Woodland Management Plan

To be completed by the plan author:		
Woodland or Property name	**Northern Forest**	
Woodland Management Plan case reference	**###**	
The landowner agrees this plan as a statement of intent for the woodland		**Yes**
Plan author name	**Carol Agent**	

For FC Use only:				
Plan Period *(dd/mm/yyyy - Ten years)*	**Approval Date:**	dd/mm/yyyy	**Approved until:**	dd/mm/yyyy
Five Year Review Date	**5 years from date of approval**			

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
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 ***Sect. 6*** of the management plan are in line with stated objective(s) ***Sect. 2***. Management intentions should take account of: • 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	**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
4	**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. 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
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 ***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	**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

Section 1: Property Details

Woodland Property Name		Northern Forest	
Name	Mr Land Owner	Owner **Yes**	Tenant **No**
Email	landowner@woodland.co.uk	Contact Number	01808 888 888
Agent Name (if applicable)		Carol Agent	
Email	carol@woodlandagent.co.uk	Contact Number	01909 999 999
County	Northernshire	Local Authority	North Northshire
Grid Reference (e.g. ST 625 785)	SX123 123	Single Business Identifier	666999666
What is the total area of this woodland management plan? (In hectares)		434.46	
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? (PLEASE NOTE: Google Maps/ images of maps will not be accepted because they are copyright protected and should not be used commercially without the appropriate licencing from Google).		Map 1: Location Plan Map 2: Current Species Plan Map 3: Hazards and Sensitivities Plan Map 4: Felling Plan Map 5: Replanting Plan Map 6: Operations Plan	
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	No
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*)

The long term vision is to improve diversity within the woodland in terms of age, species and height class and to offer a sustainable and evenly distributed yield whilst adding ecological value within the woodland, particularly to riparian zones.

This will be achieved by adopting an appropriate progressive felling plan, combined with improving road infrastructure to facilitate this and future restocking alongside the neighbouring Forest Enterprise forest with reference to the FC Forest Design Plan. In summary:

The management strategy is to maximise the value of standing crops through the production of quality saw log material from regular thinning and clear felling within the constraints of good management and silvicultural practice.

To manage the forest in such a way that the income and expenditure incurred agrees with the owner's economic arrangements.

To maintain and enhance the amenity and biodiversity value of the forest by ongoing sympathetic management of key areas and adoption of practices and systems which minimise damage caused by forest operations and exploit opportunities to enhance the forest environment.

To protect watercourses and improve riparian zones with open ground and scattered, low density broadleaf planting.

To further maintain species and age class diversity within the forest to both maintain the forest's contribution to enhanced biodiversity and to increase robustness against pest and disease attack and thereby reduce pesticide/herbicide applications.

To this end silvicultural techniques will be implemented as the basis for developing a balanced and dynamic forest environment able to provide both timber and environmental benefits on a sustained basis.

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 produce a range of timber products to meet market requirements on a sustainable basis.
2	To create suitable access to the forest to facilitate extraction (whilst protecting existing PROW)[1] of a range of timber products[2] to meet market requirements on a sustainable basis.[3]
3	To create a more diverse canopy and species structure with consideration to forest resilience[4] by designed felling.
4	To safeguard and maintain water quality.[5]
5	To maintain and enhance biodiversity.[6]
6	To manage the forest in line with the UK Forestry Standard and UK Woodland Assurance Scheme.

[1] UKFS Forests and People – Legal requirement: 1 – Rights of way must be respected and not obstructed.
[2] UKFS Forests and Climate Change – Good forestry practice requirement: 1 – Forest management should contribute to climate change mitigation over the long term through the net capture and storage of carbon in the forest ecosystem and in wood products.
[3] UKFS General Forestry Practice – Good forestry practice requirement: 4 – The capability of forests to produce a range of wood and non-wood forest products and services on a sustainable basis should be maintained.
[4] UKFS General Forestry Practice – Good forestry practice requirement: 14 – Forests should be designed to achieve a diverse structure of habitat, and species and ages of trees, appropriate to the scale and context. 15 – Forests characterised by a lack of diversity due to extensive areas of even-aged trees should be progressively restructured to achieve a range of age classes.
[5] UKFS Forests and Water – Legal requirement: 9 – Forestry operations must not lead to harmful or polluting substances contaminating public or private water supplies.
[6] UKFS Forests and Biodiversity – Legal requirement: 1 – Appropriate protection and conservation must be afforded where sites, habitats and species are subject to the legal provisions of EU directives and UK country legislation. Advice can be obtained from the relevant authorities on minimizing potentially adverse effects for management activity likely to affect them. For Natura 2000 sites likely to be affected, an appropriate assessment is required. 3 – The implications of woodland creation and management for biodiversity in the wider environment should be considered, including the roles of forest habitats and open habitats in ecological connectivity.

