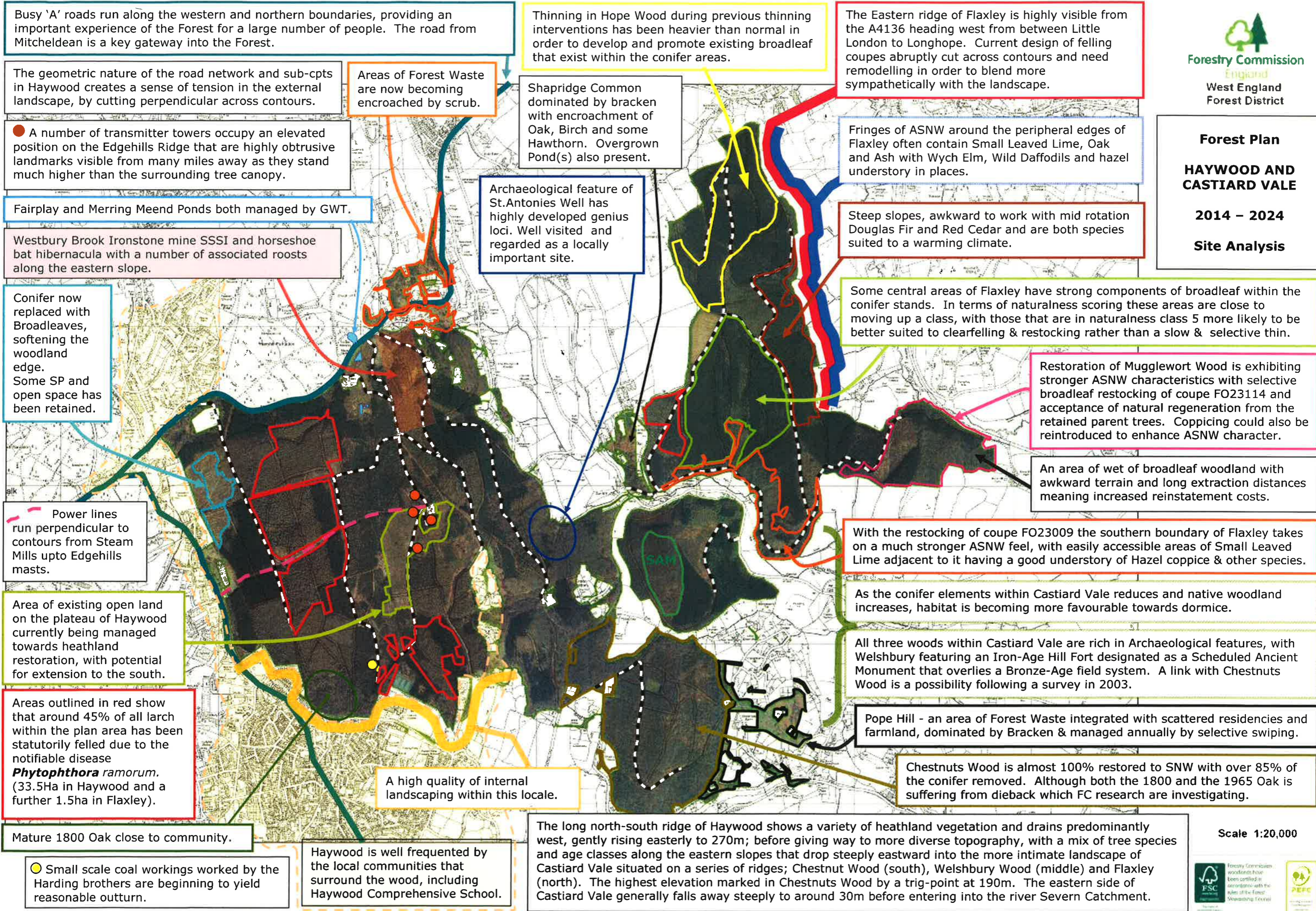


Forest Plan
HAYWOOD AND CASTIARD VALE
2014 - 2024
Site Analysis



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.

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.

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

Scale 1:20,000

Forest Plan
Haywood and Castiard Vale
2014 - 2024
Forest Plan Concept

Open areas straddling the A4136 will be maintained as a mosaic of open space and scrub. This will produce a soft and well developed transitional edge to the forest. Small areas of acid grassland should be maintained through bracken control where practicable.

Open areas around the ponds in the north of the plan area should be maintained as open habitat.

Thinning in Hope Wood will continue to develop and promote existing broadleaf that exist within the conifer areas.

Use Red Cedar as shelter for broadleaf establishment. Removal of remaining RC once broadleaves are established will create a mosaic of open space complementing Shapridge Common to the west.

Fringes of ASNW around the peripheral edges of Flaxley will expand through restocking the eastern flank with native broadleaves. Natural regeneration can be accepted, but species composition should be diversified through group planting of other native species following thinning of adjacent PAW crops.

Internal landscape quality along the A4136 has a predominantly wooded prospect, with the semi-mature Douglas Fir and Scots Pine becoming visually attractive and will be maintained as a long term retention. The Red Cedar in and around the scowles on the northern edge of the A4136 should be removed to open up the character of the landform and enhance the broadleaves.

Sympathetically remodelled coupes on the eastern slopes of Flaxley will be managed through clearfelling and restocking rather than selective thinning on this terrain that is difficult to work.

The geometric nature of the western slopes will be broken up by future restocking and connect the middle slopes to the skyline, breaking up unnatural horizontal visual influences within landscape. A generous provision of open space either side of the powerline at the time of restocking will also help.

Ensure successful establishment of hedging along the western boundary of Edgehills quarry SSSI to protect sensitive flora.

Some areas along the western side of the central area fall in naturalness class 5 and having minimal broadleaf components are better suited to clearfelling & restocking.

Reinstate pond(s) on Shapridge Common.

Existing broadleaf components in this area of Flaxley will continue to be developed through thinning. Some areas will revert to SNW with one thinning intervention; other parts will take longer, notably some areas of NS and in this situation, group felling and planting can be used to ensure the future diversity within the future native species composition and future age class structure.

Broadleaves have been retained following larch PR fellings. Restocking will be broadleaf and should be bold and varied enough to include species such as: Oak, Hornbeam, Hickory, Cherry, Hazel, Wych Elm, Whitebeam and Wild Service. Some Scots Pine might be retained or planted adding visual interest and diversity.

ASNW character of Mugglewort will continue to develop by the removal of conifer through thinning and will be enhanced through the introduction of Coppicing in some areas - notably the northern edge in compartment 4149c and the eastern end of Mugglewort in 4150a. Coppicing can begin in 4149e once majority of conifer has been removed.

Where heathland vegetation is common it is principally associated with outcrops of Drybrook Sandstone and the associated dry, acidic (podzolic) soil types. - Over the next 40 years, the existing heathland area on Edgehills will expand along this outcrop following the north-south ridge. Areas of SP will be retained to add diversity, conservation value and visual interest.

Thin the overstory in Compartment 4150a prior to starting the introduction of coppicing to promote conservation value. It is an awkward area to work and extraction would incur high reinstatement costs. Coppicing within this area should be done using volunteers such as the Dean Green Team to similar prescriptions as those used in Dymock Woods, leaving produce on site and creating "deadwood wigwams".

Felled due to PR, this area will be managed by GWT, complimenting the heathland site to the north.

Open up riparian zone by removal of remaining NS from Watercourse. Thin remaining conifer to develop broadleaf components. Any natural regeneration will be accepted.

Consolidate and expand belt of broadleaf to create and strengthen habitat linkage to scrubby woodland edge in farmers field by felling small area of DF and restocking with native broadleaves.

The majority of the eastern slopes of Haywood should be reverted to broadleaves. The approach will be slow with low levels of change and most conifer being removed through thinning. Larch will only be removed if it becomes infected with *P.ramorum*, with any felling of infected larch in this area being replaced mostly by broadleaf. This will help maintain and enhance the quality of the valley to the east that is distinct from the rest of the Statutory Forest.

As broadleaves will be retained be mindful when thinning remaining conifer along southern boundary not to create a jagged / bitty appearance as viewed from the Flaxley road.

The FC Research team will investigate Oak dieback that is on landscape scale. Regular aerial surveys will help monitor condition. Thinning will continue under advice from the Research team.

Within Welshbury SAM area, begin coppicing the Small Leaved Lime at an appropriate coupe scale in accordance with the County Archaeologist guidance laid out within the SAM plan.

