

# Woodland Management Plan

To be completed by the plan author:	
<b>Woodland or property name</b>	<b>Kyloe Wood</b>
<b>Woodland Management Plan case reference</b>	
<b>CS WMP agreement reference</b> <i>(if applicable)</i>	<b>1917784</b>
<b>The landowner agrees this plan as a statement of intent for the woodland</b>	<b>Yes</b>
<b>Plan author name</b>	

For Forestry Commission use only:			
<b>Plan period</b> <i>(dd/mm/yyyy – 10 years)</i>	<b>Approval Date:</b>		<b>Approved until:</b>
<b>5-year review date</b>			

Revision no.	Date	Status (draft/final)	Reason for revision
1	27/04/2026	Draft	New WMP Period

### Template user support:

The functionality in this version of the management plan template has been downgraded to ensure compatibility with Word 2003. This document is not protected. Rows can be added and deleted or copied and pasted from tables where needed.

## UK Forestry Standard management planning criteria

Approval of this plan will be considered against the following UKFS criteria. Before submitting, review your plan against the criteria using the checklist below.

UKFS management plan criteria	Minimum approval requirements	Author check
<p><b>1</b></p> <p><b>Plan objectives:</b> Forest management plans should state the objectives of management and set out how an appropriate balance between social, economic, and environmental objectives will be achieved.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Management plan objectives are stated.</li> <li>• Consideration is given to environmental, economic and social objectives relevant to the vision for the woodland.</li> </ul>	<p>Yes</p>
<p><b>2</b></p> <p><b>Forest context and important features in management strategy:</b> 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.</p>	<p>Management intentions communicated in <b>Sect. 6</b> of the management plan are in line with stated objective(s) <b>Sect. 2</b>.</p> <p>Management intentions should take account of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Relevant features and issues identified within the woodland survey (<b>Sect. 4</b>)</li> <li>• Any potential threats to and opportunities for the woodland, as identified under woodland protection (<b>Sect. 5</b>).</li> <li>• Relevant comments received from stakeholder engagement and documented in <b>Sect. 7</b>.</li> </ul>	<p>Yes</p>
<p><b>3</b></p> <p><b>Identification of designations within and surrounding the site:</b> For designated areas, e.g. National Parks or SSSI, particular account should be taken of landscape and other sensitivities in the design of forests and forest infrastructure.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Survey information (<b>Sect. 4</b>) identifies any designations that impact on woodland management.</li> <li>• Management intentions (<b>Sect. 6</b>) have taken account of any designations.</li> </ul>	<p>Yes</p>
<p><b>4</b></p> <p><b>Felling and restocking to improve forest structure and diversity:</b> When planning 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</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Felling and restocking proposals are consistent with UKFS design principles (for example scale and adjacency).</li> <li>• Current diversity (structure, species, age structure) of the woodland has been identified through the survey (<b>Sect. 4</b>).</li> <li>• Management intentions aim to improve/ maintain current diversity (structure, species, and ages of trees).</li> </ul>	<p>Yes</p>

	progressively restructured to achieve age class range.		
5	<p><b>Consultation:</b> Consultation on forest management plans and proposals should be carried out according to forestry authority procedures and, where required, the Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Stakeholder engagement is in line with current Forestry Commission guidance and recorded in <b>Sect. 7</b>. The minimum requirement is for statutory consultation to take place, and this will be carried out by the Forestry Commission.</li> <li>Plan authors undertake stakeholder engagement (ref Forestry Commission Ops Note 35) relevant to the context and setting of the woodland.</li> </ul>	Yes
6	<p><b>Plan update and review:</b> Management of the forest should conform to the plan, and the plan should be updated to ensure it is current and relevant.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A 5-year review period is stated on the first page of the plan.</li> <li><b>Sect. 8</b> is completed with one indicator of success per management objective.</li> </ul>	Yes

## Section 1: Property details

<b>Woodland property name</b>			
<b>Name</b>	Kyloe Wood	<b>Owner</b>	
<b>Email</b>		<b>Contact number</b>	
<b>Agent name</b> <i>(if applicable)</i>			
<b>Email</b>		<b>Contact number</b>	01665 602790
<b>County</b>	Northumberland	<a href="#">Local Authority</a>	Northumberland County Council
<b>Grid ref</b> <i>(e.g. ST 625 785)</i>	NX 725 815	<b>Single Business Identifier</b>	
<b>What is the total area of this woodland management plan?</b> <i>(in hectares)</i>		389.91	
<b>Have you included an Inventory and Plan of Operations with this woodland management plan?</b> <i>Please use the most up to date version (v4). Older versions may have to be returned.</i>		Yes	

