Chart shows main components only (1% or more in size).

More species may be present on the ground.

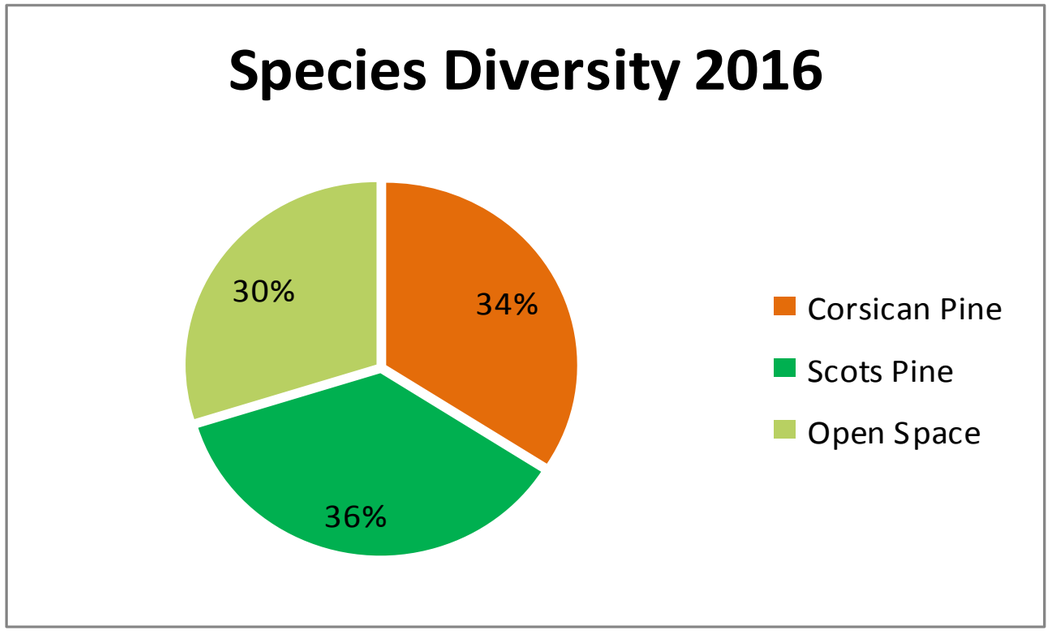
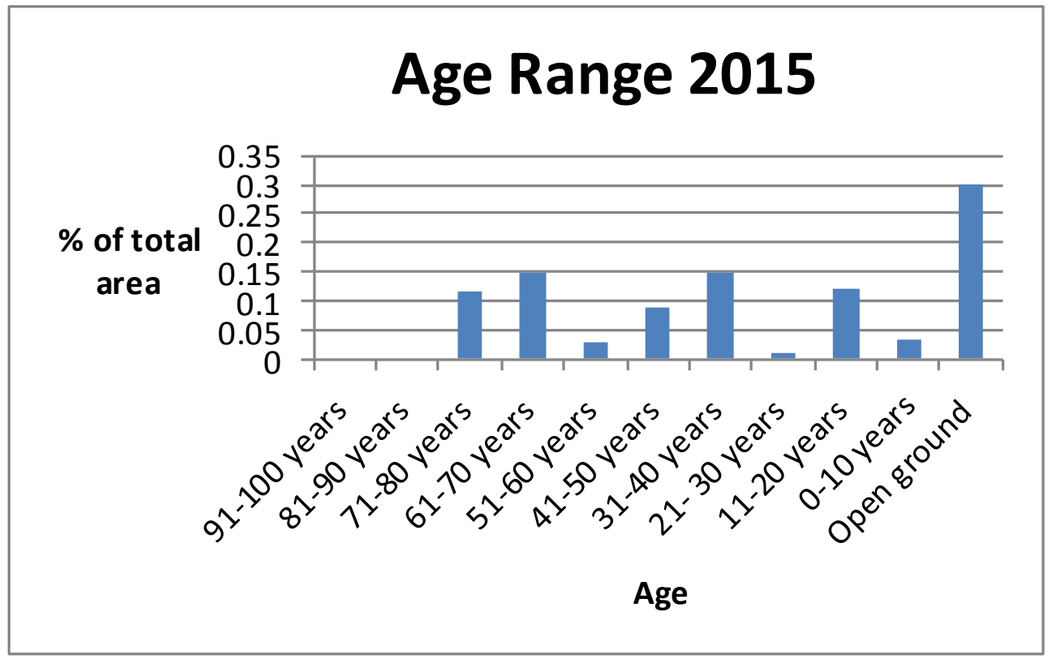


