





Forestry Commission
England


South England Forest District

Combley Great Wood
Current Structure

-  Native and Honourary Broadleaf
-  Conifer
-  Open Habitat
-  Mixed Woodland
-  Ponds



Forestry Commission
woodland Provenance
verified in
accordance with the
rules of the Forest
Stewardship Council



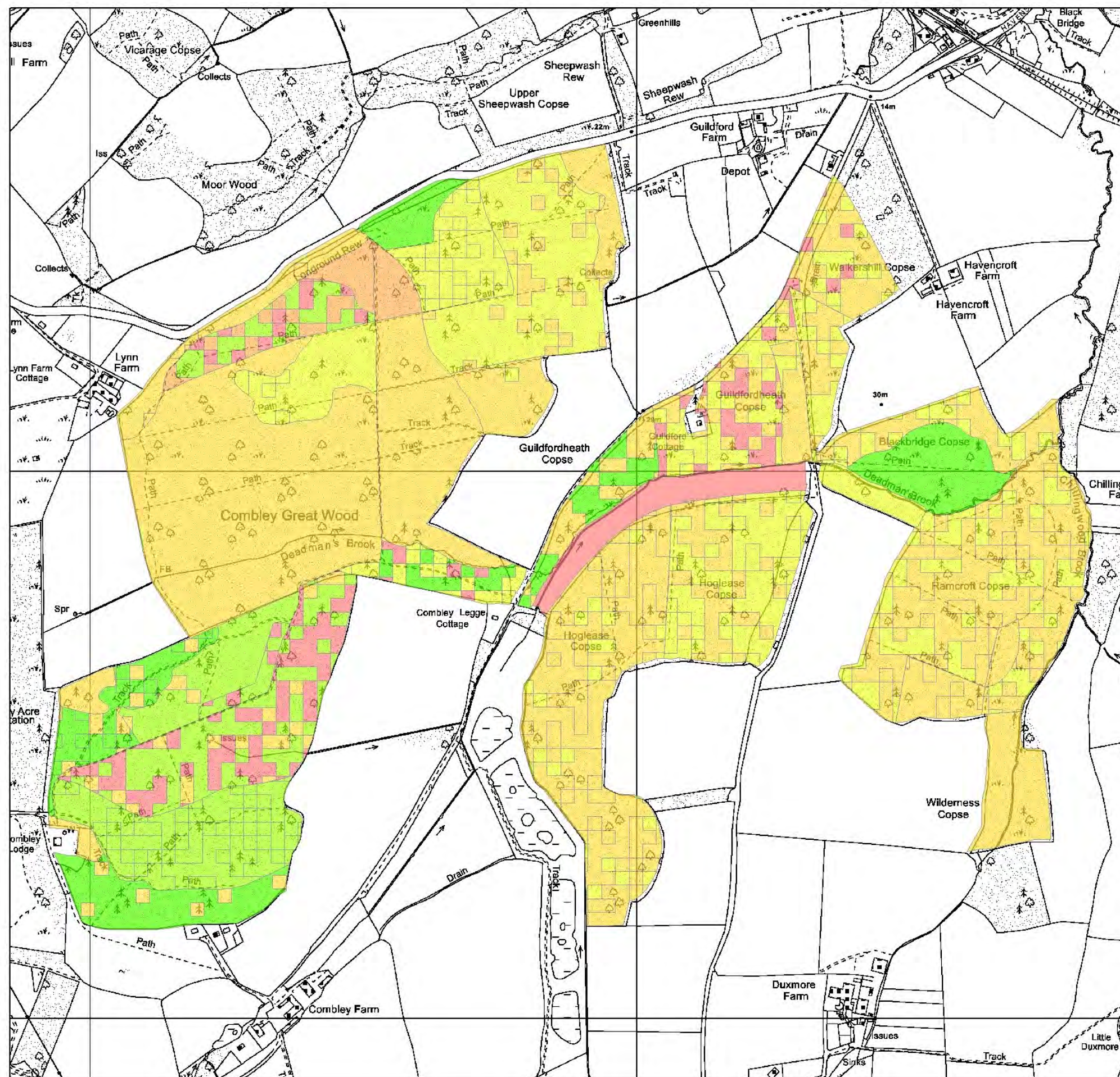
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certified for
responsible
forest management

