



West Midlands
Forest District

Forest Enterprise



**Haughmond/ Shawbury
Forest Design Plan
2008 - 2018**



Application for Forest Design Plan Approval

1.0 Plan Area Identification:

Forest District:	West Midlands Forest District
Beat:	Mortimer North
Name:	Haughmond/Shawbury FDP
Nearest Town:	Shrewsbury
OS Grid Reference:	Haughmond SJ 140 545 Abbey Strip SJ 160 540 The Hollies SJ 145 540 Shawbury SJ 200 543
Local Planning Authority	Shawbury - North Shropshire Haughmond – Shrewsbury & Atcham

2.0 Designations:

Ancient Semi-natural Woodland Sites (ASNWS), Plantation on Ancient Woodland Sites (PAWS), Secondary Woodlands, Open Access Land, Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000, 3 Scheduled Ancient Monuments (SAM), and other features of heritage values.

3.0 Date of Commencement of Plan

As soon as possible after approval date.

Area (ha)	Conifers	Broadleaves	Open Space
Felling	43.5		7.9
Restocking	35.6		

- Total Plan area 319 ha
- Forest Design Plan maps are attached

I apply for Forest Design Plan approval for the area described above and in the enclosed Forest Design Plan.

I undertake to obtain any permission necessary for the implementation of the approved plan.

Signed J. T. Adkin

Approved [Signature]

FMD

District WEST MIDLANDS

Conservancy Steve Cresswell, G&R Manager
West Midlands

Date 12/6/08

Date 31/July 08

Introduction

Forest Enterprise England has four planning levels: the 'England Forest Strategy', the Forest District Strategic Plan, the Forest Design Plan and Coupe Plans. The Forest Design Plan (FDP) is a key planning document, taking a holistic view of management at the landscape scale, outlining the objectives for each woodland and presenting a balanced approach to future management of the forest.

Each operation also has its own Coupe or Operational Site Plan (ops1). At this stage a visit is made by local staff and site specific interests are identified and their protection and management are outlined at a level of detail not appropriate in a Forest Design Plan. Once the forester has prepared a coupe plan it will be submitted to the Forest District Manager for approval prior to operations being carried out. For the Black Hill FDP the protocol and operation of this coupe level planning will focus on the production of commercial timber crops, maintaining a diverse woodland canopy structure, conserving landscape value, create and manage woodland corridors for the conservation of flora and fauna.

The first stage in the planning process is to write a 'brief' for the Forest Design Plan that is shown in Appendix I. This outlines the main objectives and perceived issues prior to the development of the FDP. This is written before the main consultation period and both objectives and emphasis may change during the plan production.

Haughmond/Shawbury is mainly Secondary woodland with 180 ha of conifers, 76 ha of broadleaves and 24 ha of open ground. There are 17 ha of Ancient semi-natural woodland which are located long the bottom of the west slope of Haughmond Hill, and 22 ha of Plantation on Ancient Woodland Site (PAWS) which is located along the side of the Abbey and part of the area above.

Haughmond woodland is situated on top of a hill within a rolling mixed agricultural landscape. Haughmond Hill dominates the landscape within the surrounding area, and is visible from Shrewsbury and commuters travelling along the A49 and A5.

Shawbury provides a focal point within gently rolling agricultural landscape for the nearby community of Shawbury and commuters travelling along the A53 and A49.

The Haughmond/ Shawbury Forest Design Plan area is covered in predominantly conifer stands with 28% covered by broadleaves and 13% by open ground. The current conifer stand structure comprises of 46% pine, 8% spruce, 3% larch, and 2% hemlock. The woodland structure is quite

uniform with the majority of the woodlands being planted in 1941, and 1970. The majority of the woodland is a freehold forest that has been designated under the Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000 as “Open Access” land. What is leasehold land is also managed as open access land but has not been designated under the Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000. Haughmond Hill is a high recreation area due to the car parking facilities and waymarked walks located within the woodlands, Shawbury does not have these facilities and its public use, although regular is at low level.

All planning and operations aim to satisfy the UK Woodland Assurance Scheme (UKWAS) and the UK Forest Standard (UKFS).

1. Key Characteristics

1.1 Location

- See Location map.
- The woodlands lie 8km, North/East of Shrewsbury, Shropshire

Grid Ref:	Haughmond	SJ 140 545
	Abbey Strip	SJ 160 540
	The Hollies	SJ 145 540
	Shawbury	SJ 200 543

The Haughmond FDP (319ha) lies within South Shropshire, the majority of the woodlands are owned and managed by the Forestry Commission, but part of Haughmond Hill is leasehold that is managed by the Forestry Commission. The forest is used on a regular basis by locals for walking, cycling, horse riding and quiet recreational activities, with designated waymarked walks and car park located within Haughmond Hill.

1.2 Designations

- Secondary Woodlands
- A number of national and local Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP) species are found within the woodlands.
- Environmentally Sensitive Area (ESA)
- Open Access Land, Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000
- 2 Scheduled Ancient Monuments (SAM), and other features of heritage value.
- 4 Public Footpaths and 1 Road Used as a Public Path (RUPP) cross through the forest.

1.3 Geology and Soils

- For the woodlands within the Haughmond area the main solid geology is Rocks of Anglesey, Lleyn Peninsula, Charnwood, Long Mynd. There is Permian and Triassic sandstone (undifferentiated), which includes bunter and keuper at the western tip. This results in the majority of the woodland having a brown podzolic soil, with the

western tip having a typically stagnogley soil. These soils are shallow in depth and provide a low to moderate fertility with an acid pH.

For the Shawbury woodland, the entire wood has a solid geology of Permian and Triassic sandstone (undifferentiated), which includes bunter and keuper overlain with glacial sand and gravel except for the northern tip which has a till drift. The majority of the soil within the wood is comprised of humo-ferric podzols, with the northern tip having a typically brown calcareous earth. These soils are neutral-acidic with impeded drainage in the northern tip of the wood.

1.4 Aspect

- Haughmond woodland is situated on top of a hill within a rolling mixed agricultural landscape. Haughmond Hill dominates the landscape within the surrounding area. The topography ranges between 153m on the plateau to 100m at the lowest point (northern edge). The woodland slopes gently away from South to North with the slope to the south and west of the summit being of steeper terrain, these are a focal point for Shrewsbury and commuters travelling along the A49 and A5. Shawbury provides a focal point within gently rolling agricultural landscape for the nearby community of Shawbury and commuters travelling along the A53 and A49.

1.5 Hydrology

- The FDP area receives low to moderate rainfall levels throughout the year with an average of 706cm annually. The underlying rock at Haughmond can cause water logging in heavy rain, due to the shallow soil depth. Shawbury is mainly free draining apart from the northern section, which is quite wet.

2. Woodland Status and Structure

- The FDP (319ha) is mainly Secondary woodland with 197 ha of conifers, 89ha of broadleaves and 43 ha of open ground, See Figure 1. There are 6 ha of Ancient semi-natural woodland which are located long the bottom of the south slope of Haughmond Hill.

2.1. Current Species, Age Structure and Yield Class

- Haughmond/Shawbury Forest Design Plan area is covered in predominantly conifer stands with only 28% covered by broadleaves and 13% by open ground.
- The current conifer stand structure comprises of 46% pine, 8% spruce, 3% larch, and 2% hemlock, with an average Yield Class of 12.
- The spruce has an economic rotation of 60 years.
- Red oak with and a mixture of ash, sycamore, oak and birch dominate the mature broadleaf stands. The younger broadleaf stands are dominated by birch with some oak, wild cherry and ash.
- See Existing Species map.
- Table 1 below shows the current area of each species and Fig 2 shows the current age structure.

Fig.1 Woodland Structure

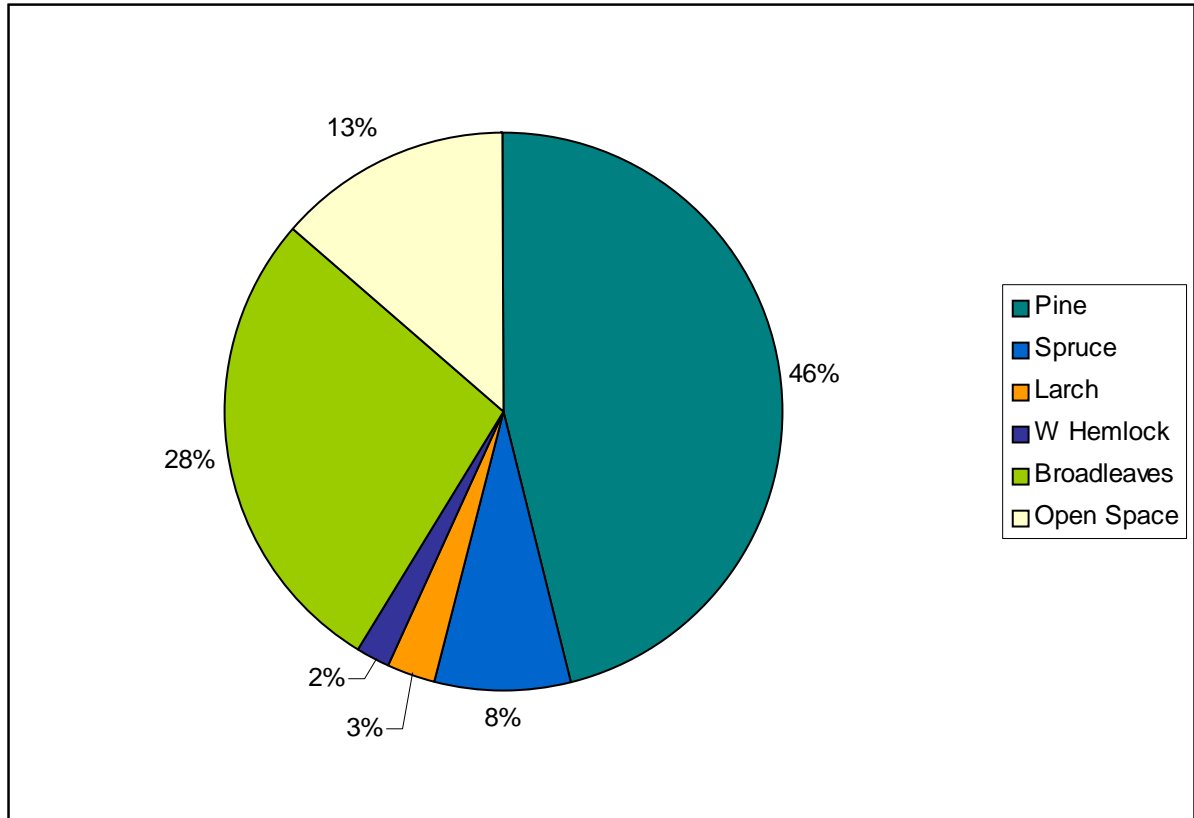
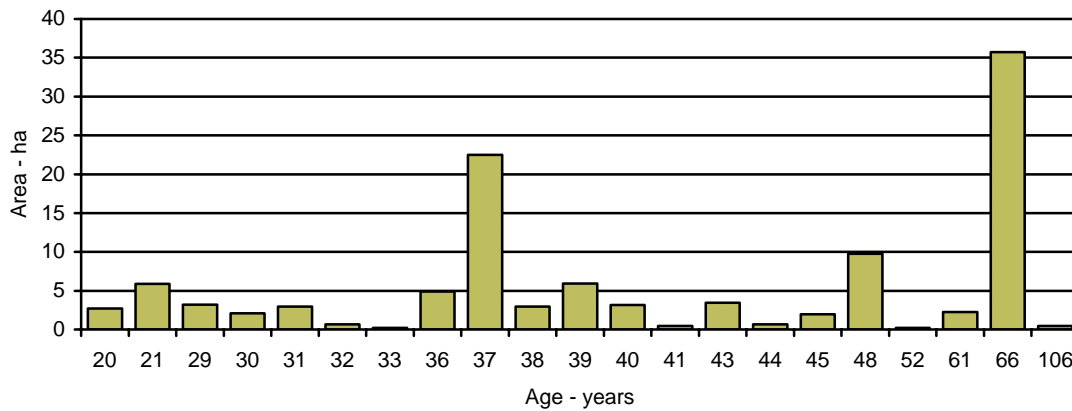


Table 1.

