



# Grown in Britain

## Timber Supply Chain Information Sheet



### ***Grown in Britain licensing***

The Grown in Britain licensing scheme covers the entire timber supply chain – from seed to store. Joining the licensing scheme means that you will be playing an essential role in promoting the brand and getting Grown in Britain wood products into the market place.

Every stage of production is independently assessed against our standard and covers the licensing of woodlands, timber and wood products that are grown in the UK. Once you become a member of our growing list of licence holders, you can promote your supply chain integrity and your products origin, by simply using GiB logo.

Website: <http://www.growninbritain.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/08/MLWW-info-sheet-short-version.pdf>

### ***Biomass Suppliers List***

The BSL is a list of Renewable Heat Incentive (RHI) eligible woodfuels and biomass suppliers may register their woodfuels on the BSL.

RHI participants using biomass fuel need to ensure that their fuel meets the RHI sustainability criteria and demonstrate this to Ofgem in order to claim RHI payments. Fuel must meet a lifecycle greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions criteria of 60 per cent GHG savings against the EU fossil fuel average, and the land criteria – which for woodfuel are set out in the UK Timber Standard for Heat and Electricity.

Local suppliers with BSL authorised fuels can be searched by postcode through the Find a Fuel site. On this site, those producing and trading woody biomass, as well as Self-Suppliers, can apply to register their fuels as meeting those requirements. Traders can also request that we list their fuels on our public-facing Find a Fuel site.

Please note that the BSL does not cover RHI payments - refer to Ofgem for any queries on domestic and non-domestic RHI payments and eligibility.

The BSL is a fuel sustainability scheme but encourages the use of high quality fuel. The BSL supports the use of fuel with quality assurance certification through Woodsure and ENplus.

Website: <http://biomass-suppliers-list.service.gov.uk/>

### ***Renewable Heat Incentive***

The Renewable Heat Incentive (RHI) is a UK Government scheme set up to encourage uptake of renewable heat technologies amongst householders, communities and businesses through financial incentives. Biomass/woodfuel is one of the technologies eligible.

Website: Domestic scheme <https://www.ofgem.gov.uk/environmental-programmes/domestic-renewable-heat-incentive>

Non-domestic scheme <https://www.ofgem.gov.uk/environmental-programmes/non-domestic-renewable-heat-incentive-rhi>



# Grown in Britain

## Timber Supply Chain Information Sheet



### ***UK Timber Procurement Policy***

The UK government has recognised the pressures placed on our forest resources and has had a timber procurement policy since 2000. This policy requires that all timber and wood derived products procured originate from:

- Legal and sustainable sources or
- FLEGT licensed or equivalent sources

Recycled products are equally accepted.

The policy is mandatory for all central government departments, executive agencies and non departmental bodies. Universities, colleges and other publicly funded autonomous organisations are encouraged to adopt sustainable timber procurement policies.

Website: <https://www.gov.uk/guidance/timber-procurement-policy-tpp-prove-legality-and-sustainability>

### ***UK Timber Standard for Heat and Electricity***

This sets out how the land criteria will apply to those generating heat and electricity from woody biomass under the Renewable Heat Incentive, Renewables Obligation and Contracts for Difference.

Website <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/timber-standard-for-heat-electricity>

### ***Certification***

Forest certification is a mechanism for forest monitoring, tracing and labelling timber, wood and pulp products and non-timber forest products, where the quality of forest management is judged against a series of agreed standards.

For more information on FSC (Forest Stewardship Council) <https://ic.fsc.org/en>

For more information on PEFC (Program for the Endorsement of Forest Certification) <http://www.pefc.co.uk/>

### ***Woodsure***

The Woodsure Certification scheme comprehensively checks woodfuel producers to ensure that they produce and supply woodfuel to the correct standard.

In order to avoid sub-standard fuel and the problems it causes, Woodsure Certification tests the products to EN and Önorm standards for woodfuel quality, which are the requirements that boiler manufacturers and installers specify their customers to use.