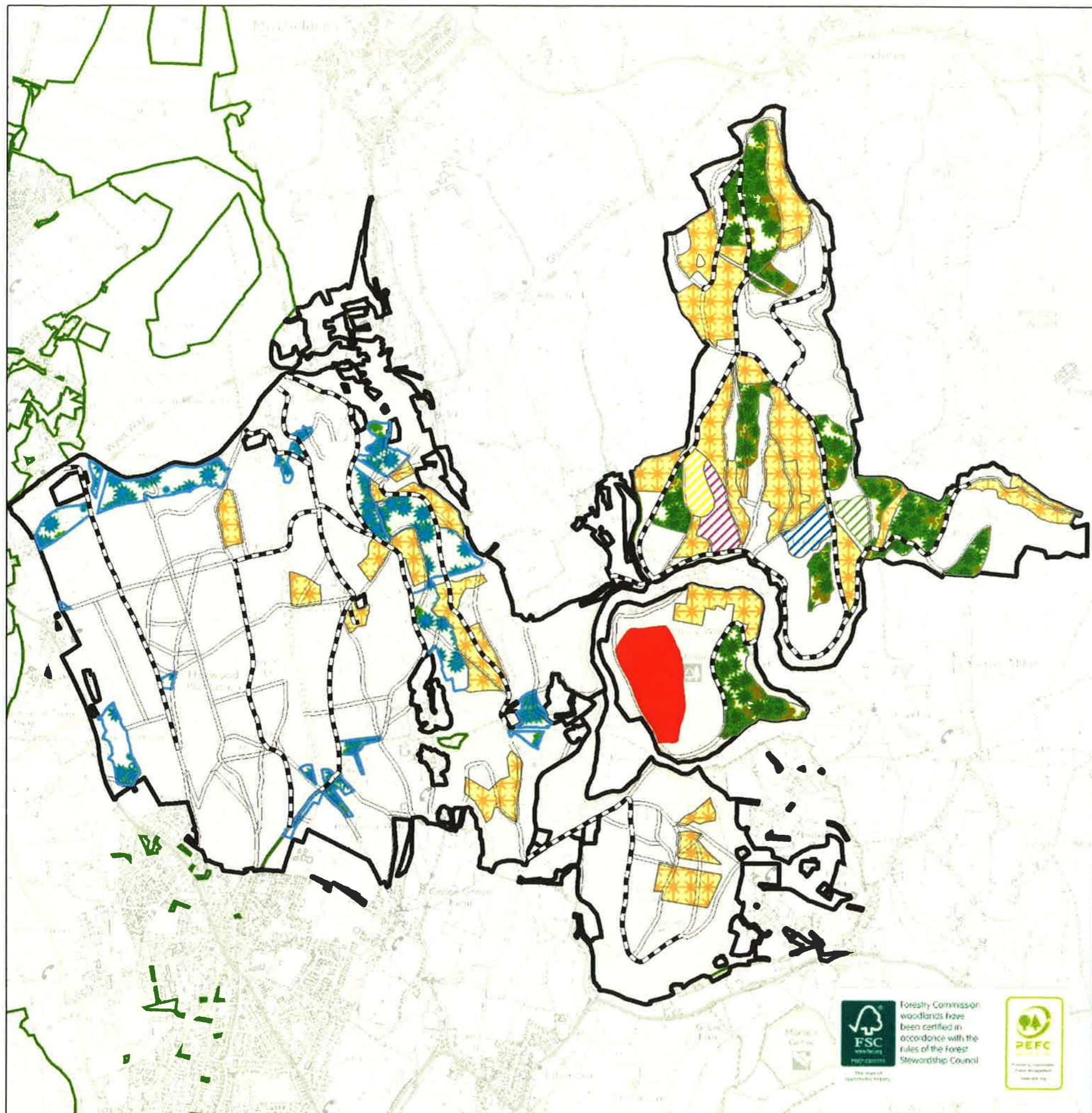
Scale 1:20,000





Forestry Commission
England
West England Forest District

Forest Plan
Haywood and Castiard Vale
2014 - 2024
Silvicultural Systems



Legend

- Forest Road
- Forest Ride
- Forest Plan boundary

Target dates for final overstorey removal

- Fell 2027-2031
- Fell 2042-2046
- Fell 2032-2036
- Fell 2047-2051

These are areas that have little or no broadleaf components. Within these areas groups of upto 0.75Ha may be felled during routine thinning interventions. Some interventions may have no groups felled at all to further encourage a varied age structure and remain compliant with FS regulation. The gaps created would be restocked with a variety of native broadleaves with final removal of any remaining overstorey dependant on successful establishment and growth rates of the planted groups of trees. Using this method will hopefully achieve a future crop that is commercially viable and ecologically robust.

Removal of conifers by thinning

Although no target date is set for the final removal of overstorey trees, the understorey will be assessed at each thinning intervention, with natural regeneration of the appropriate size being released and existing broadleaves being haloed. Additional gaps created will be of upto 0.5Ha and used for enrichment planting.

Conifer retention

These areas will be retained as conifer into the foreseeable future. They mainly have conifer species that are better suited to a predicted warming climate and will be managed through routine thinning. Areas may show conifer regeneration which, once at an appropriate size will recruited into what will become a component of the future crop through thinning the surrounding overstorey to favour the regeneration.

Conifer crop on extended rotation

These areas of conifer will be felled at some point but no fell date has yet been set. They will be managed through routine thinning, promoting the development of native species and may include creation of additional gaps allowing for natural regeneration or enrichment plantings to take place.

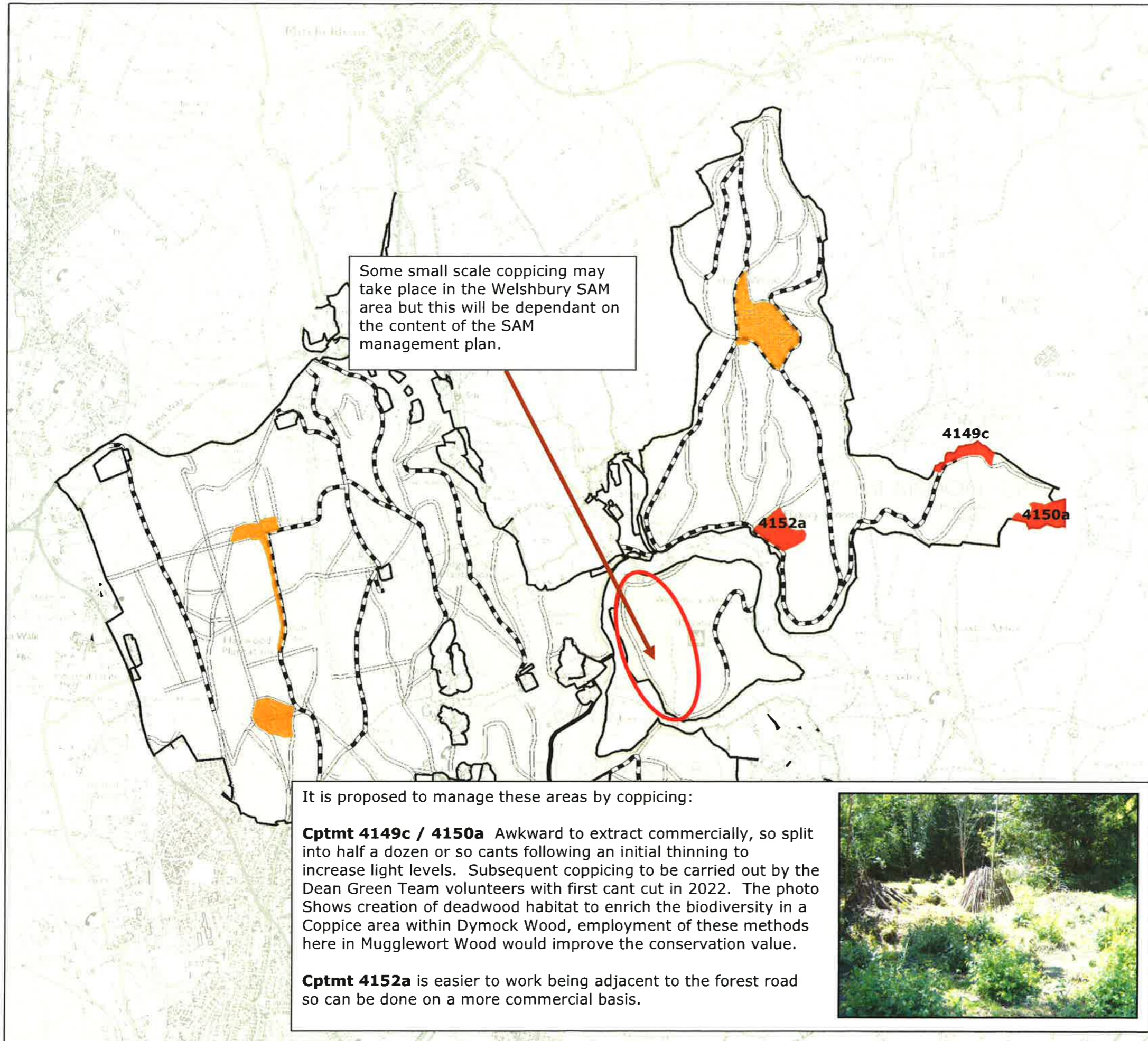
Scheduled Ancient Monument site

Management will be dictated by the SAM management plan drawn up by the archaeological department from Gloucestershire County Council. This may involve coppicing at a small scale to minimise damage resulting from wind throw. (See Appendix 2 for draft proposals as to how this maybe implemented)





Forest Plan
Haywood and Castiard Vale
2014 - 2024
Coppicing



Some small scale coppicing may take place in the Welshbury SAM area but this will be dependant on the content of the SAM management plan.

