Woodland Management Plan

To be completed by the plan author:				
Woodland or Property name	**Wray Valley**			
Woodland Management Plan case reference	**1989157**			
The landowner agrees this plan as a statement of intent for the woodland			**Yes**	
Plan author name	**Anna & Pete Grugeon**			

For FC Use only:				
Plan Period *(dd/mm/yyyy - Ten years)*	**Approval Date:**	**05/08/2025**	**Approved until:**	**05/08/2035**
Five Year Review Date	**August 2030**			

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
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
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
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
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
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

Section 1: Property Details

Woodland Property Name		Wray Valley	
Name	Mrs Michelle Grist	Owner	~~Tenant~~
Email	info@wrayvalley.co.uk	Contact Number	07808794091
Agent Name (if applicable)		Anna Grugeon	
Email	hello@bulworthy.uk	Contact Number	07530142029
County	Devon	Local Authority	Teignbridge
Grid Reference (e.g. ST 625 785)	SX 774 838	Single Business Identifier	200444340
What is the total area of this woodland management plan? (In hectares)		2.41	
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	
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		Yes	

woodland management plan?	
You agree to make the woodland management plan publicly available?	Yes

Section 2: Vision and Objectives

To develop your long-term vision, you need to express as clearly as possible the overall direction of management for the woodland(s) and how you envisage it will be in the future. This covers the duration of the plan and beyond.

2.1 Vision

Describe your long-term vision for the woodland(s). (*Suggest 300 words max*)

The long term vision for Wray Valley woodland is to maintain and enhance it as high biodiversity value as temperate rainforest.

The veteran trees that are within the woodlands will be halo thinned to allow them to support a richer variety of lichens, bryophytes and ground flora. Where ivy is well established and providing valuable habitat, it will be retained. Where the ivy on veteran or recruiting veteran trees is not yet well established, it will be removed to allow light to the trunk of the tree and to encourage lichens.

As part of the plan the woodland will benefit from an increased amount of deadwood, particularly fallen deadwood and the long term vision for this site is to make this part of the ongoing management strategy. The alder in Compartment 2 can provide fallen and standing deadwood. Some can be ringbarked to provide standing deadwood and some can be felled, to provide fallen deadwood, which will help to stabilise the ground in flood conditions.

Parts of Compartments 1,2 and 3 will be managed as a riparian buffer along the Wray Brook.
This will improve its water quality, reduce soil erosion and act as a natural flood and drought management measure. It will also increase biodiversity, encouraging water dependent species. This will also maintain and enhance the valuable water edge habitats that are present.

The woodland at Wray Valley is of a predominantly native species composition and has good semi-natural structure. This will be maintained by managing or removing the invasive species at this stage to prevent them from becoming dominate in the future. The management objectives in this plan will maintain the current diversity but will also allow for more light and air therefore creating more favourable conditions for lichen communities characteristic of Dartmoor woods.

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	Recruit potential veteran trees, to increase biodiversity.
2	Create more fallen & standing deadwood to increase biodiversity.
3	Manage riparian and water edge habitats to maintain water dependant species.
4	Remove all smaller holly, to maintain light and humidity for lichen communities
5	Control invasive species. Himalayan balsam, Cherry Laurel and Variegated Yellow Archangel.
6	Potentially claim grant funding if suitable for the woodland and the owners.

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
Recruit potential veteran trees, to increase biodiversity.	
Create more fallen & standing deadwood to increase biodiversity.	
Manage riparian and water edge habitats to maintain water dependant species.	
Remove all smaller holly, to maintain light and humidity for lichen communities	
Control invasive species. Himalayan balsam, Cherry Laurel and Variegated Yellow Archangel.	
Potentially claim grant funding if suitable for the woodland and the owners.	

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:
Wray Valley is a bed and breakfast business and campsite, which rightly prides itself on the high ecological standards of it's land management. The owners value the marketing potential of their ecological actions as well as the value of environmental protection in its own right. Set within Dartmoor National Park, the land is a mix of woodland and grassland habitats, with the woodland all being wet woodland and temperate rainforest. Its position in the valley, makes it wetter underfoot and more humid, increasing its habitat value. Although the woodland is not ancient woodland itself, it is semi-natural native deciduous woodland, sandwiched between two ancient woodlands, these being above it on either side. To the east is Wray Cleave. To the west is Sanduck Wood. Both of these are classed as ancient semi-natural woodlands. As such, the woodland in Wray Valley provides valuable connectivity between them. Dormice are present in Wray Cleave. There is good dormouse habitat in the woodlands in Wray Valley and it would be sur-

