

Woodland Management Plan

| To be completed by the plan author: | |
|---|--------------------------|
| Woodland or Property name | Spa Ponds Nature Reserve |
| Woodland Management Plan case reference | 1009829/WMP |
| The landowner agrees this plan as a statement of intent for the woodland | Yes |
| Plan author name | Shlomo Downen |

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

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

Section 1: Property Details

| | | | |
|---|--|---------------------------------|-------------|
| Woodland Property Name | | Spa Ponds Nature Reserve | |
| Name | Shlomo Downen, Forest Town Nature Conservation Group | Owner | |
| Email | shlomo.downen@gmail.com | Contact Number | 07981340001 |
| Agent Name (if applicable) | | | |
| Email | | Contact Number | |
| County | | Local Authority | |
| Grid Reference | SK 570 633 | Single Business Identifier | 200510056 |
| What is the total area of this woodland management plan? (In hectares) | | 4.66ha | |
| 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? | | Yes | |
| 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*)

Forest Town Nature Conservation Group (FTNCG) to manage, preserve and celebrate heritage trees, and look after the mature chestnut trees that make up the Chestnut Walk including some to be managed to provide timber for use on site through sustainable coppicing. The remaining woodland on the site will be maintained as traditional Sherwood Landscape Oak/Birch woodland and indigenous understory trees and associated ground flora. Areas of open glade will be established to provide pollinator corridors along the length of Packman's Way. 1,150 meters the site's boundary will be improved, through the establishment of mature trees, shrub layers and base layers. Dense vegetation will be nurtured to provide a mosaic of micro-habitats. Dead wood will continue to be an integral component of the woodlands, providing wildlife habitat, maintaining ecosystem health and influencing geomorphological processes. Ongoing improvement to the four spring-fed ponds will allow for more light and dappled shade and less silt and leaf fall, these in turn will support a more diverse range of plants to create rich biodiverse areas of open water and intermediate wetland. The beauty and tranquillity around the ponds will be protected and enhanced. At the point where the ponds empty into the River Maun the riverbanks will be protected and improved using brush and timber, allowing for existing river bed gravels to be revealed and brown trout to breed and flourish. The site will continue to be a vital link in the mosaic of green corridors that sustain biodiversity up to the Mansfield urban fringe. Spa Ponds will continue to provide exciting and nourishing experiences of the natural world for children and young people, and this will be reflected in the oral histories of the future, carrying on the tradition of our community affection and ownership of this hidden gem.

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 >90% as semi-natural broadleaf woodland |
| 2 | ● maintain <10% (primarily chestnut) for timber production, via coppicing |
| 3 | ● increase overall biodiversity value |
| 4 | ● create structural diversity to support micro-habitats and ecotones |
| 5 | ● allow selected trees to mature, encouraging the broadening of tree crowns |
| 6 | ● honour and protect heritage trees |



| No. | Objectives (include environmental, economic and social considerations) |
|-----|---|
| 7 | • rotationally thin young trees, bramble, and nettle to allow mature trees to flourish |
| 8 | • develop ground flora with a focus on woodland wildflowers for pollinating invertebrates |
| 9 | • eradicate non-native species like Himalayan balsam |

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 |
|------------|-------------|
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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:

FTNCG owns the Spa Ponds site, which includes the Spa Ponds Nature Reserve, an area of 4.8 hectares of land highlighted in Figures 1a and 1b, below. Spa Ponds was purchased FTNCG by in May 2014, and in March 2015 the deeds (Title number NT502006) were registered in the name of the Official Custodian for Charities.

Habitats at Spa Ponds include: semi-natural broadleaved woodland, freshwater ponds, and a section of the River Maun. The northern half of the reserve, including the four ponds and the surrounding woodland, glades and rides, is designated as a Local Wildlife Site, and the entire site (excluding Spa Lane to the north, on the Mansfield Woodhouse side of the River Maun) has been designated a Local Green Space in the Mansfield District Local Plan. The site is also formally registered with Mansfield District Council as a Non-designated Heritage Asset.

