

Current Structure

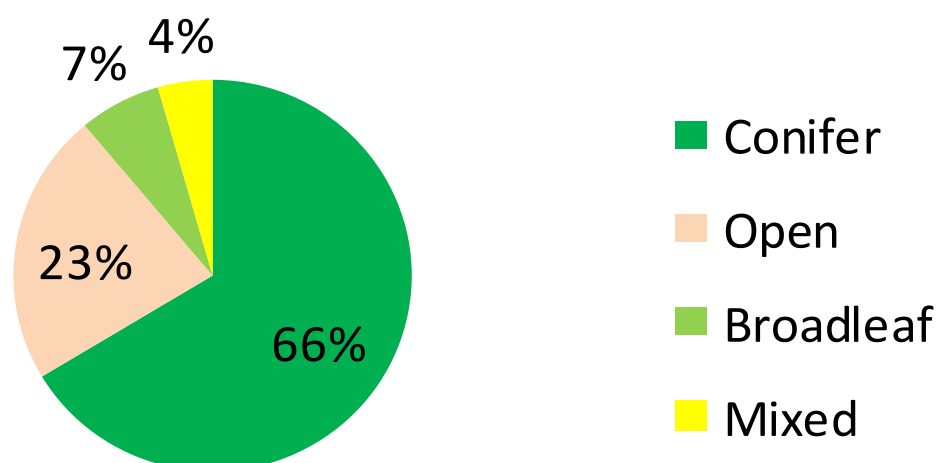


Chart shows the current structure of the woodland separated into generalised habitat types.

Long Term Structure

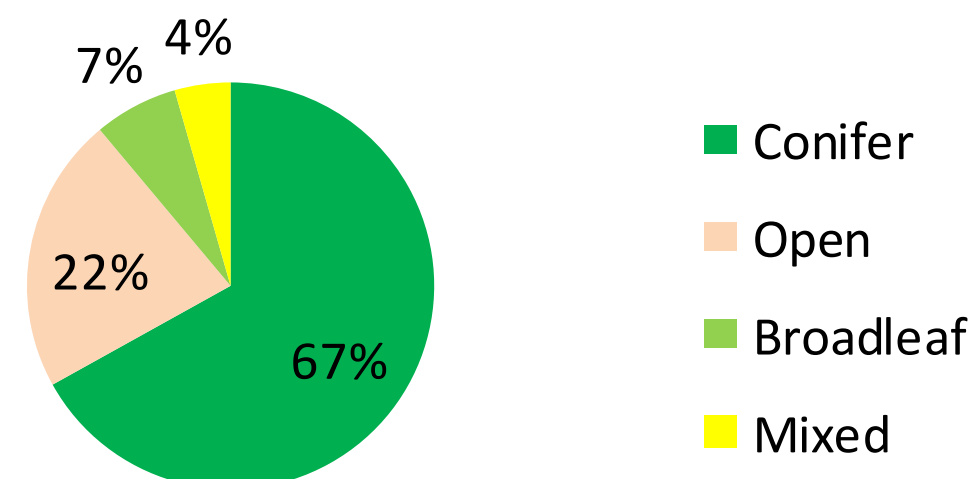


Chart shows the long term vision of the woodland separated into generalised habitat types.

