

Woodland Management Plan

To be completed by the plan author:	
Woodland or Property name	Uckfield Town Council Woodlands
Woodland Management Plan case reference	Agreement reference: 1109931
The landowner agrees this plan as a statement of intent for the woodland	Yes
Plan author name	J Cornford

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
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
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
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
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
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

Section 1: Property Details

Woodland Property Name		Boothlands Wood and Nightingale Woods (part of).	
Name	Mark Francis	Owner YES	Tenant NO
Email	mark@uckfieldtc.gov.uk	Contact Number	01825 747794
Agent Name (if applicable)		Neal Matheson	
Email	ranger@uckfieldtc.gov.uk	Contact Number	01825 762774
County	East Sussex	Local Authority	Wealden District
Grid Reference	TQ 476 200	Single Business Identifier	200620106
What is the total area of this woodland management plan? (In hectares)		7.7ha	
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?		No	

Section 2: Vision and Objectives

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

2.1 Vision

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

To manage the woodlands to ensure a sustainable, diverse and resilient tree canopy cover for future generations. To attempt to balance the current and future increase in recreational use that the woodlands provide to the local community, whilst limiting the impact of that use on the woodlands, and to conserve and where possible, improve their wildlife and habitat value.

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 manage the woodlands for an uneven age and species structure.
2	To increase resilience to climate change and extreme weather events.
3	To improve the recreation whilst reducing its impact.
4	To improve the wildlife and habitat value.
N.B Objectives are not in priority order	

Maps associated with this plan	
Location map of woodlands.	Map 1
Compartment maps.	Maps 2a,2b and 2c
Constraints, opportunities and threats maps.	Maps 3a,3b and 3c
Species maps.	Maps 4a,4b and 4c
Ten year work plan maps.	Maps 5a,5b and 5c

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:

Boothland Wood 5.0ha.

Boothland Wood, formerly Ridge Wood, is an ASNW (Ancient Semi-Natural Woodland) on the edge of Ridgewood, Uckfield. The earliest known map showing the woodland dates back to 1797 and the woodland area has remained largely intact other than an area to the west that was cleared in the 19th Century. The wood has become increasingly urbanised with a housing development adjacent to the eastern boundary. There is a further larger development planned adjacent to the southern and western boundaries in the near future.

The historical management of this woodland would have been a coppice with standards system. There are numerous very mature oak standards and large overstood (left un-coppiced) ash and hornbeam coppice stools remaining with areas of hazel coppice and birch across the woodland.

Within the woodland (south western quarter), there is an area that was likely to have been a quarry, possibly for the extraction of clay (Uckfield being once a significant area for the production of bricks). This area is waterlogged on a seasonal basis.

A stream flows through the site on the northern edge. This stream is steep sided at the eastern end, levelling out towards the west. The soil is classified as seasonal wet acid to based rich loam and clay.

In recent decades the management appears to have been ad-hoc with the

focus on recreation, tree safety and limited conservation activities such as occasional coppicing. The wood today is heavily used by local residents and the wider community for informal exercise and dog walking. There is a lack of a clearly defined track network, which has resulted in a myriad of tracks, informal paths and desire lines that criss-cross the site. This extensive use appears to be causing compaction in some areas, damage to paths and is also contributing to soil erosion. In turn, this heavy use has almost certainly had a negative impact on mammal, bird and invertebrate species. This situation is likely to get worse (unless addressed) due to the further housing developments to the south and west.

The ground flora is dominated by bluebells in the spring, and there are patches of brambles (in areas with sufficient light), but there is limited other ground-level flora and a lack of any significant recent natural regeneration of tree species, limited only to a few small areas and species.

The wood is of an un-even age structure across its entirety, although trees are relatively even-aged within their individual species, i.e almost all oaks are mature, all ash is mature coppice, almost all hornbeams are mature coppice etc. The ash trees are of particular concern due to the presence of Chalara (Ash Dieback Disease). Many of the trees are showing symptoms to a varying degree, although a few seem currently little affected. Many of the ash trees as stated above are also overstood coppice stools which, regardless of Chalara have significant decay at their base which is also a concern.

