

## Garnstone Farm Woodlands

Date (from/to)	1/4/2012- 31/3/2017
Date of last review [UKWAS 2.1.3]	5/3/2013
Owner/tenant	James Verdin
Agent/contact	Graham Taylor – Pryor & Rickett Silviculture 01432 851311
Signed declaration of tenure rights and agreements to public availability of the plan [UKWAS 1.1.3/1.1.5/2.1.2]	A statutory declaration will be signed by the owner and held by the woodland management agents should the estate decide to become certified under the UKWAS scheme.

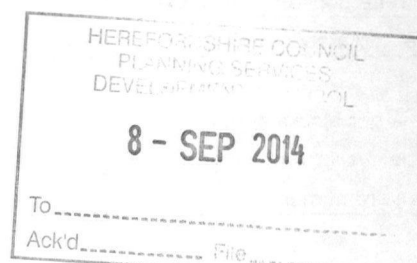
### 1 Background information

#### 1.1 Location

Nearest town, village or feature	Garnstone Estate
Grid reference	SO405495
Total area (ha)	269.89ha

#### 1.2 Description of the woodland(s) in the landscape

The Garnstone Estate woodlands consist of 40 woodland compartments that are scattered across the whole of the wider agricultural estate. Most of these are typically smaller woodlands and coppices of between 0.5 and 10ha intermingling in the gently undulating agricultural landscape around Weobley, Dilwyn and Kings Pyon in NW Herefordshire. The woodland area and the estate as a whole is dominated by a much larger block of over 130 ha which rises steeply on the southern boundary of the estate. This large block is extremely visible across much of northern Herefordshire with its distinctive ridgeline. This block forms part of a contiguous block of wooded land across the higher land stretching eastwards to Canon Pyon and Dinmore. As with much of Herefordshire these hillside woodlands dominate their respective local landscape creating an enhanced wooded feel in the vicinity. These highly visible woodlands are classified as Wooded Hills in the local Landscape Character assessment. In addition to the main woodlands there are also many small clumps and individual trees, including the former park, which contribute to the wider agricultural estate. Contextually the woods are set in a mixed farming setting with hop fields, orchards, pasture and arable fields, linked with large hedges and scattered older trees.



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## 1.3 History of Management

The woods have been managed for multiple objectives over many years. Whilst historically much of woodland area had a tradition of coppice management, over the last century or so, high forest management has developed into the dominant form of management. During the period 1950 to 1970, like many estates, the owner's uncle cleared much of the woodland left derelict following wartime clearances and committed a proportion of the Ancient woodlands to more productive plantations of productive conifer, higher yielding Poplar, other broadleaves and conifer broadleaved mixtures. Much of the woodland area dates from this period. In addition there are much larger proportions of mixed plantations established on former poorer agricultural land. Most of these have been through at least two thinning cycles. The current owner understands the long term nature of forestry and is keen to continue with the development of a better age/ class structure and redress some of the species imbalances. The owner understands the importance of timely silvicultural interventions for the delivery of longer term & sustainable objectives. A long term plan was developed for the woodlands in May 2002, and the silvicultural priorities developed in that plan has formed the basis of this updated management plan. During period 2002-7 some of the more accessible, poorly stocked areas and poorly performing stands have been cleared and replanted, beginning the restructuring of the woods, although there is further scheduled work to be done. Due to the terrain in some of the woods, there are still a few inaccessible stands and underutilised areas that the owner is keen to access and bring under more sustainable management.

## 2 Woodland Information

### 2.1 Areas and features

Designated Areas	Map No.	In Woodland	Adjacent to woodland
Special areas for conservation (SACs)		none	none
Special Protection Areas (SPAs)		none	none
Ramsar Sites (see note on Guidance)		none	none
National Nature Reserves (NNRs)		none	none
Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs)		none	none
Other designations (e.g. National Park (NP) / World Heritage Site)		none	none
Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONBs)		none	none
Local Nature Reserves (LNRs)		none	none
TPO / Conservation Area (CA)	1	Cpts21,28,29,31,32,33,34,35	Garnstone Park & Castle
Details Weobley Conservation area encompasses the above listed compartments and the extent of the immediate Park and old castle remains to the south of the village.			
Rare and important species	Map No.	In Woodland	Adjacent to woodland
Red Data Book or BAP species		Barn owl	Brown Hare
Rare, threatened, EPS or SAP species		Bats, Dormice	
Details			
The larger blocks of Ancient woodland, notably Moorhouse Coppice and Butthouse Knapp have a good network of rides (a little overgrown in places), and recent fellings of PAWS have created excellent feeder sections of temporary open space. There are numerous old trees, notably along the the woodland boundaries and along the hedgerow network which provide			



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ideal bat habitats. The continuing approach to ASNW succession, which is rejuvenating derelict coppice will provide continued habitat for these rare and protected creatures.

