUFFOLK	VILLAGE GREEN	WESTHORPE	VGVG	0.000	604269	E. BARKER	P		
SUFFOLK	RECREATION ALLOTMENT	WESTHALL	VGFRA	0.000	602273	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
SUFFOLK	LONG GREEN	BEDFIELD	VGGN	0.000	607277	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
SUFFOLK	THE COMMON	SNAPE	VGFCL	0.000	639259	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
SUFFOLK	RECREATION ALLOTMENT	CRATFIELD	VGFRA	0.000	631275	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
SUFFOLK	RECREATION ALLOTMENT	SOUTH ELMHAM ST. CROSS	VGFRA	0.000	630283	PARISH TRUSTEES	TR		
SUFFOLK	GRESHAM GREEN	SOUTH ELMHAM ST. JAMES	VGGN	0.000	630285	PARISH TRUSTEES	TR		
SUFFOLK	FOLLY GREEN	HAUGHLEY	VGGN	0.000	602265	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
SUFFOLK	RECREATION ALLOTMENT	HAUGHLEY	VGFRA	0.000	601264	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
SUFFOLK	THORNEY GREEN	STOWUPLAND	VGGN	0.000	606260	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC	P	CH3GeGo
SUFFOLK	BENHALL GREEN		VGGN	0.000	638261	TRUSTEES OF BENHALL LODGE ESTATE	TR		
SUFFOLK	BROMESWELL COMMON		VGFCL	0.000	630250	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
SUFFOLK	CHERRY TREE GREEN	DEBENHAM	VGGN	0.000	617263	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
SUFFOLK	THE OLD FORGE AREA	DEBENHAM	VGFLN	0.000	617264				
SUFFOLK	CROSS GREEN	DEBENHAM	VGGN	0.000	616263				
SUFFOLK	MARKET GREEN	DEBENHAM	VGGN	0.000	616264	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		

SUFFOLK	MARKET SQUARE	DEBENHAM		VGFLN	0.000	616265	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
SUFFOLK	MARKET BRIDGE AREA	DEBENHAM		VGFLN	0.000	615265	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
SUFFOLK	CHURCH SQUARE	HOLTON ST. MARY		VGFLN	0.000	605236	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
SUFFOLK	PINMILL COMMON	CHELMONDESTON		VGFCL	0.000	620237	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
SUFFOLK	NORTH GREEN	SOUTHWOLD		VGGN	0.000	650276	WAVENEY DISTRICT COUNCIL	LADC		
SUFFOLK	ST. EDMUND'S GREEN	SOUTHWOLD		VGGN	0.000	650277	WAVENEY DISTRICT COUNCIL	LADC		
SUFFOLK	BARTHOLEMEW'S GREEN	SOUTHWOLD		VGGN	0.000	650278	WAVENEY DISTRICT COUNCIL	LADC		
SUFFOLK	CHURCH GREEN	SOUTHWOLD		VGGNC	0.000	649276	WAVENEY DISTRICT COUNCIL	LADC		
SUFFOLK	EAST GREEN	SOUTHWOLD		VGGN	0.000	649277	WAVENEY DISTRICT COUNCIL	LADC		
SUFFOLK	ST. JAMES'S GREEN	SOUTHWOLD		VGGN	0.000	648279	WAVENEY DISTRICT COUNCIL	LADC		
SUFFOLK	SOUTH GREEN and GAN HILL	SOUTHWOLD		VGGN	0.000	648277	WAVENEY DISTRICT COUNCIL	LADC		
SUFFOLK	THE KNOLL	METFIELD		VGFLN	0.000	629280	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
SUFFOLK	PARISH MEADOW	CRATFILED		VGFLN	0.000	631275	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
SUFFOLK	ROADSIDE VERGE	QUAY STREET	ORFORD	VGFLU	0.000	641250	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
SUFFOLK	GREAT BRICETT GREEN			VGGN	0.000	0	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
SUFFOLK	MIDDLETON GREEN			VGGN	0.000	643267	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
SUFFOLK	THE GREEN	PETTISTREE		VGTG	0.000	629254	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
SUFFOLK	THE GREEN	KIRTON		VGTG	0.000	627239				
SUFFOLK	THE GREEN	HARGRAVE		VGTG	0.000	577259	TRUSTEES OF BRISTOL RESETTLED ESTATES	TR		
SUFFOLK	BRIDGE GREEN	HARGRAVE		VGGN	0.000	575260	M. FULCHER/ J. KNIGHT/ J. NANN	P		
SUFFOLK	BARROW GREEN			VGGN	0.000	576263	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
SUFFOLK	BURTHORPE GREEN	BARROW		VGGN	0.000	577264	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
SUFFOLK	NAUGHTON GREEN			VGGN	0.000	602248	REGISTERED UNDER THE LAND REGISTRY ACTS	LR		
SUFFOLK	LITTLE KNOWLES GREEN	HARGRAVE		VGGN	0.000	577258	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
SUFFOLK	GREAT KNOWLES GREEN	HARGRAVE		VGGN	0.000	577260	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
SUFFOLK	THE GREEN	CAVENDISH		VGTG	0.000	580246	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
SUFFOLK	VILLAGE GREEN	FLEMPTON		VGVG	0.000	581269	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
SUFFOLK	BUNDFIELD GREEN			VGGN	0.000	0	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
SUFFOLK	THE GREEN	STOKE-BY-CLARE		VGTG	0.000	574243	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
SUFFOLK	VILLAGE GREEN	HARTEST		VGVG	0.000	583252	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
SUFFOLK	THE GREEN	LONG MELFORD		VGTG	0.000	586245	R. PARKER Bt.	PPBt	P	CHGe
SUFFOLK	LITTLE GREEN	LONG MELFORD		VGGN	0.000	586246	R. PARKER Bt.	PPBt		
SUFFOLK	THE GREEN	RISBY		VGTG	0.000	579267	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
SUFFOLK	THE GREEN	STANNINGFIELD		VGTG	0.000	588256				
SUFFOLK	THE GREEN	SANTON DOWNHAM		VGTG	0.000	581287	MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE, FISHERIES AND FOOD	GOV		
SUFFOLK	VILLAGE GREEN	TUDDENHAM		VGVG	0.000	619248	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
SUFFOLK	THE GREEN	POLSTEAD		VGTG	0.000	599238	G. STRINGER	P		
SUFFOLK	GREAT GREEN	COCKFIELD		VGGN	0.000	590254	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
SUFFOLK	THE GREEN	MOULTON		VGTG	0.000	569264	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
SUFFOLK	BROOK GREEN	WELNETHAM		VGGN	0.000	586258	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC	P	CHSGe
SUFFOLK	VILLAGE GREEN	MONKS ELEIGH		VGVG	0.000	586259	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
SUFFOLK	SWINGLETON GREEN	MONKS ELEIGH		VGGN	0.000	596247	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
SUFFOLK	THE OLD PLAYGORUND	WATTISFIELD		VGFR	0.000	601247				
SUFFOLK	THE GREEN	WATTISFIELD		VGTG	0.000	601275	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
SUFFOLK	NEWTON GREEN			VGGN	0.000	591240	R. OLIVER	P		
SUFFOLK	ELMSETT GREEN			VGGN	0.000	605246	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
SUFFOLK	HANNINGFIELDS GREEN	LAWSHALL		VGGN	0.000	587254	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
SUFFOLK	LAWSHALL GREEN			VGGN	0.000	587253	B. RANSION/ S, LANGDON	P		
SUFFOLK	DEPDEN GREEN			VGGN	0.000	577257	M. HAVERS Kt.	P	P	CHSGeGo
SUFFOLK	CHURCH GREEN	WEST ROW	MILDENHALL	VGGNC	0.000	571274	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
SUFFOLK	THE GREEN	GAZELEY		VGTG	0.000	671264	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
SUFFOLK	CONYERS GREEN	WEST BARTON		VGGN	0.000	588267	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
SUFFOLK	CONYERS GREEN	WEST BARTON		VGGN	0.000	588268	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
SUFFOLK	LAND AT GREAT BARTON			VGFLU	0.000	587267	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
SUFFOLK	SEVEN ELMS	COWLINGE		VGFLN	0.000	571254	R. LAW	P		
SUFFOLK	THE GREEN	TOSTOCK		VGTG	0.000	595263	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
SUFFOLK	THE LEYS	TOSTOCK		VGFLN	0.000	595264	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
SUFFOLK	THREE TUNS GREEN	COWLINGE		VGGN	0.000	571255	R. LAW	P		
SUFFOLK	VILLAGE GREEN	LAKENHEATH		VGVG	0.000	571282	CHURCH COMMISSIONERS	CC		
SUFFOLK	POUND GREEN	LITTLE THURLOW		VGGN	0.000	567251	R. VESTEY	P		
SUFFOLK	THE GREEN	LITTLE THURLOW		VGTG	0.000	567252	R. VESTEY	P		
SUFFOLK	BURTON GREEN	WITHERSFIELD		VGGN	0.000	565247	R. VESTEY	P		
SUFFOLK	TOWN GREEN	WITHERSFIELD		VGTG	0.000	565247	R. VESTEY	P		
SUFFOLK	SANDPITS GREEN	SHARPES CORNER	LAKENHEATH	VGGN	0.000	571283	FOREST HEATH DISTRICT COUNCIL	LADC		
SUFFOLK	CHAPEL GREEN	LONG MELFORD		VGGN	0.000	585245	R. PARKER Bt.	PPBt		
SUFFOLK	THE GREEN	HAWSTEAD		VGTG	0.000	585259	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC	P	CHSGe
SUFFOLK	POUND GREEN	HAWSTEAD		VGGN	0.000	585260	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC	P	HSGe
SUFFOLK	THE GREEN	HAWKEDON		VGTG	0.000	579252	H. CAWSTON + SONS LTD.	COM	P	H
SUFFOLK	THE GREEN	REDE		VGTG	0.000	580255	ST. EDMUNDSBURY BOROUGH COUNCIL	LABC		
SUFFOLK	THE GREEN	GLEMSFORD		VGTG	0.000	582248	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
SUFFOLK	FAIR GREEN	GLEMSFORD		VGGN	0.000	582249	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		

SUFFOLK	CHURCH GREEN	GLEMSFORD		VGGNC	0.000	581248	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
SUFFOLK	VILLAGE GREEN	STOKE-BY-NAYLAND		VGVG	0.000	598236	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
SUFFOLK	THE DOWNS	STOKE-BY-NAYLAND		VGFLN	0.000	598237	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
SUFFOLK	COLTSFOOT GREEN	WICKHAMBROOK		VGGN	0.000	574255	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
SUFFOLK	MOORS GREEN	WICKHAMBROOK		VGGN	0.000	574256	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
SUFFOLK	GENESIS GREEN	WICKHAMBROOK		VGGN	0.000	574257	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
SUFFOLK	ATTLETON GREEN	WICKHAMBROOK		VGGN	0.000	574254	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
SUFFOLK	POUND GREEN	COWLINGE		VGGN	0.000	570255	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
SUFFOLK	THE GREEN	BEYTON		VGTG	0.000	593263	R.,R.+ H. WALPOLE	P		
SUFFOLK	LAND AT HUNDON			VGFLU	0.000	573248	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
SUFFOLK	LAND AT HUNDON			VGFLU	0.000	573249	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
SUFFOLK	LAND AT HUNDON			VGFLU	0.000	572249	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
SUFFOLK	BABEL GREEN	HUNDON		VGGN	0.000	573248	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
SUFFOLK	GALLEY LANE	HUNDON		VGFLN	0.000	571249	T. SEELEY	P		
SUFFOLK	COCK LANE	HUNDON		VGFLN	0.000	571250	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
SUFFOLK	GREEN LANE	HUNDON		VGFLN	0.000	570250	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
SUFFOLK	THE GREEN	HESSETT		VGTG	0.000	593261	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
SUFFOLK	THE GREEN	GAZELEY		VGTG	0.000	570263	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
SUFFOLK	LAND AT CHURCH ROAD			VGFLU	0.000	0	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
SUFFOLK	CHURCH GREEN	BRETTENHAM		VGGNC	0.000	596253	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
SUFFOLK	UPPER GREEN	FELSHAM		VGGN	0.000	594257	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
SUFFOLK	LOWER GREEN	FELSHAM		VGGN	0.000	594258	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
SUFFOLK	THE GREEN	STANSTEAD		VGTG	0.000	584249	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
SUFFOLK	THE GREEN	WATTISHAM		VGTG	0.000	601251	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
SUFFOLK	THE GREEN	WATTISHAM		VGTG	0.000	601252	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
SUFFOLK	THE GREEN	BLACKSMITH'S CORNER	CHEDBURGH	VGTG	0.000	579257				
SUFFOLK	MILFORD GREEN	LONG MELFORD		VGGN	0.000	585247	C. HERBERT	P		
SUFFOLK	THE GREEN	TIMWORTH		VGTG	0.000	586269	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
SUFFOLK	VILLAGE GREEN	PRESTON ST. MARY		VGVG	0.000	594250	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
SUFFOLK	LAND AT FORNHAM ALL SAINTS			VGFLU	0.000	583267	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
SUFFOLK	LAND AT EUSTON			VGFLU	0.000	589279	H. FITZROY	P		
SUFFOLK	VILLAGE GREEN	WHATFIELD		VGVG	0.000	602246	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
SUFFOLK	THE CROFT	SUDBURY		VGFLN	0.000	587241	SUDBURY TOWN COUNCIL	LATC		
SUFFOLK	RECREATION GROUND	DRINKSTONE		VGFRG	0.000	595261	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
SUFFOLK	VILLAGE GREEN	HARTEST		VGVG	0.000	583253	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
SUFFOLK	POUND HOUSE GREEN	COWLINGE		VGGN	0.000	570257	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
SUFFOLK	LITTLE WHELVETHAM GREEN			VGGN	0.000	0	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
SUFFOLK	BULL GREEN	HAWSTEAD		VGGN	0.000	586258	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
SUFFOLK	LAND AT LANGHAM			VGFLU	0.000	597269	REGISTERED UNDER THE LAND REGISTRY ACTS	LR		
SUFFOLK	LAMBFAIR GREEN	COWLINGE		VGGN	0.000	570258	R. LAW	P		
SUFFOLK	CRANMORE GREEN	LONG MELFORD		VGGN	0.000	585247	R. PARKER Bt.	PPBt		
SUFFOLK	HAMINGFIELDS GREEN	LAWSHALL		VGGN	0.000	586254	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
SUFFOLK	CALFORD GREEN	KIDLINGTON		CLGN	0.000	569245				
SUFFOLK	CROSS GREEN	COCKFIELD		CLGN	0.000	589255	R. SHAWYER	P		
SUFFOLK	OLDHALL GREEN	COCKFIELD		CLGN	0.000	589256	R. SHAWYER	P		
SUFFOLK	PARSONAGE GREEN	COCKFIELD		CLGN	0.000	590254	R. SHAWYER	P		
SUFFOLK	MONT SLOUGH GREEN	COCKFIELD		CLGN	0.000	590253	R. SHAWYER	P		
SUFFOLK	COLCHESTER GREEN	COCKFIELD		CLGN	0.000	592255	R. SHAWYER	P		
SUFFOLK	BUTTONS GREEN	COCKFIELD		CLGN	0.000	591253	R. SHAWYER	P		
SUFFOLK	WINDSOR GREEN	COCKFIELD		CLGN	0.000	589254	R. SHAWYER	P		
SUFFOLK	SMITHWOOD GREEN	COCKFIELD		CLGN	0.000	590254	R. SHAWYER	P		
SUFFOLK	SMITHWOOD GREEN	COCKFIELD		CLGN	0.000	590252	R. SHAWYER	P		
SUFFOLK	SMITHWOOD GREEN	COCKFIELD		CLGN	0.000	590252	R. SHAWYER	P		
SUFFOLK	WHITESTREET GREEN	BOXFORD		CLGN	0.000	597239				
SUFFOLK	PUMP GREEN	ALDHAM		CLGN	0.000	604245				
SUFFOLK	TYE GREEN	ALPHETON		CLGN	0.000	588250	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
SUFFOLK	CEMETARY GREEN	RATTLESDEN		CLGN	0.000	597259				
SUFFOLK	BIRDS GREEN	RATTLESDEN		CLGN	0.000	596260				
SUFFOLK	LOWER HIGHTOWN GREEN	RATTLESDEN		CLGN	0.000	598258	D.+ G. LEE	P		
SUFFOLK	UPPER GREEN	FELSHAM		CLGN	0.000	597257	P. ROSENBERG	P	P	H
SUFFOLK	NORTH GREEN	PARHAM		CLGN	0.000	630260				
SUFFOLK	MILL GREEN	PARHAM		CLGN	0.000	631259				
SUFFOLK	SILVERLACE GREEN	PARHAM		CLGN	0.000	632260				
SUFFOLK	BIG GREEN and LITTLE GREEN	SOUTHOLT		CLGN	0.000	619268			P	CHSPGe
SUFFOLK	WILBY GREEN			CLGN	0.000	624270	S. W@OLLATT	P	P	CP
SUFFOLK	BARHAM GREEN			CLGN	0.000	614251	P. PICTON-PHILLIPPS	P	PET	CHSPGoGeTuPoCh
SUFFOLK	SAXTEAD GREEN			CLGN	0.000	625264	MASTER AND FELLOWS OF PEMBROKE COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE	E	PPaETPi	CHSPGoGe
SUFFOLK	LITTLE GREEN	SAXTEAD		CLGN	0.000	626265			PPaETPi	CHSPGoGe
SUFFOLK	BACKS GREEN	ILKETSHALL		CLGN	0.000	638285			P	CS
SUFFOLK	CHURCH GREEN	STOVEN		CLGNC	0.000	0			P	CH
SUFFOLK	MIDDLE GREEN	STOVEN		CLGN	0.000	0			P	C
SUFFOLK	NORTH GREEN	STOVEN		CLGN	0.000	644281			P	C