It is proposed to manage these areas by coppicing:

Cptmt 4149c / 4150a Awkward to extract commercially, so split into half a dozen or so cants following an initial thinning to increase light levels. Subsequent coppicing to be carried out by the Dean Green Team volunteers with first cant cut in 2022. The photo Shows creation of deadwood habitat to enrich the biodiversity in a Coppice area within Dymock Wood, employment of these methods here in Mugglewort Wood would improve the conservation value.

Cptmt 4152a is easier to work being adjacent to the forest road so can be done on a more commercial basis.



Legend

- CastiardVale_&_Haywood_Roads
- CastiardVale_&_Haywood_Rides
- existing areas of working coppice
- New areas proposed for coppicing

Scale 1:20,000



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Forest Plan

**Haywood and
Castiard Vale**

2014 - 2024

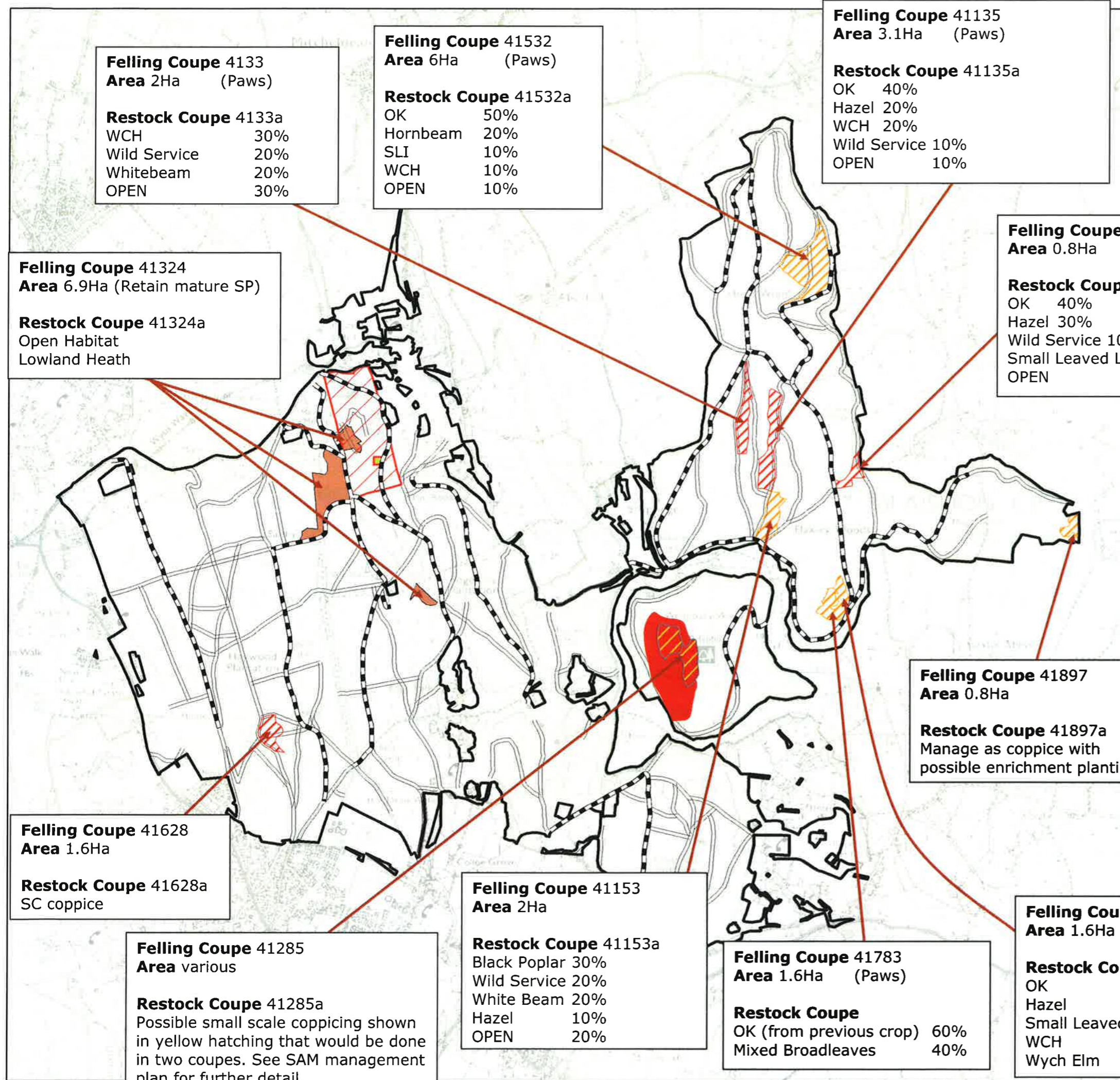
**Felling Plan
and restocking
2014 - 2024**

Legend

- Forest Roads
- Rides
- Plan boundary
- Fell 2012-2016
- Fell 2017-2021
- Fell 2022-2026
- Scheduled Ancient Monument site

Wesbury_Brook_SSSI

- Surface_and_Underground_SSSI
- Underground_SSSI



Felling Coupe 4133
Area 2Ha (Paws)

Restock Coupe 4133a

WCH	30%
Wild Service	20%
Whitebeam	20%
OPEN	30%

Felling Coupe 41532
Area 6Ha (Paws)

Restock Coupe 41532a

OK	50%
Hornbeam	20%
SLI	10%
WCH	10%
OPEN	10%

Felling Coupe 41135
Area 3.1Ha (Paws)

Restock Coupe 41135a

OK	40%
Hazel	20%
WCH	20%
Wild Service	10%
OPEN	10%

Felling Coupe 41880
Area 0.8Ha (Paws)

Restock Coupe 41880a

OK	40%
Hazel	30%
Wild Service	10%
Small Leaved Lime	10%
OPEN	10%

Felling Coupe 41324
Area 6.9Ha (Retain mature SP)

Restock Coupe 41324a
Open Habitat
Lowland Heath

Felling Coupe 41897
Area 0.8Ha

Restock Coupe 41897a
Manage as coppice with
possible enrichment planting.

Felling Coupe 41628
Area 1.6Ha

Restock Coupe 41628a
SC coppice

Felling Coupe 41153
Area 2Ha

Restock Coupe 41153a

Black Poplar	30%
Wild Service	20%
White Beam	20%
Hazel	10%
OPEN	20%

Felling Coupe 41783
Area 1.6Ha (Paws)

Restock Coupe

OK (from previous crop)	60%
Mixed Broadleaves	40%

Felling Coupe 41157
Area 1.6Ha (Paws)

Restock Coupe 41157a

OK	60%
Hazel	10%
Small Leaved Lime	10%
WCH	10%
Wych Elm	10%

Felling Coupe 41285
Area various

Restock Coupe 41285a
Possible small scale coppicing shown
in yellow hatching that would be done
in two coupes. See SAM management
plan for further detail.

