


Woodland Management Plan

Woodland Property Name	Example 1	
Case Reference	00001	
Plan Period dd/mm/yyyy (ten years)	Approval Date: 6 th Nov 2014	To: 5 th Nov 2024
Five Year Review Date		

Revision No.	Date	Status (draft/final)	Reason for Revision
The landowner agrees this plan as a statement of intent for the woodland			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

User Support

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- Throughout the document where you see '**Add Box**' double click on the text and additional boxes will appear.

UKFS 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.

No.	UKFS Management Plan Criteria	Approval Criteria	Applicant Check
1	Forest management plans should state the objectives of management and set out how the appropriate balance between economic, environmental and social objectives will be achieved.	Have objectives of management been stated? Consideration given to economic, environmental and social factors (Section 2.2)	<input type="checkbox"/>
2	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.	Does the management strategy (section 6) take into account the forest context and any special features identified within the woodland survey (section 4)	<input type="checkbox"/>
3	In designated areas, for example national parks, particular account should be taken of landscape and other sensitivities in the design of forests and forest infrastructure.	Have appropriate designations been identified (section 4.2) if so are these reflected through the work proposals in the management strategy (Section 6)	<input type="checkbox"/>
4	At the time of felling and restocking, the design of existing forests should be re-assessed and any necessary changes made so that they meet UKFS Requirements.	Felling and restocking are consistent with UKFS forest design principles (Section 5 of the UKFS)	<input type="checkbox"/>
5	Consultation on forest management plans and proposals should be carried out according to forestry authority procedures and, where required, the Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations.	Has consultation happened in line with current FC guidance and recorded as appropriate in section 7	<input type="checkbox"/>
6	Forests should be designed to achieve a diverse structure of habitat, species and ages of trees, appropriate to the scale and context.	Do the felling and restocking proposals create or improve structural diversity (refer to the plan of operations)	<input type="checkbox"/>
7	Forests characterised by a lack of diversity due to extensive areas of even-aged trees should be progressively restructured to achieve a range of age classes.	Do the felling and restocking proposals create or improve age class diversity (refer to the plan of operations)	<input type="checkbox"/>
8	Management of the forest should conform to the plan, and the plan should be updated to ensure it is current and relevant.	Has a 5 year review period been stated (1st page) and where relevant achievements recorded in section 3	<input type="checkbox"/>
9	New forests and woodlands should be located and designed to maintain or enhance the visual, cultural and ecological value and character of the landscape.	When new planting is being proposed under this plan is it consistent with UKFS and FC guidance on woodland creation	<input type="checkbox"/>

1. Property Details

<u>Woodland Property Name</u>		Example 1	
Name	Mr Dave Woodland	Owner <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Tenant <input type="checkbox"/>
Email	Dave.Woodland@woodland.uk	Contact Number	01808 888 888
Agent Name (if applicable)		Tony Williams (on behalf of Forestry Management Company)	
Email	carol.agent@woodland.uk	Contact Number	01808 888 888
County	North East	<u>Local Authority</u>	North East Council
Grid Reference 	NT 730025	Single Business Identifier 	000000001
Management Plan Area (Hectares)		434.46	
Have you included a Plan of Operations with this management plan?		Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
List the maps associated with this management plan		Location plan/ current species plan/ Hazards & Biodiversity plan/ Felling plan / Replanting plan/Operations plan/WfWIG <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Do you intend to use the information within the management plan and associated plan of operations to apply for the following		Felling License <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Thinning License <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Woodland Regeneration Grant <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Tick to declare management control and agreement to public availability of the plan		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	

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).

