

Grovely

Location

Grovely is located approximately 7km west of Wilton and 11km west of the city of Salisbury on a ridge between the River Wylfe to the north and the River Nadder to the south. The woodland is accessed via a minor road running south from Great Wishford in the east or a minor road running south from Wylfe to the west.

Tenure

Forestry Commission is a tenant of the woodlands. Public access is limited to the network of public rights of way within the woodland.

Landscape

Grovely is located within the Cranborne Chase and Wiltshire Downs Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty. There are no other landscape designations present in the woodlands.

The proposals in this Plan aim to advance the objectives detailed in the AONB Management Plan 2014-19.

During operational planning, reference will be made to current AONB projects which may be supported by the operation.

Current Woodland Structure

Grovely is classed as predominantly (~85% or 240 hectares) Plantation on Ancient Woodland. Approximately 7 hectares (~3%) is classed as Ancient Semi-Natural Woodland.

Douglas Fir and Norway Spruce are the predominant species, accounting for around 40% of the area combined. The remaining area consisting of a mixture of conifers, including Larch, Western Red Cedar and Corsican Pine. Beech and Ash are the most abundant broadleaves accounting for just over 20% of the area in total.

The age class of canopy trees ranges from 0 to over 100 years old. The vast majority (85%) is aged between 41 and 60 years old, illustrating a lack of age diversity across the woodland.

There is a good proportion of open space, mainly associated with the wide edges along the road and ride network.

Biodiversity and Conservation

Grovely has been identified as a priority A site for Lepidoptera by Butterfly Conservation and the Forestry Commission. As such, management will look to take opportunities to improve habitat quality and connectivity.

Grovely is successfully providing quality habitat for an array of species including protected mammals and insects.

During management interventions, opportunities for ride widening and habitat enhancement will be taken to increase the ecotone of the woodland and provide connecting habitats for associated species. Decisions about where such enhancement work will take

place will be made at the operational stage of management.

People

Grovely offers free access by foot across the woodland.

The woods are used informally for recreation by many local people for walking and dog walking. The woodland is dedicated for open access under the Countryside Rights of Way Act (2000).

Open junctions, wide rides and clear paths enhance the experience of a walk along these paths. During management interventions opportunities to enhance the visual impact of rides and individual trees will be taken by selecting trees for retention based on character as well as widening rides.

Historic Environment

A Scheduled Monument runs along almost the entire northern boundary of the woodland. This will continue to be managed in accordance with our statutory responsibilities.

In addition, there are numerous undesignated sites of historic interest. Management will ensure the integrity of these sites is maintained in line with guidance outlined in the UK Forestry Standard.

Continued monitoring will take place to ensure that anything relevant found is recorded and fed into operational planning in line with statutory responsibilities and best practice guidelines.

Soils

The woodland mostly lies on a ridge of chalk that runs through Wiltshire and Dorset. The plateau is overlaid by Clay-with-Flints, but this gives way to rendzina soils on the steeper slopes at the fringes of the woodland.

Water

Drains are the only water flows through the woodlands.

Tree Diseases and Pests

The main diseases of concern currently are *Chalara Fraxinea* (Ash Dieback), *Dothistroma* (red band) Needle Blight on Corsican Pine, and *Phytophthora ramorum* on Larch. Although these species are present, their numbers are minimal within the scale of the woodland, therefore these particular threats are not considered critical to Grovely.

There are no records of invasive non-native plant species within Grovely, but continued monitoring will take place to ensure that those species which pose a threat to native flora do not become established.



