



Biomass Suppliers List

Evidence for Land Criteria

Issue 2.0

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1.Introduction

This document outlines the types of evidence that 'affected' BSL suppliers, as defined in the [BSL Land Criteria Guidance](#) document, will be required to have in support of the land criteria aspect of their application and to make available at audit.

Woodfuel land criteria evidence for the Biomass Suppliers List (BSL) is categorised into 'Category A' and 'Category B' as defined in the [Timber Standard](#). The category of evidence a supplier is required to provide, as well as what constitutes that category of evidence, is detailed in this guidance document.

If your raw materials and fuel are entirely of UK origin, please read sections one, two, four and five of this document. However, if any of your raw materials or fuel is of non-UK origin please instead read sections one, three, four and five of this document.

Please note all evidence must be in English or Welsh. All official documents on which a supplier's authorisation relies, where the original is in a language other than English or Welsh, must be accompanied by an officially certified English translation.

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1.1 Legal - EU Timber Regulations

All suppliers of woodfuel must comply with the EU Timber Regulations (EUTR) for the fuel they supply to be considered legal. 'Operators' and 'Traders' must comply with EUTR. The definitions of these terms and associated evidence requirements are set out in the table below.

	Applicability	Evidence
Operators	Operators are any (natural or legal) person first placing timber on the EU market. If you harvest the timber yourself or buy it standing, then you will be classed as an operator.	Must maintain records of any traders that they supply timber to. Operators must implement a due diligence system which incorporates: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ information gathering ○ risk assessment and risk mitigation activities
Traders	Traders are any (natural or legal) person who sells or buys timber products that have already been placed on the EU market.	Must maintain records of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ who supplied it to them; and ○ to whom they have supplied the timber or timber products This information shall be kept for at least five years and be provided for checks if requested.

Table 1 – Operators and Traders

Templates for UK EUTR due diligence checks for England can be found [here](#), Scotland can be found [here](#) and Wales can be found [here](#). FSC information can be found [here](#), PEFC can be found [here](#) and SBP can be found [here](#).

2. Timber of UK Origin

This section provides clarification for woodfuel derived from raw materials that are of UK origin only. If you are importing any raw materials or finished product, please refer to the guidance for non-UK timber in section three below.

In order to comply with the woodfuel land criteria for the BSL, a set of checklists is set out below that specify acceptable evidence and outline what that evidence demonstrates. Note that if in the future your fuel is selected by the BSL Administrator for audit, you must be able to produce evidence to substantiate all claims you have previously made in relation to that fuel.

2.1 Virgin round wood from forestry

2.1.1 Category A evidence

Suppliers who themselves have one of the certifications in the Category A table below will be required to provide the certificate number on application, and evidence to support their claims at audit.

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Category A Evidence	Legality	Sustainability	Action required at the application stage
FSC - Forest Management or Forest Management Unit	Need to demonstrate 100% compliance with European Union Timber Regulation (EUTR) Due Diligence	100% sustainable	Provide certificate number
PEFC - Forest certification or Forest Management Unit	Need to demonstrate 100% compliance with EUTR Due Diligence	100% sustainable	Provide certificate number
FSC - Chain of Custody (FSC Mix) that is equal to, or greater than, 70%	Need to demonstrate 100% compliance with EUTR Due Diligence	We deem this to be exactly 70% sustainable. If you wish to obtain the actual percentage from the supplier, and this is higher than 70%, you may use that for your mass balance calculation instead.	Provide certificate number
PEFC - Chain of Custody (PEFC Mix) that is equal to, or greater than, 70%	Need to demonstrate 100% compliance with EUTR Due Diligence	We deem this to be exactly 70% sustainable. If you wish to obtain the actual percentage from the supplier, and this is higher than 70%, you may use that for your mass balance calculation instead.	Provide certificate number
SBP – Sustainable Biomass Program	Need to demonstrate 100% compliance with European Union Timber	At least 70% sustainable	Provide certificate number



	Regulation (EUTR) Due Diligence		
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Table 2 – Category A evidence acceptability for UK-origin virgin roundwood from forestry

Suppliers that are a client in receipt of timber that is classed as Category A (as per the [Timber Standard](#)), are not required to be Forest Stewardship Council (FSC), Program for the Endorsement of Forest Certification (PEFC) or Sustainable Biomass Partnership (SBP) certified themselves, but will have to provide Category B evidence for a 'broken chain of custody', i.e. where timber is purchased from a supplier that is not directly certified but claims their supply is.

