

Woodland Management Plan

To be completed by the plan author:				
Woodland or Property name	Lyme House Woodlands			
Woodland Management Plan case reference	SD626397			
The landowner agrees this plan as a statement of intent for the woodland Yes / No				
Plan author name Marcus Wright				

For FC Use only:					
Plan Period (dd/mm/yyyy - Ten years)	Approval Date:		Approved until:		
Five Year Review Date					

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 ☑
1	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.	 Management plan objectives are stated. Consideration is given to environmental, economic and social objectives relevant to the vision for the woodland. 	Yes/ No
2	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.	 Management intentions communicated in <i>Sect.</i> 6 of the management plan are in line with stated objective(s) <i>Sect.</i> 2. Management intentions should take account of: Relevant features and issues identified within the woodland survey (<i>Sect.</i> 4) Any potential threats to and opportunities for the woodland, as identified under woodland protection (<i>Sect.</i> 5). Relevant comments received from stakeholder engagement and documented in <i>Sect.</i> 7. 	Yes/ No
3	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.	 Survey information (Sect. 4) identifies any designations that impact on woodland management. Management intentions (Sect. 6) have taken account of any designations. 	Yes/ No
4	Felling and restocking to improve forest structure and diversity: When planning felling and restocking, the design of existing forests should be reassessed and any necessary changes made so that they meet UKFS requirements. Forests should be designed to achieve a diverse structure of habitat, species and ages of trees, appropriate to the scale and context. Forests characterised by a lack of diversity, due to extensive areas of even-aged trees, should be progressively restructured to achieve age class range.	 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/ No
5	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.	 Stakeholder engagement is in line with current FC guidance and recorded in <i>Sect. 7</i>. 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/ No
6	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.	 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/ No



Section 1: Property Details

Woodland	Property Name				
Name	E ROPER AND SONS	Owner Tenant			
Email	n/a	Contact Number	n/a		
Agent Nam	ne (if applicable)	Marcus Wright			
Email	marcus@clark-mactavish.co.uk	Contact Number	07591 2058	334	
County	Lancashire	Local Authority	Ribble Valle Borough Co	•	
Grid Reference	SD618399	Single Business Identifier	106289456		
What is the total area of this woodland management plan? (In hectares)		17.99ha			
You have included an Inventory and Plan of Operations with this woodland management plan?		Yes/ No			
You have listed the maps associated with this woodland management plan?		Yes/ No			
_	end to use the information within	Felling Licence	Yes/ No		
this woodland management plan and associated Inventory and Plan of Operations		Thinning Licence		Yes/ No	
to apply for the following?		Woodland Regeneration Grant Yes/No			
You declare that there is management control of the woodland detailed within the woodland management plan?		Yes/ No			
	to make the woodland ent plan publicly available?	Yes/ No			



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)

It is intended that the existing woodland cover area is maitained by a mixture of cleafelling, thinning and restocking over the next decade. Where feasible during this timescale, there may be an oportunity to expand the woodlands with new planting by enlarging current compartment areas. This will provide enhanced habitats and watercourse protection. To protect any restocked tree crops by maintaning boundaries and renewing fences and gates following any felling operations. To provide improved haulage wagon and extraction from the woodland compartments by the inastallation of new access tracks.

2.2 Management Objectives

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

No.	Objectives (include environmental, economic and social considerations)
1	Maintain and enhance biodiversity of the woodlands.
2	Protect watercourses and stabilise riparian edges.
3	Produce a sustainable supply of timber.
4	Improve haulage access to commercial timber compartments.
5	Replace old and maintain existing stock fences and gates.
6	
7	
8	



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

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 woodlands are a mixture of mature productive mixed conifers in one larger block and mixed broadleaf compartments spread across the farmed estate. The larger block, compartment 1, is located on a northwest facing slope on the ridge to the east of the town of Longridge. This compartment is predominantly a mature of Sitka spruce, banded with smaller stands of Japanese larch and mixed broadleaves mainly on the watercourses and in gullies. The dispersed broadleaf compartments are made up of oak, ash, sycamore, beech, poplar, holly (with occasional Norway spruce, larch and horse chestnut) and various shrub species such as hazel and hawthorn. Compartment two contains remnants of an old quarry. Compartment three site adjacent to the River Loud, four is unfenced and five a small mature copse.



