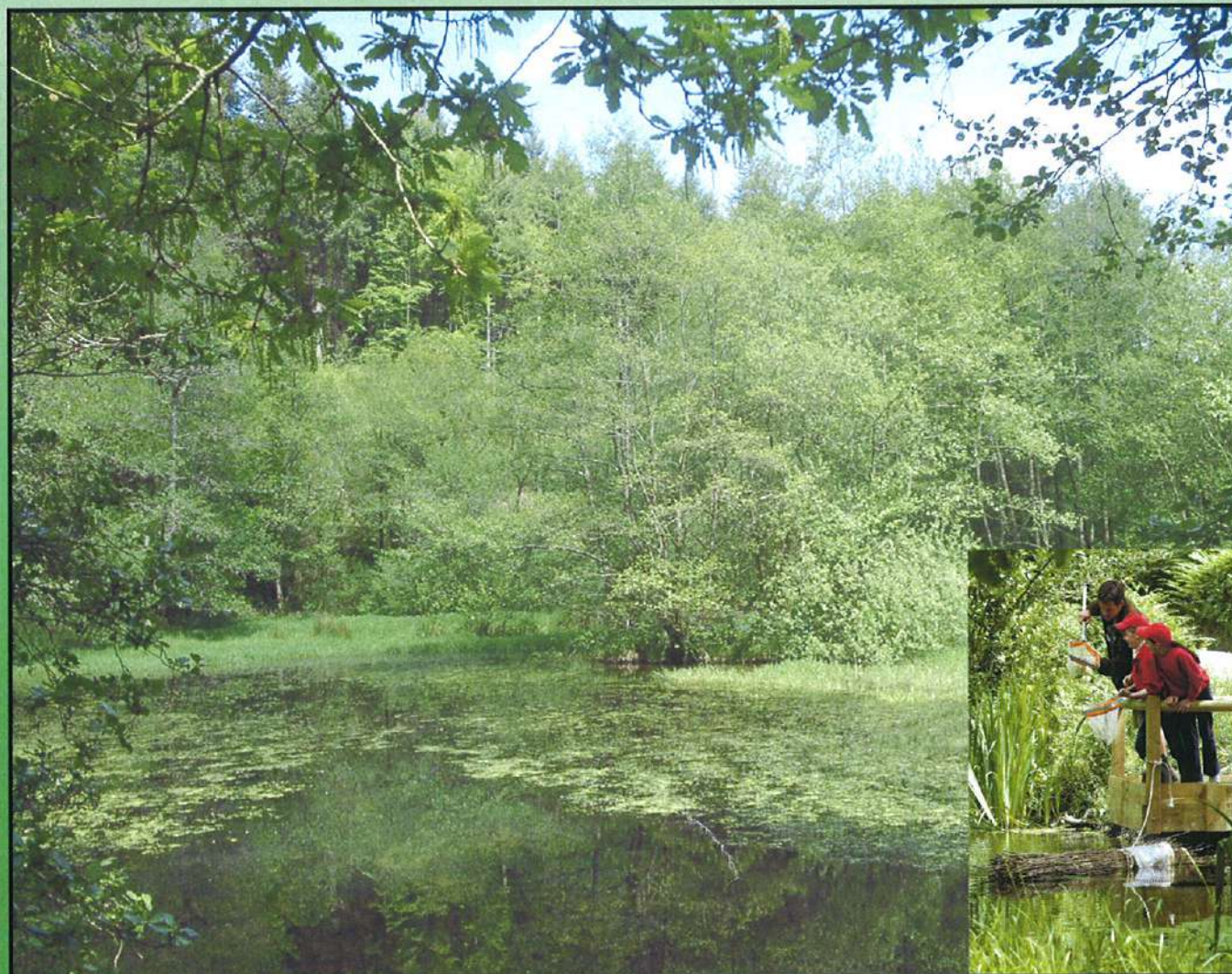


LYDFORD

Forest Design Plan

2011-2021



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

SGS-FW/COC-0356

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FORESTRY COMMISSION - Application for Forest Design Plan Approval

Forest District: PENINSULA

Woodland or property name: Lydford, Brentor and Burleydown

Nearest town, village or locality: Lydford

OS Grid reference: SX 499 851

Local Authority district/unitary Authority: West Devon Borough 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  Signed
Forest Management Director (For) Regional Director

District PENINSULA Region

Date 13/10/2011 Date of Approval

Date approval ends:

(ha)	Conifers	Broadleaves	Open Space
Existing felled areas (due to Pr)	33.9	0.0	
Felling	0.4	0.4	
Restocking	8.8	22.9	3.0
Managed under continuous cover (AW & PAWS)	0.0	91.4	

Other woodland (non PAWS) 110.3 hectares
Total plan area 236.4 hectares

Policy & context

This plan has been prepared in order to achieve, and where possible, exceed the standards set out in the government's sustainable forestry policy – the major national Policies and Strategies we work within are outlined in Appendix 3.

The Forestry Commission is independently assessed and certified as being managed to internationally agreed standards of sustainable forest management. These standards are set out in the UK Woodland Assurance Standard, and gaining approval for this Plan forms part of the ongoing commitment we have under this Standard to maintain long term management plans for all our woodland blocks.

FC Peninsula has adopted a stakeholder endorsed, locally relevant interpretation of national and regional forestry policy, described in its 'Peninsula Forest District Strategic Plan' 2004 – 2014' which sets the direction we want to take the FC's public forest estate in Peninsula. This document highlights the changing role of forests in the 21st century and emphasises the desire to provide forests that people enjoy visiting to play and learn, that provide the best possible landscape, and are havens to wildlife. These public benefits are applied within the limits of resource availability, including timber production, which plays an important role in supporting the local economy.

Phytophthora ramorum within our forests

This forest design plan is being produced because the disease *Phytophthora ramorum* has had a major impact on this woodland. This has resulted in 66 hectares of premature clearance of Larch trees as part of the national drive to limit the spread of this disease.

Because of this premature clearance, the existing forest design plan has now become obsolete – we can no longer consider the clearfell and replanting options we originally proposed, as the original context for their implementation has now become obsolete.

Consequently, the bulk of this new plan is concerned with how we intend to deal with the large amounts of cleared areas we are now left with – it is therefore more of a replanting plan than anything else but will also include any clearfell areas we still consider to be appropriate (possibly for landscape improvement reasons or to continue changing species).

It will also show our longer term management intentions for areas marked as 'continuous cover' where we do not intend to clearfell areas of trees but rather intend to manage them in a more naturalistic way to preserve and enhance semi – natural features such as ground flora.

Management Objectives

Our aim within Peninsula for the medium to long term is to change the basis of how we manage some of the estate from a continual round of clearfelling and replanting to one of growing larger trees, past economic maturity, and encouraging natural regeneration wherever possible and practical. This in turn will lead to more interesting, diverse and stable forest areas. Not everywhere will be appropriate for this type of adaptive management, and clearfell areas will continue to give large benefits for wildlife and landscape in appropriate places.

Consultation

Has been carried out with identified stakeholders as shown in the consultation record at appendix 3.

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.

Broadleaved Policy

The total overall broadleaved area in this plan will be maintained or increase. Individual areas of broadleaves may be replaced with conifer in order to improve the landscape or nature conservation value of the woods. Veteran trees and areas of Ancient and Semi- Natural Woodland will not be converted to conifer. Our policy is to provide at least 5% native broadleaf within our woods but some woods, especially on high moors, may not be suitable for this and emphasis will be placed on providing more open space instead in these circumstances.

Implementation

Before any forestry operation is carried out in this plan area a documented Operational Site Assessment is carried out on the individual site. This ensures that the operations will be carried out as holistically and in as integrated a manner as possible, so as not, for example, to damage archaeological features or rare species or habitats unacceptably, and that the detail of the work is consistent with statutory requirements of safety and environmental protection.

Protected Species and habitats

The Forestry Commission works within good practice guidelines for European Protected Species (EPS). These guidelines are agreed between FC and Natural England to protect both individuals of a species and the habitat that they occupy. If it proves impossible to carry out operations without breaching good practice guidelines, then a licence to carry out such operations will be sought.

In general, the Operational Site Assessment is the point at which requirements will be considered on a site that is known to harbour EPS, but all known potential EPS habitats will be mapped at the Forest Design Plan level so that felling proposals can take account of good practice guidelines at the design stage.

Cultural Heritage

Scheduled Monuments

All Scheduled Monuments are subject to a separate Management Plan, agreed with English Heritage (EH)

At Forest Design Plan (FDP) level Scheduled Monuments will simply be mapped on the Heritage map layer.

Consultation with either EH or Local Authority or National Park Heritage Departments on any potentially damaging operations to Scheduled Monuments will take place at the Operational Site Assessment Stage

Other Heritage Features

All other heritage features are subject to an agreement with Local Authority or National Park Historic Environment Record (HER) Services. Heritage features will be identified by an HER reference number and placed into one of the following three works categories:

1. Plan Period Agreement (PPA) – Heritage features that Forestry Commission (FC) agree to carry out specified protective management works on within the approval period of the Plan. These will most often be on unscheduled heritage features of high (national) or medium (regional) importance. Detailed descriptions of the works will be contained in the Heritage Feature Record Sheet (HFRS) under individual heritage features. Typical works may involve protection e.g. 'identify and avoid/buffer' during operations or simple positive management tasks such as regular scrub clearance

2. Aspirational Works (ASP) – Heritage features that would benefit from specified works, but which are noted in the HFRS as 'aspirational'. These may include archaeological survey (including LiDAR) where more information is required, or more complex positive management works, such as consolidation of ruined buildings. Such works may need extra funding that is not present at the time of the FDP approval. These will mostly involve unscheduled heritage features/areas of high importance

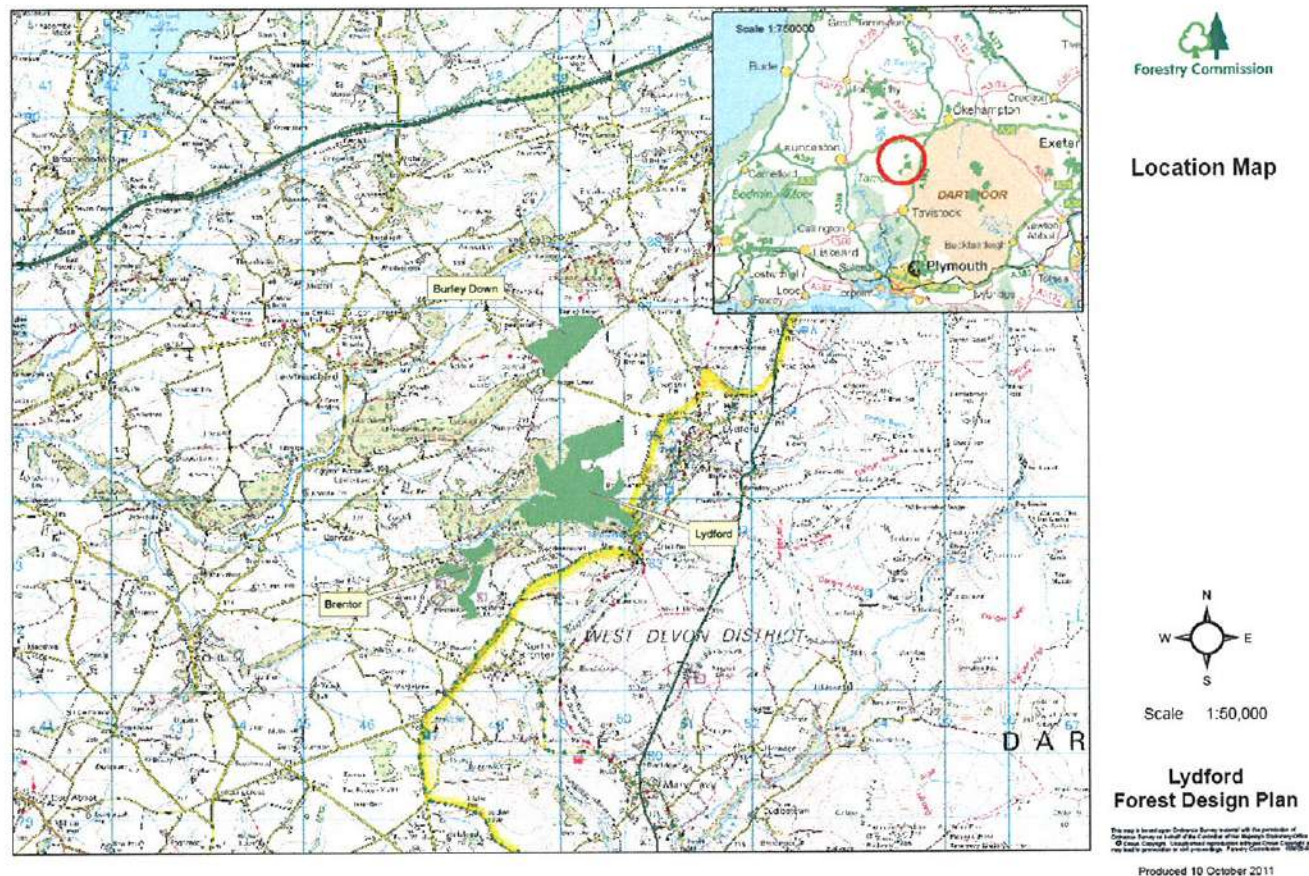
3. Generic Guidance (GEN) – Heritage features which are more common, including hedgebanks, disused quarries or sunken lanes. Some may have HER refs, but most will not. The Forestry Commission (FC) will work to both the FC Forests and Archaeology Guidelines (1995) and the Generic Guidance agreed with HER Services in order to provide protection for GEN features during operations

Only PPA and ASP features will be mapped on the FDP Heritage map layer. Some GEN features have HER refs and will also be mapped but will not require detailed works. All Heritage Features will be identified on the Heritage Feature Record Sheet (HFRS)

Location

The woodlands incorporated in this plan lie to the north of Tavistock and to the east of Dartmoor National Park and the A386 Okehampton to Tavistock road. The woods lie within the parishes of Lydford and Brentor.

Location Map



General description

The plan covers three woodland blocks known as Lydford, Burleydown and Brentor, totalling 235 ha, of which 141 ha are classified as Plantation on Ancient Woodland sites (PAWS). All the woodlands are owned by the Forestry Commission and dedicated for public access under the Countryside and Right of Ways (CROW) act.

The woodlands were purchased by the Forestry Commission in the 1920s, they were originally cleared and planted with conifer, however small remnants of the original oakwood remain.

Over the past twelve months the Larch in Lydford woodlands have been infected with *Phytophthora ramorum* and as such have been subject to a felling order from Plant Health Service. This has meant the wholesale removal of all

Larch within the woods. In total over 46 hectares of young (under 25 years old) and 19 hectares (over 25 years old) Larch has been felled, some of this as clearfell (33.9ha) and the rest as thinning. This clearfelling represents over 14% of the total woodland area and this plan gives details of how this will be restocked and managed into the future.

Landscape Context

The woodlands in this plan lay on the boundary of two areas as stated in the Countryside agency list of Character Areas, namely Dartmoor (151) and South Devon (150). The whole plan area is adjacent to the western edge of Dartmoor National Park.

The woodlands contain features of both areas, the relevant aspects are:

1. Around the moorland core is a gentler landscape of small irregular pasture fields with dry stone walls and banks, cut by large terraced wooded valleys which shelter farmsteads and hamlets. The valleys have steep-sided fast flowing streams and a network of sunken lanes. The Lydford and Brentor blocks are steep valley sites sitting astride the River Lyd whereas Burleydown is positioned on a hill top north of Lydford.
2. Granite and slate in cottages, farmhouses, villages, abandoned mine buildings and walls unifies the landscape.
3. Mining industry has made a strong impact on the landscape, with dramatically sited spoil heaps and ruins.
4. Sunken lanes link numerous farmsteads and hamlets, with cob, slate and thatched buildings.
5. Wildflower rich often treeless Devon banks.

