

# Forest Plan

## Idless

2014 - 2024



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



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**FORESTRY COMMISSION - Application for Forest Design Plan Approval**

Forest District: West England Forest District (FD)

Woodland or property name: Idless

Nearest town, village or locality: Idless Village / Truro

OS Grid reference: SW82694845

Local Authority district/unitary Authority: Cornwall Council

1. I apply for Forest Design Plan approval for the property described above and in the enclosed Forest Design Plan.
2. I confirm that the scoping, carried out and documented in the Consultation Record attached, incorporated those stakeholders which the FC agreed must be included. Where it has not been possible to resolve specific issues associated with the plan to the satisfaction of consultees, this is highlighted in the Consultation Record.
3. I confirm that the proposals contained in this plan comply with the UK Forestry Standard.
4. I undertake to obtain any permissions necessary for the implementation of the approved Plan.

Signed.....  
(FE) Forest Management Director

Signed.....  
(FS) Regional Director

District.....

Region.....

Date .....

Date of Approval .....

Date approval ends: .....

(ha)	Conifers	Broadleaves	Open Space
New planting	Nil	Nil	N/A
Felling	Nil	Nil	N/A
Restocking *	Nil	Nil	N/A
Managed under continuous cover**	113.7		

\* All felled areas have been restocked at time of writing. Some enrichment / under planting and amenity planting of native broadleaves only may occur during the 10 year plan period \*\* Some areas are scheduled for clear felling but are out with the 10 year plan period.

Total plan area 113.7 hectares

## 1.0 Idless Forest Plan Summary

The Idless Forest Management Unit (FMU) extends over 113 Hectares (280 acres) of the Public Forest Estate. It is situated just to the north of Truro and is within the Cornwall Council Unitary Authority.

The woodland is a mix of conifer (68%) and broadleaves (32%) most of which are being actively managed to provide timber for local and national markets (approximately 700 - 800 cubic metres of timber per year) and to improve the quality of the remaining crop. The entire woodland, with the exception of a small area which is an ancient hill fort, is classed as an 'Ancient Woodland Site', which means that an area has been continually wooded since AD 1600. In the period 2010 – 2012 a disease called Phytophthora Ramorum had infected and was killing a particular species of conifer called larch. Some 31 hectares (76 acres) of young and mature larch crops were cleared which left a greater than normal amount of non wooded areas.

This block is owned freehold by the Forestry Commission and is dedicated open access under the countryside rights of way act. There is an informal car park which provides access to over 10 Km (6.2 miles) of forest roads, rides and trails over varied terrain and slopes and is popular with local people for walking, cycling and horse riding. There are also several heritage features within the FMU, one of which is scheduled by English Heritage.

The woodland habitat supports a wide variety of wildlife including ground nesting and other birds, several birds of prey and various species of butterflies. There is also roe and red deer and grey squirrel. This plan seeks to increase the amount of permanent / managed open space, which will improve the matrix of habitats for a wide range of flora and fauna.

The purpose of this Forest Plan is to make people aware of the way the Forestry Commission manage the public forest estate and its planned future management of this site. It aims to outline how every aspect of the forest will be managed for timber production, habitats and landscape as well as look at other elements such as how recreational opportunities in the forest will be managed. Forestry requires us to be forward looking and so this current management plan gives details of the management of Idless from 2014 until 2024. The plan outlines our intentions for the continued management of the site and contains information on the following topics:

**Continue the process of restoring ancient woodland sites.** Many of the ancient woodland sites currently have a commercial crop of conifer or non native broadleaves growing on them. These areas are called 'Plantation on Ancient Woodland Sites' or PAWS. There will be a number of ways in which restoration will be implemented depending upon the character and requirements of each area. However in the majority of cases the process will be carried out gradually and in some instances will take many generations, perhaps hundreds of years, to complete. Whilst habitat improvement is the main objective in PAWS it is also of fundamental importance that productivity and sustainable forest management continues in these areas. A key component in achieving success will be to monitor representative sites. After implementing this plan over the next 10 years we hope to see an 11% increase in the area of native broadleaves.

**Increase resilience to climate change, pests and diseases.** We will achieve this by increasing the diversity of tree species and age structure of the woodland. There will be an ongoing programme of clear felling and replanting (out with this plan period) but we are also looking to implement and develop continuous cover management systems. This means establishing one or more storeys of young trees in an area before the canopy of older trees is removed.

**Forests for people.** The Forestry Commission will continue to forge links with local councils, user groups and other organisations to pursue any opportunities to develop the recreational potential at Idless.

## 2.0 Policy & context

The Forestry Commission has been independently audited against the UK Woodland Assurance Standard (UKWAS) and its management standards have been endorsed by the Forest Stewardship Council (FSC) and the Programme for the Endorsement of Forest Certification (PEFC). The FC is committed to maintaining woodland management to these standards.

This plan has been prepared in order to achieve compliance with UKWAS and comply with FSC and PEFC standards.

The Public Forest Estate in the Idless Forest Management Unit lies within West England Forest District which covers the west of England as far as North Shropshire.

## 2.1 Strategic objectives for the management of woodland on the Public Forest Estate in the South West.

Management of woodlands on the Public Forest Estate will deliver Government aims for forestry in England as described in the Forestry Policy Statement which is available from the DEFRA website. In Summary we will seek to achieve the following key objectives:

- **Protecting** the nation's trees, woodlands and forests from increasing threats such as pests, diseases and climate change,
- **Improving** their resilience to these threats and their contribution to economic growth, people's lives and nature,
- **Expanding** them to increase further their economic, social and environmental value.

Further details on how these objectives will be achieved and implemented in West England are available in our strategic plan due for publication in 2014.

## 2.2 Consultation

Consultation has been carried out with identified stakeholders as shown in the consultation record at appendix 1. Our method of identifying consultees is based upon the three major sensitivities of any particular woodland : landscape, recreation and environment, coupled with the level of change we anticipate being caused by the renewed Plan.

## 2.3 Implementation of plan objectives

Before major forest operations are undertaken a documented Operational Site Plan is completed for the proposed operation. This identifies site constraints and opportunities and ensures that all actions are consistent with current statutory and UKWAS requirements.

## 2.4 Protected Species and habitats

Where the Operational Site Plan has confirmed that European Protected Species (EPS) or other protected species or habitats are present on a site, operations are undertaken in accordance with guidelines agreed by Natural England.

## 2.5 Cultural Heritage

### Scheduled Monuments

All Scheduled Monuments are subject to a separate Management Plan, agreed with English Heritage.

At Forest Plan level Scheduled Monuments will simply be mapped on the Heritage map layer. Any additional felling agreed in the Scheduled Monument plan will be subject to liaison with Forest Services.

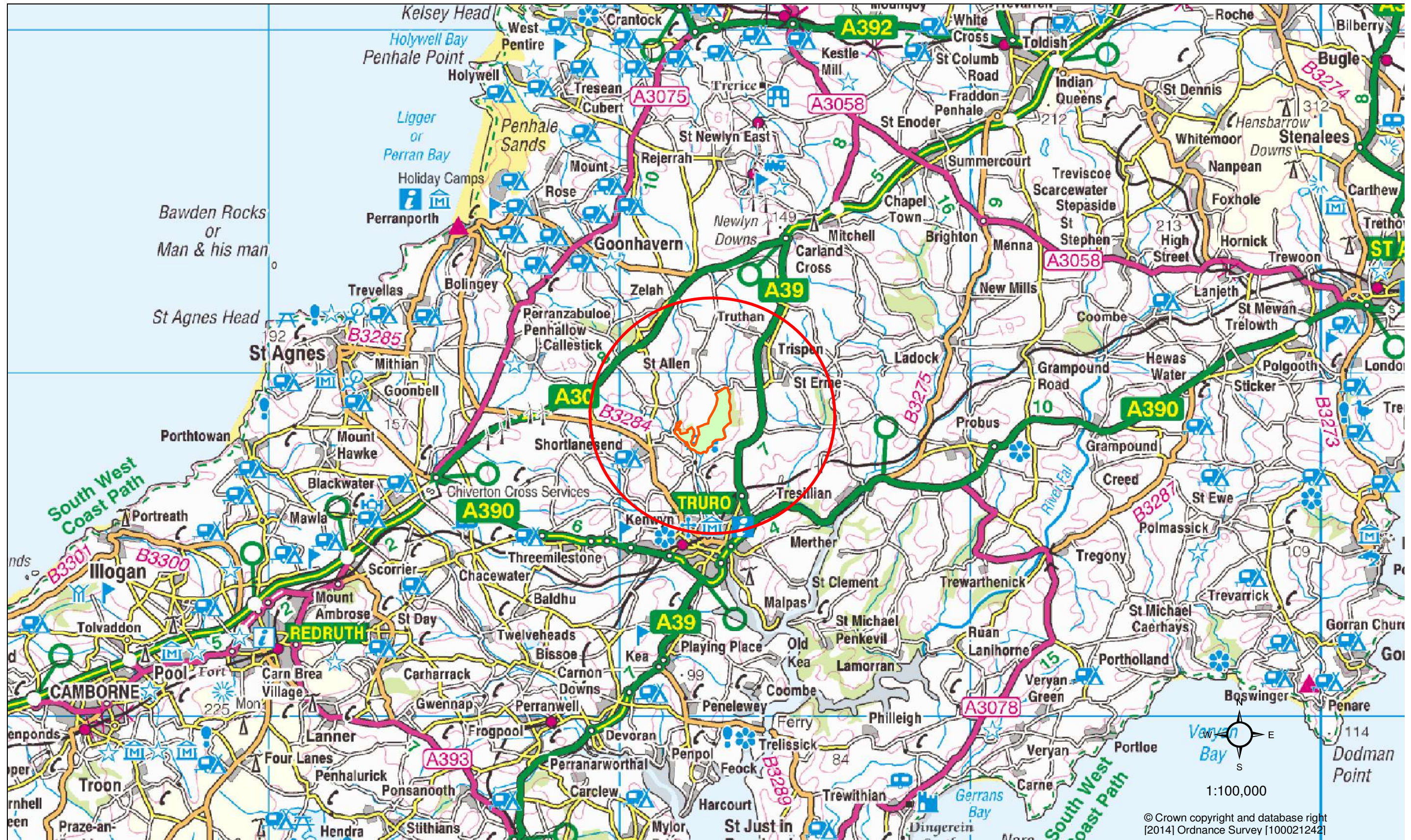
Consultation with English Heritage on any potentially damaging operations to Scheduled Monuments will take place at the Operational Site Plan Stage.

