

Woodland Management Plan

To be completed by the plan author:	
Woodland or Property name	South Downs Wood and Byter Mill Copse
Woodland Management Plan case reference	
The landowner agrees this plan as a statement of intent for the woodland	Yes
Plan author name	Stephen Lees

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

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.</p> <p>Forests characterised by a lack of diversity, due to extensive areas of even-aged trees, should be progressively restructured to achieve age class range.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Felling and restocking proposals are consistent with UKFS design principles (for example scale and adjacency). Current diversity (structure, species, age structure) of the woodland has been identified through the survey (Sect. 4). Management intentions aim to improve / maintain current diversity (structure, species, and ages of trees). 	Yes/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

<u>Woodland Property Name</u>		South Downs Wood and Byter Mill Copse	
Name	Mr David Webber	Owner	Yes
Email	david.webber@ymail.com	Contact Number	07971 623399
Agent Name (if applicable)		Stephen Lees	
Email	stephen.lees@landandheritage.com	Contact Number	01752 545710
County	Devon	<u>Local Authority</u>	South Hams DC
Grid Reference	SX 851 569 (centre)	Single Business Identifier	Not applicable
What is the total area of this woodland management plan? (In hectares)		8.3	
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*)

The woodland is a steeply sloping broadleaved woodland on the banks of the River Dart, in a prominent landscape setting opposite the village of Stoke Gabriel. It is not described as ancient woodland, and has a range of introduced timber species, a result of its former inclusion within the nearby Sandridge Park Estate. Current species include Beech, Hornbeam, Sweet Chestnut, a high proportion of ash and also small amounts of mature Douglas Fir.

The vision for this woodland is to continue to manage it primarily for nature conservation, working on a system of continuous cover forestry, in order to protect its role in the landscape. The current challenge is to enable a transition of the wood through the current phase of infection with ash dieback disease, by selective thinning, against ash and in favour of other species present and limited replanting.

Long term there will be a diverse broadleaved woodland, with no species dominant, and greater structural diversity, through a mixed age structure and increased woodland shrub layer. Permissive access to the woodland along the current old carriageway through South Down Woods will continue, and the wood will be valued by the local community for its wildlife and amenity value. Increased educational use by local schoolchildren and wildlife groups will also become a regular feature of the site management.

To achieve this there will be sensitive upgrading of existing access tracks, and an increased level of active but sensitive management. Sale and processing of timber and firewood to local outlet will seek to cover the management costs of the wood, in order to create a self-supporting sustainable asset for the owners.

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	Manage the woodland for nature conservation
2	Secure the woodland future in the face of Ash Dieback Disease
3	Encourage greater structural diversity and natural regeneration
4	Make the woodland available for local educational use
5	Seek to cover management costs through sale of firewood and timber into local markets

Section 3: Plan Review – Achievements

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

Objectives	Achievement
2009 Felling licence (018/366/08-09). Woodland to be thinned throughout, with permission to fell 128 cubic metres.	(Issued to previous owner). A limited amount of thinning was undertaken but this has extended to a maximum of 10% of the woodland. Since this licence ash dieback disease has entered the wood and is causing significant crown dieback and imminent tree loss.

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

The woodland is predominantly north facing and steeply sloping down to the River Dart. A small stream tributary has been dammed, creating a brackish tidal mill pool to the north of the wood. While not listed as ancient woodland, the topography and location suggest that it may well be, but heavily modified by past management.

The woodland once formed part of the wider Sandridge Park Estate and has clear evidence of former management for timber production by the estate. Oak is confined to occasional specimens on the fringes of the wood, and dominant timber species, in order of frequency are Ash, Beech, Sweet Chestnut and Hornbeam. Limited sycamore has seeded in, and there is also occasional wild cherry, silver birch and a small area of mature Douglas Fir. Larch is also present in Byter Mill Copse (Compartment 2). Understorey shrubs include Elm, hazel, hawthorn, holly and elder. Groundflora species recorded include bluebell, primrose, dog's mercury and Butcher's broom.

Ash dieback disease is clearly present throughout the woodland, with significant crown dieback in a majority of trees. This poses challenges and risks for both maintaining woodland cover and for public safety.

