

Woodland Management Plan

Woodland Property Name	Dunsfold Common	
Case Reference	37943	
Plan Period dd/mm/yyyy (ten years)	Approval Date:	To:
Five Year Review Date	2020	

Revision No.	Date	Status (draft/final)	Reason for Revision
The landowner agrees this plan as a statement of intent for the woodland			Yes

User Support

The functionality in this version of the management plan template has been downgraded to ensure compatibility with Word 2003.

This document is not protected and as such rows can be added to tables where needed.

UKFS Management Planning Criteria

Approval of this plan will be considered against the following UKFS criteria, prior to submission review your plan against the criteria using the check list below.

No.	UKFS Management Plan Criteria	Approval Criteria	Applicant Check
1	Forest management plans should state the objectives of management and set out how the appropriate balance between economic, environmental and social objectives will be achieved.	Have objectives of management been stated? Consideration given to economic, environmental and social factors (Section 2.2)	Yes
2	Forest management plans should address the forest context and the forest potential and demonstrate how the relevant interests and issues have been considered and addressed.	Does the management strategy (section 6) take into account the forest context and any special features identified within the woodland survey (section 4)	Yes
3	In designated areas, for example national parks, particular account should be taken of landscape and other sensitivities in the design of forests and forest infrastructure.	Have appropriate designations been identified (section 4.2) if so are these reflected through the work proposals in the management strategy (Section 6)	Yes
4	At the time of felling and restocking, the design of existing forests should be re-assessed and any necessary changes made so that they meet UKFS Requirements.	Felling and restocking are consistent with UKFS forest design principles (Section 5 of the UKFS)	Yes
5	Consultation on forest management plans and proposals should be carried out according to forestry authority procedures and, where required, the Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations.	Has consultation happened in line with current FC guidance and recorded as appropriate in section 7	Yes
6	Forests should be designed to achieve a diverse structure of habitat, species and ages of trees, appropriate to the scale and context.	Do the felling and restocking proposals create or improve structural diversity (refer to the plan of operations)	Yes
7	Forests characterised by a lack of diversity due to extensive areas of even-aged trees should be progressively restructured to achieve a range of age classes.	Do the felling and restocking proposals create or improve age class diversity (refer to the plan of operations)	Yes
8	Management of the forest should conform to the plan, and the plan should be updated to ensure it is current and relevant.	Has a five year review period been stated below and achievements recorded in section 3	Yes
9	New forests and woodlands should be located and designed to maintain or enhance the visual, cultural and ecological value and character of the landscape.	When new planting is being proposed under this plan is consistent with UKFS and FC guidance on woodland creation	NA

1. Property Details

<u>Woodland Property Name</u>		Dunsfold Common	
Name	Dunsfold Parish Council	Owner	Tenant ✓
Email	dunsfoldparishclerk@btconnect.com	Contact Number	01483 200 980
Agent Name (if applicable)		Petra Billings	
Email	petrabillings@sussexwt.org.uk	Contact Number	01273 497515
County	Surrey	<u>Local Authority</u>	Waverley
Grid Reference	TQ006357	Single Business Identifier	122180084
Management Plan Area (Hectares)		28.46	
Have you included a Plan of Operations with this management plan?		Yes	
List the maps associated with this management plan		Map 1: Location and Designations Maps 2a & b: Compartments & Habitat Types Maps 3a & b: Proposed Management	
Do you intend to use the information within the management plan and associated plan of operations to apply for the following		Felling Licence	Yes
		Thinning Licence	Yes
		Woodland Regeneration Grant	No
Declaration of management control and agreement to public availability of the plan		Yes	

2. Vision and Objectives

To develop your long term vision, you need to express as clearly as possible the overall direction of management for the woodland(s) and how you envisage it will be in the future. This covers the duration of the plan and beyond.

2.1 Vision

Describe your long term vision for the woodland(s).

Dunsfold Common is a fine example of a rural Surrey village common, of importance not just in a landscape context but also for its recreational value and biodiversity. In recent years however the Common has suffered from a lack of woodland management and some issues with the management of the ponds and grasslands. As a result most of the woodland on the common is even-aged and overcrowded with little structural diversity. The lack of light reaching the woodland floor is causing a decline in the ground flora, compounded by competition from non-native and invasive species such as Himalayan balsam. Over the past twenty years, the woodland has encroached on to the grassland such that their proportions on the common have changed from approximately 45% grassland and 45% woodland to 31% grassland and 65% woodland. The remainder of the land area can be accounted for by the ponds, some of which have started to dry out, notably the large shallow pond P4 at Gratton Corner.

