

Woodland Management Plan

To be completed by the plan author:	
Woodland or Property name	Moss and Height Spring
Woodland Management Plan case reference	1676981
The landowner agrees this plan as a statement of intent for the woodland	Yes
Plan author name	Rebecca Oaks and Natasha Twigg

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. 	Ye
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</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 	Yes

is current and relevant.	management objective.	
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Section 1: Property Details

Woodland Property Name		Moss and Height Spring	
Name	Bill Hogarth MBE Memorial Apprenticeship Trust (BHMAT)		Tenant
Email	greenwoodtwiggs@btinternet.com	Contact Number	07734353202
Agent Name (if applicable)			
Email	RebeccaOaks33@gmail.com	Contact Number	07818473086
County	Cumbria	Local Authority	Westmorland and Furness Council
Grid Reference (e.g. ST 625 785)	SD324862	Single Business Identifier	110952050
What is the total area of this woodland management plan? (In hectares)		17.57	
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? (PLEASE NOTE: Google Maps/ images of maps will not be accepted because they are copyright protected and should not be used commercially without the appropriate licencing from Google).		Yes	
Do you intend to use the information within this woodland management plan and associated Inventory and Plan of Operations to apply for the following?		Felling Licence	Yes
		Thinning Licence	Yes
		Woodland Regeneration Grant	No
You declare that there is management control of the woodland detailed within the woodland management plan?		Yes	
You agree to make the woodland management plan publicly available?		Yes	

Section 2: Vision and Objectives

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

2.1 Vision

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

To maintain and enhance this ASNW woodland, for ecological, aesthetic and economic objectives. This will include maintaining the historical and culturally important coppice regime alongside providing for access for quiet enjoyment by the public without compromising the biodiversity interest of this woodland.

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	Maintain and enhance the woodlands for biodiversity by continuing a regime of coppicing, wide ride management, and halo thinning.
2	Maintain and enhance the structural diversity thereby increasing the resilience of the woodlands to climate change and providing a wide range of habitats within the wood.
3	Maintain the paths and gates within the wood, attend to safety issues and provide information for visitors.
4	Maintain and create deadwood on site for habitat and biological diversity.
5	Maintain the boundaries and control the levels of grazing/browsing within the wood
6	Control of unauthorised off-road vehicle use within the woodland and manage the damage caused.
7	
8	

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
Restore the coppice rotations, protect regrowth,	There has been an annual cut of coppice both on the short rotation and long rotation. These areas have been protected by temporary deer fences but have not been entirely successful due partly to access issues and gates being left open allowing deer to get into the coups.
Improve tracks and rides for access and extraction.	Some track improvement has been carried out but there is more that could be done on this and requires annual efforts to maintain.
To maintain and improve the ecological diversity of the site.	No in depth monitoring has been carried out but overall I would assert that biodiversity interest has been maintained and in parts enhanced particularly in the area that was PAWS and has now been restored to a short rotation mixed coppice.
To protect coups with fencing but also to address the overall health of the site with a programme of deer management in conjunction with neighbours	Stalking has been maintained and cull figures recorded but non fenced areas and areas where the deer have got into the fences do show signs of over browsing.

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:

Moss & Height Spring Wood lies between the villages of Bouth and Colton; near Ulverston in South Cumbria. This area of the Lake District National Park (LDNP) and the Lake District World Heritage has a high concentration of Ancient Semi Natural Woodland (ASNW) of which Moss & Height Spring Wood is defined as an Ancient Woodland Site planted with conifers (PAWs) in the 1950's and recently restored by the Woodland Trust. Adjacent to the woodland to the west and south is more ancient woodland surrounded by rolling permanent grassland.

The woodland is Upland Oak-birch woodland, a Biodiversity Action Plan Habitat for Cumbria, resembling semi natural NVC W11 and grades to alder woodland (NVC W7) in the wet flushes. Ancient woodland such as Moss & Height Spring Wood is a definitive link back to the ancient 'wildwood'; providing a continuity of habitat for woodland specialist plants and animals. Woodland makes an important contribution to the landscape character of the Cumbria Fells & Dales Natural Area.

