

**12/08/2019**

**Application ref: 015/2216/2019**

**Management Plan Ref:**

**Felling Licence (Forestry Act 1967)**

**Woodland Name: Cherry Hill**

Please find a copy of your approved Felling Licence and map(s) enclosed. If you are an agent receiving this Felling Licence on behalf of the owner / tenant, please ensure you forward a copy to the owner / tenant for their attention.

Please note the expiry date for completion of the work. If the licence contains conditions for restocking, it is the responsibility of the owner / tenant to ensure that the conditions are met by the required date(s) specified in the Licence. The Forestry Commission may visit the site at any time to inspect the progress of any restocking.

If you're a farmer or land manager and claim rural payments, you must follow a set of rules called Cross Compliance, which include Good Agricultural and Environmental Conditions of land (GAECs), and which may impact what times of the year you can use your felling licence to cut down trees on land receiving payments. Failure to comply with Cross Compliance may constitute a breach of the rules and result in a reduction of the relevant payment by the Rural Payments Agency.

I should also bring to your attention the Timber and Timber Products (Placing on the Market) Regulations 2013. The EU Timber Regulations prohibit the trade of illegally harvested timber and timber products and require those who are responsible for placing timber onto the market for the first time – whether an owner, contractor or timber merchant – to maintain documentation that proves that the timber is from a legally harvested resource and supply chain.

An EU Timber Regulations pro-forma for this felling licence is enclosed. We have completed the relevant parts to confirm that timber felled under this licence has been felled legally. However, you or the party placing the timber on the market for the first time will need to complete and retain the form (along with any other documents that demonstrate the timber has been felled in conjunction with all other relevant legislation e.g. Health and Safety).


For information on how and who should complete the form please read the Operations Note 33, on our EU Timber Regulation web page: <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/eu-timber-regulation-eutr-operations-note-33>

The enclosed felling licence only gives you permission to fell trees. It does not give you the additional consents that you require in order to conduct works (including felling) within Sites of Special Scientific Interest or Scheduled Monuments. These may be enclosed with this felling licence, but if they are not, you should not fell trees on protected sites without the formal consent from Natural England or Historic England respectively.

Yours sincerely

For the Forestry Commission

# Licence to Fell Growing Trees

To: 

This licence gives you permission under section 10 of the Forestry Act 1967 as amended to fell the trees described in Part 1 and shown on the attached map.

Tree felling under this licence has been approved by the Forestry Commission as being in accordance with government policy for the sound management of a renewable resource.

## **This licence expires on: 12 Aug 2024**

You should tell others involved with the felling about the details in this licence e.g. by giving a copy of the licence and map to the person felling the trees. If you sell the land, you should also tell the new owner about this licence. If a Tree Preservation Order is placed on these trees after this licence has been issued, you should provide the Local Authority with a copy of this licence and associated map/s before felling the trees.

Note: If you have not declared the existence of a Tree Preservation Order or Conservation area when making the felling application any felling licence subsequently issued will not cover the felling of trees to which a Tree Preservation Order applies, or which are in a Conservation area.

It is expected that tree felling operations will be carried out in a manner that reflects good forestry practice, with appropriate consideration for possible impacts on habitats and species:

- All necessary checks will be made to ensure compliance with the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 relating to European Protected Species (EPS).
- If felling within the bird nesting season, checks will be made to ensure compliance with the protection of birds under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981.

Any thinning operations approved by this licence will be implemented evenly across the operational area and will not remove more than 30% of the original canopy cover per operation, unless otherwise agreed by the FC and confirmed on this licence. Note: Tree felling at a greater intensity than 30% of the canopy (in all or part of an operational area) may constitute a breach of the thinning permission.

If you have any reason to suspect the presence of tree pests or disease, e.g. *Phytophthora ramorum* you should inform the Forestry Commission at the earliest possible opportunity, as per your obligation under the Plant Health (Forestry) Order 2005.

Where larch, or other susceptible species included in this licence display symptoms of disease, you must not fell those trees until the FC have had the opportunity to assess their health. If *Phytophthora ramorum* presence is suspected or confirmed the area will become subject to a statutory plant health notice, the conditions of which will override those contained within this licence.

Danielle Lea-Smith  
Signed for and on behalf of the Forestry Commissioners

Date: 12/08/2019

## Part 1 - Description of the trees to be felled

Property: Cherry Hill  
Name of wood: Cherry Hill  
Local Authority: Herefordshire

Approved Felling  
Details:

Felling site, subcpt or coupe	Type of operation	Marking of trees	Area ha	Total number of trees	Estimated volume m <sup>3</sup>	Species
1	Felling of Coppice	Orange Dot	0.42	41	35	sycamore / ash

## Part 2 - Restocking Conditions

Condition C: Restock by Natural Regeneration or Coppice.

