

Blackheath Common SSSI Wildfire Management Plan Version II



Blackheath Common SSSI Wildfire Management Plan

Site Name:	Blackheath Common
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Site Owners Name/s	James Herbert- leased and managed by Waverley Borough Council
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Site Location (with postcode if possible)	Blackheath Common, Blackheath Lane, Womersley, Surrey, GU4 8RB
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Grid reference of location	TQ037459
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Area in hectares covered by this plan	101ha
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Fire and Rescue Service	Surrey Fire and Rescue Service
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INTRODUCTION

Blackheath Common SSSI comprises of 143 hectares of heathland, scrub, acid grassland and woodland. The council manages 101 hectares, leased from James Herbert. Blackheath Common provides a varied, unique and relatively unspoilt heathland landscape for people to enjoy and experience wildlife.

The site lies approximately 5km South-East of Guildford, Surrey in the Parish of Wonersh. Blackheath Common is a designated Site of Special Scientific Interest. It lies within the Surrey Hills National Landscape and forms part of the Wealden Heaths National Nature Reserve.

This Wildfire Management Plan is valid for a period of 10 years with a regular review period of 5 years. It covers extensive areas of open heathland, woodland, scrub and other open habitats.

Blackheath Common lies within the Wealden Greensand National Character Area, an area that shares many familiar landscape characteristics such as the ubiquitous open heath. The Common is a mosaic of mature pine and birch woodland, with areas of gently undulating open heathland. There are also small areas of deciduous woodland along the southern and parts of the western edge, as well as around the village. The high point of the site is 116m above sea level where the war memorial is situated.



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Waverley Borough Council will continue to manage Blackheath Common and its nationally important ecology for wildlife conservation and with Wildfire management and understanding embedded in our management plans.

Waverley Borough Council sets out our Wildfire planning in this Wildfire management plan and will ensure the stated works are undertaken with the plan being a living document subject to revision as climate or other changes become apparent or as Surrey Fire and Rescue advise.

Whilst Waverley Borough Council commits to undertaking the continuing successful management of these vital habitats and village environs, all matters of residential property fire safety and Blackheath village becoming a Firewise Community will fall under Surrey Fire and Rescue for guidance and information.

Important Documents:

- 1) Waverley Borough Council Wildfire Management Plan 2026 – 2036
- 2) [Surrey Fire and Rescue service - Safe and well checks for your home - Surrey County Council](#)
- 3) [Wildfires UK: Prepare and stay safe | British Red Cross](#)
- 4) [Wildfires - Prepare](#)
- 5) [Building wildfire resilience into forest management planning - Forest Research](#)
- 6) Wildfire Preparedness Leaflet – (Included in Wildfire management Plan)

We consider the wildfire safety of our community to be a partnership, and we will work with stakeholders to ensure Waverley Borough Council delivers our shared objectives.

We ask that Residents also play their part and ask that:

- Residents do not dump green waste onto the Common or stack dead wood alongside boundaries.
- Carefully consider locations and need of compost areas in gardens.
- Do not have BBQs or garden fires in high-risk summer months or in drought conditions.
- Consider their own boundaries including garden vegetation, fences and features.
- Consider their garden storage of flammable items such as fuel and gas cylinders.

All of these actions can assist in creating more resilient properties and reduce risks of fires spreading into gardens.

If residents see fire – Call 999 Immediately.

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SCOPING

Vegetation fire management aim and objectives

Table 1 – Vegetation fire management objectives

Management objectives	Critical Success Factors	Comments
Reduce likelihood of a wildfire starting	Majority of ignition risks intercepted	
Reduce fire severity	Areas affected by wildfire not to exceed 5ha	
Reduce impact of fire on habitats	All compartments to retain current mix of habitat types	
Increase opportunities to suppress fire	Network of firebreaks maintained and extended	
Reduce impact of fire on protected species	Wildfire excluded from priority areas	

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Key stakeholder feedback

Table 2 – Shareholder feedback

Stakeholder	Date engaged	Comments
Surrey Fire and Rescue Service	Ongoing	Consulted and approved this document. Confirmation of all aspects included in the plan, including the following: • Fuel and Fire breaks, Wildfire Management Zone size and placement • Fire access points existing and proposed • Hydrant locations • Lines of communication
Albury Estate	July – August 2026	Overall supportive of the plan. Agreed creation of firebreak on their managed land to join WBC existing firebreak on the border between land managers to create a contiguous firebreak.
National Trust	July – August 2026	
Wonersh Parish Council	July – August 2026	Overall supportive of the plan. Concern over limited resources in the event of a wildfire. Concern over access points off Sample Oak lane and possibility of unauthorised encampments.
St Martha's Parish Council	July – August 2026	Overall supportive of the plan Concern over delays to emergency response due to the railway level crossing. Concern over low mains water pressure. Concern over access points off Sample Oak lane and possibility of unauthorised encampments. Education around wildfires is essential, i.e. through Duke of Edinburgh award.
Blackheath Village residents	July – August 2026	Overall majority supportive of the plan Moorlands House proposed use of their lake as a water source during a wildfire event.

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	25 th September 2026	Specific resident concerned over location of new emergency access gates off Sample Oak Lane and possibility of unauthorised encampments. Specific resident concerned over change to firebreak locations surrounding Little Orchard.
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Previous incidents on site or within the landscape

Table 3 – Previous wildfire incidents

Date of incident	Location	Size (ha)	Duration (hrs/days)	Impact on social, economic and environmental assets	Further details (<i>i.e. who attended the incident, if it was successful suppressed etc.</i>)
15/08/2025	TQ 0349 4658	2.5ha (WBC land)	10 days	High quality mature heath lost.	Fire ignited on adjacent National Trust managed land, spread over to WBC managed land. Attended by SFRS and WBC Ranger Team. Suppressed by SFRS with SFRS contractor mowing additional firebreak on the heel of the fire. Follow up hot spot dowsing carried out by WBC Contractor.
22/04/2026	TQ 042 462	1ha (Albury Estate land)	4 hours	Woodland understory	Fire ignited on adjacent Albury Estate managed land. Attended by SFRS via WBC access gates and firebreaks.

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Site and landscape scale considerations

Table 4 – Site and Landscape Considerations

	Site Scale	Landscape Scale	Comments
Habitats			
Lowland Dry Heath	Extensive areas of Lowland Dry Heath exist across the site. This habitat is noted as a designated feature within the SSSI citation and is a Habitat of Principle importance. This habitat is key for the conservation of many protected species found on site including UK Biodiversity Action Plan Species. See Appendix B.	The site forms part of a larger complex of heathland extending outwards to Blackheath Forest. The site forms part of the wider Wealden Heaths National Nature Reserve. See Appendix B.	High conservation value but with high wildfire risk.
Lowland Wet Heath	There is no Lowland Wet Heath habitat on the site.	There is an area of Lowland Wet Heath to the North of the site, managed by the National Trust. This forms part of the wider SSSI.	
Coniferous woodland	Scattered stands of coniferous woodland exist across the site, with occasional extensive blocks, notably around the Blackheath Lane Car Park. See Appendix B.	Extensive Pine woodlands adjacent to the site, notably on the Eastern Boundary to the Albury Estate. See Appendix B.	
Broadleaved woodland	Occasional blocks of mixed woodland across the site. See Appendix B.		

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Acid grassland	Scattered areas of acid grassland, notably an area West of Sample Oak Lane.		
Reedbed	N/A		
Bare ground	Small patches of bare ground and exposed sand provide important habitat for invertebrate and reptile population. These patches are scattered across the site.		Bare ground can act as a fuel break.
Open water	N/A		Adjacent properties have bodies of water.
Species			
Heather	Extensive open blocks of Heather exist across the site. This is generally managed via mowing with arising removed from site.		
Gorse	Gorse exists as an essential part of the heathland mosaic. Managed with the aim of leaving small, scattered gorse throughout heathland compartments, trackside gorse prioritised for removal.		Common Gorse, <i>Ulex europea</i> , represents a very high fire risk profile however also supports a significant number of conservation interests. Management will aim to keep scattered gorse, away from track edges.
Grasses	Mostly low, rabbit grazed sward however some small patches of		

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	Wavy Hair Grass West of Sample Oak Lane and on Derry's Hill.		
Bracken	Generally low abundance in open areas but with some extensive areas under woodland.		
Scots pine	Generally scattered throughout open areas with some larger blocks. See Appendix B.		
Silver Birch	Generally, scattered throughout open areas with some larger blocks in mixed woodland settings.		
Existing prevention features (add or delete as appropriate)			
Fire breaks	Mown annually. See Appendix D + Appendix E.		
Fuel breaks	See Appendix D + Appendix E.		
Fire belts	Generally favoured around properties. See Appendix D + Appendix E.		
Fuel load management	Heather sward managed through annual mowing programme. 2% of heather blocks mown per year in sinuous strips. Arisings removed from site or left in piles within woodland.		
Water sources (hydrant, open sources – river & ponds, dams)	For hydrant locations, see Wildfire response plan.		

