Forestry Commission England

Woodland Management Plan

Woodland Property Name	**Stubbs Wood**	
Case Reference	**490348**	
Plan Period	**Approval Date:2018**	**To: 2027**
Five Year Review Date	**2022**	

Revision No.	Date	Status (draft/final)	Reason for Revision
1	22/02/2018	Draft	PC comments
	05/03/2018	Draft	
The landowner agrees this plan as a statement of intent for the woodland			☒

Forestry Commission England

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)	☒
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)	☒
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)	☒
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)	☒
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	☒
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)	☒
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)	☒
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 five year review period been stated below and achievements recorded in section 3	☒
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 consistent with UKFS and FC guidance on woodland creation	☒

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Property Details

Woodland Property Name:		Stubbs Wood & Brockhoult Mount	
Name	Sundridge with Ide Hill Parish Council c/o Amanda Barlow, Clerk to Parish Council	Owner ☒	Tenant ☐
Email	Pc.swih@hotmail.com	Contact Number	07495 962372
Agent Name (if applicable)		Julian Miller, Miller Land Management Grooms Cottage, Whitfield Hill, Dover, Kent CT 16 3BJ	
Email	jools@millerlandmanagement.co.uk	Contact Number	01304 447867
County	Kent	Local Authority	Sevenoaks District Council
Grid Reference	TQ482520	Single Business Identifier	200262034
Management Plan Area (Hectares)		38.7 ha	
Have you included a Plan of Operations with this management plan?		Yes ☒	No ☐
List the maps associated with this management plan		Map 1 Location map Maps 2a,2b Sub-compartments maps Map 3 Designations map Map 4 Woodland classification map Map 5 Invasive species map Maps 6a/ 6b Public access maps Map 7 – Other features / constraints Map 8 Proposed harvesting map Map 9 Other operations map	
Do you intend to use the information within the management plan and associated plan of operations to apply for the following		Felling Licence ☒ Thinning Licence ☒ Woodland Regeneration Grant ☐	
Tick to declare management control and agreement to public availability of the plan		☒	

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).

The management committee wish to see Stubbs Wood managed for the long term and focussed on the needs of the public. In essence, we seek to ensure that the wood is kept as a wood and brought into a cycle of appropriate management, which makes visiting the wood an enjoyable experience.

The woodland will be dedicated for quiet public recreation in perpetuity and will be managed to ensure that safe and functional public access by all non-motorised means is maintained.

The woodland will also be managed to maintain and where practical enhance its nature conservation value, in accordance with its status as an SSSI and ancient woodland site.

Active management of the woodland will provide an income from the sustainable production of timber and wood fuel. When managing the woodland, due regard will be paid to its wider ecological, historic and landscape values, and these will be maintained in accordance with the UK Forestry Standard.

The aim will be for the wood to be self-financing, with any income generated (supplemented by grant aid where available) used to support management work within the woodland.

2.2 Management Objectives

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

No.	Objectives (include environmental, economic and social considerations)
1	**Manage the woodland to provide opportunities for quiet public recreation:** - By ensuring that regular (annual) tree inspections are carried out along all maintained access routes and roadside boundaries, and that any remedial work is carried out in a timely manner. - By maintaining access routes in a safe and useable condition, and (where resources allow) upgrading these routes - By maintaining the car park and adjoining picnic area so that it appears tidy, cared-for and welcoming to visitors. - By re-opening and maintaining viewpoints from the woodland over the Weald by regular coppicing of stands which restrict views on a short rotation. - By maintaining and where necessary replacing access furniture including waymarker posts, viewpoint benches, picnic benches and notice board / information panels. - By providing visitor information and details of management operations on-site and via a dedicated website for the woodland. - By creation of a volunteer group to encourage community involvement in management of the woodland (wardening and conservation tasks) and recognition of its importance.
2	**Maintain and where practical enhance the biodiversity value of the site and work towards achieving and maintaining favourable conservation status:** - By controlling and in the longer term eradicating the non-native invasive species present (Rhododendron, laurel and Himalayan balsam). - By thinning of conifer and beech stands to protect ground flora from over-shading, and gradually to restore these stands to predominantly native broadleaved cover. - By thinning / cleaning of post-1987 storm plantings to reduce the proportion of birch and promote the development of oak / beech high forest. - By widening existing rides and glades to encourage development of heathland ground flora,

No.	Objectives (include environmental, economic and social considerations)
	encourage butterflies and other invertebrates and increase habitat diversity. - By restoring a coppice cycle in the sweet chestnut stands in the more accessible parts of the wood, focussing initially on overstood stands and zones adjacent to rides, and using small coupes to diversify age class structure. - By identifying, retaining and protecting veteran trees (including "halo-thinning") when coppicing and thinning. - By monitoring and where necessary controlling woodland threats (e.g. deer, grey squirrels). - By keeping the less accessible parts of the wood as undisturbed "minimal intervention" areas. - By ensuring an adequate supply of standing and fallen deadwood is retained where this does not conflict with health and safety obligations. _By ensuring that adequate natural regeneration occurs in coppice coupes, and carrying out enrichment planting where necessary.
3	**Manage the woodland to provide a source of income:** – By re-instating a coppice regime with an average 20 to 25-year coppice cycle in sweet chestnut stands in more accessible parts of the wood; - By regular heavy thinning of coniferous high forest areas on a 5 year cycle; - By regular thinning of broadleaved high forest areas on a 10 year cycle at marginal thinning intensity - By monitoring and ensuring adequate restocking levels are achieved following harvesting; - by active management / control of the deer population and grey squirrel population; - by upgrading infrastructure / tracks where necessary to facilitate management.
4	**Maintain the landscape appeal and amenity value of the woodland:** - By careful design of coppice coupes (size, location and timing) and retention of standards and veteran trees; - By maintaining continuous woodland cover, employing low impact silvicultural systems and

No.	Objectives (include environmental, economic and social considerations)
	enhancing structural diversity; - by preventing stock trespass and controlling browsing and other woodland threats; - by monitoring natural regeneration to ensure perpetuation of the woodland.
5	**Maintain the historic / archaeological value of the woodland:** - by ensuring historic environment features are identified and mapped; - by providing interpretation of the historic features and their importance; - by ensuring features are protected from damage and disturbance during woodland operations.

