Appendix 1: Tenure & Management Agreements

Management Area	Area (ha)	Notes
Total area of Forestry Commission managed land	1216.60	All land is managed under freehold.
Total area of Natural England managed land	434.07	This includes land managed under freehold and lease-hold.
TOTAL AREA	**1650.67**	

Freehold Land	Area (ha)	Notes
NNR Freehold Land	13.44	Cold Harbour Coppice (RJ Payton) 30th December 1975.
	16.35	Symonds Stool Coppice (G Clancey) 13th May 1976.
	6.24	Lodge Hill Farm (WHD Camp- bell and others / The Hitterhill Estate) 29th December 1977.
	0.90	Dowles Brook (Hazel Bank) (WHD Campbell and GCW Fowler / The Hitterhill Estate) 22nd October 1981.
	23.25	Rock Coppice (CA and DME Hughes) 11th March 1986.
	6.88	Brandlodge Coppice (R and HC Hathaway) 27th July 1987.
	129.50	Town Coppice and Hitterhill Coppice (WHD Campbell and GCW Fowler / The Hitterhill Estate) 22nd March 1991.
	-	RJ Payton, 7th October 1994, land exchange, 0.1ha.
FC Freehold	907.70	Wyre Forest
	143.80	Hawkbatch
	165.10	Ribbesford
TOTAL FREEHOLD	**1413.16**	1216.60 Forestry Commission + 196.56 Natural England

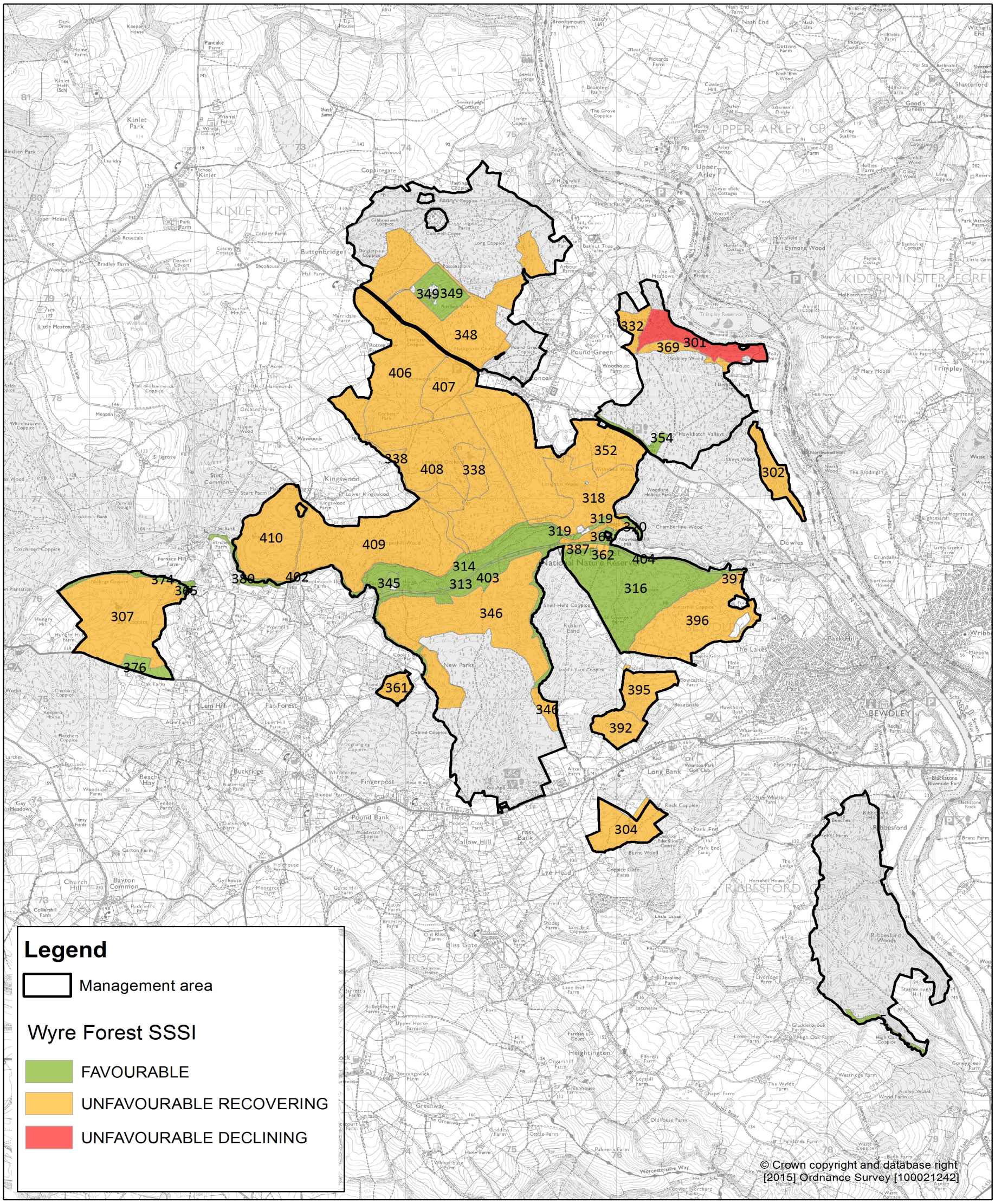
Leasehold Land	Area	Location	Landowner	Details
NNR Lease- hold Land	15.58	Skeys Wood	K,J and J Croft	1st July 1967. 199 year lease.
	82.03	Bell Coppice	PJ Tibbetts and CL Lloyd	7th June 2006 20 years from 12th April 2005.
	138.63	Withybed and Longdon Woods	The Worgan Trust	20th July 2007 20 years from 1st October 2006.
	1.27	Knowles Mill	The National Trust	1st December 2004 18 years (To 30th Novem- ber 2022)
TOTAL LEASEHOLD	**237.51**			