	Area (Ha)	% Forest Area
Pine	147	46
Spruce	25	8
Larch	9	3
Western Hemlock	6	2
Broadleaves	89	28
Open Space	43	13
Total	319	100

Fig.2 Current Age Structure



3. Management Objectives

- **Woodland** – The conifer stands will be managed using a clear fell and the broadleaves through a single tree selection system to producing commercial conifer and hardwood logs. Felling patterns and shapes will be designed to maintain the forests landscape value.
- **Biodiversity** – The woodlands biodiversity will be conserved and enhanced through the retention and creation of deadwood habitats, increasing the length and variety of woodland edge habitats, the continuity of open woodland habitats, conserving riparian and wet woodland habitats and diversify the woodland canopy structure through the timing and variety of future forestry operations and the long-term retention of some stands.
- **Recreation** – Haughmond Hill is a high recreation area due to the car parking facilities and waymarked walks located within the woodlands, this is the only woodland within the vicinity of Shrewsbury with public access. The aesthetic value of the woodland both internally and externally will be conserved and enhanced through the application of sound y design principles.
- **Heritage** – 2 Scheduled ancient monuments (SAM) are located within Haughmond wood, the first include the earthwork and buried remains of a slight univallate hillfort,

within which are the remains of an 18th century folly known as Haughmond castle and a world war II spigot mortar emplacement, these are located on the summit of Haughmond Hill.

The second SAM within Haughmond wood is the earthwork and buried remains of a ringwork known as Queen Eleanor's Bower, this is situated on a knoll near the base of the south western side of Haughmond Hill.

There are features associated with the Scheduled Ancient monument of Haughmond Abbey located within the southern end of Abbey Strip Wood. A well house, and several ponds that are believed to have been used for the water management system for the Abbey, as well as a series of pools that are thought to have been used as fish pools.

- **Forest Standards** – The design plan will incorporate and use a variety of management objectives outlined in the UK Woodland Assurance Scheme (UKWAS), UK Forest Standard (UKFS), Regional Forest Framework and Forestry Commission Strategic Plan to ensure that the woodlands are managed sustainably. All forestry operations will be carried out in accordance with the above guidance.

4. Design Plan Objectives

4.1 Secondary Woodland – Current Situation

- The majority of the Haughmond/ Shawbury design plan is classified as Secondary Woodland, 313ha.
- The secondary woodland is currently stocked with 59% conifers, 28% broadleaves and 13% open ground.
- The existing commercial conifer stands will be managed for their full economic rotation to maximise timber resources and produce sustainable yields.
- The size, shape and scale of future felling coupes will be designed to reduce the risk of damage from wind, minimise the impact operations have on the woodlands ecology and landscape whilst optimising the economic return from the stands.

4.1.1 Secondary Woodland – Objectives/Planning Targets

- The current conifer stands will be managed under a clearfell and restock programme with Scots pine being the preferred species for restock.
- The future woodland structure will change. Though conifer species will still be the preferred restock option, open habitat will be increased along existing fides and tracks.
- The size and scale of felling operations will be in keeping with the other management objectives, create a varied canopy structure between stands and minimise the impact on conservation and landscape interests.
- Some groups and individual conifer and broadleaves will be retained in perpetuity to provide long-term retention and deadwood habitats.

4.2 Biodiversity – Current Situation

- The current level of deadwood within the forests is low and comprises largely of brash left following thinning operations with little standing deadwood.
- The main areas of open ground are those associated with the southern slope of Haughmond Hill, the roads and rides and the widths of these routes is purely functional and based on the type of machines that will use them.
- The woodland contains a diverse mixture of species of flora and fauna, some of which are BAP target species.
- The canopy levels within the forest are very uniform, due to the age class of the conifer on site. The small areas of semi-natural broadleaf woodland provides the most diverse stand structures and will be managed for conservation.

4.2.1 Biodiversity – Objectives/Planning Targets

- Increased levels of deadwood will be allowed to build up within the broadleaf stands and one area is to be managed as a biological retention. Elsewhere in the forest small groups and individual trees will be retained to provide veteran trees and increase the volume of standing deadwood.
- A programme of cutting operations will be introduced to diversify the woodland edges habitats and open space which should increase the ecological value of the forest and help conserve the local conservation interests. In addition to the existing open space a it is proposed to create more open space along road and ride networks to increase the area and number of corridors for wildlife.
- The clear fell operations will be timed to maintain the current matrix of temporary open space, young, mid rotation and mature stands of trees that will be a factor in maintaining the diverse mixture of birds that reside in and around the forest.
- The remaining broadleaf stands will be selectively felled to create a complex woodland structure that will favour the retention of native species and allow natural regeneration to become established and restock these areas. A belt of open broadleaf habitat will be established along the north-western edge of the forest to create a wildlife corridor that will link the existing broadleaf habitats.

4.3 Retentions – Current Situation

- Currently the whole of the Forest design plan area is being formally managed though small areas of forest have been left to naturally regenerate with broadleaves which has helped diversify the woodland structure.

4.3.1 Retentions – Objectives/Planning Targets

- Within the new Forest Design plan % (ha) of the forest area will be managed through limited intervention to produce veteran trees and deadwood habitats. Any forestry operations to be carried out within this area will be to meet the specific conservation objectives. Any timber resources removed from these areas will be a secondary benefit of operations necessary to conserve the area of limited intervention.

4.4 Social and Recreation Interests – Current Situation

- A car park and picnic site are located at Haughmond Hill, from which 3 waymarked trails begin, one of which is an all-ability trail. The longest of the walks takes to the summit of the hill and gives you outstanding views across Shrewsbury and the surrounding countryside. There is also informal parking available at the boom gate to Abbey Strip, which allows access down the forest road and ride network of Abbey Strip or across the road to the footpath along the Hollies. The Shropshire Way runs through the Hollies and part of the Abbey Strip woodlands.
- The majority of the Haughmond/ Shawbury Forest Design Plan area is freehold forest which has been designated under the Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000 as “Open Access” land. What is leasehold land is also managed as open access land but has not been designated. This provides the public with a right of access to the forest on foot in perpetuity. In addition to this right of access within the woodlands there are 4 public footpaths and a road used as a public path, which cross through the forest and out into the surrounding countryside.
- The main point of access into Shawbury Wood is via the boom gate at the Southwest edge of the forest where there is informal off road parking. From here there is a network of forest rides.

4.4.1 Social and Recreation Interests – Objectives/Planning Targets

- The network of forest roads and access routes that runs through the woodlands will be widened to increase the light levels and area of open space. This will be cut periodically to prevent woody vegetation becoming established which will help to develop a more diverse ground flora which in turn will increase the public interest and aesthetic value of the woodland.

4.5 Archaeology – Current Situation

- There are 2 Scheduled Ancient monuments on the south western side and summit of Haughmond Hill. There are also other features associated with heritage value on the site, and within Abbey Strip woodland there are features that are associated with the Scheduled Ancient monument of Haughmond Abbey.

4.5.1 Archaeology – Objectives/Planning Targets

- Any features of cultural significance that may in the future be identified will be conserved wherever possible and managed in accordance with the West Midlands District Heritage Plan and in consultation with the Shropshire County Council Archaeology team.

5. Meeting and Monitoring Management Objectives

- Meeting Objectives

Objective	Description	Proposals	Methods of Monitoring
Woodland.	<p>The forest has a uniform canopy structure. The greatest diversity in stand structure is within the small broadleaf stands.</p> <p>Haughmond Hill forest can be seen from viewpoints along the A49 and A5. The forest lies within quite a flat agricultural landscape, of which the south and west slopes, are very prominent.</p>	<p>The timing, scale and shape of clearfell operations will be designed to develop a variation between canopy levels. Broadleaves will be managed through a selective felling system to develop and maintain a diverse structure.</p> <p>The felling coupe plan will develop the age class structure, so that there is a greater diversity. The felling shapes will work with the contours of the hill to enhance the forest's external landscape appearance, and the tree line on the south slope will be taken back to soften the edge.</p>	<p>Monitored through Sub-compartment database.</p> <p>Fixed point photography at FDP review.</p>
Biodiversity.	<p>Limited areas of deadwood</p> <p>Important pond areas</p>	<p>Standing snags will be left on clearfell sites and individual and small groups of trees will be retained beyond their economic rotation to become veteran trees and provide additional deadwood.</p> <p>The broadleaves around the ponds will be selectively felled to help manage light levels onto and around the pond and any conifers within 20m of the pond will be removed.</p>	<p>Monitoring at FDP review.</p> <p>Monitoring at FDP review and record in sub-compartment database.</p>

Objective	Description	Proposals	Methods of Monitoring
Biodiversity.	<p>The west slope of Haughmond Hill is open ground. This is to be managed more effectively.</p> <p>More open space will also be created along the road and ride network.</p>	<p>There is quite a lot of scrub and trees encroaching the open ground, this is to be managed in the removal of some of the trees to encourage the expansion of the acid grassland.</p> <p>The network of roads and rides will be cut periodically to encourage a more diverse mixture of ground flora.</p>	Monitored by wildlife ranger.
Recreation	Haughmond Hill is a high recreational area due to the existing car park, picnic sites and waymarked trails.	It is proposed create some open spaces along the trails to make it more diverse which will increase their aesthetic value.	Monitoring at FDP review
Heritage	There are 2 Scheduled ancient monuments within haughmond Hill. The south section of Abbey Strip is also associated with the Scheduled ancient monument of Haughmond Abbey, which is to the west of the woodland.	Any features that may be identified in the future will be conserved wherever possible and managed in accordance with the West Midlands District Heritage plan.	Monitored at FDP review stage and if necessary in consultation with Shropshire.C.C Archaeological team.

6. Option Testing & Selection

Non-Market Benefits	Sensitivity	Option 1	Option 2	Option 3
Description of silvicultural system by area		Clearfell using original large scale coupe shapes with some areas of limited intervention.	New coupe shapes using clearfell systems on conifers and low impact felling and long-term retentions on broadleaf stands.	New coupe shapes using clearfell systems on conifers and low impact felling and long-term retentions on broadleaf stands
Landscape	4	Will have a major impact on the internal and external landscape value due to the removal of all the mature stands of trees.	Will reduce the impact of future operations on the forests current landscape value.	Will sustain the current landscape value of the forest and ensure that the longterm structure of the forest remains equally balanced between young and mature stands.
People	3	Will reduce the aesthetic value of the forest for visitors and local residents.	Maintain the current woodland value to the visiting public.	The creation of new open spaces and their management will enhance internal views.
Conservation	3	The removal of the mature stands will have a negative impact on the available woodland habitat.	The timing of cutting operations will not sustain adequate areas of open space needed by ground nesting birds	Felling patterns will create sustainable yields and forest habitats. New open space and varied cutting patterns will increase the available woodland edge habitat.
Economic Forecast		54,240m ³ of timber will be harvested over the next 50 year period	67,150 m ³ of timber will be harvested over the next 50 year period	75,475 m ³ of timber will be harvested over the next 50 year period
<p>Option Selection and Justification</p> <p><u>Option 3.</u> Option 3 will be adopted as this will produce sustainable yields whilst maintaining the conservation value of the forest and its landscape appearance.</p>				

8. Glossary

Biodiversity	The variety of ecosystems and living species, including variations within species groups.
Clearfell System	Where all the trees within a given area are felled > 0.5ha.
Continuous Cover Forestry (CCF)	Silvicultural systems where the forest canopy is maintained at one or more level, e.g. Shelterwood, Group Regeneration, Selective Felling, Regeneration Thinnings.
Forest Design Plan (FDP)	An approved plan that outlines felling operation over a 10 year period, outlining proposals over the next 50 years. The FDP's are reviewed every 5 years and redrawn and approved every 10 years.
Forest Stewardship Council (FSC)	An internationally recognised body made up of non-government organisations promoting sustainable forest management to the forest industry and consumers.
Habitat Action Plan (HAP)	Habitat recognised as Internationally important, for example those designated under the EU Habitats Directive; Nationally or locally important.
Limited Intervention	An area of stable clumps or stands of trees where forestry operation are limited to those necessary to meet biodiversity objectives, on health and safety grounds and the need to protect the surrounding forest >1% of the woodland area.
Native Broadleaves	A species of tree or shrub which arrived and inhabited an area naturally, without the deliberate assistance of man and was present after post-glacial recolonisation and before historic times.