<p><b>Have you listed the maps associated with this woodland management plan?</b>  <i>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.</i></p>	Yes	
<p><b>Have you sent us your GIS shapefile data?</b>  <i>Note: this is not mandatory, but it can help speed up the processing time of your application. Instructions on how to submit your shapefile(s) are included on <a href="#">create a management plan</a>.</i></p>	Yes	
<p><b>Do you intend to use the information within this woodland management plan and associated Inventory and Plan of Operations to apply for the following?</b></p>	Felling licence	Yes
	Thinning licence	Yes
	Woodland regeneration grant	No
<p><b>You declare there is management control of the woodland detailed within the woodland management plan?</b></p>	Yes	
<p><b>You agree to make the woodland management plan publicly available?</b></p>	Yes	

## Section 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). (*Suggest 300 words max*)

The long-term vision is to preserve the unique character of the property by maintaining significant areas of mature trees, encouraging natural regeneration, whilst producing sustainable amount of timber income. Since 2016 the woodland has received Countryside Stewardship management grants to help fund red squirrel conservation works and LISS forest management.

Grey squirrel control and deer management are essential to ensure the conservation of the resident red squirrel population and to enable the natural regeneration and cultivation of the tree species essential to provide habitat for the red squirrels.

## 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.

<b>No.</b>	<b>Objectives (include environmental, economic and social considerations)</b>
1	To maintain and enhance the asset value of the forest estate.
2	To maintain the unique character and landscape value of the woodlands.
3	To maintain and enhance the biodiversity of the forest estate – flora and fauna, including the installation of further wildlife boxes and nesting platforms.
4	To maintain and enhance the resident red squirrel population through the control of grey squirrels.
5	To maintain the current Roe deer population at a level that allows establishment of forest crops without the use of deer fencing where possible. Not allowing the development of new deer species resident populations within the woodlands.
6	Continue to improve the woodland resilience through continuous cover forestry and varied silvicultural practices.
7	Manage and maintain wildfire management and fuel features and firebreaks.
8	Continue to manage the woodland and forest operations in an UKFS compliant manner.

## Section 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.

Objectives	Achievement

## Section 4: Woodland survey

This section is about collecting information relating to your woodland and its location, including any statutory constraints, such as designations.

### 4.1 Description

#### Brief description of the woodland property:

Kyloe wood is virtually unique in NE England in containing extensive areas of mature (80–100-year-old) stands of mixed conifers as well as a diverse range of naturally regenerating conifers.

The varied topography and geology also add to the uniqueness of the place.

Although managed as commercial conifer woodland, approximately one 40% of the woodland is managed under a low impact silvicultural system (LISS).

Kyloe forms part of a larger forest area with extensive coniferous plantations to the south and east. Detchant Wood to the south-east with its diverse age structure, comprises mainly Scots pine, Sitka spruce, Douglas fir, and Japanese larch. Fenwick Wood due north-east is basically a smaller version of Kyloe. Due south lies Holburn Wood - a former Forestry Commission plantation of 40-year-old conifers (Sitka spruce, Scots pine), which has been partially restructured. All the adjacent woodlands are managed with timber production as an objective.

#### Physical Aspect

Kyloe Wood is located approximately twelve miles north-east of Wooler, in Northumberland. The nearest community is the village of Fenwick.

The woodland estate consists of Kyloe Wood on the Kyloe Hills. The woodland is bounded by Shielow and Detchant Woods to the south and by agricultural land to the north, east and west.

#### Soils

The underlying soils vary and include:

- extensive areas of boulder clay on the western part of the wood (poorly drained with some associated stability problems)
- a sandstone ridge with generally freely draining podsol soils in the centre
- coal deposits mixed with sandstone and limestone in the east with brown earths mixed with some surface water gleys.

Within the woodland there are also localised small areas of deep peat and numerous rocky outcrops: consisting of sandstone crags and the Great Whin Sill - an igneous intrusion of dolerite.

### **Topography, Aspect, Elevation and Rainfall**

The woodland is located on hilly ground - around and on Shepherds Kirk Hill. The site is undulating and moderately steep in some western areas. Different parts of the woodland face north, south, east and west. Several small streams are found on the eastern side of the property running into Elwick Burn, which in turn drains into Budle Bay - a coastal Nature Reserve approximately five miles east of Kyle Wood. Elevation ranges from 89 m on the western edge of the property to 202 m on the summit of Shepherds Kirk hill.

Average annual rainfall is 750mm/annum.

### **Access**

The property is well served by minor county roads and its own forest road network. The property lies one mile west of the A 1(T). There is only one public footpath passing through the property as well as a comprehensive network of forest tracks.

