


<b>Woodland Property Name</b>	Healy's Wood	
<b>Unique Reference</b>	TQ021452	
<b>Plan Period dd/mm/yyyy (ten years)</b>	<b>Approval Date:</b> x/x/2024	<b>To:</b> x/x/2034
<b>Five Year Review Date</b>	x/x/2029	

## Approval Criteria – FC Office Use Only

The UKFS states that a management plan should:

<b>UKFS</b>	<b>Approval Criteria</b>	<b>FC Approval &amp; Notes</b>
State the objectives of management, and how sustainable forest management is to be achieved	Have objectives of management been stated? Consideration given to economic, environmental and social factors (Section 2.2)	
Provide a means to communicate forest proposals and engage interested parties	Have work proposals been communicated in the management strategy (section 6) and felling & restock table (section 8) and potential interested parties identified in Section 7	
Serve as an agreed statement of intent against which implementation can be checked and monitored	Has a five year review period been stated below and achievements recorded in section 3	
Approving Officer Name		Plan approved

### To Maximise Functionality

- Connect to the internet;
- Enable macros when prompted;
- where the text is blue and underlined additional information is available, hover over the text with your mouse and double click to open;
- where you see the  symbol, left click on it and press the F1 key for a further explanation of the detail required;
- throughout the document where you see '**Add Box**' double click on the text and additional boxes will appear (enable macros first).

## 1. Property Details

Name	Lisa Davison for Wonersh Parish Council	Owner Y	Tenant
Email	clerk@wonershparish.org	Contact Number	01483 892601
Address	Wonersh Parish Council, Wonersh Sports Pavilion, Wonersh Common, Wonersh, Guildford, Surrey GU50PJ		
Agent Name (if applicable) N/A			
Contact Number		Email	
County		Nearest Town	
Grid Reference (e.g. ST 625 785)		Local Authority	
Management Plan Area (Hectares)	3.43 Hectares		
List the maps associated with this management plan (PLEASE NOTE: Google Maps/ images of maps will not be accepted because they are copyright protected and should not be used commercially without the appropriate licencing from Google).	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Locations and Designations</li> <li>2. Woodland compartments</li> <li>3. Design Plan</li> </ol>		
Do you intend to apply for a felling licence with this management plan?	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 and how you envisage it will be in the future.

### 2.1 Vision

Describe your long term vision for the woodland(s).

To establish a sustainable, broadleaf, amenity woodland which:

- supports & encourages a range of species and biodiversity, and
- continues to provide opportunities for recreation and the active participation of the local community.

## 2.2 Management Objectives

State the objectives of management, and 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 (including environmental, economic and social considerations)
1	Establish and maintain footpaths which are safe, provide interest and which connect to a broader network of footpaths in the local area
2	Enhance the range and quality of habitats & biodiversity by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- creating a more diverse canopy, size and age structure of the woodland through a program of phased thinning and conservation coppicing, whilst selecting &amp; retaining high quality trees.</li> <li>- creating graded woodland edges with mixed habitats &amp; consider creating permanent internal open space &amp; edge habitats (rides, glades)</li> <li>- retaining deadwood and creating dead hedges</li> </ul>
3	Encourage and enable local community participation in woodland management activities (and related Barnett Hill Fields projects)
4	Produce timber products during thinning & coppicing which can be either: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- used on site, in Barnett Hill Fields or other community projects (eg. fencing materials, dead hedging), or</li> <li>- sold to contribute to ongoing woodland management costs (eg. firewood).</li> </ul>
5	Address any health threats to woodland sustainability – eg. Ash dieback, monitoring/control of pests.

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## 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.

Objective	Achievement
1. Establish and maintain safe footpaths	
2. Enhance the range and quality of habitats & biodiversity	
3. Encourage and enable local community participation	
4. Produce timber products	
5. Address any health threats to woodland sustainability	

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## 4. Woodland Survey

This section is about collecting information relating to your woodland and its location, including any statutory constraints: designations, European Protected Species etc. Woodland information for your property can be found on the [Magic website](#) or the Forestry Commission Land Information Search.

### Brief description of the woodland property

#### Location & Designations

##### Location

Healy's Wood is a 3.4 hectare plantation woodland situated on a west facing slope to the east of Wonersh village, OS grid reference TQ021452. It borders Barnett Hill a designated Ancient Replanted Woodland (ARW) to the east, pasture to the north & west and woodland/pasture to the South. The woodland sits in the gap between the western and eastern block of Surrey Hills Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty AONB. It is within area of proposed extension to Surrey Hills AONB currently under consideration by Natural England.