Lease Details	Area (ha)	Notes
Skeys Wood (K,J and J Croft)	15.58	199 year lease. 1st July 1967.Natural England holds the timber rights.
Bell Coppice (PJ Tibbetts and CL Lloyd)	82.03	June 2006: 20 years from 12th April 2005. Natural England is required to maintain the property, including culverts, ditches and water-courses and to manage the property in accordance with the management plan annexed to the lease. Natural England is required to maintain stock proof fencing around the meadows. Natural England may erect appropriate signage and may issue permits for research and study. The Owner is entitled to any income from timber felled in the implementation of the management plan, net of felling and extraction costs. The Owner retains access rights for recreational purposes, to carry out management, as described in the management plan and to monitor compliance with the lease agreement. Sporting rights are reserved to the Owner, but are only to be exercised in for the control of pest species and the management of deer during the term of the lease.

Lease Details	Area (ha)	Notes
Withybed and Longdon Woods (The Worgan Trust)	138.63	20th July 2007: 20 years from 1st October 2006. Natural England is required to maintain the property in proper repair and condition and to manage in accordance with the management plan annexed to the lease. The management plan is to be reviewed during a 5 yearly visit to the property. Any Felling Licence applications are to be forwarded to the Owner for approval and any net profit from felling operations revert to the owner. Natural England holds the sporting rights to the property and may exercise these in the control of pest species (including deer, rabbits and squirrels). Natural England assumes the role of Landlord over the existing tenancy agreement held by Sandwell Council at Coopers Mill and is required to maintain the use of Coopers Mill as a Youth Centre. The Owner retains rights of access to the property. Family and friends of the Owner retains the fishing rights associated with the property.
Knowles Mill (The National Trust)	1.27	1st December 2004 : 18 years (To 30th Novem- ber 2022) Declared as NNR under a previous Nature Reserve Agreement. The owner retains rights of access and rights to water supply to the neighbouring property. The owner reserves the sporting rights but agrees not to exercise then except in the control of pests and vermin. Natural England are required to maintain the boundary fences and gates and to seek the permission of the owner prior to the felling or pollarding of any trees. Natural England are required to apply for Single Farm Payment and to maintain the value of entitlement on the holding.
	417.71	Total area of Leasehold

Other Agreements	Area (ha)	Notes
Knowles Coppice (WWT)	7.75	Nature Reserve Agreement: 20th Nov 1979, In Perpetuity. WWT is required to manage land in accordance with management policy, to co-operate with Wyre deer management society and not to assign the land (other than issuing grazing licences). Natural England is granted full and free access to the property. WWT holds the sporting rights and the timber rights which it may exercise in accordance with the management policy. Natural England is to be given the opportunity to purchase any standing timber which WWT proposes to remove. The Agreement makes provision for an annual meeting of a Joint Advisory Committee with 3 members on each side.

