

Woodland Management Plan

To be completed by the plan author:	
Woodland or Property name	Trengwainton Bottoms
Woodland Management Plan case reference	Agreement 986416
The landowner agrees this plan as a statement of intent for the woodland	Yes
Plan author name	Stephen Lees

For FC Use only:			
Plan Period <i>(dd/mm/yyyy - Ten years)</i>	Approval Date:		Approved until:
Five Year Review Date			

Revision No.	Date	Status (draft/final)	Reason for Revision

Template user support:

The functionality in this version of the management plan template has been downgraded to ensure compatibility with Word 2003. This document is not protected and as such rows can be added & 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 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
1	<p>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.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Management plan objectives are stated. Consideration is given to environmental, economic and social objectives relevant to the vision for the woodland. 	Yes/No
2	<p>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.</p>	<p>Management intentions communicated in Sect. 6 of the management plan are in line with stated objective(s) Sect. 2.</p> <p>Management intentions should take account of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Relevant features and issues identified within the woodland survey (Sect. 4) Any potential threats to and opportunities for the woodland, as identified under woodland protection (Sect. 5). Relevant comments received from stakeholder engagement and documented in Sect. 7. 	Yes/No
3	<p>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.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Survey information (Sect. 4) identifies any designations that impact on woodland management. Management intentions (Sect. 6) have taken account of any designations. 	Yes/No
4	<p>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.</p> <p>Forests should be designed to achieve a diverse structure of habitat, species and ages of trees, appropriate to the scale and context.</p> <p>Forests characterised by a lack of diversity, due to extensive areas of even-aged trees, should be progressively restructured to achieve age class range.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Felling and restocking proposals are consistent with UKFS design principles (for example scale and adjacency). Current diversity (structure, species, age structure) of the woodland has been identified through the survey (Sect. 4). Management intentions aim to improve / maintain current diversity (structure, species, and ages of trees). 	Yes/No
5	<p>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.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Stakeholder engagement is in line with current FC guidance and recorded in Sect. 7. The minimum requirement is for statutory consultation to take place, and this will be carried out by the Forestry Commission. Plan authors undertake stakeholder engagement (ref FC Ops Note 35) relevant to the context and setting of the woodland. 	Yes/No
6	<p>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.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A 5 year review period is stated on the 1st page of the plan. Sect. 8 is completed with 1 indicator of success per management objective. 	Yes/No

Section 1: Property Details

<u>Woodland Property Name</u>		Trewgainton Bottoms	
Name	Jenny Olds, Land Agent for The Bolitho Estates, Chyandour Office Management		
Email	mail@bolithoestates.co.uk	Contact Number	01736 363021
Agent Name (if applicable)		Stephen Lees	
Email	stephen.lees@landandheritage.com	Contact Number	01752 545710
County	Cornwall	<u>Local Authority</u>	Cornwall Council
Grid Reference	SW (centre of wood)	Single Business Identifier	111246831
What is the total area of this woodland management plan? (In hectares)		10.19	
You have included an Inventory and Plan of Operations with this woodland management plan?		Yes	
You have listed the maps associated with this woodland management plan?		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	Yes
		Thinning Licence	Yes
		Woodland Regeneration Grant	No
You declare that there is management control of the woodland detailed within the woodland management plan?		Yes	
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*)

Trengwainton Bottoms

Trengwainton Bottoms is an important asset within the local landscape, with the southern part designated as part of a Grade II* registered park. It is also a county wildlife site and forms an integral part of a wider Countryside Stewardship Scheme application covering adjacent areas of moorland and heath.

The future management of the woodland will be focussed on protecting and enhancing the historical values, whilst also managing the site for nature conservation in conjunction with a significantly larger area of adjacent land within the applicants control.

Global vision of surrounding landscape

To take a substantial area of land of several hundreds of acres (of which Trengwainton Bottoms forms part of), some currently not farmed, some very lightly farmed and some more intensively grazed, link them together and look after them as extensively and naturally as proves possible and sensible.

Given that the amount of current biodiversity varies considerably across the area depending on its use, from wild woodland and heathland to some less diverse grazing land, careful consideration about the amount of intervention will be needed to seek to ensure greater overall biodiversity gain across the whole area.

