

Woodland Property Name	Land on the North side of Roman Ride, Finchampstead		
Unique Reference			
Plan Period dd/mm/yyyy (ten years)	Approval Date:	To:	
Five Year Review Date	2030		

Approval Criteria – FC Office Use Only

The UKFS states that a management plan should:

UKFS	Approval Criteria	FC Approval & Notes
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).

Property Details

Name			Owner ☒	Tenant ☐
Email			Contact Number	
Address	Monterey, Roman Ride, Crowthorne			
Agent Name (if applicable)			Charles Hunt	
Contact Number				
County	Berkshire	Nearest Town	Crowthorne	
Grid Reference (e.g. ST 625 785)	SU 816 641	Local Authority	Wokingham	
Management Plan Area (Hectares)		1.15ha		
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).		Compartment Map Designations Map Constraints Map Operations Map		
Do you intend to apply for a felling licence with this management plan?		Yes ☒		No ☐

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 commit to good stewardship of the landscape by protecting and augmenting the resource associated with the woodland area, thereby maintaining the contribution to the local landscape and securing the environmental and amenity values that the woodland currently provides. While also complying with the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 to remove invasive alien plants to reduce the risk of them spreading further and reducing their impact on the environment and ecology.

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	To maintain and enhance the important landscape and amenity value that the woods throughout the wider countryside and its environs.
2	To improve woodland resilience to associated pests and diseases, through considered and informed management prescriptions.
3	Actively manage and maintain the roadside tree assets across the land via a risk-based tree hazard inspection process to lower risk from tree related incidents to an acceptable level.
4	To maintain and improve conditions for wildlife and bio-diversity. Also to maintain active vermin and deer control to ensure a varied age class/structure and enable conservation management.
5	Adhere to the Wildlife and Countryside Act of 1981 by removing invasive plants to help improve the overall woodland health and improve biodiversity by encouraging native plants to grow.

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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

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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
The woodland consists of mostly Scots Pine planted in the 1960's with self set Birch, Oak and Sweet Chestnut throughout. There are a number of Holly bushes which are appearing over the entire site along with clumps of Rhododendron. There are 3 ditches across the woodland which have been mostly naturally filled over time. The ground flora consists of mostly grasses and bracken in places. There is an old access off the adjacent byway known as Roman Ride. There is no known scheduled monuments within the

woodland however the Roman Ride is part of the Devils Highway. There will be no ground disturbance within the woodland apart from existing ditch clearance. All trees will be cut off above ground and roots allowed to rot in situ minimising any ground disturbance.

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
Numerous Pine on the outskirts of the woodland have started to die. Sightings have been reported to Forest Research. Conclusions by Forest Research suggest it could be a result of Dothistroma Needle Blight. Ongoing monitoring will record if the disease is spreading into the woodland. Furthermore selective thinning the woodland will help to decrease humidity and increase airflow which will help to slow the spread of the disease. The woodland has now been registered on the Rural Land Registry as woodland therefore if any grants were available for plant health issues they could now be explored. The woodland is also located within the IPS demarcated area and within this area it is recommended to remove standing dead trees that are likely to host IPS bark beetle
Deer
Muntjac and Roe are present within the woodland. Muntjac are causing the most damage and a visible browse line can be seen on the Holly across the woodland. Very little natural regen was recorded. It is hoped that the woodland would be made secure from deer through the use of deer fencing along the eastern side to help encourage natural regeneration throughout the woodland. Deer repellents such as Trico will also be considered.
Grey Squirrels
Evidence of squirrels was noted through the numerous feeding sites (on chestnuts) across the woodland. No damage was noted on the trees. The presence and numbers of squirrels will be monitored and if damage begins to appear, lethal control will be undertaken.
Livestock and Other Mammals
There is no threat of livestock or other mammals
Water & Soil (soil erosion, acidification of water, pollution etc)
There are three ditches across the site which once helped with drainage. These are now full of debris. As a result there are areas of the woodland that have become quite wet. The underlying soils are clay and sand. If no remedial action is taken the mature trees could become more vulnerable to windblow due to root rot as a result of waterlogged soils.
Environmental (flooding, wind damage, fire, invasive species etc)
Invasive species -Rhododendron is present within the woodland and is slowly spreading. This can have detrimental effects on local biodiversity and ground flora. Action plans have been adopted by neighbouring land owners (National Trust)
Climate Change Resilience (provenance, lack of diversity, uniform structure)
Uniform structure -Due to high stocking density and high pressure from deer there is little to no natural regeneration across the woodland. As a result the trees are all a similar age with very little understorey.

