



# BURNHAM BEECHES PROGRESS UPDATE REPORT

SECTION 106 PLANNING OBLIGATIONS

YEAR 2 (APRIL 2023 - APRIL 2024)



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## 1 Introduction to Burnham Beeches

In 2005, Burnham Beeches, a primarily wooded area in southern Buckinghamshire, was designated as a Special Area of Conservation (SAC). Burnham Beeches was designated as a SAC to protect the 'beech forest on acid soil' habitat, and the mosses, lichens, insects and other invertebrates found on and within its ancient trees which are of European importance. All SACs are protected under the Conservation of Habitats and Species regulations (2017), providing these areas the highest degree of protection available in law.



*Image 1. Burnham Beeches, Special Area of Conservation, National Nature Reserve and Site of Special Scientific Interest.*

The northern part of the SAC is private woodland, only accessible by public footpaths and a small number of permissive paths. The southern part, Burnham Beeches National Nature Reserve (NNR), is a Public Open Space owned and managed by the City of London Corporation as a charity. There are multiple habitats within the nature reserve, including wood pasture, heathland, grassland, mire and valley mire, ponds and streams.

To protect the nature reserve, Burnham Beeches NNR is managed through a series of 10-year management plans, drawn up with and consented by Natural England. The current [Burnham Beeches management plan](#) runs from 2020 to 2030.

Although only 220 ha (approximately one square mile), the nature reserve receives approximately 600,000 visits each year, with an estimated 35-40% of those visits bringing at least one dog. The nature reserve is extremely vulnerable to damage from overuse as well as from external stresses such as drought, fire or pollution.

Evidence from Footprint Ecology ([Report: Urban Development and Burnham Beeches SAC](#)) acknowledged that additional visitors to Burnham Beeches NNR, generated through additional local housing development, will harm the integrity of the SAC. To alleviate the projected impact, no new dwellings are permitted within 500 m of the boundary of the SAC. All new developments in the former South Bucks District Council area within a 5.6 km 'zone of influence' (see Appendix A for map) of the SAC are required to make a financial contribution to Buckinghamshire Council which is transferred to the City of London Corporation to be spent on mitigation to protect the nature reserve from additional damage by visitors.

Slough Borough Council does not have a local plan nor a separate mitigation strategy and therefore mitigation for the impact of additional visitors to Burnham Beeches as a result of housing development within the borough has been on a case by case basis and tied to individual developments.

A Section 106 (s106) agreement, also known as Planning Obligations, is a legal agreement that ensures a local community (in this instance Burnham Beeches SAC) is unaffected by any developmental prospects. To date there are two s106 agreements linked to particular developments at Slough Power Station and the Horlicks Quarter. Both have provided funding for two separate projects (detailed below) seeking to limit possible negative impacts of those developments on Burnham Beeches SAC.

## 2 Slough Heat and Power Development 106

### 2.1 Air quality monitoring project overview

Burnham Beeches National Nature Reserve received £10,791.31 from Scottish and Southern Electricity through a section 106 agreement with Slough Borough Council. This was as a result of extensive upgrading and modernisation work occurring at the Power Station on Slough Trading Estate. The sum of money received was to be spent on air quality in relation to Burnham Beeches. Discussions were had with Natural England and the Centre for Ecology and Hydrology (CEH), as well as Slough Borough Council in order to decide how to spend this funding to the best effect.

Each SAC has a site improvement plan listing features that might threaten the integrity of the nature reserve. Where there are some concerns over nitrogen deposition (as with Burnham Beeches), Natural England recommend that a Shared Nitrogen Action Plan (SNAP) is produced. Currently plans for SNAPS at several SACs are in progress but none have been completed. Following guidance from Natural England it was decided to use the s106 funding to start the first steps towards producing a SNAP. Previous measurements of nitrogen levels are rather out of date so in order to start this process, more measurements were desirable. Therefore, it was agreed that the best use of the funding would be to monitor ammonia and nitrogen dioxide at as many sites as possible within the budget for a year, and then collate the available information and to produce an up to date report regarding levels of nitrogen in and around the SAC. Opportunity was taken to add some Burnham Beeches local risk funding to slightly expand the project (see below).

### 2.2 Budget – 2022/24

Description	Cost
1 year of ammonia monitoring on four sites	£7470
1 year of nitrogen dioxide monitoring for four sites	£2419.59
Administration and production of final report by CEH	£6,077.71
<b>Total</b>	<b>£15,973.30</b>

Breakdown of funding	Total
Funding from Slough S106 (including inflation)	£10,791.31
Contribution from Burnham Beeches local risk budget	£5181.99

## 2.3 Project outline and progress

Monitoring started in June 2022 and continued until the end of May 2023 when CEH analysed the data and produced a report. This also incorporated other available information.

Four monitoring points for ammonia were set up and four monitoring points for nitrogen dioxide (as shown in image 2). In addition, Burnham Beeches has one location in the National Ammonia Monitoring Network, so this provided additional information. Some of the ammonia and nitrogen dioxide samplers are co-located, and others are separated out. Locations included areas where previous information indicates that there may be concern over nitrogen levels; others were placed in areas where levels might be expected to be lower. As the SNAP will cover the whole SAC, some of the monitoring sites are located on land owned by the Portman Estate, with their permission.

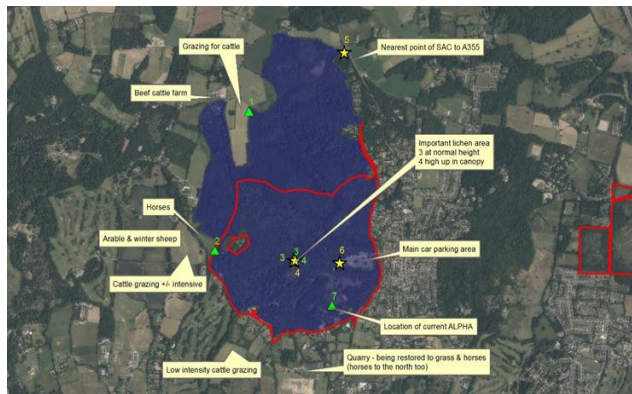


Image 2. Map showing the locations of the monitoring points across the SAC.

As an additional part of the project, Burnham Beeches has taken the opportunity to place monitoring points in the area where there are the best populations of rare lichens (lichens are known to be very sensitive to air quality). There was an ammonia and nitrogen dioxide monitoring point at about head height, which is the level at which most of the rare lichens have been found, and another situated high up in the canopy of trees to see how the nitrogen levels differ, and if the trees are filtering out some of the pollutants.

In order to maximise the amount of data available, and to include the monitoring points in relation to lichens, we were able to add some local risk funding to the budget in 2022/23. Because the costs of each air quality sampler decrease with the number of samples taken, it was considered worthwhile to add some extra monitoring points if possible.

Lichens can also be used to evaluate levels of nitrogen at a much coarser level, using an observational method looking at species found on the trunks of trees and their twigs. The Burnham Beeches Ecovolunteer group and some staff have received training from Plantlife and it is this method is being used to look at the lichens across Burnham Beeches, focusing especially on areas where the air quality samplers are located. This is something that could be repeated in future years.



Image 3. Ammonia and nitrogen dioxide being monitored at a single point.

The final report found that the levels of nitrogen dioxide and ammonia are generally lower than anticipated. When evaluating the levels of nitrogen by looking at species of lichen, this indicated that the air quality is more heavily polluted. The difference in these results could be due to a legacy effect. A webinar was held to discuss the results of the air quality levels and lichens, and now there are discussions ongoing with Natural England on what the next steps are as it is likely a SNAP is not as high of a priority as previously thought.

### 3 Horlicks Quarter Mitigation Strategy

#### 3.1 Project overview

With no local plan, nor formally agreed mitigation strategy for Burnham Beeches regarding development within the Slough Borough Council area, the potential impact of each planning application is considered separately. In 2020 a large development on the former Horlicks factory by Berkeley Homes was approved following agreement to fund a community engagement Ranger to mitigate the impact from residents visiting Burnham Beeches. The aim of this post is to help residents engage with their local public open spaces and educate visitors to Burnham Beeches about negative impacts of recreation. An additional obligation was for the developer to provide an information pack for residents giving information about public open space in the Slough area.

Payment was not required from the developer until the initial residents began to occupy the new dwellings and City of London Corporation received this from Slough Borough Council in July 2022.

The SAMMs Community Engagement Ranger (CER) was appointed in January 2023. The Community Engagement Ranger will be responsible for delivering multiple projects. The objectives of this post are:

1. To raise awareness of visitor impacts/impacts of recreation activities on wildlife.
2. To help enforce Public Spaces Protection Orders and promote responsible dog ownership.
3. To manage additional impacts from local development (Horlicks Quarter) by providing information to residents on other green spaces in Slough to visit.
4. To engage with volunteers to help raise awareness of visitor impacts and promote volunteering opportunities at Burnham Beeches.

