Forestry Commission England

Woodland Management Plan

Woodland Property Name	Chesham Bois Common & Woods	
Case Reference	38545	
Plan Period dd/mm/yyyy (ten years)	**Approval Date:** 31.10.18	**To:** 30.10.28
Five Year Review Date	2023	

Revision No.	Date	Status (draft/final)	Reason for Revision
	4 Sept 2017	draft	
	Nov 17	draft	Comments from FC
	Jan 18	draft	After site visit with FC
	May 18	final	After site visit with CDC in March
The landowner agrees this plan as a statement of intent for the woodland			☒

User Support

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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 5 year review period been stated (1st page) and where relevant 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 it consistent with UKFS and FC guidance on woodland creation	☐

Forestry Commission England

1. Property Details

Woodland Property Name		Chesham Bois Parish Council woods	
Name		Owner ☒	Tenant ☒
Email	clerk@cheshamboispc.org.uk	Contact Number	01494 432585
Agent Name (if applicable)		John Morris	
Email	woodlands@chilternsaonb.org	Contact Number	01844 355503
County	Bucks	Local Authority	Chiltern
Grid Reference	SU965992	Single Business Identifier	122556987
Management Plan Area (Hectares)		18.24	
Have you included a Plan of Operations with this management plan?		Yes ☒	No ☐
List the maps associated with this management plan		1. FC 1:5000 map compartment locations 2. Chesham Bois Common Sub comps 3. Tenterden Spinney Sub comps 4. Bois Wood sub comps 5. All areas tree composition 6. All areas management summary 7. Conservation Area, TPO, constraints (CDC map) 8. Rights of Way (Bucks CC map) 9. Open ground management	
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		☒	

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).

To improve the public amenity of the Common and other woodlands for formal and informal recreation. To ensure the safety of the woodlands by removing deteriorating and dangerous trees, where necessary. To improve the health and resilience of these mature broadleaved woodlands by diversifying the age and species structure, which includes oak, ash, sycamore, beech and wild cherry.

To continue to encourage biodiversity and protect wildlife. To protect the Common's aesthetic appeal.

To conserve the ancient semi-natural woodland of Bois Wood and make this wood more accessible to visitors.

To work within the financial constraints of the Parish and to seek other sources of funding wherever possible. To cover costs where possible by the sale of timber and firewood in a sensitive and sustainable manner.

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	To create more diverse and resilient woodland in terms of structure, ages and species by thinning and selective felling. Use a continuous cover approach where possible to thin out trees and develop natural regeneration.
2	To ensure the safety of trees, especially those along the roadsides and along boundaries with neighbouring properties where the risks are highest, through the timely management of hazardous trees. Dead, dying and dangerous trees to be felled where necessary. Common (1a,b,c & d & j 5.9 ha)
3	To enhance the ecological value through identifying and management of potential veteran trees (mainly oaks), deadwood habitats and open spaces such as rides and glades (1k & i) Bois Wd 3b .
4	To diversify the tree species composition and age structure by natural regeneration, where possible, and supplementary planting of broadleaved trees.

No.	Objectives (include environmental, economic and social considerations)
	Fell and replant the lower section of Bois Wood 3d 0.3ha, selectively fell and replant a small strip of Tenterden Spinney 2c 0.1ha and selective felling of mature ash, dying cherry, poor sycamore etc on parts of the common as and when they become damaged or diseased (1e,f, g &h) maximum 2ha.
5	To make use of woodland as a sustainable timber and wood fuel resource as a means of reducing the costs of maintaining these sites, with a gradual approach to thinning.

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No.	Objectives (including environmental, economic and social considerations)
6	To maintain the character of these sites which also provide a valuable screen from roads and neighbouring properties
7	To manage areas of ash at risk of ash dieback (Chalara) and other tree diseases by selective felling when and where necessary to enable areas to be restocked.
8	To limit the impact of deer on regeneration and ground vegetation; this requires monitoring and possibly culling if deer numbers and impact increase.
9	To contol invasive plant species, such as holly and laurel in some areas, but retain evergreen cover in others as a screen to busy A road and on boundaries with neighbouring gardens.
10	To allow, encourage and manage public access to all these areas.
11	To enable Forest Schools to use suitable areas safely for educational purposes
12	
13	
14	
15	
16	

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
Small scale thinning and selective felling on part of Common and woods	Felling licence in 2010, thinned area 1h of deteriorating ash and sycamore. Reactive safety felling & tree surgery of dead and damaged trees on common mainly by roads (with CDC consent).
Holly control	Some parts of the Common (1i) have been cleared of holly and laurel in recent years by Chiltern Society volunteers
Laurel control	Carried out in Tenterden Spinney, more work needed to prevent regrowth.