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 |
|--|--------------------|------|-------------------------|--------|
| <u>Biodiversity- Designations</u> | | | | |
| 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): | No | | No | |
| Notes | | | | |

| Feature | Within Woodland(s) | Cpts | Map No | Notes |
|---|--|------|---------------|--|
| <u>Biodiversity - European Protected Species</u> | | | | |
| Bat | Species (if known) Brown long-eared bat Daubenton's Brandt's bat Noctule bat Pipistrelle bat Soprano Pipistrelle | Yes | 1 | SK 570 633 |
| Dormouse | No | | | |
| Great Crested Newt | No | | | |
| Otter | No | | | |
| Sand Lizard | No | | | |
| Smooth Snake | No | | | |
| Natterjack Toad | No | | | |
| <u>Biodiversity - Priority Species</u> | | | | |
| Schedule 1 Birds | Species: Kingfisher | Yes | 1 | SK 570 633 |
| Mammals (Red Squirrel, Water Vole, Pine Marten etc) Water Vole | Yes | 1 | SK 570 633 | Historic records of Water Vole; July 2021 river restoration project commences to |

| | | | | |
|---|-----|---|---------------|---|
| | | | | improve bankside habitat to develop macrophytes |
| Reptiles (grass snake, adder, common lizard etc) | No | | | |
| Plants | Yes | 1 | SK 570 633 | Bluebell <i>Hyacinthoides non-scripta</i> |
| Fungi/Lichens | No | | | |
| Invertebrates (butterflies, moths, beetles etc) | Yes | 1 | SK 570 633 | Bumble bee |
| Amphibians (pool frog, common toad) | Yes | 1 | SK 570 633 | Locally important breeding site for Common toad |
| Other (please Specify): | Yes | 1 | SK 570 633 | Common Starling Linnet Skylark Song Thrush Yellowhammer |
| Historic Environment | | | | |
| Scheduled Monuments | No | | | Beeston Lodge is a Historic England Scheduled Monument located immediately to the north-east of Spa Ponds |
| Unscheduled Monuments | No | | | |
| Registered Parks and Gardens | No | | | |
| Boundaries and Veteran Trees | Yes | 1 | SK 570 633 | All mature chestnuts in the chestnut walk are considered veteran trees |
| Listed Buildings | No | | | |
| Other (please Specify): | Yes | 1 | SK 570 633 | |
| <p>A number of trees believed to be older than 100 years, with some thought to be more than 300 years old. The oldest trees on the site include at least 4 sweet chestnut, along with at least one very large oak tree stump, a hazel, a pair of pedunculate oaks, and a sessile oak. There is also a 'County Champion' downy birch (<i>Betula pubescens</i>). With a girth of 2.33 metres, this downy birch (Ancient Tree Inventory reference 156390). A number of paper-bark birch trees, an ornamental North American tree traditionally used by Native American Indians for making canoes. This type of tree was introduced into the UK from around the 1750's. Ancient, veteran and notable trees identified at Spa Ponds are recorded in the Woodland Trust's Ancient Tree Inventory. Spa Ponds is designated as a Local Green Space within the Mansfield Local Plan adopted on 8 September 2020. The site is designated in the Local Plan for its beauty, historic significance, recreational value, tranquillity, and richness of wildlife.</p> | | | | |

| Landscape | | | | |
|--|-----|---|---------------|--|
| National Character Area (please Specify): | | | | |
| National Park | No | | | |
| Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty | No | | | |
| Other (please Specify): | No | | | |
| People | | | | |
| CROW Access | Yes | | | |
| Public Rights of Way (any) | Yes | 1 | SK 570 633 | MW BW31 (Packmans Way), MW FP58, and MW FP59 |
| Other Access Provision | Yes | | | Permissive paths |
| Public Involvement | Yes | | SK 570 633 | Volunteer managed site |
| Visitor Information | Yes | | SK 570 633 | Interpretation boards |
| Public Recreation Facilities | No | | | |
| Provision of Learning Opportunities | Yes | 1 | SK 570 633 | Site used for training and education |
| Anti-social Behaviour | Yes | 1 | SK 570 633 | Littering and Illegal fishing and Motorbikes |
| Other (please Specify): | No | | | |
| Water | | | | |
| Watercourses | Yes | 1 | SK 570 633 | River Maun GB104028052960 |
| Lakes | No | | | |
| Ponds | Yes | 1 | SK 570 633 | 4 spring-fed ponds |
| 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.