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	
Special Area of Conservation	No		No	
Tree Preservation Order	No		No	
Conservation Area	No		No	
Special Protection Area	No		No	
Ramsar Site	No		No	
National Nature Reserve	No		No	
Local Nature Reserve	No		No	
Other (please Specify):	N/a		No	
Notes	All compartments within the Forest of Bowland AONB			

Feature		Within Woodland(s)	Cpts	Map No	Notes
Biodiversity - E	uropean Protec				
Bat Species (if	known)	Yes	All	All	
Dormouse		No			
Great Crested Ne	wt	No			
Otter		No			
Sand Lizard		No			
Smooth Snake		No			
Natterjack Toad		No			
Biodiversity - P	riority Species				
Schedule 1	Species:	No			
<u>Birds</u>					
Mammals (Red Se	quirrel, Water	No			
Vole, Pine Marten	etc)				
Reptiles (grass sr	nake, adder,	No			
common lizard etc)					
Plants		No			
Fungi/Lichens		No			
Invertebrates (butterflies,		No			
moths, beetles etc)					
Amphibians (pool	frog, common	No			
toad)					



Historic Environment Scheduled Monuments No Unscheduled Monuments No Registered Parks and Gardens Boundaries and Veteran Trees No Listed Buildings No Other (please Specify): No Landscape National Character Area (please Specify): National Park Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Other (please Specify): N/A People CROW Access Public Rights of Way (any) Visitor Information Public Recreation Facilities No Provision of Learning No
Unscheduled Monuments Registered Parks and Gardens Ro Boundaries and Veteran Trees No Listed Buildings No Other (please Specify): No Landscape National Character Area (please Specify): National Park No Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Area Ofther (please Specify): N/A People CROW Access No Public Rights of Way (any) Visitor Information No Public Recreation Facilities No No Registered Parks and Gardens No No Ano Ano Ano Ano Ano Ano Ano Ano Ano An
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Provision of Learning INO I I I
Opportunities No No
7.11.11.1000.11.11.11.11.11.11.11.11.11.1
Water Voc 1.2 2 Biver Loud courts
Watercourses Yes 1,3 2 River Loud south of cpt 3
Lakes No
Ponds No
Other (please Specify): No



4.3 Habitat Types

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

Feature	Within Woodland(s)	Cpts	Map No	Notes
Woodland Habitat Types				
Ancient Semi-Natural Woodland	No			
Planted Ancient Woodland Site	No			
(PAWS)				
Semi-natural features in PAWS	No			
Lowland beech and yew	No			
woodland				
Lowland mixed deciduous	Yes	1a,2,	3	Species - Beech,
woodland		3,4,5		Sycamore, Ash etc
Upland mixed ash woods	No			
Upland Oakwood	No			
Wet woodland	No			
Wood-pasture and parkland	No			
Other (please Specify):	N/A			
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):	N/A			



4.4 Structure

living and dead

branches

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 conifer – high forest	65%	Even	No understory, some natural regeneration of mixed broadleaf next to adjacent open ground.
Mature broadleaf – high forest	35%	Even	Some understory and natural regen of mixed broadleaf species in places, mainly adjacent to open ground.
Uneven-aged woodland – many wildlife habitats	because of high diversity	Even-aged woodle	and – tidy but of low diversity



small trees





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.

	High	Plan for Action	Action	Action
Impact	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,	Phytophthora ramorum in larch
Phytophthora, Needle Blight etc)	
Likelihood of presence	High
(high/medium/low)	
Impact (high/medium/low)	High
Response (inc protection measures)	Fell and restock with other mixed conifers.

Threat (e.g. Ash Dieback,	Ash dieback
Phytophthora, Needle Blight etc)	
Likelihood of presence	High
(high/medium/low)	
Impact (high/medium/low)	Low
Response (inc protection measures)	Replace with more suitable and resistant tree
	species.

Threat (e.g. Ash Dieback,	Dendroctonus micans (great spruce bark
Phytophthora, Needle Blight etc)	beetle)
Likelihood of presence	Medium
(high/medium/low)	
Impact (high/medium/low)	High
Response (inc protection measures)	Release parasitic wasp



5.3 <u>Deer</u>

Species - Likelihood of presence	High
(high/medium/low)	
Impact (high/medium/low)	High
Response (inc protection measures)	Protect restocked trees by fencing and culling.