Species Diversity

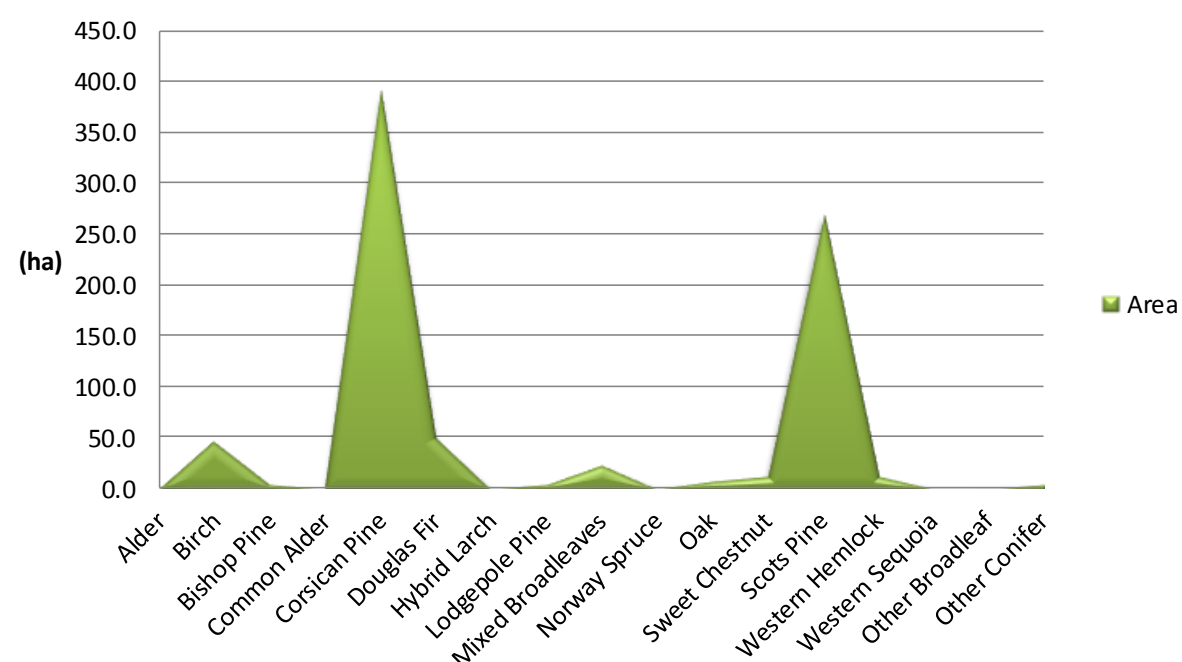


Chart shows the species diversity across the woodland blocks and how large an area they represent.

Age Diversity

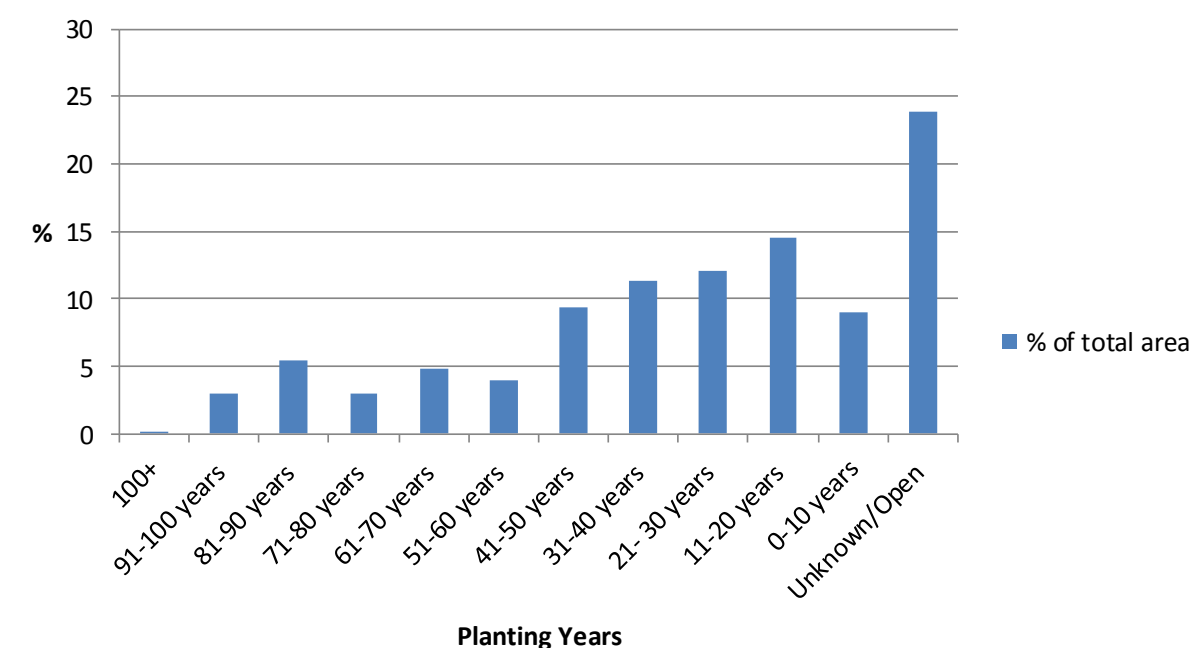


Chart shows the woodland broken down into broad age classes and what percentage of the area they represent.