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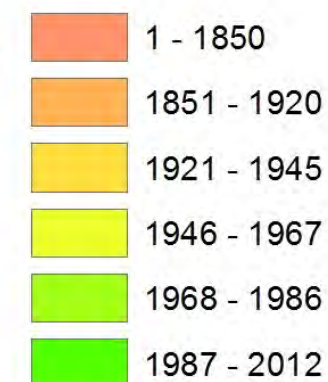
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South England Forest District

Combley Great Wood Indicative Age Diversity



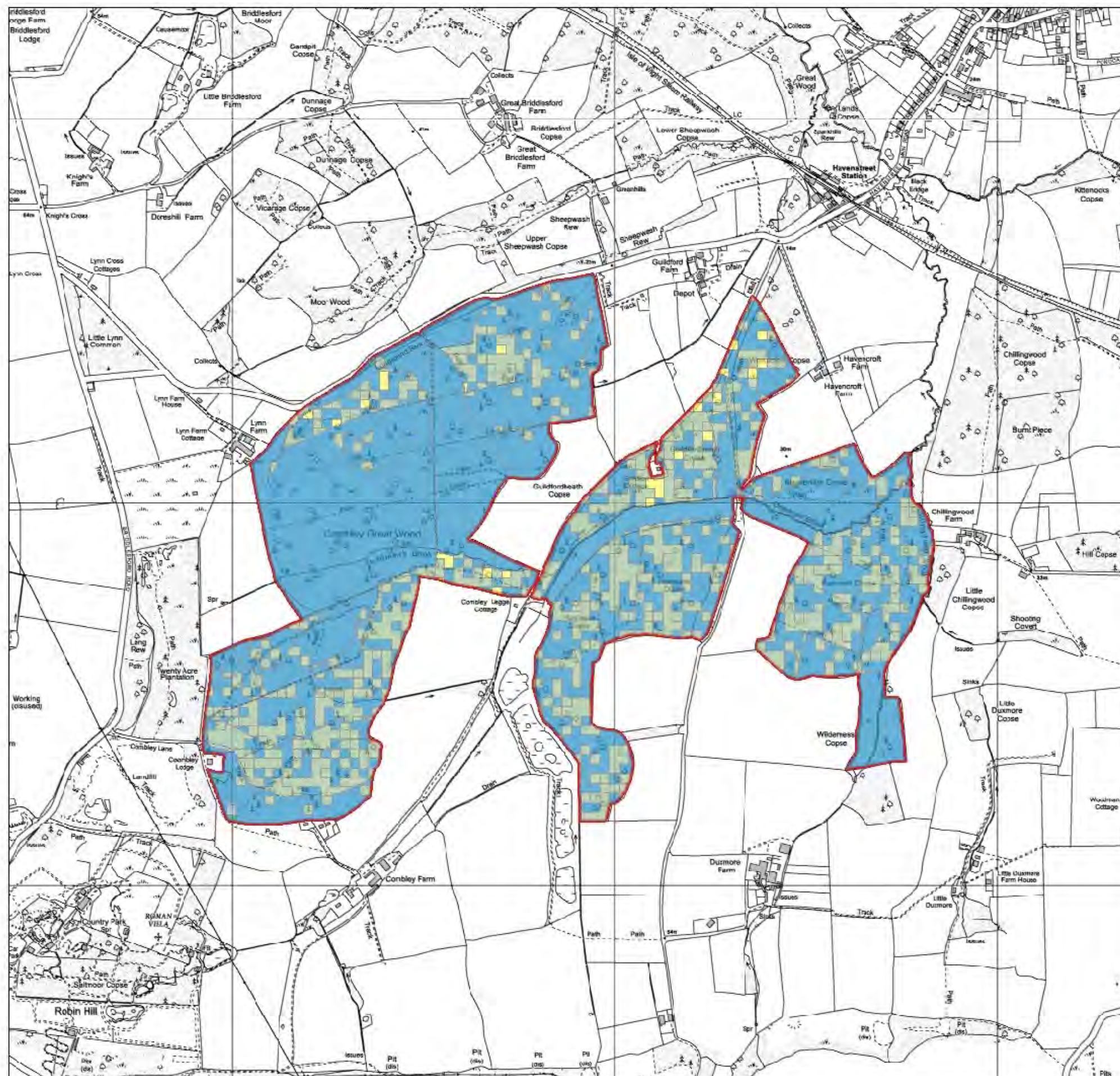
Shows the planting years, separated into broad age classes.