Add Box

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

Three wooded areas within a suburban setting of Chesham Bois.

The largest block, compartment 1 (13.8ha) is registered common land (and therefore open access land) which became woodland after the first world war, with areas of mature ash, oak, wild cherry and sycamore and a holly understorey. It includes a pond and a cricket field, plus a mown grassland area used for parish events, (a further 1.2ha of open ground). The common is cut by roads including the busy A416 from Amersham to Chesham. The common is now surrounded by housing, many with large gardens.

The common is on the plateau clay with flint soils at over 150 metres above mean sea level. The war memorial is in a mown grass and trees section of the common (comp 1f)

The woodland NVC communities present are principally variants of W14 (Beech/oak) other tree species include holly, hawthorn, hornbeam, wild cherry, rowan, sycamore, silver birch and ash.

A second small wood Tenterden Spinney (0.9ha) is a level plateau site, about 150 metres above sea level, on clay with flint soils, with a well used footpath.It is surrounded by residential areas and has good road access. It contains a mix of planted mature trees beech, ash, sycamore, red oak, silver birch of a wide range of tree species, including some mature conifers - pines and larch. It has a path which links a housing estate to the primary school. It is covered by a TPO - order no 11 of 1950. An effort has been made to clear laurel, but it requires further treatment. This wood used to be managed by the Woodland Trust but has been returned to the Parish Council. A Forest School group makes use of this wood.

The third woodland, Bois Wood, (3.1ha) is just inside the Chilterns AONB boundary on

a steep chalk hillside, from 120 to 150 metres. It is a mix of mature beech, with areas of ash, wild cherry, hornbeam and hazel NVC W12 & W14 . The top south east edge sub (comp 3a 0.73 ha) is shown as ancient seminatural woodland on GLADE and 3a & 3c are covered by a TPO - order no 11 of 1951. An old lane, now a public bridleway runs along the lower edge of this wood next to the burial ground which is also owned by the Parish Council. A public footpath crosses through the middle of this wood, just below the ancient woodland.

The Council has purchased additional areas to add to the part the Woodland Trust used to manage (and still own). Bois Wood is part of a larger group of ancient woodland that helps separate Chesham Bois from Chesham. The best access from the road is under a railway bridge at the bottom of the wood, parking next to the cemetry.

All three areas are shown as Priority habitat proximity for broadleaved woodland on GLADE but are not shown as priority for water quality or flooding. All are shown as at least partly high priority areas for woodland improvement for biodiversity.

Chiltern DC website shows these woods and common as Public Amenity Open Space and Commonland. Most of the area around the common is a Conservation Area.

4.2 Information

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

Feature	Within Woodland(s)		Cpts	Adjacent to Woodland(s)		Map No
Biodiversity - Designations						
Site of Special Scientific Interest	Yes ☐	No ☒		Yes ☐	No ☒	
Special Area of Conservation	Yes ☐	No ☒		Yes ☐	No ☒	
Tree Preservation Order	Yes ☒	No ☐	2, 3a & 3c	Yes ☐	No ☒	7
Conservation Area	Yes ☒	No ☐	1a, d, e & f, 2	Yes ☒	No ☐	7
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): Common	Yes ☒	No ☐	1	Yes ☒	No ☐	7
Notes						