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](#) and the [Forestry Commission Land Information Search](#).

Feature	Within Woodland(s)	Cpts	Adjacent to Woodland(s)	Map No
Biodiversity - Designations				
Site of Special Scientific Interest	No		No	
Special Area of Conservation	No		No	
Tree Preservation Order	No		No	
Conservation Area	No		No	
Special Protection Area	No		No	
Ramsar Site	No		No	
National Nature Reserve	No		No	
Local Nature Reserve	No		No	
Other (please Specify):	No		No	
Notes				

Feature	Within Woodland(s)	Cpts	Map No	Notes	
Biodiversity - European Protected Species					
Bat	Species (if known)	Yes	All	1	Feeding likely and perhaps roosts
Dormouse		No			Sitings as near as the Rusland Valley (NBN Atlas)
Great Crested Newt		No			
Otter		No			
Sand Lizard		No			
Smooth Snake		No			
Natterjack Toad		No			
Biodiversity - Priority Species					
Schedule 1 Birds	Species:	No			Species such as Woodcock, Willow tit, Woodwarbler, Spotted flycatcher, Tree sparrow are all in the area (NBN Atlas)
Mammals (Red Squirrel, Water Vole, Pine Marten etc)		No			Red squirrels are possible
Reptiles (grass snake, adder, common lizard etc)		No			

Plants	No			
Fungi/Lichens	No			
Invertebrates (butterflies, moths, beetles etc)	No			
Amphibians (pool frog, common toad)	No			
Other (please Specify):	No			
Historic Environment				
Scheduled Monuments	No			
Unscheduled Monuments	No			
Registered Parks and Gardens	No			
Boundaries and Veteran Trees	Yes	All	3	Some notable trees
Listed Buildings	No			
Burial Grounds	No			
Other (please Specify):	No			
Landscape				
National Character Area (please Specify): South Cumbria Low Fells				
National Park	Yes			LDNP
Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty	No			
Other (please Specify):	Yes			The English Lake District World Heritage Sit
People				
CROW Access	No			
Public Rights of Way (any)	Yes	1d, all	3	Footpath to N And BOAT through the wood
Other Access Provision	Yes	all	3	Permissive paths
Public Involvement	No			
Visitor Information	Yes	All		Signs at entrance
Public Recreation Facilities	No			
Provision of Learning Opportunities	No			
Anti-social Behaviour	Yes	All	3	Off road bikes
Other (please Specify):	No			
Water				
Watercourses	Yes	All	3	Springs, seasonal and permanent
Lakes	No			
Ponds	No			
Other (please Specify):	No			

4.3 Habitat Types

This section is to consider the habitat types within your woodland(s) that might impact/inform your management decisions. Larger non-wooded areas within your woodland should be classified according to broad habitat type where relevant this information should also help inform your management decisions. Woodlands should be designed to achieve a diverse structure of habitat, species and ages of trees, appropriate to the scale and context of the woodland.