Extensive grazing by stock will be introduced in the long term, enabling a diverse mosaic of habitats, with Trengwainton Bottoms forming a core wooded valley within this landscape project. Grazing will be at low levels and will enable both localised natural regeneration within the woodland, but also a spreading of wooded areas from both the woodland and farm hedges.

Proposed changes to the global project area

Initially it is anticipated that the area will be closely managed and monitored under a Higher Tier Scheme for 5 years followed by the expected Environmental Land Management Scheme (ELMS). Initially invasive species will be removed and capital improvements (ie fencing) made before extensive grazing and low key management in order to achieve the ultimate aim of increasing the overall biodiversity gain.

Proposed changes to Trengwainton Bottoms

To enhance the ecological value of the woodland in the short and medium term a major programme of removal of invasive species (notably rhododendron and laurel) will have been undertaken, enabling a richer woodland understorey and groundflora to

have developed. Clearance of these species will also have opened out the woodland more, better revealing some of the old parkland structures, including boundary walls and a major ornamental pond.

Extensive grazing will naturally support the diverse mix of habitats found within the estate, including areas of open ground within the woodland (currently an acid grassland / heathland mosaic), open up some of the woodland areas, but be light enough to enable and allow both natural regeneration of the woodland and the gradual partial woodland colonisation of adjacent ground.

Compartment 1 will be maintained as a more formal woodland area, excluded from the overall scheme.

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	Protect the woodland as a landscape feature
2	Manage the southern woodland as part of the grade II* historic garden as it currently is by the National Trust.
3	Introduce a phased programme to remove invasive species
4	Integrate the woodland management within a wider Higher Tier Countryside Stewardship Scheme.
5	In the long term include the woodland within part of a wider landscape project, with a light extensive grazing scheme, managed through ELMS. This will be designed to enable a diverse ecologically rich woodland, heathland and rough grassland mosaic.
6	Through the wider landscape programme, see a gradual overall increase in woodland cover.

Section 3: Plan Review – Achievements

Use this section to identify achievements made against previous plan objectives. This section should be completed at the 5 year review and could be informed through monitoring activities undertaken.

Objectives	Achievement

Section 4: Woodland Survey

This section is about collecting information relating to your woodland and its location, including any statutory constraints i.e. designations.

4.1 Description

Brief description of the woodland property:

Trengwainton Bottoms is an important asset within the local landscape, with the southern part designated as part of a Grade II* registered park. It is also a county wildlife site and forms an integral part of a wider Countryside Stewardship Scheme application covering adjacent areas of moorland and heath. It follows up the valley of a small stream, with nearly the whole wood sheltered by surrounding hills, and is low lying and moderately wet.

The woodland currently divides into two broad zones: the southern section will be managed as mature woodland, dominated by broadleaves and with a diverse structure and understorey. Sycamore dominates, but there are some beech, oak, ash and occasional sweet chestnut. The northern wood is younger and is dominated by alder and willow, but with some open areas supporting a range of species rich grassland and heath. There is also at the far northern end of the wood a small area of mature woodland dominated by sycamore.

Large sections of the woodland are marred by invasive rhododendron and laurel, and there are also occasional small patches of Japanese Knotweed and bamboo. The historical origins of the woodland are revealed by a number of features:

- Icehouse
- Ponds: one larger duck decoy pond remains with open water; two smaller ones are now willow scrub.
- Boundary walls
- Remnants of formal pathways

Access for site management is currently limited to routes cleared to enable the occasional use by a small tractor.

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
<u>Biodiversity- Designations</u>				
Site of Special Scientific Interest	No		No	Not within 2.5km
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	
Other (please Specify): CWS	Yes		Yes	
Notes	Woodland forms part of Trengwainton Woods and Carn County Wildlife Site (Map 3)			

