

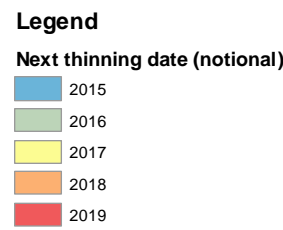
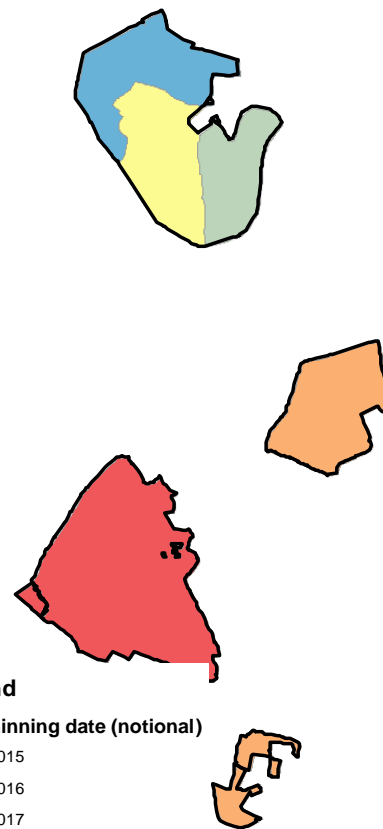
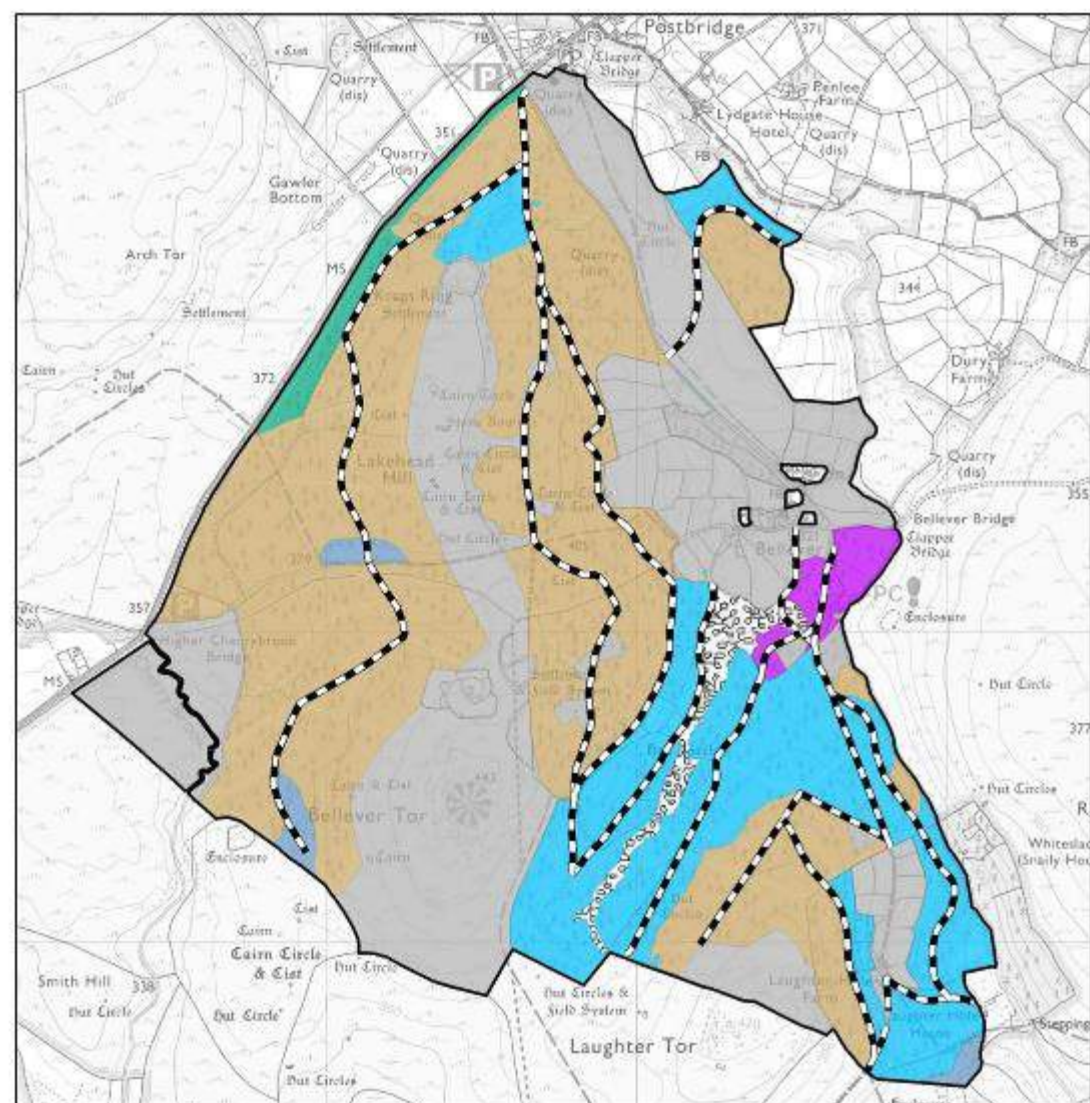
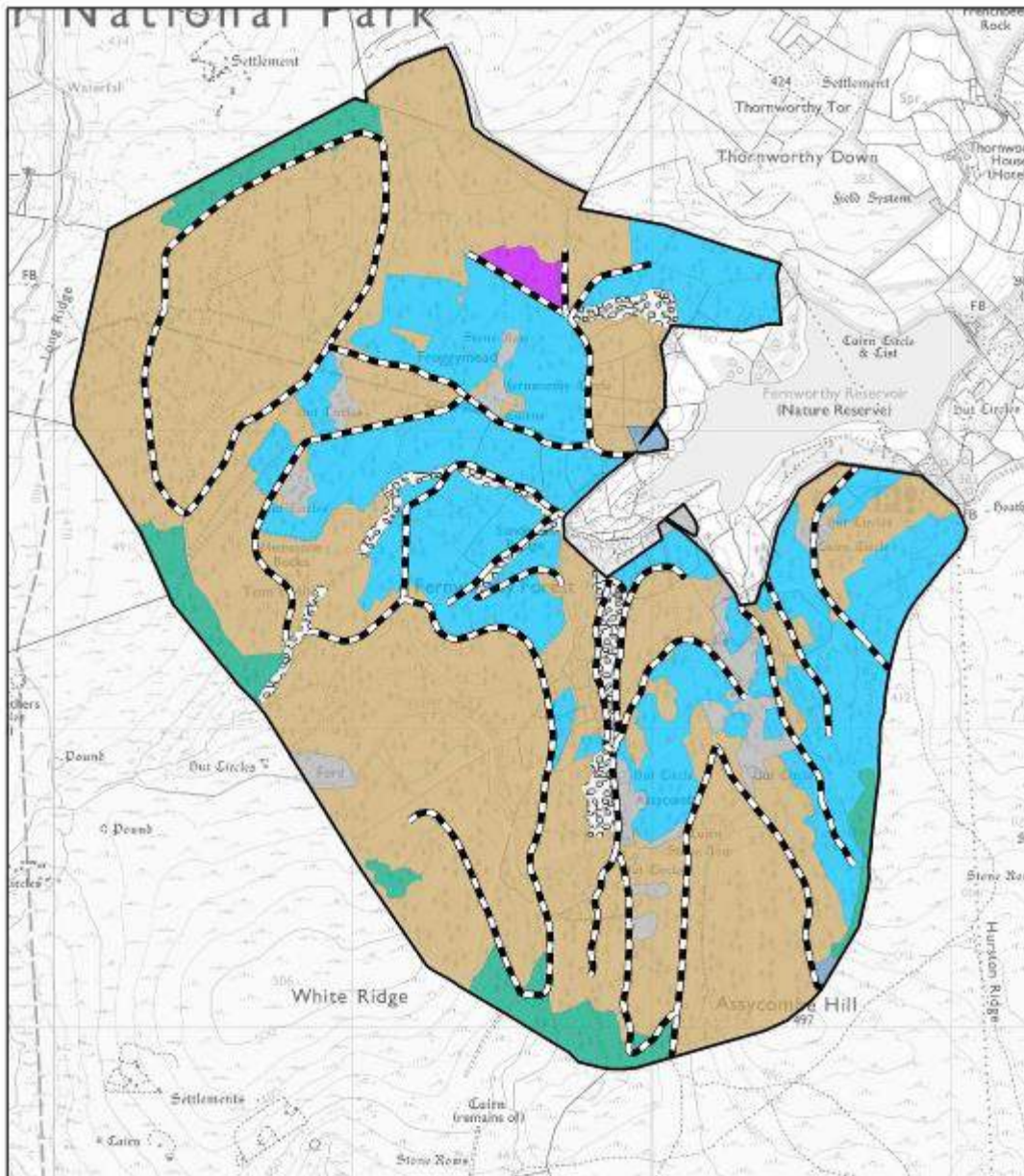
Clearfell coupes will be managed through clearcutting (of over 0.25ha) and then restocked either through natural regeneration, replanting or a combination of the two.