EPS habitats will be managed in accordance with rare species best practice. Where opportunities afford improvements in habitats for declining woodland birds, notably Pied Flycatcher, Spotted Flycatcher and Marsh Tit then these will be incorporated into thinning design.

Habitats	Map No.	In Woodland	Adjacent to woodland
Ancient semi-natural woodland (ASNW)	1	Cpts 13a,b,17a-f,40a-c,41,42,43,49,59c,60a	
Other semi-natural woodland	1	Cpts 1c,e,3a,b,4a,5b,8a,10a,12,15a,c,e,f,16,28,33,54,55	
Plantations on ancient woodland sites (PAWS)	1	Cpts 8c,d,e, 60b	
Semi-natural features in PAWS	1	As above	
Woodland margins and hedges	1		
Veteran and other notable trees	1		Garnstone Park and Veterans in hedgerows
Breeding sites			
Habitats of notable species			Dominant field edge trees
Unimproved grasslands			
Rides and open ground	1		
Valuable wildlife communities		Throughout	
Feeding area		Most rides	
Lowland heath		None	
Peatlands		None	
Others			

Details: The designated ASNW are Butthouse Wood , Moorhouse Coppice, Limekiln, Baynham Hill, Upper & Lower Marsh Covert, Stocking Covert, Chadnor Court wood, Henwood and Ashbed. In each of these are also scattered stands of PAWS, some of which have already been restored to ASNW, others are destined to be restored within the plan period.

Water	Map No.	In Woodland	Adjacent to woodland
Watercourses	1	No significant watercourses run through the woods	Various minor woods have brooks adjacent to them , notably Homme Dingle, Ashbeds and Moorhouse Coppice
Lakes		Small reservoir on SE side of Fenhampton wood	None
Wetland habitats		None	
Details			

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Landscape	Map No.	In Woodland	Adjacent to woodland
Landscape designated areas		None	
Landscape features		None	
Rock exposures		None	
Historic landscapes			Garnstone Park
Areas of the woodland prominent from roads		Burton Hill, Garnstone & Ostey Wood, Crabtree Park	Moorhouse Coppice, Garnstone, Ostey Wood, Burton Hill, The Plantation, The Birches, & Ashbeds
Areas of the woodland prominent from settlements		Burton Hill, Garnstone & Ostey wood	
Details			
Cultural features	Map No.	In Woodland	Adjacent to woodland
Public rights of way	1	Path through Shoals bank, Burton Hill, Garnstone wood	Various paths across Garnstone Park, adjacent to Fenhampton wood
Prominent viewing points		Entrance to Shoals bank & Burton Hill woods, looking N & NW away from wood	none
Existing permissive footpaths		Stewardship scheme path in Cpt 3	None
Proposed permissive footpaths		None	none
Details			
Archaeological Features	Map No.	In Woodland	Adjacent to woodland
Scheduled monument		Site of Weobley Castle (Cpt 35)	None
Historical feature (Inc. designed landscapes, registered parks and gardens)		None	Garnstone Park is part of Weobley Conservation area but is otherwise undesignated
Other		None	Motte outside Butthouse Knapp ( East of Cpts 13a- c)
Details			



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## 2.2 Woodland resource characteristics

The Garnstone Estate woodlands comprise of the following woodland types:

- A) A proportion of ASNW, historically managed for timber & conservation / sporting objectives (5-160 yr old). These areas are predominantly Oak with stored Ash coppice, with a Hazel understorey or Ash High forest. Yield classes range from 2-8, but average 6. Many of these stands have been gently thinned over more recent decades
- B) Sections of PAWS in the main woods with Poplar, Norway Spruce, European larch, Douglas & Grand Fir, Western Hemlock & western red cedar plantations predominating (30-50 yr old). Yield classes range from 10-18, and average 14. These stands have mostly had at least two thinnings and varying degrees of native broadleaved intrusion, of mainly Ash, Birch & Willow. There are a proportion of PAWS planted with conifer broadleaved mixtures, Mainly NS,RC with Oak or Ash.
- C) Other broadleaved / conifer or mixed plantations (1-50 years old). Most of these have been established well, and stocking densities are strong. These are predominantly Ash, Cherry, Poplar & oak plantations sometimes with NS, DF,EL,WH or WRC nurses. Over the last decade or so, many of the youngest stands have been rigorously pruned, brashed, & cleaned to improve the quality of the stock and this has considerably helped the stands to develop into more aesthetically pleasing and better quality woodlands overall. Some of the outlying estate woodlands remain only seasonably accessible.

