

Woodland Management Plan

To be completed by the plan author:	
Woodland or Property name	Melton Park Woodland
Woodland Management Plan case reference	835516
The landowner agrees this plan as a statement of intent for the woodland	Yes
Plan author name	New Woods Forestry Ltd

For FC Use only:					
Plan Period (dd/mm/yyyy - Ten years)	Approval Date:	24/3/2020	Approved until:	23/3/2030	
Five Year Review Date	2025				

Revision No.	Date	Status (draft/final)	Reason for Revision

Template user support:

The functionality in this version of the management plan template has been downgraded to ensure compatibility with Word 2003. This document is not protected and as such rows can be added & deleted or copied and pasted from tables where needed.

UK Forestry Standard management planning criteria

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

	UKFS management plan criteria	Minimum approval requirements	Author check <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
1	<p>Plan Objectives: Forest management plans should state the objectives of management and set out how an appropriate balance between social, economic, and environmental objectives will be achieved.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Management plan objectives are stated. Consideration is given to environmental, economic and social objectives relevant to the vision for the woodland. 	Yes
2	<p>Forest context and important features in management strategy: Forest management plans should address the forest context and the forest potential and demonstrate how the relevant interests and issues have been considered and addressed.</p>	<p>Management intentions communicated in Sect. 6 of the management plan are in line with stated objective(s) Sect. 2.</p> <p>Management intentions should take account of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Relevant features and issues identified within the woodland survey (Sect. 4) Any potential threats to and opportunities for the woodland, as identified under woodland protection (Sect. 5). Relevant comments received from stakeholder engagement and documented in Sect. 7. 	Yes
3	<p>Identification of designations within and surrounding the site: For designated areas, e.g. National Parks or SSSI, particular account should be taken of landscape and other sensitivities in the design of forests and forest infrastructure.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Survey information (Sect. 4) identifies any designations that impact on woodland management. Management intentions (Sect. 6) have taken account of any designations. 	Yes
4	<p>Felling and restocking to improve forest structure and diversity: When planning felling and restocking, the design of existing forests should be re-assessed and any necessary changes made so that they meet UKFS requirements.</p> <p>Forests should be designed to achieve a diverse structure of habitat, species and ages of trees, appropriate to the scale and context.</p> <p>Forests characterised by a lack of diversity, due to extensive areas of even-aged trees, should be progressively restructured to achieve age class range.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Felling and restocking proposals are consistent with UKFS design principles (for example scale and adjacency). Current diversity (structure, species, age structure) of the woodland has been identified through the survey (Sect. 4). Management intentions aim to improve / maintain current diversity (structure, species, and ages of trees). 	Yes
5	<p>Consultation: Consultation on forest management plans and proposals should be carried out according to forestry authority procedures and, where required, the Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Stakeholder engagement is in line with current FC guidance and recorded in Sect. 7. The minimum requirement is for statutory consultation to take place, and this will be carried out by the Forestry Commission. Plan authors undertake stakeholder engagement (ref FC Ops Note 35) relevant to the context and setting of the woodland. 	Yes
6	<p>Plan Update and Review: Management of the forest should conform to the plan, and the plan should be updated to ensure it is current and relevant.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A 5 year review period is stated on the 1st page of the plan. Sect. 8 is completed with 1 indicator of success per management objective. 	Yes

Section 1: Property Details

<u>Woodland Property Name</u>		Melton Park Woodland	
Name	Melton Park Management Company Ltd	Owner	Residents of Melton Park
Email	rogerharrison523@btinternet.com	Contact Number	-
Agent Name: Andrew Falcon		New Woods Forestry Ltd (Mr Andrew Falcon)	
Email	andrew.falcon1@btopenworld.com	Contact Number	01362 821082 / 07774 694771
County	Norfolk	<u>Local Authority</u>	East Suffolk Council
Grid Reference	TM 286 519	Single Business Identifier	200442315
What is the total area of this woodland management plan? (In hectares)		8.22	
You have included an Inventory and Plan of Operations with this woodland management plan?		Yes	
You have listed the maps associated with this woodland management plan?		<p>Appendix 1 – Landscape Map</p> <p>Appendix 2 – Compartment Map</p> <p>Appendix 3 – Felling Map</p> <p>Appendix 4 – Structure Map</p> <p>Appendix 5 – Statutory Constraints Map</p> <p>Appendix 6 – Historic Environment Map</p> <p>Appendix 7 – TPO, Conservation Area</p> <p>Appendix 8 – Soils Map</p> <p>Appendix 9 – National Biodiversity Network Maps</p>	