Forestry Commission
England

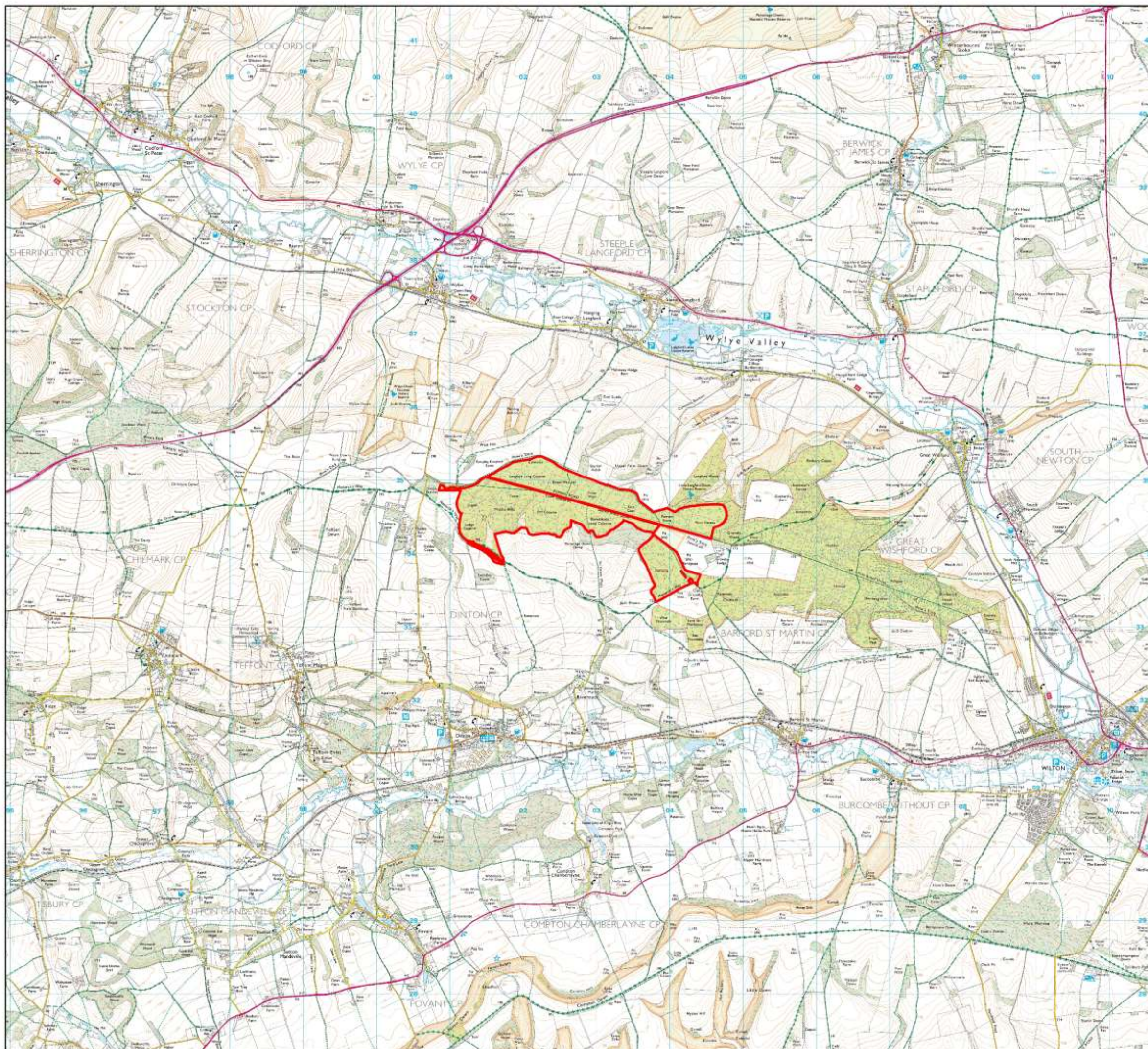
South England Forest District

Grovely Location

KEY

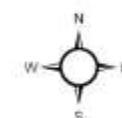


Grovely Management Area



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Forestry Commission
woodlands have
been certified in
accordance with the
rules of the Forest
Stewardship Council