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
n/a this is the first plan	n/a – this is the first plan

Forestry Commission England

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	Stubbs Wood and Brockhill Wood extend to approximately 38.7 hectares and are situated on the Lower Greensand escarpment about 4km south-west of Sevenoaks and just east of the village of Ide Hill, Kent. The main access point to the property is from the council road at NGR TQ496518, where there is a small car park, There are also a number of other pedestrian access points where public rights of way enter the wood. The woodlands form a fairly narrow belt occupying an elevated position with the northern part located on a comparatively level plateau and the southern part having a stepped profile which drops away often fairly steeply to the valley below. The site therefore has a generally southern aspect, with altitude ranging from 215m above sea level in the north to 160m ASL along the southern edges. The property forms part of an extensive network of large blocks of woodland stretching from Sevenoaks in the east to Oxted in the west, which contrasts with the more varied mosaic of woodland and agricultural pasture of the Low Weald to the south. The woodland is predominantly broadleaved in character and the majority is designated as Ancient Semi-natural Woodland (ASNW), although this has been much modified by past management, with some areas of pine and larch plantation (planted ancient woodland sites – PAWS) and extensive belts of sweet chestnut coppice present. The area was heavily impacted by the Great Storm of 1987 and many of the steeper parts of the woodland still contain a multitude of fallen trees dating back to this event, whilst the more accessible areas have generally been cleared and replanted, mainly with oak and beech. Natural regeneration of birch has been prolific in many of these stands. The whole of the holding lies within the Kent Downs Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB) and forms part of Scords Wood and Brockhoult Mount Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) which is designated for its diverse woodland plant communities which have resulted from variations in the underlying geology of the area. The woodland is also designated Green Belt. A range of rock types is exposed in the geological formation of the Greensand Ridge. The underlying bedrock is interbedded sandstone and limestone of the Hythe Formation, laid down in the Cretaceous Period. More acid sandstones, including siliceous Cherts, occur along the plateau and produce better-drained soils. The upper-most parts of the site are overlain with Quaternary superficial deposits of sand and gravel, which have been subject to past quarrying activity. There are also a number of stone quarry pits scattered through the site. A fairly narrow belt of limestone layer of Kentish Ragstone and Hassock, occurs nearer the lowest parts of the woodland. The base rich area quickly grades into pastures with wet flushes and springs on the

	Wealden Clay. The woodland can be broadly divided into four categories – sweet chestnut coppice (often with a component of birch); post-storm plantations of mixed broadleaves (mainly oak and beech with some ash and wild cherry); remnants of more mature and uneven-aged mixed broadleaved woodland, and semi-mature conifer / mixed plantations – larch with some oak and pine with some beech. The distribution of the various stand types within the woodland is shown on Map 4. Details of the current species composition and age class distribution within the woodland are given in Appendix 1. These indicate that the woodland meets the species diversity requirements of UKWAS for woodlands where at least two species are suited to the site. The above data and an assessment of the yield classes of each species have been used to derive an estimate of the maximum sustainable yield from the woodland. This is an indication of the annual amount of produce that could be harvested without jeopardising the long term productive capacity of the woodland. It is estimated that the maximum sustainable annual yield is approximately 175 cubic metres per annum or 1750 cubic metres over the 10 years of this plan. Because many of the coppice stands are overstood it might be acceptable to increase this rate of harvest in the earlier years of the plan in order to bring the woodland back into rotation. There is a network of tracks within the woodland and although these are rather muddy many appear to have a firm base and should be adequate to provide management access to many parts of the site. These rides have not been used or managed for some time but it appears that some sections have been at least partially stoned in the past. This network has presumably proved adequate for previous timber removals, although it is some years since any harvesting activity has occurred. Any timber extraction is currently likely to be restricted to the drier months to avoid damage to the tracks. In the longer term there may be scope to upgrade the access network which would allow all-weather working, should resources allow. There are a number of public rights of way through the woodland, including a section of the Greensand Way long-distance footpath. There is also an established network of permissive paths. The woodland is very well-used by local people and a desire to protect the woodland as a public recreational and amenity resource was the main driving force behind acquisition of the woodland by the Parish Council in 2017. The viewpoints from the ridge out over the Weald and Bough Beech reservoir are a particular feature of the site Under previous ownership very little active management had been undertaken for a number of years owing to budgetary constraints. The woods are thus in need of a considerable amount of work to restore them to better condition for the benefit of the community and to enhance their biodiversity and general environmental value.

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.

