



Forestry Commission
England

Peterborough Woods Forest Plan 10 year review 2016 - 2026



**Certificate of Approval
for
Tree Felling**

*This is to certify that tree felling under
Forest Design Plan ref. MID/88 (16)
Peterborough Woods
has been approved by the Forestry Commission as
being in accordance with Government policy for
the sound management of a renewable resource.*

*This certificate is valid only for the
period of the felling approval.*

Signed 

Forestry Commission Officer

Date 12/9/16

Peterborough Woods Forest Plan

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Peterborough Woods Forest Plan 10 year review

This section is a brief review of the current Forest Design Plan, known as “Peterborough Woods – Design Plan 88”. Peterborough Woods is a group made up of Bedford Purlieus, Castor Hanglands and Southey woods. This plan was due to expire in 2012; but was rolled over until 2016 in order to allow for the construction of a new plan and consultation on the review. The new plan will be known as “Peterborough Woods” and will again run for 10 years with a mid-term review at the 5 year point.

The purpose of this 10 year review was to assess the previous plan and set a direction of travel for the new plan; in line with OGB 36 – Forest Design Planning. The proposed plan will continue to adhere to UKFS and UKWAS as well as working toward delivering results in areas identified by SSSI/NNR plans and local consultees.

The previous plan was written as part of a wider stakeholder partnership by what was at the time Northants Forest District. A lot has changed since then; Districts have merged and these bodies have been superseded; the original idea for an independent committee monitoring objectives was not followed through.

However; some conclusions can be drawn from a review. These include a greater need for the plan to be written in harmony with NNR/SSSI plans to achieve the objectives of both. There has also not been as much timber production from these woods as might be desired. Finally; the review and writing of the new plan highlights a need to look again at access within these woods, especially the provisions made at Southey.

The Peterborough Woods Forest Plan Brief

The Peterborough Woods Forest Plan comprises three blocks of woodland known as Bedford Purlieus, Castor Hanglands, Southey Wood. They are situated to the west of Peterborough around the junction of the A1 & A47 in Cambridgeshire. The 407 hectares covered by the plan is a mixture of freehold and leasehold; managed by the Forestry Commission and open for public access.

The woodlands are a mixture of broadleaf and conifer species. The land area is split between Ancient Woodland (ASNW), Planted Ancient Woodland (PAWS) and areas of secondary undesignated woodland. It also contains Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs) and Natural Nature Reserves (NNRs). These areas have their own specific management plans which will be addressed in the full Forest Plan. Bedford Purlieus and Southey have a healthy level of access by members of the public. In addition there are a number of historic ground features and earthworks.

The Brief for the Peterborough Woods has been written to highlight economic, environmental and social benefits; the three key priorities in our district strategic plan. The approved Forest Plan will provide an operational plan that will deliver sustainable forest management. It has been developed to find the right balance of forest management based on the environmental, social and economic considerations associated with the forest and its surrounding landscape.

Terms of Reference for the Peterborough Woods Forest Plan

	Important Themes	Particular Issues to be addressed
Economy	Timber production	Whilst recognising the ecological priorities and sensitivities of these woods seek opportunities to enhance the commercial productivity by focussing on quality timber production. Select suitable species and appropriate silvicultural techniques to regenerate commercially productive but more structurally and species diverse and resilient forests.
Environment	Statutorily Designated Sites	Make appropriate provision within the Forest Plan for the particular requirements of these sites as detailed in the NNR and SSSI Management Plans.
	Archaeology	Ensure that the high archaeological value of Bedford Purlieus is adequately recognised.
People	Landscape	Diversify species composition and structure, and plan sympathetically designed and appropriately scaled interventions to improve and maintain the visual integration of the forest into the wider landscape.
	Informal Public Access	Make appropriately scaled provision for informal public access to and enjoyment of the woods with reference to the findings of the current FD Access Review (particularly in relation to the future intentions for the car park at Southey Wood), where applicable.

Application for Forest Plan Approval

1. Plan area identification

Forest District: Central England Forest District
 Beat: Northants North Beat
 Name: Peterborough Woods Forest Plan
 Nearest Town: Peterborough
 Total Plan Area: 407 hectares
 OS Grid Ref: Centre of Bedford Purlieus: TL 0413 9954
 Local Planning Authority: Cambridgeshire – City of Peterborough

2. Designations

Natural Nature Reserves (NNRs). Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI).
 Notable plant, insect, mammal and fungi species.

3. Date of commencement of plan

As soon as possible after the approval date.

4. Planned operations within 10 year period of the plan

Area (ha)	Conifers	Broadleaves	Total
Felling	19.7	7.5	27.2
Coppicing	0	30	30
Restocking*	19.7	37.5	57.2

*Restocking refers to that area that may be under planted if conditions are suitable, as well as that area which has recently been clearfelled. It also covers natural regeneration of widened rides and coppiced areas.

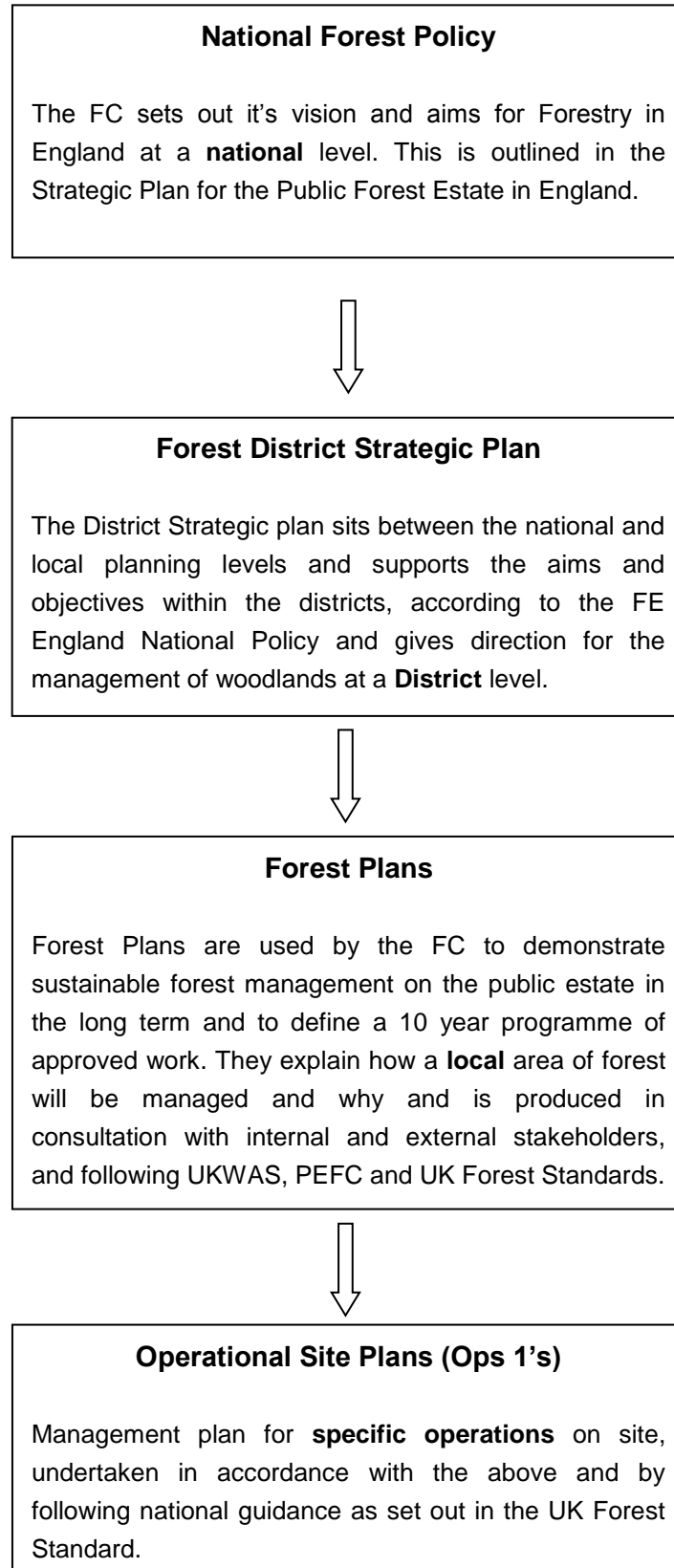
Signed.....
 Forest Management Director (FE) Field Manager (FS)
Date

Introduction

This plan updates the plan approved in 2002. It sets out our management proposals for the next 50 years and facilitates approval for felling and thinning, both conventional and unconventional, for the next 10 years.

This Forest Plan is guided and directed by a number of policies and strategies, the main points of which are summarised below (Fig.1). Delivering this plan will require the Forestry Commission to be responsive to shifts in our operating environment, and to be increasingly flexible in our approach in order to sustain this responsiveness over decades to come.