### Other Heritage Features

Work on all other heritage features are subject to an agreement with Local Authority. Heritage features will be identified by liaising with the relevant representative within the organisation and a suitable working method agreed prior to operations via the Operational Site Plan process.



### 3.0 Location Map





## 4.0 General Description

Topic	Description	Implications for Management	Proposals
<p><b>4.1 Woodland Summary</b></p>	<p>The Idless Forest Management Unit (FMU) extends over 113 Hectares of the Public Forest Estate in Cornwall. The woodland is a mixture of productive conifer plantation and mature / regenerating broadleaves.</p> <p>There is not a great diversity of ages in Idless, with 83% between 50 and 70 years old. Removal of large areas of Larch in a short period, which would have diversified the structure, has had a negative impact. (See Age Structure chart in section 6, Page 12).</p> <p>There are a wide range of tree species present but the vast majority of introduced species are western hemlock, pines and firs. (See species mix chart in section 6)</p> <p>Approximately 98% (110 ha) is classified as an ancient woodland site and isolated pockets / individual remnants of native broadleaves are evident, particularly adjacent to water courses. The Ancient woodland survey show predominantly <b>W10</b> (77 ha) – pendunculate oak, bracken, bramble with smaller areas of <b>W14</b> (21 ha) – beech bramble, <b>W16</b> (12 ha) oak, birch and wavy hair grass.</p>	<p>A general move towards native broadleaves will, in time have an impact on the productive potential as the present and future productive and commercial value of the conifer crops is significant. In addition the non site native broadleaves (beech) have also been regularly thinned and as such have yielded regular volume and income.</p> <p>The native broadleaf resource requires targeted management to provide the opportunity for expansion.</p> <p>Age structure requires diversification.</p>	<p>Increase the potential for natural regeneration of native species throughout (See PAWS strategy maps).</p> <p>Age structure will be developed over the medium term. There are no significant clearfell coupes scheduled over the next 10 years due to the high proportion of recently felled and restocked areas (formerly larch). However clearfell coupes beyond the 10 years will be included and will be designed to enhance native woodland establishment and break up the age structure.</p>



<b>Topic</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Implications for Management</b>	<b>Proposals</b>																																																																																								
<b>4.1.1 Woodland Summary (Production)</b>	<p><b>Timber Production Forecast</b></p> <p><b>Forecast based on the existing Forest Plan:</b></p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Forecast Period</th> <th>All Species</th> <th>All Conifers</th> <th>All Broadleaves</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>2013-2016</td><td>260</td><td>88</td><td>168</td></tr> <tr><td>2017-2021</td><td>587</td><td>580</td><td>7</td></tr> <tr><td>2022-2026</td><td>201</td><td>104</td><td>96</td></tr> <tr><td>2027-2031</td><td>318</td><td>305</td><td>13</td></tr> <tr><td>2032-2036</td><td>417</td><td>321</td><td>96</td></tr> <tr><td>2037-2041</td><td>405</td><td>390</td><td>15</td></tr> <tr><td>2042-2046</td><td>908</td><td>799</td><td>110</td></tr> <tr><td>2047-2051</td><td>449</td><td>411</td><td>38</td></tr> <tr><td>2052-2056</td><td>458</td><td>362</td><td>95</td></tr> <tr><td>2057-2099</td><td>1073</td><td>888</td><td>186</td></tr> </tbody> </table> <p><b>Forecast based on this Forest Plan:</b></p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Forecast Period</th> <th>All Species</th> <th>All Conifers</th> <th>All Broadleaves</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>2013-2016</td><td>248</td><td>88</td><td>160</td></tr> <tr><td>2017-2021</td><td>584</td><td>576</td><td>7</td></tr> <tr><td>2022-2026</td><td>324</td><td>230</td><td>94</td></tr> <tr><td>2027-2031</td><td>1388</td><td>1377</td><td>11</td></tr> <tr><td>2032-2036</td><td>1179</td><td>1085</td><td>94</td></tr> <tr><td>2037-2041</td><td>200</td><td>182</td><td>18</td></tr> <tr><td>2042-2046</td><td>785</td><td>633</td><td>152</td></tr> <tr><td>2047-2051</td><td>1318</td><td>1258</td><td>59</td></tr> <tr><td>2052-2056</td><td>434</td><td>350</td><td>84</td></tr> <tr><td>2057-2099</td><td>923</td><td>741</td><td>182</td></tr> </tbody> </table> <p>(The figures shown represent an estimate of the average volume production per year. All figures are M3 over bark standing.)</p>	Forecast Period	All Species	All Conifers	All Broadleaves	2013-2016	260	88	168	2017-2021	587	580	7	2022-2026	201	104	96	2027-2031	318	305	13	2032-2036	417	321	96	2037-2041	405	390	15	2042-2046	908	799	110	2047-2051	449	411	38	2052-2056	458	362	95	2057-2099	1073	888	186	Forecast Period	All Species	All Conifers	All Broadleaves	2013-2016	248	88	160	2017-2021	584	576	7	2022-2026	324	230	94	2027-2031	1388	1377	11	2032-2036	1179	1085	94	2037-2041	200	182	18	2042-2046	785	633	152	2047-2051	1318	1258	59	2052-2056	434	350	84	2057-2099	923	741	182		
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Topic	Description	Implications for Management	Proposals
<p><b>4.2</b> <b>Location &amp; Access</b></p>	<p>The Idless FMU is located to the north of Truro. The entire woodland is dedicated as open access under the countryside rights of way act.</p> <p>It is spread over two Parish council areas – St Allen and Kenwyn.</p> <p>Vehicular Access to the FC landholding is good.</p> <p>Internally the woodland is serviced by a good network of forest roads, tracks, rides and routes suitable for forest machine access.</p>	<p>The network of access routes within the woodland offer a valuable recreational resource to the local community, and as such it is well used, mainly by dog walkers.</p>	<p>Maintain open access and provision for visitors including the informal car park at the current standard.</p>
<p><b>4.3</b> <b>Tenure &amp; management agreements</b></p>	<p>The woodland is registered as freehold with the Land Registry.</p>	<p>Sporting rights are not let in this woodland. There are no other 3<sup>rd</sup> party agreements.</p>	<p>Maintain current arrangements into the future.</p>
<p><b>4.4</b> <b>Physical Environment</b></p>	<p>Elevation of the plan area ranges from 30 – 100m above datum.</p> <p>The majority of the woodland has a Southerly or Westerly aspect but discrete areas and valleys have a range of aspects.</p> <p>Rainfall ranges from 385mm in the Summer to 699mm in the winter.</p> <p>The underlying geology is the Gramscatho group. Soil type is mainly Upland brown earth (1u); ; a Shallow; Rock (13r); <b>(1u/(1ua)/(13r))</b></p> <p>There is obviously a variation across the area but in general the Soil Moisture Regime is fresh and the Soil Nutrient Regime is poor.</p>	<p>The Forestry Commission Ecological Site Classification tool (ESC) rates the main species currently on site as suitable at the present time.</p> <p>Using the same tool the 2050 HI model which predicts impact of climate change rates the main species as follows:</p> <p>Suitable / Very Suitable – Corsican pine, Western hemlock, Beech, Pedunculate oak.</p> <p>Marginal - Douglas fir, Sitka spruce.</p> <p>None of the main species currently on site are considered unsuitable.</p>	<p>Due to the current policy for restoration of PAWS the choice of species will be site native broadleaves. Therefore the favoured approach, in general, will be to allow areas to regenerate naturally and monitor proportions of species components.</p>



Topic	Description	Implications for Management	Proposals
<p><b>4.5 Landscape Setting and Designations</b></p>	<p>Natural England Landscape Character Area Profile is 152 Cornish Killas.</p> <p>The Idless Forest Plan area is not within an AONB and does not contain any SSSI.</p>	<p><b>Relevant extracts from the NE LCA:</b> Numerous broadleaved wooded valleys, varying greatly in size. Northern valleys generally narrow and densely wooded.</p>	<p>Manage the woodland to deliver economic, environmental and social benefits and ensure that future management compliments the local landscape.</p>

## 5.0 Management Objectives

- **Continue sustainable management of the woodland resource and develop woodland resilience.**

There will be a presumption for thinning all areas. Continuous cover and low impact silvicultural systems will be adopted where applicable. Where this is not a viable option, clear felling will continue with the intention of diversifying age structure and species composition. Due to the amount of recent felling and clearance of Larch there are no clearfell coupes within the 10 year plan period. Move to a greater cover of native broadleaves in time.

- **Maintain the wooded landscape.**

Ensure quality of coupe design enhances the external landscape. Monitor development of areas designated as successional habitat and react to natural processes to influence the diversity and productivity and continue to manage invasive exotic weed competition in these areas.

- **Enhance the woodlands value for nature conservation and biodiversity.**

Continue to diversify the woodland age structure and tree species diversity. Consolidate existing managed open space and develop a matrix of open and semi open habitat to provide linkages for nature through management of existing corridors, particularly ride and water courses.

- **Conserve all cultural and heritage features.**

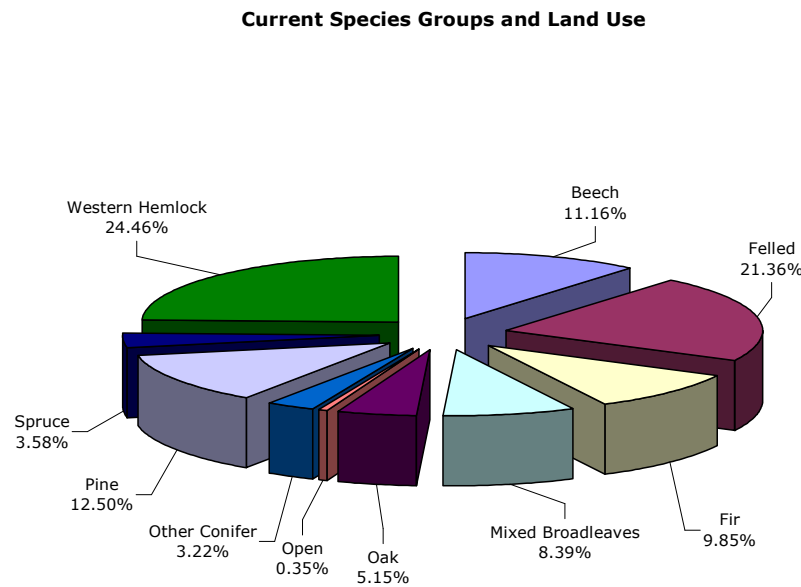
Adopt appropriate mitigation measures to avoid damage and where possible improve any issues which may increase the risk of deterioration. Carry out work on the scheduled ancient monument site in accordance with the management plan agreed with English Heritage.