Feature	Within Woodland(s)		Cpts	Adjacent to Woodland(s)		Map No
Biodiversity- Designations						
Site of Special Scientific Interest	Yes ☒	No ☐	(all)	Yes ☐	No ☒	3
Special Area of Conservation	Yes ☐	No ☒		Yes ☐	No ☒	
Tree Protection Order	Yes ☐	No ☒		Yes ☒	No ☐	3
Special Protection Area	Yes ☐	No ☒		Yes ☐	No ☒	
Ramsar Site	Yes ☐	No ☒		Yes ☐	No ☒	
National Nature Reserve	Yes ☐	No ☒		Yes ☐	No ☒	
Local Nature Reserve	Yes ☐	No ☒		Yes ☐	No ☒	
Other (please Specify):	Yes ☐	No ☒		Yes ☐	No ☒	

Notes	All of the woodland is included as part of the "Scords Wood and Brockhoult Mount" SSSI. The site citation documents are attached as Appendix 2 and the boundary is shown on Map 3. The eastern part of the wood (compartments 1 & 2) is SSSI management unit 1 and the western part (compartments 3-5) is management unit 16. The latter was considered to be in unfavourable condition at its last assessment (in 2013) by Natural England because of the presence of more than 5% conifer cover, the presence of non-native species, and low levels of deadwood and open space. It will be necessary to seek consent from Natural England for any operations which are considered likely to damage the special interest of the site (as listed in Appendix 2). There is a Tree Preservation Order (TPO no 13 / 1981 – Hanging Bank, Wheatsheaf Hill, Ide Hill – by Sevenoaks District Council) on a small area just to the north-west of the property boundary – also shown on Map 3.

Feature		Within Woodland(s)		Cpts	Map No	Notes
Biodiversity – Priority Species						
Schedule 1 Birds	Species	Yes ☐	No ☒			See below
Mammals (Red Squirrel, Water Vole, Pine Marten etc.)		Yes ☐	No ☒			No records
Reptiles (grass snake, adder, common lizard etc.)		Yes ☒	No ☐			See below
Plants		Yes ☐	No ☒			See below
Fungi/Lichens		Yes ☐	No ☒			See below
Invertebrates (butterflies, moths, beetles etc.)		Yes ☐	No ☒			See below
Amphibians (pool frog, common toad)		Yes ☐	No ☒			No records within the wood
Other (please Specify): Badgers		Yes ☐	No ☒	1f	7	

Notes

A number of ecological surveys were carried out in the woods in 1994. The breeding bird survey indicated a diverse assemblage of woodland birds breeding on the site but no Schedule 1, notable or rare species were recorded. The survey also recorded the presence of hedgehogs, common and pygmy shrews and bank voles. There is a badger sett recorded within sub-compartment 1f and others may be present – these should be protected from disturbance during woodland operations (as per the guidance in Appendix 6)

The survey of beetles and flies identified the presence of several beetle species indicative of ancient woodland, and two notable species *Longitarsus parvulus* (the flax flea beetle) and *Taphrorychus bicolor* (the beech bark beetle). Three rare fly species – *Oedalia hybotina*, *Empis woodi* and *Sterictiphora germina* were also recorded although none of these are Priority Species. The invertebrate populations can be encouraged by the development of wider sunny rides and glades and also by the retention of standing and fallen deadwood.

No nationally rare plant species were recorded, but 37 ancient woodland indicator species were found, along with four species having only a local distribution within Kent- bell heather (*Erica cinerea*), Tutsan (*Hypericum androsaemum*), greater wood-rush (*Luzula sylvatica*) and bilberry (*Vaccinium myrtillus*). Bluebells are frequent within parts of the wood.

There is a diverse bryophyte flora, with approximately 60 species of mosses and liverworts recorded in the wood, with locally rare species identified as *Polytrichum longisetum*, *Dicranum majus*, *Plueridium acuminatum*, *Metzgeria fruticulosa*, and *Nardia scalaris*. A very rare fungus, *Scytinostroma portentosum*, was found on a fallen ash in an old quarry in sub-compartment 1f. However, none of these are BAP Priority Species.

There are records of common toad, common frog and smooth and palmate newts within 2km of the site but no ponds are present to provide suitable breeding habitat for these species. Slow worms, grass snakes and adders have also been reported. (NBN Atlas checked 14/02/2018)

Given that these surveys were carried out 25 years ago and habitat conditions have

	changed considerably in the intervening period it might be beneficial if a further survey of the site could be carried out.

Feature		Within Woodland(s)		Cpts	Map No	Notes
Biodiversity – European Protected Species						
Bat	Species (if known)	Yes ☒	No ☐	(all)		See below
Dormouse		Yes ☒	No ☐	1		See below
Great Crested Newt		Yes ☐	No ☒			No records see below
Otter		Yes ☐	No ☒			No records
Sand Lizard		Yes ☐	No ☒			No records
Smooth Snake		Yes ☐	No ☒			No records
Natterjack Toad		Yes ☐	No ☒			No records

Notes

Bats are assumed to be present in all woodland and are likely to use the woodland and adjacent habitat for foraging. Although there are no known roost sites in the vicinity mature broadleaves (especially veteran or storm-damaged trees) have the potential to provide suitable roost niches for certain of these species. Care will be required when carrying out operations in the vicinity of such trees to ensure that they do not contain roosting bats. There is no intention to fell any mature trees as part of this plan, unless deemed necessary for health and safety reasons. If this proves necessary, then consideration will need to be given to the likely presence of bats.

There are no records of Great Crested Newt in the vicinity of the woodland – the closest record is approximately 4km distant. There are a few ponds close to the wood – although they have not been surveyed there is limited habitat connectivity between the ponds and the woodland, so great crested newts are considered unlikely to be present.

A survey carried out in 1994 indicates that dormice were present in the wood but restricted to the south-east corner, where suitable scrubby habitat with a dense brambly understorey was present. The southern fringe of the woodland is considered to offer the most suitable dormouse habitat but the reintroduction of coppicing will create a shifting pattern of younger growth which might increase habitat availability for dormouse. There is also scope to encourage dormice by reducing deer browsing pressure which can cause loss of understorey species. This will help to ensure that suitable conditions for dormice are maintained, especially in areas with a higher proportion of hazel and honeysuckle in the understorey and denser ground cover. The likelihood of presence of dormice will be taken into account when planning operations.

Careful adherence to the EPS guidelines for bats and dormouse (see Appendices 3 & 4) will ensure that there is no adverse impact as a result of forest operations where these species are present.