Appendix 2: Wyre Forest SSSI Condition, June 2016



Appendix 3: Impacts affecting Features of Wyre Forest NNR

Feature no.	Feature name	Rainfall	Temp	Extreme	Combined	Reasoning
1, 2 & 4	Lowland mixed deciduous woodland (W8, W10 & W16 communities)	L	L	L	L	Changes to rainfall patterns may increase vulnerability to soil borne pathogens, such as species of Phytophthora. Increases in rainfall will affect species intolerant of winter waterlogging including oak, as it will reduce root depth. This will in turn make them more susceptible to wind throw in storm events, causing the loss of mature and veteran trees and their associated species especially fungi, invertebrates and lichens. Continued loss of mature trees will cause rapid changes to levels of canopy cover, and thus impact upon ground flora. Mammal pests such as deer and squirrels will benefit from warmer winters which may have impacts upon natural regeneration and coppice regrowth.
3	Wet Woodland (W4 & W7 communities)	M	M	M	M	Changes to rainfall patterns may alter the species composition of wet woodlands, increasing dominance of alder and willow in wetter areas due to higher winter rainfall. Some areas may move towards drier habitat types in light of increased summer drought, causing loss of extent of wet woodland communities. Mammal pests such as deer and squirrels will benefit from warmer winters which may have impacts upon natural regeneration, essential to wet woodland survival. Increases in extreme event such as flooding could have both positive and negative impacts. Flooding may cause logistical issues with access to sites for management, but may also create opportunities for wet woodland creation as flood prevention and to manage erosion and water quality.
5, 6, 7 & 8	Breeding Bird Assemblages (Broadleaf Woodland, Coppice, Coniferous Woodland & Woodland Edge)	M	M	M	M	Summer droughts may affect the populations of resident bird species that rely on invertebrates, whilst wetter winters may reduce the overwintering survival rate of some resident birds due to reduced food availability and greater energy expenditure. Increasing temperatures may cause the movement of species northwards, with the potential to both lose existing breeding birds and to gain others from further south.
9	Small Mammals	L	L	L	L	Increasing temperatures may have a positive impact on some mammals through reduced winter mortality, also as a result of increased availability of food. However, hibernation lengths may reduce for mammals such as dormice and hedge- hogs, affecting body condition and breeding success.
10	Bats	L	L	M	L	Climate change may affect bat populations through changes in their yearly hibernation cycle, breeding success and food availability. Increasing frequency of storms, and flooding may cause greater loss of mature and veteran trees inhabited by bats.
11, 12, 13, 14 & 15	Woodland Butterflies & Moths (Pearl Bordered Fritil- lary, Small Pear Bordered Fritillary, Wood White, Drab Looper & Common Fanfoot)	M	M	M	M	The impacts of climate change on Lepidoptera vary widely according to species, but with a few general trends. Species such as both pearl bordered fritillaries that over winter as caterpillars may be adversely affected by increases in temperature and rainfall during this season.
16	Wood Decay invertbrate assemblage	M	M	M	M	Increasing temperatures are recorded to advance the emergence dates and increase flight times of some invertebrate species. Higher rainfall may affect availability of food, and increased storm and flooding frequency may cause the loss of mature and veteran trees in which the decaying wood habitats are found.
17	True Service Tree (Sorbus domestica)	M	L	L	L	This is a species that may benefit from climate change as it is currently at the northern end of its range in the UK, so condition are likely to improve in light of increasing temperatures. However, it is a species that does not like growing in wet conditions so may be adversely affected by increased rainfall and localised flooding caused by extreme weather events.
18	Neutral Grassland (MG5 grassland communities)	M	M	M	M	Hotter and drier summers are likely to affect the species composition of neutral grasslands, favouring more stress tolerant ruderal species and possibly even altering NVC communities. Competitive species are also likely to be advantages by wetter winters and increased extreme events such as flooding, having a further negative impact on rare and vulnerable species.
19	Hedgerows	L	L	L	L	Increasing temperatures will result in greater growth rates, which may impact hedgerow flora, whilst warmer winters may affect berry species and therefore associated wildlife. Wetter winters may affect ability to manage hedgerows during this season, which is preferable to autumn as it retains berries as a food source for birds and mammals.
20 & 21	Traditional Orchards & Orchard Flora	L	L	L	L	Orchard trees may experience greater levels of mildews and blights due to the combined changes in temperature and rainfall, as well as fewer frosts resulting in greater overwinter survival of insect pests. Increasing frequency of extreme events coupled with wetter winters may lead to greater loss of mature trees through wind throw,
22, 23 & 24	F112 Open short sward invertebrate assemblage (inc. Narrow bordered bee hawkmoth & Noble chafer)	L	L	L	L	Increasing temperatures are recorded to advance the emergence dates and increase flight times of some invertebrate species. Higher rainfall may affect availability of food. Numbers of invertebrates such as the Noble chafer may increase as temperatures rise, causing populations to move northwards.
25	Dwarf shrub heath (H12 heather-bilberry heath)	M	M	M	M	Temperature changes may increase the risk of wildfire, and reduce the opportunities for winter management due to longer growing season. Bracken may also become more dominant, affecting species composition.
26	Reptile populations (adder, common lizard, grass snake & slow worm)	M	M	M	M	Climate change may cause some reptiles to expand their range northwards subject to their ability to move between fragmented habitats. However, some like adders and common lizard are thought to lose suitable climatic conditions across much of England, which is likely to affect populations.