### **Tree Crop and Historical Management**

Kyle Wood was established between 1880 and 1920 on former rough grazing and moorland. CJ Leyland inherited the wood together with Beal and Haggerston estates in 1889. He was an enthusiastic landowner with a great interest in forestry and discovered, on a family estate at Leighton in Montgomeryshire, the cross between the Nootka cypress and the Monterey cypress which bears his name, *Cupressocyparis leylandii*. Leyland was responsible for the layout of the present wood and for much of the varied collection of trees growing in the wood.

In 1935 the wood was acquired by the Mitchell family of Pallinsburn. Fortunately, Major Mitchell was also an enthusiastic forester and maintained the wood very much as Leyland had done, adding from time to time to the tree collection.

During the second world war a large proportion of the western area (approx. 30%) of the wood was harvested for industrial use and replanted 1944/1945. This area of the woodland was very different in character to the rest - typified by large stands of single species compartments (mainly NS/SP/JL).

The remainder of the woodland, holding the better-quality timber is characterised by stands of 80–100-year-old mixed conifers, with a dense under-storey of natural regeneration. This vigorous regeneration has undergone several selective thinning/re-spacing operations, giving the woodland a character like that found in coniferous high forests of western North America.

The current owner took possession of the wood in 1986, after a period of intensive thinning had encouraged a vast increase in the natural regeneration, particularly of Western hemlock. It is the current owner's intention to manage the woodland with the aim of retaining its existing character and asset value, with significant areas managed by a low impact silvicultural system (LISS).

The Wind Hazard Classification for all the woodland is 2&3, which will not restrict thinning operations if due care is taken in choosing the correct intensity and cycle.

The woodland was affected by a forest fire in June 2022, burning ca. 8 ha of rank heather in Cpt 28j. Whilst causing some damage to trees, this was an area managed for biodiversity. The heather is now regrowing very well giving an opportunity for broadleaf regeneration.

The woodland was severely affected by Storm Arwen (26<sup>th</sup> & 27<sup>th</sup> November 2021). Approximately 50 hectares of the woodland blew down and a further 20ha were significantly affected, amounting to 18% of the woodland area. All the blown timber has been cleared and replanting has commenced.

Very little felling and replanting is proposed for the next 10 years apart from overmature stands of spruce. A comprehensive thinning programme in the LISS areas is planned. See felling map and replanting proposals.

The following table outlines the current species composition of the woodland as at May 2026.

<b>Species</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>Area (ha)</b>
Sitka spruce	23.93%	93.30
Scots pine	4.29%	16.70
Mixed conifer	56.38%	219.84
Native Broadleaves	3.79%	14.80
Mixed broadleaves	2.95%	11.51
Awaiting replanting	3.83%	14.92
Open space	4.83%	18.84
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>389.91</b>

## 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](#) and the [Forestry Commission Land Information Search](#).

Feature	Within woodland(s)	Cpts	Adjacent to woodland(s)	Map no
<b>Biodiversity - Designations</b>				
<a href="#">Site of Special Scientific Interest</a>	No		No	
<a href="#">Special Area of Conservation</a>	No		No	
<a href="#">Tree Preservation Order</a>	No		No	
<a href="#">Conservation Area</a>	No		No	
<a href="#">Special Protection Area</a>	No		No	
<a href="#">Ramsar Site</a>	No		No	
<a href="#">National Nature Reserve</a>	No		No	
<a href="#">Local Nature Reserve</a>	No		No	
<a href="#">Areas of peat over 50cm deep</a>	No		No	
<a href="#">RSPB Important Bird Area</a>	No		No	
<a href="#">Higher Level Stewardship grant-funded land</a>	No		No	
<a href="#">Priority Habitats</a>	Yes	7b, 7d, 8a,9a, 9b, 9c, 9d, 9e, 9f, 9g, 11a, 11e, 11g, 16c, 17b, 17e, 19c,34b, 34d	Yes	
Other (please specify):	No		No	
<b>Notes</b>				

Feature	Within woodland(s)	Cpts	Map no	Notes
<b>Biodiversity - European Protected Species</b>				
Bat	Species (if known)	Yes	38c	Have been observed roosting within boarded windows at Dingle Bungalow
Dormouse	No			
Great crested newt	No			
Otter	No			
Sand lizard	No			
Smooth snake	No			

