Forestry Commission England

# Woodland Management Plan

| | |
|---|---|
| Woodland or Property Name | Kendal Woodlands |
| Case Reference | 00537 |
| The landowner agrees this plan as a statement of intent for the woodland | ✔ |
| Plan author name | Jamie Chaplin-Brice |

For FC Use only

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Plan Period (ten years) | Approval Date: 26/02/2019 | To: 26/02/2029 | |
| Five Year Review Date | 2024 | | |

| Revision No | Date | status | Reason for Revision |
|---|---|---|---|

Forestry Commission England

# 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 | Minimum Approval Requirements | Applicant Check |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | **Plan Objectives:**<br>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. | • Management plan objectives are stated.<br>• Consideration is given to environmental, economic and social objectives relevant to the vision for the woodland. | ✔ |
| 2 | **Forest context and important features in management strategy:**<br>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. | Management intentions communicated in **Sect. 6** of the management plan are in line with stated objective(s) **Sect. 2.**<br>Management intentions should take account of:<br>• Relevant features and issues identified within the woodland survey (**Sect. 4**)<br>• Any potential threats to and opportunities for the woodland, as identified under woodland protection (**Sect. 5**).<br>• Relevant comments received from stakeholder engagement and documented in **Sect. 7**. | ✔ |
| 3 | **Identification of designations within and surrounding the site:**<br>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. | • Survey information (**Sect. 4**) identifies any designations that impact on woodland management.<br>• Management intentions (**Sect. 6**) have taken account of any designations. | ✔ |
| 4 | **Felling and restocking to improve forest structure and diversity:**<br>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.<br>Forests should be designed to achieve a diverse structure of habitat, species and ages of trees, appropriate to the scale and context.<br>Forests characterised by a lack of diversity, due to extensive areas of even-aged trees, should be progressively restructured to achieve age class range. | • Felling and restocking proposals are consistent with UKFS design principles (for example scale and adjacency).<br>• Current diversity (structure, species, age structure) of the woodland has been identified through the survey (**Sect. 4**).<br>• Management intentions aim to improve / maintain current diversity (structure, species, and ages of trees). | ✔ |
| 5 | **Consultation:**<br>Consultation on forest management plans and proposals should be carried out according to forestry authority procedures and, where required, the Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations. | • 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.<br>• Plan authors undertake stakeholder engagement (ref FC Ops Note 35) relevant to the context and setting of the woodland. | ✔ |
| 6 | **Plan Update and Review:**<br>Management of the forest should conform to the plan, and the plan should be updated to ensure it is current and relevant. | • A 5 year review period is stated on the 1st page of the plan.<br>• **Sect. 8** is completed with 1 indicator of success per management objective. | ✔ |

Forestry Commission England

## 1. Property Details

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Woodland Property Name | | Kendal Woodlands SLDC | |
| Name | Graham Nicholson | I am the: owner | |
| email | g.nicholson@southlakeland.gov.uk | Contact Number | 01539 793349 |
| Agent Name (if applicable) | | Jamie Chaplin-Brice | |
| email | jamie@cumbriawoodlands.co.uk | Contact Number | 07974446106 |
| County | Cumbria | Local Authority | South Lakeland District Council |
| Grid Reference | SD 50959 92807 | Single Business Identifier | 110498607 |
| Management Plan Area (Hectares) | | 143.08 ha | |
| You have included an Inventory and Plan of Operations with this plan? | | yes | |
| List the maps associated with this management plan | | Opportunities and Constraints, Felling Maps | |
| Do you intend to use the information within the management plan and associated plan of operations to apply for the following | | Felling Licence: no<br>Thinning Licence: yes<br>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 | |

## 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).

The long term vision for the Kendal woodlands is to maintain a safe, biodiverse woodland environment for the benefit of the general public. Protection of the woodlands through management and operations combined with monitoring will ensure a healthy woodland structure for each of the woodlands, while maintaining species diversity. A considerate and sensitive approach will be adopted, keeping in mind the local community, neighbouring properties, the local limestone formations and the neighbouring landscapes of the nearby Lake District National Park.