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 produce a range of timber products to meet market requirements on a sustainable basis.	To be completed at year 5.
To create suitable access to the forest to facilitate extraction (whilst protecting existing PROW) of a range of timber products to meet market requirements on a sustainable basis.	
To create a more diverse canopy and species structure with consideration to forest resilience by designed felling.	
To safeguard and maintain water quality.	
To maintain and enhance biodiversity.	
To manage the forest in line with UK Forestry Standard and UK Woodland Assurance Scheme.	

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:
Northern Forest is located to the south of North Lake reservoir by Northtown, and accessed off the A68 and across North Lake dam and through the neighbouring farmland. The location of the forest is identified on map 1. It forms part of a larger forest complex, surrounded on all sides by other commercial forestry under both Forestry Commission and private ownership (Lord A Neighbour). The property lies just outside of the Northshire National Park Authority area.

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 and 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	1, 2, 12	Yes	3
Special Area of Conservation	No	1, 2, 12	Yes	3
Tree Preservation Order	No		No	
Conservation Area	No		No	
Special Protection Area	No		No	
Ramsar Site	No		No	
National Nature Reserve	No		Yes	3
Local Nature Reserve	No		No	
Other (please Specify):	No		No	
Notes	• Land bordering the forest to the west and south (North Head and North Moors) is designated as a Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) and a Special Area of Conservation (SAC). • North Lake Reservoir, to the north of the forest, is designated as a Site of Nature Conservation Importance (SNCI); the Interest is Open Water. The property lies to the south of North Lake Reservoir, which extends to c. 60 hectares. • Whilst Northern Forest lies outside the Northshire National Park, it does include tributaries leading eventually to the River North. The Northshire National Park's Habitat Action Plan for Rivers and Burns identifies the North River as a target watercourse and outlines the need to "Demonstrate best practice for watercourse management during the restructuring of Forestry England (FE) estate and privately owned forestry – all watercourses, in afforested catchments, to be managed in line with watercourse guidelines upon felling/restructuring". • North Moor, further to the north (bounding the forest) is a site of European Conservation Importance, owned by the Northshire Wildlife Trust. It is recognised for its blanked bog and heather heaths. It provides habitat for species			

	of national and international importance such as Merlin, Stonechat and Black Grouse. • North-west of the forest (not bounding, north of the A68) lies the Noluck SSSI, Northbog Mires SSSI and Northern Wastes Woods SSSI, designated for blanket bog heather heaths and fauna species. • Downstream from the reservoir les the Northwet SSSI. A habitat summary for UKWAS requirements is located in Appendix 2 and Map 3: Hazards and Sensitivities.

Feature		Within Woodland(s)	Cpts	Map No	Notes
Biodiversity - European Protected Species					
Bat	Species (if known)	No			No records. No observation of appropriate roost habitat during inventory survey 16/05/14. Possible summer roosts (Appendix 1 NBP Action Plan).
Dormouse		No			Outside of recorded range.
Great Crested Newt		No			Outside of recorded range.
Otter		No			No records and no observation of activity 16/05/14. Possible transient presence.
Sand Lizard		No			Outside of recorded range.
Smooth Snake		No			Outside of recorded range.
Natterjack Toad		No			Outside of recorded range.
Biodiversity – Priority Species					
Schedule 1 Birds	Species:	No			Survey prior to future harvesting operations. None observed on inventory survey 16/05/14. Black grouse are