2.1.2 Category B evidence

Where a supplier does not comply with the criteria detailed in the Category A section above, then that BSL supplier will be required to provide Category B evidence as detailed in the table below.

Category B evidence	Legality	Sustainability	Action required at the application stage
FSC - Controlled Wood (CW) – note this certification type is classed as Category B	Need to demonstrate 100% compliance with EUTR Due Diligence	Further evidence will be required if it is to be classified as sustainable. See below.	Upload Risk Based Regional Assessment (RBRA)
PEFC - Controlled sources – note this category classed Category B	Need to demonstrate 100% compliance with EUTR Due Diligence	Further evidence will be required if it is to be classified as sustainable. See below.	Upload RBRA
Broken chain of custody for a certification scheme such as FSC or PEFC	Need to demonstrate 100% compliance with EUTR Due Diligence	See categories for use in mass balance calculations	Upload RBRA
Felling licence 1-2 years permission with general obligations e.g. restock etc. associated with it.	Need to demonstrate 100% compliance with EUTR Due Diligence	Only considered sustainable if it comes from a woodland with a UK Forestry Standard compliant management plan (see below)	Provide confirmation of felling licence & management plan. If not possible upload RBRA.

<p>Felling licence with 5 or 10 years permission indicates it is from a woodland management plan.</p>	<p>Need to demonstrate 100% compliance with EUTR Due Diligence</p>	<p>May indicate it has a management plan and is therefore sustainable but clarification should be sought from the felling licence number.</p>	<p>Provide confirmation of felling licence & management plan. If not possible upload RBRA.</p>
<p>Management plan</p>	<p>Need to demonstrate 100% compliance with EUTR Due Diligence</p>	<p>If the woodland has more than 1 coupe the woodland owner is encouraged to produce a forest plan.</p> <p>If the woodland owner wants grant funding and has less than 100ha they are required to have a UKWAS (UK Woodland Assurance Scheme) plan or use the Forestry Commission (FC) template to produce a management plan – both of these types of management plan are considered sustainable by CPET for the TPP.</p> <p>If the forest/woodland has over 100ha and want to apply for grant funding the woodland owner has to have a forest plan in place. If the forest plan is approved this means that they can legally fell within the period of the plan according to the specifications they have made within that plan. This plan is also considered sustainable by CPET if it is signed off by the appropriate Forestry authority.</p>	<p>Provide confirmation of felling licence & management plan. If not possible upload RBRA.</p>

Felling licence for thinning	Need to demonstrate 100% compliance with EUTR Due Diligence	Considered 100% sustainable as it is checked against the UK Forest Standard (UKFS)	Provide confirmation of felling licence & management plan. If not possible upload RBRA.
Statutory plant health notice	Need to demonstrate 100% compliance with EUTR Due Diligence	If this comes from a woodland with a management plan then it can be classed as 100% sustainable. You can ask for the management plan felling licence to check this.	Provide confirmation of felling licence & management plan. If not possible upload RBRA.
Windblow	Need to demonstrate 100% compliance with EUTR Due Diligence. Confirm with the woodland officer whether or not a felling licence is required.	If this comes from a woodland with a management plan then it can be classed as sustainable. Note this only applies if the timber is less than 45 degrees, if not it may be covered if in the forest plan (if they have one in place).	Provide confirmation of felling licence & management plan. If not possible upload RBRA.
Grown in Britain certification	Yes	Yes but only for GiB-F, GiB-FP and GiB-S. All other licences are legal only.	Provide confirmation of felling licence & management plan. If not possible upload RBRA.

Table 3 – Category B evidence acceptability for UK-origin virgin roundwood from forestry

2.2 Timber not covered by the Forestry Act

2.2.1 Felling Licence exemptions

In any calendar quarter, up to 5 cubic metres of timber can be felled on a property without a licence as long as no more than two cubic metres are sold.

Suppliers whose raw materials fall into this category do not need to present the BSL Administrator with evidence of a felling licence, but should highlight the exemption on their application.

(Calendar quarters are: 1 Jan to 31 March, 1 April to 30 June, 1 July to 30 September and 1 October to 31 December.)

The Forestry Act 1967 (as amended) and related regulations outlines the types of felling that do not require permission from the Forestry Commission.