Appendix 3: Impacts affecting Features of Wyre Forest NNR (cont.)

27	F003 Scrub heath & moorland invertebrate assemblage (Beetles, spiders, butterflies and moths, flies and true bugs)	M	L	M	M	Increasing temperatures are recorded to advance the emergence dates and increase flight times of some invertebrate species. Higher rainfall may affect availability of food. Numbers of some invertebrates may increase as temperatures rise, causing populations to move northwards.
28 & 29	Fen, Marsh & Swamp (M23, M24 & M27 communiies)	H	H	H	H	Increasing mean temperatures may prolong the growing season, resulting in current grazing levels becoming inadequate. Hotter and drier summers may lead to changing hydrology, plus greater agricultural abstraction combining to risk drought conditions and consequential changes to community composition and loss of vulnerable plant species. Changes to hydrology and higher frequency of extreme events may also lead to increasing levels of stress tolerant, competitive species.
30	W126 Seepage invertebrate assemblage (Soldier and crane flies, caddis flies, beetles and snails)	M	L	M	M	Increasing temperatures are recorded to advance the emergence dates and increase flight times of some invertebrate species. However, temperature may have less of an impact on this assemblage due to the association with groundwater. Higher rainfall may affect availability of food. Numbers of some invertebrates may increase as temperatures rise, causing populations to move northwards.
31	Rivers & Streams	H	H	H	H	Increases in temperature may cause reductions in populations of cool water species, and will affect phenology of all species. Changes in levels and timings of rainfall will cause issues with river flows, whilst increased frequency and extent of flooding may cause greater spread of invasive species through connection of water bodies in such events. Water quality may also be affected by changes in flow, with greater levels of sediment movement downstream.
32	Otter	L	L	L	L	Increasing temperatures may have a positive impact on some mammals through reduced winter mortality, also as a result of increased availability of food. Otter specifically may be directly affected by changes in rainfall impacting on hydrology, and increased frequency of storm events may cause habitat loss.
33	Breeding Bird Assemblage (Streams & pools, inc. kingfisher, dipper, grey wagtail.)	M	M	M	M	Summer droughts may affect the populations of resident bird species that rely on invertebrates, whilst wetter winters may reduce the overwintering survival rate of some resident birds due to reduced food availability and greater energy expenditure. Increasing temperatures may cause the movement of species northwards, with the potential to both lose existing breeding birds and to gain others from further south.
34	Fish populations (inc. brook lamprey, brown trout and salmon)	M	M	M	M	The most noticeable impact of climate change on fish populations is likely to be the reduction in cold water species such as salmon due to increasing temperatures, whereas warm water species like carp are likely to increase in population and expand their range northwards.
35	Atlantic white-clawed crayfish	M	M	M	M	It is thought that climate change may positively affect populations of more widespread and competitive species such as the American crayfish, which will in turn have further impacts upon the already vulnerable native species. Other factors may also apply, including changes in hydrology and water quality.

Appendix 4: Climate Change Vulnerability Assessment

The assessment is based on a scenario for the climate in 2050, produced using UKCP09 regional projections from the Met Office. The assessment also draws on the National Character Area profiles, the Natural England/RSPB Climate Change Adaptation Manual and various reports on climate change impacts on specific species groups.