% of SPA Area with Suitable Open Habitat

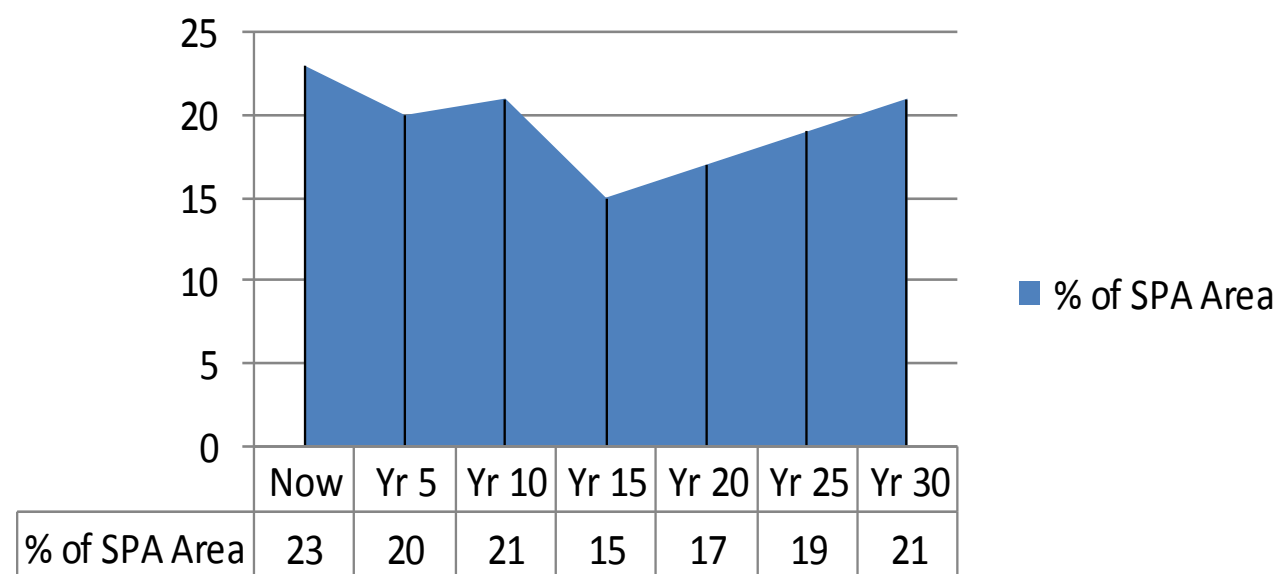


Chart shows an indicative description of how habitat will be created over time during the plan period following management interventions.

Suitable ground nesting bird habitat can be shown in the areas of permanent open space and woodland up to 5 years of age.