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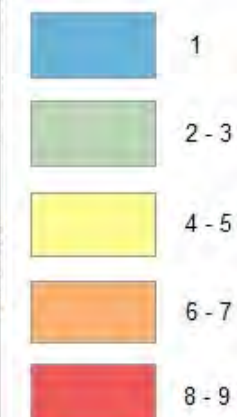


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Combley Great Wood Indicative Species Diversity



Shows the number of species with the canopy only (including open space) and should be treated as indicative only. For more detail please see the statistics section.



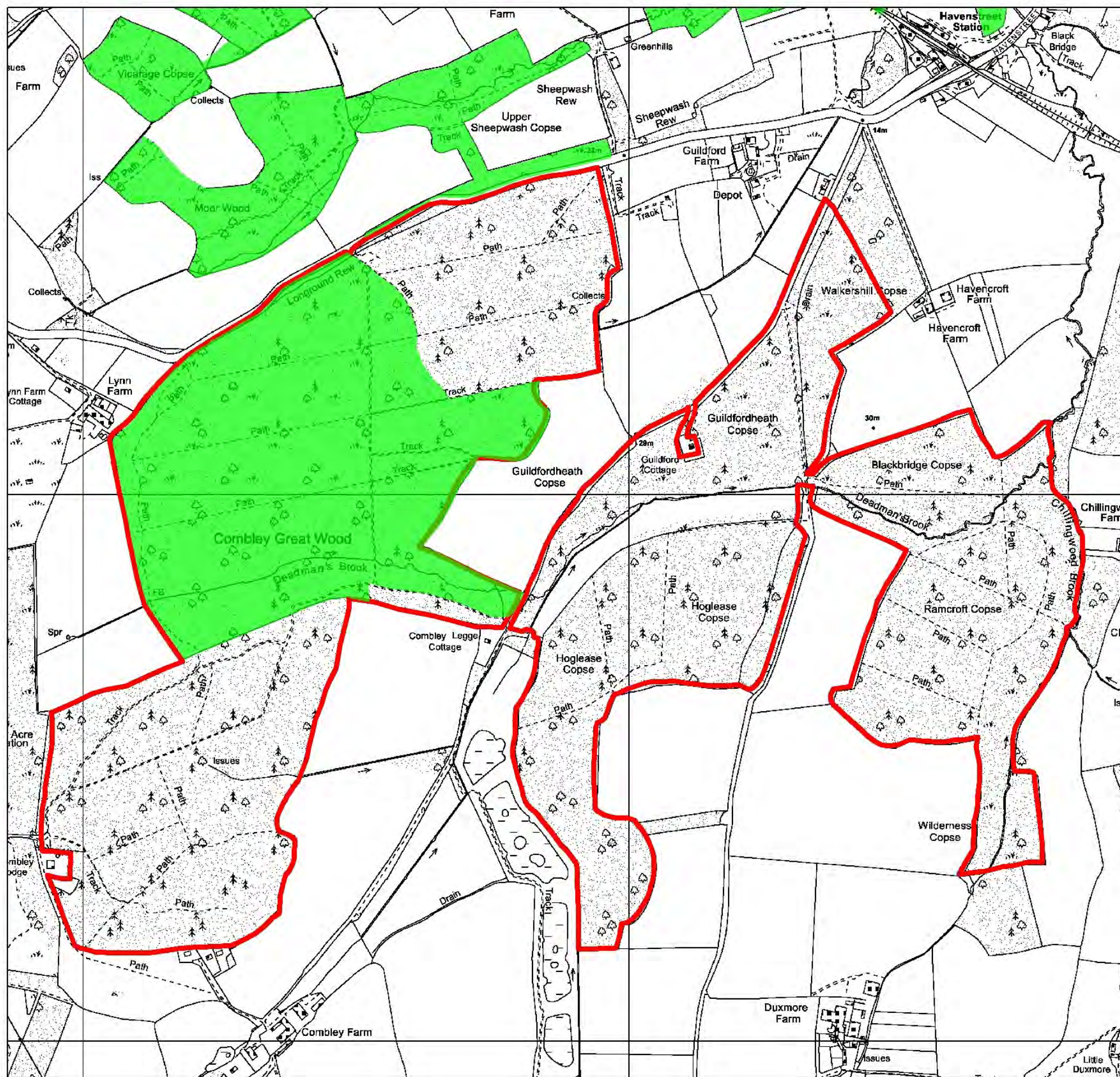
Forestry Commission
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South England Forest District