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Wildfire Groups	Surrey Wildfire Resilience Forum		
Other (please add)	Wonersh Parish Council		
Property and Infrastructure at risk (add or delete as appropriate)			
Residential buildings		Adjoining properties on Blackheath Lane, TQ 0301 4614 Adjoining properties on Littleford Lane, TQ 0325 4613 The Hallams and Hallams Court, Littleford Lane, GU4 8QZ. Adjoining properties on Sample Oak Lane, TQ 03224640 Tangleway and Beechwood, Sample Oak Lane, GU4 8QS	
Commercial and industrial buildings	N/A		
Roads	Blackheath Lane is a key access road leading to a crossroads where all areas of the site can then be accessed. Littleford Lane provides access to Derry's Hill and the East of the site.		

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	Sample Oak Lane provides access to the north of the site.		
Powerlines	There are no high voltage powerlines across the site.		
Water & fuel pipes		Low Pressure gas line on Blackheath lane Low pressure gas line on access track to Tangley Way, Sample Oak Lane Low pressure gas line on Littleford Lane up to Blatchfeld, Littleford Lane.	
Archaeology, Landscape & Heritage	St Martin's Church, GU4 8QT. St. Augustine's Abbey, GU4 8QR. There is a second World War Memorial at TQ0351 4645. There are historic boundary stones throughout the site. The entire site is registered Common land.		

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Social, community, recreation and leisure	Blackheath Village Hall, GU4 8RA. Blackheath Cricket Club, GU4 8RB		
Land Use asset	Farms surrounding livery yards/ stables		
<i>Other (please add)</i>			
Natural Capital assets at risk (add or delete as appropriate)			
Water Quality	N/A		
Carbon emissions			
Carbon sinks			
Inland Flood retention	N/A		
<i>Other (please add)</i>			

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SURVEY

Wildfire Risk Assessment outcomes

Table 5 – Wildfire Risk Assessment – See Appendix A for Likelihood, Severity and Risk Matrix

Site Name: Blackheath Common

Location: TQ037459

Reference Number	What are the wildfire hazards?	Who/What might be harmed and how?	Present Control measure: <i>What are you already doing to manage risk?</i>	Initial risk rating			Additional Control measure: <i>What else do you need to do?</i>	Revised risk rating		
				Likelihood	Severity	Risk		Likelihood	Severity	Risk
	Risk of fire spreading between compartments due to contiguous fuels causing a large wildfire incident.	General public, fire fighters, WBC staff and contractors SSSI habitat and species	Firebreaks maintained through annual mowing to a width of no less than 3x height of path side vegetation. 2 yearly review of firebreak network Removal of trackside gorse	4	4	16	Use of Wildfire Management Zones to define risk areas and plan control measures. Management of vegetation fuels within WMZ B to break up fuel continuity. Use of control lines in depth to provide layers of potential fire suppression.	3	2	6

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			prioritised for removal. Ladder fuel identified and prioritised for removal.				Active management of fuels within control lines to break up fuel continuity. See Appendix C and Appendix E.			
	Risk of fire spreading from adjoining properties due to contiguous fuels causing a large wildfire incident	General public, fire fighters, WBC staff and contractors SSSI habitat and species	Regular dialogue maintained with neighbouring land owners and partners. Active line of communication with SFRS allowing early warning of fire risk.	4	4	16	Investigate neighbouring land manager fire suppression capabilities Use of WMZ. See Appendix C.	3	2	6
	Risk of fire spreading to adjoining properties due to contiguous fuels causing damage/ destruction to neighbouring properties, evacuation, disruption to people and infrastructure.	General public, residents, fire fighters, WBC staff and contractors. Property and infrastructure.	Existing network of firebreaks, see Appendix D. Regular dialogue maintained with neighbouring land owners and partners.	4	5	20	Use of Wildfire Management Zones to define risk areas and plan control measures. See Appendix C and Appendix E.	3	5	15

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	Risk of wildfire breaching fire/fuel breaks and spreading into adjoining compartments causing a large wildfire incident	General public, fire fighters, WBC staff and contractors. SSSI habitat and species	Firebreaks maintained through annual mowing to a width of no less than 3x height of path side vegetation management of continuous path side gorse Surrey FRS current wildfire response plan	2	4	8	Use of Wildfire Management Zones to define risk areas and plan control measures. See Appendix C and Appendix E.	1	4	4
	Risk of wildfire breaching fire/fuel breaks and spreading to adjoining properties causing damage/ destruction to neighbouring properties, evacuation, disruption to people and infrastructure	General public, residents, fire fighters, WBC staff and contractors. SSSI habitat and species	Firebreaks maintained through annual mowing to a width of no less than 3x height of path side vegetation 2 yearly review of firebreak network	3	5	15	Use of Wildfire Management Zones to define risk areas and plan control measures. See Appendix C and Appendix E.	1	5	5

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			Removal of trackside gorse prioritised for removal.							
			Ladder fuels identified and prioritised for removal.							
	Risk of wildfire breaching fire/fuel breaks and spreading from adjoining properties causing a large wildfire incident	General public, fire fighters, WBC staff and contractors. SSSI habitat and species	Firebreaks maintained through annual mowing to a width of no less than 3x height of path side vegetation 2 yearly review of firebreak network Removal of trackside gorse prioritised for removal. Ladder fuels identified and	3	4	12	Use of Wildfire Management Zones to define risk areas and plan control measures. See Appendix C and Appendix E.	2	4	8

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			prioritised for removal.							
	Risk of disruption to adjoining properties, roads, local infrastructure etc. due to indirect effects of fire i.e. Smoke	General public, fire fighters, WBC staff and contractors Property Infrastructure	During a wildfire event, site managers liaise with SCC highways, Surrey Police and other partners to allow dynamic and informed decision making regarding road closures. Comms team kept up to date with fire progress and regular updates to social media to keep local residents informed.	2	2	4				
	Risk of wildfire spreading into valuable timber plantations on adjoining properties	Residents, General public, staff, contractors,	Ladder fuels cleared from high risk areas, particularly	2	3	6	Use of Wildfire Management Zones to define risk areas and plan control	1	3	3

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		emergency services Property and infrastructure	where there is a risk of fire spreading to adjoining properties.				measures. See Appendix C and Appendix E.			
	Risk of fire damaging vulnerable populations of threatened species	SSSI habitat and species	Areas of known occupancy of threatened species mapped and used to inform fire control zones; see Appendix C	3	3	9	Use of Wildfire Management Zones to define risk areas and plan control measures. See Appendix C and Appendix E.	2	3	6
	Risk of fire damaging protected habitats	SSSI species and habitat	Areas of known occupancy of threatened species mapped and used to inform fire control zones; see Appendix C	4	4	16	Areas of known occupancy of threatened species mapped and used to inform fire control zones; see Appendix C	3	4	12
	Risk of wildfire or wildfire suppression activities degrading buried archaeology	Property and heritage.	Known archaeological features mapped on fire response plan. Site management to ensure incident	2	3	6				

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			command are aware when planning suppression activities.							
	Risk of extreme fire behaviour caused by wildfire in unmanaged vegetation	General public, fire fighters, WBC staff and contractors.	Heather sward management to create mosaic of habitats with ~10% of heather within first 5 years of growth. Fire breaks mown annually to a width not less than 3x vegetation height. 2 yearly review of firebreak network Removal of trackside gorse prioritised for removal.	4	4	16	Use a 'Wildfire Management Zones' and 'Wildfire Response Plan' to manage risks. Implementation and maintenance of Control Lines. See Appendix C and Appendix E.	3	4	12

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			Ladder fuels identified and prioritised for removal.							
	Risk of extreme fire behaviour caused by wildfire in areas of moderate/ high fuel loading	General public, fire fighters, WBC staff and contractors.	Heather sward management to create mosaic of habitats with ~10% of heather within first 5 years of growth. Fire breaks mown annually to a width not less than 3x vegetation height. 2 yearly review of firebreak network Removal of trackside gorse prioritised for removal. Ladder fuels identified and	4	4	16	Use a 'Wildfire Management Zones' and 'Wildfire Response Plan' to manage risks. See Appendix C and Appendix G.	3	4	12