(NBN Atlas checked 14/02/2018)

Feature	Within Woodland(s)		Cpts	Map No	Notes
Historic Environment:					
Scheduled Monuments	Yes ☐	No ☒			
Unscheduled Monuments	Yes ☒	No ☐	(all)	7	
Scheduled Landscapes	Yes ☐	No ☒			
Registered Parks and Gardens	Yes ☐	No ☒			
Boundaries and Veteran Trees	Yes ☒	No ☐	(all)	7	See below
Other (please Specify):	Yes ☐	No ☒			

Notes

Although the Kent Historic Environment Record records no historic environment features within the woodland (database checked 14/02/2018), there are in fact a number of features of historic interest present.

Wood banks / ditches are present along many of the external woodland boundaries, and also as internal subdivisions of the wood, although their size and prominence varies. Such sinuous boundary features are generally considered to be good evidence of ancient woodland. Old maps suggest that these boundaries of the woodland have changed very little in the last 150 years so they are potentially features of some antiquity.

The ride running along the northern plateau area of the woodland is known as "Lady Amherst's Drive". Lady Amherst was the wife of the 1st Earl Amherst who once owned the nearby Montreal Estate and was Governor-General of India between 1823 and 1828. It is likely that the ride dates from the early 19th century but may follow the route of a more ancient road between Ide Hill and Bessels Green.

The north-western corner of the Stubbs Wood (around Windmill Point) is shown as tree-less on the 1896 Ordnance Survey map and the area is shown as a gravel pit on the 1909 and 1937 maps. There is still much evidence of past quarrying activity in this area with numerous small pits and excavations. The 1909 map also shows the northern part of Brockhill Wood as a quarry but this has reverted to woodland by 1937 and is shown as coniferous plantation by 1967. There are a number of smaller quarry pits along the steeper southern edges of the wood which do not appear on the OS mapping and may pre-date the larger excavations.

Care will be taken to avoid damage and disturbance to all archaeological features during woodland operations.

Veteran / "potential veteran" trees – There are a number of veteran beech trees and numerous mature oaks and sweet chestnuts which have survived the 1987 storm, albeit suffering varying degrees of damage. These are scattered throughout the wood, although mainly on the more sheltered lower slopes. Notable trees have been marked on Map 7 and will be retained as important landscape and ecological features. These also include the redwood at the eastern end of the ridge, which is a prominent local landmark.

Feature	Within Woodland(s)		Cpts	Map No	Notes
People:					
CROW Access	Yes ☐	No ☒			
Public Rights of Way (any)	Yes ☒	No ☐	(all)	6	See below
Other Access Provision	Yes ☒	No ☐	(all)	6	
Public Involvement	Yes ☒	No ☐			
Visitor Information	Yes ☒	No ☐	3	6	
Public Recreation Facilities	Yes ☒	No ☐	3	6	Car park / picnic area
Provision of Learning Opportunities	Yes ☒	No ☐			
Anti-social Behaviour	Yes ☐	No ☒			
Other (please Specify):	Yes ☐	No ☒			

Notes

There are a number of public rights of way through the woodland, as shown on Map 6. These include a section of the Greensand Way long-distance footpath. There is also an established network of permissive paths. The woodland is very well-used by local people and a desire to protect the woodland as a public recreational and amenity resource was the main driving force behind acquisition of the woodland by the Parish Council in 2017.

There is a small car-park at NGR TQ496518 with an adjacent picnic site which has recently become rather overgrown and the picnic benches are dilapidated. There is also an information panel, litter bin and dog litter bin here. Several viewpoints have been created along the upper part of the path network, but these too have become overgrown in recent years – there is a need to re-open the views by coppicing surrounding trees and also to renew the viewpoint benches.

The paths and rides become rather muddy during the wetter parts of the year. It may be possible to ameliorate this by cutting back path-side trees to reduce shading and allow more light to fall onto the paths - this would also provide nature conservation benefits.

The Parish Council is keen to engage with local people to encourage them to actively participate in management of the woodland. It is hoped that a volunteer group can be established to carry out wardening activities on the site, and also to carry out suitable practical conservation and maintenance tasks. There is also scope for the woodland to be used as an educational resource by local schools.

Because the wood is situated next to a public road and this boundary is unfenced, there is a risk of fly-tipping along the woodland edge but this does not appear to be a problem at present. There are vehicle access barriers at all vehicular access points to prevent unauthorised access.

Feature	Within Woodland(s)		Cpts	Map No	Notes
Landscape:					
National Landscape Area : 120 Wealden Greensand					
National Park	Yes ☐	No ☒			
Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty	Yes ☒	No ☐	All		See below
Other (please Specify): Green Belt	Yes ☒	No ☐	All		See below
Notes	The whole woodland is within the High Weald Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty, and is also designated Green Belt land. Management of the woodland will be in line with the AONB policies as outlined in their management plan – an extract of this is attached in Appendix 5.				

Feature	Within Woodland(s)		Cpts	Map No	Notes
Water:					
Watercourses	Yes ☐	No ☒		7	See below
Lakes	Yes ☐	No ☒			
Ponds	Yes ☐	No ☒		7	See below
Other (please Specify):	Yes ☐	No ☐			
Notes	There are no watercourses or ponds within the woodland. There are a few ponds in the vicinity of the wood (see Map 7) but these are in separate ownership.				

4.3 Habitat Types

This section is to consider the habitat types within your woodland(s) that might impact/inform your management decisions.