Combley Great Wood Statutory Designations Map



FC management area



Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI)
& Special Area of Conservation (SAC).



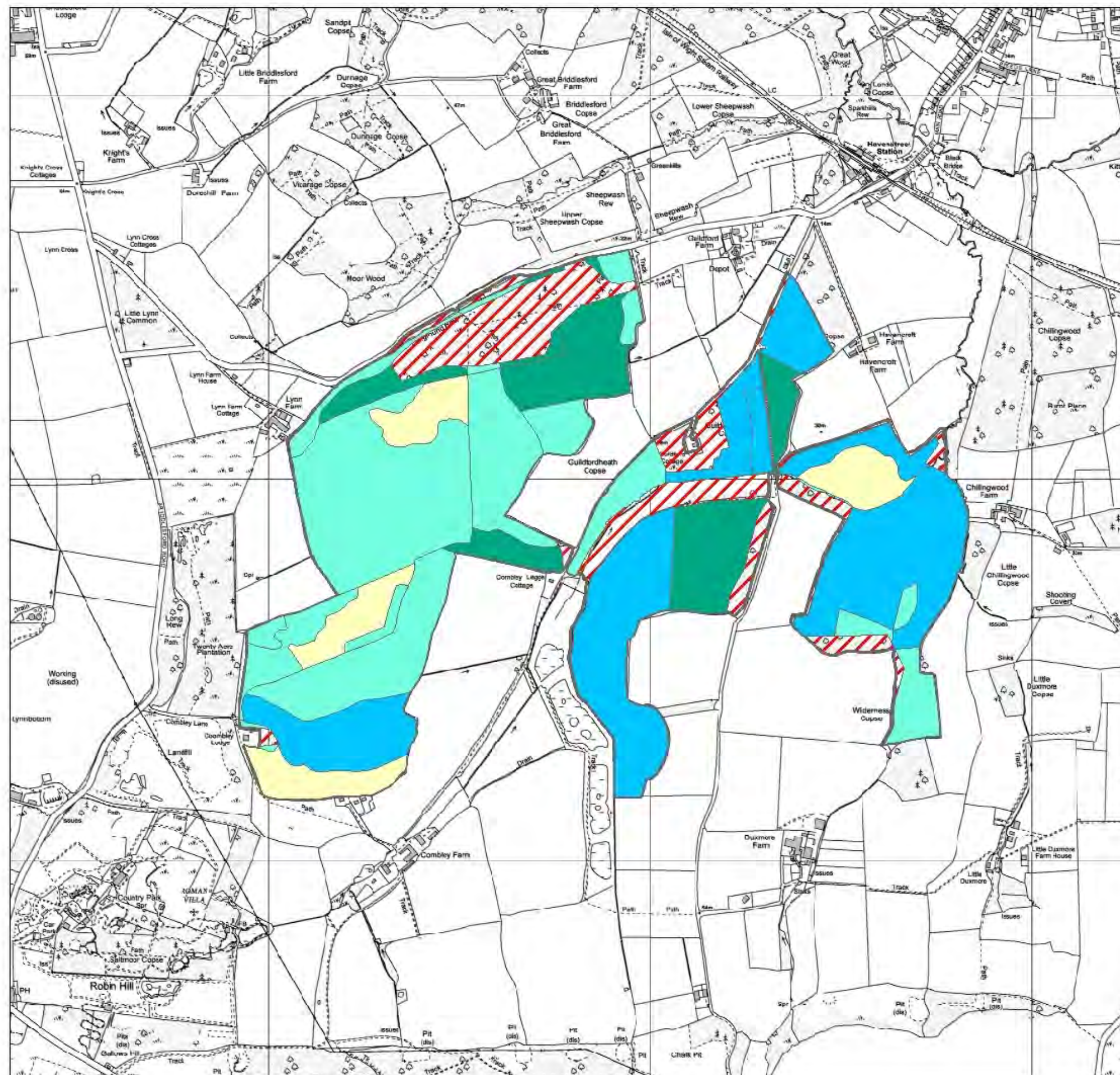
Forestry Commission
woodland have
been certified in
accordance with the
rules of the Forest
Stewardship Council