The grasslands are cut annually in late summer, some areas twice a year, and the cuttings removed. This regime provides a fair diversity of wildflowers and associated invertebrates but around the fringes of the common which are managed by local residents without regulation, there are problems. These include the deposition of garden refuse, the introduction of non-native, sometimes invasive species such as the Spanish bluebell, and even potentially the acquisition of managerial rights or ownership. There is a good range of ponds from those which are mostly open to others which are drying out. They have been well-managed and there is a programme of desilting and clearance, as funding permits. However, like the meadows, some ponds are suffering from invasion by 'garden escapes' to the detriment of native vegetation and associated wildlife.

The vision is to implement a programme of management which meets the multiple needs of recreation, landscape and biodiversity. While there are some fine veteran and potential veteran oaks in the woodlands, young even-aged oaks are overcrowded and suppressed. The woodlands will be opened up by thinning to increase light levels. This will encourage the woodland ground flora which in turn will provide feeding and breeding areas for the woodland butterfly and bird communities. Damaged and dangerous trees will be removed to maintain public safety. The ponds will be managed to maintain their range of structural diversity and distinctiveness across the Common, controlling non-native species and restoring and enhancing their wildlife communities. The grasslands will be managed both as a resource for community events and as wildflower meadows, a priority habitat for conservation. Woodland encroachment on to the grasslands will be controlled.

Community education and engagement is needed to tackle issues such as erosion from

car parking, vandalism, dog fouling, the dumping of garden waste and the introduction of non-native species.

2.2 Management Objectives

State the objectives of management demonstrating how sustainable forest management is to be achieved. Objectives are a set of specific, quantifiable statements that represent what needs to happen to achieve the long term vision.

No.	Objectives (include environmental, economic and social considerations)
1	Maintain and enhance the existing range of wildlife habitats and their biodiversity <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Thin the woodlands to open up the canopy and improve the age structure and the tree and shrub diversity. Selectively fell some small coupes for successional planting with oak (ii) Manage the grasslands by annual or biannual 'cut and collect' to encourage wildflower diversity (iii) Control invasive species, native and non-native, in and around the ponds
2	Provide interpretative and educational facilities to increase public enjoyment and use of the Common and reduce anti-social behaviour
3	Discharge the legal obligations of land ownership and public access
4	Engage local groups and partner organisations in the promotion, enjoyment and management of the Common

3. Plan Review - Achievements

Use this section to identify achievements made against previous plan objectives. This section should be completed at the 5 year review and could be informed through monitoring activities undertaken.

Objectives	Achievement
Maintain and enhance the existing range of wildlife habitats and their biodiversity	
Provide interpretative and educational facilities to increase public enjoyment and use of the Common	

Discharge the legal obligations of land ownership and public access	
Engage local groups and partner organisations in the promotion, enjoyment and management of the Common	

4. Woodland Survey

This section is about collecting information relating to your woodland and its location, including any statutory constraints i.e. designations.

4.1 Description

Brief description of the woodland property	<p>Dunsfold Common lies in the southeast of Surrey approximately 8 km southeast of Godalming. It is a linear mosaic of grass, scrub, pond and woodland habitats typical of much common land found in Surrey. The grassland is bordered in many places by tracks, roads and houses and is highly fragmented with patches varying in size from a few square metres to several hectares. The Common is exceptional in enclosing eight ponds, some of which were probably dug for livestock or as brickpits.</p> <p>The Common is used for a variety of formal and informal recreational activities including walking, dogwalking and horseriding, and as a focal point for village life. It is heavily used for access to the many houses surrounding it, to the post office and the Sun Inn public house. A number of areas are tended by residents as gardens: activities include regular mowing and the introduction of garden species. Some home owners deposit garden waste on the Common.</p> <p><u>Past Management</u></p> <p>The Common was originally owned by the Manor of Wintershall, with commoners' rights for grazing exercised by local residents. The common's pollarded trees were used as a source of firewood and for building materials. The woodlands adjacent to the common were managed by coppicing to provide fuel for the many furnaces around the village area, which produced cannons and guns. Commoners' rights have not been exercised since 1956 and the common has developed a 'village green' atmosphere. Further areas of woodland have developed due to the cessation of grazing, evident by the relatively even age and structure of the trees.</p> <p>In the more recent past, management has been carried out by Waverley Countryside staff and by Dunsfold Parish Council which</p>
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has a management agreement from the Borough Council. Some woodland understorey thinning has occurred. The grassland was managed for haycutting from 1956 until 1992; cut and left from 1993-2000, then haycut from 2001 to the present day. The cutting regime varies between areas: the cricket pitch and the area in front of The Sun are cut most frequently while other areas such as that by Wrotham Hill have much longer swards. Some areas of grass are grazed occasionally by ponies belonging to travellers. Similarly some of the ponds are managed more intensively than others and as a result each pond has its own character. The ponds which are closer to the village centre have less marginal vegetation than those further away.