The following conditions apply to the licenced felling in 1.

1. The land on which the felling took place is to be managed in accordance with the rules and practice of good forestry so as to secure restocking with 80% sycamore and 20% open ground to achieve not less than 410 stools per hectare evenly distributed over the site by coppice regrowth.
2. All licenced trees felled are to be removed quickly and carefully so as to avoid damage to the remaining trees or seedlings or coppice shoots.
3. The land is to be adequately clear all lop & top off the area or leave tidy across the site and clear of any watercourses and the young trees are to be protected against damage and weeded during the period of restocking.
4. If before 30th June 2025 the restocking described in 1. above is not achieved then the land is to be planted or sown before 30th June 2026 in order to secure a stocking of not less than 410 stools per hectare of 80% sycamore and 20% open ground from coppice regrowth or 80% SYC planted with 20% OG at 410t/ha, if the coppice fails evenly distributed over the site.
5. For a period of 10 years from the restocking:
  - a. The plants must be protected against damage and be adequately weeded.
  - b. Any failure or losses should be replaced as necessary to provide a stocking of not less than 410 stools per hectare evenly distributed over the site.
  - c. Any replanting, coppice regrowth or natural regeneration must be properly maintained in accordance with the rules and practice of good forestry.
6. When silviculturally desirable, the trees left standing after the felling and identified n/a are to be felled subject to any necessary licences being granted. Any applications for felling these trees should be submitted in good time.

Advisory information and guidance:

The planted trees or coppice regrowth to be protected from any deer browsing damage by culling or other protection measures

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## Part 3 - Additional Advisory Information and Guidance

All works to be carried out, will follow the Forestry EU Habitat legislation on European Protect Species and UK Forestry Standards compliant. Protection of important habitat buffers and trees will be safeguard during the operation with these trees retained and protected, along with any suitable bat roost trees will also be retained under the good best practice guidance on EPS management. It is expected that the felling and extraction methods will be carried out in a manner that reflects forestry practice with appropriate consideration for possible impacts on habitats and species. You are reminded that prior to undertaking woodland management operations that all necessary checks are undertaken to ensure compliance with the amended Habitats Regulations relating to European Protected Species (EPS). If undertaking woodland management operations within the bird nesting season you must ensure you are meeting your obligations on the protection of birds under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981.

# **EU Timber Regulation: Due Diligence for Timber Grown in Great Britain**

This document is intended to help meet the obligations placed on "operators", as defined under EU Timber Regulation (No 995/210), to undertake a risk assessment. It outlines the risk factors associated with timber grown in Great Britain (see overleaf). The details of the timber species, volume etc are listed on the felling licence/grant scheme contract/management plan or in the absence of these on a separate sheet.

## **Evidence of Lawful Harvesting**

<b><u>Felling Licence Reference</u></b>	<b><u>Date Licence Approved</u></b>
<b>015/2216/2019</b>	<b>12/08/2019</b>

**Signed: Danielle Lea-Smith  
(on behalf of Forestry Commission)**

**Dated: 12/08/2019**

**Certification: If the timber is independently certified enter the certificate**

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Additional Risk Factors: If there are any factors (not covered overleaf) that indicate a risk that the timber could be illegally harvested, enter these below with an explanation of how that risk has been mitigated. Continue on a separate sheet if necessary.

<u>Factor</u>	<u>Means of mitigation</u>

Declaration by the operator: I declare that the timber referred to above is grown in Great Britain. I have identified any additional risk factors and the action taken to mitigate that risk, and I have no reason to believe that there are further risks of the timber being illegal.

Signed:

Dated:

The timber approved for felling in this felling licence was produced from Great Britain forests where the following risk factors apply.

1 Illegality - Forests in Great Britain are regulated by the Forestry Commission or Natural Resources Wales. The incidence of illegal felling is low, estimated at much less than 1% of the timber volume harvested.

2 Governance - The UK is ranked highly for good governance in independent assessments, such as The Worldwide Governance Indicators project (funded by The World Bank). Moreover forestry proposals in Great Britain are available for comment and Great Britain is well served by bodies from civil-society that contribute specialist knowledge and opinion to the assessment of forestry proposals.

3 International Perspective - There is no UN Security Council ban on timber exports from the UK and the UK is not associated with or designated as a source of 'conflict timber', both of which are key international indicators of illegality.