Chart shows the trees in both woodlands, separated into their different age classes.



Source— FC Sub-compartment Data base 2016

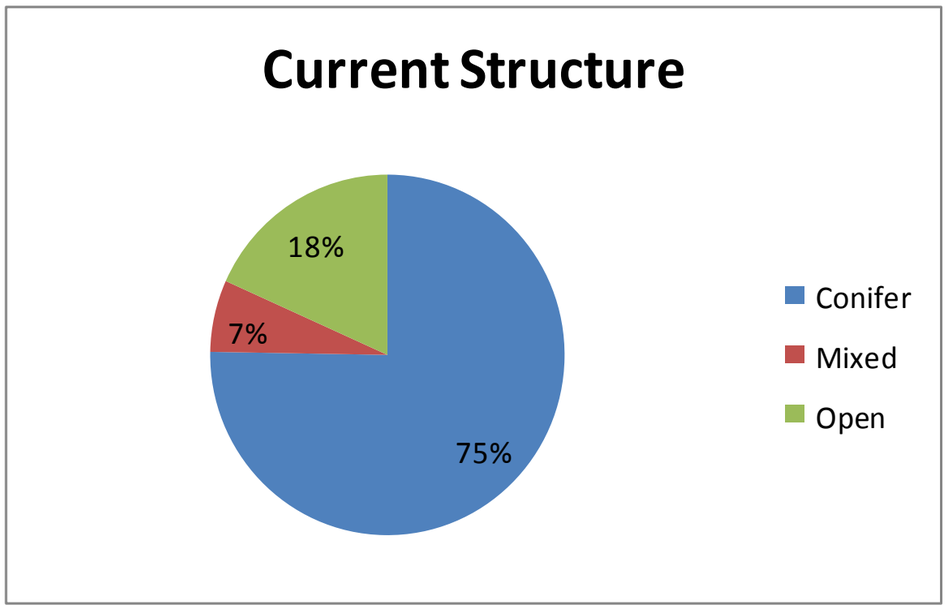


Chart shows the current structure of both woodlands separated into broad habitat types.