Feature		Within Woodland(s)		Cpts	Map No	Notes
Biodiversity - European Protected Species						
Bat	Species (if known)	Yes ☒	No ☐	1,2,3		Bats likely to be found
Dormouse		Yes ☐	No ☒			none near on nbn.org
Great Crested Newt		Yes ☒	No ☐	1	9	shown near pond on nbn.org
Otter		Yes ☐	No ☒			Not suitable area
Sand Lizard		Yes ☐	No ☒			Not suitable area
Smooth Snake		Yes ☐	No ☒			Not suitable area
Natterjack Toad		Yes ☐	No ☒			Not suitable area
Biodiversity – Priority Species						
Schedule 1 Birds	Species	Yes ☒	No ☐			Check for owls, kites and buzzard nests prior to any felling
Mammals (Red Squirrel, Water Vole, Pine Marten etc)		Yes ☐	No ☒			
Reptiles (grass snake, adder, common lizard etc)		Yes ☐	No ☒			
Plants		Yes ☐	No ☒			
Fungi/Lichens		Yes ☐	No ☒			
Invertebrates (butterflies, moths, beetles etc)		Yes ☐	No ☒			
Amphibians (pool frog, common toad)		Yes ☒	No ☐	1	9	Frogs & toads in pond
Other (please Specify):		Yes ☐	No ☐			
Historic Environment						
Scheduled Monuments		Yes ☐	No ☒			
Unscheduled Monuments		Yes ☐	No ☒			
Registered Parks and Gardens		Yes ☐	No ☒			
Boundaries and Veteran Trees		Yes ☒	No ☐	1,3		Old trees in Bois Wood, old hornbeam boundary hedge
Listed Buildings		Yes ☒	No ☐	1f		war memorial
Other (please Specify):		Yes ☐	No ☐			
Landscape						
National Character Area (please Specify):						
National Park		Yes ☐	No ☒			
Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty		Yes ☒	No ☐	3		Bois Wood only in Chilterns AONB
Other (please Specify):		Yes ☒	No ☐	1,2,3		Green Belt, Conservation Area

People					
CROW Access	Yes ☒	No ☐	1	7	Commonland
Public Rights of Way (any)	Yes ☒	No ☐	1,3	8	Bridleways
Other Access Provision	Yes ☒	No ☐	2		Yes, path in Tenterden Spinney
Public Involvement	Yes ☒	No ☐	1,2,3		Volunteers help with management
Visitor Information	Yes ☐	No ☒			
Public Recreation Facilities	Yes ☒	No ☐	1	9	Cricket field on common
Provision of Learning Opportunities	Yes ☒	No ☐	2	5	Used by a Forest School
Anti-social Behaviour	Yes ☒	No ☐	1,2,3		Risk of fly tipping, litter
Other (please Specify):	Yes ☐	No ☐			
Water					
Watercourses	Yes ☐	No ☒			
Lakes	Yes ☐	No ☒			
Ponds	Yes ☒	No ☐	1	9	Pond on common
Other (please Specify):	Yes ☐	No ☐			

4.3 Habitat Types

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

Feature	Within Woodland(s)		Cpts	Map No	Notes
Woodland Habitat Types					
Ancient Semi-Natural Woodland	Yes ☒	No ☐	3a	5	Bois Wood only 3a
Planted Ancient Woodland Site (PAWS)	Yes ☐	No ☒			
Semi-natural features in PAWS	Yes ☐	No ☒			
Lowland beech and yew woodland	Yes ☒	No ☐	3a	5	Bois Wood 3a
Lowland mixed deciduous woodland	Yes ☒	No ☐	1,2,3	5	
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 ☒			
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 ☐	1y	9	Maintain grassland areas on common
Peat lands	Yes ☐	No ☒			
Wetland habitats	Yes ☒	No ☐	1y	9	Around pond on common
Other (please Specify):	Yes ☐	No ☐			

4.4 Structure

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

Woodland Type	Percentage of Mgt Plan Area	Age Structure	Notes (i.e. understory or natural regeneration present)
Native Broadleaves	95	Even Aged	Many of the trees on common approaching hundred years old, was open commonland before that.
Coniferous	5	Even Aged	Mature and dying conifers in Tenterden Spinney and parts of Bois Wood
Please Select....		Please Select...	
Please Select....		Please Select...	
Please Select....		Please Select...	

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	Ash Dieback (Chalara fraxinea)
(Other Please Specify)	
Likelihood of presence	High
Impact	High
Response (inc protection measures)	Disease seen in natural regenerated saplings. There is an area of the Common (1e,f, g & h) 3.2ha with over 50% of mature ash which will need to be selectively felled when disease weakens these trees. Restock using a mix of natural regeneration and supplementary planting of broadleaves such as wild cherry, oak, small leaved lime, rowan which are less likely to be damaged by squirrels. Thinning will be required in many other areas where mature ash is a smaller component (5 - 20%) of the canopy. Part of Bois Wood also contains a high proportion of ash (3d around 50% ash) (3b around 25% ash) - these areas are higher priority for management. Timing of work will in part depend on how quickly this disease develops and the response of the ash trees.