SUFFOLK	HIGH STREET GREEN	GREAT FINBOROUGH		CLGN	0.000	601257				
SUFFOLK	SKEETS GREEN	BARHAM		CLGN	0.000	613252				
SUFFOLK	BLEACH GREEN	WINGFIELD		CLGN	0.000	623277			P	C
SUFFOLK	LITTLE GREEN	BURGATE		CLGN	0.000	608275	T. WILSON/ H. WALROND/ D. ALSTON/ J/ WILSON	P	P	CHS
SUFFOLK	GREAT GREEN	BURGATE		CLGN	0.000	607275	T. WILSON/ H. WALROND/ D. ALSTON/ J. WILSON	P		
SUFFOLK	STUBBINGS GREEN	BURGATE		CLGN	0.000	604274	F. POINTON	P	P	CHSGoGe
SUFFOLK	BENNINGHAM GREEN	OCCOLD		CLGN	0.000	617270			P	CHA
SUFFOLK	THE GREEN	COTTON		CLTG	0.000	606267	A. GOMERSHALL	P	P	CH
SUFFOLK	LONG GREEN	WORTHAM		CLGN	0.000	608277	P. WILSON	P	P	CSGo
SUFFOLK	ST. MICHAEL'S GREEN	ST. MICHAEL SOUTH ELMHAM		CLGN	0.000	634283	S. COULSON	P		
SUFFOLK	SAXTEAD GREEN			CLGN	0.000	625264				
SUFFOLK	BURGATE LITTLE GREEN			CLGN	0.000	608275	P. WILSON	P	P	CHS
SUFFOLK	CAPEL GREEN	CAPEL ST. ANDREW		CLGN	0.000	636249	H. GREENWELL	P		
SUFFOLK	RUSH GREEN	HARLESTON		CLGN	0.000	601260				
SUFFOLK	ALDRINGHAM GREEN			CLGN	0.000	644260	M. OGILVIE	P		
SUFFOLK	ST. LAWRENCE GREEN	ILKETSHALL		CLGN	0.000	638283	J. MEADE	P		
SUFFOLK	HUNGERS GREEN	MONK SOHAM		CLGN	0.000	621265				
SUFFOLK	BEDFIELD LITTLE GREEN			CLGN	0.000	623265				
SUFFOLK	WINGFIELD GREEN			CLGN	0.000	621277				
SUFFOLK	CHURCH GREEN	HOLBROOK		CLGNC	0.000	616236				
SUFFOLK	ALTON GREEN	HOLBROOK		CLGN	0.000	617237				
SUFFOLK	CHIPPENHALL GREEN or MILL GREEN	FRESSINGFIELD		CLGN	0.000	628275	M. SKIPPER	P		
SUFFOLK	WARD GREEN	OLD NEWTON		CLGN	0.000	604263	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
SUFFOLK	MAGPIE GREEN	WORTHAM		CLGN	0.000	607278	BARON CORNELIUS VON HEYDEN DE LACY	P		
SUFFOLK	LONG GREEN and SPEANS HILL	WORTHAM		CLGN	0.000	608277	T.+ J. WILSON/ H. WALROND/ D. ALSTON	P	PE	CHSGoGePo
SUFFOLK	THE GREEN	SNAPE STREET		CLTG	0.000	0				
SUFFOLK	ST. MARGARET'S GREEN	SOUTH ELMHAM ST. MARGARET		CLGN	0.000	631283			P	C
SUFFOLK	LITTLE GREEN	THRANDESTON		CLGN	0.000	611276	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		

TOTAL OF 233 REGISTERED GREENS 184 TRUE GREENS

SURREY

SURREY	LAND NEAR WALTON BRIDGE			VGFLU	0.000	510166	ELMBRIDGE BOROUGH COUNCIL	LABC		
SURREY	THE GREEN	HERSHAM		VGTG	0.000	511164	REGISTERED UNDER THE LAND REGISTRY ACTS	LR		
SURREY	HALFWAY GREEN	WALTON		VGGN	0.000	510168	ELMBRIDGE BOROUGH COUNCIL	LABC		
SURREY	HERHAM BACK GREEN	WALTON		VGGN	0.000	511165	ELMBRIDGE BOROUGH COUNCIL	LABC		
SURREY	THE GREEN	HERSHAM		VGTG	0.000	510164	ELMBRIDGE BOROUGH COUNCIL	LABC		
SURREY	BUSHEY CROFT	GODSTONE	OXTED	VGFLN	0.000	535151	TANDRIDGE DISTRICT COUNCIL	LADC		
SURREY	CRICKET GROUND	HOLMBURY ST. MARY	SHENE	VGFR	0.000	511144	H. BRAY	P		
SURREY	ELSTEAD GREEN	HAMBLEDON		VGGN	0.000	490143				
SURREY	MILFORD HEATH	WITLEY		VGFLN	0.000	494142	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
SURREY	CHURCH HILL	CATERHAM		VGFLN	0.000	533155	TANDRIDGE DISTRICT COUNCIL	LADC		
SURREY	THE GREEN	NUTFIELD		VGTG	0.000	530150				
SURREY	PIRBRIGHT COMMON	GUILDFORD		VGFCL	0.000	492154	DEFENCE SECRETARY/ COMMONWEALTH WAR GRAVES COMMISSION	GOV		
SURREY	CHARLWOOD RECREATION GROUND	DORKING		VGFRG	0.000	524141	MOLE VALLEY DISTRICT COUNCIL	LADC		
SURREY	KINGSTON ROAD RECREATION GROUND	LEATHERHEAD		VGFRG	0.000	515156	MOLE VALLEY DISTRICT COUNCIL	LADC		
SURREY	HAMBLEDON CRICKET GREEN			VGFR	0.000	490145				
SURREY	RECREATION GROUND	LEIGH		VGFRG	0.000	522146	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
SURREY	RECREATION GROUND	POT COMMON	ELSTEAD	VGFRG	0.000	590142	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
SURREY	FOLLY HILL	FARNHAM		VGFLN	0.000	484146	WAVERLEY DISTRICT COUNCIL	LADC		
SURREY	LION GREEN	HASLEMERE		VGGN	0.000	489132	HASLEMERE TOWN COUNCIL	LATC		
SURREY	TONGHAM MOOR	SEALE		VGFLN	0.000	488149	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
SURREY	SEALE RECREATION GROUND			VGFRG	0.000	489147	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
SURREY	RECREATION GROUND	SMALLFIELD		VGFRG	0.000	531143	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
SURREY	STANWELL VILLAGE GREEN			VGVG	0.000	505173	SPELTHORNE BOROUGH COUNCIL	LABC		
SURREY	HILL GROVE RECREATION GROUND	CATERHAM		VGFRG	0.000	533156	CATERHAM AND WARLINGHAM URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL	LAUDC		
SURREY	SHAWFIELD RECREATION GROUND	ASH		VGFRG	0.000	489150	J. GRAY	P		
SURREY	TILFORD COMMON	HAMBLEDON		VGFCL	0.000	487142	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
SURREY	MISBROOKS GREEN	CAPEL		VGGN	2.197	517140				
SURREY	BEARE GREEN	CAPEL		VGGN	1.943	517143				
SURREY	VILLAGE GREEN	CAPEL		VGVG	0.412	517141	REGISTERED UNDER THE LAND REGISTRY ACTS	LR		
SURREY	CHURCH LANE DRIVE GREENS	HOOLEY	COULSDON	VGTG	0.878	528126				

SURREY	TOWING PATH GREEN	SUNBURY-ON-THAMES		VGGN	1.036	510169				
SURREY	SHEPPERTON RECREATION GROUND	SUNBURY		VGFRG	1.594	510170	SUNBURY-ON-THAMES URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL	LAUDC		
SURREY	LITTLETON GREEN	SUNBURY-ON-THAMES		VGGN	0.894	509169	SUNBURY-ON-THAMES URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL	LAUDC		
SURREY	UPPER HALLIFORD GREEN	SUNBURY-ON-THAMES		VGGN	0.300	509168	SPELTHORNE BOROUGH COUNCIL	LABC		
SURREY	BRICKLE GREEN	SUNBURY-ON-THAMES		VGGN	0.065	508168				
SURREY	FLOWER POT GREEN	SUNBURY-ON-THAMES		VGGN	0.085	508169	SPELTHORNE BOROUGH COUNCIL	LABC		
SURREY	SUMMER HILL	FRENSHAM		VGFLN	0.635	484141	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
SURREY	SCHOOL LANE RECREATION GROUND	EAST CLANDON		VGFRG	0.413	505151	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
SURREY	LAND IN EAST CLANDON			VGFLU	2.197	505152	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
SURREY	THE GREEN	LEIGH		VGTG	0.971	522146	MOLE VALLEY DISTRICT COUNCIL/ PARISH COUNCIL	LADCJLAPC		
SURREY	WESTWAY COMMON	CATERHAM		VGFCL	5.605	532155	CATERHAM AND WARLINGHAM URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL	LAUDC		
SURREY	PIRBRIGHT VILLAGE GREEN			VGVG	0.846	494155	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
SURREY	EAST CLANDON VILLAGE GREEN			VGVG	0.385	504151	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
SURREY	OCKHAM RECREATION GROUND			VGFRG	1.680	507156	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
SURREY	MONUMENT GREEN	WEYBRIDGE		VGGN	0.364	508164	ELMBRIDGE BOROUGH COUNCIL	LABC		
SURREY	THE GREEN	WEYBRIDGE		VGTG	2.319	508165	WALTON AND WEYBRIDGE URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL	LAUDC		
SURREY	RIPLEY GREEN			VGGN	27.349	505157			P	CHS
SURREY	ABINGER MARSH GREEN	ABINGER HAMMER		VGGN	1.789	509147	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC	P	HGo
SURREY	ABINGER HATCH GREEN			VGGN	1.012	509149	INCUMBENT OF BENEFICE OF ST. JAMES ABINGER	TR	PPaE	HF
SURREY	FOREST GREEN	ABINGER		VGGN	25.946	515145	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC	P	A
SURREY	MOONS HILL RECREATION GROUND	FARNHAM		VGFRG	2.529	484147	WAVERLEY DISTRICT COUNCIL	LADC		
SURREY	COMPTON RECREATION GROUND	FARNHAM		VGFRG	2.379	483146	WAVERLEY DISTRUCT COUNCIL	LADC		
SURREY	THE SHEPHERD AND FLOCK GREEN	FARNHAM		VGGN	0.420	483147	WAVERLEY BOROUGH COUNCIL	LABC		
SURREY	HALE RECREATION GROUND	HALE		VGFRG	3.270	484148	WAVERLEY DISTRICT COUNCIL	LADC		
SURREY	BOURNE RECREATION GROUND	THE BOURNE		VGFRG	2.428	484144	WAVERLEY DISTRICT COUNCIL	LADC		
SURREY	BADSHOT LEA GREEN			VGGN	0.862	486148	WAVERLEY DISTRICT COUNCIL	LADC		
SURREY	OCKLEY GREEN			VGGN	3.816	514140	G. LEE-STEENE	P		
SURREY	THE GREEN	WARLINGHAM		VGTG	0.206	535158	CATERHAM AND WARLINGHAM URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL	LAUDC		
SURREY	SCHOOL COMMON	WARLINGHAM		VGFCL	1.595	535159	CATERHAM AND WARLINGHAM URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL	LAUDC		
SURREY	TOWN END RECREATION GROUND	CATERHAM		VGFRG	1.457	531155	CATERHAM AND WARLINGHAM URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL	LAUDC		
SURREY	THE TRIANGLE	COPTHORNE BANK	BARSTOW	VGFLN	0.194	530141	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
SURREY	PIRBRIGHT VILLAGE GREEN			VGVG	5.042	494156	SECRETARY OF STATE FOR DEFENCE/ PARISH COUNCIL	GOVJLAPC		
SURREY	BUCKLAND VILLAGE GREEN			VGVG	0.534	522150	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
SURREY	ENGLEFIELD GREEN	EGHAM		VGGN	14.055	499171	CROWN ESTATE COMMISSIONERS	CRO		
SURREY	VILLAGE GREEN	WEST HORSLEY		CLVG	0.000	507152	PROTECTION UNDER SECTION 9	S9		
SURREY	GODSTONE GREEN			CLGN	0.000	535151	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
SURREY	KNOWLE GREEN, BIRCH GREEN with	SHOTWOOD COMMON and STANESMOOR		CLGN	0.000	504170	H. FREEMAN	P	P	CH
SURREY	LOWER HALIFORD GREEN and	WINDMILL COMMON		CLGN	0.000	508167			P	CH
SURREY	GREAT FARLEIGH GREEN	GODSTONE		CLGN	0.000	536152	WARDEN AND SCHOLARS OF MERTON COLLEGE, OXFORD	E		
SURREY	BROCKHAM GREEN			CLGN	0.000	519149				
SURREY	FRIMLEY GREEN			CLGN	0.000	488156	FRIMLEY AND CAMBERLY URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL	LAUDC		
SURREY	MILES GREEN			CLGN	0.000	454167	PROTECTION UNDER SECTION 9	S9	PPaETPi	HSGo
SURREY	THE GREEN	WESTCOTT		CLTG	0.000	514148	DORKING URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL	LAUDC		
SURREY	STARRICK GREEN	CHIPSTEAD		CLGN	0.000	527157	REGISTERED UNDER THE LAND REGISTRY ACTS	LR		
SURREY	LITTLE FARLEIGH GREEN	GODSTONE		CLGN	0.000	537151	WARDEN AND SCHOLARS OF MERTON COLLEGE, OXFORD	E		
SURREY	BROADHAM GREEN	OXTED		CLGN	0.000	538151	PROTECTION UNDER SECTION 9	S9		
SURREY	WESTMORE GREEN	TATSFIELD		CLGN	0.000	541157	R. GRESHAM	P	P	Fo
SURREY	TATSFIELD GREEN			CLGN	0.000	542158	R. GRESHAM	P		
SURREY	TIDY'S GREEN	LIMPSFIELD		CLGN	0.000	539153	TANDNAGE DISTRICT COUNCIL	LADC		
SURREY	NEWCHAPEL GREEN	HORNE		CLGN	0.000	536142	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
SURREY	NUTFIELD VILLAGE GREEN			CLVG	0.000	530150	PROTECTION UNDER SECTION 9	S9		
SURREY	VINCENT'S GREEN	CHIPSTEAD		CLGN	0.000	527158	PROTECTION UNDER SECTION 9	S9		
SURREY	CHURCH GREEN	CHIPSTEAD		CLGNC	0.000	526159	REIGATE AND BANSTEAD BOROUGH COUNCIL	LABC		
SURREY	HOW GREEN	CHIPSTEAD		CLGN	0.000	525160	PROTECTION UNDER SECTION 9	S9		
SURREY	PARSON'S GREEN	MUGSWELL	CHIPSTEAD	CLGN	0.000	526154	PROTECTION UNDER SECTION 9	S9		
SURREY	BIRCH GREEN	WOKING		CLGN	0.000	500158	PROTECTION UNDER SECTION 9	S9		
SURREY	COXHILL GREEN	MIMBRIDGE	WOKING	CLGN	0.000	498160	REGISTERED UNDER THE LAND REGISTRY ACTS	LR		
SURREY	KINGFIELD GREEN	WOKING		CLGN	0.000	500157	WOKING URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL	LAUDC		
SURREY	LOXHILL and GOREBRIDGE GREEN			CLGN	0.000	500138	PROTECTION UNDER SECTION 9	S9		

