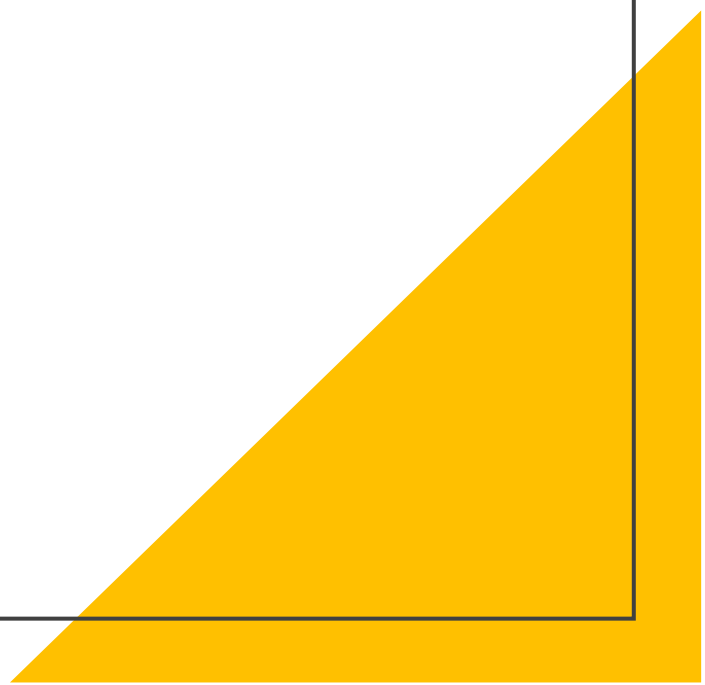


FRPC

Parish Council
for The Farnhams

Annual Parish Meeting

Monday 8th April 2024 7:00pm



The Farnhams'
Woodland Management Plan
Peter Harding
Pyramid Forestry & Landscaping Ltd