Natterjack toad	No			
<b>Biodiversity – Priority Species</b>				
<a href="#">Schedule 1 Birds</a>	Species:	Yes	All	Goshawk
Mammals (red squirrel, water vole, pine marten etc)	Yes	All		Red Squirrel
Reptiles (grass snake, adder, common lizard etc)	Yes	All		Adder/Slow Worm/Common Lizard
Plants	Yes	37b		Common Wintergreen (Pyrola minor)
Fungi/lichens	No			
Invertebrates (butterflies, moths, beetles etc)	No			Not specifically, but likely to be present across woodland
Amphibians (pool frog, common toad)	Yes			Frogs/Toads/Common Newts
Other (please specify):	No			
<b>Historic Environment</b>				
<a href="#">Scheduled Monuments</a>	Yes	3a, 3e, 14e		Kyloe Hills Promontory Fort ID Number 1006479
<a href="#">Unscheduled Monuments</a>	Yes	37a		Burial Cairn
<a href="#">Registered Parks and Gardens</a>	No			
<a href="#">Registered Battlefields</a>	No			
<a href="#">World Heritage Sites (UNESCO)</a>	No			
<a href="#">Boundaries and Veteran Trees</a>	Yes	All		Across woodland
<a href="#">Listed Buildings</a>	No			
<a href="#">Burial Grounds</a>	Yes	37a		(As Above) Unregistered Burial Cairn
Other (please specify):	No			
<b>Landscape</b>				
<a href="#">National Character Area</a> (please specify): NCA Profile 02				
<a href="#">National Park</a>	No			
<a href="#">National Landscapes (formerly AONBs)</a>	No			
Other (please specify):	No			
<b>People</b>				
<a href="#">CROW Access</a>	No			
<a href="#">Public Rights of Way (any)</a>	Yes	See Map		One public footpath runs through the Northern section of the forest and St Cuthberts way runs along eastern boundary on neighbouring land.
<a href="#">Common land</a>	No			
Other access provision	Yes	26h		Permissive access is granted to climbers accessing Kyloe-in-the-Woods crag
Public involvement	No			
Visitor information	No			

Public recreation facilities	No			
Provision of learning opportunities	No			
Anti-social behaviour	No			In the main there is no anti-social behaviour, however, there was one wildfire in June 2022 caused by wild campers
Other (please specify):	No			
<b>Water</b>				
<a href="#">Acid vulnerable catchments</a>	No			
Watercourses	Yes	All		Minor watercourses across woodland
Lakes	No			
Ponds	Yes	1g, 19c, 32b, 40a, 44b		Small ponds including a fire pond.
Other (please specify):	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.

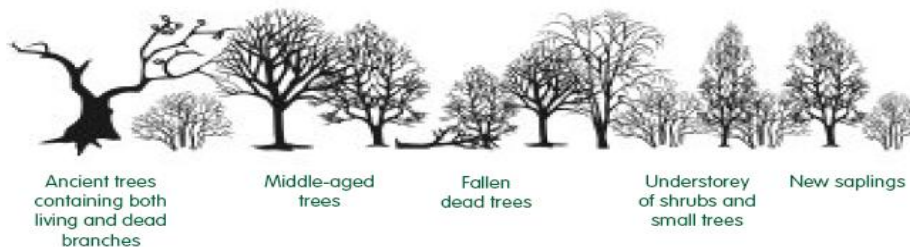
<b>Feature</b>	<b>Within woodland(s)</b>	<b>Cpts</b>	<b>Map no</b>	<b>Notes</b>
<b>Woodland habitat types</b>				
Ancient Semi-Natural Woodland	No			
Planted Ancient Woodland Site (PAWS)	No			
Semi-natural features in PAWS	No			
Lowland beech and yew woodland	No			
Lowland mixed deciduous woodland	Yes	7b, 7d, 8a, 9a, 9b, 9c, 9d, 9e, 9f, 9g, 11a, 11e, 11g, 16c, 17b, 17e, 34b, 34d		
Upland mixed ash woods	No			
Upland oakwood	No			
Wet woodland	No			
Wood-pasture and parkland	No			
Other (please specify):	No			
<b>Non woodland habitat types</b>				
Blanket bog	No			
Fenland	No			
Lowland calcareous grassland	No			
Lowland dry acid grassland	No			
Lowland heath land	No			
Lowland meadows	No			
Lowland raised bog	No			
Rush pasture	Yes	19c		
Reed bed	No			
Wood pasture	No			
Upland hay meadows	No			
Upland heath land	No			
Unimproved grassland	No			
Peat lands	Yes	All		Pockets of peat of varying depths found across the woodland.
Wetland habitats	No			
Other (please specify):	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.