Fig 1. Forestry Commission England's Planning Strategy



1.0 Key Characteristics and Survey Data

1.1 Location

- See Location map
- The Peterborough Woods FP area lies just to the west of Peterborough in Cambridgeshire; roughly surrounding the junction of the A1 and A47.
- OS Grid References:

	Bedford Purlieus	Southey	Castor Hanglands
Nearest Village	Wansford TL 073 994	Ufford TF 093 041	Upton TF 106 005
Access Point	TF 040 005	TF 110 023	TF 125 016
Centre of Wood	TL 041 995	TF 105 031	TF 120 012

The area covered by the Forest Plan amounts to 407 ha of which 334 ha is woodland. Of the planted area, 66% is broadleaved woodland and 16% is conifer (See Fig.2). 18% of the plan area is currently open space; this element will increase and decrease rotationally due to usual clearfelling, thinning and restocking operations and natural regeneration.

1.2 Geology and Soils

- The wider area is designated as the Nassaburgh Limestone Plateau which is characterised by Jurassic Limestone overlaid by limestone soils. This has been renowned it's for Clay, Iron and other mineral resources as well as the limestone itself. Swallow holes; a deep hole that has opened up in the ground because the underlying bedrock has eroded away, are a typical feature of this area.
- Research into local soil types suggest all of Southey, Castor Hanglands and a part of Bedford Purlieus sit on a shallow rich loamy lime soils. The majority of Bedford Purlieus sits on Lime rich loamy/clayey soils with impeded drainage. The local bedrock in the area is limestone.

1.3 Aspect and Natural Character Area

- The plan area is made up of three separate blocks of woodland and lies close to the crossroads of Cambridgeshire, Lincolnshire, Northamptonshire and Rutland. This area is the meeting point of fens to the east and the rolling countryside of middle England to the west. Woodland has always been present here, from the mythical wild wood, through the royal forest of the Middle Ages right up to the large blocks of woodland of the present day.
- The local area is defined as the Nassaburgh Limestone Plateau; Castor Hanglands Wooded Plateau (Castor Hanglands & Southey) and Wittering Limestone Plateau (Bedford Purlieus), Landscape Character areas. This assessment by Peterborough City Council describes these areas as: "a widespread number of medium and large scale woodlands set in an open arable landscape" and "the highest and more level section of the plateau with a number of contrasting large scale individual land uses including woodlands, estates and an airfield" respectively.

- The forest is within the Rockingham Forest National Character Area and is described by Natural England as follows; “Large areas of woodland remain a significant feature of the landscape and, while not forming continuous belts, the blocks of woodland often coalesce visually with hedgerow trees and smaller copses to increase the perception of extensive woodland cover across the landscape”. It also suggests that: “The landscape is a patchwork of woodland and large- to medium-sized fields of mixed arable with some pastoral use surrounding small nucleated villages”.
- These woodlands lie within a rolling landscape which is predominantly in agricultural use and interspaced with small settlements. Nearby are transport links provided by the A1 and A47, as well as RAF Wittering and the city of Peterborough. The woodlands are a conifer and deciduous mix, 30-60m above sea level.
- The flat low lying landscape of this part of the world provides few points where these woods are very visible. The only exception to this is the Northern Edge of Bedford Purlieus, which is right next to the busy A47. There are also roadside views of Castor Hanglands and Southey, but these roads are minor in comparison to the A47.

1.4 Hydrology

- All of the woods contain forest drains. Bedford Purlieus has a larger drain and a sunken/covered drain running through it. It also contains several concrete built fire ponds close to the Second World War buildings.
- The local area receives an average of 609mm of rainfall per year and it rains on average 112 days per year (according to long term Met Office statistics).

1.5 Archaeology and Heritage

- Bedford Purlieus contains swallow holes, quarries, wood banks and a walled enclosure. There are also a large number of structures, built during the Second World War for the RAF and a roman villa and associated buildings, which were excavated by Time Team in 2009.
- Castor Hanglands also has woodbanks and ditches as well an area of ridge and furrow; however this is within the area managed by Natural England.
- Southey has wood banks, ditches, swallow holes and ridge and furrow earthworks. There is also a Stone Lined well in the west section of the wood.

1.6 Designations, Habitats and Species

1.61 Designations

- The whole of Bedford Purlieus and about half of Castor Hanglands are designated as Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) and Natural Nature Reserve (NNR).
- All Bedford Purlieus & Castor Hanglands have large areas of Ancient Semi Natural Woodland (ASNW) and/or Plantation Ancient Woodland (PAWS). Southey has an area of PAWS but is mostly undesignated secondary woodland.

1.62 Species of Note

- Purple Hairstreak (*Neozephyrus quercus*), White-letter Hairstreak (*Satyrrium w-album*), Black Hairstreak (*Satyrrium pruni*) and Silver Washed Fritillary (*Argynnis paphia*) butterflies within Bedford Purlieus (Black Hairstreak also in Castor Hanglands).
- Barbastelle Bats (*Barbastella barbastellus*) within Bedford Purlieus.

- Badger (*Meles meles*) setts.
- Hazel Dormice (*Muscardinus avellanarius*) within Bedford Purlieus.
- Red Wood Ants (*Formica rufa*) within Bedford Purlieus.
- Plant, Tree & Fungi Species of note include (Bedford Purlieus only unless otherwise stated):

Adders-tongue (*Ophioglossum spp*)
 Bee orchid (*Ophrys apifera*)
 Bird's-nest orchid (*Neottia nidus-avis*)
 Broad-leaved helleborine (*Epipactis helleborine*)
 Caper spurge (*Euphorbia lathyris*)
 Columbine (*Aquilegia spp*)
 Common spotted orchid (*Dactylorhiza fuchsia*) (Southey)
 Common whitebeam (*Sorbus aria*)
Conocybe aeruginosa
 Deadly nightshade (*Atropa belladonna*)
 Early purple orchid (*Orchis mascula*)
 Field pepperwort (*Lepidium campestre*)
 Fly orchid (*Ophrys insectifera*)
 Greater butterfly orchid (*Platanthera chlorantha*)
 Greenspored dapperling (*Chlorophyllum molybdites*)
 Herb paris (*Paris quadrifoli*)
 Lady's mantle (*Alchemilla mollis*)
 Large leaved lime (*Tilia platyphyllos*)
 Lesser centaury (*Centaureum pulchellum*)
 Lilac dapperling (*Cystolepiota bucknallii*)
 Lily-of-the-valley (*Convallaria majalis*)

Ling heather (*Calluna spp*)
 Man orchid (*Orchis anthropophora*)
 Mountain melick (*Melica nutans*)
 Narrow-leaved everlasting pea (*Lathyrus sylvestris*)
 Nettle-leaved bellflower (*Campanula trachelium*)
Peziza celtica
 Pill sedge (*Carex pilulifera*)
 Purple milk-vetch (*Astragalus agrestis*)
 Pyramidal Orchid (*Anacamptis pyramidalis*)
 Ramsons (*Allium ursinum*)
 Silky rosegill (*Volvariella bombycina*) (Castor Hanglands)
 Stinking hellebore (*Helleborus foetidus*)
 Swedish whitebeam (*Sorbus intermedia*)
 Toothwort (*Lathraea clandestine*)
 Wild liquorice (*Glycyrrhiza lepidota*) (Bedford Purlieus & Southey)
 Wood Spurge (*Euphorbia amygdaloides*)
 Wild service tree (*Sorbus torminalis*) (Southey)
 Yellow star-of-bethlehem (*Gagea lutea*)
 Yellow-wort (*Blackstonia perfoliata*)

1.7 Social and Community Interest

- Bedford Purlieus and Southey are freehold woods whilst Castor Hanglands is leasehold from Milton estate; all three have public access to varying degrees. Southey has a car park, which is well used relative to its size by the public. However the car park area suffers from anti-social behaviour. All three woods have tracks, paths and rights of way. Southey also has a horse trail.

2.0 FC Management Objectives

Economic - produce sustainable timber yields, encourage and support new and existing business activity associated to the public forest estate and to make the economic potential of our forests and woodlands more resilient in the face of a changing climate. Growing and diversifying our income from a wide range of sustainable activity on the estate, including non-forestry activities.



Environmental - To increase where possible the environmental contribution made by the Estate to the range of ecosystem services delivered and to protect and enhance its overall biodiversity and heritage value at both the landscape and local level.

Social - Enable everyone, everywhere, to connect with the nation's trees and forests so that they understand their importance and act positively to safeguard forests for the future.



3.0 Forest Plan Objectives

3.1 Woodland

Bedford Purlieus was sold to a company of timber merchants by the Earl Fitzwilliam in 1913. Since then and after the Forestry Commission acquired the wood in 1933, it has been managed sustainably to produce timber.

Castor Hanglands was mostly felled and restocked in the 1990s, it is now being managed to help these younger trees mature and achieve their potential. However some of these areas may need to be felled and replanted as the form and quality of the regeneration is poor.

Southey wood has a history of being woodland and was mostly stocked with conifers between 1965 & 1971. These areas are now being managed to improve their quality as they approach maturity.

The woodlands will be managed using a variety of silvicultural systems to allow for the commercial harvesting of conifer and broadleaved species. All forest operations will be carried out in accordance with current best practice and will be assessed at the Operational Planning stage. Operations comply with UK Woodland Assurance Scheme (UKWAS), UK Forest Standard (UKFS) and Forest District Strategic Plan to ensure that the woodlands are managed sustainably.