There are no other statutory designations.

##### History & Woodland Establishment

Healy's Wood was originally agricultural land. It was planted in 2001 by Chilworth Hill Estate Ltd with funding under the Woodland Grant Scheme mk3 (WGS) and the Farm Woodlands Premium Scheme (FWPS, Case 11435, approved Oct 2000). In Aug 2023 it was purchased along with a further 4 hectares of pasture "Barnett Hill Fields" (adjacent to the west) by Wonersh Parish Council (WPC) for the benefit of the local community in perpetuity. There is no requirement or plan for WPC to take on any remaining obligations under the 30 year FWPS contract.

##### Description

Map 2 attached shows the woodland compartments.

- **Cpt 1a** - small, 0.1 hectare stand of mixed mature broadleaf trees (horse chestnut, oak, sycamore, poplar). There is also one large fallen oak, providing a dead wood resource. Sycamore seedlings are widespread, some now becoming saplings.
- **Cpt 1b** - small 0.1 hectare stand of 5 mature beech trees. One of these has lost a major limb and is showing signs of disease. Work will be undertaken to make safe. The fallen limb provides a useful deadwood resource. Holly (*Ilex aquifolium*) is beginning to establish in the understorey.
- **Cpts 1c and 1d** comprise the main 3.0 hectare block of mixed broadleaf plantation woodland planted in 2001 at a density of 2,250 trees per hectare. Based on a sample survey undertaken in Dec 23 it is estimated that the block contains a total of approximately 5000 living trees with a mix of species as follows:

	Cpt 1c	Cpt 1d	Total	% of living trees
Chestnut	34%	22%	28%	37%
Oak	21%	12%	16%	21%
Birch	2%	11%	7%	9%
Ash	7%	7%	7%	9%
Hazel	2%	17%	10%	13%
Hawthorn	9%	2%	5%	7%
Guelder Rose	4%	0%	2%	3%
<i>Gap/Dead</i>	21%	29%	25%	
	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>

Other than removal of plastic tree guards which was recently completed, there is no evidence of any other intervention or management of the trees since the plantation was established in 2001. The plantation therefore consists of a closed canopy 12-16m in height of evenly aged trees with limited structural diversity.

Overstorey species (chestnut, oak, birch, ash) are in the pole stage of development, now heavily competing for light and nutrients and canopies are being restricted in their further development, particularly the slower growing oak and ash. There is some evidence of damage from squirrels and from windthrow but this is not extensive and most of the trees appear in reasonable health. Evidence of natural regeneration is currently limited principally to sycamore and ash. There is a useful resource of standing deadwood.

In the understorey the hazel which is spread mainly across Cpt 1d has not been coppiced and is now largely overstood. Without intervention stems may begin to die back and collapse. The hawthorn (mostly in Cpt 1c) has established reasonably well, whereas the guelder rose (also mostly in Cpt 1c) has often collapsed/died and in general is failing to thrive.

- **Cpt 2** is a small 0.24 hectare triangular block of mixed broadleaf including mature sweet chestnut, ash and oak; some hazel and alder and a large number regenerated sycamore poles.

Ground flora through the site is mainly restricted to the first 10m from woodland edges and in the more open Cpt 1a, where there is a mix of ruderal species such as stinging nettle, cleavers and bramble, together with a range of woodland specialists including dog's mercury, garlic mustard, lesser celandine, speedwells, lords and ladies and red campion. Several honeysuckle plants have been found which can be further encouraged to improve habitat for Hazel Dormice. Bluebells are beginning to take hold along the eastern edges spreading down from the adjoining ARW. In the majority of internal areas under closed canopy there are only sporadic small patches of ground flora.

Soils are described in Soilscaapes as "Freely draining very acid sandy and loamy soils of very low fertility"

Protected Species

Two badger sett entrances have been found, one in the NE corner of Cpt 1d and one within the Cpt 1b stand of beech. It is not known if these are currently active. There is evidence of snuffle holes across the site indicative of badger activity.

Access

An adopted public footpath running between Wonersh village and Barnett Hill / Blackheath intersects Cpts 1 and 2 and provides good connectivity. No other footpaths or access routes have yet been established within any of the compartments although there are plans to create a network of paths to provide walking/recreation opportunities with connections from Barnett Hill Fields through up to Barnett Hill and Blackheath.