## 2.3 Site description

The ridgeline woodlands at Garnstone dominate the local landscape, being on the higher ground to the south of the village of Weobley. Soils are generally deep on the lower slopes of the hill being derived from Devonian Old red sandstone. On the upper slopes of the wood, the soils are shallower but no less fertile, however they can suffer from summer soil moisture deficits. When conditions are wet, these soils are extremely difficult to work on.

## 2.4 Significant hazards, constraints and threats

The main hazards in the woodlands comprise some of the natural features; steep slopes (locally very steep), uneven ground, occasional dingles and spring fed wet sections. Active management is constrained by long forwarding distances, terrain (in places). Access is poor in places, notably in the central section of the main wood Garnstone wood, where several compartments remain unthinned due to poor ride infrastructure & access. Harvesting activity is also influenced by birds nesting and other habitat disturbance in the more important ancient woodlands. Sporting activities to a degree constrain management actions from July to February each year. The threats to the woodland stem from the maturing age profile, the risk of decline, low diversity of forestry species and the challenges of working some parts of the site profitably. Deer numbers are modest, but as with grey squirrels provide an ever present threat to silvicultural and conservation interests.

Disease threats are the most significant issue facing the Garnstone woodlands. Phytophthora ramorum is established in SW England and Wales and is spreading steadily northwards. With circa 25% of the woodland being Larch (mainly European, but with some Japanese and Hybrid stands) the threat of infection in the next few years is now quite high. The most recent announcements regarding the arrival of Chalara fraxinea infection in Ash trees from continental Europe

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has created further concern as this is probably third most important forestry species at Garnstone. Measures to reduce exposure to disease threat and adjust species mixes need to be undertaken.

The Public rights of way which run through the main block of woodland constrain harvesting activities a little but can be managed with sensible signing & care when undertaking operations. Similarly the Archeological features, and watercourses require sensitive management in their vicinity, notably when undertaking harvesting with heavy machinery.

## 3 Long term vision, management objectives and strategy

### 3.1 Long term vision

The owner at Garnstone is keen to improve the woodlands into a diverse, increasingly productive and aesthetically pleasing part of the estate's land holding. The pursuit of sustainable profitability over the longer term is a key objective, whilst providing an important backdrop for sporting and other activities.

### 3.2 Management Objectives

The objectives for the woodlands can be summarised with the following list, in order of priority:

- a) To enhance capital and income generation from the woodlands
- b) To provide increased aesthetic appeal for the owner
- c) To provide sporting cover for pheasant and deer shooting
- d) To protect and enhance biodiversity interests
- e) To employ local staff and contractors and contribute to the local economy and supply chain
- f) To protect carbon storage and sequestration

### 3.3 Strategy

The key to developing sustainable income and capital protection / enhancement is through careful attention to silvicultural detail over the long term. By growing quality hardwood timbers, income generation over the longer term can be secured. With improving biofuel and firewood markets the opportunity presents itself to improve previously undermanaged inaccessible sections of woodland to be brought into sustainable management over the longer term. Improvements in yield will be achieved by clearing poorly /unstocked and re-establishing quality hardwood mixtures and conifers at close spacing.

### 3.4 Woodfuel Initiative

Would you be interested in receiving information on funding opportunities for the purchase of harvesting machinery or wood fuel boilers, or for grants that support timber production from your woodlands?

Yes



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## 4 Management prescriptions/operations

### 4.1 Silvicultural systems

#### 4.1.1 Harvesting

To date a single approach to Silviculture systems have been adopted. Traditional Clearfell / Replant systems have been applied to over mature / mature PAWS sites with felling coupes ranging from 0.5-3.0ha. With some of the stands past their natural crop cycle, the opportunity to diversify structure is limited and hence clearfelling has been the chosen system in such areas. Where average tree sizes are quite high, notably in the mature broadleaved areas (>2m<sup>3</sup> in many compartments) much of the harvesting has been carried out with motor manual teams, utilising ground skidders and large forwarders to extract the timber. Clearfelling of mature conifer stand stands and much of the last cycle of thinning in 2002-3 was undertaken with mechanised systems. Several sections notably of the steeper main woodland block received upgrades to ride / track infrastructure to assist with mechanising the harvesting process .

Thinning yields from the conifer stands will range from 40-55m<sup>3</sup> / ha with stands to be thinned on a 5-7 year cycle. Yields from broadleaved stands will be 30-45m<sup>3</sup>/ ha being thinned on a 8-12 yr cycle with mixed stands being an average of these. Standing crop volumes vary tremendously depending upon age , maturity and previous management.

#### 4.1.2 Phased felling and restructuring of plantations

With much of the woodland area being even aged, the broad aim over the next 50-70 years will be to approach a more normal forest age class structure. This will be achieved more intimately through group systems in the ASNW areas, and through successional phased clearfelling in the PAWS & other plantation areas.

