



Forestry England

Chase and Penyard Woods Forest Plan

2023-2033

Reference OP10/29

Rachel Giles
January 2023



Certificate of Approval for Tree Felling

This is to certify that tree felling under

**Forest Design Plan ref. OP10-29
Chase and Penyard Woods**

*has been approved by the Forestry Commission as
being in accordance with Government policy for
the sound management of a renewable resource.*

*This certificate is valid only for the
period of the felling approval.*

Signatures removed for website version

Application for Forest Plan approval Chase and Penyard Woods - January 2023

Forest district	West England Forest District
Woodland or property name	Chase and Penyard Woods
Nearest town, village or locality	Ross on Wye, Herefordshire
OS grid reference	Centre of the Plan area is at SO 6078 2239
Local authority	Herefordshire Council Ross on Wye, Weston under Penyard and Walford Parish Councils

Plan area	213 hectares
Conifer felling	1.16 hectares
Broadleaf felling	20.54 hectares

- 1) I apply for Forest Plan approval for the property described above and in the enclosed Forest Plan.
- 2) I confirm that the scoping, carried out and documented in the consultation record attached, incorporated those stakeholders that the FC agreed must be included. Where it has not been possible to resolve specific issues associated with the Plan to the satisfaction of consultees, this is highlighted in the consultation record.
- 3) I confirm that the proposals contained in this Plan comply with the UK Forestry Standard.
- 4) I undertake to obtain any permissions necessary for the implementation of the approved Plan.

Signatures removed for website version

Date of approval..... **May 2023**
Date approval ends..... **May 2024**



Forestry England forests and woodlands have been certified in accordance with the UK Woodland Assurance Standard (UKWAS)



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Section 1 - Forestry England vision

Forestry England - who we are and what we do

Forestry England is the country's largest single land manager.

Our purpose is to secure and grow the social, economic and natural capital value of the nation's forests.

The foundation of our organisation is our world-class sustainable management of the nation's forests.

Our vision for wildlife...

The nation's forests provide the most valuable places for wildlife to thrive and expand in England.

Our vision for people...

The nation's forests are a living treasure for all, deeply connected to people's lives improving the health and wellbeing of the nation.

Our vision for climate...

The nation's forests are resilient to climate change, increasing their value for communities by producing high-quality, sustainable timber and absorbing carbon emissions.

The above is taken from 'Growing the future: 2021-2026':

<https://www.forestryengland.uk/growing-the-future>

For more information about who we are and what we do, please visit:

<https://www.forestryengland.uk/>

For an explanation of some of the terms used in this Forest Plan, see page 22-23.

Section 2 - About Chase and Penyard Woods

Location

Chase Wood and Penyard Wood lie about a mile to the south of Ross on Wye in Herefordshire (Figure 1).

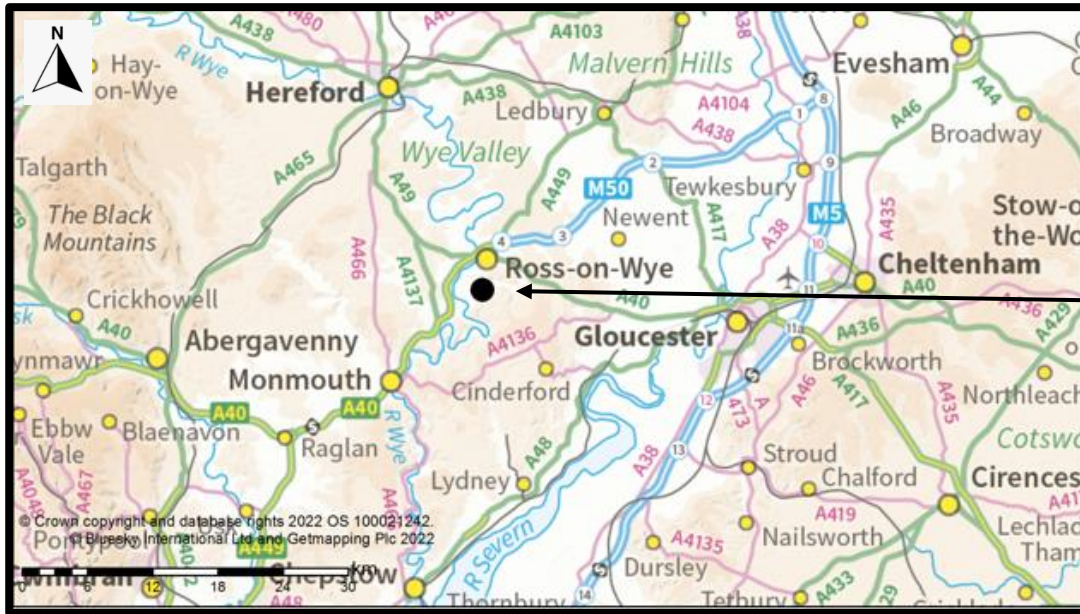


Figure 1
Location
of the
Chase and
Penyard
Woods
Forest
Plan area

Chase Wood is just under 86 hectares and Penyard Wood just under 128 hectares, giving the block a total area of 213.19 hectares (Figure 2).

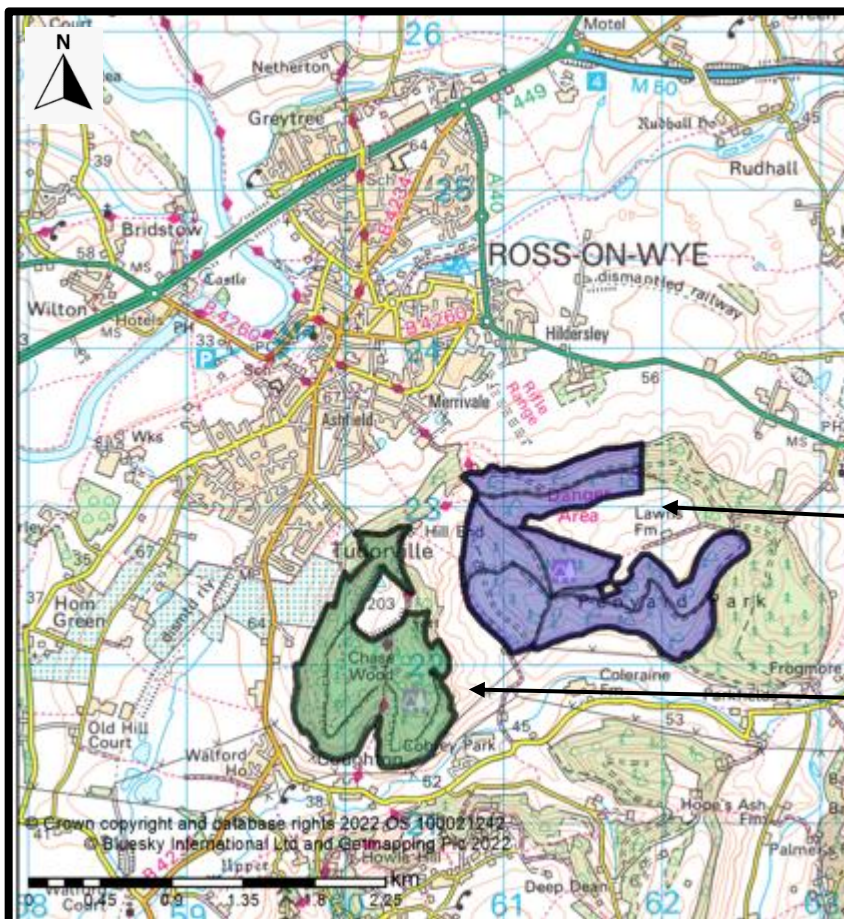


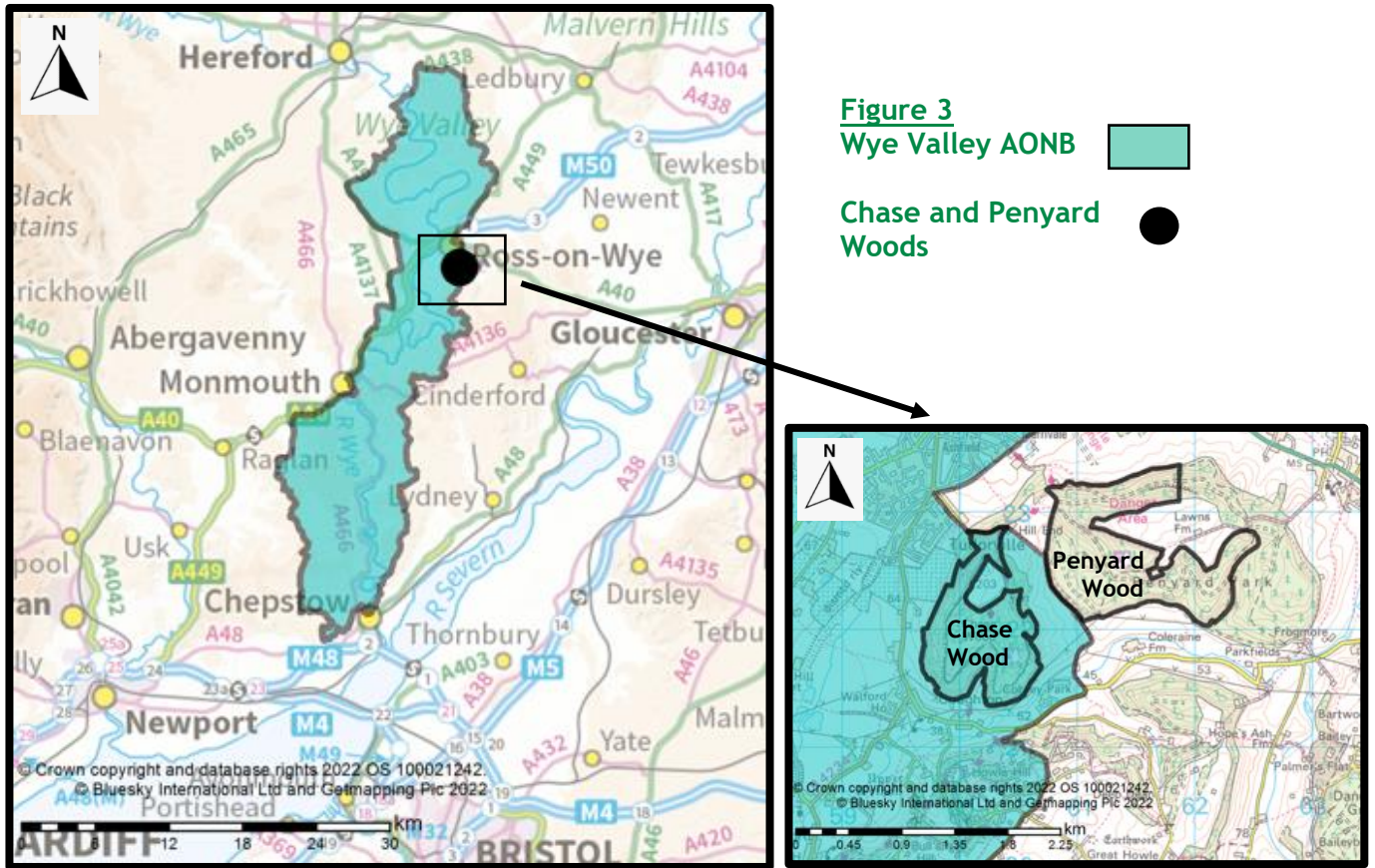
Figure 2
Location of Chase and
Penyard Woods

Penyard Wood

Chase Wood

Landscape

Chase Wood lies within the Wye Valley Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB), and Penyard is just outside it (**Figure 3**). The AONB straddles the English / Welsh border and was designated to protect its dramatic limestone gorges and native woodlands, its impressive geology and historic legacies of hillforts and castles and its wildlife.



Chase and Penyard are prominent in the landscape - they are obvious from the main roads (M50, A449 and A40) and from the new houses being built on the eastern side of Ross. Other neighbours in the southern sections of Ross have a more close-up view of the woods.

The Herefordshire Landscape Character Assessment (2004) puts both woods in the ‘principal wooded hills’ landscape type (see box).

From the Herefordshire Landscape Assessment (2004)

Principal wooded hills - key characteristics:

- *varied, often steeply sloping topography*
- *ancient wooded character made up of mixed broadleaved woodlands, often of ancient origin*

These are highly visible landscapes, framing long distance views and therefore their visual integrity is of paramount importance in the rural landscape.

Previous forestry practices have often resulted in geometrically shaped blocks of woodland with a high proportion of conifers which can severely disrupt the visual unity of the landscape. This is particularly true when conifers are viewed on the skyline.

The nature conservation value of these woodlands is also compromised by deviations from their inherent species composition.