Natural Regeneration	Plants growing on a site as a result of natural seed fall or suckering.
Public Rights of Way (PROW)	Access routes open to the public through legal designation.
Secondary Woodland	Woodlands that have been established on land that was formally used as pasture, meadows, arable, quarries etc and has not continually been wooded.
Silvicultural Systems	Techniques of managing a forest through a variety of cutting / felling patterns and time scale.
UK Woodland Assurance Scheme (UKWAS)	A certification standard recognised internationally that is awarded to woodland owners who are managing their forests using sustainable management systems.
UK Forest Standard (UKFS)	The governments approach to sustainable forest management which was developed following international agreements on sustainable forest.
Veteran Trees	A tree that is of interest biologically, culturally or aesthetically because of its age, size or condition.

Appendix I

Haughmond Design Plan Brief

Written by Carol Davidson, June 2005

The Design Plan covers Haughmond Hill, Abbey Strip and Shawbury, which lie 8km, North/East of Shrewsbury, Shropshire. The main influences on the future management will be the landscape issues, recreation and timber production. The design plan needs to balance each of these objectives over the 3 woodland blocks.

Social Issues

- Haughmond Hill is a major recreational area for the nearby town of Shrewsbury. It has designated forest trails within the woodland, as well as a car park and picnic site. The car park is currently undergoing some extension work.
- There is a scheduled ancient monument and other features of heritage value within the Haughmond Hill woodland; these are to be preserved in accordance with the current Scheduled Ancient Monuments plan.
- Haughmond Hill is a prominent focal point from the main transport corridors (A5 and A49). Future management operations will be sympathetic to the high landscape value of the woodlands. Outstanding external views are present at several points within the woodlands and these will be retained and enhanced.

Environmental Issues

- There are a number of interesting water features within Haughmond Hill and Abbey Strip woodlands. The Shawbury woodland has a number of wet areas, and these may have potential for development as wet wood habitat. Shawbury was previously heathland before it was drained and subsequently planted with trees.
- The Hollies is a strip of broadleaves, which has recently been purchased, and is adjacent to Haughmond Hill woodland.
- ASNW areas are to be managed through low impact felling systems to minimise the impact future felling operations have on the woodland ecosystem.

Economic Issues

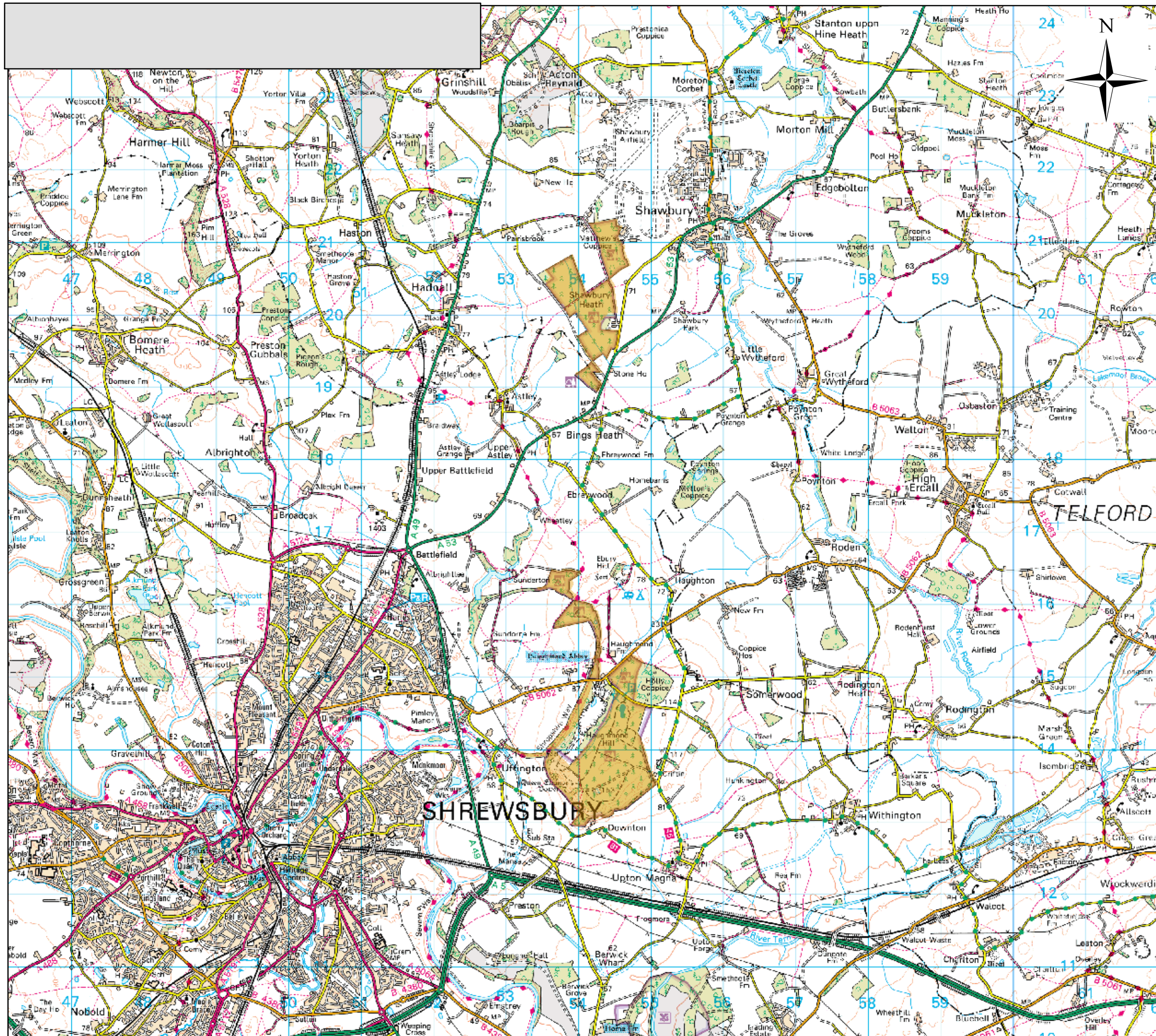
- Pine is the main species (150ha) within the area, with also spruce (30ha), larch (7ha), red oak (8ha) and western hemlock (6ha).
- Commercial timber production is the major objective for the current conifer crops.
- Restocking should favour commercially productive species, where applicable.

Consultation Issues


- Due to the woodlands public use and close proximity to Shrewsbury town a 'drop in' meeting will be held, where the public can come along and air their thoughts and ideas regarding the future management of the forest.
- Landowners, Neighbours, County Council, Local Authority and relevant public bodies will be contacted by letter and signs will be placed on site.
- The FC will be closely involved in the plan development.

WEST MIDLANDS FOREST DISTRICT

Haughmond/ Shrawbury Forest Design Plan



Legend

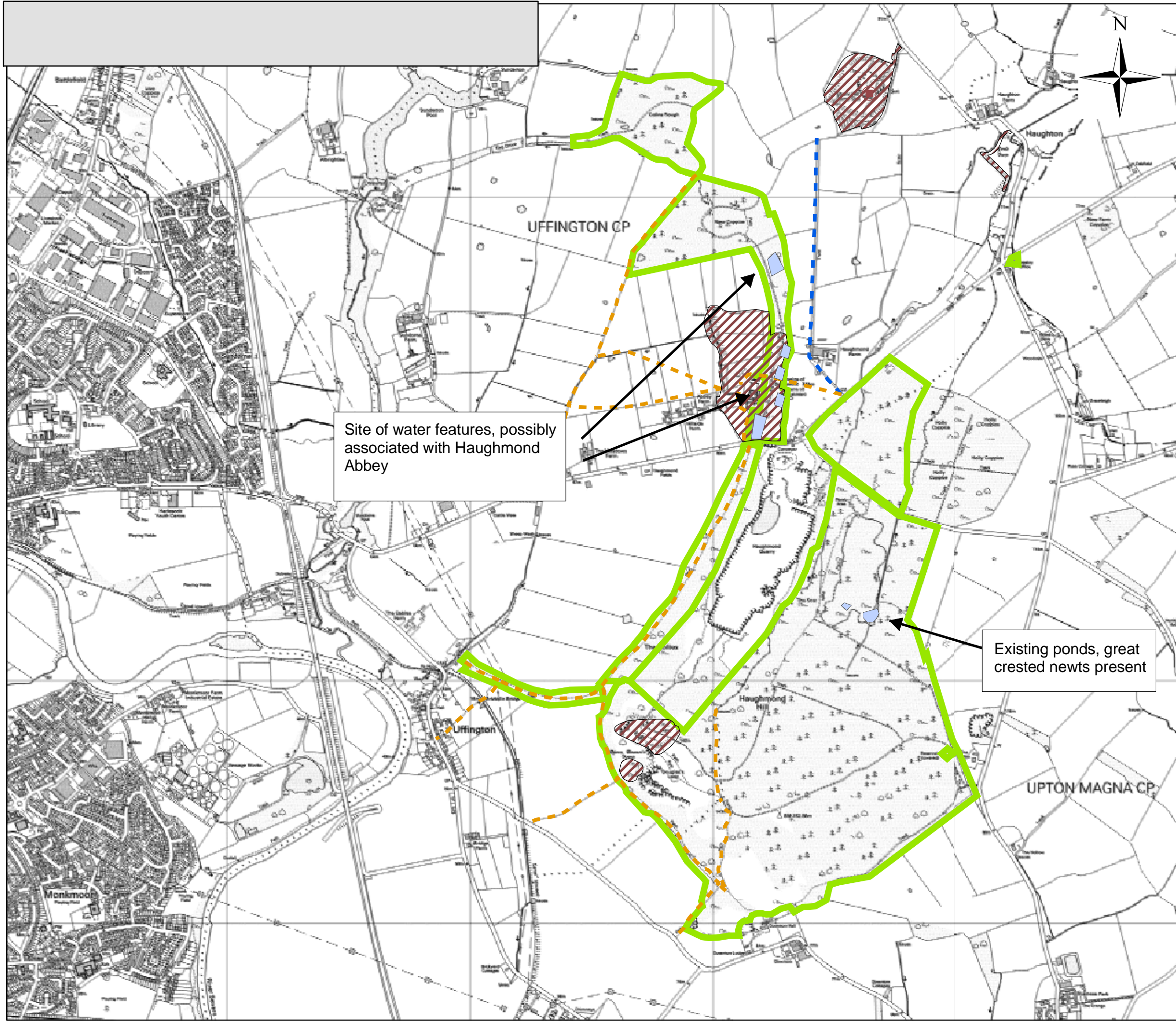
 Management Area

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Forestry Commission
England









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**WEST MIDLANDS
FOREST DISTRICT**

**Haughtmond/ Shrawbury
Forest Design Plan**

Legend

-  Bridleway
-  Byway
-  Footpath
-  Permissive
-  SAM
-  Management Area
-  rides
-  roads

