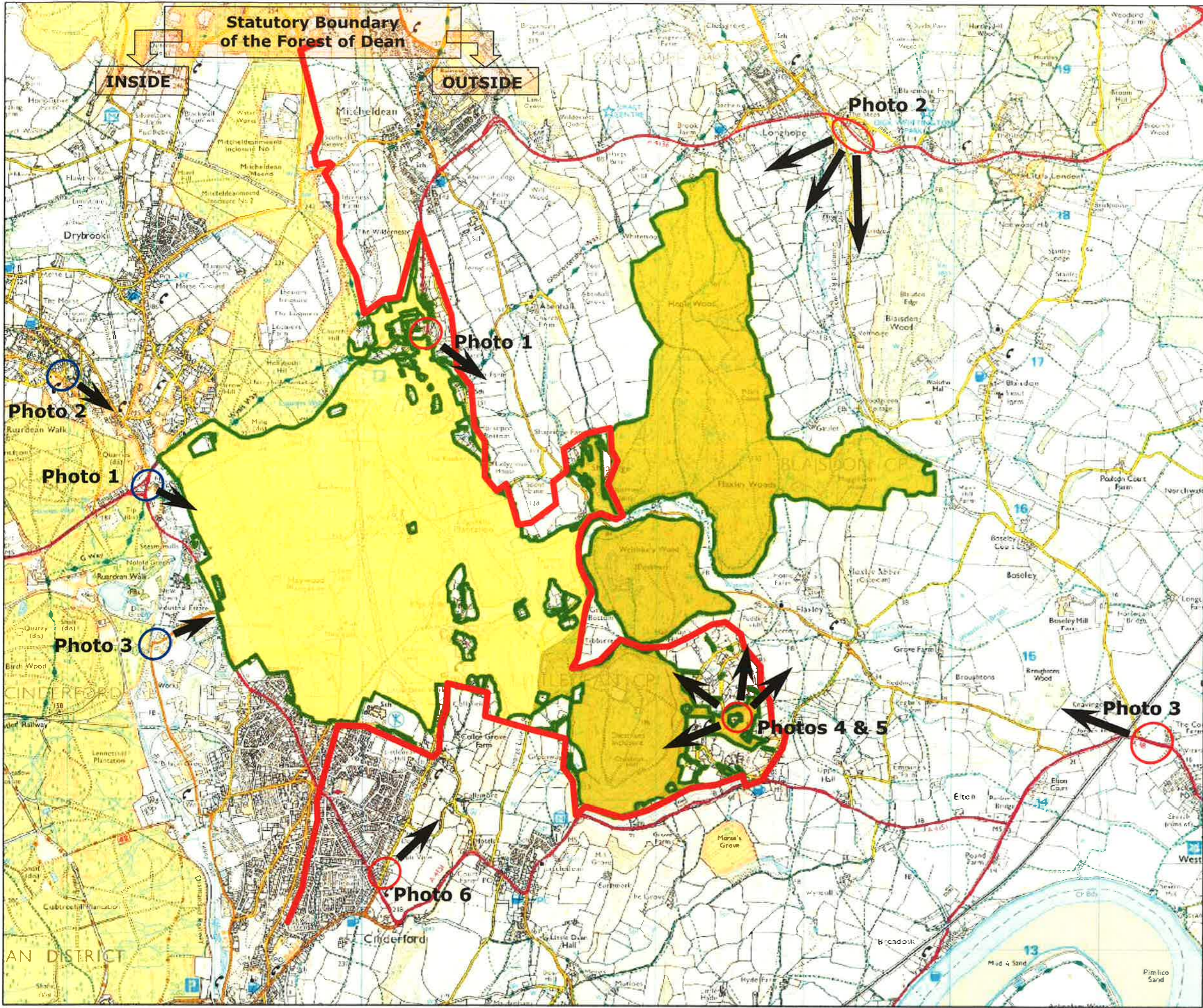




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Forest Plan
Haywood and Castiard Vale
2014 - 2024
Locational Map



Castiard Vale view points

- 1 - Plump Hill looking south-east
- 2 - A4136 Longhope looking south
- 3 - A48 Westbury looking west
- 4 - Popeshill looking west
- 5 - Breezy Cottage looking north
- 6 - Stockwell Green looking north-east

Haywood view points

- 1 - Steam Mills looking south-east
- 2 - Ruardean Hill looking south-east
- 3 - Winners Garage looking east

Legend

- Forest Plan outline
- Castiard_Vale
- Haywood

Scale 1:25,000





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Forest Plan Amendment
HAYWOOD AND CASTIARD VALE
2014-2024
Soils



Legend

- CastiardVale_&_Haywood_FP_outline
- 1 [Typical brown earth]
- 1z [Podzolic brown earth]
- 7 [Typical surface-water gley]
- 12t [Argillic brown earth]
- 13b [Brown ranker]

Scale 1:30,000



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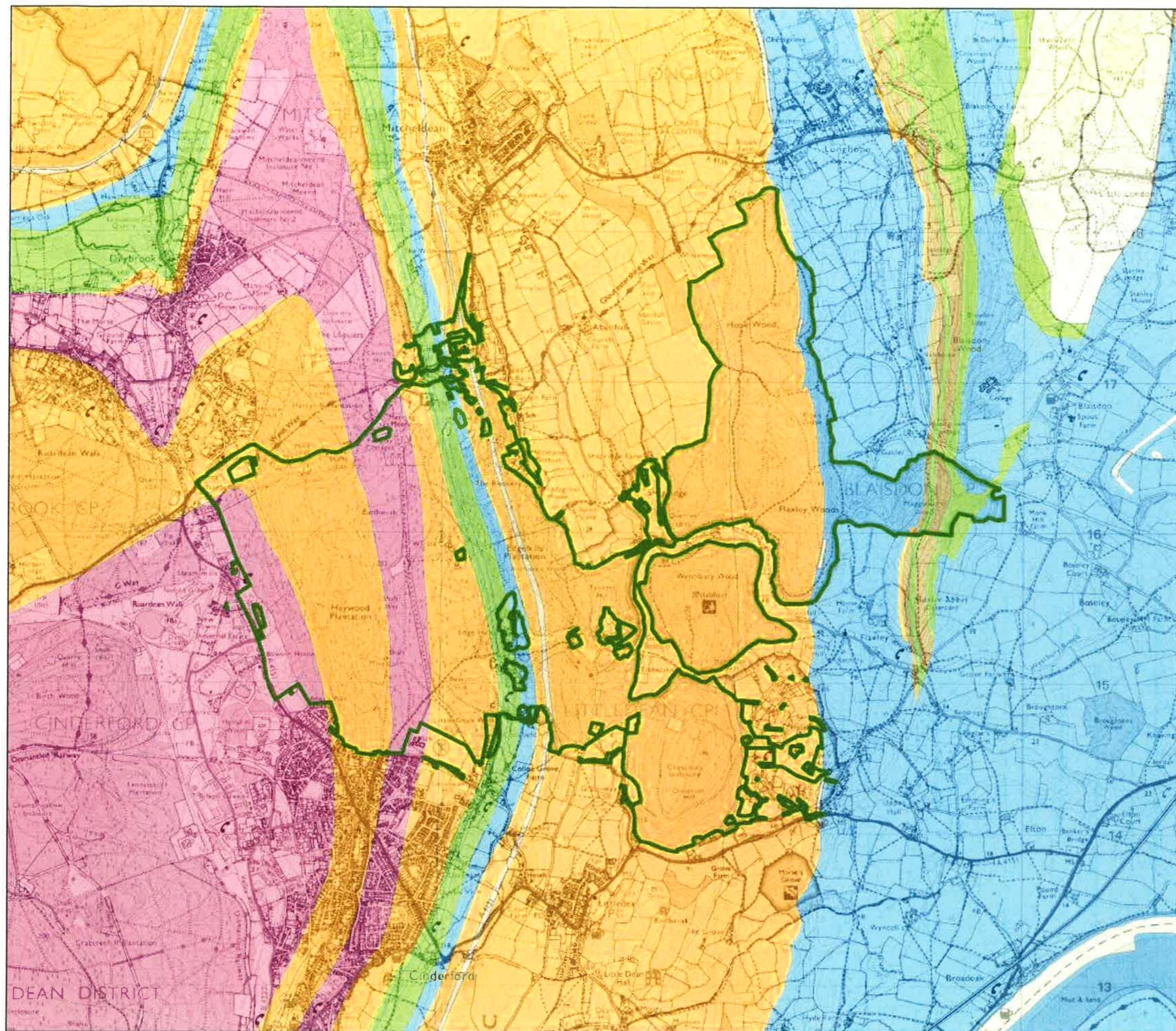
Forestry Commission
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Forest Plan