Do you intend to use the information within this woodland management plan and associated Inventory and Plan of Operations to apply for the following?	Felling Licence	Yes
	Thinning Licence	Yes
	Woodland Regeneration Grant	Yes – if available
You declare that there is management control of the woodland detailed within the woodland management plan?	Yes	
You agree to make the woodland management plan publicly available?	Yes	

Section 2: Vision and Objectives

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

2.1 Vision

Describe your long term vision for the woodland(s). (*Suggest 300 words max*)

Hospital Grove and the surrounding woodland associated with the Melton Park development are a unique asset for the local residents (known collectively as the Melton Park woodland). This management plan will help to secure the future viability of the woodland by creating conditions to allow the next generation of trees to invigorate the woodland with no detriment to the current conservation value.

There are existing gaps in the canopy created as a result of tree diseases and previous management. By widening these existing gaps through small scale felling operations, a successful planting regime can be implemented helping to regenerate the woodland. Implementing a thinning regime across the rest of the woodland will help to secure the safety of visitors and ensure the best formed trees can get growing to their full potential, whilst permitting higher light levels for the diverse ground flora.

2.2 Management Objectives

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

No.	Objectives (include environmental, economic and social considerations)
1	To create suitable conditions for the next generation of trees to establish and create an understorey
2	To mitigate against tree pests and diseases
3	To enhance the conservation, ancient features and biodiversity value of the woodlands
4	To protect the habitat of any European Protected Species that may be present
5	To support local contractors, firewood and timber markets

Section 3: Plan Review – Achievements

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

Objectives	Achievement
To create suitable conditions for the next generation of trees to establish and thrive	
To mitigate against tree pests and diseases	
To enhance the conservation, ancient features and biodiversity value of the woodlands	
To protect the habitat of any European Protected Species that may be present	
To support local contractors, firewood and timber markets	

Section 4: Woodland Survey

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

4.1 Description

Brief description of the woodland property:

The Melton Park woodland is located to the north and east of the Melton Park development. This is situated to the north east of Woodbridge in Suffolk, England approx. 30 m above sea level.

There are no statutory designations associated with the woodlands. There are extensive Tree Preservation Orders (TPO) that apply to the woodlands. TPO NO. 106 1997 St Audrey's Melton (Appendix 6) apply to all of the woodland within this management plan.

The local soil types are slightly acid loamy and clayey soils with imp928023294eded drainage. The National Vegetation Classification suitable for this woodlands is W10 *Quercus robur* – *Pteridium aquilinum* - *Rubus fruticosus* woodland. There was potentially more oak present in the over storey historically but the wartime felling and the gale of 1987 will have reduced this.

The woodland is comprised of one main block known as Hospital Grove which is considered to be more than four centuries old. The original area has grown historically with additional areas to the east and west. Hospital Grove is not technically ancient woodland according to the DEFRA online mapping system¹ i.e. being present on maps dating back to 1600 (Appendix 5). However, it is characteristic of ancient woodland and should be managed sympathetically to this designation.

The Melton Park woodlands are under the Melton Park Management Company Limited (MPMCL) acts on their behalf and comprises volunteers from among the residents. The company is accountable for regular maintenance and conservation of the woodland and to provide safe and enjoyable access via way marked paths. The public safety of the woodlands is contracted to Hayden's arboriculture consultants but for the past 3 years have now been completed by Elite Tree Services in Ipswich. They use a local forester, Jason Roberts of Green Man Horse Loggers and employed directly by MPMCL, undertakes occasional felling work and coppicing. There has been attempts to plant new oak saplings but these are often shaded out.

There are very frequent visitors to the woodland for walking with numerous waymarked footpaths present. There is limited actual official public access within the woodland, with a bridleway to the south and a footpath also cutting through (north-south) which then leads to a path running to the east of Hospital Grove.

The ground flora of the woodland is quite diverse with yellow archangel, lesser celandine, dog violet, wood anemone, primrose, bluebells and early purple orchids. Various bird species have been noted within the woodland, including, marsh tit,

¹ <https://magic.defra.gov.uk/MagicMap.aspx>

goldcrest, nuthatch, treecreeper, Tawny owls, great-spotted woodpecker, green woodpeckers, blackcap and chiffchaff. Historically sparrowhawks are known to have bred within the woodland. A variety of mammals have been observed in Hospital Grove, including grey squirrel, muntjac deer, red fox, wood mouse, yellow-necked mouse, bank vole, common shrew and hedgehog.