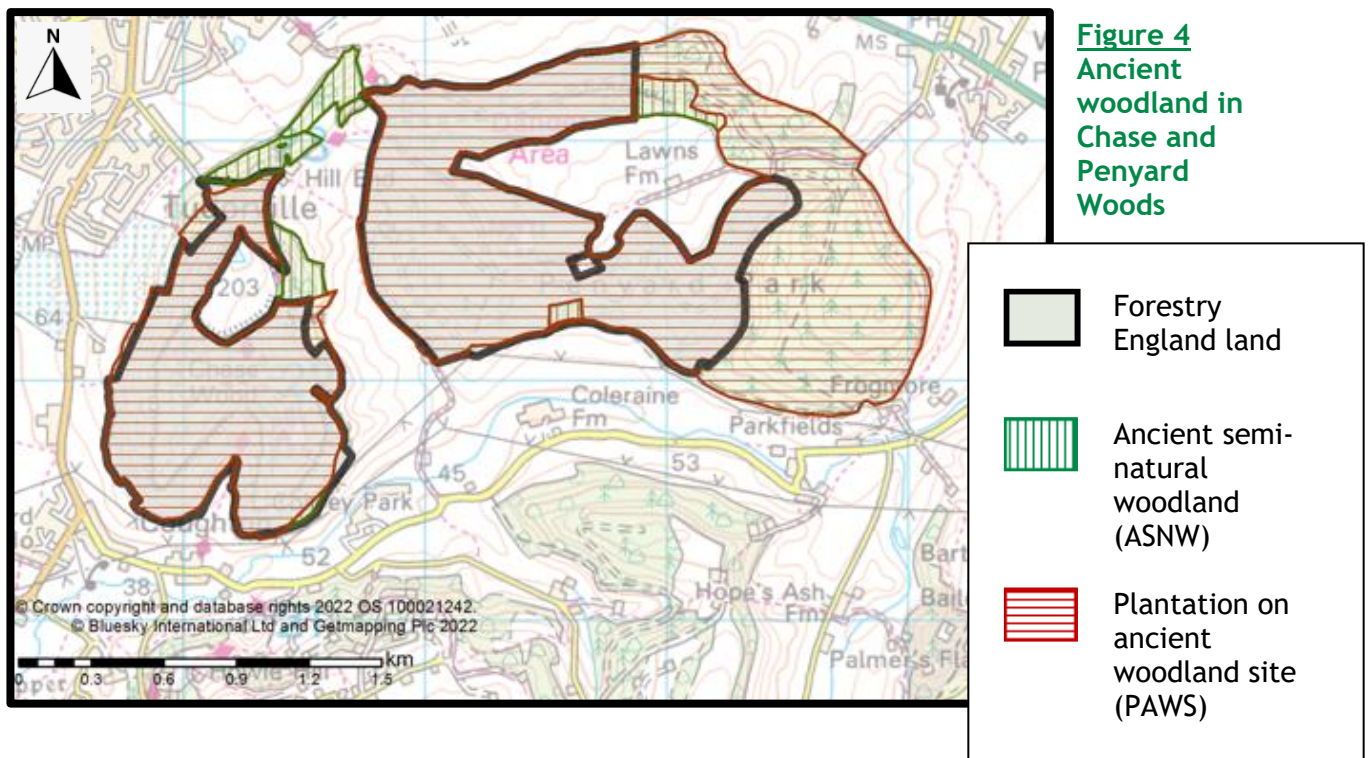
Ancient woodland

Ancient woodland is any area that has been wooded continuously since at least 1600 AD. It includes:

- ancient semi-natural woodland (ASNW), which is mainly made up of trees and shrubs native to the site, usually arising from natural regeneration;
- plantations on ancient woodland sites (PAWS), which are replanted with conifer or broadleaved trees, but retain ancient woodland features, such as undisturbed soil, ground flora and fungi.

Secondary woodland is that which is growing on a site that has not been continuously wooded since 1600AD.

Almost all of the Forestry England land in Chase and Penyard Woods is recorded as PAWS (Figure 4). Two tiny sections are recorded as ASNW, but in fact both are planted.



Plantations on ancient woodland sites may be broadleaf or coniferous, and both exist in both Chase and Penyard Woods (see photos below - left: Douglas fir in Penyard; right: oak in Chase).



Recreation

Public rights of way (including the Wye Valley Walk national trail) link both woods to nearby Ross on Wye and Weston under Penyard (Figure 5). Both woods are freehold with numerous other forest tracks and rides which are used extensively by local people for informal recreation. Unauthorised mountain biking has increased in recent years.

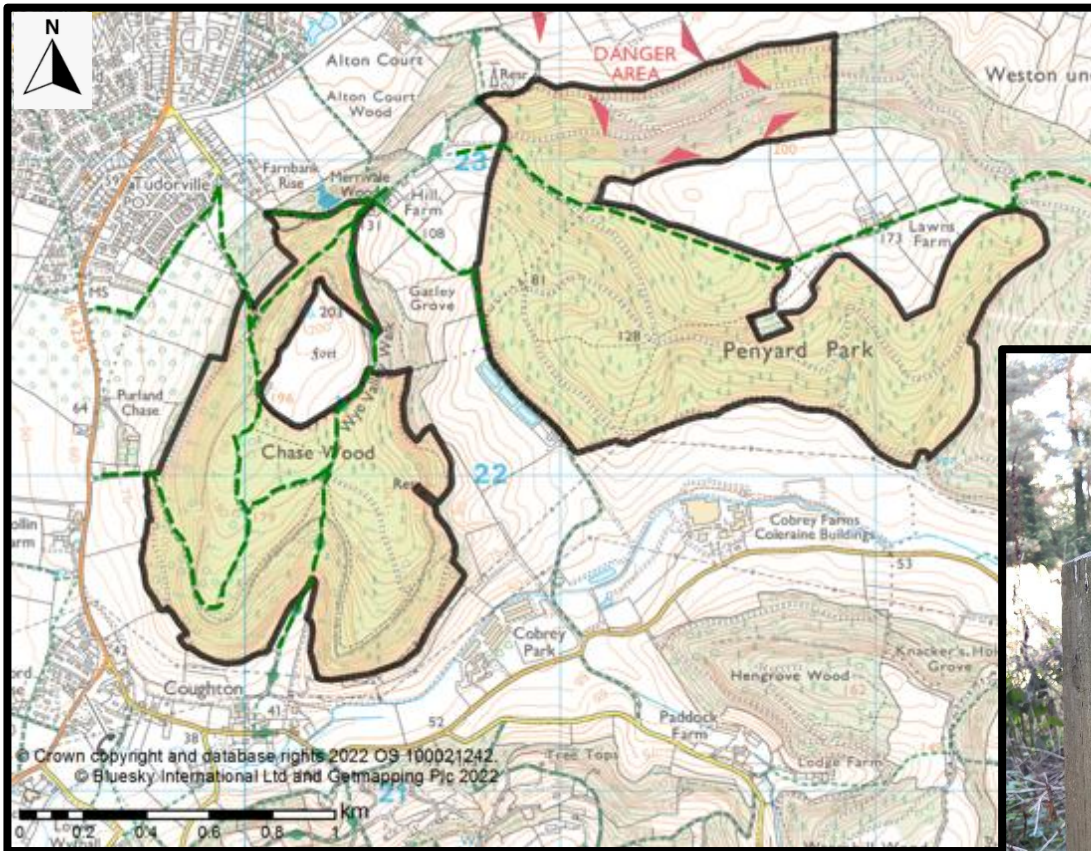


Figure 5
Rights of way ---
in Chase and
Penyard Woods



The Ministry of Defence has a firing range adjacent to Penyard Wood, and access along the forest track (within the red triangle areas in Figure 5) is restricted when the range is in use.

Heritage

Two scheduled monuments are located within the woods (see [photos](#)): Penyard Castle is a Grade II listed building, the main part of which is on Forestry England land, and Chase Wood Camp is an Iron Age hillfort on neighbouring land with features which extend onto Forestry England land. Forestry England carried out extensive restoration and repair work at Penyard Castle between 2015 and 2017, and an updated Scheduled Monument plan was written in 2021. The management plan for Chase Wood Camp was written in 2022 and focuses on the features found on Forestry England land. The Scheduled Monument plans may be found in the appendices at the back of this Forest Plan.

A survey carried out by Herefordshire Archaeology in 2003 recorded numerous unscheduled heritage features in Chase Wood ([Figure 6](#)), including charcoal burning platforms and ancient tracks (holloways) which provide an insight into how the woods have been used in the past. The trees themselves also tell part of the story, for example the huge coast redwoods in Chase Wood and conifer plantations in both woods are reminiscent of historical changes in forestry policy and management.



The remains of Penyard Castle



The site of Chase Wood Iron Age Hillfort, on land adjacent to Forestry England's Chase Wood

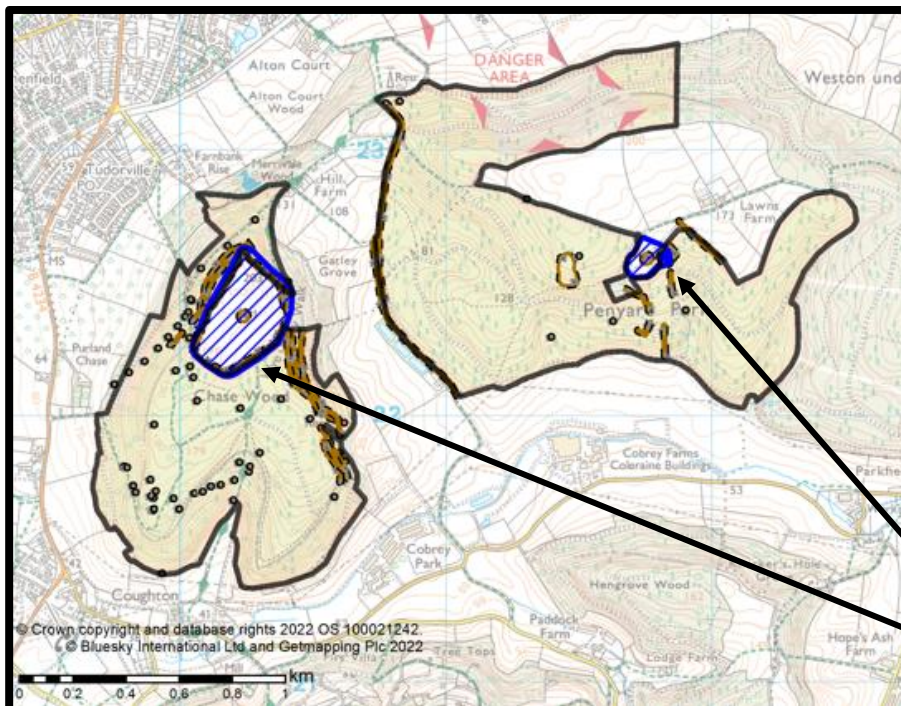


Figure 6
Map to show the location of heritage features in Chase and Penyard Woods

- Unscheduled features
- ▨ Scheduled monuments:
 - Penyard Castle
 - Chase Wood Camp

Biodiversity

Chase and Penyard Woods contain areas of broadleaf, coniferous and mixed woodland of different ages, providing a variety of wildlife habitats. Forest operations, including coppicing (for example of sweet chestnut in Penyard), clearfelling (such as the recent Corsican pine clearfell in Penyard) and rideside cutting, create temporary open space (**top photo**) where varied ground flora and scrub develops, providing benefits for butterflies and other insects. Some areas may be kept open; others are planted or left to regenerate naturally with broadleaf species.

European Protected Species (EPS) include several species of bats and dormice. Bats roost in Penyard Castle and in suitable trees and rocky outcrops throughout both woods. Bat surveys were undertaken by consultants prior to the restoration work on Penyard Castle and are also occasionally carried out by the Herefordshire Mammal Group. A dormouse nest box scheme has been running in Chase Woods for some years and feeds into the National Dormouse Monitoring Programme. One of the pine martens which was released in the Forest of Dean in 2019 has also been seen regularly in both woods.



Protected bird species include goshawks, which nest in the woods in most years, and are monitored by the Gloucestershire Raptor Group, and firecrest. Other notable birds in Chase and Penyard include raven and buzzard.

There are very few ancient trees in either wood, but those that exist are marked on our maps as Trees of Special Interest (TSIs), for example a couple of very old yew trees on the southern edge of Penyard. Also recorded as TSIs are the many impressive coast redwoods (**far right**) planted along tracksides in Chase Wood, which probably date from the early 1900s.

There are a couple of damp areas in Penyard and a small pond in Chase (**near right**), which is rather overshadowed by mature trees. Wild boar are present in the woods, as are deer (although currently not in great numbers) and grey squirrels.



Current tree species

Current proportions of broadleaves and conifers are shown in **Table 1** below.