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			prioritised for removal.							
	Risk of extreme fire behaviour caused by gradient and topology	General public, fire fighters, WBC staff and contractors. SSSI habitat	Topological features and areas of increased gradient noted in Fire Response plan	2	3	6	Use a 'Wildfire Management Zones' and 'Wildfire Response Plan' to manage risks. See Appendix C and Appendix G.	1	3	3
	Risk of increased levels of extreme fire behaviour caused by climate change	General public, fire fighters, WBC staff and contractors. SSSI habitat	None	4	4	16	Climate change adaptation built into Wildfire Management Planning	3	4	12
	Risk of ground fires reigniting after wildfire suppression activities cease.	General public, fire fighters, WBC staff and contractors. SSSI habitat	Regular checks undertaken by WBC staff to identify hotspots when fire suppression activity ceases. Contractors employed to damp down hotspots at discretion of WBC and SFRS.	3	3	9	Deployment of remote ignition detection technology (subject to trial 2026)	2	3	6

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	Risk of injury/ death due to individuals being overcome by fire	General public, fire fighters, WBC staff and contractors.	P Response plan Access plan Approved staff and contractors	2	5	10	Evacuation plan Safe zones Adherence to LACES principles	1	5	5
	Risk of injury/ death due to individuals being exposed to indirect effects of fire i.e. Smoke inhalation	General public, fire fighters, WBC staff and contractors	Response plan Access plan Approved staff and contractors	2	5	10	Evacuation plan Safe zones Adherence to LACES principles	1	5	5
	Risk of damage/ loss of vehicles/ equipment during wildfire or wildfire suppression activities	General public, staff, contractors, emergency services	Response plan Access plan Approved staff and contractors	2	4	8	Evacuation plan Safe zones Adherence to LACES principles	1	4	4
	Risk of unauthorized campfire/ BBQ spreading into areas of high wildfire risk	General public, staff, contractors, emergency services	Regular ranger patrols of high visitor pressure areas	4	4	16	Trial of remote ignition detection technology to provide 24/7 coverage of high visitor pressure areas (2026)	3	4	12
	Risk of emergency evacuation of residents and workers from adjoining properties	Residents, general public, staff,	Major wildfire events escalated within WBC via	2	3	6	Creation of WBC evacuation plan for local area and areas	2	2	4

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		contractors, emergency services	Applied Resilience. WBC ILOs activated				of high visitor pressure.			
	Risk of injury/ death due to incitement of panic/ extreme behaviour in livestock/ horses	General public, staff, contractors, emergency services	None	2	2	4	Engagement with local livery yards and equestrians on site.	1	2	2
	Risk of necessary evacuation of areas of high visitor pressure causing congestion on local roads impacting SFRS response.	Residents, general public, staff, contractors, emergency services Property and infrastructure	Major wildfire events escalated within WBC via Applied Resilience.	3	3	9	Creation of WBC evacuation plan for local area and areas of high visitor pressure.	2	3	6
	Risk of crush injury/ traffic accident/ death due to panic during evacuation of areas of high visitor pressure.	Residents, general public, staff, contractors, emergency services	None	1	5	5	Creation of WBC evacuation plan for local area and areas of high visitor pressure.	1	5	5
	Risk of limited access to water source for wildfire suppression and the risk of congestion	Residents, general public, staff,	None	3	3	9	Creation of WBC evacuation plan for local area and areas	2	3	6

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	during residents evacuation and emergency services entry and exit.	contractors, emergency services					of high visitor pressure with input from SFRS and Surrey Police.			
Completed by:	Lucie Poole	Date of assessment:	April 2026	Date of review:	April 2027					

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Mapping fuel hazards (See Appendix B)

Table 6 – Summary of Fuel Mapping (See Appendix B)

Map Reference	Fuel type	Fuel loading (Low / Medium / High / Very High)	Control measure
	Lowland heath	High	See Appendix B + Appendix E.
	High risk woodland	Medium	
	Low risk woodland	Low	
	Contiguous Gorse cover	Very High	
	Molinia	High	
	Extensive Bracken cover	High	

High Priority Areas (See Appendix B)

Table 7 – List of High Priority Areas (See Appendix B)

Location	Feature	Reason
All of the site which has designations and citations	Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI)	Legal duty to protect and enhance SSSI
Locations of transport and wayleave infrastructure	Minor roads, over and underground pipelines and cables.	Ethical and responsible land manager
Location of residential and commercial properties which surround the site	Adjacent residential and commercial properties	Ethical and responsible land manager

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Areas for wildfire management (See Appendix C)

Table 8 – Wildfire Management Zones features

Red – Asset zone; Amber – Buffer zone; Green – Low risk zone; Black – Fire exclusion zone

Feature	Reference	Control measure
Blackheath lane car park	A1	Maintain access features Buffer zone B1
Littleford lane car park	A2	Maintain access features Buffer zone B2
Fire Access points (See Appendix E.)	A3	Maintain access features Path side vegetation management to increase resilience
Strategic access routes across site	A4	Maintain track to 10m wide Path side vegetation management to increase resilience
All residential properties adjoining along Blackheath lane	A5	Firebreak Greenbelt woodland Target downhill of high risk habitats Emergency firebreak 2m wide cut into grassy area south of properties on Blackheath Lane when Fire Severity Index (FSI) reaches the Exceptional category Encourage Firewise community Future habitat management planned with wildfire prevention measures
All residential properties adjoining along Littleford lane	A6	Existing firebreak to South East Encourage Firewise community
All residential properties adjoining along Sample Oak lane	A7	Creation of new firebreak through high risk woodlands South East of access track to Aston House
Access track to Tangley Way and Beechwood	A8	Greenbelt woodland Provision of parking bollards to maintain access

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		Encourage Firewise community
Access track to properties surrounding Aston House	A9	Provision of parking bollards to maintain access Encourage Firewise community
Properties surrounding Ampfield House	A10	Buffer zone B3
The Hallams and The Hallams Court	A11	Greenbelt woodland Encourage Firewise community
St Martins Church	A12	Firebreak Greenbelt woodland Target downhill of high risk habitats Encourage Firewise community
St Augustines Abbey	A13	Greenbelt woodland Encourage Firewise community
WWII War Memorial	A14	Buffer zone B5
Electrical Sub station	A15	Buffer zone B3/B4
Blackheath Cricket Ground and Pavilion	A16	Encourage Firewise community
Blackheath Lane car park	B1	Remove deadwood and brash from understory
Littleford lane car park	B2	Remove deadwood and brash from understory
Woodland adjacent to properties North of management compartment 13	B3	Remove deadwood and brash from understory
Electrical substation	B4	Remove deadwood and brash from understory
WWII War Memorial	B5	20m vegetation management to maintain low growth
Blackheath Common SSSI		Increased vigilance Use of wildfire detection devices following trial
Key reptile habitats	D1	New firebreak between management compartment 6 and 5

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ANALYSIS

Evaluation of terrain

Table 9 – Evaluation of terrain

Feature/s	Location	Risk	Opportunity	Control measure
South/South East facing slope	Aeroplane Hill	Depending on wind direction, fast moving uphill fire spread	Depending on wind direction, opportunity for fire suppression	Cutting of firebreaks to follow the base of the slope
North West facing slope	Derry's Hill bordering properties on Blackheath Lane		Due to asset location, opportunity for fire suppression	
North West facing slope	Bordering properties along Blackheath lane and bridleway 301		Due to asset location, opportunity for fire suppression	
Hill formation	War memorial	Depending on wind direction, fast moving uphill fire spread		Vegetation control zone around memorial

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Constraints, Opportunities and Threats Matrix

Table 10 – Constraint, Opportunities and Threat Matrix

Factor/s	Constraint	Opportunity	Threats
Public safety	• Full public access across the site • WBC have limited options for controlling access to the site	• Increased opportunities for fire detection	• Public bringing ignition on site with BBQs, campfires etc.
Property protection	• WBC responsible for undertaking wildfire preparedness measures within the site only. • Potentially limited communication with residents	• Wildfire resilient community • Increased dialogue between WBC and neighbouring communities	• Irresponsible infrastructure/vegetation management resulting in contiguous fuel sources • Increased risk of ignitions through the use of garden bonfires • Dumping of garden waste on site, increasing fuel loading
Infrastructure protection	• WBC not responsible for highways, wayleaves or utilities • WBC responsible for undertaking wildfire preparedness measures within the site only.	• LGR may bring managing organisations into closer alignment to better manage risks	• Disruption to traffic using the lanes surrounding the site due to smoke during a wildfire event
Habitat and species protection	• The site is host to many protected habitats and species which may	• Wildfire resilience measures can be included in funding bids	• Retention of certain habitat resources may

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	require works under licence or with appropriate consent. • Changes to habitat management regimen must be undertaken in conjunction with management plans and must comply with stewardship scheme rules and funding obligations	and management plans with specific habitat management carried out to the benefit of both habitats and wildfire preparedness. • Many wildfire control features can also be used as part of a healthy species and habitat mosaic	pose an increased risk of wildfire • Habitats and species can be threatened by extreme wildfire behaviour
Climate	• Changing climate may influence likelihood/severity of wildfire event	• Implementation of practices related to climate change mitigation	• Increased likelihood/severity of wildfire events