There is a current programme of tree inspections and removal on health and safety concerns, which has resulted in a significant quantity of large diameter >20cm timber being left in situ as long-term deadwood habitat.

Nightingale Wood (part of) 2.0ha

Nightingale Wood is located to the eastern area of Ridgewood. This part of the woodland is relatively narrow, with housing developments to the south, north and west. The eastern boundary adjoins a small stream and open ground leading to the greater area of Nightingale Wood (not under Uckfield Town Council ownership). There is also a small ditch that enters the wood via the southern corner and travels along the northern boundary to the stream on the eastern boundary.

The eastern half of this woodland is designated as ASNW and is mainly overstood hazel coppice with a few mature oak and ash standards and alder coppice adjacent to the stream. The ground flora is dominated by bluebells. The western half is not designated ASNW, as much of the centre of this area has not been continuous woodland and may have been more open ground in its past. The boundary of this area does however have mature ash coppice and there are a few very large oak trees that are mainly adjacent to the southern boundary, suggesting these are the remnants of a wooded shaw. The canopy in this area is dense with mainly mature and semi-mature oaks, many of which are 'drawn up' with narrow and contorted crowns. There is also some ash and

hornbeam coppice in patches and semi mature field maple, alder and holly present. There is also extensive natural regeneration of holly, hornbeam and field maple throughout much of this area. The ground layer has little evidence of typical ASNW species and is mainly dominated by privet, Ribes (species) and patches of bramble.

Bridge wood 0.7ha

This is a small area of woodland adjacent to the disused railway line. Part of this area appears to have been a quarry in its past. The species in this area comprise mainly ash, sycamore and birch, with semi-mature oaks. The trees are well stocked and birch is dense in the centre of the compartment. The understory is a mix of hazel and holly. A significant proportion of the ash trees are suffering to varying degrees of severity from Ash Dieback. This area is covered by a Tree Preservation Order.

Summary

In recent years, all of the woodlands have become surrounded, by housing developments, making them isolated and fragmented from the wider landscape. This, plus an increase in unmanaged human activity will limit and possibly cause a continued decline in the conservation and habitat value that these woodlands once possessed.

Long-term management of small woodlands in an urban setting such as this can be a challenge, due to competing interests and priorities. A balance has to be struck between the desire to ensure sustainable woodland cover and habitat benefits in the long-term, with the desires of local residents, to enjoy access to the woodlands.

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	
Special Area of Conservation	No		No	
Tree Preservation Order	Yes	3	No	3c
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):	No		No	
Notes				

Feature	Within Woodland(s)	Cpts	Map No	Notes
<u>Biodiversity - European Protected Species</u>				
Bat	Species (if known)	Possible		
Dormouse		Yes	2	3b Ecological advice should be sought prior to works
Great Crested Newt		Possible	1 & 2	3a&3b No work is planned in these areas.
Otter		No		
Sand Lizard		No		
Smooth Snake		No		
Natterjack Toad		No		
<u>Biodiversity - Priority Species</u>				
Schedule 1 Birds	Species:	No		
Mammals (Red Squirrel, Water Vole, Pine Marten etc)		No		
Reptiles (grass snake, adder, common lizard etc)		Possible	All	
Plants		No		
Fungi/Lichens		No		
Invertebrates (butterflies, moths, beetles etc)		Possible	All	
Amphibians (pool frog, common)		Possible	All	

toad)				
Other (please Specify):	N/A			
Historic Environment				
Scheduled Monuments	No			
Unscheduled Monuments	No			
Registered Parks and Gardens	No			
Boundaries and Veteran Trees	No			
Listed Buildings	No			
Other (please Specify):	N/A			
Landscape				
National Character Area (please Specify):				
National Park	No			
Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty	Yes			
Other (please Specify):	N/A			
People				
CROW Access	No			
Public Rights of Way (any)	Yes	1h,1i,1j & 2a	2a & 2b	
Other Access Provision	Yes	All	2a,2b,2c	
Public Involvement	Yes			Volunteer group
Visitor Information	Yes	1		
Public Recreation Facilities	No			
Provision of Learning Opportunities	No			
Anti-social Behaviour	Yes	All		Low level (litter and disturbance)
Other (please Specify):	N/A			
Water				
Watercourses	Yes	1 and 2	2a & 2b	
Lakes	No			
Ponds	No			
Other : Seasonally waterlogged areas	Yes	1e & 2a	2a & 2b	Old quarry/pit areas that are seasonally part waterfilled

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.