The main categories of these exceptions are summarised below. Please refer to the [Forestry Commission Tree Felling Getting Permission](#) for further detail.

1. Lopping and topping (which usually includes tree surgery, pruning and pollarding). (See arboricultural residues in the 'deemed sustainable' section below).
2. Felling included in an approved Dedication Plan.
3. Felling fruit trees, or trees growing in a garden, orchard, churchyard or designated public open space (e.g. under the Commons Act 1899).
4. Felling trees which, when measured at a height of 1.3 metres from the ground:
 - have a diameter of 8 centimetres or less; or
 - if thinnings, have a diameter of 10 centimetres or less; or
 - if coppice (i.e. managed by cutting to promote multi-stemmed growth arising at, or near, ground level) or underwood, have a

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diameter of 15 centimetres or less (refer to Energy Crops section below).

5. Felling trees immediately required for the purpose of carrying out development authorised by planning permission (granted under the Town and Country Planning Act 1990) or for work carried out by certain providers of gas, electricity and water services and which is essential for the provision of these services.
6. Felling necessary for the prevention of danger or the prevention or abatement of a nuisance (e.g. which may involve threat of danger to a third party). This exemption will only apply if there is a real rather than a perceived danger. It is strongly recommended that you contact your Woodland Officer if you are considering felling a tree or trees in these circumstances. You may be prosecuted for illegal felling if it is apparent that the tree did not present a real or immediate danger.
7. Felling necessary to prevent the spread of a quarantine pest or disease and done in accordance with a notice served by a Forestry Commission Plant Health Officer (under the Plant Health (Forestry) (Great Britain) Order 1993, as amended). See the Statutory Plant Health Notice in Category B section above for clarification on evidence.
8. The felling is done in compliance with any obligation imposed by, or under, an Act of Parliament.

The timber as described above is considered legal only if there is appropriate evidence to support it. Such evidence could take the form of a photograph, letter of approval or any official documentation that confirms you have been granted permission to fell the trees. Refer to Table 3 for examples of when it may be considered legal and sustainable.

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In instances where timber is derived from arboricultural work or from habitat restoration work it may be deemed sustainable.

For more information on the above, please read the Forestry Commission document; [Tree Felling: Getting permission](#).

2.2.2 Deemed Sustainable

Evidence	Legality	Sustainability
<p>Arboricultural residues – these are outside the Forestry Act 1967 and may come from lopping and topping (tree surgery, pruning and pollarding).</p> <p>Evidence must be provided that the timber is arboricultural. To do this you will need to collect information as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the company that is supplying the residues; • the arboricultural residue supplier is providing you with arboricultural residues (i.e. they meet the arboricultural residues definition); and • the arboricultural residues supplier has ensured that the timber has been legally felled (including checked if it is exempt). 	<p>The timber still needs to comply with the EUTR Due diligence.</p>	<p>Deemed 100% sustainable</p>
<p>Habitat management or restoration</p>	<p>The timber may require a felling licence if it doesn't fall into the exemptions above and still needs to comply with EUTR Due diligence</p>	<p>Deemed 100% sustainable but only if there is a habitat management or restoration plan approved by the relevant authority.</p>

Table 4 – Deemed sustainable

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2.3 Sawmill residues, co-products and products from virgin timber

2.3.1 Virgin Residues from sawmills

Evidence	Legality	Sustainability
Category A	Legal shown by demonstrating 100% compliance with EUTR Due Diligence	As per virgin timber above. However, ensure the product sold to the fuel supplier is under the scope of their certification.
Category B	Legal shown by demonstrating 100% compliance with EUTR Due Diligence	This is where the Risk Based Regional Assessment is particularly useful. See notes below for further information.

Table 5 – Evidence acceptability for UK-origin virgin residues from sawmills

A Risk Based Regional Assessment (RBRA) needs to demonstrate that raw materials are 100% legal and at least 70% sustainable.

Examples of how a supplier can reduce risk in the RBRA are outlined below:

- Demonstration that raw materials are legal and sustainable
- Use of felling licence check where practical
- Drawing on Forestry Commission for UK timber data to show percentage certified and level of illegal felling as a demonstration of sustainability. This could involve using most recent figures and extrapolate it for the whole of the UK.

BSL suppliers should note this is not an exhaustive list. Please contact the BSL Administrator for clarification if you use sawmill residues and are not able to demonstrate sustainability through adopting one of the above evidence approaches.