The woodland is primarily mature ash and oak, with some sycamore and wild cherry. The shrub layer contains sporadic hazel coppice, holly, field maple and encroaching bramble. There are various veteran trees within the woodland. Compartment 3d is of a different age class to the rest of the woodland. This was probably a result of the 1987 gale and subsequent restocking.

There is currently a limited number of younger oak within Hospital Grove and the surrounding woodland. Acute oak decline is having an effect on some mature oaks and if the wood is to retain an oak dominated overstorey then creating the right conditions for new oak regeneration is key.

Ash dieback (*Hymenoscyphus fraxineus*) is also present and beginning to have an effect, with older trees declining. The coppice regrowth from recently felled ash is also in decline. It is likely that the ash component in the overstorey will continue to decline eventually containing only a few resistant survivors. Existing Sycamore in the understorey should be recruited as a replacement as they are already present in the wood and provide some of the characteristics of ash. Where felling does occur restocking will include wild service, silver birch, field maple and hornbeam in order to increase the species diversity in light of the predicted loss of ash.

4.2 Information

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

Feature	Within Woodland(s)	Cpts	Adjacent to Woodland(s)	Map No
Biodiversity- Designations				
Site of Special Scientific Interest	No		No	Appendix 4
Special Area of Conservation	No		No	Appendix 4
Tree Preservation Order	Yes	All	Yes	Appendix 6
Conservation Area	No		No	Appendix 6
Special Protection Area	No		No	Appendix 4
Ramsar Site	No		No	Appendix 4
National Nature Reserve	No		No	Appendix 4
Local Nature Reserve	No		No	Appendix 4
Other (please Specify):				
Notes				

Feature	Within Woodland(s)	Cpts	Map No	Notes
Biodiversity - European Protected Species				
Bat	Species (if known)	Yes	All	Appendix 7 <i>Brown Long-Eared bat, pipistrelle, serotine, Daubenton's bat, noctule and barbastelle all noted in vicinity on NBN records</i>
Dormouse		No		Appendix 7 <i>No NBN records in area</i>
Great Crested Newt		No		Appendix 7 <i>No specific NBN records within woodlands but they are within known range</i>
Otter		No		Appendix 7 <i>No specific NBN records within woodlands but they are within known range</i>
Sand Lizard		No		Appendix 7 <i>No NBN records in area</i>
Smooth Snake		No		Appendix 7 <i>No NBN records in</i>

			7	<i>area</i>	
Natterjack Toad	No		Appendix 7	<i>No NBN records in area</i>	
Biodiversity – Priority Species <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • corn bunting • lapwing • turtle dove • lunar yellow underwing moth • fen raft spider • great crested newt • Anaptychia ciliaris subsp. ciliaris (a lichen) • orange-fruited elm-lichen • Caloplaca virescens (a lichen) • Suffolk lungwort • greater water parsnip • red hemp-nettle • shepherds needle 					
Woodland Bird Assemblage <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • lesser spotted woodpecker • tree pipit • redstart • pied flycatcher • spotted flycatcher • wood warbler • marsh tit • lesser redpoll • hawfinch 					
Schedule 1 Birds	Species:	Yes	All	Appendix 7	Red kite noted in NBN atlas
Mammals (Red Squirrel, Water Vole, Pine Marten etc)		Yes	All		grey squirrel, muntjac deer, red fox, wood mouse, yellow-necked mouse, bank vole, common shrew, hedgehog
Reptiles (grass snake, adder, common lizard etc)		Yes	All		Potential presence but no specific examples noted during survey
Plants		Yes	All		yellow archangel, lesser celandine, dog violet, wood anemone, primrose, bluebells, early purple orchids
Fungi/Lichens		Yes	All		Potential presence but no specific examples noted during survey
Invertebrates (butterflies, moths, beetles etc)		Yes	All		Potential presence but no specific examples noted during survey
Amphibians (pool frog, common toad)		Yes	All		Potential presence but no specific examples noted during survey
Other (please Specify):					
Historic Environment					
Scheduled Monuments	No		Appendix		

