Forestry Commission England

Woodland Management Plan

Woodland Property Name	**Blackgreen Wood**	
Case Reference	**34563**	
Plan Period **01/04/2014 to 31/03/2024**	**Approval Date:**	**To:**
Five Year Review Date	**March 2019**	

Revision No.	Date	Status (draft/final)	Reason for Revision
The landowner agrees this plan as a statement of intent for the woodland			Yes/no

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 to tables where needed.

UKFS Management Planning Criteria

Approval of this plan will be considered against the following UKFS criteria, prior to submission review your plan against the criteria using the check list below.

No.	UKFS Management Plan Criteria	Approval Criteria	Applicant Check
1	Forest management plans should state the objectives of management and set out how the appropriate balance between economic, environmental and social objectives will be achieved.	Have objectives of management been stated? Consideration given to economic, environmental and social factors (Section 2.2)	
2	Forest management plans should address the forest context and the forest potential and demonstrate how the relevant interests and issues have been considered and addressed.	Does the management strategy (section 6) take into account the forest context and any special features identified within the woodland survey (section 4)	
3	In designated areas, for example national parks, particular account should be taken of landscape and other sensitivities in the design of forests and forest infrastructure.	Have appropriate designations been identified (section 4.2) if so are these reflected through the work proposals in the management strategy (Section 6)	
4	At the time of felling and restocking, the design of existing forests should be re-assessed and any necessary changes made so that they meet UKFS Requirements.	Felling and restocking are consistent with UKFS forest design principles (Section 5 of the UKFS)	
5	Consultation on forest management plans and proposals should be carried out according to forestry authority procedures and, where required, the Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations.	Has consultation happened in line with current FC guidance and recorded as appropriate in section 7	
6	Forests should be designed to achieve a diverse structure of habitat, species and ages of trees, appropriate to the scale and context.	Do the felling and restocking proposals create or improve structural diversity (refer to the plan of operations)	
7	Forests characterised by a lack of diversity due to extensive areas of even-aged trees should be progressively restructured to achieve a range of age classes.	Do the felling and restocking proposals create or improve age class diversity (refer to the plan of operations)	
8	Management of the forest should conform to the plan, and the plan should be updated to ensure it is current and relevant.	Has a five year review period been stated below and achievements recorded in section 3	
9	New forests and woodlands should be located and designed to maintain or enhance the visual, cultural and ecological value and character of the	When new planting is being proposed under this plan is consistent with UKFS and FC guidance on woodland creation	

	landscape.		

1. Property Details

Woodland Property Name		Blackgreen Wood	
Name	St Stephen Parish Council (c/o Juliet Pienaar, clerk to council)	Owner ✓	Tenant
Email	juliet@ststephenparishcouncil.gov.uk	Contact Number	01923 681443
Agent Name (if applicable)		Angela Forster	
Email	angela.forster@hertfordshire.gov.uk	Contact Number	01992 556466
County	Hertfordshire	Local Authority	St Albans City and District Council
Grid Reference	TL 13025954	Single Business Identifier	107145626
Management Plan Area (Hectares)		6.26	
Have you included a Plan of Operations with this management plan?		Yes/~~No~~	
List the maps associated with this management plan			
Do you intend to use the information within the management plan and associated plan of operations to apply for the following * Please note these have already been obtained through a WIG application		Felling Licence *	~~Yes~~/No
		Thinning Licence *	~~Yes~~/No
		Woodland Regeneration Grant	~~Yes~~/No
Declaration of management control and agreement to public availability of the plan		Yes/~~No~~	YES

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 actively manage the wood as coppice with standards to provide a nature and wildlife reserve for community use, with income from timber extracted as part of this sensitive management used to offset costs.