Extensive roadside tree planting has been undertaken, for example the line of horse chestnut at the south end of Dunsfold Common road.

The Friends of Dunsfold Common, established in 1958, contribute towards grasscutting costs and organise occasional fund-raising events.

Management Policy

Dunsfold Parish Council holds an agreement to manage the common in conjunction with Waverley Borough Council's Countryside Section for the benefit of people and wildlife. Dunsfold's Village Design Statement (2001) recommends retaining a rural feeling of open space amongst the common, by controlling tree planting on open areas. It also recommends planting indigenous species only and avoiding inappropriate urbanisation of the area around and including Dunsfold Common.

Designations

Registered Common Land, the Common supports a good diversity of habitats including woodland, grassland, scrub and ponds. The interlinked habitat mosaic is of high local wildlife value for which the Common was designated a Site of Nature Conservation Interest (SNCI) by Surrey County Council in 1998. The whole common falls within the newly extended boundary of the Surrey Hills Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty. The Common is also designated as an Area of Great Landscape Value (AGLV). Part lies within a Rural Settlement Boundary, part within a Conservation Area, and the whole site is designated as "Countryside beyond the green belt". A Tree Preservation Order applies to the oak south of the Winn Hall.

Hydrology

The drainage system of this area is complex. The streams arising to the west of Dunsfold flow eastwards then southwards to flow

	<p>eventually into the River Arun. These streams are joined by two smaller streams flowing from the north, one emerging in the region of Hookhouse Hanger, and the other near Pratts Corner. The latter continues southwards and is interrupted by a dam to create School Pond. It then joins another small stream flowing from High Loxley and continues southeastwards past Pound Farm.</p> <p><u>Geology and Soils</u></p> <p>The underlying geology is Wealden clay. The superficial drift material is River Gravels of the Bramley Wey 1st and 2nd terraces, typically subangular chert and cherty sandstone. To the north of the common a thin strip of sandstone lies in an east-west direction. To the east of the common there is an outcrop of Paludina limestone.</p> <p>The neutral soils are composed of Typical Argillic Gleys and Pello-Stagnogleys in the south, and Typical Stagnogleys in the north-east. Stagnogleys are prone to seasonal water logging and partially account for the high number of ponds on the common.</p> <p><u>Access</u></p> <p>Access to the common is open. There are 4 public bridleways and 5 public footpaths crossing the common, see map 1. Access to residences across common land is arranged through the purchase of easements by residents or through licences organised by Waverley Borough Council (WBC). Full details of owned and leased sections of the Common are kept by the Property Department at WBC.</p>
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4.2 Information

Use this section to identify features that are both present in your woodland(s) and where required, on land adjacent to your woodland. It may be useful to identify known features on an accompanying map. Woodland information for your property can be found on the [Magic](#) website or the Forestry Commission [Land Information Search](#).

Feature	Within Woodland(s)	Cpts	Adjacent to Woodland(s)	Map No
<u>Biodiversity- Designations</u>				
Site of Special Scientific Interest	No		No	
Special Area of Conservation	No		No	
Tree Protection Order	No		No	
Special Protection Area	No		No	
Ramsar Site	No		No	
National Nature Reserve	No		No	

Local Nature Reserve	No		No	
Other (please Specify): SNCI	Yes	All	Yes	
Notes	Surrey SNCI 399: improved neutral mesotrophic grassland, scrub, W8 woodland and ponds			