Feature	Within Woodland(s)	Cpts	Map No	Notes
<u>Biodiversity - European Protected Species</u>				
Bat	Species (if known)	Likely		The woodland has good potential for bats, with standing dead timber and freshwater habitat along the western margin. No detailed records are held and no surveys have been undertaken.
Dormouse	No			Not recorded this far west
Great Crested Newt	No			Outside range
Otter	Yes			Stream likely to be used occasionally. Signs of otter use have been found around the duck decoy pond in compartment 2; pond shown on map 5.
Sand Lizard	No			Outside range
Smooth Snake	No			Outside range
Natterjack Toad	No			Outside range
<u>Biodiversity - Priority Species</u>				
Schedule 1 Birds	Species:	Yes/No		Winter visitors will include Fieldfare, Redwing. Woodcock (schedule 2) are present and protected from 1st

			February to 30th September)	
Mammals (Red Squirrel, Water Vole, Pine Marten etc)			Woodland has potential for reintroduction of red squirrels if Cornwall Red Squirrel Project is successful.	
Reptiles (grass snake, adder, common lizard etc)			Potential, especially associated with open areas in compartment 3 and around the remaining pond (C2)	
Plants	Yes/No			No specific surveys have been completed.
Fungi/Lichens	Yes/No			
Invertebrates (butterflies, moths, beetles etc)	Yes/No			
Amphibians (pool frog, common toad)	Yes			Probable, but not recorded
Other (please Specify):	No			None known.
Historic Environment				
Scheduled Monuments	No			
Unscheduled Monuments	No			
Registered Parks and Gardens	Yes	1,2		Map 4
Boundaries and Veteran Trees	No			Woodland dates back to early 19th century
Listed Buildings	No			
Other (please Specify):	Yes			Map 5 Duck decoy pond Boundary walls Hydraulic rams Icehouse???
Landscape				
National Character Area (please Specify): West Penwith http://publications.naturalengland.org.uk/publication/3510328?category=587130				
National Park	No			
Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty	Yes	3,4		Map 6
Other (please Specify):	Yes			C1 and C2 within St Buryan Cornwall Council Area of Great Landscape Value (AGLV). Map 6. Cornwall Council Landscape Character Area: The majority of the wood lies within CA03, Penwith Central Hills, but the southern end falls within Mounts Bay LCA. Map 7. Historic Landscape Character Area (Cornwall Council): plantations and scrub (C3 and C4), Ornamental (C1 and C2). Map 8.
People				
CROW Access	No			Map 9: adjacent moorland is open access.

Public Rights of Way (any)	Yes	Minor road through C4, and public footpath through the southern end of C2. See map 10.		
Other Access Provision	No			
Public Involvement	No			
Visitor Information	No			
Public Recreation Facilities	No			
Provision of Learning Opportunities	No			
Anti-social Behaviour	No			
Other (please Specify):	No			
<u>Water</u>				
Watercourses	Yes	C2, 3 and 4		Small stream through site
Lakes	No			
Ponds	Yes	Comp 2		One large old duck decoy pond. Two smaller ponds now wet woodland.
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	Yes	1,2,3,4		C1 and C2 sycamore, beech and oak. C
Upland mixed ash woods	No			
Upland Oakwood	No			
Wet woodland	Yes	3		See also compartment descriptions. Also small areas within C2.
Wood-pasture and parkland	No			
Other (please Specify):	No			
Non Woodland Habitat Types				
Blanket bog	No			
Fenland	No			
Lowland calcareous grassland	No			
Lowland dry acid grassland	No			
Lowland heath land	No	Part C3		Acid unimproved grassland has some heather within C3
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	Yes	Part C3		Open ground in C3
Peat lands	No			
Wetland habitats	Yes	C2, C3		See compartment descriptions
Other (please Specify):	Yes/No			

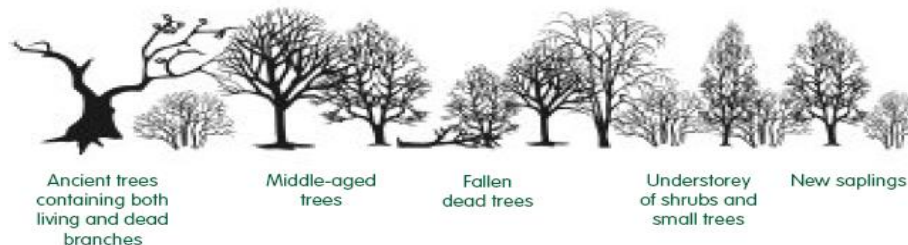
4.4 Structure

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

Woodland Type (Broadleaf, Conifer, Coppice, Intimate Mix)	Percentage of Mgt Plan Area	Age Structure (even/uneven)	Notes (i.e. understory or natural regeneration present)
Mixed conifer and broadleaves	8%	Even aged	Small percentage of conifer in C1
Mixed broadleaves	89%	Even aged	Large areas of understory dominated by rhododendron. C2, C4 mature woodland. C3 younger willow and alder dominated wood.
Open Ground (acid grass/heath)	3%	Not applicable	Open ground within C3, currently maintained by mowing