Feature	Within Woodland(s)		Cpts	Map No	Notes
Woodland Habitat Types					
Ancient Semi-Natural Woodland	Yes ☒	No ☐	1- 5	3	See below
Planted Ancient Woodland Site (PAWS)	Yes ☒	No ☐	1-4	3	See below
Semi-natural features in PAWS	Yes ☒	No ☒	1-4		See below
Lowland beech and yew woodland	Yes ☐	No ☒			
Lowland mixed deciduous woodland	Yes ☒	No ☐	(all)		
Upland mixed ash woods	Yes ☐	No ☒			
Upland Oakwood	Yes ☐	No ☒			
Wet woodland	Yes ☐	No ☒			
Wood-pasture and parkland	Yes ☐	No ☒			
Other (please Specify):	Yes ☐	No ☒			
Notes:					

The majority of the woodland is shown on the Ancient Woodland Inventory as either ancient semi-natural woodland (ASNW) or plantation on ancient woodland site (PAWS). The majority of compartment 5 (sub-compartments 5c- 5h) is not designated as ancient woodland – this is an area which was previously quarried.

There do appear to be some discrepancies between the applied designations and the situation on the ground. Many of those areas which are designated as PAWS are now restored to predominantly native broadleaved cover – these include sub- compartments 1a, 2a, 3g and 4c. However sub-compartment 1d (shown as ASNW) is a predominantly larch plantation as would therefore be better described as PAWS.

Feature	Within Woodland(s)		Cpts	Map No	Notes
Non Woodland Habitat Types					
Blanket bog	Yes ☐	No ☒			
Fenland	Yes ☐	No ☒			
Lowland calcareous grassland	Yes ☐	No ☒			
Lowland dry acid grassland	Yes ☐	No ☒			
Lowland heath land	Yes ☐	No ☒			
Lowland meadows	Yes ☐	No ☒			
Lowland raised bog	Yes ☐	No ☒			
Rush pasture	Yes ☐	No ☒			
Reed bed	Yes ☐	No ☒			
Wood pasture	Yes ☐	No ☒			
Upland hay meadows	Yes ☐	No ☒			
Upland heath land	Yes ☐	No ☒			
Unimproved grassland	Yes ☐	No ☒			
Peat lands	Yes ☐	No ☒			
Wetland habitats	Yes ☐	No ☒			
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.

Woodland Type	Percentage of Mgt Plan Area	Age Structure	Notes (i.e. understory or natural regeneration present)
Coppice	50%	Even-aged	Sweet chestnut is the predominant species with birch frequent, and occasional ash, hazel, and holly also present mainly along the lower slopes. Standards of sweet chestnut, oak and occasionally beech present in some stands.
Native broadleaved high forest	26%	Even- aged	Post-storm mixed planting of beech / oak / wild cherry / ash with birch regeneration. Minor component of pine in some blocks.
Native broadleaved high forest	15%	Uneven-aged	Mature / semi-mature mixed sweet chestnut, oak, beech and ash woodland present mainly on lower / southern fringes of the wood Understorey includes hazel, holly, field maple, elder and regenerating sweet chestnut coppice.
Intimate mix	7%	Even-aged	Mature mixed plantations mainly of beech and pine, also some larch and oak. Mainly planted in 1960; most designated as PAWS.
Woodland Open space	2%	n/a	Paths, rides, viewpoints, car park. Tracks and rides are well-used but narrower than original width. There is scope to increase the amount of open ground present by ride widening and reopening viewpoints.

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). 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.

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	Diseases / pests of sweet chestnut
Likelihood of presence	Low
Impact	High
Response (inc protection measures)	Sweet chestnut is a major component of the woodland (nearly 45% of the area overall), and where present in mixture it tends to be the dominant species so the impact of diseases and pests of this species could be significant. Chestnut blight (*Cryphonectria parasitica*) is a significant potential threat to sweet chestnut. Fortunately there are no recorded infections in the vicinity of the woods but several recent outbreaks have occurred in south-west England and most recently in East London and Reading. Further information is available at: http://www.forestry.gov.uk/chestnutblight . Oriental chestnut gall wasp (*Dryocosmus kuriphilus*) is known to be present in parts of Kent. Although not fatal to the trees, the galls produced have adverse impacts on stem straightness and therefore quality and suitability for fencing material. Further information is available at : http://www.forestry.gov.uk/gallwasp Sweet chestnut is affected by *Phytophthora cinnamomi* resulting in "ink disease" which generally affects chestnut grown on damper sites. Most of the chestnut at Stubbs Wood is growing on the more free-draining slopes to this disease may be of less concern. It is

	believed that deer may be a vector for transmission of this disease so control of the deer population may reduce the risk of infection. All chestnut stands will be regularly monitored for symptoms of these diseases and the Forestry Commission notified and further advice sought if any suspected symptoms are found.

Threat	Phytophthora ramorum
Likelihood of presence	Low
Impact	Medium
Response (inc. protection measures)	Phytophthora disease can infect a range of tree species – larch trees are particularly susceptible but sweet chestnut and beech can also be infected. To date there has been only a single outbreak of the disease in Kent and the county is not a high-risk zone for the disease, so there is a low risk of it being present. Nevertheless, trees will be monitored and the Forestry Commission must be advised if symptoms of the disease are detected. *Rhododendron ponticum* is known to be a vector of the disease so control of rhododendron within the woodland will help to reduce the risk of infection. Thinning of the larch stand will help to improve airflow and reduce the humid conditions in which the pathogen can thrive, which again will reduce the risk of infection. Contractors will be required to observe appropriate biosecurity measures to avoid importing the disease on tools and machinery. Further information is available at: https://www.forestry.gov.uk/pramorum#pram

