

# Woodland Management Plan

<b>Woodland Property Name</b>	Norsey Wood Nature Reserve			
Case Reference				
Plan Period dd/mm/yyyy (ten years)	Approval Date: 1/1/2018	<b>To:</b> 31/12/2027		
Five Year Review Date	31/12/2022			

Revision No. Date		Status (draft/final)	Reason for Revision	
The landowner agrees woodland				

#### **User Support**

#### To maximise the functionality available:

- Connect to the internet;
- Enable macros as prompted;
- Where the text is blue and underlined additional information is available, hover over the text with your mouse and double click to open;
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- Throughout the document where you see 'Add Box' double click on the text and additional boxes will appear.



## **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	Applicant
	_	Requirements	Check
1	Plan Objectives  Forest management plans should state the objectives of management and set out how the appropriate balance between economic, environmental and social objectives will be achieved.	Management plan objectives stated. Consideration given to environmental, economic and social objectives relevant to the vision for the woodland.	
2	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.	Management intentions communicated in Section 6 of the management plan are in line with stated objective(s) section 2. Management Intentions should take account of:  • Relevant features and issues identified within the woodland survey (section 4)  • Any potential threats to and opportunities for the woodland identified under woodland protection (section 5).  • Relevant comments received through stakeholder engagement documented in section 7.	
3	Identification of designations within and surrounding the site  In designated areas, for example national parks, particular account should be taken of landscape and	Survey information (section 4) identifies any designations impacting on woodland management  Management Intentions (section	
	other sensitivities in the design of forests and forest infrastructure.	6) have taken account of any designations.	
4	Felling and restocking to improve forest structure and diversity  At the time of felling and	Felling and restocking is consistent with UKFS design principles (for example scale and adjacency). Current diversity (structure,	



	restocking, the design of existing forests should be re-assessed and any necessary changes made so that they meet UKFS Requirements.  Forests should be designed to achieve a diverse structure of habitat, species and ages 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.	species, age structure) of the woodland has been identified through the survey (section 4). Management intentions aim to improve/maintain current diversity (structure, species, and ages of trees).	
5	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.	Where appropriate - Consultation is in line with current FC guidance and recorded in section 7. The minimum requirement is for statutory consultation to take place and this will be carried out by the Forestry Commission. Plan authors are encouraged to undertake stakeholder engagement (FC Operations Note 35) relevant to the context and setting of the woodland.	
6	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.	5 year review period stated on the 1st page of the plan. Section 8 completed with 1 indicator of success per management objective.	



# 1. Property Details

Woodland Property Name		Norsey Wood Nature Reserve			
Name	Basildon Borough Council	Owner 🖂		Tenant $\square$	
Email	chris.huggins@basildon.gov.uk	Contact Number	Contact Number 07715 752727		
Agent Nam	ne (if applicable)				
Email		Contact Number			
County	Essex	Local Authority Basildon Borou Council		isildon Borough ouncil	
Grid <u>0</u> Reference	TQ687954	Single Business Identifier		107223563	
Management Plan Area (Hectares)		64.65			
Have you included a Plan of Operations with this management plan?		Yes ⊠ No □		No 🗌	
		Location map			
		Compartments ma	p		
List the maps associated with this management plan		Paths map			
		Features and constraints map			
		Scheduled Monument map			
Do you intend to use the information within the management plan and associated plan of		Felling Licence Thinning Licence			
operations to apply for the following		Woodland Regeneration Grant			
	clare management control and to public availability of the plan	$\boxtimes$			



## 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).

It is intened that Norsey Wood continues to be primarily managed for biodiversity as a coppice woodland, whilst retaining other features of value for this purpose e.g. standing and fallen dead wood, open ares (rides & glades) and low intervention areas. The wood will continue to be open to the public as a leisure resource, and we hope to continue to promote sustainable woodland products.