Climate Change predictions for the West Midlands

- Increase in winter mean temperature is 2.1ºC (1.2 - 3.2ºC.)
- Increase in summer mean temperature is 2.6ºC (1.2- 4.4ºC).
- Increase in summer mean daily maximum temperature is 3.6ºC; (1.3-6.5ºC)
- Increase in summer mean daily minimum temperature is 2.7ºC (1.1ºC -4.8ºC)
- Change in annual mean precipitation is 0%; (–6- +6%.)
- Change in winter mean precipitation is 13% (2-27%)
- Change in summer mean precipitation is –17% (–37 - 6%.)

Impacts affecting the Mid Severn Sandstone Plateau NCA (National Character Area)

- Projected climate change trends suggest increased rainfall, periods of drought and more frequent storm events. There is strong evidence that climate change is already affecting UK biodiversity. Impacts are expected to increase as the magnitude of climate change increases.
- Climate change increases the risk that many non-native species, insect pests and pathogens may establish and spread. For example, ash die back; a disease, caused by the fungus *Chalara fraxinea*; red band needle blight that affects over 60 species of pine which, together with *Phytophthora*, is becoming prevalent in Cannock Chase AONB in the neighbouring NCA and poses a threat to blocks of conifer plantations in this NCA. Acute Oak Decline poses a threat to the oaks throughout the parklands of the area and in particular in Wyre Forest. If unchecked, these and other diseases and pests, for example, the oak processionary moth have the potential to fundamentally change the land- scape.
- Increased rainfall destabilises river valleys increasing the risk of landslips, as evidenced from rock falls, resulting in road closures in the Severn Gorge. Geophysical evidence from the gorge also indicates that both banks of the valley are slipping into the river, placing stress on the world famous iron bridge.
- The predicted alterations in rainfall pattern, and related issues of soil erosion and pollution, are likely to have an impact on the River Severn and its tributaries as providers of drinking water to Chelmarsh and Trimpley reservoirs, impacting adversely on their water level and associated ecosystems.
- Projected climate change trends suggest an increase in summer temperatures leading to warmer water temperatures and greater incidences of algal bloom on waterbodies, for example at Chelmarsh and Trimpley reservoirs.
- Over-abstraction from the River Severn and Sherwood Sand- stone aquifer, especially during periods of drought, places greater importance on areas that provide a potential pathway for surface water to recharge the aquifer, also highlighting the importance of those areas that are most at risk to pollution of this essential natural resource.
- A combination of a prolonged period of drought and over abstraction from the Sherwood Sandstone aquifer may lead to ground shrinkage and subsidence.
- The Environment Agency flood risk map indicates that localised flooding occurs along the river valleys. The frequency of these events is likely to increase and flood damage to traditional vernacular buildings especially may increase.
- Wood pasture and heathland may become more vulnerable to bracken encroachment and fire.
- Extended periods of drought may change the suitability of cur- rent agricultural crops and/or methods of cultivation.
- The network of protected sites, which includes Sites of Special Scientific Interest and National Nature Reserves, will continue to have a valuable role in conservation, although there will be changes in populations, communities and ecosystems at individual sites.
- Climate change can affect the timing of seasonal events and modify migration routes that can result in changes in the inter- relationship between species, for example, predator and prey and beneficial host relationships.