5.4 Grey Squirrels

Likelihood of presence	High
(high/medium/low)	
Impact (high/medium/low)	High
Response (inc protection measures)	Cull grey squirrels where necessary.

5.5 Livestock and Other Mammals

Threat (Sheep, Horse, Rabbit etc)	Sheep and cattle - High
Likelihood of presence	High
(high/medium/low)	
Impact (high/medium/low)	High
Response (inc protection measures)	Replace old fences and maintain existing
	fences.

Threat (Sheep, Horse, Rabbit etc)	Rabbits
Likelihood of presence	High
(high/medium/low)	
Impact (high/medium/low)	High on restock trees
Response (inc protection measures)	Cull rabbits

5.6 Water & Soil

Threat (Soil Erosion, Acidification of	Soil erosion - High
Water, Pollution incidents etc)	
Likelihood of presence	High when harvesting timber
(high/medium/low)	
Impact (high/medium/low)	High on local watercourses
Response (inc protection measures)	Stop work if silt runoff occurs or during heavy
	downpours. Place silt netting next to
	watercourses where necessary during
	harvesting.



Threat (Soil Erosion, Acidification of	Fuel and oil pollution events
Water, Pollution incidents etc)	
Likelihood of presence	High
(high/medium/low)	
Impact (high/medium/low)	High
Response (inc protection measures)	All vehicles to carry pollution control spill kits,
	no storage of fuel tanks within 20m of
	watercourses. No refuelling of machines or
	vehicles within 20m of watercourses.

5.7 Environmental

Threat (Pollution, Fire, Flood, Wind,	Fire
Invasive Species, etc)	
Likelihood of presence	High
(high/medium/low)	
Impact (high/medium/low)	High
Response (inc protection measures)	Maintain fire plan. Keep fire beaters near
	conifer crops following restocking. Do not
	allow smoking within conifer woodlands
	following restocking or harvesting.

Threat (Pollution, Fire, Flood, Wind,	Invasive plant species
Invasive Species, etc)	
Likelihood of presence	Medium
(high/medium/low)	
Impact (high/medium/low)	High
Response (inc protection measures)	Eradicate invasive plant species asap.

5.8 Social

Threat (Rights of Way, CROW,	Low		
permissive access, events sporting			
rights, Anti-social Behaviour etc)			
Likelihood of presence	Medium		
(high/medium/low)			
Impact (high/medium/low)	Medium		
Response (inc protection measures)	Maintain footpaths and direction signs to keep persons to the designated footpaths		

Threat (Rights of Way, CROW,	
permissive access, events sporting	
rights etc)	



Likelihood of presence	
(high/medium/low)	
Impact (high/medium/low)	
Response (inc protection measures)	

5.9 Economic

Threat (Timber forecasting, markets,	Timber markets
products, operational costs etc)	
Likelihood of presence	Medium risk in short term
(high/medium/low)	
Impact (high/medium/low)	Medium
Response (inc protection measures)	Fell woodlands when market conditions are
	favourable.

Threat (Timber forecasting, markets,	Operational costs
products, operational costs etc)	
Likelihood of presence	Medium risk in the short term
(high/medium/low)	
Impact (high/medium/low)	Medium
Response (inc protection measures)	Assess costs on an annual basis prior to felling
	and restocking decisions.

5.10 Climate Change Resilience

Threat (Uniform Structure,	Uniform structure, lack of species diversity.
Provenance, Lack of Diversity etc)	High in commercial conifer blocks.
Likelihood of presence	High
(high/medium/low)	
Impact (high/medium/low)	High
Response (inc protection measures)	Restock clearfelled areas with a more diverse
	mix of tree species

There are Albert Change Change	
Threat (Uniform Structure,	
Provenance, Lack of Diversity etc)	
Likelihood of presence	
(high/medium/low)	
Impact (high/medium/low)	
Response (inc protection measures)	

Threat (Uniform Structure,	
Provenance, Lack of Diversity etc)	
Likelihood of presence	



(high/medium/low)	
Impact (high/medium/low)	
Response (inc protection measures)	



