

Licence to Fell Growing Trees

Horndean Parish Council
Tyfield House
Blendworth Lane
Waterlooville
Hampshire
PO8 0AA

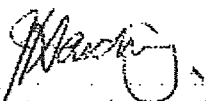
This licence gives you permission under section 10 of the Forestry Act 1967 as amended to fell the trees described in Part 1 and shown on the attached map.

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: 10 Jan 2027

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 must also get the consent of the Local Authority before felling the trees.

NOTE: In England and Wales, a felling licence will not cover the felling of trees to which a Tree Preservation Order applies, or which are in a Conservation area, if you have not declared the existence of the Order or Area in the application.



Date: 10 Jan 2017

Signed for and on behalf of the Forestry Commissioners.

PART 1 - Description of the trees to be felled

Property: Horndean Parish Council
Name of wood:
Local Authority: East Hampshire District Council
Woodland Management Plan Ref: 39078

General Notes: The ten year felling approval given in this contract is directly linked to the approved management plan No: 39078 lodged with the Forestry Commission. The areas being worked including the species being felled on those areas and any restocking following clearances are set out in detail in the final Plan of Operations section of this Plan.
Thinning areas included in this contract can be thinned by up to 30% on no more than two separate occasions during the 10 year period of this licence, provided the period between thinning is appropriate to the growth rate of the trees or aims to meet the objectives of the management plan agreed with the Forestry Commission.

All felling/thinning and extraction sites will be surveyed prior to work starting. The survey will locate features that must be avoided so that they are preserved and are not disturbed during felling and extraction of the trees such as: archaeological features, badger setts, bird nests, and sites being used by European protected species.

Felling site, subcpt or coupe	Type of operation*	Species	Marking of trees	Area ha	Approx age of trees	Total number of trees	Estimated volume m ³
1, 2, 3, 6, 7, 11, 12, 16, 18	T	MB	Paint	6.20			155
4a and 4b	F	AH	N/A	0.18			15

*Key

T = thinning; RF = Regeneration felling, F = clear felling (to include group clear felling); FO = felling other; (e.g. hedge-row trees/single isolated trees), OS = Open space felling, COP = Felling Coppice, (SF = selective felling (replaced by RF), FC = cutting coppice (replaced by COP).

PART 2 - Restocking Conditions

-The following conditions apply to the licenced felling in 4a and 4b.

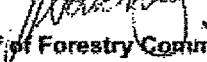
1. Before 30th June 2027 the land on which the felling took place must be:
 - a. Adequately prepared.
 - b. Planted with POK, LI, HMB and BE to achieve not less than 1100 plants per hectare evenly distributed over the site
2. For a period of 10 years from the planting:
 - a. The plants must be protected against damage and be adequately weeded.
 - b. Any failure or losses should be replaced as necessary to provide a stocking of not less than 1100 plants per hectare evenly distributed over the site.
 - c. Any protection must be maintained in accordance with the rules and practice of good forestry.

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

<u>Felling Licence Reference</u>	<u>Date Licence Approved</u>
019/119/16-17	10 Jan 2017

Signed : 
(on behalf of Forestry Commission)

Dated : 10/1/2017

Certification: If the timber is independently certified enter the certificate number below:

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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.