Woodland Management Plan

To be completed by the plan author:		
Woodland or Property name	**Far Moorend**	
Woodland Management Plan case reference	**1802917**	
The landowner agrees this plan as a statement of intent for the woodland		**Yes / No**
Plan author name	**Angus Walsh**	

For FC Use only:				
Plan Period *(dd/mm/yyyy - Ten years)*	**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 and deleted or copied and pasted from tables where needed.

UK Forestry Standard management planning criteria

Approval of this plan will be considered against the following UKFS criteria.
Prior to submission review your plan against the criteria using the check list below.

	UKFS management plan criteria	Minimum approval requirements	Author check ☑
1	**Plan Objectives:** Forest management plans should state the objectives of management and set out how an appropriate balance between social, economic, and environmental objectives will be achieved.	• Management plan objectives are stated. • Consideration is given to environmental, economic and social objectives relevant to the vision for the woodland.	Yes/No
2	**Forest context and important features in management strategy:** Forest management plans should address the forest context and the forest potential and demonstrate how the relevant interests and issues have been considered and addressed.	Management intentions communicated in ***Sect. 6*** of the management plan are in line with stated objective(s) ***Sect. 2***. Management intentions should take account of: • Relevant features and issues identified within the woodland survey (***Sect. 4***) • Any potential threats to and opportunities for the woodland, as identified under woodland protection (***Sect. 5***). • Relevant comments received from stakeholder engagement and documented in ***Sect. 7***.	Yes/No
3	**Identification of designations within and surrounding the site:** For designated areas, e.g. National Parks or SSSI, particular account should be taken of landscape and other sensitivities in the design of forests and forest infrastructure.	• Survey information (***Sect. 4***) identifies any designations that impact on woodland management. • Management intentions (***Sect. 6***) have taken account of any designations.	Yes/No
4	**Felling and restocking to improve forest structure and diversity:** When planning felling and restocking, the design of existing forests should be re-assessed and any necessary changes made so that they meet UKFS requirements. Forests should be designed to achieve a diverse structure of habitat, species and ages of trees, appropriate to the scale and context. Forests characterised by a lack of diversity, due to extensive areas of even-aged trees, should be progressively restructured to achieve age class range.	• Felling and restocking proposals are consistent with UKFS design principles (for example scale and adjacency). • Current diversity (structure, species, age structure) of the woodland has been identified through the survey (***Sect. 4***). • Management intentions aim to improve / maintain current diversity (structure, species, and ages of trees).	Yes/No
5	**Consultation:** Consultation on forest management plans and proposals should be carried out according to forestry authority procedures and, where required, the Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations.	• Stakeholder engagement is in line with current FC guidance and recorded in ***Sect. 7***. The minimum requirement is for statutory consultation to take place, and this will be carried out by the Forestry Commission. • Plan authors undertake stakeholder engagement (ref FC Ops Note 35) relevant to the context and setting of the woodland.	Yes/No
6	**Plan Update and Review:** Management of the forest should conform to the plan, and the plan should be updated to ensure it is current and relevant.	• A 5 year review period is stated on the 1st page of the plan. • ***Sect. 8*** is completed with 1 indicator of success per management objective.	Yes/No

Section 1: Property Details

Woodland Property Name		Far Moor End	
Name	Mike Messenger	Owner	
Email	mikemessy@gmail.com	Contact Number	
Agent Name (if applicable)			
Email		Contact Number	
County		Local Authority	
Grid Reference (e.g. ST 625 785)	NY 078 154	Single Business Identifier	
What is the total area of this woodland management plan? (In hectares)		7.48	
You have included an Inventory and Plan of Operations with this woodland management plan? (Please use the most up to date version (v4). Older versions may have to be returned.)		Yes	
You have listed the maps associated with this woodland management plan? (PLEASE NOTE: Google Maps/ images of maps will not be accepted because they are copyright protected and should not be used commercially without the appropriate licencing from Google).		Yes	
You have sent us your GIS shapefile data? (PLEASE NOTE: this is not mandatory, but it can help speed up the processing time of your application. Instructions on how to submit your shapefile(s) are included on the management plan GOV.UK page.)		Yes/No	
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	Yes

You declare that there is management control of the woodland detailed within the woodland management plan?	Yes/No
You agree to make the woodland management plan publicly available?	Yes/No

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 plantation will continue to develop into a more natural woodland with a diverse age and species structure, improving resilience to climate change and pest/diseases, and increasing biodiversity. The riparian features within and adjacent to the woodland will be protected and enhanced. Thinning will allow more light to reach the forest floor, allowing woodland specialist plants to thrive, and more trees to regenerate. Rides within the woodland will be maintained and established to allow better access. Trees with potential timber value will be protected and favoured to enhance the woodlands economic value. Biodiversity will also be improved by favouring future veteran trees and increasing deadwood, improving habitats for woodland specialised species, including flowers, mammals, insects, lower plants and lichens.