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

Even-aged woodland – tidy but of low diversity



Section 5: Woodland Protection

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

Note: To add more tables, Copy the table and Paste below.

5.1 Risk Matrix

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

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

5.2 [Plant Health](#)

Threat (e.g. Ash Dieback, <i>Phytophthora</i> , Needle Blight etc)	Ash Dieback <i>Hymenoscyphus fraxineus</i>
Likelihood of presence (high/medium/low)	HIGH
Impact (high/medium/low)	LOW
Response (inc protection measures)	Little ash present, monitor, fell if diseased

Threat (e.g. Ash Dieback, <i>Phytophthora</i> , Needle Blight etc)	<i>Phytophthora ramorum</i>
Likelihood of presence (high/medium/low)	HIGH
Impact (high/medium/low)	HIGH - affecting rhododendron and Sweet Chestnut
Response (inc protection measures)	Reported to Forestry Commission. Felling of sweet chestnut likely to be required Clearance and herbicide treatment (glyphosate and Mixture B) of laurel and rhododendron (subject to Countryside Stewardship grant) Adapt species choice for restocking

5.3 Deer

Species - Likelihood of presence (high/medium/low)	HIGH
Impact (high/medium/low)	MEDIUM
Response (inc protection measures)	Low at present, but likely to increase when rhododendron cleared. Estate will monitor and if necessary, extend and increase culling programme.

5.4 Grey Squirrels

Likelihood of presence (high/medium/low)	HIGH
Impact (high/medium/low)	LOW (at present)
Response (inc protection measures)	Monitor and re-evaluate as rhododendron cleared. Importance of control will increase when underplanting or natural regeneration replaces the rhododendron.

5.5 Livestock and Other Mammals

Threat (Sheep, Horse, Rabbit etc)	Stock excluded from wood
Likelihood of presence (high/medium/low)	LOW
Impact (high/medium/low)	LOW
Response (inc protection measures)	Monitor

5.6 Water & Soil

Threat (Soil Erosion, Acidification of Water, Pollution incidents etc)	LOW
Likelihood of presence (high/medium/low)	LOW
Impact (high/medium/low)	LOW
Response (inc protection measures)	Threats are low, woodland has continuous cover and will continue to be managed as such. Monitor

5.7 Environmental

Threat (Invasive Species,)	Rhododendron and laurel
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Likelihood of presence (high/medium/low)	HIGH
Impact (high/medium/low)	HIGH
Response (inc protection measures)	Rhododendron probably harbouring <i>Phytophthora</i> . The management plan advocates a phased programme of laurel and rhododendron clearance and herbicide treatment. Grant aid to support this work will be sought.

Threat	Bamboo
Likelihood of presence (high/medium/low)	HIGH, but very localised
Impact (high/medium/low)	HIGH but very localised
Response (inc protection measures)	Bring into control programme when rhododendron and laurel clearance is undertaken.

Threat (Other)	Wind
Likelihood of presence (high/medium/low)	LOW
Impact (high/medium/low)	LOW
Response (inc protection measures)	The woodland is located in a sheltered valley. Reasonably diverse structure. But continue to monitor.

5.8 Social

Threat (Rights of Way, CROW, permissive access, events sporting rights, Anti-social Behaviour etc)	Rural location with no history of anti-social behaviour. One PRoW (path number 104/6/1) runs through the wood and also a minor road (see map 10).
Likelihood of presence (high/medium/low)	LOW
Impact (high/medium/low)	LOW
Response (inc protection measures)	No change to current management practices required.