prising if dormice were not present.
The land is Soilscape 13: Freely draining acid loamy soils over rock and in many places, boulders protrude from the land. The site has a warm, sheltered and moist climate. The soils are fresh moisture status and poor nutrient status. Even where the land is sloped, much of the woodland is kept wet by springs and rivulets.
There is good connectivity between woodland habitats with newly planted tree lanes as well as old, well established hedges containing locally notable trees.
There is an orchard near to Compartment 1, which mainly consists of newly planted trees, but also contains some old apple trees, which are the remnants of an old orchard.
There is a good scattering of notable trees and a few veteran trees, especially in Compartment 1. Compartment 5 contains a good example of a veteran hawthorn, which is partly shaded by a willow tree. The other veterans are oak and ash.
There is more holly than would be ideal, especially around the base of some of the notable trees. The shade from this is preventing natural regeneration and lichen growth.
There is far less deadwood than the UKFS target of 20m3 per hectare. There is a particular lack of fallen deadwood. This will be a limiting factor in the colonisation by certain invertebrates, fungi and lichens.
Most of the woodland is prone to being seasonally flooded by the Wray Brook. This creates dynamic habitat niches which are attractive to a number of rare species of flora, fauna, fungi and lichens. Historically there has been American Skunk Cabbage but this has been successfully removed by the owners. Unfortunately, Himalayan Balsam, & Variegated Yellow Archangel are also present and there is a small clump of Cherry Laurel in Compartment 1.
The land is a microcosm of Dartmoor National Park, containing a variety of habitats including species rich grassland and wet woodland, growing on rocky, nutrient-poor, species-rich land. Everywhere you look there are signs of good environmental practice and interpretation boards, convey information to the guests of the business, allowing them to appreciate the ecosystem in which the business is based.

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	No		No	
Special Area of Conservation	No		No	
Tree Preservation Order	No		No	
Conservation Area	No		No	
Special Protection Area	No		No	
Ramsar Site	No		No	
National Nature Reserve	No		No	
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	1-5	No	1
Other (please Specify):	Yes	1-5	No	1
Notes	Temperate rainforest			

Feature		Within Woodland(s)	Cpts	Map No	Notes
Biodiversity - European Protected Species					
Bat	Species (if known) Barbastelle , Bechstein's Bat, Greater Horseshoe Bat, Lesser Horseshoe Bat, Noctule, Soprano Pipistrelle, Brown Long-eared bat, Grey Long-eared bat.	Yes	All	1	Wildlife Toolkit and owners own survey
Dormouse		Yes	All	1	Wildlife Toolkit
Great Crested Newt		No			
Otter		Yes	All	1	Seen by owners
Sand Lizard		No			Outside range
Smooth Snake		No			Outside range
Natterjack Toad		No			Outside range
Biodiversity – Priority Species					
Schedule 1	Species:	No			Wildlife Toolkit

Birds				
Mammals (Red Squirrel, Water Vole, Pine Marten etc)	Yes	All	1	Suitable habitat for Water Vole and Pine Martens have been reintroduced by Devon Wildlife Trust.
Reptiles (grass snake, adder, common lizard etc)	Yes	4	1	Grass snake and Slow worms seen by owners
Plants	No			
Fungi Zoned Tooth & Stalked Tooth Fungi **Lichens** Lobarion Lichen Communities, Lichen Rich Woodland Chaenotheca brachypoda, Chaenotheca hispidula, Arthonia invadens, Bacidia incompta, Collema fragrans, Enterographa sorediata, Lecanographa amylacea, Megalospora tuberculosa, Ramonia nigra, Schismatomma graphidioides, Usnea florida, Wadeana dendrographa	Yes	All	1	Wildlife Toolkit
Invertebrates (butterflies, moths, beetles etc)Pearl-bordered Fritillary, Small Pearl-bordered Fritillary, White Admiral	Yes	All	1	Wildlife Toolkit
Amphibians (pool frog, common toad)	Yes	All	1	Suitable habitat for common toad
Other (please Specify):	No			
Historic Environment				
Scheduled Monuments	No			
Unscheduled Monuments	No			
Registered Parks and Gardens	No			
Registered Battlefields	No			
World Heritage Sites (UNESCO)	No			
Boundaries and Veteran Trees	Yes	1 & 5	1	See attached veteran tree map
Listed Buildings	No			
Burial Grounds	No			

Other (please Specify):	No			
Landscape				
National Character Area (please Specify): 150 Dartmoor				
National Park	Yes	All	1	
National Landscapes (formerly AONBs)	No			
Other (please Specify):	No			
People				
CROW Access	No			
Public Rights of Way (any)	No			
Common Land	No			
Other Access Provision	Yes	All	1	Wray Valley provide camping and holiday accommodation
Public Involvement	No			
Visitor Information	Yes	All	1	13 boards explaining biodiversity and habitat management
Public Recreation Facilities	No			
Provision of Learning Opportunities	Yes	1	1	Woodcraft Folk - www.woodcraft.org.uk
Anti-social Behaviour	No			
Other (please Specify):	No			
Water				
Acid Vulnerable Catchments	No			
Watercourses	Yes	All	1	Wray Brook
Lakes	No			
Ponds	No			
Other (please Specify):	No			