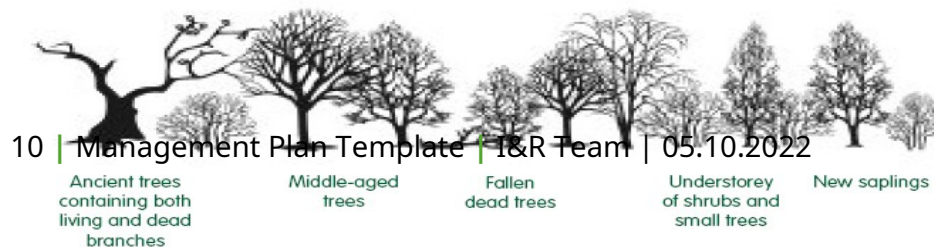
Feature	Within Woodland(s)	Cpts	Map No	Notes
Woodland Habitat Types				
Ancient Semi-Natural Woodland	Yes			
Planted Ancient Woodland Site (PAWS)	Yes	1a, 1b	1	Now restored to native woodland
Semi-natural features in PAWS	No			
Lowland beech and yew woodland	No			
Lowland mixed deciduous woodland	Yes	All	1	
Upland mixed ash woods	No			
Upland Oakwood	No			
Wet woodland	Yes	All	1	Patches of alder car
Wood-pasture and parkland	No			
Other (please Specify):	No			
Non Woodland Habitat Types				
Blanket bog	No			
Fenland	No			
Lowland calcareous grassland	No			
Lowland dry acid grassland	No			
Lowland heath land	No			
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 (please Specify):	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)
Broadleaf	100%	Uneven	A coppice regime has been in place in this wood fairly continuously and although there are zones which are worked and those which are left with little intervention there is a varied structure overall throughout the wood.

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 , Phytophthora , Needle Blight etc)	Ash Dieback <i>Hymenoscyphus fraxineus</i>
Likelihood of presence (high/medium/low)	High
Impact (high/medium/low)	High
Response (inc protection measures)	Monitor and retain ash where possible to see if resistant. Some dieback may be tolerated indefinitely by some trees. It is important to create opportunities for ash present to regenerate from seed which may prove resistant to Ash Dieback. Best practice should be followed and can be found at Main Title (publishing.service.gov.uk)

Threat (e.g. Ash Dieback, <i>Phytophthora</i> , Needle Blight etc)	Acute Oak Decline
Likelihood of presence (high/medium/low)	Medium
Impact (high/medium/low)	Medium
Response (inc protection measures)	Keep abreast with latest strategies to combat this complex issue

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

5.3 Deer

Species - Likelihood of presence (high/medium/low)	Roe/Fallow/Red
Impact (high/medium/low)	Medium
Response (inc protection measures)	Manage regrowth of coppice and regeneration of trees with temporary deer fence. Continue the cull regime and consider increasing the cull rate in the light of the most recent data on populations.

5.4 Grey Squirrels

Likelihood of presence (high/medium/low)	Grey Squirrel
Impact (high/medium/low)	Medium
Response (inc protection measures)	Westmorland Red squirrel group control in place.

5.5 Livestock and Other Mammals

Threat (Sheep, Horse, Rabbit etc)	Sheep
Likelihood of presence (high/medium/low)	Low
Impact (high/medium/low)	Low
Response (inc protection measures)	Maintain boundaries to exclude stock.

5.6 Water & Soil

Threat (Soil Erosion, Acidification of Water, Pollution incidents etc)	Erosion from over use. Some popular areas for walking and recreation may become degraded.
Likelihood of presence (high/medium/low)	Low
Impact (high/medium/low)	Low
Response (inc protection measures)	Maintenance of a path network will help manage

this pressure.

5.7 Environmental

Threat (Pollution, Fire, Flood, Wind, Invasive Species, etc)	Windblow
Likelihood of presence (high/medium/low)	High
Impact (high/medium/low)	Low
Response (inc protection measures)	Monitor PROW for dangerous and fallen trees

5.8 Social

Threat (Rights of Way, CROW, permissive access, events sporting rights, Anti-social Behaviour etc)	Permissive access - Dog walking/fouling
Likelihood of presence (high/medium/low)	High
Impact (high/medium/low)	Low
Response (inc protection measures)	Public information

Threat (Rights of Way, CROW, permissive access, events sporting rights etc)	Access from BOAT for off road vehicles and motorbikes straying onto foot paths
Likelihood of presence (high/medium/low)	High in holiday periods
Impact (high/medium/low)	Medium
Response (inc protection measures)	Signs up and monitoring