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South England Forest District

Combley Great Wood Ancient Woodland & Semi Natural Scoring

- 1 Over 80% native
- 2 Between 50% and 80% native.
- 3 Between 20% and 50% native
- 4 Less than 20% native
- 0 Currently open or unestablished woodland
- Not Ancient Woodland

Map shows areas of ancient woodland and the proportion of native species present.



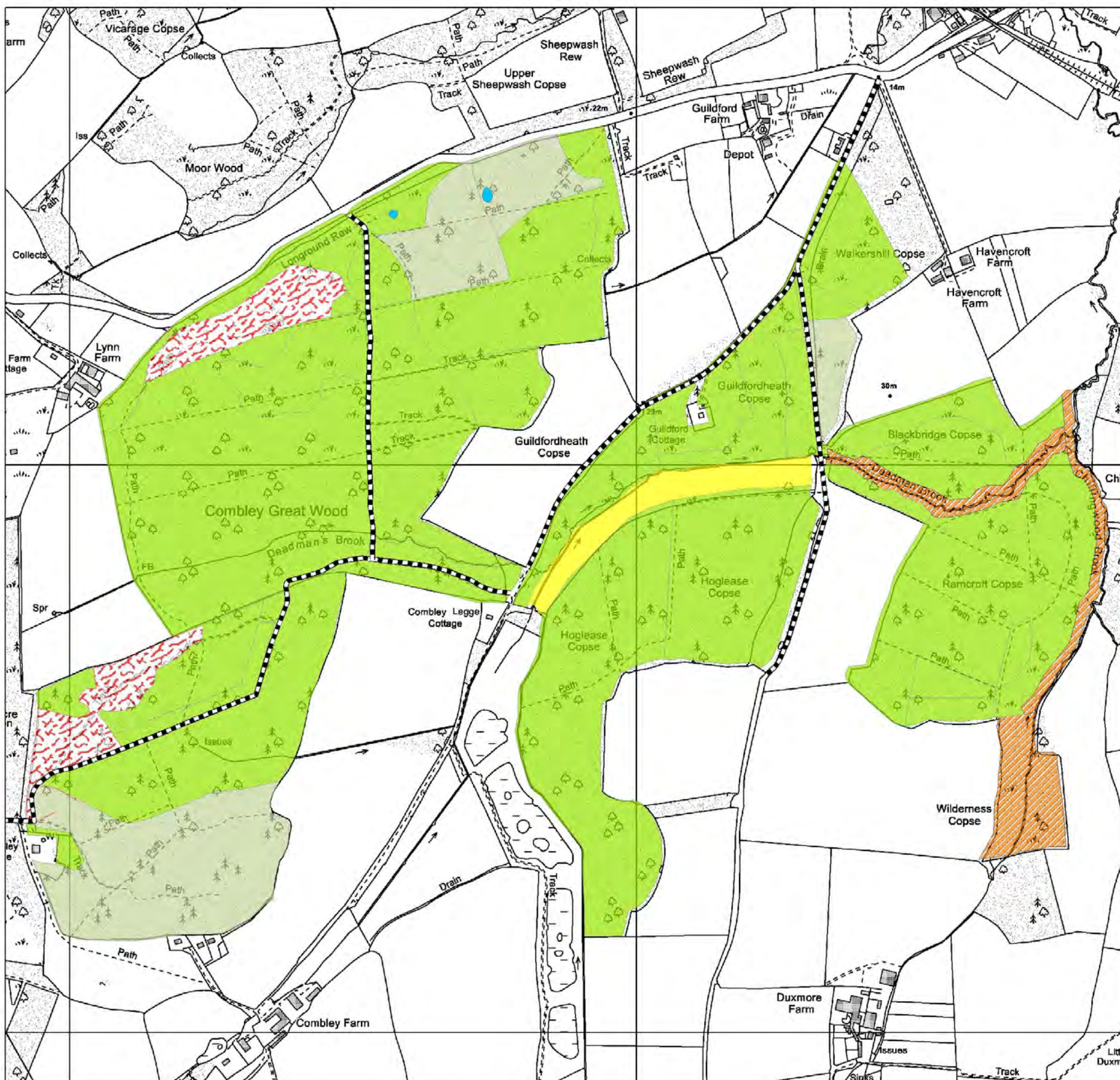
Not a fully
comprehensive
zone control
scheme as it
does not take
into account
the local
environmental
context