<b>Woodland type (broadleaf, conifer, coppice, intimate mix)</b>	<b>Percentage of mgt plan area</b>	<b>Age structure (even/uneven)</b>	<b>Notes (i.e. understory or natural regeneration present)</b>
Conifer – SS	28.22	Even	SS 23.93%, SP 4.29
Mixed Conifer	56.38	Uneven	Western hemlock regeneration present
Native Broadleaves	3.79	Even and Uneven	
Mixed Broadleaves	2.95	Even and Uneven	
Awaiting Replanting	3.83	N/A	Natural regeneration present/developing
Open Space	4.83	N/A	

Uneven-aged woodland – many wildlife habitats because of high diversity



Even-aged woodland – tidy but of low diversity



## Section 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). Use the simple risk assessment process below to consider any potential threats to woodland(s) and whether there is a need to take action to protect woodland(s).

**Note:** To add more tables, copy the table and paste below.

### 5.1 Risk matrix

The matrix below provides a system for scoring risk. It also indicates the advised level of action to take to help manage the threat.

<b>Impact</b>	High	Plan for action	Action	Action
	Medium	Monitor	Plan for action	Action
	Low	Monitor	Monitor	Plan for action
		Low	Medium	High
<b>Likelihood of presence</b>				

### 5.2 Plant health

Threat (e.g. <a href="#">Ash Dieback</a> , <a href="#">Phytophthora</a> , Needle Blight etc)	Dothistroma needle blight / Red needle blight (Dothistroma septosporum)
Likelihood of presence (high/medium/low)	High
Impact (high/medium/low)	Medium
Response (inc protection measures)	Occurrences of pest and disease outbreaks are monitored. Red band needle blight has affected the Corsican pine, and it is no longer used for replanting.

Threat (e.g. Ash Dieback, <a href="#">Phytophthora</a> , Needle Blight etc)	Ash dieback (Hymenoscyphus fraxineus)
Likelihood of presence (high/medium/low)	Medium
Impact (high/medium/low)	Low
Response (inc protection measures)	Occurrences of pest and disease outbreaks are monitored. Ash is no longer planted within the woodland. Ash along PRow monitored with regards to public safety

Threat (e.g. Ash Dieback, Phytophthora, Needle Blight etc)	Larch Phytophthora ramorum
Likelihood of presence (high/medium/low)	Low
Impact (high/medium/low)	Low
Response (inc protection measures)	Woodland is monitored for disease outbreaks. Larch is no longer planted within the woodland.

Threat (e.g. Ash Dieback, Phytophthora, Needle Blight etc)	Large pine weevil (Hylobius abietis)
Likelihood of presence (high/medium/low)	High
Impact (high/medium/low)	High
Response (inc protection measures)	Felling coupes are generally fairly small to limit the damage.

Threat (e.g. Ash Dieback, Phytophthora, Needle Blight etc)	Great spruce bark beetle (Dendroctonus micans)
Likelihood of presence (high/medium/low)	High
Impact (high/medium/low)	High
Response (inc protection measures)	Rhizophagies predator beetles have been released within the woodland by Forest Research and the number of overmature spruce trees is being reduced.

## 5.3 Deer

Species – Likelihood of presence (high/medium/low)	Roe - High
Impact (high/medium/low)	Medium
Response (inc protection measures)	Deer control is carried out by a sporting tenant. The objective is to maintain the number of deer to a level that enables areas to be established by planting or natural regeneration without the need for deer fencing. The shooting tenant provides deer cull numbers annually, which are requested and kept on file by the woodland manager. Roe deer are present in large numbers within the woodland and on adjoining farmland.

Species – Likelihood of presence (high/medium/low)	Fallow - Medium
Impact (high/medium/low)	Medium
Response (inc protection measures)	As regards Fallow deer it is hoped to prevent the establishment of resident populations. Also, as above, the objective is to maintain the number of deer to a level that enables areas to be established by planting or natural regeneration without the need for deer fencing. Fallow deer are not yet resident in the wood, but Fallow are seen on adjoining farmland. There is a large resident herd of Fallow deer on an estate 8 miles to the south.

## 5.4 Grey squirrels

Likelihood of presence (high/medium/low)	High
Impact (high/medium/low)	Medium
Response (inc protection measures)	Live trapping of squirrels, and culling of greys, carried out within woodland and surrounding land currently carried out Save Our Squirrels – Berwick Group. This is a highly organised and professional voluntary group working hard to maintain and improve the resident red squirrel population.

## 5.5 Livestock and other mammals

Threat (sheep, horse, rabbit etc)	Sheep
Likelihood of presence (high/medium/low)	Low
Impact (high/medium/low)	Low
Response (inc protection measures)	Only present if woodland / farmland boundary breached. Work with neighbours to maintain stock pressure boundaries.