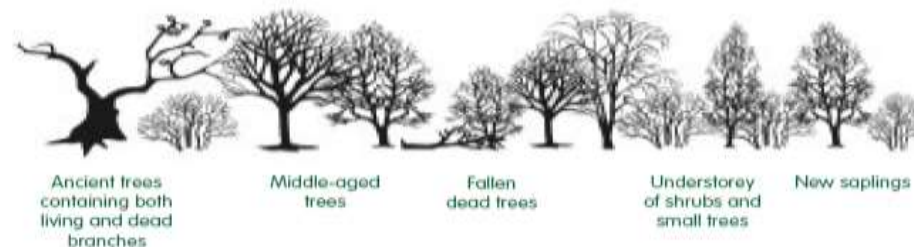
Feature	Within Woodland(s)	Cpts	Map No	Notes
Woodland Habitat Types				
Ancient Semi-Natural Woodland	Yes	All	2a,2b, 2c	
Planted Ancient Woodland Site (PAWS)	No			
Semi-natural features in PAWS	No			
Lowland beech and yew woodland	No			
Lowland mixed deciduous woodland	Yes	2a	4b	
Upland mixed ash woods	No			
Upland Oakwood	No			
Wet woodland	No			
Wood-pasture and parkland	No			
Other (please Specify):	N/A			
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 : Seasonally waterlogged areas	Yes	1e & 2a	2a & 2b	Old quarry/pit areas that are seasonally part waterfilled

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)
Coppice with standards	85%	Un-even (but see section 4.1 above).	Understory of hazel, hornbeam and holly. Patches of holly and birch natural regeneration.
Broad-leaved high forest	15%	Mainly even aged.	Patches of field maple, holly, hornbeam natural regeneration.

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.
Likelihood of presence (high/medium/low)	High.
Impact (high/medium/low)	Medium.
Response (inc protection measures)	Fell trees that pose a hazard to the public or property, following best practice guides; Forest Research, Chalara Manual 2, <i>Managing ash trees and woodlands, including logs and timber</i> (2021). National Tree Safety Group guidelines in, <i>Common Sense Risk Management of Trees</i> (2010).

5.3 [Deer](#)

Species - Likelihood of presence (high/medium/low)	Low. Only seen occasionally in compartment 2
Impact (high/medium/low)	Low (there is little evidence of damage).
Response (inc protection measures)	Protect coppice once cut and until re-established.

5.4 Grey Squirrels

Likelihood of presence (high/medium/low)	Medium/Low.
Impact (high/medium/low)	Low (there is little evidence of damage).
Response (inc protection measures)	None required.

5.5 Livestock and Other Mammals

Threat (Sheep, Horse, Rabbit etc)	Rabbits
Likelihood of presence (high/medium/low)	Low.
Impact (high/medium/low)	Low (there is little evidence of damage).
Response (inc protection measures)	None required.

5.6 Water & Soil

Threat (Soil Erosion, Acidification of Water, Pollution incidents etc)	Soil Erosion (mainly Boothland Wood).
Likelihood of presence (high/medium/low)	High.
Impact (high/medium/low)	Medium (concentrated on paths and near stream crossings).
Response (inc protection measures)	Construct simple sleeper bridges across designated stream crossings to reduce damage.

5.7 Environmental

Threat (Pollution, Fire, Flood, Wind, Invasive Species, etc)	Pollution (low level littering).
Likelihood of presence (high/medium/low)	Medium.
Impact (high/medium/low)	Low.
Response (inc protection measures)	Clear areas of litter on an ad-hoc basis.

Threat (Pollution, Fire, Flood, Wind, Invasive Species, etc)	Invasive species.
Likelihood of presence (high/medium/low)	Medium.
Impact (high/medium/low)	Medium.
Response (inc protection measures)	Assess and control any invasive species.