Scale 1:20,000



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Forest Plan

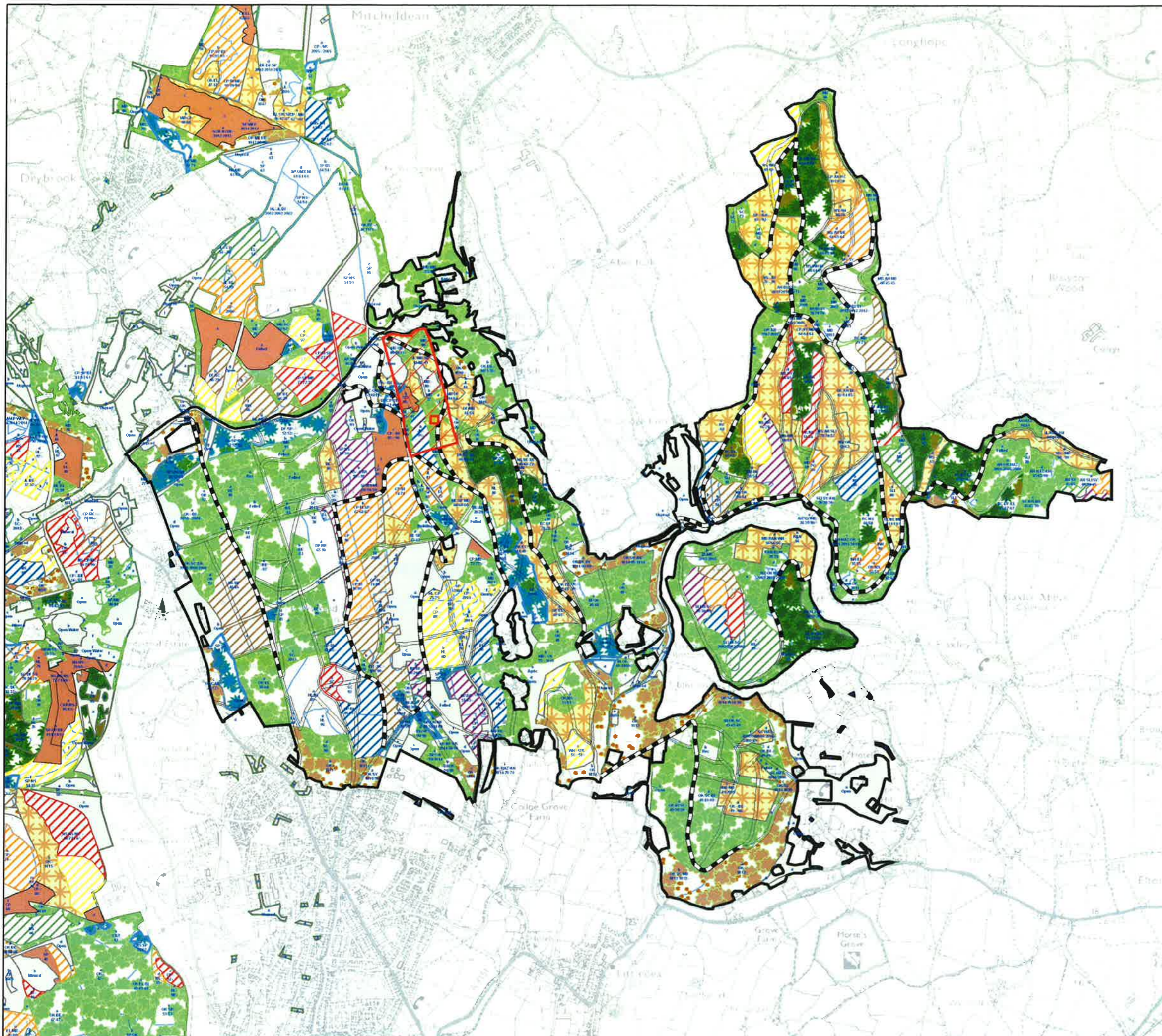
Haywood and
Castiard Vale

2014 - 2024

Felling Plan 2014-2054
(incl adj FP areas)

Legend

-  Plan boundary
-  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
- Westbury_Brook_SSSI**
-  Surface_and_Underground_SSSI
-  Underground_SSSI

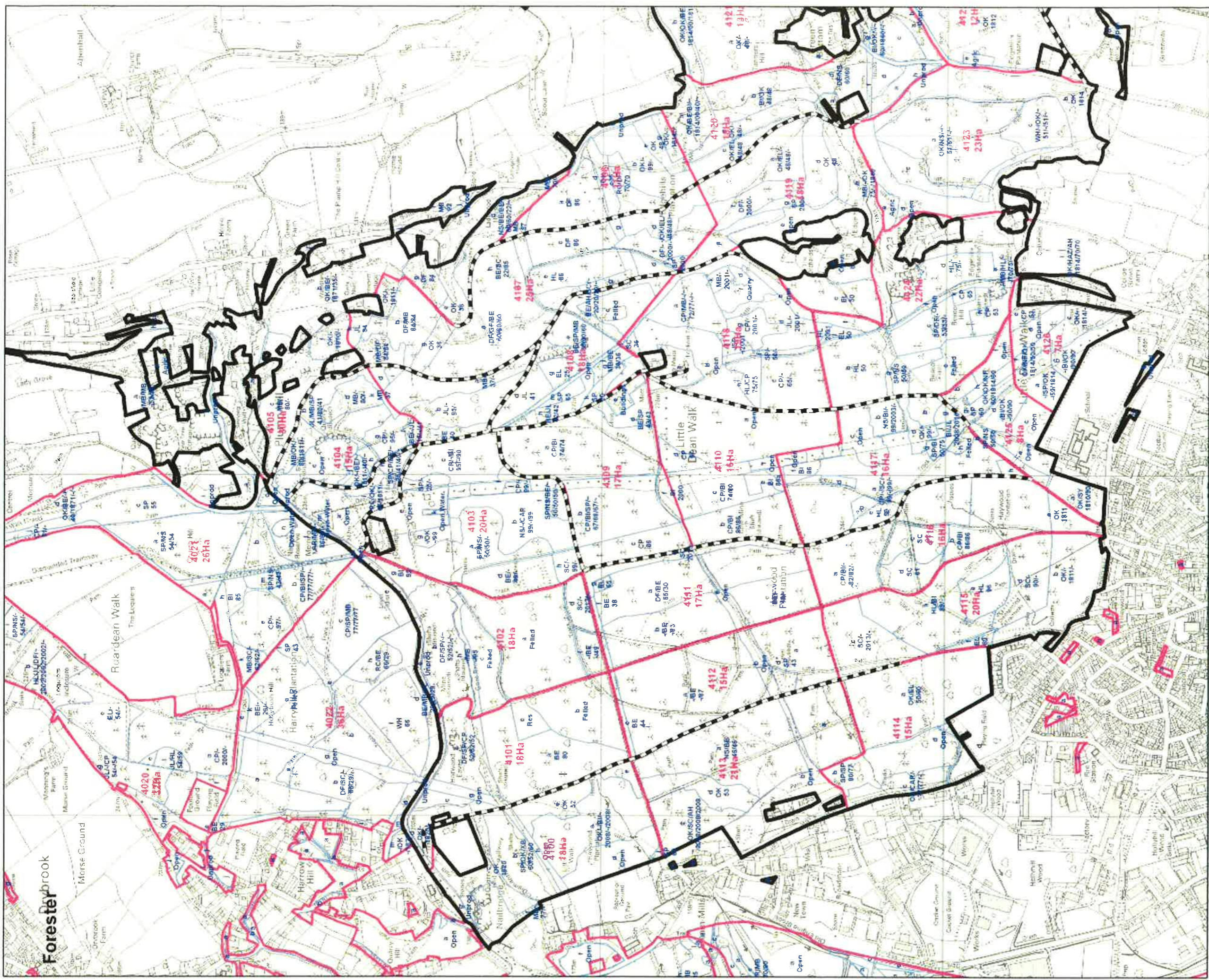


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Forest Plan

**Haywood and
Castiard Vale**

2014 – 2024

**Stocking data 01/04/2014
Map 1 of 3 - Haywood**

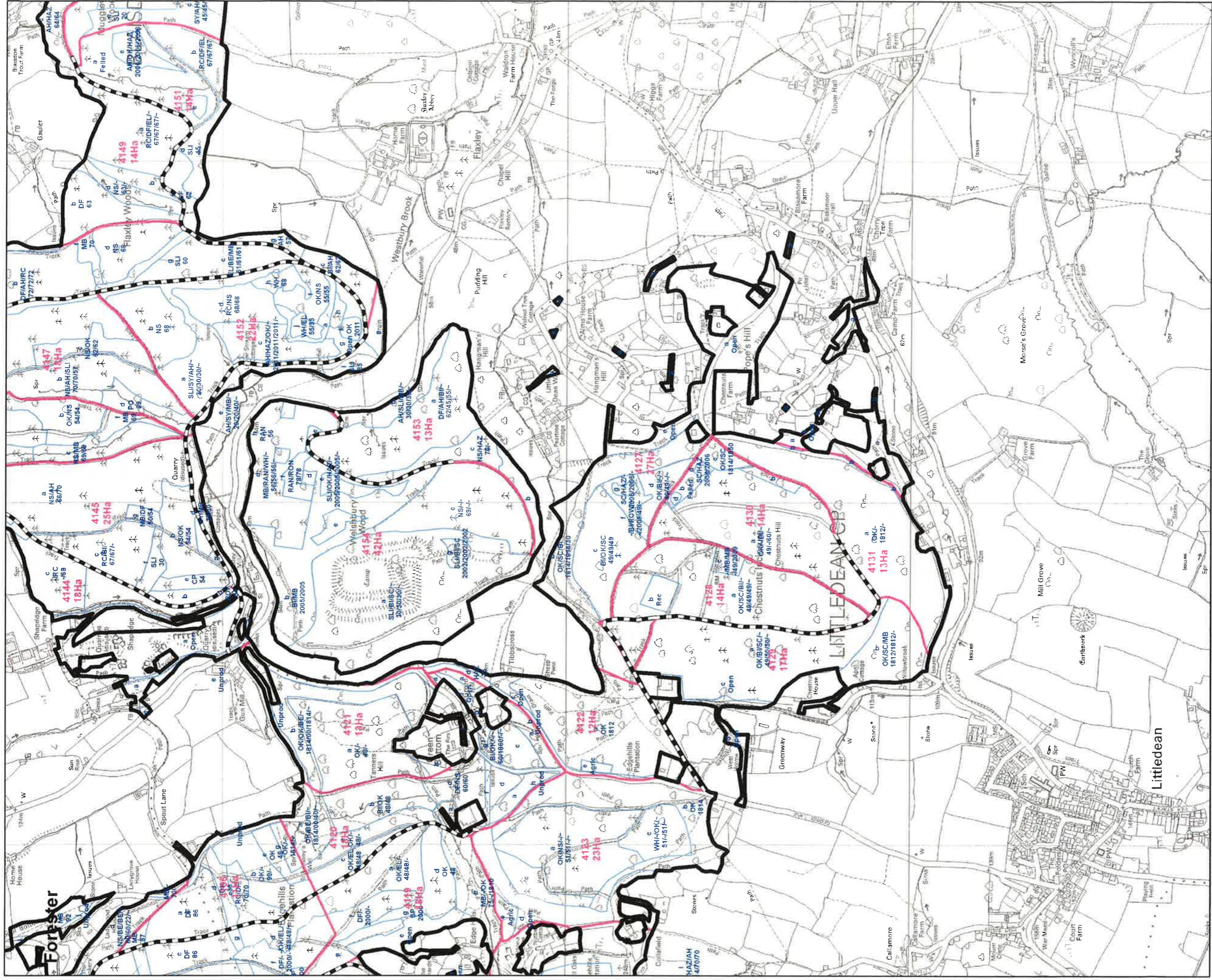
Scale

1:10,000



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Forest Plan
Haywood and Castiard Vale
2014 – 2024
Stocking data 01/04/2014
Map 2 of 3 – Weishbury & Chestnuts Wood