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	Increase levels of biodiversity. Woodland thinned for diverse age class and to encourage species diveristy. Riparian areas are protected and light levels increased. Levelas of standing and fallen deadwood increased. Future vetran trees identidied and protected. Rides and glades established.
2	Grow quality timber to enhace the economic value of the woodland. Woodland thinned and quality trees retained. Timber extracted by lower impact methods. Trees regenerting freely.
3	Climate change resliance of the woodland increased

No.	Objectives (include environmental, economic and social considerations)
4	Protect the landscape value of the woodland. No drastic chages and continuous cover forest implemented (CCF)
5	Safety – put safety first during all forest operations
6	
7	
8	

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

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 between the village of Ennerdale Bridge and Ennerdale water and part of the southern boundary is formed by the River Ehen. The woodland is one large block, with some newer planting to the south of the dwelling, connected to the main wood by a strip of riparian woodland. The woodland is in the Lake District National Park and associated World Heritage Site. The woodland boundary is partly made up of the River Ehen which is a SSSI and SAC. The site is surrounded to the east, south and west by the Wild Ennerdale NNR. The soils include surface water gleys, but were not surveyed in detail The Woodland is comprised around 20% p40-50 Sitka and Norway spruce, some of which has been wind damaged. The remaining 80% are around p35 and are a mixture of species, not dominated by any one species but oak, sycamore, birch and Scot's pine are most prevalent, more minor species include wild cherry, small leaved lime, spruce, alder, aspen and larch. Notably there is a lack of shrub layer species, with little or no hazel present. Toward the river there is more ash, willow and alder. Invasive species were not noted in the woodland. On the ground layer, the woodland floor is bare in some areas, but in the more open areas there are significant amount ash

regeneration, bramble, sorrel, but not many plants which would indicate the woodland is ancient.

The woodland includes a large pond, and there are many open ditches draining the site. There are a few areas with older trees, including larch and Norway spruce.

The adjacent river is noted for its population of freshwater mussels. Red squirrels were not noted on the site visit, but there are signs up warning road users to their presence on the road approaching the site.

There has been limited management since the woodland was established, the owner is working to replace some of the bridges so the woodland can be accessed for management.

There is no public access and recreational activity is limited to the owner's family, as the dwelling adjoins the woodland.

4.2 Information

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

Feature	Within Woodland(s)	Cpts	Adjacent to Woodland(s)	Map No
Biodiversity - Designations				
Site of Special Scientific Interest	Yes	1j	Yes	4
Special Area of Conservation	Yes	1j	Yes	4
Tree Preservation Order	No		No	
Conservation Area	No		No	
Special Protection Area	No		No	
Ramsar Site	No		No	
National Nature Reserve	No		Yes	4
Local Nature Reserve	No		No	
Areas of peat over 50cm deep	No		No	
RSPB Important Bird Area	No		No	
Higher Level Stewardship grant-funded land	No		No	
Priority Habitats	Yes	Cpt 1 a-j and cpt 2a	No	
Other (please Specify):	Yes/No		Yes/No	
Notes				

Commented [AW1]: Add

Commented [AW2]: Check

Feature		Within Woodland(s)	Cpts	Map No	Notes
Biodiversity - European Protected Species					
Bat	Species (if known)	No			
Dormouse		No			
Great Crested Newt		No			
Otter		No			
Sand Lizard		No			
Smooth Snake		No			
Natterjack Toad		No			
Biodiversity – Priority Species					
Schedule 1 Birds	Species:	No			
Mammals (Red Squirrel, Water Vole, Pine Marten etc)		Yes	All		Potential Red Squirrel habitat.