**HAYWOOD AND
CASTIARD VALE**

2014 – 2024

Geology



Legend

-  Forest Plan outline
-  Sandstones
-  Limestones
-  Mudstones and siltstones
-  Mudstones and sandstones
-  Shale formations
-  Quartz conglomerate

Scale 1:25,000



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Haywood and
Castiard Vale








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Landform Analysis

 Ridges /
Higher ground
(Downward
line of force)

 Valleys / Hollows
(Upward
line of force)

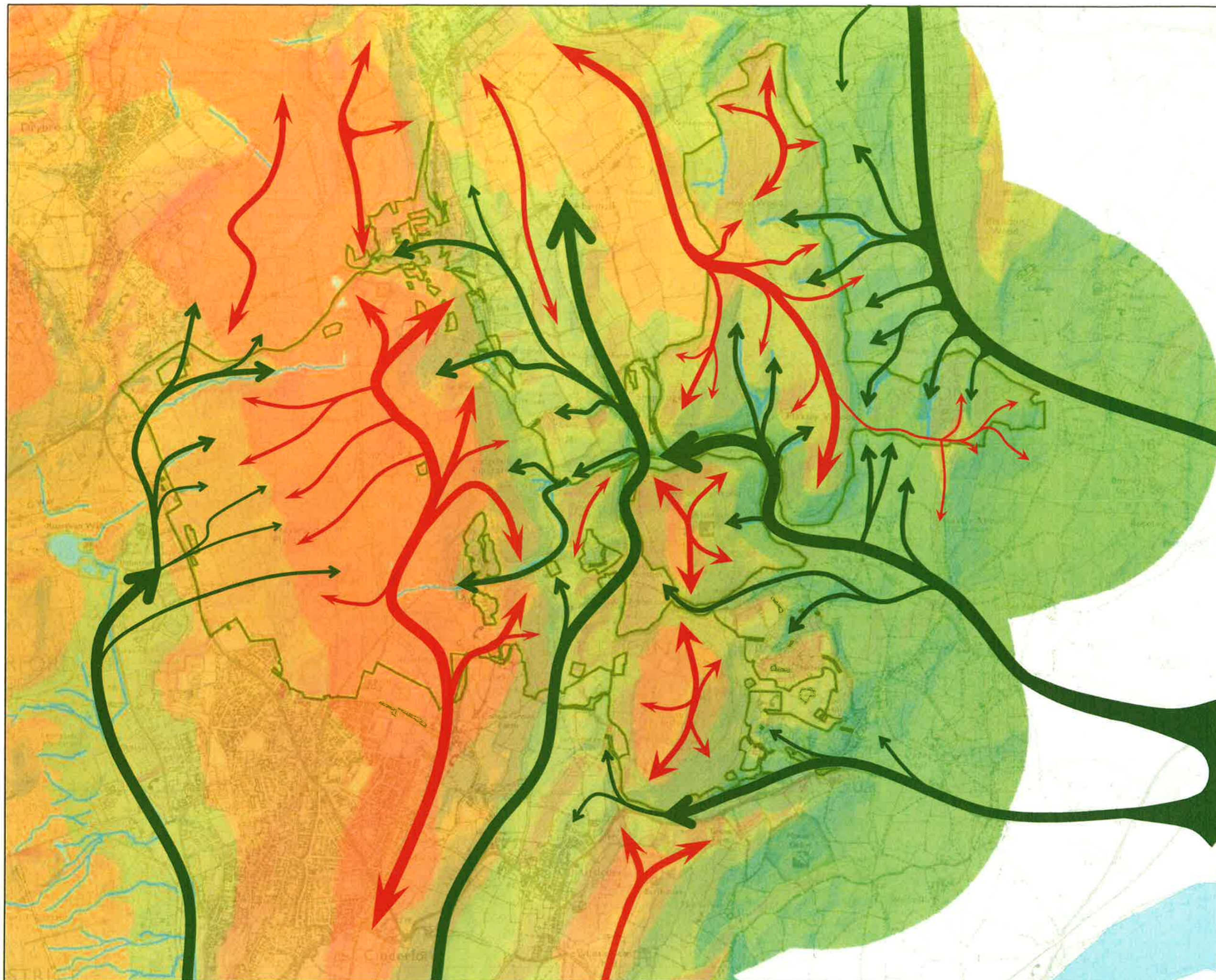
Legend

-  FP_outline
-  Open Water
-  Water Courses
-  Low elevations
-  Medium elevations
-  High elevations
-  High elevations

Scale 1:20,000

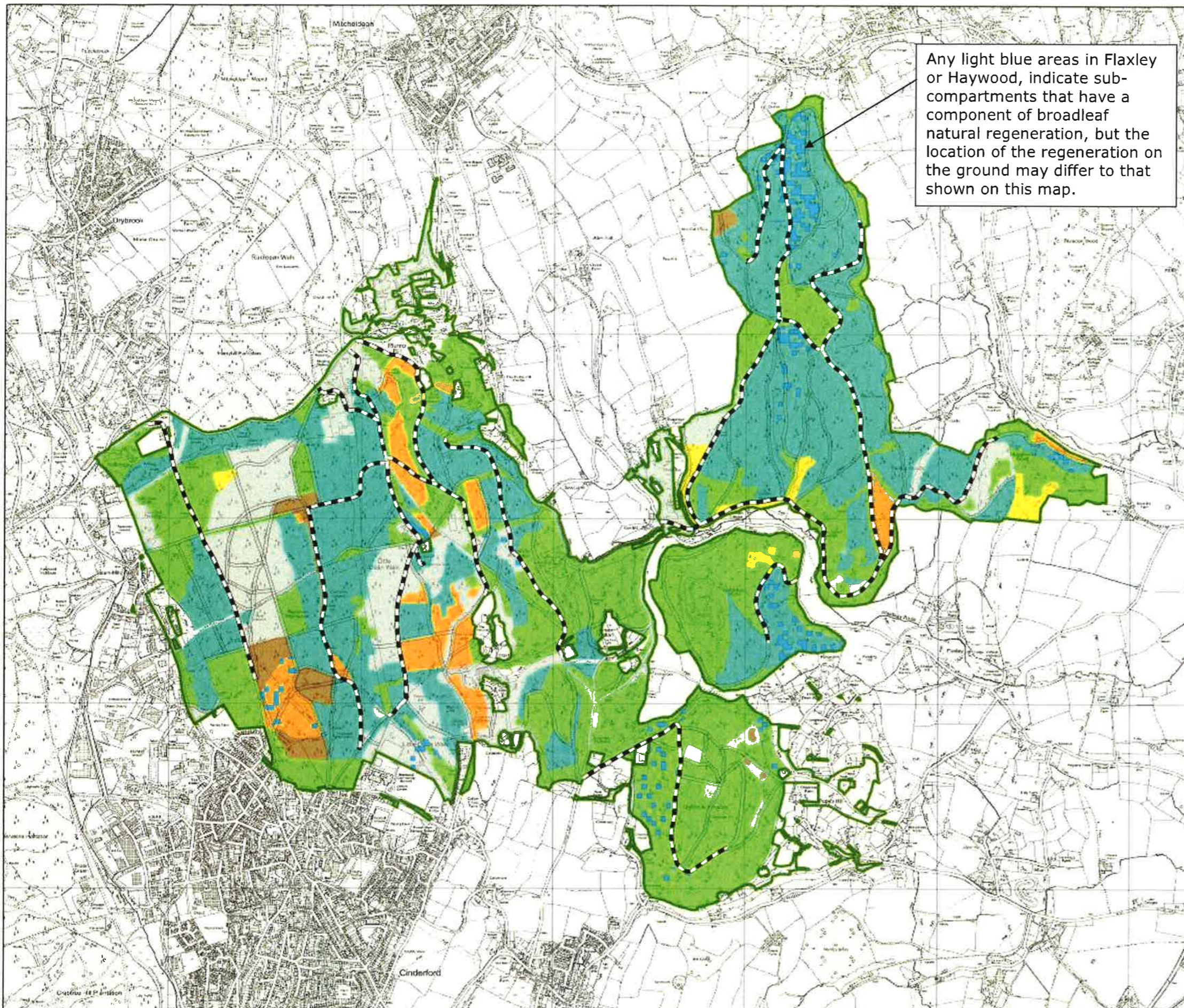


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Forest Plan
HAYWOOD AND
CASTIARD VALE
2014 – 2024
Current Species

Any light blue areas in Flaxley or Haywood, indicate sub-compartments that have a component of broadleaf natural regeneration, but the location of the regeneration on the ground may differ to that shown on this map.