3.11 Current Species, Age Structure and Yield Class

The plan area is predominantly broadleaf woodlands with component of conifer. However between the woods; Bedford Purlieus and Castor Hanglands are mostly broadleaf, whilst Southey is mostly conifer. Approximately 82% of the area is planted with 17% being open space. In addition, the cycle of clearfelling and restocking provides rotational open space which will be restocked or naturally regenerate in due course. Of the planted area, 66% is Broadleaf and 16% is Conifer. See Fig. 2 Current Forest Structure. Table 1 shows a breakdown of species composition.

Fig. 2 Current Forest Structure

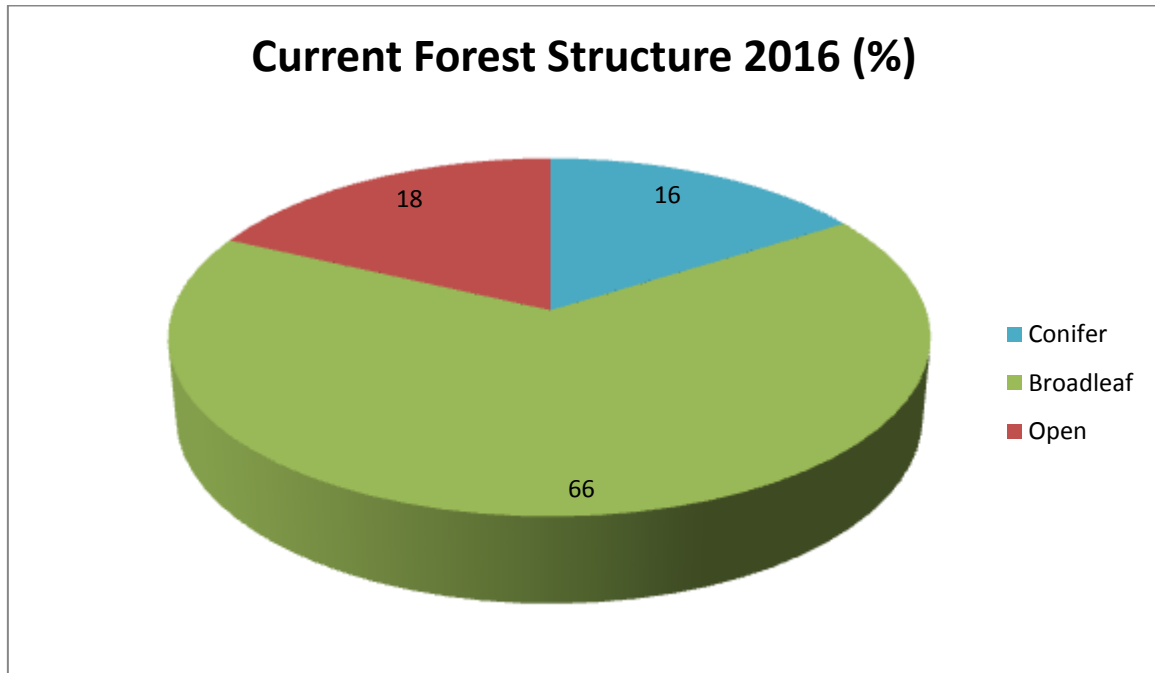


Fig. 3 Current Land Use

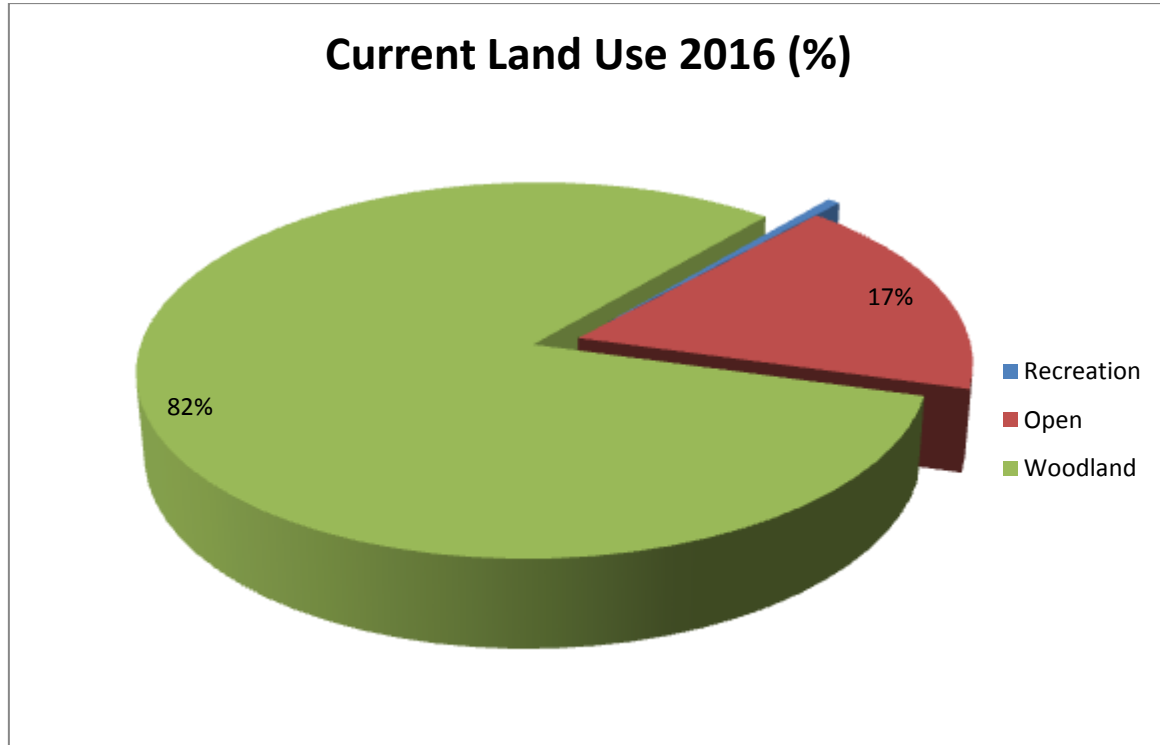


Table 1 – Current Species (as of 2016)

Species	Area (ha)	Percentage of Total Area
Conifer		
Corsican Pine	36.5	9.0%
Scots Pine	19.3	4.7%
Grand Fir	2.1	0.5%
Larch	1.4	0.3%
Other Conifer	5.3	1.3%
Total Conifer	64.6 ha	15.8%
Broadleaf		
Oak	107.8	26.4%
Ash	43.6	10.7%
Beech	24.7	6.6%
Birch	23.8	5.8%
Other Broadleaf	68.6	16.8%
Total Broadleaf	268.5 ha	65.9%
Open	74.2 ha	18.2%
Total Area	407.3 ha	100 %

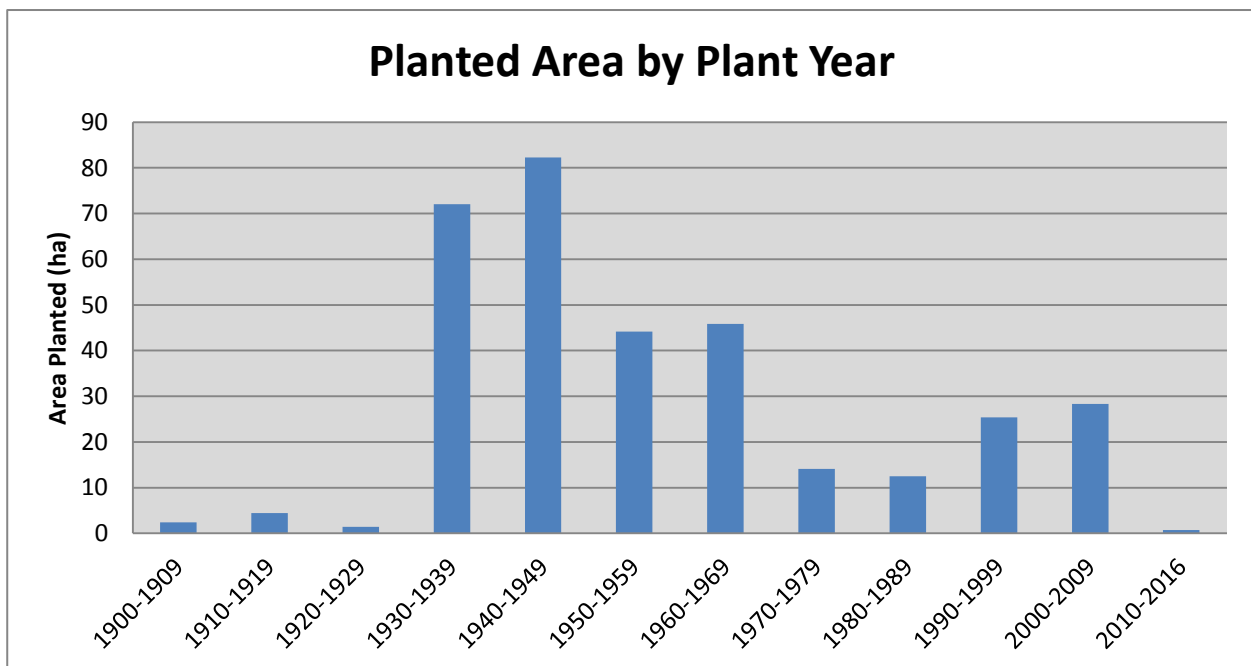
The woodland has been managed sustainably in the past and this will continue. Table 2 shows the current production forecast from the previous plan.