5.9 Economic

Threat (Timber forecasting, markets, products, operational costs etc)	Timber quality is mixed and markets isolated, with historically high operational costs.
Likelihood of presence (high/medium/low)	HIGH
Impact (high/medium/low)	LOW
Response (inc protection measures)	Develop fuelwood markets for firewood and low grade timber.

5.10 Climate Change Resilience

Threat (Uniform Structure, Provenance, Lack of Diversity etc)	Species risk
Likelihood of presence (high/medium/low)	HIGH
Impact (high/medium/low)	MEDIUM
Response (inc protection measures)	Protected valley and relatively wet site hydrology will soften some impacts. The main focus will be on natural regeneration, but underplanting can be considered to diversify species mix if required.

Threat (Uniform Structure, Provenance, Lack of Diversity etc)	Temperature
Likelihood of presence (high/medium/low)	HIGH
Impact (high/medium/low)	MEDIUM
Response (inc protection measures)	Protected valley and relatively wet site hydrology will soften some impacts. 2080 medium change climate scenario (Ecological Site Classification Toll) indicates favourable for sessile oak and hornbeam. Also potential for sycamore, common alder and sweet chestnut.

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
Protect the woodland as a landscape and amenity resource	<p>The woodland is valued in the local landscape, and the southern section is within the grade II* listed gardens of Trengwainton House as managed by the National Trust. The proposed woodland management plan seeks to protect the mature woodland within the listed gardens.</p> <p>Manage the woodland as continuous cover, with no large scale felling. Control of rhododendron to enable natural regeneration and greater structural diversity.</p> <p>In the longer term, introduce a very light extensive grazing scheme as part of a wider rewilding programme.</p>
Grade II* Pleasure gardens	The remaining features, notably ponds and ice house will be retained and safeguarded within the woodland.
Control and eliminate rhododendron and other invasive species	The current intention is to seek funding through Countryside Stewardship to clear and control both rhododendron and laurel, smaller patches of bamboo and isolated Japanese knotweed. Cut and burn tops, stack logs as habitat or sell for firewood. Treat stumps with 20% glyphosate solution at time of cutting and/or winch out roots. Spray regrowth with glyphosate (8 litres per hectares, 360g.lite active ingredient) mixed with 3% Mixture B as a surfactant, annually in September until complete elimination is achieved. Phase works over the duration of the planned Higher Tier Countryside Stewardship agreement.
Phytophthora ramorum	Potential infection of sweet chestnut on C1 has been reported to FC. If present, then any requirements from a SPHN (Statutory Plant Health Notice) will be followed.
Manage the woodland for biodiversity and low key game shoot	<p>The woodland is currently managed mainly for amenity and as a low-key private shoot for woodcock. The following management works will contribute to this objective:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Removal of invasive species • Allowing natural regeneration to diversify woodland structure • Improved ride structure for maintenance of open spaces in compartment 3 with continued mowing and

	invasive species control.
Woodland grants	<p>This Woodland Management Plan will form an integral part of a wider Higher Tier Countryside Stewardship application for this land holding, which will also include major elements of heathland restoration on adjacent land. As part of this programme it is expected that grant aid will be sought to support the clearance of invasive species, notably rhododendron and laurel.</p> <p>Longer term the woodland is likely to form part of a wider rewilding scheme, supported through ELMS.</p>
Sale of timber and fuelwood to seek to subsidise management costs.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Thinning of mature timber will be contracted out. • Clearance of rhododendron and laurel will be undertaken by Estate staff, supplemented by additional contractor support where required. • Timber and firewood cordwood from management work will be sold into local markets to partially offset costs.