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

2.2 Management Objectives

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

No.	Objectives (include environmental, economic and social considerations) ¹
1	To create suitable access to the <u>forest to facilitate extraction (whilst protecting existing PROW)² of a range of timber products³ to meet market requirements on a sustainable basis⁴.</u>
2	To undertake <u>designed felling to create a more diverse canopy and species structure with consideration to forest resilience⁵.</u>
3	<u>To safeguard and maintain water quality⁶</u>
4	<u>To maintain and enhance biodiversity⁷</u>
5	To manage the forest in line with UK Forestry Standard and UK Woodland Assurance Scheme

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
	This is the first plan for Example 1.

¹ General Forestry Practice – Good forestry practice requirement: 9 - Forest management plans should state the objectives of management, and set out how the appropriate balance between economic, environmental and social objectives will be achieved.

² Forests and People – Legal requirement: 1 - Rights of way must be respected and not obstructed.

³ Forests and Climate Change – Good forestry practice requirement: 1 - Forest management should contribute to climate change mitigation over the long term through the net capture and storage of carbon in the forest ecosystem and in wood products.

⁴ General Forestry Practice – Good forestry practice requirement: 4 - The capability of forests to produce a range of wood and non-wood forest products and services on a sustainable basis should be maintained.

⁵ General Forestry Practice – Good forestry practice requirement: 12 - at the time of felling and restocking, the design of existing forests should be re-assessed and any necessary changes made so that they meet UKFS Requirements. 14 - Forests should be designed to achieve a diverse structure of habitat, and species and ages of trees, appropriate to the scale and context. 15 - Forests characterised by a lack of diversity due to extensive areas of even-aged trees should be progressively restructured to achieve a range of age classes.


⁶ Forests and Water – Legal requirement: 9 - Forestry operations must not lead to harmful or polluting substances contaminating public or private water supplies.

⁷ Forests and Biodiversity – Legal requirement: 1 - appropriate protection and conservation must be afforded where sites, habitats and species are subject to the legal provisions of EU directives and UK and country legislation. advice can be obtained from the relevant authorities on minimising potentially adverse effects for management activity likely to affect them. For Natura 2000 sites likely to be affected, an appropriate assessment is required. 3 - The implications of woodland creation and management for biodiversity in the wider environment should be considered, including the roles of forest habitats and open habitats in ecological connectivity.

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 

Example 1 is located to the south of Catcleugh reservoir by Byrness, Northumberland and accessed off the A68 and across Catcleugh dam and through the neighbouring farm land. The location of the forest is identified on map 1.

It forms part of a larger forest complex, surrounded on all sides by other commercial forestry under both Forestry Commission (Kielder Forest Complex) and private ownerships (Catcleugh). The property lies just outside of the Northumberland National Park Authority area.

4.2 Information

Use this section to identify features that are both present in your woodland(s) and where required, on land adjacent to your woodland. It may be useful to identify known features on an accompanying map. Woodland information for your property can be found on the '[Magic](#)' website or the Forestry Commission [Land Information Search](#).

Feature	Within Woodland(s)		Cpts	Adjacent to Woodland(s)		Map No
Biodiversity - Designations						
Site of Special Scientific Interest	Y <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>	1,2,12	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>	3
Special Area of Conservation	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>	1,2,12	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>	3
Tree Preservation Order	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>	
Conservation Area	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>	
Special Protection Area	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>	
Ramsar Site	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>	
National Nature Reserve 	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>	3 - Whitleemoor
Local Nature Reserve	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>	
Other (please Specify): See Notes	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>		Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>	
Notes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Land bordering the forest to the west and south (Kielder Head and Emblehope Moors) is designated SSSI and Special Area of Conservation within the Local Plan. Catcleugh Reservoir, to the north of the forest, is designated as a Site of Nature Conservation Importance (SNCI); the Interest is Open Water. The property lies to the south of Catcleugh Reservoir, which extends to c. 60 hectares. 					