#### 4.1.3 Establishment, restocking and regeneration

In the predominantly semi natural woodland areas, native tree species have and will continue to predominate the species used for restocking / regenerating compartments. Planting is the preferred route for establishing successor crops. Native growing stock from local and national sources will be planted at a minimum of 1600 sph. These are often supplemented by natural regeneration, locally dense, particularly of Ash, Birch, Willow which increases densities often to above 2500sph. Natural regeneration will be accepted into restocking areas to supplement these stocking densities to assist with achieving long term silvicultural objectives. In the non-semi natural areas, and larger scale PAWS areas, conifer restocking will be by planting conifers or conifer/ broadleaved mixtures planted at densities of 2500-2700sph. Natural regeneration of desirable species will be accepted into the mixture to create diverse plantations. At restocking, consideration will be given to specific requirements to protect newly planted trees and coppice from deer browsing damage. The requirement to successfully protect will vary with subcompartment . location, presence of deer and species choice. Larger compartments with a high proportion of deer palatable species are likely to be temporarily fenced. Stands with a modest level of palatable species will have individual tree protection provided on the palatable species. The coppice in larger areas of restocking within fenced areas will benefit from this approach. Other understorey spp cut will be protected by brash piles being left on coppice stools when unprotected.

### 4.2 New planting

No further significant new plantings are envisaged. Plantings established over the last decade have conformed to native woodland establishment guidance.

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### 4.3 Other operations

Major track improvements are being considered as the current access & loading facilities were designed with smaller lorries in mind some 20 years ago. A combination of improvements / widening of existing tracks & loading bays and creation of new tracks, rides and loading bays are required to ensure that all of the woods are accessible for harvesting activity throughout most of the year. Currently the woods are very seasonally accessible requiring exceptionally dry conditions to work safely, without ground damage. A Woodfuel WIG application is envisaged for Cpts 1,2,3,4,5,7,8,9,10,11,12,14,15 & 40 .

### 4.4 Protection and maintenance

#### 4.4.1 Pest and disease management

The two main pests afflicting stands at Garnstone are squirrels and deer.

The grey squirrel is controlled through targeted poisoning through baited hoppers, supplemented by shooting / drey poking & trapping by the tenanted shoot.

Deer , mainly occasional fallow, muntjac and occasional roe are controlled by the shoot. Numbers are moderate / low, and most trees are currently unprotected at planting.

In addition the threat of Phytophthora ramorum , whilst not yet present , is significant as Larch (EL / HL & JL) are a significant ( or pure ) component within over 80ha of the woodlands at Garnstone. Consideration to both diversifying the species better and mitigating the potential losses that might stem from infection arriving on the estate has informed the projected felling / restocking schedules for the next decade.

Disease threats already mentioned are Phytophthora ramorum, Chalara fraxinea, these are diseases that will significantly impact the woodlands at Garnstone. Current disease threats include Inks disease on Sweet chestnut and Red band needle blight on Corsican pine stands.

#### 4.4.2 Fire plan

Fire has rarely been an issue in the woodlands, which are very rural and predominantly mature / semi-mature in character & predominantly broadleaved. The ongoing process of widening rides creates natural firebreaks which assists in mitigating fire risk further.

Relationships with local fire brigade are strong with some of the local retained fire fighters living in the nearby village of Weobley.

#### 4.4.3 Waste disposal and pollution

Trees shelters are generally removed once past their useful life. Plastics and other waste materials are recycled at approved facilities. Harvesting contractors are required to have access to spillage kits whilst on site and specialist weeding contractors have access to the estates farm facility for the safe storage and handling of herbicides and equipment.

#### 4.4.4 Protection from unauthorised activities

The owner is actively involved in managing the woodlands and keeps a watchful eye on any unusual activity in the woods. The gamekeeper also assists in policing and keeping unauthorised activities in check, although due to the rurality of the woods, unauthorised activities are rare.



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## 4.4.5 Protection of other identified services and values

The management of Health and Safety of staff, contractors and third party users is a priority on the estate. Contractors are issues with contract maps highlighting hazards and constraints at the commencement of operations. The estate has carried out tree safety and public rights of way inspections periodically in the past. It is now coming into alignment with the latest guidance on tree safety as published by the National Tree safety group, a document endorsed by the CLA & HSE.

## 4.5 Game management

The family run a pheasant shoot, based around Garnstone wood, Ostey wood, Baynhams hill, Butthouse knapps, & Chandors Hill woods. Pheasant release pens are in seasonal use in most of the woods.

Pheasant numbers are not excessive modest and keeping is undertaken in accordance with BASC codes of best practice.