Legend

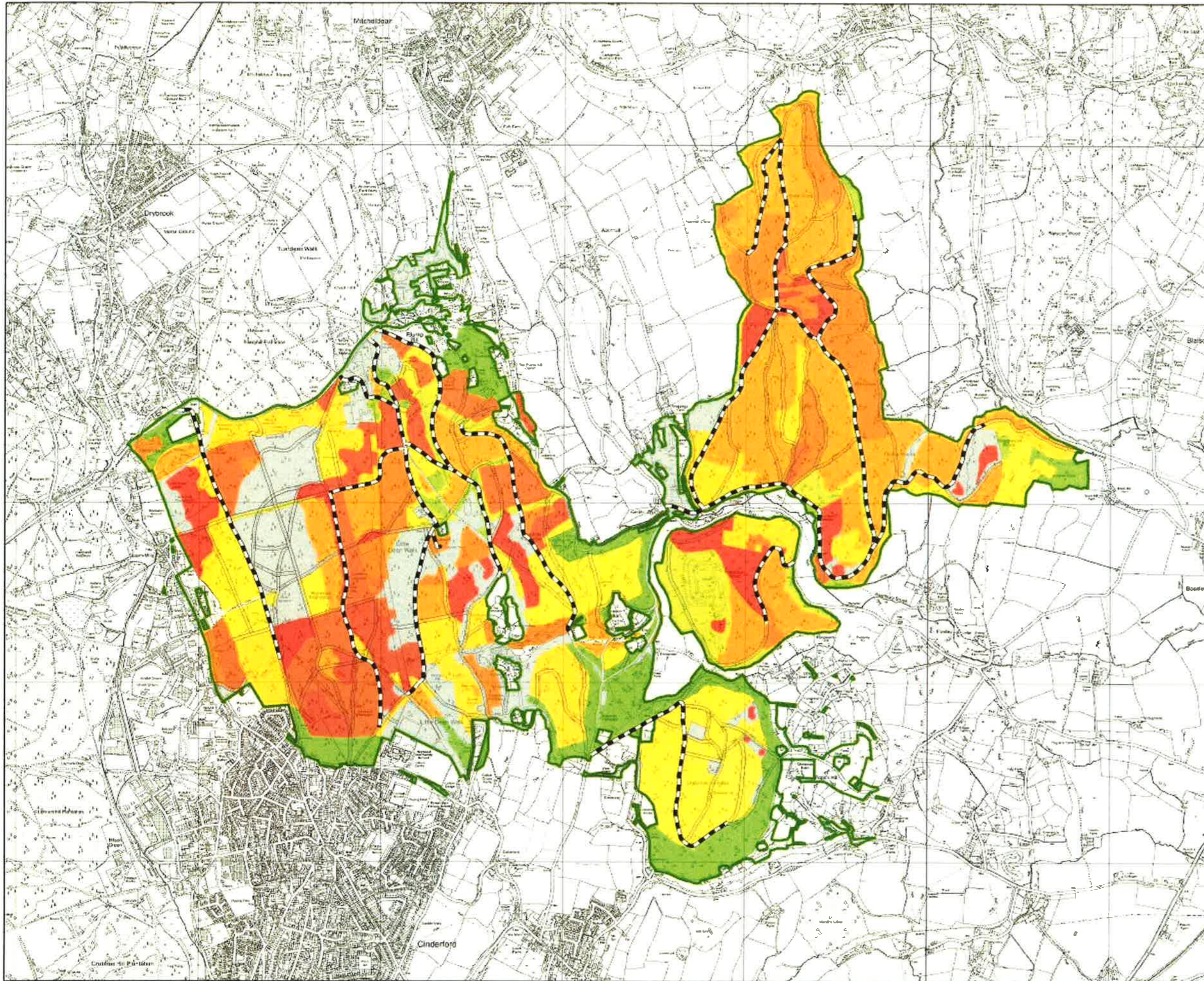
-  Open or Felled
-  Evergreen conifers
-  Deciduous conifers
-  Native broadleaves
-  Non-native broadleaves
-  Sweet Chestnut
-  Broadleaf natural regeneration

Scale 1:20,000



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HAYWOOD AND CASTIARD VALE

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Age Class Structure

Legend

- Open_or_Felled
- Pre_1900
- 1900-1919
- 1920-1929
- 1930-1939
- 1940-1949
- 1950-1959
- 1960-1969
- 1970-1979
- 1980-1989
- 1990-1999
- 2000-2013

Scale 1:20,000





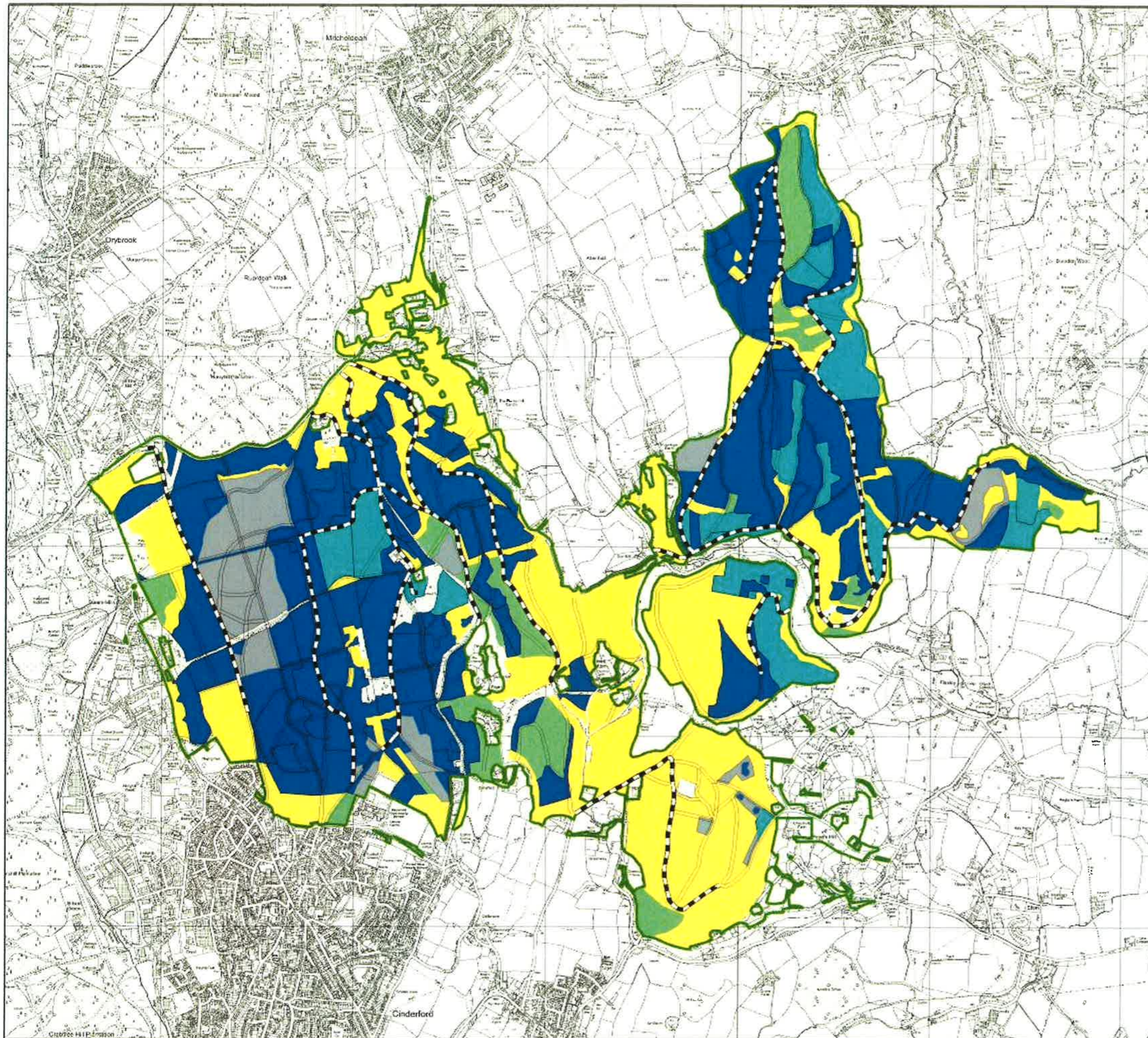
Forestry Commission
England
West England Forest District

Forest Plan Amendment







**HAYWOOD AND
CASTIARD VALE**

2014 – 2024

Woodland Naturalness



Legend

-  FP_outline
-  Felled_areas
-  >80% site native species
-  50-80% site native species
-  Plantation <20-50% site native species
-  Plantation <20% site native species