The Lydford Woodlands for the most part sit very well in the landscape and over the past centuries have been moulded by man to form a diverse structure that not only enhances that landscape but forms a very integral part of the landscape itself. Over the years mans influence has been present and Lydford has formed a large part of how the local landscape has been built, much of the landscape owes its history to the mining industry which Lydford forms a large part of, and this is evident throughout the Lydford and Brentor woods. Old mine workings with sunken lanes to access the mines are present in a number of places. Burley Down is a different but equally important wood and although predominantly a conifer plantation also sits well in the landscape, plans to

increase areas of heathland to join up with existing areas of poor grassland / heathland will further increase the landscape value of the woodland.

In conclusion we deem there to be no outstanding or significant external landscape issues that need addressing in this plan' or similar.

Environmental Factors

Due to the mixed variety of habitats and species within the Lydford Woodlands the conservation value is generally good. Ongoing and future works aim to enhance this value over the whole woodland, not least by a very gradual and non-intrusive reversion to a more native tree species balance over the areas designated as Plantation on Ancient Woodland Site (PAWs). Further work will be carried out along and within the river corridors, the areas of open space, and the environmental corridors which will enhance work that has already been completed alongside forest roads, rides and watercourses.

Lydford contains a very large and diverse array of flora and fauna including some nationally and internationally scarce species. Much work has been done to increase the habitat for these species in order to help increase populations. Lydford forms a protected safe haven and excellent habitat for a range of Raptors. In consultation with local Raptor experts future planned work within Lydford will further enhance this habitat. There are several European Protected Species (EPS) including Otters and Dormice in Lydford Woods and planned work along streamsides and the increased amount of native broadleaves will increase the value of the habitat for these species. A pond in the centre of the wood also forms a good wildlife habitat and haven for many species and it is the intention to ensure this pond is not lost to silting, where possible the value of the pond for wildlife will be increased. Lydford also contains a Heronry and Raven nest sites and these will be protected with the retention of areas of woodland where the nest sites are present. Brentor woods contain an area of Natural Reserve and this will be managed as minimum intervention in order to allow the wood to maintain its unique value. The river Lyd that runs through the centre of the wood forms a large part of the woodlands diversity and gives a different habitat structure. The current disease control fellings that have taken place have given good opportunities to further increase the diversity of the landscape directly adjacent to the stream. This will increase the potential for Otter breeding and increase the potential for other aquatic and water dependant species such as fish, dragonflies and kingfishers.

A major project in partnership with Butterfly Conservation has resulted in a nationally important site being developed; this site contains three different species of Fritillary butterfly alongside populations of other butterflies. The site will

be further developed by the increase and maintenance of open space and dappled shade.

In liaison with Butterfly Conservation potential new habitats that should link to existing populations have been identified, these are along south facing edges of recent clearfells. These sites will be managed as open space in order to help increase the spread of the current populations of the three Fritillary Butterflies.

An area of heathland restoration already completed in Burleydown will be extended to provide a greater habitat that will in time join with the adjacent poor grassland area to the north of the woodland.

On the whole the Lydford Woodland blocks form a diverse mosaic of dynamic habitats that will only be enhanced by the work that will be carried out over the period of this plan.

All work that is to be carried out in the woodlands will be subject to an 'Operational Site Assessment' prior to commencement.

For more details of proposed environmental work see appendix 7

Heritage Features

There are three Scheduled Monuments (SM) within the design plan area as described on the Heritage Feature sheet attached (appendix 6) and shown on the attached Heritage Features Map. All three sites are subject to a current SM plan agreed with English Heritage. Also shown on the Heritage Features sheet are further features identified in consultation with Devon County Council Archaeological department. All these features will be taken into consideration when compiling an Operational Site Assessment prior to any works being carried out.

Recreation

The recreational use of these woodlands is not high at present due to their remote location and restricted access. The woods are mostly used by local people for dog walking and occasional visitors passing through on PRow's from the National Trust property at Lydford Gorge.

However the Lydford block has been used by several organised educational events in recent years in partnership with the National Trust, Dartmoor National Park and other organisations. It is planned to continue with this type of partnership event where possible to promote and utilise the conservation and heritage works being carried out in the wood.

Generally the plan will increase the recreational value of the woodlands by the use of open space and environmental corridors to promote a more diverse and inviting landscape.

The car park and picnic area at the entrance to the wood will be managed to increase its value and attractiveness to visitors, this will be done by the selective felling of individual trees in order to create a more inviting place to visit. There are however no plans to increase the size or type of recreational use of the woodland, this is mainly due to the restricted access which the Forestry Commission shares with other local landowners.

Design Concept

The core aim of the plan is to produce woodlands with increased conservation and landscape benefits whilst still producing a viable timber output, this will be achieved by;

The areas identified as Plantation on Ancient Woodland Sites (PAWS) will be encouraged to regenerate naturally using a irregular shelterwood silvicultural system and managed as mixed woodland whilst maximising the timber potential with the aim of gradual return to native woodland.

The areas of Larch on PAWS that have been recently clearfelled due to the presence of *Phytophthora ramorum* will be converted to native broadleaves. Some of these areas will be earmarked for succession habitat whilst others will be restocked with native broadleaves in order to produce better quality hardwood timber.

The areas identified as non PAWS will continue to be managed primarily for conifer timber production under a clearfell and restock scheme. Implementation and maintenance of an environmental corridor system will continue to increase diversity of habitat and internal landscaping.

Lydford Woods - the majority of the woodlands that make up Lydford Woods are Plantation on Ancient Woodland Sites (PAWS) and as such will be managed to encourage native tree species.

Lydford woods are already important for wildlife and heritage and this will continue to be an important part of the management of the woodland blocks.

Appraisal

Large areas of semi-mature native broadleaves.

Some large clearfelled areas due to *Phytophthora ramorum*.

A very good range of butterflies notably the Pearl Bordered, Small Pearle Bordered and Heath Fritillary.

Good growth rates for native broadleaves some quality stems are present across the site.

Areas of non PAWS woodland show good growth rates for conifers.

Lydford Wood is well frequented by local people mainly for dog walking and horse riding.

Design Concept

Continue with basic free access provision for public enjoyment of the woodland including car park and picnic facilities.

Continue environmental work in conjunction with other organisations to improve butterfly and raptor habitat, and increase water quality provision and improvement.

Increase potential for climate change mitigation with longer rotations of good quality hardwood timber and gradual conversion to Continuous Cover Forestry where appropriate.

Three Scheduled Monuments are present on site and work will continue to enhance these areas in accordance with existing plans.



Forestry Commission

LYDFORD FOREST DESIGN PLAN CONCEPT MAP

 Management Area

 Forest Road

Public Rights of Way

 Bridleway

 PRoW

 BOAT

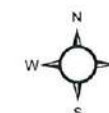
 RUPP

Archaeology

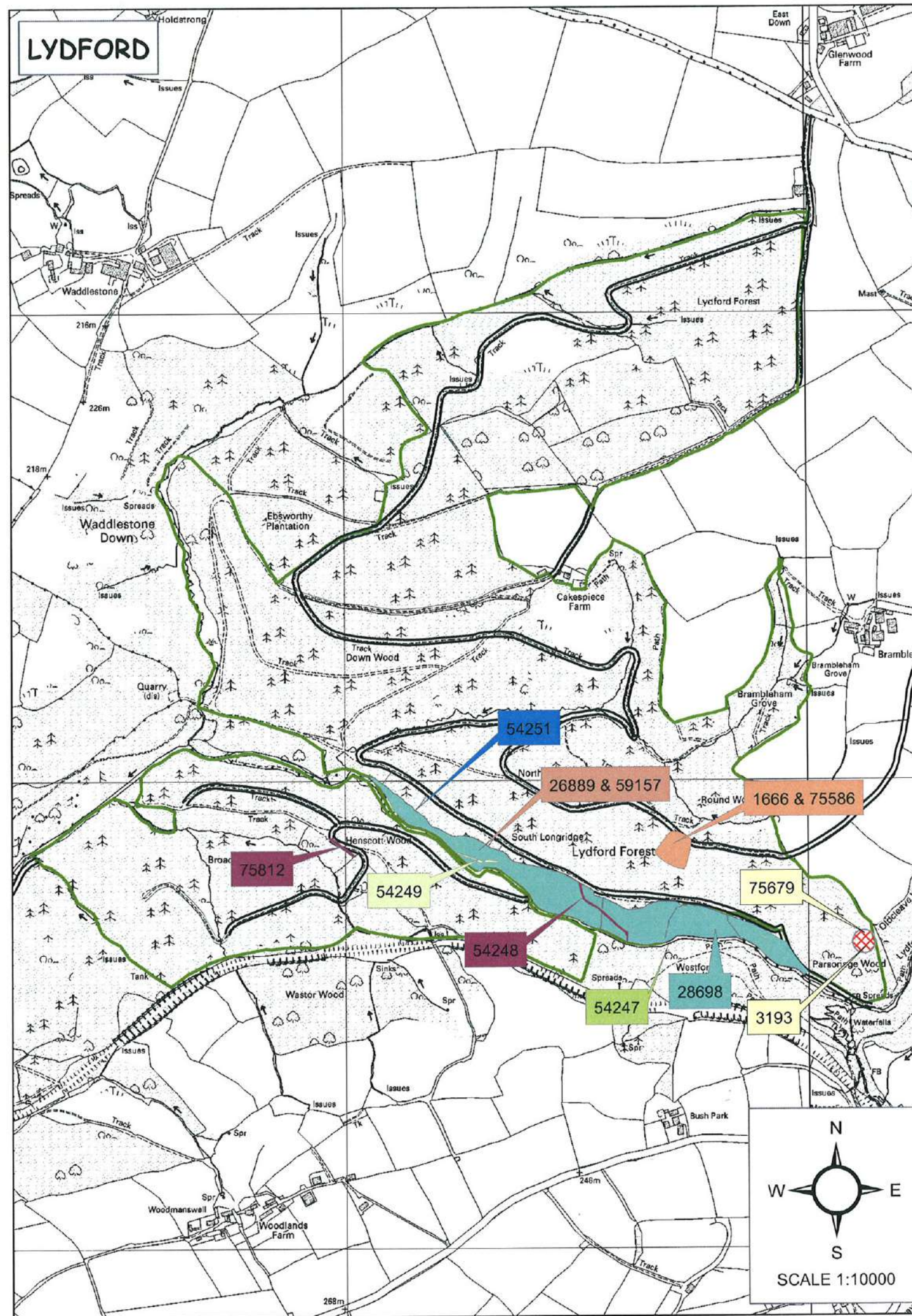
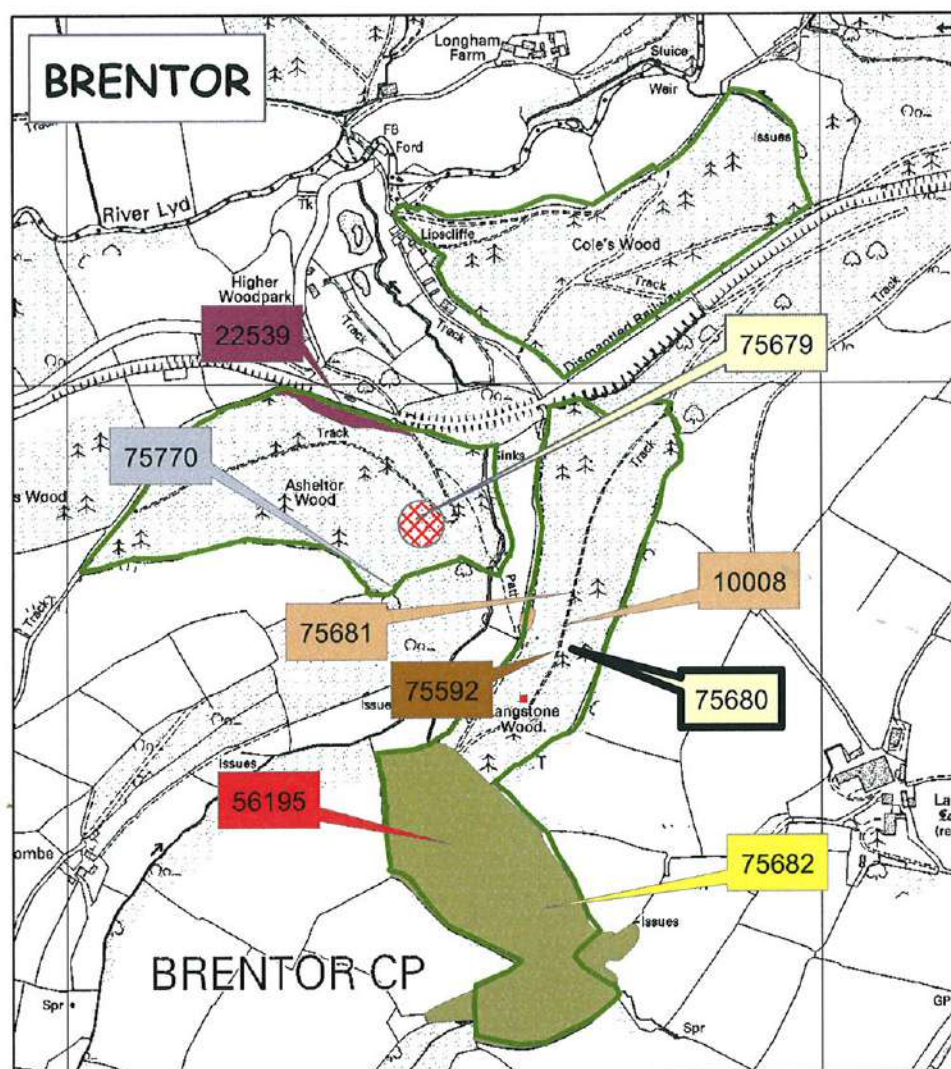
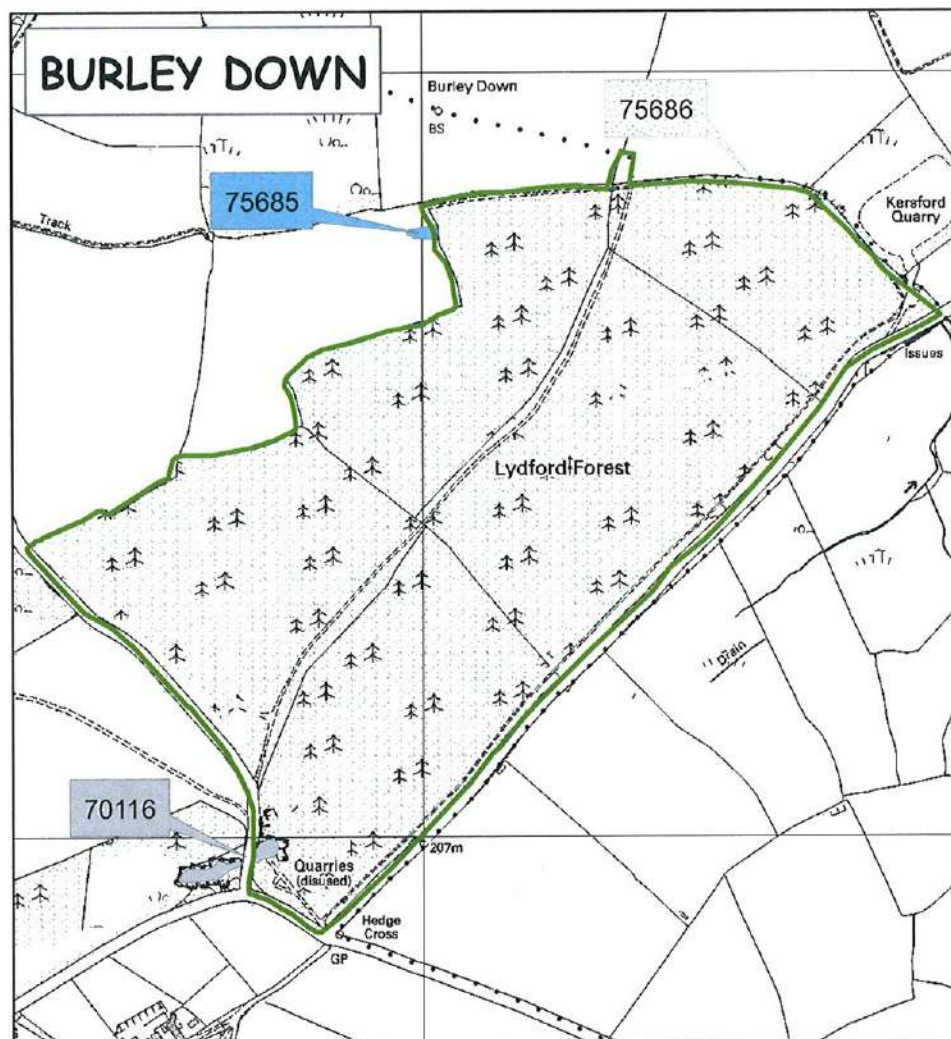
 Scheduled Monument