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South England Forest District

Combley Great Wood Long Term Vision

 Native Broadleaf Woodland Management

Native Broadleaf Woodland. Predominately (<80%) native or honourary native species.

 Priority Ecological Corridors

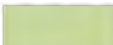
Open ride and road network, connecting habitats and woodland for enhanced biodiversity.

 Coppice

Woodland coppiced under a suitable rotation to benefit biodiversity and to take opportunities to supply niche markets


 Natural Reserve

A minimum intervention area where natural processes are left to run their course allowing a transition to old growth woodland.

 Mixed Woodland Management

Woodland consisting of a mixture of native and non native species, neither of which dominates more than 80% of the canopy.

 Ponds

 Lowland Meadow

Species-rich, semi - natural grassland.

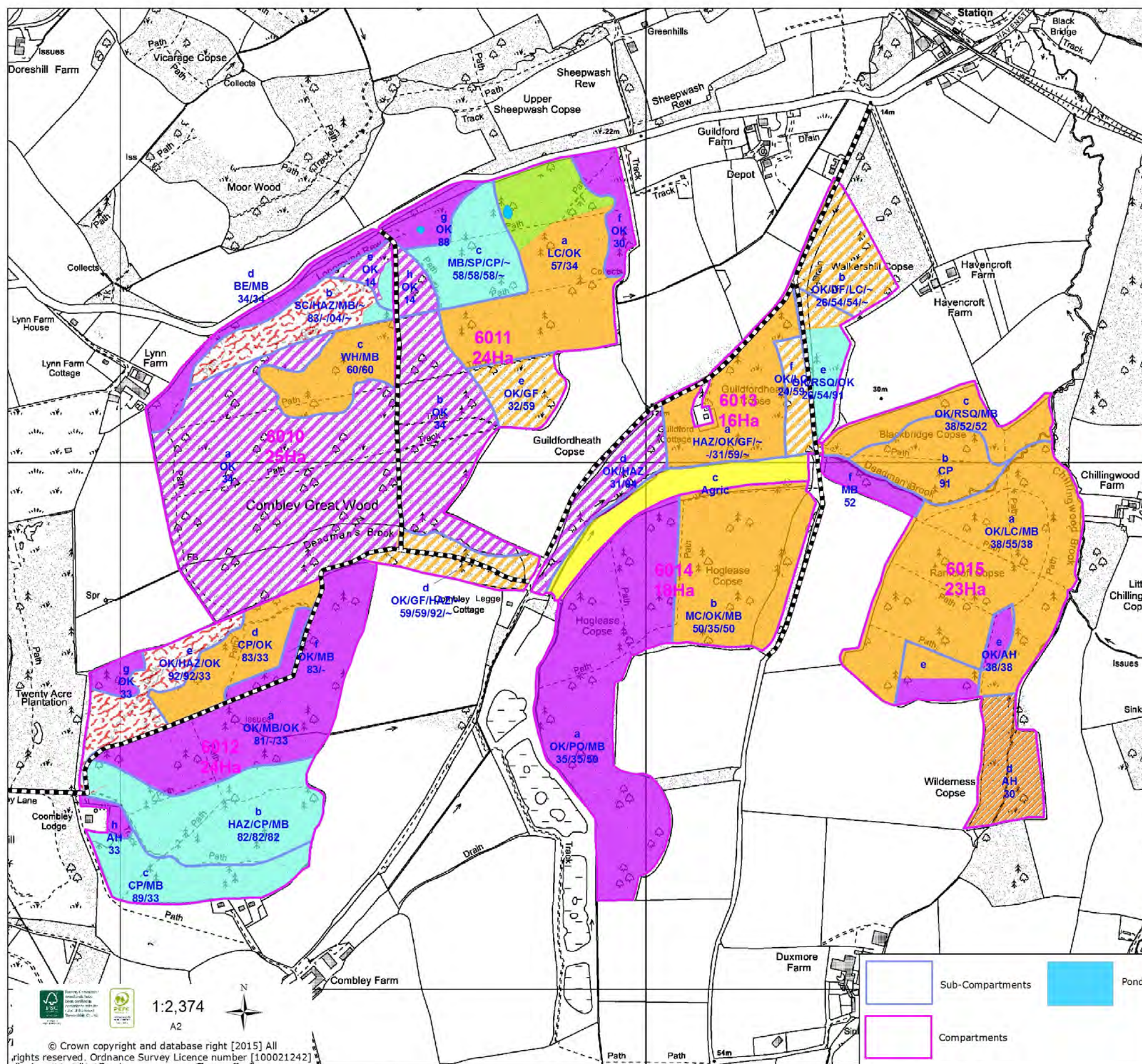



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South England Forest District

**Combley Great Wood
Habitat Restoration and Felling**

Native Broadleaf Woodland Management

Manage under a combination of thinning and selective felling. Favour best native tree, focussing on the production of quality timber.

Mixed Woodland Management

Manage with a combination of thinning and selective felling. Favour best tree, focussing on the production of quality timber and species diversity.

Red Squirrel Reserve

Manage under an appropriate low impact silvicultural system favouring the long term retention of conifer species.

Native Broadleaf Woodland Restoration