	<p>estate and privately owned forestry – all watercourses, in afforested catchments, to be managed in line with watercourse guidelines upon felling / re-structuring".</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Whitelee Moor, further to the north (bounding the forest) is a site of European Conservation Importance, owned and managed by Northumberland Wildlife Trust. It is recognised for its blanket bog and heather heaths. It provides habitat for species of national and international importance such as Merlin, Stonechat and Black Grouse. North-west of the forest (not bounding, north of the A68) lie the Cottonshope Head Quarry SSSI, Otterburn Mires SSSI and Ramseys Burn Woods SSSI, designated for blanket bog heather heaths and fauna species. Downstream from the reservoir lies the Durtrees Burn Grassland SSSI. A habitat summary for UKWAS requirements is located appendix 2 and map 3 hazards & sensitivities.
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Feature		Within Woodland(s)		Cpts	Map No	Notes <input type="checkbox"/>
Biodiversity - European Protected Species						
Bat	Species (if known)	Yes	No			No records. No observation of appropriate roost habitat during inventory survey 16/05/14. Possible. (appendix 1 NBP Action plan).
Dormouse		Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			outside of recorded range
Great Crested Newt		Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			outside of recorded range
Otter		Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			No records and no observation of activity 16/05/14. possible
Sand Lizard		Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			outside of recorded range
Smooth Snake		Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			outside of recorded range
Natterjack Toad		Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			outside of recorded

Biodiversity – Priority Species						
Schedule 1 Birds	Species	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			Survey prior to future harvesting operations. None observed on inventory survey 16/05/14. Black grouse are thought present adjacent to the property (appendix 2 NBP Action plan).
	Mammals (Red Squirrel, Water Vole, Pine Marten etc)	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>			Designated Red Squirrel reserve area. Survey prior to future harvesting operations. None observed on inventory survey 16/05/14. Red squirrel maybe present adjacent to or within the property (appendix 3 NBP Action plan).
	Reptiles (grass snake, adder, common lizard etc)	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			None observed on inventory survey 16/05/14. Possible
	Plants	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			
	Fungi/Lichens	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			
	Invertebrates (butterflies, moths, beetles etc)	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			
	Amphibians (pool frog, common toad)	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			
	Other (please Specify):	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			
Historic Environment						
	Scheduled Monuments	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			
	Unscheduled Monuments	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>	11z1	3	No records on NCC historic records. Unknown feature. All features will be identified prior to any future potentially damaging forestry operations. The current edition of

Registered Parks and Gardens	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			
Boundaries and Veteran Trees	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			
Listed Buildings	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			
Other (please Specify):	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>		3	Catcleugh Reservoir, dam and overflow; the reservoir was built between 1899 and 1905 for the Newcastle and Gateshead Water Company. An old bunk house, used during construction, was used as a visitor centre. The road across the Dam provides current access to the forest.
Landscape					
<u>National Character Area</u> (please Specify):					
National Park	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			
Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			
Other (please Specify):	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			
People					
CROW Access	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>			
Public Rights of Way (any)	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>	4,7,1 2	3	Footpath
Other Access Provision	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			
Public Involvement	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			
Visitor Information	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			
Public Recreation Facilities	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			
Provision of Learning Opportunities	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			
Anti-social Behaviour	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			
Other (please Specify):	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			
Water					
Watercourses	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>	All	3	Example 1 Burn
Lakes	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			

Ponds	Yes	No			
Other (please Specify):	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>		3	Adjacent Catcleugh Reservoir

4.3 Habitat Types

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

Feature	Within Woodland(s)		Cpts	Map No	Notes
Woodland Habitat Types					
Ancient Semi-Natural Woodland	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			
Planted Ancient Woodland Site (PAWS)	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			
Semi-natural features in PAWS	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			
Lowland beech and yew woodland	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			
Lowland mixed deciduous woodland	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			
Upland mixed ash woods	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			
Upland Oakwood	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			
Wet woodland	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			
Wood-pasture and parkland	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			
Other (please Specify):	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			
Non Woodland Habitat Types					
Blanket bog	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			
Fenland	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			
Lowland calcareous grassland	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			
Lowland dry acid grassland	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			
Lowland heath land	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			
Lowland meadows	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			
Lowland raised bog	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			
Rush pasture	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			
Reed bed	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			
Wood pasture	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			
Upland hay meadows	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			
Upland heath land	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			
Unimproved grassland	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			