There is a small let shoot operating in the western end of Burton Hill & Yazor woods

## 4.6 Protecting and enhancing landscape, biodiversity and special features

### 4.6.1 Management of designated areas

There are no designated areas in the Garnstone woodlands

### 4.6.2 Measures to enhance biodiversity and other special features [UKWAS 2.1.1/6.1.1]

Thinning will aim to create both species and structural diversity. Standing deadwood will be retained where safety allows. Felled deadwood will be created at each silvicultural intervention in accordance with UKWAS guidelines. Current mown rides will continue to be widened by removing edge trees at each silvicultural intervention.

### 4.6.3 Special measures for ancient semi-natural woodland (ASNW) and semi-natural woodland (SNW)

During each silvicultural intervention attention will be paid to the protection / creation of actual and potential veteran trees, the preservation of rare & unusual spp and the enhancement of stand structure. Coppice layers will be cut to rejuvenate where post thinning light levels will favour vigorous regrowth. Notable faunal habitats, badger setts, potential bat roosts and trees with woodpecker holes will be retained where practicable

### 4.6.4 Special measures for plantation on ancient woodland site (PAWS)

Some PAWS have already been restored during 1999-2006 via restocking with semi natural species supplemented with coppice and natural regeneration. These stands will be developed as mixed spp woodland with a good understorey. Other areas, notably Shernalls & Ostey wood, have been thinned to favour the semi-natural components.

### 4.6.5 Measures to mitigate impacts on landscape and neighbouring land [UKWAS 3.1.2]

During the development of the Long Term forest plan, the size of felling coupes was kept appropriate to the landscape setting, with retentions of clumps and individual trees kept to soften harsh edges. Many of these coupe shapes have been rolled forward into this plan. Two notable clearfellings of spruce squares, whilst retaining previously agreed adjacent larch areas in Yazor wood has led to poor landscape management, and this will be dealt with more sympathetically in the current period of the plan. The local parish is consulted at review of felling permissions through the EWGS / Felling licence application process.

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### 4.7 Management of social and cultural values

#### 4.7.1 Archaeology and sites of cultural interest

Outwith of Garnstone Park and Castle, there are modest levels of archaeological interest. Old wood banks are observable in places and occasional charcoal platforms / hearths can be seen in winter months in the main wood. The site of Weobley Castle (Cpt 35) is protected under an agreement with English Heritage, and the site of Garnstone House is left undisturbed. These features are protected during treework in the their vicinity. Unscheduled Old Mottes are present at Butthouse (east of Cpt 13a-c) and near Dilwyn (1/2 mile SE of Cpt 59) on the southern edge of the village.

#### 4.7.2 Public access and impacts on local people

Several public footpaths and bridleways pass through the woods, notably through the largest block, Garnstone wood. whilst numerous public rights of way run close to most of the other woodlands. Harvesting activities are well signed to avoid conflict with public use and ensure public safety. Permissive routes are established through Cpt 3 as part of the farms Stewardship scheme and there are paths used in the Park by residents of Weobley.

## 5 Consultation

Organisation/individual	Date received	Comment	Response/action

## 6 Monitoring plan summary

Objective number, issue or UKWAS Requirement	Indicator	Method of assessment	Monitoring period	Responsibility	How will information be used
Deer numbers	Browsing damage	Inspection of restock / coppice areas	Annually	Owner / Agent	To inform on necessary protection / culling measures
Squirrel damage	Ditto above	Inspection of prone crops	Six monthly	Owner / Agent	To inform on protection / control measures
Sporting impacts	Signs of excess nutrification	Inspection of pheasant pens	Inspection during release season	Owner	To inform on sporting intensity
Landscape change	Assessment of Felling coupes	Inspection of coupes prior to and following felling	At time of felling	Owner / Agent	To ensure design is in keeping with landscape & agreed area.
Regeneration success	Satisfactory	Inspection of	Bi annual (	Owner / Agent	To inform on weeding / beating up



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	development of restocking areas	regeneration areas	minimum)		and maintenance operations.
Sustainable Timber production	Felling Volumes exceed sustainable yield calculations	Annual tally of removals assessed against sustainable yield	annual	Agent	To inform on annual programme of thinning / felling
Tree Health	Health and vigour of all species, notably Larch (EL,JL &HL) , Corsican pine and Ash	Regular monitoring of stands, notably an early and late summer inspection	Annually	Agent	To inform on control measures and priorities for treatment and felling.