Long term retentions are in place where the landscape value of the forest is key by maintaining structural diversity, shelter and a potential seed supply.

Continuous Cover Forestry systems will continue to be developed where soils are deep and better drained and sites have a lower wind hazard class. The application of shelterwoods and selection systems is outlined on page 20.

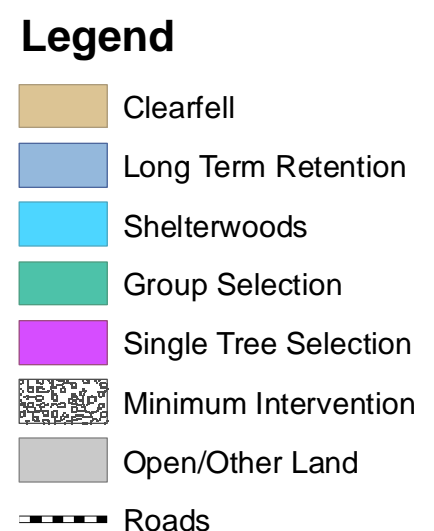
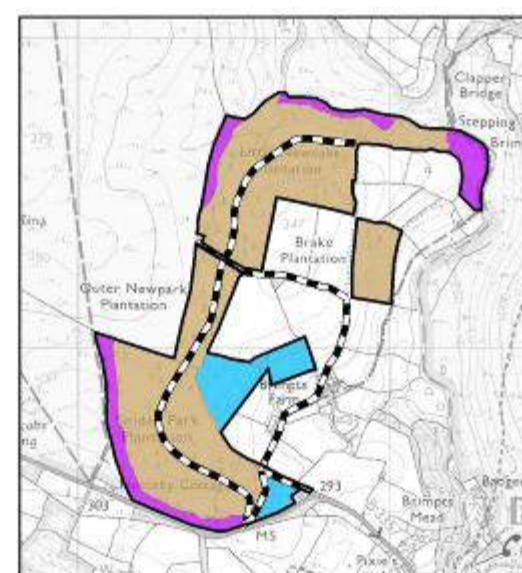
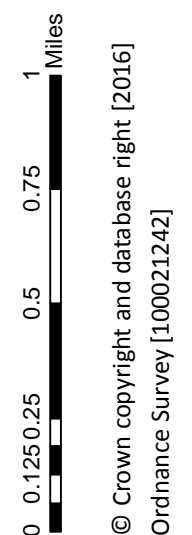
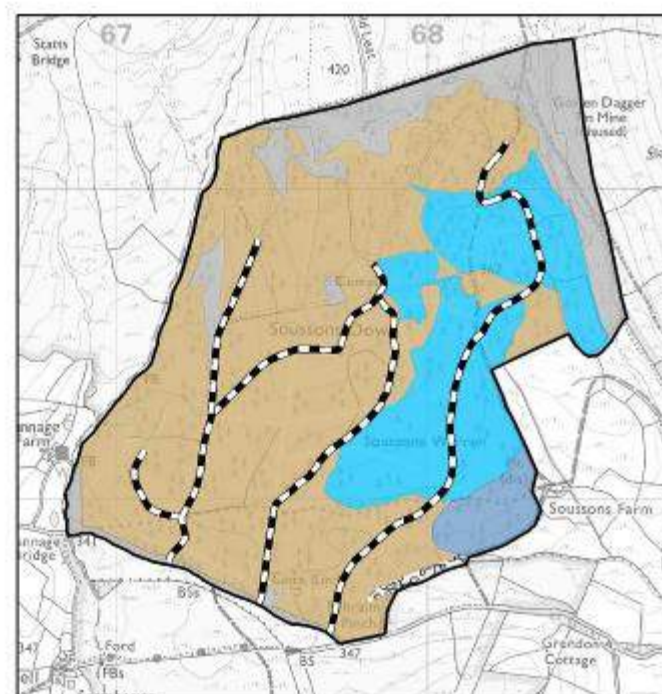
Minimum Interventions are predominantly inaccessible or ecologically sensitive areas where intervention will only occur to protect and ensure the future succession of key habitats and species.

Open space is managed to ensure forest cover does not exceed 2m in height, with up to 20% forest cover accepted depending on the site objectives i.e. ecology or landscape.