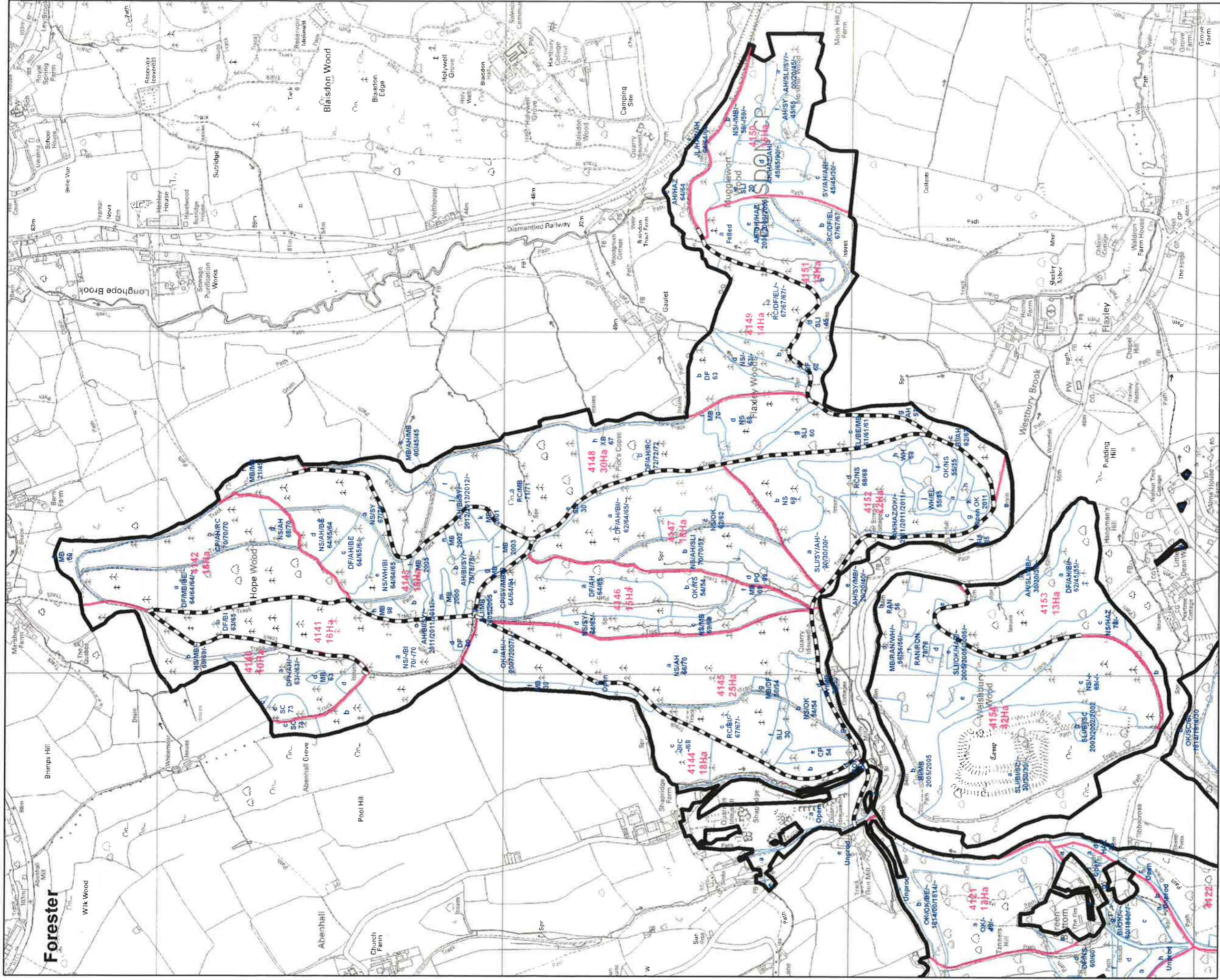
Scale

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Forest Plan
Haywood and Castiard Vale
2014 – 2024
Stocking data 01/04/2014
Map 3 of 3 – Flaxley Wood



West England Forest District

Scale

1:10,000



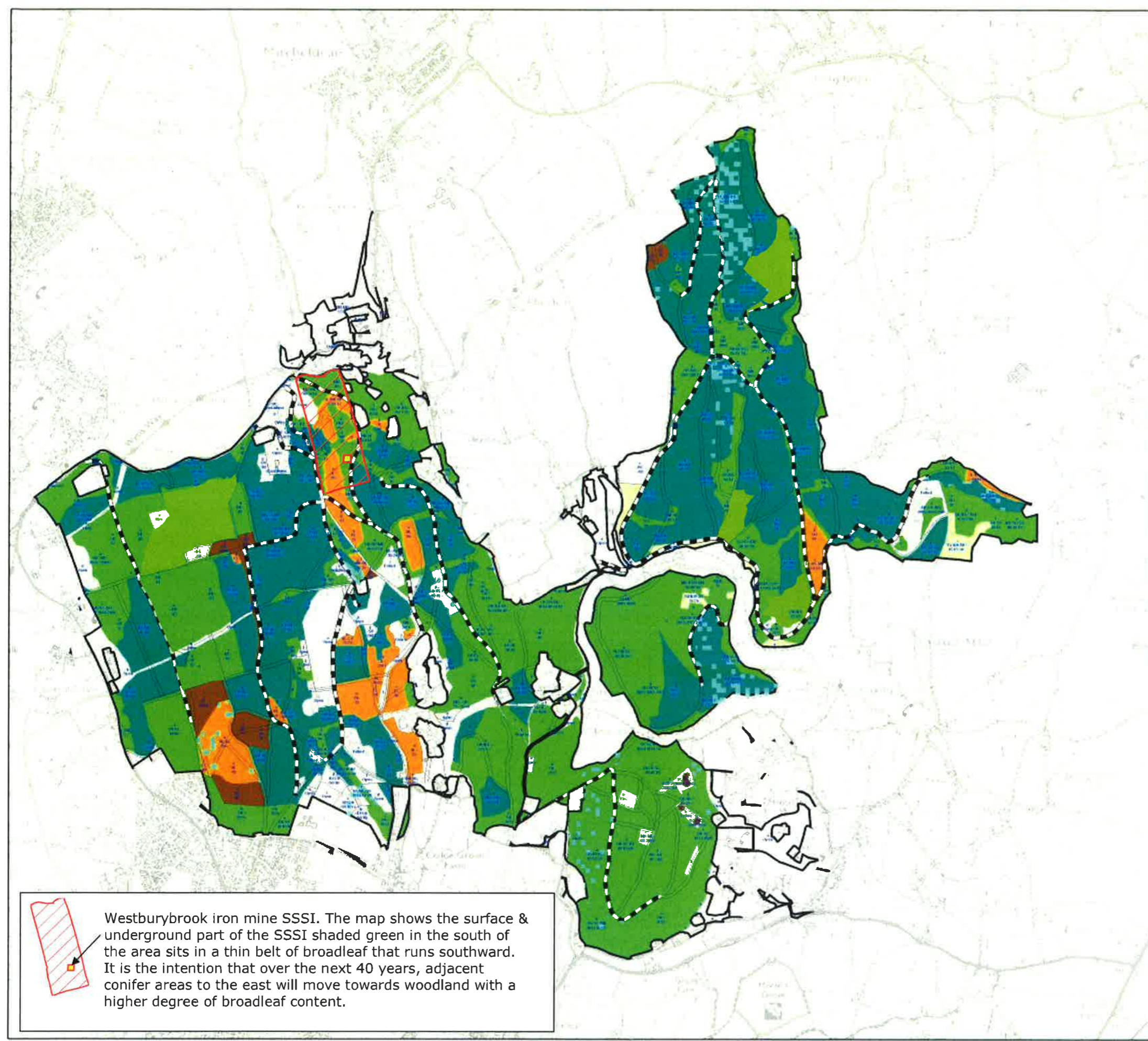
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England
West England Forest District

Forest Plan
Haywood and Castiard Vale
2014 - 2024
Indicative future species at year 10