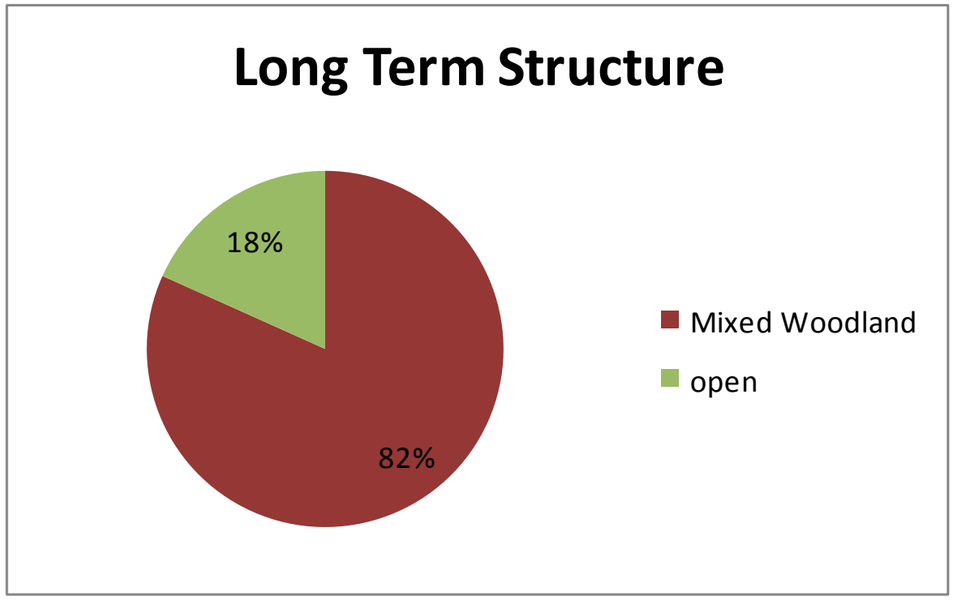


Chart shows the Long Term structure of both woodlands (100 years)

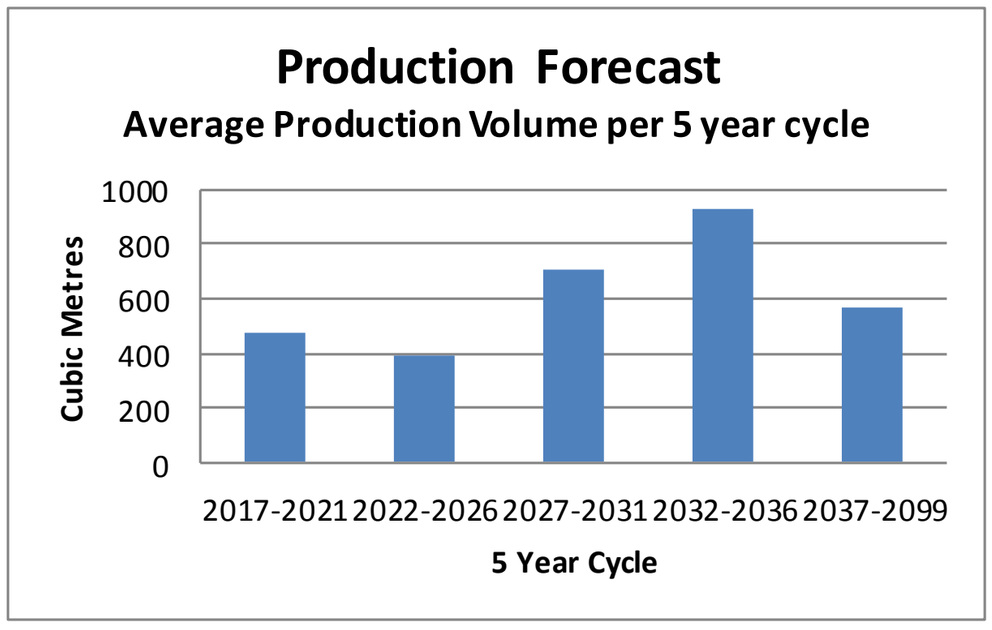


Chart shows the volume of timber that will be produced in consecutive 5 year periods from the start of the plan.