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SYNTHESIS

Wildfire Prevention Measures

Improving site design

Table 11 – Improving site design planning

Design feature	Location/s	Implementation and timescale
Maintaining firebreak network	See Appendix E.	Annual cut and bi-annual review
Creation of new fire break	Aston House track Management compartment 1	Subject to felling licence and felling operations
Diversifying fire suppression methods used by introducing fuel breaks at strategic points	See Appendix E.	2028
Management of fuel loading in Wildfire Management Zone A	See Appendix C.	Spring 2027
Management of fuel loading in Wildfire Management Zone B	See Appendix C.	Spring 2027 Do not allow brash and deadwood piles in management zone B
Heather sward management across heathland compartments (Wildfire Management Zone C)		2% heathland compartment cut to allow for a mosaic of 10% pioneer heather over 5 year period.
Improving access points	See Appendix E.	
Improving on site navigation by installing What 3 Words rondelle waymarkers		Spring 2027

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Selecting management system resilience

Table 12 – Selecting management system resilience

Management practice	Vegetation and fuels targeted	Location	Implementation and timescale
Heather sward management to provide 10% pioneer heath and patches of bare ground	Heather	All heather across the site	As per Habitat Management Plan
Large blocks of Gorse broken up to provide smaller patches of Gorse within heathland blocks, away from paths and compartment boundaries	Gorse	Across the site	As per Habitat Management Plan
Thinning of conifer blocks to reduce fuel loads.	Conifer woodland	Across the site	Thinning of conifer blocks in line with existing Woodland Management Plan.
Thinning of conifer blocks, retaining broadleaved species to leave mixed stands of woodland.	Conifer woodland/Mixed woodland	Across the site	Thinning of conifer blocks in line with existing Woodland Management Plan.

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Creating new or managing existing fire and fuel breaks and fire belts

Table 13 – Managing fire & fuel break and belt prevention features

Type	New	Existing	Location/s	Implementation and timescale
Fire break		x	East West fire break in management compartment 14	
	X		Extend existing firebreak to the West of management compartment 14 to join new emergency vehicle access gate.	Spring 2027 Subsequently added to the annual firebreak mowing contract
	X		East of track edge leading to Aston House on WBC land.	2028 – subject to felling licence and felling operations. Proposal for National Trust to continue the firebreak on their managed land to create a contiguous firebreak around the SSSI compartments. Subsequently added to the annual firebreak mowing contract
		X	Between management compartments 13 and 12	
		X	Between WBC managed land and Albury Estate managed land	
	X		Extend firebreak at the East of management compartment 12, bordering Albury Estate managed land, to join firebreak to the North of management compartment 11	Spring 2027 Subsequently added to the annual firebreak mowing contract
		X	North south through centre of the site	

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		X	Between management compartment 9 and 10	
		X	Running North East to South West through centre of management compartment 6	
	X		Along existing footpath between management compartment 6 and 5	2028 Subsequently added to the annual firebreak mowing contract
		X	Between management compartment 7 and 9	
	X		Extend existing firebreak to the North East between management compartment 7 and 9.	Spring 2028 – Subject to felling licence and felling operations. Subsequently added to the annual firebreak mowing contract
	X		Extend existing between management compartments 7 and 8 to connect to break between 7 and 9	Spring 2027 Subsequently added to the annual firebreak mowing contract
		X	Between management compartment 7 and 8, North through compartment 8 to Cricket Pitch, West to Littleford Lane emergency vehicle access point	
		X	Through management compartment 2	
	X		Join new emergency vehicle access gate, running North West through management compartment 3 to join existing in management compartment 2	Spring 2028 Subsequently added to the annual firebreak mowing contract
	x		Join new emergency vehicle access gate off Sample Oak Lane,	Spring 2028

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			running North West through management compartment 1 to join existing emergency access gate off access track	Subsequently added to the annual firebreak mowing contract
Fuel break	x		North East of compartment 14 between WBC managed land and National Trust managed land	Spring 2028 Subsequently added to the annual firebreak mowing contract
Fire belt				

Planning for people

Table 14 – Planning for people

Who	Description	Location/s	Implementation and timescale
Ranger team	Install permanent and seasonal 'Wildfire risk' signs	At main entrances to the site and across the site.	Summer 2026 Check signs are still in place quarterly
	Litter pick	Main car parks and across the site	Monthly or when time allows
	Patrol site	Across the site	When time allows
Residents	Be part of the Fire wise community		Awareness of wildfire risk and wildfire prevention within their property
Emergency services	WBC coordinate with SFRS regarding any updates or concerns	Across the site	When relevant
	Clearly marked emergency vehicle access points	Across the site	Check emergency vehicle access points in Winter to be prepared for Spring

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Applied resilience	Ensure up to date contact details		When relevant and at start of wildfire season
Communications team WBC	Update in event of a wildfire		When relevant
	Provide information for a social media post regarding Wildfire awareness		Spring and Summer

Planning for an incident response

Table 15 – Planning for incident response

Factors	Location/s	Implementation and timescale
Access onto site	See Appendix E.	2 years
Appropriate access through the site	Along connected network of fire breaks/fuel breaks	1 year
Planned response with SFRS		6 months
Access to fire hydrants		6 months

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IMPLEMENTATION

Table 16 – Implementation of wildfire management plan

Date	Sub-Compartment or Compartment	Operation, Incident or Land Use Change	Wildfire Management Zone				Comments
			A	B	C	D	
15 th August 2025	Management compartment 14	Wildfire incident covering 2.5ha, originating on neighbouring adjacent land					Monitor vegetation regrowth.
	Management compartment 14	Wildfire incident covering 2.5ha, originating on neighbouring adjacent land		B4			20m vegetation management around WWII memorial to maintain low growth
	Management compartment 14	Fuel break creation					Creation of a 10m wide fuel break between WBC managed land and adjacent National Trust managed land
	Across site	Maintaining existing firebreak network	A4		C1		Firebreaks maintained through annual mowing to a width of no less than 3x height of path side vegetation.
	Across site	Connection of existing firebreak network			C1		Connecting existing firebreak network to allow vehicular access and control measures at strategic points.
	Across site	Firebreak widening	A4		C1		Removal of path side vegetation to a width of no less than 3x height of path side vegetation Removal of islands of vegetation in middle of tracks

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	Across site	Maintenance of vehicular access gates	A1, A2, A3				Clearance of overhanging vegetation to allow vehicle access onto site
	Management compartment 14	Creation of new firebreak through high risk woodlands South East of access track to Aston House	A9				Creation of an 8m wide firebreak on South East of access track to Aston House
	Management compartment 14	Creation of new vehicular access point off Sample Oak lane					New vehicle gate and access track off Sample Oak lane
	Management compartment 3 and 2	Creation of new vehicular access point off Littleford Lane					New vehicle gate and access track off Littleford Lane onto Derry's Hill.
	Management compartment 6 and 5	Creation of new firebreak to surround high priority reptile habitat				D1	New firebreak following footpath between compartment 5 and 6 to connect to existing firebreak network for wildfire preparedness prioritising high value reptile habitat
	Across site	Buffer zone clearance		B1, B2, B3, B4			Remove deadwood and brash from understory
	Across site	Heather mowing			C1		Manage the fuel load through mowing 2% of heather blocks per year in sinuous strips.
	Across site	Bare ground creation and maintenance			C1		Manage the fuel load via bare ground creation and maintenance
	Across site	Scrub and Gorse control			C1		Manage the fuel load via large blocks of Gorse being broken up to provide

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							smaller patches of Gorse within heathland blocks, away from paths and compartment boundaries
	Across site	Thinning Conifer blocks			C1		Manage the fuel load via thinning conifer blocks in line with the existing Woodland Management Plan.
	Across site	Thinning of mixed woodland blocks			C1		Manage the fuel load via thinning of conifer within mixed woodland blocks, in line with the existing Woodland Management Plan.