## 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 "favourable" SSSI condition using coppicing, ride-widening, glade
	creation and other measures to promote biodiversity.
2	Ensure Norsey Wood is a safe and welcoming place to visit by a realistic safety
	regime and promotion of visitor facilities.
3	Promotion of sustainable woodland products via a partnership with a suitable
	woodyard tenant.
4	
5	

#### **Add Box**

No.	Objectives (including environmental, economic and social considerations)
6	
7	
8	
9	
10	
11	
12	
13	
14	



No.	Objectives (including environmental, economic and social considerations)
15	
16	

## 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

**Add Box** 

## 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



Norsey Wood is a 65 ha. Ancient Semi-Natural coppice woodland (ASNW), predominantly Sweet Chestnut, with Alder, Oak, Birch, Hornbeam, Rowan, Hazel, Ash and other species. It is bordered on three sides by residential development, with agricultural land on the north eastern side. There is a small link to a neighbouring woodland of similar habitat (Forty Acre plantation) to the north east, separated by a minor road and non-woodlandhaitat within Norsey Wood. Basildon Council's emerging local plan contains a substantial increase in housing in the area which (if delivered), is expected to lead to an increase in recreational pressure on the wood. The Wood consists of plateaux of sandy soils (Bagshot sands and gravels) overlaying clays



(Claygate beds and London clay), which have been exposed in the valleys in the south and south west. The plateaux slope gently northwards and are well drained. In the north-east where the gravels become thinner, the underlying clays support small springs. The wood is renowned for its display od Bluebells in spring. A wide variety of other woodland plant species are also present, including Wood Amenome, Yellow Archangel, Wood-sorrell, Lesser Celandine and seeral species of fern, notably a large colony of Hard Fern.

#### 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.

Feature	Within Woodland(s)		Cpts	Adjacent to Woodland(s)		Map No
<b>Biodiversity</b> - <b>Designations</b>						
Site of Special Scientific Interest	Yes 🛚	No 🗌	All	Yes 🗌	No 🖂	
Special Area of Conservation	Yes 🗌	No 🖂		Yes 🗌	No 🖂	
Tree Preservation Order	Yes 🛚	No 🗌	All	Yes 🗌	No 🖂	
Conservation Area	Yes 🗌	No 🖂		Yes 🗌	No 🖂	
Special Protection Area	Yes 🗌	No 🖂		Yes 🗌	No 🖂	
Ramsar Site <u></u>	Yes 🗌	No 🖂		Yes 🗌	No 🖂	
National Nature Reserve	Yes 🗌	No 🖂		Yes 🗌	No 🖂	
Local Nature Reserve	Yes 🛚	No 🗌	All	Yes 🗌	No 🖂	
Other (please Specify):	Yes 🗌	No 🗌	All	Yes 🗌	No 🖂	
Notes						

Feature		Within Woodland(s)		Cpts	Map No	Notes
Biodi	versity - European Protect	ted Spec	<u>ies</u>			
Bat	Species (if known)	Yes 🛚	No 🗌	All		
	Common and Soprano					
	Pipistrelle, Brown Long-					
	eared, Noctule and					
	possible Myotis species					
Dorm	ouse	Yes 🖂	No 🗌	All		
Great	Crested Newt	Yes 🗌	No 🖂			
Otter		Yes 🗌	No 🖂			
Sand	Lizard	Yes 🗌	No 🖂			
Smoo	th Snake	Yes 🗌	No 🖂			
Natterjack Toad		Yes 🗌	No 🖂			
Biodi	versity - <u>Priority Species</u>					
Scheo	dule 1 Birds   Species	Yes 🖂	No 🗌	All		