- **Maintain open access for informal recreational activity.**

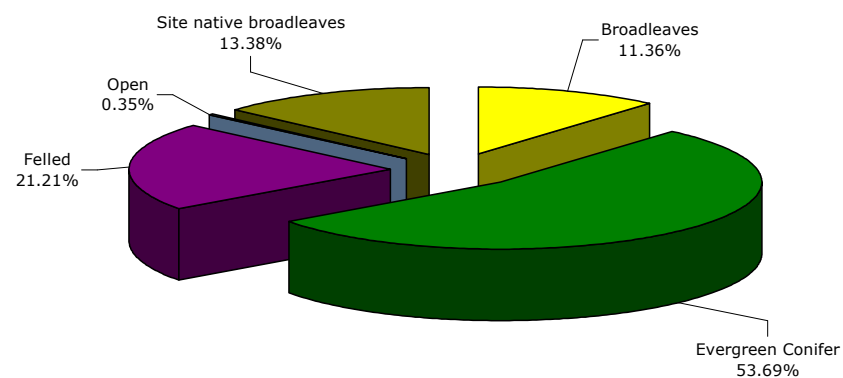
Enhance visitor experience by managing internal landscaping along existing corridors, and maintaining access points.



## 6.0 Silvicultural Management and Implementation



**Current Species Groups and Land Use (SUMMARY)**



### Species and Habitat Composition

This forest plan starts to deliver a move from conifer plantation towards a greater proportion of broadleaved species. There is advanced regeneration of various broadleaved species, shown as MB in the illustrations on this page. The amount of permanent open space will be increased during the life of this plan.

### Age structure

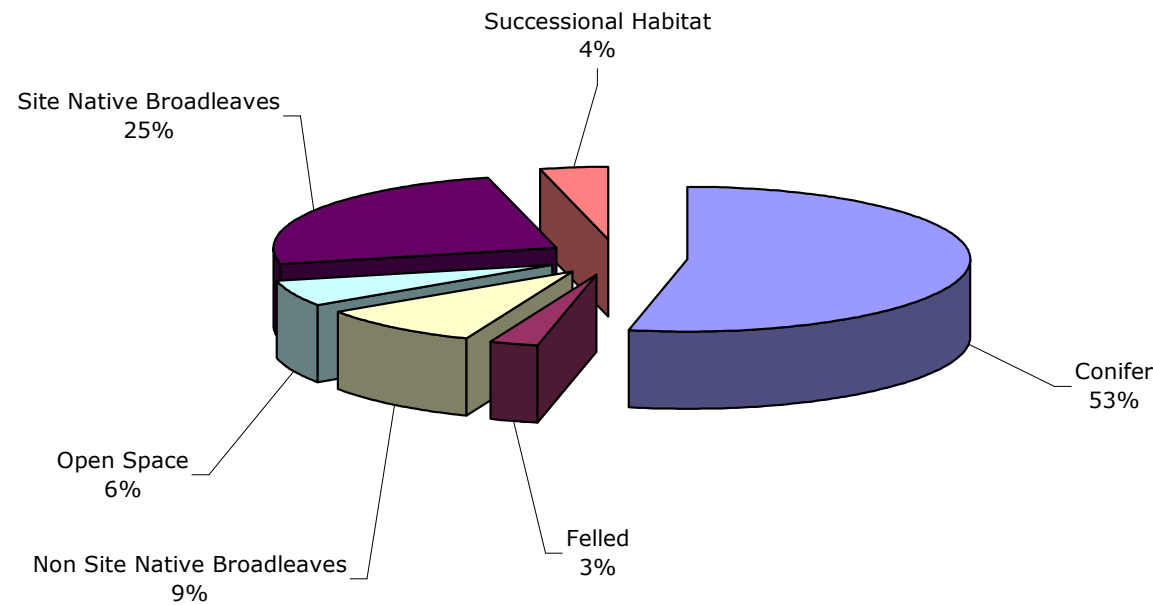
The plan aims to increase the diversity of the age structure and begin the process of achieving a greater degree of naturalness.

### Future Species Model

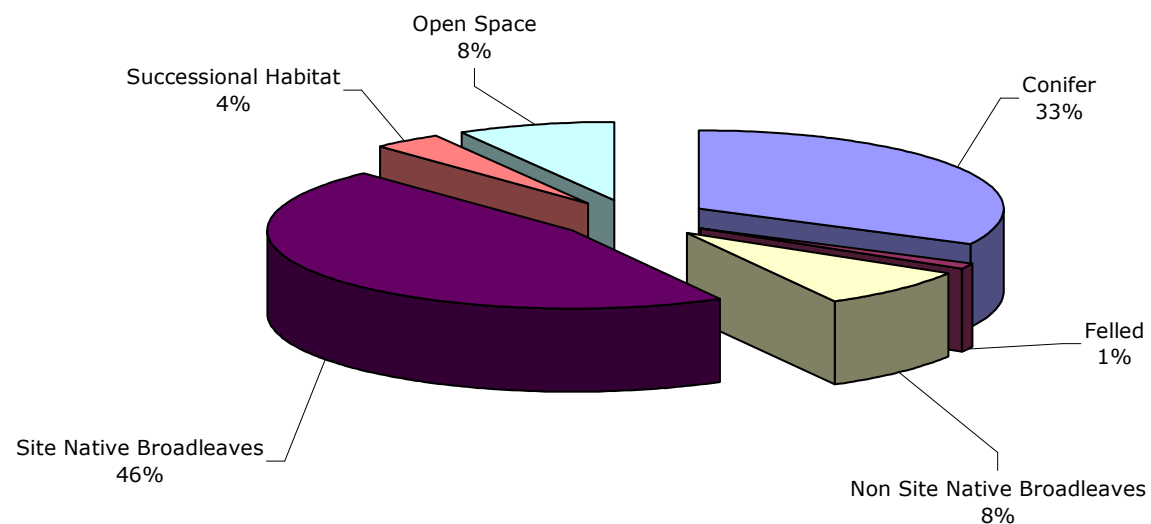
There is a combination of silvicultural system in this woodland block, clearfell and restocking and continuous cover relying on natural regeneration. Because of the amount of woodland being managed under a continuous cover regime the timing of establishment and composition of species is difficult to predict accurately. The charts on this page seek to illustrate how the woodland is expected to develop over time given the management interventions (woodland thinning and felling) described in this plan.

The preferred method of regeneration, particularly in PAWS areas is to allow it to occur naturally. Major factors which will have an influence on regeneration is lack of seed source, competition from vegetation and predation from mammals. The PAWS management strategy later in this document explains in broad terms how we intend to manage these areas in order to achieve the objectives of the Forestry Commission PAWS policy.

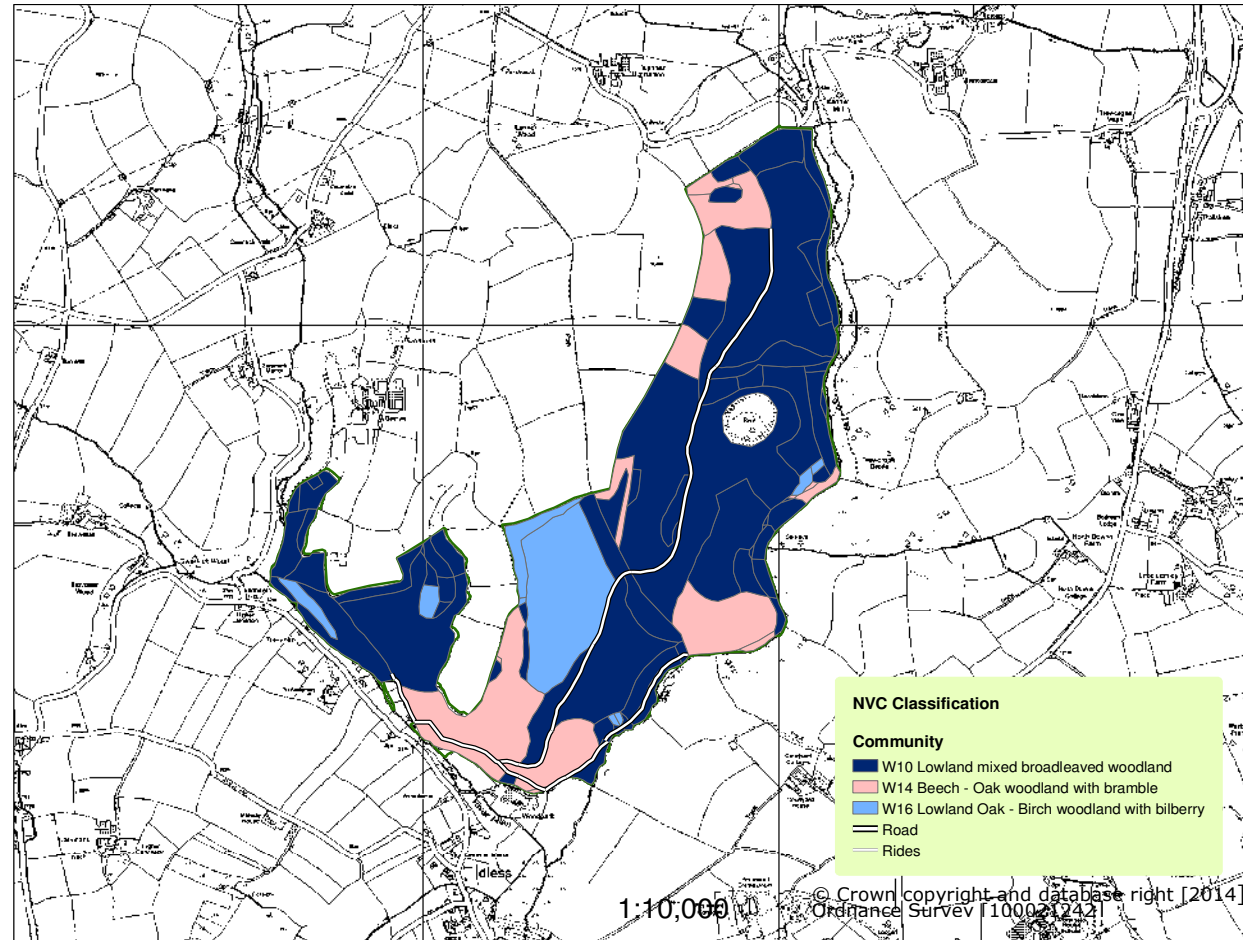
**Future Species Groups and Land Use 2024**