Source FC sub compartment data base 2016

Forestry Commission England

Monitoring and Indicators of Success

Objective	Proposed Actions to Meet Objective	Ref	Output year 10	Monitoring	Indicators of Success
Maintain and increase the native composition of ancient semi-natural woodland.	Invasive and non-native species will be monitored and managed to ensure the quality of ASNW is not degraded.	1a	Maintained percentage of native tree species within ancient woodland sites.	Semi-natural scoring via sub compartment database at years 5 and 10.	Ancient semi-natural woodland areas will show a maintained semi-natural score of '1' at years 5 and 10.
		1b	Any invasive or non-native plant species found in ASNW are recorded and managed accordingly with a presumption of eradication.	Recording during Operational Site Assessments with appropriate action taken.	No recorded invasive or non-native species present within ASNW.
Initiate restoration of planted ancient woodland sites to native and honorary native woodland.	Manage PAWS area under a shelterwood system, Favouring the retention of native broadleaves will help to reduce the non-native component of these areas.	2	Increased percentage of native tree species within ancient woodland sites.	Semi-natural scoring via sub-compartment database at years 5 and 10.	Plantations on ancient woodland areas will show an increasingly native semi-natural score at years 5 and 10.
Take opportunities to increase the nature conservation value of existing habitats.	During management interventions, opportunities for corridor widening and wider habitat enhancement will be taken. Work with the Amphibian and Reptile Conservation trust to carry out the management aims in the Crooksbury Common SSSI plan, including annual bracken spraying and removing pine and birch saplings that have encroached onto the heathland.	3	Opportunities are identified at Operational Site Assessment (OSA) stage, acted upon and recorded within this plan.	OSA checks at implementation stage.	The quality of habitats will increase, and bracken and tree seedlings on open areas will decrease.

Provide, maintain and enhance the recreational capacity of the woodland where possible.	Look at maintaining the accessibility of footpaths and trails in the woodlands with a process of vegetation management around key areas. Safety checks of car parks and trails continued as per OGB 1 and 42.	4	Opportunities are identified at Operational Site Assessment (OSA) stage, acted upon and recorded within this plan.	OSA checks at implementation stage. A record of identification of opportunities, assessment of feasibility and fulfilment if appropriate.	The network will be managed to the current standard and accessibility has been maintained or improved.
Provide a regular supply of quality timber to support local employment and local timber processing industries.	Regular management interventions will provide a sustainable supply of wood products to the industry.	5	Wood products supplied sustainably to industry in line with the production forecast.	Query FC sales recording package at year 5 and year 10.	Wood products will be supplied to the timber industry in line with production forecast whilst fulfilling other objectives
Maintain and increase the species and age diversity of the woodland.	Managing non-ancient woodland areas as mixed woodland allows the woodland to support a greater species diversity. This will benefit disease and climate resistance as well as adding aesthetic variation. The development of natural regeneration at various stages will break up the current rigid age structure.	6a 6b 6c	Maintained number of tree species. Increased age diversity. Evidence of natural regeneration occurring.	Query sub-compartment data base at year 5 and 10. Query sub-compartment data base at year 5 and 10. Query FC sales recording package at year 5 and year 10.	At least the same number of different tree species present at year 10. Improved age diversity at year 10. Increased successful establishment of natural regeneration.

Ref	Comments year 5	Success?	Comments year 10	Success?
1a				
1b				
2				
3				

Ref	Comments year 5	Success?	Comments year 10	Success?
4				
5				
6a				
6b				
6c				

Forestry Commission England

Glossary

Ancient Woodland

A classification for woodland which has been in continuous existence from before AD 1600 in England, Wales and Northern Island or from 1750 in Scotland.

Ancient Semi Natural Woodland

The trees and other plant species within an ancient woodland site appear to have arisen naturally rather than having been planted and are predominately (>80%) native to the site and surrounding area.

Compartments/Sub-Compartments

Sections of woodland used to delineate and plan management.

Priority Ecological Corridors

A network of internal road and ride margins as well as Wealden gill corridors that will be managed in a sympathetic way to increase the structural diversity and provide connecting habitats for key species.

Clearfell

Cutting down an area of woodland typically greater than 0.25 hectares.

Shelterwood System

Woodland management system whereby the forest canopy is maintained at one or more levels without clear felling, generally being no single interruption of tree cover of more than 0.25 hectares with a maximum of 2 interruptions of this size per hectare.

Mixed Woodland

Woodland consisting of a fairly even mixture of broadleaf and conifer species.

Native (and honorary-native)

The trees making up the woodland are part of England's natural (or naturalised) flora. Determined by whether the trees colonised Britain without the assistance for humans since the last ice age (or in the case of 'honorary native were brought here by people but have naturalised in historic times) ; and whether they would naturally be found in this part of England.