					thought present adjacent to the property (Appendix 2 NBP Action Plan).
Mammals (Red Squirrel, Water Vole, Pine Marten etc)		Yes			Designated Red Squirrel Reserve area. Survey prior to future harvesting operations. None observed on inventory survey 16/05/14. Red squirrel may be present adjacent to or within the property (Appendix 2 NBP Action Plan).
Reptiles (grass snake, adder, common lizard etc)		No			None observed on inventory survey 16/04/14. Possible presence.
Plants		No			
Fungi/Lichens		No			
Invertebrates (butterflies, moths, beetles etc)		No			
Amphibians (pool frog, common toad)		No			
Other (please Specify):		No			
Historic Environment					
Scheduled Monuments		No			
Unscheduled Monuments		Yes		3	No records on Northshire County historic records. Unknown feature noted during survey and recorded on Map 3. Further surveys to be carried out prior to any operations. The current edition of UKFS Forest and Historic Environment Guidelines will be followed.

Registered Parks and Gardens	No			
Boundaries and Veteran Trees	No			
Listed Buildings	No			
Burial Grounds	No			
Other (please Specify):	Yes			North Lake Reservoir, dam and overflow; the reservoir was built between 1899 and 1905 for the North and Northern Water Company. An old bunk house, used during construction, was used as a visitor centre. The road across the dam provides current access to the forest.
Landscape				
National Character Area (please Specify): n/a				
National Park	No			Outside Northshire National Park
National Landscapes	No			
Other (please Specify):	No			
People				
CROW Access	No			
Public Rights of Way (any)	Yes	4, 7, 12	3	Footpath
Other Access Provision	No			
Public Involvement	No			
Visitor Information	No			
Public Recreation Facilities	No			
Provision of Learning Opportunities	No			
Anti-social Behaviour	No			
Other (please Specify):	No			
Water				
Watercourses	Yes	All	3	Northern Forest Burn
Lakes	No			
Ponds	No			
Other (please Specify):	Yes		3	Adjacent North Lake Reservoir

4.3 Habitat Types

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

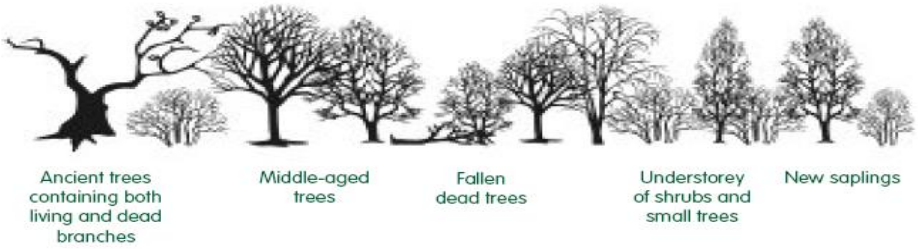
Feature	Within Woodland(s)	Cpts	Map No	Notes
Woodland Habitat Types				
Ancient Semi-Natural Woodland	No			
Planted Ancient Woodland Site (PAWS)	No			
Semi-natural features in PAWS	No			
Lowland beech and yew woodland	No			
Lowland mixed deciduous woodland	No			
Upland mixed ash woods	No			
Upland Oakwood	No			
Wet woodland	No			
Wood-pasture and parkland	No			
Other (please Specify):	No			
Non Woodland Habitat Types				
Blanket bog	No			
Fenland	No			
Lowland calcareous grassland	No			
Lowland dry acid grassland	No			
Lowland heath land	No			
Lowland meadows	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	Yes	12	3	North Moor
Wetland habitats	No			
Other (please Specify):	No			

4.4 Structure

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

Woodland Type (Broadleaf, Conifer, Coppice, Intimate Mix)	Percentage of Mgt Plan Area	Age Structure (even/uneven)	Notes (i.e. understory or natural regeneration present)
Coniferous	90	Even Aged	Remaining area is unplanted riparian open ground, rocky outcrops and upland moorland.

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, *Phytophthora*, Needle Blight etc)	Phytophthora ramorum
Likelihood of presence (high/medium/low)	Low
Impact (high/medium/low)	Low
Response (inc protection measures)	Monitor. Just 4.97 ha Japanese Larch within crop and identified to fell in first intervention.

