

# Location Map: Chopwell Spenbanks Clockburn

Scale: 1:50,000

## Block name

- Chopwell
- Spen Bank
- Clockburn
- Other Forestry England Woodland

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# Chopwell & Spen Banks Current Species

Scale: 1:13,000

- Beeches
- Larches
- Oaks
- Other Broadleaves
- Other Conifers
- Pines
- Spruces
- Open

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# Chopwell & Spen Banks Planting Year



Scale: 1:13,000

- Pre 1700
- 1701 - 1800
- 1801 - 1850
- 1851 - 1900
- 1901 - 1920
- 1921 - 1930
- 1931 - 1940
- 1941 - 1950
- 1951 - 1960
- 1961 - 1970
- 1971 - 1980
- 1981 - 1990
- 1991 - 2000
- 2001 - 2010
- 2011 - 2020

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The southerly aspect of Chopwell wood descending down to the Derwent valley provides a sloping landscape intersected by a series of steeper gullies associated with watercourses running into the river Derwent. Chopwell is reasonably dominant in the landscape viewed from the south, but none of the other woods are significant in the wider landscape.

-  Watercourses
-  Contours

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The wind hazard class indicates zonation of the woodland in terms of tree stability, based on exposure and soil type. Zone 1 is the most wind firm and zone 6 the least.

In practical terms crops in zones 1 to 3 should be thinnable, whilst crops in zones 4 to 6 would not be thinned. Local knowledge and succesful previous thinning interventions confirm that tree stability throughout the area is good. There are opportunities to extend the rotation length and impliment Low Impact Silvicultural System (LISS) such as Continious Cover management, and long term retention throughout Chopwell and Spen Banks.



# Chopwell & Spen Banks Wind Hazard Class

Scale: 1:13,000

- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5
- 6

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Yield Class is a measure of how fast the trees are growing. For example, an area of yield class 12 trees will put on 12m3 of incremental growth per hectare per year as an average over their lifespan.