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.

Mgt Objective/Feature	Outline Work Prescriptions/Operations	Year
To maintain and enhance the important landscape and amenity value that the woods throughout the wider countryside and its environs.	Selective thinning to remove 20% of the poor form/unhealthy trees. Promoting better airflow to control Red Band Needle Blight. Undertake the works using a motor manual system to avoid heavy forestry machinery which can damage the soil structure, trying to undertake the works outside of bird nesting and taking into account the potential for Great Crested Newts, but ultimately time work when ground conditions are suitable. Improve drainage within the wood to prevent root rot which will result in eventual death or an increase in windblow to the existing trees. Undertake Operational Site Assessments and EPS surveys prior to felling / ground work operations	Year 1-4
To improve woodland resilience to associated pests and diseases, through considered and informed management prescriptions.	On going monitoring in regards to the Red Band Needle Blight. Selective thinning will help to increase airflow within the canopy helping to control the disease. Removing standing deadwood as recommended to by the IPS demarcated area (Forestry Commission) will help to remove trees which can host the beetle. Encouraging natural regeneration through the control of deer will increase species diversity and reduce the impacts of potential tree diseases.	Year 1-4
Actively manage and maintain the roadside tree assets across the land via a risk-based tree hazard inspection process to lower risk from tree related incidents to an acceptable level.	Undertake formal assessments of identified inspection zones, at regular periodic intervals, and following severe weather events. i.e: PRoW's/ drives/woodland edges/gathering points. Re-evaluate inspection frequency concerning impact of Ash Die Back. Follow industry and FC / NRW guidance when published. Consider formal training for a LANTRA Basic Tree Inspection qualification for the owner and therefore implementing an ongoing tree inspection regime.	Year 1
To maintain and improve conditions for wildlife and bio-diversity. Also to maintain active vermin and deer control to ensure	Selective thinning to remove 20% of the poorer form/unhealthy trees will promote natural regeneration of the woodland floor, with the increase in light levels. Control of deer using deer fencing will	Year 1-4

a varied age class/structure and enable conservation management.	ensure natural regeneration will survive to maturity creating a continuous cover system with a range of age ranges and heights. The fencing will be applied for with a new application to the council. Creation of small deadwood habitat piles to benefit potential Great Crested Newts/Slow worm populations but not significant enough to act as hosts to bark beetle.	
Adhere to the Wildlife and Countryside Act of 1981 by removing invasive plants to help improve the overall woodland health and improve biodiversity by encouraging native plants to grow.	Removal of invasive Rhododendron, which if left unmanaged will have a negative effect on woodland health and biodiversity. The Rhododendron should be cut or grubbed out and a programme of Glyphosate treatment to control any re-growth. Holly has also started to spread quite rapidly across the site. Too much can also limit the levels of biodiversity within the woodland. Areas of Holly should also be targeted for removal to promote further flora and biodiversity. Bracken control should also be considered through cutting or crushing stems. Damaging the fonds while the shoots are still young and tender over the period of 2-3 years will resolve in the eventual eradication of the plant, which in turn will promote a more diverse floral understorey.	

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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.