Strategic Production Forecast

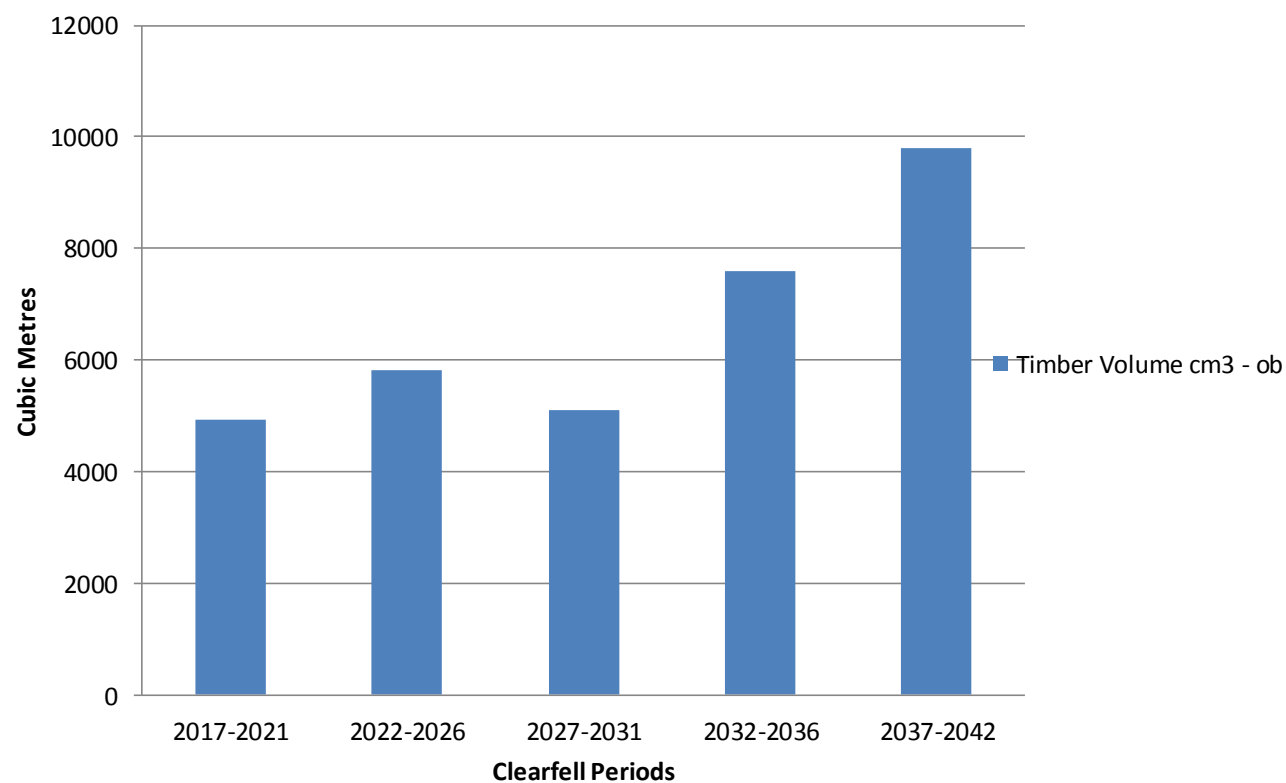


Chart shows an indicative description of the quantity of timber that will be harvested over the plan periods.

A wildfire risk assessment is an evaluation of the likelihood of a wildfire occurring and the severity of damage it might cause if it does occur.

Forest/woodland name; The Thames Basin Heaths					
What are the Fire Hazards?	Who/what might be harmed and how?	What are you already doing to manage the risk?	Initial Risk Rating	What else do you need to do?	Revised risk rating following implementation of plan at year 5
Large blocks open space.	General Public and emergency services.	Phased programmes of scrub maintenance and firebreak maintenance.	Medium	Consider a grazing regime in the future.	
Large blocks of coniferous woodland.	General Public and emergency services.	Long term plan to diversify the make up of the blocks, creating mixed species woodlands and restoring appropriate areas back to native woodland.	Medium	Evaluate high risk compartments and consider ways of speeding up the change of species makeup. Evaluate fuel loading during regular intervals. Consider the introduction of fire belts and breaks in large compartments in high risk areas.	
Fires spreading from the road network adjacent to the blocks.	General Public and emergency services.	The majority of the road network is either bordered by open space or low risk broad-leaved woodland.	low	Increase vegetation management to reduce fire risk. A verge clear of vegetation should be 3.5m either side of access routes. In high risk areas consider the introduction of fire breaks 3x the vegetation height.	
Fires spreading from residential properties adjacent to the blocks	General Public and emergency services.	The majority residential properties are bordered by open space or low risk broad-leaved woodland.	low	Actively engage with owners about the risks of fire to both the PFE and their property to create an awareness of fire safety. In high risk areas consider the introduction of fire breaks 3x the vegetation height.	
Fires spreading from powerlines and underground utilities (gas pipes).	General Public and emergency services.	Any powerlines that go through woodland blocks already have a mandatory exclusion zone, free of high risk vegetation	low	Conduct ad-hock checks on the state of wayleave vegetation, contacting the relevant utility companies when appropriate.	
Fires spread from and into neighbouring woodland.	General Public and emergency services.	Fire retardant broadleaves and open space are the main components	low	Evaluate on an appropriate basis to maintain low risk rating.	

Objective	Proposed Actions to Meet Objective	Ref	Output year 10	Monitoring	Indicators of Success
Maintain the conservation value of wooded and open habitats seeking to improve ecological connectivity across the Forest Blocks.	<p>Manage the woodland using appropriate silvicultural systems.</p> <p>During management interventions consult wildlife staff to identify opportunities for habitat maintenance and improvement.</p> <p>Implement management of non wooded areas including scrub clearance and tree removal where appropriate.</p>	1	<p>Opportunities are identified at Operational Site assessment (OSA) stage, acted upon and recorded within this plan.</p> <p>Non wooded areas have been maintained and enhanced.</p>	OSA checks at implementation stage and Forest plan review at year 5.	A record of identification of opportunities, assessment of feasibility and fulfilment if appropriate.
Maintain the conservation value of wooded and open habitats seeking to improve ecological connectivity across the Forest Blocks.	<p>Implementation of the accompanying SSSI/SAC plan as agreed with Natural England.</p> <p>During management interventions, opportunities for corridor widening and wider habitat enhancement will be taken in line with the SSSI/SAC management plan to increase the structural diversity of woodland edges and provide connecting habitats for key species to disperse.</p> <p>Phase the introduction of a low impact grazing scheme where/when appropriate.</p>	2	<p>Opportunities are identified at Operational Site assessment (OSA) stage, acted upon and recorded within this plan.</p> <p>Achieve and maintain favourable condition in all SSSI/SAC units.</p>	<p>OSA checks at implementation stage.</p> <p>Natural England rolling condition assessments</p>	<p>A record of identification of opportunities, assessment of feasibility and fulfilment if appropriate.</p> <p>Natural England's favourable condition table scoring and comments</p>