Threat (Pollution, Fire, Flood, Wind, Invasive Species, etc)	Wind (damage to trees causing a potential hazards to the Public).
Likelihood of presence (high/medium/low)	Medium (Ad-hoc on going).
Impact (high/medium/low)	Medium-high.
Response (inc protection measures)	Ensure that all trees over public footpaths and adjacent to neighbouring properties are regularly inspected for the presence of hazards. Remedial works should be carried out to limit the risk to the public.

5.8 Social

Threat (Rights of Way, CROW, permissive access, events sporting rights, Anti-social Behaviour etc)	Anti-social Behaviour (some mounting biking, fires and litter).
Likelihood of presence (high/medium/low)	Medium.
Impact (high/medium/low)	Low.
Response (inc protection measures)	Monitor behaviour.

Threat (Rights of Way, CROW, permissive access, events sporting rights etc)	Public Rights of Way, through both woodlands and permissive tracks.
Likelihood of presence (high/medium/low)	High.
Impact (high/medium/low)	High (causing compaction particularly in Boothland Wood).
Response (inc protection measures)	Establish a clearly defined path network.

5.9 Economic

Threat (Timber forecasting, markets, products, operational costs etc)	Operational costs (Ash Dieback).
Likelihood of presence (high/medium/low)	High.
Impact (high/medium/low)	High (cost of remedial works as per safety inspections).
Response (inc protection measures)	Possible grant funding.

5.10 [Climate Change](#) Resilience

Threat (Uniform Structure, Provenance, Lack of Diversity etc)	Uniform age structure of mature oak trees in Boothland Wood.
Likelihood of presence (high/medium/low)	High
Impact (high/medium/low)	High.
Response (inc protection measures)	Plant oak trees in small groups where opportunities arise from tree safety and ash removal work. Protect trees with tree guards and timber fencing.

Threat (Uniform Structure, Provenance, Lack of Diversity etc)	Lack of Diversity (loss of ash species long-term) and canopy restricted to three main species.
Likelihood of presence (high/medium/low)	High.
Impact (high/medium/low)	High.
Response (inc protection measures)	Plant field maple as ash replacement and wild cherry and wild service trees to increase diversity. Protect trees with tree guards and timber fencing.

Threat (Uniform Structure, Provenance, Lack of Diversity etc)	Structure (some areas of coppice have been unmanaged and become overstood).
Likelihood of presence (high/medium/low)	Medium.
Impact (high/medium/low)	Medium.
Response (inc protection measures)	Re-coppice hazel during this plan period with longer term plan (next woodland management plan) to start re-coppicing hornbeam.

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
<p>To manage the woodlands for an uneven age and species structure.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To initiate long term oak age range diversification, by planting English oak in small groups in clearings and open areas within the wood (where opportunities allow). It is important that these trees are protected and have appropriate aftercare to ensure successful establishment. Compartments 1d,1h,1i and 1j. To protect areas of natural regeneration where it occurs, to ensure long term survival. All compartments. To thin trees by up-to 30% to retain the best formed, most wind resistant trees at even spacing. Compartments 1f, 2a and 3. To coppice areas of hazel to facilitate a diverse mosaic of habitat structure. Compartments 1a,1b,1d,1j and 2b. To thin trees within Compartments 1g, 1h and 1i by up-to 20% focusing on the removal of dead and heavily diseased ash tree. To retain all ash trees where possible, that show little evidence of <i>Chalara</i> (where safety allows) in order to encourage potential disease resistance. All compartments.
<p>To increase resilience to climate change and extreme weather events.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Where space allows from thinning or tree safety work, plant additional tree species either currently absent or present in low numbers, in order to increase species diversity. Plant Field maple, wild cherry and wild service trees, ideally in small groups of same species. All compartments. To thin trees by up-to 30% to retain the best formed, most wind resistant trees at even spacing. Compartments 1f, 2a and 3. To improve tracks and crossings adjacent to streams as part of a managed defined track network, in order to reduce the impact from soil erosion, during extreme weather events. All compartments.
<p>To improve recreation whilst reducing its impact.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To create and manage a clearly defined track network for the enjoyment of users and to reduce the impact from soil compaction, habitat disturbance and erosion across the