Table 1 - proportions of broadleaves and conifers in autumn 2022	Chase Wood (%)	Penyard Wood (%)	Block (both woods combined) (%)
Broadleaves	74	60	66
Conifers	23	36	31
Open / felled	3	4	4

The charts in **Figure 7** show the proportions of each tree species group. In Chase Wood, the dominant broadleaf is oak (64% of the broadleaf total), and the most common conifer is Corsican pine (86% of the conifer total), whereas in Penyard, the main broadleaf species is sweet chestnut (44% of the broadleaf total) and the most common conifer is Douglas fir (80% of the conifer total). The small amount of open space is temporary, as a result of recent felling and coppicing.

An area in the southwestern corner of Penyard was planted in the 1970s as part of a country-wide series of research experiments trialling species which were thought to be fast growing broadleaves with potential for greater use in forestry.

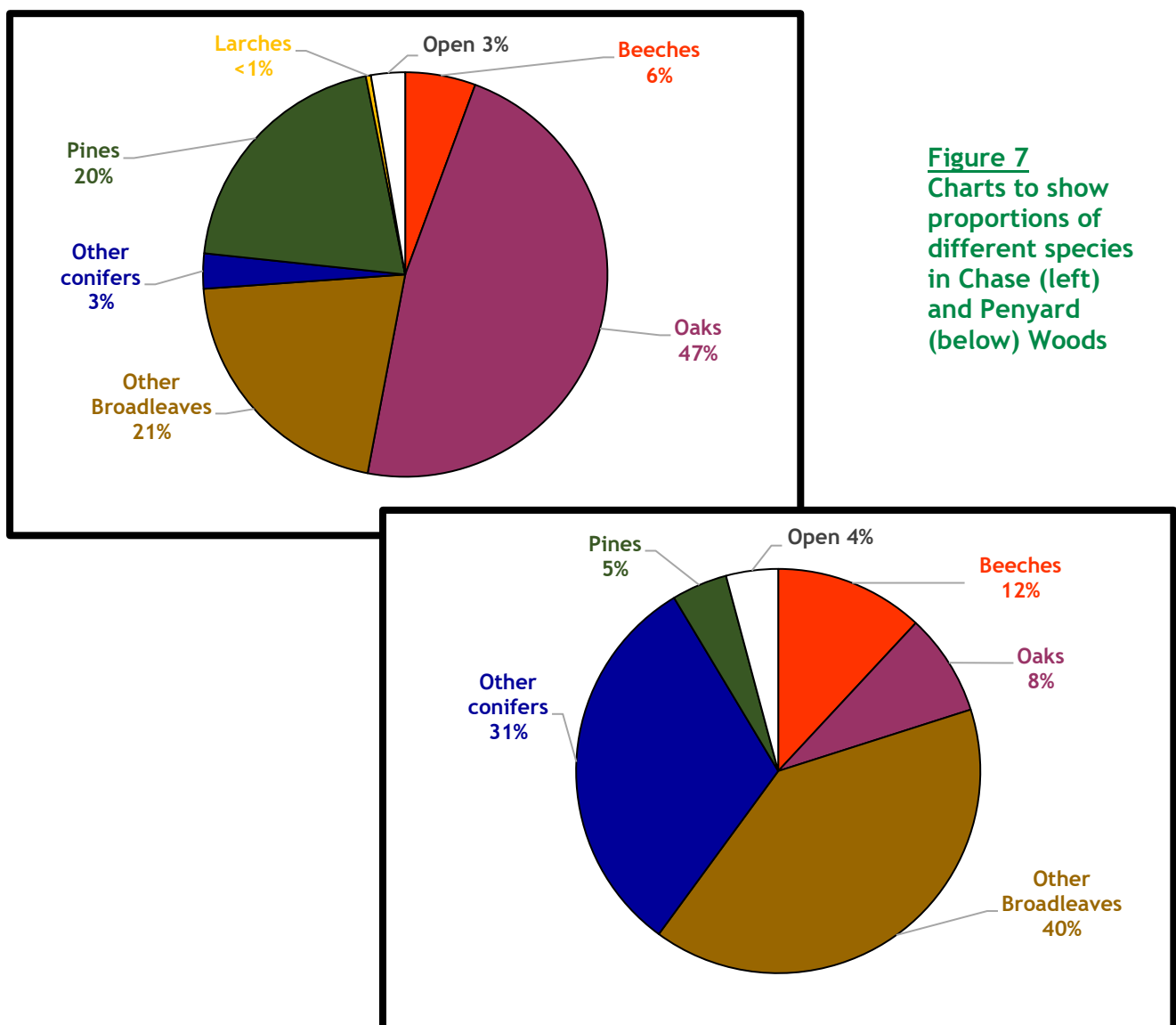


Figure 8 shows how these tree species groups are distributed through Chase and Penyard Woods.

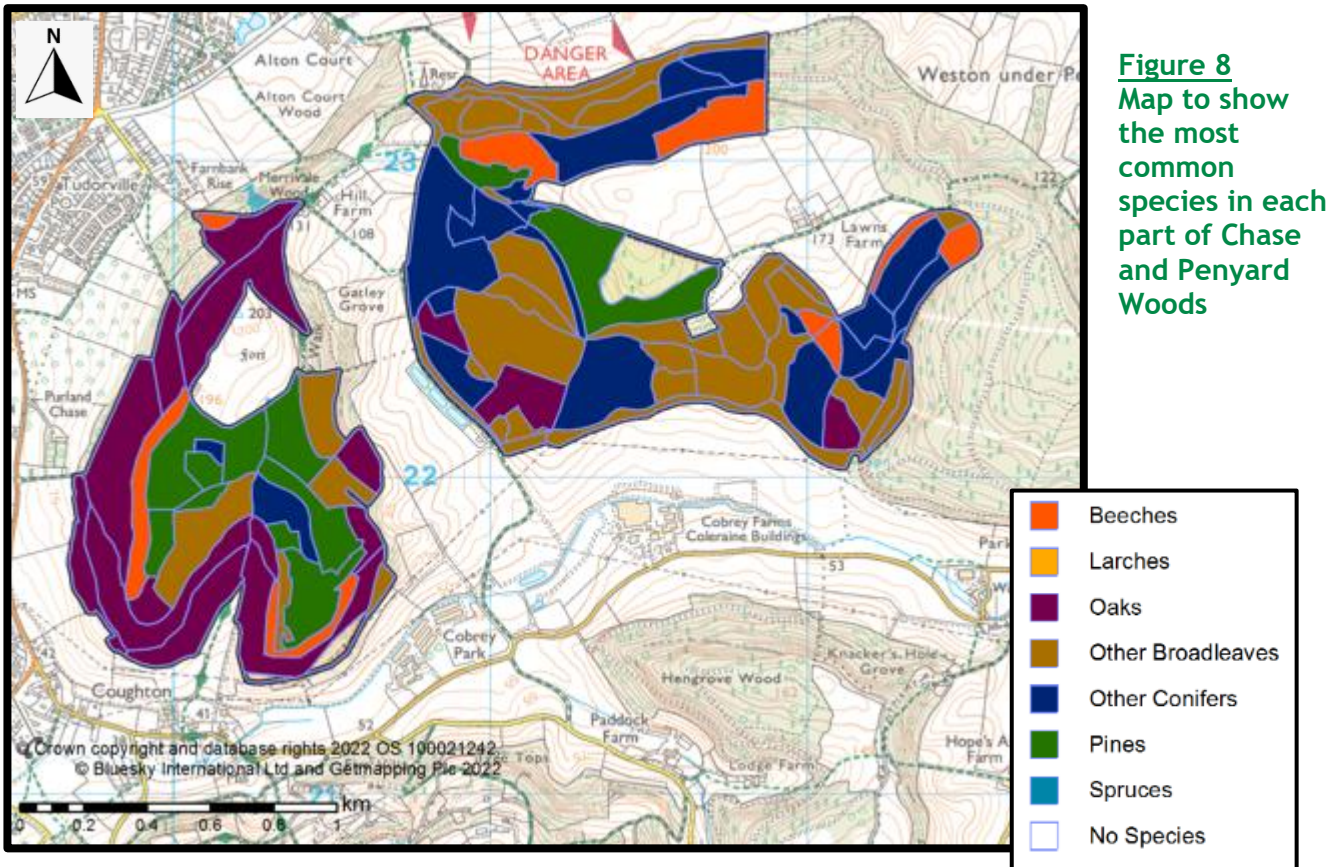
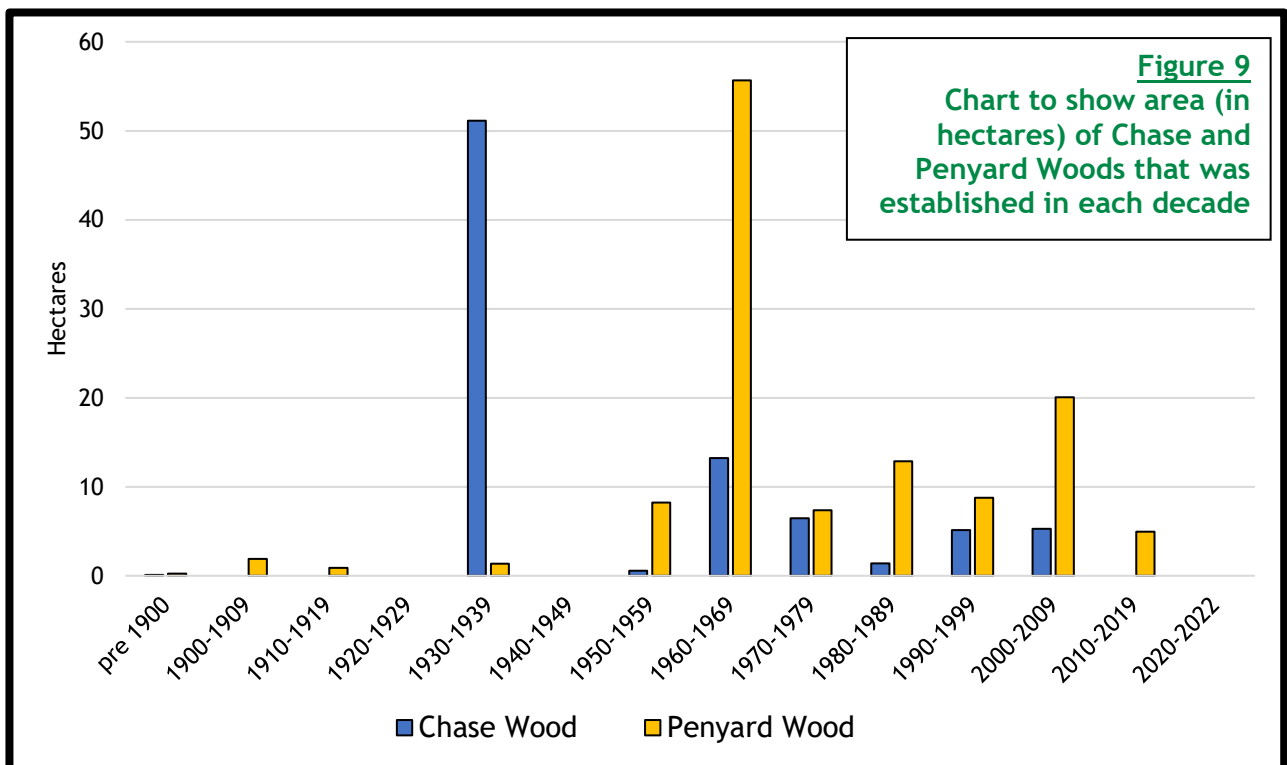


Figure 9 shows how many hectares of tree planting (or natural regeneration following coppicing or felling) took place in Chase and Penyard Woods in each decade. In terms of age structure, Penyard had a peak of planting in the 1960s, but is more varied than Chase, where 60% of the trees (the large band of oaks which dominates the western and southern slopes) date from the 1930s.



Section 3 - What we'll do

Long and short-term planning

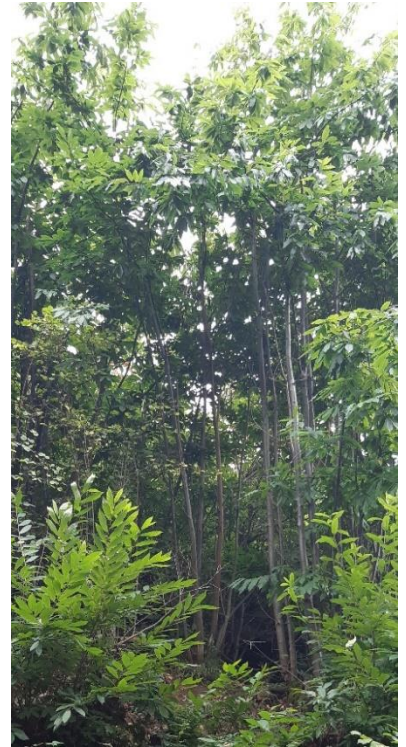
Both woods are PAWS (plantations on ancient woodland sites), so one of the long-term goals is to remove most of the non-native conifers. This will be achieved through thinning (removal of the conifers from mixed stands where they grow with broadleaves) and clearfelling of pure conifer stands as they reach economic maturity.