Appendix 5: Monitoring and Evaluation

Policy	Objective	Monitoring
To create a diverse and more natural woodland composed of site native tree species with a complex age structure and increased presence of decaying wood habitats.	To create a woodland composed of site native tree species To create woodland stands with a greater diversity of tree species and a permanently irregular structure To ensure that at least 3 clearly defined age classes of the most common tree species are present within each stand. To create a diversity of broadleaved tree seed sources To ensure that 95% of cover in any one layer is composed of site native species (80% on non-SSSI land) To enhance habitats of dead and decaying wood to secure remnant ecological features To provide areas that are left as minimum intervention	Carry out Integrated Site Assessment (ISA) surveys of all SSSI Units a minimum of every 6 years. Monitor semi-naturalness classes on a 3 yearly basis to assess increase in native species Maintain the long term monitoring programme of vegetation composition and structure building on the surveys carried out as part of Natural England's Long Term Monitoring Network. Maintain the long term monitoring of the forest soils, their structure, nutrient and chemical characteristics and mesofauna building on the survey work carried out as part of Natural England's Long Term Monitoring Network. Establish a remote sensing survey programme of the forest to provide statistical data on the structure of the habitat mosaic and to monitor the change in the structure of the forest tree canopy. Monitor the correlations between the productivity of woodland stands, the different forestry and management approaches used the impacts of woodland management on key indicator species. Ensure that monitoring programmes include suitable control plots in minimum intervention areas of a range of aspects and soils types.
To restore coppice management to significant areas of the forest.	To bring a further 70 hectares of woodland into active coppice management To manage coppice on rotation to provide the necessary structure To ensure key SSSI features such as the pearl bordered fritillary and adder are provided with a network of connected open space	
To establish areas of wood pasture within the forest, grazed by cattle at low densities.	To introduce grazing across 60 hectares of the management area To ensure that grazing leads to the development of a diverse structure To seek to maintain species rich heathland and grassland structure	
To promote a healthy woodland, resilient to threats of climate change, pests and diseases.	To gradually diversify both the tree species and structure of the Wyre Forest To control deer populations in the forest to the extent that there is no significant suppression of natural regeneration. To control the grey squirrel population to ensure that there is no significant impact on the development of timber trees. To carry out extensive control of invasive plant species in order to eradicate rhododendron, Himalayan balsam and Japanese knotweed from the forest within 10 years. Select planting material that is locally native and well adapted to the planting site within the SSSI and supplement this with a proportion of non-local native material outside the SSSI To ensure exemplary biosecurity in the sourcing and propagation of trees for planting in the forest.	Monitor the woodland stands for signs of disease and respond promptly to evidence of disease, following the best available advice on disease control. Carry out an annual census of fallow deer populations will be carried out in March as part of the wider Wyre Forest Deer Management Society census. The census data may be supported by further monitoring of the deer population through thermal imaging surveys. Carry out deer impact assessment surveys to monitor the impact of deer on the ground flora, shrub layer and tree regeneration in the Wyre Forest. Carry out a study on a sample of the trees in the forest to determine the degree of genetic diversity in the oak and if possible provide an indication of the origins of the trees. Continue to monitor the deer population (esp. fallow and muntjac) and its impacts on the forest through the annual deer census and the monitoring of the impacts of deer browsing on the vegetation of the forest. Develop a monitoring programme for grey squirrel numbers to provide information on the response of the grey squirrel population to woodland management. Monitor the impacts of grey squirrels of the regeneration of broadleaved trees across the forest. Monitor the distribution of tree diseases across the forest including Acute Oak Decline, Dothistroma Needle Blight in Corsican pine, Phytopththora ramorum in larch and Chalara fraxinea in ash. Monitor the distribution of non-native invasive plant species across the forest, including rhododendron, Himalayan balsam and Japanese knotweed.
To create a rich mosaic of open habitats incorporating areas of heathland and scrub.	To significantly increase the area of permanent open habitats to 106 hectares by 2026 To promote the development of patchy scrub across a range of successional stages over 10-15% of the open habitat.	Carry out Integrated Site Assessment (ISA) surveys of all SSSI Units a minimum of every 6 years. Maintain the long term monitoring programme of vegetation composition and structure building on the surveys carried out as part of Natural England's Long Term Monitoring Network. Monitor the distribution of non-native invasive plant species across the forest, including rhododendron, Himalayan balsam and Japanese knotweed.
To extend the woodland ride network to improve connectivity across the habitat mosaic and manage the network to maximise its habitat value.	To develop and manage the woodland ride network to provide connectivity To maintain a dynamic eco-tone with a diverse structure ranging from bare ground through to the early stages of succession	
To maintain and enhance the flower-rich meadows and orchards within the forest.	To maintain appropriate grazing of the species rich neutral and acidic grasslands in the meadows and orchards To ensure that the meadows that are cut for hay are managed consistently to promote the development of a characteristic hay meadow plant community. To encourage and maintain a complex and varied scrub element over up to 10% of the grassland area To ensure the continuity of the veteran orchard tree habitat through management of existing trees and planting of appropriate orchard species.	