Access for any machinery and to evacuate timber is currently very restricted due to the planting density.

Boundaries

Cpt 1 - Wire fencing is in place along the east/north/west boundaries. Many of the fence posts on the west boundary have rotted underground and need to be replaced. A disused fence on the south boundary has been removed.

Cpt 2 - No boundary protection in place.

Previous felling licences

None

## 5. Woodland Protection

This section allows you to consider the potential threats facing your woodland(s). Where relevant, under the following headings, describe any potential threats and as informed by both the likelihood of presence and potential impact, communicate any required management response. This could, for example, be providing information in relation to putting in place a plan, monitoring or direct action.

**Plant Health**

A tree risk assessment was conducted in Dec 2023 covering the mature trees in Cpts 1a, 1b and 2. This recommended the following actions:

- Cpt 2 - removal of some poorly attached deadwood over the public footpath. This has since been done.
- Cpt 1a, 1b - consider removal of younger surrounding plantation trees to reduce pressure. This is included in the strategy.
- Management should be reviewed if occupancy increases (which it is expected to do). This is included in the strategy.

Cpt 1a

Horse chestnut – this mature single specimen currently appears in reasonable health although horse chestnut leaf miner (*Cameraria ohridella*) is present which can weaken the tree over time. Ongoing monitoring is therefore required.

Poplar – the four trees appear in reasonable health, however two are leaning (one in particular) possibly due to previous ground subsidence. These will therefore be monitored and may be considered for felling when occupancy increases.

**Cpt 1b**

The mature beech which has a large failure point on the main stem and showing signs of disease will be made safe by 'monolithing' to create standing deadwood. Cut deadwood will be retained.

**Cpt 1c, 1d**

The lack of management to date has resulted in a significant proportion of low quality, spindly trees of uniform age with restricted canopy growth and dieback of lower branches. These are more susceptible to attack from pests and disease. The program of thinning as set out on the Strategy section below will seek to redress this.

Ash Dieback (ADB)- there are approximately 450 young ash trees in the plantation woodland (Cpts 1c and 1d) and several mature ash in Cpt 2. There is limited evidence of ADB to date, but it can be expected most are likely to become infected at some stage. Any trees showing signs of disease-resilience will be conserved and monitored. Ash will form part of the planned program of thinning in Cpts 1c and 1d and provision has been made in the felling licence request should it be determined that full removal of ash is considered necessary.

Sweet chestnut is vulnerable to a number of diseases including sweet chestnut blight, ramorum disease and ink disease, the first two of which are notifiable to the Forestry Commission. Trees will be monitored for symptoms such as canopy dieback, fruiting fungal bodies on the trunks or unusual staining on the bark.

**Deer**

Deer (mainly Roe) are present in the woodland and surrounding area. There is not currently significant evidence of browsing. The plantation woodland has limited food source due to the closed canopy. However the planned program of thinning to promote regeneration will present more opportunities for browsing. Deer impact will be monitored and protection of new growth from stumps and natural regeneration will be trialled such as through tree shelters, temporary fencing or dead hedging. If the impact from deer becomes significant a deer management plan will be considered.

**Grey Squirrels**

Grey squirrels are present in number (as evidenced by dreys in many canopies) which poses a particular threat to young trees 10 to 20 years old, particularly thin bark species such as sweet chestnut. Squirrel damage is evident in a some of the younger plantation trees. Where this has been severe these trees can be selected for removal as part of the thinning program. Ongoing squirrel activity will be monitored and control measures undertaken if required.

**Livestock and Other Mammals**

N/A

**Water & Soil (soil erosion, acidification of water, pollution etc)**

Soil erosion is a moderate risk, particularly on the steeper slopes towards the north of Cpt 1. Sufficient tree cover will be maintained to ensure stability of the soils. Any forestry operations will be undertaken with caution to minimise risk, for example avoiding periods after heavy rain.

**Environmental (flooding, wind damage, fire, invasive species etc)**

Wind Damage

Cpt 1 which is on a west facing slope has exposure to the prevailing winds. This is evident from the damage to a proportion of trees which have lost the tops of their main stem. Planned thinning operations will be phased over an appropriate period to ensure trees are not suddenly exposed to wind throw. On the western boundary in particular an adequate density of trees will be retained to provide protection. Layered planting in the field in front of the boundary to help re-direct winds upwards will also be considered.