Provide, maintain and enhance where possible the recreational experience of the woodland.	Look at increasing the accessibility of footpath and trails in the woodlands with a process of vegetation management around key areas. Safety checks of car parks and trails continued as per OGB 1 and 42.	3	Opportunities are identified at Operational Site assessment (OSA) stage, acted upon and recorded within this plan.	OSA checks at implementation stage. A record of identification of opportunities, assessment of feasibility and fulfilment if appropriate.	A record of identification of opportunities, assessment of feasibility and fulfilment if appropriate.
Enhance the species and age diversity of the timber resource.	Managing non ancient woodland areas as mixed woodland allows the woodland to support a greater species diversity. This will benefit disease and climate resistance as well as adding to the aesthetic variation. The development of natural regeneration at various stages, will break up the currently rigid age structure	4a 4b 4c	Maintained number of tree species. Increased age diversity. Evidence of natural regeneration occurring.	Query sub compartment data base at year 5 and 10. Query sub compartment data base at year 5 and 10. Query sales and recording package at year 5 and year 10.	At least the same number of different tree species present at year 10 Improved age diversity at year 10 Increased successful establishment of natural regeneration.
Control invasive plant species and reduce their impact across the forest blocks.	Conduct regular monitoring of invasive plant species, reacting appropriately when threats are identified.	5	Opportunities are identified at Operational Site assessment (OSA) stage, acted upon and recorded within this plan.	OSA checks at implementation stage.	A record of identification of opportunities, assessment of feasibility and fulfilment if appropriate.
Provide a regular supply of quality timber to support local employment and local timber processing industries.	Regular management will provide a sustainable supply of wood products to the industry.	6	Wood products supplied sustainably to industry in line with the production forecast.	Query sales recording package at year 5 and year 10.	Wood products supplied to the timber industry in line with production forecast whilst fulfilling other objectives.

Ref	Comments year 5	Success?	Comments year 10	Success?
1				
2				
3				
4a				
4b				
4c				

Ref	Comments year 5	Success?	Comments year 10	Success?
5				
6				

	Forest Plan Area	Forest Plan Percentage	Forest District Area	Forest District Percentage of Habitat/management type
Total Area	1105.9	2.4% of district	45941	N/A
Total Wooded Area	890	80.5%	30726	66.8%
Natural Reserves Plantation (1%)	0	0	520	1.1%
Natural Reserves Semi Natural	0	0	3141	6.9%
Long Term Retentions and Low Impact Silvicultural Systems	270	24	22050	47.9%
Area of conservation value (>15%) including designations, PAWS,AW, ASNW,NR, LTR and LISS	971.4*	87.8%*	29532*	64%*

* Figure represents SSSI area only to avoid misrepresentation occurring from double counting.

Biodiversity

Life in all its diversity spanning genetic, species, populations, habitats and ecosystems.

Biodiversity Opportunity Area (BOA)

Mapped ecological restoration zones which cover large areas enabling a landscape-scale approach to nature conservation. Some ten BOAs have been identified on the Isle of Wight. It is intended that this network will help to expand, buffer and connect key sites for wildlife.

Compartments/Sub Compartments

Sections of woodland used to delineate and plan management.

Priority Ecological Corridors

A network of internal road and ride margins that will be managed in a sympathetic way to increase the structural diversity of the woodland and provide connecting habitats for wildlife.

Clear-fell

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

Establishment Phase

Areas of woodland that following a harvesting operation are being left to naturally regenerate from seeds found within the soil on site or have been planted.