**Future Species Groups and Land Use 2044**





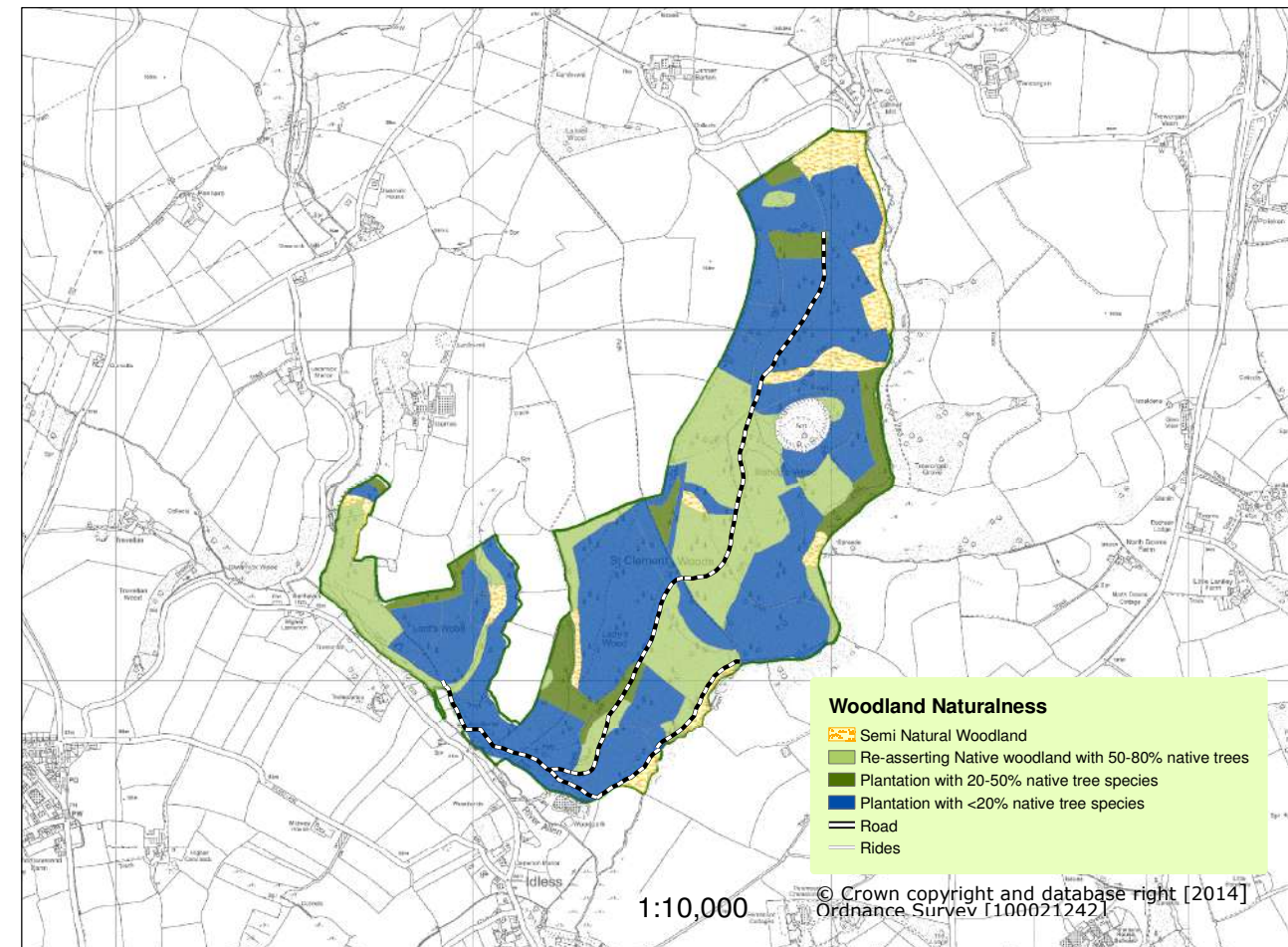


Significant progress has been made over the last 10 years in moving towards a greater proportion of site native broadleaves. A great deal of this change is due to Larch being removed under plant health notice. Some areas have been restocked with site native broadleaves and some have been left to regenerate over time through natural processes.

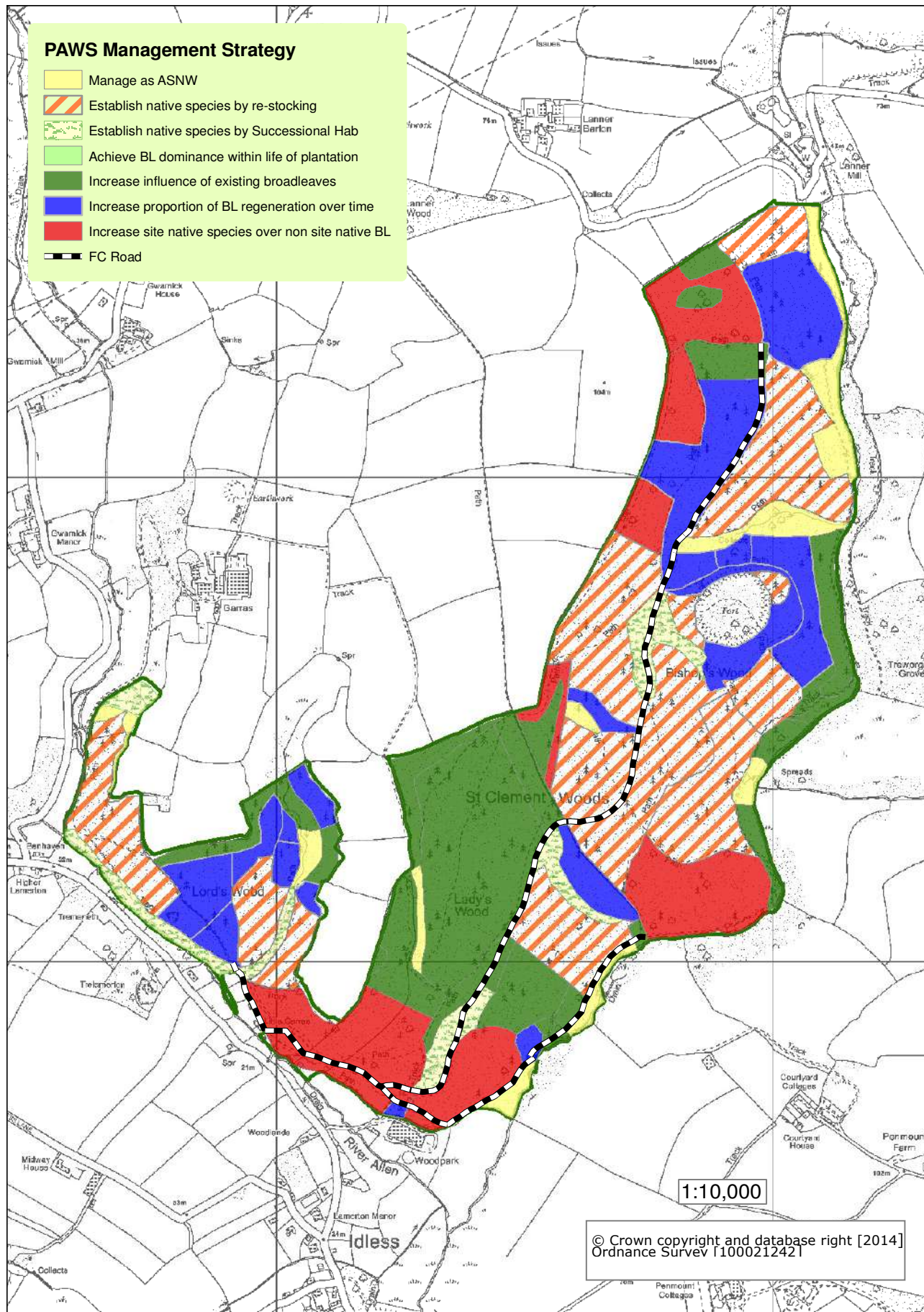
The maps on the following page shows how we intend to manage the PAWS area over the life of this plan and beyond. Sample areas will be monitored through site survey and fixed point photography.

The map below shows the woodland naturalness assessed in 2014. The following table shows the change in woodland composition in percentages over time:

	% 2007	%2014
>80 Site native tree species ( <b>SN</b> )	3	7
50 – 80% site native tree species ( <b>RA</b> )	4	27
20 – 50 % Site native tree species ( <b>P3</b> )	2	8
<20% site native tree species ( <b>P4</b> )	91	58