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MONITORING

Table 17 – Monitoring of the wildfire management plan

Date of Monitoring	Undertaken by	Findings against Critical Success Factors in Wildfire Management Objective	Actions

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REVIEW

Table 18 – Reviewing the Wildfire Management Plan

Review Date	Undertaken by	Performance of Critical Success Factors	Changes undertaken

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APPENDIX A – SURVEY: WILDFIRE LIKELIHOOD, SEVERITY AND RISK MATRIX

Likelihood of the hazard

Scale	Likelihood	Chance	Description
1	Very unlikely	0-20	Event may occur only in exceptional circumstances
2	Unlikely	21-40	Event could occur at some time
3	Moderate	41-60	Event will occur at some time
4	Likely	61-80	Event could occur in most circumstances
5	Very likely	81-100	Event will occur in most circumstances

Severity of the hazard

Scale	Likelihood	Chance	Description
1	Negligible	0.005	Life: Minor local first aid treatment (e.g. minor cuts/abrasions). Property/business: No financial loss or damage. Environment: Minor damage; habitats and species will recover in less than a year.
2	Minor	0.05	Life: Injury requiring first aid treatment. Property/business: Minor financial losses (up to 1% of profit), disruption or damage. Environment: Minor damage; habitats and species will recover in 1–5 years.
3	Serious	0.5	Life: Medical treatment required. Property/business: Serious financial losses (up to 5% of profit), disruption or damage. Environment: Serious damage; habitats and species will recover in 5–10 years.
4	Major	5	Life: Permanent or life-changing injuries. Property/business: Major financial losses (up to 10% of profit), disruption or damage. Environment: Major damage; habitats and species will recover in 10–20 years.
5	Fatalities	50	Life: Single or multiple deaths. Property/business: Destruction of the property (total loss) or business. Environment: Irreversible impact on habitats or species.

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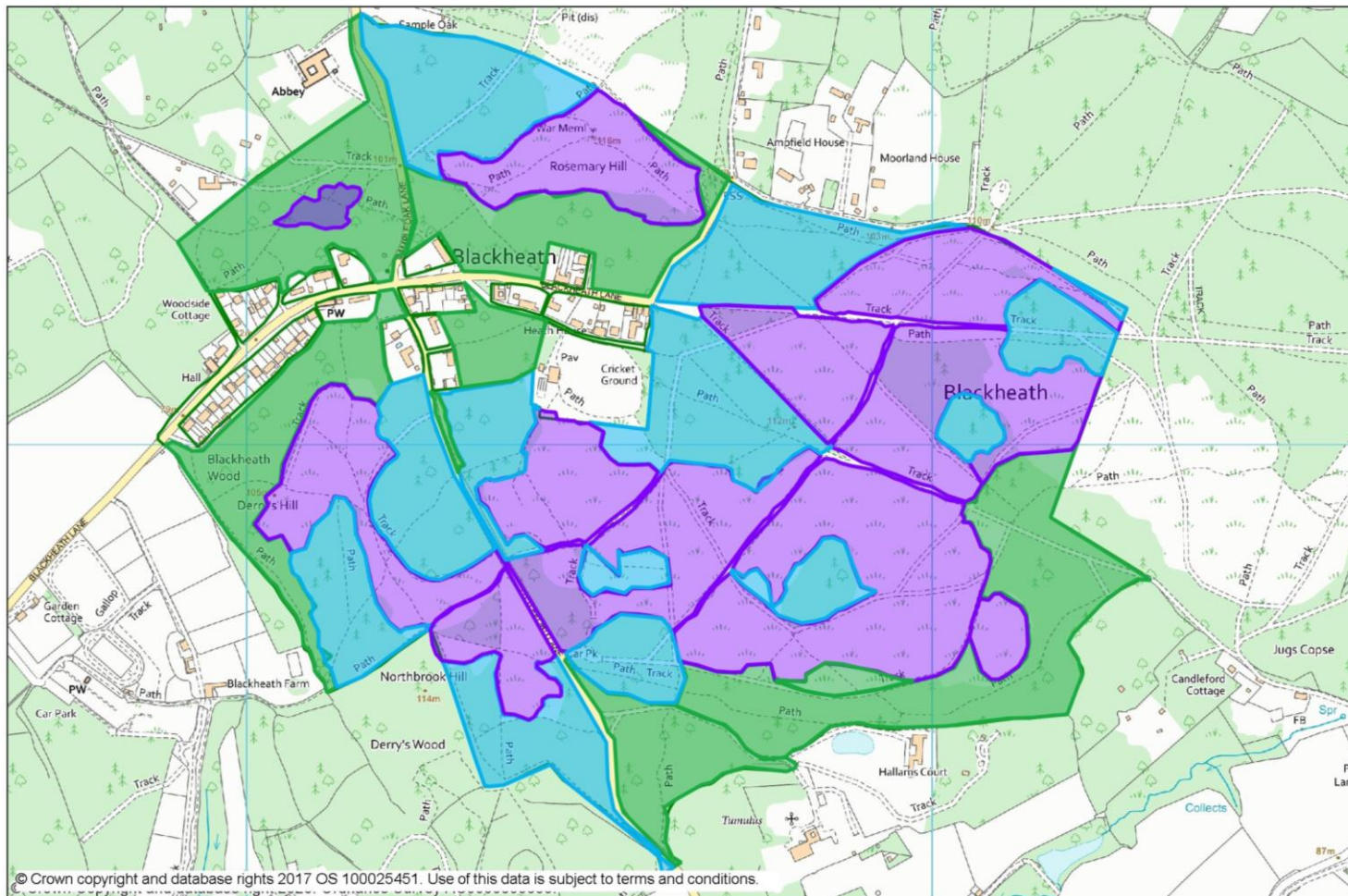
Risk matrix

		Likelihood					Risk Rating
		1	2	3	4	5	
Severity	1	1	2	3	4	5	1-5 Low Risk Rating
	2	2	4	6	8	10	6-10 Moderate Risk Rating
	3	3	6	9	12	15	12-16 High Risk Rating
	4	4	8	12	16	20	20-25 Unacceptable Risk Rating
	5	5	10	15	20	25	

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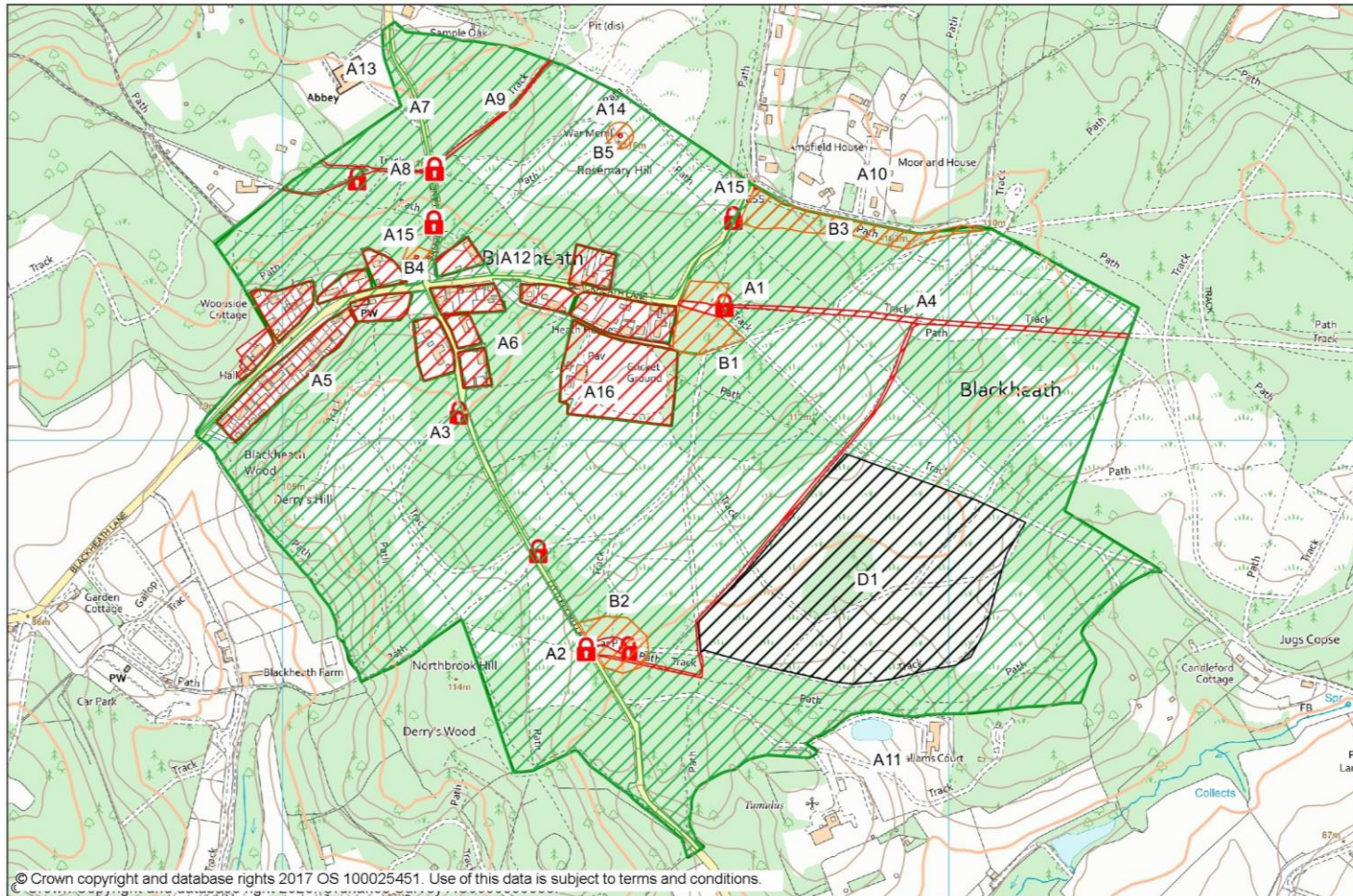
APPENDIX B – SURVEY: MAP OF VEGETATION FUEL & HIGH/LOW RISK AREAS