Forestry Commission
England

South England Forest District

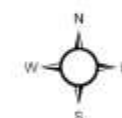
Grovely

Aerial

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Grovely Management Area



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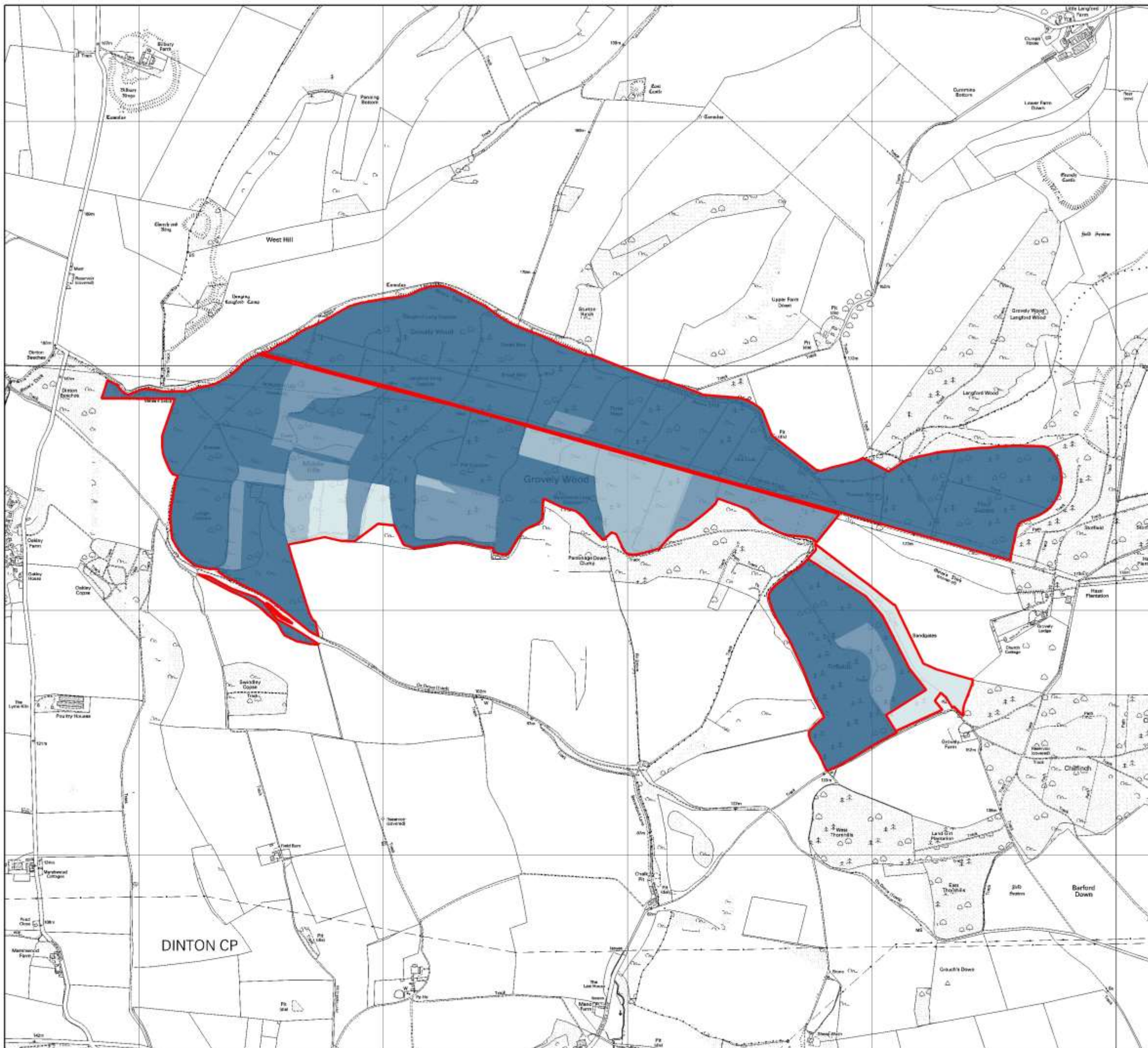
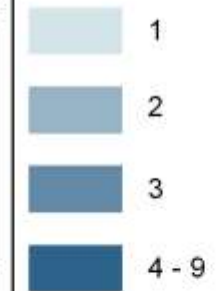


Grovely
Indicative
Species Diversity

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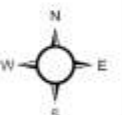
 Grovely Management Area

Number of component species within the canopy (including open space):



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Grovely

Indicative

Age Diversity

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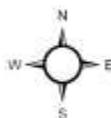
-  Grovely Management Area
-  Over 100 Years Old
-  81 - 100 Years Old
-  61 - 80 Years Old
-  41 - 60 Years Old
-  21 - 40 Years Old
-  1 - 20 Years Old

Gaps illustrate indicative or actual open space, or areas covered by recent natural regeneration