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 maintain the wood as ancient semi-natural woodland with diverse age and structure through a programme of restorative thinning, recoppicing and, where necessary, planting
2	To maintain and improve the wood for public access and community enjoyment
3	To maintain and improve the wood for wildlife
4	To promote the health of the wood by encouraging diversity of structure and, where appropriate, species
5	To control invasive species, in particular holly, through a programme of removal and regrowth control
6	To protect any historic and archaeological features in the woodland
7	
8	

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

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	Blackgreen Wood is a 6.5 hectare wood near Bricket Wood, Hertfordshire. It is an ancient semi-natural acidic sessile oak / hornbeam wood. Pedunculate oak is also recorded along with hazel, beech, birch, cherry, crab apple and extensive, thick areas of holly which dominate the understory in much of the woodland. The hornbeam is largely stored coppice. A sparse but diverse ground flora has been recorded with bluebell, yellow archangel, honeysuckle, bramble, common cow-wheat and other notable species. The wood is a Local Wildlife Site. The wood has been in public ownership (parish council) since 2006 and has open public access. A public right of way passes through one corner of the wood. Permissive public access to the rest of the woodland has been encouraged by opening up paths through the thick holly understorey. It is managed for wildlife and public enjoyment. The wood is covered by a blanket TPO. It lies in a landscape of large 'village' suburbs, restored gravel works, arable and urban fringe landuse. The 'L' shaped wood is bordered on its 'outside' edges by roads, one of which is the M25 motorway which divides it from the rest of the original, larger woodland (now in private ownership). The others are local lanes. Private houses and a small business park abut the other boundaries. The boundaries on the south and west sides is an old woodbank and ditch with standards and stored hornbeam, beech and oak coppice, some of which are significant features and show signs of past laying. Blackgreen Wood has been in management for the last 5 years under EWGS, where restoration works to bring the wood back into management, including thinning and coppicing, have been initiated in one compartment. This has been done on a small scale, with a fifth of the 1 hectare compartment brought back into rotation each year. Volunteers are involved in some of the smaller scale management works. Several public open days have been held to promote the works, including horse logging demonstrations to extract the timber. A new 5 year EWGS WIG

	will start in April 2014.

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 Protection Order	Yes/~~No~~	All	~~Yes~~/No	
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): Local Wildlife Site	Yes/~~No~~	All	Yes/~~No~~	Map 1
Notes	A blanket TPO applies to the whole woodland. The owners have a good working relationship with the local authority Arboricultural Officer who is consulted on relevant works.			

Feature		Within Woodland(s)	Cpts	Map No	Notes
Biodiversity - European Protected Species					
Bat	Species (if known) Pipistrelle	Yes/~~No~~	All		Recorded in area so need to be aware for tree management
Dormouse		~~Yes~~/No			Record from 1985 for 2km grid area but not since
Great Crested Newt		~~Yes~~/No			Record from 1998 for 1km grid area but not known for site
Otter		~~Yes~~/No			
Sand Lizard		~~Yes~~/No			
Smooth Snake		~~Yes~~/No			
Natterjack Toad		~~Yes~~/No			
Biodiversity – Priority Species					
Schedule 1	Species:	~~Yes~~/No			

Birds				
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~~	Unknown		White-letter hairstreak and White Admiral recorded in locality so may be present
Amphibians (pool frog, common toad)	~~Yes~~/No			
Other (please Specify):	~~Yes~~/No			
Historic Environment				
Scheduled Monuments	~~Yes~~/No			
Unscheduled Monuments	~~Yes~~/No			
Scheduled Landscapes	~~Yes~~/No			
Registered Parks and Gardens	~~Yes~~/No			
Boundaries and Veteran Trees	Yes/~~No~~	All		Wood bank with veteran coppice stools (some of which show signs of past laying) on boundary and veteran hornbeam coppice in wood
Other (please Specify):	~~Yes~~/No			
Landscape				
National Character Area (please Specify):				
National Park	~~Yes~~/No			
Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty	~~Yes~~/No			
Other (please Specify): Watling Chase Community Forest	Yes/~~No~~	All		Wood falls within WCCF area. Small scale grants may be available.
People				
CROW Access	~~Yes~~/No			
Public Rights of Way (any)	Yes/~~No~~	1 & 2	Map 1	Public footpath
Other Access Provision	Yes/~~No~~	All	Map 1	Permissive access
Public Involvement	Yes/~~No~~			Occasional volunteer involvement in management through nearby