Purple – Heathland (High risk); Blue – Conifer (High risk); Green – Mixed (Low risk)



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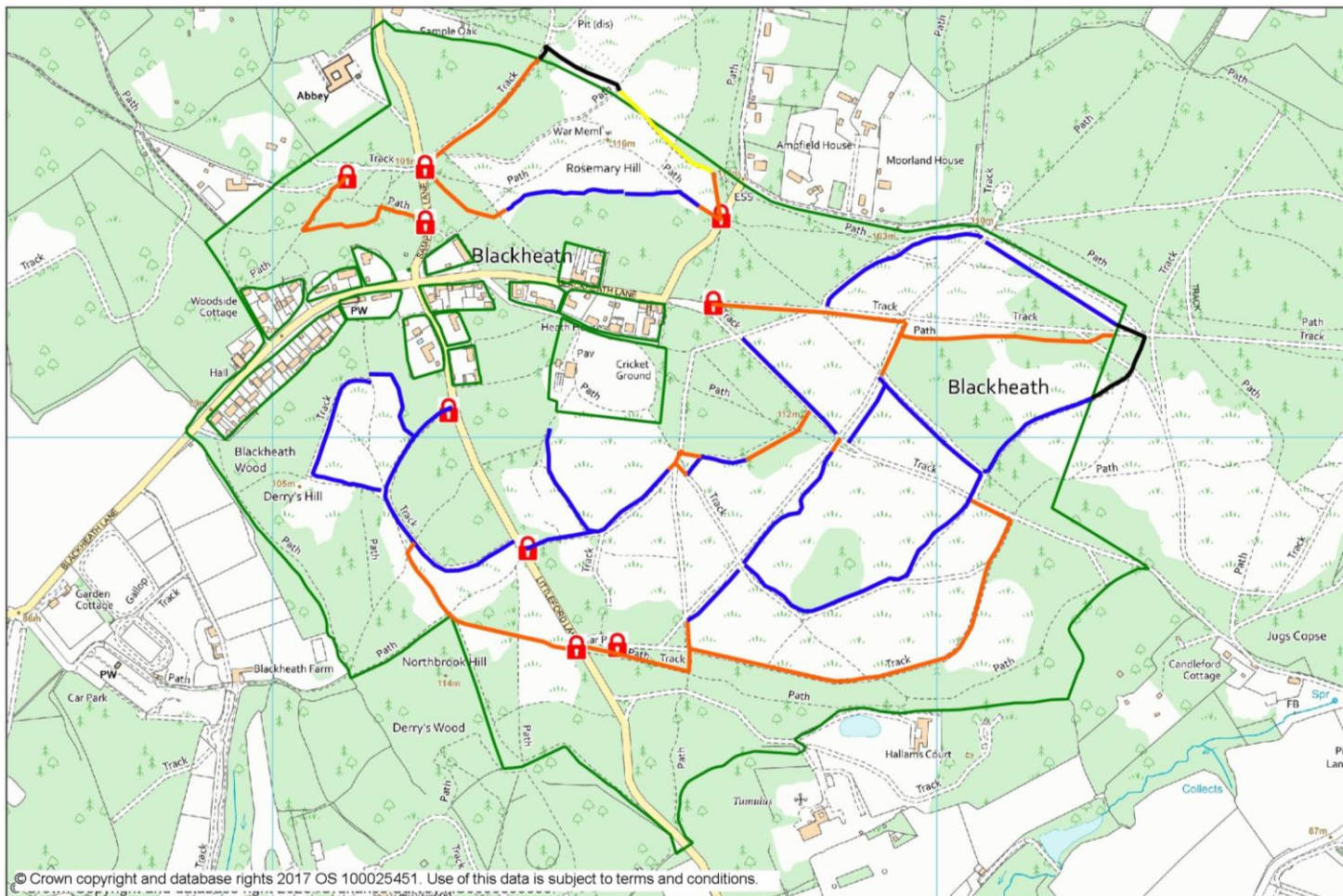
APPENDIX C – SURVEY: MAP OF WILDFIRE MANAGEMENT ZONES



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APPENDIX D – PLANNED WILDFIRE PREPAREDNESS MEASURES

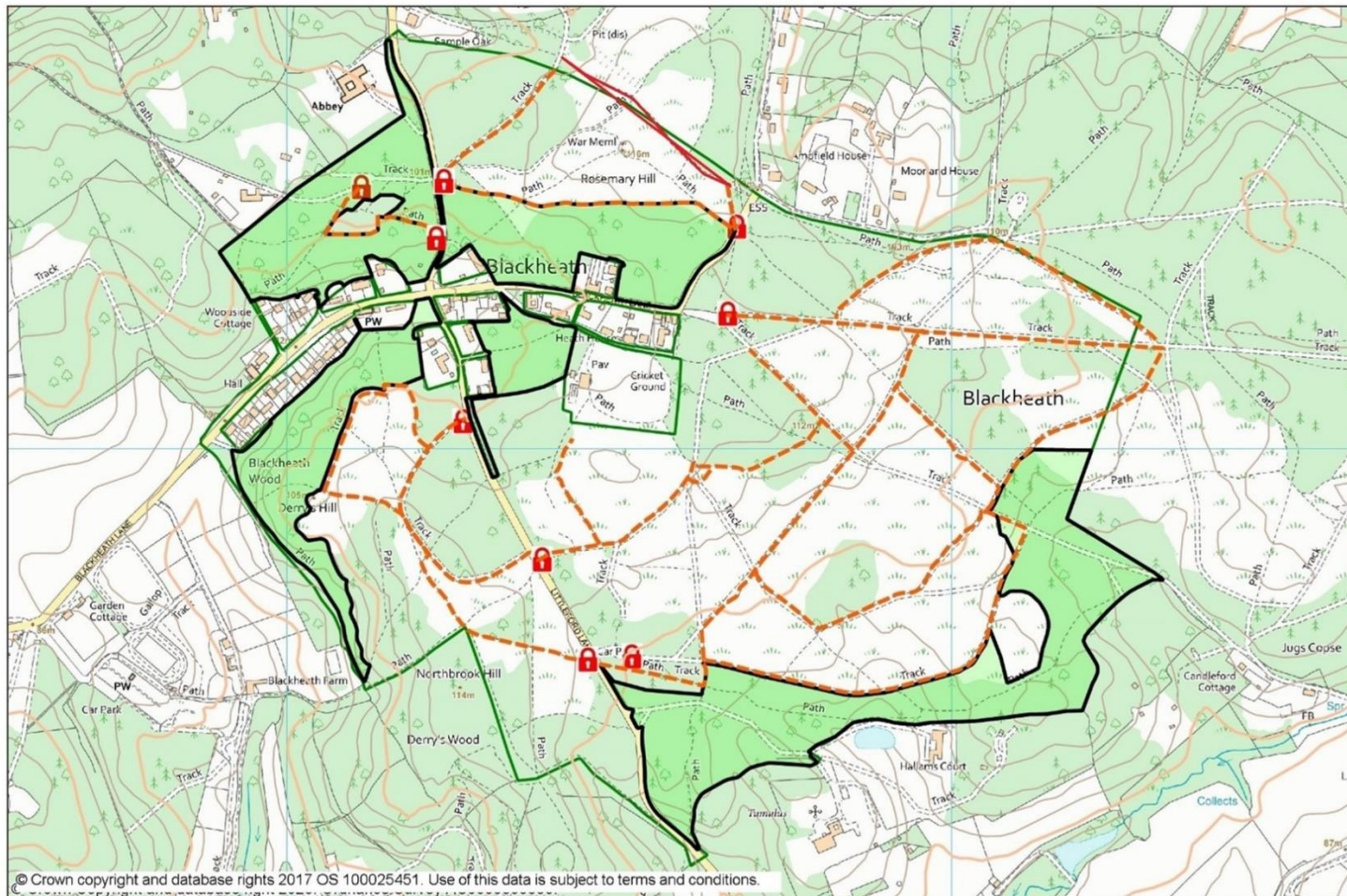
Green – Site boundary; Blue – Existing firebreaks; Orange – New firebreaks; Yellow – New Fuel break; Black – Proposed fire breaks on neighbouring land manager's land; Padlocks – Existing and proposed emergency access gate