Table 2 – Current Production Forecast

	Period Forecast Period	All Species All Species	All Conifer All Conifers	All Broadleaf All Broadleaves
Volume to 7cm	2017-2021	986	702	284
	2022-2026	629	338	291
	2027-2031	948	658	290
	2032-2036	512	265	247
	2037-2099	972	631	341

Note: values given are for m³ per year for each year of that period.

Fig. 4 – Planting Area by Period



- Figure 4 above shows how much area was planted in which time period.
- 51% of the plan area is designated Ancient Semi Natural (ASNW).
- 27% of the plan area is designated Plantation Ancient Woodland (PAWS).
- 22% of the plan area is undesignated secondary woodland.

3.2 Environmental

3.21 Retentions

- Deadwood will be retained where appropriate, working towards the Forestry Commission's policy on retention and creation; which is set out in the Forestry Commission's Practice Guide – Managing deadwood in forests and woodlands. One way of achieving this would be leaving brash on site from felling, thinning and coppicing operations as well as retention of veteran trees or trees of special interest (TSIs).

3.22 Biodiversity

- Management for biodiversity, habitats and species in Bedford Purlieu will be in line with the objectives and recommendations of the NNR plan. Some areas of edge habitat at Castor Hanglands may be managed in a way that is sympathetic to the aims of the Natural England managed SSSI; if the possibility arises during other management operations.
- More generally; the Forestry Commission maintains records on biodiversity and these are consulted at the operational planning stage. Important species will be highlighted and protected as part of this. We also welcome records from organisations and groups that can help us improve our understanding of biodiversity within our woodlands. In addition; all three of these woods will be surveyed and remapped in the next twelve months. These surveys will cover trees, structure and open space. This will help improve our understanding of the environmental value of these woods as well as their economic value and opportunities for management.
- The Forestry Commission has its own rigorous policies and standards in addition to the United Kingdom Forest Standard (UKFS); to which management and operations within the Peterborough Woods will adhere.

- The Peterborough Woods plan area more than meets the UKFS 10% open space targets, by having 16% open space. This will probably increase during the plan period due to ride widening and transitional open space created by coppicing and felling.
- The Forestry Commissions good working relationship with Natural England will continue. This and the input of our district environment & heritage team will hopefully help identify and adapt management operations in within Bedford Purlieus and Castor Hanglands. Where appropriate, this will create positive changes for wildlife at the same time as achieving the desired level of public access and timber production, in line with our district strategic plan objectives.

3.3 Social

- The scope for access at Castor Hanglands is limited; however there is relatively frequent number of visitors to Bedford Purlieus and Southey, relative to their size and location.
- Our plans detailed in section 3.5 (Landscape), should improve opportunity and desire for access in both these woods.
- We will continue to promote access where possible; as well as actively engaging and encouraging local groups and individuals where there is mutual benefit from their involvement in these woods.

3.4 Archaeology and Heritage

- A number of features have been identified and outlined in section 1.5.
- These will be identified at the operational planning stage and specific protection or preservation strategies will be implemented for any features which may be adversely affected by operations.
- Heritage features and operations in their vicinity will be managed in line with Forestry Commission and UKFS policy. If there are any new finds of importance, the County Archaeologist will be informed.

3.5 Landscape

- There are no plans for any dramatic changes within the woods that would have an impact on the local landscape. Changes will be small, subtle and mainly internal.
- The existence of the car park at Southey is under internal review in light of the anti-social behaviour taking place there. This or some small scale vegetation clearance/landscaping in this area, may be considered during the plan period.
- Internal landscape changes will include; ride widening at Southey and Bedford Purlieus, coppicing at Bedford Purlieus and a small number of felling coupes within Southey & Castor Hanglands. This will be in addition to the normal cycle of thinning planned for all three woodlands. This management should improve light and access within the woods, provide open and transitional habitats for species and provide a source of income from timber. It will also give us the opportunity to improve final crops and refresh areas that have not done well or have been overthinned.

4.0 Restocking and Future Management

Of the 407 ha plan area:

4.1 Felling & Thinning

- The clear-fell and restock element of the Forest Plan will amount to 18.2 ha over the next 10 years. Restocking will be achieved by natural regeneration and planting. Broadleaves will be favoured in ASNW or PAWS areas whilst conifers will be used in the few areas of secondary woodland.
- It is intended to manage 32.6 ha of Bedford Purlieus as coppice. This management was the preferred option in the current NNR plan; however external factors such as cost and availability of contractors/markets may impede this.
- Throughout the plan all compartments will be thinned on an 8-10 year rotation. In some areas this will be a thinning biased towards achieving volume whilst in others it will be biased towards improving canopy structure. This will improve the quality of existing trees whilst opening up canopy gaps for succession of understory trees.

3.5 Natural Regeneration & Restocking

- If suitable regeneration is not achieved by year five; beat up, supplementary planting or full restocking with appropriate species will be implemented as appropriate to ensure woodland cover is restored. As felling is happening in stages within the woodlands, it will be possible to use the results of regeneration in previous felling coupes to influence whether supplementary planting or complete restocking is required from the outset in future nearby coupes.
- Due to local pressures such as high deer populations and the presence of Calamagrostis; restocking may be used sooner to ensure trees are re-established on felling coupes.

4.3 Other Management

- 9 ha of woodland within Bedford Purlieus will be managed as minimum intervention. The rarity of wet woodland nationally and the target in the Cambridgeshire & Peterborough Biodiversity Action Plan to preserve this habitat type contributed to this decision. This designation will preserve its intrinsic nature for the foreseeable future and secures this area; improving age structure and providing ecosystem services.
- The amount of open ground within the Forest Plan increases to 19.6%. This will mostly be achieved by ride widenings which will benefit wildlife by creating edge habitat and will open up the main walking routes. Widened rides will be allowed to regenerate naturally over time so will take the form of transitional open space. Table 3 and figure 5, 6 & 7 show a breakdown of future forest structure:

Figure 5 - Future Forest Structure (2066)

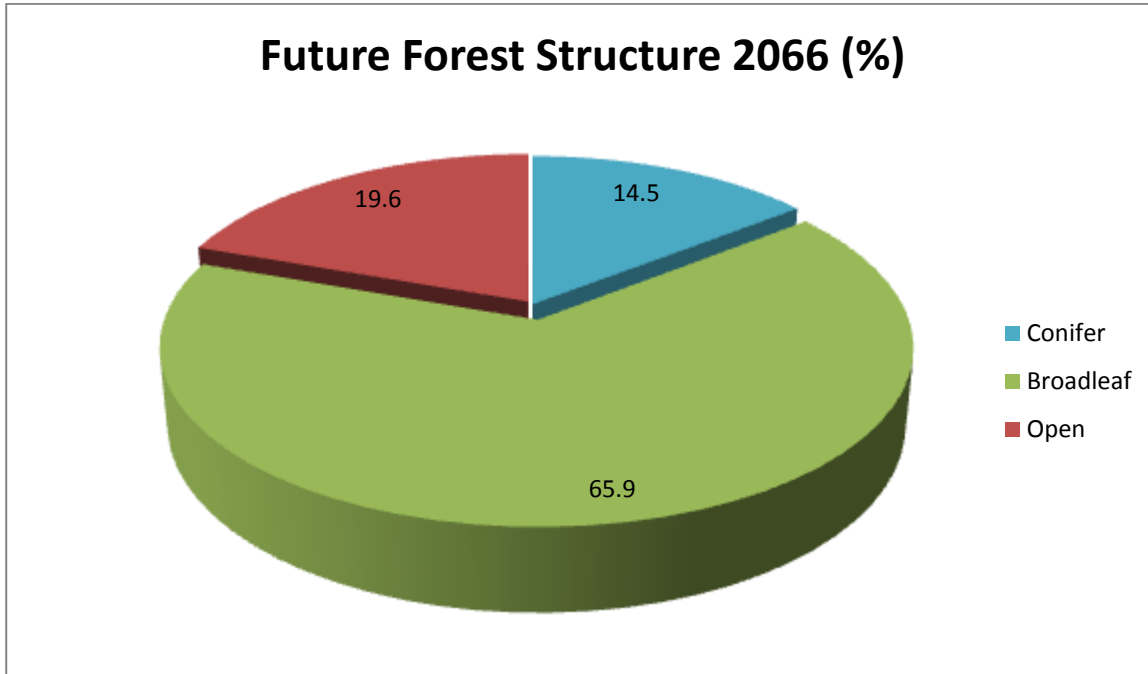


Figure 6 - Future Land Use (2066)