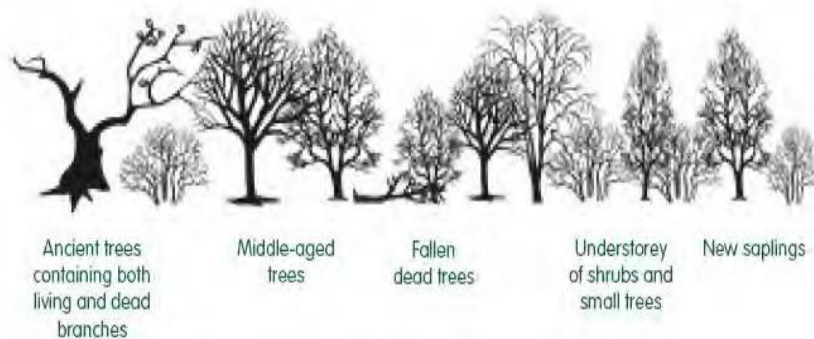
Peat lands	Yes	No	12	3	Whitelee moor
Wetland habitats	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			
Other (please Specify):	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			

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	Percentage of Mgt Plan Area	Age Structure	Notes (i.e. understory or natural regeneration present)
Coniferous	90	Even Aged	Remaining area is unplanted riparian open ground, rocky outcrops and upland moorland.
Please Select....		Please Select...	

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



Even-aged woodland – tidy but of low diversity



5. 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). Using the simple Risk Assessment process below woodland owners and managers can consider any potential threats to their woodland(s) and whether there is a need to take action to protect their woodlands.

Risk Matrix

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

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

5.2 [Plant Health](#)

Threat 	Phytophthora ramorum
(Other Please Specify)	
Likelihood of presence 	Low
Impact 	Low
Response (inc protection measures)	Monitor. Just 4.97 ha Japanese Larch within crop

Threat	Dothistroma Needle Blight
(Other Please Specify)	
Likelihood of presence	Low
Impact	Medium
Response (inc protection measures)	Monitor. None observed within stands. Current species SS dominant and review species selection at restocking and future silvicultural systems such as thinning and weeding to maintain airflow.

5.3 [Deer](#)

Likelihood of presence	Medium
Impact	Low
Response (inc protection measures)	Stalking. Much of neighbors' forest is deer fenced.

5.4 [Grey Squirrels](#)

Likelihood of presence	Low
Impact	Medium
Response (inc protection measures)	Monitor

5.5 Livestock and Other Mammals

Threat	Other
(Other Please Specify)	Feral Goats
Likelihood of presence	High
Impact	High
Response (inc protection measures)	Remove & Fence out.

Threat	Diffuse Pollution
(Other Please Specify)	
Likelihood of presence	Low
Impact	High
Response (inc protection measures)	<p>Monitor and implement measures prior to any future harvesting including identification of buffered timber extraction routes and installing silt nets. Timing of operations to consider periods to minimise ground disturbance. Follow current edition of Forest and Water guidelines.</p> <p>Example 1 soils principally comprise Loamy soils with naturally high ground water on the lower slopes and although subject to groundwater inundation in the subsoil, these soils can be droughty in the summer. The upper margins comprise of very acid loamy upland soils with a wet peaty surface comprising grass moor and heather moor with flush and bog communities in wetter parts.</p>

	<p>Underlying geology: Ballagan Formation - Sandstone, Siltstone And Dolomitic Limestone. Sedimentary Bedrock. These rocks were formed from rivers depositing mainly sand and gravel detrital material in channels to form river terrace deposits, with fine silt and clay from overbank floods forming floodplain alluvium, and some bogs depositing peat.</p>
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5.7 Environmental

Threat	Wind
(Other Please Specify)	
Likelihood of presence	Medium
Impact	High
Response (inc protection measures)	Restructuring to create more windfirm edges. Evidence of windblow within compartment 10 and wind rock throughout. Minor windsnap in compartment 6 & 9

5.8 Climate Change Resilience

Threat	Uniform Structure
(Other Please Specify)	
Likelihood of presence	High
Impact	Medium
Response (inc protection measures)	Restructure forest and increase species diversity.