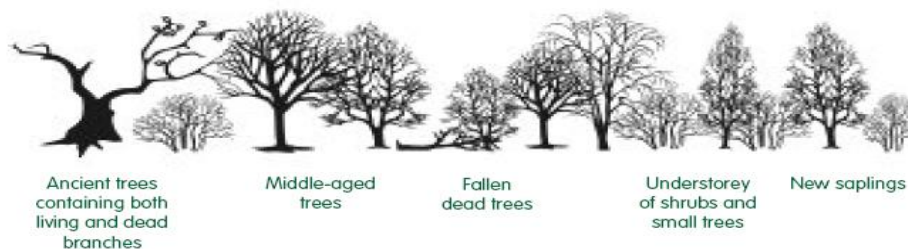
| Feature | Within Woodland(s) | Cpts | Map No | Notes |
|--------------------------------------|--------------------|------|------------|-------------------------------|
| Woodland Habitat Types | | | | |
| Ancient Semi-Natural Woodland | No | | | |
| Planted Ancient Woodland Site (PAWS) | No | | | |
| Semi-natural features in PAWS | No | | | |
| Lowland beech and yew woodland | No | | | |
| Lowland mixed deciduous woodland | Yes | 1 | SK 570 633 | |
| 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 | No | | | |
| Wetland habitats | Yes | 1 | SK 570 633 | 4 spring-fed ponds River Maun |
| 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) |
|---|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|---|
| Native Broadleaves | 90% | Uneven | Oak, birch, alder. Some holly, hawthorn, elder and blackthorn. Understorey. Regeneration of oak and & birch present, however restricted by sycamore and chestnut regrowth. |
| Chestnut coppice | 10% | Uneven | Some holly, hawthorn, elder and blackthorn. |

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) | Low |
| Impact (high/medium/low) | Medium |
| Response (inc protection measures) | There is one ash tree at Spa Ponds, and this has been assessed as healthy and so has been tagged (Number 03820) as part of the Living Ash Project. Ash Management Prescription: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Retain healthy <i>F. excelsior</i> ash trees in the canopy to encourage seed production |

5.3 [Deer](#)

| | |
|--|---------------------|
| Species - Likelihood of presence (high/medium/low) | High – Roe deer |
| Impact (high/medium/low) | Low |
| Response (inc protection measures) | Monitor tree damage |

5.4 Grey Squirrels

| | |
|--|---------|
| Likelihood of presence (high/medium/low) | High |
| Impact (high/medium/low) | Low |
| Response (inc protection measures) | Monitor |

5.5 Livestock and Other Mammals

| | |
|--|--|
| Threat (Sheep, Horse, Rabbit etc) | Low |
| Likelihood of presence (high/medium/low) | High – horses use Packmans Way bridle path |
| Impact (high/medium/low) | Low |
| Response (inc protection measures) | Monitor path erosion |

5.6 Water & Soil

| | |
|--|--|
| Threat (Soil Erosion, Acidification of Water, Pollution incidents etc) | Surface water run off |
| Likelihood of presence (high/medium/low) | High |
| Impact (high/medium/low) | Low |
| Response (inc protection measures) | Create brush bundles to catch and collect silt; monitor water quality in ponds |

5.7 Environmental

| | |
|--|--|
| Threat (Pollution, Fire, Flood, Wind, Invasive Species, etc) | Invasive species: Himalayan Balsam |
| Likelihood of presence (high/medium/low) | High - confirmed |
| Impact (high/medium/low) | Medium |
| Response (inc protection measures) | coordinated removal within the freshwater ponds and surrounding habitats |

| | |
|--|--|
| Threat (Pollution, Fire, Flood, Wind, Invasive Species, etc) | Invasive species: American Signal Crayfish |
| Likelihood of presence (high/medium/low) | High - confirmed |
| Impact (high/medium/low) | Low |
| Response (inc protection measures) | Monitor and submit records via irecord |