2.4 Waste material

Woodfuel derived from raw material that is considered waste is exempt from demonstrating compliance with the woodfuel land criteria. Waste material cannot be included in the mass balance calculations and does not need to comply with the 70% sustainable and 100% legal threshold.

Information and guidance about how waste and post-consumer recycled material is defined can be found [here](#). Pre consumer materials such as sawdust, woodchip and slab wood are not categorised under BSL as waste, and therefore must comply with the land criteria as they are considered to be virgin timber.

In instances where the raw materials of a BSL registered fuel are blended waste and virgin timber, the virgin timber portion still needs to comply with the 70% sustainability and 100% legality thresholds.

BSL suppliers who source waste fuel should note that waste material is still required to comply with the EU Timber Regulation (EUTR) legality requirements, i.e. due diligence that the timber is from waste and not from a forest or place where a felling licence is required.

2.5 Energy Crops

Energy crops are not required to comply with the Timber Standard, instead they are required to comply with the Renewable Energy Directive land criteria. Energy crops are defined as:

(a) Short Rotation Coppice (SRC) and Short Rotation Forestry (SRF), which have a woody perennial crop planted at high density, the stems of which are harvested above ground level at intervals of less than twenty years and which is one of the following (note other species may be used in SRF and so this list is not exhaustive):

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- i. *Acer pseudoplatanus* (also known as sycamore);
- ii. *Alnus* (also known as alder);
- iii. *Betula* (also known as birch);
- iv. *Castanea sativa* (also known as sweet chestnut);
- v. *Corylus avellana* (also known as hazel);
- vi. *Fraxinus excelsior* (also known as ash);
- vii. *Populus* (also known as poplar);
- viii. *Salix* (also known as willow);
- ix. *Tilia cordata* (also known as small-leaved lime); or

(b) a perennial crop which is one of the following is also defined as an energy crop; however these are currently not included on the BSL.

- i. *Arundo donax* (also known as giant reed);
- ii. *Bambuseae*, where the crop was planted after 31st December 1989 and is grown primarily for the purpose of being used as fuel;
- iii. *Miscanthus*;
- iv. *Panicum*;
- v. *Pennisetum* (other than *Pennisetum setaceum* (also known as fountain grass), *Pennisetum clandestinum* (also known as kikuyu grass) and *Pennisetum villosum* (also known as feathertop grass));
- vi. *Phala*

The definition of an energy crop is met specifically if it can be demonstrated that:

- The crop has been planted at high density. Ofgem defines high density as “The principal cultivation methods used for energy crops are Short Rotation Forestry (SRF) and Short Rotation Coppice (SRC). Values of 4,000 plants/ha for SRF cultivation and 15,000 plants/ha for SRC cultivation.”

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- The stems have been harvested above ground level at intervals of less than twenty years.

More information on how to demonstrate this and what would be acceptable as evidence can be found [here](#). This information should be provided as part of your Risk Based Regional Assessment.

It should be noted that energy crops are defined differently from traditional coppice (see below).

2.5.1 Traditional Coppice

Traditional coppice is a woodland that is managed for decades using a traditional method, and which takes advantage of the fact that many trees make new growth from the stump or roots if cut down. The woodlands are usually managed on a 5-20 year cycle. This differs from an energy crop and the woodland area where the coppice is being harvested will be recorded on the National Forest inventory data and associated maps.

Traditional coppice must comply with the felling licence system. However, if the stems are less than 15cm diameter at 1.3m above ground level then no felling licence is required, regardless of volume. In addition, thinnings smaller than 10cm diameter at 1.3m above ground level do not require a felling licence. A self-declaration that confirms material is below the threshold is required. This could include photographs demonstrating diameter and a written statement.

If the coppice material is from general management of a farm or holding then provision of evidence such as the Integrated Administration and Control System (IACS) number will be sufficient for the majority of holdings.

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2.6 Additional requirements

If you are producing woodfuel from a variety of sources or from a number of woodlands (with or without management plans) you will need to complete a Risk Based Regional Assessment. Confor has produced a Risk Based Regional Assessment template, which is available on the [Confor website](#) for BSL suppliers that source raw materials from UK forestry.

Where sustainable evidence collected demonstrates sustainability of less than 100%, the BSL supplier will need to complete mass balance calculations. Further information on how to do this is detailed in the [BSL Risk Based Regional Assessment and Mass Balance](#) document.