5. 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 Obj/Feature	Management Intention
To produce a range of timber products to meet market requirements on a sustainable basis	To apply for joint funding with neighbouring landowner towards improving the road infrastructure to enable the implementation of a <u>phased felling program and to restructure forest age classes and species structure</u> ⁸ . Felling map and operations map. <u>The forest infrastructure will be a combination of new and upgraded roads to full forestry specification to facilitate fully laden 44 tonne timber lorries with 2 river crossing points and laybys</u> ⁹ , the location of works detailed on the restock map 5a. ¹⁰
To undertake designed felling to create a more diverse canopy and species structure with consideration to forest resilience	To increase the commercial species diversity where feasible and with regard to site conditions and including <u>expansion of broadleaves within the forest</u> ¹¹ . Replanting map 5. To use opportunity to link phased felling and restructure species in early phases with neighbouring Catcleugh and Davey forests per AP 4 & 5 thereby reducing overall impact in longer term, <u>ensuring restock achieves 2 metres height between coupes with road and rivers</u> ¹² providing adjacency separation in some locations.

⁸ General Forestry Practice Guideline: 17 - Take the opportunity provided by felling and restocking to redesign forests to meet UKFS requirements and address issues such as buffer areas, drainage systems, biodiversity habitats and forest landscape design.

⁹ General Forestry Practice Guideline: 26 - Minimise the adverse visual impacts of forest roads and quarries; blend road alignments with landform, and locate quarries, roads and bridges to respect landscape character, especially in designated landscapes.

¹⁰ People Guideline: 5 Consider increasing public access to forests and options for how this could be achieved.

¹¹ Biodiversity – Guidelines: 11 - Diversify forest composition so that no more than 75% of the forest management unit is allocated to a single species and a minimum of the following are incorporated:

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

¹² General Forestry Practice Guideline: 15 - In forests characterised by a lack of diversity due to extensive areas of even-aged trees, retain stands adjoining felled areas until the restocking of the first coupe has reached a minimum height of 2 m; for planning purposes this is likely to be between 5 and 15 years depending on establishment success and growth rates.

To safeguard and maintain water quality	To provide increased buffer between felling coupes and watercourse in the long term, with greater species diversity alongside to provide dappled shade and reduce potential for acidification and <u>diffuse pollution</u> ¹³ resulting from forestry activities and
To maintain and enhance biodiversity	<p><u>Increase species diversity through expansion of alternative conifer species e.g. NS/SP</u>¹⁴ at the time of restocking to support Red Squirrels.</p> <p><u>Add native broadleaves within the second rotation alongside the riparian area as per plan of operations species percentage table</u>¹⁵.</p> <p><u>There is already a significant buffer with the SSSI and open hill and neighbouring moor land, including natural reserve and long term retentions</u>¹⁶ which provide a transition to support the potential for Black grouse found in the neighbouring land.</p> <p>Black grouse supported through a transition in forest area to moorland fringe with planting densities reduced.</p> <p>Exclude Feral goats which damage ground flora and potential for ground nesting birds using a combination of fencing and shooting.</p>
To manage the forest in line with UK Forest Standard and UK Woodland Assurance Scheme	Obtain UKWAS certification

¹³ Forests and Water Guideline: 24 - Land must be cultivated in such a way that minimises the risk of pollution to the water environment.