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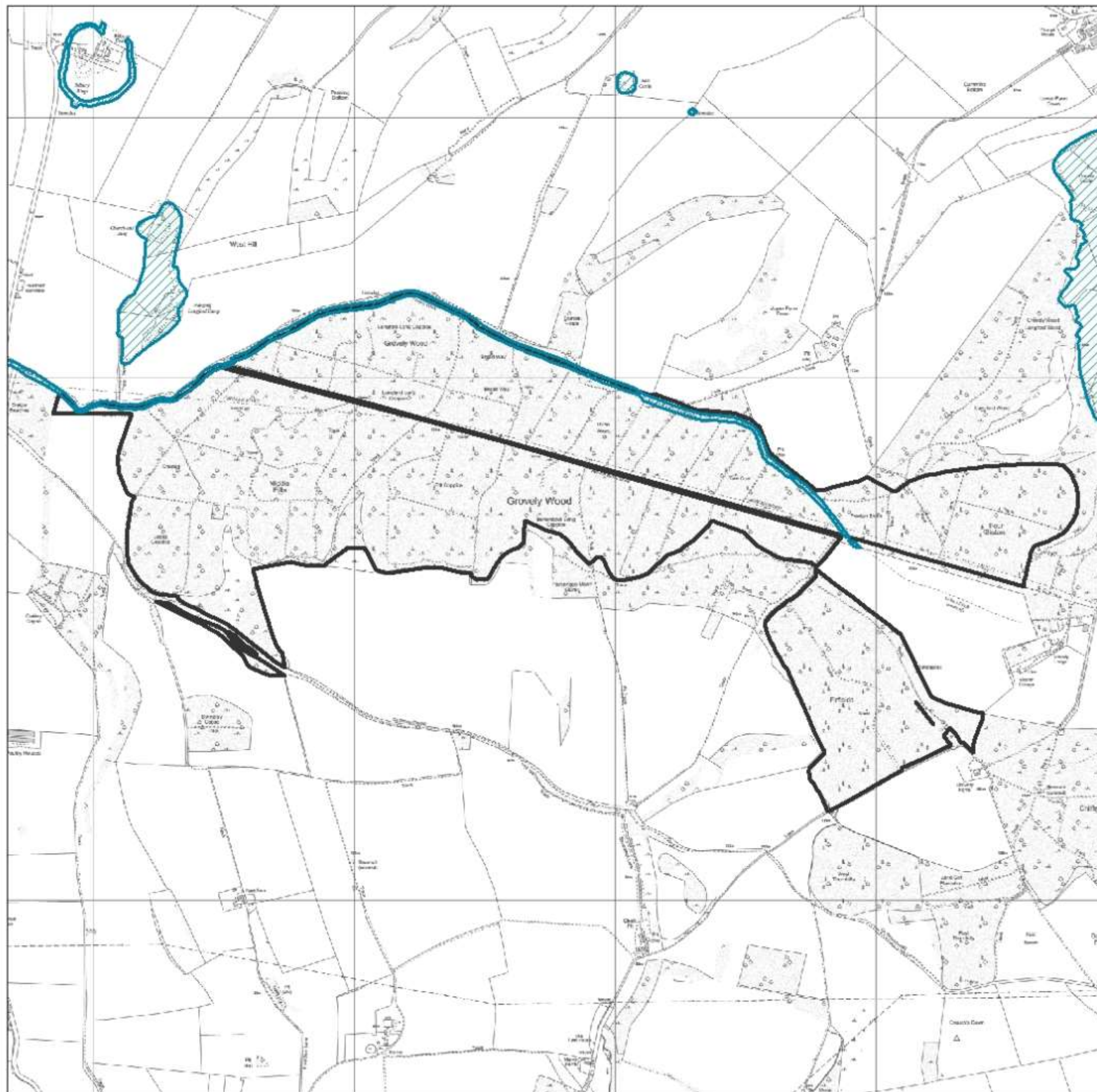