In order to be resilient to future changes in climate and threats from pests and diseases, Chase and Penyard need to be diverse - in terms of species, structure and ecology. Structural diversity will be increased through variations in thinning regimes and patterns, and through coppicing some crops, felling others, and retaining some individuals to become veterans. We will increase species diversity with a portfolio of restock methods - allowing some areas to regenerate naturally, planting others with mixtures of species, sometimes sourcing seed from more southerly locations to improve the trees' chances of survival in a warmer climate and, where appropriate, using small numbers of experimental non-native species (within PAWS restoration guidelines).

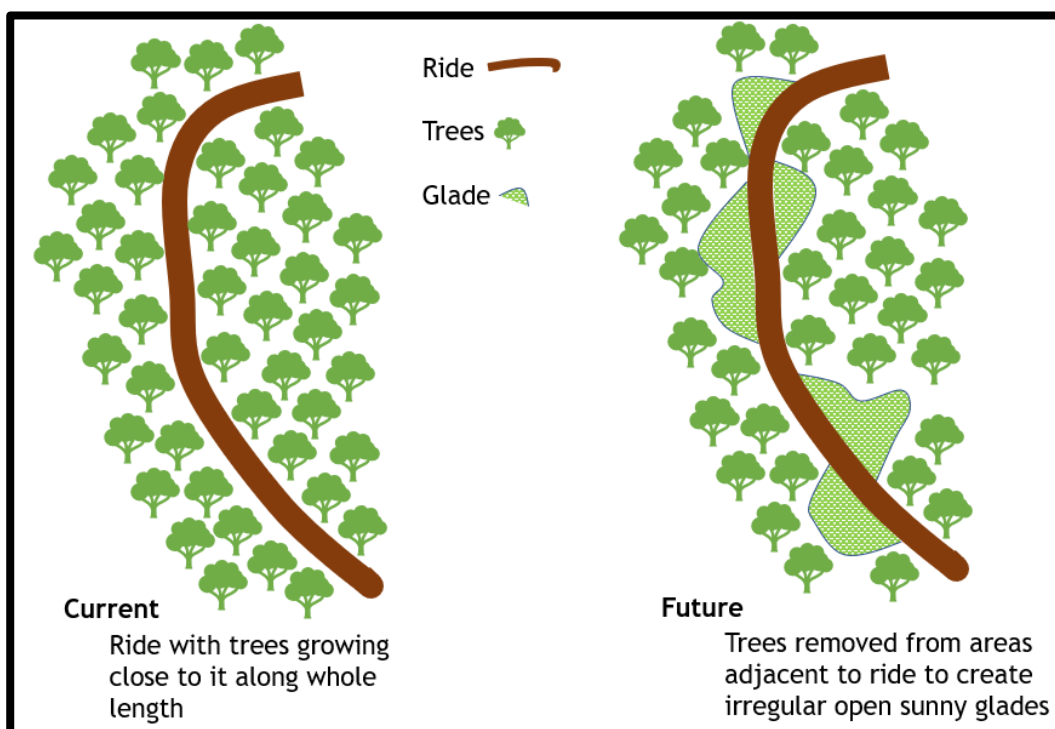
As time goes on, we may need to adapt our management in response to the presence or increase in a particular pest or disease. An expansion in deer numbers, for example, could affect coppice regrowth and will need to be addressed.

Projects we will undertake during the Forest Plan period include:

- sweet chestnut coppicing in Penyard to generate wood for the fencing materials market (see [photo](#) to the right);
- gradual removal of conifers from both woods to restore areas of native woodland;
- creation of irregularly spaced and shaped open glades along the main track (ride) through the oaks in Chase ([Figure 10](#));
- restoration of the pond in Chase.





Regenerating sweet chestnut coppice



[Figure 10](#)
Visual representation of rideside glades in Chase Wood

Our Forest Plan objectives, and how they link to the Forestry England vision, are listed in [Table 2](#) below, the analysis and concept (what is there now and what we will do) is on [page 15](#), and our action plan is on [pages 16-17](#).

Table 2
Objectives of management in Chase and Penyard Woods

<p>Forestry England vision for the nation's forests </p> <p>Chase and Penyard Woods Forest Plan objectives </p>	<p>Our vision for wildlife: The nation's forests provide the most valuable places for wildlife to thrive and expand in England.</p>	<p>Our vision for people: The nation's forests are a living treasure for all, deeply connected to people's lives, improving the health and wellbeing of the nation.</p>	<p>Our vision for the climate: The nation's forests are resilient to climate change, increasing their value for communities by producing high-quality, sustainable timber and absorbing carbon emissions.</p>
Generate timber to suit a variety of current / changing markets			✓
Increase resilience to future changes in climate and pests and diseases	✓	✓	✓
Improve ecological condition and restore ancient woodland	✓	✓	✓
Protect the historic environment		✓	
Provide opportunities for informal public use and enjoyment		✓	

Analysis (what is there) and Concept (what we'll do)

Green boxes relate to Chase Wood

Blue boxes relate to Penyard Wood

Yellow boxes relate to both woods

Analysis: both woods have steep slopes, so access for forest operations is challenging

Concept: thinning contracts will be carefully managed to ensure that machines do not damage the soil or flora; some felled timber will be left in situ to provide deadwood if it proves to be too difficult to extract it all

Analysis: small wet area / pond - currently rather muddy with not much water, and large trees overshadowing it

Concept: improve the pond habitat by clearing trees from around it to allow the sun in; pile cut branches nearby to discourage dogs and wild boar from entering the pond

Analysis: large area dominated by even-aged (1934) oaks around western and southern sides of Chase Wood

Concept: the oaks will be thinned despite access difficulties on the steep slopes; opportunities will be taken to vary thinning regimes which will diversify the crops, and glades will be cut along the ridesides to provide sunny open spaces

Analysis: the many large, old redwoods along the tracks and rides are non-native, but visually attractive

Concept: retain redwoods long-term for continued aesthetic interest

Analysis: both woods are PAWS (plantations on ancient woodland sites) so the long-term goal is to remove most of the non-native conifers

Concept: thinning of mixed crops (with a substantial broadleaf component), will focus on removal of conifers, encouraging the broadleaves to grow and regenerate; pure conifer crops will be thinned and eventually clearfelled at economic maturity, then replaced with broadleaves

Analysis: neither of the woodlands has very much open space

Concept: temporary open space will be created through coppicing and clearfelling; widening of ridesides will encourage growth and variety of woodland flora, providing food plants for butterflies and other insects, which in turn attract bats and birds

Analysis: small area of windblow within a Douglas fir stand - natural regeneration has not developed, so this continues to provide valuable open space

Concept: retain the Douglas fir for now - resident goshawk will benefit from the conifers adjacent to the open space

Analysis: Penyard Castle and Chase Wood Camp scheduled monuments

SM

Concept: management will be as described in the separate management plans approved by Historic England in 2021 (Penyard) and 2022 (Chase)

Analysis: there are very few very old trees

Concept: when planning forest operations, we will retain 'wonky' trees with holes etc for bird nesting and bat roosts; where possible, we will also select and permanently mark potential future veterans so that they are preserved long term

Analysis: recently felled area - was Corsican pine with some broadleaves

Concept: the broadleaves have been left to provide structural diversity when the remaining space is restocked with a broadleaf mix including oak, wild cherry and hornbeam

Analysis: due to the steep terrain, some crops are visible from Ross on Wye and surrounding villages

Concept: many of the crops will be managed under low impact silvicultural systems (LISS) which maintain continuous cover, but clearfelling of conifer and coppicing of sweet chestnut will create sudden change, so these will be planned with careful coupe design in order to minimise landscape impact

Analysis: some sweet chestnut crops in Penyard have been managed as coppice in the past and others have been grown towards high forest

Concept: we will reinstate coppice management on a 20-30 year cycle to produce fencing materials; other sweet chestnut coupes will be thinned with some trees allowed to grow to 200 years old

Analysis: small area of ash in southeast corner is infected with ash dieback

Concept: the ash monoculture will be clearfelled, providing an opportunity to replace it with a mixture of broadleaves (including hazel, field maple, wild cherry and wild service) to benefit wildlife

Analysis: research plots - species data is out of date

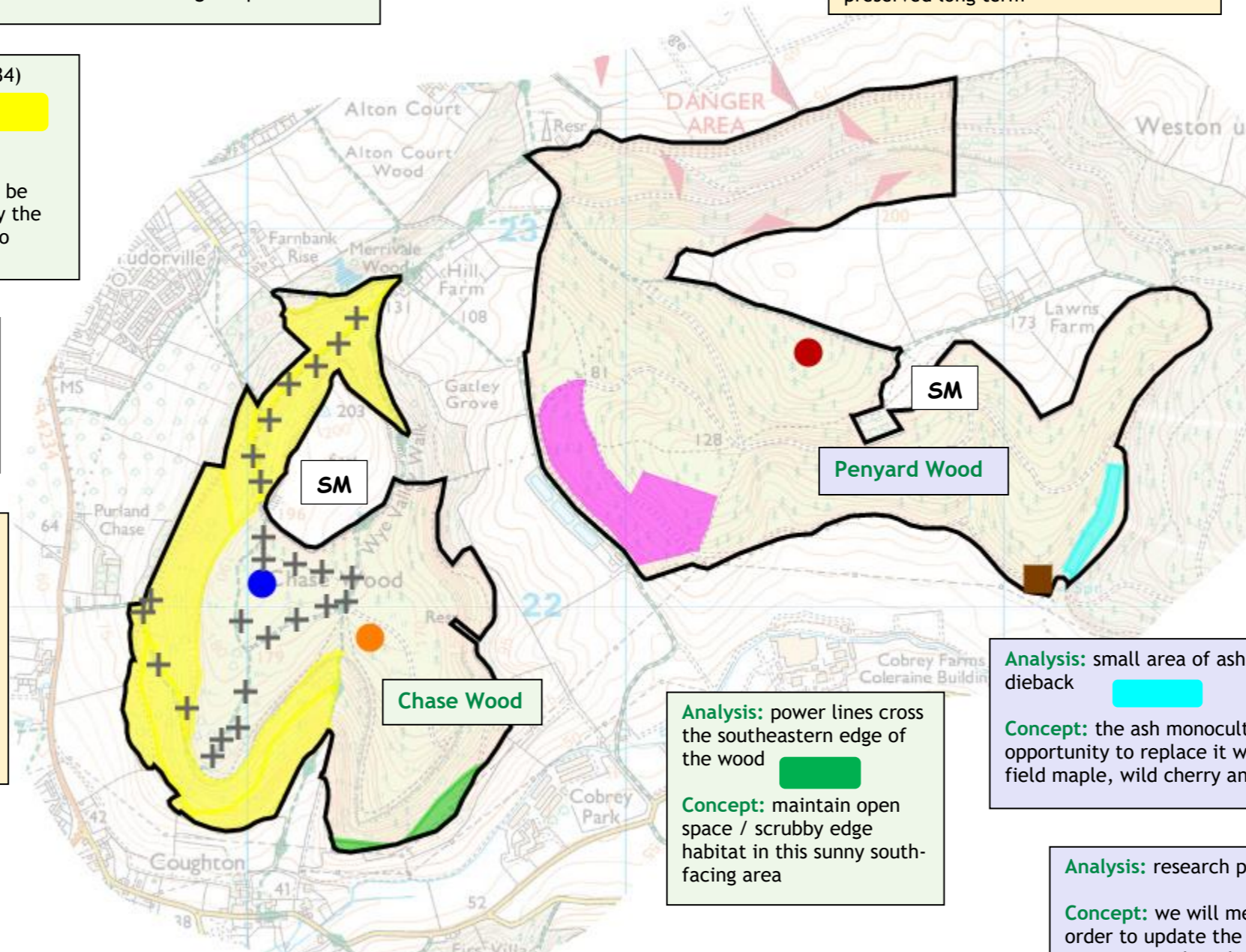
Concept: we will meet with colleagues from Forest Research in order to update the database and agree on future management to meet research and other objectives

Analysis: power lines cross the southeastern edge of the wood

Concept: maintain open space / scrubby edge habitat in this sunny south-facing area