# Chopwell & Spen Banks Yield Class

Scale: 1:13,000

- 0 - 4
- 6 - 8
- 10 - 12
- 14 - 16
- 18 - 22
- 24 - 32

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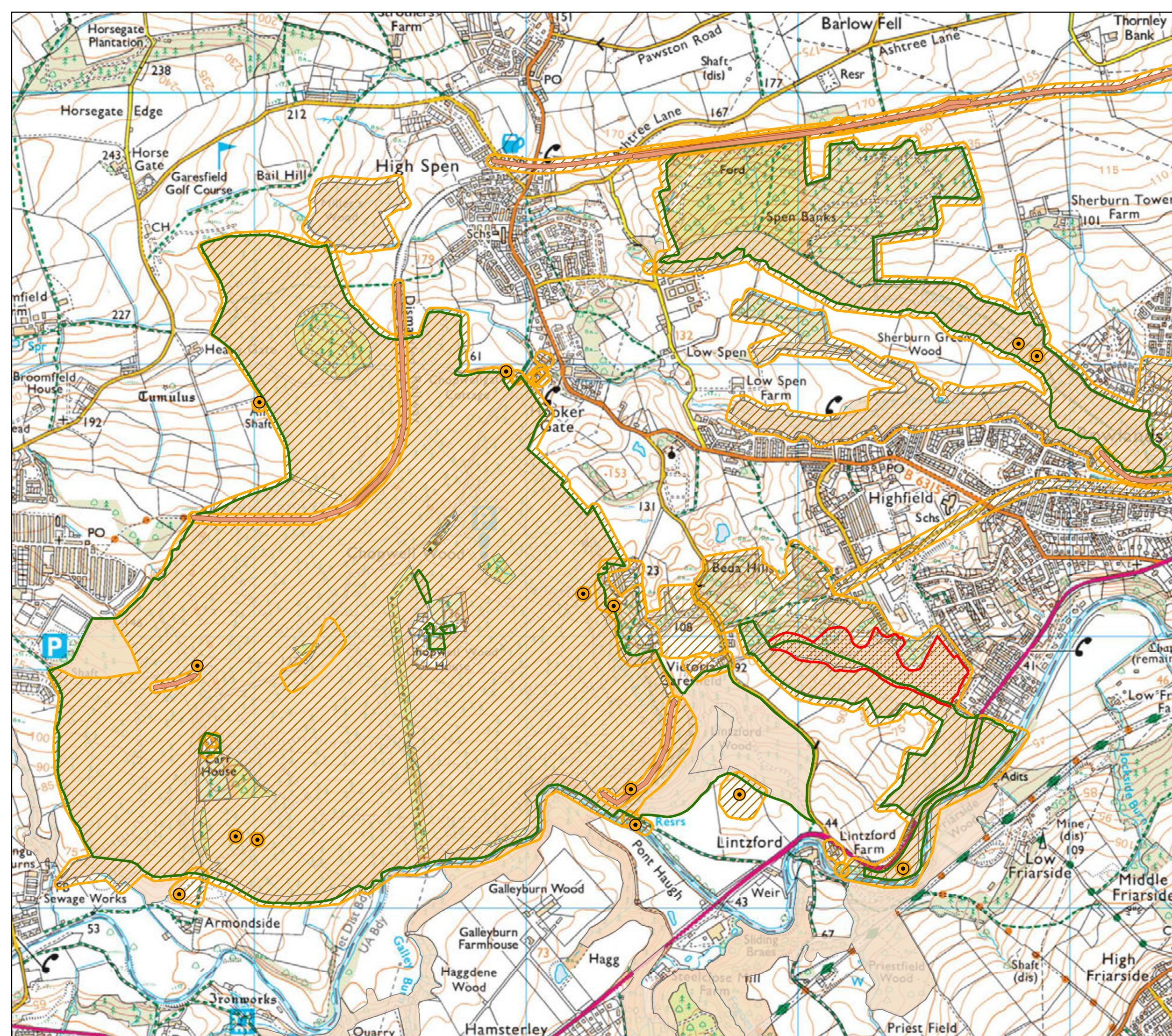


# Chopwell & Spen Banks Conservation and Heritage

Scale: 1:13,000

- Heritage Line
- ASNW site
- Heritage Feature selection
- Sites of Special Scientific Interest
- Heritage Area