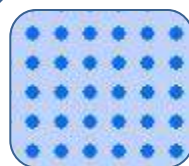
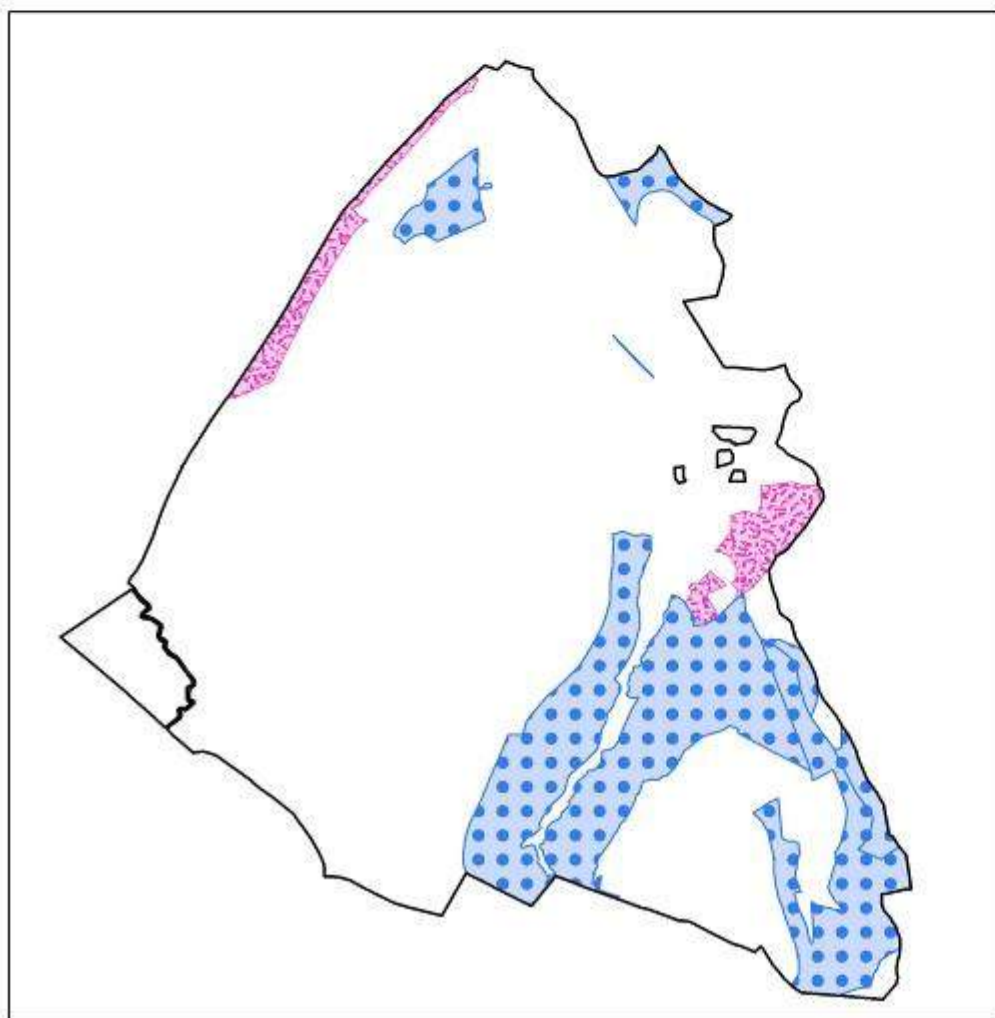
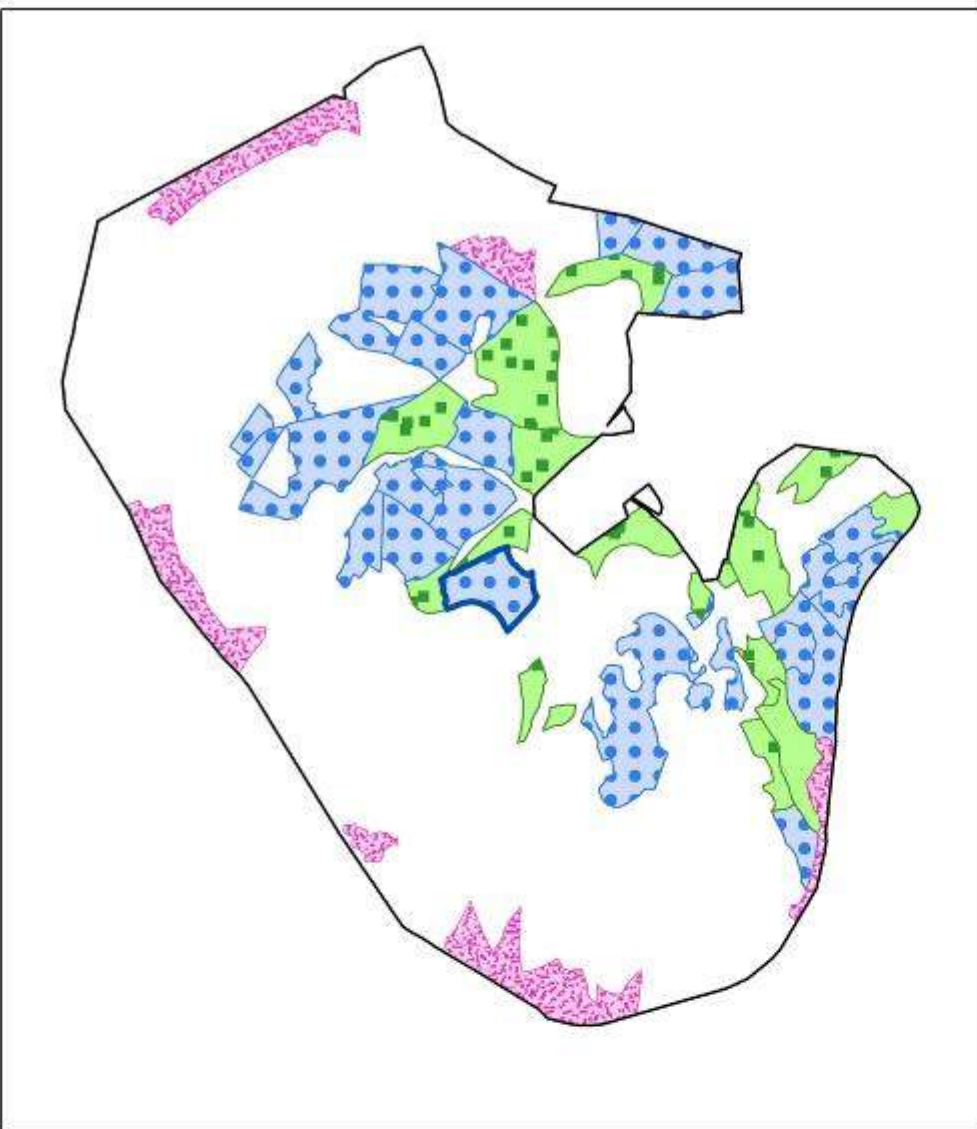
Thinning

There is a presumption towards thinning in all stands on Dartmoor, and that these stands will be thinned as early as possible (circa 16-18 years). Areas are assessed for thinning every 5 years with the removal of larch species a key objective, due to its susceptibility to *Phytophthora ramorum*. Other factors such as the quantity, condition, age and distribution of any broadleaf content, will also help decide if an area of conifer is to be thinned or not, with light levels, existing ground vegetation and any evidence of natural regeneration also impacting on how many trees are marked for removal.

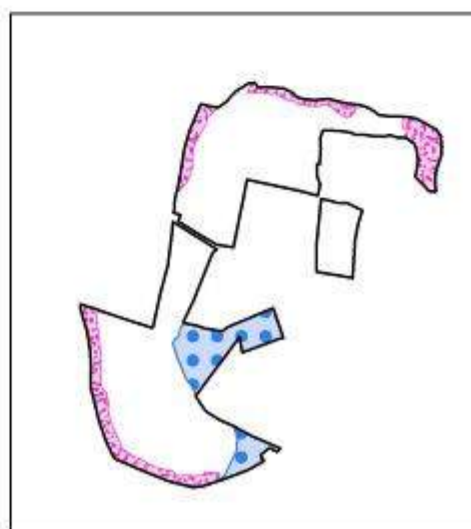
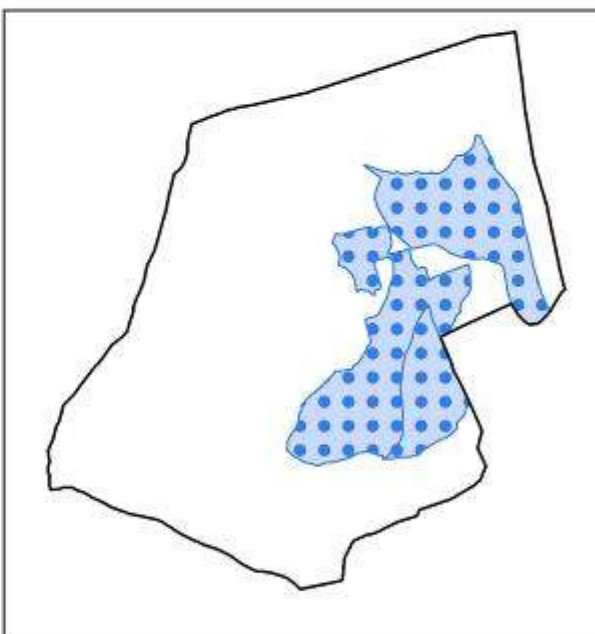




The Dartmoor Plan area has the propensity to regenerate freely in certain areas. This is a result of the site conditions, the growing stock and the legacy of management through the decades. Fernworthy is host to a Continuous Cover Forestry (CCF) trial researching and illustrating the development of simple and complex systems. The use of CCF as a management prescription will continue to be utilised, and enhanced where feasible, so as to develop a more economically and ecologically resilient set of forests.



Simple (or Uniform) Systems — are the predominant CCF silvicultural prescription of choice across the Plan area. They are prescribed on sites where soils are deep, exposure is less and crops have either been thinned to CCF prescriptions and therefore have the crown and root development to be wind stable or on young crops which can be converted to CCF over time through thinning. The ultimate aim is to establish an evenly spread understorey through regeneration fellings (as shown below). Once the understorey is established but still robust enough to endure operations the overstorey will be removed in one or two interventions. If the understorey is not >2m felling approval is required. Underplanting with alternative will be used to supplement the understorey, where regeneration is not established.



Strip Systems — are employed sparingly on wind vulnerable crops which may also have a significant landscape impact. They will be worked north to south and east to west to ensure that felling occurs on the leeward edge. These fellings will be restocked through natural regeneration of surrounding seeding conifer crops. Where more than the recognised seed broadcasting distance is felled wind stable blocks will be retained as a seed source.