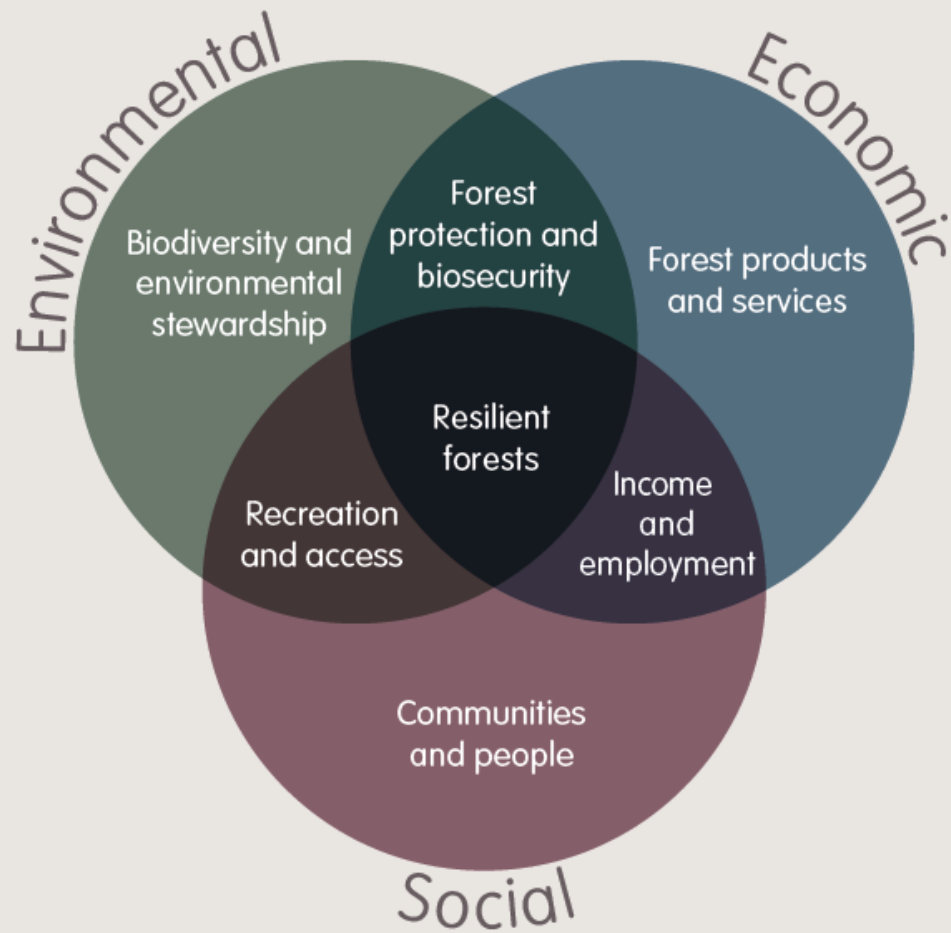
Context

- It was a concern that many UK woodlands were not under any sort of management.
- The Forestry Commission began giving grants for the preparation of Woodland Management Plans.

