

Woodland Management Plan

To be completed by the plan author:	
Woodland or Property name	Penquite Wood
Woodland Management Plan case reference	827001
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
2	<p>Forest context and important features in management strategy: Forest management plans should address the forest context and the forest potential and demonstrate how the relevant interests and issues have been considered and addressed.</p>	<p>Management intentions communicated in Sect. 6 of the management plan are in line with stated objective(s) Sect. 2.</p> <p>Management intentions should take account of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Relevant features and issues identified within the woodland survey (Sect. 4) Any potential threats to and opportunities for the woodland, as identified under woodland protection (Sect. 5). Relevant comments received from stakeholder engagement and documented in Sect. 7. 	Yes
3	<p>Identification of designations within and surrounding the site: For designated areas, e.g. National Parks or SSSI, particular account should be taken of landscape and other sensitivities in the design of forests and forest infrastructure.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Survey information (Sect. 4) identifies any designations that impact on woodland management. Management intentions (Sect. 6) have taken account of any designations. 	Yes
4	<p>Felling and restocking to improve forest structure and diversity: When planning felling and restocking, the design of existing forests should be re-assessed and any necessary changes made so that they meet UKFS requirements.</p> <p>Forests should be designed to achieve a diverse structure of habitat, species and ages of trees, appropriate to the scale and context.</p> <p>Forests characterised by a lack of diversity, due to extensive areas of even-aged trees, should be progressively restructured to achieve age class range.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Felling and restocking proposals are consistent with UKFS design principles (for example scale and adjacency). Current diversity (structure, species, age structure) of the woodland has been identified through the survey (Sect. 4). Management intentions aim to improve / maintain current diversity (structure, species, and ages of trees). 	Yes
5	<p>Consultation: Consultation on forest management plans and proposals should be carried out according to forestry authority procedures and, where required, the Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Stakeholder engagement is in line with current FC guidance and recorded in Sect. 7. The minimum requirement is for statutory consultation to take place, and this will be carried out by the Forestry Commission. Plan authors undertake stakeholder engagement (ref FC Ops Note 35) relevant to the context and setting of the woodland. 	Yes
6	<p>Plan Update and Review: Management of the forest should conform to the plan, and the plan should be updated to ensure it is current and relevant.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A 5 year review period is stated on the 1st page of the plan. Sect. 8 is completed with 1 indicator of success per management objective. 	Yes

Section 1: Property Details

<u>Woodland Property Name</u>		Penquite Wood	
Name	Mr John Varco	Owner	
Email	ruth@penquitefarm.co.uk	Contact Number	01726 833319
Agent Name (if applicable)			
Email	stephen.lees@landandheritage.com	Contact Number	01752 545710
County	Cornwall	<u>Local Authority</u>	Cornwall Council
Grid Reference	SX 123 556	Single Business Identifier	
What is the total area of this woodland management plan? (In hectares)		4.3304 ha	
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	No
		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 will remain an important landscape feature, supporting a wide range of local wildlife, including woodland groundflora, birds and mammals. The woodland will be an integral part of the farm operation, being actively managed as a source of timber. The timber will be harvested at a sustainable level, by silvicultural thinning, to provide a source of woodchip for animal bedding and heating. A diverse structure will be achieved by retaining larger veteran oak trees and opening gaps in the canopy by thinning, allowing natural regeneration to contribute to a sustainable long term asset.

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 woodland as continuous cover with natural regeneration and coppice regrowth.
2	Provide a sustainable harvest of timber for woodchip for the farm, up to 15 cubic metres per annum.
3	Manage deer numbers to enable successful natural regeneration of trees
4	Restock open areas created by previous felling through a combination of protecting coppice regrowth, encouraging natural regeneration and enrichment planting
5	Retain older and larger oak trees for biodiversity
6	Remove laurel and rhododendron from woodland

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
No previous plan	

Section 4: Woodland Survey

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

4.1 Description

Brief description of the woodland property:

The woodland is located on the western bank of the River Fowey, just north of the village of Golant. A railway line runs along the lower eastern boundary, while land to the west is farmed under licence from the owners.

The woodland lies between 5 and 40 metres above sea level.

It falls within the Cornish Killas National Landscape Character Area. At County level the wood falls within the Fowey Valley, although adjacent fields are part of the St Austell Bay and Luxulyan Valley landscape character area (see map 4). The woods in the valley form an important landscape feature.

Soils are typical of the local area, being relatively thin over shillet.