			5	
Unscheduled Monuments	No		Appendix 5	
Registered Parks and Gardens	No		Appendix 5	
Boundaries and Veteran Trees	Yes	1a,1b	Appendix 3	Principally oak
Listed Buildings	No			
Other (please Specify):				
Landscape				
<u>National Character Area</u> (please Specify): <u>South Norfolk and High Suffolk Claylands</u>				
National Park	No		Appendix 4	
Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty	No			
Other (please Specify):				
People				
CROW Access	No			
Public Rights of Way (any)	Yes	2b		
Other Access Provision	Yes	All		
Public Involvement	No			
Visitor Information	No			
Public Recreation Facilities	No			
Provision of Learning Opportunities	No			
Anti-social Behaviour	No			
Other (please Specify):				
Water				
Watercourses	No			
Lakes	No			
Ponds	Yes	2a		
Other (please Specify):				

4.3 Habitat Types

This section is to consider the habitat types within your woodland(s) that might impact/inform your management decisions. Larger non-wooded areas within your woodland should be classified according to broad habitat type where relevant this information should also help inform your management decisions. Woodlands should be designed to achieve a diverse structure of habitat, species and ages of trees, appropriate to the scale and context of the woodland.

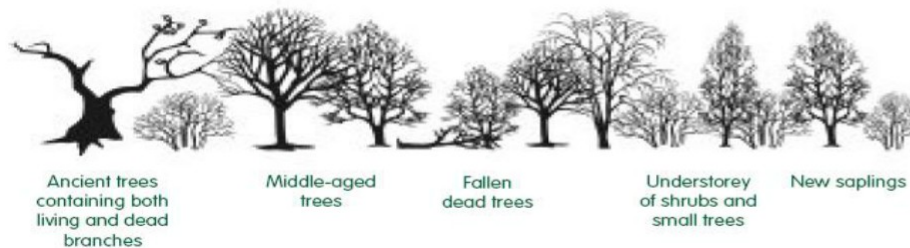
Feature	Within Woodland(s)	Cpts	Map No	Notes
Woodland Habitat Types				
Ancient Semi-Natural Woodland	No			Similar characteristics to ancient woodland
Planted Ancient Woodland Site (PAWS)	No			
Semi-natural features in PAWS	No			
Lowland beech and yew woodland	No			
Lowland mixed deciduous woodland	Yes	All		
Upland mixed ash woods	No			
Upland Oakwood	No			
Wet woodland	No			
Wood-pasture and parkland	No			
Other (please Specify):				
Non Woodland Habitat Types				
Blanket bog	No			
Fenland	No			
Lowland calcareous grassland	No			
Lowland dry acid grassland	No			
Lowland heath land	No			
Lowland meadows	No			
Lowland raised bog	No			
Rush pasture	No			
Reed bed	No			
Wood pasture	No			
Upland hay meadows	No			
Upland heath land	No			
Unimproved grassland	No			
Peat lands	No			
Wetland habitats	No			
Other (please Specify):				

4.4 Structure

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

Woodland Type (Broadleaf, Conifer, Coppice, Intimate Mix)	Percentage of Mgt Plan Area	Age Structure (even/uneven)	Notes (i.e. understory or natural regeneration present)
Mature	85%	Uneven	Some understory present, but tends to be tree species that are not appropriate to replace current over storey trees i.e. hazel coppice. Some sycamore regeneration is present. Previous management has opened up some gaps which has promoted understory.
Mid-rotation	15%	Even	Minimal understory present

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



Even-aged woodland – tidy but of low diversity



Section 5: Woodland Protection

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

Note: To add more tables, Copy the table and Paste below.

5.1 Risk Matrix

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

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

5.2 [Plant Health](#)

Threat (e.g. Ash Dieback, <i>Phytophthora</i> , Needle Blight etc)	Ash dieback
Likelihood of presence (high/medium/low)	High
Impact (high/medium/low)	High
Response (inc protection measures)	Remove dying stock, replace with resilient species where required. Keep abreast of research and development. Implement selective fells if appropriate.

Threat (e.g. Ash Dieback, <i>Phytophthora</i> , Needle Blight etc)	Acute Oak Decline
Likelihood of presence (high/medium/low)	High in mature mixed deciduous stands and boundary trees
Impact (high/medium/low)	High
Response (inc protection measures)	Remove dying stock, replace with resilient species where required.