The UK Forestry Standard

The governments' approach
to sustainable forestry





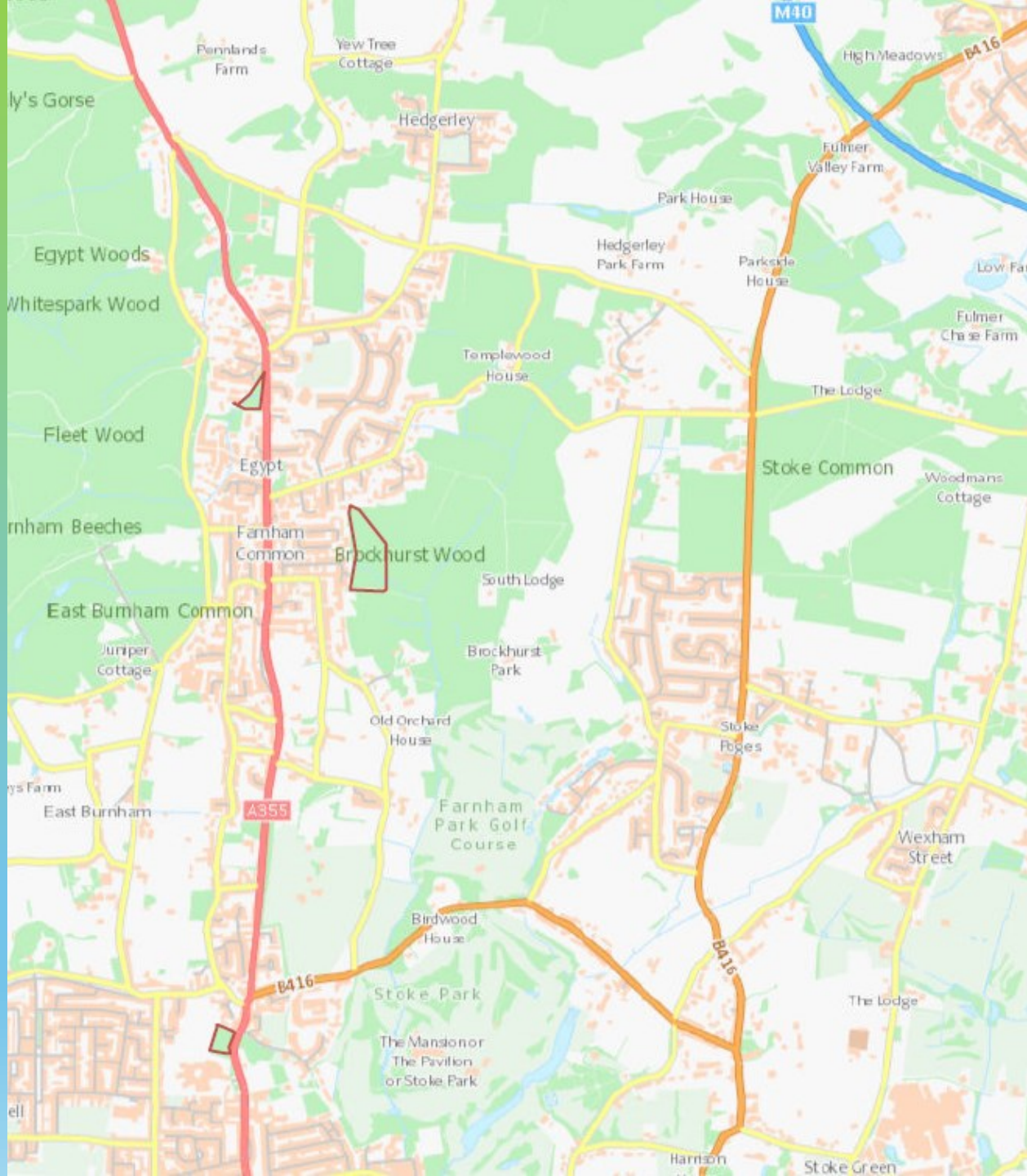
Box 1.1 Balanced objectives

Sustainable forest management involves ensuring that the production of all forest and woodland benefits is maintained over the long term. This is achieved when the environmental, economic and social functions of forests interact in support of each other, as illustrated in the diagram on the left. The precise point of balance between environmental, economic and social functions will vary in individual forests in response to management objectives and local circumstances. The concept of balanced objectives is central to the approach of the UKFS.

Table 2.1 The process of producing a forest management plan.

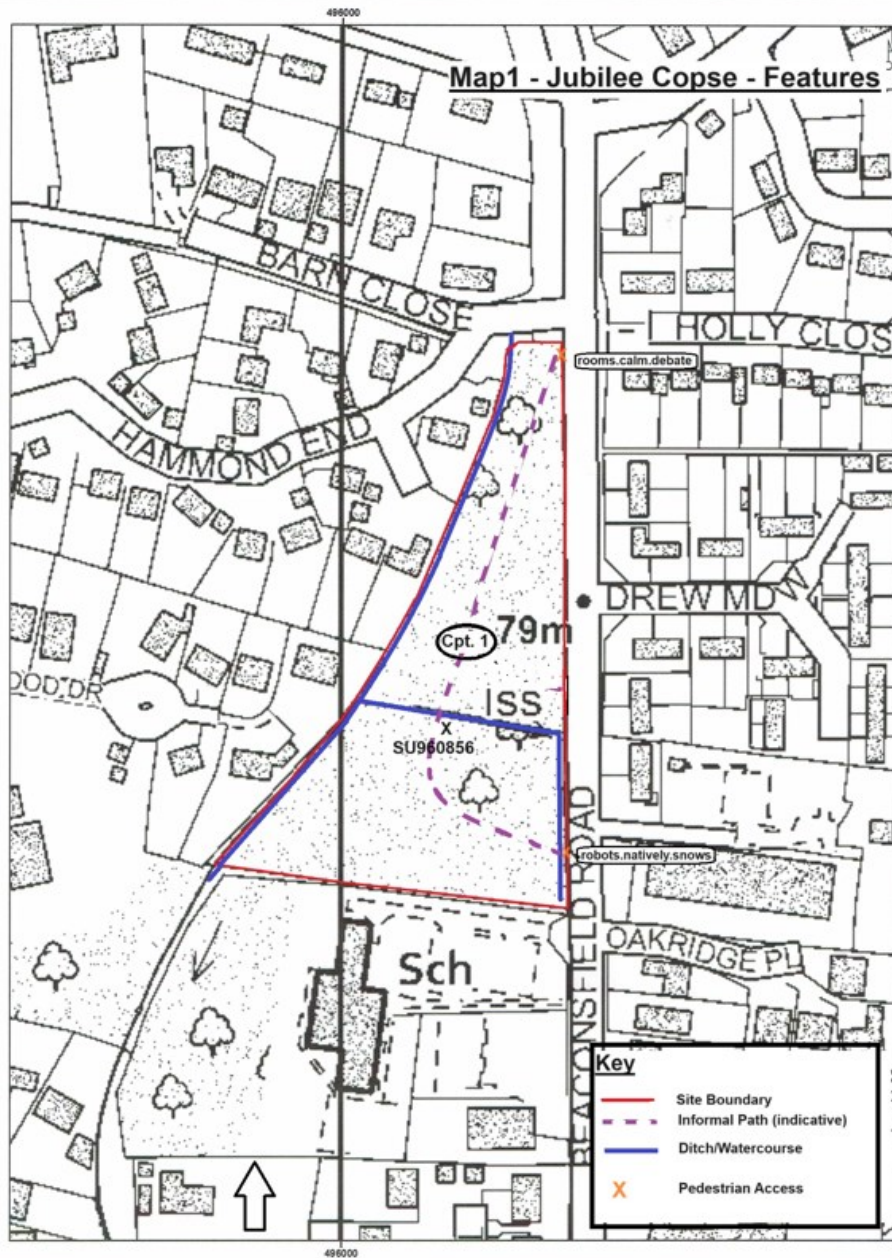
Stage	Objective	Activities and/or sources of information
Scoping	To develop management objectives	Draw on the owner's objectives, the potential of the site, UKFS Requirements and Guidelines, forestry strategies, policies and plans at country, regional and local level, and forestry frameworks.
	To analyse stakeholder interests	<u>Consider of all potential interests, including those of specialist interest groups and the local community.</u>
Survey	To collect information	Collect and map information about the site and its location, including any statutory constraints. <u>Hold early-stage meetings with stakeholders</u> and those with specialist knowledge including the forestry authority, to help identify all the factors to take into account and alert interested parties to the proposal.
Analysis	To assess information from the survey stage	Assess the survey information in light of the project's objectives, allowing the potential of the site to be determined.
Synthesis	To develop a design concept	Use the information that has been collected and analysed, including the visual aspects, to formulate a broad concept for the forest's design.
	To develop a draft management plan	Refine and develop the forest design concept into a draft management plan. This will be the basis of consultation with interested parties. Several drafts may be required in an iterative process.
	To finalise the plan and submit it for approval	Amend, refine and firm up the draft into a final forest management plan.
Implementation	To develop and implement work programmes	Use the forest management plan to develop operational plans and implement work programmes.
Monitoring	To evaluate progress	Check indicators of progress at regular intervals. Collect and record data to evaluate management.
Review	To make periodic updates of the forest management plan	Record work done on the plan and update it at regular intervals to keep it current. The plan is thoroughly reviewed and updated periodically (usually at five-year intervals).