				Friends group and public events held to promote wood and its management
Visitor Information	~~Yes~~/No			
Public Recreation Facilities	~~Yes~~/No			
Provision of Learning Opportunities	~~Yes~~/No			
Anti-social Behaviour	~~Yes~~/No			
Other (please Specify):	~~Yes~~/No			
Water				
Watercourses	Yes/~~No~~	All		Boundary ditches
Lakes	~~Yes~~/No			
Ponds	~~Yes~~/No			
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~~	All	Map 1	Oak/hornbeam with with hazel, beech birch and holly
Planted Ancient Woodland Site (PAWS)	~~Yes~~/No			
Semi-natural features in PAWS	~~Yes~~/No			
Lowland beech and yew woodland	~~Yes~~/No			
Lowland mixed deciduous woodland	~~Yes~~/No			
Upland mixed ash woods	~~Yes~~/No			
Upland Oakwood	~~Yes~~/No			
Wet woodland	~~Yes~~/No			

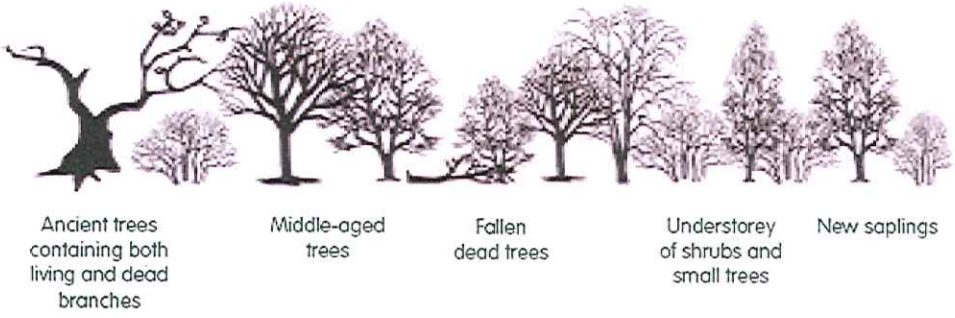
Wood-pasture and parkland	~~Yes~~/No			
Other (please Specify):	~~Yes~~/No			
Non Woodland Habitat Types				
Blanket bog	~~Yes~~/No			
Fenland	~~Yes~~/No			
Lowland calcareous grassland	~~Yes~~/No			
Lowland dry acid grassland	~~Yes~~/No			
Lowland heath land	~~Yes~~/No			
Lowland meadows	~~Yes~~/No			
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			
Peat lands	~~Yes~~/No			
Wetland habitats	~~Yes~~/No			
Other (please Specify):	~~Yes~~/No			

4.4 Structure

This section should provide a snapshot of the current structure of your woodland as a whole. A full inventory for your woodland(s) can be included in the separate Plan of Operations spreadsheet. 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)
Native broadleaves	100	Even	Understory of stored coppice, with thick holly dominating in much of the wood. Notable herbaceous plants on woodland floor. Good recent natural regeneration of oak and hornbeam where canopy has been opened in compartment 1 but otherwise very limited.

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



Even-aged woodland – tidy but of low diversity

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 (e.g. Ash Dieback, *Phytophthora,* Needle Blight etc)	Acute Oak decline
Likelihood of presence (high/medium/low)	High
Impact (high/medium/low)	High
Response (inc protection measures)	Action – test to confirm presence (through Forest Research Tree Health Diagnostic Advisory Service). Remove affected trees in preference to others where feasible when thinning and, where possible, while they still have timber value. Follow guidelines on removal of felled timber from woodland if confirmed. Long-term, aim for diverse age and species structure throughout wood to support overall health of wood but in line with Objective 1. Provide oak regeneration with optimum conditions (light and space) for healthy and successful establishment. Review actions in-line with latest science-based guidelines and advice.

Threat (e.g. Ash Dieback,	

Phytophthora, Needle Blight etc)	
Likelihood of presence (high/medium/low)	
Impact (high/medium/low)	
Response (inc protection measures)	

Threat (e.g. Ash Dieback, *Phytophthora,* Needle Blight etc)	
Likelihood of presence (high/medium/low)	
Impact (high/medium/low)	
Response (inc protection measures)	

5.3 Deer

Likelihood of presence (high/medium/low)	Low
Impact (high/medium/low)	Low
Response (inc protection measures)	No current evidence of deer damage. Monitor and react should this change. Consider using deer fencing to protect regeneration / regrowth as a precaution.

5.4 Grey Squirrels

Likelihood of presence (high/medium/low)	High
Impact (high/medium/low)	Low
Response (inc protection measures)	No apparent major damage from squirrels. Monitor. Keep beech as sacrificial trees. Plant more hazel (already present in the woodland) as part of the shrub layer as it is less susceptible to squirrel damage than hornbeam.

