





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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Produced 11 October 2011







Environmental Corridors

Hedgerow

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Forest Road Edge

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Conservation + Recreation

Watercourse

Broadleaved Belt



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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.

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Appendix 2 : Forest Design Plan Consultation Record –

	Consultee	Date Contacted	Date Response Received	Issues Raised	Forest District Response to Issues
Statutory Consultees					
	West Devon Borough Council	07.06.2011		None	
	Brentor Parish Council	07.06.2011		None	
	Lydford Parish Council	07.06.2011		None	
Community Groups					
Neighbours		I	·····		
			<u> </u>		
Non Governmental Or	ganisations	······			
	Butterfly Conservation	07.06.2011		None	
Others					
	Devon CC Archeologist	Nov 2009	02.02.2010	Feature record sheet confirmed	

Detail below issues still unresolved (if any) between the proposal and stakeholders:

There are no unresolved issues with stakeholders.

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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			
Forest and Water Guidelines Forest Nature Conservation Guidelines Forest Landscape Design Guidelines Forest and Archaeology Guidelines	National Policies and guidelines		
South West Regional Woodland and Forestry Framework	2005 Regional		
Peninsula Strategic Plan Peninsula Strategic guide to Planning, Design and Mana Design and Management of Environmental Corridors	gement of Woodlands 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.

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Appendix 6: Heritage Feature Record sheet

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

West Devon Beat

Forest Design Plan & operational Works code:	SMP = Scheduled Monument
	PPA = Plan Period agreement period)
	ASP = Aspirational works that
	funding
	GEN = Features where agreed Archaeology guidelines shou

Burley Down

Feature	HER / GIS Ref	Scheduled Monument Ref:	Brief description	Grid ref	Forest Design Plan works code	FC GIS mapped?	PPA & ASP - Wo identified
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		
QUARRY	70116		Two quarries either side of road to north-west of Hedge Cross, shown on late 19th and 20th century maps.	SX4874285968	GEN		
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		

Plan agreed

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(works agreed to be done within 10 yr plan

depend on sufficient internal or external

d generic guidance & Forests and JId be followed

orks	GEN relevant factors for OSA
	Not mapped, as marked on modern mapping - follow generic guidance.
	Follow generic guidance.
	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		lf 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.
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 Avoid dumping any brash in this trees from historic features and maintain as open ground.
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

 Follow generic advice

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
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
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
3193	30348	Iron age enclosure in Parsonage Wood.	SX501836	SMP	Yes	Refer to English Heritage	No works outwith SMP envisaged in plan period
		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.	
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.
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.
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			
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.
75812		Former trackway shown on 1880s-1890s map survives in part as a narrow sunken lane.	SX4899283856	GEN			Follow Generic advice.
	IER / GIS Ref 26889 & 39157 666 & 75586 3193 4248 4248 4249 4249 4247 54251 5812	IER / GIS Ref Scheduled Monument Ref: !6889 & 39157 28698 666 & 30349 30349 :5586 30348 :4248	Scheduled Monument Ref: Brief description 16889 & 19157 28698 Alluvial fin streamwork in Lydford Woods and Boundary bank between Lydford and Brentor parishes. 666 & 5586 30349 Iron age hillfort and medieval settlement in south Longridge Wood. 1193 30348 Iron age enclosure in Parsonage Wood. 1194 Substantial banks probably representing the edge of a trackway leading from the road to the river. Shown on early 19th century map. 14249 Substantial bank lying parallel to the river, on the edge of a group of streamwork earthworks. Possibly for flood prevention. 14251 A series of 4 drainage gullies lead from the road towards the channel serving the major block of streamworks. Of relatively recent date. 14247 Stone and earth boundaries enclosing 3 fields survive within the east part of the streamworks, overlying most of the surviving earthworks. 15812 Former trackway shown on 1880s-1890s map survives in part as a narrow sunken lane.	Image:	Scheduled IER / GIS Ref Scheduled Monument Brief description Grid ref Forest Design Plan works code 16889 & 19157 28698 Alluvial tin streamwork in Lydford Woods and Boundary bank between Lydford and Brentor parishes. SX494837 SMP 666 & 19157 30349 Iron age hillfort and medieval settlement in south Longridge Wood. SX497838 SMP 666 & 19193 30348 Iron age enclosure in Parsonage Wood. SX501836 SMP 193 30348 Iron age enclosure in Parsonage Wood. SX497838 SMP 4248 Water supply channels (all dry) associated with tinstream and other previous industrial workings. GEN No 4248 Two parallel banks probably representing the edge of a trackway leading from the road to the river. Shown on early 19th century map. SX4928683833 GEN 4249 Substantial bank lying parallel to the river, on the edge of a group of streamwork earthworks. Possibly for flood prevention. SX4921083932 GEN 4247 A series of 4 drainage gullies lead from the road towards the channel serving the major block of streamworks. Of relatively recent date. SX4970483702 GEN 4247 Stone and earth boundaries enclosing 3 fields survive within the east part of the streamworks, overlyin	Scheduled Monument Ref: Brief description Ref: Grid ref Forest Design Plan works Plan works SMP FC GIS mapped? 16889 & 19157 28698 Alluvial tin streamwork in Lydford Woods and Boundary bank between Lydford and Brentor parishes. SX494837 SMP Yes 666 & 5586 30349 Iron age hillfort and medieval settlement in south Longridge Wood. SX497838 SMP Yes 1193 30348 Iron age enclosure in Parsonage Wood. SX501836 SMP Yes water supply channels (all dry) associated with firstream and other previous industrial workings. GEN No Consider mapping these 4248 Two parallel banks probably representing the edge of a trackway leading from the road to the river. Shown on early 19th century map. SX4928683833 GEN 4249 Substantial bank lying parallel to the river, on the edge of a group of streamwork earthworks. Possibly for flood prevention. SX4921083932 GEN 42247 A series of 4 drainage gullies lead from surviveg earthworks. Of relatively recent date. SX4970483702 GEN 6312 Former trackway shown on 1880s-1890s SX4899283856 GEN 63242 Former trackway shown on 1880s-1890s SX4899283856	IER / GIS Ref Scheduled Monument Ref. Brief description Grid ref Forest Design Plan works code FC GIS mapped? PPA & ASP - Works identified 16869 & (26898 & 9157 28698 Alluvial lin streamwork in Lydford Woods and Boundary back between Lydford and Brentor parishes. SX494837 SMP Yes Refer to English Heritage 666 & 5586 30349 iron age inlifent and medieval settlement in south Longridge Wood. SX497838 SMP Yes Refer to English Heritage 193 30348 iron age enclosure in Parsonage Wood. SX501836 SMP Yes Refer to English Heritage 193 30348 iron age enclosure in Parsonage Wood. SX501836 SMP Yes Refer to English Heritage 193 30348 iron age enclosure in Parsonage Wood. SX501836 SMP Yes Refer to English Heritage 193 30348 iron age enclosure in Parsonage Wood. SX49783716 GEN Teod as linear features, no further breaches. 1942 Water supply channels (all dry) associated with linstream and other previous industrial workings. SX4955783716 GEN Refer to English Heritage 14249 Substantial bank lying parallel to the istreamwork earthworks, Possibly for flood prevention. SX4928683833 GEN Refer to English Heritage. 14251 A series of 4 d

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 removed will be both beneficial to the wood and will release timber at financially 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.