### 7 Work programmes

#### 7.1 Outline long-term work programme (2018 - 2032)

(Use this table to outline medium to long term areas of work)

Cpt. Ref or Name	Activity	Year ( <i>tick</i> )	
		6-10	11-20
Cpt 3i,j,k Burton Hill	Clearfell P65 mature conifer also incorporating poor quality hardwoods, restocking with DF /NS /MB	x	
Cpt 4a Young Oaks	Selectively fell, and select replant as part of wider Parkland restoration scheme	x	
5d,e,f/ Park Bank	Clearfell P55 NS RC also incorporating poor quality hardwoods, restocking with DF/NS/ MB	x	
Cpt 7a,f	Clearfell P55 NS replanting with DF / NS /MB	x	
Cpt 8c Ostey wood	Clearfell P67 NS restocking with DF MB	x	
Cpt 8f, Ostey wood	Clearfell P67 NS restocking with DF MB		X
Cpt 11b The Moors	Clearfell 50% of P70 NS /DF restocking with DF,NS & some MB for landscape		X
Cpt 12a New Titley	Clearfell 50% of P70 NS /DF restocking with DF,NS & some MB for landscape		X
Cpt 13a Butthouse Knapp	Clearfell 1.5ha 1860 Oak from hilltop		x
Cpt 17e Moorhouse	Clearfell 1880 AH MB restocking with MB		X
Cpt 15f Chadnor Hill	Coupe fell 0.6ha in 3 coupes to create Uneven structure	x	
Cpt 39a Titley	Clearfell Mature Poplar, restocking with OK /MB with an RC nurse	x	
Cpt 58 Knapton Coppice	Clearfell P88 Poplar and restock with MB / AR		x
Cpts 1-60	Selective thin all mid rotation conifers / mixed stands on 5-7 yr cycle & Selectively thin early / mid & late rotation broadleaved stands on a 10-12 yr cycle	x	X
	Maintain all younger areas of plantations through weeding / cleaning /pruning	x	X

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### 7.2 Short-term work programme (2012 - 2017)

(Use this table to collect basic inventory data for the woodland areas you propose to work during the next 5 years)

Cpt. Ref / Name	Area (ha)	Main Species	P. Year	Yield Class	Activity	Year				
						1	2	3	4	5
1a,c,e, f , g (part) Yazor wood	12.05	EL AH	1948/58	10	Clearfell retaining good immature Ash, restocking with DF /NS/RC/ MB. MB to be in distinct large groups of 0.1-0.3ha to create aesthetic long term groups on edges / corners and within the conifers. Some larger MB clumps (OK,BE,SYC,HBM,WCH,BI,ROW with some SP) will be planted at strategic points for landscape purposes	x				
2b,c Shoals bank	7.51	HL DF	1958	14	Clearfell upper part of bank (mainly HL), retaining SP /DF and stable MB. Restock steeper upper section with OK, Bi, SC ( 20%) and lower 80% with DF	x				
7b,e,g Garnstone wood	8.95	JL	1955	10	Clearfell poor quality stand, restocking with DF MB	x				
9c,10b Causeway / Shernalls	2.65	EL AH	1946/7	10	Clearfell Larch and Ash replanting with OK SC SYC BE SP	x				
14 a,b,c The Birches	3.5	HL JL	1948/78	10	Clearfell sections containing Larch, restocking with OK SC BE SP	x				
17c Moorhouse	3.11	AH MB	1880	4	Clearfell restocking with OK MB with Oak in large pure groups		x			
17g Moorhouse	3.39	AH MB	1880	4	Clearfell restocking with OK MB with Oak in large pure groups					x
19c Fenhampton	1.95	PO HL	1975	14	Clearfell Poplar and create native habitat with a small pond.					x
22a Fernhill	0.25	PO	1965	14	Clearfell restocking with OK MB with Oak in large pure groups			x		
40a Baynham hill	2.67	OK AH	1860	4	Clearfell restocking with OK SC MB with Oak in large pure groups, retaining scattered field edge trees			x		
42a Upper Marsh Covert	1.17	AH MB	1880	8	Clearfell western half of wood replacing with OK, SC MB with Oak in pure large groups				x	
43b Stocking wood	1.03	AH MB	1880	6	Select fell southern half of wood, retaining boundary trees, replanting with OK / MB				x	
51 The Ashes	1.37	PO	1978	12	Clearfell replant with AR & Oak in groups			x		
52 Roman	0.73	PO	1978	12	Clearfell replant with AR & Oak in groups		x			



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60b Ashbeds	1.23	PO	1961	12	Clearfell replant with AR & Oak in groups				x	
Cpts 1a-60d All woods in production		MB / MC	1870 - 1990	8	Select thin MC or mixed MB / MC stands on a 5-7 yr cycle, with a proportion being done every year. Select thin pure MB stands on a 10-12 yr cycle. Thinning work should supplement and tie in with the targeted fellings scheduled above.	x	x	x	x	x
Cpts 1d,h,3c					Selectively Clean / Brash / prune	x	x	x	x	x
Felled Cpts Listed above					Plant, protect, beatup, weed, prune as necessary following felling	x	x	x	x	x

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## 8 Costing Operations

Outline projected costs and income over plan period. Please read guidance note for further information.