Feature		Within Woodland(s)	Cpts	Map No	Notes
Biodiversity - European Protected Species					
Bat	Species (if known)	No			Not surveyed but potential habitat
Dormouse		No			Not surveyed but potential habitat
Great Crested Newt		Yes	P3		Past records in some ponds but not in woodland
Otter		No			
Sand Lizard		No			
Smooth Snake		No			
Natterjack Toad		No			
Biodiversity - Priority Species					
Schedule 1 Birds	Species:	No			
Mammals (Red Squirrel, Water Vole, Pine Marten etc)		No			
Reptiles (grass snake, adder, common lizard etc)		Yes			Grass snake recorded in SNCI survey, 1996
Plants		No			SNCI survey 1996
Fungi/Lichens		No			No
Invertebrates (butterflies, moths, beetles etc)		Yes			Dingy Skipper, Grizzled Skipper, Small Blue, Small Heath (2011) Brindled Beauty, Buff Ermine, Cinnabar, Ghost Moth, Striped Lychnis, White Ermine, White Spotted Pinion (2014) <i>Local recorder in garden bordering common</i>
Amphibians (pool frog, common toad)		No			
Other (please Specify):		No			

Historic Environment				
Scheduled Monuments	No			
Unscheduled Monuments	No			
Scheduled Landscapes	No			
Registered Parks and Gardens	No			
Boundaries and Veteran Trees	Yes	W1- W6		Veteran oaks throughout
Other (please Specify):	No			
Landscape				
National Character Area (please Specify): Low Weald				
National Park	No			
Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty	Yes			Surrey Hills AONB (boundaries are under review)
Other (please Specify):	No			
People				
CROW Access	Yes			Registered common land
Public Rights of Way (any)	Yes			Yes
Other Access Provision	No			
Public Involvement	Yes			Friends of Dunsfold Common formed 1958
Visitor Information	No			
Public Recreation Facilities	No			
Provision of Learning Opportunities	No			
Anti-social Behaviour	Yes			Littering, fly-tipping, dumping of garden waste, vandalism
Other (please Specify):	No			
Water				
Watercourses	Yes		Map 1	
Lakes	No			
Ponds	Yes			
Other (please Specify):	No			

4.3 Habitat Types

This section is to consider the habitat types within your woodland(s) that might impact/inform your management decisions. Larger non-wooded areas within your

woodland should be classified according to broad habitat type where relevant this information should also help inform your management decisions. Woodlands should be designed to achieve a diverse structure of habitat, species and ages of trees, appropriate to the scale and context of the woodland.

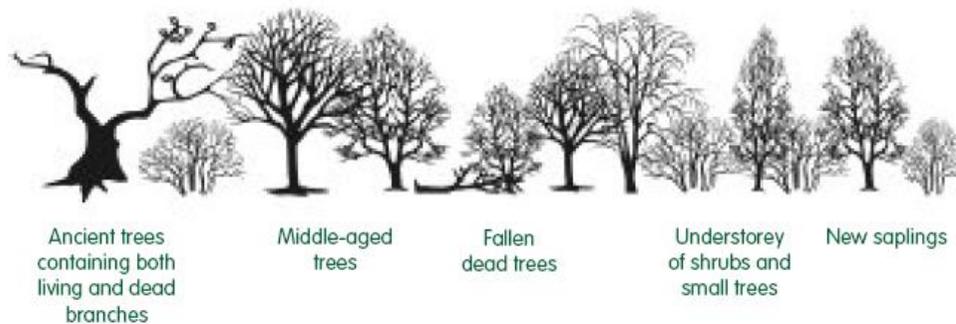
Feature	Within Woodland(s)	Cpts	Map No	Notes
Woodland Habitat Types				
Ancient Semi-Natural Woodland	No			
Planted Ancient Woodland Site (PAWS)	No			
Semi-natural features in PAWS	No			
Lowland beech and yew woodland	No			
Lowland mixed deciduous woodland	Yes	W1-6	2a, 2b	Oak woodland with sycamore, ash and birch. Willow abundant in wetter areas.
Upland mixed ash woods	No			
Upland Oakwood	No			
Wet woodland	No			
Wood-pasture and parkland	Yes			
Other (please Specify):	No			
Non Woodland Habitat Types				
Blanket bog	No			
Fenland	No			
Lowland calcareous grassland	No			
Lowland dry acid grassland	No			
Lowland heath land	No			
Lowland meadows	Yes	G1-5, G9, G10	2a, 2b	Potential for species-rich meadows
Lowland raised bog	No			
Rush pasture	No			
Reed bed	No			
Wood pasture	No			
Upland hay meadows	No			
Upland heath land	No			
Unimproved grassland	No			
Peat lands	No			
Wetland habitats	No			
Other (please Specify):	No			

4.4 Structure

This section should provide a snapshot of the current structure of your woodland as a whole. A full inventory for your woodland(s) can be included in the separate Plan of Operations spreadsheet. Ensuring woodland has a varied structure in terms of age, species, origin and open space will provide a range of benefits for the biodiversity of the woodland and its resilience. The diagrams below show an example of both uneven and even aged woodland.