Which Woodlands Are Involved?





Map1 - Jubilee Copse - Features

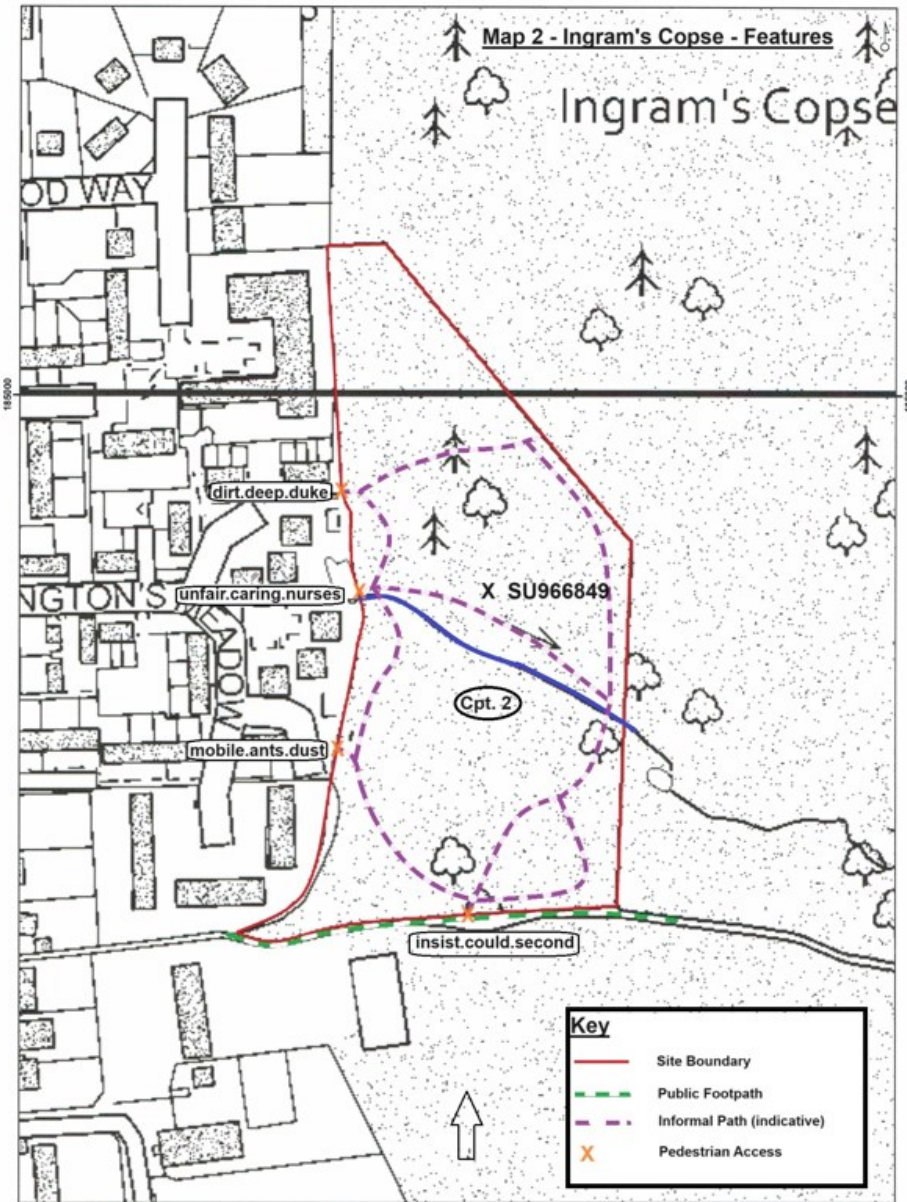


Key

- Site Boundary
- - - Informal Path (indicative)
- Ditch/Watercourse
- X Pedestrian Access

- Jubilee Copse (1.25ha.) is a predominantly triangular woodland with main arterial road to the east, residential properties northwest and school grounds to the south. A drainage ditch runs along the northwest boundary with a further ditch at the southern end of the eastern boundary. They are connected by a ditch running east/west. A permissive path runs through the wood in a semi-circular shape, crossing the ditch via a boardwalk. The height above sea level varies between 75 & 80m. It is an early mature - mature mixed broadleaved woodland with under-storey of younger beech, birch, yew and patches of scrubby holly. The dominant species is oak with a few isolated Scots pine, beech, sycamore horse chestnut and rowan. The mature trees are generally well-spaced. There is a significant component of standing and lying deadwood. The main management objective would be to encourage greater biodiversity. As regards felling and replanting, intervention would be minimal.