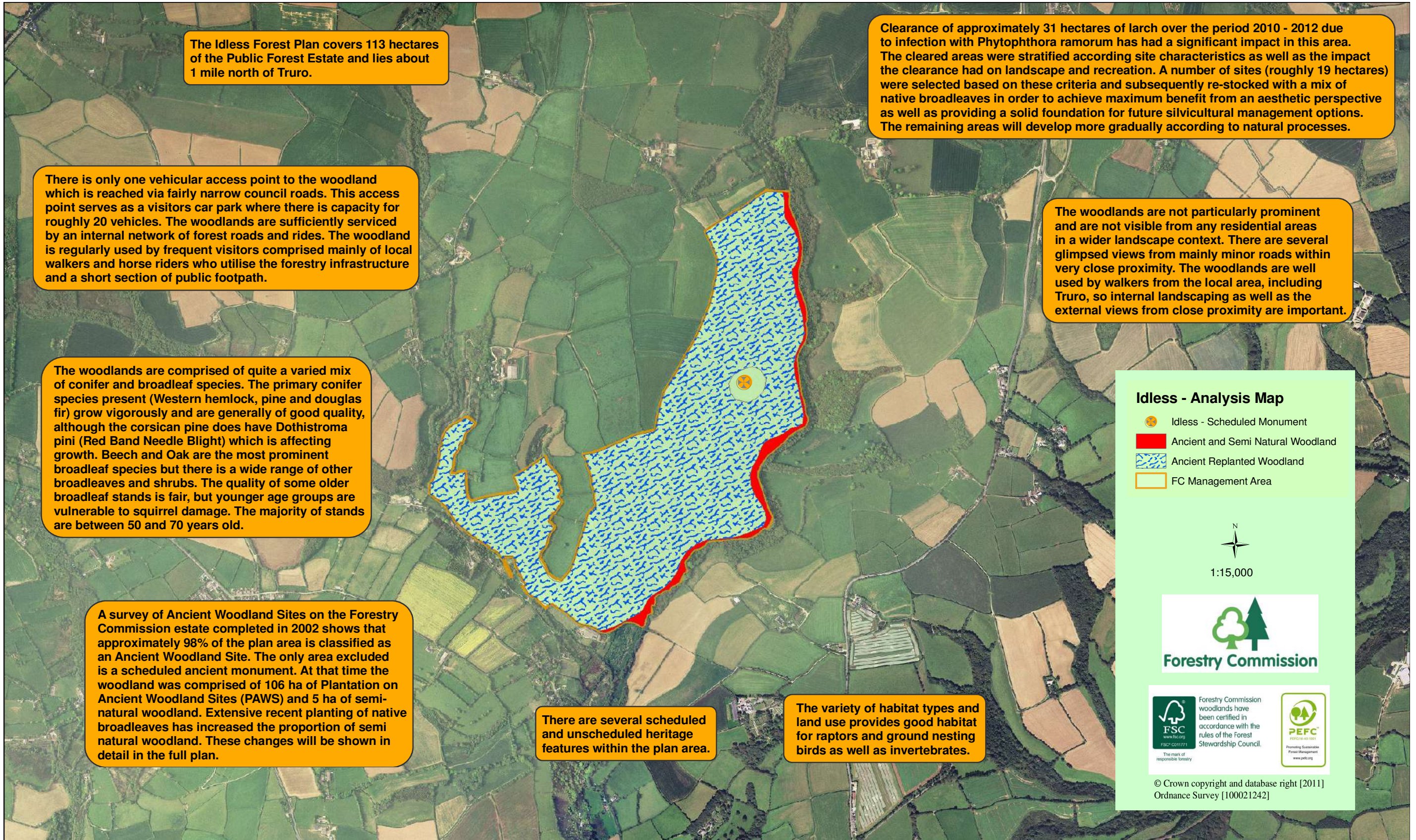








Management Strategy and Likely outcomes		
Management Strategy	Management description	Likely outcome
1	Manage as ASNW	ASNW
2	Establish native broadleaf cover by restocking following the scheduled clearfell of existing crop.	When the existing non natives are removed this area will be classified as SN.
3	Manage to achieve maximum regeneration of native tree species through natural processes, following scheduled clearfell of existing crop.	This area should fall into P3 or RA classification through successional habitat, or enrichment planting.
4	Manage to achieve broadleaf dominance in the regenerating understory within the life of existing plantation.	When the existing non natives in the over story are removed classification of this area will be SN.
5	Manage to increase influence of mature / competing broadleaves in the canopy and sub canopy to encourage a greater proportion of broadleaved regeneration within life of the existing plantation.	When the existing non natives in the over story are removed this area is likely to move into classification P3 or RA.
6	Manage to achieve a greater proportion of broadleaf regeneration within life of existing plantation.	This area has a predominantly non native conifer composition. Because of the regeneration potential and shade tolerance of many conifers and the lack of broadleaf seed source, this area will require heavy thinning of non native species and perhaps introduction of native species over the next rotation to progress restoration.
7	Manage to achieve greater proportions of site native tree species in favour of beech.	This area has a predominantly beech over story. Because of the regeneration potential and shade tolerance of beech this area will require heavy thinning of non native species and perhaps introduction of native species over the next rotation to progress restoration.

**Note :** Some of the areas shown in strategy 2 and 3 may have recently been felled. Those areas which are scheduled for felling in the future are shown on the 'Fell Years and Management Types' map on Page 19.








**Idless - Analysis Map**

-  Idless - Scheduled Monument
-  Ancient and Semi Natural Woodland
-  Ancient Replanted Woodland
-  FC Management Area

N  
1:15,000

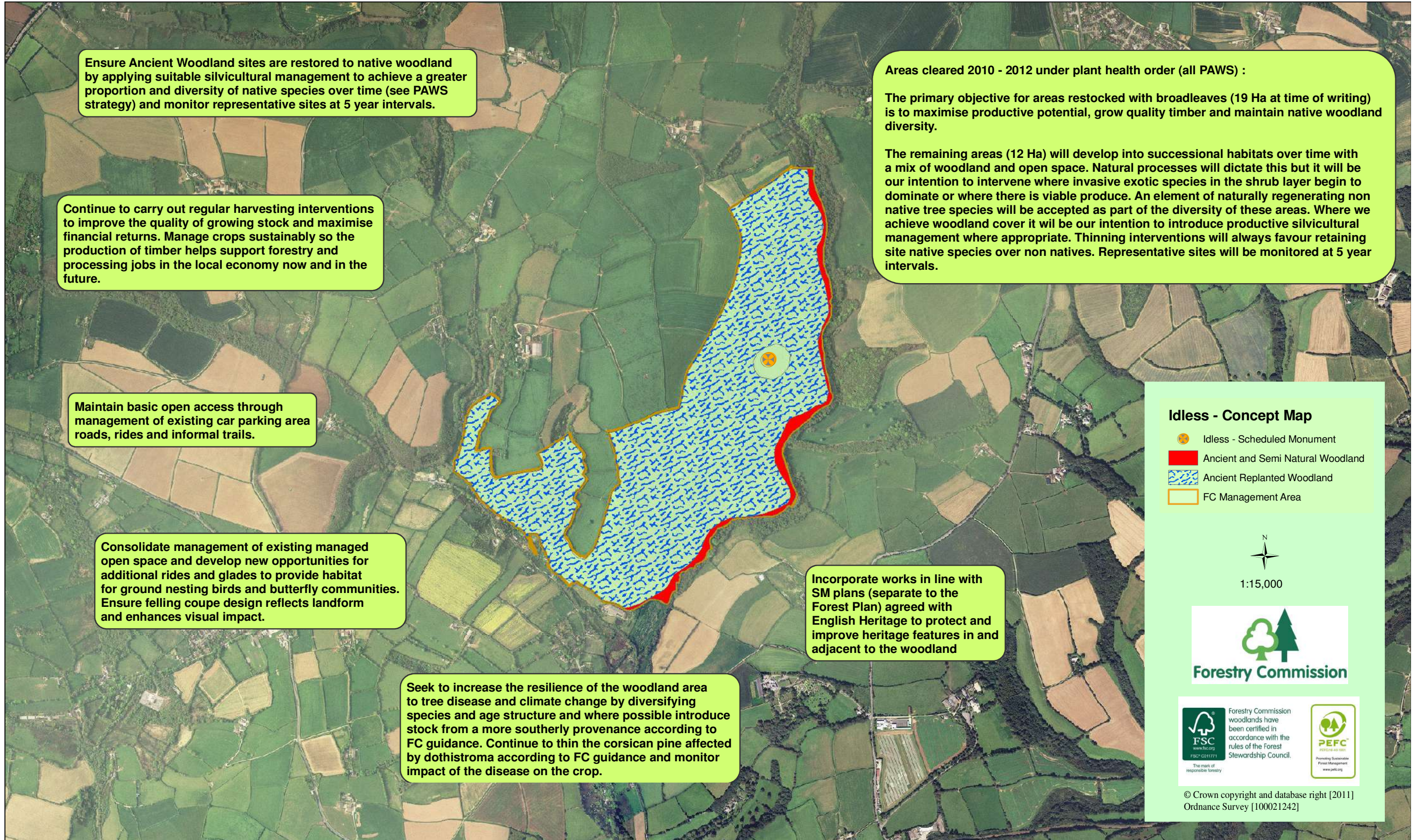
  
**Forestry Commission**

 Forestry Commission woodlands have been certified in accordance with the rules of the Forest Stewardship Council.  
www.fsc.org  
FSC® C011771  
The mark of responsible forestry

 PEFC®  
www.pefc.org  
Promoting Sustainable Forest Management

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Ordnance Survey [100021242]





Ensure Ancient Woodland sites are restored to native woodland by applying suitable silvicultural management to achieve a greater proportion and diversity of native species over time (see PAWS strategy) and monitor representative sites at 5 year intervals.

Continue to carry out regular harvesting interventions to improve the quality of growing stock and maximise financial returns. Manage crops sustainably so the production of timber helps support forestry and processing jobs in the local economy now and in the future.

Maintain basic open access through management of existing car parking area roads, rides and informal trails.

Consolidate management of existing managed open space and develop new opportunities for additional rides and glades to provide habitat for ground nesting birds and butterfly communities. Ensure felling coupe design reflects landform and enhances visual impact.





Seek to increase the resilience of the woodland area to tree disease and climate change by diversifying species and age structure and where possible introduce stock from a more southerly provenance according to FC guidance. Continue to thin the corsican pine affected by dothistroma according to FC guidance and monitor impact of the disease on the crop.

**Areas cleared 2010 - 2012 under plant health order (all PAWS) :**

The primary objective for areas restocked with broadleaves (19 Ha at time of writing) is to maximise productive potential, grow quality timber and maintain native woodland diversity.

The remaining areas (12 Ha) will develop into successional habitats over time with a mix of woodland and open space. Natural processes will dictate this but it will be our intention to intervene where invasive exotic species in the shrub layer begin to dominate or where there is viable produce. An element of naturally regenerating non native tree species will be accepted as part of the diversity of these areas. Where we achieve woodland cover it will be our intention to introduce productive silvicultural management where appropriate. Thinning interventions will always favour retaining site native species over non natives. Representative sites will be monitored at 5 year intervals.