## 9 Maps

It is recommended that you show as much information on subject based maps as possible. For example, a map showing site constraints or a concept map showing the main proposals. These maps are to be considered adjuncts to the main Long term forest plan produced in 2001 for the period 2001-2021. Contained in this document are concept maps, highlighting areas of ecological , landscape and silvicultural interests as well as providing contextual maps.

List all maps here and append to plan:

Map no./Title	Description
1	Environmental features map
2	Felling Plan 2012-2017
3	Restocking Plan 2012-2017

## 10 Thinning, felling and restocking proposals

The template and guidance should be carefully followed to aid production of a good management plan, and ensure that we can pay the grant.

Most of the template will need to be completed by everyone, but the following sections are not compulsory, unless you wish to apply for woodfuel grants or Category B approval.

- You must complete **Section 10, Table A** if you want to use the plan to gain Wood Fuel WIG support or seek funding through other wood fuel initiatives.
- You must complete **Section 10, Table B** if you want to gain 10 year thinning and felling approval and / or meet the requirements of Category B.

This section **should not be completed** for any other applications.



# Woodland Management Plan

## 10.1 Table A

Applicants seeking funding through a woodfuel initiative for harvesting machinery or wood fuel boilers, or wishing to apply for **EWGS Woodfuel WIG** must provide basic inventory data (WPG template 7.2) and estimate the total volume that is to be thinned and felled during the period of this plan, **by completing Table A.**

(Using inventory data from table 7.2, complete a timber volume estimate)

Cpt(s) (from table 7.2)	Main Species (BL/Con)	Total work Area (ha)	Felling type	Estimated volume to be harvested during work periods (m3)	
				Yr 1 - 10	Yr 11 - 20
<i>Example 1a, 2, 3</i>	<i>Con</i>	<i>7.2</i>		<i>300</i>	<i>-</i>
7b	JL SC	8.95	CF	575	
9c,10b	EL AH	2.65	CF	742	
14a,b	HL JL	2.5	CF	500	
17c,g	AH MB	6.5	CF	1430	
19c	PO HL	1.95	CF	487	
40a	OK AH	2.67	CF	801	
42a	AH MB	1.17	CF	327	
43b	AH MB	1.03	CF	298	
51	PO	1.37	CF	383	
52	PO	0.73	CF	219	
60b	PO	1.23	CF	492	
1a,c,e,f	EL	12.05	CF	3000	
1b	WRC	0.37	T	15	
1e	OK	3.47	T	139	
1g	WRC	0.79	T	32	
2a	DF MB	1.06	T	42	
2b	EL DF	2.51	T	100	
2c	EL DF	4.5	T	180	
3a	MB	0.76	T	30	
3b	EL SP AH BE	2.51	T	100	
3c	CP	3.67	T	147	
3d	NS OK	1.89	T	76	
3e	EL SP BE	1.26	T	50	
3f	SP BE	2.32	T	93	
3g	EL AH	2.57	T	103	
3h		3.55	T	142	
3i	OK BE RC	2.58	T	103	
3j,k	NS WRC PO	1.4	CF	525	
3l	EL SP BE	0.89	T	36	
3m	EL SP BE	1.48	T	59	
4a	JL DF MB	6.86	CF	2223	

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4b	SC HL	0.79	T	32	
4c	EL DF MB	0.95	T	38	
4d	EL DF MB	0.5	T	20	
5a	EL DF MB	1.08	T	43	
5b	EL DF MB	3.35	T	134	
5c	SP BE	2.51	T	100	
5d, e, f	NS ROK	3.13	CF	1095	
5g	DF	0.64	T	26	
5h	EL MB	0.42	T	17	
6a	EL SP MB	1.89	T	76	
6b	EL SP MB	6.42	T	257	
7a,f	NS MB	3.18	CF	954	
7b	JL	3	T	120	
7c	DF	1.94	T	78	
7d	SP BE NS	6.56	T	262	
7f	NS	1.8	T	72	
8a	AH MB	1.68	T	67	
8c	NS AH	7.25	CF	2530	
8d	AH NS	1.64	T	66	
8e	AH NS	2.05	T	82	
8f	NS AH	8.93	CF		2940
9b	AH	0.65	T	26	
10a	AH	2.88	T	115	
11a	AH MB	1.18	T	47	
11b	AH /PO	1.38	CF	414	
11c	NS DF	3.06	T	122	
12a	NS	1.93	CF	714	723
13a	OK	1.5	CF	300	
14d	OK	0.51	T	20	
15a	OK	2.11	T	84	
15b	NS	2.23	T	89	
15c	OK	1.33	T	53	
15d	DF MC	1.83	T	73	
15e	HL DF BE SC	1.41	T	56	
15f	AH OK SC	0.6	CF	132	
15g	OK	0.34	T	14	
16a	EL AH	2.36	T	94	
17a	AH MB	1.91	T	76	
17d	AH MB	2.43	T	97	
17e	AH MB	4.52	CF	1082	
17f	AH MB	3.35	T	134	
19a	NS HL	3.37	T	220	
19b	NS HL MB	2.45	T	160	