Legend

- CastiardVale_&_Haywood_Roads
- ... CastiardVale_&_Haywood_Rides
- Open habitat or felled area
- Evergreen conifers
- Deciduous conifers
- Native broadleaves
- Non-native broadleaves
- SC
- Natural_Regen_components

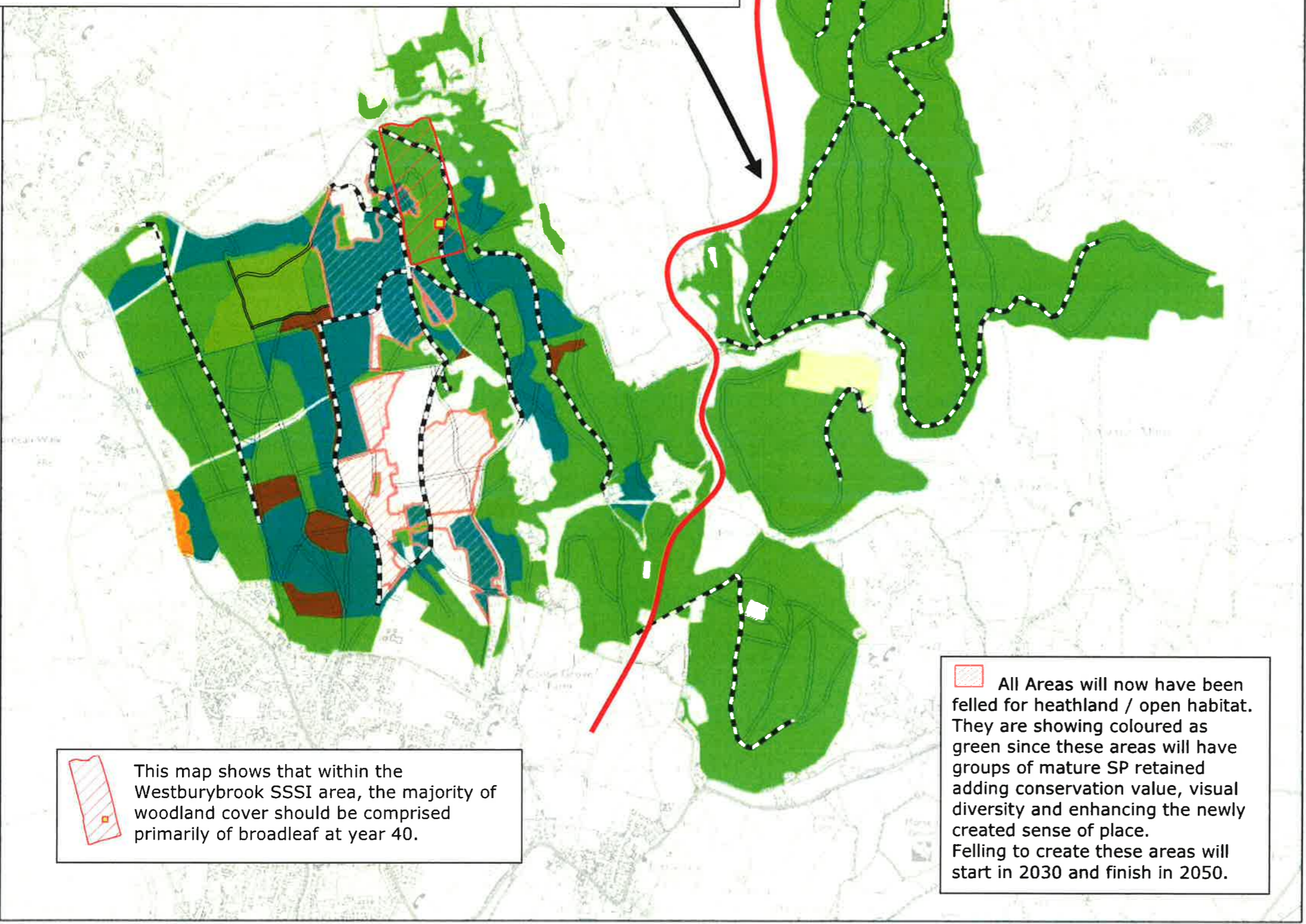
 Westburybrook iron mine SSSI. The map shows the surface & underground part of the SSSI shaded green in the south of the area sits in a thin belt of broadleaf that runs southward. It is the intention that over the next 40 years, adjacent conifer areas to the east will move towards woodland with a higher degree of broadleaf content.


Scale 1:20,000


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Castiard Vale lies east of the red line and during the plan period will have developed into woodland with a predominance of native broadleaf tree cover. Any planting done will introduce as much native diversity as possible, although by year 40 there will still be some remnant conifer present. Removal of any remnant conifer is dependant on successful establishment of the replacement broadleaf crops, with removal of any conifer remnants facilitated through future routine thinning interventions. However, there maybe an odd small pocket of conifer or individual conifer trees that remains, where the benefit of their removal is nullified by the risk of damage to surrounding broadleaf components through practicalities of felling and extracting remnant conifer. E.g. slope, terrain or spatial distribution etc. **Note:** please see the silvicultural systems, transition to native wood over time and Indicative future habitats maps for further clarification.











 This map shows that within the Westburybrook SSSI area, the majority of woodland cover should be comprised primarily of broadleaf at year 40.

 All Areas will now have been felled for heathland / open habitat. They are showing coloured as green since these areas will have groups of mature SP retained adding conservation value, visual diversity and enhancing the newly created sense of place. Felling to create these areas will start in 2030 and finish in 2050.

Forest Plan
Haywood and Castiard Vale
2014 – 2024
Indicative future species at year 40

Legend

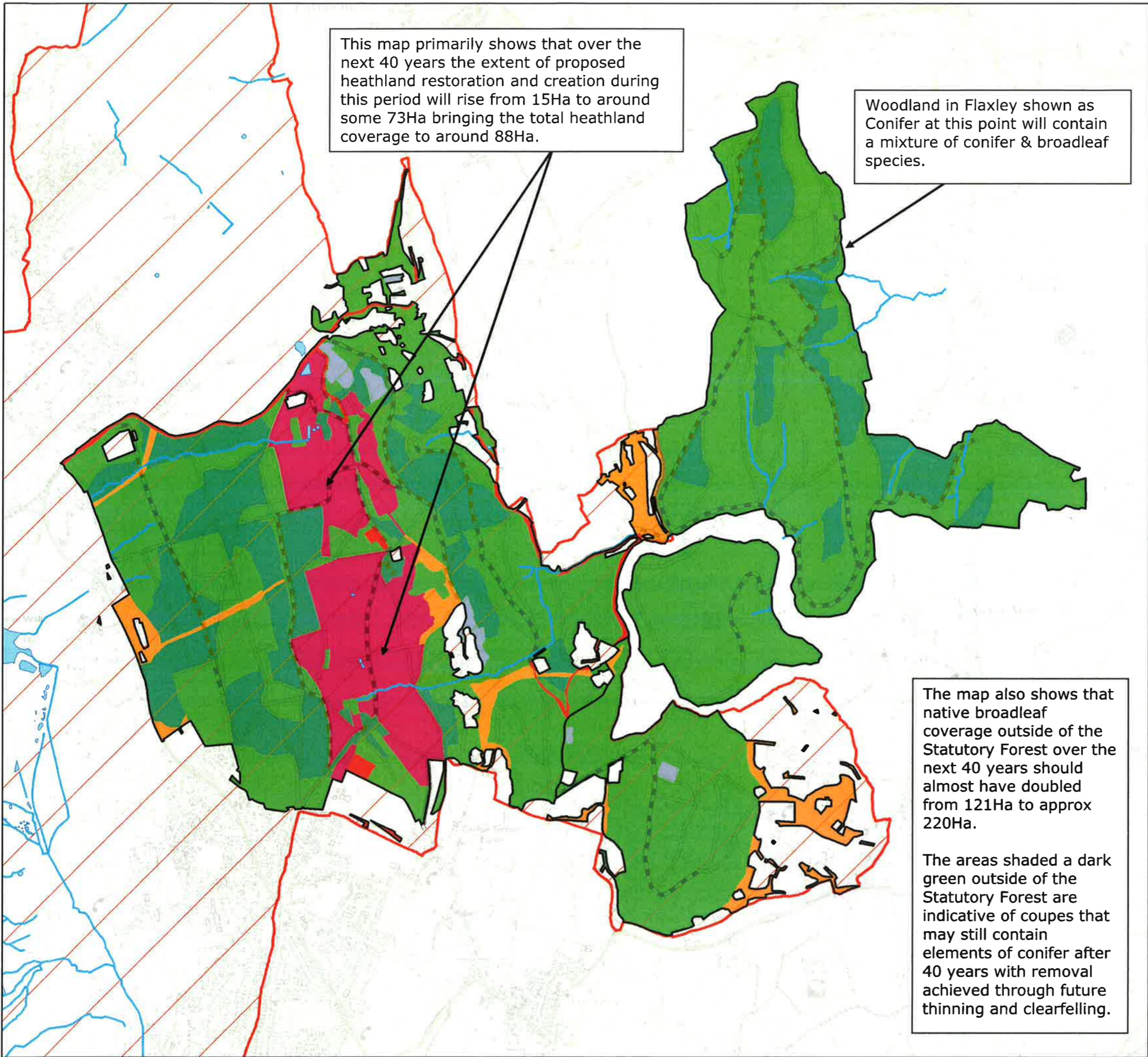
-  CastiardVale_&_Haywood_Roads
-  CastiardVale_&_Haywood_Rides
-  Haywood_potential_Heathland
-  Evergreen conifers
-  Deciduous conifers
-  Native broadleaves
-  Non-native broadleaves
-  SC

Scale 1:20,000

Forest Plan
Haywood and Castiard Vale
2014 - 2024
Indicative future Habitat types at year 40

This map primarily shows that over the next 40 years the extent of proposed heathland restoration and creation during this period will rise from 15Ha to around some 73Ha bringing the total heathland coverage to around 88Ha.