Manage with a combination of thinning and selective felling. Favour best native tree, focussing on the production of quality timber and the gradual reduction of non native species to 20% of the canopy or less (5% in a SSSI).

Native Woodland Regeneration

Manage under an appropriate shelterwood system, favouring best native tree and focussing on the production of quality timber. In addition, implement regeneration fellings in accordance with the table on the next page.

PAWS Woodland Regeneration

Manage under a reserve shelterwood system. Favour best native tree and focus on the production of quality timber, species diversity and natural regeneration. Retain a proportion of the shelter trees beyond the regeneration period. For more detail see the felling table.

Coppice

Coppice understorey in an appropriate rotation to benefit biodiversity while taking market opportunities to utilise products.

Road/Ride Edge Management

Enhance the woodland edge developing a scalloped and graded structure in accordance with best practice guidelines.

Lowland Meadow Management

Manage under an annual cut and collect cycle

Natural Reserve

A minimum intervention area where natural processes are left to run their course allowing a transition to old growth woodland.

Sub-Compartments

Ponds

Compartments

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Declaration by FC as an Operator. All timber arising from the Forest Enterprise estate represents a negligible risk under EUTR (No 995/210)

Felling must be limited to 10% of the contiguous area in a 5 year period (20% for the duration of the forest plan).

An indicative regeneration period is suggested as 20-30 years for conifer species & 50 years for broadleaf species.