	<p>woodlands. All compartments.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To allow all other tracks outside the defined track networks to become overgrown (or blocked with dead hedging) to prevent access and damage and/or disturbance to the wider wood and wildlife. • To install infrastructure, such as simple sleeper bridges, boardwalks or surface aggregate (as appropriate) to facilitate use of the designated track network. • To carryout tree safety inspections of trees adjacent to neighbouring properties and over paths. All compartments. • To carry-out all work to minimise hazards to the public and neighbouring properties by following all relevant best practice guides and health and safety regulations.
<p>To improve the wildlife and habitat value.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To retain all felled timber (with the exception of useable sawlogs, for woodland infrastructure, where applicable) to be left in situ as deadwood habitat. All compartments. • To retain all standing deadwood and aerial deadwood within trees (where safety allows) as habitat, for aerial saproxylic organisms. All compartments. • To coppice hazel to facilitate a diverse mosaic of habitat structure. Compartments 1a,1b,1d,1j and 2b. • To widen the proposed defined track network to an average width of 4m, re-cutting the edges on a cyclical basis to create a mosaic of structure. • To carry-out all work in order to minimise the impact on wildlife and habitats by following all relevant best practice guides and regulations.

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 draft	Forestry Commission Woodland Officer	21.9.21	Verbal	Agreed in principle with the plan and the proposed work.	Finish and submit the Plan.
Management plan draft	Uckfield Town Council.	15 th November 2021 E&L committee	To be added once received		
Felling in Bridge wood (Tree Preservation Order)	Wealden District Council Tree Officer.	TPO's on acceptance of plan	To be added once received		
Felling License	Forestry Commission.	On submission of plan.	To be added once received		
Tree Felling	Local residents	6 th November 21	To be added once received		

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
To manage the woodlands for an uneven age and species structure.	Protection of areas of natural regeneration during felling works.	Photographic	Prior to and during felling works.	Uckfield Town Council and contractors.	
	Successful tree regeneration and/or establishment	Records of planting and/or Photographic	End of plan period	Uckfield Town Council	
To increase resilience to climate change and extreme weather events.	Successful tree regeneration and/or establishment	Records of planting and Photographic.	End of plan period	Uckfield Town Council	
	Ensuring that best formed wind-firm trees are retained as per plan recommendations.	Visual assessment.	Prior to thinning operation.	Uckfield Town Council	
	Felling of trees is in compliance with plan recommendations.	Volume and/or weight records	During each thinning operation.	Uckfield Town Council & Contractors	
To improve recreation whilst reducing its impact.	Tree safety inspection.	Tree survey.	Biennial for footpaths and trees adjacent to properties.	Uckfield Town Council & Consultant arborist.	A Tree safety survey programme has been established. A remedial work programme is ongoing.
	Establish a defined path network.	Visual and photographic.	On-going	Uckfield Town Council Ranger.	
	Monitor use of paths and areas of possible erosion or compaction.	Visual	Ad-hoc	Uckfield Town Council Ranger.	To assist in yearly work programme.
To improve the wildlife and habitat value.	Increased deadwood habitat across woodlands.	Photographic	End of plan period	Uckfield Town Council Ranger.	
	Coppicing in Boothland and Nightingale woods.	Photographic.	After each area is completed.	Uckfield Town Council Ranger.	