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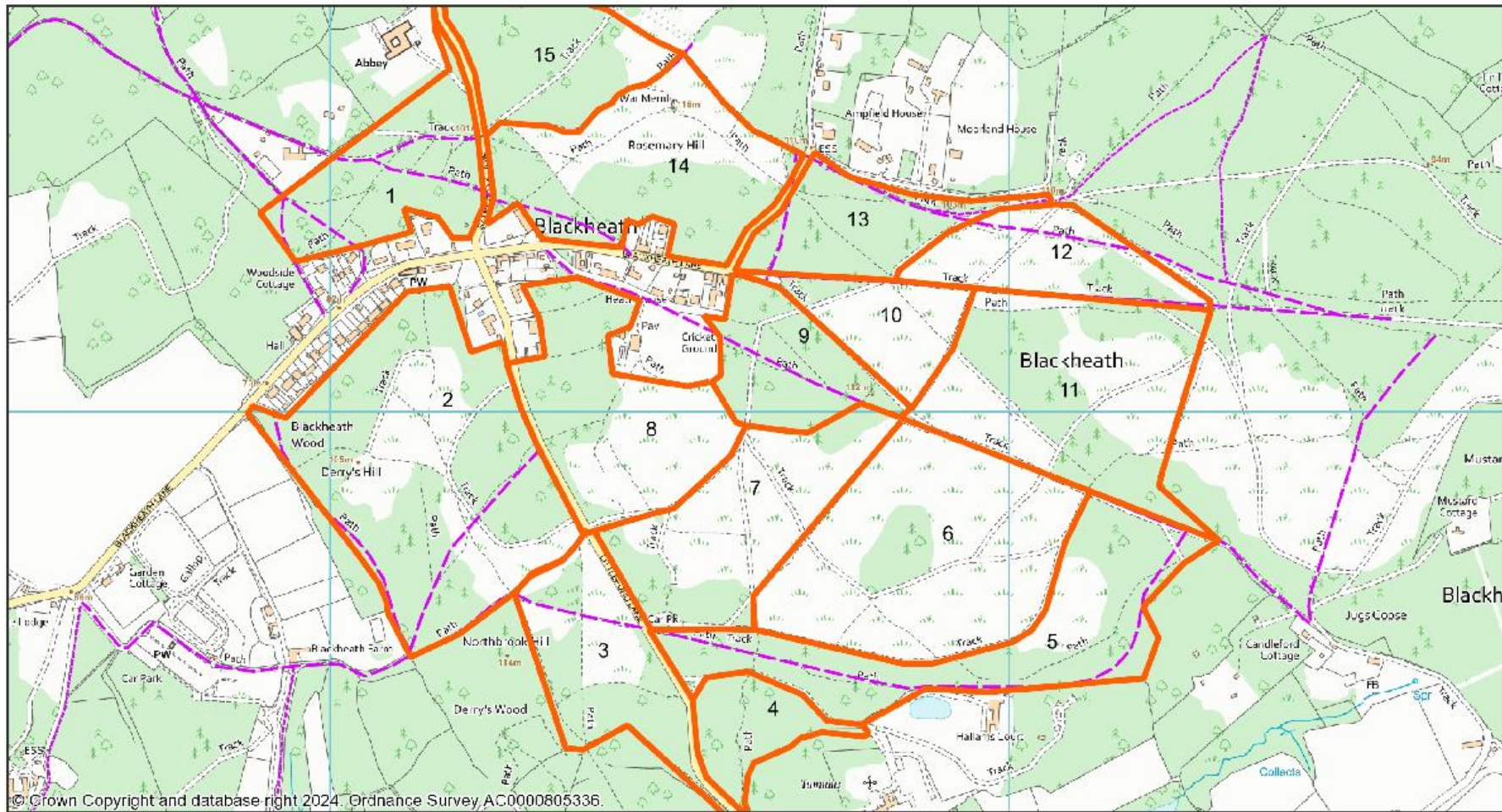
APPENDIX E –WILDFIRE PREPAREDNESS MEASURES

Green – Green Belts; Orange – Firebreaks; Padlock – Emergency access gate



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APPENDIX F – MANAGEMENT COMPARTMENTS



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APPENDIX G – GLOSSARY OF TERMS

- **Wildfire** – Any uncontrolled vegetation fire which requires a decision or action regarding suppression.
- **Wildfire Management Zone (WMZ)** – Method of zoning sites according to the level of wildfire resilience required. Determined by proportionate use of prevention measures determined by location of assets and priority protection areas.
- **Asset Zone** – WMZ to protect human life and important assets and infrastructure.
- **Buffer Zone** – WMZ to create a buffer around an asset zone. The focus is on the use of wildfire preventative measures.
- **Low Risk Zone** – WMZ that has been identified as low to medium risk area, where normal land management activities can take place.
- **Fire Exclusion Zone** – WMZ to protect vulnerable habitats and species. Denotes areas not suitable for emergency control measures/ sacrificial burn.
- **Greenbelt Woodland** – Low fire risk woodland, considered to act as a buffer in wildfire event.
- **Fire Break** – Linear gaps in vegetation to split up areas of continuous fuel, slowing the spread of wildfire and allowing access for fire and rescue suppression.
- **Fuel Break** – Linear gaps in vegetation where surface litter and organic material is also removed, leaving bare ground. This splits up areas of continuous fuel, slowing the spread of wildfire and allowing access for fire and rescue suppression.
- **Fire Belt** – Strips of woodland composed of fire-resistant tree species, intended to prevent or reduce the spread of surface and crown fires. These may be established to separate more flammable trees in woodlands, or in open habitats to break up continuous shrub and grass fuels.
- **Ladder Fuels** - Live or dead vegetation that creates vertical continuity between the ground and higher canopy levels. This spatial arrangement allows a manageable surface fire to climb upward.
- **LACES** – Refers to an acronym for wildfire practitioners safe system of working. Lookouts, Awareness, Communications, Escape routes, Safety zones.
- **Firewise Community** - The focus is on ensuring that nearby properties take all reasonable and proportionate preventative measures that are within their control.

APPENDIX H – SFRS WILDFIRE PREPARED LEAFLET

IN THE EVENT OF A WILDFIRE AND WHEN ACTION IS NEEDED

KEEP SAFE

Call 999 and ask for the Fire Service, giving location and nearest access point

- Pack your essentials into a bag or box
- Do not tackle the fire yourself
- Do not expose yourself to smoke
- Follow the advice and guidance from the emergency services or local authority
- If in doubt — GET OUT!

Consider creating an evacuation plan. Make a list of essentials each family member would need. These may include;

Valuables	Passport	Medication
Money	Mobile phone	Clothing
Food	Keys	Pets

Photograph important documents and passports (including policy numbers) and note important phone numbers. Keep the list handy and make sure everyone knows where it is.

The best way to prevent damage to your home due to wildfire is to reduce or remove areas of high fuel close to your home that could feed a wildfire. Check for dense areas of vegetation, hedges, timber fences, sheds, dry undergrowth etc. that will allow a fire to spread from open space and into your garden and to your home.

WHAT IS WILDFIRE PREPARED?

Wildfire Prepared is an initiative which aims to encourage individuals and the wider community to assess, take action and maintain their preparedness for a wildfire event in their locality. It looks to empower neighbours and communities to build a community spirit, resolve and willingness to take responsibility and work together to reduce their risk from wildfire.

Wildfire Prepared takes its principle messages from a long established communities programme run in the USA called Firewise.

By taking action and being prepared, you can greatly reduce the risk to your family, property and the local community.

If you think you and your community would benefit from being Wildfire Prepared please contact Surrey Fire and Rescue's Wildfire and Rural Affairs team for further information.



SFRS.WILDFIRE@SURREYCC.GOV.UK

#BEWILDFIREAWARE



WILDFIRE PREPARED

How to prepare and protect
your home from wildfire



In partnership with NFPA & Firewise USA

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HOME IGNITION ZONE CHECKLIST

SIMPLE STEPS FROM THE ROOF TO FOUNDATION TO MAKE A HOME SAFER FROM EMBERS AND RADIANT HEAT

- ⇒ Prevent embers from entering your roof space by repairing/replacing loose or broken tiles
- ⇒ Identify ember traps around your home—places where dead leaves collect naturally (gutters/roof valleys). Clear regularly
- ⇒ Identify any gaps in soffits/cladding around the roof area and screen using wire mesh to retain ventilation and prevent embers getting in. Advice must be sought if bats are present.
- ⇒ Move any flammable material away from external house walls. Leaves, compost heaps, log piles etc.
- ⇒ Ensure your house name/number is clearly visible from the road
- ⇒ Avoid parking on or near any fire hydrants



Immediate Zone 0 to 5 feet	Intermediate Zone 5 to 30 feet	Extended Zone 30 to 100 feet
The home and the area up to 5 feet from the furthest attached exterior point of the home. This area is defined as a non-combustible area. This is the most important zone to take immediate action on as it is the most vulnerable to embers. Start with the house itself to identify gaps in cladding or missing tiles where embers could enter. Move flammable materials out of this area.	The area 5 - 30 feet from the furthest exterior point of the home. Trim back shrubs or trees that are close to or touching the house. Consider removing any plants which contain oil or resin alternatively, plant in movable pots. During hot spells ensure the garden is regularly maintained. Use caution when having BBQ's or bonfires in this area.	The area 30-100 feet out from home. The focus in this zone is on landscaping. The goal is not to eliminate fire but to interrupt the fire's path and keep flames smaller and on the ground. If the property backs onto or is close to open space, the land manager should be responsible for managing the risk to that land.