Scale 1:20,000



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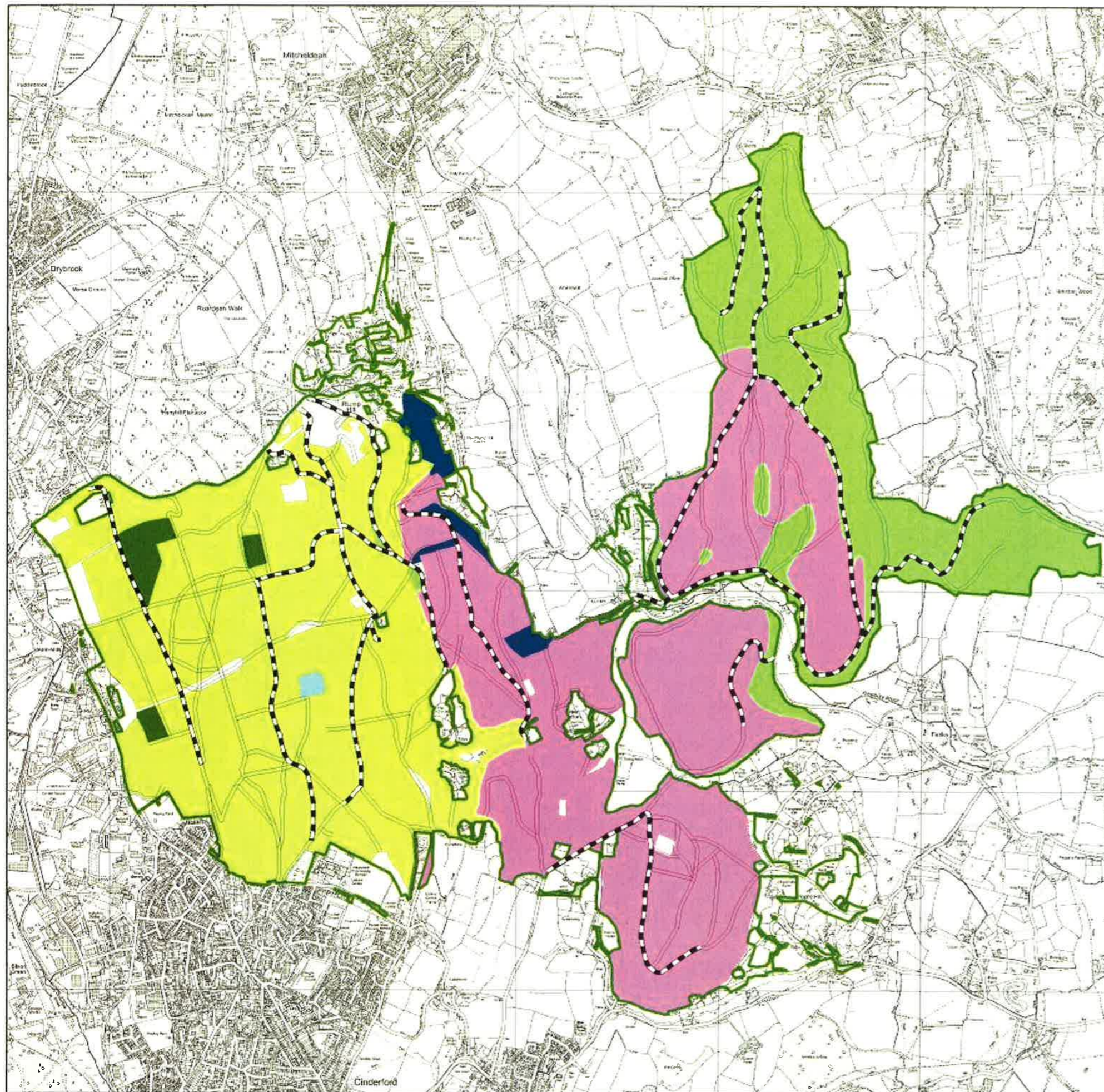
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Forest Plan Amendment









**HAYWOOD AND
CASTIARD VALE**

2014 - 2024

NVC Classification



Legend

-  FP_outline
-  W4 Birch woodland with purple mmor-grass
-  W8 Lowland mixed broadleaved woodland with dog's mercury
-  W10 Lowland mixed broadleaved woodland with bluebell/wild hyacinth
-  W14 Beech-oak woodland with bramble
-  W15 Beech-oak woodland with wavy hair-grass
-  W16 Lowland oak-birch woodland with bilberry
-  Other

Scale 1:20,000



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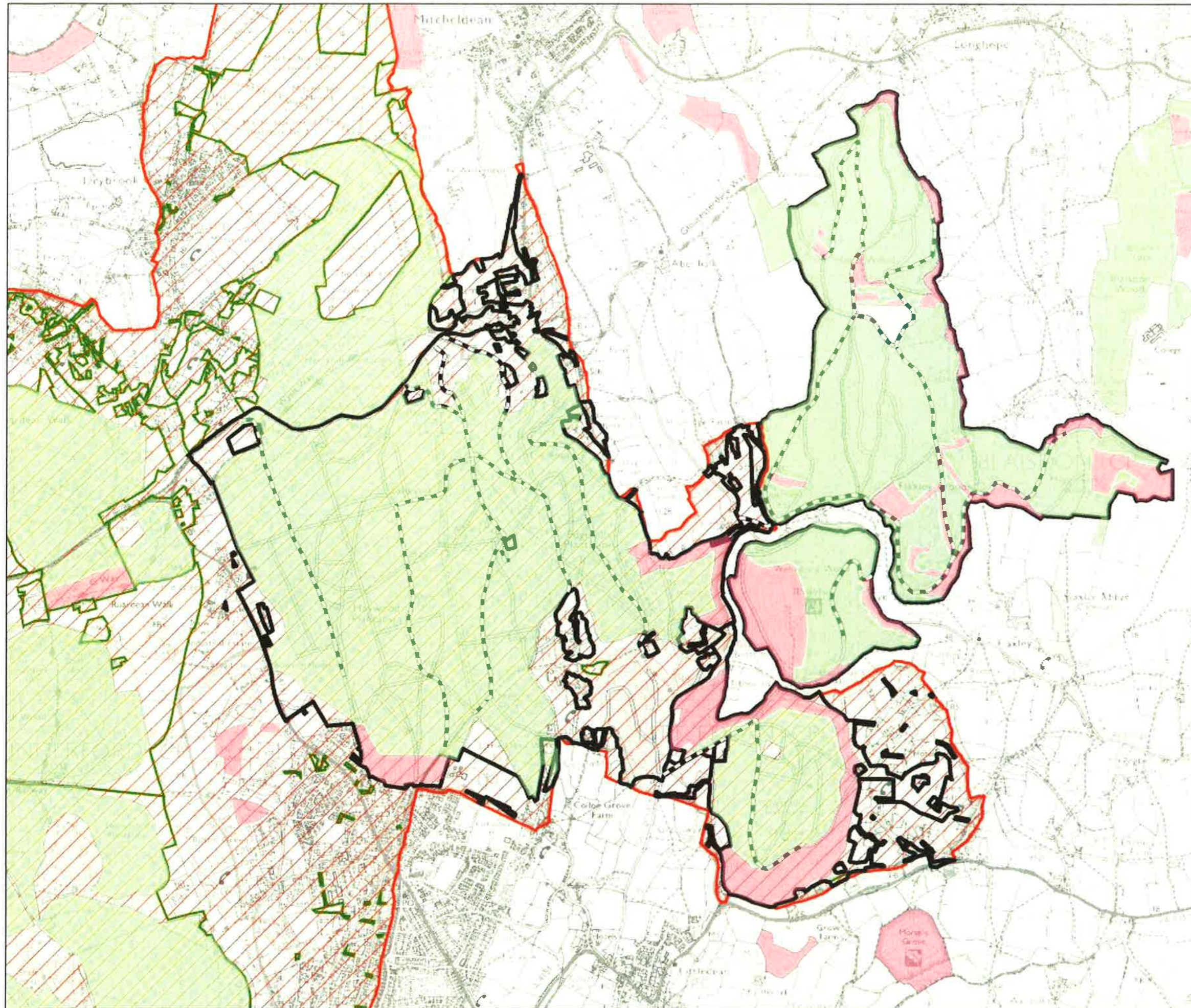
Ancient Woodland

The map shows Ancient Woodland as it has been recorded in the provisional Ancient Woodland Inventory, although the Statutory Forest is unique and its status was outlined in 2008 by a draft agreement between Natural England and the Forestry Commission.