## 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 |
|---|---|
| 1 | Keeping all woodland areas safe, for the recreation and benefit of the public. |
| 2 | Improving the structure of woodlands, to maintain species diversity and vary the age class within the woodlands. |
| 3 | Improving species diversity to mitigate against existing or new tree health issues. |
| 4 | Encouraging woodland regeneration. |
| 5 | Improving habitat for flora and fauna. |
| 6 | Protect and maintain historic features and other features of local interest. |

## 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 | Achievements |
|---|---|
| It is known that Serpentine Wood had a management plan from 2004-2009, and another plan prior to that. | At Serpentine Woods, Kendal Conservation Volunteers has helped to achieve some of the objectives within the earlier plan, including maintaining paths, clearing scrub and moss from historical features, maintaining the nature and alphabet trails. Little work has been undertaken with regard to the restructuring suggested in the plan, however where large trees have blown, this has had a similar outcome in a couple of areas. |
| It appears that Little Wood, Coffin Wood and Serpentine Wood all had a thinning licence under EWGS (English Woodland Grant Scheme) from 2001 - 2005. | While thinning may have taken place, there is little evidence for this now in the woodlands and no known records to back this up. |

# 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

The South Lakeland District Council owned woodlands within the Kendal area include Prickly Fell, Somervell Wood, Bluebell Wood, Serpentine Wood, Coffin Wood and Little Wood.
All are in or around residential or parkland areas and offer amenity to the residents of Kendal. The woodlands vary in composition, with some newly planted woodland creation sites as well as areas of long established woodland. Below is a brief description of each individual woodland.

Prickly Fell - Prickly Fell is a small woodland of around 0.7 hectares. The woodland is flanked by a road to the east, with retaining walls against the steep ground, rising to the west. Several of the trees are mature and heavily shading the woodland and neighbouring properties. The species are diverse and the age class is varied. Ivy is prolific throughout the woodland. Access is best from the west of the woodland.

Somervell Wood - This is a woodland creation site on Aikrigg Hill, to the south of Kendal Castle. The woodland was created as a millennium wood around the year 2000 with support from Russel Armer LTD and the Forestry Commission. The trees are growing well, indeed many have now had their tubes removed. Access is good by foot, but poor by vehicle. There are overhead power lines which bisect the woodland, beneath these there is an area of scrub planting. There are a couple of mature ash trees at the woodland edge.

Bluebell Wood - Bluebell wood is a wood of two halves. The northern area is a  woodland creation site, from the year 2000. This consists of mainly ash, cherry, oak, lime and birch. All are growing very well, with ash regeneration naturally. An area of bramble occupies some of the open ground. The southern area of the woodland is primarily a full canopy of mature oak, with occasional ash and elm. The shrub layer is very good, also with sycamore and hazel present, with occasional english elm. Fenced off to the east of the woodland is the Oxenholme-Windermere railway.

Serpentine Wood - Serpentine wood feels most like a park out of all the woodlands. It is entirely wooded with occasional open spaces such as "the gymnasium", a circular area built in Edwardian times. It is home to a nature trail and an alphabet trail, several benches, buildings and numerous paths. The ground is very steep in places, with slippery paths due to dense layers of beech leaves on limestone. The tree species are varied, including beech, ash, horse chestnut and sycamore. Occasional oak and cherry are also present. The structure is diverse by both age and species, with some of the trees expected to be over 100 years old. The woodland is exposed to wind in places, indeed recent storms have brought a few trees and branches down. An area of serpentine wood called Dog Kennel Wood is leased to Kendal Conservation Volunteers (KCV). The lower area of Serpentine Wood is known for its ferns, with KCV recently restoring the George Whitwell fern garden.

Coffin Wood - This woodland is now a rarity in the English landscape - around one third of the mature trees are elm, mostly looking fit and well. While not great in size, these trees form a major component in the canopy, along with ash and sycamore, with beech at the woodland edges. Interestingly, elm was traditionally used to make coffins, amongst other things - is there a connection here? The woodland is fairly even aged and was apparently last thinned between 2001 and 2006.