SURREY	EWHURST GREEN			CLGN	0.000	509140	PROTECTION UNDER SECTION 9	S9		
SURREY	VILLAGE GREEN	EWHURST		CLVG	0.000	508138	REGISTERED UNDER THE LAND REGISTRY ACTS	LR		
SURREY	BROOK GREEN	WITLEY		CLGN	0.000	494139	PROTECTION UNDER SECTION 9	S9		
SURREY	GOOSE GREEN	PALNERS CROSS	BRAMLEY	CLGN	0.000	500144	D.+ G. ELLIOTT/ PROTECTION UNDER SECTION 9	PJS9	E	
SURREY	THE GREEN	SHAMLEY GREEN		CLTG	0.000	502143	PROTECTION UNDER SECTION 9	S9		
SURREY	DUNSFOLD GREEN and COMMON			CLGN	0.000	500136	WAVERLEY DISTRICT COUNCIL	LADC		
SURREY	BIRTLEY GREEN with RUSHETT	COMMON and ROOKS HILL		CLGN	0.000	501143	D.+ V. COMPTON	P		
SURREY	CHIDDINGFOLD GREEN			CLGN	0.000	495135	WAVERLEY BOROUGH COUNCIL	LABC		
SURREY	LAKER'S GREEN and TINKNERSHEATH			CLGN	0.000	503135	PROTECTION UNDER SECTION 9	S9		
SURREY	FARLEY GREEN	ALBURY		CLGN	0.000	506145		P		
SURREY	MILBERRY GREEN	CHELSHAM		CLGN	0.000	537159	PROTECTION UNDER SECTION 9	S9		
SURREY	PARKHOUSE GREEN	CRANLEIGH		CLGN	0.000	506138	PROTECTION UNDER SECTION 9	S9		
SURREY	LUCK'S GREEN	CRANLEIGH		CLGN	0.000	507139	REGISTERED UNDER THE LAND REGISTRY ACTS	LR		
SURREY	SLINES GREEN	CATERHAM		CLGN	0.000	533155	A. POWELL	P		
SURREY	REDHEARN GREEN	CHURT		CLGN	0.000	485138			PET	
SURREY	KING'S GREEN	OXTED		CLGN	0.000	538152	PROTECTION UNDER SECTION 9	S9		
SURREY	WESTON GREEN	ESHER		CLGN	0.000	515166	ESHER URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL	LAUDC		
SURREY	LOWER GREEN	ESHER		CLGN	0.000	514164	ESHER URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL	LAUDC		
SURREY	ESHER GREEN			CLGN	0.000	515165	ESHER URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL	LAUDC		
SURREY	DRIVERS GREEN	OUTWOOD	BURSTOW	CLGN	0.000	532145	PROTECTION UNDER SECTION 9	S9		
SURREY	WOODCOTE GREEN	EPSOM		CLGN	0.000	520159	E. HARWOOD	P		
SURREY	UPPER WOODCOTE GREEN	EPSOM		CLGN	0.000	520160	REGISTERED UNDER THE LAND REGISTRY ACTS	LR		
SURREY	TILTHAMS GREEN	SHALFORD		CLGN	0.000	500146	F. FENSTON			
SURREY	MILFORD GREEN and COXHILL GREEN	CHOBHAM		CLGN	0.000	497161	PROTECTION UNDER SECTION 9	S9		
SURREY	CASTLE GREEN	CHOBHAM		CLGN	0.000	498162	REGISTERED UNDER THE LAND REGISTRY ACTS	LR		
SURREY	FELLOW GREEN	WEST END		CLGN	0.000	494160	PROTECTION UNDER SECTION 9	S9		
SURREY	HOOKSTONE GREEN	WEST END		CLGN	0.000	495161	PROTECTION UNDER SECTION 9	S9		
SURREY	DUNSTALL GREEN			CLGN	0.000	498159	SURREY COUNCTY COUNCIL	LACC	PETPi	Go
SURREY	GOOSE GREEN	GOMSHALL	SHERE	CLGN	0.000	508147	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
SURREY	CHURCH GREEN	BANSTEAD		CLGNC	0.000	525159	REGISTERED UNDER THE LAND REGISTRY ACTS	LR		
SURREY	STRATLEY GREEN	HASLEMERE		CLGN	0.000	489132	WAVERLEY DISTRICT COUNCIL	LADC		
SURREY	HARE LANE GREEN	ESHER		CLGN	0.000	514164	ESHER URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL	LAUDC		
SURREY	GOOSE GREEN	ESHER		CLGN	0.000	515165				
SURREY	GIGGS HILL GREEN	ESHER		CLGN	0.000	516166	ESHER URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL	LAUDC		
SURREY	SEND MARSH GREEN	SEND		CLGN	0.000	502155	REGISTERED UNDER THE LAND REGISTRY ACTS	LR		
SURREY	GOOSE GREEN	SHERE		CLGN	0.000	507147	PROTECTION UNDER SECTION 9	S9		
SURREY	PERRY HILL GREEN	WORPELSDON		CLGN	0.000	497153	REGISTERED UNDER THE LAND REGISTRY ACTS	LR	PE	H
SURREY	CLAYHILL GREEN	EPSOM		CLGN	0.000	519160	EPSOM AND EWELL BOROUGH COUNCIL	LABC		
SURREY	FAIR GREEN	EPSOM		CLGN	0.000	519159	REGISTERED UNDER THE LAND REGISTRY ACTS	LR		
SURREY	THE GREEN	CHALDON		CLTG	0.000	531155	PROTECTION UNDER SECTION 9	S9		
SURREY	UPPER WOODCOTE GREEN	EPSOM		CLGN	0.000	518158	PROTECTION UNDER SECTION 9	S9		
SURREY	CLACKETT GREEN	TATSFIELD		CLGN	0.000	541157	R. GOWER	P		
SURREY	BENNETT'S GREEN and CLARK'S GREEN	DORKING		CLGN	0.000	516149	PROTECTION UNDER SECTION 9	S9	PE	HGo
SURREY	FARLEY GREEN	ALBURY		CLGN	0.000	505147	REGISTERED UNDER THE LAND REGISTRY ACTS	LR		
SURREY	WALLISWOOD GREEN	ABINGER		CLGN	0.000	511138	J. EVELYN	P		
SURREY	SHEEP GREEN	OCKLEY		CLGN	0.000	514140	REGISTERED UNDER THE LAND REGISTRY ACTS	LR		
SURREY	THE GREEN	CRANLEIGH		CLTG	0.000	507138	REGISTERED UNDER THE LAND REGISTRY ACTS	LR		
SURREY	SHEP GREEN			CLGN	0.000	0	REGISTERED UNDER THE LAND REGISTRY ACTS	LR		
SURREY	GOREBRIDGE GREEN	LOXHILL		CLGN	0.000	500138	PROTECTION UNDER SECTION 9	S9		
SURREY	FELBRIDGE GREEN			CLGN	0.000	536139	PROTECTION UNDER SECTION 9	S9		
SURREY	HURST GREEN and HOLLAND GREEN	OXTED		CLGN	0.000	539153	PROTECTION UNDER SECTION 9	S9		
SURREY	CASTLE GREEN	CHOBHAM		CLGN	0.000	499162	REGISTERED UNDER THE LAND REGISTRY ACTS	LR		
SURREY	HARE LANE GREEN	ESHER		CLGN	0.000	516167	ESHER URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL	LAUDC		
SURREY	POYNTERS GREEN	ESHER		CLGN	0.000	515167	PROTECTION UNDER SECTION 9	S9		

TOTAL OF 143 REGISTERED GREENS 110 TRUE GREENS

EAST SUSSEX

EAST SUSSEX	VILLAGE GREEN	SOUTHEASE		VGVG	0.247	542105	CHARLEY RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL	LARDC		
EAST SUSSEX	VILLAGE GREEN and LOWER GREEN	EAST DEAN		VGVG	0.340	555098	W. GILBERT/ L. PRIDAUX-BRUNE/ C. DAVIES-GILBERT	P		
EAST SUSSEX	VILLAGE GREEN	FOREST ROW		VGVG	2.465	542134	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
EAST SUSSEX	VILLAGE GREEN	SEDLESCOMBE STREET		VGVG	0.182	578118	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
EAST SUSSEX	VILLAGE GREEN	FRANT		VGVG	1.914	559135	MARQUESS OF CAMDEN/ MARQUESS OF ABERGAVENNY/ 3 OTHERS	PPMJP		
EAST SUSSEX	VILLAGE GREEN	CADE STREET	HEATHFIELD	VGVG	0.421	556130	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
EAST SUSSEX	FRISTON GREEN			VGGN	0.761	555098	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
EAST SUSSEX	THE GREEN	RUSHLAKE GREEN	WARBLETON	VGGN	1.404	562118	TRUSTEES OF HENRY SMITH'S CHARITY	TR		
EAST SUSSEX	THE GREEN	PIDDINGHOE		VGTG	0.486	543102	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
EAST SUSSEX	KING GEORGE V PLAYING FIELD	NEWICK		VGFR	2.784	541121	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
EAST SUSSEX	CHAPEL GREEN	CROWBOROUGH		VGGN	1.291	551130	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
EAST SUSSEX	OLD BURIAL GROUND	DANEHILL		VGFLN	0.114	540127	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
EAST SUSSEX	LAND AT CHELWOOD GATE	DANEHILL		VGFLU	0.878	540128	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
EAST SUSSEX	THE GREEN	RINGMER		VGTG	3.363	544112	G. CHRISTIE	P		
EAST SUSSEX	THE TYE	ALFRISTON		VGFLN	0.766	551103	OFFICIAL CUSTODIAN FOR CHARITIES	OC		
EAST SUSSEX	VILLAGE GREEN	BREDE		VGVG	0.045	582118	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
EAST SUSSEX	VILLAGE GREEN	HARTFIELD		VGVG	1.207	547135	LORD BUCKHURST	PPB	P	C
EAST SUSSEX	TOWN CROFT	HARTFIELD		VGFLN	2.081	547136	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
EAST SUSSEX	VILLAGE GREEN	NORTHIAM		VGVG	0.320	582124	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
EAST SUSSEX	THE PROMENADE	PEACEHAVEN		VGFLN	4.059	541101	LEWES DISTRICT COUNCIL	LADC		
EAST SUSSEX	RECREATION GROUND	HAILSHAM		VGFRG	0.000	559109				
EAST SUSSEX	THE EGG	BISHOPSTONE		VGFLN	0.437	547101	REGISTERED UNDER THE LAND REGISTRY ACTS	LR		
EAST SUSSEX	LAND ADJOINING THE EGG	BISHOPSTONE		VGFLN	0.085	547102	REGISTERED UNDER THE LAND REGISTRY ACTS	LR		
EAST SUSSEX	THE TRIANGLE	HAILSHAM		VGFLN	0.206	559110	HAILSHAM TOWN COUNCIL	LATC		
EAST SUSSEX	DUKES GREEN	AFLRISTON		VGGN	0.546	551104	G.+ C. HUGHES	P		
EAST SUSSEX	ROEHEATH	CHAILEY		VGFLN	2.918	539119	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
EAST SUSSEX	THE GREENSWARD	DENESIDE	EAST DEAN	VGFLN	1.675	555099	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
EAST SUSSEX	BEXHILL DOWN			VGFLN	18.248	573108	LORD BUCKHURST	PPB		
EAST SUSSEX	THE GREEN	FRANT		VGTG	0.925	559136	MARQUESS OF CAMDEN	PPM		
EAST SUSSEX	BELLS YEW GREEN	FRANT		VGGN	0.279	558135	MARQUESS OF CAMDEN	PPM		
EAST SUSSEX	RECREATION GROUND	BARCOMBE		VGFRG	1.732	541114	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
EAST SUSSEX	RECREATION GROUND	BUXTED		VGFRG	1.817	549123	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
EAST SUSSEX	RECREATION GROUND	RINGWOOD		VGFRG	1.624	557098	UCKFIELD TOWN COUNCIL	LATC		
EAST SUSSEX	HOUGHTON GREEN	PLAYDEN		VGGN	0.000	592122	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
EAST SUSSEX	LAND AT NUTLEY	MARESFIELD		VGFLU	0.437	544127	LORD BUCKHURST	PPB		
EAST SUSSEX	SIDLEY GREEN	BEXHILL		VGGN	0.158	573109	REGISTERED UNDER THE LAND REGISTRY ACTS	LR		
EAST SUSSEX	LYE GREEN	WITHYHAM		VGGN	4.063	549135	LORD BUCKHURST	PPB		
EAST SUSSEX	GODLEYS GREEN	CHAILEY		CLGN	0.000	537119	W. GRANTHAM	P	PE	C
EAST SUSSEX	SMITHY GREEN	COLEMAN'S HATCH	HARTFIELD	CLGN	0.000	547135	LLOYDS BANK LTD.	COM	PPaE	CHSP
EAST SUSSEX	TOWN ROW GREEN	ROTHERFIELD		CLGN	0.000	555129	C. TINDALL	P	PET	C
EAST SUSSEX	WILMINGTON GREEN			CLGN	0.000	554104	HAILSHAM RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL	LARDC	P	CHSGe
EAST SUSSEX	TURNERS GREEN	WARBLETON		CLGN	0.000	560118	EAST SUSSEX COUNTY COUNCIL	LACC		
EAST SUSSEX	FOULRIDE GREEN	LOWER WILLINGDON		CLGN	0.000	558103	D. VINE	P		
EAST SUSSEX	COLLIERS GREEN	STAPLECROSS	EWHURST	CLGN	0.000	578102				