5.9 Economic

Threat (Timber forecasting, markets, products, operational costs etc)	Maintained with a largely volunteer workforce
Likelihood of presence (high/medium/low)	Low
Impact (high/medium/low)	High
Response (inc protection measures)	Continue to recruit active volunteers

5.10 Climate Change Resilience

Threat (Uniform Structure, Provenance, Lack of Diversity etc)	Lack of diversity
Likelihood of presence (high/medium/low)	Medium
Impact (high/medium/low)	Low

Response (inc protection measures)	Consider planting if needed
Threat (Uniform Structure, Provenance, Lack of Diversity etc)	Uniform Structure
Likelihood of presence (high/medium/low)	Low
Impact (high/medium/low)	Low
Response (inc protection measures)	Coppicing and thinning to increase structural diversity

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
Maintain and enhance the woodlands for biodiversity by continuing a regime of coppicing, wide ride management, and halo thinning.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Create canopy gaps or coppice coups and protect with temporary fencing to ensure good regrowth. • Protect regeneration from grazing and browsing to allow a healthy shrub layer to develop. • Protect notable trees and thin around them to maximise lifespan and safeguard the wide range of species associated with mature trees. • Maintain wide rides to improve structural diversity.
Maintain and enhance the structural diversity thereby increasing the resilience of the woodlands to climate change and providing a wide range of habitats within the wood.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coppicing • Wide rides • Halo thinning • Active cull programme to maintain healthy deer population • Zero tolerance of grey squirrels to support native populations
Maintain the paths and gates within the wood, attend to safety issues and provide information for visitors.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Routine work to maintain the paths undertaken. • Regular safety checks, routinely and following weather events to ensure any damage to trees is attended to. • Maintain signs and information boards and signpost woodland operations where needed.
Maintain and create deadwood on site for habitat and biological diversity.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintain deadwood within the woodland to provide a habitat for species that feed on decaying wood and a food source for species higher up the food chain.
Maintain the boundaries and control the levels of grazing/browsing within	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintain the stock fence perimeter

the wood	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Use temporary fencing to protect regrowth if needed

Section 7: Stakeholder Engagement

Work Proposal	Individual/ Organisation	Date Contacted	Date feedback received	Response	Action
Management plan	LDNP	26/4/24	None received		
Management plan	Colton PC	26/4/24	None received		
Management plan	Woodland Trust	26/4/24 and 21/6/24	04/07/24	Advice on deer and squirrel management	Revision to plan to incorporate suggestions

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
Maintain and enhance the woodlands for biodiversity by continuing a regime of coppicing, wide ride management, and halo thinning.	Diverse flora and fauna present	Site monitoring	Annual	Site manager	Adjust plan accordingly
Maintain and enhance the structural diversity of the woods through the coppicing regime and an active deer cull programme.	Diverse structure within the wood	Site monitoring	Annual	Site manager	Adjust plan and cull targets accordingly
Maintain the paths and gates within the wood, attend to safety issues and provide information for visitors.	Well maintained network of safe paths and access	Site monitoring	Quarterly	Site manager	Instigate work parties to undertake regular maintenance.
Maintain and create deadwood on site for habitat and biological diversity.	Plentiful deadwood within the wood both standing and stacked or fallen	Site monitoring	Annual	Site manager	Adjust plan accordingly
Maintain the boundaries and control the levels of	Incursion by farm animals not present	Site monitoring	Annual	Site manager	Repair boundary fences or inform neighbouring farms

grazing/browsing within the wood					
Control of unauthorised off-road vehicle use within the woodland and manage the damage caused.	Damage minimal	Site monitoring	Regular	Site manager and local walkers	Respond to reports of damage with increased vigilance.

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-assessed and any necessary changes made to meet UKFS</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 	Yes/No	

<p>requirements. Forests should be designed to achieve a diverse structure of habitat, species and age range of trees, appropriate to the scale and context. 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>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: 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. 	Yes/No	
<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 identified per management objective 	Yes/No	

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