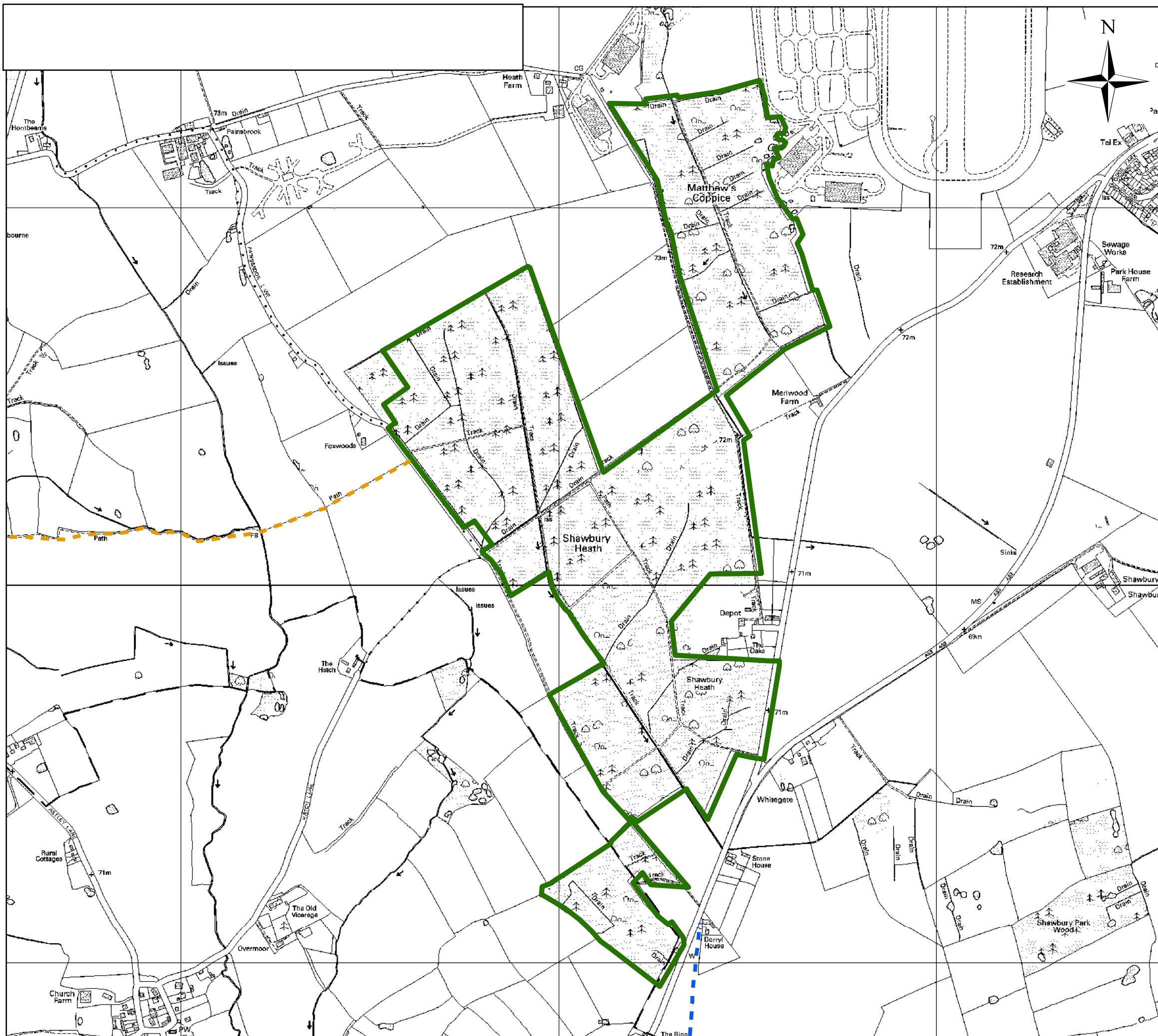
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Site of water features, possibly associated with Haughtmond Abbey

Existing ponds, great crested newts present



WEST MIDLANDS FOREST DISTRICT

Haughmond/ Shrawbury Forest Design Plan

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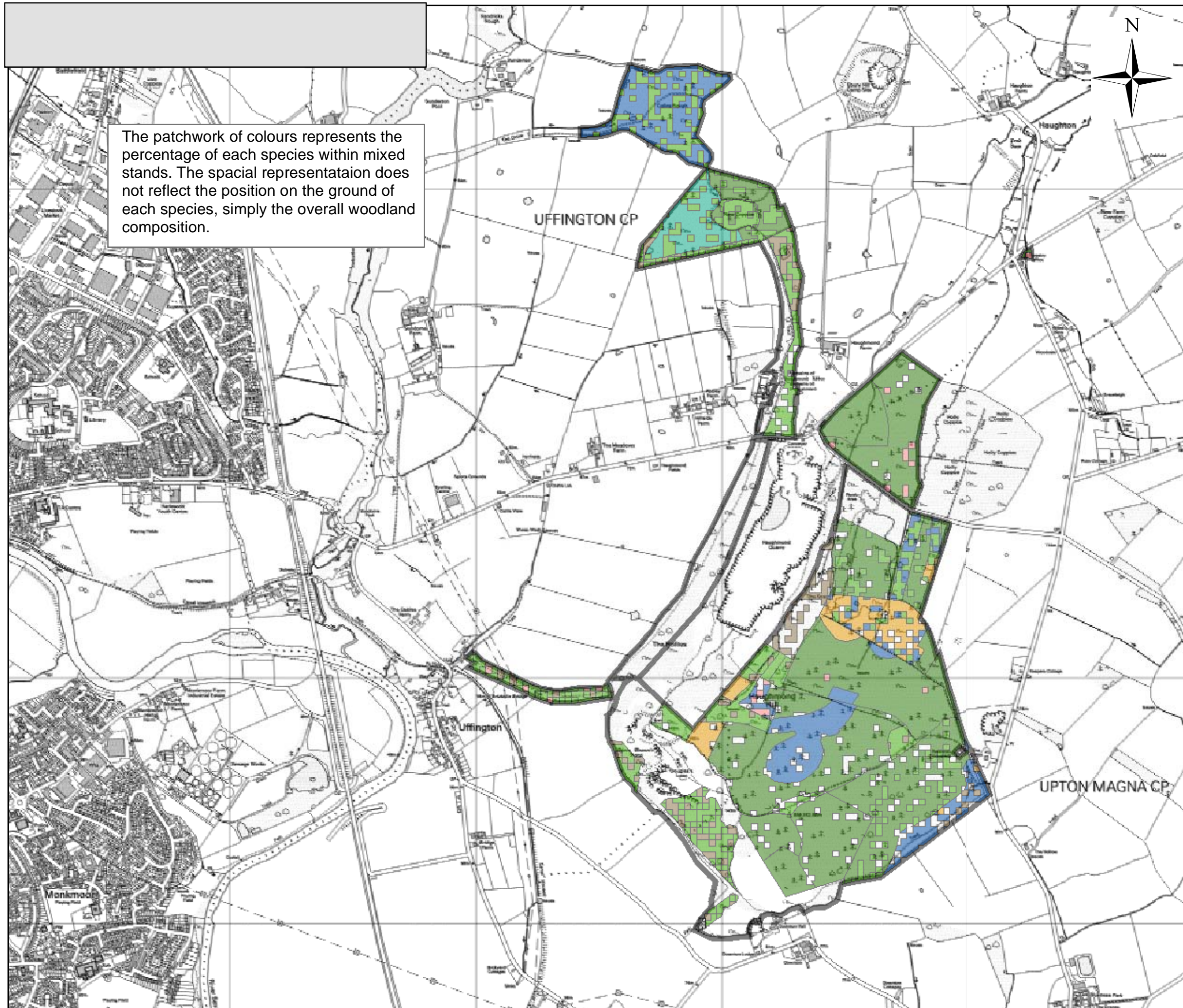
- - - Bridleway
- - - Byway
- - - Footpath
- - - Permissive
- Management Area

1:10,000



Forestry Commission
England

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The patchwork of colours represents the percentage of each species within mixed stands. The spacial representataion does not reflect the position on the ground of each species, simply the overall woodland composition.

WEST MIDLANDS FOREST DISTRICT

Haughmond/ Shrawbury Forest Design Plan

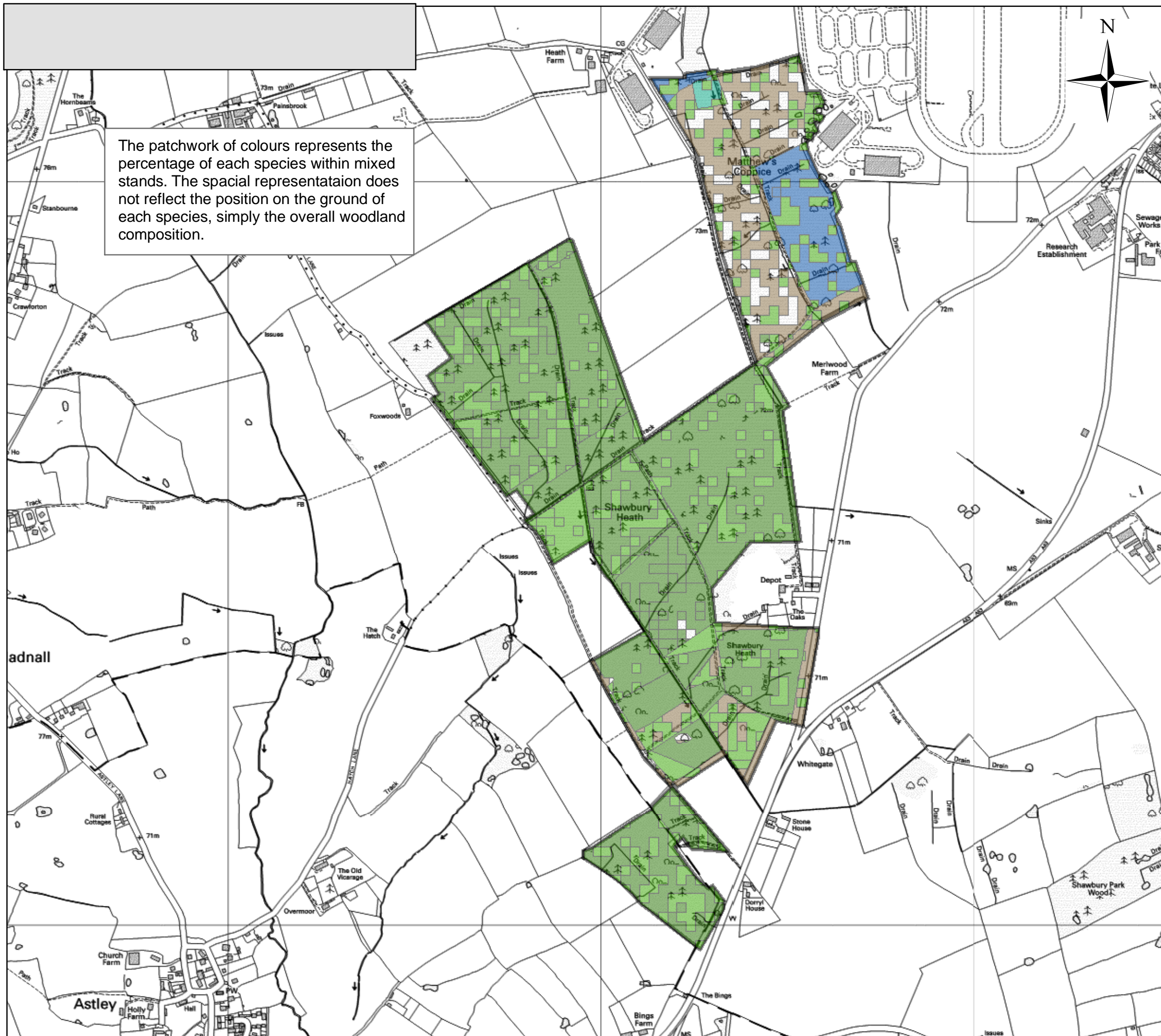
Legend

- Pines
- Spruces
- Larches
- Other Conifer
- Oak
- Beech
- Other Broadleaves
- Management Area