Customers purchasing from a Woodsure certified producer can be assured that the producer has been checked and tested, and have demonstrated they are able to produce and supply a quality product. The Woodsure logo enables consumers to easily identify whether fuel is of an appropriate standard for their boiler systems.

Website: [www.woodsurre.co.uk](http://www.woodsurre.co.uk)



# Grown in Britain

## Timber Supply Chain Information Sheet



### ENplus

The ENplus quality seal accounts for the whole wood pellet supply chain – from production to delivery to the final customer, therefore ensuring high quality as well as transparency.

The quality requirements for pellet producers and pellet traders that wish to certify are stated in the ENplus handbook. The European Pellet Council (EPC) coordinates the ENplus quality certification and constantly adopts this system according to market needs (e.g. certification of industrial pellets, sustainability aspects). EPC is an umbrella organisation representing the interests of the European wood pellet sector. Its members are national pellet associations or related organisations from 16 countries.

The European Pellet Council is a platform for the pellet sector to discuss the issues that need to be managed in the transition from a niche product to a major energy commodity. These issues include standardisation and certification of pellet quality, safety, security of supply, education and training, and the quality of pellet using devices.

### EU Timber Regulations<sup>1</sup>:

These regulations came into force on 3rd March 2013. In order to try and prohibit the trade in illegal timber, these regulations oblige organisations or individuals who place timber and timber products on the market to assure that the timber they are trading originates from legal sources. Operators are required to implement a “*due diligence*” system, which means that they must carry out a management exercise so as to minimise the risk of placing illegally harvested timber, or timber products containing illegally harvested timber, on the EU market. When the Forestry Commission send out the approved Felling Licence they automatically issue a “Due Diligence form for UK Grown Timber” form. If the timber is being placed directly on the market for the first time, all that is needed is to sign the declaration on the form. The felling licence will itself give details of the species being felled.

From April 2009 there was a change in timber procurement policy. Central government departments, their executive agencies (EAs) and non-departmental public bodies (NDPBs) are now required to procure timber and wood-derived products originating from:

- Legal and sustainable sources or
- FLEGT licensed or equivalent sources or
- Recycled timber products.

The requirements apply to all timber and wood-derived products, such as paper, furniture and construction timber, including temporary site works and material supplied by contractors.

The UK Timber Procurement Policy sets out how this is achieved<sup>2</sup>. Evidence of legality comes in two forms – Category A and Category B evidence. Category A evidence refers to third party independent certification schemes such as The Forest Stewardship Council<sup>3</sup> (FSC) or the Programme for

---

<sup>1</sup> EU Timber Regulations. <http://scotland.forestry.gov.uk/supporting/grants-and-regulations/felling-licences/eu-timber-regulations>. (Accessed July 2014)



# Grown in Britain

## Timber Supply Chain Information Sheet



Endorsement of Forest Certification<sup>4</sup> (PEFC). Category B evidence is all forms of credible evidence other than certification schemes that indicate that the forest source meets the UK government's criteria for sustainability and legality. This type of evidence can vary greatly and is judged on a case-by-case basis. The chart below provides a very basic overview of the requirements.

### Other Requirements:

- Health & Safety Regulations (FISA/AFAG/RIDDOR/COSHH/PUWER/LOLER)
- Insurance
- Appropriate Training (nptc,FMO etc.)
- Appropriate Equipment (fit for purpose)
- Method Statements
- Risk Assessment
- Contracts
- Biomass Suppliers List

### Decision support systems:

- Landmap for Wales
- Ecological site classification DSS
- BEETLE
- Deer model
- Establishment Management Information System
- ForestGALES
- Forest maps
- Herbicide advisor
- Hill Grazing Management Model
- Hylobius Management Support Systems Model
- Support Software for transformation to Continuous Cover Forestry
- Storm Risk
- Deer population management tools
- Glastir documents and grants
- Tree felling licences and how to apply
- Felling licence exemptions
- Hedgerow regulations
- SSSI and SAMs

---

<sup>2</sup> UK Timber Procurement Policy. <https://www.gov.uk/timber-procurement-policy-tpp-prove-legality-and-sustainability> (Accessed September 2014).