0 0.125 0.25 0.5 0.75 1 Miles

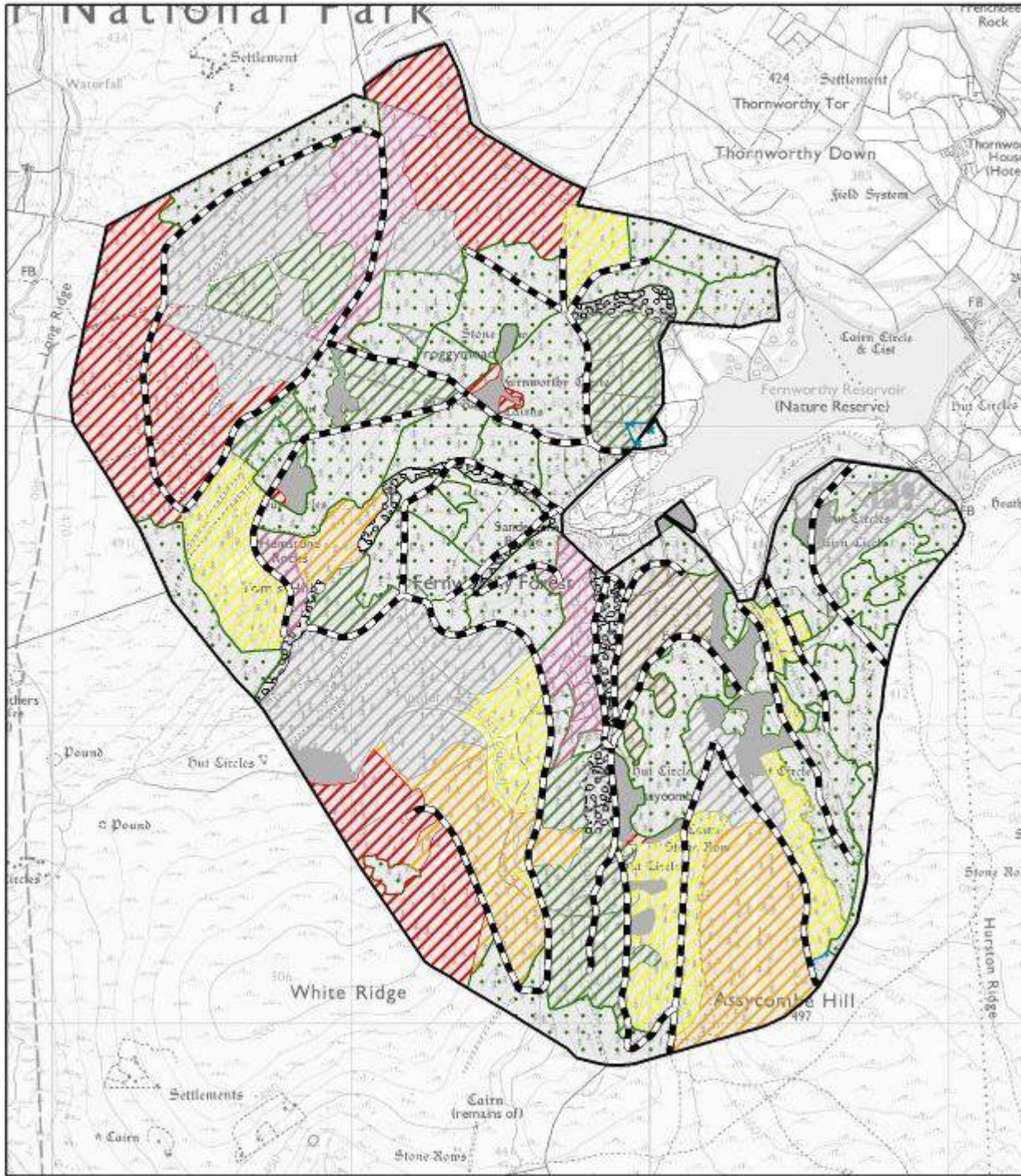
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Selection Systems — are used on windfirm, accessible crops to proactively diversify the woodland structure and composition through group fellings or in established complex systems where single-tree selection will achieve management objectives whilst maintaining production. Group selections are mainly used for landscape purposes to create a complex matrix of transient open space and high forest. Single tree selections are used on established complex old age crops with an established understorey where the overstorey is intended to be retained.

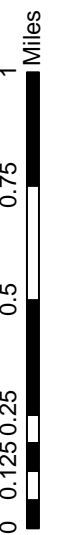
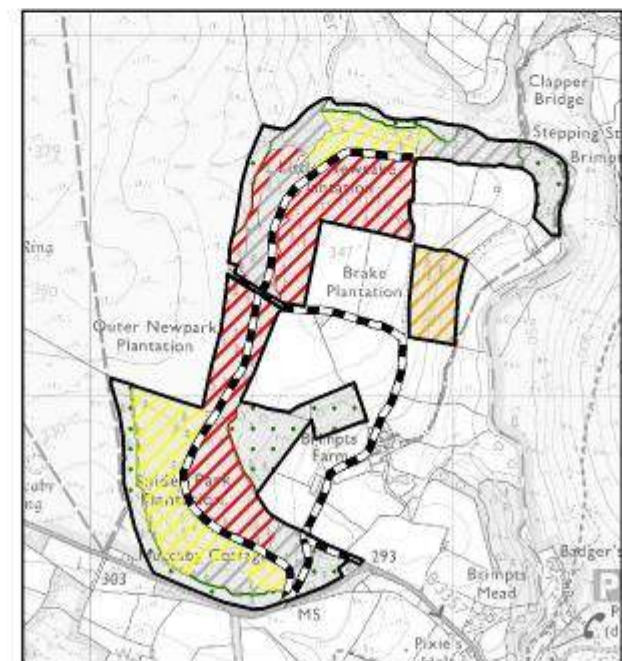
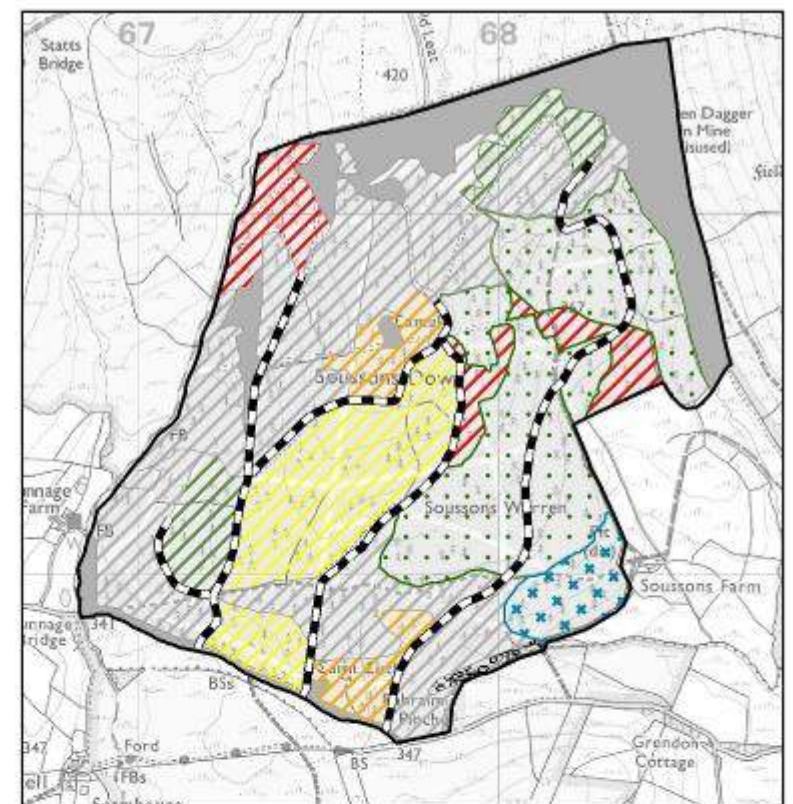
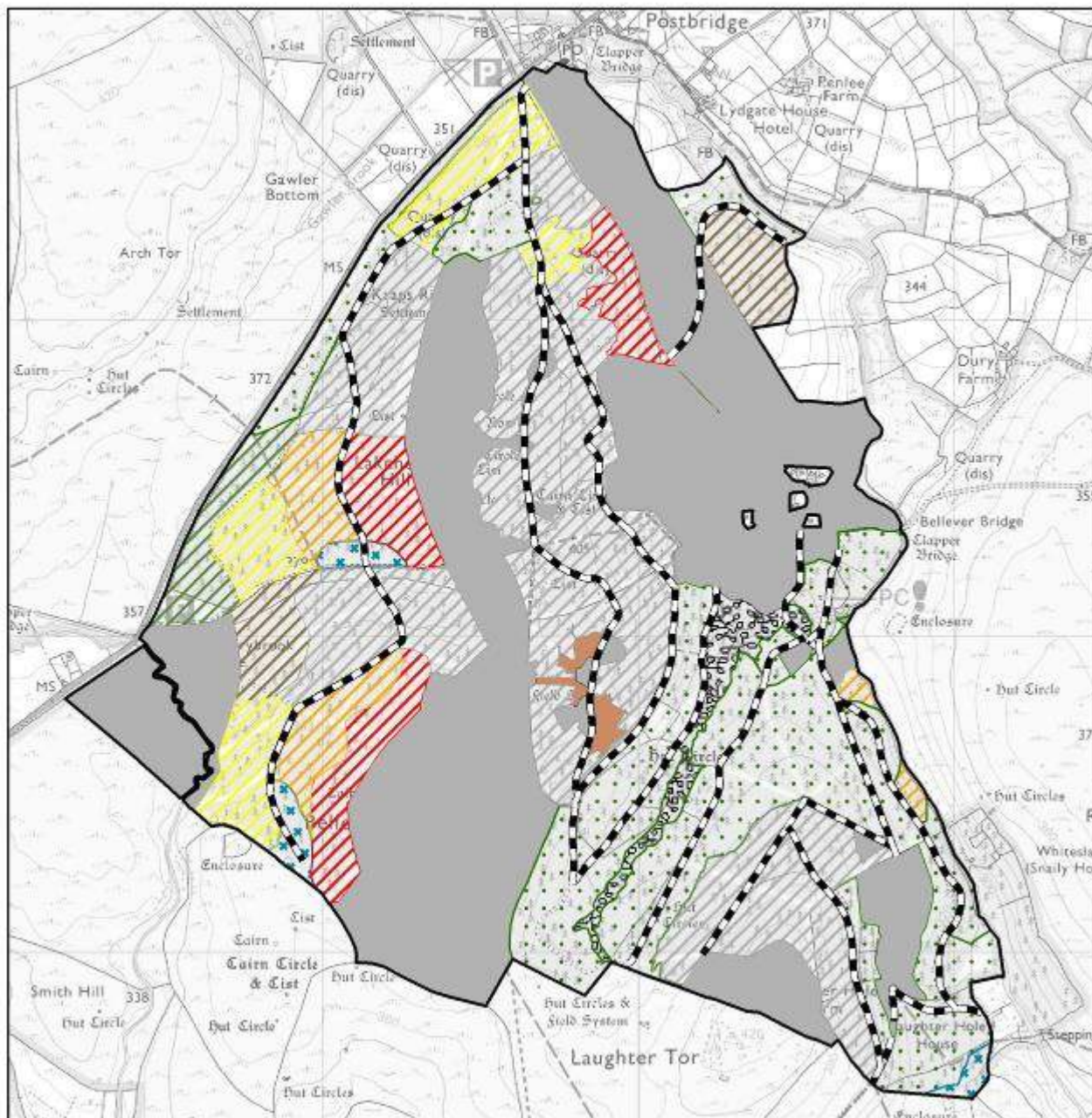