Threat (sheep, horse, rabbit etc)	Cattle
Likelihood of presence (high/medium/low)	Low
Impact (high/medium/low)	Low

Response (inc protection measures)	Only present if woodland / farmland boundary breached. Work with neighbours to maintain stock pressure boundaries.
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## 5.6 Water and soil

Threat (soil erosion, acidification of water, pollution incidents etc)	
Likelihood of presence (high/medium/low)	
Impact (high/medium/low)	
Response (inc protection measures)	

Threat (soil erosion, acidification of water, pollution incidents etc)	
Likelihood of presence (high/medium/low)	
Impact (high/medium/low)	
Response (inc protection measures)	

## 5.7 Environmental

Threat (pollution, fire, flood, wind, invasive species etc)	Wind
Likelihood of presence (high/medium/low)	Medium
Impact (high/medium/low)	Medium
Response (inc protection measures)	Wind is not a major constraint in the management of the woodlands at Kyloe as most of the woodland is in a wind hazard class of 2 & 3. There has been some severe windblow and snap damage in the past, particularly during Storm Arwen in 2022 but this was during an exceptional gale. The silvicultural systems adopted at Kyloe are a combination of clear fell and replanting combined with continuous cover systems that provide a great deal of flexibility to the forest manager and used wherever most appropriate. There is an abundance of natural regeneration of most conifer species, but Douglas fir and Sitka spruce are the preferred species. Western hemlock regenerates in profusion and occasionally must be removed where it is swamping the preferred species.

Threat (pollution, fire, flood, wind, invasive species etc)	Fire
Likelihood of presence (high/medium/low)	Medium
Impact (high/medium/low)	High
Response (inc protection measures)	<p>The Kylee Wood Wildfire Plan will be activated in the instance of an emergency; this is written and shared with Northumberland Fire and Rescue Service.</p> <p>The woodland was affected by a forest fire in June 2022, burning ca. 8 ha of rank heather in Cpt 28j. whilst causing some damage to trees, this was an area managed for biodiversity. The heather is now regrowing very well giving an opportunity for broadleaf regeneration.</p> <p>There are several small fire ponds located within the property.</p>

## 5.8 Social

Threat (rights of way, CROW, permissive access, events sporting rights, anti-social behaviour etc)	Public Rights of Way
Likelihood of presence (high/medium/low)	High
Impact (high/medium/low)	Low
Response (inc protection measures)	<p>Kyloe Wood is in a rural area. The nearest significant towns are Wooler (population 2000) 12 miles south-west; and Berwick-upon-Tweed (population 12000) 10 miles to the north. The rest of the local community consists of small villages, isolated dwellings and farms scattered across the region.</p> <p>There is one public footpath runs through the Northern section of the forest and St Cuthberts way runs along eastern boundary on neighbouring land.</p> <p>In the main, members of public using these rights of way are responsible and do not cause an issue to the woodland.</p>

Threat (rights of way, CROW, permissive access, events sporting rights etc)	Permissive Access
Likelihood of presence (high/medium/low)	High
Impact (high/medium/low)	Low
Response (inc protection measures)	Permissive access is granted to climbers accessing Kyloe-in-the- Woods crag. There is good communication between Scottish Woodland Ltd and the Northeast branch of The British Mountaineering Council regarding access and forestry operational activities when access to the crags could be impacted.

## 5.9 Economic

Threat (timber forecasting, markets, products, operational costs etc)	Oversized Timber Market
Likelihood of presence (high/medium/low)	Medium
Impact (high/medium/low)	Medium
Response (inc protection measures)	Kyloe is home to some oversized conifer, the likes of which can not be dealt with by the majority of commercial sawmills. Kyloe is within 15 miles of A&J Scott, a local sawmill that has the capacity to take and process a limited number of oversized trees.

Threat (timber forecasting, markets, products, operational costs etc)	
Likelihood of presence (high/medium/low)	
Impact (high/medium/low)	
Response (inc protection measures)	

## 5.10 Climate change resilience

Threat (uniform structure, provenance, lack of diversity etc)	Uniform Structure
Likelihood of presence (high/medium/low)	Medium
Impact (high/medium/low)	Low
Response (inc protection measures)	During the second world war a large proportion of the western area (approx. 30%) of the wood was harvested for industrial use

and replanted 1944/1945. This area of the woodland is very different character to the rest - typified by large stands of single species compartments (mainly NS/SP/JL).

However, Within the area to be managed by LISS there will be no areas larger than 2.0 ha clear-felled. Generally, within this area the prescription will be thinning and group felling. Natural regeneration will be encouraged wherever possible, although DF/SS will be favoured at the expense of WH.

In the remainder of the woodland, although there is scope for some LISS and long-term retentions the main silvicultural method employed will be clear fell and replant. The principal species for replanting will be SS, RC & DF.