The woodland is dominated by oak, with some beech and sycamore seeded in. Woodland shrubs include hazel, holly hawthorn and elder. There is very little ash. Forest Research Ecological Site Classification indicates a likely yield class of 6 for sessile oak, 7 for beech and 7 for sycamore.

The southern end of the wood is recorded as ancient woodland, although it is likely that the whole wood is ancient in origin, with mature oaks and a typical woodland groundflora throughout.

The northern part of the wood has had recent group felling work, which requires replanting (scheduled for winter 19/20). To the north of the wood is an area of wood pasture, with mature oaks, that has been grazed for many

years and now forms a wood pasture habitat.

There are clear signs of deer browsing throughout the wood indicating a need for increased deer management to achieve good natural regeneration and to enable planted trees to thrive.

The landowner has improved an old woodland track to aid management and timber extraction and this will be extended further south during the plan period. More detailed descriptions and photographs are provided for each compartment in appendix 2.

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	Yes	All	No	3
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):	Yes		Yes	
Notes	Part of County Wildlife Site (Map 5)			

Feature	Within Woodland	Cpts	Map No	Notes
<u>Biodiversity - European Protected Species</u>				
Bat	Species (if known)	Potential		Veteran trees have potential for bat roosts
Dormouse		Potential		Assume present without specific surveys
Great Crested Newt		No		
Otter		No		Railway line forms barrier to river
Sand Lizard		No		
Smooth Snake		No		
Natterjack Toad		No		
<u>Biodiversity - Priority Species</u>				
Schedule 1 Birds	Species:	Yes/No		
Mammals (Red Squirrel, Water Vole, Pine Marten etc)		No		Badger sett present on woodland edge.
Reptiles (grass snake, adder, common lizard etc)		No		No records
Plants		Yes		Ancient woodland groundflora
Fungi/Lichens		No		None known
Invertebrates (butterflies,		No		Not surveyed. New track will improve

moths, beetles etc)				butterfly habitat
Amphibians (pool frog, common toad)	No			No wetland habitats
Other (please Specify):	No			
Historic Environment				
Scheduled Monuments	No			
Unscheduled Monuments	No			
Registered Parks and Gardens	No			
Boundaries and Veteran Trees	No			
Listed Buildings	No			
Other (please Specify):	Yes			Penquite Quay to the east of the wood, but not listed. See appendix 3, History and Heritage.
Landscape				
National Character Area (please Specify):				Cornish Killas
National Park	No			
Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty	Yes	All	6	Cornwall AONB
Other (please Specify):	No			
People				
CROW Access	No			
Public Rights of Way (any)	No			
Other Access Provision	No			
Public Involvement	No			See also section 7 below.
Visitor Information	No			
Public Recreation Facilities	No			
Provision of Learning Opportunities	No			
Anti-social Behaviour	No			
Other (please Specify):	Yes			The Saints Way long distance path skirts to the south of Penquite Farm. Occasional use of woodland by farm holiday guests, but no public access.
Water				
Watercourses	Yes			Fowey Estuary to the east
Lakes	No			
Ponds	No			
Other (please Specify):	No			

4.3 Habitat Types



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

Feature	Within Woodland(s)	Cpts	Map No	Notes
Woodland Habitat Types				
Ancient Semi-Natural Woodland	Yes		7	
Planted Ancient Woodland Site (PAWS)	No			
Semi-natural features in PAWS	N/A			
Lowland beech and yew woodland	No			
Lowland mixed deciduous woodland	Yes			
Upland mixed ash woods	No			
Upland Oakwood	No			
Wet woodland	No			
Wood-pasture and parkland	Yes			Land to the north of the woodland is grazed pasture with some scattered mature oak.
Other (please Specify):	Yes/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	Yes			Wood pasture to north of wood, but outside of management plan area.
Lowland raised bog	No			
Rush pasture	No			
Reed bed	No			
Wood pasture	Yes			Wood pasture to north of wood, but outside of management plan area.
Upland hay meadows	No			
Upland heath land	No			

Unimproved grassland	No			
Peat lands	No			
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)
Mature broadleaved woodland	74%	Even	Historically oak coppice, but with some mature beech. Mature shrub understorey but very limited natural regeneration.
Open areas for replanting	26%	Even	Felling work over the previous three years, with some coppice and natural regeneration. Further replanting proposed.
Wood pasture	N/A		There are some mature parkland trees to the north west of the woodland, also covered by the TPO, but not included within this management plan.
Uneven-aged woodland – many wildlife habitats because of high diversity		Even-aged woodland – tidy but of low diversity	
			
<p>Ancient trees containing both living and dead branches</p> <p>Middle-aged trees</p> <p>Fallen dead trees</p> <p>Understorey of shrubs and small trees</p> <p>New saplings</p>			

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 disease
Likelihood of presence (high/medium/low)	High
Impact (high/medium/low)	Low (low percentage of ash)
Response (inc protection measures)	Monitor. Select against occasional ash during silvicultural thinning.