It is worth noting that there are two CERs at Burnham Beeches. The additional CER is funded by Buckinghamshire Council from payments made by various developments across the former South Buckinghamshire district. Both Rangers are employed by the City of London Corporation and are based at the Burnham Beeches office. They work closely together, with the relevant officer taking responsibility for outreach work in their respective local authority areas. They will support each other delivering their respective work programmes – each has different skills and will, as a result, bring more benefits to the delivery of both schemes/agreements than possible working as a lone CER.

The Buckinghamshire CER left the post at the end of January 24 due to personal reasons. As of April 1 2024, the vacant Buckinghamshire position was filled by the Slough CER. The vacant Slough CER position has subsequently been filled and the new CER started in their new position on April 15 2024. This means that the slough CER post was vacant for just 14 days.

#### 3.2 Budget

The s106 contribution collected must cover expected expenditure for five years of hiring a full-time ranger and project delivery. The five year agreement, ending in 2028, totals £264,696.91. This figure is an indexed starting figure from SBC dated April 2022 i.e. original figure of £242,111+

6.5% to reflect any passage of time since the agreement was made prior to the appointment of the post. The 2.5% indexing is included in the figures below from Year 2 onwards.

Recruitment of the full-time ranger post began 09/2022 with employment beginning 16/01/23.

NB: Actual total spend in 12 months of 2023/24 = £47,380.67

Year	Spend	Year 1* Breakdown (23/24 + 2.5 months of 22/23)	Spend
1*	£50,188	CER Salary - 2.5 months 2022/23	£8654.55
2	£51,443	CER Salary - 12 months 2023/24	£46,661.84
3	£52,729	<b>Total salary cost - 14.5 months</b>	<b>£55,316.39</b>
4	£54,047	CER recruitment 2022/23	£437.05
5	£55,399	Other staff costs - (equipment/phones/training/uniform) 22/23	£2160.49
Total	£264,696.91	Other staff costs - (equipment/phone/iPad/training/uniform) 23/24	£408.78
		<b>Total CER Year 1* spend - (14.5* months )</b>	<b>£58,322.71</b>
		<b>Total project money still available for the remaining 4 years</b>	<b>£206,374.20</b>

### 3.3 Project outline and progress

#### 3.3.1 Patrols

Four regular patrol routes have been established, which are patrolled on different days and times each week. The schedule ensures equal coverage of the on-lead and off-lead areas.

Patrols are either undertaken with the Buckinghamshire CER or alone; these have been on foot or by e-bike. When on foot, the CER also deals with any litter; this not only has a positive practical impact (studies have shown that 2+ pieces of litter tends to attract additional litter) but also offers a talking point that leads into conversations about other issues affecting the reserve.

The most common reasons to intervene with negative behaviour on the reserve relate to breaches in the Public Spaces Protection Orders (PSPOs). Appendix B shows the PSPO

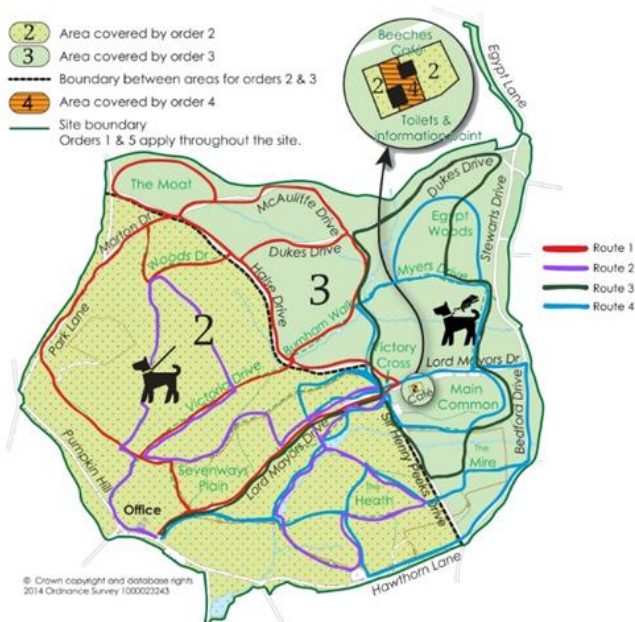


Image 4. Map of four patrol routes across Burnham Beeches.

areas. In these instances, visitors have been given verbal advice about the on and off lead areas and the fragility of the reserve, and maps/ supporting literature where needed. Where necessary, the CER has ensured dogs have been put on lead. All incidents are recorded immediately after the PSPO breach and later recorded on a central log with further action (formal letter or enforcement action) being authorised by the Head Ranger/Assistant Director, as required by the Burnham Beeches PSPO enforcement protocol.

Other interventions have related to:

- fires
- visitors approaching or feeding grazing livestock
- fungi picking
- off-road cycling
- quad bike incursion
- moving deadwood and den-building

Engagement has also included chatting or answering questions about wildlife, reasons for visiting or responding to particular needs such as giving directions. Where possible, core messages have been integrated into these conversations. As the CER's knowledge of the wider area has grown, it has also been possible to suggest other places visitors might enjoy visiting.

Over 99% of engagement has been positive, even when enforcing PSPOs.

#### **Patrol engagement April 2023 to April 2024**

- 296 hours and 25 minutes of patrol from 01/04/2023 to 09/01/2024 (manual/handwritten surveys).
- 66 hours and 27 minutes of patrol from 10/01/2024 to 31/03/2024 (surveying using Survey123).
- Total of 362 hours and 52 minutes of patrol from 01/04/2023 to 31/03/2024.
- An average of 30 hours of patrol per month.

<b>PSPO enforcement April 2023 to April 2024</b>	
No. interventions by CERs	236
No. interventions by all team members	552

CERs have enforced 42.75% of the total number of PSPOs enforced by the whole Ranger team in 2023/24.



### 3.3.2 Monitoring

#### Patrol engagement

<b>Version 3 of patrol monitoring includes the following:</b>	<b>Observations for 01/04/23 – 09/01/24</b>
Number of visitors (the number of people seen at Burnham Beeches, including from a distance where there is no opportunity for engagement).	8288
Number of dogs (the number of dogs seen at Burnham Beeches).	2173
Visitors exhibiting positive behaviour (for example, a dog is on-lead in the on-lead area).	8041
Visitors exhibiting negative behaviour (for example, a visitor walking off the path).	281
Positive engagement with visitors.	2704
Negative engagement with visitors (for example, a conversation where the visitor disagrees with the Public Spaces Protection Orders).	6

The routes, frequency and monitoring of patrols has been evolving over the first year. Information from meetings with other SAMMS in 23/24 and data from existing transects has helped to inform the final procedures. Data in the key areas (as above) has been gathered on an ongoing basis, however from the 10<sup>th</sup> of January 2024, a new patrol monitoring system has been used (Appendix C). This new way of monitoring using Survey123 (an ArcGIS application) does not include the number of visitors or dogs seen, but records more information about the types of engagement, problems observed and mitigation. This method of monitoring also enables the CERs to monitor patrols in wet weather conditions and no extra time is needed to upload the data to a spreadsheet after the patrol. The CERs now use two surveys whilst on patrol:

- One that is monitoring the whole patrol which includes information such as date, time, weather conditions, location, number of visitors greeted, number of dens dismantled, and the number of negative behaviours witnessed (such as dog fouls not picked up).
- The second survey is more focussed on engagement when on patrol and records information about conversations with visitors (Appendix D). This survey records information such as the number of visitors interacted with, location, the main topic of conversation, whether the visitor was aware of a particular issue such as soil erosion, whether the visitor was aware of rules in place, and if the visitor was aware of the wildlife value of Burnham Beeches.

Patrol monitoring using Survey123:	Observations for 10/01/24 – 31/03/24
Number of visitors greeted (hello, good morning)	630
Number of visitors engaged with (full conversations had with visitors)	287
Number of negative behaviours witnessed (dog fouling not picked up, foraging)	81

It is clear from this first year of monitoring that the issues affecting the National Nature Reserve are only occasionally those of overtly negative behaviour such as graffiti, littering or aggressive dogs. Although there is an on-going issue with dogs being off-lead in the on-lead area, or being far from the paths, or not under effective control in the off-lead area, these represent a relatively small proportion of the dogs walked on the reserve. Damage seems to result largely from the volume of footfall in relation to the fragility of the Beeches and conversations indicate lack of visitor awareness and/or interest about the value of the reserve or consequences of overuse (47% of visitors spoken to since 10/01/24 were aware of the wildlife value of Burnham Beeches). Fewer than 1% of the visitors seen were walking through undisturbed vegetation with the majority being on some kind of existing trail. The main topic of conversation had with visitors was a general chat (33% of engagements since 10/01/24) which could be about the walker's dog, the weather or a catch up. The next most common topic of conversation was regarding PSPOs, whether that was discussing the rules or enforcing the rules (16% of engagements since 10/01/24).