Incorporate works in line with SM plans (separate to the Forest Plan) agreed with English Heritage to protect and improve heritage features in and adjacent to the woodland

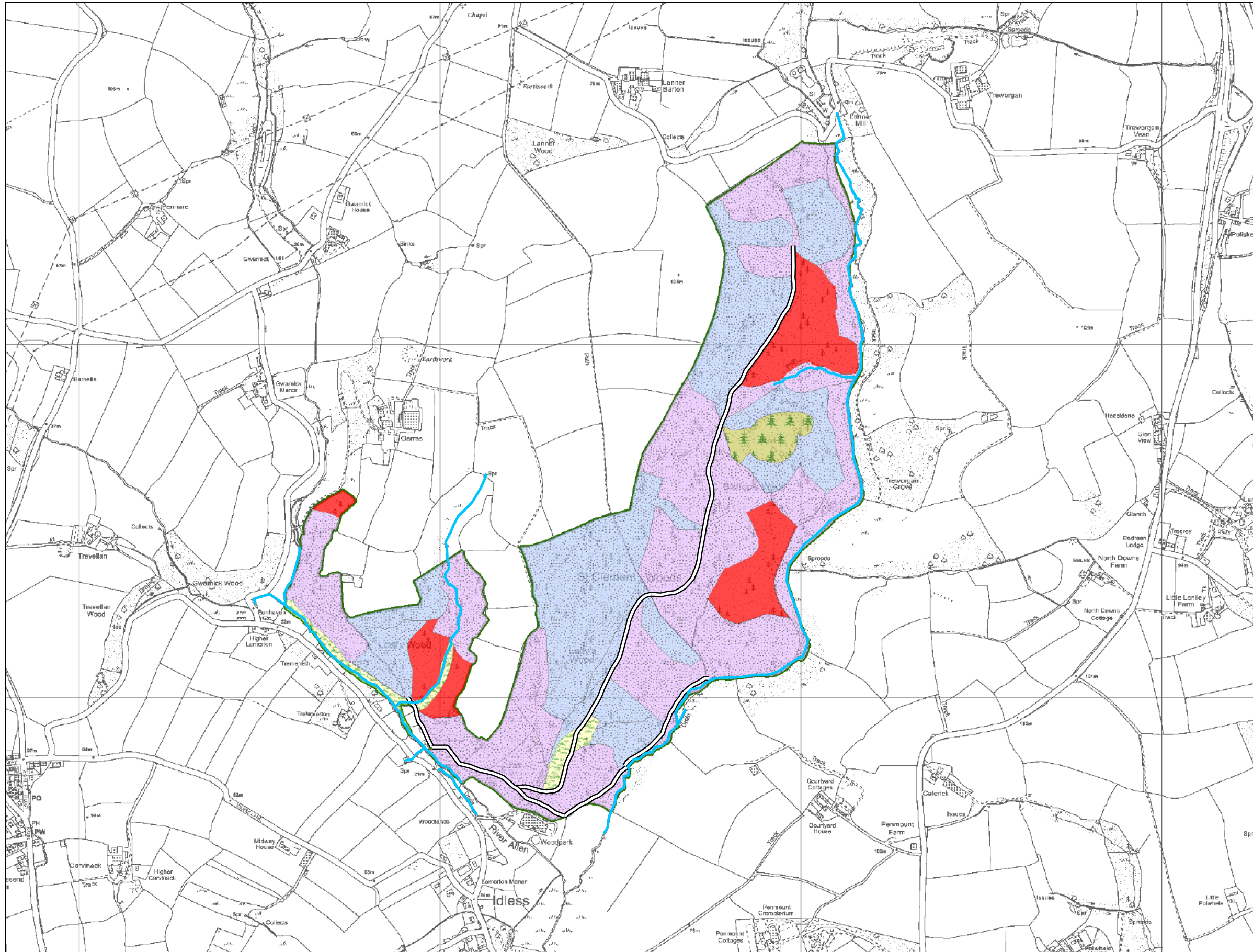
- Idless - Concept Map**
-  Idless - Scheduled Monument
  -  Ancient and Semi Natural Woodland
  -  Ancient Replanted Woodland
  -  FC Management Area

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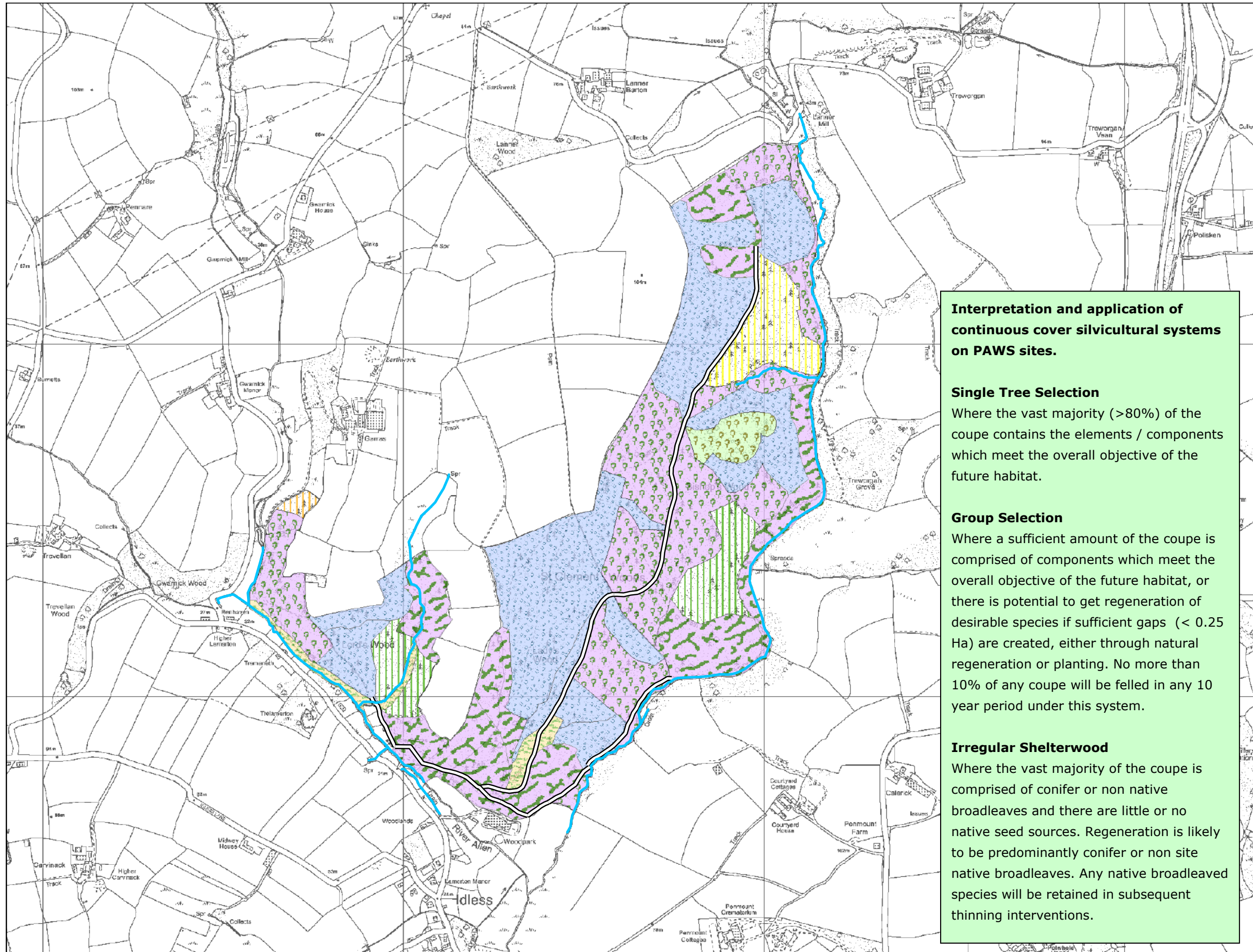
**Summary of Silvicultural Systems**

- Clearfell
- Open / Successional Habitat
- Shelterwood system
- Selection system
- Natural Reserve
- Long Term Retention
- Road
- Rides
- Water Course



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**Interpretation and application of continuous cover silvicultural systems on PAWS sites.**

**Single Tree Selection**  
Where the vast majority (>80%) of the coupe contains the elements / components which meet the overall objective of the future habitat.

**Group Selection**  
Where a sufficient amount of the coupe is comprised of components which meet the overall objective of the future habitat, or there is potential to get regeneration of desirable species if sufficient gaps (< 0.25 Ha) are created, either through natural regeneration or planting. No more than 10% of any coupe will be felled in any 10 year period under this system.

**Irregular Shelterwood**  
Where the vast majority of the coupe is comprised of conifer or non native broadleaves and there are little or no native seed sources. Regeneration is likely to be predominantly conifer or non site native broadleaves. Any native broadleaved species will be retained in subsequent thinning interventions.