Appendix 5: Monitoring and Evaluation

Policy	Objective	Monitoring
To sensitively manage the wet flushes in the forest to maximise their value for their unique communities of trees and plants and assemblage of beetles, flies and snails of wetland habitats. To manage the streams and pools of the Dowles Brook catchment to improve water quality and maximise habitat value.	To restore and manage areas of wet flush and seepage to maintain varied light conditions with a minimum of 60% of the areas of wet flushes in managed habitats maintained free of tree and scrub cover. To conserve the geomorphological features of Dowles Brook and its tributaries and pools, allowing space for natural processes to occur. To maintain the largely dappled shaded character of the streams and brooks in the catchment. To invite national specialists (ecologists, hydrologists, engineers) to the Wyre to undertake a study of the brooks and associated riparian habitat and to make recommendations regarding the restoration of more naturally functioning hydrological systems. Compile a work programme of the engineered infrastructure (dams, culverts and artificial pools) that need to be maintained in good condition and those that can be allowed to fall into dis-use/be removed based on specialist recommendation	Carry out Integrated Site Assessment (ISA) surveys of all SSSI Units a minimum of every 6 years. Monitor the water quality and diffuse pollution levels in the Dowles Brook and its tributaries.
To ensure viable populations of key wildlife species associated with the forest by taking specific measures to protect existing populations and where necessary through managed reintroductions.	To support the recovery of key populations of species through the identification and protection of important breeding, shelter and feeding sites across the forest. To introduce specific measures to reduce the likelihood of disturbance to key populations of declining species. To carry out managed reintroductions of species previously lost to the forest or extending their range to include the forest in response to climate change.	Maintain and develop the long standing annual butterfly monitoring programme through both established transects which provide continuity of data and other survey methods which measure the more immediate data on the impacts of woodland and habitat management. Maintain and develop the newly established woodland bird survey through the annual point count survey and a number of tailored single species surveys. Maintain and develop the annual reptile survey programmes in the forest, ensuring broad coverage based on repeatable methodologies to provide reliable information on reptile population change and on patterns of dispersal across the forest. Develop mammal survey methodologies, particularly for bats and dormice, which can be carried out consistently at intervals to provide information on the health of these key indicator species. Carry out monitoring of any Section 41 species not covered by wider monitoring programmes, specifically maintaining the annual narrow-leaved helleborine survey to enable reporting on population trend as part of the requirement of the National Nature Reserve under Biodiversity 2020. Ensure that species monitoring programmes include correlation with national trends to provide a clearer picture of the impacts of management on species populations.
To value and conserve the landscape and archaeology of the forest.	To conserve the landscape character of the Wyre Forest ensuring it maintains its diverse mix of important habitats of unique significance to the Mid Severn Sandstone Plateau NCA. To manage, restore and safeguard key historical and archaeological features and to ensure they are not damaged during forest management operations. To enhance on-site visitor interpretation and support research into the history of the forest.	
Both the Forestry Commission and Natural England will continue to seek to develop their estates in the Wyre Forest through acquisition and the strengthening of existing tenure arrangements.	Consider acquisitions through lease or purchase of land, particularly that of high conservation value such as ancient semi-natural woodland, traditional orchards and unimproved pasture or those that could be enhanced through sustainable woodland management. Strengthen existing tenure arrangements, securing longer term, more comprehensive lease agreements as current leases expire.	Monitor land acquisitions Monitor and review existing tenure arrangements as and when they expire
To provide a high quality range of facilities and activities built around a varied and extensive access network making the forest an excellent place to visit.	To further develop Callow Hill as the gateway to the forest. To develop and manage an integrated access network to encourage and enable all visitors to enjoy the forest. To minimise the impact of visitors on the wildlife of the forest by identifying and maintaining tranquil areas and providing effective information to visitors.	Monitor visitor numbers at main access points to the forest including Callow Hill, Drybrook lane and Earnwood Maintain and develop the annual reptile survey programmes in the forest, ensuring broad coverage based on repeatable methodologies to provide reliable information on reptile population change and on patterns of dispersal across the forest.
To develop a programme of volunteer opportunities To deliver a programme of events and activities which promote the forest, educate and inform local communities	To develop a diverse range of volunteer opportunities To ensure that volunteering is a rewarding experience To provide a varied programme of activities in the forest targeted at families and other groups of visitors. To deliver and support key events across the year which celebrate and raise awareness of the forest.	Maintain records of registered volunteers, number of volunteer days and number of people attending key events
To continue to develop the role of the forest as a centre for learning To ensure that all visitors to the forest are able to access information about the landscape, wildlife and management of the forest	To increase the range of learning opportunities for local residents and other visitors, including school children and young people To provide facilities and resources to support educational visits to the forest, focusing particularly on the requirements of Key Stage 1 and 2 children To provide stimulating and informative on-site interpretation at Callow Hill and throughout the Wyre Forest	Maintain records of people using educational providers services