5.3 [Deer](#)

Species - Likelihood of presence (high/medium/low)	High
Impact (high/medium/low)	High
Response (inc protection measures)	<p>Difficult site to implement culling regime.</p> <p>Monitor damage by installing enclosure plots.</p> <p>Physical protection of vulnerable areas or individual trees as necessary (Tree guards and netting).</p> <p>All actions to meet UKFS.</p>

5.4 [Grey Squirrels](#)

Likelihood of presence (high/medium/low)	High
Impact (high/medium/low)	High
Response (inc protection measures)	<p>Targeted controls to reduce and prevent damage especially in the vulnerable summer months. All actions to meet UKFS. This is particularly important in younger plantations where thinning may encourage bark stripping.</p>

5.5 [Livestock and Other Mammals](#)

Threat (Sheep, Horse, Rabbit etc)	Rabbits, Hares
Likelihood of presence (high/medium/low)	High
Impact (high/medium/low)	High
Response (inc protection measures)	<p>Protection of regeneration/regrowth. All actions to meet UKFS.</p>

5.6 Water & Soil

Threat (Soil Erosion, Acidification of Water, Pollution incidents etc)	Pollution
Likelihood of presence (high/medium/low)	Low
Impact (high/medium/low)	Medium
Response (inc protection measures)	Anti-spill kits and procedure. COSHH and risk assessments for pesticide application. Ensure all operations comply with the UKFS Guidelines

Threat (Soil Erosion, Acidification of Water, Pollution incidents etc)	Soil Compaction
Likelihood of presence (high/medium/low)	Medium
Impact (high/medium/low)	High
Response (inc protection measures)	Try to avoid operations in wet weather. If possible use smaller machines or hand felling.

5.7 Environmental

Threat (Pollution, Fire, Flood, Wind, Invasive Species, etc)	Invasive Species
Likelihood of presence (high/medium/low)	Medium
Impact (high/medium/low)	Medium
Response (inc protection measures)	Monitor for signs of species such as Himalayan balsam and seek guidance from NE and EA when found.

5.8 Social

Threat (Rights of Way, CROW, permissive access, events sporting rights, Anti-social Behaviour etc)	Anti-social Behaviour e.g. Fly tipping or Confrontation
Likelihood of presence (high/medium/low)	Medium
Impact (high/medium/low)	High
Response (inc protection measures)	Vigilance and Education.

5.9 Economic

Threat (Timber forecasting, markets, products, operational costs etc)	Restocking costs
Likelihood of presence (high/medium/low)	High
Impact (high/medium/low)	High
Response (inc protection measures)	Grant will be sought if available to help with restocking costs associated with immature felled timber due to tree diseases

5.10 [Climate Change Resilience](#)

Threat (Uniform Structure, Provenance, Lack of Diversity etc)	Monoculture
Likelihood of presence (high/medium/low)	Low
Impact (high/medium/low)	Potentially High
Response (inc protection measures)	Ensure all forestry management operations comply with the relevant UKFS Guidelines and Carefully planned restocking

Threat (Uniform Structure, Provenance, Lack of Diversity etc)	Uniform Structure
Likelihood of presence (high/medium/low)	High
Impact (high/medium/low)	Potentially High
Response (inc protection measures)	Ensure thinning and felling promotes structure diversification. Well considered planting plans, introduce species with origin further south if appropriate

Section 6: Management Strategy

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

Management Objective / Feature	Management Intention
To create suitable conditions for the next generation of trees to establish and thrive	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monitor deer damage with the use of deer enclosure plots • Monitor grey squirrel bark stripping on younger trees, especially sycamore • Implement control of damaging mammals • Ensure replanting uses resilient mix of species and is done in large enough gaps
To mitigate against tree pests and diseases	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Retain any potentially tolerant trees. • Retain some dead and dying specimens to provide deadwood habitat wherever possible (in light of tree safety issues) • Trees with over 50% dieback should be removed • Increase bio-security • Source UK grown planting stock • Stop residents planting trees due to biosecurity risk
To enhance the conservation, ancient features and biodiversity value of the woodlands	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintain diverse age and species structure • Avoid working at sensitive times of year • Retain some standing and fallen deadwood as per UKFS • Control deer and other browsing mammals • Improve conditions for veteran trees during thinning operations (gently open them up and avoid damage) <p>Ensure favourable condition² of ancient woodland by;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No loss of woodland area. • More than 50% canopy cover. • More than 90% native species. • More than 20% shrub cover. • More than 90% native shrub species. • At least 3 fallen trees of >20cm diameter per hectare

² JNCC (2004) http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/pdf/CSM_woodland.pdf