Analysis: previously coppiced hazel, with mature oak on woodland edge

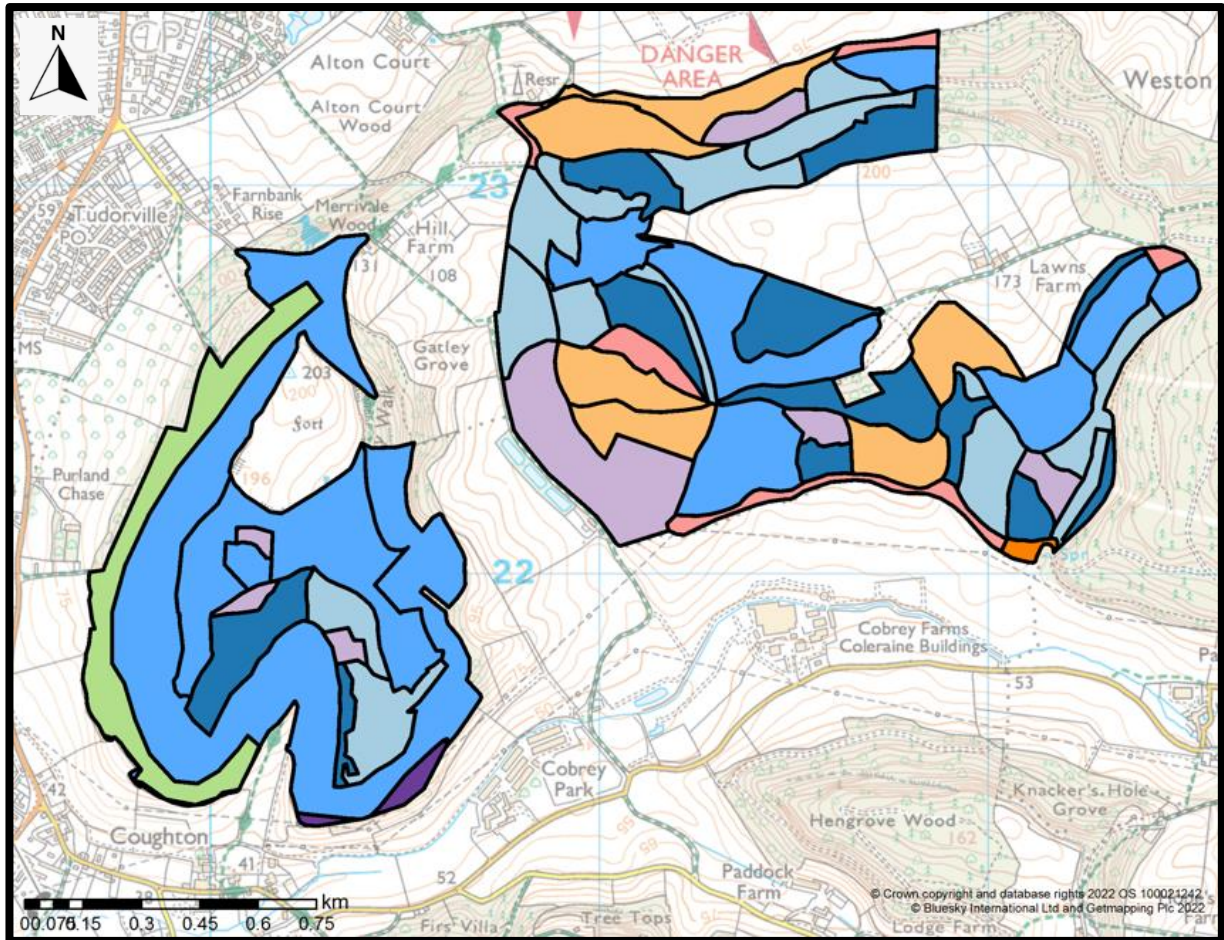
Concept: hazel understorey will be coppiced; the oaks will be left as standards and more hazel planted in the gaps if needed



Chase and Penyard Woods Action Plan Actions - what we will do (2023-33)	Objectives - what we hope to achieve					Monitoring - how we will measure success **note that some of these are long-term goals - possibly not evidenced in this Forest Plan period
	Generate timber to suit a variety of current / changing markets	Increase resilience to future changes in climate and pests and diseases	Improve ecological condition and restore ancient woodland	Protect the historic environment	Provide opportunities for informal public use and enjoyment	
Conifers <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Clearfell 1.16ha of western red cedar (WC) - see felling plan (page 19) • Complete the current conifer thinning contract in Penyard - first half of Forest Plan period • Thin Chase Wood conifers - first half of Forest Plan period • Consider thinning conifers in both woods again towards end of Plan period 	✓		✓			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Has clearfell been carried out as per the felling plan? • Have conifers been thinned? • **Has proportion of conifers been reduced?*
Broadleaves <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Thin broadleaves in both woods - second half of Forest Plan period • Vary thinning regimes in the broadleaf (predominantly oak) stands in Chase Wood eg coppice some areas of sweet chestnut within the crops • Clearfell young AH in southeastern corner of Penyard - first half of Forest Plan period 	✓	✓	✓		✓	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Have broadleaves been thinned? • Have varied thinning regimes been used? • **Has structural diversity improved?* • Has ash been felled?
Sweet chestnut coppice <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coppice up to 14.8ha of sweet chestnut in Penyard (on 30 year rotation) - see felling plan (page 19) - note that an ambitious quantity of sweet chestnut coppice is proposed for this Forest Plan period - we will be reactive to market changes and contractor availability when deciding how much can actually be worked 	✓		✓	✓		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Has sweet chestnut coppicing been carried out as per the felling plan? • Adjust targets at mid-Plan review if unrealistic.
Restock principles <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Following the WC clearfell, that area will be allowed to regenerate naturally with broadleaf species; WC regeneration will be removed • Sweet chestnut will regenerate naturally after coppicing • Following the ash clearfell, and where gaps are created through thinning or windblow, site-appropriate native mixtures will be used eg cherry, lime, rowan, oak and hornbeam; also consider planting occasional non-native, experimental species (within PAWS restoration guidelines) to diversify and increase resilience 	✓	✓	✓		✓	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • **Has species diversity increased?* • **How successful is natural regeneration, establishment of mixtures and experimental species, and the coppice regrowth? *
Research plots <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Accurately map and record species data for the research plots, then maintain contact with Forest Research (FR) to understand suitability of alternative broadleaf species for the site 		✓				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Are research plots and components correctly recorded? • Can we use the research to improve our understanding of alternative species?
Internal and external landscape <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Retain Chase redwoods in the long term • Monitor potential impact of operations on external landscape and communicate with local communities to explain our plans 				✓	✓	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Redwoods are recorded on maps on Forester Web • Take photos at 5 year intervals to assess impact on external landscape

Chase and Penyard Woods Action Plan Actions - what we will do (2023-33)	Objectives - what we hope to achieve					Monitoring - how we will measure success **note that some of these are long-term goals - possibly not evidenced in this Forest Plan period
	Generate timber to suit a variety of current / changing markets	Increase resilience to future changes in climate and pests and diseases	Improve ecological condition and restore ancient woodland	Protect the historic environment	Provide opportunities for informal public use and enjoyment	
Habitats and species <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Clear sections of main ride through the broadleaves in Chase Wood - to make irregular open glades 30m wide; 50-100m long; maximum total 4ha - first half of Forest Plan period • Take opportunities to clear vegetation from other ridesides when thinning; ensure that dormouse crossover points (where canopy from each side touches above the ride) are left • Improve ecological condition of pond in Chase Wood by removing overhanging and shading trees and creating brash banks to prevent dogs and boar from entering the water • Maintain area under power lines in Chase Wood as predominantly open space by mowing sections every couple of years • Ecologist to work with tariffing team when preparing for forest operations, to identify, permanently mark and protect future veteran trees • When thinning broadleaves on the steep slopes, leave a proportion of felled timber to provide deadwood; leave other standing and fallen deadwood where safe • Coppice 0.54ha of hazel in southeastern corner of Penyard • Manage four separate areas of Penyard under minimum intervention for this Plan period to benefit species that do well in undisturbed woodland 			✓		✓	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Have glades been created and ridesides cleared? • Photographic record of the development and improvement of the pond in Chase • Is area under power lines being maintained as open space? • Have future veterans been marked? • Have opportunities been taken to increase deadwood? • Has hazel coppice been carried out?
Pests and diseases <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monitor presence and severity of tree diseases and adapt management as necessary • Monitor squirrel and deer damage eg on restock / coppiced areas and adapt as necessary eg using fencing 		✓				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What is status of pests and diseases? • Is current management appropriate?
Historic landscape <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implement actions from the approved Scheduled Monument Plans for Penyard Castle and Chase Wood Camp (see appendices); refer to Chase SM Plan when thinning Chase broadleaves • Ensure that scheduled and unscheduled features are considered in the site planning process before forest operations 				✓		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Have actions from Scheduled Monument Plans been implemented? • Are historic features considered during site planning process?
Community engagement <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inform forest users, neighbours and other interested parties about the Forest Plan through the external consultation process • Communicate with forest users prior to felling operations in order to inform them what we are doing and why • Remove unauthorised mountain bike trails from vulnerable areas such as around Chase Wood Camp 					✓	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How much public engagement has taken place, and has it been successful? • Is mountain biking being prevented successfully in vulnerable areas?

Our management prescriptions for Chase and Penyard Woods



- One area of conifers and one area of ash in Penyard Woods will be **clearfelled** in this Forest Plan period. Other conifers will be clearfelled as they reach maturity in the future - see felling plan ([page 19](#)).
- The area under the power lines at the southern end of Chase Wood will be kept as **open** as possible.
- Most of the broadleaf areas and some of the conifer crops will be managed under low impact **shelterwood** systems - this is where overstorey trees are removed through thinning, leaving the understorey to develop to become the next crop.
- The rideside in Chase will be managed through **group selection**, where irregularly spaced and shaped areas are cleared of trees of all ages to create open glades at intervals along the track.
- Some parts of Penyard Wood will be left alone - **minimum intervention** - for species that do well under low levels of disturbance.
- Sweet chestnut crops in Penyard will be **coppiced** or kept in **long term retention**, depending on their suitability for coppicing, which is usually influenced by whether they have been coppiced in the past. Also currently shown as **long term retention** on the map is the research area in Penyard, which may be allocated a different management prescription following advice from Forest Research during the first part of the Forest Plan period.
- A small area in the southeastern corner of Penyard will be managed as **coppice with standards** - the hazel understorey will be coppiced, while the larger trees above will be left alone.



Chase and Penyard Woods - felling plan 2023-2033

Group selection coupe 29008 (maximum felling 4ha)

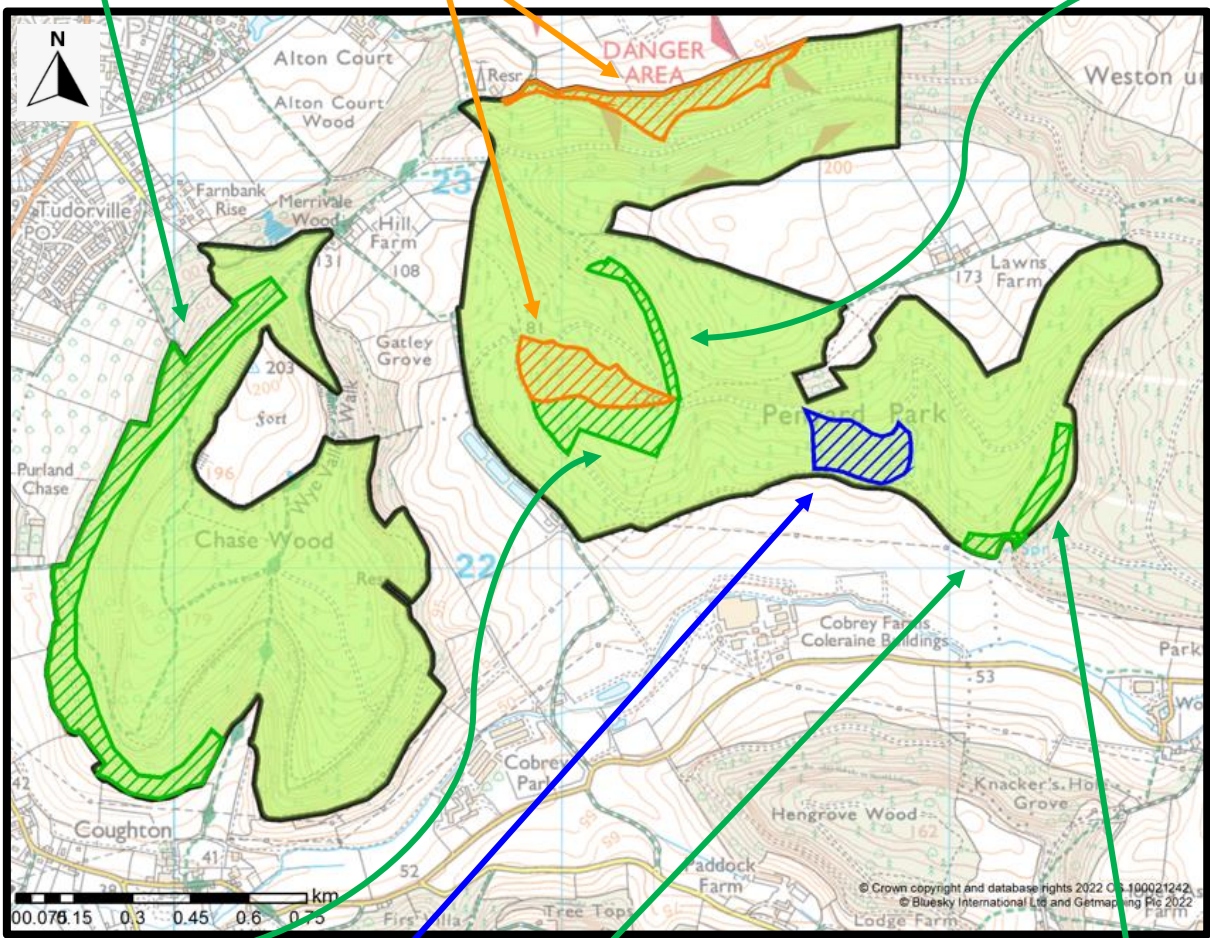
Fell irregularly shaped and spaced groups of broadleaves from within this coupe along the ridside to create glades - 30m wide by 50-100m long - first half of Forest Plan period; patchy natural regeneration is will develop and be removed in future Plan periods if appropriate