Native Woodland

Woodland predominately made up of tree species that would naturally be found on that site.

Natural Regeneration

The process of allowing a cleared area of woodland to regenerate naturally the germination and development of seeds found within the soil on site. These may be still require some protection from overbearing plan species and mammal browsing . Some enrichment planting may also be necessary or desirable in areas were natural regeneration is showing limited success or in order to diversify the species range of the woodland.

Plantation on Ancient Woodland Site (PAWS)

The trees within an ancient woodland site appear to have been planted. These species may or may not be native to the site and surrounding area.

Open Habitat

An area of ground that will have less than 5% tree cover and support a range of species suitable to the site.

Research Plantation

Woodland that is being used to run an experiment managed principally by the research agency of the Forestry Commission.

Rotational Scrub

A mosaic of open space and scrub woodland that will be maintained though cycles of cutting and regrowth.

Seed Orchard

An intensively managed plantation of trees specifically arranged for the mass production of seeds.

Selection System

Woodland management system whereby the individual trees are selected for retention based on their character or specific qualities. The area will be thinned to favour the retention and development of these trees.

Wet Woodland

Rare and ecologically rich woodland with soils frequently at or near to saturation, usually on a floodplain or adjoining a river channel. Managed using low impact or no intervention silvicultural practices.

Yield Class

The maximum average rate of volume increment which a particular stand can achieve per hectare.

References

This Forest Plan has been influenced by various key policy statements and guidance documents as listed below.

Government Forestry and Woodlands Policy Statement—January 2013

This document sets the direction of travel for forestry policy within England and is the reference point around which main aims and objectives of forestry and woodland management are designed.

The statement sets out the following key objectives, in priority order:

Protecting the nations trees, woodlands and forests from increasing threats such as pests, diseases and climate change.

Improving their resilience to these threats and their contribution to economic growth, peoples lives and nature.

Expanding them to increase further their economic, social and environmental value.

Strategic Plan for he Public Forest Estate in England

This plan sets out the direction and goals for the public forest estate in England and indicates the actions The FC will be taking to achieve these between now and 2020. The ambitions are long term and the FC will use a normal cycle of review over 5 years to embed these in local forest plans and ways of operating.

The FC's Mission for the Estate:

"To work with others to keep the Pubic Forest Estate as a special place for wildlife, people to enjoy and businesses to thrive—and achieve this by adopting a strategy that integrates all the three drivers of sustainable land management; economy, people and nature."

The FC's Vision and Overall Goal:

"To secure and grow the economic, social and natural capital value of the public forest estate for the people of England."

South District Forest Strategic Plan

The strategic management plan is a Forest Enterprise district level document that informs local Forestry Commission staff about the management direction of the Public Forest Estate and the associated policies. The Forest Plans are a key mechanism for delivering policies on the ground.

Open Habitat Policy, 2010

This is government policy on how to decide when to convert woodland to open habitat in England.

United Kingdom Forestry Standard

The UK Forestry Standard (UKFS) is the reference standard for sustainable forest management in the UK. The UKFS, supported by its series of guidelines, outlines the context for forestry in the UK, sets out the approach of the UK governments to sustainable forest management, defines standards and requirements, and provides a basis for regulation and monitoring.

UK Woodland Assurance Standard (UKWAS)

An independent certification standard for verifying sustainable management in the United Kingdom.

Keepers of Time

This policy statement celebrates the importance of our native and ancient woodland and sets out a basis on which to achieve the following vision:

"*Ancient woodlands, veteran trees and other native woodlands are adequately protected, sustainably managed in a wider landscape context, and are providing a wide range of social, environmental and economic benefits"*

Managing Ancient and Native Woodland in England: Practice Guide

This practice guide has been produced to help practitioners translate what measures and practical action can be taken to protect and enhance our ancient and native woodlands and guides implementation of the approaches to management and restoration trialled in woods around the country.