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • At least 4 standing dead trees of >20cm diameter per hectare • Sufficient young plants to replace the tree cover • 90% expected NVC. • Veteran Trees to be present. • Presence of particular indicator plants • Some topographical features to be present.
To protect the habitat of any European Protected Species that may be present.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Carry out site inspections prior to forestry operations and identify • 1. Potential habitat • 2. Evidence of occupation • In the event of 2, follow best practice guidelines as per FC field guidance.
To support local contractors, firewood and timber markets	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Select proven provenances • Prune and maintain young growing stock • Thin to trees of good form • Use local contractors and supply local markets where possible

Section 7: Stakeholder Engagement

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

Work Proposal	Individual/ Organisation	Date Contacted	Date feedback received	Response	Action
Tree safety survey/ TPO	East Suffolk Council	28/11/2019	04/12/2019	East Suffolk Council agrees with plan to proceed just to ensure local residents are informed through the residents association/ management company.	Residents were informed of the plan on 22/10/2019 and with some objections were happy with the plan. Responded to East Suffolk Council email 04/12/2019 to acknowledge email and happy to continue plan.
Public right of way				Currently looking at the possibility of better signage to make this clear to walkers.	
Felling plans	Residents of Melton Park Development	TBC	TBC		

Section 8: Monitoring

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

Management Objective/Activities	Indicator of Progress/Success	Method of Assessment	Frequency of Assessment	Responsibility	Assessment Results
To create suitable conditions for the next generation of trees to establish and thrive	Understorey development	Visual (Exclosure plots will continue to record damage levels)	Annual	All	
To mitigate against tree pests and diseases To enhance the conservation, ancient features and biodiversity value of the woodlands To protect the habitat of any European Protected Species that may be present.	Visual	Visual	Annual	All	
	Diversity and strength of populations	Visual	Annual	All	
	Increased sightings	Visual	Constant vigilance	All	
To support local contractors, firewood and timber markets	Records	Record keeping	Annual	Agent	

UK Forestry Standard woodland plan assessment

For FC office use and approval only:

UKFS management plan criteria	Minimum approval requirements	Achieved	Review notes
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<p>Identification of designations within and surrounding the woodland site: For designated areas, e.g. National Parks or SSSI, particular account is taken of landscape and other sensitivities in the design of forests and forest infrastructure.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Survey information (Sect. 4) identifies any designations that impact on woodland management. • Management intentions (Sect. 6) have taken account of any designations. 	Yes	
<p>Felling and restocking to improve forest structure and diversity: When planning felling and restocking, the design of existing forests should be re-</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Felling and restocking proposals are consistent with UKFS design principles (for example scale and adjacency). • Current diversity (structure, species, age 	Yes	

<p>assessed and any necessary changes made to meet UKFS requirements.</p> <p>Forests should be designed to achieve a diverse structure of habitat, species and age range of trees, appropriate to the scale and context.</p> <p>Forests characterised by a lack of diversity, due to extensive areas of even-aged trees, should be progressively restructured to achieve age class range.</p>	<p>structure) of the woodland has been identified through the survey (Sect. 4).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Management intentions aim to improve / maintain current diversity (structure, species, and ages of trees). 		
<p>Consultation:</p> <p>Consultation on forest management plans and proposals should be carried out according to forestry authority procedures and, where required, the Environmental Impact Assessment (Forestry) Regulations.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stakeholder consultation is in line with current FC guidance, and recorded in Sect. 7. The minimum requirement is for statutory consultation to take place, and this will be carried out by the Forestry Commission. • Plan authors undertake stakeholder engagement (ref FC Ops Note 35) relevant to the context and setting of the woodland. 	<p>Yes</p>	
<p>Plan update and review:</p> <p>Management of the forest should conform to the plan, and the plan should be updated to ensure it is current and relevant.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A 5 year review period is stated on the 1st page of the plan • Sect. 8 is completed with 1 indicator of success identified per management objective 	<p>Yes</p>	

<p>Approved in Principle</p> <p><i>This means the FC is happy with your plan; it meets UKFS requirements.</i></p> <p>a) You can use it to support a CS-HT or other grant application.</p> <p>b) You do not yet have a licence to undertake any tree felling in the plan.</p>	<p>Name (WO or FM):</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Trevor Wright</p>	<p>Date: 22/1/20</p>
<p>Approved</p> <p><i>This means FC is happy with your plan; it meets UKFS requirements, and we have also approved a felling licence for any tree felling in the plan (where required).</i></p>	<p>Name (AO, WO or FM):</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Mick Rozycki-Merry</p>	<p>Date: 24/3/20</p>