Little Wood - This is predominantly a mature beech and sycamore woodland, with occasional ash and elm. Holly, hawthorn, elm and goat willow are present in the understorey, although all are fairly scarce throughout the woodland as a whole. The woodland has been home to a reservoir/pipeline at some stage, although this is now redundant. Fencing/walling is in poor condition. Access is good thanks to a nearby public footpath and track from the golf course, by which the woodland is surrounded. A handful of sheds/buildings butt onto the boundaries, presumably in use by the golf course. The woodland would benefit from a thin, to enable the understory to develop. Along with Coffin Wood, thinning operations apparently last took place between 2001 and 2006.

## 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.

### Biodiversity - Designations

| Feature | within | Cpts | adjcnt | Map No | Notes |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Site of Special Scientific Interest | no | | no | | |
| Special Area of Conservation | no | | no | | |
| Tree Protection Order | no | | no | | |
| Special Protection Area | no | | no | | |
| Ramsar Site | no | | no | | |
| National Nature Reserve | no | | no | | |
| Local Nature Reserve | no | | no | | |
| other: | no | | no | | |

## Biodiversity - European Protected Species

| Feature | within | Cpts | Map No | Notes |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bat | no | | | |
| Dormouse | no | | | |
| Great Crested Newt | no | | | |
| Otter | no | | | |
| Sand Lizard | no | | | |
| Smooth Snake | no | | | |
| Natterjack Toad | no | | | |

## Biodiversity - Priority Species

| Feature | within | Cpts | Map No | Notes |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Schedule 1 birds | no | 13 | 3 | While no schedule 1 birds are known to be present, much of the area in particular near Coffin Wood and Little Wood is a CS targeting area for Snipe, Lapwing Curlew and the Tree Sparrow. |
| Mammals (Red Squirrel, Water Vole, Pine Marten, etc.) | no | | | |
| 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: Badger | yes | 13 | 3 | A badger set is noted as being present within Coffin Wood, Longitude 54.329641 Lattitude -2.764196 |

## Historic Environment

| Feature | within | Cpts | Map No | Notes |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Scheduled Monuments | no | | | |
| Unscheduled Monuments | no | | | |
| Scheduled Landscapes | no | | | |
| Registered Parks and Gardens | no | | | |
| Boundaries and Veteran Trees | yes | 8,9,10,11,12,13 | 1,2,3 | There are various boundary and veteran trees throughout the more mature woodlands. In the woodland creation sites, these are rare. |
| other: | no | | | |

## Landscapes

| Feature | within | Cpts | Map No | Notes |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| National Character Area | no | | | |
| National Park | no | | | Kendal is near to the Lake District National Park |
| Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty | no | | | |
| other: Town/Village Green | yes | 11,12,13 | 3 | Serpentine Wood, Little Wood and Coffin Wood are understood to be part of a registered town green. |

## People

| Feature | within | Cpts | Map No | Notes |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| CROW access | no | | | |
| Public Rights of Way (any) | yes | | 13 | There is a public footpath adjacent to Coffin Wood, Little Wood and Serpentine Wood - town green status - effectively the right of way to wander as they please |
| Other Access Provision | yes | | | All woodland areas have an element of public access; while often informal, it appears they are used by dog-walkers, runners, interest and volunteer groups along with various other users. |
| Public Involvement | yes | 13 | 3 | Kendal Conservation Volunteers host meetings at Dog Kennel Wood, which adjoins Serpentine Wood |
| Visitor Information | yes | 9,13 | 2,3 | Visitor information is available in some woodlands. |
| Public Recreation Facilities | no | | | |
| Provision of Learning Opportunities | no | | | |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Anti-social Behaviour | no | | | |
| other: | yes | | | |

## Water

| Feature | within | Cpts | Map No | Notes |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Watercourses | no | | | |
| Lakes | no | | | |
| Ponds | no | | | |
| other: | 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.