4 Forest Regulation - Great Britain has specific forest laws (principally, The Forestry Act 1967, which convey powers to regulate forestry activities, control felling, administer woodland grants and to manage state forests. The Forestry Commission issued a revised UK Forestry Standard (UKFS) in 2011 which provides a benchmark against which forestry is regulated and is explicit in terms of legal requirements and the assurances of legality and sustainability that can be given by the process of forest regulation. The Forestry Commission/Natural Resources Wales are the competent authorities with respect to Environmental Impact Assessment (Forestry) Regulations. The Forestry Commission reports on behalf of the UK the sustainability of UK forests in the Global Forest Resources Assessment and Forest Europe indicators and compiles annual statistical information. These various sources of information indicate that forests in the UK are managed on a sustainable basis.

5 Endangered Timber Species - There are no endangered timber species present in the UK.

6 Assessment of UK grown timber by the certification schemes - The two major international certification schemes, FSC and PEFC, have assessed Great Britain as being of low risk in terms of their "Controlled Wood" and "Avoidance of Controversial Sources" respectively. This allows up to 30% of non-certified GB grown timber to enter supply chains. Approximately 85% of timber coming to the market in Great Britain has been independently certified as coming from well managed forests. This is in addition to the regulatory processes outlined above.

Notes on completing the form.

a) The person who first places timber and/or timber products on the market or uses them in his/her business is defined as an "operator" under the Regulation.

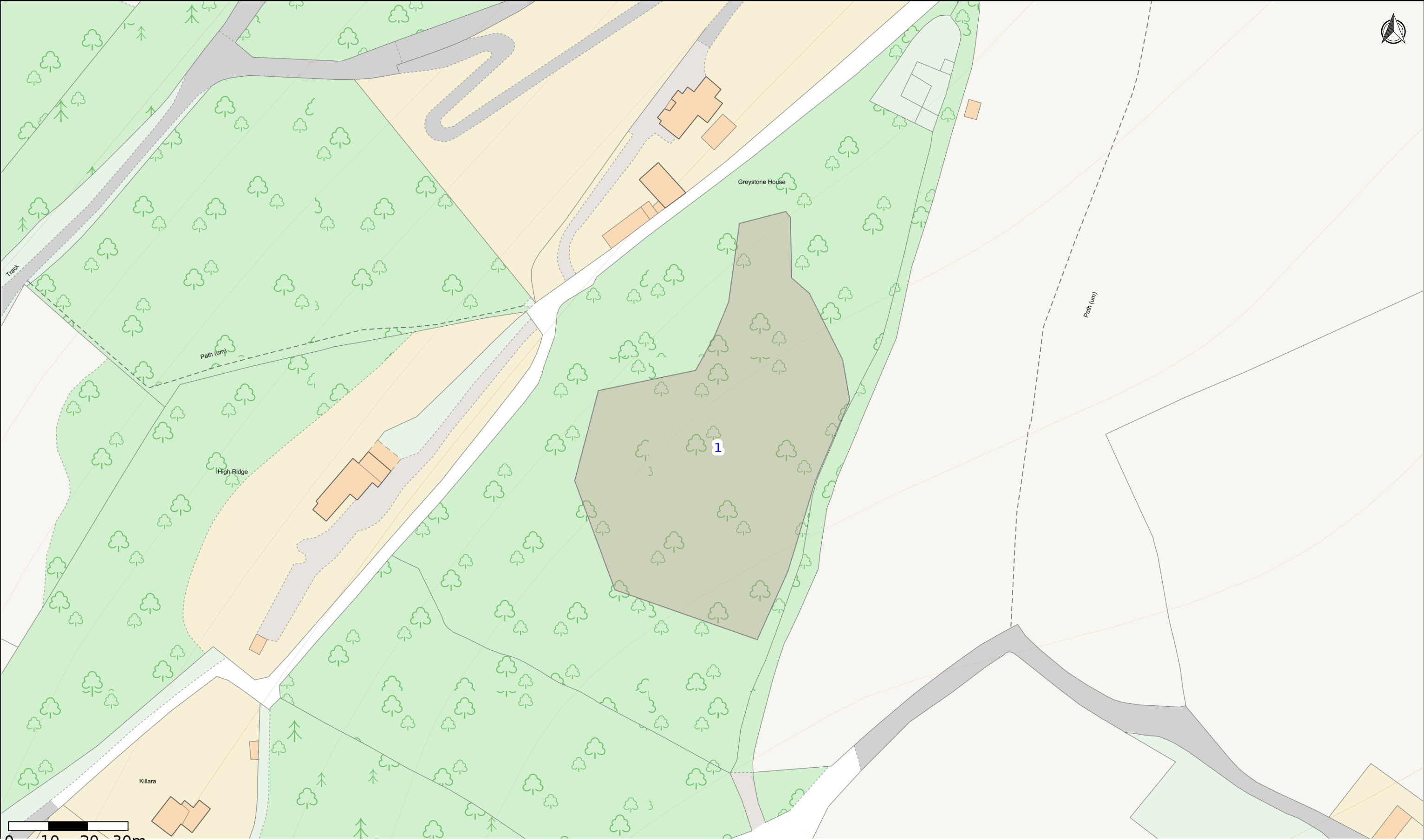
b) If you are a landowner, harvesting and selling the trees, then complete this form and keep it with the felling licence/management plan or other details (as appropriate) together with a copy of the contract for sale of the timber.