Reptiles (grass snake, adder, common lizard etc)	No			
Plants	No			
Fungi/Lichens	No			
Invertebrates (butterflies, moths, beetles etc)	No			
Amphibians (pool frog, common toad)	No			
Other (please Specify):	No			
Historic Environment				
Scheduled Monuments	No			
Unscheduled Monuments	No			
Registered Parks and Gardens	No			
Registered Battlefields	No			
World Heritage Sites (UNESCO)	Yes			
Boundaries and Veteran Trees	Yes	1c, 1d	5	Old dyke and gutter divide 1c and 1d
Listed Buildings	No			
Burial Grounds	No			
Other (please Specify):	Yes/No			
Landscape				
National Character Area (please Specify):				
National Park	Yes			LDNP
National Landscapes (formerly AONBs)	No			
Other (please Specify):	Yes/No			
People				
CROW Access	No			
Public Rights of Way (any)	No			
Common Land	No			
Other Access Provision	No			
Public Involvement	No			
Visitor Information	No			
Public Recreation Facilities	No			
Provision of Learning Opportunities	No			
Anti-social Behaviour	No			
Other (please Specify):	Yes/No			
Water				
Acid Vulnerable Catchments	No			
Watercourses	Yes	1j 1i, 1f, 2a,2b, 2c	4	River Ehen
Lakes	No			
Ponds	Yes/No	1c, 2d	5	

Other (please Specify):	Yes/No			

4.3 Habitat Types

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

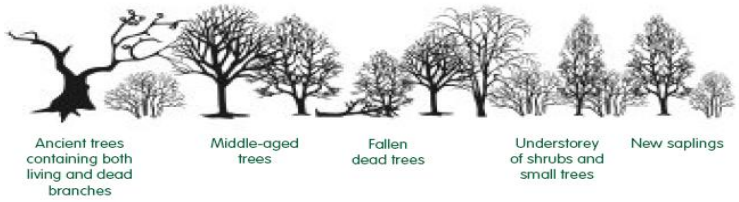
Feature	Within Woodland(s)	Cpts	Map No	Notes
Woodland Habitat Types				
Ancient Semi-Natural Woodland	No			
Planted Ancient Woodland Site (PAWS)	No			
Semi-natural features in PAWS	No			
Lowland beech and yew woodland	No			
Lowland mixed deciduous woodland	Yes	1a – 1j	2	
Upland mixed ash woods	No			
Upland Oakwood	No			
Wet woodland	Yes	1i	2	
Wood-pasture and parkland	Yes/No			
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	No			
Lowland raised bog	No			
Rush pasture	No			
Reed bed	No			
Wood pasture	No			
Upland hay meadows	No			
Upland heath land	No			
Unimproved grassland	No			
Peat lands	No			
Wetland habitats	Yes	1c	2	Pond
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)
Intimate Mix	84.77	Even	
Conifer	5.48	Even	Holly understory
Broadleaf	9.75	Even	2c (2017 plantation) and 1j (SSSI SAC)

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



Even-aged woodland – tidy but of low diversity

Section 5: Woodland Protection

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

5.1 Risk Matrix

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

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

5.2 Plant Health

Threat (e.g. Ash Dieback, *Phytophthora*, Needle Blight etc)	Ash Dieback
Likelihood of presence (high/medium/low)	High
Impact (high/medium/low)	Low
Response (inc protection measures)	Ash in the woodland can be left to decline naturally, if in a safe position, or felled and left for habitat, or extracted.

Threat (e.g. Ash Dieback, *Phytophthora,* Needle Blight etc)	Phytophthora ramorum
Likelihood of presence (high/medium/low)	Medium
Impact (high/medium/low)	High
Response (inc protection measures)	Phytophthora has been a problem in the Ennerdale valley. If Phytophthora is found in the woodland the larch could be killed standing or felled, after a SPHN has been served

Threat (e.g. Ash Dieback, *Phytophthora,* 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
Impact (high/medium/low)	Medium
Response (inc protection measures)	As the woodland develops it may become possible to install a high seat and stalk deer. Regeneration seems acceptable in many areas so deer pressure may not be such an issue

5.4 Grey Squirrels

Likelihood of presence (high/medium/low)	Medium
Impact (high/medium/low)	Medium
Response (inc protection measures)	If present, grey squirrels should be shot or trapped Contact Ennerdale Community Red Squirrel Group, run by Forestry England. Consider hide or squirrel monitoring station.

5.5 Livestock and Other Mammals

Threat (Sheep, Horse, Rabbit etc)	
Likelihood of presence (high/medium/low)	
Impact (high/medium/low)	
Response (inc protection measures)	

Threat (Sheep, Horse, Rabbit etc)	
Likelihood of presence (high/medium/low)	
Impact (high/medium/low)	
Response (inc protection measures)	

5.6 Water & Soil

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

Response (inc protection measures)	• Daylighting ditches – fell some trees to allow light through so ground flora can grow and stabilise soil/banks. Some trees could be left in ditches to increase roughness. Instream vegetation/debris slows water and traps sediment, plus reduces erosion (and therefore reduces fine sediment reaching the river which is detrimental to mussels and fish). Undertake any in ditch works when the ditch is completely dry to prevent suspended solids running into the river. Leaky dams not likely to work well due to steepness of slope. Leave old fence adjacent to river in place to catch debris.