Threat	Chalara Fraxinea (Ash die-back)
Likelihood of presence	High
Impact	Low
Response (inc. protection measures)	Infection of ash trees in the wood with Chalara is probably inevitable in the short to medium term but there does not appear to be much evidence of dieback at present. Ash is a minor component of the woodland (Less than 3% by area overall) - it is mainly present along the southern fringes of the wood on the more base-rich soils and generally as part of mixed rather than pure stands. The main impact of Chalara is likely to be additional cost in maintaining tree safety along the access network and roadsides. Ash will be regularly monitored for disease

	impacts but will be retained wherever possible, provided there is no conflict with health and safety requirements. Natural regeneration of other suitable native species will be preferred to replace any loss of ash in these stands. However it may be necessary to consider enrichment planting with oak and other suitable alternative native species (e.g. hazel, lime, field maple) if sufficient natural regeneration does not occur. Biosecurity measures will be put in place to restrict the import and export of Chalara from the site, e.g. ensuring no leaf material is brought on site from elsewhere. It may be necessary to review this approach as further information on the disease becomes available. Current information on ash dieback is available at http://www.forestry.gov.uk/ashdieback

5.3 Deer

Likelihood of presence	High
Impact	Low
Response (inc protection measures)	Deer are known to be present in the area, with evidence of both fallow and roe deer found within the woodland. Browsing by deer can have adverse impacts on the ground flora of the woodland and also on regeneration of tree species. Although there does not appear to be evidence of significant negative impacts at present, the number of deer using the wood is not known. In order to monitor impacts, an annual deer impact assessment will be carried out using the Deer Initiative template (see Appendix 8). This will allow more accurate quantification of deer impacts, such as damage to trees and loss of ground flora, and will assist in determining what action is required. Temporary fencing of regenerating coppice areas may be necessary to protect regrowth from browsing damage. Liaison with neighbouring landowners should also be considered, in order to explore ways in which the deer population can be controlled, although it may be difficult to implement any active control within the wood, because of the conflicts with the high levels of public access.

5.4 Grey Squirrels

Likelihood of presence	High
Impact	Medium
Response (inc protection measures)	Many of the post-storm plantings of oak and beech show evidence of grey squirrel damage from bark stripping. This has already significantly reduced the economic value of these trees. No control of grey squirrels is currently carried out, but a reduction in squirrel numbers will be desirable in order to protect the younger plantations from further damage. Trapping will be the most effective method and "Goodnature" traps may be an effective solution as they will require less frequent monitoring and maintenance visits than live trapping. Ideally any squirrel control programme should be undertaken on a landscape scale in liaison with owners of adjacent woodland.

5.5 Livestock and Other Mammals

Threat	Livestock
Likelihood of presence	Low
Impact	Low
Response (inc protection measures)	The lower (southern) boundaries of the woodland adjoin agricultural pasture in a number of different ownerships. These boundaries are stock-fenced and although the fences are currently stockproof, some are in poor condition and maintenance or renewal will be necessary in the next five years. Liaison with neighbours will be undertaken as required to ensure that boundaries are maintained and renewed if necessary to exclude stock, so as to prevent any negative impacts on ground flora and tree regeneration.

Threat	Rabbits
Likelihood of presence	High
Impact	Low
Response (inc protection measures)	Rabbits are present along the lower fringes of the wood but there is currently no evidence of rabbit browsing damage impacting on tree regeneration - no control is undertaken at present. Impacts on regeneration of the woodland will be monitored, and protection of any planted trees using spiral guards or tree shelters will be undertaken if deemed necessary. However, deer browsing pressure is likely to be a more significant factor at present.

5.6 Water & Soil

Threat	Soil erosion
Likelihood of presence	Medium
Impact	Medium
Response (inc protection measures)	The proposed thinning and coppicing work within the wood will be low impact, motor-manual and small in scale. No large harvesting machinery will be used but there may still be potential for damage to soil structure from timber extraction activities especially on heavier clay soils. The risk of damage will be reduced by ensuring that extraction is only undertaken during dry weather, in order to minimise compaction and rutting of rides.

5.7 Environmental

Threat	Fire
Likelihood of presence	Low
Impact	Medium
Response (inc protection measures)	Because of the broadleaved nature of the woodland, the threat of fire is generally low. Where brash burning is undertaken as part of coppicing and invasive species control operations, it will be a requirement that fires are kept small and that contractors extinguish fires before leaving the site. The fire service will be notified in advance of burning operations, to prevent false alarms.

Threat	Invasive species
Likelihood of presence	High
Impact	Medium
Response (inc protection measures)	There are a number of invasive non-native shrub species present within the woodland, all of which have potential to adversely affect the conservation value of the woodland by out-competing or shading out native ground flora. *Rhododendron ponticum*, cherry laurel (*Prunus laurocerasus*) and Portuguese laurel (*Prunus lusitanica*) are all present as individual bushes, small clumps and in the case of rhododendron occasional larger clumps throughout the woodland, but predominantly in the western half of the site (compartments 3-5). Control of these species will be undertaken by cutting and burning. In parts of the site the invasives are growing intermixed with the holly understorey so this will also need to be cut at the same time. The cut stumps will be painted with a suitable herbicide to prevent regrowth. Himalayan balsam (*Impatiens glandulifera*) is present around the main car park and in the old quarry workings in compartment 5, where it has most likely been introduced by fly-tipping. Control will be undertaken by hand-pulling plants (ensuring that the roots are removed) during April and early May annually (before seed pods form). Treatment may need to be repeated for several years to ensure that all plants are removed. The aim will be to ensure that all invasive species are removed from the woodland by the end of the 10 year plan but the work may be spread over a number of years depending on available resources. The whole site will be monitored for any further regeneration of invasive species and where found they will also be removed.

Threat	Soil Erosion / compaction
Likelihood of presence	Medium
Impact	Medium
Response (inc protection measures)	As indicated above there is a risk of damage to soil structure during timber extraction as a result of compaction followed by impeded water movement through the soil and subsequent erosion. Wet soil is more easily damaged and therefore extraction will be restricted to the drier months unless all-weather tracks can be created. It is also possible that soil compaction and damage to ground flora could result from high levels of public use especially by the creation of additional paths within the wood. This risk could be reduced by waymarking of the maintained paths and advising users to keep to this network.