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Grovely

Historic Environment Designations



Legend

Management Area

Heritage Designations

DESIGNATION TYPE

Scheduled Monument

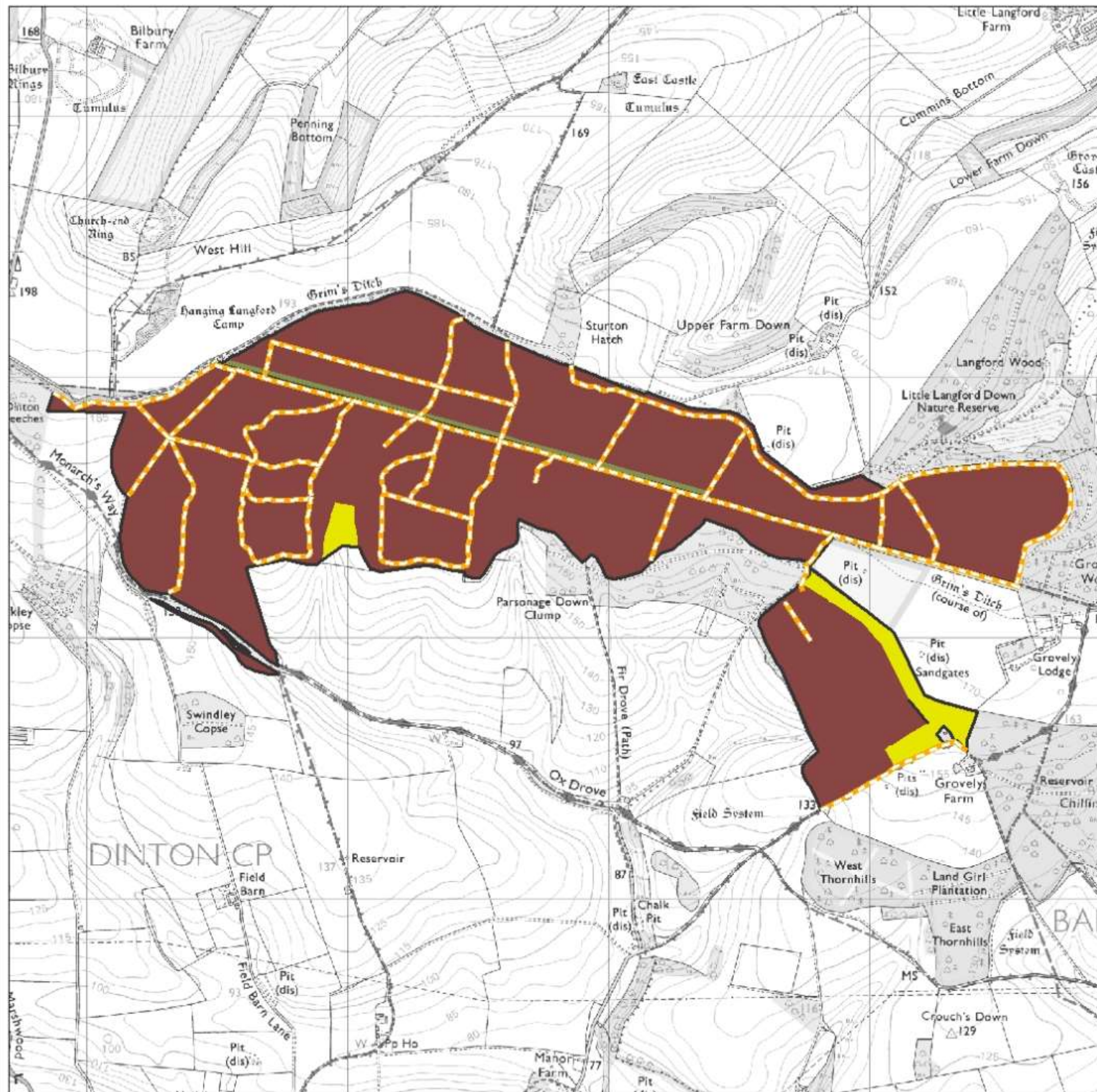
Park and Garden

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Grovely Long Term Vision

Illustrates the long-term
structure of the woodland.

Legend

- Management Area

- Native Woodland.
Woodland which is predominantly (>80%) native species of a high forest structure with well-developed under-storey and areas of transitional open space.

- Coppice.
Woodland with a coppice structure of Low-growing, multi-stemmed trees with areas of transitional open space.

- Mixed Woodland.
No species type (broadleaf or conifer) represents more than 80% of the canopy.

- Predominantly (>80%) conifer or other non-native woodland.