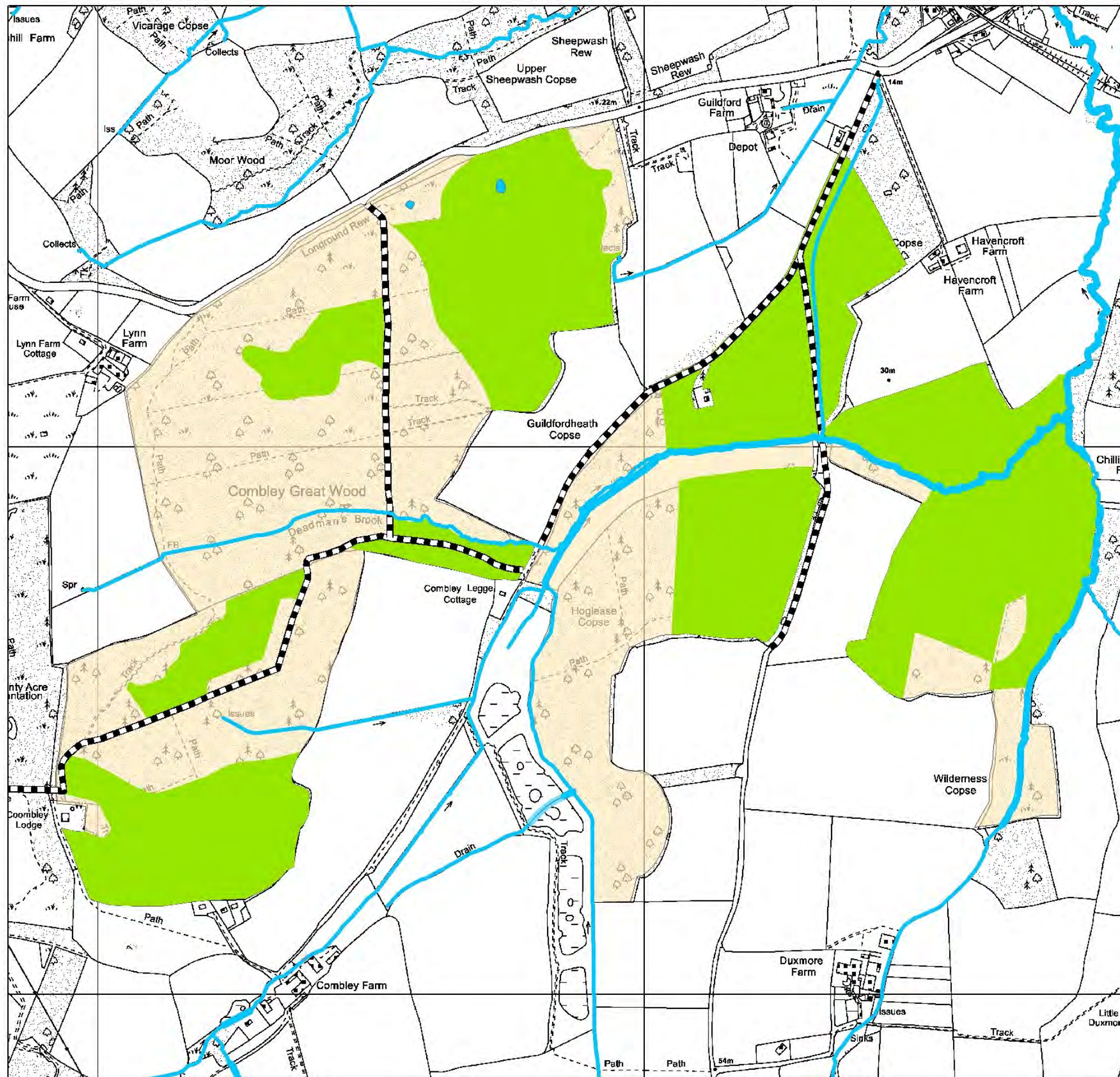
Individual felling coupes should be planned to provide a connecting network of old growth woodland throughout the blocks.

Coupes must be up to 2ha in size and non - adjacent.

Coupes must be up to 0.25ha in size and non – adjacent.

Coupes must be no more than 0.25ha in size and non – adjacent.

Inclosure	Maximum size of combined felling coupes in a 5 year period.	Maximum size of combined felling coupes in a 10 year period.	Date of Inter- vention and ar- ea worked.
Combley Great Wood	13	26	



South England Forest District

Combley Great Wood Fire Risk Map

- High Risk Un-thinned Conifer
- Medium Risk Felled and Restock Areas
- Low Risk Post Thin Conifer
- Water Sources
- Low Risk Broadleaf & Non-Forest Areas
- Firebreak Network

Existing fire breaks utilising the road and ride network.



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