Coppice coupe 29024 (8.01ha)

Coppice sweet chestnut in two or three coupes; be aware of potential adjacency issues with 29028 - probably work southern part last to allow 29028 to regenerate - second half of Forest Plan period

Clearfell coupe 29015 (1.16ha)

Fell western red cedar (2025/26), providing temporary open space along the ride; restock will be through natural regeneration of native species - stocking density will be assessed after 4-5 years and supplemented with planting of native species if necessary



Coppice coupe 29028 (3.54ha)

Complete the sweet chestnut coppicing started in previous Plan period (by 2025)

Coppice coupe 29026 (3.25ha)

Begin to coppice sweet chestnut at end of this Plan period and into the next

Coppice with standards coupe 29036 (0.54ha)

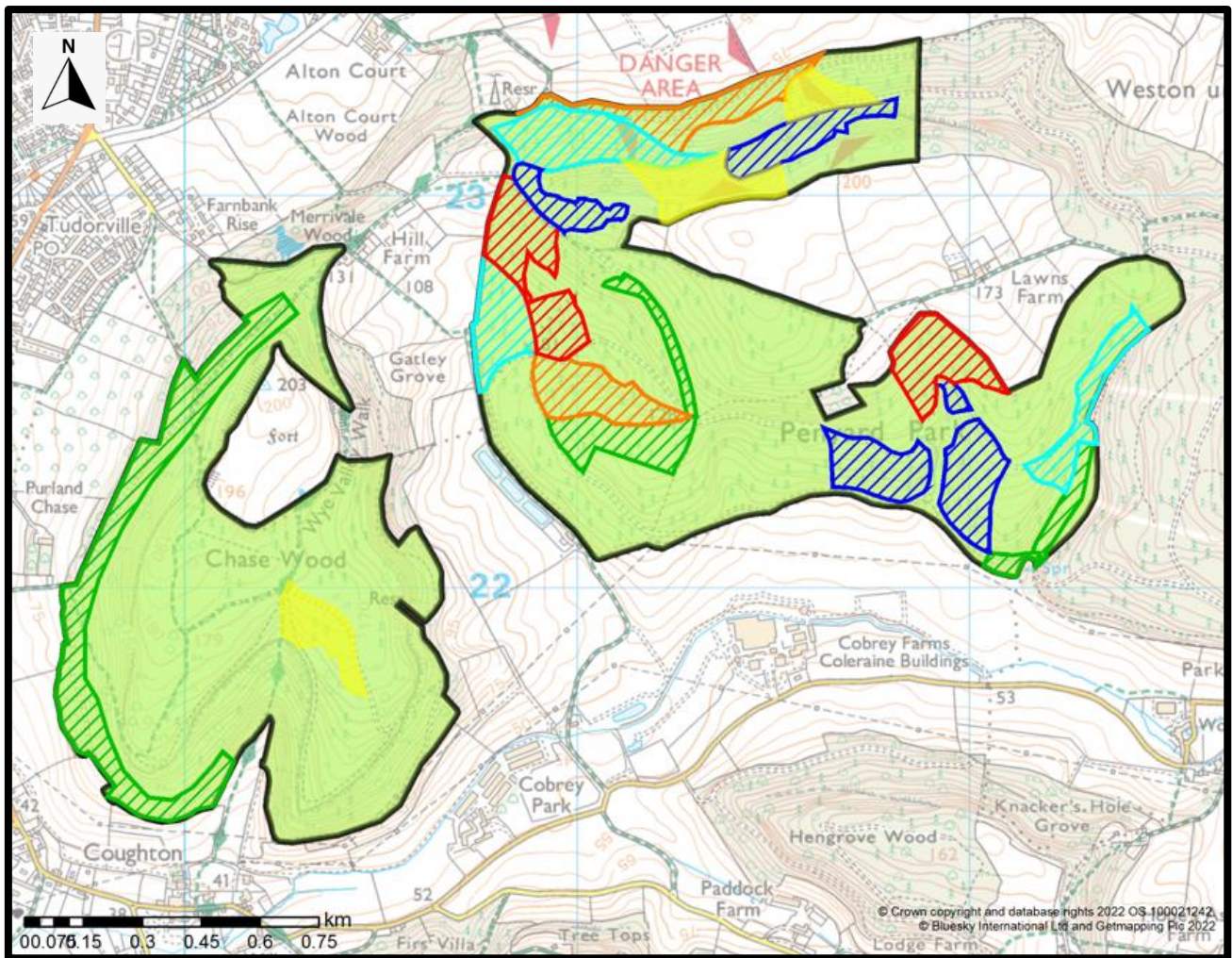
Coppice hazel understorey; retain oaks as standards - 2022/23 (same time as 29034 clearfell)

Clearfell coupe 29034 (1.20ha)

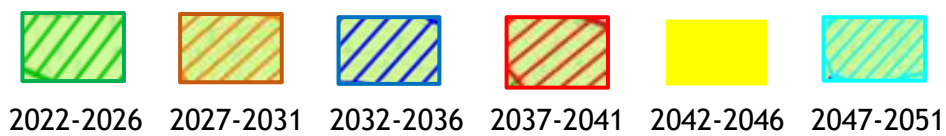
Fell the diseased young ash - 2022/23 - and replace with wildlife friendly native species mixture, possibly including hazel, field maple, wild cherry, wild service and alder



Chase and Penyard Woods - longer term felling plan - 2023-2053



Felling year



Future habitats and species

The proportion of conifers in Chase and Penyard will gradually be reduced through thinning to favour broadleaf trees and through clearfelling conifers.

Many of the crops in Chase and Penyard are being managed under shelterwood systems, meaning that the overstorey provides the seeds for the next generation of trees. This suggests that future crops will be of a similar composition to those currently growing on site. However, we need to ensure that the woods are resilient to changes in climate and pests and diseases so we will take opportunities to diversify the crops by planting a broader range of broadleaf species following clearfells and in any gaps that occur.

When choosing which species to plant, we will consider the National Vegetation Classification (NVC) woodland type and other site features, such as aspect and soil, and will begin to use the Forest Development Types (FDT) system as and when it is adopted by Forestry England. We expect to continue to plant oak, probably using seed sourced from further south which may be more resilient to our future climate, and anticipate that the species palette will also include hornbeam, lime, wild cherry and rowan. We may take opportunities to plant experimental species in order to assess their potential for forestry in the future. However, as both woods are PAWS sites, these experiments will be on a very small scale and with the approval of our ecologist.

Figure 11 below gives a broad overview of the future species - indicating that we anticipate Chase Wood to retain a high proportion of oaks, with the rest of both woods being mixed broadleaf woodland. Note that the map does not represent a specific date because crops will all reach maturity and be replaced at different times.

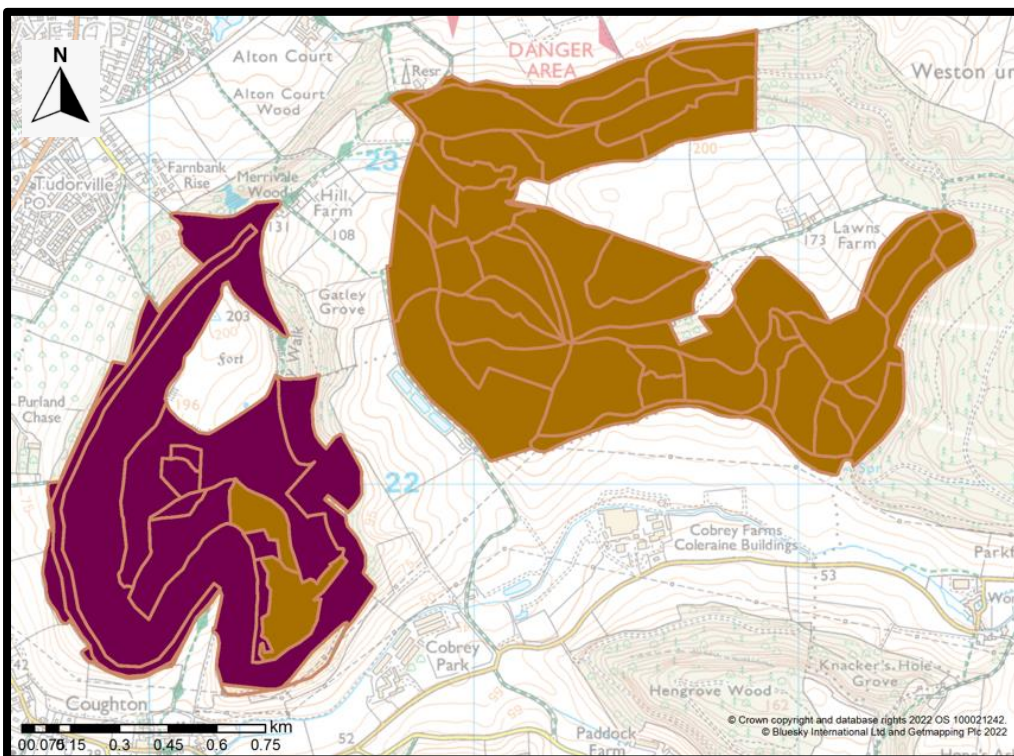



Figure 11
Map to show
future species in
Chase and
Penyard Woods

 Future species will be predominantly mixed broadleaf

 Future species will be predominantly oak

Section 4 - Appendices

Explanation of some of the terms used in the Forest Plan:

- **Natural capital value** - from the soils to the trees, and all the species which live in them, the whole forest ecosystem is a resource known as '**natural capital**'. We use a natural capital approach to help us understand the value to society of the various benefits that come from the nation's forests.
- We measure the area of our land in **hectares** - one hectare (ha) is equal to one hundred metres by one hundred metres, or the equivalent of about two and a half acres.
- **Ancient semi natural woodland (ASNW)** and **plantations on ancient woodland sites (PAWS)** are described on page 7.
- **Broadleaves** are trees with broad, flat leaves e.g. oak, beech, sweet chestnut. Most are deciduous (lose their leaves in winter). **Conifers** are trees with cones and needles e.g. Corsican pine, Douglas fir. Most are evergreen, but not all e.g. larch is a deciduous conifer.
- The forest is divided into **coupes** - groups of trees which will be managed in the same way. Management prescriptions (**forest operations**) include:
 - **Clearfelling** - where all the trees in an area are cut down - often because they have reached economic maturity (their highest possible economic value), but sometimes due to disease; clearfelling provides temporary open space and the opportunity to **restock** (replant) with a different species which may be more appropriate for the site and its management objectives.
 - **Coppicing** - a traditional woodland management technique where broadleaf trees are cut at the base (see **photo**) allowing new stems to sprout; sometimes the whole coupe is coppiced; sometimes, larger trees (**standards**) are left alone and allowed to continue to grow. Areas of woodland that are not coppiced are usually referred to as **high forest**.
 - **LISS** - or **low impact silvicultural systems** - provide an alternative to clearfell, involving careful thinning of the existing crop and encouragement of natural regeneration / underplanting, to maintain continuous forest cover and conditions, and to develop the next generations of trees. These include **shelterwood** and **selection** systems which are explained on page 18.
 - **Thinning** is where selected trees are removed, giving the remaining trees room to develop.
- **Rides** are tracks through the forest - **ridesides** are often cleared of trees to make them light and welcoming for visitors, and to create open sunny spaces for flowering plants and insects.