Threat (Soil Erosion, Acidification of Water, Pollution incidents etc)	Pollution from forest operations
Likelihood of presence (high/medium/low)	Low
Impact (high/medium/low)	High
Response (inc protection measures)	Use bio oils in the woodland due to proximity to watercourse and always have a spill kit on site to contain any spillages.

5.7 Environmental

Threat (Pollution, Fire, Flood, Wind, Invasive Species, etc)	Invasive non native species
Likelihood of presence (high/medium/low)	Low
Impact (high/medium/low)	Medium
Response (inc protection measures)	There are no INNS noted in the woodland. Nip any invasive species in the bud if noticed to prevent them becoming established.

Threat (Pollution, Fire, Flood, Wind, Invasive Species, etc)	
Likelihood of presence (high/medium/low)	
Impact (high/medium/low)	
Response (inc protection measures)	

5.8 Social

Threat (Rights of Way, CROW, permissive access, events sporting rights, Anti-social Behaviour etc)	
Likelihood of presence (high/medium/low)	
Impact (high/medium/low)	
Response (inc protection measures)	

Threat (Rights of Way, CROW, permissive access, events sporting rights etc)	
Likelihood of presence (high/medium/low)	
Impact (high/medium/low)	
Response (inc protection measures)	

5.9 Economic

Threat (Timber forecasting, markets, products, operational costs etc)	Extracting timber and the poor infrastructure in the woodland
Likelihood of presence (high/medium/low)	
Impact (high/medium/low)	
Response (inc protection measures)	There are various rotten bridges to replace before the timber can be accessed easily.

Threat (Timber forecasting, markets, products, operational costs etc)	
Likelihood of presence (high/medium/low)	
Impact (high/medium/low)	
Response (inc protection measures)	

5.10 Climate Change Resilience

Threat (Uniform Structure, Provenance, Lack of Diversity etc)	Uniform structure
Likelihood of presence (high/medium/low)	High
Impact (high/medium/low)	Medium
Response (inc protection measures)	Thinning to encourage regeneration and start to further diversify age structure

Threat (Uniform Structure, Provenance, Lack of Diversity etc)	
Likelihood of presence (high/medium/low)	
Impact (high/medium/low)	
Response (inc protection measures)	

Threat (Uniform Structure, Provenance, Lack of Diversity etc)	
Likelihood of presence (high/medium/low)	
Impact (high/medium/low)	
Response (inc protection measures)	

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
Increase levels of biodiversity	Species Diversity When thinning, native and naturalised species will be favoured, but a proportion of other species will be retained where not in conflict with other management objectives. Riparian areas These will be protected and prioritised. Heavy machinery will not generally be utilised in the woodland, and especially not in riparian areas. Riparian areas will be prioritised for thinning to help stop erosion. Deadwood The amount of deadwood in the woodland will be increased with standing deadwood considered as a priority without detriment to the safety of the site. Fallen deadwood will be left where it does not impinge on access around the woodland. Future Veteran Trees Oak and other native broadleaf trees will be identified for long term retentions, particularly those that show veteran features. Selected mature conifers will also be kept under long term retention in order to maintain the character of the woodland. Uneven age structure The woodland will be managed to encourage regeneration, in time diversifying the age structure. Rides and glades Paths in the woodland will be developed into rides or glades, which will increase woodland

	edge habitat and areas for wildflowers and shrubs to establish. Red Squirrel Monitering and grey squirrel control – Consider squirrel feeder and hide which may be useful for monitoring reds, controlling greys, and potentially engaging with the community by allowing access to the hide to view red squirrels
Grow quality timber to enhace the ecomonic value of the woodland	<u>Thinning</u> Thinning operations aim to improve the overall economic potential of the retained trees in the woodland. When thinning, care must be taken to be selective with both the trees to be removed and the trees retained. To improve value of the woodland, remove trees with poor form or structure, to allow space for retained trees to develop their crowns. Also think about which species to retain, as timber from quality hardwood trees such as oak, wild cherry, sycamore etc will have more economic value per m3 as sawlogs than spruce and pine. Thinning will favour native natural regeneration and broadleaf understory. The woodland should be crown thinned at the intensity specified in the plan of operations. This will mean that the woodland will be converted from a plantation to a woodland managed on CCF principles, and timber will be produced but there should not be a loss of cumulative production. Thinning in this way should also reduce the risk of windthrow. <u>Regeneration</u> The woodland is already showing signs of regeneration, and species such as ash are already regenerating profusely Careful and low impact thinning should increase the rates of regeneration, adding to the economic value of the woodland
	<u>Harvesting</u>