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
Maintain and enhance biodiversity of the woodlands.	Consider, new planting to expand the existing tree cover. A mixture of clearfelling and thinning over the ten-year plan will create variable age classes and height structure within the woodlands.
Protect watercourses and stabilise riparian edges.	Specify pollution control measures within harvesting contracts. Maintain tree cover adjacent to watercourses. Consider new planting next to watercourses where possible.
Produce a sustainable supply of timber.	Felling will take place over a ten-year period, with restocking of a more diverse tree species mix. This should help to resilience to climate, pest, and diseases in the next cohort.
Improve haulage access to commercial timber compartments.	Install new timber haulage wagon access to woodland compartments to facilitate marketing of timber which is currently land locked.
Replace old and maintain existing stock fences and gates.	Remove and replace old stock fences and gates. New fences will be installed following clearfelling or thinning. Maintain existing fences and gates with repairs or new posts as appropriate.





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
Maintain and enhance biodiversity of the woodlands.	Forestry Commission, Natural England, AONB				
Protect watercourses and stabilise riparian edges.	Environment Agency				
Produce a sustainable supply of timber.	Forestry Commission, Parish Council, Longridge Golf Club, Neighbouring woodland owner				
Improve haulage access to commercial timber compartments.	Forestry Commission, LCC Highways, Parish Council				
Replace old and maintain existing stock fences and gates.	Forestry Commission, Natural England				





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
Maintain and enhance biodiversity of the woodlands.	Thinning records. Natural regeneration. Cull records.	Monitoring records.	Annual for deer control. End of five years for natural regeneration.	Woodland owner.	Feed into updating future woodland plans and subsequent annual deer plan.
Protect watercourses and stabilise riparian edges with supplementary planting.	Records of operational impacts. Successful growth of riparian trees. Reduction of bank erosion.	Records and fixed point photographs.	Five years from start of plan.	Woodland owner.	To be updated at five year review.
Produce a sustainable supply of timber.	Response of crop growth and form to thinning. Successful restock crop growth.	Records from timber weight tickets.	Following harvesting.	Woodland owner.	Kept in estate records.
Improve haulage access to commercial timber compartments.	Actual work done.	Visual and mapped records	Following work completion.	Woodland owner.	To be updated at five year review.
Improve and maintain stock fences.	Actual work done.	Visual and mapped records	Following work completion.	Woodland owner.	To be updated at five year review.





UK Forestry Standard woodland plan assessment For FC office use and approval only:

UKFS management plan criteria	Minimum approval requirements	Achieved	Review notes
Plan Objectives: Forest management plans should state the objectives of management and set out how an appropriate balance between social, economic, environmental objectives will be achieved.	 Management plan objectives are stated. Consideration is given to environmental, economic and social objectives relevant to the vision for the woodland. 	Yes/No	
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.	 Management intentions communicated in <i>Sect.6</i> of the management plan are in line with stated objective(s) in <i>Sect. 2</i>. Management intentions should take account of: Relevant features and issues identified in the woodland survey (<i>Sect. 4</i>). Any potential threats to and opportunities for the woodland, as identified under woodland protection (<i>Sect. 5</i>). Relevant comments received from stakeholder engagement are documented in <i>Sect. 7</i>. 	Yes/No	
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.	 Survey information (Sect. 4) identifies any designations that impact on woodland management. Management intentions (Sect. 6) have taken account of any designations. 	Yes/No	
Felling and restocking to improve forest structure and diversity: When planning felling and restocking, the design of existing forests should be re-	 Felling and restocking proposals are consistent with UKFS design principles (for example scale and adjacency). Current diversity (structure, species, age 	Yes/No	



assessed and any necessary changes made to meet UKFS requirements. Forests should be designed to achieve a diverse structure of habitat, species and age range of trees, appropriate to the scale and context. Forests characterised by a lack of diversity, due to extensive areas of even-aged trees, should be progressively restructured to achieve age class range.	through the survey (Sect. 4). • Management intentions aim to improve / maintain current diversity (structure, species, and ages of trees).		
Consultation: 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.	 Stakeholder consultation is in line with current FC guidance, and recorded in <i>Sect. 7</i>. 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/No	
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.	 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 	Yes/No	

Approved in Principle	Name (WO or FM):	Date:
This means the FC is happy with your plan; it meets UKFS requirements.		
a) You can use it to support a CS-HT or other grant application.		
b) You do not yet have a licence to undertake any tree felling in the plan.		
Approved	Name (AO, WO or FM):	Date:
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).		