Despite the diverse species mix the woodland has a very uniform structure. South Down Wood (Compartment 1) is largely unmanaged and unthinned, with dense stocking of uniform age, with much clearly of coppice origin. Byter Mill Copse is more open, with some signs of replanting dated back approximately 30 years. Ash is the dominant species in this area, with occasional larch reflecting previous more commercial management (described as for plantation on 1840 tithe map, mixed woodland on 1900 OS maps)

A good access track runs along the lower slopes of South Down Wood, but access to Byter Mill Copse has become overgrown.

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	3
Special Area of Conservation	No		No	
Tree Preservation Order	No		No	
Conservation Area	No	1	Yes	4
Special Protection Area	No		No	
Ramsar Site	No		No	
National Nature Reserve	No		No	
Local Nature Reserve	No		No	
Other (please Specify): On the edge of Greater Horseshoe Bat sustenance zone.	Yes		Yes	5
Part of County Wildlife Site				6
Notes				

Feature	Within Woodland(s)	Cpts	Map No	Notes
<u>Biodiversity - European Protected Species</u>				
Bat Species (if known)	Yes	1,2		See appendix 4
Dormouse	No			Not found despite survey effort
Great Crested Newt	No			
Otter	Yes	2	7	Along stream, northern edge of Compartment 2
Sand Lizard	No			
Smooth Snake	No			
Natterjack Toad	No			
<u>Biodiversity - Priority Species</u>				
Schedule 1 Birds Species:	Yes			Kingfisher uses Mill Pool. Other waders also on pool. Fieldfare and Redwing winter visitors.
Mammals (Red Squirrel, Water Vole, Pine Marten etc)	No			None recorded
Reptiles (grass snake, adder, common lizard etc)	No			None recorded, very shady
Plants				Nine recorded

Fungi/Lichens	No			
Invertebrates (butterflies, moths, beetles etc)	No			
Amphibians (pool frog, common toad)	No			Garden pond to south of woodland
Other (please Specify):	Yes/No			
Historic Environment				
Scheduled Monuments	No			
Unscheduled Monuments	No			
Registered Parks and Gardens	Yes	1	8	
Boundaries and Veteran Trees	No	Past forestry management has led to nearly all trees 100 years or less. A few mature beech and oak with some veteran characteristics.		
Listed Buildings	No			
Other (please Specify):	Tithe map records		9	Tithe map and brief compartment descriptions from circa 1840
	OS Map		10	Circa 1900.
Landscape				
National Character Area (please Specify): South Devon				
National Park	No			
Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty	Yes	All	11	South Devon AONB
Other (please Specify):	Yes/No			
People				
CROW Access	No			Checked on MAGIC
Public Rights of Way (any)	No			
Other Access Provision	Yes			Permissive path along side of Mill Pool. Private drive to access four houses through woodland.
Public Involvement	Yes			See map in appendix 1. See also additional details of public use in appendix 3.
Visitor Information	Yes			
Public Recreation Facilities	Yes			
Provision of Learning Opportunities	Yes			
Anti-social Behaviour	No			
Other (please Specify):	No			
Water				
Watercourses	Yes	All	See map 7.	
Lakes	Yes	All		
Ponds	Yes	All		
Other (please Specify):	Yes	All		
There is a large mill pool immediately to the north of the property. Water is retained by				

a stone and concrete dam, but this is over-topped at high tide, creating a brackish pool. The pool is fed by a small stream, which has had regular records of otter spraints. Where the stream flows into the mill pool there is also a significant area of brackish marshy grassland / saltmarsh.

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			Compartment 1 may be ancient in origin but heavily modified by forest management
Planted Ancient Woodland Site (PAWS)	No			
Semi-natural features in PAWS	No			
Lowland beech and yew woodland	No			Beech a major component of woodland, a single yew bush noted at survey.
Lowland mixed deciduous woodland	Yes			The whole wood qualifies.
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			Limited reeds in the brackish wet grassland to the north of the woodland.
Wood pasture	No			
Upland hay meadows	No			