### Woodland Habitat Types

| Feature | within | Cpts | Map No | Notes |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ancient Semi-Natural Woodland | no | | | |
| Planted Ancient Woodland Site (PAWS) | no | | | |
| Semi-natural features in PAWS | no | | | |
| Lowland beech and yew woodland | no | | | |
| Lowland mixed deciduous woodland | yes | | | All of the woodland areas are priority habitat deciduous woodland, with the exception of the woodland creation sites at Bluebell Wood and Somervell Wood. |
| Upland mixed ash woods | no | | | |
| Upland Oakwood | no | | | |
| Wet woodland | no | | | |
| Wood-pasture and parkland | no | | | |
| other | no | | | |

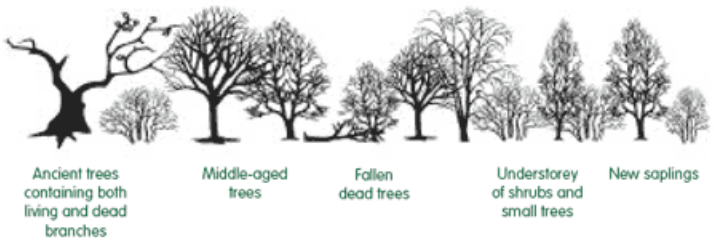
## Non Woodland Habitat Types

| Feature | within | Cpts | Map No | Notes |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 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 | 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.

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




Even-aged woodland – tidy but of low diversity

| Woodland Type | % of Mgt Plan Area | Age Structure (even/uneven) | Notes |
|---|---|---|---|
| Native Broadleaves | 85 | Even Aged | Most of the woodland areas are fairly even aged, be it new planting such as Bluebell Wood or mature woodland such as Little Wood. There are occasionally old trees nearby or at the woodland edges. |
| Native Broadleaves | 10 | Uneven Aged | The main exception to even aged woodland is within Serpentine wood which has a slightly greater difference in structure. This is part thanks to clearings where trees have blown over and historically thinning has taken place. Such clearings now have an understory of natural regeneration. |
| Native Broadleaves | 5 | Uneven Aged | Prickly Fell is also uneven aged, but has a full canopy for the majority of the woodland, except for a clearing in the middle. |

## 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.

## 5.2 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 | Likelihood of presence | impact | result | response |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ash dieback (Chalara Fraxinea) | high | high | action | Ash is present within all the woodlands, often as a major component. Ash dieback has been noted in some of the woodlands, but it is almost certain to be present in all. Monitoring ash throughout the woodlands is essential. Restructuring and thinning work may be necessary for both safety reasons and to improve structure to let other trees establish. Keeping some ash is desirable, in particular mature trees where the chance of recovery is greater than with young trees. Healthy ash should be retained. |

## 5.3 Deer

| Likelihood of presence | impact | result | response |
|---|---|---|---|
| low | low | monitor | Deer presence has not been noted within any of the woodlands. Should natural regeneration be desired or required, then action may be needed to protect young trees. |

## 5.4 Grey Squirrels

| Likelihood of presence | impact | result | response |
|---|---|---|---|
| medium | low | monitor | Grey squirrels are known to be present in the woodland, but not affecting the trees in any great way at present. |

## 5.5 Livestock

| threat | Likelihood of presence | impact | result | response |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Rabbit | low | high | plan for action | No rabbits were noted at the time of survey, however but continued monitoring/action may be necessary to ensure that natural regeneration is successful. |

## 5.6 Water & Soil

| threat | Likelihood of presence | impact | result | response |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Soil Erosion | low | low | monitor | The soils are quite thin in places, particularly in the limestone areas. As such, retention of soils is significant given that they are essential for woodlands to survive long term. Low impact operations and extraction will lessen the threat of soil erosion. |

## 5.7 Environmental

| threat | Likelihood of presence | impact | result | response |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Invasive Species | low | low | monitor | Given the proximity of the woodlands to domestic gardens, invasive species is something to monitor and act upon if necessary.<br>Cherry Laurel is known to be present within Serpentine Wood, this could be cut back. |