The new monitoring technique will enable the CERs to adapt messaging and create materials specific to topics that visitors are unsure about, providing a more targeted approach to mitigation.

### Other monitoring



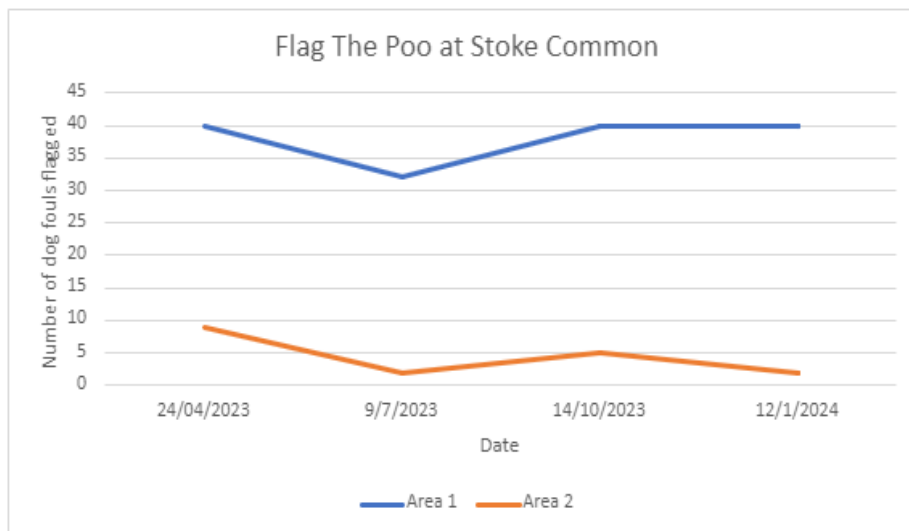
Image 5: 'Flag the Poo' sign board at the main entrance to Burnham Beeches. The board includes information about dogs and their fouls.

Two '**dog transects**' are carried out each month. These follow two set routes around the reserve (Appendix E), and count the number, gender mix and approximate age of visitors in each section of the route, the number of dogs and whether these dogs are on or off-lead. Data from 24 transects conducted by the CERs in 2023/24 adds to records dating back to 2015 and is used to inform the three-yearly review of Public Space Protection Orders. It will now also be used to also help assess the impact of the CER presence.

Three new '**flag the poo**' transects (counting the number of dog faeces left and placing flags next to them to raise awareness) have been established at Burnham Beeches: the first and second are along the two footpaths at the main entrance; the third is a stretch of path leading into Egypt Wood (Appendix F). The data from these transects, conducted quarterly, will add to the data collected from the two transects at Stoke Common and the two existing

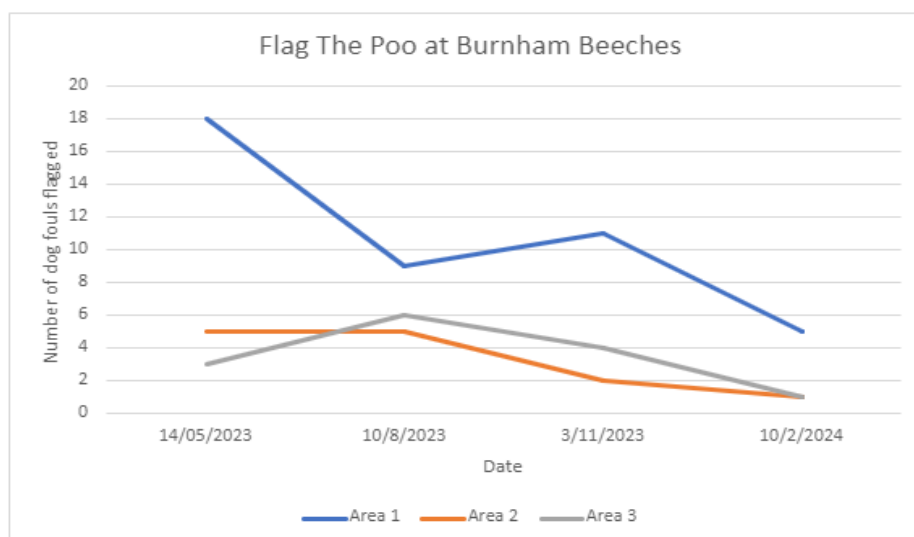
long-term dog poo transects which have shown a significant reduction in fouling in both the on-lead and off-lead areas.

In area 2 at Stoke Common, the number of fouls being flagged has decreased, however the number of fouls being flagged in area 1 has remained high since July 2023. This could be due to area 1 being the most common entrance used by visitors at Stoke Common. Further messaging needs to be created to help stop dog fouls being left.



The number of dog fouls flagged at Burnham Beeches has decreased since the start of Flag The Poo in May 2023.

Whilst conducting Flag The Poo at Burnham Beeches and Stoke Common, many visitors approach the CERs to ask questions about the flags and primarily how awful it is to see so many flags.



### 3.3.3 Practical mitigation

#### Trampling and erosion

One of the main issues affecting the reserve is the number of *desire lines* (tracks created by visitors walking the line that seems natural to them) that were created or widened over Covid lockdowns, when an estimated additional 250,000 visits were made to the Beeches. Many are continuing to widen as paths become muddy. As a result, vegetation and soil damage is occurring across the majority of the reserve.

#### Action included:

- Creating 5 dead hedges across the entry points to block desire lines off surfaced paths and protect vulnerable areas.
- Identifying further areas for the Burnham Beeches volunteers to dead-hedge to reduce path edge erosion.
- Creating informal path blocks using fallen or cut material
- Roping off particularly vulnerable areas for the winter months.
- Supporting practical action with signage and social media to explain why action is needed.
- Improvement of path sections so all main paths are clearly marked and accessible.

#### Recommendations

- Continue to carry out practical work as in 23/24 as opportunities arise, working alone and with volunteers;
- Work with the other staff and visitor data to draw up a map of which paths should be retained and prioritise closures and measures to encourage visitors to use particular paths, and use this to plan future practical work;
- Investigate ways to waymark desired routes;
- Integrate actions with the new monitoring proposals;
- Link with any trail information produced by the information team.



Image 6: This stretch of dead hedge protects an area of woodland damaged by visitors cutting through from one surfaced track to



Image 7: Winter ground conditions exacerbate the impact of footfall, hence some areas are closed.

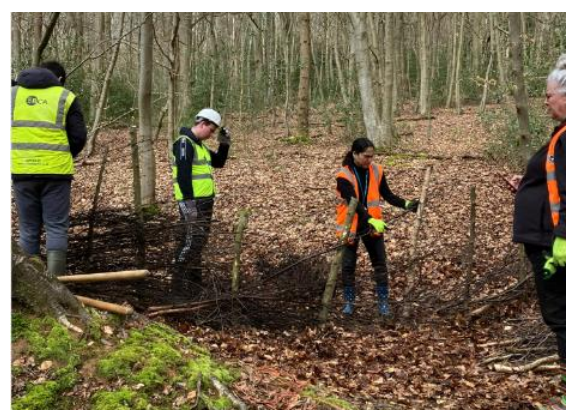


Image 8: Blocking a desire line, helped by staff and students from Berkshire College of Agriculture.

### **Damage to decaying wood**

Much of the ecological value of Burnham Beeches relates to the animals, plants, fungi and lichens that depend on decaying wood for part or all of their life cycles. The scarcity, diversity and number of these species was a factor in the designation of Burnham Beeches as a Special Area of Conservation, and the subsequent need for the SAMMS. It is therefore critical that there is mitigation action to protect the volume and quality of this habitat.

Dead and decaying wood is found in the ancient trees, in standing and fallen or felled dead trees, in habitat piles built of cut wood and in the fallen branches that have been left where they fell.

**Damage to this habitat and the associated wildlife is caused mainly by visitors climbing on or in the ancient trees or by visitors moving sticks and logs, primarily to build dens.**

### **Protecting ancient trees**

The Beeches tree management programme already includes measures to deter visitors from getting too close to the ancient trees. These include creating barriers around vulnerable trees from cut material, or re-routing paths. The CER input has been primarily information-based.

In January 2024, however, the CERs created a solution to a particularly vulnerable tree; this was adjacent to a busy path and showing accelerated disintegration from the number of people standing in or on it for a 'selfie'. This temporary barrier will be replaced by a palisade fence, and may be used for other trees at high-risk.