Complex (or Group) Systems — are mainly used in Fernworthy as an alternative to the simple system application. The complex system requires stands to be more windfirm given the exposure group fellings will inflict. Soils must be deep and established crops thinned to CCF regimes whereby crown and root development is established. Through the felling of small groups and clusters of trees at multiple interventions the complex structure is initiated. The phased felling of groups, and resultant regeneration over a prolonged period will ensure that a complex system of storeys is established over time. Groups may be distributed randomly or evenly across the coupe and multiple interventions can look to extend the size of the gap. Underplanting may be used to supplement the groups where regeneration is not in sufficient evidence.



Legend

- Alternatives to Clearfell
- Fell 2012 - 2016
- Fell 2017 - 2021
- Fell 2022 - 2026
- Fell 2027 - 2031
- Fell 2032 - 2036
- Fell 2037 - 2041
- Fell 2042 - 2046
- Fell post 2046
- Coppice
- Wood Pasture
- Retentions
- Minimum Intervention
- Natural Reserve
- Open
- Roads



Felling and Restocking 2016 - 2026

Fernworthy



Legend

- Fell 2012 - 2016
- Fell 2017 - 2021
- Shelterwood Overstorey Removal 2017-2011
- Fell 2022 - 2026
- Retentions
- Minimum Intervention
- Natural Reserve
- Open

Coupe 82737 (0.20ha)
Fell 2017-21 (Sitka spruce)
Restock 82737a (0.20ha)
100% Open
(Scheduled Monument)

Coupe 82406 (23.85ha)
Fell 2017-21 (Sitka spruce & Western hemlock)
Restock 82406a (23.85ha)
80% Evergreen conifer
20% Broadleaf
Proposed species
50% Sitka spruce
30% Swamp cypress
10% Willow
5% Sycamore
5% Birch

Coupe 82447 (0.71ha)
Fell 2017-21 (Sitka spruce)
Restock 82447a (0.71ha)
100% Open
(Scheduled Monument)

Coupe 82862 (4.85ha)
Fell 2022-26 (Sitka spruce)
Restock 82862a (4.85ha)
60% Broadleaf
40% Evergreen conifer
Proposed species
20% Willow (NR where viable)
20% Birch (NR where viable)
10% Common alder
10% Wych Elm
20% Sitka spruce (NR where viable)
20% Swamp cypress

Coupe 82734 (5.19ha)
Shelterwood Overstorey Removal
2017-21 (Sitka spruce)
Restock 82734a (5.19ha)
100% Evergreen conifer
Proposed species
80% Sitka spruce (NR where viable)
20% Pacific silver fir

Coupe 82337 (38.58ha)
Fell 2017-21 (Sitka spruce)
Restock 82337a (38.58ha)
100% Evergreen conifer
Proposed species
60% Sitka spruce (NR where viable)
40% Noble fir

Coupe 82796 (18.88ha)
Fell 2017-21 (Sitka spruce)
Restock 82796a (12.45ha)
100% Evergreen conifer
Proposed species
60% Sitka spruce
40% Pacific silver fir
Restock 82796b (6.43ha)
<100% Evergreen Conifer

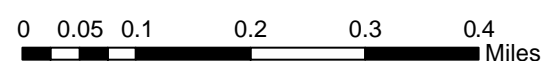
Coupe 82946 (19.29ha)
Fell 2022-26 (Sitka spruce)
Restock 82946a (19.29ha)
100% Evergreen conifer
Proposed species
40% Douglas fir
40% Norway spruce
20% Wellingtonia

Coupe 82298 (0.26ha)
Fell 2017-21 (Sitka spruce)
Restock 82298a (0.26ha)
100% Open
(Scheduled Monument)

Coupe 82661 (22.79ha)
Fell 2022-26 (Sitka spruce)
Restock 82661a (12.65ha)
100% Evergreen conifer
Proposed species
60% Sitka spruce (NR where viable)
40% Noble fir
Restock 82661b (10.15ha)
<100% Evergreen Conifer

Declaration by FC as an Operator.

All timber arising from the Forest Enterprise estate represents a negligible risk under EUTR (No 995/210)



Felling and Restocking 2016 – 2026

Soussons



Declaration by FC as an Operator.