Redwing				
Mammals (Red Squirrel, Water	Yes 🗌	No 🖂		
Vole, Pine Marten etc)				
Reptiles (grass snake, adder,	Yes 🖂	No 🗌	All	Grass snake, Slow
common lizard etc)				Worm, Adder in
,				meadow adjacent
	—	🗖		to woodland
Plants	Yes 📗	No 🗵		
Fungi/Lichens	Yes 🗌	No 🗵		
Invertebrates (butterflies, moths,	Yes 🖂	No 📙	Scatt	White Admiral,
beetles etc)			erred	White-letter Hairstreak
			recor ds	панѕиеак
Amphibians (pool frog, common	Yes 🏻	No 🗆	Scatt	Common Toad
toad)	163 🖂	МО	ered	Common road
(todd)			recor	
			ds	
Other (please Specify):	Yes 🗌	No 🖂		
<b>Historic Environment</b>				
Scheduled Monuments	Yes 🛚	No 🗌		Whole site
Unscheduled Monuments	Yes 🗌	No 🖂		
Registered Parks and Gardens	Yes 🗌	No 🖂		
Boundaries and Veteran Trees	Yes 🖂	No 🗌		
Listed Buildings	Yes 🗌	No 🖂		
Other (please Specify):	Yes 🗌	No 🖂		
<u>Landscape</u>				
National Character Area (please S	Specify): I		Northern	Thames Basin
National Park	Yes	No 🖂		
Area of Outstanding Natural	Yes 🗌	No 🖂		
Beauty				
Other (please Specify):	Yes 🗌	No 🖂		
<u>People</u>				
CROW Access	Yes 🗌	No 🖂		
Public Rights of Way (any)	Yes 🖂	No 🗌		
Other Access Provision	Yes 🖂	No 🗌		East Access Trail
				and Nature Trail
Public Involvement	Yes 🖂	No 🗌		Norsey Wood
Markey To Course History		N		Society Leaflets and
Visitor Information	Yes 🖂	No 🗌		interpretation
				interpretation
Public Recreation Facilities				hoards
	Yes 🕅	No 🗆		boards Dipping pond
	Yes 🖂	No 🗌		boards Dipping pond
Provision of Learning	Yes 🖂	No 🗌		
Provision of Learning Opportunities	Yes 🖂	No 🗌		Dipping pond
Provision of Learning	+			



Other (please Specify):	Yes 🗌	No 🖂		
<u>Water</u>				
Watercourses	Yes 🛚	No 🗌		Springs and
				streams
Lakes	Yes 🗌	No 🖂		
Ponds	Yes 🖂	No 🗌		6 permanent, one
				seasonal
Other (please Specify):	Yes 🗌	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
<b>Woodland Habitat Types</b>					
Ancient Semi-Natural Woodland	Yes 🖂	No 🗌	All		
Planted Ancient Woodland Site (PAWS)	Yes 🗌	No 🖂			
Semi-natural features in PAWS	Yes 🗌	No 🖂			
Lowland beech and yew woodland	Yes 🗌	No 🖂			
Lowland mixed deciduous woodland	Yes 🖂	No 🗌	All		
Upland mixed ash woods	Yes 🗌	No 🖂			
Upland Oakwood	Yes 🗌	No 🖂			
Wet woodland	Yes 🖂	No 🗌			In valleys
Wood-pasture and parkland	Yes 🗌	No 🖂			
Other (please Specify):	Yes 🗌	No 🖂			
Non Woodland Habitat Types					
Blanket bog	Yes 🗌	No 🖂			
Fenland	Yes 🗌	No 🖂			
Lowland calcareous grassland	Yes 🗌	No 🖂			
Lowland dry acid grassland	Yes 🗌	No 🖂			
Lowland heath land	Yes 🖂	No 🗌			Small area
Lowland meadows	Yes 🗌	No 🖂			
Lowland raised bog	Yes 🗌	No 🖂			
Rush pasture	Yes 🗌	No 🖂			
Reed bed	Yes 🗌	No 🖂			



Wood pasture	Yes 🗌	No 🗵
Upland hay meadows	Yes 🗌	No 🖂
Upland heath land	Yes 🗌	No 🖂
Unimproved grassland	Yes 🗌	No 🖂
Peat lands	Yes 🗌	No 🖂
Wetland habitats	Yes 🗌	No 🖂
Other (please Specify):	Yes 🗌	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	Percentage of Mgt Plan Area	Age Structure	Notes (i.e. understory or natural regeneration present)
Coppice	100	Uneven Aged	Whole woodland coppiced at one time or another historically. Approximately 60% recently coppiced (last 20 years)
Native Broadleaves	>95	Uneven Aged	Including Sweet Chestnut (dominant species in many areas) here as native. Understorey and natural regeneration present in varying amounts
Coniferous	<5	Uneven Aged	Occasional yew, larch and very small quantities of other conifers
Please Select		Please Select	
Please Select		Please Select	









# 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.

#### 5.1 Risk Matrix

Likelihood of presence

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.