*Image 9. Decaying wood provides shelter and food for rare and endangered species.*



*Image 10. Protecting the 'Fairy Tree'.*

### **Dens**

Den building is seen as a fun, harmless activity, and is indeed promoted as a way to encourage families to enjoy being outdoors. It is, however, not appropriate at Burnham Beeches. Although the wood may appear to be undamaged, movement changes light and moisture conditions needed by the animals, plants, fungi and lichens that had colonised the wood in its original location.

*Image 11. A dismantled den. Each den uses a large number of logs and sticks and causes severe localised habitat disruption.*



It is therefore vital that action is taken to protect particularly vulnerable trees and that dens are spotted and dealt with promptly to raise awareness that this activity is not permitted.



*Image 12. Some dens use fresh materials too. Many attract litter.*



*Image 13 and 14. The sticks used in this den were used to block a desire line. Friendly signage explains the importance of this habitat and asks visitors to leave it in place.*



All the dens found have been dismantled and the wood either scattered around the surrounding habitat or built into a habitat pile. Where visitors have been seen building a den, the CER Ranger has explained the value of the wood and nature reserve to both the adults and the children, and encouraged them to help dismantle the den carefully and to try to replace the wood where they found it.

Prior to the creation and use of Survey123, the number of dens dismantled this year was not recorded formally, although it is estimated to be in the region of 25+, with 5 direct interventions with families. Since January with the use of Survey123, 13 dens have been dismantled and recorded, along with images and the locations of each den.

### **Recommendations**

- To continue to dismantle dens and engage with public, as required.
- To work with the Ranger team to ensure a consistent approach.
- To log locations and take pictures of dens, and a) target information and b) work with the Conservation Officer to agree removal of decaying materials to less accessible areas of the reserve.

### 3.3.4 Message and resource development

In 22/23 the following key points were identified for on-site information/interpretation and integration into one-one conversations with visitors.

<b>Core message</b>	<b>Simple supplementary information to increase understanding that Burnham Beeches is a National Nature Reserve</b>
<b>The number of visitors here is damaging the nature reserve</b>	Burnham Beeches is one of the most important places for wildlife in Europe.
<b>Stay on the main paths</b>	The number of visitors is causing damage to soil structure: erosion and compaction is affecting the nature reserve.
<b>Pick up after your dog</b>	Nutrients impact on the nature reserve.
<b>This is part of the nature reserve where dogs need to be on a lead at all times</b>	The nature reserve is heavily used; the on-lead area is a 'safe space' not just for wildlife but for our many visitors who may not like dogs.
<b>Always keep your dog in sight</b>	Information about the variety of wildlife on the nature reserve that may be disturbed; impacts of fouling out sight.

In 23/24, the additional key points were added.

<b>Core message</b>	<b>Simple supplementary information to increase understanding that Burnham Beeches is a National Nature Reserve</b>
<b>We understand you love being here and don't mean any harm.</b>	This is one of the most important places in Europe for certain species and habitat. It is only one square mile, very popular, and the number of visitors puts it in danger of being loved to death.
<b>Keep your dog alongside.</b>	A dog doesn't have to chase wildlife to disturb it. Every time an animal is disturbed, it stops it from resting, feeding or breeding. This includes small birds, mammals and invertebrates you don't see.
<b>Do not climb in or on the ancient trees.</b>	There are things living in and around decaying wood that depend on it for all or part of their life cycle. Many are rare or endangered. The mix of species suggest these woods have been here since the Ice Age. They are only here because the habitat is so old. This is the 3 <sup>rd</sup> most important place in the UK for saproxylic species.
<b>Leave logs and sticks on the ground. No den-building.</b>	As above. Plus, once wood has been moved, the light and moisture conditions are not those needed by the things living there. It can never be put back in exactly the right place.

<b>Do not approach or feed the cows or ponies.</b>	These are working animals, not pets. They are helping the reserve become better for wildlife using a traditional method. They create a better mix of plants for wildlife than mowing or cutting. Plus safety and nutrition information.
<b>No fires or BBQs; no litter.</b>	The value of NNR, as above.

Over the course of the year, the CER has researched the facts and figures underpinning these statements to be able to construct meaningful 'arguments' to underpin information delivery. Information aims to be as specific as possible so that visitors understand not just what is required but also why restrictions or changes in behaviour are required and how these will benefit the nature reserve.



Image 15: Display ending with the core behaviours.

**The majority of information materials produced this year have included the five core behaviours we want to encourage, aiming to establish a baseline awareness of appropriate behaviour.**

The focus now is to:

a) make it easy for visitors to be aware of what is needed and how to comply. *Note: this work needs to be linked with practical measures; at present, for example, it is not always easy to tell which unsurfaced paths are the main paths.*

b) recognise the mismatch between visitor expectations (a park for recreation) and reality (a highly fragile and important area of conservation);

c) raise awareness and love of the things that make Burnham Beeches unique.

*Note: this work supplements and overlaps with that of the existing information team.*

**The following approach is used for all resource development, from flyers to guided walks, to ensure that all action is meaningful.**

Whilst some materials are purely informational, others are interpretative, aiming to link the visitor's experience with the needs of the reserve. All aim to incorporate:

- What** feature/species/ habitat is being impacted by a particular behaviour;
- Why** action is needed (usually why a particular feature/species/habitat is important;
- What** the threat is, e.g. trampling, disturbance, fire;
- How** visitors can help.



**Displays at the information point**

The information point is in the busy café area on the Main Common, and next to the toilet block. Although small, it has a display case, three notice boards and a leaflet rack. The display case and largest notice are available to the CERs for seasonal displays. Since the departure of the Buckinghamshire CER (who was responsible for the displays), the Slough CER has created a display to raise awareness on the issues of walking off path, cycling and horse riding off the tarmac roads and entering areas that are blue roped.

*Image 16. Information point case display about the impacts of walking off path and why we blue rope areas.*



*Image 17. Information point display about the soil erosion and trampling.*



**Portable materials**

In order to display information across the nature reserve in different areas and target a wider audience, a portable table was purchased. However, the table was difficult to carry on foot or by bike across the reserve. Therefore, a cargo bike was designed and purchased to solve this problem and help transport materials and displays to different parts of Burnham Beeches. The CERs aim to use the cargo bike regularly, especially during seasonal engagement weeks. The bike also enables the CERs to target specific problem areas and places where there is higher visitor pressure. The design shows visitors the various habitats within Burnham Beeches and highlights key aspects of the reserve such as the ancient pollards, decaying wood and fungi.

It was agreed that the most important areas to target through interpretative and information materials were the ancient trees and decaying wood. Although they are a highly visible part of the reserve, conversations with visitors suggest that understanding of their importance is minimal. The Buckinghamshire CER created a display to explore how the previous community use of Burnham Beeches created the



*Image 18. Cargo bike.*



*Image 19. Ancient tree display.*

ancient pollards. It details the value and variety of wildlife that depends on the old trees and the associated decaying wood.

Throughout the year, the CER has created multiple displays to highlight the wildlife at Burnham Beeches and the ways in which visitors can help us to protect the reserve. For autumn and winter engagement activities, a fungi display was created to explain what fungi is, the features of fungi, and the types of fungi that can be found at Burnham Beeches. The display also stated that fungi is not allowed to be picked at Burnham Beeches or Stoke Common.

The CER created a display about birds that can be found at Burnham Beeches and things visitors can do at home to help birds. This came about due to bird houses and bird food being left in Burnham Beeches and messages on the display

*Image 21. A 'Building for birds' display at a Meet the Ranger event at Burnham Beeches.*

A display on disturbance was created in time for spring engagement week 2024. The display included information about what can be disturbed at Burnham Beeches, why we have rules such as 'no drones' at Burnham Beeches and how visitors can help reduce disturbance at the reserve.

*Image 22. A disturbance display created for spring engagement week 2024.*



*Image 20. A fungi display created by the Slough CER, also used for autumn/winter engagement to expand wildlife messaging.*



## **Recommendations**

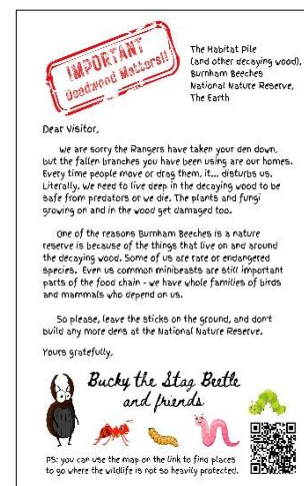
- Development of displays and materials highlighting seasonal issues for use on pop up patrols, such as information on responsible dog walking, disturbance of ground nesting birds and reptiles.