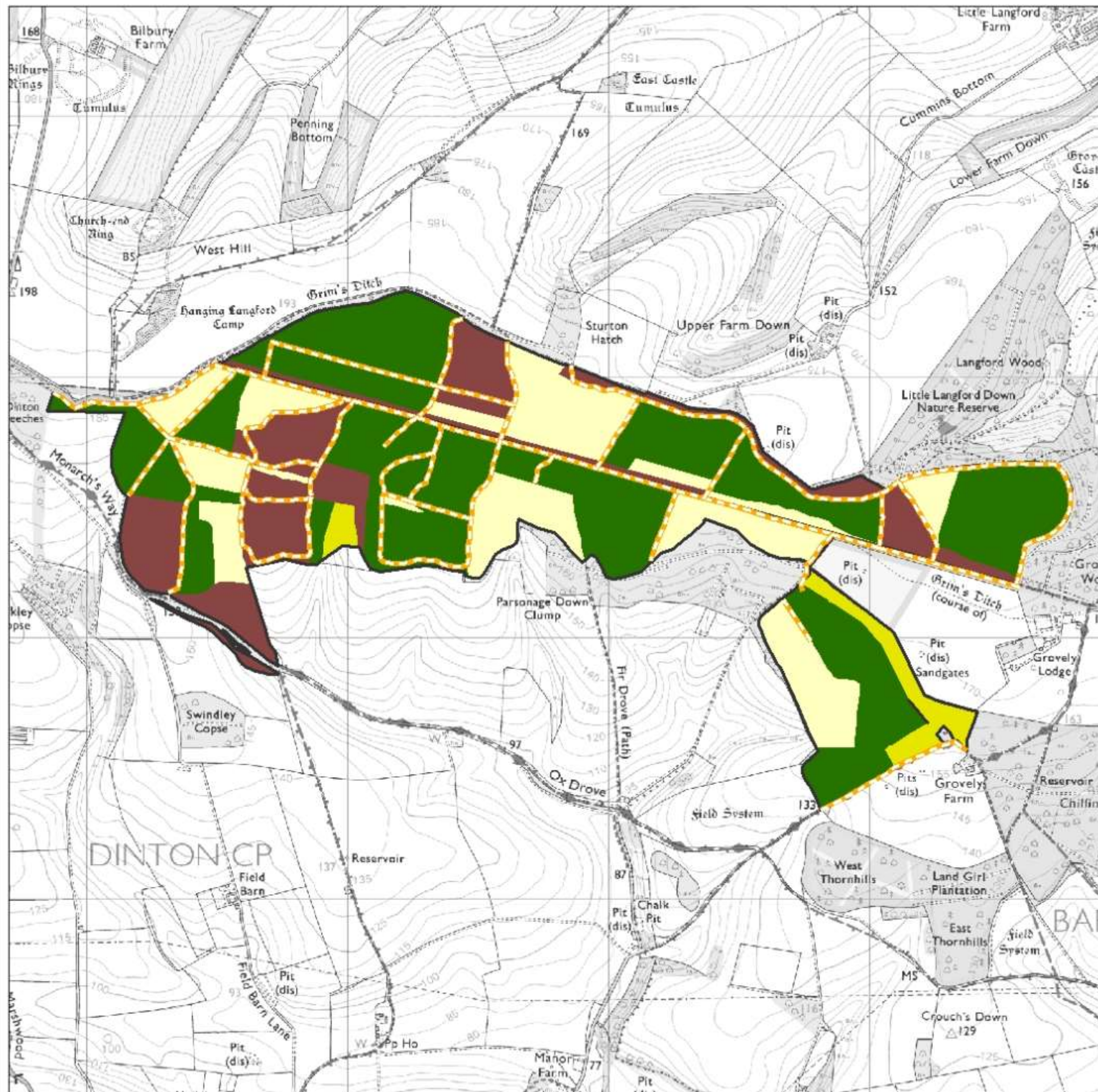
- Open Space.
Area of permanent open space including grasslands, heathlands and meadows.

- Wildlife Corridors.
A scalloped network of roads, rides and tracks providing migration routes and high quality habitat for associated species.

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Grovely Current Structure



Illustrates the structure of the woodland in 2016.

Legend

- Management Area

- Native Woodland.
Woodland which is predominantly (>80%) native species of a high forest structure with well-developed under-storey and areas of transitional open space.

- Coppice.
Woodland with a coppice structure of Low-growing, multi-stemmed trees with areas of transitional open space.

- Mixed Woodland.
No species type (broadleaf or conifer) represents more than 80% of the canopy.

- Predominantly (>80%) conifer or other non-native woodland.

- Open Space.
Area of permanent open space including grasslands, heathlands and meadows.