TOTAL OF 44 REGISTERED GREENS 27 TRUE GREENS

WEST SUSSEX

WEST SUSSEX	VILLAGE GREEN	BIRDHAM		VGVG	0.000	482100	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
WEST SUSSEX	ADVERSANE VILLAGE GREEN	BILLINGSHURST		VGVG	0.000	507123	DUKE OF NORFOLK/ F. VOICE	PPDJP		
WEST SUSSEX	VILLAGE GREEN	BILLINGSHURST		VGVG	0.000	508125	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
WEST SUSSEX	WASHINGTON RECREATION GROUND			VGFRG	0.000	513112	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
WEST SUSSEX	WARNHAM VILLAGE GREEN			VGVG	0.000	515133	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
WEST SUSSEX	THE DELL	FUNTINGTON		VGFLN	0.000	480108	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
WEST SUSSEX	THE GREEN	SOUTHWICK		VGTG	0.000	524105	DUKE OF NORFOLK	PPD		
WEST SUSSEX	VILLAGE POND	SLINDON		VGFLN	0.000	496108	DUKE OF NORFOLK	PPD		
WEST SUSSEX	HUNDRED STEDDLE WASTE	HENFIELD		VGFLN	0.000	521116	CHANCTONBURY RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL	LARDC		
WEST SUSSEX	RECREATION GROUND	LAVANT		VGFRG	0.000	485108	GOODWOOD ESTATE CO. LTD.	COM		
WEST SUSSEX	POND GREEN	EAST DEAN		VGGN	0.000	490113	GOODWOOD ESTATE CO. LTD.	COM		
WEST SUSSEX	PINCHNOSE GREEN	HENFIELD		VGGN	0.000	521117	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
WEST SUSSEX	HEYSHOTT GREEN			VGGN	0.000	489118	COWDRAY TRUST LTD./ DICKINSON	TR	PET	CS

							TRUST LTD.			
WEST SUSSEX	LODSWORTH VILLAGE GREEN			VGVG	0.000	492123	COWDRAY TRUST LTD./ DICKINSON TRUST LTD.	TR		
WEST SUSSEX	ANGMERING VILLAGE GREEN			VGVG	0.000	506104	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
WEST SUSSEX	THE GREEN and THE POND	WALBERTON		VGTG	0.000	496106	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
WEST SUSSEX	WALDERTON GREEN	STOUGHTON		VGGN	0.000	478110	EARL OF BESSBOROUGH	PPE		
WEST SUSSEX	RECREATION GROUND	COWFOLD		VGFRG	0.000	521122	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
WEST SUSSEX	FYNING RECREATION GROUND			VGFRG	0.000	481124	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
WEST SUSSEX	VILLAGE GREEN	FENHURST		VGVG	0.000	0	G. BAKER	P		
WEST SUSSEX	RAKE RECREATION GROUND	ROGATE		VGFRG	0.000	480127	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
WEST SUSSEX	NEPCOTE GREEN	FINDON		VGGN	0.000	512108	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
WEST SUSSEX	VILLAGE GREEN	WEST WITTERING		VGVG	0.000	477098	REGISTERED UNDER THE LAND REGISTRY ACTS	LR		
WEST SUSSEX	EBERNOE GREEN			VGGN	0.000	497127	TRUSTEES OF LECONFIELD ESTATE	TR		
WEST SUSSEX	RECREATION GROUND	BURY		VGFRG	0.000	501113	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
WEST SUSSEX	HARDHAM GREEN	COLDWALTHAM		VGGN	0.000	503117	B. STOPHAM Bt./ WEST SUSSEX COUNTY COUNCIL	PPBtJLACC		
WEST SUSSEX	ELSTED GREEN			VGGN	0.000	481119	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
WEST SUSSEX	EAST MARDEN GREEN and WELL			VGGN	0.000	480114	CHICHESTER RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL	LARDC		
WEST SUSSEX	JOLESFIELD RECREATION GROUND	PARTRIDGE GREEN	WEST GRINSTEAD	VGFRG	0.000	518119	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
WEST SUSSEX	BROADWATER GREEN	WORTHING		VGGN	0.000	514104	MAYOR, ALDERMEN + BURGESSES OF THE BOROUGH OF WORTHING	BO		
WEST SUSSEX	RECREATION GROUND	FRITTLEWORTH		VGFRG	0.000	501119	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
WEST SUSSEX	RECREATION GROUND	BRADBRIDGE HEATH		VGFRG	0.000	481105	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
WEST SUSSEX	THE GREEN	WISBOROUGH GREEN		VGTG	0.000	505126	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
WEST SUSSEX	VILLAGE GREEN	PLAISTOW		VGVG	0.000	500130	NATIONAL TRUST	NT		
WEST SUSSEX	LIONS GREEN	PLAISTOW		VGGN	0.000	500132	NATIONAL TRUST	NT		
WEST SUSSEX	LURGASHALL GREEN			VGGN	0.000	493127	TRUSTEES OF LECONFIELD ESTATE	TR		
WEST SUSSEX	RECREATION GROUND	NORTHCHAPEL		VGFRG	0.000	495129	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
WEST SUSSEX	THE SIPWAY	SWANBRIDGE	PULBOROUGH, COLDWALTHAM	VGFLN	0.000	505118	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
WEST SUSSEX	RECREATION GROUND	STORRINGTON		VGFRG	0.000	508114	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
WEST SUSSEX	DOG AND BACON GREEN	HORSHAM		VGGN	0.000	517131	HORSHAM DISTRICT COUNCIL	LADC		
WEST SUSSEX	THE ELM TREE and RECREATION GROUND	NORTHCHAPEL		VGFRG	0.000	495130	TRUSTEES OF LECONFIELD ESTATE	TR		
WEST SUSSEX	RECREATION GROUND	STEDHAM		VGFRG	0.000	486122	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
WEST SUSSEX	KINGSTON BEACH	SHOREHAM-BY-THE-SEA		VGFLN	0.000	522105	ADUR DISTRICT COUNCIL/ SHOREHAM PORT AUTHORITY	LADCJCOM		
WEST SUSSEX	MANNINGS HEATH COMMON	NUTHURST		VGFCL	0.000	520128	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
WEST SUSSEX	MOCKBRIDGE GREEN	HENFIELD		VGGN	0.000	520116	WEST SUSSEX COUNTY COUNCIL/ PC/ BLYON MODEL DAIRIES LTD	LACCJCOMJPC		
WEST SUSSEX	VILLAGE GREEN	SINGLETON		VGVG	0.000	520116	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
WEST SUSSEX	RECREATION GROUND	SLINDON		VGFRG	0.000	487113	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
WEST SUSSEX	RECREATION GROUND	IPING		VGFRG	0.000	485123	TRUSTEES OF CHARITY KNOWN AS MILLAND RECREATION GROUND	TR		
WEST SUSSEX	IFIELD GREEN	CRAWLEY		VGGN	0.000	525137	CRAWLEY BOROUGH COUNCIL	LABC		
WEST SUSSEX	NUTBOURNE COMMON	PULBOROUGH		VGFCL	0.000	507118	TRUSTEES OF LECONFIELD ESTATE	TR		
WEST SUSSEX	LOXWOOD RECREATION GROUND			VGFRG	0.000	503131	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
WEST SUSSEX	WETSBOURNE COMMON			VGFCL	0.000	0	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC	P	S
WEST SUSSEX	THE HAM	SHOREHAM-BY-SEA		VGFLN	0.000	475107	ADUR DISTRICT COUNCIL	LADC		
WEST SUSSEX	THE MEMORIAL PLAYING FIELD	STEYNING		VGFR	0.000	517111	HORSHAM DISTRICT COUNCIL/ PARISH COUNCIL	LADCJLAPC		
WEST SUSSEX	VILLAGE GREEN	PEASE POTTAGE	SLAUGHAM	VGVG	0.000	525132	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
WEST SUSSEX	VILLAGE GREEN	SLAUGHAM		VGVG	0.000	525128	J. SMITH/ PARISH COUNCIL	PJLAPC		
WEST SUSSEX	VILLAGE GREEN	HORSTED KEYNES		VGVG	0.000	538128	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
WEST SUSSEX	BIRCH GROVE GREEN	HORSTED KEYNES		VGGN	0.000	538129	ASHDOWN AND GENERAL LAND CO. LTD.	COM		
WEST SUSSEX	HORSYED KEYNES VILLAGE GREEN			VGVG	0.000	537128	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
WEST SUSSEX	WHITEMANS GREEN	CUCKFIELD		VGGN	0.000	530125	CUCKFIELD URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL	LAUDC		
WEST SUSSEX	FAIRFILED ROAD RECREATION GROUND	BURGESS HILL		VGFRG	0.000	531119	BURGESS HILL TOWN COUNCIL	LATC		
WEST SUSSEX	MUSTER GREEN	HAYWARDS HEATH		VGGN	0.000	533124	MID SUSSEX DISTRICT COUNCIL	LADC		
WEST SUSSEX	SOUTH AVENUE RECREATION GROUND	HURSTPIERPONT		VGFRG	0.000	528116	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
WEST SUSSEX	VILLAGE GARDENS	HURSTPIERPONT		VGFR	0.000	528117	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
WEST SUSSEX	ANCHOR GREEN	SCAYNES HILL	LINDFIELD	VGGN	0.000	534125	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
WEST SUSSEX	WAR MEMORIAL AND GARDENS	HURSTPIERPONT		VGFLN	0.000	527116	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
WEST SUSSEX	BRAMBER ROAD	BROADWATER	WORTHING	VGFLU	0.000	514105				
WEST SUSSEX	SHIPTON GREEN	WEST ITCHENOR		CLGN	0.000	480099	EARL OF MARCH AND KINRARA	PPE	P	HGeDuCh
WEST SUSSEX	SHIPTON GREEN			CLGN	0.000	480099	BRINKMAN BROS. LTD.	COM	P	HDuCh
WEST SUSSEX	BINES GREEN	ASHURST		CLGN	0.000	518117	DUKE OF NORFOLK	PPD	P	CH
WEST SUSSEX	SHIPTON GREEN			CLGN	0.000	480099	EARL OF MARCH AND KINRARA	PPE	P	CHGeDuCh
WEST SUSSEX	EAST HARTING GREEN			CLGN	0.000	479119				
WEST SUSSEX	GOOSE GREEN	HARTING		CLGN	0.000	479118	BARON ROCKLEY/ J. ST. AUBYN/ J. MEADE-FETHERSTONHAUGH	PPBJP		

WEST SUSSEX	KINGSLEY GREEN	FERNHURST		CLGN	0.000	489130	NATIONAL TRUST	NT
WEST SUSSEX	THE GREEN	COMPTON		CLTG	0.000	477114		
WEST SUSSEX	THE GREEN	WEST MAIDEN	COMPTON	CLTG	0.000	478115		
WEST SUSSEX	HAYLING GREEN	KIDFORD		CLGN	0.000	501126	TRUSTEES OF LECONFIELD ESTATE	TR
WEST SUSSEX	WAR MEMORIAL GREEN	BENBROOK		CLTG	0.000	0		
WEST SUSSEX	BOWLING GREEN	COWFOLD		CLGN	0.000	521122	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC
WEST SUSSEX	GOSPEL GREEN	NORTHCHAPEL		CLGN	0.000	495129	TRUSTEES OF LECONFIELD ESTATE	TR
WEST SUSSEX	WHITE'S GREEN	TILLINGTON and LURGASHALL		CLGN	0.000	494125	TRUSTEES OF LECONFIELD ESTATE	TR
WEST SUSSEX	DIAL GREEN	LURGASHALL		CLGN	0.000	493127	G. WOODGER/ T. OWEN/ N. HOSP	P
WEST SUSSEX	RIVER GREEN	PETWORTH		CLGN	0.000	497121	TRUSTEES OF LECONFIELD ESTATE	TR
WEST SUSSEX	WHITE'S GREEN	LURGASHALL		CLGN	0.000	494125	TRUSTEES OF LECONFIELD ESTATE	TR
WEST SUSSEX	BOUNDS GREEN	COCKING		CLGN	0.000	487117	A. LEAN	P
WEST SUSSEX	AMBERSHAM GREEN			CLGN	0.000	491119	COWDRAY TRUST LTD./ DICKINSON TRUST LTD.	TR
WEST SUSSEX	GREEN AT PENLANDS	STEYNING		CLTG	0.000	517111	WEST SUSSEX COUNTY COUNCIL	LACC
WEST SUSSEX	CHANTRY GREEN	STEYNING		CLGN	0.000	518112	R. FARROW/ J. McNEIL	P
WEST SUSSEX	THE GREEN and POND	STOUGHTON		CLTG	0.000	480111		
WEST SUSSEX	THE GREEN	WARDLEY	IPING	CLTG	0.000	484127	WEST SUSSEX COUNCTY COUNCIL/ VIKING HOLDINGS LTD.	LACCJCOM
WEST SUSSEX	LURGASHALL GREEN			CLGN	0.000	494128	TRUSTEES OF LECONFIELD ESTATE	TR
WEST SUSSEX	LICKFOLD GREEN	LODSWORTH		CLGN	0.000	492125	TRUSTEES OF LECONFIELD ESTATE	TR
WEST SUSSEX	EBERNOE GREEN	KIDFORD		CLGN	0.000	497127	TRUSTEES OF LECONFIELD ESTATE	TR
WEST SUSSEX	POUND GREEN	NORTHCHAPEL		CLGN	0.000	495129	TRUSTEES OF LECONFIELD ESTATE	TR
WEST SUSSEX	VILLAGE GREEN	TURNERS HILL	WORTH	CLVG	0.000	534135		

TOTAL OF 95 REGISTERED GREENS 64 TRUE GREENS

TAMESIDE

TAMESIDE	PARSONAGE GREEN	THE MUDD	MOTTRAM	CLGN	0.000	399395		
TAMESIDE	TOMMY TODD	HAUGHTON GREEN	DENTON	VGFLN	0.000	393393	DENTON URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL	LAUDC
TAMESIDE	WEDNESHOUGH GREEN	HOLLINGWORTH		CLGN	0.000	400396	LONGENDALE URBAN DISTRICT	LAUDC

TOTAL OF 3 REGISTERED GREENS 2 TRUE GREENS

WALSALL

WALSALL	BLACKENALL HEATH			VGFLN	0.000	0		
WALSALL	DELVES GREEN			VGGN	0.000	0		
WALSALL	ELMORE GREEN			VGGN	0.000	0		
WALSALL	HALL CROFT VILLAGE GREEN	ALDRIDGE		VGVG	0.000	0	WALSALL METROPOLITAN BOROUGH COUNCIL	LAMBC