All timber arising from the Forest Enterprise estate represents a negligible risk under EUTR (No 995/210)

Legend

- Fell 2012- 2016
- Fell 2017 - 2021
- Fell 2022 - 2026
- Retentions
- Minimum Intervention
- Natural Reserve
- Open

Coupe 82748 (6.39ha)
Fell 2017-21 (Sitka spruce)

Restock 82748a (3.66ha)
100% Evergreen conifer

Proposed species
30% Scots pine
30% Sitka spruce
30% Pacific silver fir
10% Grey alder

Restock 82748b (2.73 ha)
100% Open
(Scheduled Monument)

Coupe 82356 (8.36ha)
Fell 2017-21 Sitka spruce)

Restock 82356a (8.36ha)
100% Evergreen conifer

Proposed species
40% Sitka spruce
40% Western hemlock
20% Aspen

Coupe 82953 (4.95ha)
Fell 2022-26 (Sitka spruce)

Restock 82953a (4.95ha)
80% Evergreen conifer
20% Open space

Proposed species
40% Noble fir
20% Douglas fir
20% Sitka spruce

Coupe 82539 (4.44ha)
Fell 2022-26 (Sitka spruce)

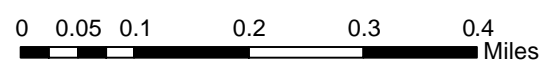
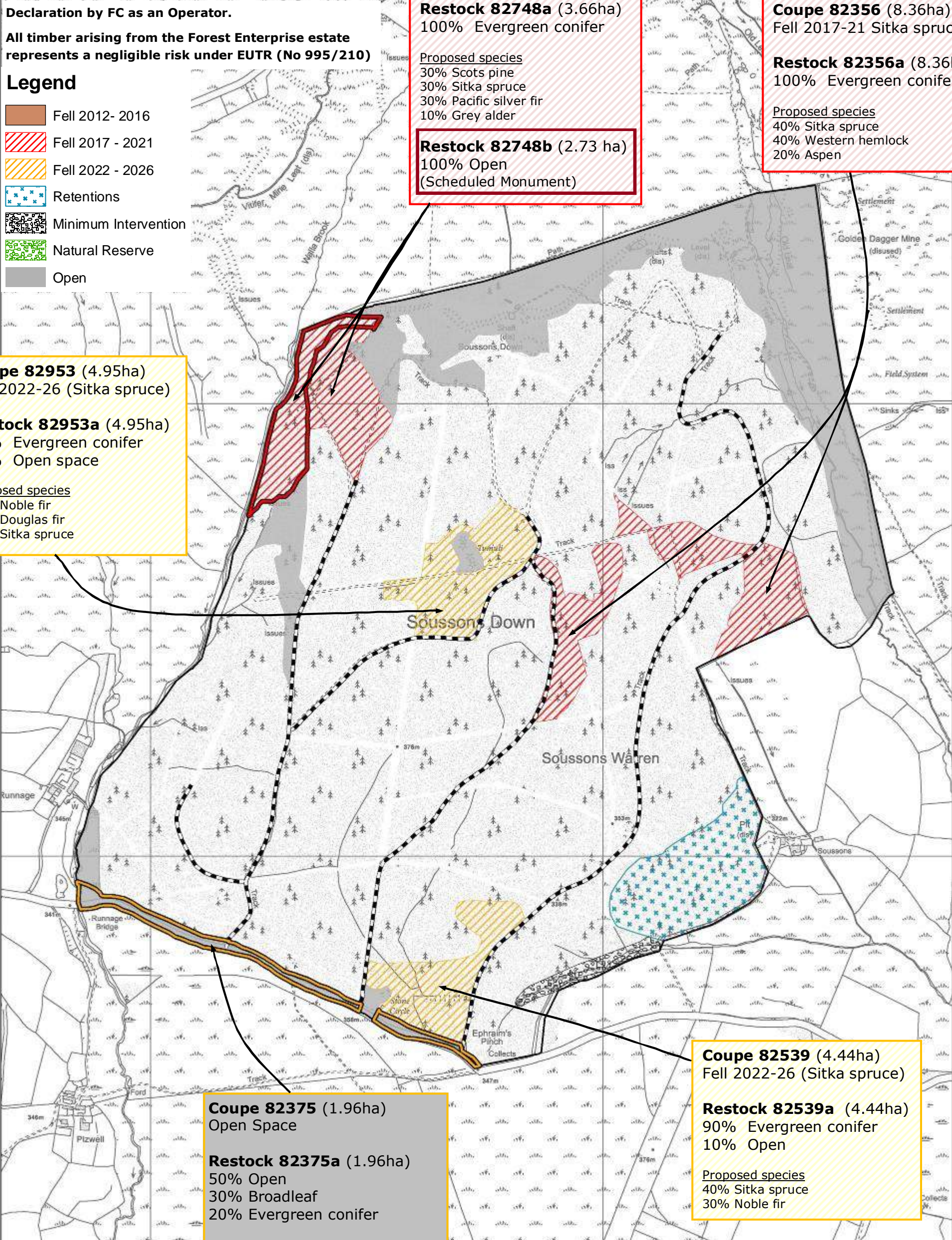
Restock 82539a (4.44ha)
90% Evergreen conifer
10% Open

Proposed species
40% Sitka spruce
30% Noble fir

Coupe 82375 (1.96ha)
Open Space

Restock 82375a (1.96ha)
50% Open
30% Broadleaf
20% Evergreen conifer

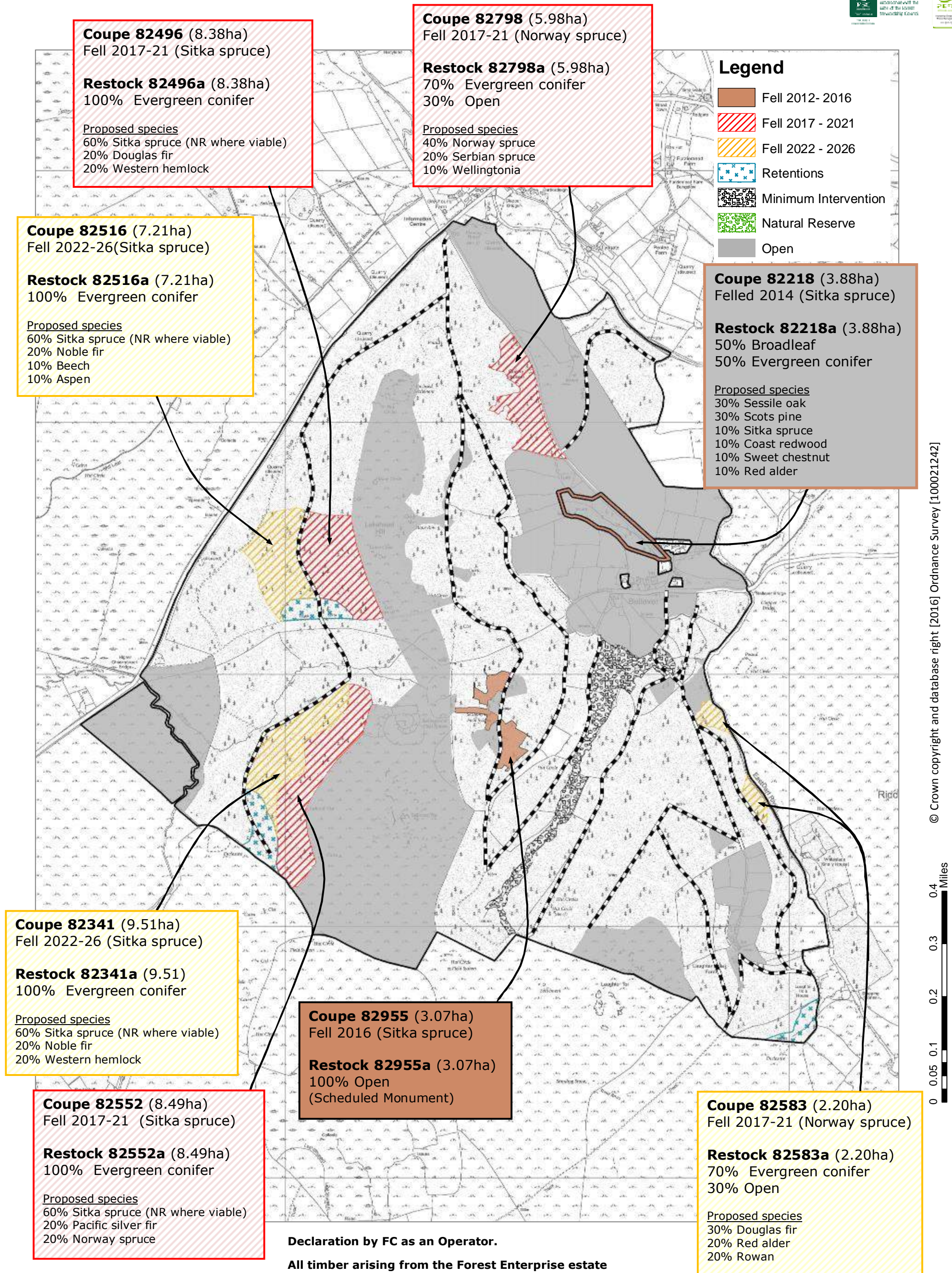
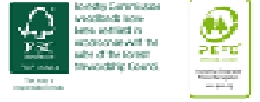
Proposed species (planted in clumps)
10% Beech
10% Aspen
10% Rowan
10% Sitka spruce
10% Scots pine