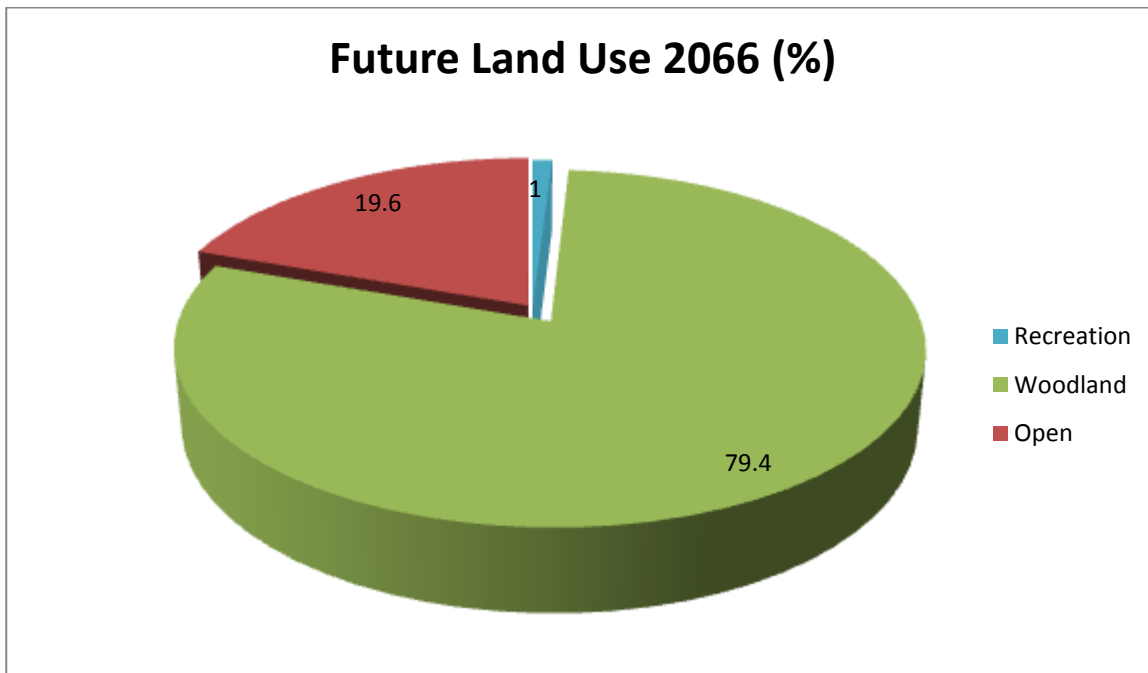


Table 3 – Future Species (as of 2065)

Species	Area (ha)	Percentage of Total Area
Conifer		
Mostly Corsican & Scots Pine and Norway Spruce.		
Total Conifer	58.6	14.5
Broadleaf		
Mostly Ash, Beech, Birch, Sycamore & Oak.		
Total Broadleaf	268.4	65.9
Open	80.2	19.6
Total Area	407.3	100

The aim is to achieve restocking by a mixture of planting and natural regeneration as appropriate; because of this proportions of species have been estimated. On a coupe by coupe basis, the decision may be taken to opt for planting rather than natural regeneration, if that offers the most effective means of achieving the plan objectives. This gives us the flexibility to counter threats such as pests and diseases; as viable regeneration may not lead to canopy cover in the future.

Section 8.7 Future Species suggests species making up the majority of each coupe based on the species that are currently dominant in each coupe and management proposals such as diversification.

5.0 Meeting and Monitoring Objectives

Objective	Description	Proposals	Methods of Monitoring
Woodland	The woodland will be managed to produce high quality commercial conifer and broadleaved timber using a variety of silvicultural systems which will be chosen to meet the other management objectives.	The timing, scale and shape of future felling operations will be designed to create a diverse woodland structure whilst being sympathetic to environmental objectives.	Monitored through our Geographical Information System (GIS) database and review of operations as part of the operational planning process.
Biodiversity	These woods contain many species and habitats of local and natural interest.	All management within NNRs and SSSIs will be in line with the relevant SSSI/NNR plans for these areas. Other constraints will be highlighted and mitigated for during the operational planning process.	Operational planning process by beat planning and environment/heritage teams. Consultation with Natural England on matters concerning SSSIs and NNRs when appropriate.
Biodiversity	Open space.	The current areas of open space will be managed to maintain their value to wildlife. New open spaces will be created by ride widening and rotational clearfell/coppicing.	Beat team to monitor regeneration on open ground and manage in a way that's sustainable, but will provide positive outcomes for relevant species.

Recreation	Interpretation provided in Bedford Purlieus.	Current features will be managed and improved if the opportunity arises.	Beat and RPA teams to monitor in line with operational objectives throughout the plan period.
Heritage	Protect and conserve designated and non-designated features.	Protect, preserve and restore features as appropriate, in line with the heritage management plan.	Beat team review all known heritage features at the operational planning stage and to liaise with local/national historical bodies as and when appropriate.
Forest Standards	The woods will continue to be managed in a sustainable and productive way.	Guidelines set out by UKWAS, UKFS, and Forest District Strategic Plan will be adhered to.	Mid-term monitoring of the FP, UKWAS and SGS audits and Beat staff.

6.0 Economic forecast

The woodland will continue to be managed sustainably as set out in previous and current objectives relating to Forest Standards. Table 4 shows the future production forecast which takes into account changes in silvicultural systems and felling years.

Table 4 – Future Production Forecast

	Forecast Period	All Species	All Conifers	All Broadleaves
Volume	2017-			
	2021	726	580	147
to	2022-			
	2026	1003	716	286
7cm	2027-			
	2031	563	368	195
	2032-			
	2036	659	415	243
	2037-			
	2099	1654	647	1007

Note: values given are for m³ per year for each year of that period.

7. Consultation

7.1 Consultees

Ailsworth Parish Council

Historic England

Even Forestry

Mendip Forestry

Milton Estate

Natural England

Northamptonshire County Council

Peterborough City Council

Thornhaugh Parish Council

Tilhill Forestry

Upton Parish Council

Ufford Parish Council

The Wildlife Trust for Bedfordshire, Cambridgeshire and Northamptonshire

Other interested parties will be directed via on site signage to Bretton Library, Peterborough, where copies of the plan will be held.

All of the Forestry Commission's woodlands are assessed against the UK Woodland Assurance Scheme (UKWAS) and as a result, Forestry Commission woodlands now carry the Forest Stewardship Council (FSC[®]) stamp of approval.