Local Wildlife Sites or Sites Important for Nature Conservation (SINCs)

SINCs are non-statutory sites which are valuable for wildlife. They have substantive nature conservation value and their continued presence makes a significant contribution to maintenance of biodiversity. They may also have an important role in contributing to public enjoyment and understanding of nature. DEFRA guidance is that they should encompass all areas of substantive value, including both the most important and the most distinctive species, habitats, geological and geomorphological features within a national, regional and local context.

Shelter Wood System

Woodland management system whereby the forest canopy is maintained at one or more levels without clear felling, generally being no single interruption of tree cover of more than 0.25 hectares with a maximum of 2 interruptions of this size per hectare. Residual seed trees are left for an extended period of time after the new forest has been established.

Opportunities to enhance the existing areas of natural regeneration will be taken along with increasing woodland edge habitat by scalloping ride and road edges for the benefit of biodiversity.

Mixed Woodland

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

Natural regeneration

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

Native (and honorary-native)

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

Native woodland

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

Open Habitat

An area of ground that will have tree cover <5% and support a range of site suitable species.

Recreation Area

An area of woodland which is managed with recreation as the core focus. The woodland will still be managed but operations should be to enhance the recreational aspects of the area.

Research Plantation

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

Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI)

A site that has been designated as being of national importance for its wildlife and/or geological interest.

Special Area of Conservation (SAC)

A site designated under the Habitats Directive. These sites, together with Special Protection Areas (or SPAs), are called Natura sites and they are internationally important for threatened habitats and species.

Yield Class

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

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

Government Forestry and Woodlands Policy Statement—January 2013

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

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

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

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

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

Strategic plan for the public forest estate in England

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

Our mission for the estate.

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

Our Vision and Overall Goal

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

South District Forest Strategic Plan

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

Open Habitat Policy, 2010

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

United Kingdom Forestry Standard

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

UK woodland Assurance Standard (UKWAS)

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

Keepers of Time

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

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

Managing ancient and native woodland in England: Practice Guide

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

Managing deadwood in forests and woodland 2012

A practice guide encouraging owners and managers to develop a strategic approach to deadwood with an emphasis on working with natural processes.

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

A practice guide showing different silvicultural methods for restoring planted ancient woodland sites.

EC Directive 79/409 on the Conservation of Wild Birds Special Protection Area (SPA)

Name: Thames Basin Heaths

Unitary Authority/County: Bracknell Forest; Hampshire; Surrey; Windsor and Maidenhead.

Site description: The Thames Basin Heaths SPA is a composite site that is located across the counties of Surrey, Hampshire and Berkshire in southern England. It encompasses all or parts of Ash to Brookwood Heaths Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI), Bourley and Long Valley SSSI, Bramshill SSSI, Broadmoor to Bagshot Woods and Heaths SSSI, Castle Bottom to Yateley and Hawley Commons SSSI, Chobham Common SSSI, Colony Bog and Bagshot Heaths SSSI, Eelmoor Marsh SSSI, Hazeley Heath SSSI, Horsell Common SSSI, Ockham and Wisley Commons SSSI, Sandhurst to Owlsmoor Bogs and Heaths SSSI and Whitmoor Common SSSI.

The open heathland habitats overlie sand and gravel sediments which give rise to sandy or peaty acidic soils, supporting dry heathy vegetation on well-drained slopes, wet heath on low-lying shallow slopes and bogs in valleys. The site consists of tracts of heathland, scrub and woodland, once almost continuous, but now fragmented into separate blocks by roads, urban development and farmland. Less open habitats of scrub, acidic woodland and conifer plantations dominate, within which are scattered areas of open heath and mire. The site supports important breeding populations of a number of birds of lowland heathland, especially nightjar *Caprimulgus europaeus* and woodlark *Lullula arborea*, both of which nest on the ground, often at the woodland/heathland edge, and Dartford warbler *Sylvia undata*, which often nests in gorse *Ulex* sp. Scattered trees and scrub are used for roosting.

Together with the nearby Ashdown Forest and Wealden Heaths SPAs, the Thames Basin Heaths form part of a complex of heathlands in southern England that support important breeding bird populations.

Size of SPA: The SPA covers an area of 8274.72 ha.