 Unscheduled Monument

Scale 1:19,000



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Cultural Heritage Features

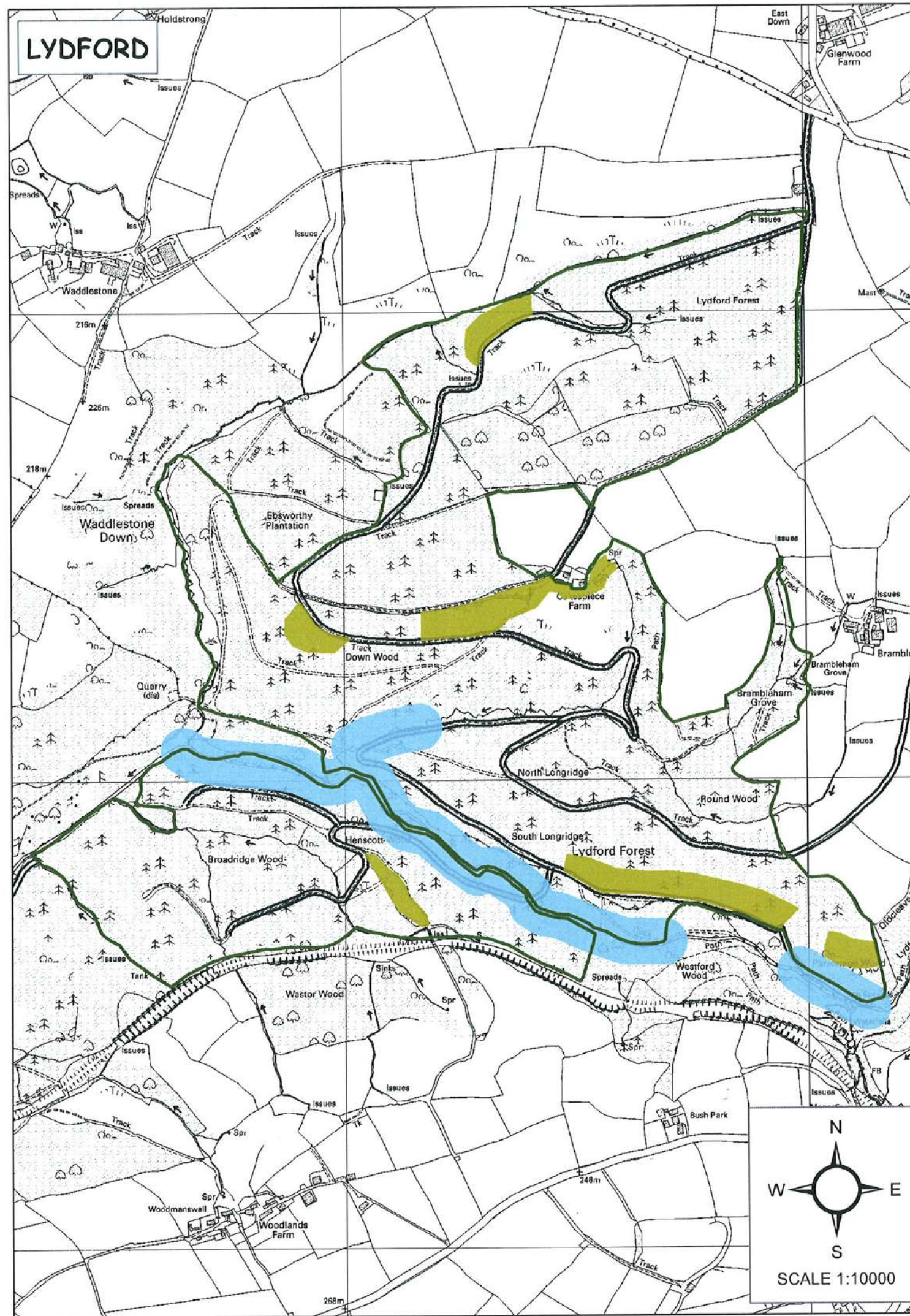
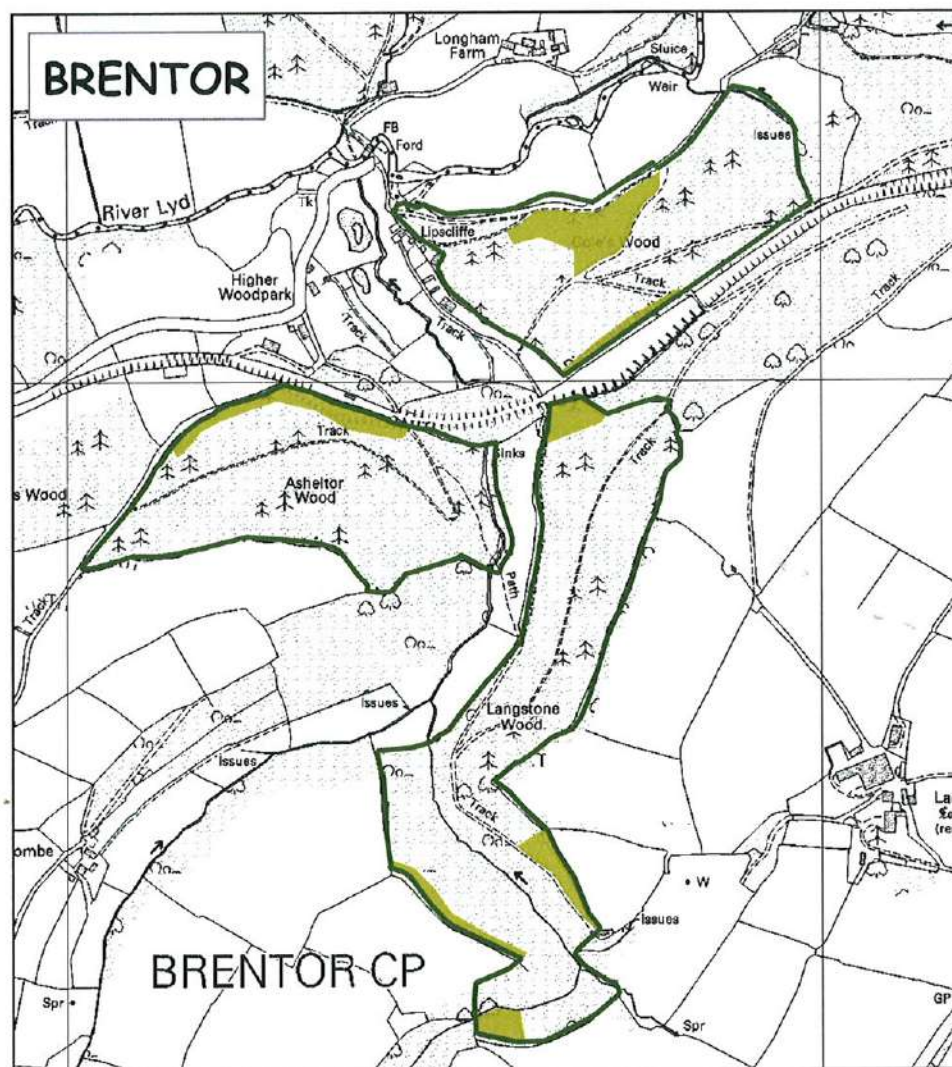
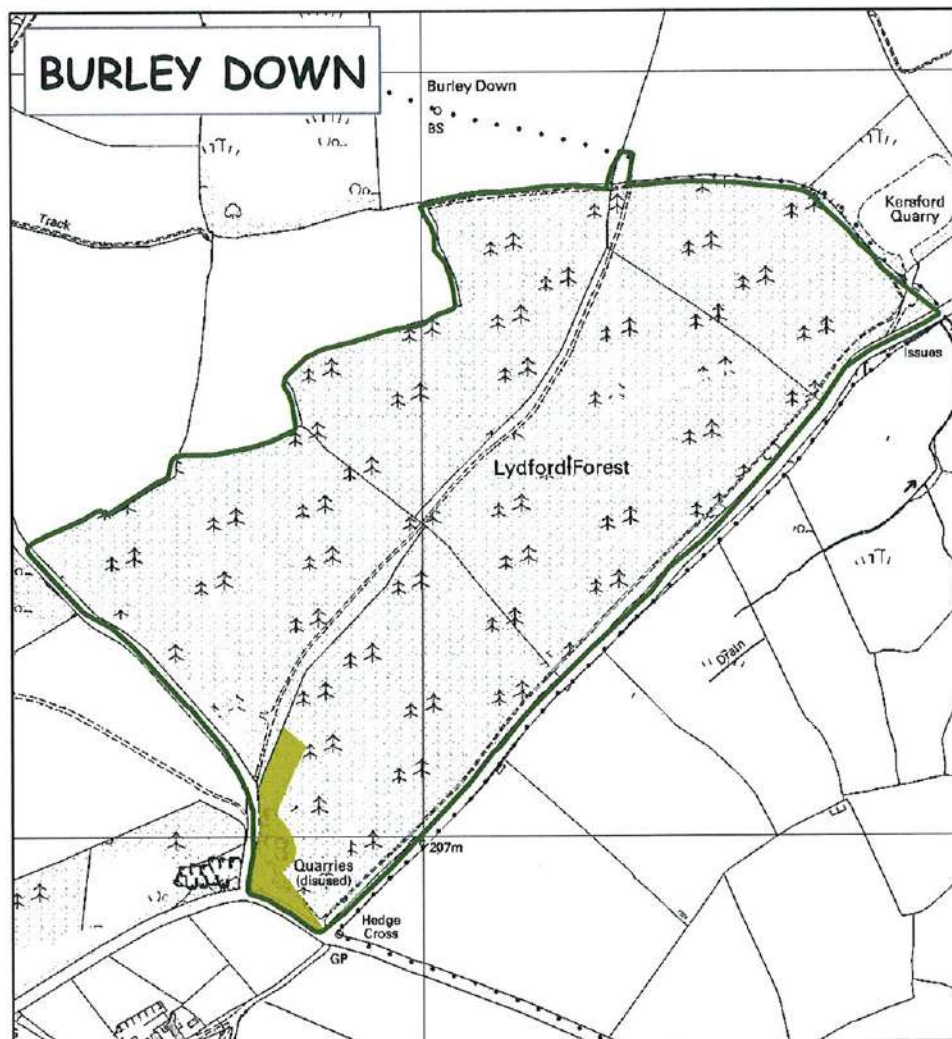
- Artefact Scatter
- Bank(Earthwork)
- Boundary Stone
- Building
- Enclosure
- Engine House
- Field Boundary
- Gully
- Hillfort/Settlement
- Pond
- Powder Magazine
- Quarry
- Spoil Heap
- Trackway
- Streamwork/ Boundary Bank

Refer to Appendix 6
for key to features

Lydford Forest Design Plan

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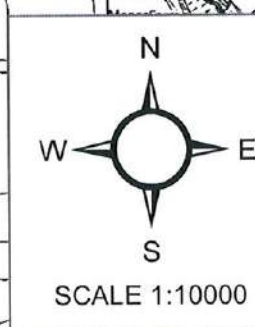
European Protected Species Favourable Habitats



Otter



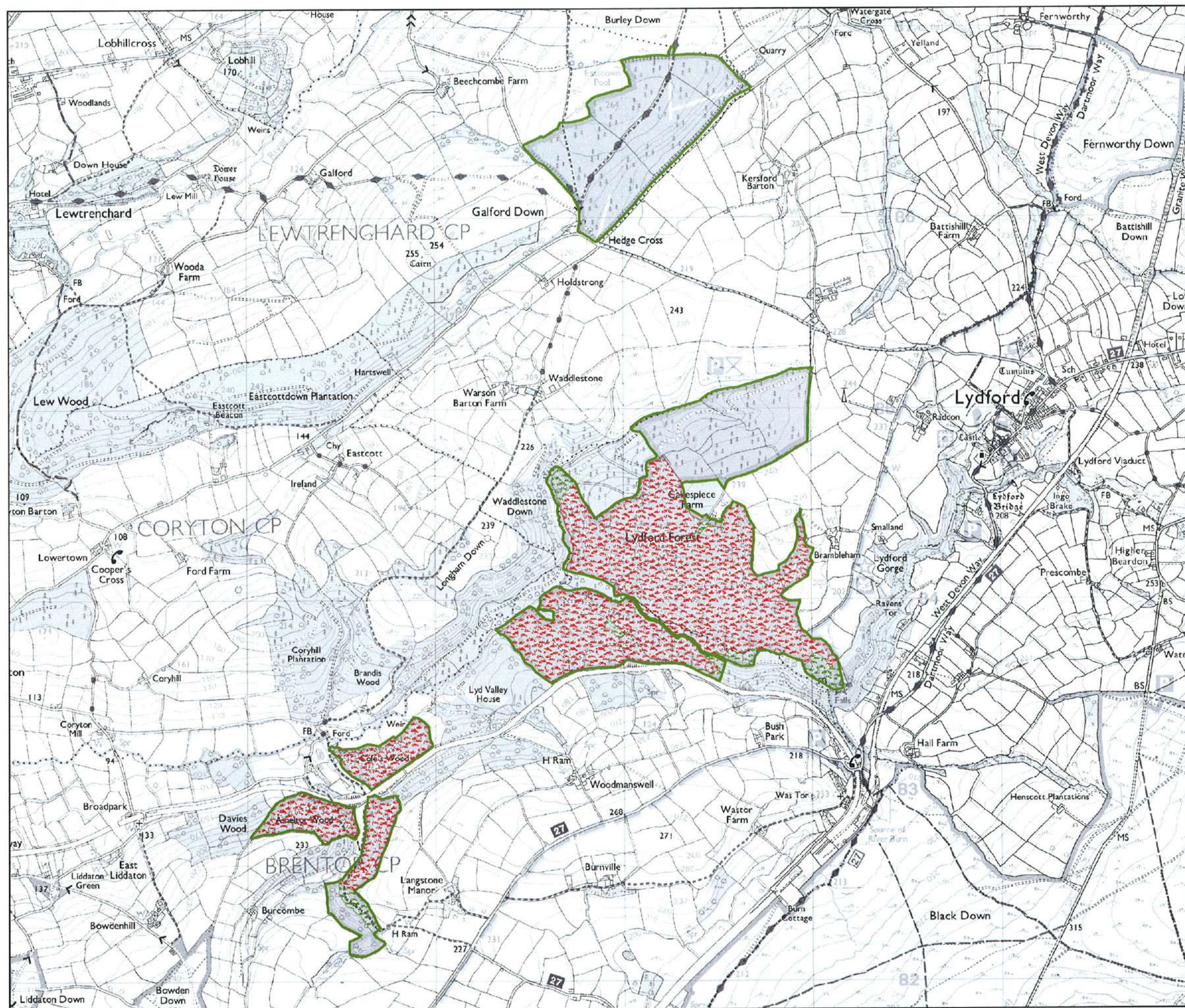
Hazel



Lydford Forest Design Plan

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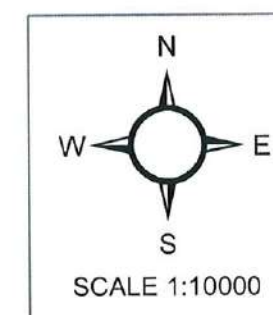
Conservation Designations