5.8 Climate Change Resilience

Threat	Small scale woodland
Likelihood of presence	High
Impact	Medium
Response (inc protection measures)	Because the holding is relatively small in size there is rather limited scope to build climate change resilience through structural or species diversification. However, the woodland is already fairly diverse in terms of species (see charts in Appendix 1) and age class structure will be improved by the proposed re-introduction of rotational coppicing. Management of part of the woodland as high forest and part on a coppice rotation will also help to maintain this diversity.

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 Obj/Feature	Management Intention
Public access	***Tree safety:*** Annual tree safety inspections will be carried out and any remedial works required will be carried out promptly within the recommended timescales. These inspections will include the maintained path network, car park, and all roadside areas. ***Car park area:*** The car parking area will be resurfaced using a chert sub-base material, blinded and compacted to provide a durable water-bound surface. The adjacent picnic area which is currently overgrown will be cleared and regularly strimmed to encourage development of a grassy sward. Picnic benches will be installed and they will be maintained in safe and useable condition. ***Path network:*** The path network will be improved by cutting back vegetation and overhanging trees to restore rides to their original width. Thereafter regular maintenance will be undertaken to control encroaching bramble and other vegetation by strimming. This will reduce over-shading and leaf fall and result in a drier path surface. The condition of steps and safety railings will be regularly monitored and they will be maintained in safe and useable condition. ***Viewpoints:*** Views out over the Weald will be re-opened by coppicing obscuring vegetation where necessary. Thereafter coppicing of these zones will be undertaken on a short rotation (3-4 years between cuts) to ensure that views are maintained. New benches will be installed at the viewpoints and maintained in safe and useable condition. ***Access furniture:*** Viewpoint and picnic benches will be replaced with new benches as above. If resources allow, the existing information board / notice board and litter bin / dog litter bin in the car park will be replaced and updated . Consideration will also be given to discreet waymarking of the path network to make it easier to identify maintained paths and discourage creation of informal paths.

Maintain biodiversity	***Coppicing:*** The coppice regime will be restored in sweet chestnut coppice areas (sub-compartments 1b, 1c, 1e, 2b-f, 3a, 3b, 3d, 3f, 3g, 4a, 4d, 5b, 5g). Coppicing will help to maintain ground flora dependent on this system of management, and increase structural diversity by creating areas of different-aged woodland – these areas are currently all of a similar age and rather uniform character. Coppicing will provide a shifting pattern of open ground providing useful habitat for butterflies and other invertebrate species, and ensure suitable habitat for dormouse is maintained. The aim will be to coppice 2 ha / year in small coupes of up to 0.5ha in size in the first five years of the plan and 1 ha / year thereafter. Initial coupes are likely to be placed along ride edges to assist with ride widening. Coupe placement will be designed to ensure that previously-cut areas have regrown to >2m in height before adjacent areas are cut in order to comply with Forestry Commission adjacency rules. Extraction will be timed to avoid the wettest months to prevent damage to the access tracks. Where they are present, standard trees will be retained for their landscape and habitat value when coppicing, and a proportion of maidens will also be retained in order to provide the next generation of standards. ***Thinning:*** Thinning of the younger plantation areas (sub-compartments 1a, 2a, 4c, 5e, 5f) will be undertaken to reduce the proportion of birch, free the planted trees from competition, promote individual tree stability and encourage ground flora. At the same time, redundant tree shelters will be removed. Where sweet chestnut coppice stools are present within these areas they will be either singled (i.e. reduced to a single main stem) or coppiced at the same time as the thinning operation, in order to reduce their over-shading of the planted trees. Where planted, the minor element of pine will be retained to increase landscape diversity. Careful selective thinning of the more mature mixed (conifer / broadleaf) stands (1d, 3h, 4b, 4e, 5c, 5d, 5h) will be carried out to reduce over-shading of native ground flora, promote individual tree stability, and to reduce the proportion of conifer present. However an element of conifer will again be retained for their landscape appeal. **Ride and glade management:** The proposed widening of the path network and glade creation at viewpoints and the car park will provide conservation benefits as well as improving public access. There is currently only a limited amount of open ground habitat within the woodland (as highlighted by Natural England in their assessment of SSSI condition). Rides will be managed to give an average width of 5m with the central 3m section mown annually and the herbaceous ride edges of 1m either side mown in an alternating pattern on a two year cycle. Care will be taken to vary the width of the rides to make them less uniform, by creating

	scalloped edges and retaining "pinch-points". The aim will be to create and maintain a warmer microclimate for invertebrates and perhaps also encourage some restoration of heathland flora. As there is an extensive network of paths, and resources are limited, ride opening will be progressive and work will initially be focussed along the main ride which is aligned east-west as this will deliver most conservation benefit. Other rides will be kept open by strimming and widened as resources allow. Ride creation will follow the best practice guidelines outlined in "Managing woodland open space for wildlife" (FC Operations Note 11 – see Appendix 8). **Invasive species control:** As outlined above, a number of invasive shrub species are present in the woodland. The aim will be to ensure that all invasive species are removed from the woodland by the end of this 10 year plan. The work is likely to be spread over a number of years depending on available resources. The whole site will be monitored for any further regeneration of invasive species and where found they will also be removed. **Veteran trees:** The locations of all veteran and notable trees will be mapped and they will be retained to senescence, provided that there is no conflict with health and safety requirements. Many of these trees are adjacent to the paths so care will be required to ensure that they remain in safe condition. Where required, "halo"-thinning will be undertaken to ensure that the veterans are not being outcompeted by more vigorous younger trees. Further trees will also be identified for recruitment as potential future generations of veterans. **Deadwood** Standing and fallen deadwood is an important feature of the woodland and there are significant quantities of fallen and uncleared trees, at least in the eastern part of the wood. This accumulated deadwood provides important habitat for fungi and invertebrates and it will be retained wherever practical, provided that health and safety is not compromised. **Non-intervention areas:** The steeper southern fringes of the site are the most diverse in terms of species and structure and are also the areas which are most difficult to access. These will therefore be set aside as "non-intervention" areas where natural processes will be allowed to occur and will provide an undisturbed haven for wildlife. **Deer management:** Woodland flora and tree regeneration will be monitored and landscape-scale control of deer numbers supported where there is evidence that deer are having negative impacts on the conservation value of the woodland.