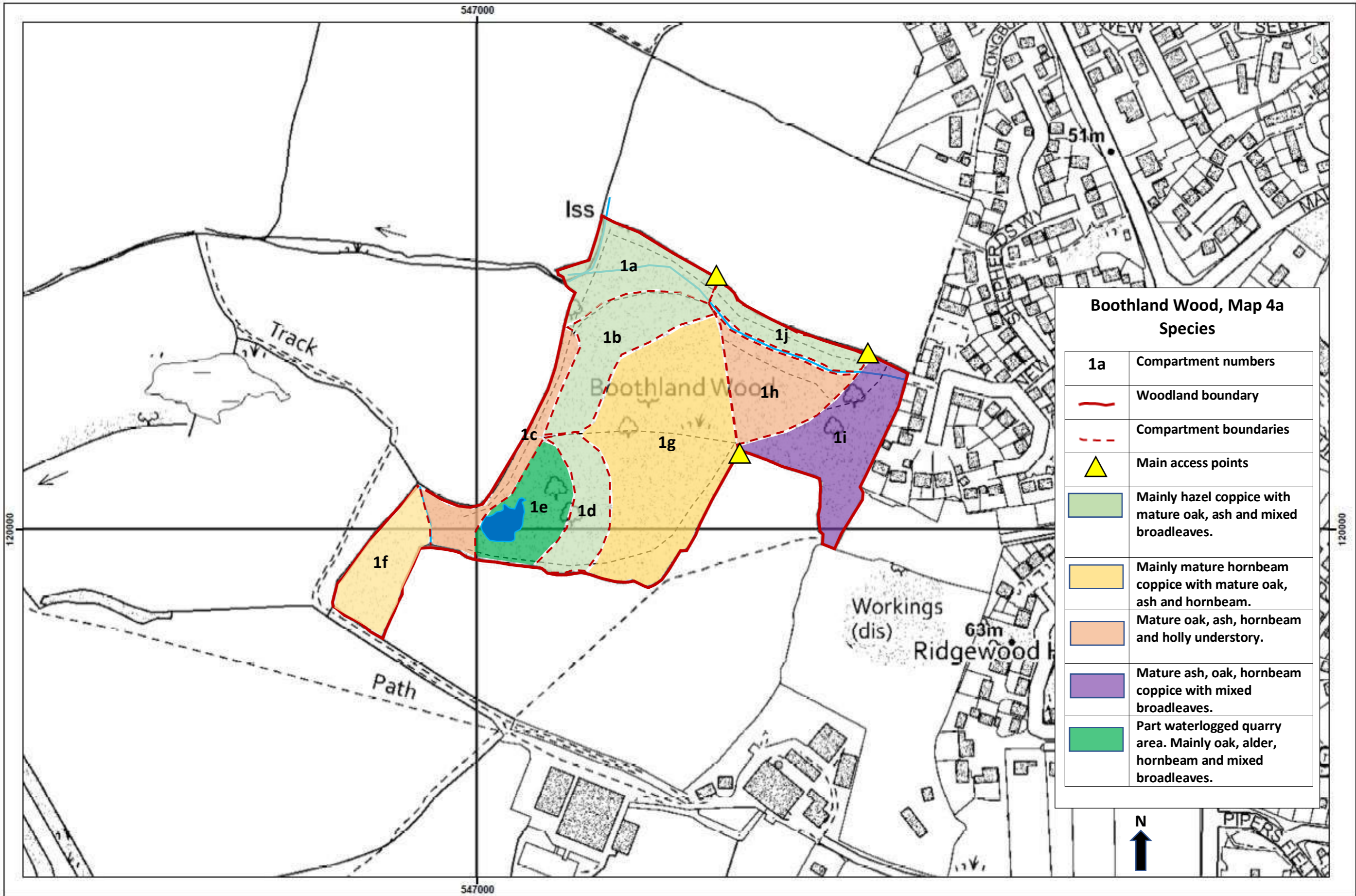
UK Forestry Standard woodland plan assessment

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.</p> <p>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	