APPENDIX I – SFRS RESPONSE TO INITIAL PUBLIC CONSULTATION FEEDBACK

Firewise Communities:

As part of being a Firewise Community, the emphasis is on ensuring that nearby properties take all reasonable and proportionate preventative measures that are within their control. For concerns relating to individual residential properties, residents should be directed to the *Wildfire Preparedness Leaflet*, which I have attached. Physical copies were previously provided to Patricia and, should additional copies be required, please let me know as these can be made available for distribution via local noticeboards and other community channels.

Unfortunately, SFRS do not have the ability to undertake visits to individual properties or provide property specific wildfire risk assessments, as requested within some of the consultation feedback. For any concerns or enquiries relating to fire safety in the home, please refer to the following link for more information on our safe and well home safety visits- [Surrey Fire and Rescue service - Safe and well checks for your home - Surrey County Council](#). Should a crew attend, further support relating to wildfires could be offered at this time.

Waverley Borough Council have confirmed that beaters will not be purchased, a decision which SFRS fully supports. The suitability of beaters depends on several factors, including fire type, fire behaviour, weather conditions, and the training and experience of those using them. If used incorrectly, beaters can exacerbate fire spread and place individuals at increased risk. Avoiding unnecessary risk to members of the public remains a key priority.

At this time, I do not consider it necessary for local residents, despite their willingness to assist, to undertake responsibilities comparable to those of trained firefighters. During an incident, the most effective support residents can provide is to follow official safety advice, remain informed through SFRS communications, and monitor incident updates shared through our social media channels. Should local stakeholders wish to explore additional community communication methods to support information sharing, this could be considered independently; however, SFRS would not be responsible for establishing or managing such arrangements. We have also produced *After a Wildfire* guidance, which provides information and support for those affected by incidents occurring in close proximity to their homes.

Surrey Fire and Rescue Service Resourcing:

SFRS is well equipped to respond to wildfire incidents. Where necessary, we can request support from neighbouring fire and rescue services, such as Berkshire and Hampshire, which is standard practice during larger or more complex incidents. This can also include the use of

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cross-border resources, including water supplies where appropriate. Our Control Room will continue to make informed decisions regarding the resources mobilised to incidents while balancing operational demand across Surrey and neighbouring counties.

Collaboration:

SFRS and Waverley Borough Council maintain a close working relationship throughout the year, not solely during periods of heightened wildfire risk. Relevant contact details are regularly shared to ensure the appropriate ranger or land manager can be notified of any incidents. Site-specific maps have also been produced and shared with land managers, identifying access points, known hazards, suitable vehicle tracks, and other operationally relevant information to support an effective emergency response.

Firebreaks:

The perceived lack of firebreaks has been raised on several occasions throughout the consultation feedback. In response, I would refer to the wildfire incident at Blackheath last year, where existing firebreaks successfully compartmentalised the fire, enabling crews to suppress and contain the incident more effectively. The management plan developed for the site has carefully considered nearby residential properties and incorporates measures intended to reduce risk whilst balancing broader land management objectives.

In addition, all accessible tracks across the site have been identified and mapped for operational use. An increased network of firebreaks not only assists in slowing and containing fire spread, but can also improve access across the site for firefighting resources, allowing crews to reach affected areas more effectively and implement firefighting tactics safely and efficiently. Additional access gates identified in the plan have been noted from an SFRS perspective, and operational crews will be made aware of these when installed. Ensuring that appropriate contacts are maintained and that crews have access to the necessary keys and access arrangements remains a vital aspect of our ongoing partnership working.

Any proposed wildfire mitigation works must be balanced against available funding, operational capacity, environmental considerations, conservation requirements, and the needs of the land itself. These measures require a collaborative approach between all relevant stakeholders. It is also important to recognise that firebreaks are only effective if they are properly maintained over time, which carries ongoing resource implications.

Community Safety and education :

Our Education Teams regularly visit schools across all key stages to promote fire safety, including wildfire awareness during periods when this messaging is most relevant and impactful. Alongside this, targeted social media campaigns can be directed towards specific

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communities, particularly around key seasonal risk periods. Examples include awareness campaigns surrounding campfires, outdoor activities, and other common ignition sources.

Waverley Borough Council have recently installed wildfire awareness signage within site car parks to highlight key risks and safety messages. These signs may be removed or replaced at certain times of the year to ensure that the information remains relevant and proportionate to seasonal conditions.

Informing of incidents:

During significant incidents, updates are also shared through our social media channels, enabling partners, stakeholders, and local groups to further disseminate important information. Following the incidents experienced at Blackheath last year, SFRS has engaged with a number of parish councils and has provided guidance on community resilience planning, including the development of local emergency plans and emergency hub arrangements. Should the evacuation of an area become necessary, this would be undertaken in collaboration with Surrey Police and other partner agencies through established multi-agency emergency response procedures and would align with any relevant community emergency plans already in place.

Reducing the risk:

Residents are reminded not to dispose of garden waste by throwing it over fences into adjacent open areas. This is particularly important where a firebreak has been established nearby. Firebreaks are created to reduce the risk of fire spread by removing combustible vegetation and other fuels from the area. By depositing garden waste into these locations, residents are effectively reintroducing fuel into the firebreak, undermining its purpose and increasing the potential fire risk. Garden waste such as grass cuttings, hedge trimmings, branches, and other vegetation can dry out and become highly combustible, providing a source of fuel that may assist the ignition and spread of fire. Residents are therefore encouraged to dispose of garden waste responsibly through appropriate garden waste collection services, composting, or designated disposal facilities. Overall, maintaining clear firebreaks is an important part of protecting local communities, property, wildlife, and open spaces from the risk of fire

Clearance burnings:

Should any controlled burning associated with site clearance or vegetation management take place, land managers and contractors are strongly encouraged to notify our Control Room in advance with relevant details. Individuals undertaking such work should remain on site at all times whilst burning activities are taking place and should never leave fires unattended. Comprehensive risk assessments should be undertaken beforehand, with careful consideration given to weather conditions, ground fuel conditions, available

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resources, and the timing of the activity to ensure it can be conducted safely and responsibly.

Going forward:

SFRS will continue to work closely with Waverley Borough Council and other key stakeholders in relation to Blackheath and remains fully engaged with the ongoing management plan works. The management plan has been shared with SFRS from the outset, and regular site visits, discussions, consultation, and ongoing engagement have continued throughout its development and implementation.

Following significant wildfire incidents across the UK this year, together with government alerts and temporary restrictions of disposable bbqs, fire and rescue services nationwide will continue to review opportunities to strengthen wildfire resilience and prevention measures. Whilst the enforcement of any restrictions or bans does not fall within the remit of SFRS, initiatives which help reduce the likelihood of wildfires are welcomed and supported.

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APPENDIX J – AMENDMENTS TO PLAN

Date of amendments	Amendments made
September 2026	• Addition of a title page • Additions to the introduction page • Stakeholder feedback updated • Amended the postcode for the village hall as this had been identified as incorrect • Changed spelling of Blatchfeld house as this had been identified as incorrect • Table 9 – a key for the colour coding in the table. Terms are included in the glossary • Table 9 – where residential properties are mentioned off a road it now reads 'All residential properties adjoining off...' • Changed 'Fire ladders' to 'Fuel Ladders' as per SFRS • Table 14 – Firebreak east of track edge to Aston house, changed to specify on WBC land and 'proposal for National Trust to continue the firebreak on their managed land to create a contiguous firebreak around the SSSI compartments.' • Appendix C – Label A7 has been moved to be on Sample oak lane. • Appendix C – now includes the new proposed emergency entrances as well as existing. • Appendix D – where proposed firebreaks are outside of WBC managed land, changed the colour to black and identified this in the key. • Appendix D – adjusted where the firebreak coming off Sample Oak lane onto the war memorial will run so it more accurately reflects the proposed route. • Glossary of terms • SFRS Wildfire prepared leaflet as appendix H • SFRS response to public consultation feedback as appendix I
October 2026	• Table titles numerical order adjusted • Updated Stakeholder feedback to reflect second round of consultation