Woodland Type (Broadleaf, Conifer, Coppice, Intimate Mix)	Percentage of Mgt Plan Area	Age Structure (even/uneven)	Notes (i.e. understory or natural regeneration present)
Broadleaf	65%	Uneven	Dense understory; natural regeneration
Meadow	31%	NA	
Ponds (x8)	4%	NA	

Uneven-aged woodland – many wildlife habitats because of high diversity



Even-aged woodland – tidy but of low diversity



5. Woodland Protection

Woodlands in England face a range of threats; this section allows you to consider the potential threats that could be facing your woodland(s). Using the simple Risk Assessment process below woodland owners and managers can consider any potential threats to their woodland(s) and whether there is a need to take action to protect their woodlands.

5.1 Risk Matrix

The matrix below provides a system for scoring risk. The matrix also indicates the advised level of action to take to help manage the threat.

Impact	High	Plan for Action	Action	Action
	Medium	Monitor	Plan for Action	Action
	Low	Monitor	Monitor	Plan for Action
		Low	Medium	High
Likelihood of Presence				

5.2 [Plant Health](#)

Threat (e.g. Ash Dieback, <i>Phytophthora</i> , Needle Blight etc)	Ash dieback
Likelihood of presence (high/medium/low)	Medium
Impact (high/medium/low)	High
Response (inc protection measures)	Monitor; practise good plant hygiene; no particular action is required by FC for infected ash trees but prune or fell diseased trees if they or their branches threaten to cause injury or damage.

Threat (e.g. Ash Dieback, <i>Phytophthora</i> , Needle Blight etc)	Oak Processionary Moth
Likelihood of presence (high/medium/low)	Low
Impact (high/medium/low)	High
Response (inc protection measures)	Monitor oak trees by surveying in spring and early summer for signs of OPM eggs, caterpillars and nests. Check identification and report suspected cases to FC. If OPM is

	confirmed on-site, get professional pest control operator to remove infestation.
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Threat (e.g. Ash Dieback, <i>Phytophthora</i> , Needle Blight etc)	<i>Phytophthora ramorum</i>
Likelihood of presence (high/medium/low)	Medium (frequent dead trees)
Impact (high/medium/low)	High
Response (inc protection measures)	Release veteran oak and thin throughout. Survey and monitor oak trees with vigilance, record the severity of any infection and determine its cause in order to decide on the best management option. Use best practice hygiene precautions. If only a limited number of trees are infected, fell and destroy them following FC good practice guidance, and restock with FC recommended species mix (pedunculate oak, aspen, grey alder, hornbeam – ESC).

5.3 [Deer](#)

Likelihood of presence (high/medium/low)	High (roe and muntjac)
Impact (high/medium/low)	Low (currently low but impact may increase when management implemented)
Response (inc protection measures)	Deer control is not feasible due public access. Protection measures will include tree shelters on all new planting.

5.4 [Grey Squirrels](#)

Likelihood of presence (high/medium/low)	High
Impact (high/medium/low)	High
Response (inc protection measures)	Localised control by neighbouring landowners but wider control measures are not possible due to the high public usage of the common

5.5 Livestock and Other Mammals

Threat (Sheep, Horse, Rabbit etc)	Rabbit
Likelihood of presence (high/medium/low)	Medium (numbers have decreased in recent years)

Impact (high/medium/low)	Low
Response (inc protection measures)	Monitor.

5.6 Water & Soil

Threat (Soil Erosion, Pollution, Acidification of Water etc)	NA (land is flat with continuous cover)
Likelihood of presence (high/medium/low)	
Impact (high/medium/low)	
Response (inc protection measures)	

5.7 Environmental

Threat (Pollution, Fire, Flood, Wind, Invasive Species, Anti-social Behaviour etc)	Invasive species (Himalayan balsam, Japanese knotweed)
Likelihood of presence (high/medium/low)	High
Impact (high/medium/low)	High
Response (inc protection measures)	Liase with owners upstream to control seed source; volunteers/neighbouring landowners to hand-pull Himalayan balsam in early summer prior to seed set and dispersal; contractors to treat Japanese knotweed.