	High	Plan for Action	Action	Action
Impact	Medium	Monitor	Plan for Action	Action
	Low	Monitor	Monitor	Plan for Action
		Low	Medium	High
		Likelihood of Presence		

5.2 <u>Plant Health</u>	
Threat <u></u>	Ash Dieback (Chalara fraxinea)
(Other Please Specify)	
Likelihood of presence	Medium
Impact	Low
Response (inc protection measures)	Monitor
Add Box	
Threat	Acute Oak Decline
(Other Please Specify)	
Likelihood of presence	Medium
Impact	Low
Response (inc protection measures)	Monitor
Add Box	
Threat	Chestnut Blight
(Other Please Specify)	
Likelihood of presence	Low
Impact	Medium
Response (inc protection measures)	Monitor
Add Box	
Threat	Please Select
(Other Please Specify)	

Please Select....



Impact	Please Select
Response (inc protection measures)	

## 5.3 <u>Deer</u>

Likelihood of presence	High
Impact	Low
Response (inc protection measures)	Monitor

## 5.4 Grey Squirrels

Likelihood of presence	High
Impact	Low
Response (inc protection measures)	None

## 5.5 Livestock and Other Mammals

Threat	Rabbit
(Other Please Specify)	
Likelihood of presence	Low
Impact	Low
Response (inc protection measures)	Monitor

#### **Add Box**

Threat	Please Select
(Other Please Specify)	
Likelihood of presence	Please Select
Impact	Please Select
Response (inc protection measures)	

## 5.6 Water & Soil

Threat	Please Select
(Other Please Specify)	
Likelihood of presence	Please Select
Impact	Please Select
Response (inc protection measures)	

#### **Add Box**

Threat	Please Select
(Other Please Specify)	
Likelihood of presence	Please Select
Impact	Please Select
Response (inc protection measures)	

#### **Add Box**

Threat Please Select
----------------------



(Other Please Specify)	
Likelihood of presence	Please Select
Impact	Please Select
Response (inc protection measures)	

## 5.7 Environmental

Threat	Invasive Species
(Other Please Specify)	Laurel
Likelihood of presence	High
Impact	Low
Response (inc protection measures)	Programme of mechanical removal

#### **Add Box**

Threat	Fire
(Other Please Specify)	
Likelihood of presence	Low
Impact	Medium
Response (inc protection measures)	Monitor

#### **Add Box**

Threat	Planning and Development
(Other Please Specify)	
Likelihood of presence	Low
Impact	High
Response (inc protection measures)	Monitor

## 5.8 Climate Change Resilience

Threat	Small Scale Woodland
(Other Please Specify)	
Likelihood of presence	Medium
Impact	Low
Response (inc protection measures)	Monitor

Add Box Add Box

# 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
------------------------	----------------------



Coppice regime	Continue annual coppice programme in suitable areas
Low intervention areas	Identify these areas and minimise management
	disturbance whilst managing tree safety
Increase lowland heath area	Management of bramble, bracken and birch and
	promotion of Heather and other heathland species
Ride wides	Widen rides throughout the wood on rotation, whilst
	maintaning habitat connectivity for Dormice
Veteran trees	Due to the history of coppicing there are few trees of
	substancial age. However, there are some notable old
	coppice stools and a few maidens. Some of these have
	had competing vegetation removed in recent years, and
	it is intended to work towards mapping all significant
	feature trees with a view to starting a programme of
5 1	suitable management.
Ponds	Survey and manage as appropriate to promote
Dead weed he bite to	biodiversity.
Dead wood habitats	Retain standing dead wood where possible. Monitor
	quantity of fallen dead wood to ensure it does not become reduced.
Historic features	All woodland operations (including any fire sites) will be
Thistoric reatures	planned so as to avoid damage to historic features
	including the tumulus, woodbanks and First World War
	practice trenches. Tree cover will be monitored and
	removed to prevent damage (e.g. by roots or
	windthrow) where this does not conflict with other
	management objectives. Tumulus will also be kept
	visible by controlling growth of grass and scrub. This
	should be achievable by volunteers using hand tools
	thus avoiding potential damage from heavier
	machinery. Rabbit and other animal damage will be
	monitored and steps taken to reduce its impact where
	appropriate. Timber extraction will use existing routes
	where possible (avoiding historic features). Histic
	England will be contacted for consent where
	unavoidable.