Legend

- Forest Road
- forest ride
- Forest Plan boundary
- Statutory Forest
- ASNW
- PAWS

Scale 1:20,000



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HAYWOOD AND
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Archaeology

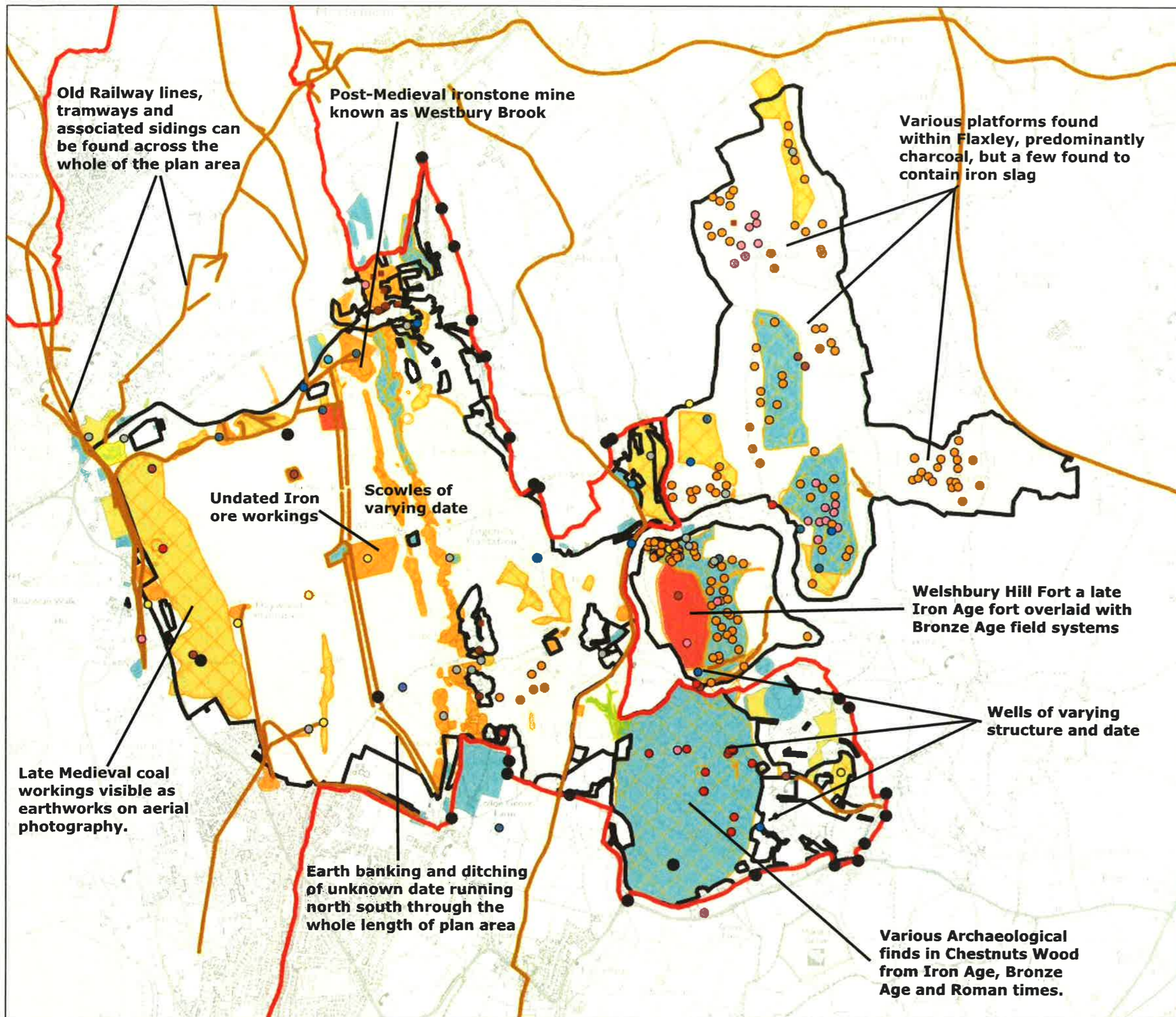
Legend

- Forest Plan boundary
- Statutory_Boundary
- well
- earthwork
- Archaeological Find
- Place Name
- industrial
- mining
- misc
- platform
- pond
- quarry
- stone
- structure
- Lineal_Heritage_Features
- Earthworks
- Heritage_Feature_Impact_zones
- Unclassified
- SAM: Consult English Heritage
- Consult County Archaeologist
- Avoid Disturbance
- Minimise Disturbance

Scale 1:20,000



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Old Railway lines, tramways and associated sidings can be found across the whole of the plan area

Post-Medieval ironstone mine known as Westbury Brook

Various platforms found within Flaxley, predominantly charcoal, but a few found to contain iron slag

Undated Iron ore workings

Scowles of varying date

Welshbury Hill Fort a late Iron Age fort overlaid with Bronze Age field systems

Wells of varying structure and date

Late Medieval coal workings visible as earthworks on aerial photography.

Earth banking and ditching of unknown date running north south through the whole length of plan area

Various Archaeological finds in Chestnuts Wood from Iron Age, Bronze Age and Roman times.

Forest Plan

Haywood and Castiard Vale

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Conservation Features

Legend

- Bird
- Flora
- Invertebrate
- Mammal
- Bats
- Dormouse
- Trees of Special Interest
- Surface_and_Underground_SSSI
- Underground_SSSI
- Key_Wildlife_Sites
- FC/GWT
- Floral_Carpets
- water_courses
- Open Water
- Forest Plan boundary
- Management Area

Scale 1:20,000

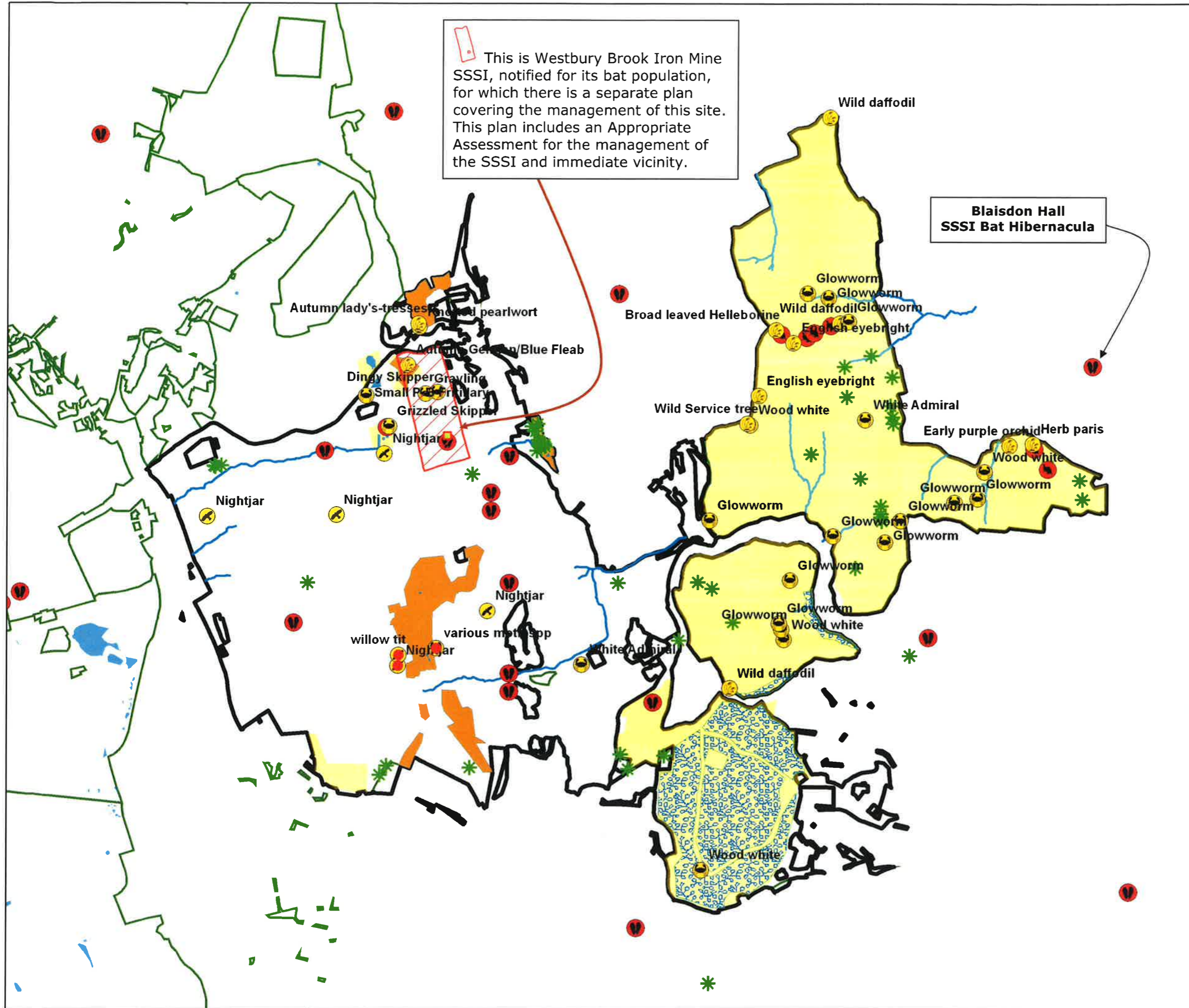


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This is Westbury Brook Iron Mine SSSI, notified for its bat population, for which there is a separate plan covering the management of this site. This plan includes an Appropriate Assessment for the management of the SSSI and immediate vicinity.