## Other materials

Temporary signs were created to target issues on the ground. Seasonal signs included grazing, fire and bird feeding while others supported practical mitigation work.

*Image 23. This sign at a dead hedge explains the benefit of staying on the main path in this part of the reserve.*

*Image 24. An A5 child-friendly laminated sign has been left where dens have been frequently built. All bar one of these has remained in place without dens being rebuilt.*



## Social media and press work

The Slough CER has taken the lead for social media to promote positive recreational behaviour, highlight issues at Burnham Beeches and promote alternative destinations. This messaging aims to target those already visiting Burnham Beeches rather than attracting new visitors.

*Image 25. Post-Christmas message, anticipating the seasonal rise in occasional visitors who may not be familiar with restrictions on the reserve.*



Over the past year Burnham Beeches' social media has transformed from only information about the reserve to posts that are specific to mitigation aims (see image 25). The main aim of social media is to educate followers on how important Burnham Beeches is and how they can help protect the reserve. All social media platforms are monitored and information such as engagements, reach and impressions are recorded on a weekly basis. This enables the CERs to understand which types of post are performing particularly well in comparison to others. Facebook is used more frequently and all information is posted on Facebook (e.g., events as well as mitigation messages) in order to reach a more local audience and to prevent attracting visitors from further afield.

01/04/23 - 31/03/24	New Followers	Total Impressions	Total Engagements
X (Twitter)	37	53,363	1,388
Facebook	124	141,620	10,489
Instagram (Starting 06/23)	44	8,594	1,185

### 3.3.5 Events and activities

All events, walks and engagement weeks have a common aim of raising visitors' awareness on the importance of Burnham Beeches, educating visitors on how to visit Burnham Beeches respectfully to reduce disturbance (for example, sticking to the main paths or not building dens), and promoting other locations for visitors to explore. It is worth noting that the aim of these walks, events and engagement weeks is not to speak to as many people as possible or bring in more people to the reserve, but to instead talk to those who are already visiting and use Burnham Beeches on a regular basis.



*Image 26. Crafting Creatures event during the summer engagement week 2023.*

- Summer engagement week 2023 was the first engagement week conducted by the CERs. The aim of this week was to trial a range of low preparation activities and to assess the effectiveness of various pop-up locations. Activities during the week included a bug hunt, nature art using homemade clay and a space to take time in noticing nature which involved inviting visitors into a quiet area to sit down and listen to the natural sounds around them. Over the week, 216 engagements were made.
- Autumn engagement week 2023 focussed on highlighting the importance of ancient trees, decaying wood and fungi. This week tied in with National Tree Week and included multiple pop-ups with displays.
- Spring engagement week 2024 had a theme of disturbance to make visitors aware of the species (reptiles, ground nesting birds) coming out of hibernation or breeding, and the importance of keeping to the paths, especially at this time. The week brought together the whole Ranger team for various pop-ups with a display and for patrols. 88 people were engaged with over the week.
- The CER has recently started monthly dog walks for local visitors at the nature reserve. These 'Waggy Walks' started in January and aim to help dog walkers know which areas are on- or off-lead and understand why we have PSPOs relating to dog walking in place. The first walk was a great success with
- The CER has also been supporting the Buckinghamshire CER with activities and walks on the reserve such as for a bug hunt with a local infant school, a visit from a local junior school who explored the history of Burnham Beeches during World War II, and multiple visits from Beaver and Scout groups.

### **Recommendations**

- Continue and consolidate activities and events that continue to educate visitors to the nature reserve.
- Move more walk and talks onto surrounding areas.
- Use weekends for pop up patrolling at various locations at Burnham Beeches using the cargo bike.
- Offer frequent or repeat youth and school group visits and offer support at a green space closer to them.

### 3.4 Work outside the reserve

The aim of CER work in the wider community is to reduce pressure on the National Nature Reserve by encouraging residents within the 5.6k zone of influence to make greater use of their local green spaces and rights of way.

It should be noted that CER focus on outreach differs between Buckinghamshire and Slough. Although each Ranger takes responsibility for initiatives within their respective local authority, they support each other on the presumption that residents of each development will benefit from green space use in both Buckinghamshire and Slough.

Within Slough, the 106 payment is exclusively from the development of the Horlicks Quarter; the Borough Council is investing in its existing green spaces to meet the needs of new residents. The Slough CER is targeting residents through work with the Quarter's concierge service, which provides a range of activities for residents, and through work with The Slough Hub.

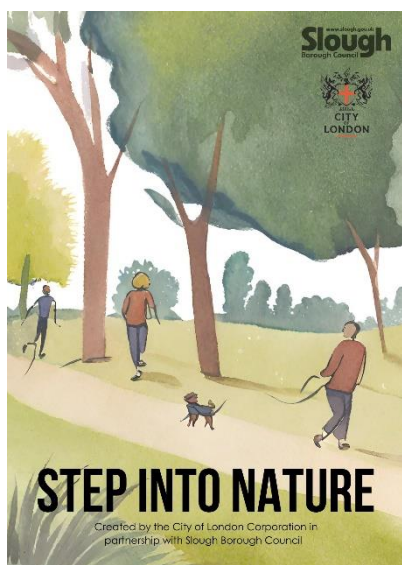
#### 3.4.1 Fieldwork and liaison around Slough

The CER has remained in contact with the Slough Parks team to discuss volunteering opportunities in Slough, ways in which the CER can help them and also the progress of Upton Court Park as a Suitable Alternative Natural Greenspace (SANG). The CER also reached out to all three Slough Parish Councils (Britwell Parish Council, Wexham Parish Council and Colnbrook with Poyle Parish Council). Further contact which involved an in-person meeting occurred only with Wexham Parish Council. The CER met with the Clerk to discuss opportunities for residents of Slough to join various walks and activities in and around their local greenspaces. The Clerk agreed to help promote any such activities on the 'Slough Borough Council' social media platforms. Much of the CERs work in Slough has been coordinated alongside The Slough Hub who are a not for profit social enterprise that aims to enhance the mental, physical and economic well-being of Slough residents. The Slough Hub work closely with part of the Horlicks Quarter due to being funded by Sovereign Housing Association who offer shared ownership in some of the properties at the Horlicks Quarter.

After extensive research in the first year of the project, the CER has familiarised themselves with the majority of the greenspaces in Slough. The CER has planned three walking routes through various greenspaces in Slough and has produced leaflets to showcase these walks. The CER visited 27 greenspaces in Slough and took photographs of each to be included in the [digital welcome pack](#) that has been produced for Horlicks residents. The digital welcome pack is a guide on the abundance of greenspaces on the doorsteps of the residents and provides a brief description of each greenspace including whether there is parking or toilets and it also states how long it would take the residents to get to each greenspace, whether that's by cycling, walking or using public transport such as the bus or train.



*Image 27. A leaflet created by the CER to promote volunteering at Slough's greenspaces.*



## Step into nature with plenty of greenspaces on your doorstep!

Welcome to this exciting new guide on the abundance of greenspaces right on your doorstep at the Horlicks Quarter, Slough. Situated in the heart of Slough, this vibrant new development is surrounded by a plethora of green areas that are perfect for relaxation, recreation, and connecting with nature.

Using this guide, discover a variety of parks, nature reserves, and open spaces that are ideal for picnics, outdoor workouts, or simply unwinding after a long day.

### A few things to bear in mind:

- Some of these greenspaces are a walkable distance away from the Horlicks Quarter. Other greenspaces might be better to travel to by bike or public transport. All transport options from the Horlicks Quarter to each greenspace will be highlighted in this guide using the icons below with timings specified.
- Distances of specific walks are typical walk lengths, not necessarily the longest walk possible.

### Key to this guide:



## STEP INTO NATURE

4.36 Kilometre Walking Route



Developed by the City of London Corporation in partnership with Slough Borough Council

55:52

Duration

4.36

Distance (km)

Image 28 and 29. 'Step into Nature' digital welcome pack on greenspaces in Slough for Horlicks residents.

Image 30. One of the leaflets promote a walking route through parks in Slough.

## Recommendations

- Continue working with community groups in Slough to organise various walks, events and activities. Research other groups in Slough that may conduct similar activities to the CER.
- Keep in contact with Slough Parks to give and receive updates.
- Research and promote other walks around Slough, for example, routes around the Jubilee River.

### 3.4.2 Events and activities

It is worth noting that when attending events away from Burnham Beeches, the CERs have separate uniform that does not state 'Burnham Beeches and Stoke Common' on them so that members of the public aren't made aware of the nature reserves when it is not necessary.



Image 31. Stoke Poges Fete.