1:15,000



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**WEST MIDLANDS
FOREST DISTRICT**
Haughmond/ Shrawbury
Forest Design Plan

- Legend**
- Pines
 - Spruces
 - Larches
 - Other Conifer
 - Oak
 - Beech
 - Other Broadleaves
 - Management Area

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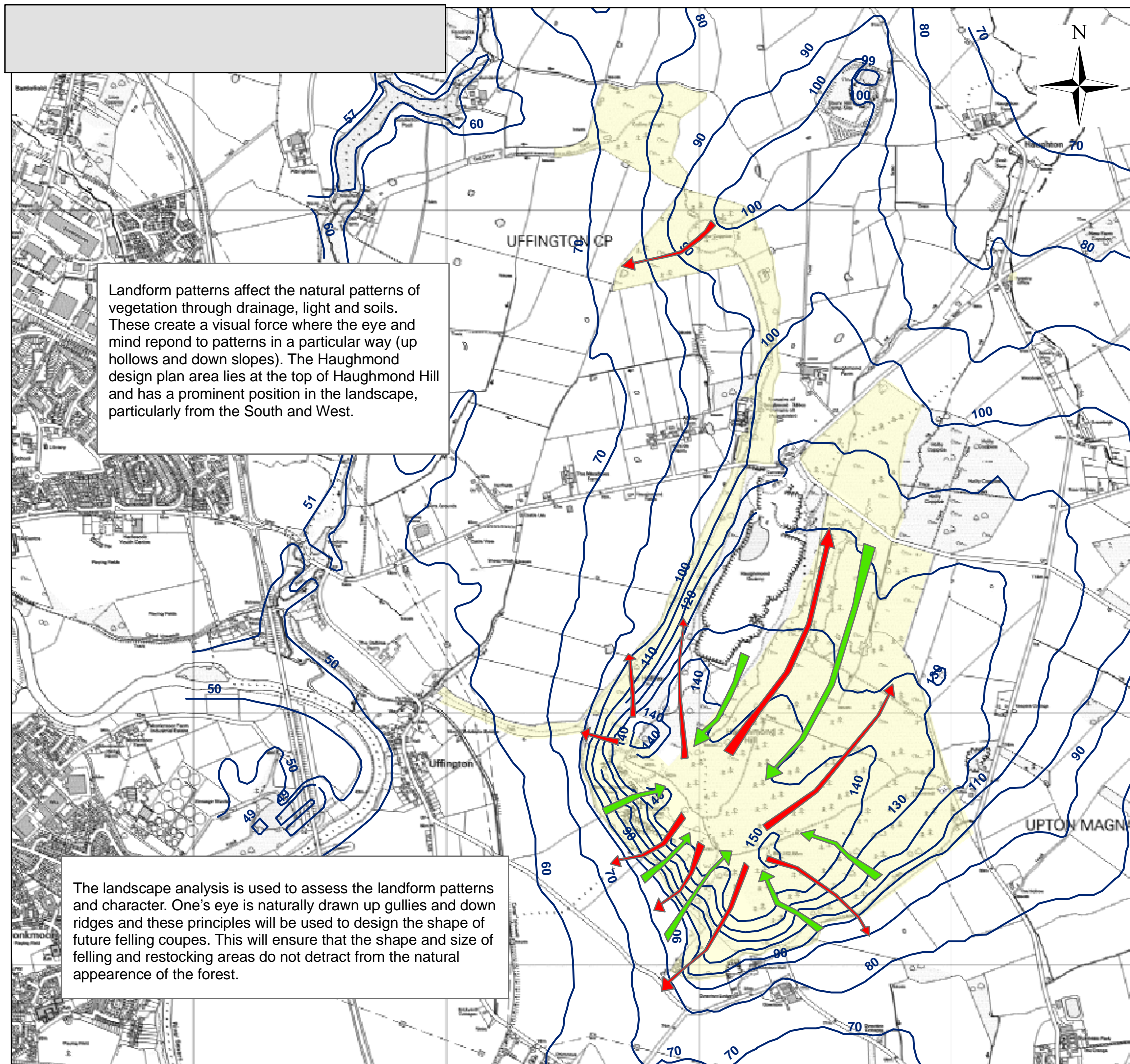
**WEST MIDLANDS
FOREST DISTRICT**

**Haughmond/ Shrawbury
Forest Design Plan**

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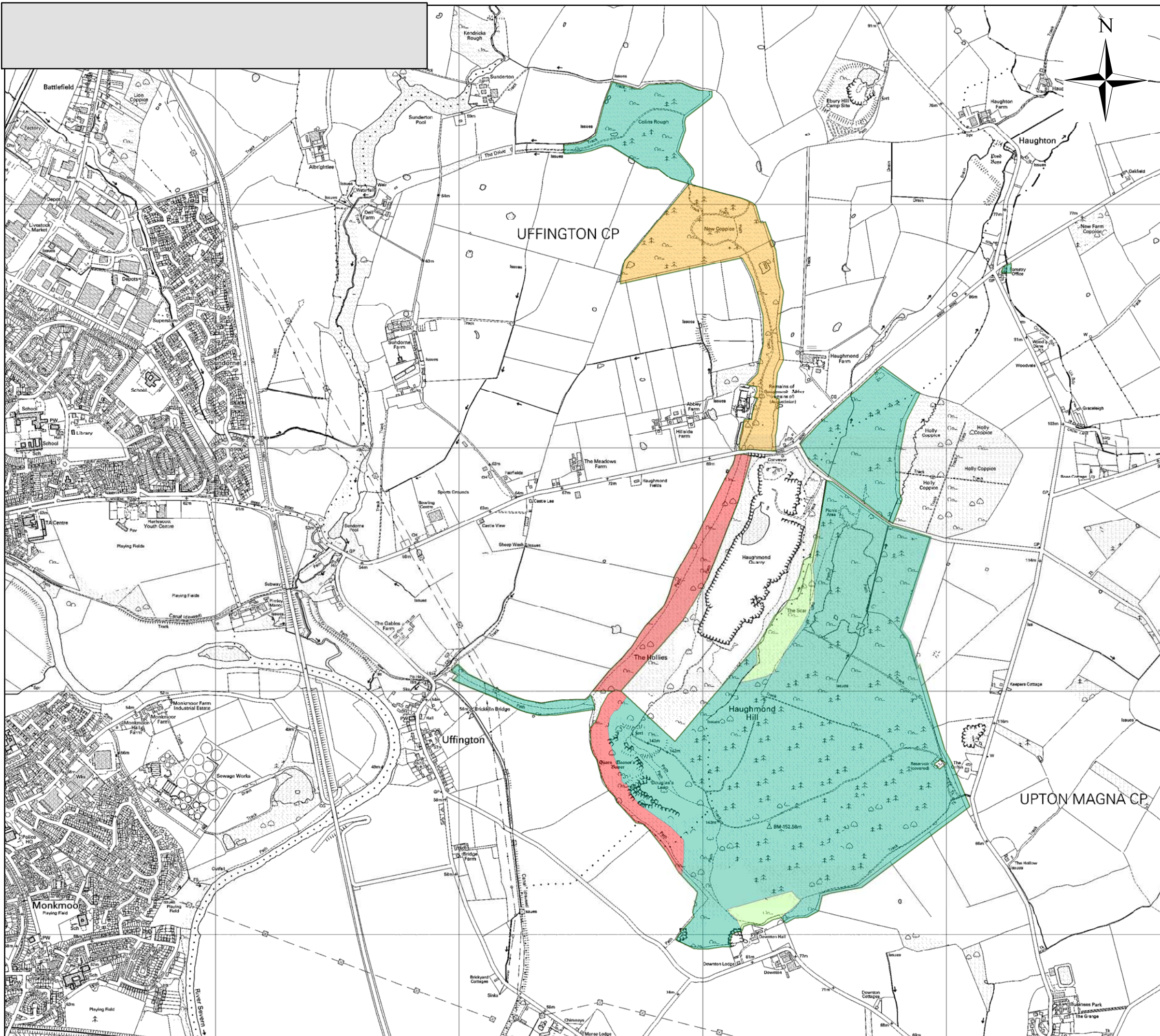


Landform patterns affect the natural patterns of vegetation through drainage, light and soils. These create a visual force where the eye and mind repond to patterns in a particular way (up hollows and down slopes). The Haughmond design plan area lies at the top of Haughmond Hill and has a prominent position in the landscape, particularly from the South and West.

The landscape analysis is used to assess the landform patterns and character. One's eye is naturally drawn up gullies and down ridges and these principles will be used to design the shape of future felling coupes. This will ensure that the shape and size of felling and restocking areas do not detract from the natural appearance of the forest.

WEST MIDLANDS FOREST DISTRICT

Haughtmond/ Shrawbury Forest Design Plan



Legend

- ASNW
- PAWS
- Secondary
- Wood Pasture
- Management Area

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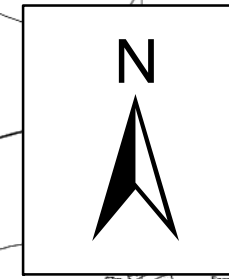
Forestry Commission
England

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Haughtmond - Habitat Restoration and Felling