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22a	PO	0.25	T	10	
23a	NS	0.17	T	7	
24a	AH NS	0.96	T	38	
25a	OK MB	0.58	T	23	
26a	NS AH	1.83	T	73	
27a	OK MB	0.32	T	13	
28a	OK MB/MC	1.27	T	51	
32a	NS OK	1.56	T	62	
33a	AH SC	1.4	T	56	
34a	OK SC AH	0.61	T	24	
35a	MB	2.9	T	116	
36a	BE OK	1.35	T	54	
36b	BE OK	1.18	T	47	
37a	SC	1.57	T	63	
38a	SC	0.45	T	18	
39a	PO MC	1.59	T	64	
39b	WI	1.46	T	58	
40a	OK AH	2.67	T	107	
40b	OK AH	2.25	T	90	
40c	EL DF	2.46	T	98	
40d	MB PO	5.19	T	208	
42a	AH OK MB	1.12	T	45	
42b	AH OK MB	1.15	T	46	
43a	AH OK MB	0.8	T	32	
43b	AH OK MB	1.04	T	42	
44a	AH NS	1.01	T	40	
45a	AH NS	1.01	T	40	
47a	PO	0.59	T	24	
47b	MB	0.4	T	16	
49a	AH MB	1.4	T	56	
50a	SC WCH	0.99	T	40	
51a	PO	1.38	T	55	
52a	PO	0.73	T	29	
53a	SC WCH	0.88	T	35	
54a	MB	2.22	T	89	
55a	MB	0.27	T	11	
58a	PO	2.11	CF	569	
59a	OK AH MB	3.76	T	150	
59b	DF NS SP	1.1	T	44	
59c	BE OK	1.66	T	66	
60a	AH MB	3.13	T	125	
60b	PO MB	1.24	T	50	

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1a-60b	Thinning 1880MB - 1990MC/MC	190.77	T		10339
				26527	14002





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**10.2 Table B**

This section must be fully completed by the applicant if they wish to gain felling licence approval from the Forestry Commission. The work detailed below must match the proposals set out in the plan. For details on how to complete this table, please refer to **EWGS4 – Woodland Regeneration** for guidance and Tree Felling guidance.

4. Cpt. / Sub Cpt.	5. Area (ha)	6. % area to be worked	7. Type of felling	8. % of felled area comprising:		9. Felling licence type	10. Change in woodland type		11. Preferred claim year	13. Restock mixture		14. % Estab. by natural regen	Standard proposals	12. Notes / Details
				BL	CON		From	To		Species	%			
1a	2.7	30%	SF	-	100	C	PAWS	Nat	11/12	POK	40%	10%	1(i)	example
1a,c,e, f	12.05	100%	CF	20	80	C	PAWS	NN	2013/14	DF	85%			Retain scattered Beech and Ash to help with landscaping
							PAWS	Nat	2013/14	MB	15%			
2b,c	5.0	100%	CF	10	90	C	PAWS	NN	2013/14	DF	85%			""
							PAWS	Nat	2013/14	MB	15%			
7b,e,g	8.95	100%	CF	10	90	C	PAWS	NN	2013/14	DF	85%			"" notably on filed boundaries
							PAWS	Nat	2013/14	MB	15%			
9c, 10b	2.65	100%	CF	20	80	C	Non Nat	Nat	2013/14	MB	100%			
14a,b, c	3.5	100%	CF	10	90	C	Non Nat	Nat	2013/14	MB	100%			
17c	3.11	100%	CF	100	0	C	ASNW Nat	Nat	2014/15	MB	100%			
17g	3.39	100%	CF	100	0	C	ASNW Nat	Nat	2017/18	MB	100%			
19c	1.95	100%	CF	60	40	C	Non Nat	NN	2017/18	NS	85%			



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							Non Nat	Nat	2017/18	AR	15%			
40a	2.67	100%	CF	100	0	C	ASNW Nat	Nat	2015/16	MB	100%			
42a	1.17	100%	CF	100	0	C	ASNW Nat	Nat	2017/18	MB	10%			
43b	1.03	100%	CF	100	0	C	ASNW Nat	Nat	2017/18	MB	100%	10%		
51	1.37	100%	CF	100	0	C	NA NN	Nat	2015/16	MB	100%			
52	0.73	100%	CF	100	0	C	NA NN	Nat	2014/15	MB	100%			
60b	1.23	100%	CF	100	0	C	NA NN	Nat	2016/17	MB	100%			
1a - 60b	160	100%	T	0	100	UC								
1a- 60b	55.41	100%	T	100	0	UC								