Threat (e.g. Ash Dieback, *Phytophthora,* Needle Blight etc)	Dothistroma Needle Blight
Likelihood of presence (high/medium/low)	Low
Impact (high/medium/low)	Medium
Response (inc protection measures)	Monitor. None observed within stands. Current species SS dominant and review species selection at restocking and future sylvicultural systems such as thinning and weeding to maintain airflow.

Threat (e.g. Ash Dieback, *Phytophthora,* Needle Blight etc)	*Ips typographus* (European spruce bark beetle)
Likelihood of presence (high/medium/low)	Low
Impact (high/medium/low)	High

Response (inc protection measures)	No current presence, but continued monitoring required. Sanitation felling combined with biological control may be short term control measures, but long term species diversity is key.

5.3 Deer

Species - Likelihood of presence (high/medium/low)	Medium
Impact (high/medium/low)	Low
Response (inc protection measures)	Stalking. Much of neighbour's forest is deer fenced.

5.4 Grey Squirrels

Likelihood of presence (high/medium/low)	Low
Impact (high/medium/low)	High
Response (inc protection measures)	Any significant influx of grey squirrels would be a concern for the Red Squirrel Reserve. Regular monitoring will be carried out, with a rigorous policy of trapping should greys be detected.

5.5 Livestock and Other Mammals

Threat (Sheep, Horse, Rabbit etc)	Feral goats
Likelihood of presence (high/medium/low)	High
Impact (high/medium/low)	High
Response (inc protection measures)	A feral goat management plan will be written with a view to agreeing the removal of all goats on a landscape scale with neighbours.

5.6 Water & Soil

Threat (Soil Erosion, Acidification of Water, Pollution incidents etc)	Diffuse pollution
Likelihood of presence (high/medium/low)	Low
Impact (high/medium/low)	High

Response (inc protection measures)	Monitor and implement measures prior to any future harvesting including identification of buffered timber extraction routes and installing silt nets. Timing of operations to consider periods to minimise ground disturbance. Follow current edition of UKFS Forest and Water guidelines. Northern Forest soils principally comprise Loamy soils with naturally high ground water on the lower slopes and although subject to groundwater inundation in the subsoil, these soils can be droughty in the summer. The upper margins comprise of very acid loamy upland soils with a wet peaty surface comprising grass moor and heather moor with flush and bog communities in wetter parts. Underlying geology: Ballagan Formation – sandstone, siltstone and dolomitic limestone. Sedimentary bedrock. These rocks were formed from rivers depositing mainly sand and gravel detrital material in channels to form river terrace deposits, with fine silt and clay from overbank floods forming floodplain alluvium, and some bogs depositing peat.

5.7 Environmental

Threat (Pollution, Fire, Flood, Wind, Invasive Species, etc)	Wind
Likelihood of presence (high/medium/low)	Medium
Impact (high/medium/low)	High
Response (inc protection measures)	Restructuring to create more windfirm edges. Evidence of windblow within compartment 10 and wind rock throughout. Minor windsnap in compartments 6 and 9.

5.8 Social

Threat (Rights of Way, CROW, permissive access, events sporting rights, Anti-social Behaviour etc)	Little or no public access; adjacent Forest Enterprise woodland has some usage but not a honeypot site.

Likelihood of presence (high/medium/low)	Low
Impact (high/medium/low)	Low
Response (inc protection measures)	None required.

5.9 Economic

Threat (Timber forecasting, markets, products, operational costs etc)	Timber markets
Likelihood of presence (high/medium/low)	Low
Impact (high/medium/low)	Medium
Response (inc protection measures)	Restructuring of the forest will necessitate clearfelling some crops late and others earlier than MAI (to windfirm edges). The timing of these fellings will be determined by market forces to some degree, but all timber will be sold standing on the open market and will not be sold if they fail to meet reserve prices.

5.10 Climate Change Resilience

Threat (Uniform Structure, Provenance, Lack of Diversity etc)	Uniform structure
Likelihood of presence (high/medium/low)	High
Impact (high/medium/low)	Medium
Response (inc protection measures)	Restructure forest and increase species diversity.