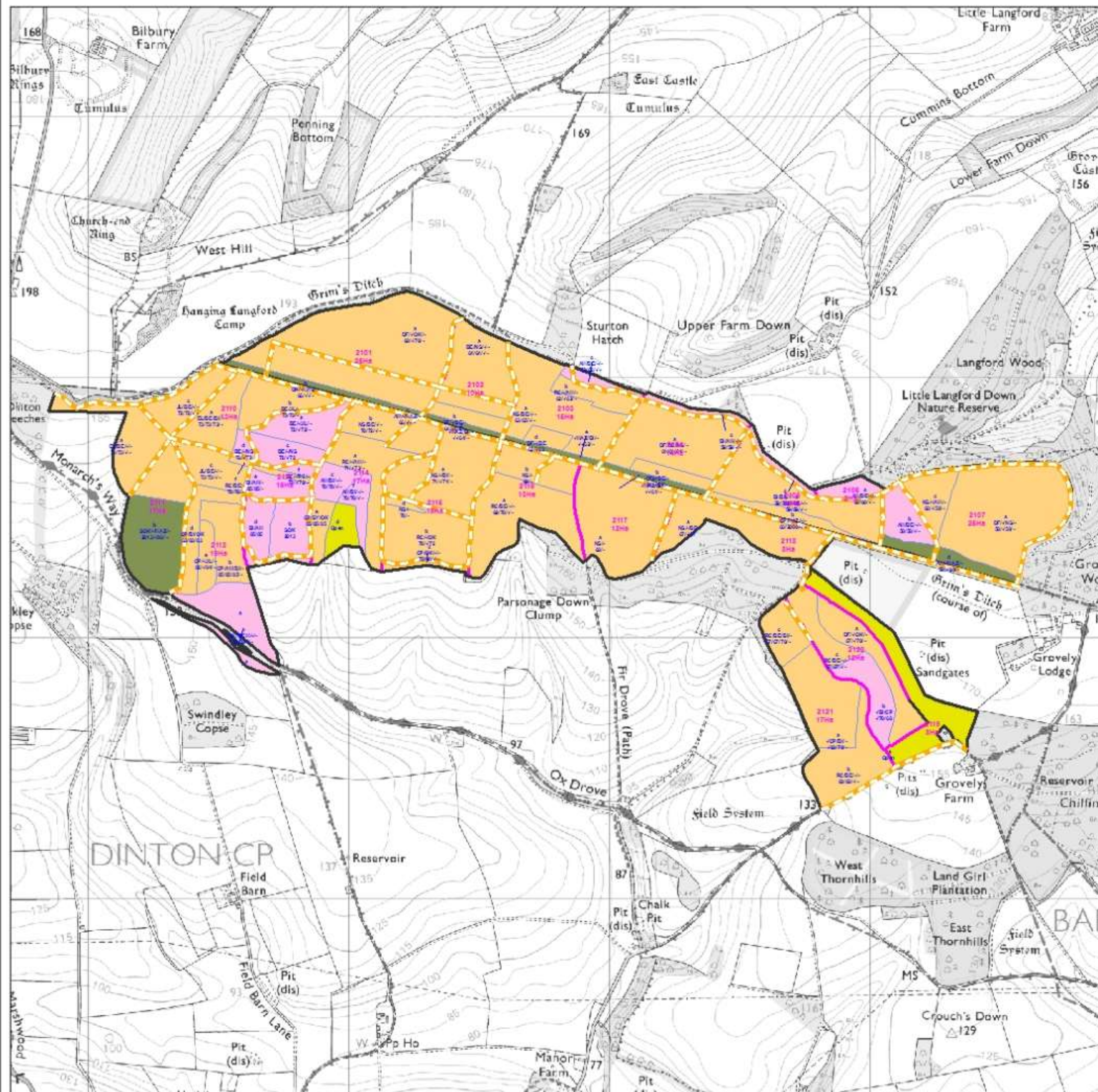
- Wildlife Corridors.
A scalloped network of roads, rides and tracks providing migration routes and high quality habitat for associated species.

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Grovely Habitat Restoration & Felling



Illustrates the management types to be used over the period of this Plan.

Legend

-  Management Area
-  Native Broadleaved Woodland Management. Manage under an appropriate shelterwood system favouring best native tree and focussing on the production of quality timber.
-  Native Woodland Restoration. Manage under an appropriate shelterwood system. Favour best native tree, focussing on the production of quality timber and the gradual reduction of non-native species to 20% of the canopy or less.
-  Coppice. Coppice in an appropriate rotation to benefit biodiversity while taking market opportunities to utilise products.
-  Open Space. Area of permanent open space including grasslands, heathlands and meadows.
-  Road/Ride Edge Management. Enhance the woodland edge, developing a scalloped and graded structure for the benefit of biodiversity.