5.5 Livestock and Other Mammals

Threat (Sheep, Horse, Rabbit etc)	
Likelihood of presence (high/medium/low)	
Impact (high/medium/low)	
Response (inc protection measures)	

Threat (Sheep, Horse, Rabbit etc)	

Likelihood of presence (high/medium/low)	
Impact (high/medium/low)	
Response (inc protection measures)	

5.6 Water & Soil

Threat (Soil Erosion, Pollution, Acidification of Water etc)	Point pollution from refuelling operations during woodland management
Likelihood of presence (high/medium/low)	Medium
Impact (high/medium/low)	Medium
Response (inc protection measures)	Spill kits to be carried by all relevant operators. Refuelling to be carried out away from watercourses.

Threat (Soil Erosion, Pollution, Acidification of Water etc)	Pollution from herbicide use near watercourse
Likelihood of presence (high/medium/low)	Medium
Impact (high/medium/low)	Medium
Response (inc protection measures)	Chemicals will only be used to treat invasive and / or non-native plants. They will not be used near any water course unless authorised by the Environment Agency.

5.7 Environmental

Threat (Pollution, Fire, Flood, Wind, Invasive Species, Anti-social Behaviour etc)	Invasive species - holly
Likelihood of presence (high/medium/low)	High
Impact (high/medium/low)	High
Response (inc protection measures)	Holly dominating understory in much of woodland. Clear holly as each compartment is brought into management and where required to enable public access. Control all holly regrowth, chemically or mechanically. Long-term aim that holly comprises no more than 5% of shrub layer in woodland. Consider retention of some as screen between woodland and business park.

Threat (Pollution, Fire, Flood, Wind,	Fly tipping including garden waste from

Invasive Species, Anti-social Behaviour etc)	adjacent properties
Likelihood of presence (high/medium/low)	High
Impact (high/medium/low)	Medium
Response (inc protection measures)	Liaise with police over general fly tipping. Liaise direct with residents of adjacent properties regarding fly-tipping of garden waste.

5.8 Climate Change Resilience

Threat (Uniform Structure, Provenance, Lack of Diversity etc)	Uniform structure
Likelihood of presence (high/medium/low)	High
Impact (high/medium/low)	High
Response (inc protection measures)	Action – Much of the woodland is of fairly uniform age, with few younger standard trees coming on. Long-term, implementation of the management plan will address this, through thinning standards, encouraging regeneration, planting where necessary and reintroducing coppicing.

Threat (Uniform Structure, Provenance, Lack of Diversity etc)	
Likelihood of presence (high/medium/low)	
Impact (high/medium/low)	
Response (inc protection measures)	

Threat (Uniform Structure, Provenance, Lack of Diversity etc)	
Likelihood of presence (high/medium/low)	
Impact (high/medium/low)	
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
To maintain the wood as ancient semi-natural woodland with diverse age and structure through a programme of restorative thinning, recoppicing and, where necessary, planting	Continue the restoration work that has started in compartment 1 by rolling it out over the rest of the woodland over the next 40 years. One compartment of 0.7 ha to be brought back into management every 5 years, managing the compartment as a single block such that the holly is all cleared in one year and the thinning and coppicing all in the next. Restorative coppicing should remove all stems to no more than 6" above the stub. Thinning to remove not more than 30% of the canopy area. Brash to be burned. Any planting should be with disease-free native provenance species sourced from the appropriate region(s) following FC guidelines and grown in Britain.
To maintain and improve the wood for public access and community enjoyment	Maintain the public right of way, further improve access onto the woodland and open up the permissive paths, install better signage, waymarking, interpretation and benches. Replace the bridge onto Park Street Lane, maintain sight-lines and verges at official roadside entrances. Establish and implement tree risk assessment programme in line with industry best practice. Manage northern boundary to retain / create thick understory to screen motorway.
To maintain and improve the wood for wildlife	Continuing the woodland restoration as above, especially to let in light to woodland floor, is the main means of enhancing wildlife. Retain honeysuckle where possible, including when felling trees. Ensure deadwood is retained, standing (where in line with risk assessment) and fallen. Ensure that the potential presence of protected species (notably bats) is considered before all felling operations, employing licensed consultants to carrying out surveys where necessary. Install and maintain bird nesting boxes. All felling operations to be carried out outside the bird nesting season unless for safety reasons and approved by