Over the 10-year period of this plan only 16 ha will be felled and replanted, amounting to only 4% of the woodland area.

## Section 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.

<b>Management objective/feature</b>	<b>Management intention</b>
To maintain the asset value of the forest estate.	Maintaining the current silvicultural practices on the estate which includes clear felling and replanting; group felling and natural regeneration; and single tree selection systems, whichever silvicultural system is appropriate to achieve desired current and future timber requirements.
To maintain the unique character and landscape value of the woodlands.	Maintaining the current silvicultural practices on the estate which includes clear felling and replanting; group felling and natural regeneration; and single tree selection systems, whichever silvicultural system is appropriate as to not compromise the character of the woodland.
To maintain the biodiversity of the forest estate – flora and fauna, including the installation of further wildlife boxes and nesting platforms.	Build on the number of installed boxes and nesting platforms currently within the woodland as well as continue the established ecological surveying and monitoring carried out.
To maintain the resident red squirrel population through the control of grey squirrels.	Continue the live trapping of greys and monitoring of the resident red squirrel population.
To maintain the current Roe deer population at a level that allows establishment of forest crops without the use of deer fencing where possible. Not allowing the development of new deer species resident populations within the woodlands.	Continue to manage the deer population through deer stalking and monitoring of deer damage.
Continue to improve the woodland resilience through continuous cover forestry and varied silvicultural practices.	Maintaining the current silvicultural practices on the estate which includes clear felling and replanting; group felling and natural regeneration; and single tree selection systems, whichever silvicultural system is appropriate to achieve desired current and future timber requirements.
Manage and maintain wildfire management and fuel features and firebreaks.	Work towards establishing and maintaining fire and fuel break features across the woodland throughout this plan period.



Continue to manage the woodland and forest operations in an UKFS compliant manner.	UKFS will be followed throughout all operations within the forest

## Section 7: Stakeholder engagement

There can be a requirement on both the Forestry Commission and the owner to undertake consultation/engagement. Refer to [Operations Note 35](#) for further information. Use this section to identify people or organisations with an interest in your woodland and record any engagement you have carried out, relative to activities identified within the plan.

Work proposal	Individual/organisation	Date contacted	Date feedback received	Response	Action
Woodland Management Plan	Historic England <a href="mailto:northeast@HistoricEngland.org.uk">northeast@HistoricEngland.org.uk</a>	05/05/2026			
Woodland Management Plan	Natural England <a href="mailto:enquiries@naturalengland.org.uk">enquiries@naturalengland.org.uk</a>	05/05/2026			
Woodland Management Plan	Save our Squirrels Berwick Group	05/05/2026			
Woodland Management Plan	Kyloe Parish Council <a href="mailto:4westkyloe@gmail.com">4westkyloe@gmail.com</a>	05/05/2026			
Woodland Management Plan	Lowick Parish Council <a href="mailto:lowickparish@outlook.com">lowickparish@outlook.com</a>	05/05/2026			

**NB: Neighbouring landowners and residential neighbours also contacted but contact details redacted from this document. Full details sent to the Forestry Commission.**


## Section 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.

<b>Management objective/activities</b>	<b>Indicator of progress/success</b>	<b>Method of assessment</b>	<b>Frequency of assessment</b>	<b>Responsibility</b>	<b>Assessment results</b>
To maintain the asset value of the forest estate.	Actual harvested volumes and breakout relate reasonably to production forecast	Navision total	Every coupe or operation	Harvesting Manager	Annual for client report and budget
To maintain the unique character and landscape value of the woodlands.	Continued management of the woodland in line with client instruction	Annual report and feedback from client	Annual	Forest Manager	Woodland reflecting instruction of client and records maintained via GIS mapping.
To maintain the biodiversity of the forest estate – flora and fauna, including the installation of further wildlife boxes and nesting platforms.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of species recorded in spring surveys.</li> <li>Surveys prior to harvesting activities.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Breeding bird surveys</li> <li>Recorded within eWIFs (site visit forms)</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Two Yearly (Baseline Survey taken 2026)</li> <li>Annual / as required</li> </ol>	Ecologist / surveyor  Forest Manager / Surveyor	Ascertain the presence of protected species.  Safeguarding of protected species.