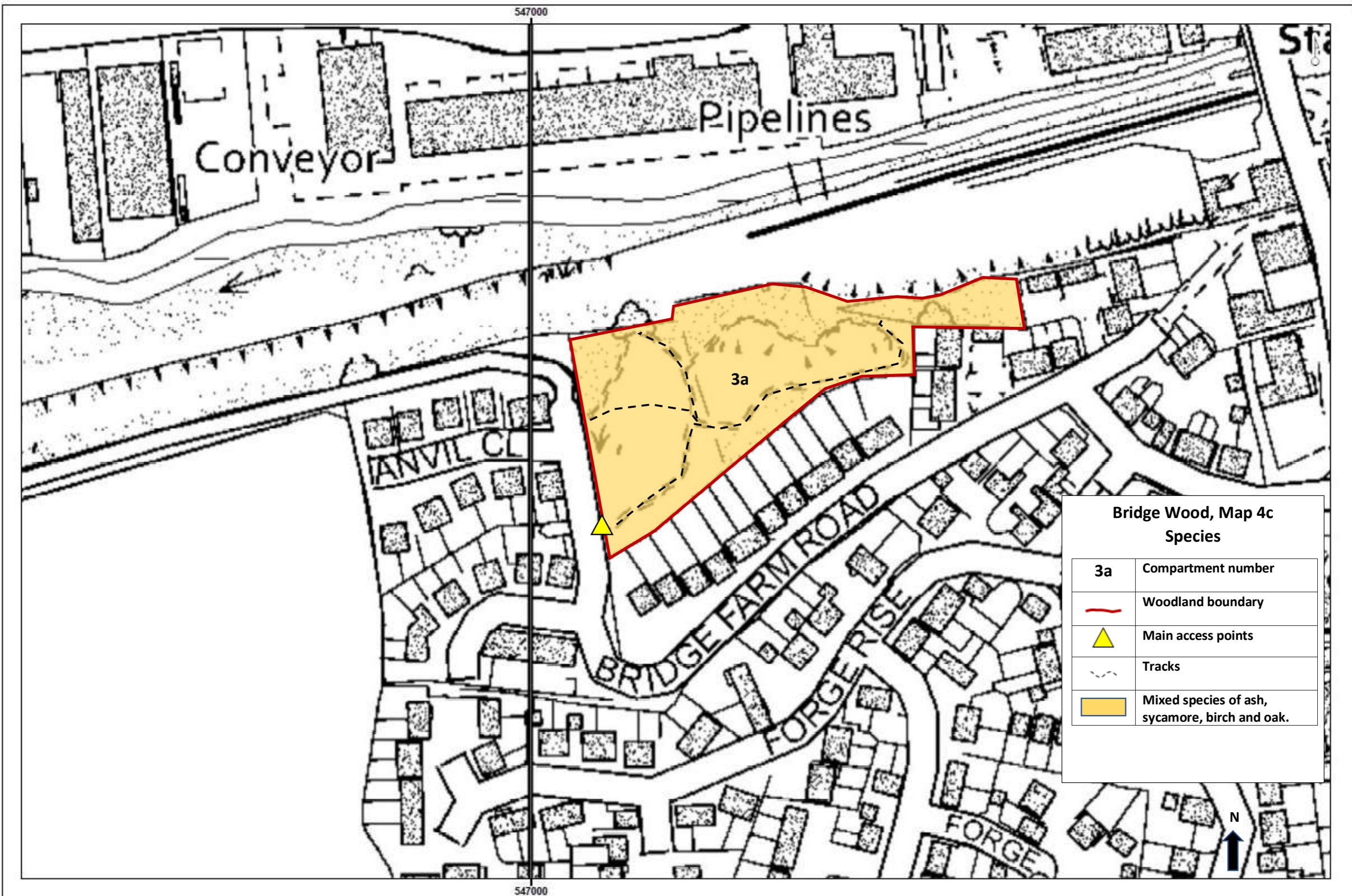
<p>assessed and any necessary changes made to meet UKFS requirements.</p> <p>Forests should be designed to achieve a diverse structure of habitat, species and age range of trees, appropriate to the scale and context.</p> <p>Forests characterised by a lack of diversity, due to extensive areas of even-aged 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>







**Boothland Wood, Map 4a
Species**

1a	Compartment numbers
	Woodland boundary
	Compartment boundaries
	Main access points
	Mainly hazel coppice with mature oak, ash and mixed broadleaves.
	Mainly mature hornbeam coppice with mature oak, ash and hornbeam.
	Mature oak, ash, hornbeam and holly understory.
	Mature ash, oak, hornbeam coppice with mixed broadleaves.
	Part waterlogged quarry area. Mainly oak, alder, hornbeam and mixed broadleaves.



**Bridge Wood, Map 4c
Species**

3a	Compartment number
	Woodland boundary
	Main access points
	Tracks
	Mixed species of ash, sycamore, birch and oak.