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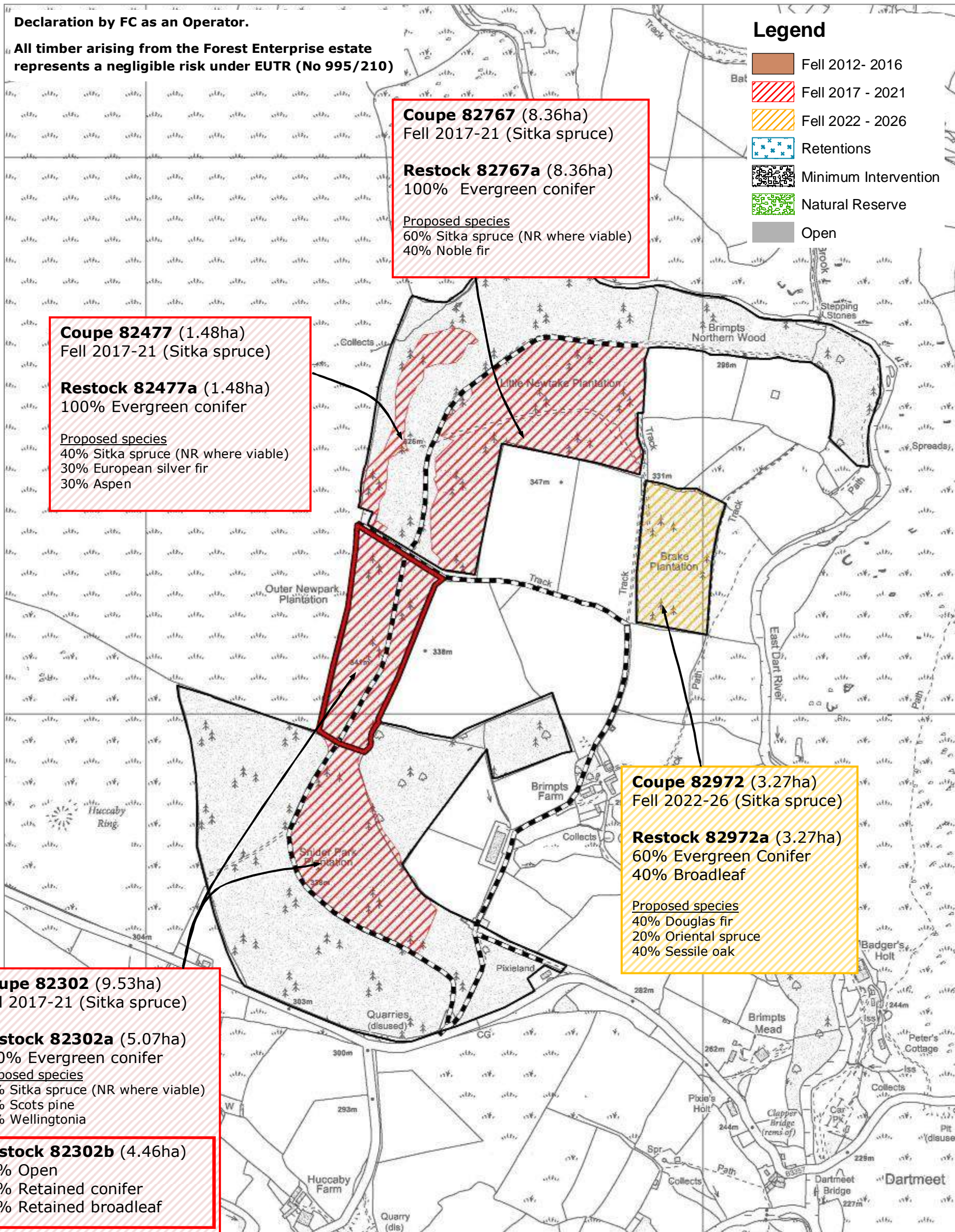
NB. Whilst 'Restock Proportion' is often prescribed at 100% Evergreen (Ev.) Conifer the use of suitable broadleaves to build in resilience and utilise site conditions is anticipated and in places is proposed.

Bellever

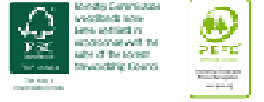


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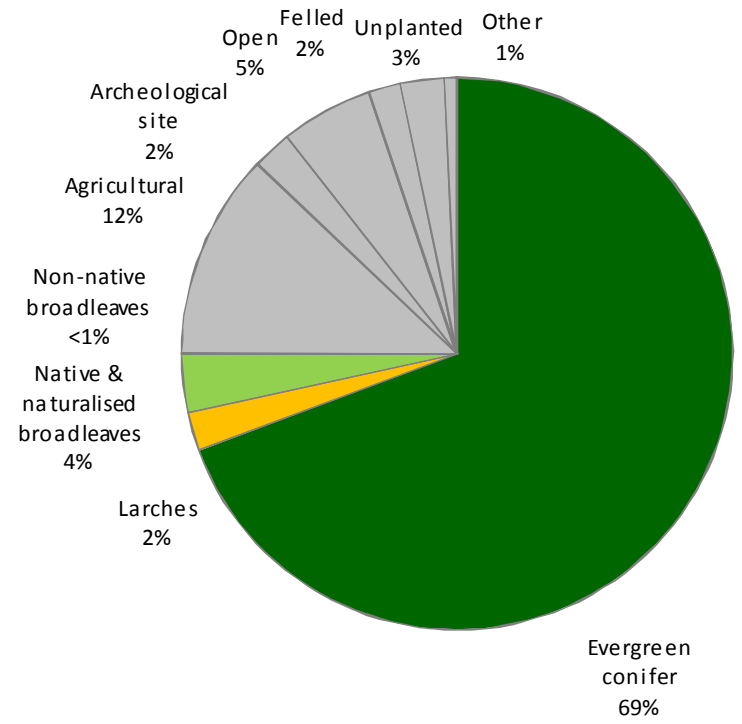
Brimpts



NB. Whilst 'Restock Proportion' is often prescribed at 100% Evergreen (Ev.) Conifer the use of suitable broadleaves to build in resilience and utilise site conditions is anticipated and in places is proposed.