TOTAL OF 4 REGISTERED GREENS 3 TRUE GREENS

WARWICKSHIRE

WARWICKSHIRE	VILLAGE GREEN	BARTON-ON-THE-HEATH		VGVG	0.000	425232	I.+ M. CATHRE	P
WARWICKSHIRE	LUDDINGTON VILLAGE GREEN			VGVG	0.000	416252	MARQUESS OF HERTFORD	PRM
WARWICKSHIRE	VILLAGE GREEN	AVON DASSETT		VGVG	0.000	441250	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC
WARWICKSHIRE	THE GREEN	STOURTON		VGTG	0.000	429236	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC
WARWICKSHIRE	THE GREEN	STOURTON		VGTG	0.000	429237	L., R.+ E. GASSON	P
WARWICKSHIRE	THE GREEN	STOURTON		VGTG	0.000	428236	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC
WARWICKSHIRE	THE GREEN	STOURTON		VGTG	0.000	428237	A. HUGHES/ L.+ E. GASSON	P
WARWICKSHIRE	VILLAGE GREEN	STOCKTON		VGVG	0.000	443236	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC
WARWICKSHIRE	THE GREEN	FENNY COMPTON		VGTG	0.000	441252	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC
WARWICKSHIRE	SCHOOL GREEN	FENNY COMPTON		VGGNS	0.000	441253	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC
WARWICKSHIRE	CHURCH GREEN	FENNY COMPTON		VGGNC	0.000	440252	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC
WARWICKSHIRE	THE GREEN	SAMBOURNE		VGTG	0.000	504261	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC
WARWICKSHIRE	UPPER BRAILES GREEN and others			VGGN	0.000	430239	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC
WARWICKSHIRE	THE GREEN	NAPTON-ON-THE-HILL		VGTG	0.000	446261	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC
WARWICKSHIRE	PILLORY GREEN	NAPTON-ON-THE-HILL		VGGN	0.000	446262	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC
WARWICKSHIRE	CROWN GREEN	NAPTON-ON-THE-HILL		VGGN	0.000	445261	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC
WARWICKSHIRE	VILLAGE GREENS	TREDINGTON		VGVG	0.000	425243	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC
WARWICKSHIRE	VILLAGE GREEN	BLACKWELL	TREDINGTON	VGVG	0.000	424243	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC
WARWICKSHIRE	NEWBOLD VILLAGE GREEN	NEWBOL-ON-STOUR		VGVG	0.000	424246	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC
WARWICKSHIRE	SITE OF FORMER VILLAGE POND	TREDINGTON		VGFLN	0.000	424242	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC
WARWICKSHIRE	THE GREEN	BINTON HILL	BINTON	VGTG	0.000	414254	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC
WARWICKSHIRE	VILLAGE GREEN	SHOTTESWELL		VGVG	0.000	442245	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC
WARWICKSHIRE	CASTLE GREEN	KENILWORTH		VGGN	0.000	429271	H. PENDER/ KENILWORTH TOWN COUNCIL	PJLATC

WARWICKSHIRE	VILLAGE GREENS	ATHERTON-ON-STOUR		VGVG	0.000	420250	STRATFORD-ON-AVON DISTRICT COUNCIL	LADC		
WARWICKSHIRE	PRESTON ON STOUR VILLAGE GREEN			VGVG	0.000	420249	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
WARWICKSHIRE	VILLAGE GREEN	WARMINGTON		VGVG	0.000	441247	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC	P	CHSGoGeDu
WARWICKSHIRE	THE GREEN	CHERINGTON		VGTG	0.000	429236	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
WARWICKSHIRE	POUND GREEN	HARBURY		VGGN	0.000	437259	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
WARWICKSHIRE	PUMP GREEN	HARBURY		VGGN	0.000	437260	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
WARWICKSHIRE	BISWOOD END GREEN	HARBURY		VGGN	0.000	436259	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
WARWICKSHIRE	OLD NEW INN GREEN	HARBURY		VGGN	0.000	438260	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
WARWICKSHIRE	LEAWELL	PILLERTON HERSEY		VGFLN	0.000	430248	PARISH MEETING	PM		
WARWICKSHIRE	THE GREEN	SUTTON UNDER BRAILES		VGTG	0.000	429237	PARISH MEETING	PM	P	CS
WARWICKSHIRE	VILLAGE GREEN	GAYDON		VGVG	0.000	436254	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
WARWICKSHIRE	VILLAGE GREEN	CLIFFORD CHAMBERS		VGVG	0.000	419252	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
WARWICKSHIRE	VILLAGE GREEN	CLAVERDON		VGVG	0.000	419264	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
WARWICKSHIRE	THE GREEN	LITTLE KINETON		VGTG	0.000	433250	HALL PARKE/ PARISH COUNCIL	PJLAPC		
WARWICKSHIRE	ST, MARGARET'S VILLAGE GREEN	WHITNASH		VGVG	0.000	432263	REGISTERED UNDER THE LAND REGISTRY ACTS	LR		
WARWICKSHIRE	PLOUGH VILLAGE GREEN	WHITNASH		VGVG	0.000	432264	REGISTERED UNDER THE LAND REGISTRY ACTS	LRC		
WARWICKSHIRE	STOCK'S BANK	WOLVERTON		VGFLN	0.000	420262	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
WARWICKSHIRE	EASENHALL TOP GREEN and	EASENHALL BOTTOM GREEN	EASENHALL	VGGN	0.000	446279	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
WARWICKSHIRE	LAND AT STRETTON-ON-DUNSMORE			VGFLU	0.000	440272	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
WARWICKSHIRE	SHUSTOKE VILLAGE GREEN			VGVG	0.000	429290	W. DUGDALE Bt	PPBt		
WARWICKSHIRE	VILLAGE GREEN	OLD MILVERTON		VGVG	0.000	430267	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
WARWICKSHIRE	THE GREEN	UPPER QUINTON		VGTG	0.000	417246	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC	P	CHSGoGe
WARWICKSHIRE	MAYPOLE GREEN	WELFORD-ON-AVON		VGGN	0.000	414254	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
WARWICKSHIRE	THE POUND	WELFORD-ON-AVON		VGFLN	0.000	414252	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
WARWICKSHIRE	VILLAGE GREEN, MALTHOUSE GREEN,	CHESTNUT GREEN and POUND GREEN	LIGHTORNE	VGVG	0.000	433255	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
WARWICKSHIRE	ALVESTON VILLAGE GREEN			VGVG	0.000	423256	STRATFORD ON AVON DISTRICT COUNCIL	LADC		
WARWICKSHIRE	LOWER QUINTON VILLAGE GREENS			VGVG	0.000	418247	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
WARWICKSHIRE	BUSCOTE COMMON	LONG ITCHINGTON		VGFCL	0.000	440263	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
WARWICKSHIRE	CHURCH GREEN	LONG ITCHINGTON		VGGNC	0.000	414265	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
WARWICKSHIRE	THE GREEN	LONG ITCHINGTON		VGTG	0.000	441266	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
WARWICKSHIRE	THE POND	LONG ITCHINGTON		VGFLN	0.000	440265	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
WARWICKSHIRE	VILLAGE GREEN	WATER ORTON		VGVG	0.000	417291	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
WARWICKSHIRE	WATTON LANE TRIANGLE	WATER ORTON		VGFLN	0.000	417292	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
WARWICKSHIRE	VILLAGE MARKET GREEN	WATER ORTON		VGTG	0.000	416291	ANSELLS PROPERTIES LTD	COM		
WARWICKSHIRE	LAND AT WIMPSTONE	WHITCHURCH		VGFLU	0.000	421248	STARATFORD-ON-AVON DISTRICT COUNCIL	LADC		
WARWICKSHIRE	LAND AT WIMPSTONE	WHITCHURCH		VGFLU	0.000	421249	STARATFORD-ON-AVON DISTRICT COUNCIL	LADC		
WARWICKSHIRE	LAND AT WIMPSTONE	WHITCHURCH		VGFLU	0.000	420248	STARATFORD-ON-AVON DISTRICT COUNCIL	LADC	P	H
WARWICKSHIRE	LAND AT CHERINGTON			VGFLU	0.000	429236	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
WARWICKSHIRE	LAND AT FANKTON			VGFLU	0.000	0	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
WARWICKSHIRE	FOUNTAIN GREEN	UPPER BRAILES		VGGN	0.000	430239	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
WARWICKSHIRE	BILTON VILLAGE GREEN	RUGBY		VGVG	0.000	448273	RUGBY BOROUGH COUNCIL	LABC		
WARWICKSHIRE	HILLMORTON VILLAGE GREEN			VGVG	0.000	453274	RUGBY BOROUGH COUNCIL	LABC		
WARWICKSHIRE	LAND AT HILLMORTON			VGFLU	0.000	453274	REGISTERED UNDER THE LAND REGISTRY ACTS	LR		
WARWICKSHIRE	VILLAGE GREEN	LONG MARSTON		VGVG	0.000	415248	D.+ J. LAKE/ PARISH COUNCIL	PJLAPC		
WARWICKSHIRE	LAND AT WHATCOTE			VGFLU	0.000	429244	STARATFORD-ON-AVON DISTRICT COUNCIL	LADC		
WARWICKSHIRE	LAND AT TYSOE			VGFLU	0.000	434243	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
WARWICKSHIRE	LAND AT TREDINGTON			VGFLU	0.000	425243	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
WARWICKSHIRE	LAND AT STRETTON-ON-FOSSE			VGFLU	0.000	422238	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
WARWICKSHIRE	THE GREENS	PILTERTON HERSEY		VGTG	0.000	430248	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
WARWICKSHIRE	LAND AT OXHILL			VGFLU	0.000	431245	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
WARWICKSHIRE	LAND AT LONG COMPTON			VGFLU	0.000	428232	D.+ B. FAWCETT/ E. FIDDIAN/ PARISH COUNCIL	PJLAPC		
WARWICKSHIRE	LAND AT LITTLE WOLFORD			VGFLU	0.000	426235	STARATFORD-ON-AVON DISTRICT COUNCIL	LADC		
WARWICKSHIRE	LAND AT LITTLE COMPTON			VGFLU	0.000	426230	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
WARWICKSHIRE	LAND AT IDLICOTE			VGFLU	0.000	428244	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
WARWICKSHIRE	LAND AT HONINGTON			VGFLU	0.000	426242	STARATFORD-ON-AVON DISTRICT COUNCIL	LADC		
WARWICKSHIRE	LAND AT HALFORD			VGFLU	0.000	426245	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
WARWICKSHIRE	LAND AT GREAT WOLFORD			VGFLU	0.000	426238	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
WARWICKSHIRE	LAND AT BUTLERS MARSTON			VGFLU	0.000	431250	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
WARWICKSHIRE	LAND AT BURMINGTON			VGFLU	0.000	426237	STARATFORD-ON-AVON DISTRICT COUNCIL	LADC		
WARWICKSHIRE	LAND AT BRAILES			VGFLU	0.000	429239	M. WALTON/ PARISH COUNCIL	PJLAPC		
WARWICKSHIRE	LAND AT BARCHESTON			VGFLU	0.000	426239	R. MOORE/ STARATFORD-ON-AVON	PJLADC		

							DISTRICT COUNCIL			
WARWICKSHIRE	VILLAGE GREENS	WILLINGTON	BARCHESON	VGVG	0.000	426239	STARATFORD-ON-AVON DISTRICT COUNCIL	LADC		
WARWICKSHIRE	LOWER GREEN	LOWER BRAILES		VGGN	0.000	431239	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
WARWICKSHIRE	LAND AT TREDINGTON			VGFLU	0.000	425243	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
WARWICKSHIRE	LAND AT BLACKWELL	TREDINGTON		VGFLU	0.000	425244	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
WARWICKSHIRE	LAND AT DARLINGSCOTE	TREDINGTON		VGFLU	0.000	424243	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
WARWICKSHIRE	LAND AT NEWBOLD-ON-STOUR	TREDINGTON		VGFLU	0.000	424246	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
WARWICKSHIRE	SOUTHAM STREET GREEN	KINETON		VGGN	0.000	433251	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
WARWICKSHIRE	THE PUMP and SURROUND	KINETON		VGFLN	0.000	433252	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
WARWICKSHIRE	LAND AT LITTLE KINETON			VGFLU	0.000	433250	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
WARWICKSHIRE	THE GREEN	WILMCOTE	ASTON CANTLOW	VGTG	0.000	416258	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
WARWICKSHIRE	HALL CAR PARK	NEWBOLD GREEN	TREDINGTON	VGFLN	0.000	424247	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
WARWICKSHIRE	RECREATION ALLOTMENT	TANWORTH-IN-ARDEN		VGFRA	0.000	411270	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
WARWICKSHIRE	VILLAGE GREEN	OVER GREEN	WISHAW	VGVG	0.000	417294	P. FRANCIS	P		
WARWICKSHIRE	THE GREENS	WELFORD-ON-AVON		VGTG	0.000	413251	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
WARWICKSHIRE	VILLAGE GREEN	MONKS KIRBY		VGVG	0.000	446283	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
WARWICKSHIRE	LAND AT LAPWORTH			VGFLU	0.000	416271	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
WARWICKSHIRE	VILLAGE GREEN	BEARLEY		VGVG	0.000	418260	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
WARWICKSHIRE	THE GREEN	SAWBRIDGE	WOLFHAMPCOTE	VGTG	0.000	450265	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
WARWICKSHIRE	VILLAGE GREEN	UFTON		VGVG	0.000	437262	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
WARWICKSHIRE	THE GREENS	BRINKLOW		VGTG	0.000	443279	M. COX/ J. KELLEY/ S.+ E. ABBOTT/ PARISH COUNCIL	PJLAPC		
WARWICKSHIRE	VILLAGE GREEN	RADWAY		VGVG	0.000	437248	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
WARWICKSHIRE	VILLAGE GREEN	FARNBOROUGH		VGVG	0.000	443249	G. HOLBEACH/ A. SEYFRIED/ PARISH COUNCIL	PJLAPC		
WARWICKSHIRE	ARMSCOTE POOL	TREDINGTON		VGFLN	0.000	423244	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
WARWICKSHIRE	VILLAGE GREEN	TANWORTH-IN-ARDEN		VGVG	0.000	411271	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
WARWICKSHIRE	TOP GREEN and BOTTOM GREEN	ILMINGTON		VGGN	0.000	421243	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
WARWICKSHIRE	VILLAGE GREEN	DORSINGTON		VGVG	0.000	413249	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
WARWICKSHIRE	LAND AT WOLSTON			VGFLU	0.000	441275	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
WARWICKSHIRE	LAND AT MANCETTER			VGFLU	0.000	0	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
WARWICKSHIRE	LAND AT BIDFORD-ON-AVON			VGFLU	0.000	410251	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
WARWICKSHIRE	LAND AT BEDWORTH			VGFLU	0.000	431296	NUNEATON AND BEDWORTH BOROUGH COUNCIL	LADC		
WARWICKSHIRE	LAND AT DUNCHURCH			VGFLU	0.000	448271	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
WARWICKSHIRE	LAND AT WARMINGTON			VGFLU	0.000	441247	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
WARWICKSHIRE	LAND AT RATLEY			VGFLU	0.000	438247	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
WARWICKSHIRE	VILLAGE GREENS	HARTSHILL		VGVG	0.000	432239	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
WARWICKSHIRE	LAND AT PRIORS MARSTON			VGFLU	0.000	449257	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
WARWICKSHIRE	LAND AT LOXLEY			VGFLU	0.000	425252	R.+ A. HORTON/ PARISH COUNCIL	PJLAPC		
WARWICKSHIRE	LAND AT WELLESBOURNE			VGFLU	0.000	427255	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
WARWICKSHIRE	LAND AT STONELEIGH			VGFLU	0.000	433272	BARON LEIGH/ J. FARNSWORTH/ E. ELLIOTT/ J. PIERS/ PC	PPBJPJLAPC		
WARWICKSHIRE	BURTON GREEN COMMON LAND			CLGN	0.000	0	G.+ R. TISDALE	P		
WARWICKSHIRE	BARNMOOR GREEN	CLAVERDON		CLGN	0.000	418264	PROTECTION UNDER SECTION 9	S9		
WARWICKSHIRE	PENFOLD GREEN	LADBROKE		CLGN	0.000	441258	PROTECTION UNDER SECTION 9	S9		
WARWICKSHIRE	CHAPEL GREEN	FILLONGLEY		CLGN	0.000	428287	PARISH COUNCIL/ REGISTERED	LAPCJLR	PETCS	CHGoGe