¹⁴ Climate Change Guidelines: 26 Where timber production is an important objective, consider a wider range of tree species than has been typical of past planting, and consider the use of planting material from more southerly origins.

¹⁵ Biodiversity Guidelines: 11 - Diversify forest composition so that no more than 75% of the forest management unit is allocated to a single species and a minimum of the following are incorporated:

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

¹⁶ Landscapes Guideline: 30 - Consider the appropriate level of visual diversity: this will depend on the location, scale and character of the landscape.

6. Stakeholder Engagement

There can be a requirement on both the FC and the owner to undertake consultation/engagement. Please refer to [Operations Note 35](#) for further information. Use this section to identify people or organisations with an interest in your woodland and also to record any engagement that you have undertaken, relative to activities identified within the plan.

Work Proposal	Individual/ Organisation	Date Contacted	Date feedback received	Response	Action
Restructuring	D Howieson Forest Enterprise	11 th June 2014	20 th June 2014	Supportive of management plan.	None.
Road improvement	Northumbrian Water	Misc dates 2013/14	17 th April 2014	Notice - not acceptable to use Catcleugh dam access for timber extraction.	To seek WFWIG for alternate access through Davey wood.
Forest Road extension and timber Haulage	Raymond Henderson, Bidwells			Catcluegh & Example 1 Forest plan completed by Tilhill Forestry and held on file for reference. To support Joint application for WFWIG proportionate to forest area	To seek WFWIG for alternate access through Davey wood.
Restructuring	Raymond Henderson, Bidwells			Catcluegh & Example 1 Forest plan completed by Tilhill Forestry and	To ensure felling boundaries do not lead to exposure of adjoining stands. Felling plans

Work Proposal	Individual/ Organisation	Date Contacted	Date feedback received	Response	Action
				held on file for reference	will achieve 2 metre height separation between felling coupes. Increase species diversity, use of open ground and natural features such as watercourses
	Paul Muto, Natural England	11 th June 2014		None	
	D Hutt Esq NWT Ltd (Northumberland Wildlife Trust)	11 th June 2014		None	
	D Dickinson Example 1 Farm	11 th June 2014		None	

7. 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 progress¹⁷.

Management Objective/Activities	Indicator of Progress/Success	Method of Assessment	Frequency of Assessment	Responsibility	Assessment Results
To create suitable access to the forest to facilitate extraction (whilst protecting existing PROW) of a range of timber products to meet market requirements on a sustainable basis.	Approved Forest plan	Plan review	5 year	Forestry Management Company	
To undertake designed felling to create a more diverse canopy and species structure with consideration to forest resilience.	Achieve restocking with =< 65% SS and 20% other conifers and 5% MB and 10% OG. Already 69% OG/OL across	Plan review	5 year	Forestry Management Company	

¹⁷ General Forestry Practice – Good forestry practice requirement: 16 - Management of the forest should conform to the plan, and the plan should be updated to ensure it is current and relevant.

To safeguard and maintain water quality	Increased MB planting alongside water courses.	Operational controls and site monitoring and plan review	Operational controls (harvesting and site prep -weekly). 5 Year	Forestry Management Company & Contractors. The forest manager will visually monitor water quality and soil erosion (although this is not thought to be an issue) to evaluate any	
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Management Objective/Activities	Indicator of Progress/Success	Method of Assessment	Frequency of Assessment	Responsibility	Assessment Results
				operations. Details of field inspections will be recorded and their findings kept of file.	
To maintain and enhance biodiversity	Increase tree species diversity.	Plan review	5 year	Forestry Management	
To manage the forest in line with UK Forest Standard and UK Woodland Assurance Scheme	Forest certification	Audit	Yearly	Forestry Management Company	
Standing Dead wood	20m ³ / ha standing and fallen.	UKWAS Audit	5 yearly	Forestry Management Company. The forest manager will visually monitor	