Appendix 6: Consultee Record

Consultee Type	Consultee	Position
Statutory	Ewan Calcott	Field Manager, Forestry Commission
	Fran Raymond-Barker	Forest Planner, West England, Forestry Commission
	Peter Kelsall	Head of Planning and Environment, West England, Forestry Commission
	Rebecca Wilson	Ecologist, West England, Forestry Commission
	Wayne Barnes	Woodland Officer, Forestry Commission
	Tim Yarnell	Historic Environment Adviser, Forestry Commission
	Fran Flanagan	Land Management and Conservation Advisor, Natural England
	Saul Herbert	Senior Reserve Manager, Natural England
	Ben le Bas	Senior Advisor, NNRs, Natural England
	Emma Goldberg	Senior Specialist, Woodlands and Forestry, Natural England
	Mike Moorcroft	Senior Specialist, Climate Change, Natural England
	Richard Boles	Area Forester, Forestry Commission
	Phil Rudlin	Wildlife Ranger, Forestry Commission
	Adam Mindykowski	Historic Environment Advisor, Worcestershire County Council
	Stuart Hales	Senior Reserve Manager, Langley Wood NNR Natural England
Non-Government Organisations	Christine Reid	Head of Conservation - Woodland Trust
	Rob Fuller	Senior Research Fellow - BTO
	Jeremy Dagley	Head of Conservation, Epping Forest – City of London Corp.
	Jenny Joy	Butterfly Conservation
Others	Nigel Hand	Central Ecology
	Keith Kirby	Woodland Ecologist
	Johnny Birks	Swift Ecology
	Rosemary Winnall	Wyre Forest Study Group
	John Bingham	Wyre Forest Study Group
	Brett Westwood	Wyre Forest Study Group

Appendix 7: Application for Forest Plan Approval

Forest District:	West England FD	
Woodland or property name	Wyre Forest	
Nearest town, village or locality:	Bewdley	
OS Grid reference:	SO744765	
Local Authority District/Unitary Authority:	Wyre Forest, Malvern Hills, Bridgnorth	

Plan Area:	ha
Conifer Felling:	ha
Broadleaved Felling:	ha

1. I apply for Forest Plan approval for the property described above and in the enclosed Forest Plan.

2. I confirm that the scoping, carried out and documented in the Consultation Record attached, incorporated those stakeholders that the FC agreed must be included. Where it has not been possible to resolve specific issues associated with the plan to the satisfaction of consultees, this is highlighted in the Consultation Record.

3. I confirm that the proposals contained in this plan comply with the UK Forestry Standard.

4. I undertake to obtain any permissions necessary for the implementation of the approved Plan.

Signed …….

Forest Management Director

Date …….

Signed …….

Area Director

Date of approval…….

Date approval ends…….

Forestry Commission woodlands have been certified in accordance with the rules of the Forest Stewardship Council.

Appendix 8: NNR Management Plan Consent and Approval Form

Name of NNR:

Name of SSSI:

Name of SAC:

Period of plan:

Plan written/reviewed by:

Colleagues/ stakeholders/ stakeholder groups consulted during plan production:

SSSI CONSENT

This plan is consented under Section 28E(3)(a)Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended and inserted by section 75 and schedule 9 of Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000).

Conditions apply*/do not apply to this consent

[name of Responsible Officer for SSSI]

Date:

*conditions are appended to this form and have been checked by the relevant Regulation Delivery Team

PLAN APPROVAL

Consented plan approved by:

[name of NNR Area Team Leader]

Date:

Approval checklist for NNR Team Leaders

All NNR plans:

- Are all operations proposed in the plan consistent with conserving and enhancing the SSSI's special interest, and if not have conditions been applied?
- If the NNR forms all or part of a European Site, has a Habitats Regulations Assessment been undertaken?
- Are all national and international designations identified?
- Does the plan address the condition of SSSI units, BAP habitats and species?

Natural England NNR plans only:

- Does the plan provide a balanced description of the site's features of interest?
- Does the Site Analysis reflect a systematic evaluation of available information?
- Does the Vision encompass long-term aspirations for the site?
- Does the Site Management Policy reflect national and local policies?
- Do the objectives reflect the expectations of the Vision and Management Policy?
- Are objectives clearly identified, specific and measurable?
- Are the monitoring procedures appropriate?
- Have broad management programmes been realistically identified?

Have appropriate levels of stakeholder consultation taken place?

Completed plans stored at/sent to:

Please also save the plan to the relevant area folder at \\SAMNEDFSN1 \Common\@Communities_Access_and_Engagement\NNR_Services\Reserve_Management\Management_Plans

and email the completed form to NNR Services data manager, Debbie Mayhew.