c) If you are buying the timber 'standing' and harvesting the trees, then complete this form, ask for a copy of the felling licence or management plan approval from the owner and keep this form together with details of the contract for purchase of the timber.

d) It is important to keep a record for at least 5 years, as required by the legislation, of timber sales and purchases.



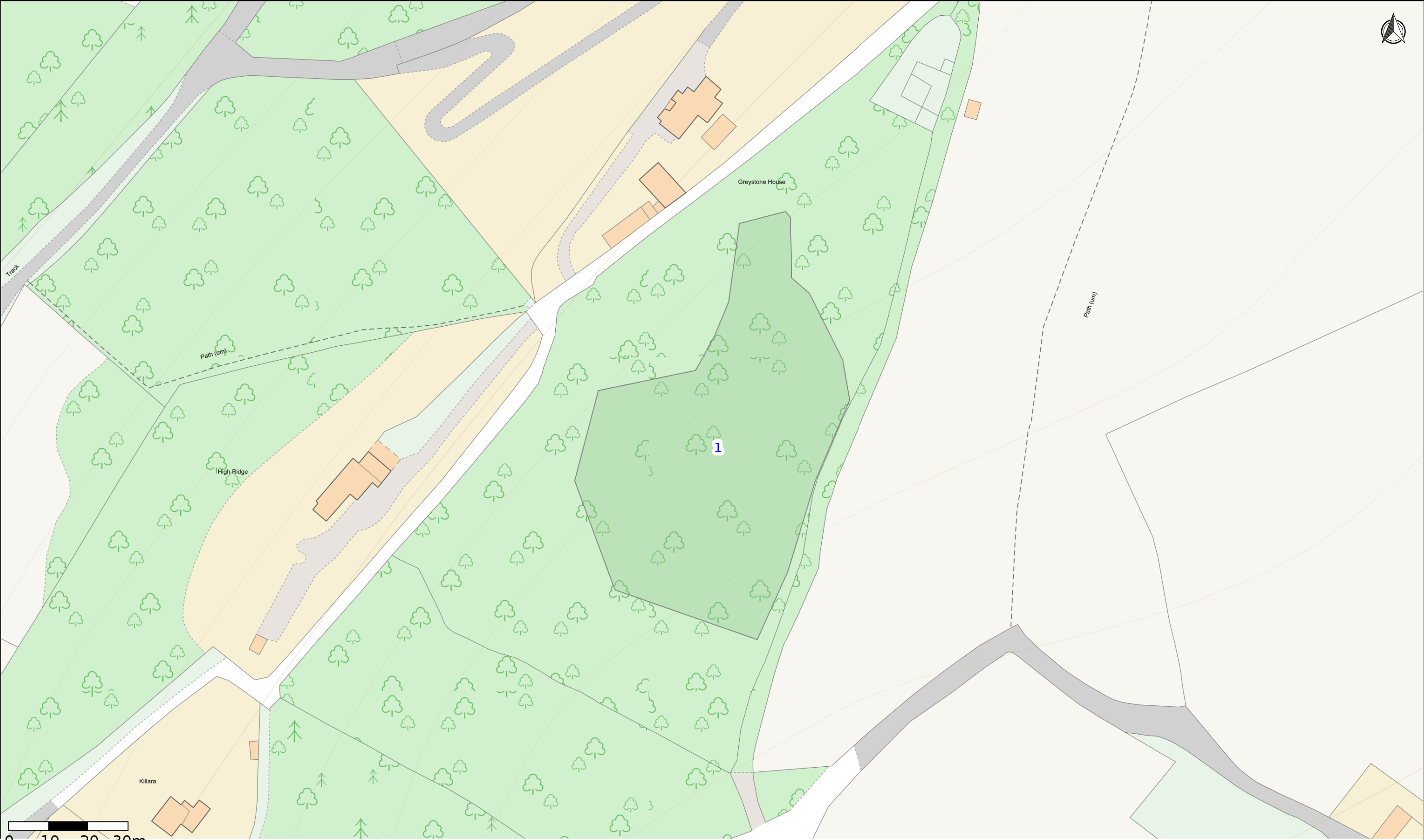
# Operations Map



Cherry Hill | SO 588 197 | 015/2216/2019

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# Restocking Map



0 10 20 30m

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