Protecting archaeology		UKWAS Audit	5 yearly	Forestry Management Company & contractors. The forest manager will visually monitor (although this is not thought to be an issue) to evaluate any potential impact from forest operations. Details of field inspections will be recorded and their	

Management Objective/Activities	Indicator of Progress/Success	Method of Assessment	Frequency of Assessment	Responsibility	Assessment Results
Public access	Maintain current access. Identify route on plan.	UKWAS Audit	5 yearly		
protecting SSSI	Identified on plan and buffer maintained	UKWAS Audit	5 yearly		
Long term Retentions (LTR)	A minimum of 15% of the woodland shall be managed with conservation and enhancement of biodiversity as a major objective including; Long Term Retentions; stable stands and clumps are identified and constitute a minimum of 1% of the woodland area.	UKWAS Audit	5 yearly	Forestry Management Company	
Natural reserves (NR)	Natural reserves; should comprise 1% of plantations	UKWAS Audit	5 yearly	Forestry Management Company	
To produce a range of timber products to meet market requirements on a sustainable basis.	Production forecast is met and sustained.	Yield will be estimated before harvesting operations commence and reconciled with actual volume extracted (except in	Per operation	Forestry Management Company	

Management Objective/Activities	Indicator of Progress/Success	Method of Assessment	Frequency of Assessment	Responsibility	Assessment Results
		windblown areas). This will ensure that harvest yields are sustained.			
Maintain and enhance biodiversity.	increase in tree species diversity and associated habitat	Baseline data will be gathered on fauna, flora and other ecological features in order to guide future management. In particular, deer & Goat numbers will be monitored to ensure successful establishment of young trees.	Annual	Managers records	

FC Approval – FC Office Use Only

UKFS Management Plan Criteria	Approval Criteria	Yes	No	Notes
Forest management plans should state the objectives of management, and set out how the appropriate balance between economic, environmental and social objectives will be achieved.	Have objectives of management been stated? Consideration given to economic, environmental and social factors (Section 2.2)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Objectives stated
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.	Does the management strategy (section 6) take into account the forest context and any special features identified within the woodland survey (section 4)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	SSSI designations and moorland fringe accounted for with removal and conversion strategy
In designated areas, for example national parks, particular account should be taken of landscape and other sensitivities in the design of forests and forest infrastructure.	Have appropriate designations been identified (section 4.2) if so are these reflected through the work proposals in the management strategy (Section 6)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Agreed
At the time of felling and restocking, the design of existing forests should be re-assessed and any necessary changes made so that they meet UKFS Requirements.	Felling and restocking are consistent with UKFS forest design principles (Section 5 of the UKFS)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Landscape scale changes to restocking considered
Consultation on forest management plans and proposals should be carried out according to forestry authority procedures and, where required, the Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations.	Has consultation happened in line with current FC guidance and recorded as appropriate in section 7	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Consultation has taken place no reply from Natural England
Forests should be designed to achieve a diverse structure of habitat, species and ages of trees, appropriate to the scale and context.	Do the felling and restocking proposals create or improve structural diversity (refer to the plan of operations)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Felling will create long term changes to increase age classes
Forests characterised by a lack of diversity due to extensive areas of even-aged trees should be progressively restructured to achieve a range of age classes.	Do the felling and restocking proposals create or improve age class diversity (refer to the plan of operations)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Pure crops changes to SS/LP in places and increase in MNB and OG in restock sites
Management of the forest should conform to the plan, and the plan should be updated to ensure it is current and relevant.	Has a 5 year review period been stated (1st page) and where relevant achievements recorded in section 3	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Initial plan no review yet
New forests and woodlands should be located and designed to maintain or enhance the visual, cultural and ecological value and character of the landscape.	When new planting is being proposed under this plan is consistent with UKFS and FC guidance on woodland creation	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	NA no new planting being completed
Approving Officer Name	Nigel Cooper	Plan approved		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