Invasive Species – Currently not a major concern due mainly to the closed canopy. However as the thinning progresses and the canopy is opened up there is likely to be increased pressure eg. rhododendron. This will require ongoing monitoring and dealing with as necessary.

**Climate Change Resilience (provenance, lack of diversity, uniform structure)**

Although there is a good diversity of broadleaf tree species, the young plantation trees have very limited diversity in terms of age or structure. Planned thinning and conservation coppicing operations are needed to encourage regeneration or enable replanting which will result in a more varied canopy and age structure of the overstorey trees. It will also increase the quantity and diversity in the understorey, shrubs and ground flora as more light reaches the woodland floor. These effects will all improve resilience to climate change.

## 6.Strategy

This section requires a statement of intent, setting out how you intend to achieve your management objectives and manage important features and issues identified within the previous sections of the plan. The information provided should be succinct.

<b>Mgt Objective/ Feature</b>	<b>Outline Work Prescriptions/Operations</b>	<b>Year</b>
1. Establish and maintain safe footpaths	• Create and suitably mark a network of footpaths, removing trees as necessary.	2024-25
	• Erect information boards and use parish websites to inform woodland visitors – eg about woodland management activities, temporary footpath closures or on-site works taking place.	2024-25, Ongoing
	• Formal tree risk assessments will continue every two years.	2026
	• In between formal assessments undertake informal tree safety inspections, particularly after storms/gales, taking remedial action where necessary.	Ongoing
	• Monolith the beech with fallen limb to make safe	2024-25
2. Enhance the range and quality of habitats & biodiversity	<b>Thinning &amp; Coppicing</b> <u>Cpts 1a &amp; 1b</u>	
	• Halo thin around mature trees at least to the drip line to relieve pressure.	2024-25

	<p><u>Cpts 1c &amp; 1d</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Overstorey:</b> Sweet chestnut, Oak, Birch - undertake phased, selective, evenly-spread thinning of up to 30% of trees (approx. 1000). Ash – undertake thinning of 30% trees (approx 140); potentially extend to 100% removal depending on prevalence of ADB. Halo thin around selected high quality oak and sweet chestnut with potential for full maturity/veteranisation. Retain the majority of the larger canopied trees on the west boundary as these form an important protection from the prevailing winds.</li> <li>• Hazel (mainly Cpt 1d) - undertake phased conservation coppicing of up to 90% (approx. 600) to diversify the habitat structure, open up the canopy and encourage natural regeneration. Retain 10% for size diversity. Include coppicing of a proportion of sweet chestnut within the areas of coppiced hazel. Protect coppice regrowth from excessive deer browsing by piling cut brush on/around stumps.</li> <li>• Hawthorn/Guelder Rose - Retain and allow natural regeneration during thinning operations. Consider pruning to create size diversity.</li> </ul> <p><u>Cpt 2</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Undertake selective removal of sycamore poles to partially open up the canopy to allow understorey to further develop.</li> <li>• Follow FC best practice guidance for protection of European species such as badgers, bats and dormice. Time forestry operations to avoid the bird breeding season from March to July. Survey for nesting birds and potential bats roosts ahead of works. Time timber extraction to avoid wet periods to reduce risk of damage to woodland soils.</li> <li>• Badgers setts – Commission survey to determine if there are any active setts. Limit/exclude works within recommended distance from active setts and footpath routes will be built to avoid them.</li> </ul> <p><b>Woodland Edges / Open Space</b></p> <p><u>Cpt 1</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Develop a graded edge with mixed habitats on the west boundary by planting a native hedge in the adjacent field (minimum 5m from the woodland trees) and encouraging scrub &amp; long grass strips to develop in-between.</li> <li>• Consider similar projects along the east boundary with Barnett Hill to improve connectivity with the adjacent</li> </ul>	<p>2024-30</p> <p>2024-28</p> <p>Ongoing</p> <p>2024-28</p> <p>Ongoing</p> <p>2024-25</p> <p>2025-26, Ongoing</p> <p>2026-28</p>
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	<p>ARW and along the north boundary with adjacent pasture.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Consider establishing areas of permanent internal open space (up to 20% of total area) as rides and/or glades.</li> </ul> <p><b>Deadwood Resource</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Retain a proportion of thinned material in situ and in piles throughout all compartments, aiming for a network of deadwood of various types and sizes which can be populated by different species of fungi and saproxylic invertebrates. Leave standing deadwood (unless it causes a hazard).</li> <li>Create and maintain dead hedge habitats, using thinnings, coppiced hazel and other material from on site. This will include alongside the south boundary with the public footpath (as an alternative to fencing)</li> <li>Consider using thinned material to protect coppiced areas from deer grazing.</li> </ul>	<p>2028-32</p> <p>Ongoing</p> <p>2024-25, Ongoing</p> <p>Ongoing</p>
3. Encourage and enable local community participation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Organise regular, well-planned community volunteer events through WPC and Womersley Environmental Advisory Group (WEAG) to undertake a range of woodland management activities. These would include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>thinning, coppicing, timber processing, dead hedge construction, fence building/maintenance, hedge planting, clearing undergrowth/bramble, footpath establishment and maintenance.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	Ongoing
4. Produce timber products	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Process product from thinned trees to make fenceposts, rails, stakes etc. which can be used on site and in Barnett Hill Fields and other community projects. Eg. replacing the rotten fence posts along the west boundary.</li> <li>Allocate sufficient locations within the woodland (or in adjacent Barnett Hill Fields) for temporary storage of wood products and for safe processing.</li> <li>Investigate potential outlets for selling residual timber products not used on site.</li> <li>Use brash material for building dead hedges, deer protection or chip up to use as a hedging mulch. Avoid burning where possible.</li> </ul>	<p>Ongoing</p> <p>2024-25</p> <p>2025</p> <p>Ongoing</p>
5. Address any health threats to woodland sustainability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Monitor ash trees for signs of ADB. Conserve and monitor any trees showing signs of disease-resilience. Infected trees can be left in situ to contribute to the dead wood resource. The option of 100% removal of ash as part of thinning program may be considered.</li> </ul>	Ongoing