Threat (Pollution, Fire, Flood, Wind, Invasive Species, Anti-social Behaviour etc)	Anti-social behaviour (littering, vandalism, dumping of garden waste)
Likelihood of presence (high/medium/low)	High (localised around the fringes)
Impact (high/medium/low)	Medium (localised)
Response (inc protection measures)	Community engagement measures such as meetings, events, articles in parish newsletter to educate local community; letters from Clerk of Parish Council to offenders.

5.8 [Climate Change](#) Resilience

Threat (Uniform Structure, Provenance, Lack of Diversity etc)	Poor age structure
Likelihood of presence (high/medium/low)	Woodlands W1 - W5 are relatively even-aged
Impact (high/medium/low)	Medium

Response (inc protection measures)	Thin the canopy to encourage natural regeneration. Fell small coupes for successional planting.
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6. Management Strategy

This section requires a statement of intent, setting out how you intend to achieve your management objectives and manage important features identified within the previous sections of the plan. A detailed work programme by sub-compartment can be added to the Plan of Operations.

Management Obj/Feature	Management Intention
Maintain and enhance the existing range of wildlife habitats and their biodiversity	<p><u>Woodlands</u> Open up the canopy by thinning overcrowded/suppressed trees and scrub clearance. Control invasive holly in W2. Mark up trees for thinning prior to works commencing. Repeat thinning every 10 years. Release veteran oaks. Veterans to be felled only where they pose a safety risk. Leave brash to waste as per UKFS best practice except for 10m strips along the borders of the woodlands where brash to be raked and burned for aesthetic reasons, see Maps 3a & 3b.</p> <p>Clear and widen rides and create scallops (ride-side glades) to provide open sunny rides with graded margins through tall herbaceous vegetation to shrubs and canopy (W4). Clear 3 small coupes of 0.25 ha in W3 and W4 for successional planting with oak, see Map 3b. There is healthy sycamore regeneration in W2 and W3 and this will be left to diversify the oak woodland.</p> <p>Leave a selection of dead wood, standing and fallen, in accordance with UKFS guidance. Remove Himalayan balsam from W3.</p> <p><u>Grasslands</u> Continue haycutting to maintain open meadows, cutting in late summer after seed-setting and removing cuttings. Vary cutting time from year to year to increase botanical diversity. Areas required for community events can be cut twice, once in spring and again in summer. Control the spread of encroaching bramble and scrub from adjacent woodlands. Remove non-native species such as Spanish bluebell.</p>

	<p><u>Ponds</u> Manage ponds in the landscape context of the common as a whole to provide a range of ponds of different character and enhance habitat diversity. Monitor and control excessive aquatic and bankside vegetation where appropriate. Monitor, protect and enhance populations of rare species and European Protected Species (EPS) such as Great Crested Newt. Follow UKFS best practice guidance for their protection eg by timing of works.</p> <p><u>General</u> Survey and monitor biodiversity, including botany, birds and invertebrates on a regular basis.</p>
<p>Provide interpretative and educational facilities to increase public enjoyment and use of the Common and reduce anti-social behaviour</p>	<p><u>Interpretation and Education</u> Limit the use of signs and advertisements. Monitor and maintain seats, fences, bridges, culverts, litter bins, steps, signs and other structures. Provide additional seats and viewpoints at appropriate locations, working with the Friends of Dunsfold Common. Encourage the development of a programme of walks, talks and events.</p> <p><u>Anti-social behaviour</u> Rectify any damage from encroachment, litter, dog fouling, and erosion as soon as possible after it occurs. Discourage increased "gardenification", bonfires and garden refuse disposal on the common. Take advantage of opportunities to bury overhead cables when feasible.</p>
<p>Discharge the legal obligations of land ownership and public access</p>	<p><u>Tree Safety</u> Undertake regular annual inspections of trees on the Common, and undertake necessary safety works. Clear fallen trees blocking paths, accesses and meadows as quickly as possible. Attend to lines of visibility at highway junctions as necessary.</p> <p><u>Non-native Invasive Species</u> Monitor and control invasive non-native species including cherry laurel, Norway maple, Himalayan balsam, Japanese knotweed, Spanish bluebell, variegated archangel and snowberry. Remove non-native species which have established around the ponds.</p> <p><u>European Protected Species</u> Follow UKFS (UK Forestry Standard) guidance on European Protected Species, especially great crested</p>