Blaisdon Hall SSSI Bat Hibernacula



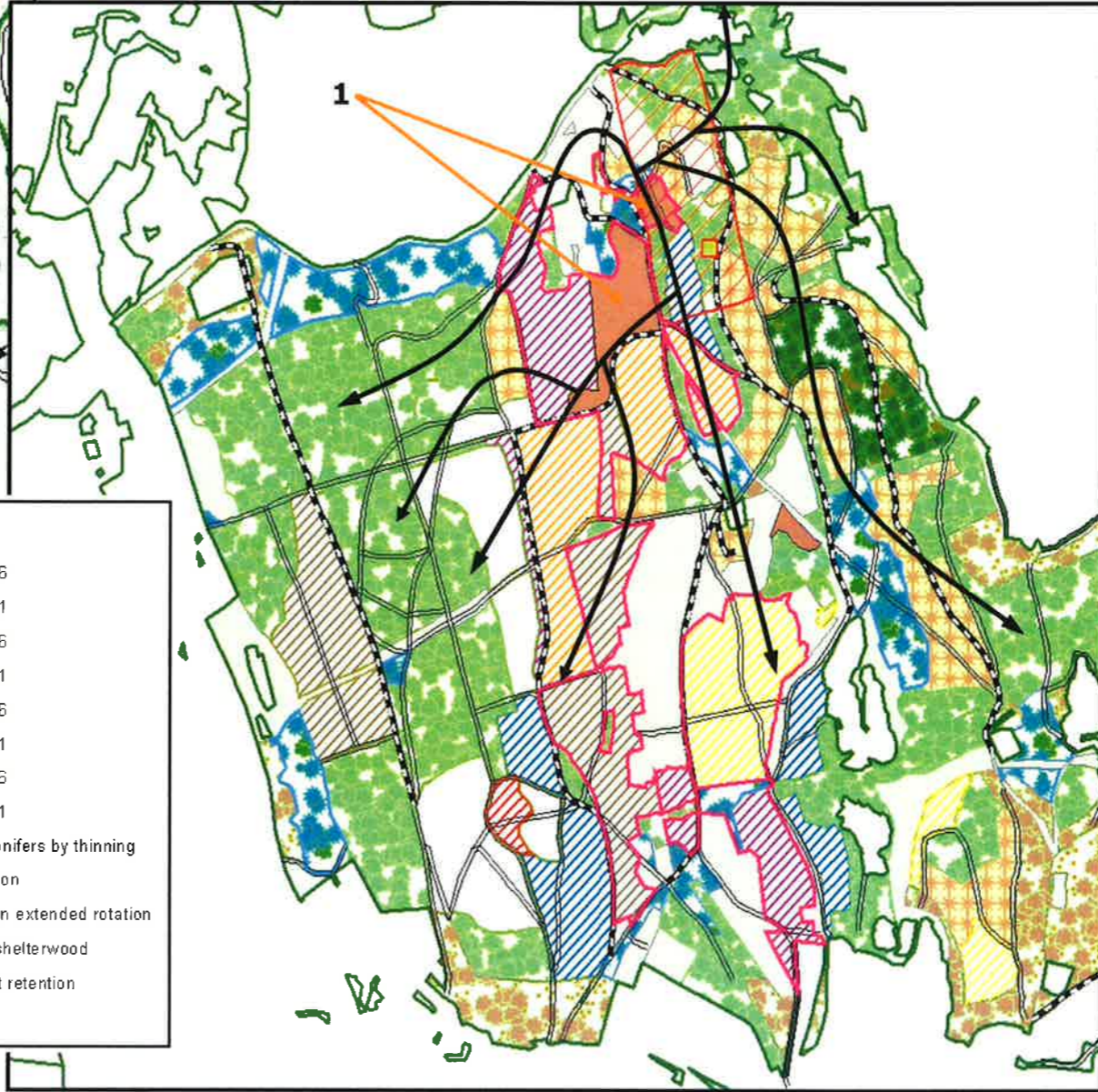
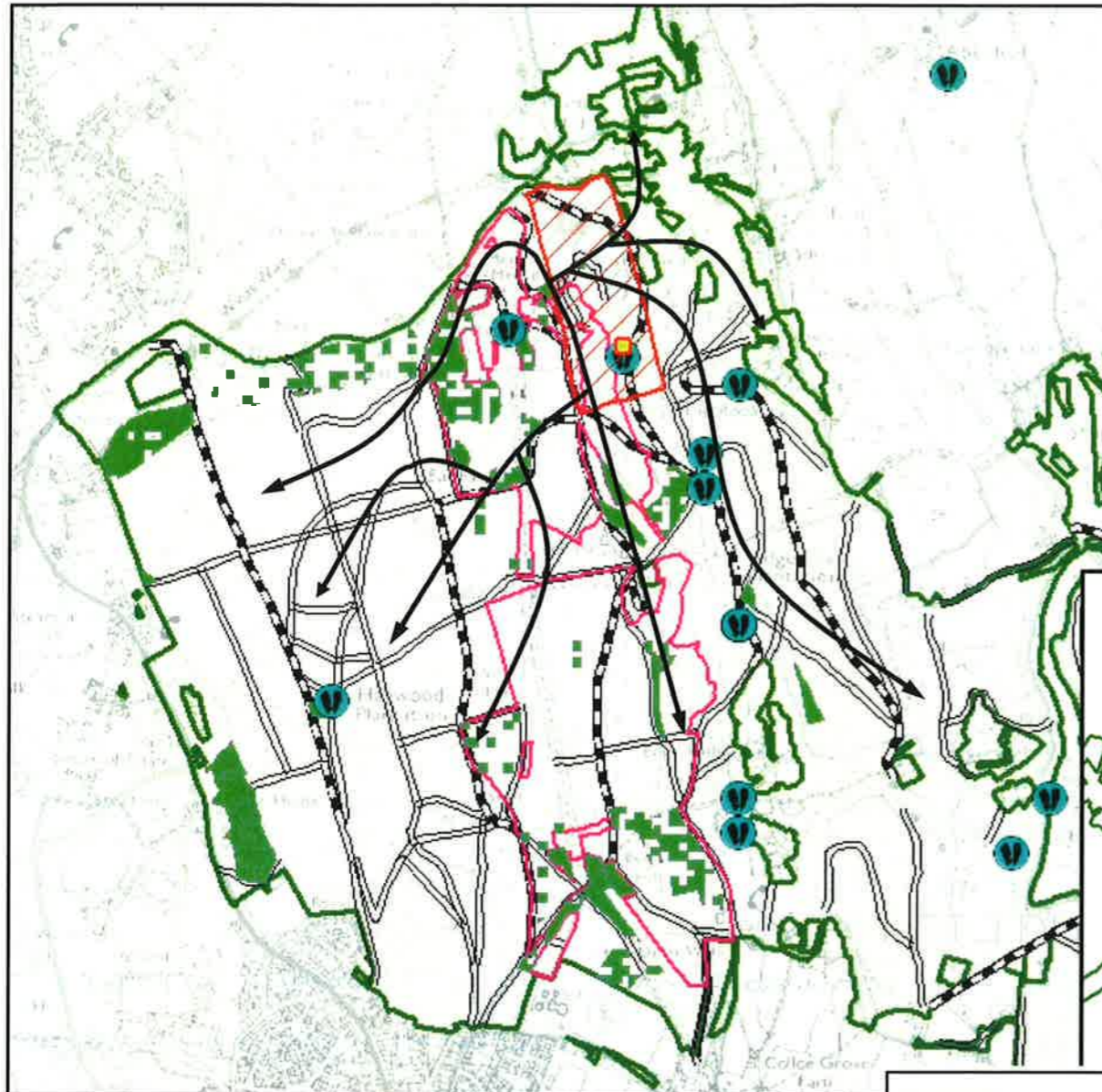


BATS


The map to the left shows that elements of mature Scots Pine shaded in green that will be retained as long term retentions that will help maintain connectivity when each coupe is felled.

Areas reverting to open lowland heath habitat will scrub up with birch over time that will be cleared selectively to maintain connectivity where connectivity is scarce.

A reasonable proportion of area will move from being conifer dominated towards a more broadleaf/native composition that in the long term will benefit the bats.



 Westbury Brook SSSI area

 Location of bat roosts or Hibernacula

Legend

-  Fell 2012-2016
-  Fell 2017-2021
-  Fell 2022-2026
-  Fell 2027-2031
-  Fell 2032-2036
-  Fell 2037-2041
-  Fell 2042-2046
-  Fell 2047-2051
-  Removal of conifers by thinning
-  Conifer retention
-  Conifer crop on extended rotation
-  Broadleaved shelterwood
-  Mature habitat retention
-  Open land

Right: Corsican Pine (CP) is vulnerable to a disease known as Dothistroma Needle Blight (DNB). CP in area 1 is particularly heavily infested with DNB and is unlikely to remain alive to reach full maturity and so will be felled in 2016.