## 7. Stakeholder Engagement

There can be a requirement on both the FC and the owner to undertake consultation/engagement. Please refer to [Operations Note 35](#) for further information.

<b>Work Proposal</b>	<b>Individual/ Organisation</b>	<b>Date Contacted</b>	<b>Date feedback received</b>	<b>Response</b>	<b>Action</b>
All	Wonersh Parish Council				Ongoing approval of plans
Activity Planning	Wonersh Environmental Advisory Group (WEAG)				Ongoing
All	Barnett Hill Fields Working Group (BFG)	Aug 2023			Established BFG to develop plans for managing Healy's Wood
Footpath Access	Barnett Hill Hotel	25/1/2024	25/1/2024	Confirmation to join up with their footpaths	Connect path network. Erect gate.
Farm Woodland Premium Scheme	Forestry Commission England	24/1/2024	16/2/2024 , 30/4/2024	Guidance on taking on FWPS obligations	No requirement to take on obligations
Site Visit	Forestry Commission England (Vicki Hutchings, Woodland Officer)	16/4/2024	30/4/2024	Site visit undertaken	Feedback received on draft WMP
Site Visit	Surrey Wildlife Trust (Lucy Bryce, Emma Randall)		9/5/2024	Site visit undertaken	Feedback received on plans

## 8. Felling & Restocking

Should you wish to associate a felling licence with your management plan please complete the table below. Set out your felling intentions by identifying individual species where they comprise more than 20% of the volume to be felled. Individual species at or below 20% need to be grouped as MB (mixed broadleaf) and/or MC (mixed conifer).

Cpt(s)	Sub Cpt	Felling Type	Species	Area of Felling (ha)	Est Volume M <sup>3</sup> (Bdlv/Con)	Pref Fell Year	Restock Species	Restock Area (ha)	% of Total Restock Area	Map No	TPO	Designation
1	1a, 1b	CF	BE, MB, JL, MC	1.3	100/200	16/17	OK/BI/BE/WCH	1.3	100	1	No	No
1	c	T	AH, SC, OK, MB	1.4	61	2024-30				1	No	No
1	d	T	AH, SC, OK, MB	1.6	70	2024-30				1	No	No
1	d	FC	HAZ	1.6	30	2024-28				1	No	No
2		T	SYC, MB	0.2	2	2024-28				1	No	No
1	C or d	OS	SC, OK, MB	0.3	37	2024-30				1	No	No