4.3 Habitat Types

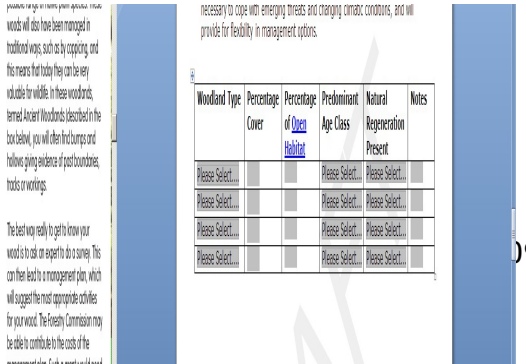
This section is to consider the habitat types within your woodland(s) that might impact/inform your management decisions. Larger non-wooded areas within your woodland should be classified according to broad habitat type where relevant this information should also help inform your management decisions.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

Feature	Within Woodland(s)	Cpts	Map No	Notes
Woodland Habitat Types				
Ancient Semi-Natural Woodland	No			
Planted Ancient Woodland Site (PAWS)	No			
Semi-natural features in PAWS	No			
Lowland beech and yew woodland	No			
Lowland mixed deciduous woodland	No			
Upland mixed ash woods	No			
Upland Oakwood	No			
Wet woodland	Yes	All	1	
Wood-pasture and parkland	No			
Other (please Specify):	Yes	All	1	Temperate rainforest
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	No			
Other (please Specify):	No			

4.4 Structure

This section should provide a snapshot of the current structure of your woodland as a whole. A full inventory for your woodland(s) can be included in the separate Plan of Operations spreadsheet. Ensuring woodland has a varied structure in terms of age, species, origin and open space will provide a range of benefits for the biodiversity of the woodland and its resilience. The diagrams below show an example of both uneven and even aged woodland.

Woodland Type (Broadleaf, Conifer, Coppice, Intimate Mix)	Percentage of Mgt Plan Area	Age Structure (even/uneven)	Notes (i.e. understory or natural regeneration present)
Broadleaf	100	uneven	Understory and natural regeneration present. Areas of wet woodland.



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)	Medium
Response (inc protection measures)	Large Ash near to public access have been felled and others will be felled. The majority of the woodland is not dominated by Ash.

Threat (e.g. Ash Dieback, *Phytophthora,* Needle Blight etc)	Phytophthora
Likelihood of presence (high/medium/low)	Medium
Impact (high/medium/low)	Medium
Response (inc protection measures)	No Larch in woodlands but Oaks are present. Monitor and if seen contact Tree Alert as it is a notifiable disease.

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)	Roe and occasionally Fallow - medium
Impact (high/medium/low)	Low
Response (inc protection measures)	It is not safe or practical to employ a deer stalker as the woodland is small and part of a campsite that is open all year. There is a local venison dealer in the area which is part of the reason why the deer pressure is low in these woodlands. This is evidenced by the presence of natural regeneration. The presence of people using this woodland as an amenity woodland also helps to keep the deer pressure low. A deer exclosure plot is not required for these woodlands as the deer pressure is low, as demonstrated by the success of natural regeneration. The funding available for deer management is not suitable for a small woodland with low deer pressure. Ongoing monitoring by the owners has been happening with the use of wildlife cameras and will continue. If deer pressure increases and starts to effect natural regeneration in the future, tree guards could be used to protect young trees.

5.4 Grey Squirrels

Likelihood of presence (high/medium/low)	Medium
Impact (high/medium/low)	Low
Response (inc protection measures)	Damage is low. Will monitor and cull if necessary

5.5 Livestock and Other Mammals

Threat (Sheep, Horse, Rabbit etc)	n/a
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)	Low
Impact (high/medium/low)	Low
Response (inc protection measures)	Maintain riparian buffer on brook edge. Fell some alder in Compartment 2, as fallen deadwood, to stabilise soil when flooded.

Threat (Soil Erosion, Acidification of Water, Pollution incidents etc)	Pollution incidents
Likelihood of presence (high/medium/low)	Low
Impact (high/medium/low)	Medium
Response (inc protection measures)	Refuelling of chainsaws to be done with anti spill nozzles and spill mats to be used if petrol chainsaws are used in sensitive areas.

75.7 Environmental

Threat (Pollution, Fire, Flood, Wind, Invasive Species, etc)	Fire
Likelihood of presence (high/medium/low)	Medium
Impact (high/medium/low)	Low
Response (inc protection measures)	Holiday guests not to have open fires within woodland. Woodcraft folk to use fire pit bowl.