The timing for the felling of surrounding coupes has been carefully planned to ensure connectivity is maintained; the black arrows on both maps show indicative connectivity to surrounding woodland.

Map showing Coupes and connectivity to surrounding woodland

Forest Plan

Haywood and Castiard Vale

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Bat map





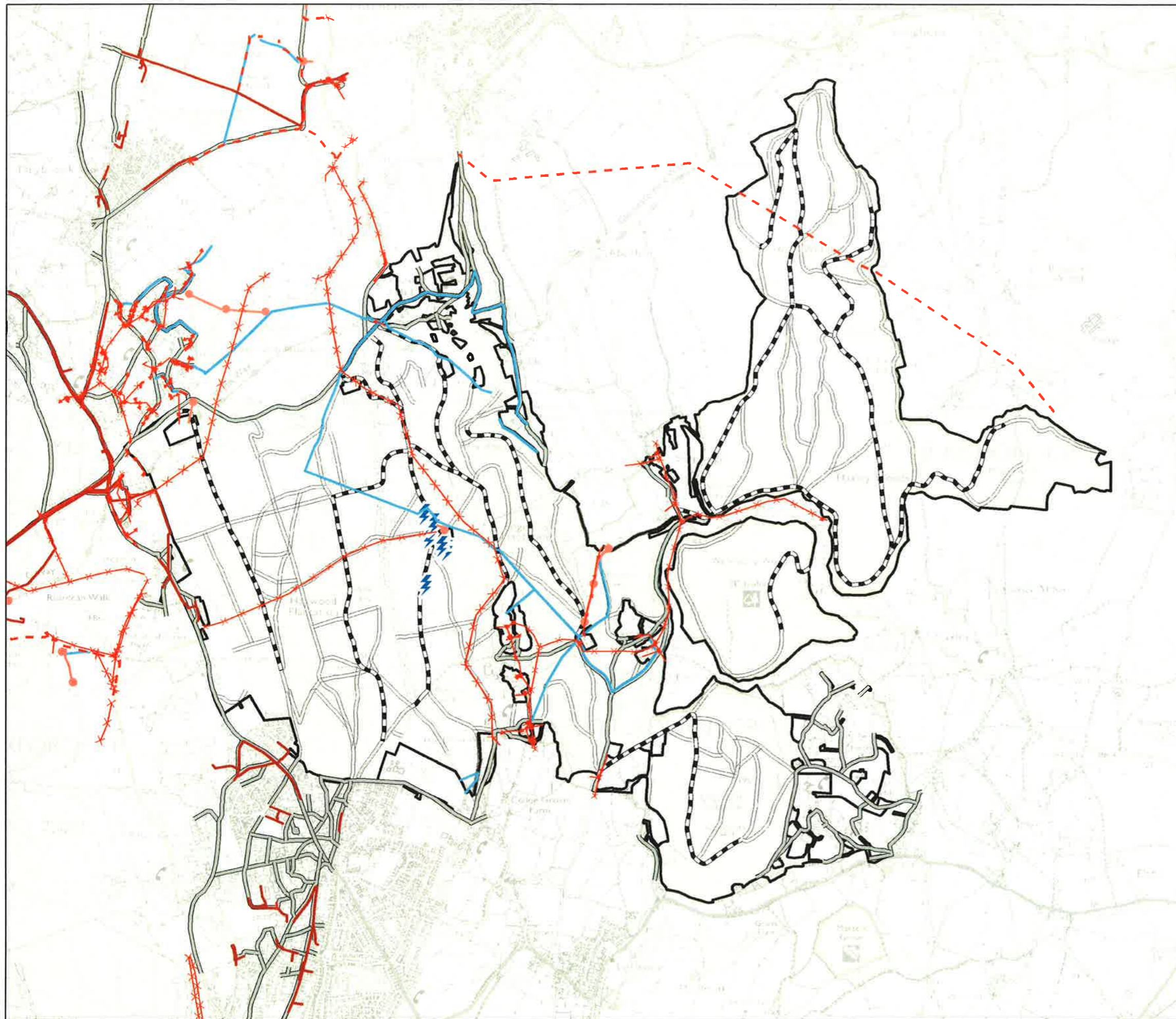
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England

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Forest Plan
HAYWOOD AND
CASTIARD VALE

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Utilities



Legend

- Forest Roads
- forest Rides
- Forest Plan area
- masts
- Gas Pipeline
- water_pipeline
- Powerline Underground
- Unknown
- Low voltage
- 11Kv OHP
- 33kv OHP
- Telephone Line Overhead

Scale 1:20,000



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Forest Plan

HAYWOOD AND
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Other Constraints

Stand of Nothophagus being
monitored by Forest Research

Welshbury Hill Fort.
Monitored by Forest Research

'Sightings' refer generally to
sightings of insects, flora,
lichen, fungi, moss etc, etc.

Legend

-  Forest Roads
-  forest Rides
-  Forest Plan area
-  Sightings
-  Stock pens
-  Quarry
-  Forest Research sites
-  Freehold

Scale 1:20,000



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HAYWOOD AND
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Mines and Quarries



Legend

- Forest Plan area
- Coal Authority recorded mine entrances 2011
- Shallow coal working areas
- Probable shallow coal working areas
- Quarry
- Other mineshafts

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Forest Plan

**Haywood and
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Public Access

Legend

- Forest Roads
- Forest Rides
- Forest Plan area
- Camp Site
- Car Park
- Caravan Site
- Cultural Site
- Picnic Site
- Picnic Site WC
- View Point
- Educational facility
- Public footpath
- Bridleway