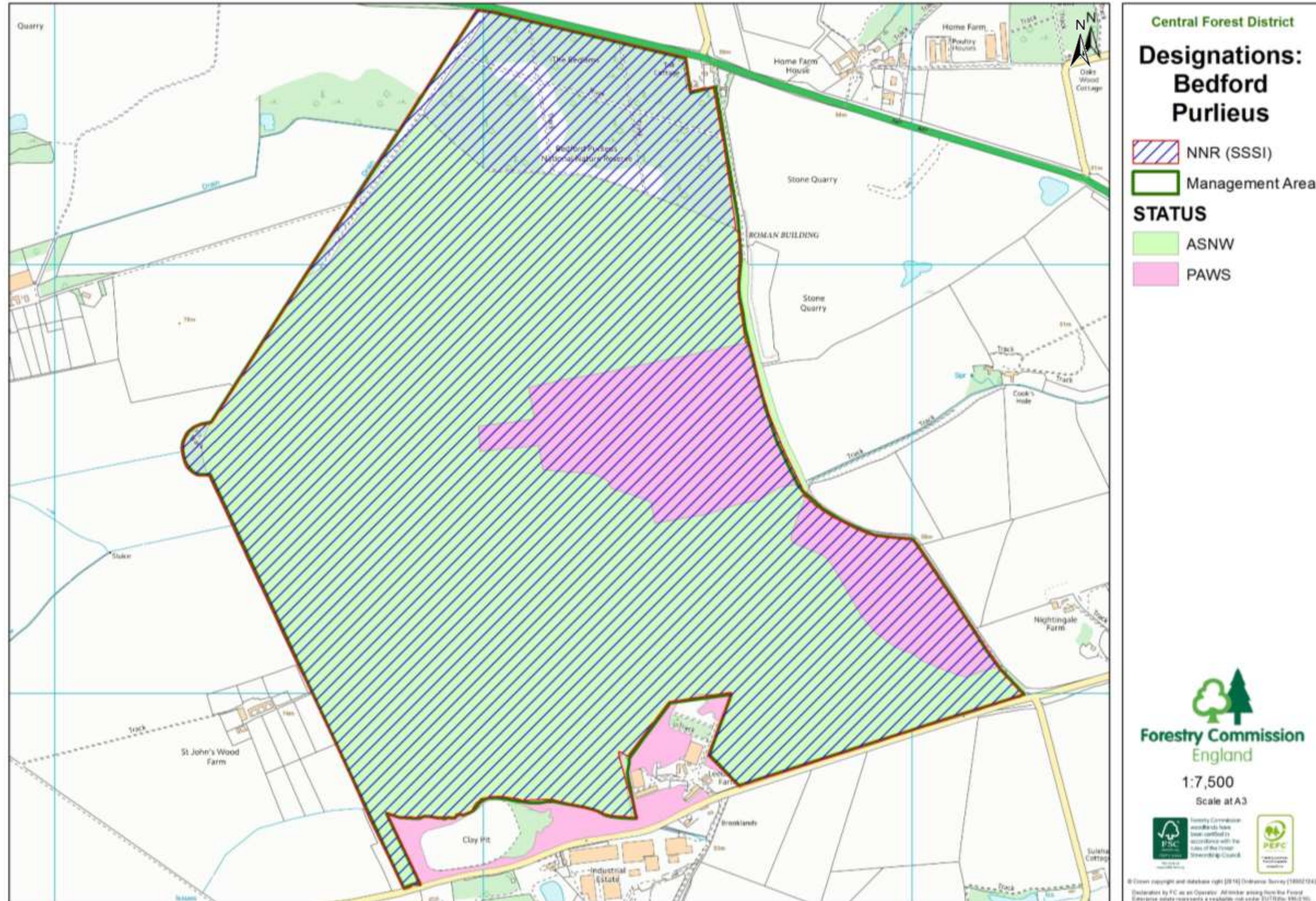


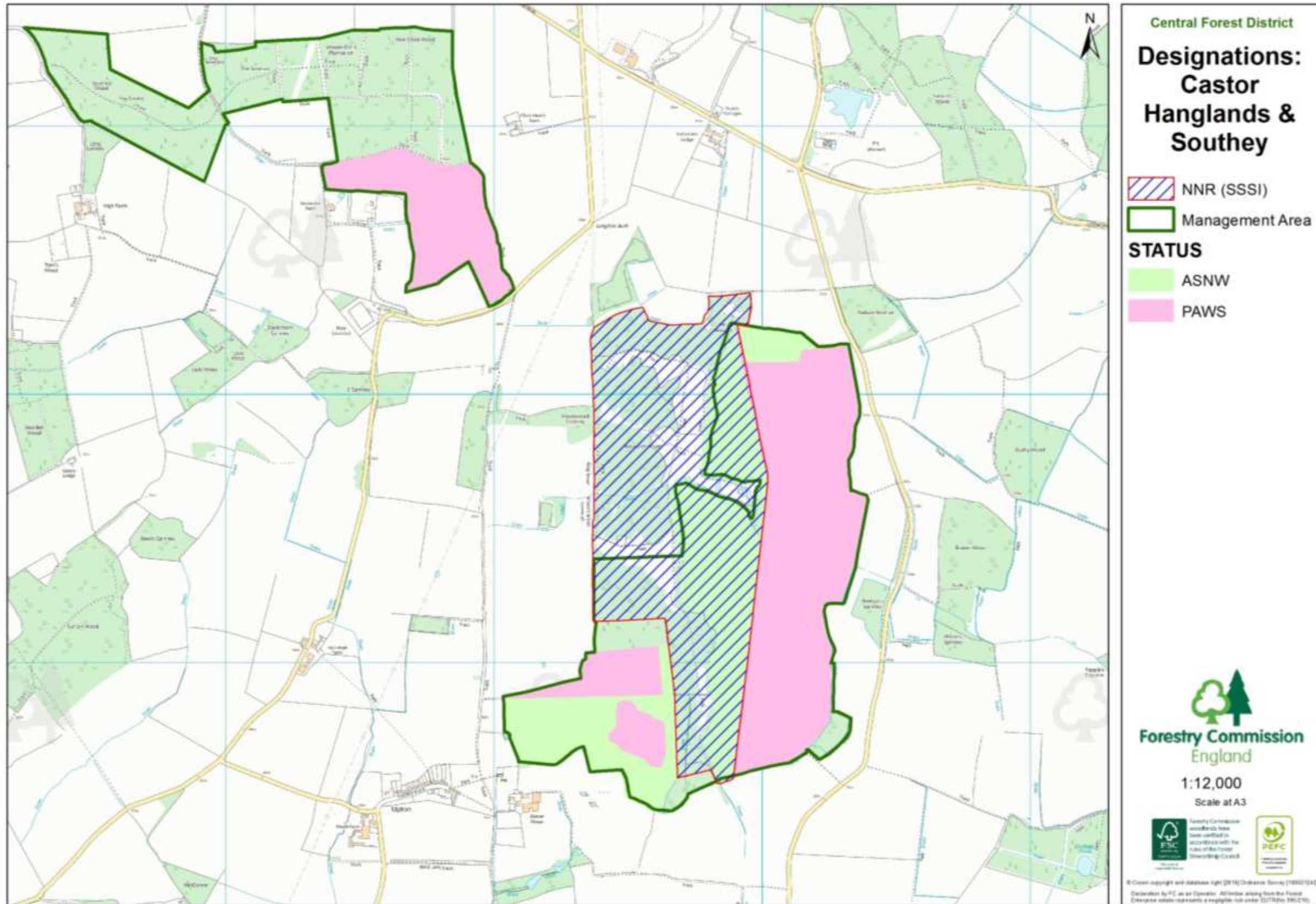
8. Maps

8.1 Location

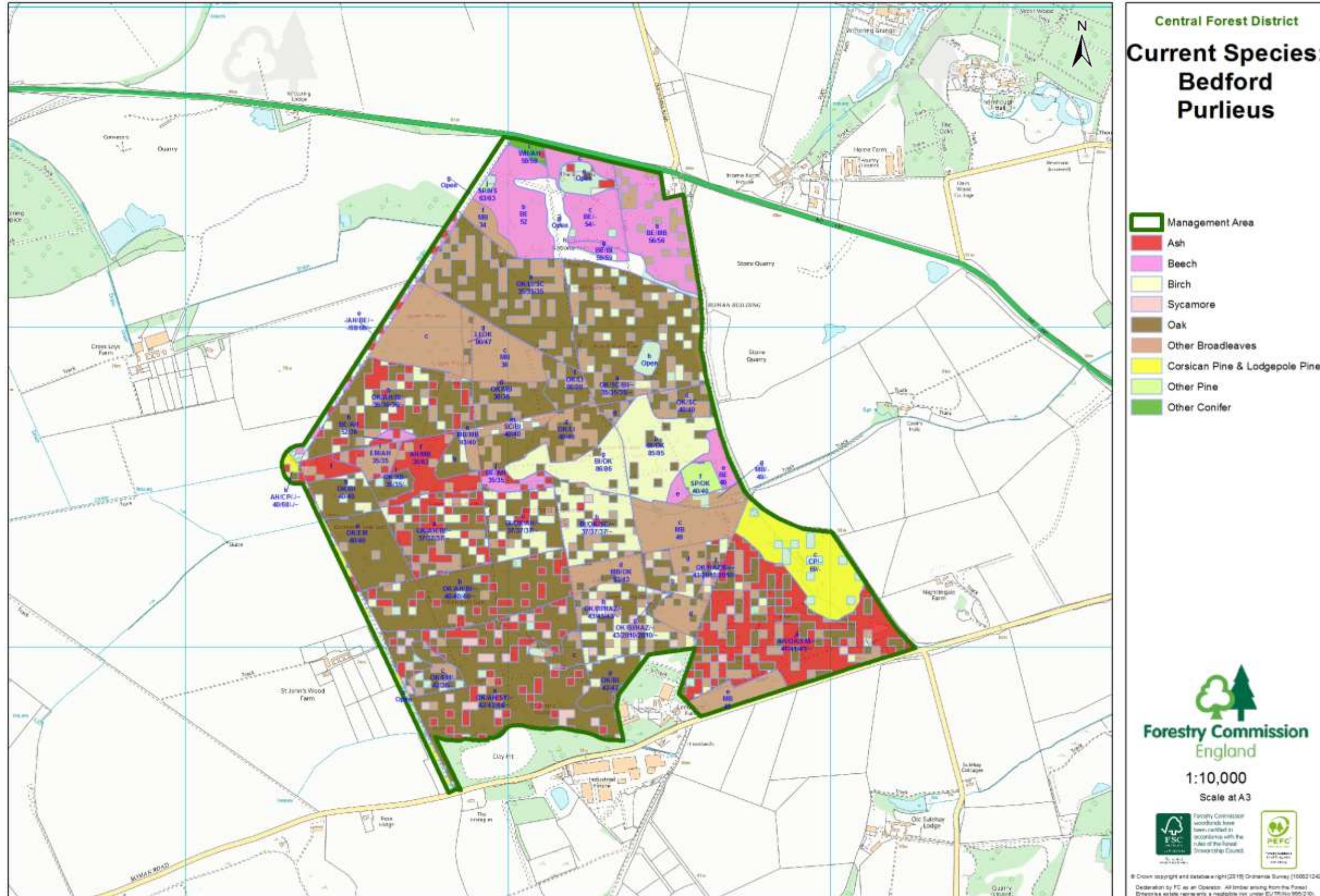