## 9. Monitoring

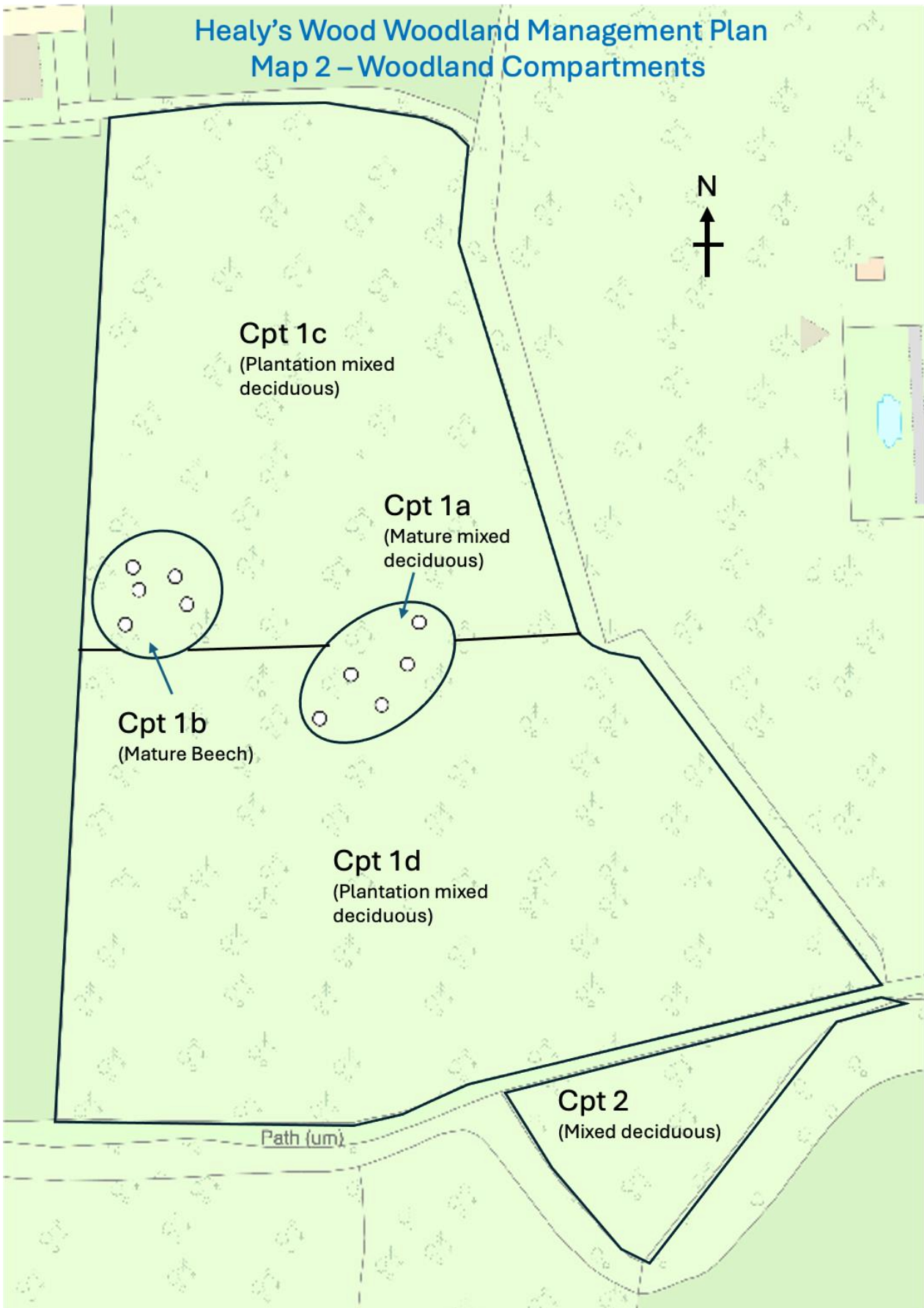
Indicators of success should be defined for each management objective and then checked at regular intervals. Use the below section to identify when and how monitoring is to be carried out. The data collected will help to evaluate progress.

Management Objective	Indicator of Success	Method of Assessment	Frequency of Assessment	Responsibility	Assessment Results
1. Establish and maintain safe footpaths	Paths completed.				
2. Enhance the range and quality of habitats & biodiversity	Response to thinning and coppicing, changes to woodland structure and species composition. Amount of natural regeneration.				
3. Encourage and enable local community participation	Number of events and people involved				
4. Produce timber products	Useage of timber products on site or sales achieved				
5. Address any health threats to woodland sustainability	Control of invasive species				

Healy's Wood Woodland Management Plan

Map 1 – Location





### Healy's Wood Woodland Management Plan Map 3 – Design Plan (Indicative only)