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 produce a range of timber products to meet market requirements on a sustainable basis	To apply for joint funding with neighbouring landowner towards improving the road infrastructure to enable the implementation of a phased felling program and to restructure forest age classes and species structure.[7] Felling map and operations map. The forest infrastructure will be a combination of new and upgraded roads to full forestry specification to facilitate fully laden 44 tonne timber lorries with two river crossing points and laybys[8], the location of works detailed on the restock map 5a. An Environmental Impact Assessment determination from the FC will be required, and Environment Agency permission sought for crossing points. Although no new road is required within 25m of public highway the status of planning permission will be confirmed with the Local Authority by a Permitted Development Order application / request, followed by confirmation that the operation can be undertaken as permitted development.
To create a more diverse canopy and species structure with consideration to forest resilience by designed felling	To increase the commercial species diversity where feasible and with regard to site conditions and including expansion of broadleaves within the forest.[9] Replanting Map

[7] UKFS General Forestry Practice Guideline: 17 – Take the opportunity provided by felling and restocking to redesign forests to meet UKFS requirements and address issues such as buffer areas, drainage systems, biodiversity habitats and forest landscape design.
[8] UKFS General Forestry Practice Guideline: 26 – Minimise the adverse visual impacts of forest roads and quarries; blend road alignments with landform, and locate quarries, roads and bridges to respect landscape character, especially in designated landscapes.
[9] UKFS Forests and Biodiversity Guideline: 11 – Diversify forest composition so that no more than 75% of the forest management unit is allocated to a single species and a minimum of the following are incorporated:

- 10% open space;
- 10% of other species or ground managed for environmental objectives;
- 5% native broadleaved trees or shrubs.

	5. To use opportunity to link phased felling and restructure species in early phases with neighbouring Forest Enterprise and Lord Neighbour's forests per Maps 4 and 5, thereby reducing overall impact longer term, ensuring restocking achieves 2 metres height between coupes with road and rivers[10] providing adjacency separation in some locations.
To safeguard and maintain water quality	To provide increased buffer between felling coupes and watercourse in the long term, with greater species diversity alongside to provide dappled shade and reduce potential for acidification and diffuse pollution[11] resulting from forestry activities and conifer cover.
To maintain and enhance biodiversity	Increase species diversity through expansion of alternative conifer species e.g. NS/SP[12] at the time of restocking to support red squirrels. Add native broadleaves within the second rotation alongside the riparian area as per plan of operations species percentage table.[13] There is already a significant buffer with the SSSI and open hill and neighbouring moor land, including natural reserve and long term retentions[14] which provide a transition to support the potential for black grouse found in the neighbouring land. Black grouse supported through a transition in forest area to moorland fringe with planting densities reduced.

[10] UKFS General Forestry Practice Guideline: 15 – In forests characterised by a lack of diversity due to extensive areas of even-aged trees, retain stands adjoining felled areas until the restocking of the first coupe has reached a minimum height of 2m; for planning purposes this is likely to be between 5 and 15 years depending on establishment success and growth rates.
[11] UKFS Forests and Water Guideline: 24 - Land must be cultivated in such a way that minimises the risk of pollution to the water environment.
[12] UKFS Climate Change Guidelines: 26 – Where timber production is an important objective, consider a wider range of tree species than has been typical of past planting, and consider the use of planting material from more southerly origins.
[13] UKFS Biodiversity Guidelines: 11 - Diversify forest composition so that no more than 75% of the forest management unit is allocated to a single species and a minimum of the following are incorporated:
- 10% open space;
- 10% of other species or ground managed for environmental objectives;
- 5% native broadleaved trees or shrubs.

[14] UKFS Forests and Landscapes Guideline: 30 - Consider the appropriate level of visual diversity: this will depend on the location, scale and character of the landscape.

	Exclude feral goats which damage ground flora and potential for ground nesting birds using a combination of fencing and shooting.
To manage the forest in line with UK Forest Standard and UK Woodland Assurance Scheme	Investigate UKWAS certification and/or Grown In Britain licence.