Ancient & Semi-Natural Woodland



Ancient Replanted Woodland



Lydford Forest Design Plan

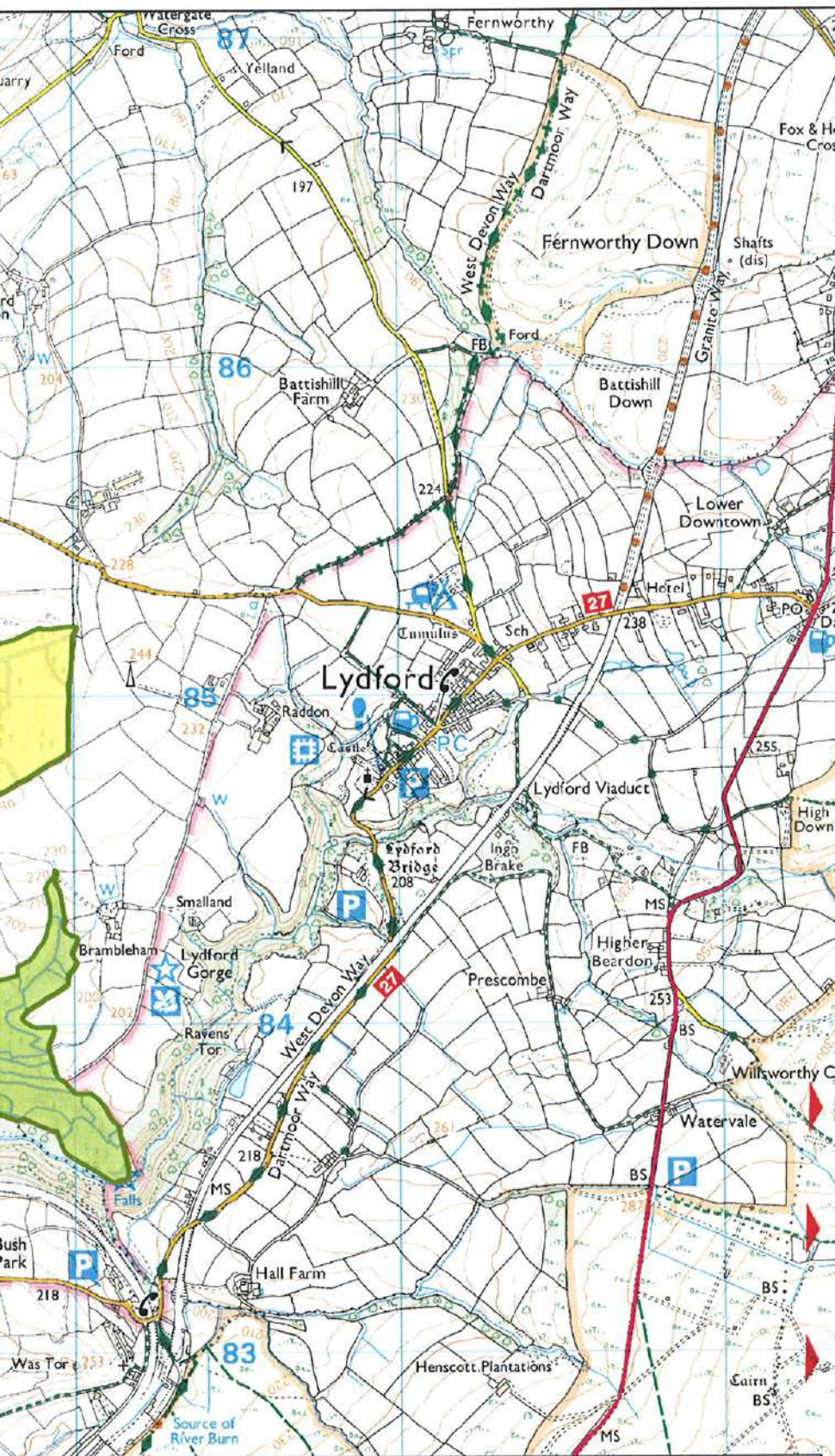
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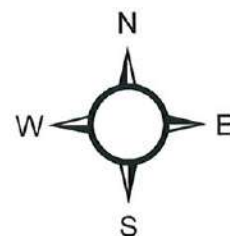
Woodland Management Type



Woodland Management Type

Regenerate naturally and manage as native broadleaf woodland

Clearfell and replant



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Lydford Forest Design Plan

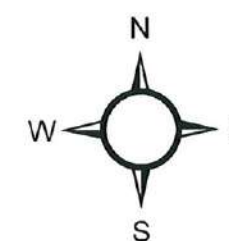
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Woodland Management Type





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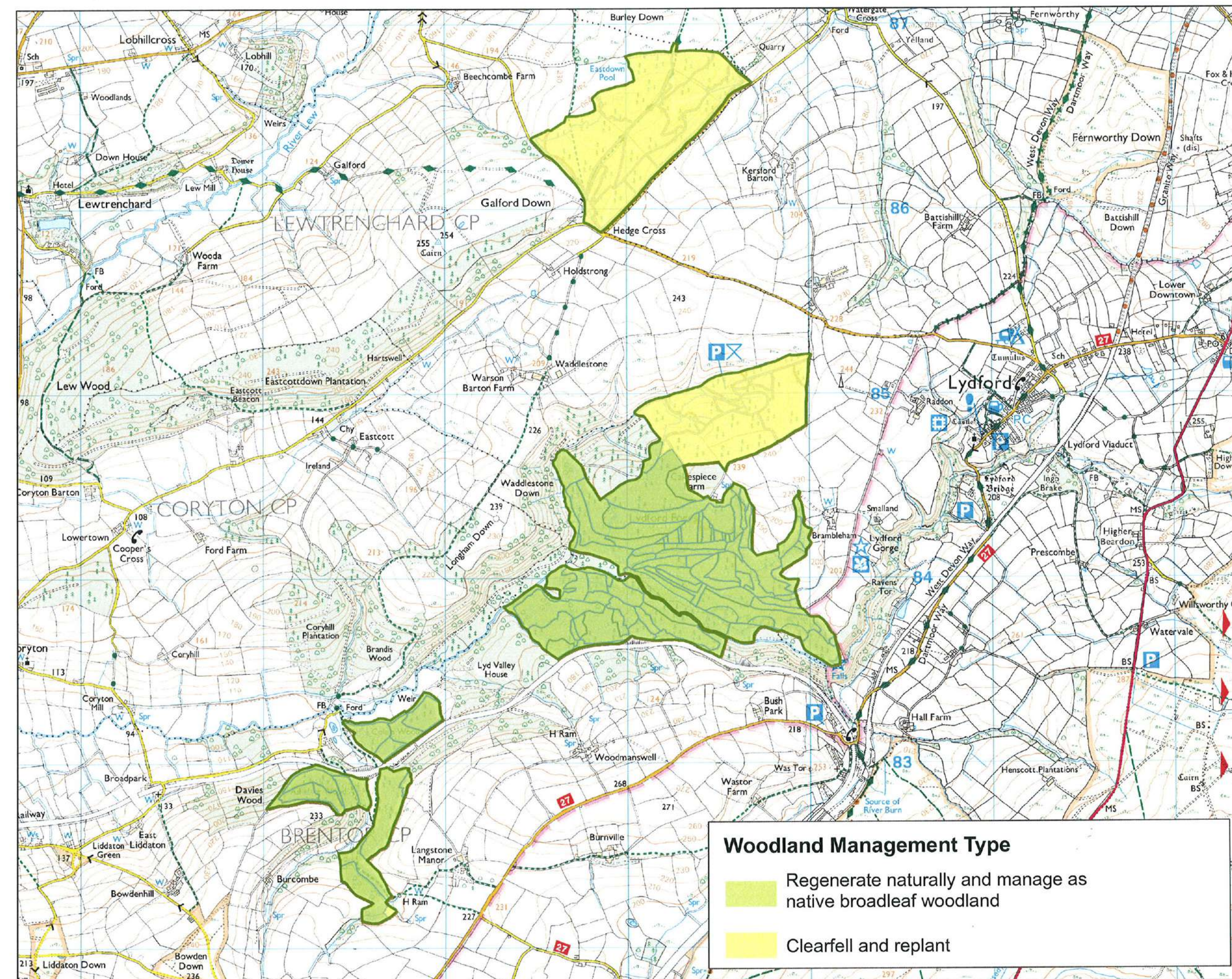
Lydford Forest Design Plan

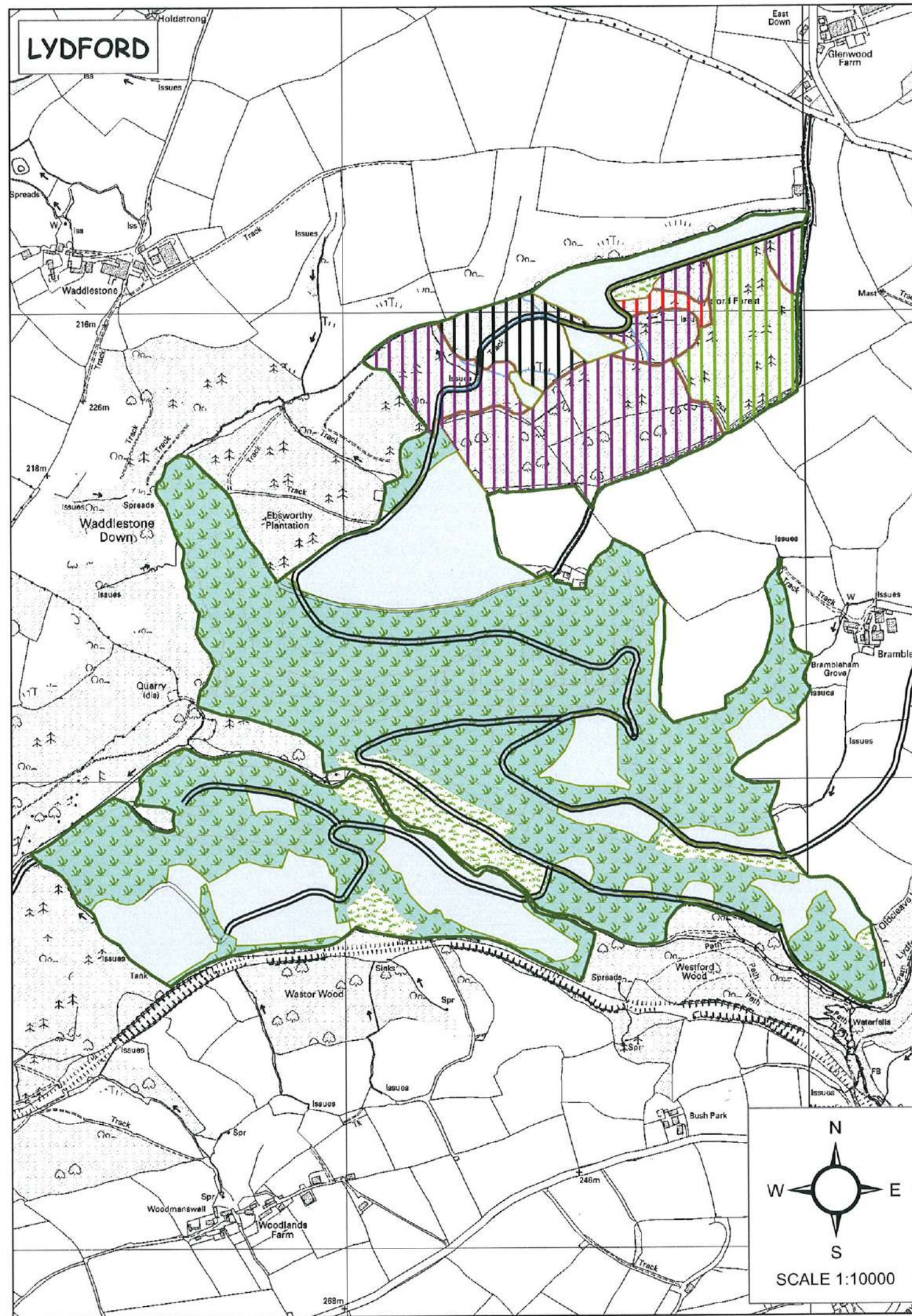
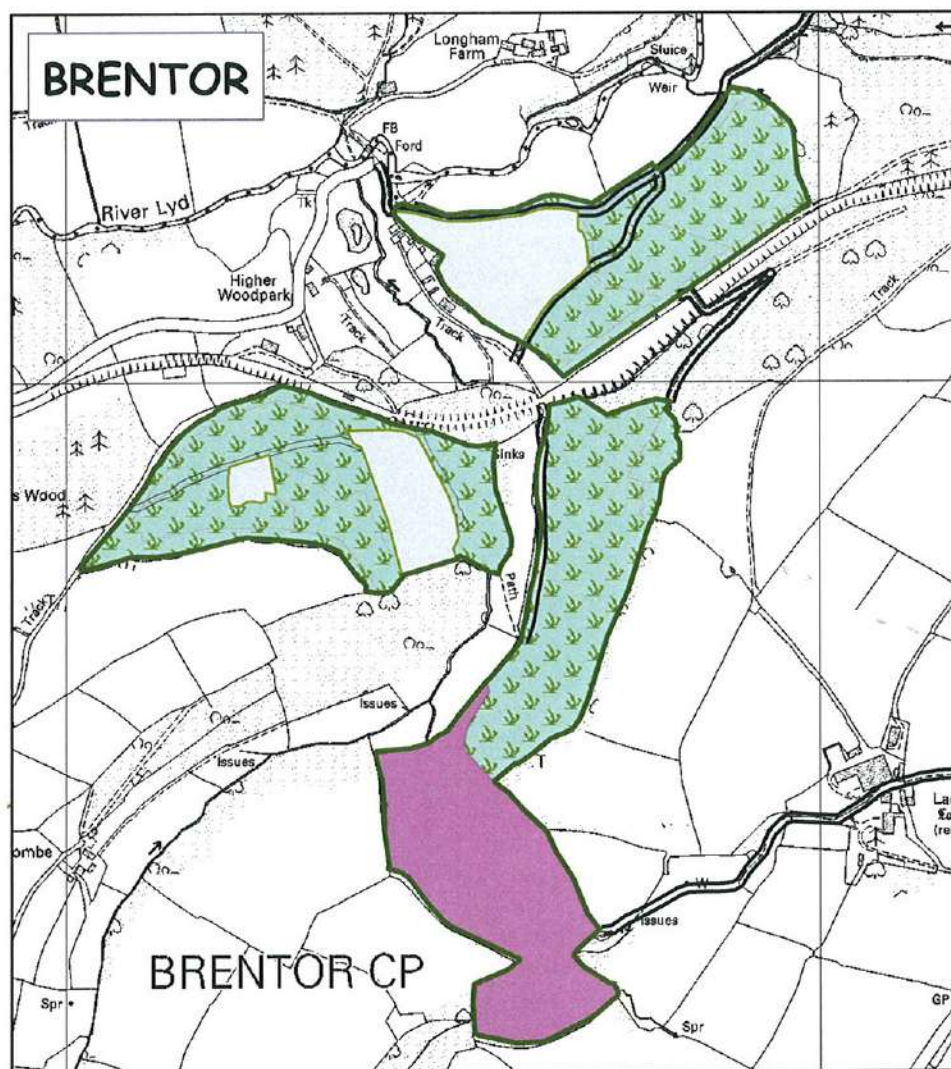
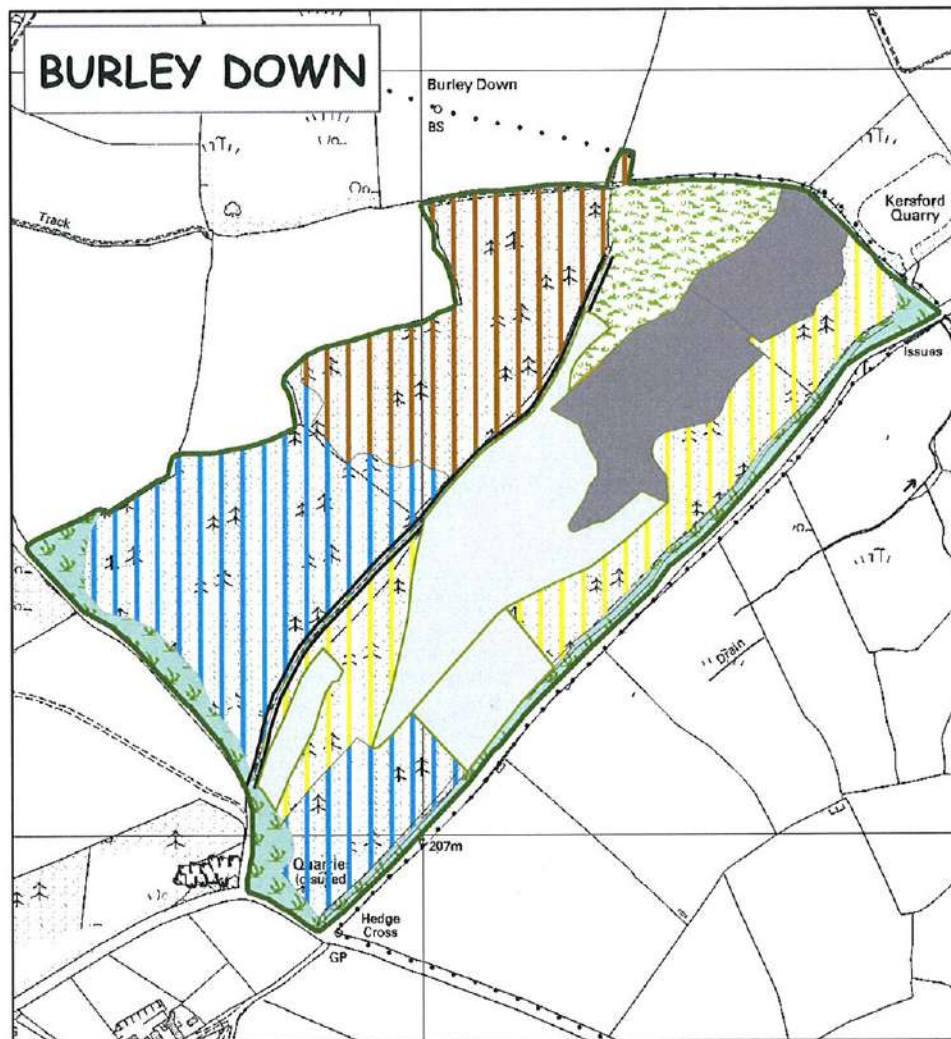
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Woodland Management Type