<sup>3</sup> Forest Stewardship Council. <http://www.fsc-uk.org/> (Accessed September 2014).

<sup>4</sup> The Programme for the Endorsement of Forest Certification. <http://www.pefc.org/> (Accessed September 2014).



# Grown in Britain

## Timber Supply Chain Information Sheet



- Moving timber
- Myforest
- Woodland Inventory
- Management Planning

### Landmap

<https://naturalresources.wales/planning-and-development/landmap/?lang=en>

Landmap is a tool to help sustainable decision-making and natural resource planning at a range of levels from local to national whilst ensuring transparency in decision-making.

It can be accessed at:

<http://landmap-maps.naturalresources.wales/>

### Ecological Site Classification Decision Support System (ESC-DSS)

<http://www.forestry.gov.uk/esc>

The Ecological Site Classification Decision Support System (ESC-DSS) is a PC-based system to help guide forest managers and planners to select ecologically suited species to sites, instead of selecting a species and trying to modify the site to suit. ESC-DSS is designed to match key site factors with the ecological requirements of different tree species and woodland communities, as defined in the National Vegetation Classification (NVC) for Great Britain. It provides a user friendly way of working out options for tree species and native woodland communities on individual sites. The user is required to input just two pieces of site information:

- Grid reference
- Soil type

### Woodland Grazing Toolbox

<http://scotland.forestry.gov.uk/woodland-grazing-toolbox>

This is an online guide to developing a Woodland Grazing Plan and is designed for woodland owners, managers and farmers seeking to manage their woodland to achieve biodiversity and/or cultural heritage objectives, using livestock as a management tool.

### Grants and Regulations

<http://scotland.forestry.gov.uk/supporting/grants-and-regulations>

Forestry Commission Scotland provide on line step by step guidance to forestry grants and all regulations that apply.

### BEETLE

<http://www.forestry.gov.uk/fr/INFD-69PLA5>

A GIS tool that is being developed for manipulating land cover data, tools for measuring landscape structure, and tools for assessing landscape function and connectivity.



# Grown in Britain

## Timber Supply Chain Information Sheet



### Deer Model

<http://www.forestry.gov.uk/fr/INFD-7PYETP>

A deer population dynamics model that helps set appropriate cull targets that deer managers need to predict the effect of culling on future deer populations. This requires firstly an estimate of current deer numbers. In order to predict the population in the following year the number of young deer likely to be recruited to the population are added and the number likely to die subtracted.

### Establishment Management Information System

<http://www.forestry.gov.uk/fr/INFD-99UD4N>

The EMIS decision support system provides guidance for forest managers by matching species to site factors and by highlighting the most appropriate silvicultural establishment strategies.

EMIS helps to integrate advice on factors which influence establishment, such as nutrition and weed control, in order to achieve satisfactory planting density, especially on sites on a second rotation.

### ForestGALES

<http://www.forestry.gov.uk/fr/INFD-5V8JC8>

The ForestGALES computer based decision support tool enables forest managers to estimate the probability of wind damage to any conifer stand in Britain:

- Probability of overturning and stem breakage
- Current risk to a stand
- Risk over the life of the crop
- Risk to any number of stands may be calculated simultaneously
- DAMS windiness scores for the whole of Britain are provided.

### Forest Maps

<http://www.forestry.gov.uk/fr/INFD-7NKFMQ>

Tools allowing spatial browsing of model results and data.

### Herbicide Advisor

<http://www.forestry.gov.uk/fr/GGAE-5JQKFD>



# Grown in Britain

## Timber Supply Chain Information Sheet



This is a web-based expert system developed to advise on the relative efficacy of different herbicides for scenarios with a mix of weed and crop species, at varying times of the year.