	newt, common dormouse and bats, all or any of which are potentially present in the woodlands.
Engage local groups and partner organisations in the promotion, enjoyment and management of the Common	Encourage the involvement of interested individuals and local groups such as the Friends of Dunsfold Common in the management of the Common. Ensure that the views of local groups/users/residents are represented effectively, where appropriate. Convene occasional meetings with Dunsfold Parish Council and other organisations as appropriate to monitor progress with this management plan.

7. Stakeholder Engagement

There can be a requirement on both the FC and the owner to undertake consultation/engagement. Please refer to [Operations Note 35](#) for further information. Use this section to identify people or organisations with an interest in your woodland and also to record any engagement that you have undertaken, relative to activities identified within the plan.

Work Proposal	Individual/ Organisation	Date Contacted	Date feedback received	Response	Action
All	David Olliver, Waverley District Council	17 September 2015	29 October 2015	Draft plan approved	Submit plan
Thinning and regeneration felling in coupes	Joe Court Forestry Ltd	7 December 2015	7 December 2015	Discussion of economics of works	Size and location of coupes agreed, see Map 3b.

8. Monitoring

Indicators of progress/success should be defined for each management objective and then checked at regular intervals. Other management activities could also be considered within this monitoring section. The data collected will help to evaluate progress.

Management Objective/Activities	Indicator of Progress/Success	Method of Assessment	Frequency of Assessment	Responsibility	Assessment Results
Maintain and enhance the existing range of wildlife habitats and their biodiversity	Increased diversity of wildlife groups such as vascular plants, birds and	Wildlife surveys	Annual	Dunsfold Parish Council (with partners eg Surrey Wildlife	

	butterflies			Trust)	
Provide interpretative and educational facilities to increase public enjoyment and use of the Common and reduce anti-social behaviour	Increased numbers of people attending talks and walks; reduced incidence of anti-social behaviour	Records of attendance; visual survey	Annual	Dunstable Parish Council	
Discharge the legal obligations of land ownership and public access	Tree safety inspection No NNIS remain	Visual survey	Annual	Dunstable Parish Council	
Engage local groups and partner organisations in the promotion, enjoyment and management of the Common	Increased engagement by partner organisations	Records of partnership events	Annual	Dunstable Parish Council	

FC Approval – FC Office Use Only

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Forest management plans should address the forest context and the forest potential, and demonstrate how the relevant interests and issues have been considered and addressed.	Does the management strategy (section 6) take into account the forest context and any special features identified within the woodland survey (section 4)	Yes/No	
In designated areas, for example national parks, particular account should be taken of landscape and other sensitivities in the design of forests and forest infrastructure.	Have appropriate designations been identified (section 4.2) if so are these reflected through the work proposals in the management strategy (Section 6)	Yes/No	
At the time of felling and restocking, the design of existing forests should be re-assessed and any necessary changes made so that they meet UKFS Requirements.	Felling and restocking are consistent with UKFS forest design principles (Section 5 of the UKFS)	Yes/No	
Consultation on forest management plans and proposals should be carried out according to forestry authority procedures and, where required, the Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations.	Has consultation happened in line with current FC guidance and recorded as appropriate in section 7	Yes/No	
Forests should be designed to achieve a diverse structure of habitat, species and ages of trees, appropriate to the scale and context.	Do the felling and restocking proposals create or improve structural diversity (refer to the plan of operations)	Yes/No	
Forests characterised by a lack of diversity due to extensive areas of even-aged trees should be progressively restructured to achieve a range of age classes.	Do the felling and restocking proposals create or improve age class diversity (refer to the plan of operations)	Yes/No	
Management of the forest should conform to the plan, and the plan should be updated to ensure it is current and relevant.	Has a five year review period been stated below and achievements recorded in section 3	Yes/No	
New forests and woodlands should be located and designed to maintain or enhance the visual, cultural and ecological value and character of the landscape.	When new planting is being proposed under this plan is consistent with UKFS and FC guidance on woodland creation	Yes/No	
Approving Officer Name	Dave Rogers	Plan approved	Yes