	Natural England.
To promote the health of the wood by encouraging diversity of structure and, where appropriate, species	Continue woodland restoration as above, encouraging and protecting natural regeneration, especially to give areas of young oak the best chance of survival by keeping them open to light and free from weed competition. Plant hazel to increase diversity of understory. Where feasible, select different age trees when thinning, retaining a range of ages throughout the woodland. Consider other actions / native species in light of changing disease threats and in line with science-based advice at the time and the objective to restore ancient woodland.
To control invasive species, in particular holly, through a programme of removal and regrowth control	Clear holly in each 0.7ha compartment before coppicing and thinning is undertaken. Control regrowth by chemical treatment or annual cutting. Aim for maximum of 5% holly in understory throughout the woodland, retaining some to provide a screen between the wood and business park.
To protect any historic and archaeological features in the woodland	Ensure archaeological features (wood bank earthworks, etc.) are not damaged during management operations (e.g. from vehicles). Avoid excavation and planting on / adjacent to earthworks. Manage standing deadwood and vulnerable trees on earthworks to reduce the possibility of damage to the earthworks from wind throw.

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
General	Countryside Management Service	July 2013	Ongoing	Advice on site value, management priorities, actions and timescales	Commissioned to write management plan in consultation with owners.
Protected / important species	Herts Ecological Records Centre	17.02.14	18.02.14	Priority species data and site survey data supplied	Incorporated into management plan
Management proposals	Local residents	TBA			
Archaeology	Herts Historic Environment Unit	05.03.14	06.03.14	Information on features present and advice on appropriate management	Incorporated into management plan

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 maintain the wood as ancient semi-natural woodland with diverse age and structure through a programme of restorative thinning, recoppicing and, where necessary, planting	Re-cut coppice successfully regenerating, natural regeneration and planting successful	Visual appraisal, photographic record	Annual	SSPC	
To maintain and improve the wood for public access and community enjoyment	Interpretation produced and installed / distributed. Access improvements made. More people enjoying the woodland	Contracts completed. Survey through parish magazine	Before and after improvements made	SSPC	
To maintain and improve the wood for wildlife	Woodland flora flourishing: deadwood present; bird boxes being used	Survey; visual assessment (incl photographic); survey	5 years; 5 years; annual	SSPC	
To promote the health of the wood by encouraging diversity of structure and, where appropriate, species	Healthy trees including regeneration; test result for trees; monitoring in place	Monitoring including visual assessment, photographic record; testing of diseased trees	Annual; as required	SSPC	
To control invasive	Holly forms less	Visual	Annual	SSPC	

species, in particular holly, through a programme of removal and regrowth control	than 5% in restored compartment	assessment and photographic record			
To protect historic and archaeological features in the woodland	Archaeology considered in specifications; contractors/grounds team made aware; features undamaged	Paper trail; visual appraisal before and after works, photographic record	As required	SSPC / contractors	