- A **stand** is a group, or area, of trees that are more or less homogeneous (the same) in terms of species composition, density and age. Stands of trees may be planted deliberately (**plantation**) or arise from **natural regeneration**, where trees grow from seeds which arrived on the site through natural means, usually from the previous crop, or overstorey.
- The **understorey** is made up of the trees and shrubs that grow underneath the main crop (the **overstorey**), from seeds from above, or through deliberate **underplanting** (where new trees are planted under the main crop). The understorey provides habitats for wildlife, and will often become the next crop of trees, when the overstorey is felled.
- The forest is managed by a beat team, which includes the **forester**, **ecologist**, community ranger, works supervisor (who oversees the operational contracts) and **tariffing team** (who measure and mark which trees will be felled and which will be kept during forest operations).
- **Veteran trees** have characteristics, such as holes, hollow trunks and fungi, that are valuable for wildlife. Sometimes they may be **halo thinned**, which is when neighbouring competing trees are removed to give the veterans more space. Standing and fallen **deadwood** also provides excellent wildlife habitat and is often left behind after forest operations.
- **Diseased ash** refers to ash trees that are suffering from the fungal ash dieback infection, which is now common across the UK.
- When an area of trees blows over, for example during a storm, it is known as **windblow**.
- The **NVC (National Vegetation Classification)** describes the plant communities and trees that would grow naturally on a site - we use it to guide species choice when deciding what to plant as it gives us an idea of which species will grow successfully.
- **FDT (Forest Development Types)** is a new system which will provide guidance as to how manage stands of mixed species in the forest.

Consultation record

The external consultation for the Chase and Penyard Forest Plan was open for six weeks in November / December 2022. Posters were put up at entrances to both woods, directing people to an online survey. The majority of the 23 respondents to the survey describe themselves as walkers, mountain bikers and neighbours, but there were also comments from Historic England and the Gloucestershire Raptor Monitoring Group.

Respondents scored functions of the forest plan in terms of importance to them / their organisation. Biodiversity, climate change and forest protection were the deemed to be the most significant, all with over 85% of people scoring them as 'important' or 'very important'.

All respondents said that the forest plan addresses their needs and interests (or those of their organisation) 'very well', 'well' or 'ok', with plenty of **positive feedback** including:

- "Visitors are bowled over by [the woods'] accessibility."
Forestry England's response:
 - o That's good to hear - we are delighted that people are enjoying Chase and Penyard.
- "These are some of the best woods in the country."
Forestry England's response:
 - o It's great to hear how much local people appreciate the woods that we look after.
- "The report is pleasingly thorough."
Forestry England's response:
 - o Thanks. A great deal of time has been spent trying to balance the functions of the woodlands, so that they deliver for people, nature and, where appropriate, economy, now and into the future.

Some respondents expressed concern about the increasing number of mountain bikers, while other believe that there should be designated mountain biking areas in both woods, and asked why mountain biking is not covered in more detail in the forest plan.

- Forestry England's response:
- o Our forest plans don't directly address recreation - they are more about land management for long-term forest management and resilience.
 - o Our 'Unauthorised Trails Guidance' is that "cycling can be tolerated on paths, tracks and trails (natural or desire lines) away from the authorised network so long as Forestry England determine there is no significant wildlife disturbance or damage to historic features and there is no significant danger posed to other forest users or those using them." We appeal to riders to act responsibly.

Other concerns included:

- "Environmental objectives should be given a higher priority in these woods."
Forestry England's response:
 - o Protection and enhancement of habitats is a high priority for us. We are excited about the proposal to create glades along the ridesides in Chase Wood and to carry out sweet chestnut coppicing in Penyard, both of which will benefit wildlife.
- "Plan may eventually produce Chase too dominated by oak."
Forestry England's response:
 - o This was something we discussed when writing the plan. Over time, as the oaks are thinned, gaps will be created, into which we can plant more varied species mixtures in order to diversify and increase resilience.

Camp in Chase Wood Scheduled Monument Management Plan

2022-2032

List Number: 1001743

Ben Robinson
Forestry England
Date



26/07/2022

Name
Historic England
Date

Neil Rimmington _____
25/08/2022



Scheduled Monument Review – 1001743

Forestry England Monument Management Plan West District		Date of Visit: 20.07.2022, 22.08.2022
Scheduled Monument Name: Camp in Chase Wood		
Monument number 1001743	OS Grid Reference: SO602223	
Beat: West Dean (Dave Sykes) - Block: Chase Wood and Penyard (29)	Forest District Compartment Number: Chase Woods is covered by compartments 2910 and 2911.	
Plan Period: 2022-2032	Other Statutory Designations: None.	

3: Predominantly oak canopy

2: Mature woodland character with open understorey

Entrance to hillfort

Lidar image showing the earthworks surrounding the scheduled area. The numbered areas refer to management intentions listed below.

Site Descriptions and Importance:

Chase Woods lies 1km south of Ross-on-Wye, Herefordshire. The archaeological remains of an Iron Age univallate hillfort (approx. 10.8ha) are found on top of a steep-sided central plateau, and are surrounded by other heritage features such as sunken lanes, charcoal burning platforms and saw pits associated with the post-Medieval period.

The hillfort itself demonstrates the earliest human occupation of Chase Woods, and the surrounding features demonstrate quarrying and timber extraction for the purpose of construction and charcoal making across the post-medieval period. Rides and carriageways also give an insight into leisure activities across the site. Within the hillfort, Mesolithic and neolithic flints have been found.

This SM management plan will focus on the numerous charcoal burning platforms, sunken lanes, saw pits, earthworks, trackways and quarries which surround the main camp and lie on Forestry England land.

The Historic England listing can be viewed at:
<https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1001743?section=official-list-entry>



Chase Wood hillfort.



Example ramparts surrounding the hillfort. There are many of these throughout the woodland, some of which are difficult to determine from the surrounding landscape.

<p><u>Condition</u> Heritage features found across our landholding at Chase Woods are recorded on Forester Web and are taken into consideration during site planning, prior to any works being undertaken.</p> <p>Individual features such as ramparts are hard to identify given their setting within the steep woodland block, and later modifications to the banks which have happened due to mountain biking. The entrance to the hillfort is completely covered in trees and overgrowth (marked on the map).</p> <p>Some of the most significant earthworks lie to the North West edge of the current scheduled area - these are within section 3 on the above map.</p> <p><u>Management Objectives</u> Maintain the heritage features across Forestry England land through the careful management of operations to avoid them. Trees will be felled away from heritage features which are avoided during operations.</p>	<p><u>Decline and Vulnerability</u> Steep slopes across the site are vulnerable to erosion due to clear-felling and soil perturbation, which can damage the heritage features present. Intensive recreational use can also be a threat, though mountain biking has not been identified as a cause of disturbance to the heritage features themselves.</p> <p>Evidence of mountain biking trails being constructed identified during site visit August 2022. Heritage England advised strategic felling across the route to discourage activity.</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="1093 539 2029 1264"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="1093 539 1886 576"><u>Work Proposed in the Plan Period</u></th> <th data-bbox="1886 539 2029 576"><u>Achieved</u></th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="1093 576 1886 1264"> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Harvesting operations will be sensitively managed according to the features recorded during site planning. The ancient entrance to the hillfort will be cleared of overgrowth and trees in 2023-24 as part of thinning operations across the site. All wild trails will be closed to prevent erosion to the monuments through mountain biking. Zone 1 - Ride management alongside the track to keep as an open area. Saplings between track and field fence to be removed on a periodic basis. Zone 2 - Minimum intervention. These areas have a mature woodland character and are relatively open at understorey level making it easy to observe the archaeology. Trees will be removed as necessary due to disease or windthrow risk. When a tree is removed or lost then management should favour encouraging the surrounding trees to develop wider canopies to maintain a closed canopy that suppresses ground cover. </td> <td data-bbox="1886 576 2029 1264"></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	<u>Work Proposed in the Plan Period</u>	<u>Achieved</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Harvesting operations will be sensitively managed according to the features recorded during site planning. The ancient entrance to the hillfort will be cleared of overgrowth and trees in 2023-24 as part of thinning operations across the site. All wild trails will be closed to prevent erosion to the monuments through mountain biking. Zone 1 - Ride management alongside the track to keep as an open area. Saplings between track and field fence to be removed on a periodic basis. Zone 2 - Minimum intervention. These areas have a mature woodland character and are relatively open at understorey level making it easy to observe the archaeology. Trees will be removed as necessary due to disease or windthrow risk. When a tree is removed or lost then management should favour encouraging the surrounding trees to develop wider canopies to maintain a closed canopy that suppresses ground cover. 	
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The lower storey contains some sweet chestnut and hazel that can be coppiced to encourage a more diverse forest structure. • Zone 3 -Management should aim for a thin of conifer trees to favour the development of a spread oak canopy. This should be done in phases with an initial 20% thin to halo thin around oaks to encourage more spread in the oak canopy. A subsequent phase of thinning should be undertaken once the oak has increased spread. This is to maintain control of light levels at ground level and therefore keep archaeology visible with a sparse ground cover. A phased approach also reduces the risk of harm from felling and extraction. • All work on or near the monument should be undertaken in the late summer when ground conditions are suitable to minimise ground disturbance. • Machinery should be carefully selected to minimise risk of harm, favouring lighter and smaller machinery that can work within the width of the rampart ditch (2m). Thinning in part to waste in zone 3 will reduce amount that requires forwarding and therefore reduce risk of harm. 	
<p><u>Proposed Works which Require Scheduled Monument Consent:</u> Any forestry operations which are likely to affect the scheduled area.</p>	<p><u>Arrangements for Monitoring:</u> Check the features during thinning interventions to ensure they are not damaged.</p>	
<p><u>Opportunities:</u> The forester and planning team discussed the possibility of creating a minimum intervention coupe in the area immediately adjacent to the scheduled monument to protect the features (area 2) This area is already difficult to work due to steepness of terrain and machinery access problems. This will be decided when the new forest plan is written later in 2022.</p>		

Scheduled Monument Review – 1001743

Record of management and/or observations during Plan Period

The previous scheduled monument management plan is not available for this site as it is on private land. There is also no previous scheduled monument plan written by FE.

No management specific to the preservation of the heritage features has been conducted other than the consideration and avoidance of features as part of usual forest operations.

Please ensure any reports of damage are passed to Historic England ASAP

This document should be used in conjunction with a large heritage mitigation plan when developing an OSA/Ops



Forestry England

Scheduled Monument Management Plan

Penyard Castle

near Ross on Wye, Herefordshire



Listed building number **1099662**


Scheduled monument number **1005385**

Plan period **June 2021 - 2031**

Plan written by Rachel Giles
West England Forest District



1. Agreement and consent

District	West England Forest District	
Name of SM	Penyard Castle	
OS grid reference	SO 61823 22599	
Period of plan	June 2021 - May 2031	
Management plan approved by Ben Robinson on behalf of Kevin Stannard Forest Management Director Forestry England	Signature 	Date 09/06/2021
Management plan approved by Dr Neil Rimmington Inspector of Ancient Monuments Historic England	Signature Thank you for the amendments to the plan and also setting up the monitoring sheet. I confirm that I have no further comments and I am content for the plan to be adopted. Kind regards Neil	Date (via email) 08/06/21

2. Introduction

Penyard Castle is located one mile southeast of Ross on Wye in Herefordshire. It has two designations - the main part of the surviving structure has been a Grade II listed building since 1973, and lies on Forestry England land; and the scheduled monument designation includes the structure on our land but also extends to cover the adjoining fields and the ruins in the privately owned field to the west (see location map in section 6).

Since the 1920s, various reports have been written about Penyard Castle and its history, each adding more detail and understanding to its complex, layered past (see section 8). The most recent - by Nick Joyce Architects in 2015 - sets out the main phases of the building's history, from its beginnings as a 13th century castle with a tower and associated earthworks in neighbouring fields, through additions of domestic buildings in the 14th century and chimneystacks during a 'post-medieval remodelling', followed by its probable conversion to a cottage in the 17th or 18th century, which was subsequently abandoned and eventually collapsed during the 20th century.

The most recent management plan for Penyard Castle was written in 2007 and focused on removal of vegetation on and around the structure. However, it has been on the 'Heritage at Risk' register since at least 2008, and around 2013/14, it became apparent that the building was unstable and needed substantial work to make it safe and to preserve it. There followed a period of extensive renovation and repair (between 2015 and 2017), assisted by significant grant aid and support from Historic England.