3. Timber of non-UK Origin

The guidance in this section provides clarification for woodfuel that is derived from raw materials of non-UK origin. This is applicable to BSL suppliers that are required to demonstrate land criteria compliance and which import *any* raw materials or finished product from outside the UK.

The [NEPCon Sourcing Hub](#) (previously named Global Forest Registry) is a map-based database used to score the level of risk of obtaining wood from over 60 countries. It provides countries with a “Timber Risk Score,” the score is based on the Forest Stewardship Council’s assessment of the risk of illegality.

As of **January 2021**, raw materials coming from a country with a timber risk score of less than 100 will not be able to submit Category B evidence a bespoke RBRA. Suppliers with a timber risk score of less than 100 will require Category A evidence – FSC, SBP or PEFC certification.

If this change is applicable to your fuel then you will need to reapply providing Category A evidence for your fuels by **31st July 2021**. Any applicable fuels which have not been updated by 31st July 2021 may be removed as they will no longer be compliant.

Below is a set of checklists that outlines evidence that is considered acceptable by the BSL Administrator, and sets out what that evidence proves to comply with the woodfuel land criteria for the BSL. Note that if your fuel is in future selected by the BSL Administrator for audit, you must be able to produce evidence to substantiate all claims you have previously made in relation to that fuel.

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3.1 Virgin round wood from forestry

3.1.1 Category A evidence

If you cannot demonstrate that your fuel is compliant through Category A evidence and your raw materials are coming from countries with a timber risk score of 100 then you are able to submit Category B evidence (see section 3.Timber of non-UK Origin).

Category A Evidence	Legality	Sustainability	Action required at application stage
FSC Forest Management or Forest Management Unit	Need to demonstrate 100% compliance with European Union Timber Regulations (EUTR) Due Diligence	100% sustainable	Provide certificate number
PEFC Forest certification or Forest Management Unit	Need to demonstrate 100% compliance with EUTR Due Diligence	100% sustainable	Provide certificate number
FSC Chain of Custody (FSC Mix) that is equal to, or greater than, 70%	Need to demonstrate 100% compliance with EUTR Due Diligence	We deem this to be exactly 70% sustainable. If you wish to obtain the actual percentage from the supplier, and this is higher than 70%, you may use that for your mass balance calculation instead.	Provide certificate number



PEFC Chain of Custody (PEFC Mix) that is equal to, or greater than, 70%	Need to demonstrate 100% compliance with EUTR Due Diligence	We deem this to be exactly 70% sustainable. If you wish to obtain the actual percentage from the supplier, and this is higher than 70%, you may use that for your mass balance calculation instead.	Provide certificate number
(SBP) Sustainable Biomass Program	Need to demonstrate 100% compliance with EUTR Due Diligence	At least 70% sustainable	Provide certificate number

Table 6 – Category A evidence acceptability for non-UK origin virgin roundwood from forestry

3.1.2 Category B evidence

From January 20201, where a supplier does not comply with the criteria detailed in the Category A section above and the raw materials are coming from a country with timber risk score of 100 on the [NEPCon Sourcing Hub](#), then that BSL supplier will be required to provide Category B evidence as detailed in the table below. If the supplier has raw materials coming from a country with score of less than 100 they can only provide Category A evidence not Category B. Please see 3. Timber of non-UK Origin for more details.

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Category B evidence	Legality	Sustainability	Action required at the application stage
Broken chain of custody for a certification scheme	Need to demonstrate compliance with EUTR Due diligence	See categories in UK Timber Category B table above for use in mass balance calculations	Upload Bespoke Risk Based Regional Assessment (RBRA)
Regional evidence	Need to demonstrate compliance with EUTR Due diligence	Will need to demonstrate that for the region(s) covering the supply base you have defined in your Risk Based Regional Approach has sufficient legislation and evidence to prove that criteria S1 to S10 are compliant.	Upload Bespoke RBRA

Table 7 – Category B evidence acceptability for non-UK origin virgin roundwood from forestry

3.2 S1 to S10 sustainability checklist

The sustainability requirements set out for woodfuel land criteria cover more aspects than replacement of trees. The requirements are based on the three pillars of sustainability: environment, economy and community; and ability to demonstrate the aforementioned have been addressed. There are ten sustainability elements below; the first four are credibility requirements and the remaining are sustainability requirements. They are outlined in the [BSL Land Criteria Guidance](#).