-  Regenerate naturally and manage as native broadleaf woodland
-  Clearfell and replant

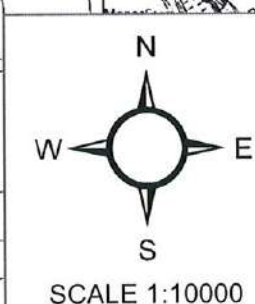




Forestry Commission

Felling & Silvicultural Systems

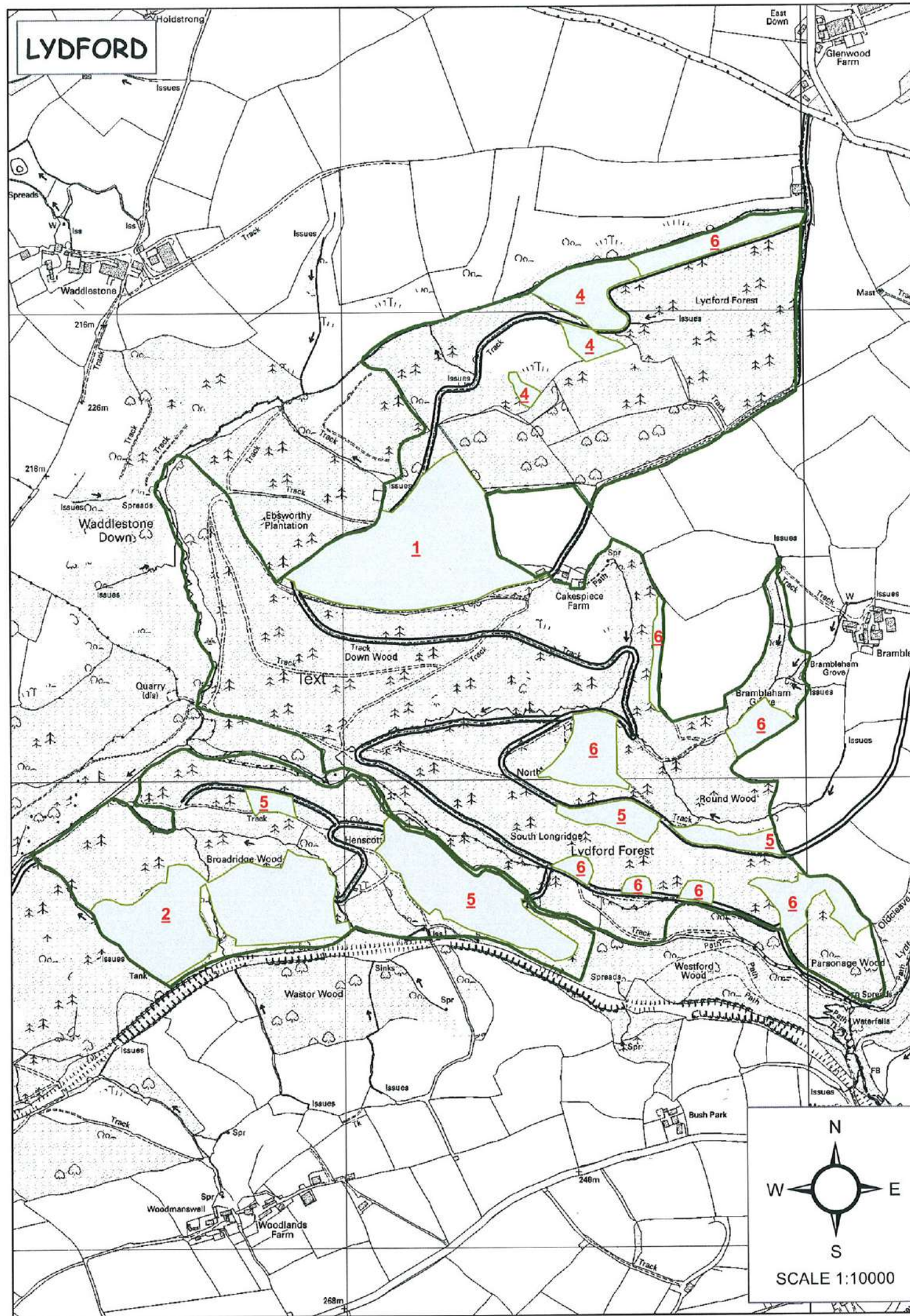
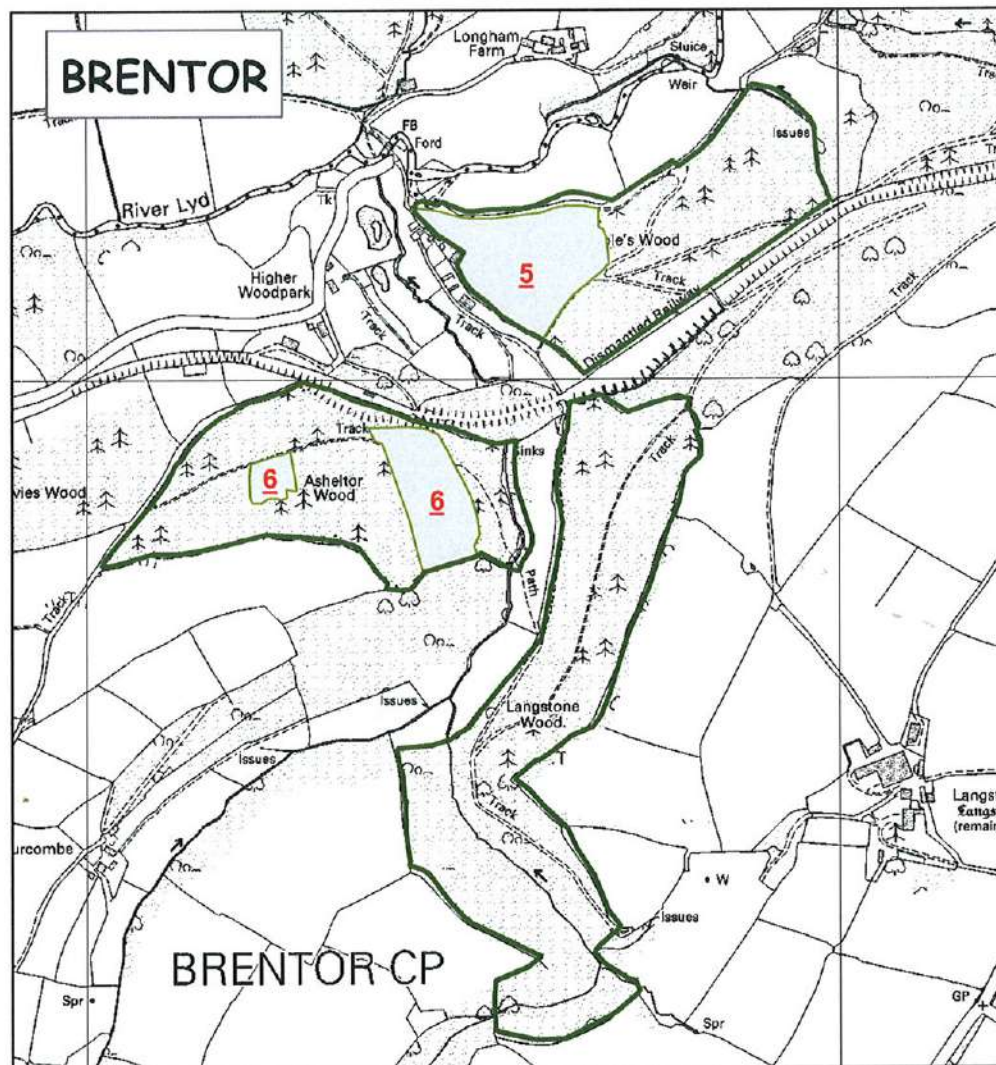
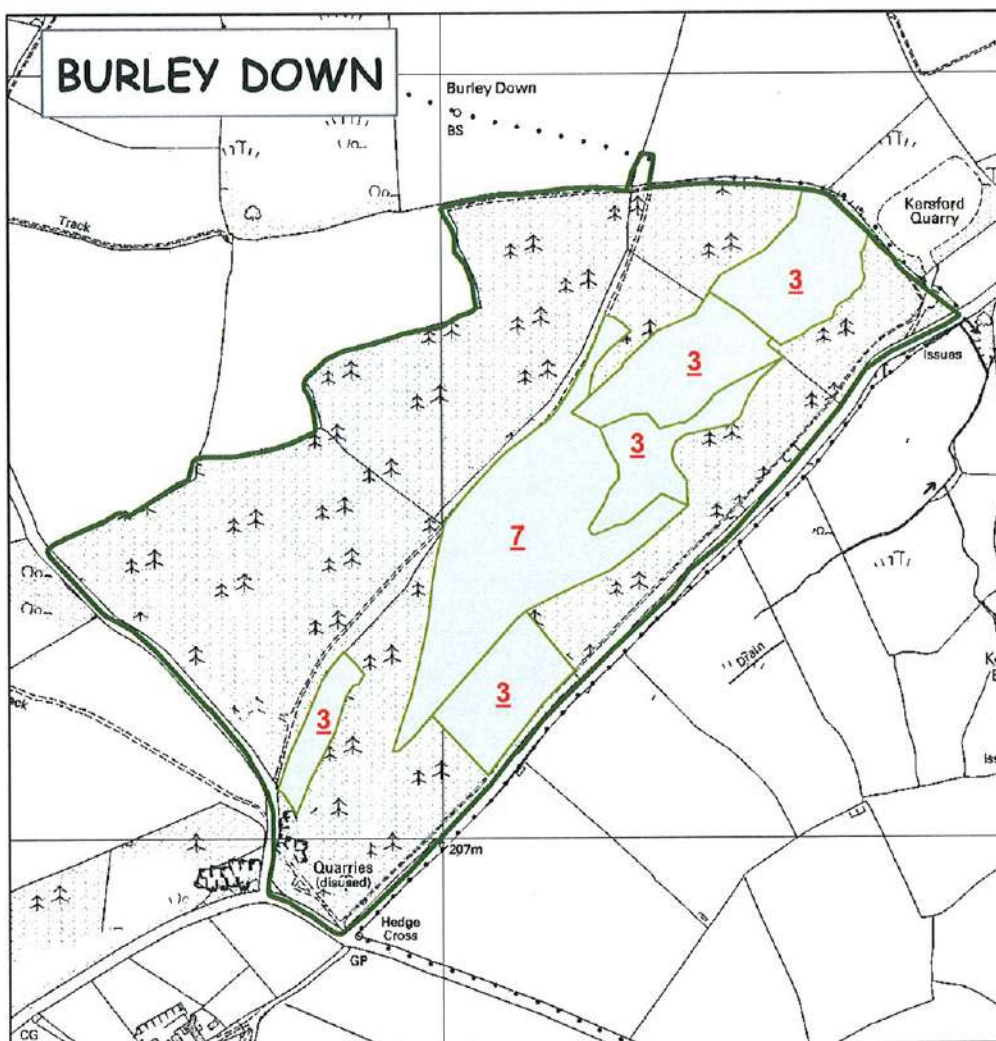
- Clearfell 2017-2021
- Clearfell 2027-2031
- Clearfell 2032-2036
- Clearfell 2037-2041
- Clearfell 2042-2046
- Clearfell 2047-2051
- Clearfell 2052-2056
- Irregular Shelterwood
- Natural Reserve
- Felled Area
- Areas currently felled due to disease control
- Existing Open Space
- Forest Road
- Forest Ride



Lydford Forest Design Plan

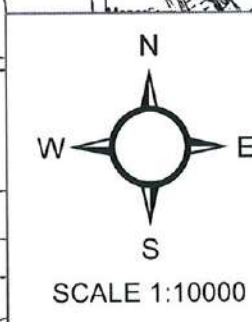
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Indicative Restock Proposals for Felled Areas