Woodland in Flaxley shown as Conifer at this point will contain a mixture of conifer & broadleaf species.



The map also shows that native broadleaf coverage outside of the Statutory Forest over the next 40 years should almost have doubled from 121Ha to approx 220Ha.

The areas shaded a dark green outside of the Statutory Forest are indicative of coupes that may still contain elements of conifer after 40 years with removal achieved through future thinning and clearfelling.

Legend




-  Forest Road
-  Forest Ride
-  Statutory_Boundary
-  water_courses
-  open_water
-  urban infrastructure
-  Woodland - Broadleaves
-  Woodland - Coniferous
-  Grassland / Meadow / Arable
-  Heathland
-  Bracken

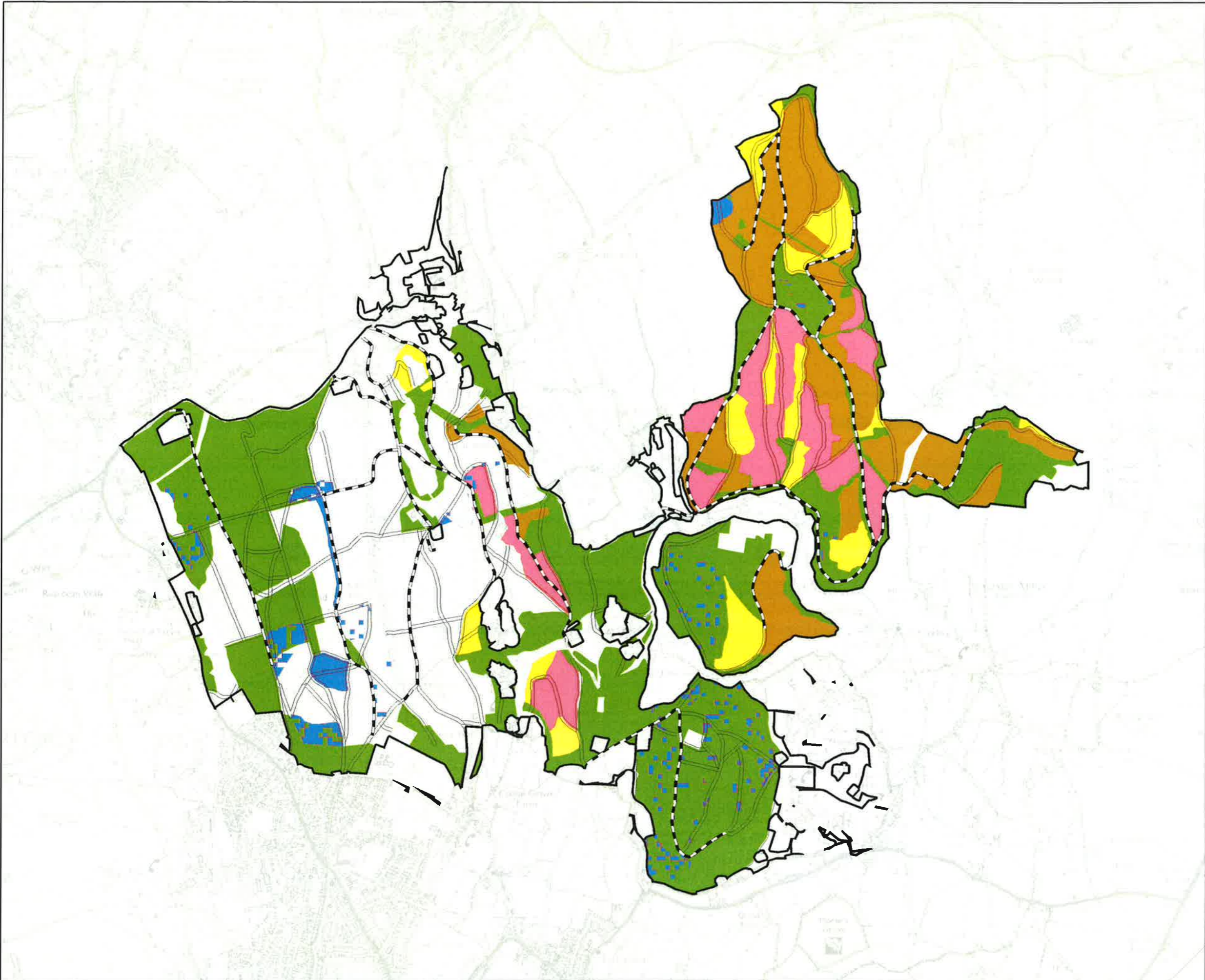
Scale 1:20,000



Forest Plan
Haywood and Castiard Vale
2014 – 2024
Transition to Native Woodland over time

Legend

-  Plan area
-  currently SC
-  native beyond 2055
-  native by 2055
-  native by 2036
-  currently native
-  other management



Scale 1:20,000



Viewpoint 1: A4136 at Steam Mills traffic lights looking south-east



Photograph 1: Current view from Steam Mills traffic lights looking south-east towards The Branch



3-D representation of photograph 1



3-D representation of photograph 1 after felling coupe 24902 in the period 2017 - 2021



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West England Forest District

Forest Plan

Haywood and Castiard Vale

2014 - 2024

Landscape Assessment



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Forester

Viewpoint 2: From the triangle junction of The Hollow on the Ruardean road looking south-east



Photograph 2: View from the triangle on the road to Ruardeanhill at the junction with The Hollow



3-D representation of photograph 2



3-D representation of photograph 2 after felling coupe 24902 in the period 2017 - 2021



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West England Forest District

Forest Plan

**Haywood and
Castiard Vale**

2014 - 2024

Landscape Assessment



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Viewpoint 3: From Winners Garage on Valley Road looking east



Photograph 3: View from Winner Garage on Valley Road looking east



3-D representation of photograph 3



3-D representation of photograph 3 after felling coupe 29402 in the period 2017 - 2021



**Forestry Commission
England**

West England Forest District

Forest Plan

**Haywood and
Castiard Vale**

2014 - 2024

Landscape Assessment



View point 1: Welshbury and Chestnuts Wood from Plump Hill

Thinning out of the conifer in compartment 4154 continues

Coupe 41107 now "greened up" and re-established with site native broadleaves. Visual impact is constantly being reduced.

Top: Landscape Assessment as per the 2002 Forest Plan
Middle: Landscape Assessment for 2014 Forest Plan
Bottom: Impression of management proposals 2014-2051



Conifer will continue to be removed from compartment 4154 through the 2014 plan period

Felling of Coupe 41107 has achieved exactly what the previous plan had envisaged.

Welshbury SAM will begin a process of transformation over to coppice to safeguard archaeological features.

Whilst western peripheries of Welshbury contain archaeological features the area is thought to be less sensitive in nature.

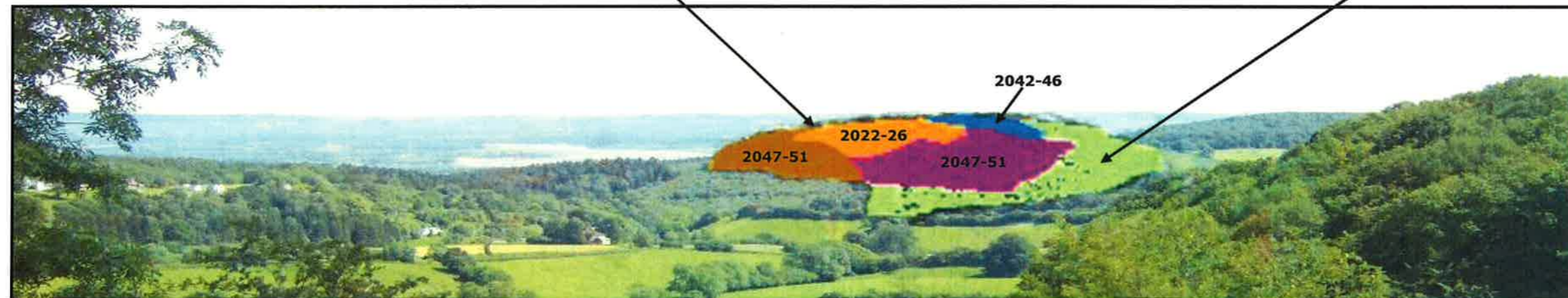


The SAM will be managed in accordance to prescriptions drawn up by the County Archaeologists in conjunction with FC. Recommendations are to coppice the woodland covering the SAM.