#### **Add Box**



# 7. Stakeholder Engagement

There can be a requirement on both the FC and the owner to undertake consultation/engagement. Please refer to <a href="Operations Note 35">Operations Note 35</a> 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
Management of woodland	Norsey Wood Society	Regular monthly meetings			
Operations outlined in this plan	Historic England	8/6/2018	3/7/2018		
Operations outlined in this plan	Natural England	8/6/2018			
Add Box	Ι				T





# 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 "favourable" SSSI condition using coppicing, ride-widening, glade creation and other measures to promote biodiversity.	Favourable condition maintained	Condition Assessment	Every five years	Natural England	
Ensure Norsey Wood is a safe and welcoming place to visit by a realistic safety regime and promotion of visitor facilities.	Low incident/accident record	Number of recorded incidents/acc idents	Annually	Site owner	
Promotion of sustainable woodland products via a partnership with a suitable woodyard tenant.	Continued presence of woodyard tenant selling products originating in the wood	Presence of tenant. Familiarity with product range.	Annually and day to day	Site owner	



Management Objective/Activities	Indicator of Progress/Success	Method of Assessment	Frequency of Assessment	Responsibility	Assessment Results
Add Box					



## FC Approval – FC Office Use Only

UKFS Management Plan Criteria	Approval Criteria	Yes	No	Notes
Plan Objectives Forest management plans should state the objectives of management and set out how the appropriate balance between economic, environmental and social objectives will be achieved.  Forest context and important	Management plan objectives stated. Consideration given to environmental, economic and social objectives relevant to the vision for the woodland. Management intentions			
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.	communicated in Section 6 of the management plan are in line with stated objective(s) section 2.  Management Intentions should take account of:  • Relevant features and issues identified within the woodland survey (section 4)  • Any potential threats to and opportunities for the woodland identified under woodland protection (section 5)  • Relevant comments received through stakeholder engagement documented in section 7.			
Identification of designations within and surrounding the site In designated areas, for example national parks, particular account should be taken of landscape and other sensitivities in the design of forests and forest infrastructure.	Survey information (section 4) identifies any designations impacting on woodland management  Management Intentions (section 6) have taken account of any designations.			
Identification of designations within and surrounding the site In designated areas, for example national parks, particular account should be taken of landscape and	Survey information (section 4) identifies any designations impacting on woodland management			



other sensitivities in the design of forests and forest infrastructure.	_	=		
Felling and restocking to improve forest structure and diversity  At the time of felling and restocking, the design of existing forests should be re-assessed and any necessary changes made so that they meet UKFS Requirements.  Forests should be designed to achieve a diverse structure of habitat, species and ages 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.	consisted design processing processing processing consisted design processing current contractions are consisted as the constant of the constant contractions are consisted as the constant cons	diversity re, species, age e) of the woodland n identified the survey 4). ment intentions mprove/maintain diversity re, species, and trees).		
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.	Where appropriate - Consultation is in line with current FC guidance and recorded in section 7. The minimum requirement is for statutory consultation to take place and this will be carried out by the Forestry Commission. Plan authors are encouraged to undertake stakeholder engagement (FC Operations Note 35) relevant to the context and setting of the woodland.			
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.	5 year review period stated on the 1st page of the plan. Section 8 completed with 1 indicator of success per management objective.			
Approving Officer Name		Plan approv	ved	