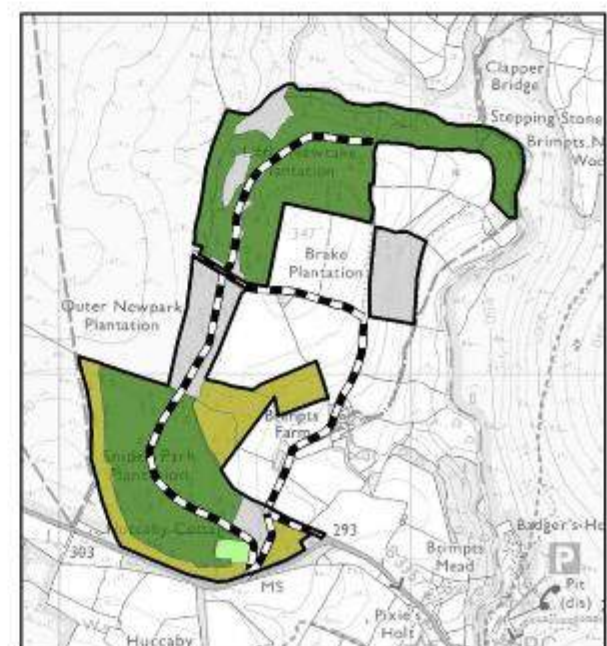
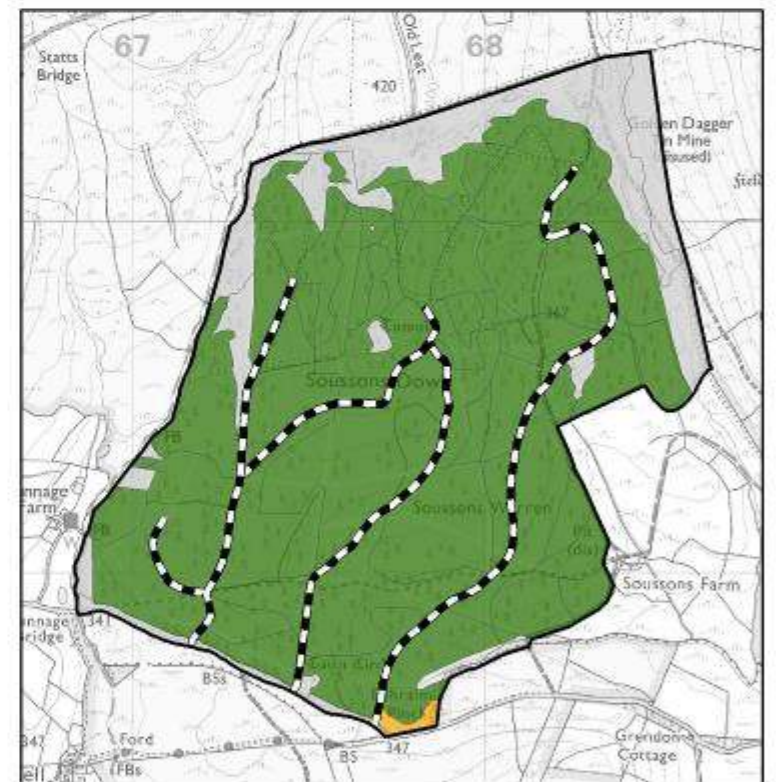
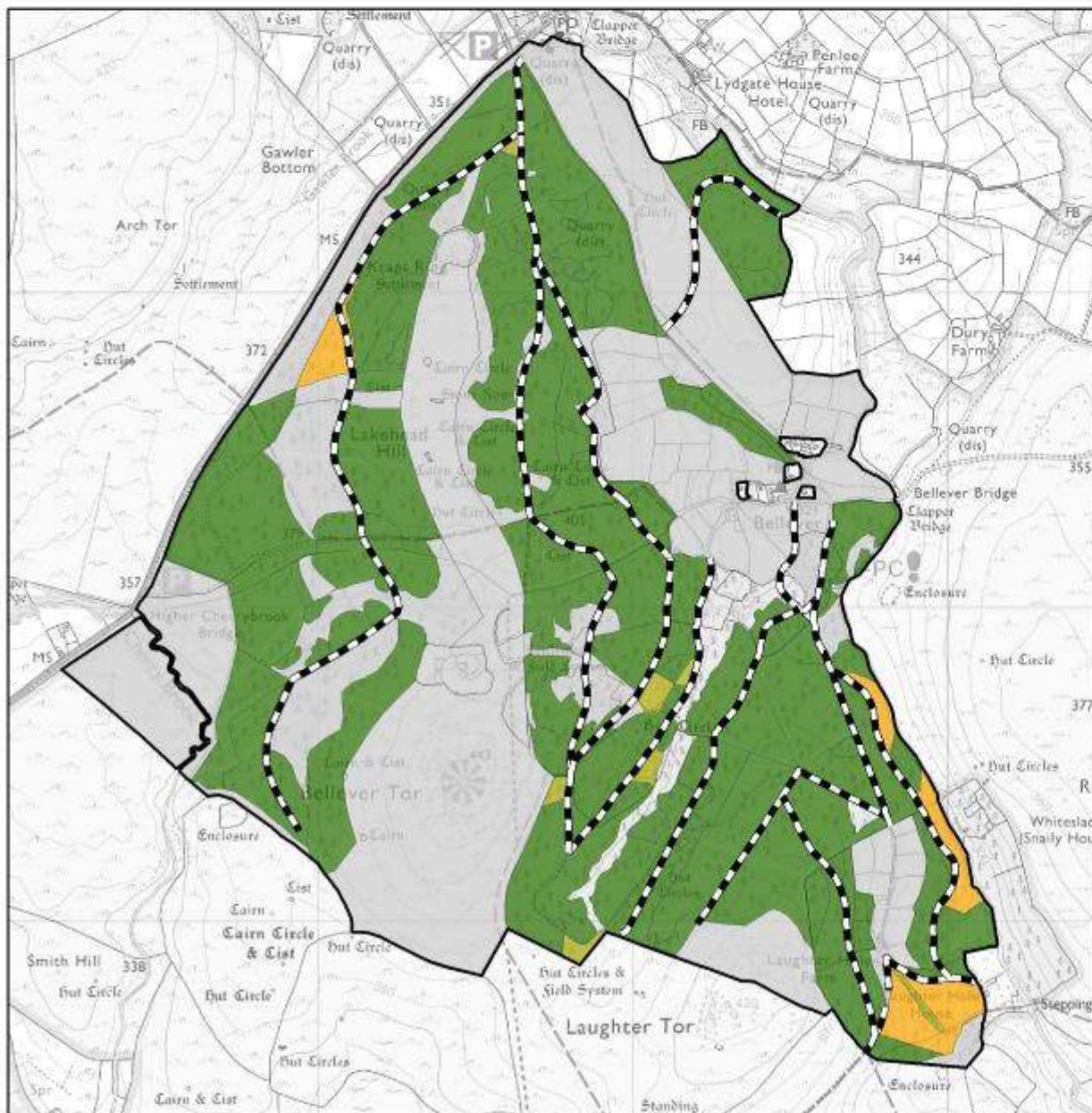


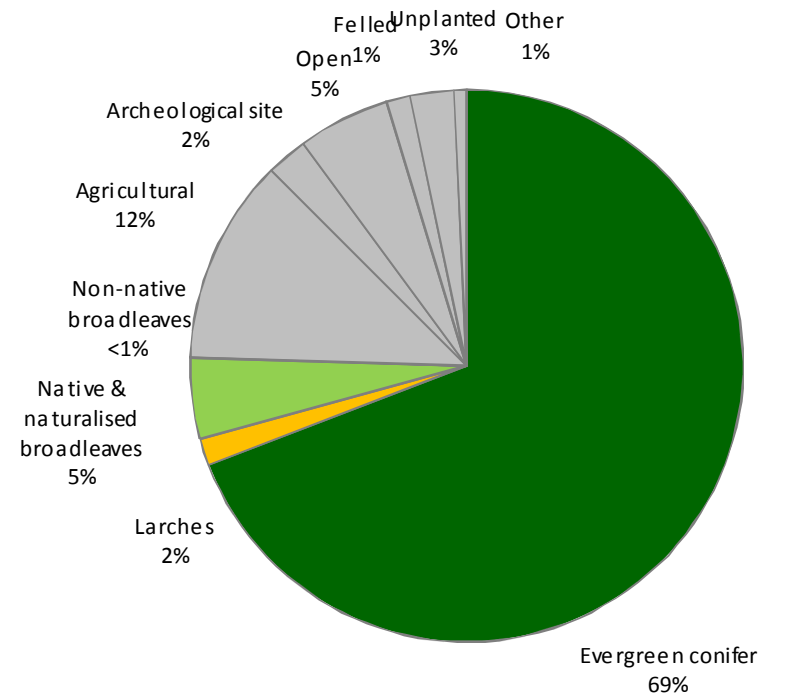
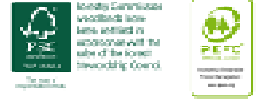
Indicative Future Species 2026



Legend

- Evergreen Conifer
- Deciduous Conifer
- Native & naturalized broadleaves
- Non-native broadleaves
- Open/other
- Roads





Legend

- Evergreen Conifer
- Deciduous Conifer
- Native & naturalized broadleaves
- Non-native broadleaves
- Open/other
- Roads