Penyard Castle was removed from the 'at-risk' register by Historic England in 2017, and regular monitoring of the vegetation and the structure has continued and been recorded since.

3. Description and list entry

The list entry for the scheduled monument category has no details other than the name and list number (<https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1005385> - 29.04.21); the listed building entry is detailed below (from <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1099662> - 29.04.21)

Overview	
Heritage category: Listed building	Grade: II
List entry number: 1099662	Date first listed: 22 March 1973
Location	
Statutory address:	Penyard Castle The building or site itself may lie within the boundary of more than one authority
District:	County of Herefordshire (Unitary Authority)
Parish:	Weston under Penyard
National grid reference:	SO 61823 22599
Details	
ROSS RURAL CP - SO 62 SW	5 / 47 Penyard Castle GVII
Ruins of castle and house. Early C14 and C17. Sandstone. North and south gable walls with chimneys, and part of east wall, remain of house. North wall has blocked window on first floor, of two trefoiled ogee lights. South wall has blocked chamfered doorway with canted head. To the west a detached wall remains to a height of approximately five metres. The site was overgrown and not fully visible at time of survey (April 1986). RCHN in 1932 recorded the remains of a C14 undercroft adjoining to the south of the house. Schedules Ancient Monument No 126: (RCHM, p166).	
Legacy	
The contents of this record have been generated from a legacy data system. Legacy system number: 155458 Legacy system: LBS	
Sources	
Books and journals:	Inventory of Herefordshire - South West (1931), p166
Legal	
This building is listed under the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 as amended for its special architectural or historic interest.	
End of official listing	

4. Management objective

Ensure that Penyard Castle is protected and preserved in its current condition, by continuing to implement a programme of vegetation management and regular monitoring.

The management objective will be achieved through annual visits by the forest planner and annual and ad-hoc visits by the beat team. Management prescriptions are described in section 6 below.

5. Potential management issues / risks

Boar damage

Boar have been active in the area of the castle for several years, predominantly through the sweet chestnut below the castle where they have been grubbing up bluebell bulbs and eating chestnuts. There has been limited ground impact close to the stone structure with some shallow boar action, but activity should be monitored and wildlife ranger intervention requested if needed.

Anti-social behaviour

There have been occasional incidents of anti-social behaviour at the site, which led to damage to paving, burning on the monument and graffiti. Future incidents should be reported to the police and Historic England as soon as they occur.

Vegetation management

Since restoration, the site has been actively managed to control harmful vegetation such as scrub / tree development and climbing plants on the standing masonry. It is essential that this work continues to sustain the benefits gained by the excellent restoration work.

Stonework conservation

In order to avoid major costly repairs, the restored stonework must be monitored and inspected throughout the plan period, with early intervention to carry out small repairs should they be required.

6. Management prescriptions

Dr Neil Rimmington of Historic England has advised (May 2021) that any works to the standing structure will require Scheduled Monument Consent (SMC) rather than Listed Building Consent (LBC).

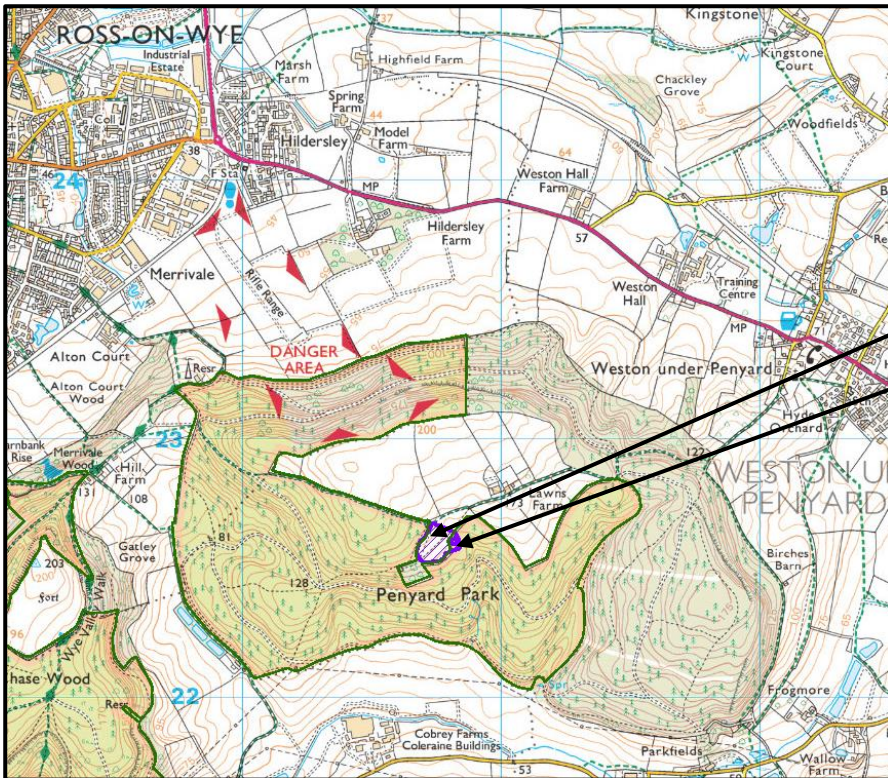
The surviving structure is dual designated being both part of the Scheduled Monument and a Grade II listed building. Where monuments are dual designated the regulating of works is controlled through SMC. LBC is not required in addition to SMC. This is set out in section 8(1)(a) of the Planning (Listed Building and Conservation Areas) Act 1990.

The scheduling has no exclusions and therefore all works within the scheduled monument including renewal of fencing will require SMC.

Management prescriptions		Annually by beat team	Annually by planner	Every 5 years	Ad-hoc visits by beat team
1. Vegetation / site management	1a Spray / trim ground vegetation (nettles, brambles etc) - within and around the SM - between July and September. Care is needed when strimming close to the stonework - protective boarding can be placed in front of stonework in area of strimming to avoid damage.	✓			
	1b Climbing plants (eg ivy) growing on the building should be carefully peeled back from the surface of the stonework using soft tools that won't scratch stonework (as required - check when on site for 1a). Once removed, the base of the climbing plants should be treated with a systemic herbicide to reduce re-growth.	✓			
	1c Cut elder / other bushes from around the SM (as required - check when on site for 1a). Treat the stumps of fast-growing scrub like elder with systemic herbicide to reduce re-growth.	✓			
	1d Monitor condition of large trees around the edges of the SM eg ash - at least once per year, preferably more - carry out tree safety work when needed.	✓	✓		✓
	1e Collect and remove litter if necessary.				✓
	1f Monitor presence of and damage by wild boar - intervene / control if necessary.	✓	✓		✓
2. Communication	2a Beat team to maintain contact with neighbouring farmer - in case s/he becomes aware of issues affecting the site (beat forester Dave Sykes has contact details).	✓			
	2b Temporary notices to be put on site if needed, eg in response to vandalism; notices to be kept in good condition and removed when not needed.	✓	✓		✓
	2c Send the plan to Historic England, then instigate contact at least every 5 years.			2021 2026	

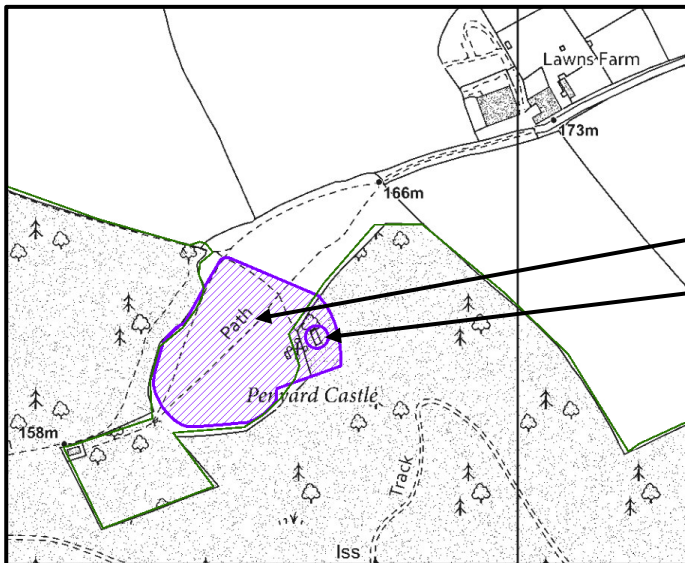
Management prescriptions		Annually by beat team	Annually by planner	Every 5 years	Ad-hoc visits by beat team
	2d Report any damage to the scheduled monument to Historic England - eg vandalism or metal detecting (as soon as they occur) and boar damage (in an annual update).	✓	✓		✓
3. Building / structure	3a Inspection of the walls of the building for signs of weather damage - minor repairs as needed.	✓	✓		✓
	3b Inspection of building / site for signs of vandalism / anti-social behaviour - liaison with police / Historic England if necessary.	✓	✓		✓
	3c Specialist inspection of upper levels of walls - over 5m high - every five years.			2022 2027	
	3d Photograph inside and outside the building, and make comparisons with previous year - photos to be stored on Forestry England West England Forest District shared drive.		✓		
	3e Record all work / visits in the monitoring spreadsheet on the shared drive.	✓	✓	✓	✓
4. Other	4a Protection of the SM will be taken into consideration when planning forest operations in the vicinity.	Ongoing			
	4b Penyard Castle is an important bat habitat (bat boxes were placed on nearby trees during the restoration project) - bats must be considered (and an ecologist involved) when work is carried out on the SM or in the vicinity.	Ongoing			

7. Location maps



Neighbour's land
Forestry England land

Scheduled Monument



Neighbour's land
Forestry England land

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Ordnance Survey [100021242]



8. Photographic record

We have a large number of photos Of Penyard Castle from the past 15 years or so. The photos on this page illustrate before and after the restoration work was carried out. We will continue to take and compare photographs annually.

Top left and centre - 2013




Top right - 2018

Right - 2021



9. Surveys and reports

The various reports written and surveys carried out on Penyard Castle are too big to be attached here in full, but are stored on the Forestry England West England Forest District shared drive, and can be made available if needed - email westenglandplanning@forestryengland.uk.

<p style="text-align: center;">A SURVEY OF PENYARD CASTLE, ROSS RURAL</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Martin Cook</p> <p style="text-align: center;">November 1994</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Copyright © English Heritage and County Archaeological Service, Hereford and Worcester County Council</p> <p style="text-align: center;">County Archaeological Service, Hereford and Worcester County Council, Tetbury Drive, Walsdon, Worcester WR4 9LS</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Project 977 Report 239 HWCM 919</p> <p>Cook, M. 1994. A survey of Penyard Castle, Ross Rural - Project 977; Report 239. (County Archaeological Service survey).</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">MANAGEMENT PLAN FOR PENYARD CASTLE SCHEDULED ANCIENT MONUMENT</p> <p style="text-align: center;">FOREST ENTERPRISE FOREST OF DEAN FOREST DISTRICT HEREFORDSHIRE</p> <p style="text-align: center;">FOR THE PERIOD 1 January 2007 – 31 December 2012</p> <p>Plan approved Forest Enterprise Signed  Date 17th July</p> <p>Plan approved as amended English Heritage Signed _____ Date _____</p> <p>CONTENTS</p> <p>I. BACKGROUND INFORMATION</p> <p>1.1 Detail of schedule entry</p> <p>Forest Enterprise. 2007. Management plan for Penyard Castle Scheduled Ancient Monument.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Penyard Castle Weston-Under-Penyard, Herefordshire NGR: SO 618226</p>  <p style="text-align: center;">Record and analysis of standing remains within Forestry Commission land</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Nick Joyce Architects LLP with Tom Cromwell, Catherine Rees, Adam Stanford, Tom Wellicome Aerial Cam Ltd</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Document No. AC-PC-NJA Version 2.0 March 2015</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Penyard Castle Aerial-Cam Ltd Page 19</p> <p>Joyce, N., Cromwell, T., Rees, C., Stanford, A. and Wellicome, T. 2015. Record and analysis of standing remains within Forestry Commission land. (Architect report).</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">ENGLISH HERITAGE CIVIL & STRUCTURAL ENGINEERING TEAM INTERNAL MEMO</p> <p>Subject: Penyard Castle, Weston under Penyard, Herefordshire</p> <p>To: Imogen Sambrooke (EH, Birmingham Office)</p> <p>From: Paul Evans (Senior Engineer) Tel: 01793 414902</p> <p>Date: 8th October 2014</p>  <p style="text-align: right;">Penyard Castle, Upton under Penyard, Herefordshire – EH Memo Report.doc 1 of 11</p> <p>Evans, P. 2014. Penyard Castle, Weston under Penyard, Herefordshire - EH Memo Report. (English Heritage Civil and Structural Engineering Team Report).</p>