	Timber from thinning operations will be harvested using motor manual felling, and extracted using light machinery, such as mini forwarders, 4x4 and trailer, tractor and trailer. Using this light machinery will avoid damage to the woodland flora. Harvesting Residues In general, harvesting residues will be left in the woodland as will timber that is felled where it is uneconomic to extract.
Increase the climate resilience of the woodland	Age Structure Operations will begin to diversify the woodland's age structure, allowing a mix of regenerating tree species to compete under changing climatic conditions, resulting in species growing which are better able to cope with warmer and drier conditions. Unplanned Restocking If windthrow events result in the woodland requiring restocking, think about adding new species to increase resilience to climate change. Storm Events and Flood Risk. Climate change is bringing more frequent serious storms. Increasing the roughness of the woodland through forest operations such as thinning, will help protect the neighbouring river Ehen from runoff etc. In addition to this improving the water retention value of the woodland will help in hot dry periods. Thinning now will help stabilise the woodland in the long term, helping the woodland stand up to future storm events.
Protect the landscape value of the woodland	All forest operations will consider landscape impact. Impact on the landscape is not considered to be high risk as the woodland will be managed on a thinning and continuous cover basis with no significant change to the character and canopy cover of the woodland.

Safety – put safety first during all forest operations	Forest operations – health and safety. All forestry work will be carried out in accordance with the FISA guidelines and in accordance with the Health and Safety at Work acts.

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 works detailed in plan.	Natural England	19/05/2025			

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
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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
Plan Objectives: Forest management plans should state the objectives of management and set out how an appropriate balance between social, economic, environmental objectives will be achieved.	• Management plan objectives are stated. • Consideration is given to environmental, economic and social objectives relevant to the vision for the woodland.	**Yes/No**	
Forest context and important features in management strategy: Forest management plans should address the forest context and the forest potential and demonstrate how the relevant interests and issues have been considered and addressed.	Management intentions communicated in ***Sect.6*** of the management plan are in line with stated objective(s) in ***Sect. 2***. Management intentions should take account of: • Relevant features and issues identified in the woodland survey (***Sect. 4***). • Any potential threats to and opportunities for the woodland, as identified under woodland protection (***Sect. 5***). • Relevant comments received from stakeholder engagement are documented in ***Sect. 7***.	**Yes/No**	
Identification of designations within and surrounding the woodland site: For designated areas, e.g. National Parks or SSSI, particular account is taken of landscape and other sensitivities in the design of forests and forest infrastructure.	• Survey information (***Sect. 4***) identifies any designations that impact on woodland management. • Management intentions (***Sect. 6***) have taken account of any designations.	**Yes/No**	
Felling and restocking to improve forest structure and diversity:	• Felling and restocking proposals are consistent with UKFS design principles (for example scale and adjacency).	**Yes/No**	

When planning felling and restocking, the design of existing forests should be re-assessed and any necessary changes made to meet UKFS requirements. Forests should be designed to achieve a diverse structure of habitat, species and age range of trees, appropriate to the scale and context. Forests characterised by a lack of diversity, due to extensive areas of even-aged trees, should be progressively restructured to achieve age class range.	• Current diversity (structure, species, age structure) of the woodland has been identified through the survey (***Sect. 4***). • Management intentions aim to improve / maintain current diversity (structure, species, and ages of trees).		
Consultation: Consultation on forest management plans and proposals should be carried out according to forestry authority procedures and, where required, the Environmental Impact Assessment (Forestry) Regulations.	• Stakeholder consultation is in line with current FC guidance, and recorded in ***Sect. 7***. The minimum requirement is for statutory consultation to take place, and this will be carried out by the Forestry Commission. • Plan authors undertake stakeholder engagement (ref FC Ops Note 35) relevant to the context and setting of the woodland.	**Yes/No**	
Plan update and review: Management of the forest should conform to the plan, and the plan should be updated to ensure it is current and relevant.	• A 5 year review period is stated on the 1st page of the plan • ***Sect. 8*** is completed with 1 indicator of success identified per management objective	**Yes/No**	

Approved in Principle *This means the FC is happy with your plan; it meets UKFS requirements.* *a) You can use it to support a CS-HT or other grant application.* ***b) You do not yet have a licence to undertake any tree felling in the plan.***	**Name (WO or FM):**	**Date:**
Approved	**Name (AO, WO or FM):**	**Date:**

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).		