### Hill Grazing Management Model

<http://www.forestry.gov.uk/fr/INFD-89AHSQ>

The model predicts the foraging behaviour of hill sheep in the British uplands and provides estimates of the proportion of the annual dry matter production of each vegetation community that is likely to be removed by sheep in each month and over the whole year.

### Hylobius Management Support Systems Model

<http://www.forestry.gov.uk/fr/INFD-6T6LP4>

The aims of this model are to:

- To help foresters plan future clearfell restocking strategies to minimise transplant damage by *Hylobius*
- To help avoid unnecessary insecticide use and initial restock failure
- To reduce top-up insecticide applications and beating up of destroyed transplants
- To help users meet operational goals for restocking and satisfy requirements of Forest Stewardship Council (FSC) and UK Woodland Assurance Standard (UKWAS)
- To reduce overall costs of restocking by helping managers make informed, site-specific decisions.

### Software to support transformation to Continuous Cover Forestry (CCF)

<http://www.forestry.gov.uk/fr/infd-69ecvl>

Guidance on silvicultural options for transformation of an even-aged stand to continuous cover focuses attention on the fact that a prerequisite for the successful adoption of CCF is a commitment to a more flexible, adaptive approach to stand management based on an understanding of woodland development over time in a given location. In response to the requirements of forest managers, a system of sampling to monitor the process of transformation has been developed.

This software supports forest managers who use this monitoring system. It aims to provide a convenient method of processing the data into a format that will help understand what is happening in the stand, this can then be used as a basis to plan future silvicultural interventions.

### StormRisk



# Grown in Britain

## Timber Supply Chain Information Sheet



<http://www.forestry.gov.uk/fr/INFD-7NKFMQ>

Wind hazard assessment for conifer plantations within the EU Interreg group based on stand and species information.

### Deer Population Management Tools

<http://www.snh.gov.uk/land-and-sea/managing-wildlife/managing-deer/understanding/deer-population-management/>

Scottish Natural Heritage has created a simple population management tool to allow land owners and managers to deliver the required population over the land area managed over a specified period of time.

The Sylva Foundation provides a number of online tools:

<http://sylva.org.uk/myforest/woodlandmanagement>

### Mapping and Geographic Information System

- map woodlands and compartments using simple GIS tools
- calculate the area of woodland compartments
- create, download and print maps to inform management planning and operations
- import and export mapping data

### Woodland Inventory

- carry out an inventory of the trees growing in the woodland
- download Sylva's tree identification key to help you identify trees
- upload and store photographs of each woodland compartment

### Management Planning

- create management plans based on the Forestry Commission's template
- plans includes individual compartment inventory information
- plans can be saved as PDF files for printing, emailing and back up

### Glastir Woodland Documents





# Grown in Britain

## Timber Supply Chain Information Sheet



<http://gov.wales/topics/environmentcountryside/farmingandcountryside/farming/schemes/glastir/glastir-woodland/documents/?lang=en>

**Glastir Woodland Management offers grants to manage existing woodlands that are 0.5ha or more in a single block.**

An applicant to the Glastir woodlands schemes must, unless expressly stated otherwise, use a Registered Glastir Woodland Management Planner to plan, prepare and submit the Forest Management Plan or Glastir Woodland Creation Plan required to access funding under Glastir woodlands schemes.

### Tree felling licences

Felling licences are issued by Natural Resources Wales to help protect the forests and woodlands of Wales and to prevent indiscriminate felling.