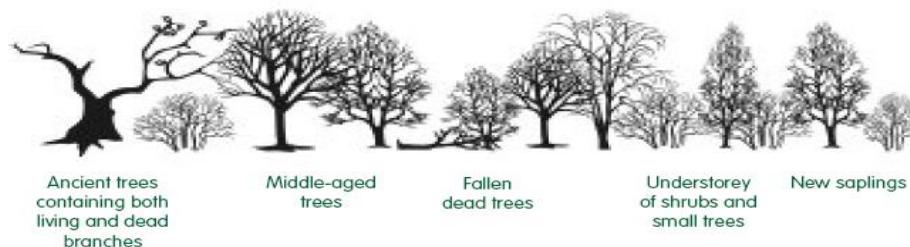
Upland heath land	No			
Unimproved grassland	No			
Peat lands	No			
Wetland habitats	Yes		7	Adjacent to woodland
Other (please Specify):	Yes/No			

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)
Broadleaved	99	Even	Mainly dense even aged up to circa 100 years old. Byter Mill Copse (Compartment 2) has had more recent felling and planting, approximately 30 years ago.
Intimate mix	1	Even	Small area of Douglas Fir within compartment 1. Occasional larch compartment 2.

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



Even-aged woodland – tidy but of low diversity



Section 5: Woodland Protection

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

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

5.1 Risk Matrix

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

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

5.2 [Plant Health](#)

Threat (e.g. Ash Dieback, <i>Phytophthora</i> , Needle Blight etc)	Ash Dieback
Likelihood of presence (high/medium/low)	HIGH, already very present
Impact (high/medium/low)	HIGH
Response (inc protection measures)	C1: selectively thin to favour non-ash species. C2: major group felling and replanting

Threat (e.g. Ash Dieback, <i>Phytophthora</i> , Needle Blight etc)	Phytophthora
Likelihood of presence (high/medium/low)	Medium to high
Impact (high/medium/low)	Low
Response (inc protection measures)	Very small quantity of larch within woodland, but a larger plantation adjacent to the site. Direct impacts very low, but if adjacent areas become infected then there is a risk of transfer to Sweet Chestnut within the woodland plan area.

Threat (e.g. Ash Dieback, <i>Phytophthora</i> , Needle Blight etc)	
Likelihood of presence	

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

5.3 [Deer](#)

Species - Likelihood of presence (high/medium/low)	HIGH. Muntjac and Roe deer recorded
Impact (high/medium/low)	Medium.
Response (inc protection measures)	Thinning areas should be capable of absorbing current levels of deer browsing. Impacts more likely to be significant in areas of clearfell, notably compartment 2.

5.4 [Grey Squirrels](#)

Likelihood of presence (high/medium/low)	HIGH.
Impact (high/medium/low)	MEDIUM
Response (inc protection measures)	New owner has commenced a squirrel control programme. Potential risk, especially for planned restocking within C2.

5.5 Livestock and Other Mammals

Threat (Sheep, Horse, Rabbit etc)	Farm livestock
Likelihood of presence (high/medium/low)	LOW
Impact (high/medium/low)	Low
Response (inc protection measures)	Ensure maintenance of boundary fences

Threat (Sheep, Horse, Rabbit etc)	Rabbit
Likelihood of presence (high/medium/low)	MEDIUM
Impact (high/medium/low)	MEDIUM - LOW
Response (inc protection measures)	Use rabbit protection for any areas of restocking.

5.6 Water & Soil

Threat (Soil Erosion, Acidification of Water, Pollution incidents etc)	LOW
Likelihood of presence (high/medium/low)	LOW
Impact (high/medium/low)	LOW
Response (inc protection measures)	Planned continuous cover management of the wood will reduce risks to a very low level.

5.7 Environmental

Threat (Pollution, Fire, Flood, Wind, Invasive Species, etc)	Laurel understorey
Likelihood of presence (high/medium/low)	HIGH
Impact (high/medium/low)	LOW
Response (inc protection measures)	Rated low as very small areas of laurel only. Clearance and stump treatment an early priority for woodland plan - see appendix

Threat (Pollution, Fire, Flood, Wind, Invasive Species, etc)	Fire
Likelihood of presence (high/medium/low)	Low
Impact (high/medium/low)	Low
Response (inc protection measures)	Broadleaved crop is a very low fire risk. No special measures currently required, but review in the light of experience. Ensure no barbecues on site, unless as part of a supervised and managed event, e.g. Forest School activities.