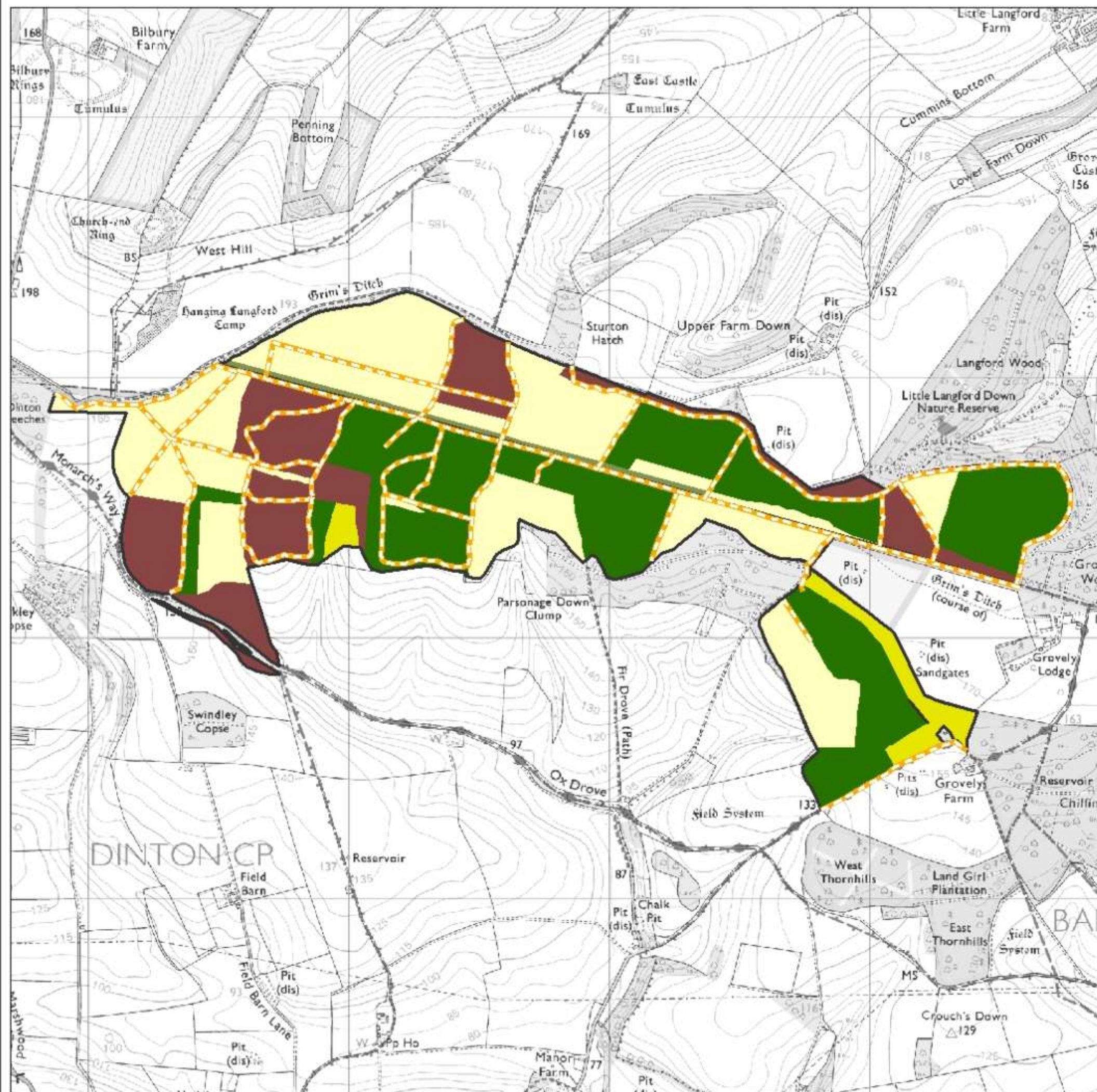
Declaration by FC as an operator.
All timber arising from the Forest Enterprise Estate represents a negligible risk under the EUTR (No. 995/210).

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Grovely Medium Term Structure



Illustrates the potential structure of the woodland in 2036.

Legend

-  Management Area
-  Native Woodland.
Woodland which is predominantly (>80%) native species of a high forest structure with well-developed under-storey and areas of transitional open space.
-  Coppice.
Woodland with a coppice structure of Low-growing, multi-stemmed trees with areas of transitional open space.
-  Mixed Woodland.
No species type (broadleaf or conifer) represents more than 80% of the canopy.
-  Predominantly (>80%) conifer or other non-native woodland.
-  Open Space.
Area of permanent open space including grasslands, heathlands and meadows.
-  Wildlife Corridors.
A scalloped network of roads, rides and tracks providing migration routes and high quality habitat for associated species.

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