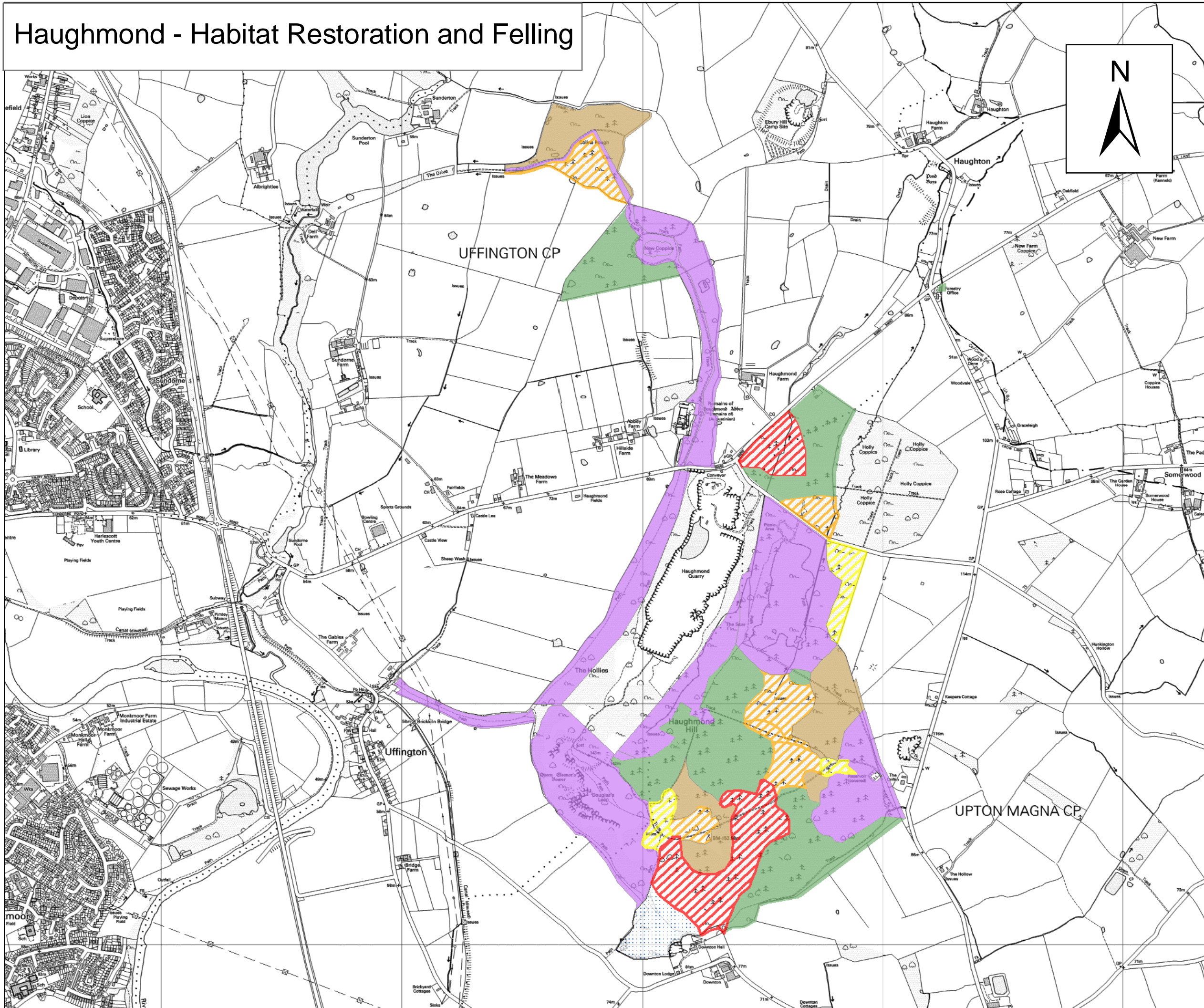
**WEST MIDLANDS
FOREST DISTRICT**

**Haughtmond/Shawbury
Forest Design Plan**



FELLING YEAR

-  2007 - 2011
-  2012 - 2016
-  2017 - 2021
-  2022 - 2026
-  2027 - 2031
-  2032 - 2036
-  Continuous Cover Systems



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Alastair Semple December 2007

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WEST MIDLANDS FOREST DISTRICT

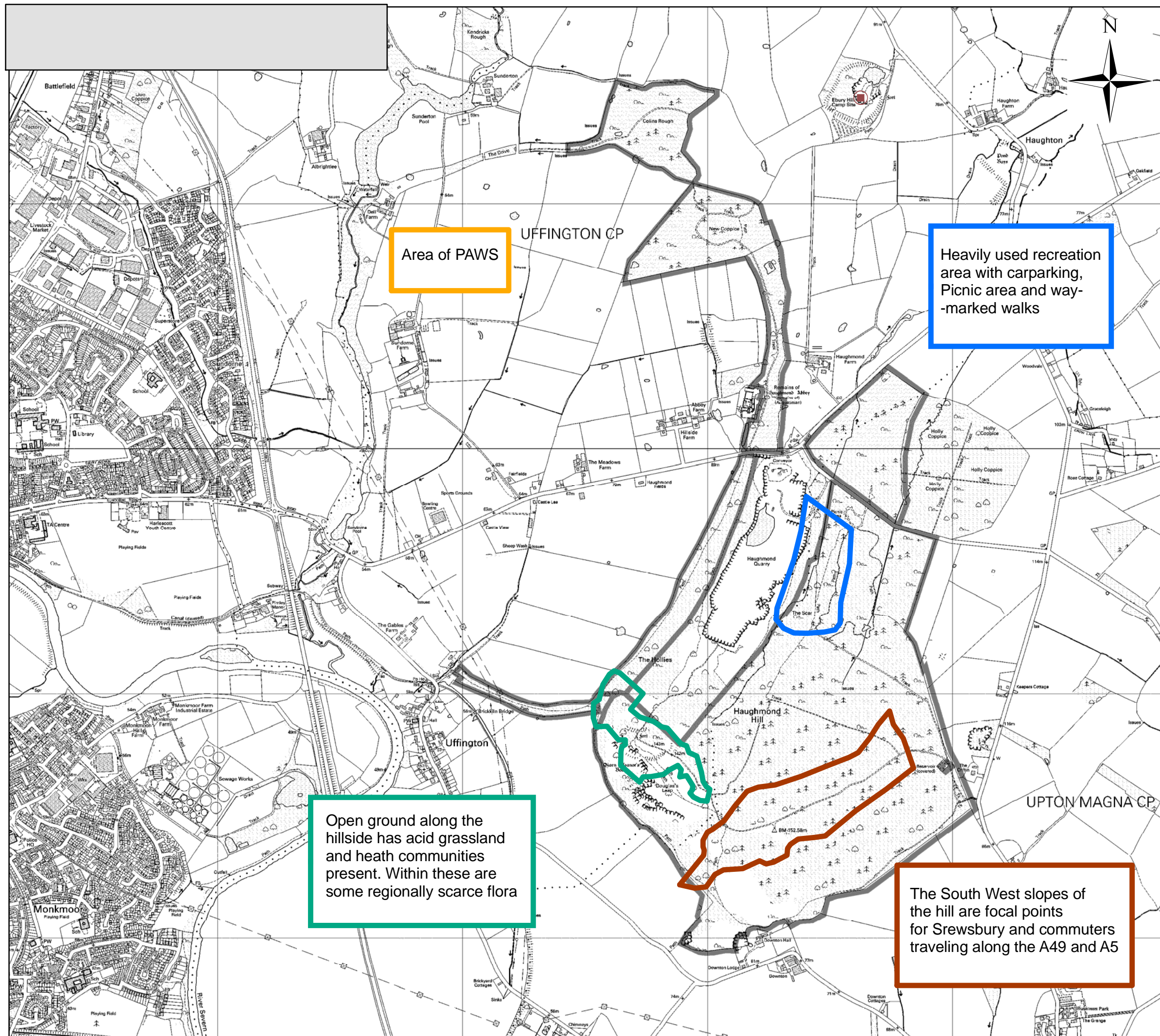
Haughtmond/ Shrawbury Forest Design Plan

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Area of PAWS

UFFINGTON CP

Heavily used recreation area with carparking, Picnic area and way-marked walks

Open ground along the hillside has acid grassland and heath communities present. Within these are some regionally scarce flora

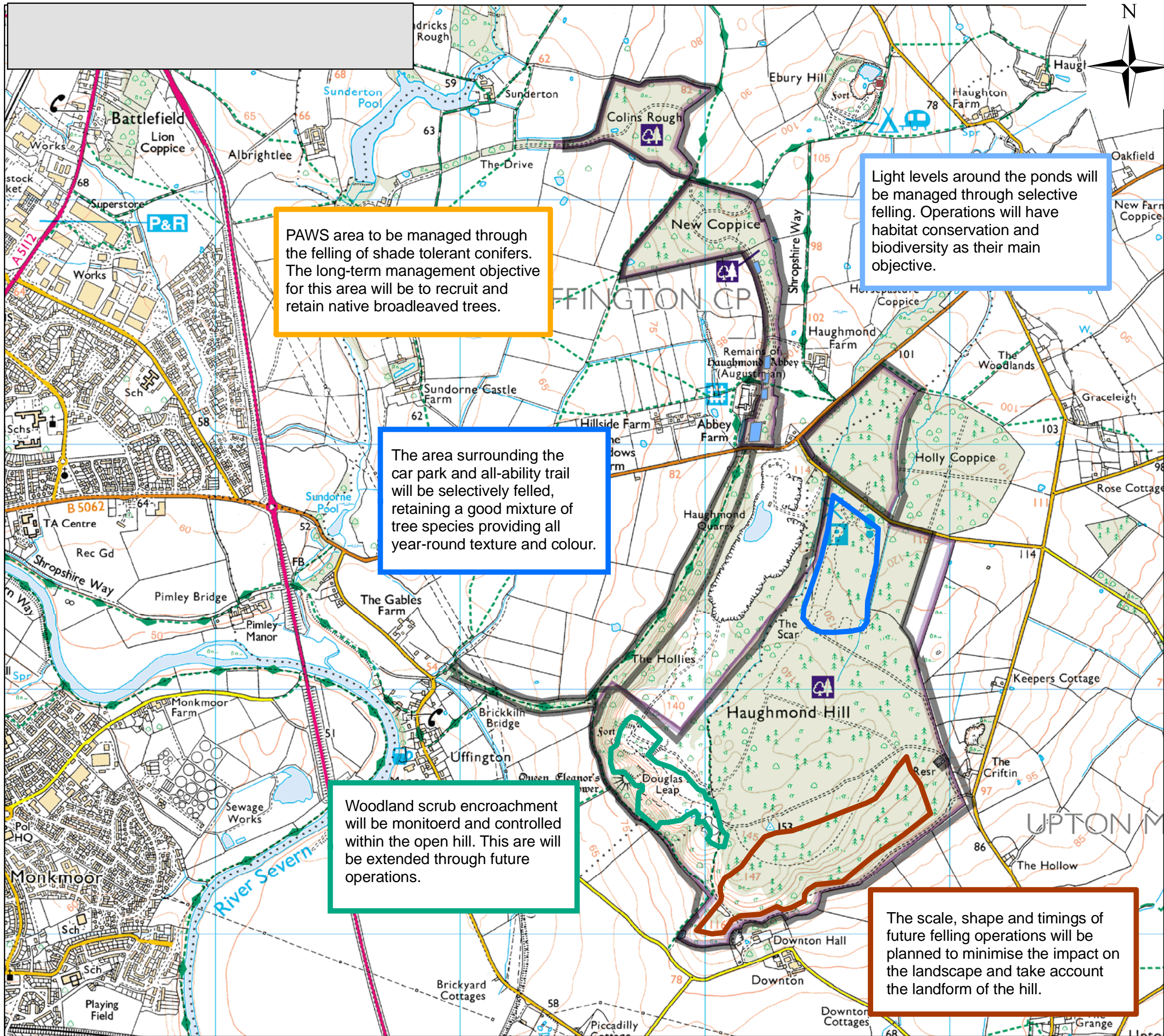
Uffington

The South West slopes of the hill are focal points for Srewsbury and commuters traveling along the A49 and A5

UPTON MAGNA CP

WEST MIDLANDS FOREST DISTRICT

Haughtmond/ Shawbury Forest Design Plan



PAWS area to be managed through the felling of shade tolerant conifers. The long-term management objective for this area will be to recruit and retain native broadleaved trees.

The area surrounding the car park and all-ability trail will be selectively felled, retaining a good mixture of tree species providing all year-round texture and colour.

Woodland scrub encroachment will be monitored and controlled within the open hill. This area will be extended through future operations.

Light levels around the ponds will be managed through selective felling. Operations will have habitat conservation and biodiversity as their main objective.

The scale, shape and timings of future felling operations will be planned to minimise the impact on the landscape and take account of the landform of the hill.

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Shawbury - Design Concept

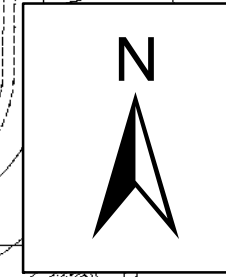
WEST MIDLANDS
FOREST DISTRICT

Haughmond/Shawbury
Forest Design Plan

Restock operations, post-felling will take into account the need for more open space and improve the internal character of the woodland.

The Forest Design Plan will supply areas of continuous tree cover within the woodland to provide future veteran trees and generally increase the amount of deadwood habitat available for wildlife within the site.

Light levels around the drains and other wetland features will be managed through selective felling.