Threat (e.g. Ash Dieback, <i>Phytophthora</i> , Needle Blight etc)	Phytophthora
Likelihood of presence (high/medium/low)	Low. No larch within wood.
Impact (high/medium/low)	Low
Response (inc protection measures)	Monitor.

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, roe deer and some red deer
Impact (high/medium/low)	High, need to manage down to medium
Response (inc protection measures)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Active culling regime to continue and potentially increase. • Use brash to protect regrowth from cut stools. • Allow brambles to grow and protect planting and natural regeneration • Use 1.2m tree shelters on planting • Consider temporary deer fencing if necessary • Review annually

5.4 [Grey Squirrels](#)

Likelihood of presence (high/medium/low)	High
Impact (high/medium/low)	Medium
Response (inc protection measures)	Likely to affect younger beech and sycamore, and an increasing problem for both new planting and natural regeneration. Cull by shooting, especially in spring and summer. Kania trapping an option if damage persists.

5.5 Livestock and Other Mammals

Threat (Sheep, Horse, Rabbit etc)	Farm stock and rabbits
Likelihood of presence (high/medium/low)	Currently medium, manage down to low
Impact (high/medium/low)	Medium, manage down to low
Response (inc protection measures)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Replace electric fence with permanent stock fence along north boundary. • Place new planting in tree shelters • Some individual protection around new trees in wood pasture

Threat (Sheep, Horse, Rabbit etc)	Deer
Likelihood of presence	High

(high/medium/low)	
Impact (high/medium/low)	Medium
Response (inc protection measures)	Increase staking effort

5.6 Water & Soil

Threat (Soil Erosion, Acidification of Water, Pollution incidents etc)	Soil erosion
Likelihood of presence (high/medium/low)	Bare ground and track construction will have increased short term risk, but the long term plan to thin, allow regeneration and manage as continuous cover will reduce the risk to low .
Impact (high/medium/low)	Low
Response (inc protection measures)	Manage wood as continuous cover

5.7 Environmental

Threat (Pollution, Fire, Flood, Wind, Invasive Species, etc)	Laurel spread
Likelihood of presence (high/medium/low)	High
Impact (high/medium/low)	Medium (small percentage area)
Response (inc protection measures)	Laurel will be cleared from each section of woodland as it is thinned, with root systems pulled up by excavator. Any regrowth will be sprayed with a glyphosate solution (8 litres per hectare equivalent) with surfactant (eg Mixture B).

Threat (Pollution, Fire, Flood, Wind, Invasive Species, etc)	Wind
Likelihood of presence (high/medium/low)	Low/ medium
Impact (high/medium/low)	Medium
Response (inc protection measures)	Continuous cover will manage and reduce risk to a low level .

5.8 Social

Threat (Rights of Way, CROW, permissive access, events sporting rights, Anti-social Behaviour etc)	The woodland is private with no public rights of way and only very occasional use by holiday guests of Penquite Farm.
Likelihood of presence (high/medium/low)	Low
Impact (high/medium/low)	Low
Response (inc protection measures)	Not required

Threat (Rights of Way, CROW, permissive access, events sporting rights etc)	Sporting rights are held in house. Active deer management and control will be undertaken. Squirrel control will be kept under review.
Likelihood of presence (high/medium/low)	High
Impact (high/medium/low)	Medium
Response (inc protection measures)	Deer control required to protect new planting and natural regeneration. Signage to exclude casual walkers during shooting / culling.

5.9 Economic

Threat (Timber forecasting, markets, products, operational costs etc)	Timber prices
Likelihood of presence (high/medium/low)	Medium
Impact (high/medium/low)	Medium
Response (inc protection measures)	Impact will be managed and kept low by use of timber for internal farm heating purposes.

5.10 [Climate Change](#) Resilience

Threat (Uniform Structure, Provenance, Lack of Diversity etc)	Woodland already has a relatively diverse species mix
Likelihood of presence (high/medium/low)	Medium
Impact (high/medium/low)	Medium
Response (inc protection measures)	Greater structural diversity and age distribution will help resilience. Replanting to open areas will enable diversification of timber species, with potential planting of Beech and Sweet Chestnut.