Threat (Pollution, Fire, Flood, Wind, Invasive Species, etc)	Wind
Likelihood of presence (high/medium/low)	Medium
Impact (high/medium/low)	Medium
Response (inc protection measures)	Even aged plantation increases risk. Thin to encourage shrub understorey and gradually diversify age classes of retained timber.

5.8 Social

Threat (Rights of Way, CROW, permissive access, events sporting rights, Anti-social Behaviour etc)	Currently a permissive right of way is present within the woodland, connecting to the village by foot over the Mill Pool dam.
Likelihood of presence (high/medium/low)	Low
Impact (high/medium/low)	Low
Response (inc protection measures)	Permissive access has been granted by previous owners. Use is well established and self-policed by regular local walkers, with no issues recorded. Additional precautions for public safety are likely to be necessary in response to ash dieback disease.

5.9 Economic

Threat (Timber forecasting, markets, products, operational costs etc)	Timber markets - ash dieback disease likely to produce a glut of firewood to local markets
Likelihood of presence (high/medium/low)	HIGH
Impact (high/medium/low)	Could be HIGH
Response (inc protection measures)	Seek long term agreement with local firewood contractor or merchant.

Threat (Timber forecasting, markets, products, operational costs etc)	Poor access
Likelihood of presence (high/medium/low)	MEDIUM
Impact (high/medium/low)	MEDIUM
Response (inc protection measures)	Consider horse extraction for higher slopes of compartment 1. Reinstate old track in compartment 2.

5.10 Climate Change Resilience

Threat (Uniform Structure, Provenance, Lack of Diversity etc)	MEDIUM
Likelihood of presence (high/medium/low)	HIGH
Impact (high/medium/low)	MEDIUM
Response (inc protection measures)	Good species diversity, but poor structural diversity. Aim for more diverse structure and greater range of age classes. Monitor impacts and likely impacts on species present. Review on a regular basis.

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
Secure the woodland future in the face of Ash Dieback Disease	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Thin to select against ash in C1 * Group fell and replant in C2 * Maintain a diverse group of species within woodland timber crop and understorey layers.
Encourage greater structural diversity and natural regeneration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Manage on a continuous cover system * Thin hard in some areas, to encourage coppice regrowth and natural regeneration * Sell produce into local firewood markets * Consider mobile bandsaw milling to enhance timber values
Make the woodland available for local educational use	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Retain current permissive path use * Encourage recording of wildlife by local volunteers (see also appendix 5) * Develop links with forest school operating on neighbouring land * Possible development of classroom facility, subject to planning
Seek to cover management costs through sale of firewood and timber into local markets	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Upgrade access within compartment 2 * Seek partnership with local firewood contractor * Consider on-site milling to provide added value

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.

Contacts to start following client approval.

Work Proposal	Individual/ Organisation	Date Contacted	Date feedback received	Response	Action
Whole woodland management plan	Neighbours				
Whole woodland management plan	Stoke Gabriel Parish Council				
Whole woodland management plan	Stoke Gabriel Wildlife Group				
Whole woodland management plan	Devon Wildlife Trust				
Whole woodland management plan	Forest School				
Whole woodland management plan	Forestry Commission				
Whole woodland management plan	South Hams DC				

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
Secure the woodland future in the face of Ash Dieback Disease	* Thin to select against ash in C1 * Group fell and replant in C2 * Maintain a diverse group of species within woodland timber crop and understorey layers.	Firewood and other timber volume sold off site Estimated percentage cover of main timber species	Annual Brief annual check Review every 3 years	Owner / contractor Landowner Forestry agent on request.	
Encourage greater structural diversity and natural regeneration	Monitor thinned areas for regeneration by non-ash species	Visual inspection	Annual	Owner. Forestry agent to review on request.	
Make the woodland available for local educational use	Number of events	Keep diary of events and approximate number of attendees	Continuous record	Owner	
Seek to cover management costs through sale of firewood	1. Income and expenditure account	1. Bank account records	Continuous	Owner	

and timber into local markets	2. Retained milled timber 3. Retained firewood	2. Stock control 3. Annual estimate	Continuous	Owner Owner	
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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	
<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) in Sect. 2. Management intentions should take account of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	Yes/No	
<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>