TOTAL OF 126 REGISTERED GREENS 72 TRUE GREENS

WIGAN

WIGAN	MORRIS DANCERS GROUND	ABRAM		VGFLN	0.000	360401	WIGAN BOROUGH COUNCIL	LABC		
WIGAN	WHITLEDGE GREEN	ASHTON-IN-MAKERFIELD		CLGN	0.000	357399				

TOTAL OF 2 REGISTERED GREENS 1 TRUE GREEN

WILTSHIRE

WILTSHIRE	VILLAGE GREEN	TEFFONT		VGVG	0.000	398132	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
WILTSHIRE	PATNEY GREEN			VGGN	0.000	407158	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
WILTSHIRE	VILLAGE GREEN	EDINGTON		VGVG	0.000	392153	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
WILTSHIRE	VILLAGE GREEN	NORTH BRADLEY		VGVG	0.000	385155	M. GODWIN	P		
WILTSHIRE	THE GREEN	ALL CANNINGS		VGTG	0.000	407161	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
WILTSHIRE	VILLAGE GREEN	CRUDWELL		VGVG	0.000	395192	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
WILTSHIRE	MAYPOLE GREEN	GRIMSTEAD		VGGN	0.000	0	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
WILTSHIRE	THE GREEN	GRAFTON		VGTG	0.000	425158	R. BROWNING/ J. HAYES/ J. HOLDEN/ 3 OTHERS	P		
WILTSHIRE	CHITTERNE VILLAGE GREEN			VGVG	0.000	399144	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
WILTSHIRE	SMALL GREEN, MINOR GREEN,	HAM GREEN and NARROW GREEN	HOLT	VGGN	0.000	386161	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
WILTSHIRE	SITE OF VILLAGE POND	HULLAVINGTON		VGFLN	0.000	389182	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
WILTSHIRE	THE GREEN	ALDBOURNE		VGTG	0.000	426175	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		

WILTSHIRE	THE GREENS	BIDDESTONE		VGTG	0.000	386173	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
WILTSHIRE	TYTHERINGTON GREEN	HEYTESBURY		VGGN	0.000	394141	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
WILTSHIRE	POULSHOT GREEN			VGGN	0.000	0	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC	PET	CHGoGeDuFo
WILTSHIRE	VILLAGE GREEN	HORNINGSHAM		VGVG	0.000	381141	VISCOUNT WEYMOUTH	PPV		
WILTSHIRE	NEWBURY GREEN	HORNINGSAHM		VGGN	0.000	382141	VISCOUNT WEYMOUTH	PPV		
WILTSHIRE	VILLAGE GREEN	ALLINGTON		VGVG	0.000	0	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
WILTSHIRE	VILLAGE GREEN	FISHERTON DE LA MERE		VGVG	0.000	400138	H. JEANS/ G. BROWN	P		
WILTSHIRE	CROCKERTON GREEN	LONGBRIDGE DEVERILL		VGGN	0.000	386142	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
WILTSHIRE	FOUNTAIN GREEN	ALDERBURY		VGGN	0.000	418126	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
WILTSHIRE	MEMORIAL PIECE	ALDERBURY		VGFLN	0.000	418125	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
WILTSHIRE	CASTLE STREET GREEN	LUDGERSHALL		VGGN	0.000	426151	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
WILTSHIRE	EAST TYTHERTON VILLAGE GREEN	BREMHILL		VGVG	0.000	396174	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
WILTSHIRE	THE GREEN	FROXFIELD		VGTG	0.000	429168	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
WILTSHIRE	THE GREEN	MARLBOROUGH		VGTG	0.000	418169	MARLBOROUGH TOWN COUNCIL	LATC		
WILTSHIRE	THE GREEN	NORTH WRAXALL		VGTG	0.000	381175				
WILTSHIRE	LYDIARD GREEN			VGGN	0.000	408185	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
WILTSHIRE	THE GREEN	LITTLETON DREW		VGTG	0.000	383180	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
WILTSHIRE	BOWERS HILL TOP	MORGANS VALE	REDLYNCH	VGFLN	0.000	420120	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
WILTSHIRE	VILLAGE GREEN	CHUTE		VGVG	0.000	430152	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
WILTSHIRE	RECREATION GROUND	LANDFORD		VGERG	0.000	426119	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
WILTSHIRE	COWESFIELD GREEN	WHITEPARISH		CLGN	0.000	425123	REGISTERED UNDER THE LAND REGISTRY ACTS	LR		
WILTSHIRE	VILLAGE GREENS	LUCKINGTON		CLVG	0.000	383183	PROTECTION UNDER SECTION 9	S9		
WILTSHIRE	FOXLEY GREEN	NORTON		CLGN	0.000	0	PROTECTION UNDER SECTION 9	S9		
WILTSHIRE	BUGMORE GREEN	GRIMSTEAD		CLGN	0.000	389185	PROTECTION UNDER SECTION 9	S9		
WILTSHIRE	FULWOOD GREEN	BULKINGTON		CLGN	0.000	394158	PARISH MEETING	LAPM		
WILTSHIRE	GARSTON GREEN	BULKINGTON		CLGN	0.000	395159	PARISH MEETING	LAPC		
WILTSHIRE	THE GREEN and WINDMILL HILL	EAST KNOYLE		CLTG	0.000	388130	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
WILTSHIRE	MILTON GREEN	EAST KNOYLE		CLGN	0.000	389131	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
WILTSHIRE	NORRINGTON GREEN	BROUGHTON		CLGN	0.000	396123	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
WILTSHIRE	BEWLEY GREEN	LACOCK		CLGN	0.000	393168	NATIONAL TRUST	NT		
WILTSHIRE	VILLAGE GREEN	CHUTE FOREST		CLVG	0.000	429155	PROTECTION UNDER SECTION 9	S9		
WILTSHIRE	LYNEHAM GREEN			CLGN	0.000	402178	W. BRATTEN/ S.+ T. HENLAGE	P		
WILTSHIRE	VILLAGE GREEN AND POND	BAYDON		CLVG	0.000	428177	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
WILTSHIRE	BRITFORD GREEN			CLGN	0.000	416128	J. WHITE	P		
WILTSHIRE	WOOLLEY GREEN	BRADFORD-ON-AVON		CLGN	0.000	383161	PROTECTION UNDER SECTION 9	S9		
WILTSHIRE	MARSTON GREEN			CLGN	0.000	396156	MARSTON GREEN TRUSTEES	TR	P	CHSGoGeDuPo

TOTAL OF 48 REGISTERED GREENS 44 TRUE GREENS

WOLVERHAMPTON

WOLVERHAMPTON	UPPER GREEN	TETTENHALL		VGGN	0.000	0	WOLVERHAMPTON COUNTY BOROUGH COUNCIL	LACBC		
WOLVERHAMPTON	LOWER GREEN	TETTENHALL		VGGN	0.000	0	WOLVERHAMPTON COUNTY BOROUGH	LACBC		

TOTAL OF 2 REGISTERED GREENS 2 TRUE GREENS

WORCESTERSHIRE

WORCESTERSHIRE	SUCKLEY GREEN			VGGN	0.000	371253	P. WALCHTER	P		
WORCESTERSHIRE	BROAD GREEN	TARDEBIGGE		VGGN	0.000	399270	H. BIRD	P		
WORCESTERSHIRE	THE GREEN	HALLOW		VGTG	0.000	382258	CHURCH COMMISSIONERS	CC		
WORCESTERSHIRE	ABBOTS MORTON GREEN			VGGN	0.000	402255	EVESHAM RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL	LARDC		
WORCESTERSHIRE	THE GREEN	CLEEVE PRIOR		VGTG	0.000	408249	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
WORCESTERSHIRE	KINGS GREEN	WICHENFORD		VGGN	0.000	377260	CHURCH COMMISSIONERS	CC		
WORCESTERSHIRE	LANGHORN HILL	WICHENFORD		VGFLN	0.000	378260	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
WORCESTERSHIRE	DEFFORD VILLAGE GREEN			VGVG	0.000	391243	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
WORCESTERSHIRE	RAM ALLEY GREEN	BELBROUGHTON		VGGN	0.000	391276	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
WORCESTERSHIRE	CHURCH GREEN	BELBROUGHTON		VGGNC	0.000	391277	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
WORCESTERSHIRE	ROUSLENCH VILLAGE GREEN			VGVG	0.000	401253	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
WORCESTERSHIRE	BIRCHALL GREEN	GRUILEY		VGGN	0.000	0	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
WORCESTERSHIRE	SUITOU GREEN	GRUILEY		VGGN	0.000	0	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
WORCESTERSHIRE	HAMPTON GREEN	EVESHAM		VGGN	0.000	403243	EVESHAM TOWN COUNCIL	LATC		
WORCESTERSHIRE	MERSTOW GREEN	EVESHAM		VGGN	0.000	403244	MAYOR, ALDERMEN + BURGESSES OF THE BOROUGH OF EVESHAM	BO		
WORCESTERSHIRE	OAKALL GREEN	SUTTON GREEN	GRUILEY	VGGN	0.000	381260	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
WORCESTERSHIRE	FECKENHAM VILLAGE GREEN			VGVG	0.000	400261	EARL OF COVENTRY	PPE		
WORCESTERSHIRE	CHURCH GREEN	REDDITCH		VGGN	0.000	403268	VICAR OF REDDITCH/ REDDITCH DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION	PAJCOM		
WORCESTERSHIRE	THE GREEN	CHILDSWICKHAM		VGTG	0.000	407238	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
WORCESTERSHIRE	VILLAGE GREENS	HADBURY		VGVG	0.000	0	CHURCH COMMISIONERS	CC		
WORCESTERSHIRE	THE CROSS	BRETFORTON		VGFLN	0.000	409243	A.+ G. PHIPPS/ PARISH COUNCIL	PJLAPC		

WORCESTERSHIRE	BUSHLEY GREEN	BRETFORTON		VGGN	0.000	386234	V.De AMBROSIS WOOLLCOMBE/ TRUST/ S. PRICE/ A. YOKE	PJTR	P	S
WORCESTERSHIRE	CLIFTON-ON-TEUE VILLAGE GREEN			VGVG	0.000	384246	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
WORCESTERSHIRE	CLAY GREEN	ALFRICK		VGGN	0.000	374253	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
WORCESTERSHIRE	BOWLING GREEN	POWICK		VGGN	0.000	383251	CROOME ESTATE TRUST	TR		
WORCESTERSHIRE	HARRINGTON VILLAGE GREEN			VGVG	0.000	404249	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
WORCESTERSHIRE	CHURCH GREEN WEST	REDDITCH		VGGNC	0.000	403269	COUNCIL OF THE BOROUGH OF REDDITCH/ H. BIRD	LABCJP		
WORCESTERSHIRE	FILU GREEN	HONEYBOURNE		VGGN	0.000	411244	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
WORCESTERSHIRE	CHURCH GREEN	HONEYBOURNE		VGGNC	0.000	411245	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
WORCESTERSHIRE	BRICK WALLE	HONEYBOURNE		VGFLN	0.000	401244	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
WORCESTERSHIRE	VILLAGE HALL GROUND	HANLEY		VGFLN	0.000	0	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
WORCESTERSHIRE	MARTIN HUSSINGTREE GREEN			VGGN	0.000	388260	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
WORCESTERSHIRE	INKBERROW VILLAGE GREEN			VGVG	0.000	401257	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
WORCESTERSHIRE	THE POUND	NORTH and MIDDLE LITTLETON		VGFLN	0.000	408247	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
WORCESTERSHIRE	THE GREEN	NORTH and MIDDLE LITTLETON		VGTG	0.000	408248	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
WORCESTERSHIRE	SHATTERFORD GREEN	UPPER ARLEY		VGGN	0.000	379281	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
WORCESTERSHIRE	HAYLEY GREEN	HALESOWEN		VGGN	0.000	395283	CHURCH COMMISSIONERS	CC		
WORCESTERSHIRE	POUND GREEN	UPPER ARLEY		VGGN	0.000	376280	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
WORCESTERSHIRE	RECREATION GROUND	UPTON-UPON-SEVERN		VGFRG	0.000	385240	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
WORCESTERSHIRE	VILLAGE GREEN	CHARLTON		VGVG	0.000	483271	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
WORCESTERSHIRE	HOLY CROSS GREEN			VGGN	0.000	392278	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
WORCESTERSHIRE	VILLAGE GREEN	OFFENHAM		VGVG	0.000	405246	D. GARDNER	P		
WORCESTERSHIRE	LINALL VILLAGE GREEN			VGVG	0.000	405249	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
WORCESTERSHIRE	LAND AT UPTON-ON-SEVERN			VGFLU	0.000	385242	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
WORCESTERSHIRE	RECREATION ALLOTMENT	AVELEY KINGS		VGFRA	0.000	0	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
WORCESTERSHIRE	LUTNALL GREEN RECREATION GROUND	ELMLEY LOVETT		VGFRG	0.000	387269	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
WORCESTERSHIRE	RECREATION ALLOTMENT	OLD STORRIDGE COMMON	ALFRICK	VGFRA	0.000	374254	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
WORCESTERSHIRE	RECREATION ALLOTMENT	ELDERSFIELD		VGFRA	0.000	380231	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
WORCESTERSHIRE	RECREATION ALLOTMENT	LONGDON		VGFRA	0.000	383236	W. WATKINS	P		
WORCESTERSHIRE	RECREATION ALLOTMENT	WELLAND		VGFRA	0.000	379239	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
WORCESTERSHIRE	ARBOUR GREEN	WYRE PIDDLE		VGFRA	0.000	396247	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
WORCESTERSHIRE	THE GREEN	ALVECHURCH		VGTG	0.000	402272	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
WORCESTERSHIRE	WOODCOTE GREEN	DODFORD		VGGN	0.000	391272	VALID FARMS LTD.	COM		
WORCESTERSHIRE	THE GREEN	BROADWAY		CLTG	0.000	409237	G. HOARE	P		
WORCESTERSHIRE	OLD VILLAGE GREEN	CLEEVE PRIOR		CLVG	0.000	408249	PROTECTION UNDER SECTION 9	S9		
WORCESTERSHIRE	UFFMOOR GREEN	CLENT		CLGN	0.000	395281	PROTECTION UNDER SECTION 9	S9		
WORCESTERSHIRE	FRIMPLEY GREEN	KIDDERMINSTER		CLGN	0.000	382276	J.+ J. BRIGGS	P	PPaEP1	CS&o
WORCESTERSHIRE	ELM GREEN	WICHENFORD		CLGN	0.000	340229	PROTECTION UNDER SECTION 9	S9		
WORCESTERSHIRE	MARSH GREEN			CLGN	0.000	0	B. SMITH	P	PTP1	CHS
WORCESTERSHIRE	THE GREEN	KERSWELL		CLTG	0.000	386246	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC	P	CHS
WORCESTERSHIRE	THREE KINGS GREEN	HOWLEY CASTLE		CLGN	0.000	0	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
WORCESTERSHIRE	THE GREEN	HANLEY SWAN		CLTG	0.000	381242	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
WORCESTERSHIRE	EWE AND LAMBS GREEN	HANLEY SWAN		CLGN	0.000	382243	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
WORCESTERSHIRE	PURSHULL GREEN	ELMBRIDGE		CLGN	0.000	390271	B. TRUSWELL	P	PPaETP1	CHSPGePo
WORCESTERSHIRE	BROAD GREEN	BROADWAS		CLGN	0.000	376255	PROTECTION UNDER SECTION 9	S9		
WORCESTERSHIRE	DARBY GREEN	DODDENHAM		CLGN	0.000	374256	PROTECTION UNDER SECTION 9	S9		
WORCESTERSHIRE	VILLAGE GREEN AND POUND	BECKFORD		CLVG	0.000	397235	PROTECTION UNDER SECTION 9	S9		
WORCESTERSHIRE	BRYAN'S GREEN	ELMBRIDGE		CLGN	0.000	388268	J. BOOKER	P	P	CS
WORCESTERSHIRE	MOUHWOOD GREEN	GRIMLEY		CLGN	0.000	383260			PE	CHSPGePo
WORCESTERSHIRE	THE GREEN	MARTIN HUSSINGTREE		CLTG	0.000	388260	P. HARRIS	P		