Both CERs attended the Stoke Poges fete, seeing this as an opportunity to work with the Friends of Stoke Common to direct local residents to the nearby heathland (also owned and managed by the City of London) within easy walking distance of the village. Care was taken to emphasise the nature value of this reserve and need to protect ground-nesting birds when visiting. 76 people were spoken with at the stall, including the local MP.



Image 32. Farnham Common Orchard Day.

Farnham Common Orchard Day was a chance to influence those living closest to Burnham Beeches, with the display emphasising both the positive and negative impacts of community use of the Reserve. The CERs spoke to 108 people, most of whom were overwhelmingly positive about the Beeches and mitigation efforts. The CER also spent time talking about community issues with other stall holders, including representatives of Farnham Royal Parish Council, Farnham Common School, the local Guides and Farnham Common Library.

The CER has planned and guided multiple walks for residents at the Horlicks Quarter alongside The Slough Hub, aiming to promote the use of Slough parks. From the end of September to the beginning of November 2023, four walks were planned around Slough's green spaces from the Horlicks Quarter. Due to bad weather conditions, only two walks went ahead and only 4 people in total attended. The CER has planned six more walks in spring 2024 where the weather should be better for more people to attend.

The CER attended the Horlicks Summer Party and had a stall/display which promoted various Slough parks, activities to do in the parks and volunteering opportunities. The CER spoke to 32 residents.

Other community events attended included a health initiative by the local GP surgery, a library coffee morning, and joining a 'Tilly's Trotters' walk (a new Simply Walk group coming to the Beeches each week).



Image 33. Advertisement for guided walks in spring 2024.

### 3.4.3 Schools and youth groups

The CER research all primary and secondary schools in Slough and sent an email to all of the primary schools to offer nature-based sessions at their school or in a nearby green space. The first school that responded to the offer was Cippenham School. The CER arranged to attend the school quarterly and teach the children about seasonal topics. The most recent session held in March was based around 'International Day of Forests' and the children were taught about what forests are, where they are in the UK and what can be found in UK forests. The CER then took the children outside in their school grounds to have a go at some bark and leaf rubbing. The 30 children thoroughly enjoyed their first session and the CER will be going back to the school during insect week at the end of June to continue these education sessions.

### 3.5 Links with other similar projects

Burnham Beeches are just one of many areas affected by visitor pressures. Efforts have been made over the year to learn from the experiences of others, and to begin to share our own.

Visits were made to three of the areas contacted in 2023: Thames Basin Heaths, the South Downs National Park and the Solent Special Protection Area (Bird Aware Solent). A return visit by members of the Thames Basin Heath team provided an opportunity to share our own experience. Although sharing experiences with other SAMMs projects has been extremely useful, the project at Burnham Beeches is very different to others. Burnham Beeches is a small nature reserve with a high density of visitors, whereas other SAMMs projects are working across multiple large areas so visitor numbers are more spread out. It also became apparent that the presence of a SANG has helped other projects immensely and reduced pressures to the highly valued nature sites.



*Image 34. Visit to Thames Basin Heaths Partnership.*

The CERs have joined SCCAMP (the Southern Counties Canine Access Management Partnership). As a result, the CERs are learning from and sharing experiences of dog control and ways to educate dog walkers about being responsible and respecting nature.

#### **Recommendations**

- Maintain links with SCCAMP and other SAMMs projects.
- Attend annual mitigation conferences.
- Liaise with those in charge of the SAMMs project at Ashridge Estate (National Trust) and organise visits there and at Burnham Beeches.
- Liaise with those in charge of the SAMMs project at Epping Forest and organise visits there and at Burnham Beeches.

### 3.6 Training and development

Training was targeted at opportunities to inform or deliver engagement work. The importance and diversity of saproxylic species is one of the reasons why Burnham Beeches is such an important site.

- One day course on the importance of dead and decaying wood.
- Causes of tree failure.

### 3.7 Visitor surveys

A major survey will be conducted every ten years to determine the total number of visitors and visitor use. The last detailed count of visitors to Burnham Beeches was carried out in 2015/16; it is planned to repeat this every 10 years to calibrate the automatic car counters. The next survey will be carried out in 2025 and will be led by the Buckinghamshire CER and the Slough CER will support. The external consultants will guide the work but the practical work will be carried out by staff, volunteers and/or contractors. One option under consideration is to use a



contractor to analyse data collected by mobile phones carried by visitors to replace some aspects of previously used methods. The Slough CER will also be involved in helping with a detailed visitor count for Upton Court Park, Slough in 2024.

### 3.8 Monitoring visitor impacts on soils and the ecology of the SAC

A monitoring strategy has been drawn up by Footprint Ecology, working with the Conservation Officer, Head Ranger and Community Engagement Rangers. It recommends a number of improvements to some of the existing monitoring and five new monitoring actions. [The report produced is a monitoring strategy for Burnham Beeches](#) and specifically relates to recreation mitigation work. The report aims to establish a prioritised list of measures and set out further detail as to how they would work and fit into a long-term monitoring 'package'.

#### **Existing monitoring**

- *Incident log*
- *Transects counting dog faeces*
- *Visitor interviews*
- *Visitor distribution*
- *Tree health and condition*
- *CER Ranger patrol time and engagement*

#### **Proposals for new monitoring**

The new monitoring actions (see table below) will be undertaken alongside the existing monitoring listed above. The new monitoring actions will commence in May 2024, starting with path condition surveys to provide a baseline to work from in following years. Most other actions, except for the soil sampling, will also be conducted in 2024 and some will be undertaken with help from volunteers. As this is a Buckinghamshire-funded project, the Buckinghamshire CER will lead and put together a plan to outline when each action will be completed, who they will be done by and the deadlines for reporting, and the Slough CER will be helping to deliver the monitoring.

New monitoring actions:

Monitoring action	Done-by	1 <sup>st</sup> year to be undertaken	Frequency
a. Report and spreadsheet structure	Staff	2024	Annual
b. Path condition survey	Staff	2024	Repeated every other year
c. Follow-up monitoring path management/interventions	Staff	2024	Annual
d. Additional fixed-point photography of paths outside of RAG areas	Staff	2024	Repeated every other year
e. Soil sampling	Staff or volunteers and laboratory	2025	Repeated every 5 years
f. Vegetation wear on common	Staff or volunteers	2024	Annual
g. Species monitoring	Staff or volunteers	2024	Annual

## 4 Priorities for 2024/25

### 4.1 Work in and for Burnham Beeches

- To continue developing and trialling core messages and materials tackling the main issues caused by visitor activities.
- To develop and undertake more regular on- and off-reserve activities that deliver campaign messaging.
- To support the above with regular social media posts reflecting the spectrum of visitor/recreation related pressures affecting Burnham Beeches and creating context for mitigation measures.
- To continue regular patrols, aiming to encourage positive outcomes on the reserve through regular one-to-one engagement and delivery of core messages. This will include weekend and out-of-hours patrols.
- Continue to carry out practical work as in 23/24 as opportunities arise, working alone and with volunteers.
- Work with the other staff and visitor data to draw up a map of which paths should be retained and prioritise closures and measures to encourage visitors to use particular paths, and use this to plan future practical work.
- Investigate ways to waymark desired routes.
- Integrate practical mitigation actions with the new monitoring proposals.
- Link with any trail information produced by the information team.
- To continue to dismantle dens and engage with public, as required.
- To work with the Ranger team to ensure a consistent approach.
- To log locations and take pictures of dens, and a) target information and b) work with the Conservation Officer to agree removal of decaying materials to less accessible areas of the reserve.
- Development of displays and materials highlighting seasonal issues for use on pop up patrols, such as information on responsible dog walking, disturbance of ground nesting birds and reptiles.
- Continue and consolidate activities and events that continue to educate visitors to the nature reserve.
- Use weekends for pop up patrolling at various locations at Burnham Beeches using the cargo bike.
- Maintain links with SCCAMP and other SAMMs projects.
- Attend annual mitigation conferences.
- Liaise with those in charge of the SAMMs project at Ashridge Estate (National Trust) and organise visits there and at Burnham Beeches.
- Liaise with those in charge of the SAMMs project at Epping Forest and organise visits there and at Burnham Beeches.

#### 4.1.1 Monitoring

- To keep records of and monitor all engagement activities, adjusting work priorities accordingly.