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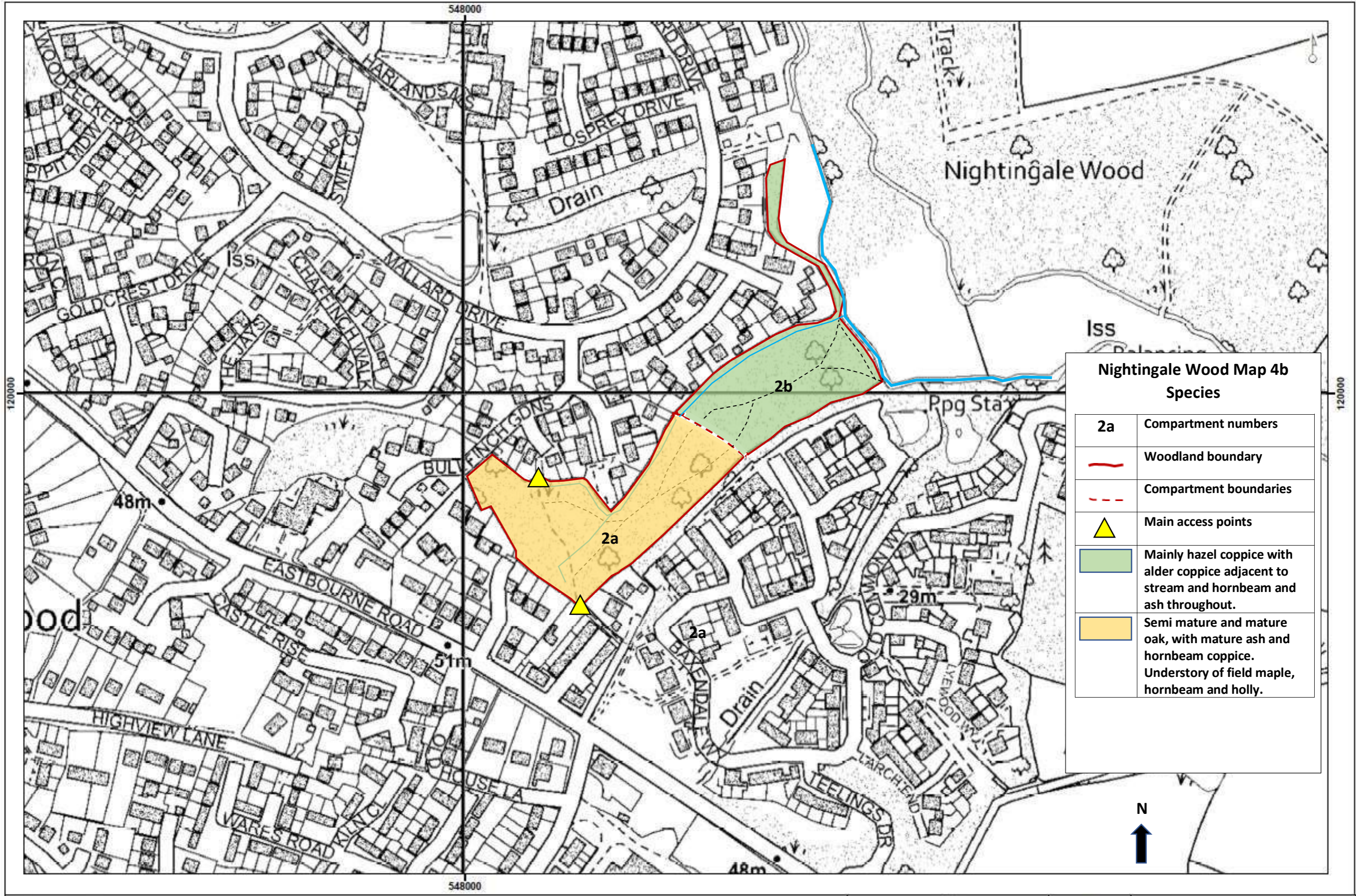
Digital map generated for use of Forestry Commission England applications by Bryony Waterman

Bridge Wood

Scale
1:1,250



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Nightingale Wood Map 4b Species

2a	Compartment numbers
	Woodland boundary
	Compartment boundaries
	Main access points
	Mainly hazel coppice with alder coppice adjacent to stream and hornbeam and ash throughout.
	Semi mature and mature oak, with mature ash and hornbeam coppice. Understory of field maple, hornbeam and holly.