### How to apply for a licence

You should respect the following procedure to apply for a Felling Licence:

- Complete a [Felling Licence application form](#)
- Include a signed and dated copy of a map showing the boundary of the proposed felling area with your application
- Include a letter of authority from the landowner or complete the letter of authority form if you are applying for a licence on behalf of someone else. This must be sent with your Felling Licence application
- Post the completed application form to: Customer Care Centre, National Services, Natural Resources Wales, Ty Cambria, 29 Newport Road, Cardiff, CF24 0TP
- Or email the completed application and supporting documents to [fellinglicence@naturalresourceswales.gov.uk](mailto:fellinglicence@naturalresourceswales.gov.uk)
- Check the [Exemptions](#) list to see if you actually need one. If your felling operation falls within an exempt category, you can start felling straight away
- Check with your local authority to see if there is a Tree Preservation Order in force or if the trees in question are in a Conservation Area. Please read the [Other Legal Controls](#) list

### Felling licence exemptions

Before making your application, please check the following list to find out if you need a felling licence. If your felling operation falls within an exempt category, you can start felling immediately.

### Location

You do not need a licence to fell trees in:

- A garden
- An orchard



# Grown in Britain

## Timber Supply Chain Information Sheet



- A churchyard
- A designated open space (Commons Act 1899)

### Type of work

You do not need a licence to carry out the following activities:

- Lopping
- Topping
- Pruning
- Pollarding

### Volume and diameter

You do not need a felling licence:

- to fell less than five cubic metres in a calendar quarter (note you cannot sell more than two cubic metres per calendar quarter)
- for trees that have the following diameters when measured 1.3 metres from the ground:
  - 8 cm or less
  - 10 cm or less, for thinnings
  - 15 cm or less, for cutting coppice

### Other permissions

You do not need a licence if you have a valid permission, granted in accordance with planning permission (according to the Town and Country Planning Act).

### Legal and statutory requirements

You do not need a licence if you need to fell trees:

- that are dangerous, or in order to prevent a nuisance
- to prevent the spread of a quarantined pest or disease, in accordance with a notice served by a Natural Resources Wales Plant Health Officer
- to comply with an Act of Parliament
- to enable you to carry out work as a statutory undertaker

### Other legal controls

Other organisations also have regulations concerning trees and the felling of trees.

Before applying for a felling licence, you must check to see if any of the regulations listed below apply to the area where you wish to carry out the felling operation.



# Grown in Britain

## Timber Supply Chain Information Sheet



### **Tree Preservation Orders (TPOs)**

TPOs are made by the Local Planning Authority, usually a local council or National Park, in order to protect specific trees and woodland from deliberate damage and destruction. You cannot carry out any felling, topping, lopping or uprooting of trees without the permission of the Local Planning Authority.

### **Felling trees with a TPO**

If you apply to fell trees with a TPO, Natural Resources Wales will decide whether to grant the licence for trees with a TPO or for those located in a Conservation Area. The local authority will be consulted about the application. You will find more information about TPOs in the leaflet 'Protected Trees - A Guide to Tree Preservation Order Procedures', produced by the Department for Communities and Local Government (DCLG).

### **Conservation areas**

You must give the Local Authority six weeks' notice in writing and provide a detailed map of the area in question before you start cutting down, topping, lopping or uprooting trees in conservation areas. Work must be completed within two years or you will need to reapply for permission.

### **Hedgerow regulations**

Permission may be required under the Hedgerow Regulations (1997) if trees in a hedgerow need to be felled in order to remove the hedgerow.

### **Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) and Scheduled Ancient Monuments (SAMs)**

You must contact the following organisations before you carry out any work on these sites:

- For Sites of Special Scientific Interest, contact Natural Resources Wales
- For Scheduled Ancient Monuments, contact CADW, the Welsh Government's historic environment service

### **Moving timber**

There are also regulations to prevent the spread of pests and diseases among trees. According to plant health legislation, you may have to attach a plant passport to consignments of wood before they can be moved. Only registered forestry traders may issue plant passports. These can be incorporated into the delivery note or issued as separate documents.

In cases where there is no risk of spreading tree pests, timber movements are exempt from these requirements. If in doubt, you are required to check with the Forestry Commission Plant Health Service (FCPHS) before moving any wood. You can call the FCPHS on 0131 314 6414.