To maintain the resident red squirrel population through the control of grey squirrels.	Number of grey vs red squirrels sighted / live trapped	Live trapping/ sighting data	Annual	Save Our Squirrels – Berwick	To ascertain whether control measures are effective and red squirrels are still present.
To maintain the current Roe deer population at a level that allows establishment of forest crops without the use of deer fencing where possible. Not allowing the development of new deer species resident populations within the woodlands.	Successful conifer establishment / regeneration with less than 10% leader loss	Inspection of vulnerable site/ regeneration (deer exclusion plots and survey results for CS grant claim).	Annual	Forest Manager	Annual assessment of tree growth and setting of deer cull figures.
Continue to improve the woodland resilience through continuous cover forestry and varied silvicultural practices.	Continued management of the woodland through LISS where appropriate	Development of understory and increased, desired, natural regeneration	5 yearly WMP review period	Forest Manager	Recording of LISS compartments within GIS system
Manage and maintain wildfire management and fuel features and firebreaks.	Maintenance of open areas and keeping fuel build up under control	Recorded within eWIFs (site visit forms)	Fire plan review period – as specified by Northumberland Fire and Rescue	Forest Manager	Current Fire Plan on record and shared with Northumberland Fire and Rescue
Continue to manage the woodland and forest operations in an UKFS compliant manner.	Certification annual return completed and submitted	Recorded within eWIFs (site visit forms) and certification	Annual	Forest Manager	Forest operations carried out under issued contracts through approved contractors and certification



		annual return.			annual return completed and submitted by due date.

## UK Forestry Standard woodland plan assessment

For Forestry Commission office use and approval only:

UKFS management plan criteria	Minimum approval requirements	Achieved	Review notes
<p><b>Plan objectives:</b> Forest management plans should state the objectives of management and set out how an appropriate balance between social, economic, environmental objectives will be achieved.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Management plan objectives are stated.</li> <li>• Consideration is given to environmental, economic and social objectives relevant to the vision for the woodland.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Yes/No</b></p>	
<p><b>Forest context and important features in management strategy:</b> 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.</p>	<p>Management intentions communicated in <b>Sect. 6</b> of management plan are in line with stated objective(s) in <b>Sect. 2</b>.</p> <p>Management intentions should take account of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Relevant features and issues identified in the woodland survey (<b>Sect. 4</b>).</li> <li>• Any potential threats to and opportunities for the woodland, as identified under woodland protection (<b>Sect. 5</b>).</li> <li>• Relevant comments received from stakeholder engagement are documented in <b>Sect. 7</b>.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Yes/No</b></p>	
<p><b>Identification of designations within and surrounding the woodland site:</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Survey information (<b>Sect. 4</b>) identifies any designations that impact on woodland management.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Yes/No</b></p>	

<p>For designated areas, e.g. National Parks or SSSI, particular account is taken of landscape and other sensitivities in the design of forests and forest infrastructure.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Management intentions (<b>Sect. 6</b>) have taken account of any designations.</li> </ul>		
<p><b>Felling and restocking to improve forest structure and diversity:</b> When planning felling and restocking, the design of existing forests should be re-assessed and any necessary changes made to meet UKFS requirements. Forests should be designed to achieve a diverse structure of habitat, species and age range 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.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Felling and restocking proposals are consistent with UKFS design principles (for example scale and adjacency).</li> <li>• Current diversity (structure, species, age structure) of the woodland has been identified through the survey (<b>Sect. 4</b>).</li> <li>• Management intentions aim to improve/ maintain current diversity (structure, species, and ages of trees).</li> </ul>	<p><b>Yes/No</b></p>	
<p><b>Consultation:</b> Consultation on forest management plans and proposals should be carried out according to forestry authority procedures and, where required, the Environmental Impact Assessment (Forestry) Regulations.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Stakeholder consultation is in line with current Forestry Commission guidance and recorded in <b>Sect. 7</b>. The minimum requirement is for statutory consultation to take place, and this will be carried out by the Forestry Commission.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Yes/No</b></p>	

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Plan authors undertake stakeholder engagement (ref Forestry Commission Ops Note 35) relevant to the context and setting of the woodland.</li> </ul>		
<p><b>Plan update and review:</b> Management of the forest should conform to the plan, and the plan should be updated to ensure it is current and relevant.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A 5-year review period is stated on the first page of the plan.</li> <li><b>Sect. 8</b> is completed with one indicator of success identified per management objective.</li> </ul>	<b>Yes/No</b>	

<p><b>Approved in principle</b> This means the Forestry Commission is happy with your plan and it meets UKFS requirements. <b>a) You do not yet have a licence to undertake any tree felling in the plan.</b> <b>b) WMPs must be fully approved before you can apply for CS HT.</b></p>	<b>Name (WO or FM):</b>	<b>Date:</b>
<p><b>Approved</b> This means Forestry Commission is happy with your plan, it meets UKFS requirements, and we have also approved a felling licence for any tree felling in the plan (where required).</p>	<b>Name (AO, WO or FM):</b>	<b>Date:</b>