Add Box

Threat	Acute Oak Decline
(Other Please Specify)	
Likelihood of presence	Low
Impact	High
Response (inc protection measures)	monitor tree health, thinning to encourage stronger growth of remaining oaks.

Add Box

Threat	Other
(Other Please Specify)	Elm disease
Likelihood of presence	High
Impact	Medium
Response (inc protection measures)	Monitor the health of both English and Wych elm which occur as a minor species, including some close to the main A road. Fell / coppice diseased elms when these are seen during inspections.

Add Box

Threat	Please Select....
(Other Please Specify)	
Likelihood of presence	Please Select....
Impact	Please Select....
Response (inc protection measures)	

5.3 Deer

Likelihood of presence	Medium
Impact	Medium
Response (inc protection measures)	Muntjac and Roe often seen. Use suitable tree guards to protect any planting, deer are likely to be disturbed by dog walkers, traffic etc. The level of browsing at the moment is quite low on all sites, with bramble and saplings developing and no obvious browse line. Monitor for signs of increasing deer population and evidence of deer impact and consider culling if necessary.

5.4 Grey Squirrels

Likelihood of presence	High
Impact	Medium
Response (inc protection measures)	Consider control options including trapping, relatively few vulnerable age trees at present. Most of the trees are mature so the risk is of canopy damage and branches failing. Higher

	risk to pole stage trees in future.

5.5 Livestock and Other Mammals

Threat	Other
(Other Please Specify)	Fat Dormouse - Glis glis
Likelihood of presence	High
Impact	Medium
Response (inc protection measures)	Consider control options if evidence of Glis glis damage is noticed. Note they can be a nuisance to neighbouring properties as they invade roof spaces etc.

Add Box

Threat	Please Select....
(Other Please Specify)	
Likelihood of presence	Please Select....
Impact	Please Select....
Response (inc protection measures)	

5.6 Water & Soil

Threat	Diffuse Pollution
(Other Please Specify)	From traffic
Likelihood of presence	Medium
Impact	Medium
Response (inc protection measures)	

Add Box

Threat	Point Pollution
(Other Please Specify)	
Likelihood of presence	Medium
Impact	Medium
Response (inc protection measures)	Harvesting contractors to avoid pollution from machinery and to take suitable precautions to prevent spillage.

Add Box

Threat	Please Select....
(Other Please Specify)	
Likelihood of presence	Please Select....
Impact	Please Select....
Response (inc protection measures)	

5.7 Environmental

Threat	Wind
(Other Please Specify)	
Likelihood of presence	Medium
Impact	High
Response (inc protection measures)	Risk high due to lack of thinning and height of the trees on the common. Take care to gradually thin the roadside areas, adopt a little and often approach to improve stability.

Add Box

Threat	Invasive Species
(Other Please Specify)	
Likelihood of presence	Low
Impact	Medium
Response (inc protection measures)	Monitor and remove unwanted invasive species from gardens or fly tipping. Check for non native species such as Himalayan balsam, Japanese knotweed and remove /treat with herbicide as soon as possible if found. Erradicate invasive plants if discovered.

Add Box

Threat	Anti-social Behaviour
(Other Please Specify)	
Likelihood of presence	Medium
Impact	Low
Response (inc protection measures)	Remove litter regularly, be seen to care for sites

5.8 Climate Change Resilience

Threat	Uniform Structure
(Other Please Specify)	
Likelihood of presence	Medium
Impact	Medium
Response (inc protection measures)	Diversify woodland structure through thinning and selective felling. Make a start on planting and regenerating the two small woods in this plan. ESC suggests Oak, Hornbeam, wild cherry, small leaved lime, sycamore, rowan, wild service tree, silver birch, beech & aspen as suitable trees

Add Box

Threat	Please Select....
(Other Please Specify)	
Likelihood of presence	Please Select....
Impact	Please Select....
Response (inc protection measures)	