5.8 Social

| | |
|--|--|
| Threat (Rights of Way, CROW, permissive access, events sporting rights, Anti-social Behaviour etc) | Rights of Way |
| Likelihood of presence (high/medium/low) | High |
| Impact (high/medium/low) | Medium |
| Response (inc protection measures) | Maintain & Monitor; engage with local authority and police regarding measures such as Public Space Protection Orders |

| | |
|---|---|
| Threat (Rights of Way, CROW, permissive access, events sporting rights etc) | Illegal fishing |
| Likelihood of presence (high/medium/low) | High |
| Impact (high/medium/low) | Low |
| Response (inc protection measures) | Monitor and explore developing a managed fishing club |

5.9 Economic

| | |
|---|-------------------|
| Threat (Timber forecasting, markets, products, operational costs etc) | Operational costs |
| Likelihood of presence (high/medium/low) | Low |
| Impact (high/medium/low) | Low |
| Response (inc protection measures) | none |

5.10 [Climate Change](#) Resilience

| | |
|---|---|
| Threat (Uniform Structure, Provenance, Lack of Diversity etc) | Lack of diversity and poor structure |
| Likelihood of presence (high/medium/low) | Medium |
| Impact (high/medium/low) | Medium |
| Response (inc protection measures) | 5-year habitat management plan to improve site for biodiversity, nature-based solutions and climate change resilience |

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 |
|---|---|
| Manage young growth trees and shrubs to encourage broadening of tree crowns. | Rotational thinning |
| Increase light penetrating the ground layer allow space for mature trees to continue to thrive and ground flora to develop | Remove dominant areas of bramble (and common nettle; Remove approximately 25% of the dense/dominant young trees |
| Remove sycamore non-native cherry species | Improve habitat heterogeneity |
| Reduce sweet chestnut regrowth to an area 30% or less | Create a more open canopy with oak and birch, a mixture of other native species and a ground layer richer, more grass-dominated |
| Create dead hedge in areas where there are 'gaps' | Hedgerow structure needs to be restored and sustainably maintained for improved biodiversity value |
| Create structural diversity by preserving an 'A-Frame' hedgerow shape that 'slopes' down towards the agricultural fields | At woodland boundary develop more biodiverse ecotones |
| Leave deadwood on living trees; Leave standing dead wood; Leave fallen wood; Position/move some deadwood to create features near dappled or partial shade | Provide all decay stages and habitat stability for low mobility species |

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 |
|--|---|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------------|
| Manage young growth trees and shrubs to encourage broadening of tree crowns. | Intensity of thinning | Visual: fixed point photography □ | Annual | Owner | |
| Increase light penetrating the ground layer allow space for mature trees to continue to thrive and ground flora to develop | Improved light Levels to ground layer | Visual: fixed point photography | Annual | Owner | |
| Remove sycamore non-native cherry species and eradicate non-native species like Himalayan balsam | Greater species diversity | Visual: fixed point photography | Annual | Owner | |
| Reduce sweet chestnut regrowth to an area 30% or less of the Chestnut Walk whilst protecting heritage / veteran trees | Greater species diversity, more penetrating light | Visual: fixed point photography | Annual | Owner | |
| Create dead hedge in areas where there are 'gaps' | Improved structure | Visual: fixed point photography | Annual | Owner | |

| | | | | | |
|---|------------------------------------|---|---------------------|-------|--|
| Create structural diversity by preserving an 'A-Frame' hedgerow shape that 'slopes' down towards the agricultural fields | Improved structure | Visual: fixed point photography | Annual | Owner | |
| Leave deadwood on living trees; Leave standing dead wood; Leave fallen wood; Position/move some deadwood to create features near dappled or partial shade | Increased invertebrate populations | 1st year baseline survey of beetle orders | Year: repeat survey | Owner | |

UK Forestry Standard woodland plan assessment

For FC office use and approval only:

| UKFS management plan criteria | Minimum approval requirements | Achieved | Review notes |
|--|---|----------|--------------|
| <p>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.</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/No | |
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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/No | |
| <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/No | |

| | | | |
|---|--|----------------------|--|
| <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/No</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/No</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>Date:</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>Date:</p> |