Managing Deadwood in Forests and Woodland 2012

Choosing stand management methods for restoring planted ancient woodland sites, 2013.

European Landscape Convention

The European landscape convention—also known as the Florence convention - promotes the protection, management and planning of European landscapes and organises European co-operation of landscape issues.

UK BAP List of Priority Habitats

This comprises a list of UK Biodiversity action plan priority habitats that were identified as being the most threatened and requiring conservation action under the UK Biodiversity Action Plan (UK BAP).

The Surrey Hills AONB Management Plan 2014-2019

Surrey Hills Board. *Surrey Hills Board.* [online]

Available at <http://surreyhills.akikodesign.com/wp-content/uploads/2014/12/Surrey-Hills-Management-Plan-17b-SP.pdf> [accessed May 2016].

Appendix A—Consultation

The Forest Plan proposals are being consulted on over three main stages:

Stage 1: The woodland owners

Stage 2: Stakeholder Consultation **[insert dates after consultation period]**

Environment Agency	Surrey Wildlife Trust	Surrey Hills AONB	Bat Conservation Trust	Buglife	Surrey Biodiversity information centre
Butterfly Conservation	RSPB	Surrey Bat Group	Botanical Society of the British Isles	Bumblebee Conservation Trust	Surrey Bird club
Natural England	Farnham Parish Council	The Woodland Trust	British Bryological Society	Fresh Water Habitats Trust	Surrey Mammal Group
Surrey County Council	Seale and Sands Parish Council	Amphibian and Reptile Conservation Trust	British Dragonfly Society	Peoples Trust for endangered species	The Deer Initiative
Waverly Borough	National Trust	Ancient Tree Forum	British Mycological Society	Plantlife	BSW Timber Group

Stage 3: Wider consultation through the Forest Services public register.

Stakeholder	Response Date	Response	FC Follow Up

Forestry Commission England

Appendix A—Consultation

Stakeholder	Response Date	Response	FC Follow Up

Appendix B: CSM 6 — Amendments to Approved Forest

Forestry Commission (Forest Services and Forest Enterprise) should agree baseline tolerance thresholds for operations in each District beyond which exchange of letter/map or formal amendment is required. Unless otherwise specified or agreed by the Forestry Commission, amendment will be by formal revision of the plan.

	Adjustment to felling coupe boundaries (1)	**Timing of Re-stocking**	**Changes to species**	**Windthrow clearance (2)**	**Changes to road lines (3)**
FC Approval normally not required	0.5 ha or 5% of coupe - whichever is less	Up to 2 planting seasons after felling	Change within species group e.g. evergreen conifers; broadleaves	Up to 0.5ha	
Approval by exchange of letters and map	0.5ha to 2ha or 10% of coupe - whichever is less			0.5ha to 2ha - if mainly windblown trees > 2ha to 5ha in areas of low sensitivity	Additional felling of trees not agreed in plan Departures of >60m in either direction from centre line of road
Approval by formal plan amendment	> 2ha or 10% of coupe	Over 2 planting seasons after felling	Change from specified native species Change between species groups	> 5ha	As above, depending on sensitivity

Notes on Tolerance Table

1. There are circumstances in which changes - of less than 0.5 ha for example - could have a dramatic visual effect. The above model does require a sensible approach to be taken by Forest Enterprise in notifying Forestry Commission when such cases arise. Local staff need to be sensitive to issues which may influence the situation (bearing in mind that small adjustments to felling coupes will not appear on the Public Register).
2. It is important that Forest Enterprise keep the FC informed about windblow clearance, which can be problematic in cases of public complaint, and in FC compliance monitoring. In some cases a modification of the proposals for the remaining area of the Plan may need to be submitted and approved. Clearance of blow should not require approval but will be needed for related standing trees.
3. It is recognised that roading proposals as marked on Road Plans are necessarily somewhat indicative, in that actual roading operations require to take account of features not always apparent at the time of roadline planning. Accordingly some leeway is acceptable to account for this.