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 woodland as continuous cover with natural regeneration and coppice regrowth.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Thinning will focus on the removal of sub-dominant understorey trees and the retention of larger oak. To encourage careful selective opening of the canopy occasional larger trees may be felled, notably any Ash (which are expected to succumb to Ash Dieback Disease) and occasional beech (which have a strong shading effect). To achieve continuous cover sufficient light will be required to allow regeneration within the thinned areas. • Thinning within the first plan period (10 years) will be kept to approximately 15 cubic metres per annum. This is below the potential woodland yield but reflects the recent clearance work in the north of the woodland and the need for that to re-establish during the current plan cycle. • After ten years, the thinning programme and potential yields will be reviewed.
Provide a sustainable harvest of timber for woodchip for the farm, circa 15 cubic metres per annum.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Timber for felling will be marked each year. • Cornwall Council will be notified annually of planned works. • Volumes will be set and calculated at the time of this marking. • Volumes may be adjusted in the light of demand on the farm, but will remain within sustainable yield levels.
Manage deer numbers to enable successful natural regeneration of trees	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Roes deer are present in the wood, and are grazing some coppice regrowth. • Levels of grazing of coppice regrowth will be monitored as a measure of deer impact. This will be undertaken each winter one year after felling. • A local deer stalker will be engaged to cull deer numbers, in accordance with Deer Society guidelines. https://www.bds.org.uk/index.php/advice-education/why-manage-deer

<p>Restock open areas created by previous felling through a combination of protecting coppice regrowth, encouraging natural regeneration and enrichment planting</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Brash from thinnings will be used to protect coppice stools. • The thinning work is expected to provide conditions for natural regeneration of beech • Any enrichment planting will be protected with either spiral guards or 1.2 metre tree shelters. • Active deer control will be undertaken (see above).
<p>Retain older and larger oak trees for biodiversity</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Each programme of annual thinning will be marked in advance, enabling retention of selected trees.
<p>Remove laurel and rhododendron from wood</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Clear from woodland progressively as each area per sub-compartment is thinned. • Dig up roots with excavator and/or winch. • Spray any regrowth with Glyphosate (8l/ha equivalent), with Mixture B surfactant.

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
All	Forestry Commission	December 2018	January 2019	Site visit and advice re felling regulations	This management plan was commissioned
All	Forestry Commission	March 2019	12.06.20		Amendments incorporated, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No <i>Nothofagus</i> in restock. • Thinning subject to maximum 30% of canopy cover. • Notify Council rather than required to seek TPO consent. • Track extension works will require Permitted Development prior approval application.
All	Cornwall Council			TPO imposed, subject to confirmation.	This management plan was commissioned
All	Cornwall Council	March 2019	TBC		Feedback via FC has led to amendments listed above in response to FC feedback.

Built Heritage	Heritage Gateway website	February 2019		See appendix for results.	No sites of note within plan area.
All	Robert Anderson, Bodrigan, Golant, Fowey, Cornwall (neighbour, former chairman of parish councillor)	October 2019	October 2019	Supportive of the proposed plan and willing to be a "referee"	N/A
All	Martin Whell, Leyonne Farm, Golant (parish councillor and also farms adjacent land under licence)	October 2019	October 2019	Supportive of the proposed plan and willing to be a "referee"	N/A

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
Sustainable harvest of 15 m ³ per annum	Volume of timber harvested	Estimate at time of marking	Annual	Forestry Agent / Landowner	
	Volume of woodchip produced	Estimate / measure within storage areas	Annual	Contractor	
Deer management	Measure regrowth on coppice stools	Visual check after 12 months	Annual	Landowner	
Deer management	Record of deer sightings	Visual observance	Continuous	Landowner, deer stalker	
Deer management	Record of deer culled		Annual report from stalker to landowner	Deer stalker	
Restocking - coppice and natural regeneration	Coppice: % of stools with some unbrowsed stems. Natural regeneration: number of seedlings recorded.	Visual check after 12 and 24 months	Annual	Landowner	
Restocking - planting	Record numbers planted		Annual	Landowner	

Laurel control	Remove from each area progressively thinned.	Visual check	Annual record of cleared laurel. Annual check and spraying of any regrowth.	Landowner	
----------------	--	--------------	--	-----------	--

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>