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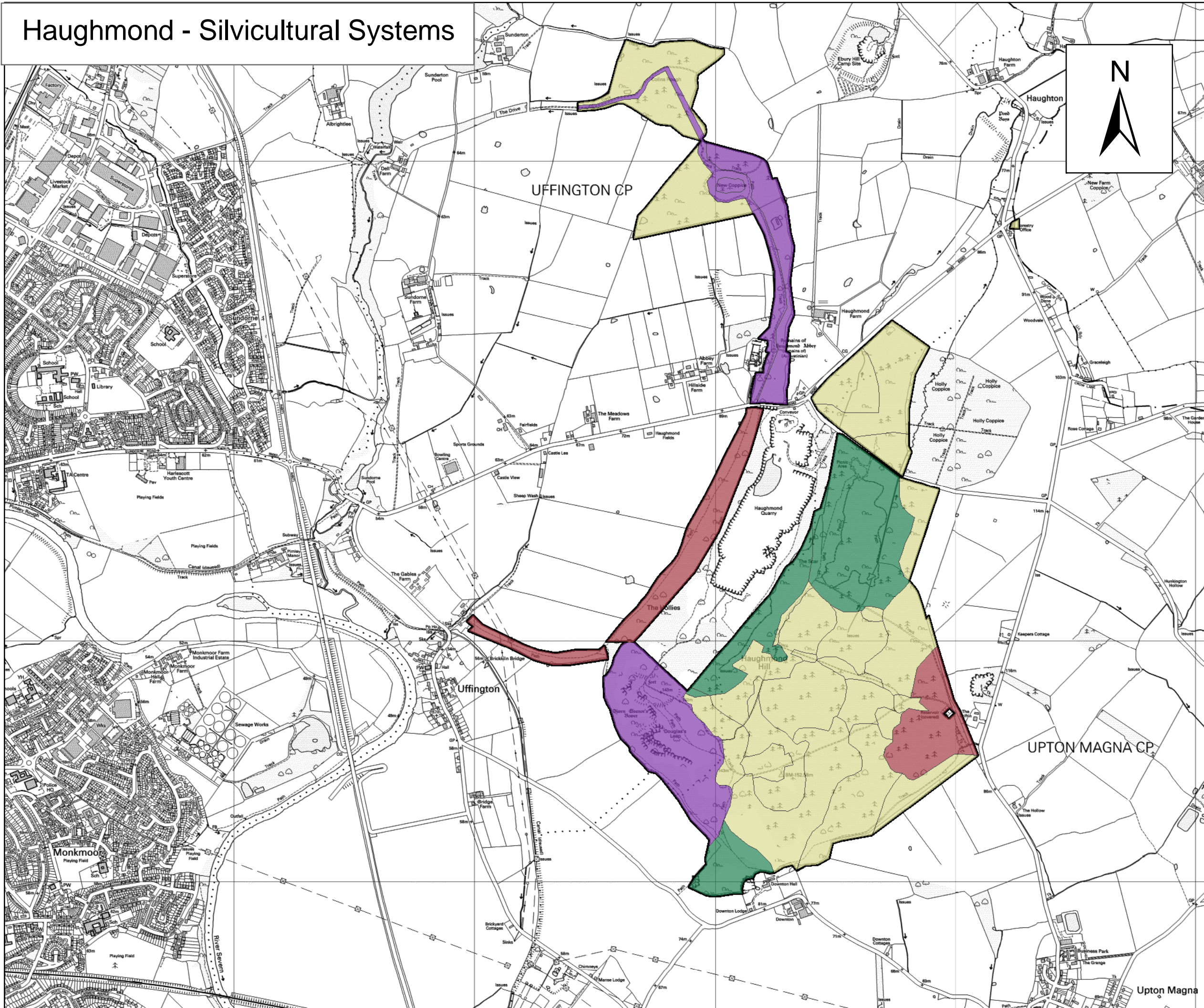
Haughmond - Silvicultural Systems

**WEST MIDLANDS
FOREST DISTRICT**

**Haughmond/Shawbury
Forest Design Plan**

Legend

-  Clearfell
-  Group selection
-  Single Tree Selection
-  Minimum Intervention



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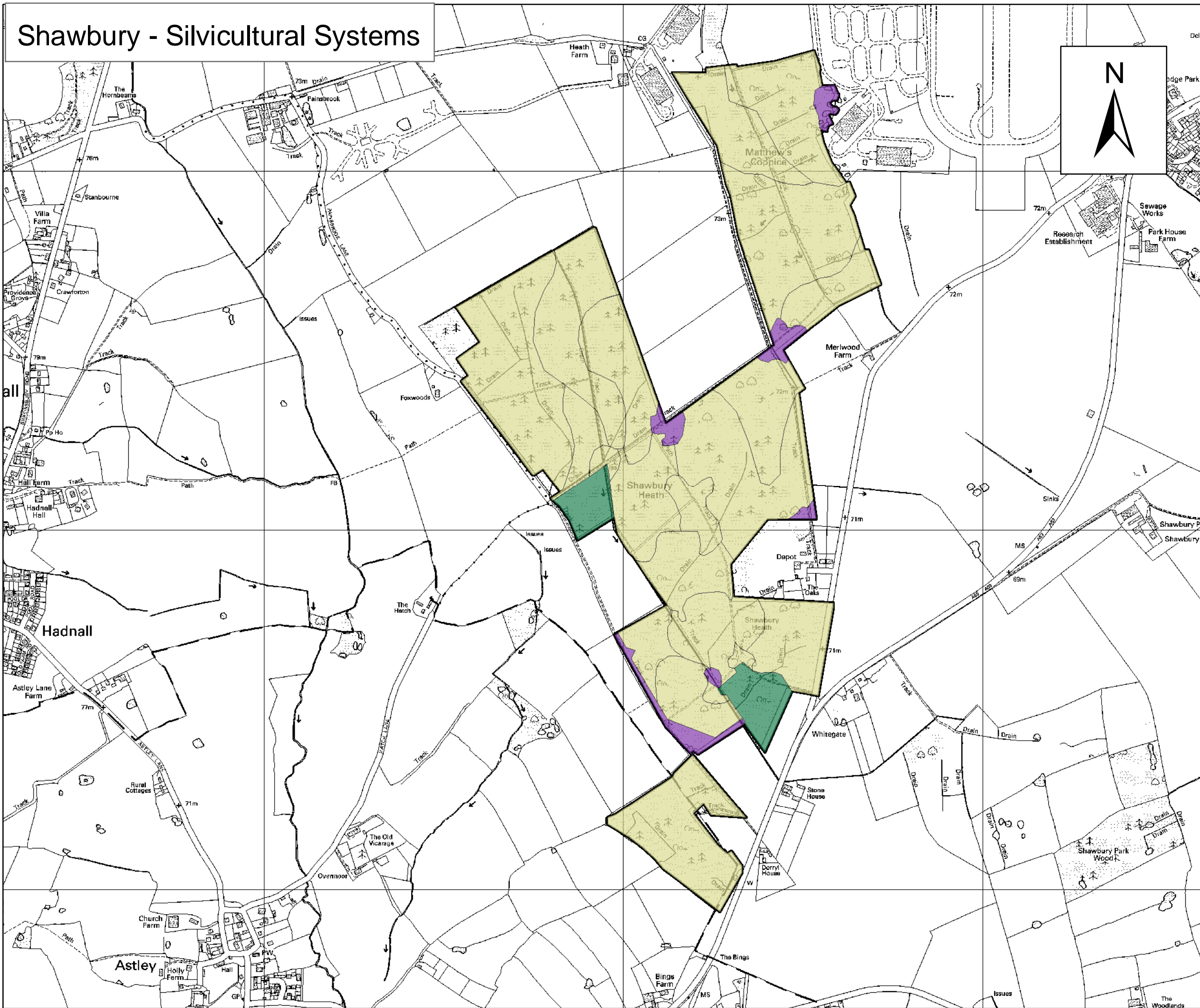


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Shawbury - Silvicultural Systems



WEST MIDLANDS
FOREST DISTRICT

Haughmond/Shawbury Forest Design Plan

Legend

-  Clearfell
-  Group selection
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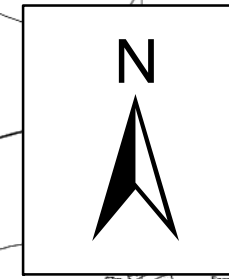
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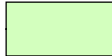
Haughtmond - Future Species and Habitats