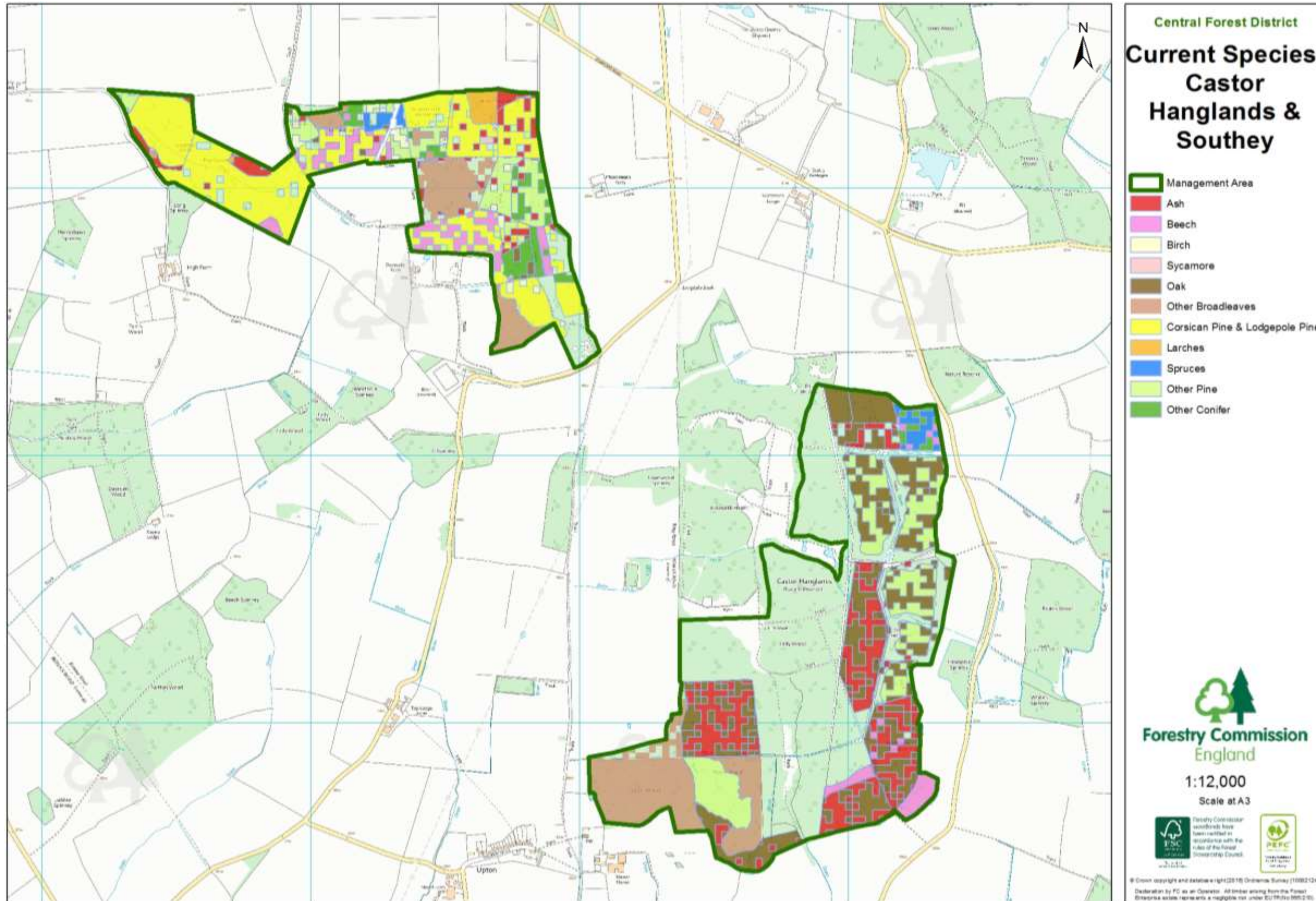
8.2 Designations



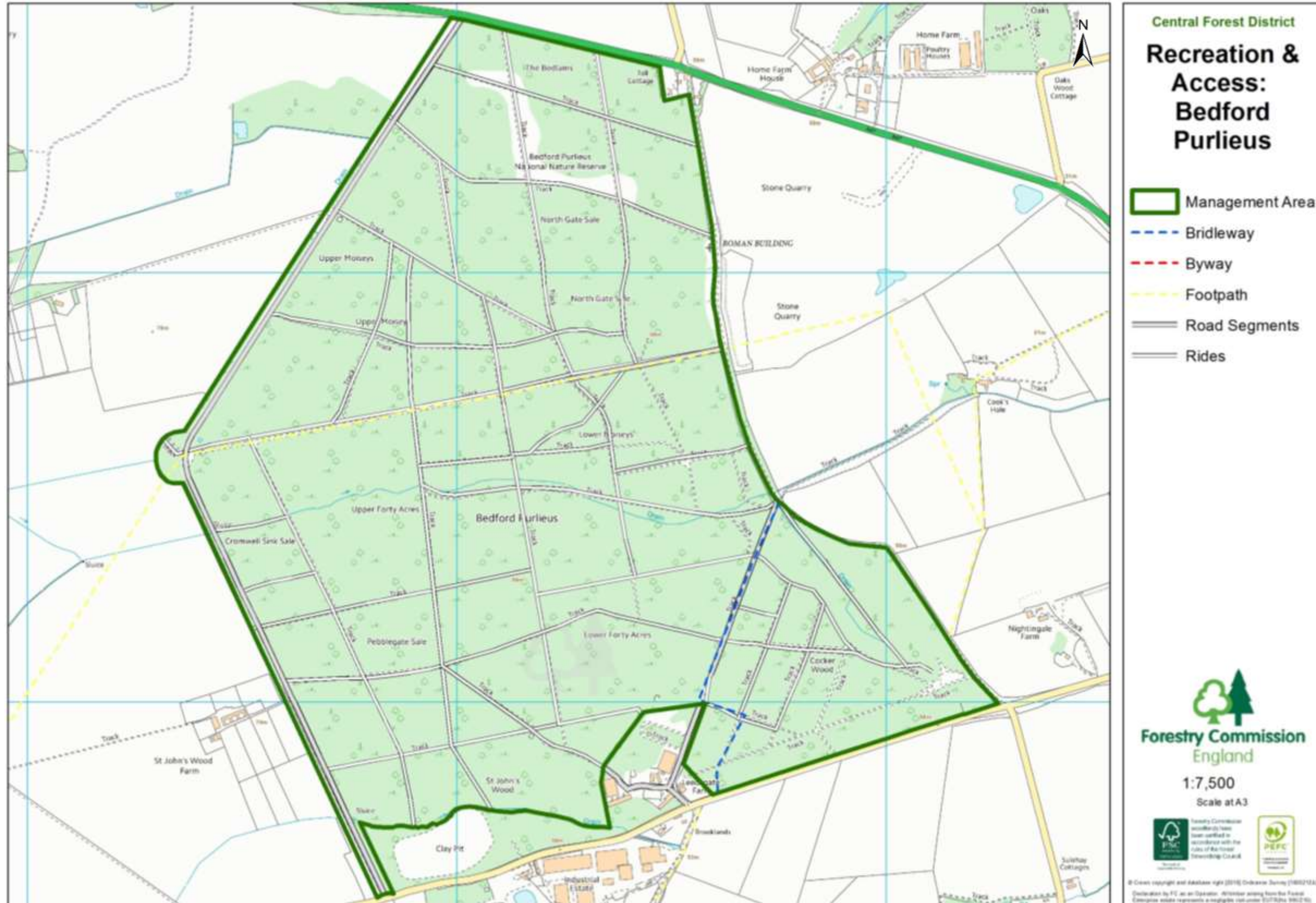


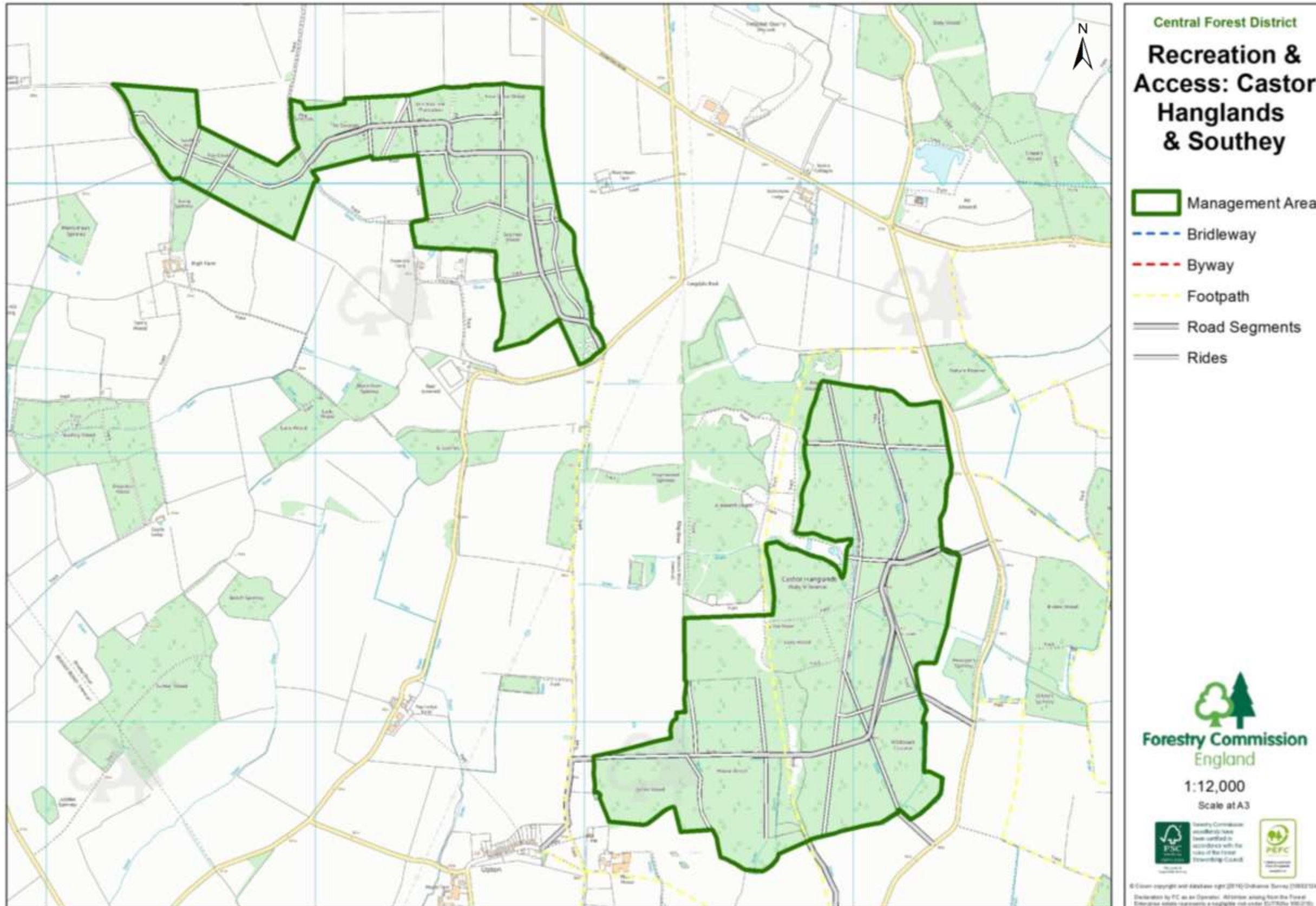