## 5.8 Social

| threat | Likelihood of presence | impact | result | response |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Anti-social Behaviour | low | low | monitor | It has been known for mountain bikers to use the woods at Serpentine Woods, while the land is public access and cycling should not be encouraged, an element of respect is desirable from all those enjoying the woodlands. |
| Anti-social Behaviour | low | low | monitor | Litter/tipping was noted in a couple of woodlands. If persistent, prevention of this is desirable. |

## 5.9 Economic

| threat | Likelihood of presence | impact | result | response |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| operational costs | high | medium | action | Operational costs are likely to be high, in particular for risk and tree safety work. This is primarily due to access and the steepness of sites. Sale of byproducts and timber may help to subsidise operations. |

## 5.10 Climate

| threat | Likelihood of presence | impact | result | response |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Uniform Structure | medium | medium | plan for action | The woodland areas are generally fairly small and have often been planted at the same point in time. While this isn't a problem in the short term, having a diverse species mix with a diverse age class offers more options, should the need for a change in management arise. |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Lack of tree species Diversity | medium | medium | plan for action | Given the threat of ash dieback and probable change in woodland canopies as a consequence, it may be worth considering the preparation of diverse native saplings to improve the species composition. In particular this is noteworthy at Serpentine wood and Bluebell Wood where ash is currently a major component in both. New species could include those desirable in the understory such as dogwoods, guelder rose, field maple, elder and holly. Cherry, chestnuts and elm could also be encouraged. Aside from the threat to ash, the woodlands are fairly diverse and so while the threat to ash is high, the overall threat to the woodland is lower. |

## 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 |
|---|---|
| Keeping all woodland areas safe, for the recreation and benefit of the public. | Monitoring older and veteran trees for safety is important, acting where necessary to limit risk. |
| Improving the structure of woodlands, to maintain species diversity and vary the age class within the woodlands. | Gently thin all woodland areas to encourage age and species diversity, this will ensure a more resilient woodland in the long term. While timber production is not a priority for the owner, use of product for timber and woodfuel should be considered where possible. |
| Improving species diversity to mitigate against existing or new tree health issues. | Management such as thinning must consider tree species. For example, when thinning ash, other species could be favoured. Healthy ash trees should ideally be retained. |
| Encouraging woodland regeneration. | Ensuring correct woodland management so that young trees can grow to form part of the woodland canopy. |
| Improving habitat for flora and fauna. | Retaining deadwood from operations. |
| Protect and maintain historic features and other features of local interest | Manage vegetation around features of interest, for example in Serpentine Wood. This may also include branches of trees overhanging paths, walls etc. This may include maintenance and repairs to boundaries, paths etc. |

## 7. Stakeholder Engagement

There can be a requirement on both the FC and the owner to undertake consultation/engagement. Please refer to the guidance document 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 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|

## 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 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Keeping all woodland areas safe, for the recreation and benefit of the public. | The public remain safe and enjoy the woodlands | Tree Safety Surveys | Ongoing | SLDC | |
| Improving the structure of woodlands, to maintain species diversity and vary the age class within the woodlands. | Each woodland being diverse, with young trees establishing and older trees being retained. | Survey | At the plan review (5 years) | SLDC | |
| Improving species diversity to mitigate against existing or new tree health issues. | A diverse woodland with numerous species. | Survey | At the plan review (5 years) | SLDC | |
| Encouraging woodland regeneration. | Young trees becoming established in the canopy. | Survey | At the plan review (5 years) | SLDC | |

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Improving habitat for flora and fauna. | Retaining some deadwood in each woodland | Survey | At the plan review (5 years) | SLDC | |
| Protect and maintain historic features and other features of local interest | Historic features remain | Survey | At the plan review (5 years) | SLDC | |

Forestry Commission England

## FC Approval - FC Office use only

| UKFS Management Plan Criteria | Minimum Approval Requirements | yes | no | notes |
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| | Name (WO or FM) | Date |
|---|---|---|
| **Approved in Principle**<br>This means the FC is happy with your plan; it meets UKFS requirements.<br>a) You can use it to support a CS-HT or other grant application.<br>**b) You do not yet have a licence to undertake any tree felling in the plan.** | Andy Bennett | 28/12/18 |
| **Approved**<br>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). | Andy Bennett | 09/05/19 |