TOTAL OF 70 REGISTERED GREENS 53 TRUE GREENS

NORTH YORKSHIRE

NORTH YORKSHIRE	VILLAGE GREENS	BURTON LEONARD		VGVG	0.000	432463	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
NORTH YORKSHIRE	VILLAGE GREEN	CHURCH FENTON		VGVG	0.000	451436	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
NORTH YORKSHIRE	HIGHER or UPPER GREEN	HELLIFIELD		VGGN	0.000	385456	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
NORTH YORKSHIRE	HELLIFIELD GREEN			VGGN	0.000	385457	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
NORTH YORKSHIRE	SCRIVEN VILLAGE GREEN			VGVG	0.000	434458	REPRESENTATIVE BODY OF THE PARISH	LAPC		
NORTH YORKSHIRE	THE GREEN	GREEN HAMMERTON		VGTG	0.000	445456	N. HETHERTON	P		
NORTH YORKSHIRE	VILLAGE GREEN	ROECLIFF		VGVG	0.000	437465	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
NORTH YORKSHIRE	VILLAGE GREENS and WASTE LANDS	UPPER POPPLETON		VGVG	0.000	455454	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC	P	C
NORTH YORKSHIRE	VILLAGE GREEN	FARNHAM		VGVG	0.000	434460	NIDDERDALE RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL	LARDC		
NORTH YORKSHIRE	VILLAGE GREEN	BRAYTON		VGVG	0.000	460430	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
NORTH YORKSHIRE	LAND AT STAINFORTH			VGFLU	0.000	382467	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
NORTH YORKSHIRE	THE GREEN or THE COMMON and	MOOR END	NUN MONKTON	VGTG	0.000	450457	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC	P	A
NORTH YORKSHIRE	VILLAGE GREEN	ASKHAM RICHARD			0.000	453448	TADCASTER RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL	LARDC		
NORTH YORKSHIRE	VILLAGE GREEN	ALDBOROUGH			0.000	440466	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		

NORTH YORKSHIRE	SOUTH STAINLEY VILLAGE GREEN			VGVG	0.000	430436	N. HUDDLESTON/ HARROGATE DISTRICT COUNCIL	PJLADC
NORTH YORKSHIRE	GREAT OUSEBURN VILLAGE GREEN			VGVG	0.000	444461	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC
NORTH YORKSHIRE	ALLOTMENTS	HARTWITH CUM WINSLEY		VGERA	0.000	421461	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC
NORTH YORKSHIRE	THE GREEN	KIRK HAMMERTON		VGTG	0.000	446455	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC
NORTH YORKSHIRE	THE GREEN	CONEYTHORPE		VGTG	0.000	439458	NIDDERDALE RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL	LARDC
NORTH YORKSHIRE	THE GREEN	SICKLINGHALL		VGTG	0.000	436448	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC
NORTH YORKSHIRE	THE GREEN (part)	SICKLINGHALL		VGTG	0.000	436449	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC
NORTH YORKSHIRE	GATEFORTH GREEN			VGGN	0.000	456428	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC
NORTH YORKSHIRE	STOCKS GREEN	MENUTH WITH DARLEY		VGGN	0.000	420459	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC
NORTH YORKSHIRE	THE MEMORIAL	GOLDSBOROUGH		VGFLN	0.000	438456	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC
NORTH YORKSHIRE	GLASSHOUSE VILLAGE GREEN	BISHOPSIDE		VGVG	0.000	0	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC
NORTH YORKSHIRE	DONKEY HILL	GRASSINGTON BRIDGE		VGFLN	0.000	400464	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC
NORTH YORKSHIRE	HIGH GREEN RECREATION GROUND	HEBDEN		VGFRG	0.000	402463	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC
NORTH YORKSHIRE	LOW GREEN RECREATION GROUND	HEBDEN		VGFRG	0.000	402464	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC
NORTH YORKSHIRE	THE GREEN	CLAPHAM		VGTG	0.000	374469	J. FARRER	P
NORTH YORKSHIRE	NEWBY GREEN			VGGN	0.000	0	J. FARRER	P
NORTH YORKSHIRE	THE SQUARE	GRASSINGTON		VGFLN	0.000	400465	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC
NORTH YORKSHIRE	GRAFTON VILLAGE GREEN			VGVG	0.000	441463	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC
NORTH YORKSHIRE	VILLAGE GREEN	BUCKDEN		VGVG	0.000	394477	REGISTERED UNDER THE LAND REGISTRY ACTS	LR
NORTH YORKSHIRE	VILLAGE GREEN	MARTIN CUM GRAFTON		VGVG	0.000	441462	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC
NORTH YORKSHIRE	THE GREENS	HETTON		VGTG	0.000	396458	PARISH TRUSTEES	TR
NORTH YORKSHIRE	THE GREEN	WIGGLESWORTH		VGTG	0.000	380456	SETTLE RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL	LARDC
NORTH YORKSHIRE	COPT HEWICK VILLAGE GREEN			VGVG	0.000	433471	RIPON AND PATELEY RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL	LARDC
NORTH YORKSHIRE	VILLAGE GREEN	THORNTON-IN-CRAVEN		VGVG	0.000	390448	W.+ K. HEY/ PARISH COUNCIL	PJLAPC
NORTH YORKSHIRE	LOWER GREEN	THORTNTON-IN-CRAVEN		VGGN	0.000	390449	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC
NORTH YORKSHIRE	WAR MEMORIAL GREEN	THORNTON-IN-CRAVEN		VGGN	0.000	389448	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC
NORTH YORKSHIRE	THE CROSS or VILLAGE GREEN	BURTON IN LONSDALE		VGVG	0.000	365472	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC
NORTH YORKSHIRE	HAMPSTHWAITE VILLAGE GREEN			VGVG	0.000	426458	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC
NORTH YORKSHIRE	STAVELEY PARISH GREEN			VGTG	0.000	436462	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC
NORTH YORKSHIRE	THE PINFOLD	STAVELEY		VGFLN	0.000	436463	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC
NORTH YORKSHIRE	HIGH GREEN, LOW GREEN and	MIDDLE GREEN	GARGRAVE	VGGN	0.000	493454	B. WATKIN/ PARISH COUNCIL	PJLAPC
NORTH YORKSHIRE	LINTON VILLAGE GREEN			VGVG	0.000	399462	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC
NORTH YORKSHIRE	THE GREEN	LEATHLEY		VGTG	0.000	423447	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC
NORTH YORKSHIRE	WEETON VILLAGE GREEN			VGVG	0.000	428446	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC
NORTH YORKSHIRE	VILLAGE GREEN	BARLOW		VGVG	0.000	464428	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC
NORTH YORKSHIRE	VILLAGE GREEN	DRAUGHTON		VGVG	0.000	403452	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC
NORTH YORKSHIRE	HOLME HILL	WHIXLEY		VGFLN	0.000	444458	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC
NORTH YORKSHIRE	THE OPEN SPACE	WHIXLEY		VGFLN	0.000	444459	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC
NORTH YORKSHIRE	VILLAGE GREEN	HILLAM		VGVG	0.000	450428	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC
NORTH YORKSHIRE	VILLAGE GREEN	SPOFFORTH		VGVG	0.000	436451	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC
NORTH YORKSHIRE	THE GREEN	SETTLE		VGTG	0.000	381463	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC
NORTH YORKSHIRE	WESTHOUSE GREEN	THORNTON IN LONSDALE		VGGN	0.000	367474	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC
NORTH YORKSHIRE	VILLAGE GREEN	MASONGILL		VGVG	0.000	366475	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC
NORTH YORKSHIRE	AIRTON VILLAGE GREEN			VGVG	0.000	390459	PARISH TRUSTEES	TR
NORTH YORKSHIRE	THE GREEN	KELLINGTON		VGTG	0.000	455424	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC
NORTH YORKSHIRE	HALTON GILL VILLAGE GREEN			VGVG	0.000	388476	SETTLE RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL	LARDC
NORTH YORKSHIRE	VILLAGE GREEN	LONG PRESTON		VGVG	0.000	383458	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC
NORTH YORKSHIRE	VILLAGE GREEN	BURNT YATES		VGVG	0.000	425461	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC
NORTH YORKSHIRE	BEAMSLEY MOOR			VGFLN	0.000	407452	TRUSTEES OF CHATSWORTH SETTLEMENT	TR
NORTH YORKSHIRE	VILLAGE GREEN or JUBILEE CROSS	BENTHAM		VGVG	0.000	365471	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC
NORTH YORKSHIRE	BEWERLEY VILLAGE GREEN			VGVG	0.000	415464	A. THOMPSON	P
NORTH YORKSHIRE	BREARTON VILLAGE GREEN			VGVG	0.000	432450	PARISH TRUSTEES	TR
NORTH YORKSHIRE	STAINGILL	HARTLINGTON		VGFLN	0.000	403461	CRAVEN DISTRICT COUNCIL	LADC
NORTH YORKSHIRE	RECREATION GROUND	HARTLINGTON RAIKES		VGFRG	0.000	403462	PARISH TRUSTEES	TR
NORTH YORKSHIRE	THE GARDENS	HARTLINGTON RAIKES		VGFR	0.000	402461	PARISH TRUSTEES	TR
NORTH YORKSHIRE	THE GREEN	HARTLINGTON		VGTG	0.000	402462	CRAVEN DISTRICT COUNCIL	LADC
NORTH YORKSHIRE	SAWLEY GREEN			VGGN	0.000	424467	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC
NORTH YORKSHIRE	THE GREENS and CROSS GREEN	AUSTWICK		VGGN	0.000	376468	J. FARRER	P
NORTH YORKSHIRE	GREENHOW VILLAGE GREEN	BEWERLEY		VGVG	0.000	415465	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC
NORTH YORKSHIRE	THE GREEN	AZERLEY		VGTG	0.000	425474	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC
NORTH YORKSHIRE	SCHOOL HILL	HIGH BENTHAM		VGFLN	0.000	366469	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC
NORTH YORKSHIRE	VILLAGE GREEN and POND	GREWELTHORPE		VGVG	0.000	0	J. HONE/ R. NICHOLSON/ PARISH COUNCIL	PJLAPC
NORTH YORKSHIRE	ARNCLIFFE VILLAGE GREEN			VGVG	0.000	393471	F. BAINS/ S. MASON	P
NORTH YORKSHIRE	THRUSCROSS VILLAGE GREEN			VGVG	0.000	415458	MAYOR, ALDERMEN AND CITIZENS OF THE CITY OF LEEDS	CY
NORTH YORKSHIRE	GILL GREEN	CAWOOD		VGGN	0.000	457437	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC
NORTH YORKSHIRE	DACRE BANKS VILLAGE GREEN			VGVG	0.000	419461	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC
NORTH YORKSHIRE	VILLAGE GREEN	COPMANTHORPE		VGVG	0.000	456447	A. WOOD	P
NORTH YORKSHIRE	LOW GREEN	COPMANTHORPE		VGGN	0.000	456448	A. WOOD	P