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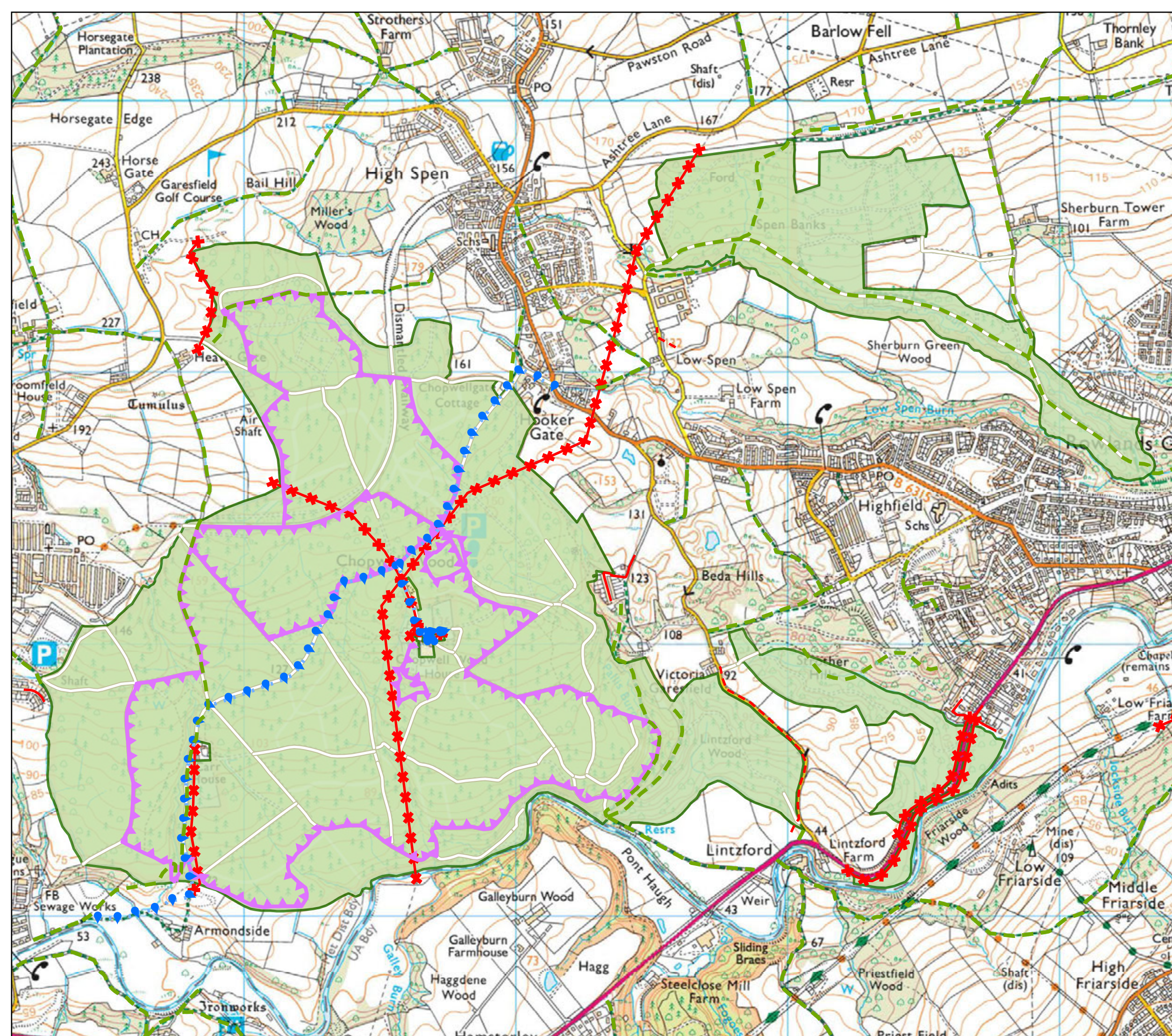


# Chopwell & Spen Banks Recreation and Services

Scale: 1:13,000

- FC Trail
- Public Right of Way
- Forest Roads
- Water Pipelines
- Gas Pipeline
- Overhead powerline
- Underground powerline

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# Chopwell & Spen Banks Intervention Plan

Scale: 1:13,000

- Broadleaf now
- Clearfell remove conifer
- Remove conifer second intervention
- Remove conifer third plus intervention
- Retain a proportion of conifers and reevaluate
- Open

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# Chopwell & Spen Banks Design Concept

Scale: 1:13,000

- Plantation on Ancient Woodland site
- PAW's coupe fell
- Ancient Semi Natural Woodland
- Retain some large conifers
- Site of Special Scientific Interest
- Chopwell

Plantation on Ancient Woodland Site  
Through thinning and natural regeneration we will convert non native plantations to native woodland. The number of interventions that will be required to achieve this will vary over the woodland.

Large Conifers  
Maintain and element of large conifer trees in selected areas such as around the car park as these are a significant feature of the woodland and valued by local users.

Coupe felling  
Within the area of PAW's management some areas will need to be clear felled in order to prevent the domination of naturally regenerating conifer seed such as Western Hemlock.

Remnant semi-natural woodland  
Maintain the area of remnant ancient semi-natural woodland.

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5ha will be clear felled in the 2019-2021 period. The remainder of the woodland, approximately 432ha will be managed utilising Low Impact Silvicultural Systems (LISS) including Continuous Cover and Minimum Intervention. Thinning operations will sustain a permanent canopy cover and promote seeding and development of understory and ground flora in response to changing light levels. This process will be supported, where needed by supplementary planting in order to achieve the desired species composition.