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
Restructuring	Forest Enterprise	11th June 2017	20th June 2017	Supportive of management plan	None
Restructuring	Lord A Neighbour	11th June 2017	30th August 2017	Some adjacency of felling coupes issues	Addressed in revised felling proposals
Road improvement	North and Northern Water Co.	Misc dates 2013/2014	17th April 2014	Notice – not acceptable to use North Lake dam access for timber extraction	To seek Countryside Stewardship grant for alternate access through Lord Neighbour's wood
River crossings	Environment Agency	11th June 2017	12th July 2017	Licence granted subject to culvert size, position and level to be agreed	Further meeting with EA to agree culvert size, position and level
Overall plan	Northern Parish Council	11th June 2017	None received	N/A	None
SSSI/SAC adjacency issues	Natural England	12th June 2017	None	N/A	None
National Park adjacency issues	Northshire National Park	12th June 2017	14th August 2017	Request to convert more of forest to broadleaves	None proposed. The forest is outside the National Park and existing restructuring proposals already in place, and it's a Red Squirrel Reserve.
Permitted development for road project	Northshire District Council	14th September 2017	-		Awaiting response.

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 access to the forest to facilitate extraction (whilst protecting existing PROW) of a range of timber products to meet market requirements on a sustainable basis	Approved Forest plan	Plan review	5 year	Forest Management Company	
To undertake designed felling to create a more diverse canopy and species structure with consideration to forest resilience	Achieve restocking with =< 65% SS and 20% other conifers and 5% MB and 10% OG. Already 69% G/OL across ownership	Plan review	5 year	Forest Management Company	
To safeguard and maintain water quality	Increased MB planting alongside water courses	Operational controls and site monitoring and plan review	Operational controls (harvesting and site prep weekly). 5 year	Forest Management Company and contractors. The forest manager will visually monitor water quality and soil erosion (although this is	

				not thought to be an issue) to evaluate any potential impact from forest operations. Details of field inspections will be recorded and their findings kept on file	
To maintain and enhance biodiversity	Increase tree species diversity	Plan review	5 year	Forest Management Company	
To maintain and enhance biodiversity	Increase tree species and associated habitat	Baseline data will be gathered on fauna, flora and other ecological features in order to guide future management. In particular, deer and goat numbers will be monitored to ensure successful establishment of young trees	Annual	Manager's records	
To maintain the forest in line with UK Forest Standard and UK	Forest certification (if deemed appropriate)	Plan review	5 year	Forest Management Company	

Woodland Assurance Scheme					
Standing dead wood	20m3 / ha standing and fallen	(UKWAS) Audit	5 yearly	Forest Management Company	
Protecting archaeology		(UKWAS) Audit	5 yearly	Forest Management Company and contractors. The forest manager will visually monitor (although this is not thought to be an issue) to evaluate any potential impact from forest operations. Details of field inspections will be recorded and their findings kept on file	
Public access	Maintain current access. Identify route on plan	(UKWAS) Audit	5 yearly	Forest Management Company	
Protecting SSSI	Identified on plan and buffer maintained	(UKWAS) Audit	5 yearly	Forest Management Company	
Long Term Retentions (LTR)	A minimum of 15% of the woodland shall be managed with conservation and enhancement	(UKWAS) Audit	5 yearly	Forest Management Company	

	of biodiversity as a major objective including: Long Term Retentions; stable stands and clumps are identified and constitute a minimum of 1% of woodland area				
Natural Reserves (NR)	Natural Reserves should comprise 1% of plantations	(UKWAS) Audit	5 yearly	Forest Management Company	
To produce a range of timber products to meet market requirements on a sustainable basis	Production forecast is met and sustained	Yield will be estimated before harvesting operations commence and reconciled with actual volume extracted (except in windblown areas). This will ensure that harvest yields are sustained	Per operation	Forest Management Company	
Maintain and enhance biodiversity	Increase in tree species diversity and associated habitat				

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.		
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 ***Sect.6*** of the management plan are in line with stated objective(s) in ***Sect. 2***. Management intentions should take account of: • Relevant features and issues identified in 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 are documented in ***Sect. 7***.		
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.		
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).		

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.	• 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).		
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 ***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.		
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		

Approved in Principle *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.***	**Name (WO or FM):**	**Date:**
Approved *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).*	**Name (AO, WO or FM):**	**Date:**