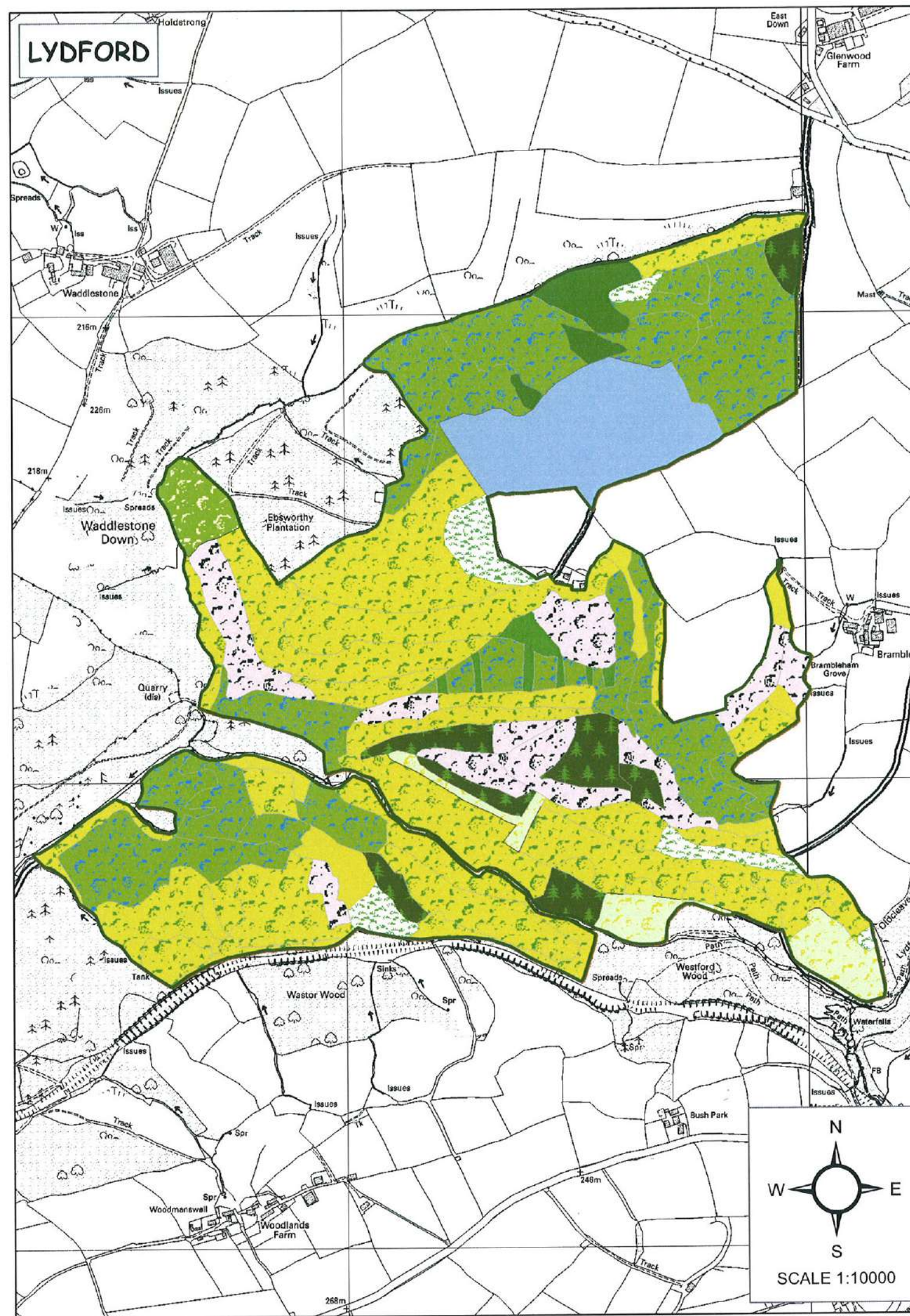
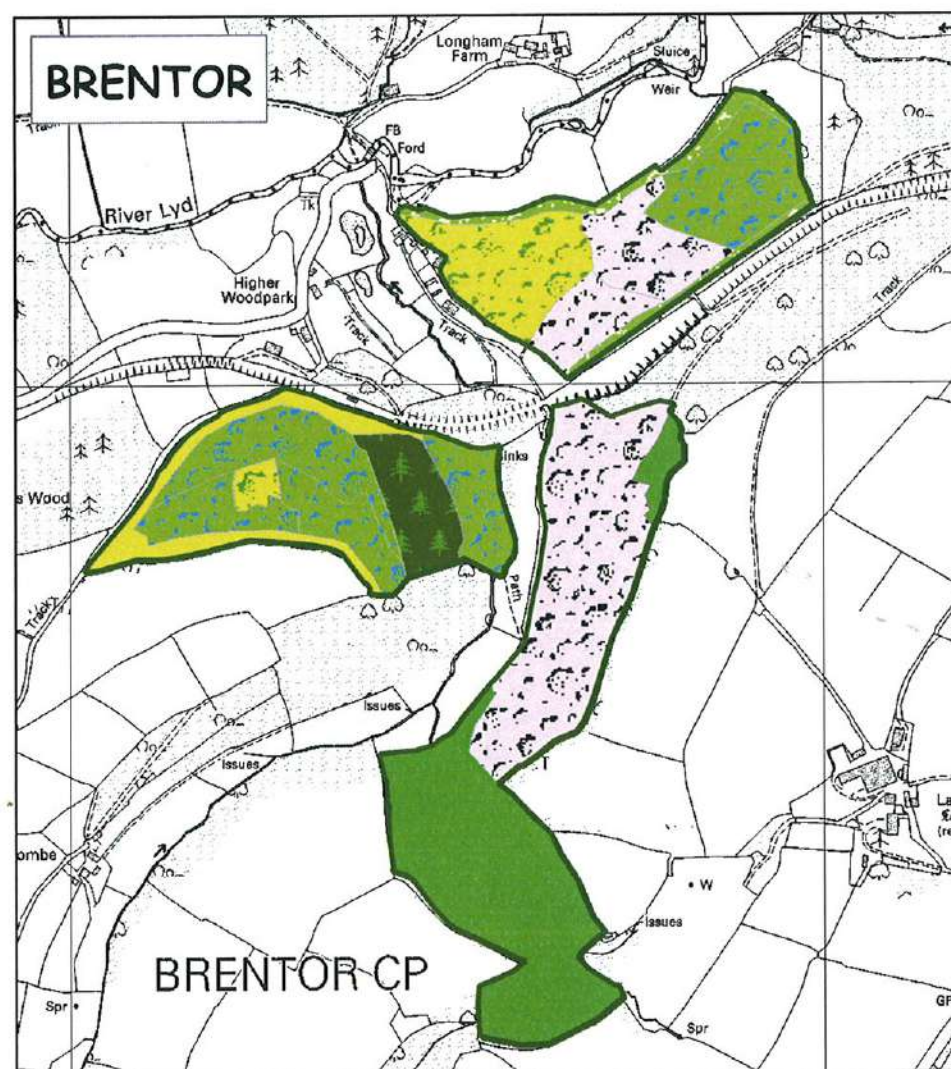
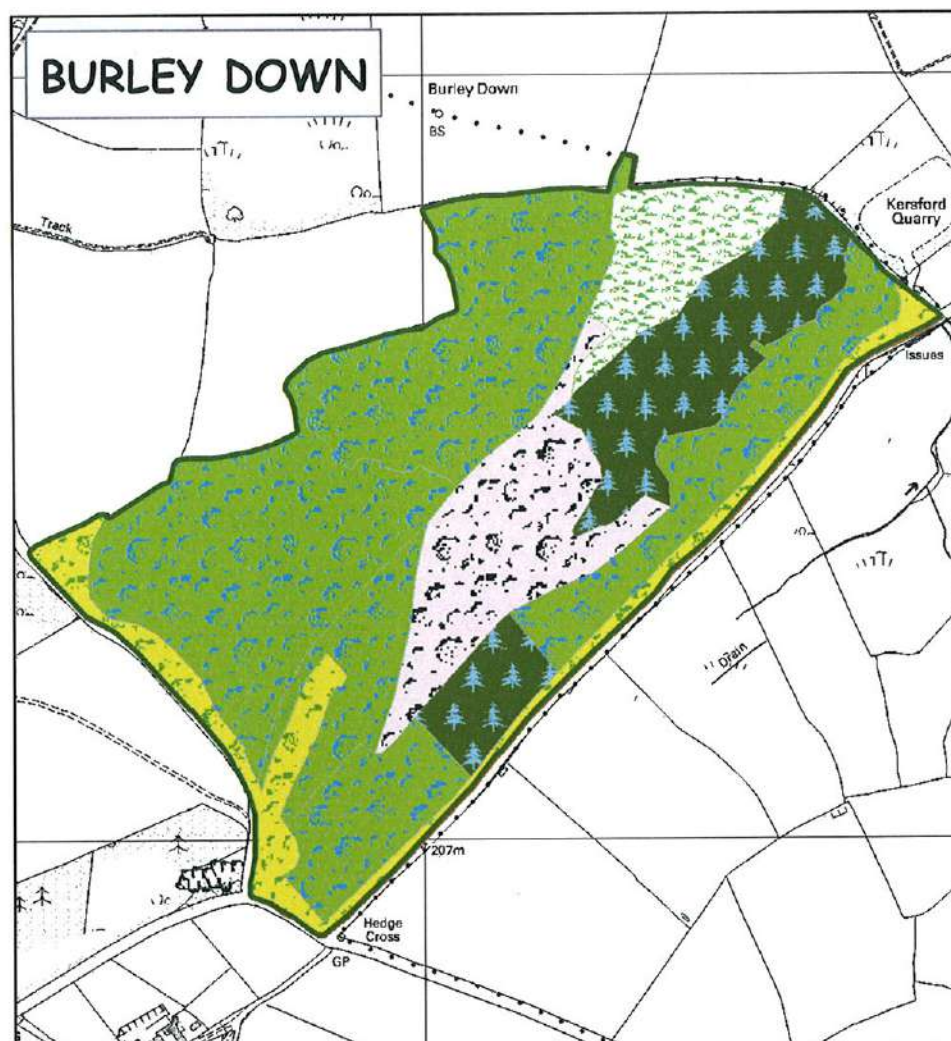
- 1/ Restock at 2500 stems/ha, mixed BL comprising approximately 70% Oak, 20% Ash, 10% minor species to suit soils and aspect.
- 2/ Restock at 2500 stems/ha, mixed BL comprising approximately 20% Oak, 70% Ash, 10% minor species to suit soils and aspect.
- 3/ Restock 2500 stems/ha, restock mixed conifer comprising approximately 50% DF & 50% SS.
- 4/ Restock 2500 stems/ha, restock conifer comprising 100% DF.
- 5/ Some existing mixed broadleaves at average of less than 100 stems/ha, enrich with 1100 stems/ha Oak.
- 6/ Some existing semi-mature mixed broadleaves retained at an average of less than 200 stems/ha, successional habitat to high forest.
- 7/ Some existing mixed broadleaves at average of 800 stems/ha. Enrich with DF to give mixed woodland.



Lydford Forest Design Plan







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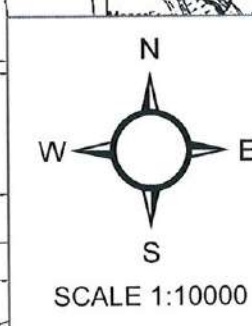
Produced 10 October 2011



Forestry Commission

Long Term Species

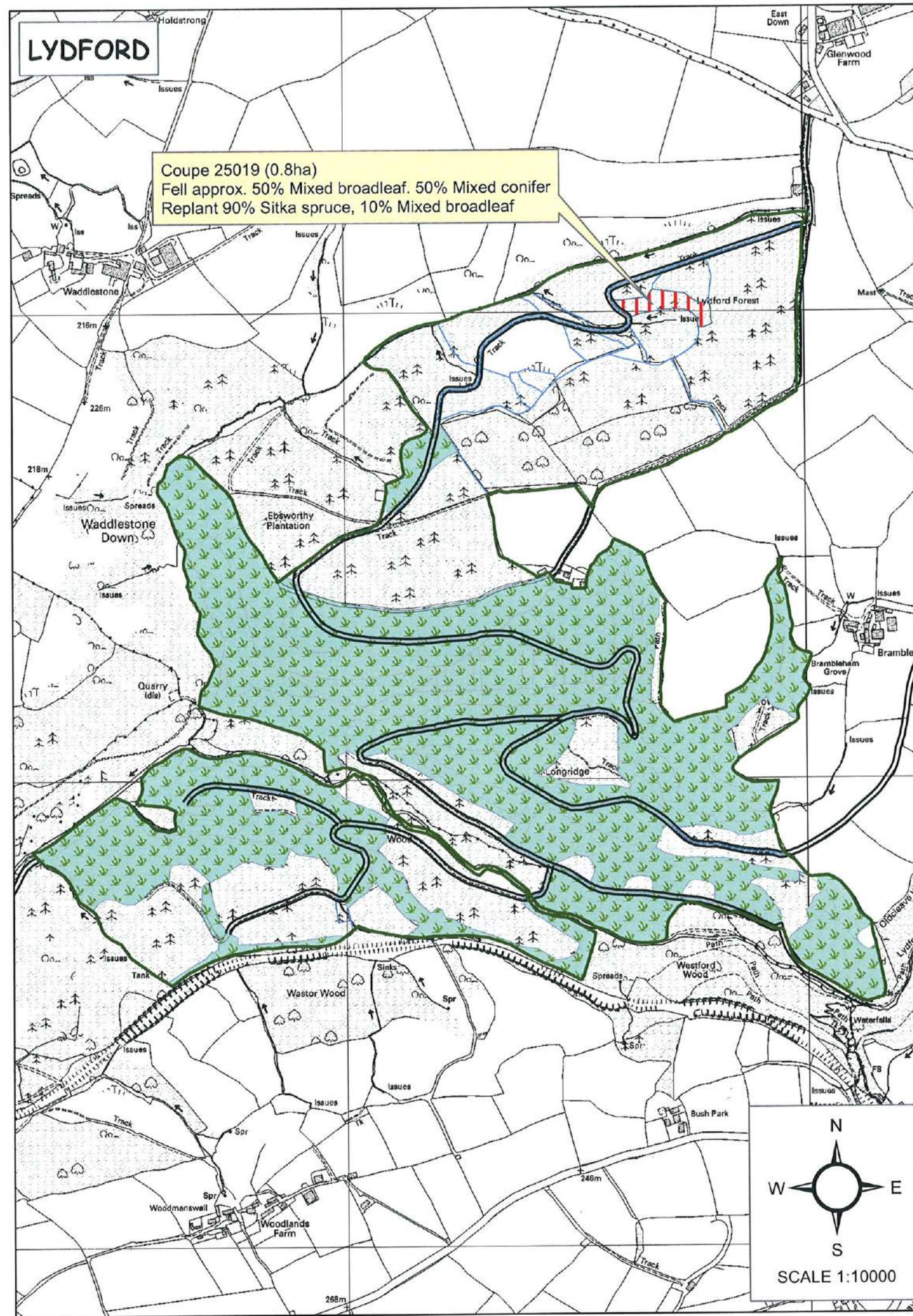
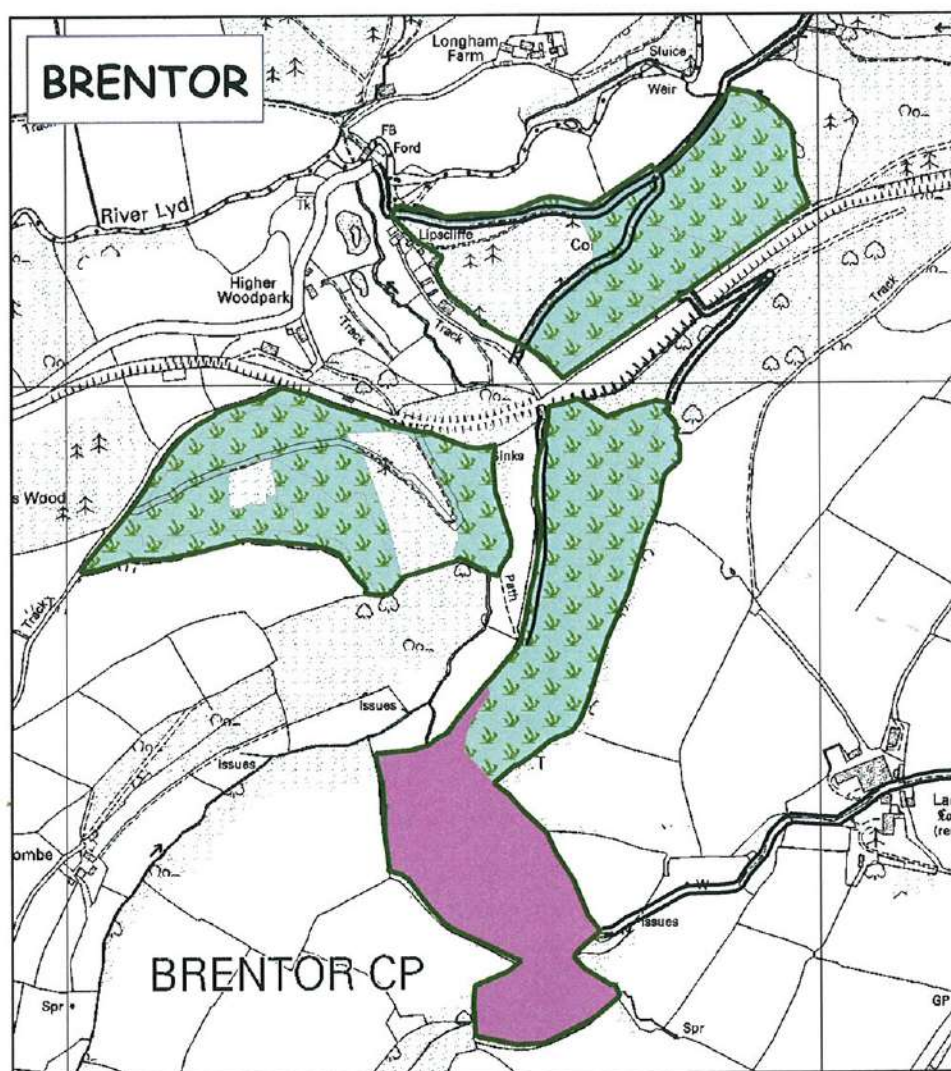
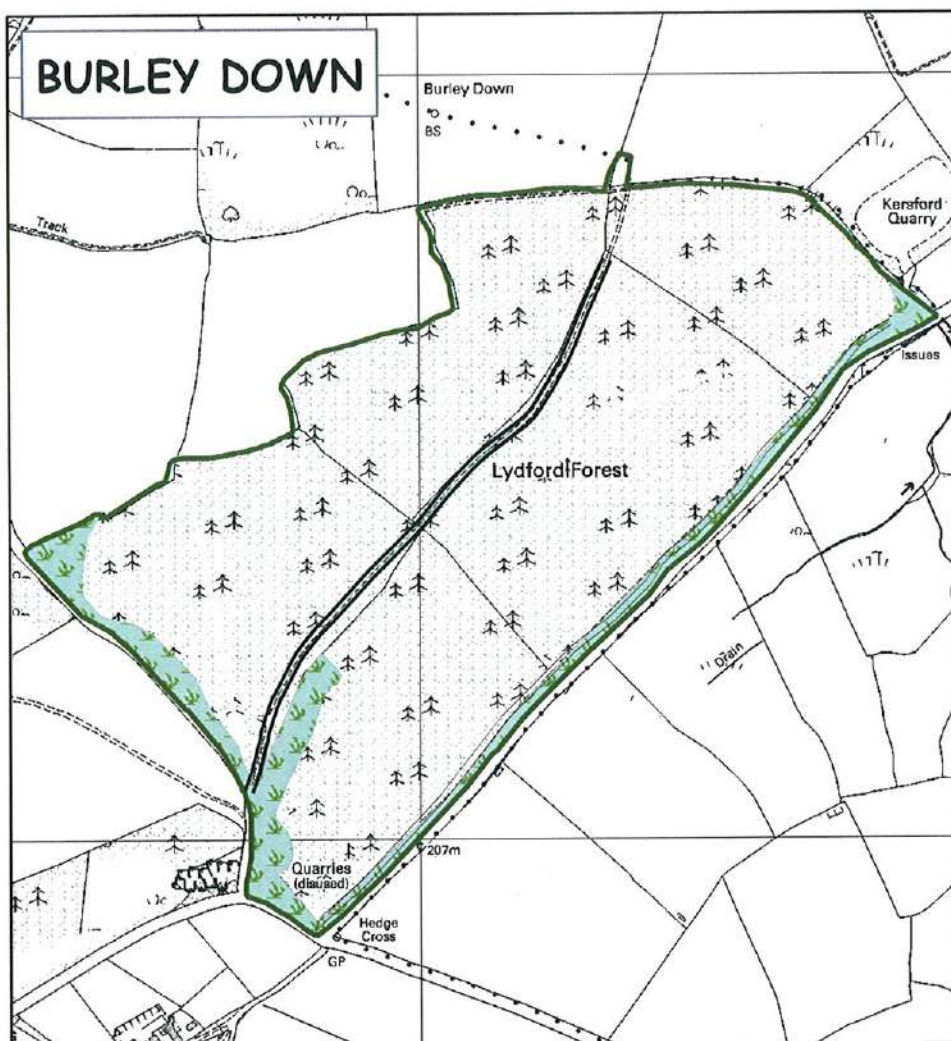
-  Mixed Broadleaf
-  Douglas Fir
-  Scots Pine
-  Oak
-  Oak with Beech
-  Douglas Fir/Sitka Spruce
-  Mixed Broadleaf with Spruce
-  Mixed broadleaf/Mixed conifer
-  Mixed Broadleaf with Fir
-  Mixed broadleaf with Oak
-  Mixed broadleaf with Beech
-  Open Area