Threat (Pollution, Fire, Flood, Wind, Invasive Species, etc)	Invasive species – Himalayan Balsam, Cherry Laurel & Variegated yellow archangel
Likelihood of presence (high/medium/low)	High
Impact (high/medium/low)	Medium
Response (inc protection measures)	Owners remove invasive species

Threat (Pollution, Fire, Flood, Wind, Invasive Species, etc)	Flood
Likelihood of presence (high/medium/low)	High
Impact (high/medium/low)	Low
Response (inc protection measures)	The wet woodland is within flood zone 3 spanning the length of west of the site with Wray Brook running through it. There is no infrastructure that can be damaged.

5.8 Social

Threat (Rights of Way, CROW, permissive access, events sporting rights, Anti-social Behaviour etc)	Permissive access
Likelihood of presence (high/medium/low)	High
Impact (high/medium/low)	Medium
Response (inc protection measures)	Owners have 13 sign boards explaining biodiversity and habitat management. These are well designed to encourage guests and visitors to behave responsibly.

5.9 Economic

Threat (Timber forecasting, markets, products, operational costs etc)	The woodlands have economic value as they are part of the experience of staying at Wray Valley Camping so maintaining the amenity value is important
Likelihood of presence (high/medium/low)	Low
Impact (high/medium/low)	Medium
Response (inc protection measures)	The owners would like to maintain and enhance the biodiversity and habitats within the woodlands to keep them attractive for their guests.

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)	Structure
Likelihood of presence (high/medium/low)	Low
Impact (high/medium/low)	Low

Response (inc protection measures)	Overall the woodlands have an uneven structure. Ongoing management will maintain this structure.

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
Recruit potential veteran trees, to increase biodiversity.	Halo thinning around these trees where appropriate see 'notable trees and management actions' pdf. This allow these trees to become future veteran trees. This work will be done manually with a chainsaw.
Create more fallen & standing deadwood to increase biodiversity.	Felling some of the Alder clump and ring barking other Alder in clump in cpt 2 see 'notable trees and management actions' map. This work will be done manually with a chainsaw. This will increase biodiversity by providing deadwood habitat. All deadwood to be left in the woodland.
Manage riparian and water edge habitats to maintain water dependant species.	To have a 12-24m wide area along Wray Valley brook edge to maintain water dependant habitat. This will be managed as it has been by allowing water to seasonally flood the wet woodland. The felled Alder will slow the flow of water back into the brook and prevent soil erosion during large rainfall events.
Remove all smaller holly, to maintain light and humidity for lichen communities	The holly will be removed and the arisings left as habitat piles to increase deadwood habitat. This will allow a more diverse understory to develop and increase light and humidity, therefore increasing biodiversity. This woodland is in the temperate rainforest zone and supports a wide variety of lichens that require light and humidity.
Control invasive species. Himalayan balsam, Cherry Laurel and Variegated Yellow Archangel.	The Cherry Laurel in cpt 1 will be removed and potentially a herbicide could be used to stop any regrowth. The Variegated Yellow Archangel and Himalayan Balsam will also be removed/reduced to control the spread.
Potentially claim grant funding if suitable for the woodland and the owners.	To keep up to date with grant funding and apply for suitable grants. As this is a small woodland that is part of a campsite the grants that are available may not be suitable.

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
Consult	Dartmoor National Park	17/3/2025	No feedback received	
Consult	Forestry Commission	29/4/2025	6/5/2025	

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
Recruit potential veteran trees, to increase biodiversity.	Trees have been haloed & any new growth removed	Visual	Yearly	Owners	
Create more fallen & standing deadwood to increase biodiversity.	20m3 of deadwood per ha. Ring barked Alder	Visual	Yearly	Owners	
Manage riparian and water edge habitats to maintain water dependant species.	Riparian and water edge habitats maintained.	Visual	Yearly	Owners	
Remove all smaller holly, to maintain light and humidity for lichen communities	Small holly has been removed.	Visual	Yearly	Owners	
Control invasive species. Himalayan balsam, Cherry Laurel and Variegated Yellow Archangel.	Cherry Laurel removed and other invasive plants removed or kept under control.	Visual	Yearly	Owners	
Potentially claim grant funding if suitable for the woodland and the owners.	Applying for grants that are available.	Grants received	Yearly	Owners	

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**	
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**	
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**	
Felling and restocking to improve forest structure and diversity: When planning felling and restocking, the	• Felling and restocking proposals are consistent with UKFS design principles (for example scale and adjacency).	**Yes**	

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**	
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**	

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):** J. Taylor	**Date:** **10/06/2025**

Approved *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).*	**Name (AO, WO or FM):** 	**Date:** **05/08/2025**