Work Proposal	Individual/ Organisation	Date Contacted	Date feedback received	Response	Action
Implement LTP	Neighbours	Plan submission to council- notice to be posted outside of woodland			Inform neighbours once work commences
Implement LTP	Wokingham Council	30/09/2024 08/10/2024 28/10/2024			
Implement LTP	Forest Research	26/09/2024	06/11/2024	See appendix	Monitor
Implement LTP	County Archaeologist	10/12/2024	18/12/2024	See appendix	

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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
To maintain and enhance the important landscape and amenity value that the woods throughout the wider countryside and its environs	Remaining trees of good health and form. Undergrowth of natural regen and native flora	Visual/ Photography	Every 5 years	Owner	
To improve woodland resilience to associated pests and diseases, through considered and informed management prescriptions.	Healthy woodland	Visual	Annual	Owner	
Actively manage and maintain the roadside tree assets across the land via a risk-based tree hazard inspection process to lower risk from tree related incidents to an acceptable level.	Tree safety survey report	Survey	Every 3 years	Owner/WWM	
To maintain and improve conditions for wildlife and bio-diversity. Also to maintain active vermin and deer control to ensure a varied age class/structure and enable conservation management.	Natural regeneration/Deer fence erected to keep deer out	Visual	Annual	Owner	
Adhere to the Wildlife and Countryside Act of 1981 by	Eradication of Rhododendron	Visual/Photography	Every 5 years	Owner	



removing invasive plants to help improve the overall woodland health and improve biodiversity by encouraging native plants to grow.	and a reduction in Holly. Increase in native flora				

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Appendix

Scots pine Enquiry 2024|1617



David McKellar <david.mckellar@forestresearch.gov.uk>

To: Charlie Hunt

 You forwarded this message on 06/11/2024 13:23.

Fri 11/10/2024 16:19

Your Ref: 121383,

Dear Mr Hunt,

We acknowledge the receipt of your communication on 26/09/2024 regarding the following:-

- Scots pine

Thank you for your enquiry and for taking an interest in tree health. I have added your enquiry to our plant health database here at Forest Research, Reference: 2024|1617. The browning of pine needles could be the result of a number of abiotic or biotic factors. If there is crown dieback and a more orange needle colour observed, this could be Dothistroma Needle Blight. Symptoms of this disease on needles include bands on the needles turning red or red/brown. This colour remains even when the needle has died. The red banding is not always evident, and the needles may have an overall brown or reddish colouration instead, which can easily be confused with symptoms caused by other needle pathogens. Eventually symptomatic needles are shed, and branches can acquire a 'lion's tail' appearance typical of the disease, with only a tuft of the recently infected current year's needles remaining at the branch ends.

As there are a few needle diseases that affect pine trees, we are happy to examine some foliage samples to see if we can identify Dothistroma, or any other pathogens present, as there are a few needle diseases that affect pine trees. With these mature trees, collecting fresh foliage samples may be problematic but if you are able to send us some foliage sample material, with some green (healthy) and brown (dying) needles on the same shoot, that would enable us to try and isolate any pathogens that may be present. Three or four symptomatic shoots (approx. 20 cm – 30 cm length) should give us enough material to work with.

Please place the samples in a zip-lock bag, or similar, and place in a padded/jiffy bag for posting to:

Forest Research

THDAS

Reference Number: 2024|1617

Alice Holt lodge

Farnham

Surrey

GU10 4LH

County Archaeologist

☎ 0118 937 5776

E-Mail: info@berkshirearchaeology.org.uk

18th December 2024

INFORMATIVE

Land on the North side of Roman Ride, Finchampstead – re Woodland Management

The site for the proposed works falls within an area of archaeological significance and has potential for Roman remains. This is due to its proximity to The Devils Highway Roman road, and any associated roadside activity/settlement. There is the possibility for artefacts related to Roman activity to remain underground. Further information regarding the archaeology in the area can be found online at [HeritageGateway - Home *](#)

Archaeological remains may be damaged by any necessary ground disturbance for the woodland management, therefore you are requested to inform Berkshire Archaeology as soon as possible if any artefacts are discovered.

Details of archaeological finds will be added to our Historic Environment Record (HER), an online database of local archaeological sites, finds, and historic buildings within our area, which includes Bracknell Forest, Reading, Slough, Windsor and Maidenhead, and Wokingham.

It is helpful if you can email us of details of the context of the find, along with a photograph of the artefact, including something in the shot to help give an idea of scale.

Our contact details are included above.

Many thanks

Linden Ellicott
Archaeology Officer