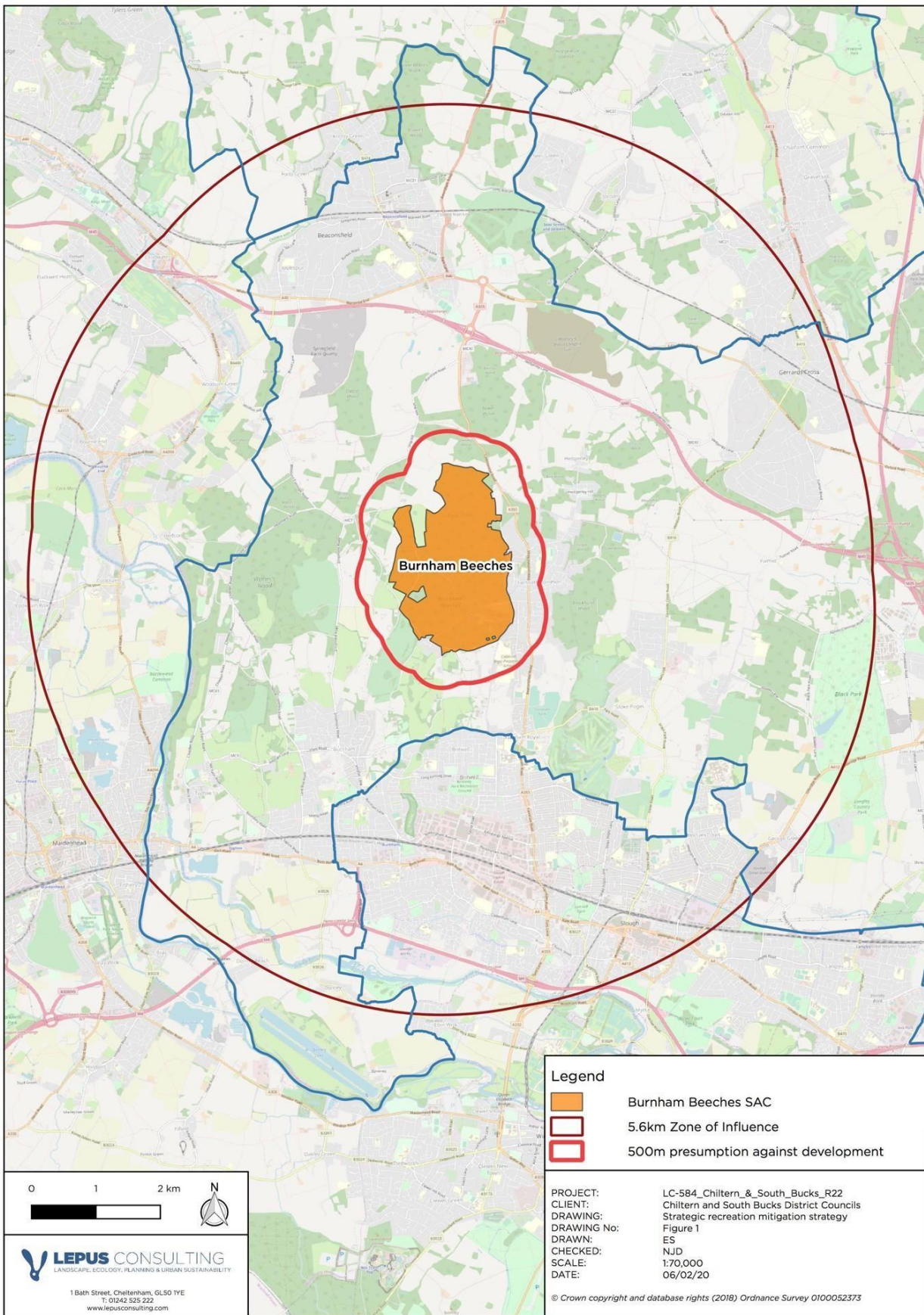
- To carry out regular visitor monitoring, including car park counts, visitor behaviour transects, dog transects and 'flag the poo' transects. This will be used to inform work programming and help assess the impact of CER action.
- To keep accurate records of patrol engagement and outreach using Survey123, including a qualitative assessment of their impact, amending work programming as required.
- Support the production a plan and timeline for necessary monitoring – both existing and new.
- Start all new monitoring actions in 2024, except for the soil sampling which will commence in 2025.

#### **4.2 Work in and with Slough**

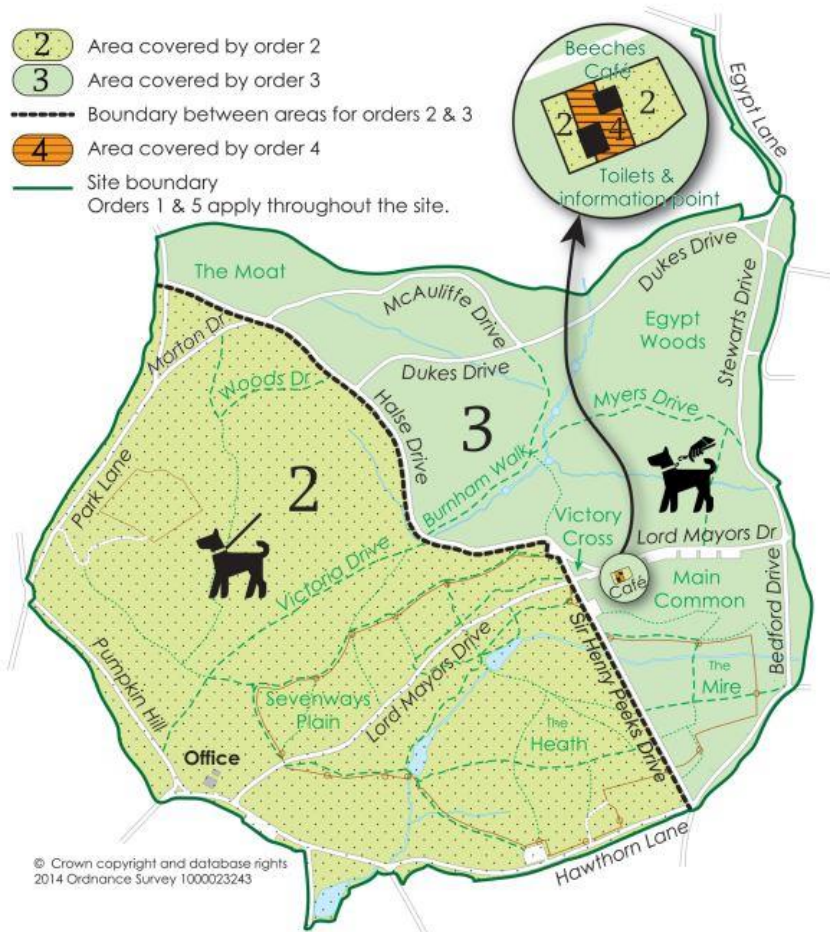
- To promote Slough Parks and volunteering opportunities in Slough on social media.
- To build on existing with partnerships with Slough Parks, Slough Hub and other organisations to find ways to promote green spaces in Slough to new residents at the Horlicks Quarter.
- To further build a partnership with Berkeley Homes and the Horlicks Quarter through outreach activities and events.
- Research and promote other walks around Slough, for example, routes around the Jubilee River.
- To continue work with Cippenham school and identify other schools and community groups in Slough that are suitable for activities.
- To help Slough Borough Council conduct visitor counts at Upton Court Park.

## 5 Appendices

### Appendix A – Zones of influence around Burnham Beeches



Appendix B – Map of Burnham Beeches showing areas covered by either order 2 (dogs on leads), order 3 (dogs on lead by direction), or order 4 (dogs exclusion area) of the Public Spaces Protection Orders relating to dog walking.



**Order 1: Fouling by dogs**

Please make sure you pick up all poo that your dog drops, wherever you are in Burnham Beeches. Please also ensure that you dispose of it properly by using one of the bins provided or taking it home.



**Order 2: Dogs on leads**

If you are in the areas marked 2 on the map you must keep your dog on a lead no longer than 5m in length.



**Order 3: Dogs on leads by direction**

Dogs must be under effective control at all times in Burnham Beeches. If your dog is off a lead in the area marked 3 on the map and an authorised officer judges that it is not under effective control, they will ask you to put it on a lead. Please make sure you always carry a lead (not more than 5m in length) when you walk your dog at Burnham Beeches.



**Order 4: Dogs exclusion area**

Please do not allow your dog to enter the no dogs area at the café (marked 4 on the map). If you have a recognised assistance dog because of a disability, you are exempt.



**Order 5: Maximum number of dogs**

Each dog walker can bring a maximum of four dogs onto Burnham Beeches at one time.

Appendix C – Burnham Beeches patrol monitoring using Survey123.

10:27 Thu 11 Apr

Patrol Monitoring Data

Name of individual filling in this form \*

Location of patrol \*

Date of patrol \*

Start time of patrol \*

End time of patrol \*

Pick the options that best describe the weather conditions during the patrol:

- Raining
- Cloudy
- Sunny
- Warm
- Hot
- Cold
- Windy
- Hailing
- Snowing

Did you dismantle any dens? \*

Yes

No

How many visitors did you engage with? \*

How many people were spoken to (full conversation).