Qualifying species:

The site qualifies under **article 4.1** of the Directive (79/409/EEC) as it is used regularly by 1% or more of the Great Britain populations of the following species listed in Annex I in any season:

Annex 1 species	Count and season	Period	% of GB population
Nightjar <i>Caprimulgus europaeus</i>	264 churring males – breeding	1998/99	7.8%
Woodlark <i>Lullula arborea</i>	149 pairs – breeding	1997	9.9%
Dartford warbler <i>Sylvia undata</i>	445 pairs – breeding	1999	27.8%

Non-qualifying species of interest: Hen harrier *Circus cyaneus*, merlin *Falco columbarius*, short-eared owl *Asio flammeus* and kingfisher *Alcedo atthis* (all Annex I species) occur in non-breeding numbers of less than European importance (less than 1% of the GB population).

Status of SPA:

Thames Basin Heaths was classified as a Special Protection Area on 9 March 2005.

County: Hampshire **Site name:** Castle Bottom to Yateley and Hawley Commons

Status: Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) notified under Section 28 of the

Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended after 1981)

Local Planning Authorities: Hampshire County Council, Hart District Council, Rushmoor Borough Council

National grid reference: SU834588

Ordnance Survey sheet: 1:50,000: 175,186 1:10,000: SU85 NW, SU85NE, SU86 SW, SU76 SE

Date notified (under 1949 Act): 1979 (Yateley Common)

Date notified (under 1981 Act): 1985, 1986, 1993

Date of last revision: 20 October 2000

Area: 921.41 ha

Reasons for notification

This site is notified for its heathland and young conifer plantation which supports an internationally important population of Dartford warbler and populations of two other internationally important species, woodlark and nightjar. The scrub/heathland interface supports a particularly rich invertebrate fauna including a number of nationally scarce species. It also supports an outstanding Dragonfly assemblage.

General description

Castle Bottom to Yateley and Hawley Commons is one of the largest remnants of lowland heathland in the Thames Basin. The majority of the site is on gently undulating plateau gravels; the valley bog at Castle Bottom is underlain by Bagshot Beds and Bracklesham Sands.

The dry heathland areas are dominated by heather *Calluna vulgaris*, bell heather *Erica cinerea* and dwarf gorse (flex minor, grading locally to humid heath dominated by heather, bell heather, cross-leaved heath *Erica tetralix* and purple moor-grass *Mohnia caerulea*, or acid grassland with dense bracken *Pteridium aquilinum*. Gorse *Ulex europaeus*, silver birch *Betula pendula* and pine *Pinus sylvestris* scrub form part of the mosaic. Small areas of grass heath are dominated by bristle-leaved bent grass *Agrostis curtisii*, here near the eastern

limit of its distribution. The nationally scarce upright chickweed *Moenchia erecta* is found together with the largest Hampshire colony of the locally uncommon moonwort fern *Botrychium lunaria*. The locally uncommon meadow thistle *Cirsium dissectum* is found towards the south westerly end of the site.

Valley mire vegetation at the site is dominated by tussocky purple moor-grass and bog myrtle *Myrica gale*. The rich bog flora associated with the more open areas includes white

beak-sedge *Rhynchospora alba*, two species of sundew *Drosera rotundifolia* and *D. intermedia*, dodder *Cuscuta epithymum*, bog asphodel *Narthecium ossifragum* and bog pimpernel *Anagallis tenella*.

The site supports at least 19 species of dragonfly and*damselfly out of a total of 37 resident species in Britain. These include two nationally scarce species, the small red damselfly *Ceriagrion tenellum* and the downy emerald *Cordulia aenea*, both associated with bog. Heathland invertebrates include the nationally rare bee *Hyaesus gibbus* and a number of nationally scarce species including two native cockroaches, the dusky cockroach *Ectobius lapponicus* and lesser cockroach *E. panzeri*, and the silver-studded blue butterfly *Plebejus argus*. The nationally rare conopid fly *Myopa fasciata* is recorded from the scrub/heath interface.

The mosaic of open heath, young plantings and broad rides within coniferous plantation, and scrub provides habitat for a number of heathland birds. These include stonechat *Saxicola torquata* together with three highly vulnerable species of bird, woodlark *Lullula arborea*, nightjar *Caprimulgus europaeus* and Dartford warbler *Sylvia undata*. The site is also a regular feeding habitat for the hobby *Falco subbuteo*.

Other information

1. Part of this site is a Country Park and part is registered and confirmed common land.
2. This site includes land which has been proposed for designation as a Special Protection Area under Directive 79/409/EEC on the Conservation of Wild Birds. Nightjar, woodlark and Dartford warbler are listed on Annex 1 of the Directive.
3. Woodlark and Dartford warbler are specially protected by being listed in Schedule 1 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended).
4. Woodlark, nightjar and hobby are priority species in the UK Biodiversity Action Plan.
5. Lowland heath is a priority habitat in the UK Biodiversity Action Plan.