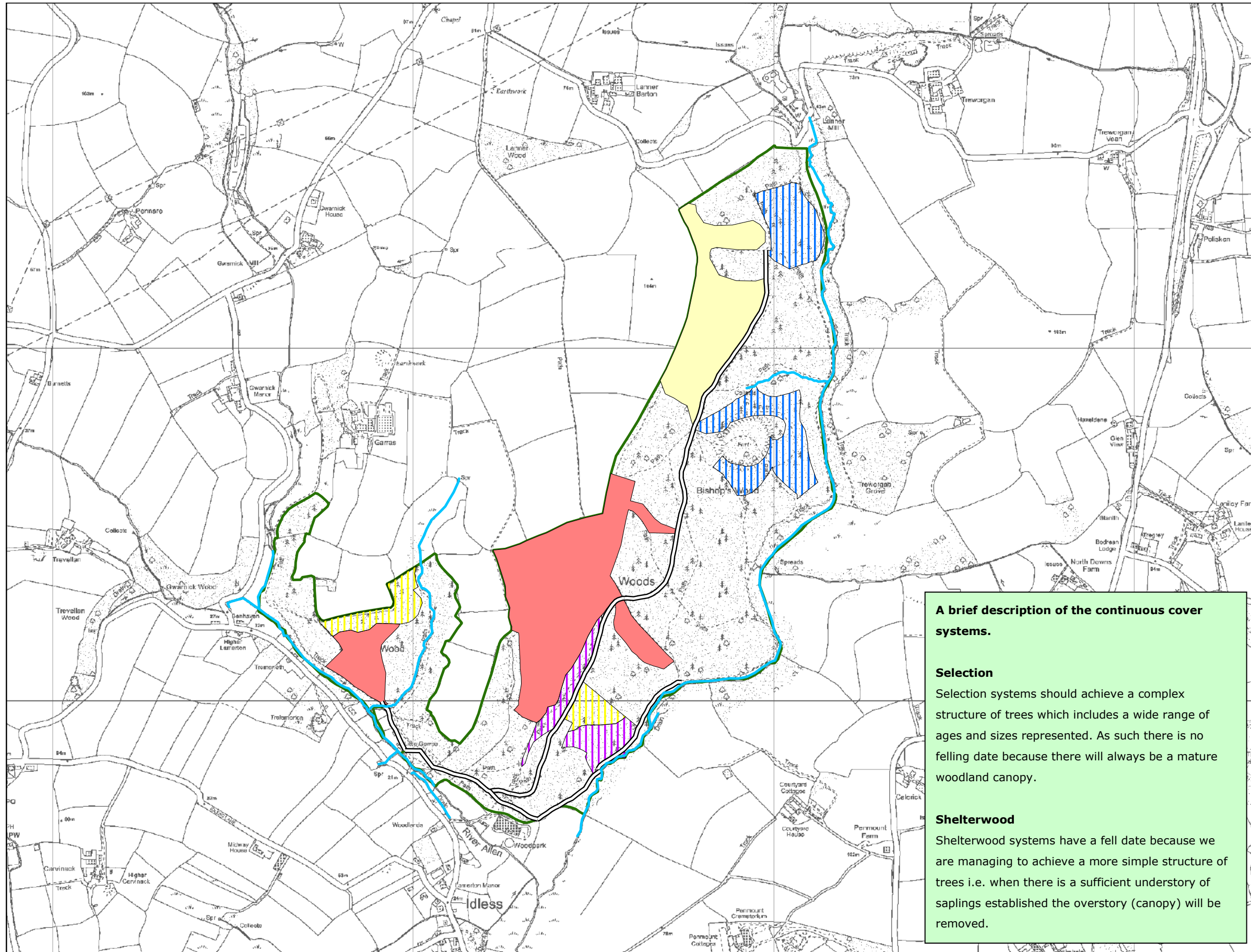
**Fell Years and Management Types**

- Open / Successional Habitat
- Clearfell 2012 - 2016
- Clearfell 2017 - 2021
- Clearfell 2022 - 2026
- Clearfell 2027 - 2031
- Clearfell 2032 - 2036
- Clearfell 2037 - 2041
- Clearfell 2042 - 2046
- Clearfell 2047 - 2051
- Clearfell 2057 - 2061
- Clearfell 2062 - 2066
- Clearfell 2072 - 2076
- Irregular Shelterwood
- Group Selection
- Single Tree Selection
- Minimum Intervention
- Long Term Retention
- Road
- Rides
- Water Course



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**Estimated schedule for removal of canopy in shelterwood areas**

- 2022 - 2026
- 2027 - 2031
- 2032 - 2036
- 2037 - 2041
- 2042 - 2046
- 2047 - 2051
- 2052 - 2056
- 2057 - 2061
- 2062 - 2066
- 2067 - 2071
- 2072 - 2076
- 2077 - 2081
- 2087 - 2091
- 2092 & Beyond
- Road
- Rides
- Water Course

**A brief description of the continuous cover systems.**

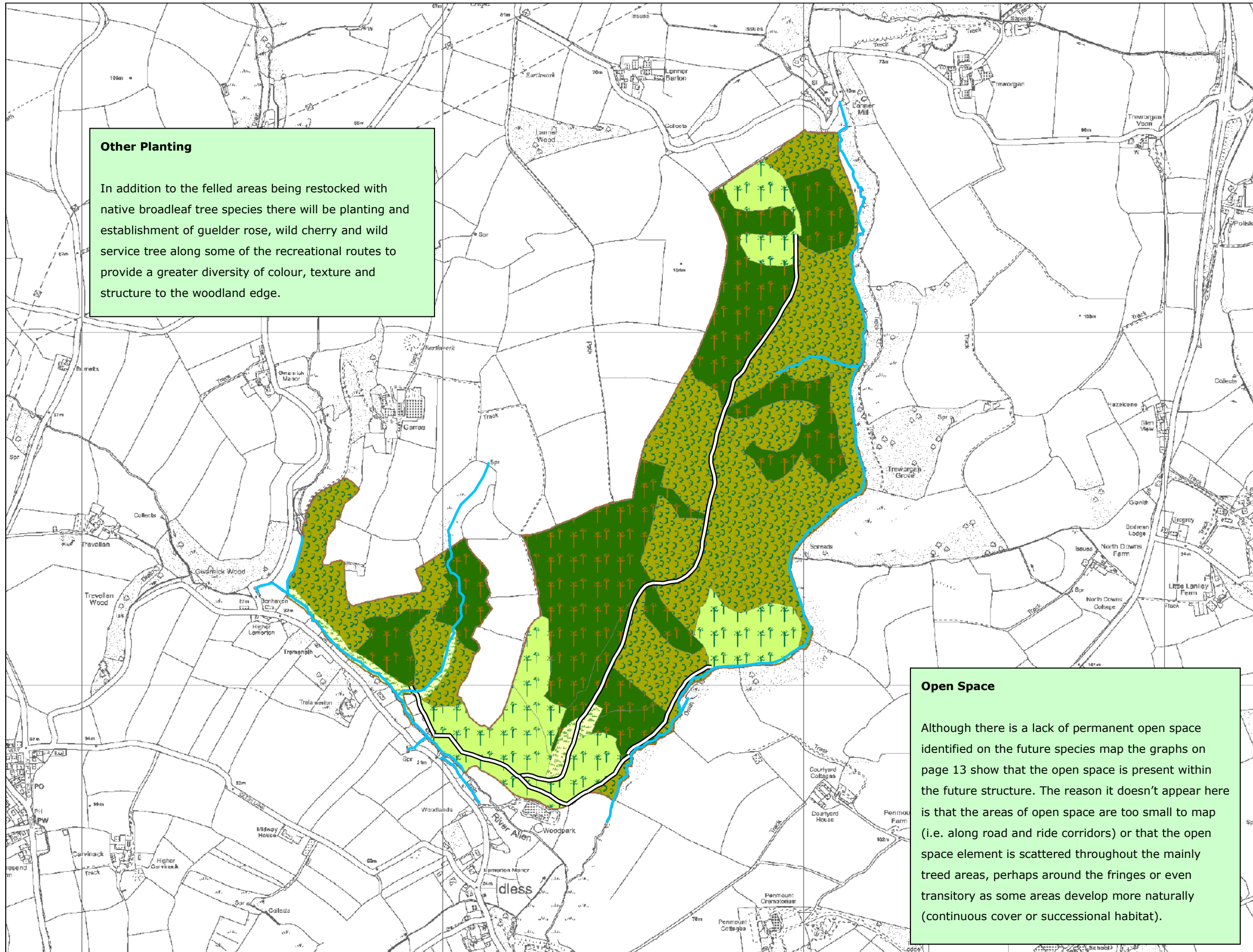
**Selection**  
Selection systems should achieve a complex structure of trees which includes a wide range of ages and sizes represented. As such there is no felling date because there will always be a mature woodland canopy.

**Shelterwood**  
Shelterwood systems have a fell date because we are managing to achieve a more simple structure of trees i.e. when there is a sufficient understory of saplings established the overstory (canopy) will be removed.



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**Other Planting**









In addition to the felled areas being restocked with native broadleaf tree species there will be planting and establishment of guelder rose, wild cherry and wild service tree along some of the recreational routes to provide a greater diversity of colour, texture and structure to the woodland edge.

**Open Space**

Although there is a lack of permanent open space identified on the future species map the graphs on page 13 show that the open space is present within the future structure. The reason it doesn't appear here is that the areas of open space are too small to map (i.e. along road and ride corridors) or that the open space element is scattered throughout the mainly treed areas, perhaps around the fringes or even transitory as some areas develop more naturally (continuous cover or successional habitat).

**Future Species**

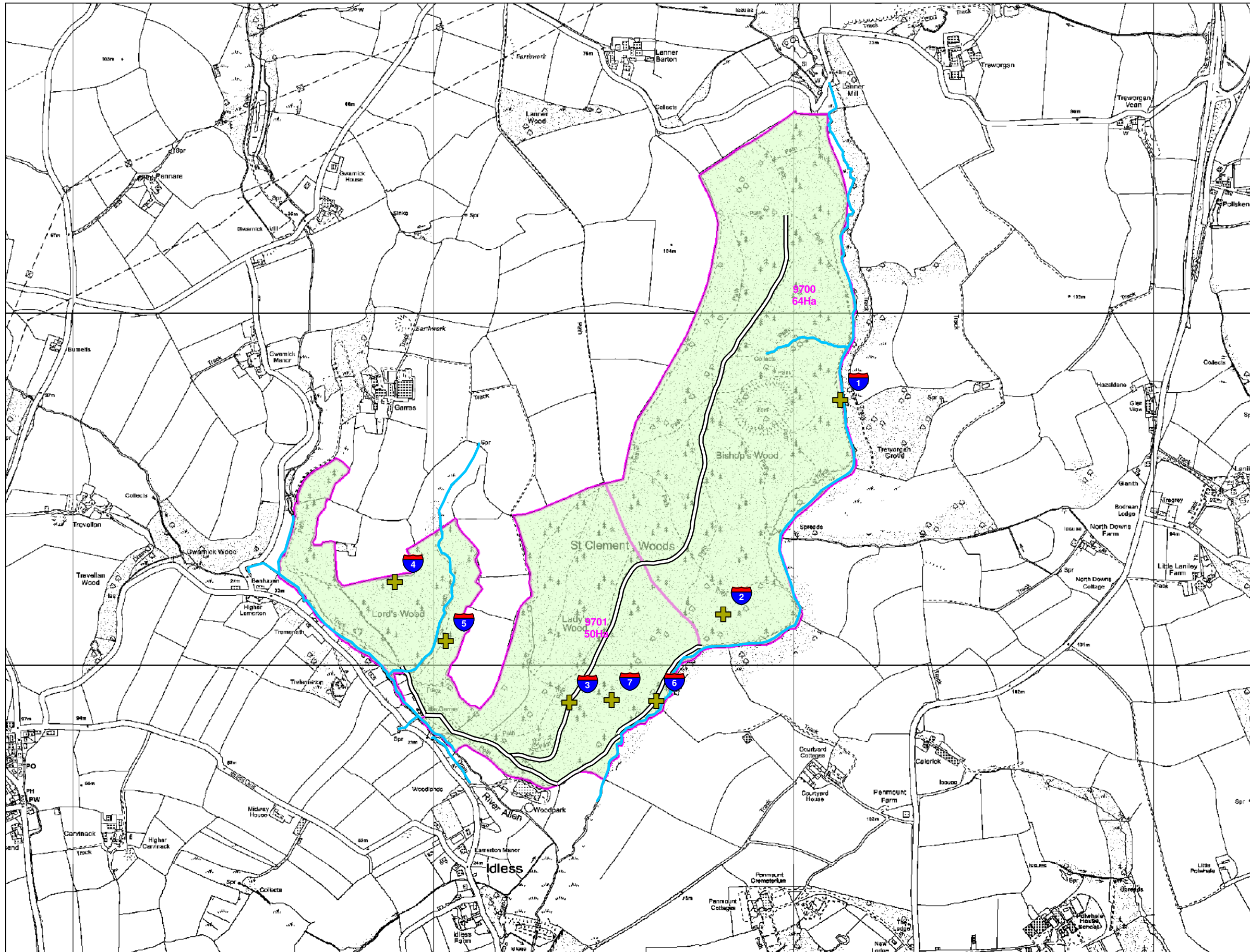
**Indicative species mix expected within the next 30 years.**