Timber / fuelwood production	Restoration of a coppice regime and thinning programme as outlined above will also provide a small income from the standing sale of produce for woodfuel and sweet chestnut fencing material. First thinning of younger stands is unlikely to generate revenue but thinning of more mature conifer / mixed stands should prove economically viable if economies of scale can be achieved. In order to ensure that this income is sustained in the longer term, coppice regeneration will be monitored, protected from threats (e.g. browsing damage by deer, rabbits and domestic stock) and managed to ensure adequate establishment. Stocking levels in understocked chestnut coppice coupes will be maintained by layering or planting up gaps with sweet chestnut and oak (as future standards) where necessary, to give at least one stool per 3m overall. Boundary stockproofing will be maintained to prevent stock trespass, in liaison with neighbours. Squirrel control will be undertaken to prevent damage to potential timber trees in the recent plantations (oak and beech). In the longer term, if resources allow, consideration will be given to infrastructure improvements – i.e. stoning of tracks within the woodland - to improve both public access facilities and management access.
Landscape value	The aim will be to maintain woodland cover whilst diversifying the structure of the woodland to further improve its landscape appeal. Coppicing will be restricted to relatively small coupes, with any standard trees retained. This will minimise any negative landscape impact, retain shelter effects, and diversify age class structure. Thinning of high forest areas, including recently planted stands will encourage individual tree stability and the maintenance of a structurally diverse woodland. Veteran / notable trees will be retained as outlined above.
Historic / archaeological value	Damage to historic / archaeological features will be avoided during woodland operations. Operations will generally be small in scale using motor-manual harvesting and light equipment for extraction. Operational site assessments will be carried out prior to all operations, the location and importance of features will be notified to contractors, and marked on the ground, and extraction routes will be designed to avoid these.

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	Libby Carlton (Woodland Officer) Forestry Commission, Bucks Horn Oak Farnham, Surrey GU10 4LS Tel: 0300 067 4455 / 07778 025149 Libby.carlton@forestry.gsi.gov.uk				To approve management plan and felling approvals
All	Dr Emma Hinton (Conservation advisor) Natural England, Guildbourne House, Chatsworth Rd, Worthing, West Sussex BN11 1LD Tel: 0208 0266606 / 07384 236004	29/01/2018	05/02/2018	Gave initial info - consent for ops will be required as SSSI	To consent operations included in management plan
Track works	Sevenoaks District Council Planning Department, Council Offices Argyle Road, Sevenoaks, Kent TN13 1HG	28/01/2018	28/01/2018	Confirmed no TPOs on adjacent site but none on this property	Contact for planning / GPDO consent for any track surfacing
Boundary works	Neighbouring landowners				Informal consultation with owners / managers of adjacent farmland– keep advised of woodland operations, liaise re fencing
All	Users of woodland (walkers etc) Other neighbours	10/3/18			Open meeting to discuss woodland plan to be held 10/3/18. Advise of ops via on-site notices.

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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
Public access	Tree safety maintained	Tree safety survey	Annual	Owner / Agent	Remedial works – tree surgery
Public access	Access furniture maintained in good condition	Walk-over survey	Annual	Owner/ Agent	Work programme – repair / replacement
Public access	Maintained paths and glades kept in useable condition and clear of bramble etc.	Walk-over survey	Annual	Owner / Agent	Work programme – strimming & path maintenance
Public access	Views from viewpoints kept open	Walk-over survey	Annual	Owner / Agent	Work programme- coppicing
Biodiversity	Rides / glades – area of open ground increased	Fixed point photography	Annual	Owner / agent	Work programme – ride and glade management
Biodiversity	No invasive shrub species in woodland	Walk-over survey	Annual	Owner / Agent	Work programme- control invasives
Biodiversity	Tree diseases- absent	Walk-over assessment	Annual	Owner / agent	Work programme – replanting (?)
Biodiversity	Deer damage -absent	Annual impact assessment	Annual	Owner / agent	Work programme – control measures
Biodiversity Landscape	Area coppiced / thinned / - as per plan	Walk-over assessment	Annual	Owner / agent	Work programme - harvesting plan
Biodiversity Timber production	Squirrel damage – absent	Walk-over assessment	Annual	Owner / agent	Work programme – squirrel control
Timber production	Restocking – adequate stocking density	Walk-over assessment	Annual	Owner / agent	Work programme – planting / gapping up
Timber production Biodiversity	Stockproofing - maintained	Walk-over assessment	Annual	Owner / agent	Work programme – boundary repairs / liaise with neighbours
Archaeology / historic features	No damage / disturbance to features	Fixed point photography	Annual	Owner / agent	

Forestry Commission England

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)	☐	☐	
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)	☐	☐	
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)	☐	☐	
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)	☐	☐	
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	☐	☐	
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)	☐	☐	
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)	☐	☐	
Management of the forest should conform to the plan, and the plan should be updated to ensure it is current and relevant.	Has a five year review period been stated below and achievements recorded in section 3	☐	☐	
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	☐	☐	
Approving Officer Name		Plan approved		☐