County: Hampshire Site name: Bramshill

Status: Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) notified under Section 28 of the
Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended)

Local Planning Authority: Hampshire County Council, Hart District Council

National grid reference: SU774596

Ordnance survey sheet: 1:50,000: 186 1:10,000: SU76 SE/SW, SU75 NE

Date notified (under 1981 Act): 1988, 1990 Date of last revision: 20.10.2000

Area: 671.99 ha Date of Confirmation: 17.7.2001

Reasons for Notification

This site is notified for a series of shallow acid ponds and associated mire, which support a rich assemblage of dragonfly and damselfly, and rotationally felled conifer plantation, which provides habitat for internationally important populations of nightjar, woodlark and Dartford warbler.

General Description

Bramshill comprises extensive areas of conifer plantation together with a series of shallow acidic ponds within relic wet heathland and a small unimproved grassland area adjacent which provides habitat for the nationally rare small fleabane *Pulicaria vulgaris*.

Management of the pine plantations results in a sequence of clearings and young coniferous trees which are utilised by breeding nightjar *Caprimulgus europaeus*, woodlark *Lullula arborea* and Dartford warbler *Sylvia udnata*. The site also contains small breeding populations of hobby *Falco subbuteo* and little ringed plover *Charadrius dubius*

The pond areas differ in character, the northern and middle areas occupying former gravel workings, whilst the southern series occupies a damp valley and was formed by damming a small acidic stream. The areas of open water are dominated by bog pondweed *Potamogeton polygonifolius* and very large populations of the nationally scarce pillwort *Pilularia globulifera*. The shallow, often exposed margins have a rich flora dominated by soft rush *Juncus effuses*, compact rush *J. conglomerates*, lesser spearwort *Ranunculus flammula* and reedmace *Typha latifolia*. Nationally scarce plants occurring here include the needle spike rush *Elecharis acicularis*, six stamened waterwort *Elatine hexandra* and small water-pepper *Persicaria minor*.

Within the plantations there are a few small areas of wet heath dominated by purple moor- grass *Molinia caerulea*, wet heathland with cross leaved heath *Erica tetralix* and fragments of dry heathland with heather *Calluna vulgaris*. Locally uncommon plants present include petty whin *Genista anglica* and small cudweed *Filago minima*, together with stag's horn clubmoss *Lycopodium clavatum* at its only Hampshire location. Heath communities are present alongside forest tracks and briefly recolonise after forestry clearance operations, before the tree cover closes over again following planting. Yellow *bartsia Parentucellia viscosa* is found along some woodland rides.

The acidic ponds are fed by the surrounding heathland and are generally clear and free of pollution. At least 24 species of dragonfly and damselfly have been recorded breeding out of a total of 37 resident in Britain. The occurrence of the nationally scarce small red damselfly *Ceragrion tenellum*, downy emerald *Cordulia aenea* and brilliant emerald *Somatochlora metallica* are of particular note. The open water and heathland areas are also important for other invertebrates, including the nationally scarce horsefly *Tabanus cordiger*, woodland grasshopper *Omocestus rufipes* and a colony of the shortwinged conehead *Conocephalus dorsalis*.

Two unimproved grassland fields close to Springwater Farm lie adjacent to the northern plantation at Bramshill. Extensive grazing has created habitat for a population of the nationally rare small fleabane *Pulicaria vulgaris*, which is also vulnerable in a European context. This is the only site in Hampshire which supports this plant, outside the New Forest.

Other Information

1. This site incorporates two areas previously notified as Bramshill SSSI and Warren Heath Ponds SSSI with extensions to incorporate coniferous plantation which provide habitat for Annex I birds.
2. This site includes land which has been proposed for designation as a Special Protection Area under Directive 79/409/EEC on the Conservation of Wild Birds. Nightjar, woodlark and Dartford warbler are listed on Annex 1 of the Directive.
3. Woodlark and nightjar are priority species in the UK Biodiversity Action Plan.
4. Woodlark, Dartford warbler, hobby and little ringed plover are specially protected by being listed on Schedule 1 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended).

Disclaimer

To comply with General Data Protection Regulations, the consultation pages have been removed from this document.

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

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

Notes on Tolerance Table

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