FC Approval – FC Office Use Only

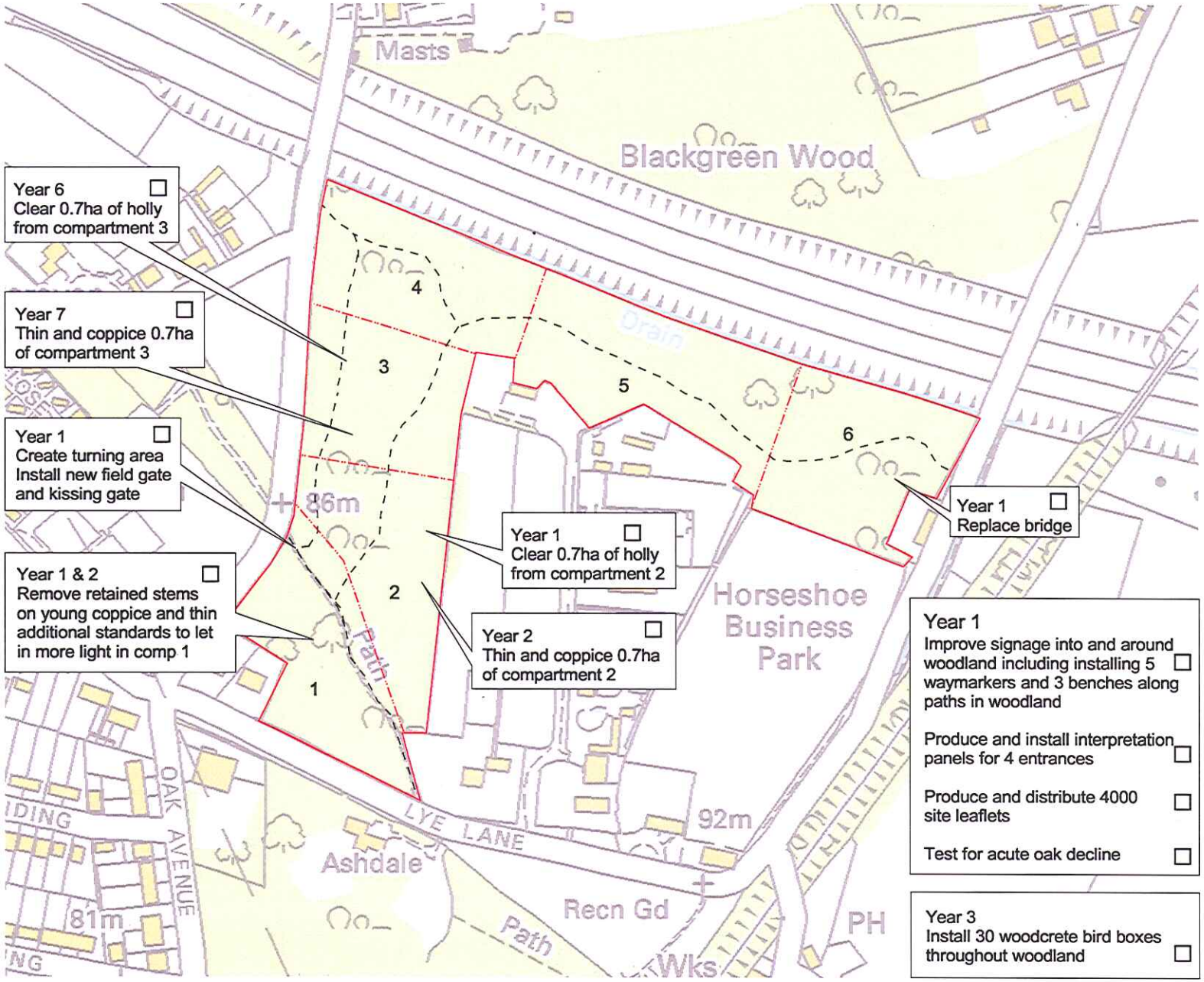
UKFS Management Plan Criteria	Approval Criteria	Achieved	Notes
Forest management plans should state the objectives of management, and set out how the appropriate balance between economic, environmental and social objectives will be achieved.	Have objectives of management been stated? Consideration given to economic, environmental and social factors (Section 2.2)	Yes/No	
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)	Yes/No	
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)	Yes/No	
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)	Yes/No	
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	Yes/No	
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)	Yes/No	
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)	Yes/No	
Management of the forest should conform to the plan, and the plan should be updated to ensure it is current and relevant.	Has a five year review period been stated below and achievements recorded in section 3	Yes/No	
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	Yes/No	
Approving Officer Name		Plan approved	Yes/no

Blackgreen Wood Management Plan

2014 to 2024

Map 2

Management actions



Year 6 ☐
Clear 0.7ha of holly from compartment 3

Year 7 ☐
Thin and coppice 0.7ha of compartment 3

Year 1 ☐
Create turning area
Install new field gate and kissing gate

Year 1 & 2 ☐
Remove retained stems on young coppice and thin additional standards to let in more light in comp 1

Year 1 ☐
Clear 0.7ha of holly from compartment 2

Year 2 ☐
Thin and coppice 0.7ha of compartment 2

Year 1 ☐
Replace bridge

Year 1
Improve signage into and around woodland including installing 5 waymarkers and 3 benches along paths in woodland ☐