Lydford Forest Design Plan

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Produced 11 October 2011



Forestry Commission

Felling & Silvicultural Systems in Plan Period

 Clearfell 2017-2021

 Irregular Shelterwood

Thin to retain a mix of broadleaves with good crowns for future seed production. Once regeneration is established continue thinning to encourage and release regeneration. Any conifer seeding to be removed at 10cm dbh unless compromising broadleaf regeneration, in which case earlier removal would be required. Up to 20% non native broadleaves of Beech, Sycamore and Sweet Chestnut will be accepted.

 Natural Reserve

 Forest Road

 Forest Ride

Lydford has been identified as an area where native trees should regenerate freely and this will be utilised during future thinning regimes in order to reduce the conifer element of the woodland and increase the native tree cover.

Through successive thinning the conifer element will slowly be removed in order to favour existing native trees and also encourage natural regeneration.

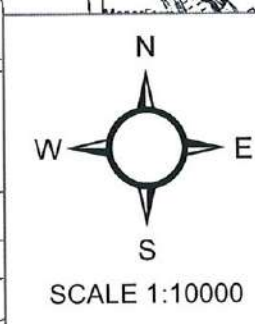
The whole scale clearfelling of conifers in Lydford is not envisaged as the gradual removal will be both beneficial to the wood and will release timber at financial maturity.

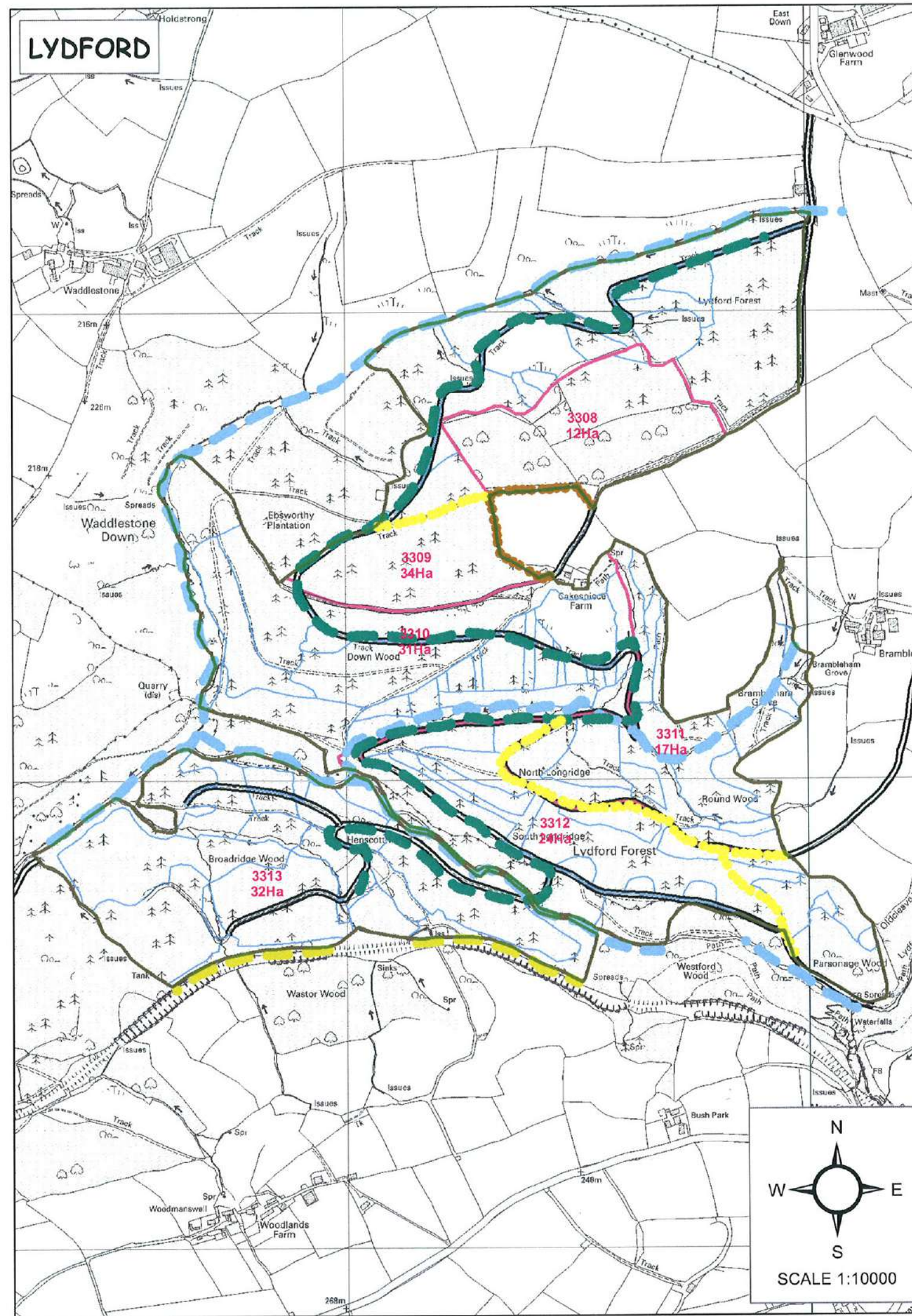
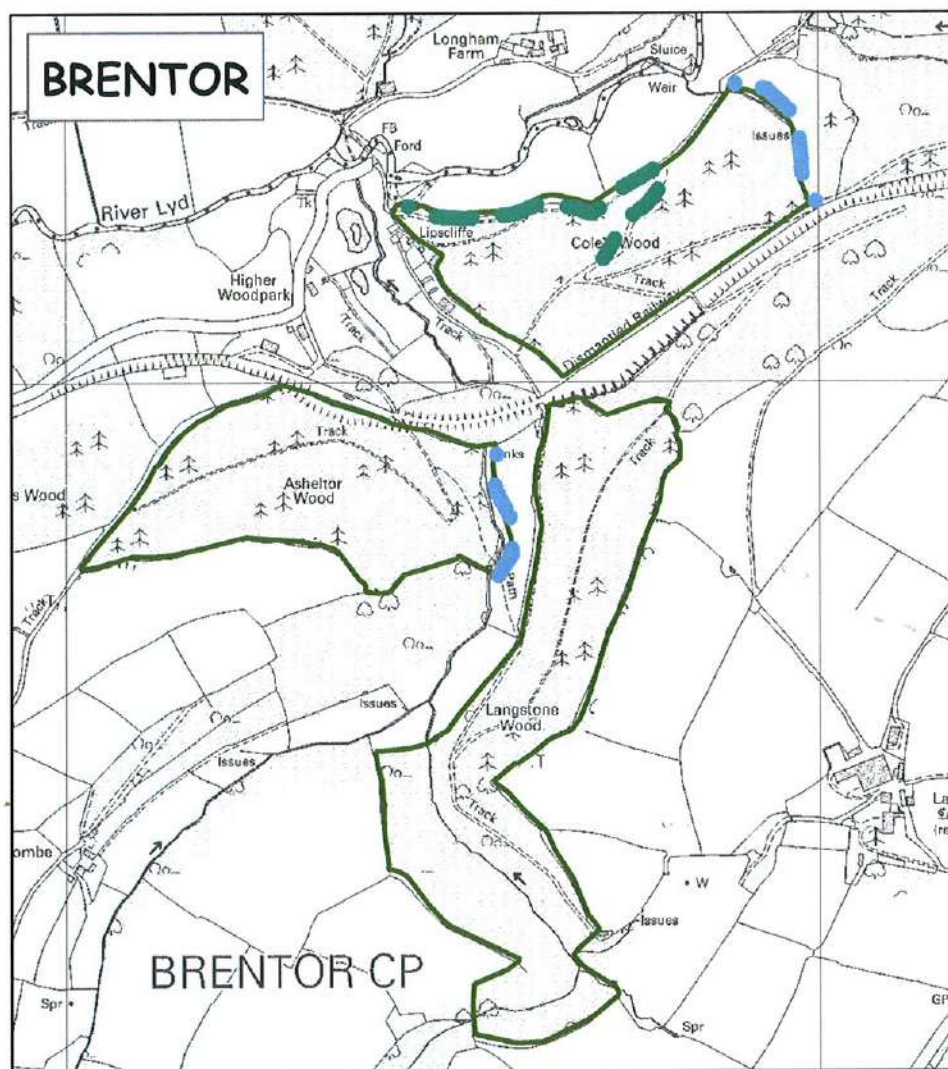
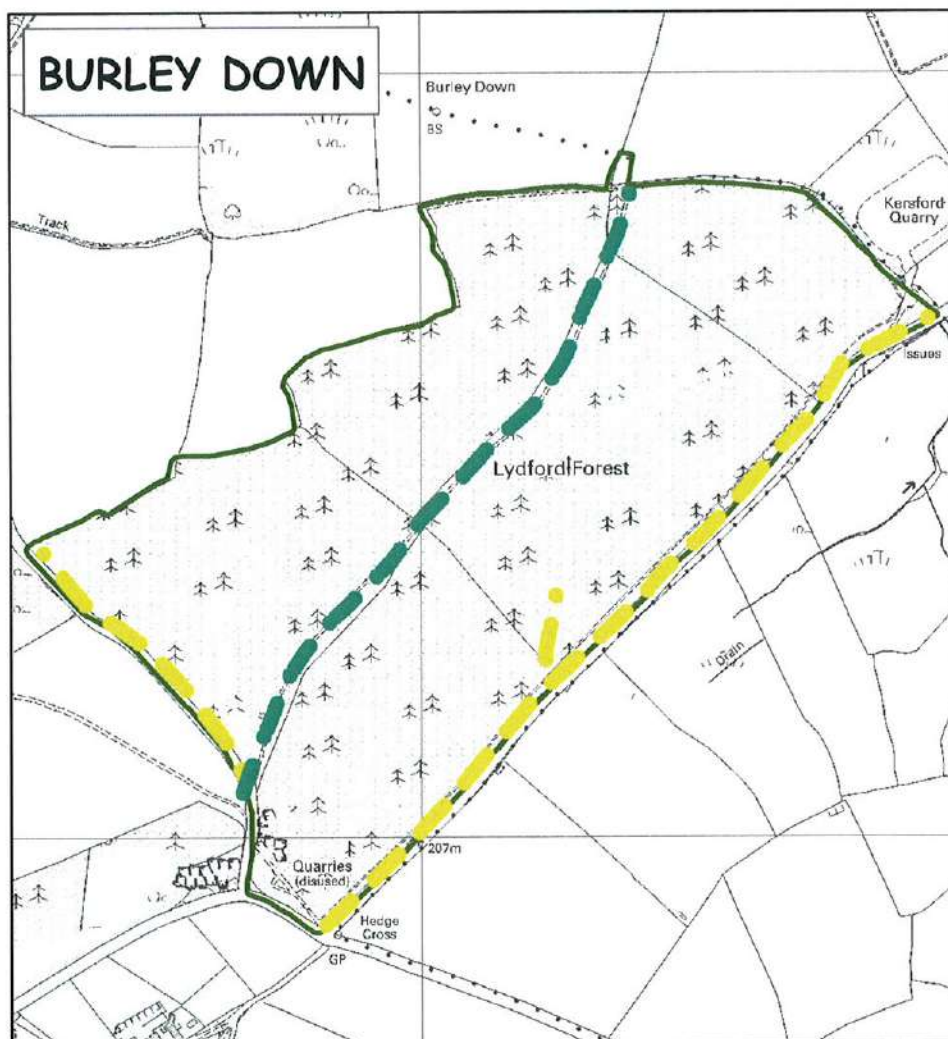
Where appropriate some conifers will be maintained beyond economic rotation age in order to provide shelter for regenerated native broadleaves, and to provide potential raptor nest sites.