Did you dismantle any dens? \*

Yes

No

How many dens did you dismantle? \*

1 10

How many visitors did you engage with? \*

How many people were spoken to (full conversation).

How many visitors did you greet? \*

E.g., Hello/good morning/good afternoon etc.

0 50

How many negative behaviours did you witness that weren't addressed? \*

This could be due to the visitor being too far away etc. This should be 1 per negative behaviour.

0 1 20

What and how many negative behaviours were witnessed?

Please pick which negative behaviours were witnessed during the patrol and how many of each.

	1	2	3+
Dog off lead in area 2	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

What and how many negative behaviours were witnessed?

Please pick which negative behaviours were witnessed during the patrol and how many of each.

	1	2	3+
Dog off lead in area 2	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Dog not under effective control	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Cyclist off tarmac roads	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Horse rider off tarmac roads	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Littering	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Dog in cafe exclusion area	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Owner not picking up after dog	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
More than four dogs brought onto the reserve with one person	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Foraging	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Den building	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Fouling left (bagged or not)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
BBQ debris	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Fire debris	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Quad bikes/other vehicles on site	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Drones	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Non-authorized filming	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Climbing ancient trees	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Additional comments about the patrol

Appendix D – Burnham Beeches patrol engagement using Survey123.

Note: when some topics of conversation are chosen, e.g., PSPOs, another question will appear asking whether the visitor was aware of the rules before the conversation.

10:27 Thu 11 Apr

Burnham Beeches Patrol Engagement

Name of individual filling in this form \*

Jordan.Payne\_CoL

Location of interaction

Date and time of interaction \*

Date Time

How many people did you interact with? \*

Eg., Was there one person in the group or five?

1 10

What was the main topic of conversation? \*

Select one.

- General information about BB/SC e.g., history of site, management etc.
- Wildlife
- PSPO issued
- Information about the dogs on lead areas
- Information about the dogs off lead areas
- Dog fouling
- Information about dogs under effective control
- Information about maximum number of dogs per person
- Specific directions around BB/SC
- Soil erosion & trampling
- Information about other green spaces in the surrounding areas
- Information about CERs e.g., what is being surveyed.
- Litter
- Livestock
- Information Point
- Cycling

✓

10:27 Thu 11 Apr

Burnham Beeches Patrol Engagement

- Cycling
- Events
- Horse riding
- Cafe
- General chat - about weather, walkers' dog, etc.
- Other

Please tick if there was any other topic(s) of conversation had during the interaction.  
Select multiple if necessary.

- General information about BB/SC e.g., history of site, management etc.
- Wildlife
- PSPO issued
- Information about the dogs on lead areas
- Information about the dogs off lead areas
- Dog fouling
- Information about dogs under effective control
- Information about maximum number of dogs per person
- Specific directions around BB/SC
- Soil erosion & trampling
- Information about other green spaces in the surrounding areas
- Information about CERs e.g., what is being surveyed.
- Litter
- Livestock
- Information Point
- Cycling
- Events
- Horse riding
- Cafe
- General chat - about weather, walkers' dog, etc.
- Other

✓

10:28 Thu 11 Apr

Burnham Beeches Patrol Engagement

Did you give any leaflets to the visitor(s)? \*

Yes

No

How many leaflets did you give the visitor(s)? \*

Which leaflets did you give to the visitor(s)? \*

- BB Map
- Walking your dog at BB
- Events Guide
- Historical Trail
- Geological Trail
- Cycling / Horse riding
- Wood Pasture
- Pollards
- Heathland
- Fungi
- Dead / Decaying wood
- Vision
- Grazing
- Dog fact sheet
- Other

Has the visitor(s) been spoken to by a ranger before? \*

Yes - already once today

Yes - on another day

No

Don't know

Was the visitor aware of the wildlife value of BB/SC? \*

Yes

✓

10:28 Thu 11 Apr 12%

Burnham Beeches Patrol Engagement

Dog fact sheet  
 Other

Has the visitor(s) been spoken to by a ranger before? \*

Yes - already once today  
 Yes - on another day  
 No  
 Don't know

Was the visitor aware of the wildlife value of BB/SC? \*

Yes  
 No  
 Don't know

Was the visitor(s) receptive to the key message? \*

Yes  
 No  
 Don't know  
 No key message mentioned

How was the interaction with the visitor(s)? \*

Positive  
 Neutral  
 Negative

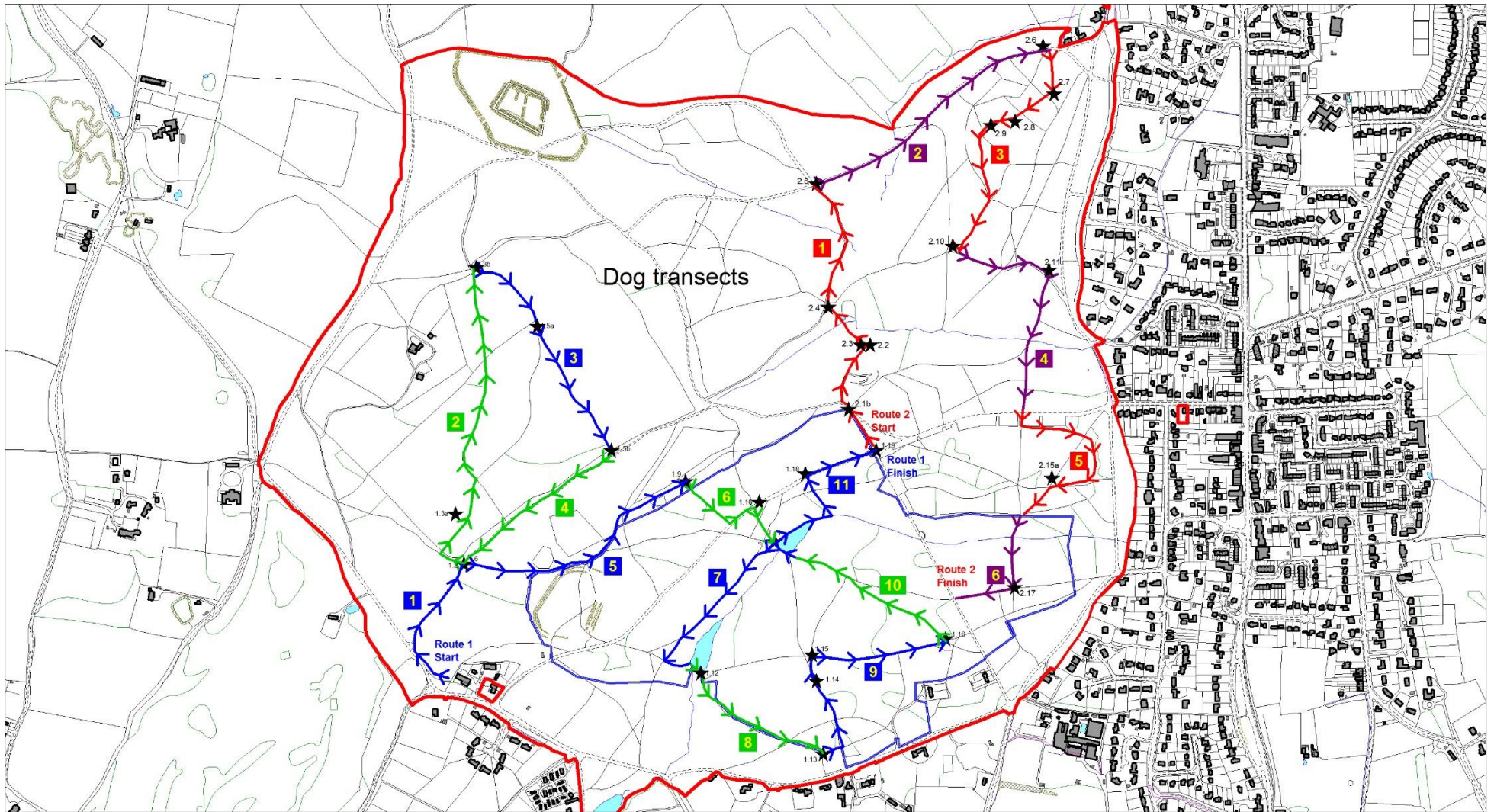
Did the visitor state any positive remarks?  
I.e. about the management of the reserve, if we have been nice etc.

Is there anything else important about the interaction not captured in other questions?

✓



Appendix E - Map of Burnham Beeches showing both dog transect areas. Route 1 covers those areas where dogs are required to be on lead. Route 2 covers those areas where dogs are required to be on lead if requested but must always be under effective control.



Appendix F – Map of 'Flag The Poo' areas at Burnham Beeches highlighted in yellow.