Produce and install interpretation panels for 4 entrances ☐

Produce and distribute 4000 site leaflets ☐

Test for acute oak decline ☐

Year 3
Install 30 woodcrete bird boxes throughout woodland ☐

Annual management

Litter picking

Safety inspections

Control holly regrowth

Keep site lines open at entrances

Monitoring and review

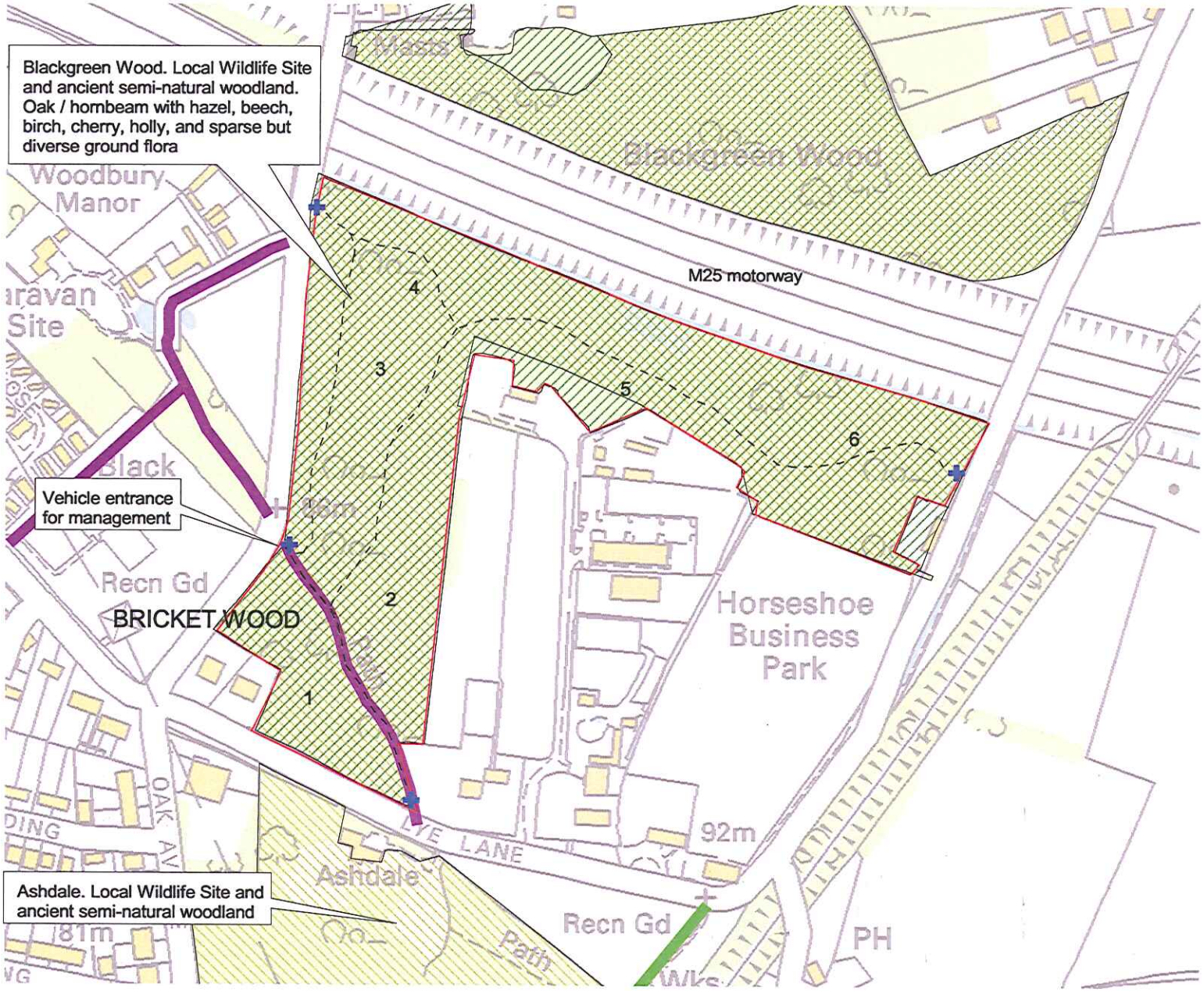
KEY

- Site boundary
- Woodland paths
- 3 Woodland management compartments

Scale 1:2500

100 0 100 Meters

Countryside Management Service



Blackgreen Wood Management Plan

2014 to 2024

Map 1

Site Description

Key

- Site boundary
- Main access points
- Ancient semi-natural woodland
- Local Wildlife Site
- Public footpath
- Permissive paths
- Public bridleway

Scale 1:2500

100 0 100 Meters

Countryside Management Service