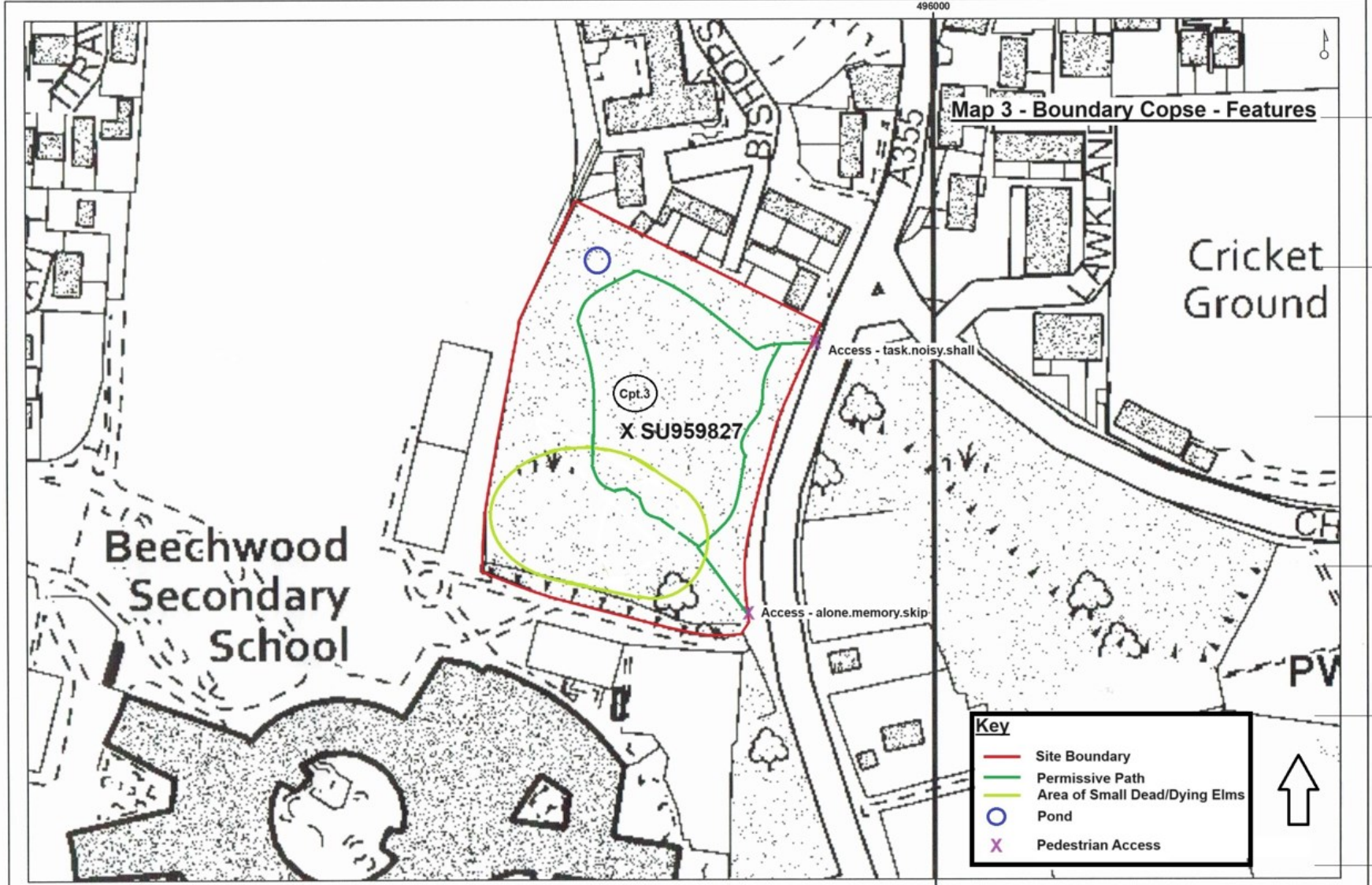




Ingram's Copse (2.2ha.) is a predominantly rectangular woodland with residential properties west, footpath south, contiguous similar woodland east and north. The height above sea level varies between 70 & 75m. The woodland was previously owned by the Woodland Trust and has been managed under the English Woodland Grant Scheme.

There is a significant component of standing and lying deadwood. It is a mature broadleaved woodland with under-storey of younger beech, birch and patches of scrubby holly and rhododendron. The dominant species is beech (including some old beech coppice stools) with a significant oak presence oak and a few isolated Scots pine, rowan, ash and sycamore. There are some small open spaces which could be extended and left as open space or planted to improve age and species diversity. The main management objectives would be to encourage and improve public access and to encourage greater biodiversity. As regards felling and replanting, intervention would be minimal.





Boundary Copse (1.23ha.) is a predominantly square-shaped woodland with main arterial road to the east, residential properties north and school grounds to the south and west. The site was originally a private residence (the remnants of the foundations are still evident in the southeast corner) with a large garden. The height above sea level varies between 50 & 55m. The dominant species are sycamore, oak and ash with occasional Scots pine, wild cherry, tree of heaven, yew, acacia, horse chestnut and beech. The site is poorly stocked with large areas occupied by scrub and dead/dying elms. There is an area of bamboo in the north-western part of the wood. The main management objective would be to retain the better trees and replant scrub and elm areas with native species (and possibly some non-natives which are more resilient to climate change). The woodland has been used recently for illegal camping and, as a result has accumulated a significant amount of rubbish.

Possible Species for Re-stocking Boundary Copse:

- Common Oak
- Small-Leaved Lime
- Wild Cherry
- Wild Service Tree
- Common Alder
- Field Maple
- Tulip Tree?
- Shagbark Hickory?

Woodland Management Plan



To be completed by the plan author:	
Woodland or Property name	Farnham Royal Parish Council Woodlands
Woodland Management Plan case reference	1479837
The landowner agrees this plan as a statement of intent for the woodland	Yes
Plan author name	Peter Harding

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 all rows can be added & deleted or copied and pasted from tables where needed.

What Next?

- Consultation Period
- Submit Plan to FC for Approval.
- Apply for Relevant Grants.
- Get Started!