Add Box

Threat	Please Select....
(Other Please Specify)	
Likelihood of presence	Please Select....
Impact	Please Select....
Response (inc protection measures)	

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
1.To create more diverse and resilient woodland in terms of structure, ages and species by thinning and selective felling. Use a continuous cover approach where possible to thin out trees and develop regeneration	To rejuvenate the wood using natural regeneration as far as possible, while retaining the common and woods as a landscape feature. There is already good regeneration present in places. The intention is that, through sustainable thinning regimes the woodlands will be enhanced by increasing light levels. This will encourage regeneration and the subsequent development of structural diversity. The selective felling and restocking amounts to a total of 3 ha, the rest of the area is to be covered by a thinning licence.
2.To ensure the safety of trees, especially those along the roadsides and boundaries with neighbouring properties where the risks are highest, through the timely management of hazardous trees.	Safety of roadside and boundary trees through tagging, monitoring and remedial works, as required, by thinning to develop the strength and stability of remaining trees, and including tree surgery where necessary on roadside and other trees covered by TPO or in Conservation Area. Dead, dying, dangerous and diseased trees will be felled where necessary for safety reasons over the period of this plan.
3 To enhance the ecological value through management of veteran trees, deadwood habitats and open spaces	Retain suitable standing and fallen dead wood where it is safe to do so, away from roads. Identify and retain old and veteran trees for their habitat value. Create small temporary glades and open space (under 0.1ha)

such as rides and glades	in Bois Wd 3b. Manage the central track on the common 1k & 1i as a wider ride, with coppiced edges, especially coppice sycamore on southern edge of ride. Muddy centre of ride currently about 5 metres wide, coppice southern edge back further 5 metres in scallops. let more light on to grassland on common by selective felling of trees on southern side to develop a lower edge and prevent encroachment on to mown area. 1k Retain bramble and other low cover in places as valuable habitat.
4 To diversify the tree species composition by natural regeneration and supplementary planting	To add greater resilience to the woodland in the face of problems such as pests and diseases such as Ash dieback and climate change by selective felling where necessary and supplementary planting eg of English oak, wild cherry, rowan, wild service tree and small leaved lime. 3d, 2c, 1e, f,g & h
5 Use of woodland as a sustainable timber and wood fuel resource as a means of reducing the costs of maintaining these sites	Thinning and selective felling to produce a limited amount of timber and firewood which could be sold in order to reduce the cost of work. Timber stacking and loading areas to be carefully sited.
6 To maintain the character of these sites which also provide a valuable screen from roads and neighbouring properties	Small scale forestry interventions, spread over a number of years to reduce the impact of change on the local environment
7. To manage areas of ash at risk of ash dieback (Chalara)	This disease has already been seen in natural regenerated saplings on the common. Part of the Common has a lot of mature ash, 1e,f,g & h which may need to be selectively felled if disease weakens these trees. Also Bois Wood 3b & 3d
8 To limit the impact of deer on regeneration and ground vegetation	Muntjac and Roe are regularly seen. Use suitable tree guards, 1.2 m tubes, to protect any planting, deer are likely to be disturbed by dog walkers, traffic etc. Leave scattered branches and brambles in places to protect natural regeneration from deer browsing by offering some cover.
9 To contol invasive plant species such as holly and laurel	Control will need to be selective to improve the habitat as these evergreen shrubs also provide a valuable barrier and screen and therefore should be retained in places near roads and houses. Treat laurel regrowth with herbicides. Grub out stumps where possible.

Add Box

10 To allow, encourage and manage public access to	To welcome public use of the common and woods for visits and informal recreation. Maintain a suitable

these areas	network of paths and open areas by cutting or mowing when and where necessary.
11. To enable Forest Schools and other groups to use areas safely for educational purposes	The council want to encourage the use of these areas by Forest Schools, scouts & guide groups etc for educational purposes and maintain the areas they use in a safe condition by regular inspection and timely work.