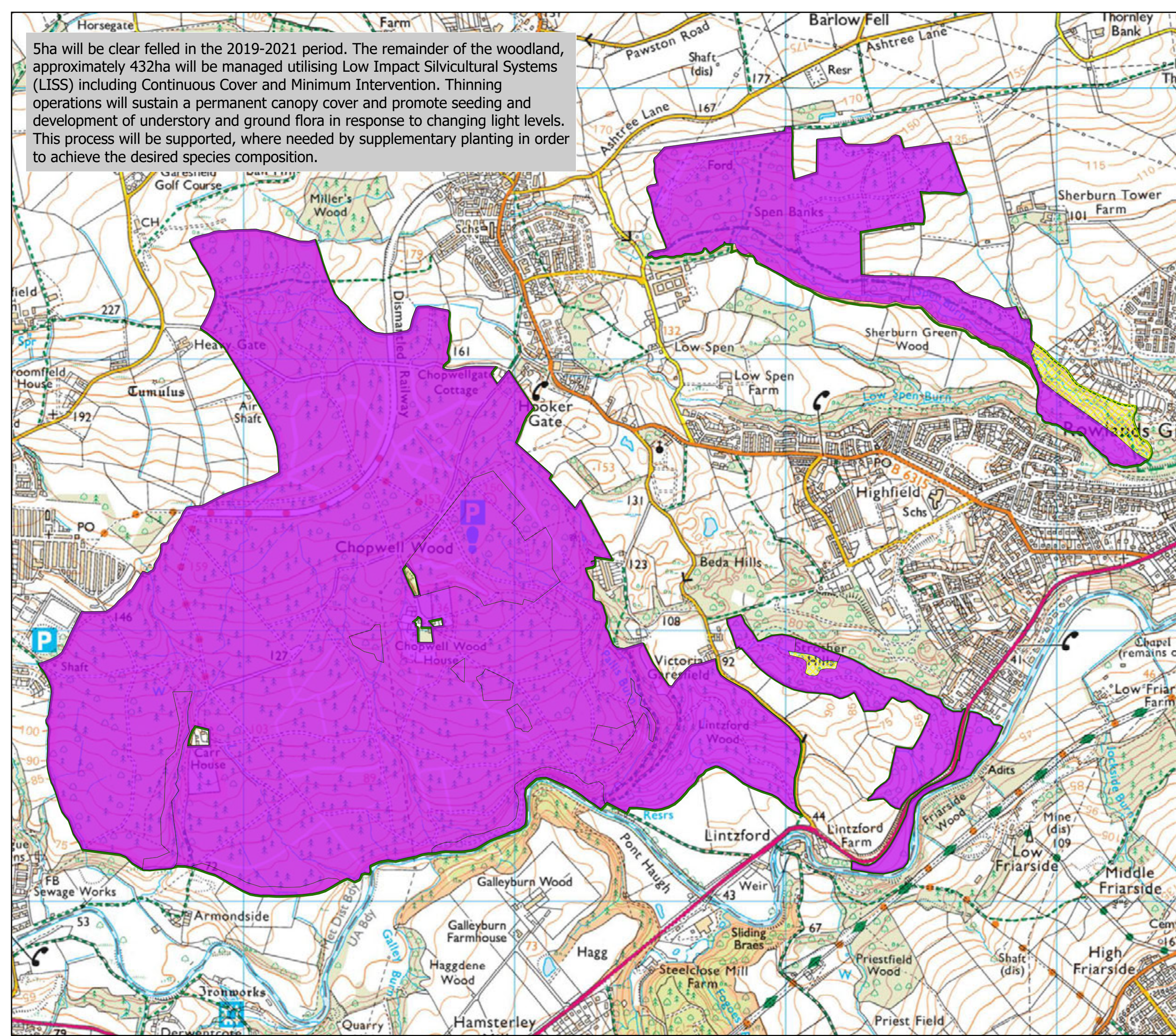


# Chopwell & Spen Banks Operations

Scale: 1:13,000




- 2019-2021
- Continuous Cover

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The future species represent how the woodland could appear in 20 years time given the proposed rate of conversion according to the intervention plan. This will be achieved through the promotion of natural regeneration in response to changing light levels through successive thinning operations. Low impact systems such as continuous cover help to protect soils and conserve the landscape character of the woodland whereby rates of change are gradual. In the long term complete conversion to locally native species is desired but this may take many years to achieve.

-  Broadleaf with conifer
-  Conifer
-  Broadleaf

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