-  Permanent Open Space
-  Open space, shrub & broadleaf mix
-  Mixed native and site native broadleaves
-  Predominantly conifer with broadleaf element
-  Predominantly site native broadleaves
-  Road
-  Rides
-  Water Course








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**Fixed point photographic / video locations for monitoring development.**

-  Monitoring Points
-  Road
-  Rides
-  Water Course
-  Management Area



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**Forestry Commission**



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



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**Appendix 1 : Record of consultation**

Consultee	Date Contacted	Date Response Received	Issues Raised	Forest District Response to Issues
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**Statutory Consultees**

Colin Hawke – Cornwall Council	2/4/14	7/4/14	See Below	See Below
Ann Preston – Jones. English Heritage.	2/4/14	2/5/14	See Below	See Below

**Identified Stakeholders**

Consultee	Date Contacted	Date Response Received	Issues Raised	Forest District Response to Issues
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Jonathan McCulloch – St Allen Parish Council	2/4/14	24/4/14	See Below	See Below
Karen Harding – Kenwyn Parish Council	2/4/14	No Response		
Mrs Dash – Idless Woods Steering Committee	2/4/14	29/4/14	See Below	No response required

**Cornwall Council**

Page 1 of 2

**Eyres, Stephen**

**From:** Eyres, Stephen  
**Sent:** 07 April 2014 07:33  
**To:** 'Hawke Colin'  
**Cc:** Ebsary, John; Kelsall, Peter  
**Subject:** RE: WE 97 Idless Forest plan  
Colin

Many thanks for your prompt response. Your comments have been noted and I have passed them to my Line Manager so that the balanced view on PAWS restoration may be seen in a wider context.

Thank you for your support.

Kind regards  
Steve

Steve Eyres

Planning Forester (South)  
West District | Forestry Commission England

Switchboard: 01594 833057  
Direct: 01392 834213  
VOIP: 34213 | Mobile: 07733 002661

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**From:** Hawke Colin [mailto:chawke@cornwall.gov.uk]  
**Sent:** 04 April 2014 09:48  
**To:** Eyres, Stephen  
**Subject:** WE 97 Idless Forest plan

Dear Stephen  
Many thanks for your letter dated 2 April, 2014 regarding the above.

I have reviewed the concept plans and I am in broad agreement with the approach taken. Whilst I welcome the PAWS restoration I am acutely aware of the commercial importance of PAWS in Cornwall to local industry and there is a need for a balance between productivity and restoration. However Idless is probably not a good location to prioritise commercial conifer crops compared with larger blocks of woodland such as the Glynn Valley.

I hope these comments are helpful.

Kind Regards

**Colin Hawke**  
Principal Forestry Officer  
Environment Service  
Cornwall Council  
Tel: 0300 1234 202

chawke@cornwall.gov.uk  
Countryside Service, Carrick House, Pydar Street, Truro, TR1 1EB  
www.cornwall.gov.uk  
Please let us know if you need any particular assistance from us, such as

07/04/2014

**English Heritage**

Page 1 of 2

**Eyres, Stephen**

**From:** Eyres, Stephen  
**Sent:** 11 July 2014 10:22  
**To:** 'Preston-Jones, Ann'  
**Cc:** Ebsary, John  
**Subject:** RE: Idless Wood management plan  
**Attachments:** Maps for EH.doc

Dear Anne

Thank you for your email regarding the Forest Plan at Idless. I have left a voicemail, but thought I'd be sure and send an email also.

I have not made any detailed prescriptions on management of the SAM in the Forest Plan but have referred to the separate agreement / management plan we have with English Heritage which, according to my records, expires in 2016.

I would be happy to discuss the current management plan for the fort with you and if necessary meet on site. Meantime I have attached 2 maps (the whole plan is too large to email) which show our management intentions for the woodland.

I would expect that the Forest Plan will go onto the public register by the end of July so if you do have any comments which may impact on these proposals or if you would like any further explanation it would be very helpful if you could get back to me before then.

Kind Regards  
Steve

Steve Eyres

Planning Forester (South)  
West District | Forestry Commission England

Switchboard: 01594 833057  
Direct: 01392 834213  
VOIP: 34213 | Mobile: 07733 002661

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**From:** Preston-Jones, Ann [mailto:Ann.PRESTON-JONES@english-heritage.org.uk]  
**Sent:** 02 May 2014 20:38  
**To:** Eyres, Stephen  
**Subject:** Idless Wood management plan

Dear Stephen

Thank you for sending me a copy of parts of the Forest Plan for Idless Wood, which includes a scheduled monument, a hillfort, within it. I note that in general terms the proposal is to develop ancient and semi-natural woodland on the site, but with a FC Management area around the scheduled monument. I would appreciate further details on exactly what this entails and what the on-going management will be for the monument. A site meeting may be appropriate to review the management of the monument.

Many thanks

11/07/2014

**St Allen Parish Council**

**Eyres, Stephen**

**From:** Eyres, Stephen  
**Sent:** 11 July 2014 11:32  
**To:** 'McCulloch Jonathan'  
**Cc:** Ebsary, John  
**Subject:** RE: Idless forest plan.

Jonathan

Once again, thank you for your response. We have taken on board your comments and having discussed various options with the Area Forester we have decided to include planting of Whitebeam (Sorbus Aria), Wild service tree (Sorbus torminalis) and Wild Cherry (Prunus avium) along some of the roads and tracks. Thank you also for the offer of supplying plants but we can source these and will incorporate the planting in our work programmes, hopefully this winter. Whilst this isn't exactly what the Parish Council requested, these are all native species which we hope it will provide additional texture and seasonal colour.

Unless I hear otherwise I will take it that the Parish Council does not want to see a full copy of the plan. Please let me know if this is not the case and I will be happy to provide you with one.

Kind Regards  
Steve

Steve Eyres

Planning Forester (South)  
West District | Forestry Commission England

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Direct: 01392 834213  
VOIP: 34213 | Mobile: 07733 002661

-----Original Message-----

**From:** Eyres, Stephen  
**Sent:** 24 April 2014 10:53  
**To:** 'McCulloch Jonathan'  
**Subject:** RE: Idless forest plan.

Jonathan

Thanks you for your interest and for the comments from St Allen Parish Council. I will discuss options with the Area Forester and get back to you in due course.

Kind Regards  
Steve

Steve Eyres

Planning Forester (South)  
West District | Forestry Commission England

Switchboard: 01594 833057  
Direct: 01392 834213  
VOIP: 34213 | Mobile: 07733 002661

-----Original Message-----

**From:** McCulloch Jonathan [mailto:jmcculloch@cornwall.gov.uk]  
**Sent:** 24 April 2014 10:38  
**To:** Eyres, Stephen  
**Cc:** 'Janet Ritchie'  
**Subject:** Idless forest plan.

Hi Steve,

1

Further to our recent telephone call, I am pleased to confirm that at our meeting on 22nd April St Allen Parish Council discussed your forest plan.

We would suggest the planting of flowering trees alongside the central ride of the wood. The wood obviously has huge amenity value and in particular the Council is aware of the Cornish climate being ideal for Magnolias.

Indeed the Council has planted a number of magnolias in the village of Zelah, together with another 80 trees, with a grant from the big tree plant.

We would be interested in discussing the possibility of supplying trees (especially magnolias) for planting within the St Allen section of Idless woods to provide a splash of colour. I can understand they would be in conflict with the native replanting, but perhaps a number could be planted alongside the American section of trees.

Many thanks for keeping us informed of developments, and we congratulate your vision of replanting native trees rather than conifers.

Yours,

Jonathan McCulloch

Chairman,  
St Allen Parish Council,  
Boswellick Farm,  
St Allen  
Truro  
TR4 9DG  
07968 892223

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2

With reference to the comment about planting whitebeam it has since been noted that whitebeam, although a species native to the south of England, is not recognised as locally native in Cornwall. This will be replaced with Guelder Rose (viburnum opulus).



**Idless Woods Steering Committee**

Woodbine Cottage  
Idless  
Truro  
Cornwall TR4 9QT  
29. 4. 2014

your ref: WE 97  
**RECEIVED**  
01 MAY 2014

Steve Eyres  
Planning Forester (South)  
West England Forest District  
Forestry Commission England.

**RECEIVED**  
01 MAY 2014

Dear Mr. Eyres,

IDLESS FOREST PLAN

Thank you for the maps describing the  
plan area and outlining the design.

These give us all the information we  
need and we have no need to see the  
draft of the full plan.

Thank you,  
with regards,  
*Eileen Hask*  
(Idless Woods Steering Committee)

**Appendix 2 : Major policy documents and guidelines that inform our planning and operations:**

A Strategy for England's Trees, Woods and Forests  
The UK Woodland Assurance Standard  
The UK Forestry Standard

UK Forestry Standard Guidelines:  
Forests and biodiversity  
Forests and climate change  
Forests and historic environment  
Forests and Landscape  
Forests and people  
Forests and Soil  
Forests and water

National Policies and guidelines

Forest District Strategic Plan  
Design and Management of Environmental Corridors

Local Policies and Guidelines