Section 7: Stakeholder Engagement

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

Work Proposal	Individual/ Organisation	Date Contacted	Date feedback received	Response	Action
Management Plan	Bolitho Estate. Jenny Olds, Land Agent	05.06.2020	12.08.2020	Plan adjusted to reflect proposed rewilding scheme. Wider consultation agreed with Estate Land Agent	
	Estate Woodsmen		12.08.2020	Information on rhododendron areas and birds of prey provided.	
	Cornwall Wildlife Trust	05.06.2020	24.06.2020	CWT have been involved in the preparation of this plan as they are including it within a wider Higher Tier Countryside Stewardship application and will lead on the planned ELMS funded rewilding scheme.	
	Madron Parish Council	October 2020	Awaited	Bolitho Estate land agent is co-ordinating.	
	Tenants/ neighbours	October 2020	Awaited	Bolitho Estate land agent is co-ordinating.	
	Footpath users	October 2020	Awaited	Bolitho Estate land agent is co-ordinating.	
Plans for compartment 2	Ann Reynolds, Archaeologist, Cornwall Council	October 2020	Awaited	Bolitho Estate land agent is co-ordinating.	
Plans for compartment 2	Historic England. (Ann Preston Jones)	October 2020	Awaited	Bolitho Estate land agent is co-ordinating.	
Suspected <i>Phytophthora ramorum</i>	Forestry Commission	19.06.2020	Awaited	Re Phytophthora ramorum	Any SPHN notice will be followed.

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
Protect the woodland as a landscape and amenity resource	Ongoing	Subjective	Annually	Land Agent, supported by Forestry Agent	
Manage Grade II* Pleasure gardens	Ongoing Avoid damage to historic features	Continuous monitoring	Monthly Annually	Estate woodsman Land Agent	
Control and eliminate rhododendron and other invasive species	Annual felling programme TBC	Measure in each March	Annual. Revise targets or resources if required.	Estate staff	
Woodland grants and the sale of timber and fuelwood to seek to cover costs	Contracting costs. Firewood sales	Financial controls	Annual	Land Agent	
Phytophthora ramorum	FC diagnosis Felling programme if required Levels of dieback in young or retained sweet chestnut	FC lab test Mark up, contract out Compare with baseline map	Annual	Land agent, supported by Forestry Agent if required	
Manage the woodland for biodiversity and low key woodcock shoot	Presence of woodcock, population size	Known breeding pairs, annual numbers shot	Annual for each (summer for breeding, end of winter for shoot)	Estate woodsman	
Woodland grants	Successful CS application	Grant award	Review every 5 years	Land agent /	

				CWT	
Overall Landscape Project	<p>The landscape project will be subject to development and negotiation within the context of the proposed ELMS (Environmental Land Management Scheme). If this scheme is successfully developed a series of monitoring systems will be developed to ensure the right levels of grazing are compatible with the long term conservation and ecological enhancement of both the woodland and the adjoining areas of land managed within the scheme. The Forestry Commission will be consulted on any such scheme and will have an opportunity to help develop monitoring systems and targets.</p>				

UK Forestry Standard woodland plan assessment

For FC office use and approval only:

UKFS management plan criteria	Minimum approval requirements	Achieved	Review notes
<p>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.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Management plan objectives are stated. • Consideration is given to environmental, economic and social objectives relevant to the vision for the woodland. 	Yes/No	
<p>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.</p>	<p>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:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Relevant features and issues identified in the woodland survey (Sect. 4). • Any potential threats to and opportunities for the woodland, as identified under woodland protection (Sect. 5). • Relevant comments received from stakeholder engagement are documented in Sect. 7. 	Yes/No	
<p>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.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Survey information (Sect. 4) identifies any designations that impact on woodland management. • Management intentions (Sect. 6) have taken account of any designations. 	Yes/No	
<p>Felling and restocking to improve forest structure and diversity: When planning felling and restocking, the design of existing forests should be re-</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Felling and restocking proposals are consistent with UKFS design principles (for example scale and adjacency). • Current diversity (structure, species, age 	Yes/No	

<p>assessed and any necessary changes made to meet UKFS requirements.</p> <p>Forests should be designed to achieve a diverse structure of habitat, species and age range of trees, appropriate to the scale and context.</p> <p>Forests characterised by a lack of diversity, due to extensive areas of even-aged trees, should be progressively restructured to achieve age class range.</p>	<p>structure) of the woodland has been identified through the survey (Sect. 4).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Management intentions aim to improve / maintain current diversity (structure, species, and ages of trees). 		
<p>Consultation:</p> <p>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.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	<p>Yes/No</p>	
<p>Plan update and review:</p> <p>Management of the forest should conform to the plan, and the plan should be updated to ensure it is current and relevant.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 	<p>Yes/No</p>	

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