S1 to S4 evidence is required to demonstrate that the process by which the other sustainability requirements can be demonstrated as compliant is credible. This requirement relates to both the evidence used and how the evidence is gathered.

S5 to S10 evidence requires demonstration that the woodlands have been well managed, and that the management does not harm the environment or biodiversity, ensures productivity, complies with local and national legal requirements and demonstrates that workers and those with rights to use the woodlands do not have their rights infringed and are not harmed.

Refer to [Risk Based Regional Assessment: a checklist approach](#) for further detail if you are required to provide Category B evidence to comply, which also contains useful examples.

3.3 Additional requirements

If a supplier is producing woodfuel without a fully certified chain of custody from an approved Forest Certification Scheme (i.e. not in accordance with Category A as described in 3.1 above) then that supplier will need to create a Risk Based Regional Assessment and define the region from which they are sourcing, and present it to the BSL Administrator for approval. The BSL Administrator will assess the evidence and advise if they consider it

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sufficient to meet the woodfuel land criteria. Refer to [Risk Based Regional Assessment: a checklist approach](#) for further details.

Where evidence collected demonstrates sustainability of less than 100%, the BSL supplier will need to complete mass balance calculations. Further information on how to do this is detailed in the [BSL Risk Based Regional Assessment and Mass Balance](#) document.

4.Evidence for Compliance

BSL suppliers are requested to note that whilst this document aims to be as comprehensive as possible, it does not provide a definitive or exhaustive list of evidence requirements. It is the responsibility of the BSL supplier to assess whether the evidence is likely to be considered reasonable and credible.

In the event that a BSL supplier sources a fuel that does not fit into any of the categories in this document they are advised to contact the BSL Administrator to clarify requirements, prior to submitting their woodfuel land criteria information.

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5. Further Information

Links to the references used in this document are found below.

- There are four key woodfuel guidance documents on the government's website on which the BSL guidance is based; these are:
 - [Timber Standard for Heat and Electricity](#)
 - [Woodfuel Advice Note](#)
 - [Consignment and Mass Balance Approach](#)
 - [Risk Based Regional Assessment: A checklist approach](#)
- The BSL guidance documents available on the BSL website:
 - [Land criteria guidance](#); and
 - [BSL supplier general guidance](#)
- The RBRA template for BSL suppliers that source raw materials from UK forestry can be found on the BSL website and [Confor website](#).

Further information can be found at:

- [Ofgem](#) can help answer enquiries regarding the RO scheme and RHI (domestic and non-domestic) application and reporting processes. Ofgem also provides advice on enquiries regarding fuel classification.
- The **Central Point of Expertise on Timber (CPET)** wrote the [Guidance for the Growers of Timber in the UK](#). CPET also offers a helpline service for providing information and guidance to suppliers and generators of woodfuel on how they can comply with the woodfuel land criteria as set out in the Timber Standard. CPET also provides information and guidance on how to provide Timber Standard Category A and Timber Standard Category B bespoke evidence. For woodfuel generators and suppliers who have to comply with the UK-TPP, CPET provides information and guidance on compliance. Please note that CPET cannot provide technical advice on woodfuel queries (i.e. moisture content, weight, volume, size etc.) or provide guidance on how to get listed on the BSL.

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- CPET also cannot provide advice on how to apply for RO or RHI schemes, determine a consignment, get incentives or comply with GHG criteria.
- Web: <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/sustainable-forest-management-for-woodland-owners-and-growers>
 - Email: cpet@efeca.com
 - Tel: +44 (0)1305 236 100 (Mon-Fri 9am – 5pm)
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- [The Forestry Commission](#) provides information on management plans, felling licences and sustainable forest management practices. [The UK Forestry Standard \(UKFS\)](#) is the reference standard for sustainable forest management in the UK. The UKFS, supported by its series of guidelines, outlines the context for forestry in the UK, sets out the approach of the UK governments to sustainable forest management, defines standards and requirements, and provides a basis for regulation and monitoring.

 - [The National Measurement and Regulation Office \(NMRO\)](#) answers enquiries related to compliance with the EU timber regulation (EUTR).

Version Control

Version	Update	Date
1.0	First published	9 th April 2015
1.1	Updated to reflect current requirements	17 th January 2018
2.0	Change to the risk level accepted to meet the Land Criteria	11 th December 2020