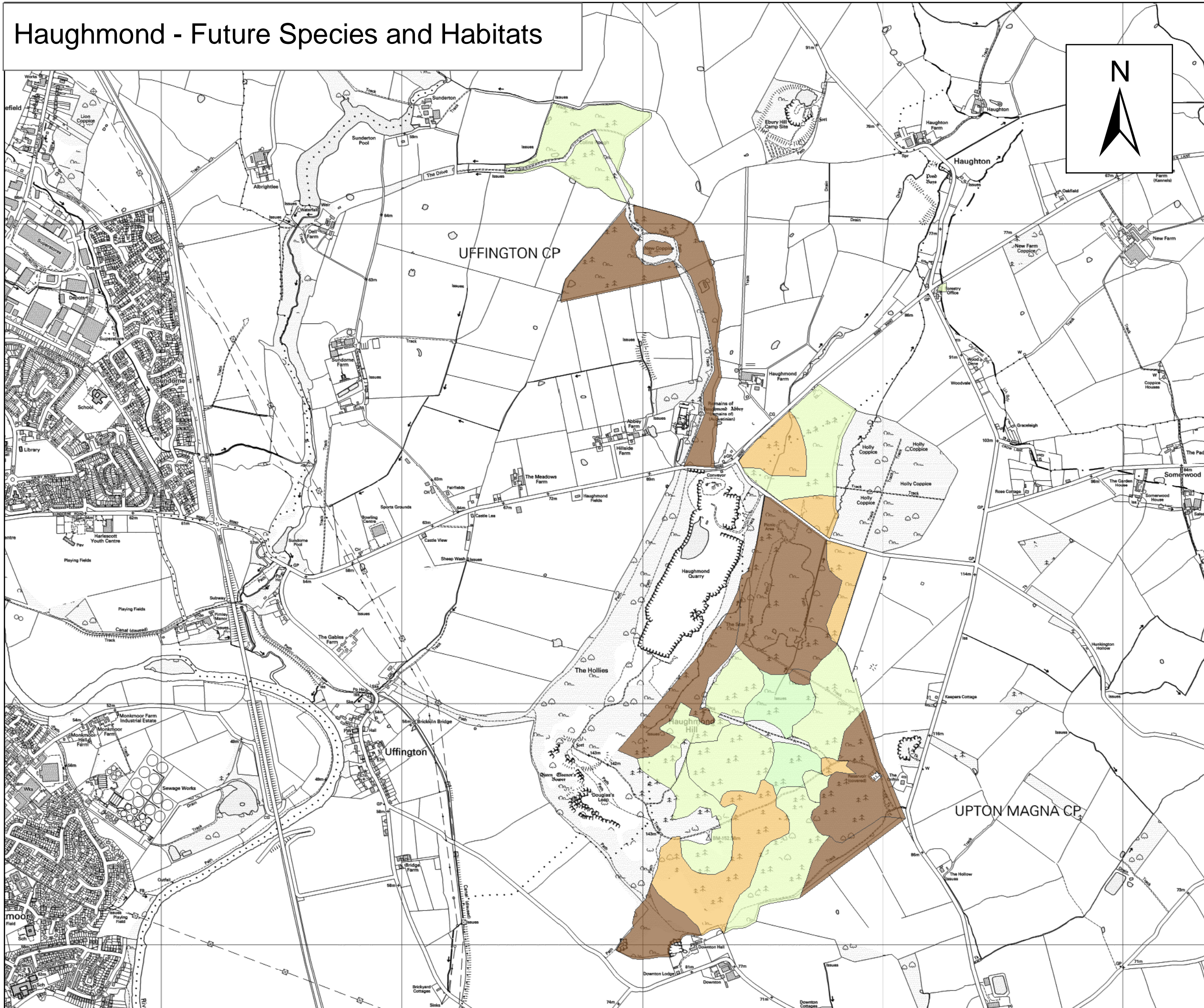
**WEST MIDLANDS
FOREST DISTRICT**

**Haughtmond/Shawbury
Forest Design Plan**



Legend

-  Open
-  Native broadleaves
-  Larch
-  Pine
-  Spruce



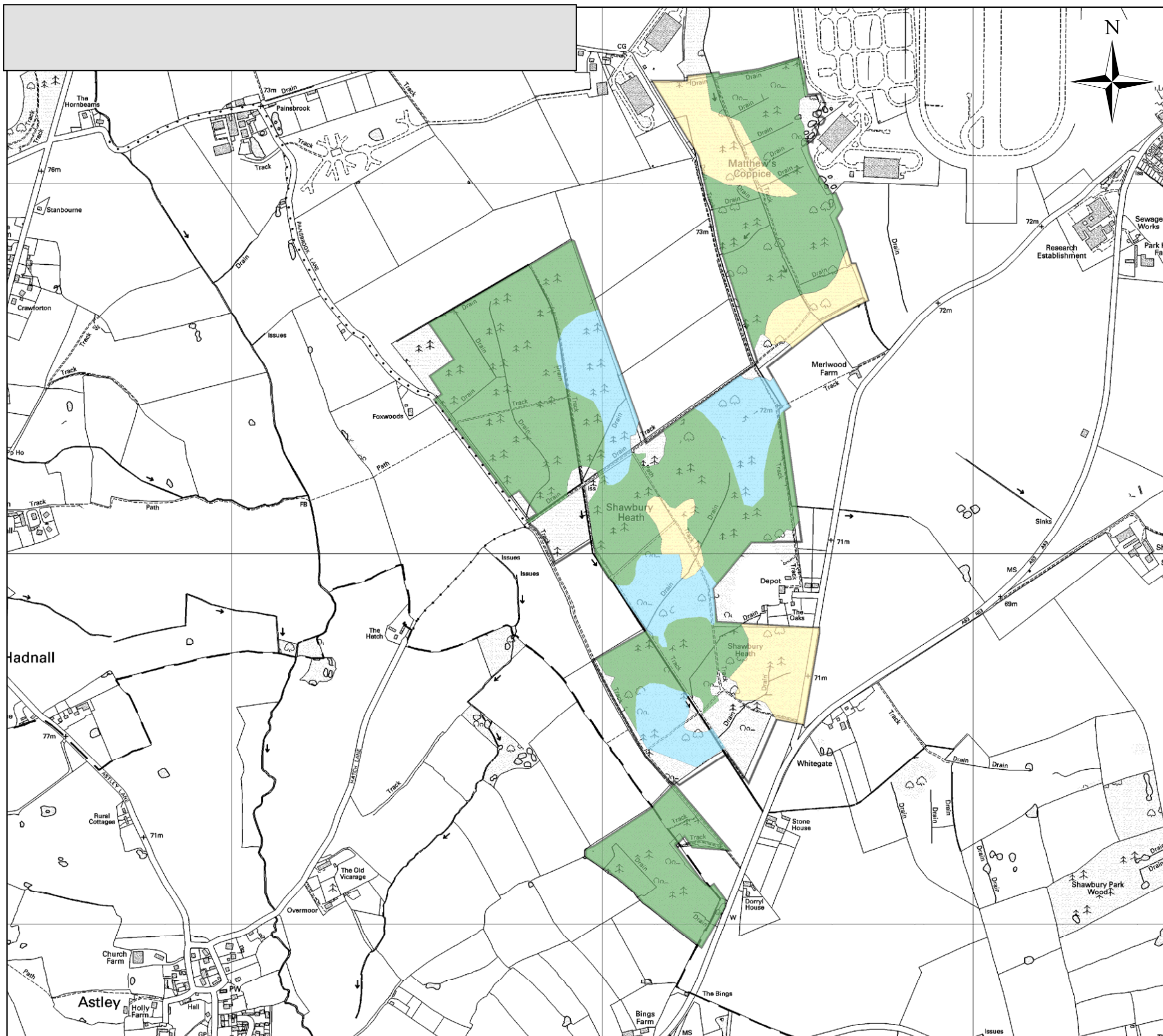
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WEST MIDLANDS FOREST DISTRICT

Haughmond/ Shrawbury Forest Design Plan

Legend

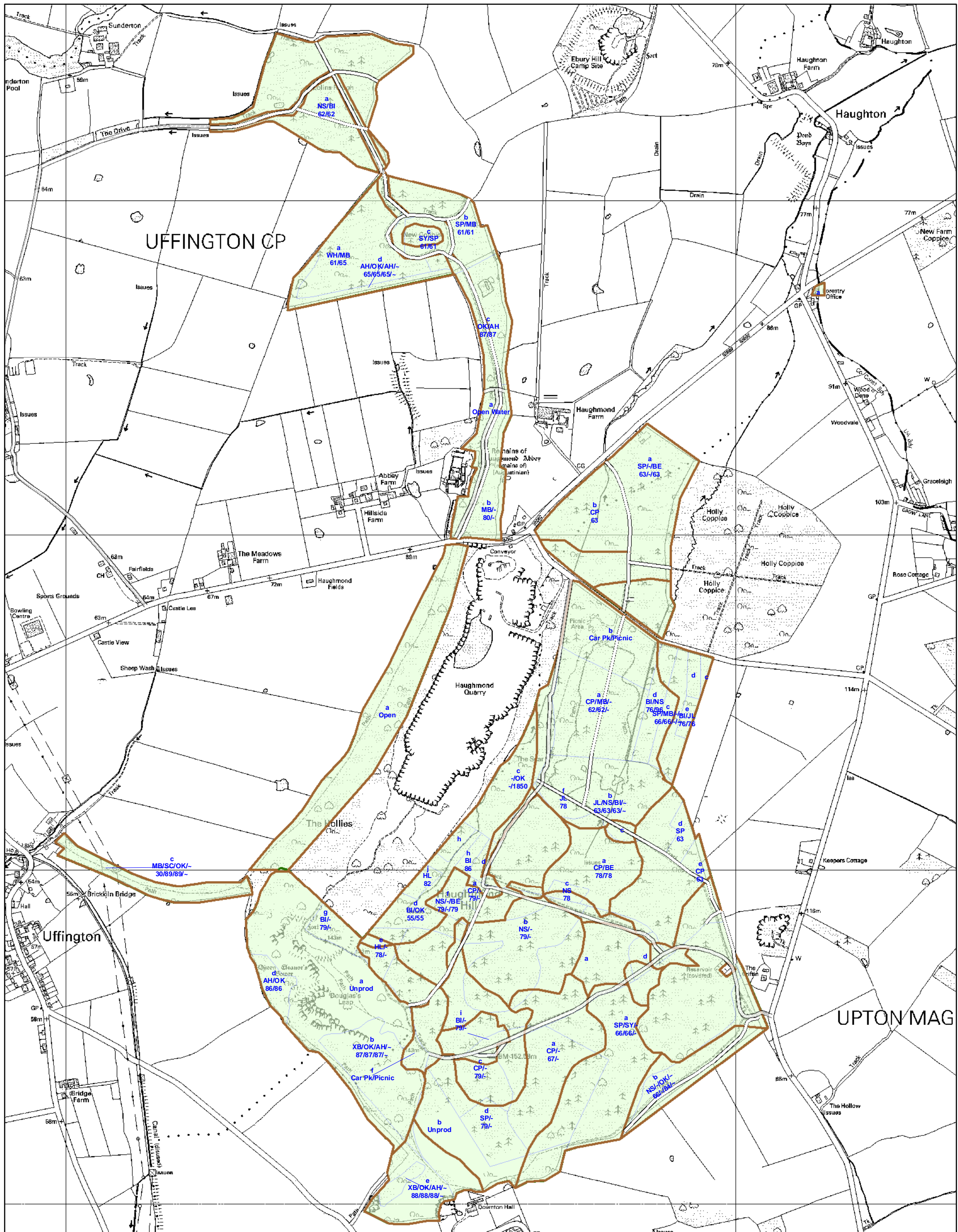
- Open
- Pines
- Spruces
- Larches

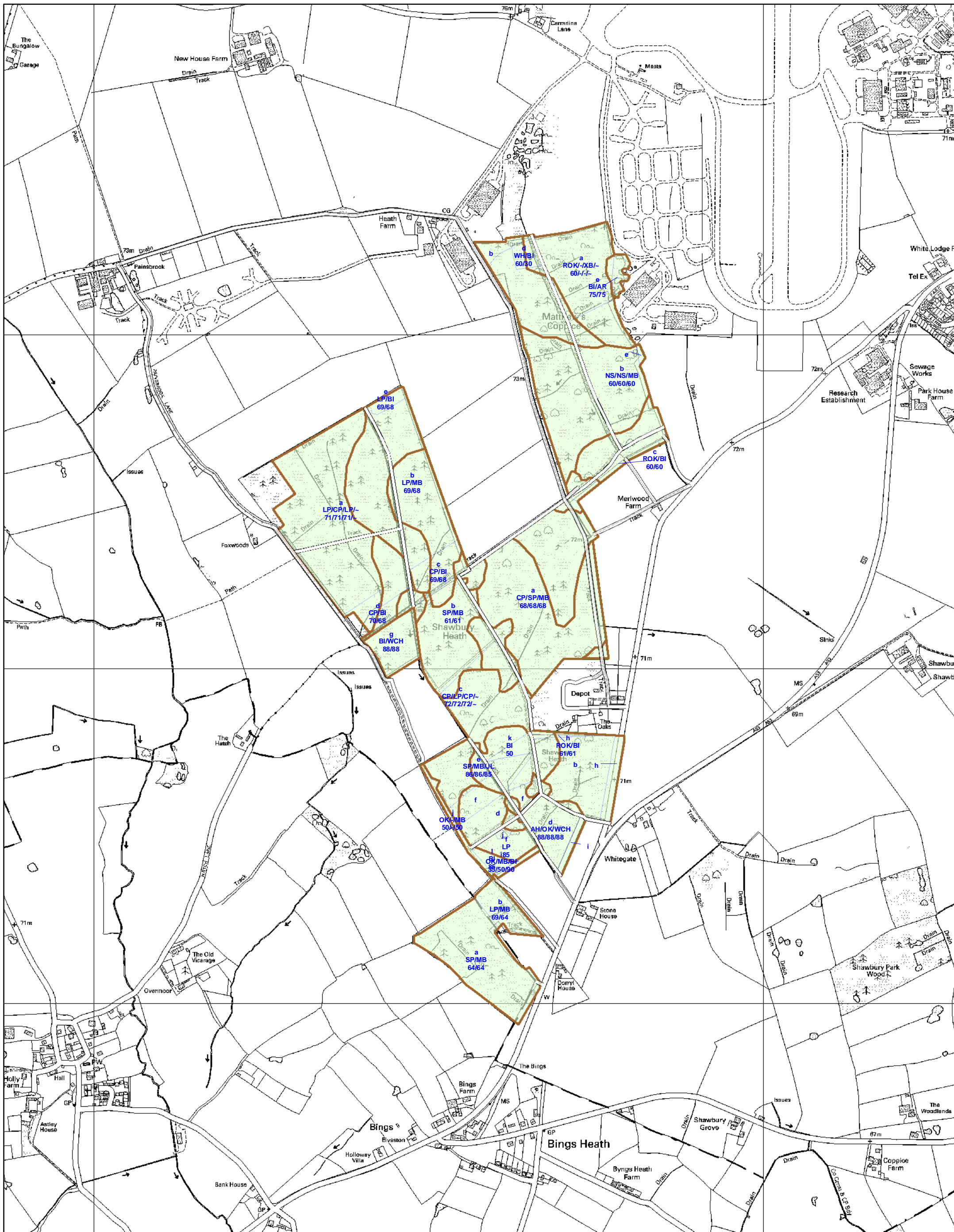
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Shawbury

**WEST MIDLANDS
FOREST DISTRICT**

1:10,000



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