The first cant to be coppiced in 2017-2021 is not visible as it sits behind the brown and orange cants due for coppicing in 2047-2051.

Coppicing will minimise future risk of windthrow and potential for damaging the earthworks due to increasing levels of exposure, as the trees grow larger and taller.

Peripheral belt of Small Leaved Lime not to be coppiced but managed as broadleaf shelterwood.



Forest Plan

Haywood and Castiard Vale

2014 - 2024

Landscape Assessment

View point 2: Flaxley from A4136 at Longhope looking south

Top: Landscape Assessment for 2014 Forest Plan

Middle right & Bottom left: Impression of management proposals 2014-2051

Flaxley wood is the dominant feature in this landscape, occupying the whole of the skyline and is dominated by conifers although the fringe of broadleaves helps buffer the transition to agricultural land.

The crest of DF and RC in Coupe 23052 has become more prominent on the horizon since the felling of coupe 23114. Rather than clearfelling, a gradual change to native broadleaf will be promoted through thinning in order to retain a wooded appearance and avoid an ugly step in the skyline.

This block of broadleaf sits isolated within an otherwise coniferous landscape.

Numerous broadleaf field & hedge trees assist with visual integration between the wooded landscape and the agricultural one.

The series of coupes as per the 2002 FDP are highlighted here. They run north to south and show there is visual conflict within the landscape that would, if felled, crudely interrupt the appearance what is currently a contiguously wooded ridge.



Forest Plan

Haywood and Castiard Vale

2014 - 2024

Landscape Assessment

Below left:

This illustration shows the isolated block of broadleaves identified at the top of the page.

The light brown area will be felled in 2017-2021 and restocked with a mixture of minor native broadleaf species to improve diversity.

The fragmented nature of the isolated broadleaves in this area including the broadleaf habitat in the corner of the farmer's field and the peripheral fringe broadleaves will be linked creating a more robust habitat that will also sit more favourably within the landscape.



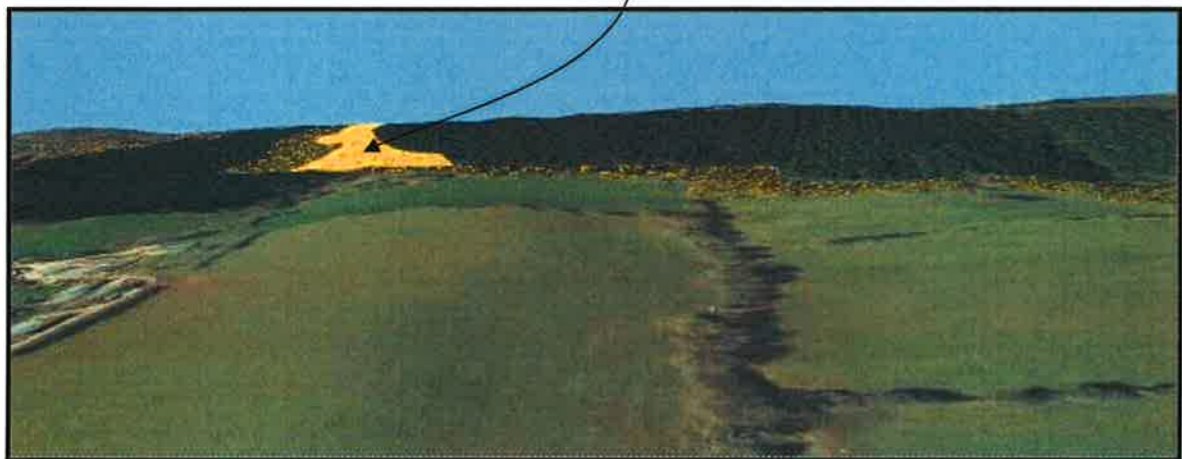
Above right:

Remodelled coupe boundaries along eastern slopes are now more sympathetic to landform and landscape quality has been improved.

Coupe remodelling has drawn on natural features and boundaries of existing broadleaves to try and achieve a more natural appearance.

Flaxley is experienced in the middle distance from this view point and the remodelled coupes are large enough to create visual impact.

Felling dates given are a reflection of the amount of felling being undertaken elsewhere within the plan area to meet other objectives, and will provide a more diverse age structure. Coupes shown here will continue to be routinely thinned and will develop a mixed composition before final felling of remaining conifer.



View point 3: Castiard Vale and Haywood viewed from A48 at Westbury-on-Severn



Forestry Commission
England

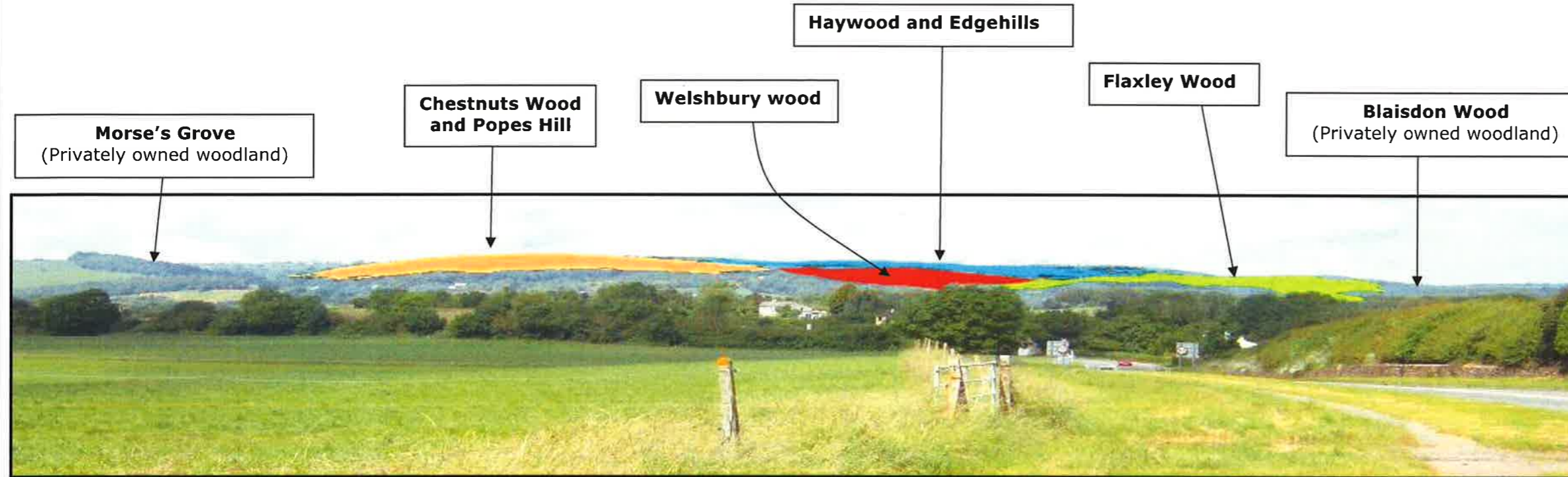
West England Forest District

Forest Plan

**Haywood and
Castiard Vale**

2014 - 2024

Landscape Assessment



The ridge is a strong feature from this view point and provides a well wooded appearance.

The Plan area dominates the ridge in the far distance.

The clarity between conifer and broadleaf along the skyline at this distance is somewhat smudged and indistinct.

Over the next 40 years the northern end of Haywood ridge will be extensively modified through clearfelling, although the scale of these fellings are unlikely to impact on the landscape viewed at this distance.

Telecommunications masts at Edgehills are barely visible on the ridge behind Flaxley.

The eastern slopes of Flaxley will begin to be transformed through clearfelling, although unlikely to impact on the landscape viewed at this distance.



View point 4 and 5: Views from Popes Hill

Having been restored to native broadleaf during the previous plan period both the peripheral Oak and Sweet Chestnut planted in the 1800s along with the more recently planted oak of the 1940s within Chestnuts Wood are now facing the threat of Oak decline. Investigations are being carried out by Forest Research, a department of the Forestry Commission and future management of Chestnuts Wood will be guided by their advice.

The cap of Edgehills and the telecommunications towers are just visible in the distance.

Welshbury forms a strong feature and will soften as reversion to broadleaf continues.

Mill Wood
(Privately owned)

View 4



Conifer in **Welshbury Wood** will disappear over time as the wood is thinned and felled and returned to native broadleaf.

The internal wooded slopes and ridges of **Flaxley** are extremely visible from this view point, with the view from here softening over time as composition moves towards native woodland through a mixture of felling and thinning and replanting.

The eastern side of Flaxley known as **Mugglewort Wood** drops away steeply. Conifer that is just in sight will revert over time to native broadleaf and in the process unify the broadleaf fringe adjacent to the field edge with the broadleaf landscape behind that leads the eye to May Hill in the distance.

Blaisdon Wood
(Privately owned)

Wood belonging to Flaxley Abbey

Clearfell planted in 2011 with native broadleaf.

View 5
From Breezy Cottage