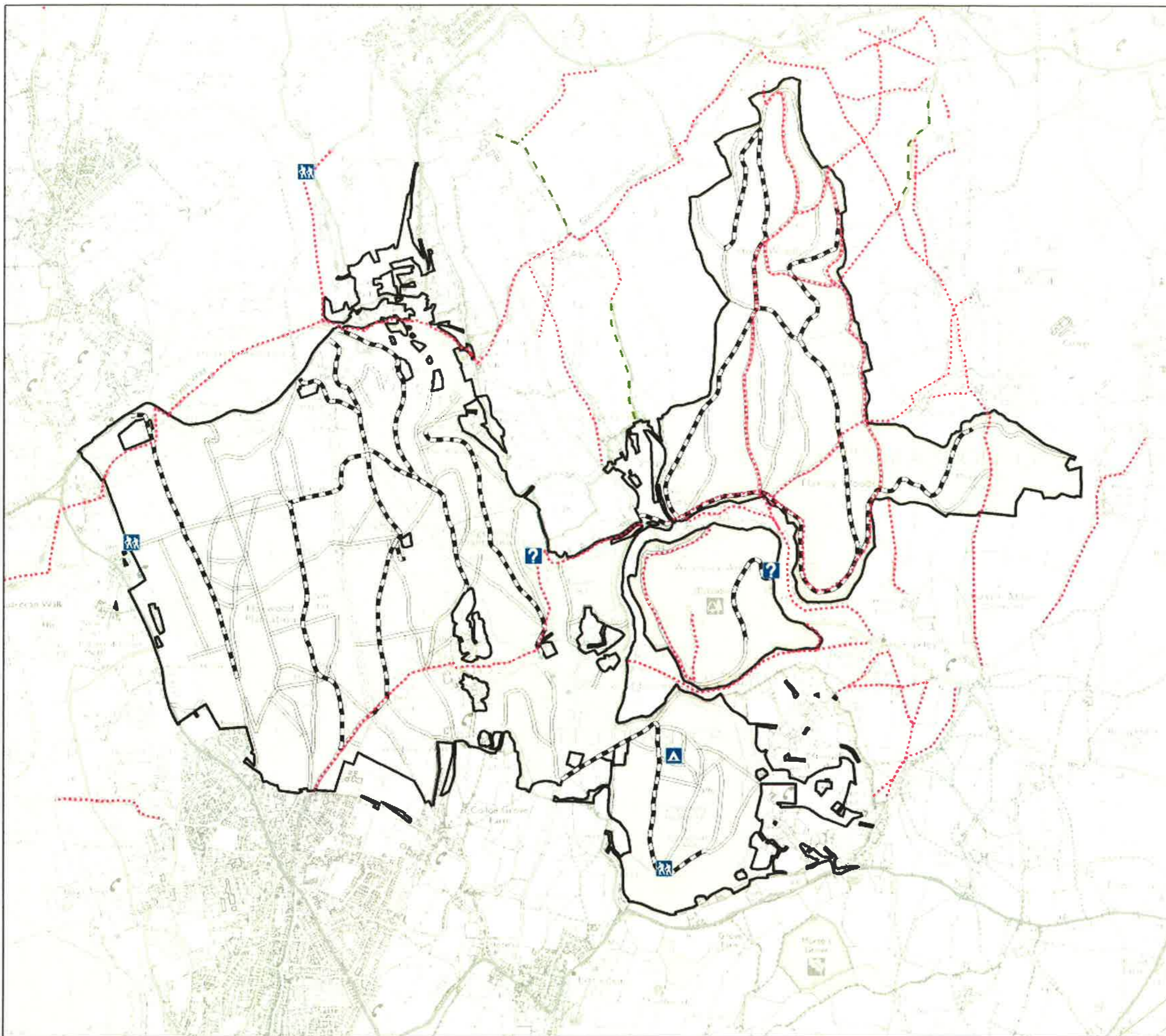
Scale 1:20,000



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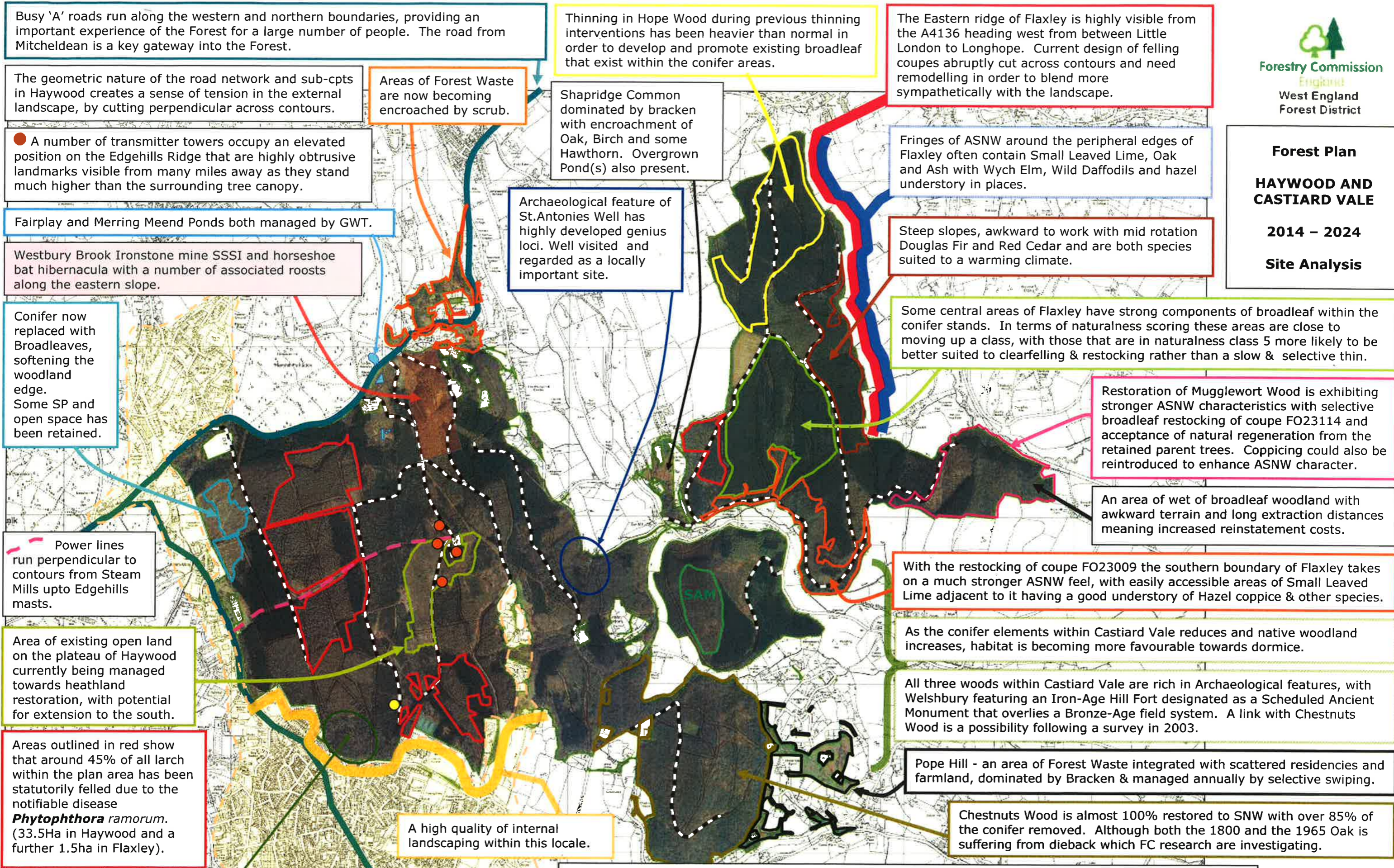


Partnership
Principles
Forest Management
Certification



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Forest Plan
HAYWOOD AND CASTIARD VALE
2014 - 2024
Site Analysis



Busy 'A' roads run along the western and northern boundaries, providing an important experience of the Forest for a large number of people. The road from Mitcheldean is a key gateway into the Forest.

The geometric nature of the road network and sub-cpts in Haywood creates a sense of tension in the external landscape, by cutting perpendicular across contours.

Areas of Forest Waste are now becoming encroached by scrub.

Thinning in Hope Wood during previous thinning interventions has been heavier than normal in order to develop and promote existing broadleaf that exist within the conifer areas.

The Eastern ridge of Flaxley is highly visible from the A4136 heading west from between Little London to Longhope. Current design of felling coupes abruptly cut across contours and need remodelling in order to blend more sympathetically with the landscape.

● A number of transmitter towers occupy an elevated position on the Edgehills Ridge that are highly obtrusive landmarks visible from many miles away as they stand much higher than the surrounding tree canopy.

Shapridge Common dominated by bracken with encroachment of Oak, Birch and some Hawthorn. Overgrown Pond(s) also present.

Fringes of ASNW around the peripheral edges of Flaxley often contain Small Leaved Lime, Oak and Ash with Wych Elm, Wild Daffodils and hazel understory in places.

Fairplay and Merring Meend Ponds both managed by GWT.

Archaeological feature of St. Antonies Well has highly developed genius loci. Well visited and regarded as a locally important site.

Steep slopes, awkward to work with mid rotation Douglas Fir and Red Cedar and are both species suited to a warming climate.

Westbury Brook Ironstone mine SSSI and horseshoe bat hibernacula with a number of associated roosts along the eastern slope.

Conifer now replaced with Broadleaves, softening the woodland edge. Some SP and open space has been retained.

Some central areas of Flaxley have strong components of broadleaf within the conifer stands. In terms of naturalness scoring these areas are close to moving up a class, with those that are in naturalness class 5 more likely to be better suited to clearfelling & restocking rather than a slow & selective thin.

Restoration of Mugglewort Wood is exhibiting stronger ASNW characteristics with selective broadleaf restocking of coupe FO23114 and acceptance of natural regeneration from the retained parent trees. Coppicing could also be reintroduced to enhance ASNW character.

Power lines run perpendicular to contours from Steam Mills upto Edgehills masts.

An area of wet of broadleaf woodland with awkward terrain and long extraction distances meaning increased reinstatement costs.

Area of existing open land on the plateau of Haywood currently being managed towards heathland restoration, with potential for extension to the south.

With the restocking of coupe FO23009 the southern boundary of Flaxley takes on a much stronger ASNW feel, with easily accessible areas of Small Leaved Lime adjacent to it having a good understory of Hazel coppice & other species.

Areas outlined in red show that around 45% of all larch within the plan area has been statutorily felled due to the notifiable disease *Phytophthora ramorum*. (33.5Ha in Haywood and a further 1.5ha in Flaxley).

As the conifer elements within Castiard Vale reduces and native woodland increases, habitat is becoming more favourable towards dormice.

All three woods within Castiard Vale are rich in Archaeological features, with Welshbury featuring an Iron-Age Hill Fort designated as a Scheduled Ancient Monument that overlies a Bronze-Age field system. A link with Chestnuts Wood is a possibility following a survey in 2003.

A high quality of internal landscaping within this locale.

Pope Hill - an area of Forest Waste integrated with scattered residencies and farmland, dominated by Bracken & managed annually by selective swiping.

Chestnuts Wood is almost 100% restored to SNW with over 85% of the conifer removed. Although both the 1800 and the 1965 Oak is suffering from dieback which FC research are investigating.

Mature 1800 Oak close to community.

Haywood is well frequented by the local communities that surround the wood, including Haywood Comprehensive School.

The long north-south ridge of Haywood shows a variety of heathland vegetation and drains predominantly west, gently rising easterly to 270m; before giving way to more diverse topography, with a mix of tree species and age classes along the eastern slopes that drop steeply eastward into the more intimate landscape of Castiard Vale situated on a series of ridges; Chestnut Wood (south), Welshbury Wood (middle) and Flaxley (north). The highest elevation marked in Chestnuts Wood by a trig-point at 190m. The eastern side of Castiard Vale generally falls away steeply to around 30m before entering into the river Severn Catchment.

● Small scale coal workings worked by the Harding brothers are beginning to yield reasonable outturn.

Scale 1:20,000