NORTH YORKSHIRE	SMALL TRIANGULAR GREEN	LONG PRESTON		VGTG	0.000	383459	LONG PRESTON MECHANICS INSTITIUTE	COM		
NORTH YORKSHIRE	VILLAGE GREEN	BURNSALL		VGVG	0.000	403461				
NORTH YORKSHIRE	CLIFTON GREEN	YORK		VGGN	0.000	459453	YORK CITY COUNCIL	LACY		
NORTH YORKSHIRE	ACOMB GREEN	YORK		VGGN	0.000	457450	YORK CITY COUNCIL	LACY		
NORTH YORKSHIRE	VILLAGE GREEN	DANBY WISKE		VGVG	0.000	433498	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
NORTH YORKSHIRE	LAND AT HACKFORTH	BEDALE		VGFLU	0.000	424493	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
NORTH YORKSHIRE	VILLAGE GREEN	OLD BYLAND	HELMSLEY	VGVG	0.000	454485	V. WOMBWELL	P	P	CS
NORTH YORKSHIRE	VILLAGE GREENS	HUTTON RUDBY		VGVG	0.000	446506	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
NORTH YORKSHIRE	RECREATION GROUND	YEARSLEY	HELMSLEY	VGFRG	0.000	458474	J. ROBINSON	P		
NORTH YORKSHIRE	THE GREEN, COLLEY POND and	PINFOLD HILL	NAWTON	VGTG	0.000	465484	E. CAPSTICK	P		
NORTH YORKSHIRE	VILLAGE GREEN	COMMONDALE		VGVG	0.000	466510	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
NORTH YORKSHIRE	VILLAGE GREEN	OSMOTHERLEY		VGVG	0.000	445497	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
NORTH YORKSHIRE	VILLAGE GREEN	GILLAMOOR		VGVG	0.000	468489	RYEDALE DISTRICT COUNCIL	LADC		
NORTH YORKSHIRE	BORROWBY VILLAGE GREEN			VGVG	0.000	442489				
NORTH YORKSHIRE	SWALE GREEN	HELPERBY		VGGN	0.000	443469	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
NORTH YORKSHIRE	VILLAGE GREEN	SALTON		VGVG	0.000	471480	RYEDALE DISTRICT COUNCIL	LADC		
NORTH YORKSHIRE	THE MERE and PINFOLD	GREAT EDSTONE	YORK	VGFLN	0.000	470484	RYEDALE DISTRICT COUNCIL	LADC		
NORTH YORKSHIRE	JOB HOLE VILLAGE GREEN	KIRKBYMOORSIDE		VGVG	0.000	469486	M.,R.+ N. COOKE	P		
NORTH YORKSHIRE	LOW GREEN and SCHOOL HILL	HORSEHOUSE		VGGN	0.000	404481	A.+ I. PATON/ RICHMONDSHIRE DISTRICT COUNCIL	PJLADC		
NORTH YORKSHIRE	THE GREEN and HOW HILL	FELIXKIRK	THIRSK	VGTG	0.000	446484	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
NORTH YORKSHIRE	ARKLESIDE	CARLTON HIGHDALE		VGFLN	0.000	404480	PRIVATE/ PARISH TRUSTEES	PJTR		
NORTH YORKSHIRE	VILLAGE GREEN and HARGILL	REDMIRE		VGVG	0.000	404491	J. MACHELL	P		
NORTH YORKSHIRE	VILLAGE GREEN	BARTON		VGVG	0.000	423508	E.+ J. LAWSON/ F. HONOR/ H. BROWN/ PARISH COUNCIL	PJLAPC		
NORTH YORKSHIRE	GAYLE VILLAGE GREEN	HAWES		VGVG	0.000	387489	LORD'S TRUSTEES OF THE MANOR OF BAINBRIDGE	TR		
NORTH YORKSHIRE	BUTTERSETT VILLAGE GREEN	HAWES		VGVG	0.000	389489	LORD'S TRUSTEES OF THE MANOR OF BAINBRIDGE	TR		
NORTH YORKSHIRE	APPERSETT VILLAGE GREEN	HAWES		VGVG	0.000	385490	LORD'S TRUSTEES OF THE MANOR OF BAINBRIDGE	TR		
NORTH YORKSHIRE	BAINBRIDGE VILLAGE GREEN			VGVG	0.000	393490	LORD'S TRUSTEES OF THE MANOR OF BAINBRIDGE	TR	P	HGo
NORTH YORKSHIRE	VILLAGE GREEN	REETH		VGVG	0.000	403499	EARL PEEL OF HYNING/ T. PEDLEY	PPEJP		
NORTH YORKSHIRE	THE GREEN	GREAT SMEATON		VGTG	0.000	434504	REGISTERED UNDER THE LAND REGISTRY ACTS	LR		
NORTH YORKSHIRE	VILLAGE GREEN	MOULTON	RICHMOND	VGVG	0.000	423503	RICHMONDSHIRE DISTRICT COUNCIL	LADC		
NORTH YORKSHIRE	VILLAGE GREEN	BELLERBY		VGVG	0.000	411492	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
NORTH YORKSHIRE	VILLAGE GREEN and POND	THOLTHORPE		VGVG	0.000	447466	REPRESENTATIVE BODY OF THE PARISH	LAPM		
NORTH YORKSHIRE	LAND AT GRINTON	REETH		VGFLU	0.000	404498	M. SMALLEY/ PARISH COUNCIL	PJLAPC		
NORTH YORKSHIRE	SCABBA WATH and WATERING PLACE	GRINTON		VGFLN	0.000	405499	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
NORTH YORKSHIRE	HEALAUGH LOW GREEN and HIGH GREEN	SCABBA WATH	GRINTON	VGGN	0.000	405498	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
NORTH YORKSHIRE	REETH VILLAGE GREEN			VGVG	0.000	403499	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
NORTH YORKSHIRE	SHEEPFOLD	CRACKPOT	GRINTON	VGFLN	0.000	397496	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
NORTH YORKSHIRE	CASTLE BOLTON VILLAGE GREEN			VGVG	0.000	403491	J. MACHELL	P		
NORTH YORKSHIRE	SWINITHWAITE VILLAGE GREEN and	THE GREEN HILL	WEST WITTON	VGVG	0.000	406488	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
NORTH YORKSHIRE	THORALBY VILLAGE GREEN			VGVG	0.000	400486	K. CHAPMAN-ROBINSON	P		
NORTH YORKSHIRE	VILLAGE GREEN	LOCKTON		VGVG	0.000	484489	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
NORTH YORKSHIRE	VILLAGE GREEN	TERRINGTON		VGVG	0.000	467470	M. HAMILTON/ CASTLE HOWARD ESTATE LTD.	PJCOM		
NORTH YORKSHIRE	THE CROSS	OSMOTHERLEY		VGFLN	0.000	445497	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
NORTH YORKSHIRE	BARTON-LE-STREET VILLAGE GREEN			VGVG	0.000	472474	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
NORTH YORKSHIRE	WHASHTON VILLAGE GREEN			VGVG	0.000	415506	PARISH MEETING	LAPM	P	CH
NORTH YORKSHIRE	VILLAGE GREEN	DALTON		VGVG	0.000	411508	C. SOWERBY/ J. PRYOR/ E. SQUIRES	P		
NORTH YORKSHIRE	VILLAGE GREEN	TUNSTALL		VGVG	0.000	421495	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
NORTH YORKSHIRE	VILLAGE GREEN	AISLABY		VGVG	0.000	477485	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
NORTH YORKSHIRE	GREENS AT HAXBY			VGTG	0.000	460457	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
NORTH YORKSHIRE	VILLAGE GREEN	SCRUTON		VGVG	0.000	430492	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
NORTH YORKSHIRE	LAND AT SKEEBY			VGFLU	0.000	419502	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
NORTH YORKSHIRE	VILLAGE GREEN	THORNTON RUST		VGVG	0.000	397488	M. GREEN	P		
NORTH YORKSHIRE	VILLAGE GREEN	HUTTON CONYERS		VGVG	0.000	432473	HARROGATE BOROUGH COUNCIL	LABC		
NORTH YORKSHIRE	MARKET PLACE	ASKRIGG		VGFLN	0.000	394491	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
NORTH YORKSHIRE	VILLAGE GREEN	ROSEDALE ABBEY		VGVG	0.000	472495	MILBURN ESTATES LTD.	COM		
NORTH YORKSHIRE	VILLAGE GREEN	BALDERSBY		VGVG	0.000	435478	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
NORTH YORKSHIRE	BECKSIDE	BEDALE		VGFLN	0.000	426488	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
NORTH YORKSHIRE	VILLAGE GREEN	RAVENSWORTH		VGVG	0.000	414507	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
NORTH YORKSHIRE	SOUTH OTTERINGTON VILLAGE GREEN			VGVG	0.000	437487	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
NORTH YORKSHIRE	LAND AT SNAPE			VGFLU	0.000	426484	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
NORTH YORKSHIRE	STAPLETON VILLAGE GREEN			VGVG	0.000	451419	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
NORTH YORKSHIRE	FEARBY VILLAGE GREEN			VGVG	0.000	419481	COUNTESS OF SWINTON	PPE	P	CSGe

NORTH YORKSHIRE	OULSTON VILLAGE GREEN			VGVG	0.000	454474	V. WOMBWELL	P		
NORTH YORKSHIRE	RECREATION FIELD BRANDSBY			VGFR	0.000	458472	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
NORTH YORKSHIRE	VILLAGE GREEN	COXWOLD		VGVG	0.000	453477	V. WOMBWELL	P		
NORTH YORKSHIRE	VILLAGE GREEN	STONEGRAVE		VGVG	0.000	465477	RYEDALE DISTRICT COUNCIL	LADC		
NORTH YORKSHIRE	UPPLEBY VILLAGE GREEN	EASINGWOLD		VGVG	0.000	453469	R. BENNETT/ J. CLOUGH-SMITH/ J. KNOWLSON/PARISH COUNCIL	PJLAPC		
NORTH YORKSHIRE	VILLAGE GREEN	REDMIRE		VGVG	0.000	404491	J. MACHELL	P		
NORTH YORKSHIRE	THE GREEN	ELLINGSTRING		VGTG	0.000	417483	J. HONE/ R. NICHOLSON	P		
NORTH YORKSHIRE	VILLAGE GREEN	NORMANBY		VGVG	0.000	473481	RYEDALE DISTRICT COUNCIL	LADC		
NORTH YORKSHIRE	VILLAGE GREEN	SEDBUSK		VGGV	0.000	388491	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
NORTH YORKSHIRE	THE CROSS	THORNTON DALE		VGFLN	0.000	485486	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
NORTH YORKSHIRE	THE GREENS	ILTON CUM POTT		VGTG	0.000	418478	J. HONE/ R. NICHOLSON	P		
NORTH YORKSHIRE	VILLAGE GREEN	WENSLEY		VGVG	0.000	409489	H. LAWSON-TANCRED	P		
NORTH YORKSHIRE	VILLAGE GREEN	HUNTON		VGVG	0.000	418492	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
NORTH YORKSHIRE	LAND AT WELBURN			VGFLU	0.000	468484	CASTLE HOWARD ESTATES LTD./ M. HAMILTON	PJCOM		
NORTH YORKSHIRE	LAND AT BULMER			VGFLU	0.000	469467	CASTLE HOWARD ESTATES LTD./ M. HAMILTON	PJCOM		
NORTH YORKSHIRE	VILLAGE GREEN	CRAYKE		VGVG	0.000	456470	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
NORTH YORKSHIRE	SHOOTING HOLME	MASHAM		VGFLN	0.000	422480	COUNTESS OF SWINTON	PPE		
NORTH YORKSHIRE	LANGTHWAITE VILLAGE GREEN	ARKENGARTHDALE		VGVG	0.000	400502	T. SOPWITH	P		
NORTH YORKSHIRE	WORTON VILLAGE GREEN			VGVG	0.000	495490	J. TENNENT/ PARISH COUNCIL	PJLAPC		
NORTH YORKSHIRE	LAND AT CARLTON TOWN			VGFLU	0.000	0	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
NORTH YORKSHIRE	VILLAGE GREEN	DUNSLEY		VGVG	0.000	485511	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
NORTH YORKSHIRE	TOWN END POND	MIDDLETON		VGFLN	0.000	478485	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
NORTH YORKSHIRE	VILLAGE GREEN	HAROME		VGVG	0.000	464481	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
NORTH YORKSHIRE	VILLAGE GREEN	NEWTON		VGVG	0.000	0	RYEDALE DISTRICT COUNCIL	LADC		
NORTH YORKSHIRE	VILLAGE GREEN	ALDBROUGH ST. JOHN		VGVG	0.000	402511	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
NORTH YORKSHIRE	THE BUTTS	BROMPTON		VGFLN	0.000	437496	THE QUEEN as DUCHESS OF LANCASTER	PPD		
NORTH YORKSHIRE	LAND AT GIRSBY			VGFLU	0.000	435508	HAMBLETON DISTRICT COUNCIL	LADC		
NORTH YORKSHIRE	FEARBY CROSS			VGFLN	0.000	418480	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
NORTH YORKSHIRE	LAND AT GREAT THIRKLEBY			VGFLU	0.000	496468	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
NORTH YORKSHIRE	VILLAGE GREEN	LANGTHORNE		VGVG	0.000	425491	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
NORTH YORKSHIRE	NORTH DUFFIELD VILLAGE GREEN			VGVG	0.000	468437	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
NORTH YORKSHIRE	VILLAGE GREEN	CROSS HILL	HUNMANBY	VGVG	0.000	509477	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
NORTH YORKSHIRE	THE GREEN	STILLINGFLEET		VGTG	0.000	459440	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
NORTH YORKSHIRE	VILLAGE GREEN	WEST COTTINGWITH		VGVG	0.000	0	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
NORTH YORKSHIRE	MOUNT PLEASANT RECREATION GROUND	RICCALL		VGFRG	0.000	462437	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
NORTH YORKSHIRE	WEIR GREEN	MUSTON		VGGN	0.000	509479	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
NORTH YORKSHIRE	SKARROW GREEN	LITTLE SKIPWITH		VGGN	0.000	465438	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
NORTH YORKSHIRE	VILLAGE GREEN	SKIPWITH		VGVG	0.000	466438	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
NORTH YORKSHIRE	ELVINGTON VILLAGE GREEN			VGVG	0.000	470447	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
NORTH YORKSHIRE	THE GREEN	DUNNINGTON		VGTG	0.000	466452	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
NORTH YORKSHIRE	FULFORD LANDING			VGFLN	0.000	461449	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
NORTH YORKSHIRE	LAND AT RICCALL			VGFLU	0.000	463438	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
NORTH YORKSHIRE	LAND AT WEAVERTHORPE			VGFLU	0.000	496470	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
NORTH YORKSHIRE	VILLAGE GREEN	SCRAGGLETHORPE		VGVG	0.000	483472	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
NORTH YORKSHIRE	VILLAGE GREEN	NABURN		VGVG	0.000	459445	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
NORTH YORKSHIRE	THE FORESHORE	NABURN		VGFLN	0.000	460446				
NORTH YORKSHIRE	LAND AT HELPERTHORPE	LUTTONS		VGFLU	0.000	495470	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
NORTH YORKSHIRE	LAND AT SETTINGTON			VGFLU	0.000	0	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
NORTH YORKSHIRE	LAND AT RICCALL			VGFLU	0.000	462439				
NORTH YORKSHIRE	PINFOLD GREEN	LOWER STONEGATE	HUNMANBY	CLGN	0.000	508476	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
NORTH YORKSHIRE	DERWENT GREEN, THE MARSH and	THE GATE	MENTHORPE	CLGN	0.000	470434	FLINT CO. LTD., BERMUDA	COM	P	C
NORTH YORKSHIRE	VILLAGE GREEN	LANGTON		CLVG	0.000	479467	R. HOWARD-VYSE	P		
NORTH YORKSHIRE	SCHOOL GREEN	GANTON		CLGNS	0.000	498477	M. WRIGLEY	P		
NORTH YORKSHIRE	THE GREENS	SOWERBY		CLTG	0.000	443481	J. SHAW	P		
NORTH YORKSHIRE	VILLAGE GREEN and GYPSY MOOR	THORNBOROUGH		CLVG	0.000	429479	E. BURTON-ARTON	P		
NORTH YORKSHIRE	VILLAGE GREEN, THE BUTTS,	SCHOOL YARD and ALLERSTON QUARRY	ALLERSTON	CLVG	0.000	487482				
NORTH YORKSHIRE	WRELTON VILLAGE GREEN			CLVG	0.000	476486	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
NORTH YORKSHIRE	FLAXTON VILLAGE GREEN and	COMMON LAND		CLVG	0.000	468462	PUBLIC TRUSTEES	TR	P	C
NORTH YORKSHIRE	THE GREEN	THIRSK		CLTG	0.000	442482	P. BELL	P		
NORTH YORKSHIRE	THE GREEN	COURBY	WEST TANFIELD	CLTG	0.000	426478	M. BOURNE-ARTON	P		
NORTH YORKSHIRE	VILLAGE GREEN	WEST SCRAFTON		CLVG	0.000	407483	PARISH TRUSTEES	TR		
NORTH YORKSHIRE	EXELBY GREEN			CLGN	0.000	429486				
NORTH YORKSHIRE	THE GREEN	STALLING BUSK		CLTG	0.000	391485	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC	P	CHSGoGeDuHe
NORTH YORKSHIRE	VILLAGE GREEN	MARTON-LE-MOOR		CLVG	0.000	437470				
NORTH YORKSHIRE	VILLAGE GREEN	NOSTERFIELD	WEST TANSFIELD	CLVG	0.000	427480	M. BOURNE-ACTON	P		
NORTH YORKSHIRE	THE GREENS	SUTTON-ON-THE-FOREST		CLTG	0.000	458464	V. WOMBWELL	P		
NORTH YORKSHIRE	THE GREEN	HIGH KILBURN		CLTG	0.000	451479	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
NORTH YORKSHIRE	VILLAGE GREEN, 2 ACRE QUARRY and	LITTLE CARR	TERRINGTON	CLVG	0.000	468471	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC	TCS	

NORTH YORKSHIRE	VILLAGE GREEN and CHURCH GREEN	SESSAY		CLVG	0.000	445475				
NORTH YORKSHIRE	VILLAGE GREEN	MURTON		CLVG	0.000	465452				
NORTH YORKSHIRE	THE GREEN	CROFT		CLTG	0.000	0				
NORTH YORKSHIRE	NEWBRIDGE GREEN	PICKERING		CLGN	0.000	479484	THE QUEEN AS DUCHESS OF LANCASTER	PPD		
NORTH YORKSHIRE	VILLAGE GREEN	BECKSIDE	OTTERBURN	CLVG	0.000	388457				
NORTH YORKSHIRE	TOWNHEAD GREEN	KETTLEWELL		CLGN	0.000	397472	PARISH COUNCIL	LAPC		
NORTH YORKSHIRE	VILLAGE GREEN	KINSLEY		CLVG	0.000	397467				
NORTH YORKSHIRE	VILLAGE GREEN and NESFIELD DEAN	NESFIELD		CLVG	0.000	409449			PT	CSGe
NORTH YORKSHIRE	VILLAGE GREEN	AIRTON	SETTLE	CLVG	0.000	390459	D. WARD	P		
NORTH YORKSHIRE	VILLAGE GREEN and RIVERSIDE	ARNCLIFFE		CLVG	0.000	393471	INCUMBENT OF THE PARISH/ 6 PEOPLE	PJE		
NORTH YORKSHIRE	THE GREEN	RAMSGILL	STONEBECK	CLTG	0.000	411471				
NORTH YORKSHIRE	GALE GREEN	THORNTON IN LONSDALE	SETTLE	CLGN	0.000	368473	PROTECTION UNDER SECTION 9	S9		

TOTAL OF 224 REGISTERED GREENS 174 TRUE GREENS

UNIV DURHAM