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
Felling and replanting, TPOs, Conservation Area etc	Keith Musgrave Chiltern District Council		14/2/17, 28/2/18 and site visit 20/3/18	TPO covers 3a & 3c Bois Wood and 2 Tenterden Spinney. Keith recommends a gradual approach to felling and use of natural regeneration, plant some oak. Add felling of dead and dying to plan so covers TPO and Conservation Area consents	Plan amended to include these comments, added oak to replanting, also use regeneration where possible. Need to show tree surgery and felling of dead and dying to meet TPO & Conservation Area consent requirements, added to plan.
Management plan and felling permission	Rod Morrison Forestry Commission		site visit 4/1/18	Site meeting	plan amendments included
Management plan	Parish Council evening meeting	15 May 2017		Meeting attended by over 60 people. Most in favour of this approach. Not all	Comments considered

Work Proposal	Individual/ Organisation	Date Contacted	Date feedback received	Response	Action
				convinced that timber and firewood can be sold to help meet costs. Comments on "mess" from extraction and lop and top being left to rot down rather than chipped, when last felling took place.	
Consultation and community involvement	John Shaw, Chiltern Rangers			Discussed with John Shaw	Ideas included in plan
Volunteer group	Chiltern Society			Discussed	Ideas included in plan
Management plan	Commoners rights holder			One individual who has been contacted by the parish council	No amendment needed
Management plan	Parish Council evening meeting	28/2/18	28/2/18	over 40 attended	comments considered

Add Box

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
To create more diverse and resilient woodland in terms of structure, ages and species by thinning and selective felling. Use a continuous cover approach where possible to thin out trees and develop natural regeneration.	Healthy mixed aged woodland	Review management plan	After 5 years	Parish Council & consultant	
To ensure the safety of trees, especially those along the roadsides and along boundaries with neighbouring properties where the risks are highest, through the timely management of hazardous trees. Dead, dying and dangerous trees to be felled where necessary. Common (1a,b,c & d & j 5.9 ha)	Tree issues dealt with before they become a problem	Visual checks	every 18 months for roadside trees	Parish Council & consultant	1
To enhance the ecological	Retention of	Keep species	Ongoing	Parish Council	

Management Objective/Activities	Indicator of Progress/Success	Method of Assessment	Frequency of Assessment	Responsibility	Assessment Results
value through identifying and management of potential veteran trees (mainly oaks), deadwood habitats and open spaces such as rides and glades (1k & i) Bois Wd 3b .	suitable deadwood habitat	records eg birds, butterflies, plants etc		& consultant	
To diversify the tree species composition and age structure by natural regeneration, where possible, and supplementary planting of broadleaved trees. Fell and replant the lower section of Bois Wood 3d 0.3ha, selectively fell and replant a small strip of Tenterden Spinney 2c 0.1ha and selective felling of mature ash, dying cherry, poor sycamore etc on parts of the common as and when they become damaged or diseased (1e,f, g &h) maximum 2ha.			5 years	Consultant	
4 To diversify the tree species composition by natural regeneration and supplementary planting	Good growth of regeneration and planted trees	Assess health and diversity of regeneration	5 years	Consultant	

Management Objective/Activities	Indicator of Progress/Success	Method of Assessment	Frequency of Assessment	Responsibility	Assessment Results
		and success of planting			
5 Use of woodland as a sustainable timber and wood fuel resource as a means of reducing the costs of maintaining these sites	Timber and firewood extracted and removed from site	Timber and firewood sold, records & receipts	when timber felled	Consultant & parish council	
6 To maintain the character of these sites which also provide a valuable screen from roads and neighbouring properties		Photo records	5 years	Consultant & parish council	
7. To manage areas of ash at risk of ash dieback, especially by roads, paths and properties (Chalara)		Visual inspection for signs of disease	late summer check	consultant	
8 To limit the impact of deer on regeneration and ground vegetation	Low levels of deer browsing on natural regeneration and ground vegetation	Monitor for signs of deer impact on vegetation	annual checks	consultant	
9 To contol invasive plant species such as holly and laurel				Consultant & parish council	
10 To allow, encourage and manage public access to these areas			annual review	parish council	
11. To enable Forest Schools to use areas	Areas used regularly by Forest		annual review	parish council	

Management Objective/Activities	Indicator of Progress/Success	Method of Assessment	Frequency of Assessment	Responsibility	Assessment Results
safely for educational purposes	School				

Add Box

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)	☒	☐	Conservation Area and TPO identified
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 5 year review period been stated (1st page) and where relevant 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	☐	☐	n/a

Approving Officer Name	R.Morrison	Plan approved	☒