Lydford Forest Design Plan

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Forestry Commission

Environmental Corridors



Hedgerow



Forest Road Edge



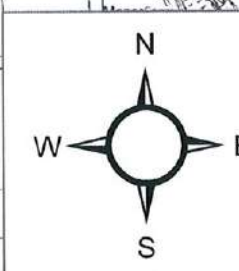
Conservation + Recreation



Watercourse



Broadleaved Belt

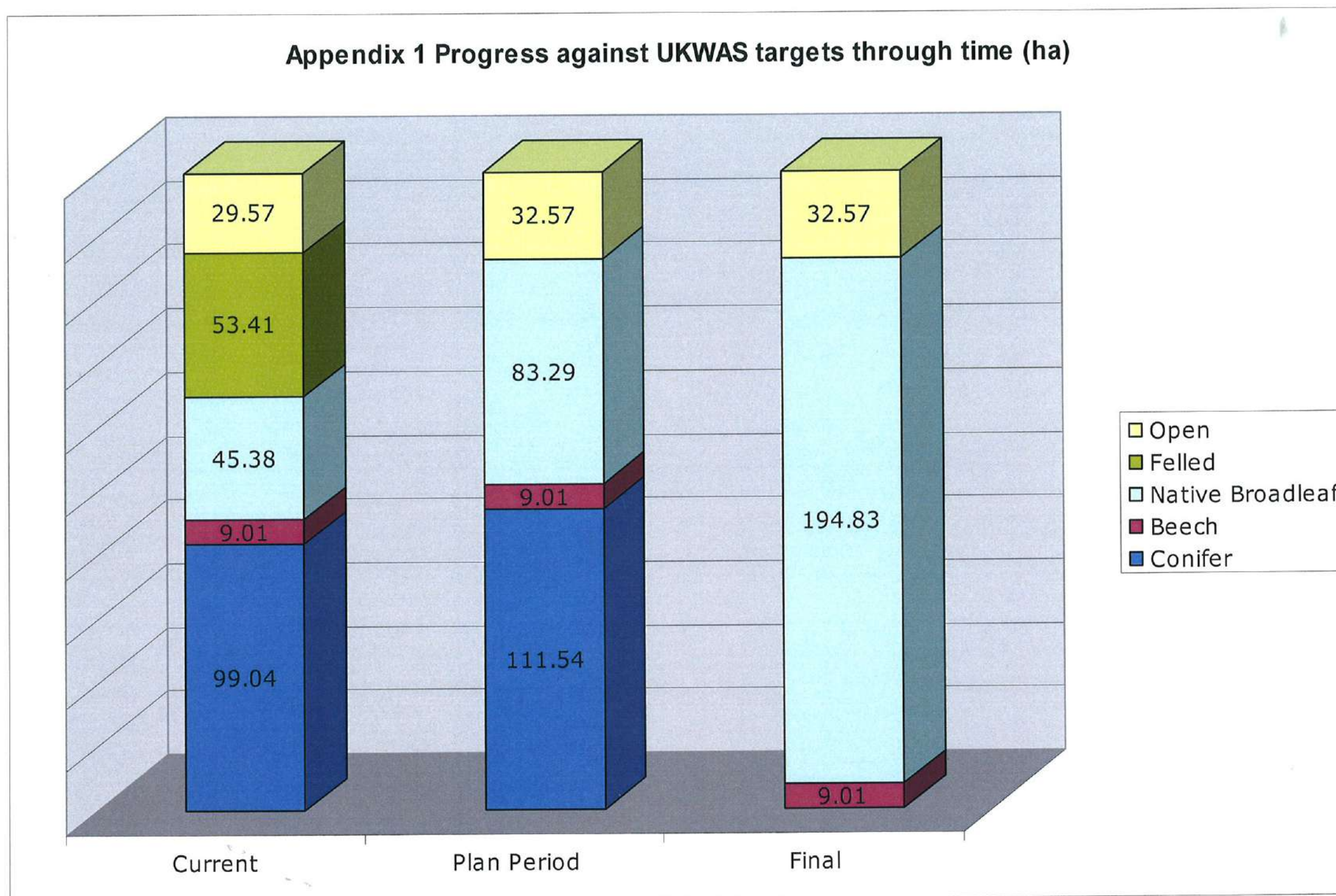


Lydford Forest Design Plan

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Produced 17 August 2011

Appendix 1: How this Plan delivers our UK Woodland Assurance Standard targets/ Shifts in species and habitats over time



UKWAS requirements - Minimum Open space and native broadleaf requirements for UKWAS certification are 23 and 12 hectares respectively - it can be seen from the above graph these commitments are already well provided for and will increase into the future.

Appendix 3: Major policy documents and guidelines that inform our planning and operations:

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

National Policies and guidelines

Forest and Water Guidelines
Forest Nature Conservation Guidelines
Forest Landscape Design Guidelines
Forest and Archaeology Guidelines

South West Regional Woodland and Forestry Framework 2005 | Regional

Peninsula Strategic Plan
Peninsula Strategic guide to Planning, Design and Management of Woodlands
Design and Management of Environmental Corridors

Local Policies and Guidelines

Appendix 4: What you will see on the maps in this plan.

Clearfell

This is the way we have traditionally managed our forests – cutting areas, harvesting all the timber for industrial use, and then preparing the site in order to replant another crop. Clearfelling areas is often the only available or cost effective method to harvest timber – sometimes this is because new trees won't seed freely on the site or we may want to completely remove unwanted species and replace them with another. We may also want to continue providing areas of temporary open space within the forest to provide habitat for rare species such as nightjar and some types of raptor species. There may be good landscape or age structure reasons for clearfelling also.

Successional habitat

In some areas, simply removing the existing trees through clearfelling but then allowing nature to take its course is a useful addition to forest structure and biodiversity – Usually we would expect native tree and shrub species to colonise the area, creating natural areas that are a haven for wildlife and plants. Forest Design Plans may use this technique where it is inappropriate to replant because an area displays natural habitats that we don't want to change by management– this is often on wet areas, or along road and ride sides where the objective is to create more natural conditions. Such areas will normally be allowed to grow on into maturity.

Continuous cover woodland management (CCF)

This is a different approach when compared to clearfell, in which trees are retained far longer, removed more selectively and progressively, and never as extensively or dramatically as in clear felling. It encourages the development of natural regeneration over time and generally results in a greater range of both ages and species being present in any one area. It also provides a greater sense of permanence and is an especially valuable technique in areas where a key objective is to provide continuity – perhaps in a landscape view, or to maintain a sheltered woodland habitat such as Ancient Woodland or Ancient Woodland site, or in areas where visitor numbers and recreational pressure is high. Within Forest Design Plans, continuous cover areas will be mapped as such, with the objectives stating why. Forest Design Plans will therefore show the total area designated as CCF on the 'woodland management type' maps. There are many different methods within the broad term continuous cover forestry, such as irregular shelterwood, group shelterwood, single tree selection and many more. The particular method of achieving the objectives will be shown on the 'Areas requiring approval during the 10 year period' maps.

Environmental corridors

Some of these provide long linear links through forests along roads, rides and streams. They help connect areas of open space and enable mobile species to move about and colonise new areas of the woodland. They also help encourage visitors by making some woods feel less oppressive and more open, light and inviting. Some are created specifically to provide views into the forest from public roads. Hedgerow corridors show where we want to manage the hedge to prolong its life and encourage young growth to replace very old trees that are nearing the end of their life.

Open space

Open space is just that – areas of land within the forest intended to remain largely open. Only a small proportion will be allowed to scrub up over time. This is a valuable habitat as it replicates the ancient 'blurred' edge between farmed or grazed land and full woodland – it is this type of habitat that can carry the greatest number of wildlife, insect and plant species. Our objective within all Forest Design Plans is to provide at least 10% minimum open space that is managed regularly to prevent it becoming fully covered in tree and shrub vegetation.

Long term species and replanting species

These maps show how we will develop the structure and composition of the forest to help meet some of our objectives in the longer term – along with open space, creating a wider diversity of species for landscape or biodiversity objectives is usually a major factor in our planning. The threat of climate change also means we need to move away from using just a few species in any one area to provide a certain robustness against disease and drought. Plans may be adjusted at plan revision and renewal stages (5 and 10 years respectively) to reflect changing policies and objectives, or to react to new pests and diseases that climate change may bring.

Appendix 5: Specification for Conversion to Successional Habitat

Felling - in accordance with the forest design plan PLUS any unstable broadleaves or invasive tree and shrub species may be felled.

Maintenance

All exotic invasive tree and shrub species will be removed

All conifers above 18cm diameter breast height will be removed

The area may be maintained by grazing for ecological benefits.

Appendix 6: Heritage Feature Record sheet

Joint Forestry Commission / HER Heritage
feature record sheet for Devon.

West Devon Beat

Burley Down

Forest Design Plan &
operational Works
code:

SMP = Scheduled Monument Plan agreed

PPA = Plan Period agreement (works agreed to be done within 10 yr plan period)

ASP = Aspirational works that depend on sufficient internal or external funding

GEN = Features where agreed generic guidance & Forests and Archaeology guidelines should be followed

Feature	HER / GIS Ref	Scheduled Monument Ref:	Brief description	Grid ref	Forest Design Plan works code	FC GIS mapped?	PPA & ASP - Works identified	GEN relevant factors for OSA
POND	75685		Pond in north-east corner of field between Burley Down and Galford Down shown on Ordnance Survey maps from late 19th to mid 20th century. Also visible on 1940s aerial photograph. Located outside the woodland. However a pond is shown within the woodland at SX4910386818, and is marked on 1904-6 OS mapping. It may be a former dewpond.	SX4900286790	GEN			Not mapped, as marked on modern mapping - follow generic guidance.
QUARRY	70116		Two quarries either side of road to north-west of Hedge Cross, shown on late 19th and 20th century maps.	SX4874285968	GEN			Follow generic guidance.
BOUNDARY STONE	75686		Three stones marked along parish boundary across Burley Down on late 19th century OS map. Now part of fenceline on northern border of Lydford Forest, but area is clear of trees.	SX4941786854	GEN			If re-fencing ensure these features are not disturbed.

Brentor								
Feature	HER / GIS Ref	Scheduled Monument Ref:	Brief description	Grid ref	Forest Design Plan works code	FC GIS mapped?	PPA & ASP - Works identified	GEN relevant factors for OSA
Old Mine workings	10008		Spoilheaps resembling 'finger dumps' of waste projecting from valley slope. Adits reported but not seen.	SX476821	ASP	Y	Fell unstable trees to reduce possibility of windthrow. If possible, clear scrub and trees from historic features and maintain as open ground. LiDAR may be an appropriate means of investigation to assess extent, if funds become available.	In area of non intervention/no works intended.
Railway	22539		The Tavistock and Launceston branch of the South Devon railway. Opened 1865 and closed 1962. This particular section has a flat area to the south of the line, with several tracks leading to it across the woodland, and linking it to the area of industrial.	SX4736982962	ASP		If funds allow, remove waste.	Follow generic advice.
Enclosure	75679		This circular feature is visible on 1940s aerial photographs as a banked enclosure, approximately 50 metres in diameter. Although it closely matches in size and shape a Scheduled Monument to the north which has been interpreted as a prehistoric enclosure.	SX4747082816	ASP		Forestry activities in this area should be closely observed, and if any earthworks are seen please inform the HES as soon as possible.	Forestry activities in this area should be closely observed, and if any earthworks are seen please inform the HES as soon as possible.
Powder Magazine	75682		A magazine is marked on the 1880s-1890s OS map in this location. It is presumably part of an industrial complex including the Engine House to the north and the shafts to the east. Not visible on site visit, but remains may be obscured by vegetation.	SX4761182326	ASP			If any remains are identified please inform the HES.

Engine House	75592		The historic mapping marks an Engine House at this location, part of a wider industrial complex which seems to have been disused by the second edition OS map (1904-1906). Area is now flattened with brash dumped on top, but buried remains may survive.	SX4761082656	ASP		If possible, clear scrub and trees from historic features and maintain as open ground.	Avoid dumping any brash in this area, no driving over groundworks.
Building	75680		Historic mapping depicts a rectangular structure next to the Engine House, presumably associated with mining activity. Area is now flattened with brash dumped on top, but buried remains may survive.	SX4762482665	ASP		If possible, clear scrub and trees from historic features and maintain as open ground.	Avoid dumping any brash in this area, no driving over groundworks.
Spoil heap	75681		An elongated mound next to the Engine House may be a spoil heap from mining activity, shown on late 19th century maps. A linear feature appears to run along the top and is marked as track in the 1904-6 map. Not visible on ground due to brash/tree cover.	SX4761182690	ASP		If possible, clear scrub and trees from historic features and maintain as open ground.	Avoid dumping any brash in this area, no driving over groundworks.
Scatter	56195		Records of flint implements recovered from the wood prior to the 1950s indicate prehistoric activity in the area. However their location is not well provenanced.	SX47608258	ASP		No particular management advice as no specific historic feature has been identified. However please be aware that further flint tools and other artefacts may be present and please report them to the HES if seen.	
Quarry	75770		Small quarry not marked on historic OS mapping, although a track from this area is marked.	SX4740582725	GEN			Follow generic advice

Lydford								
Feature	HER / GIS Ref	Scheduled Monument Ref:	Brief description	Grid ref	Forest Design Plan works code	FC GIS mapped?	PPA & ASP - Works identified	GEN relevant factors for OSA
Tin streamwork, Boundary bank	26889 & 59157	28698	Alluvial tin streamwork in Lydford Woods and Boundary bank between Lydford and Brentor parishes.	SX494837	SMP	Yes	Refer to English Heritage	No works outwith SMP envisaged in plan period
Hillfort, Medieval Settlement	1666 & 75586	30349	Iron age hillfort and medieval settlement in south Longridge Wood.	SX497838	SMP	Yes	Refer to English Heritage	No works outwith SMP envisaged in plan period
Enclosure	3193	30348	Iron age enclosure in Parsonage Wood.	SX501836	SMP	Yes	Refer to English Heritage	No works outwith SMP envisaged in plan period
Leats			Water supply channels (all dry) associated with tinstream and other previous industrial workings.	GEN	No	Consider mapping these	Treat as linear features, no felling across and no further breaches.	
TRACKWAY	54248		Two parallel banks probably representing the edge of a trackway leading from the road to the river. Shown on early 19th century map.	SX4955783716	GEN		Refer to English Heritage	Unscheduled feature within scheduled area, follow Generic advice, contact EH before works.
BANK (EARTHWORK)	54249		Substantial bank lying parallel to the river, on the edge of a group of streamwork earthworks. Possibly for flood prevention.	SX4928683833	GEN		Refer to English Heritage.	Unscheduled feature within scheduled area, follow Generic advice, contact EH before works.
GULLY	54251		A series of 4 drainage gullies lead from the road towards the channel serving the major block of streamworks. Of relatively recent date.	SX4921083932	GEN			
FIELD BOUNDARY	54247		Stone and earth boundaries enclosing 3 fields survive within the east part of the streamworks, overlying most of the surviving earthworks.	SX4970483702	GEN		Refer to English Heritage.	Unscheduled feature within scheduled area, follow Generic advice, contact EH before works.
TRACKWAY	75812		Former trackway shown on 1880s-1890s map survives in part as a narrow sunken lane.	SX4899283856	GEN			Follow Generic advice.

Appendix 7: Detailed Prescriptions

There are several areas of Ancient Semi-natural Woodland (ASNW) within Lydford Woods that were identified during the Forestry Commission 2004 ASNW survey. These along with areas of semi-natural woodland already identified will be managed on a Selection and Coppice system in order to create and enhance the biodiversity of the woodland.

Lydford has been identified as an area where native trees should regenerate freely and this will be utilised during future thinning regimes in order to reduce the conifer element of the woodland and increase the native tree cover. Through successive thinning the conifer element will slowly be removed in order to favour existing native trees and also encourage natural regeneration. The whole scale clearfelling of conifers in Lydford is not envisaged as the gradual removal will be both beneficial to the wood and will release timber at financial maturity. Where appropriate some conifers will be maintained beyond economic rotation age in order to provide shelter for regenerated native broadleaves.

Detailed prescriptions:

To enhance Heath Fritillary populations shrub fringed rides will be created which will help to link existing areas with population strongholds, new areas will also be created where appropriate (in consultation with Butterfly Conservation) around newly clearfelled areas in order to create new habitats for exiting species.

The streamsides will be managed with minimum intervention in order to encourage semi-natural woodland with mixed open space with mature trees of any species being left in situ where possible to increase the potential for Otter breeding sites.

Any areas of Hazel will be identified and maintained on a coppice system in order to increase the habitat for Dormice within the wood. Once the conifer crop has had successive thinning's any areas suitable for coppice should be identified and managed as such.

Rides will be created for deer management where these are deemed appropriate in order to protect both planted and naturally regenerated native species; these should also form a network of open rides that will encourage the movement of other wildlife.