8.3 Current Species



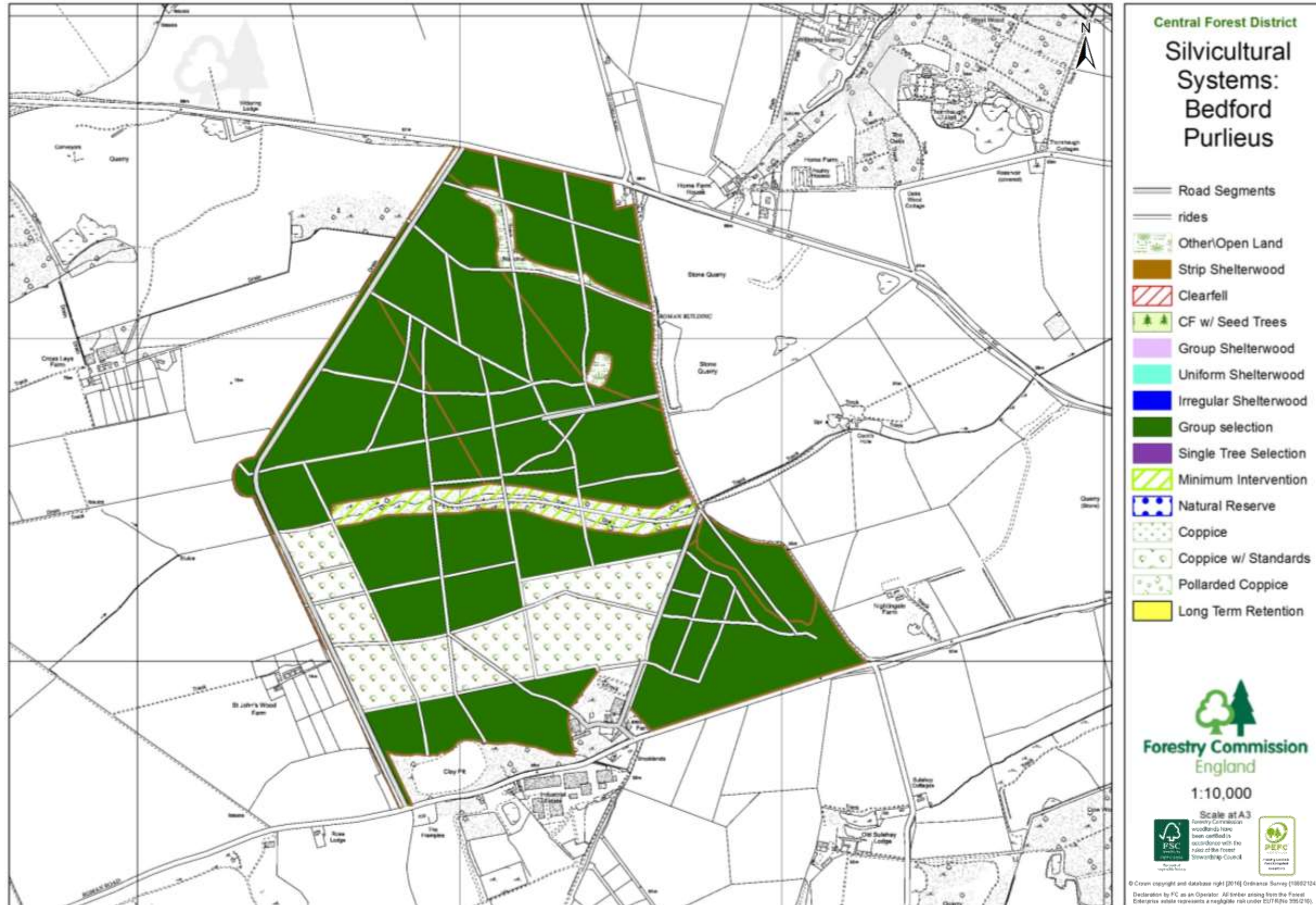


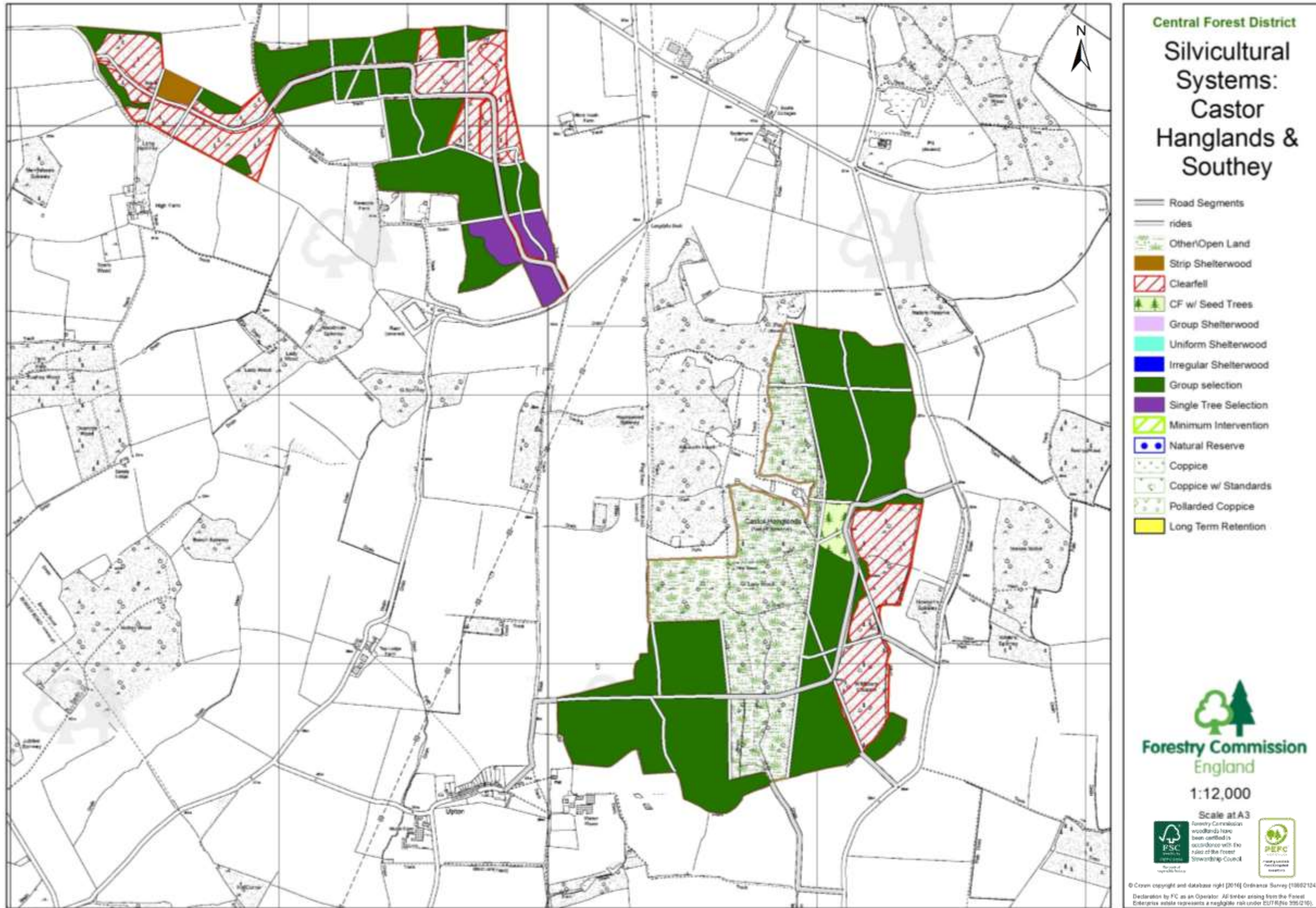
8.4 Recreation & Access



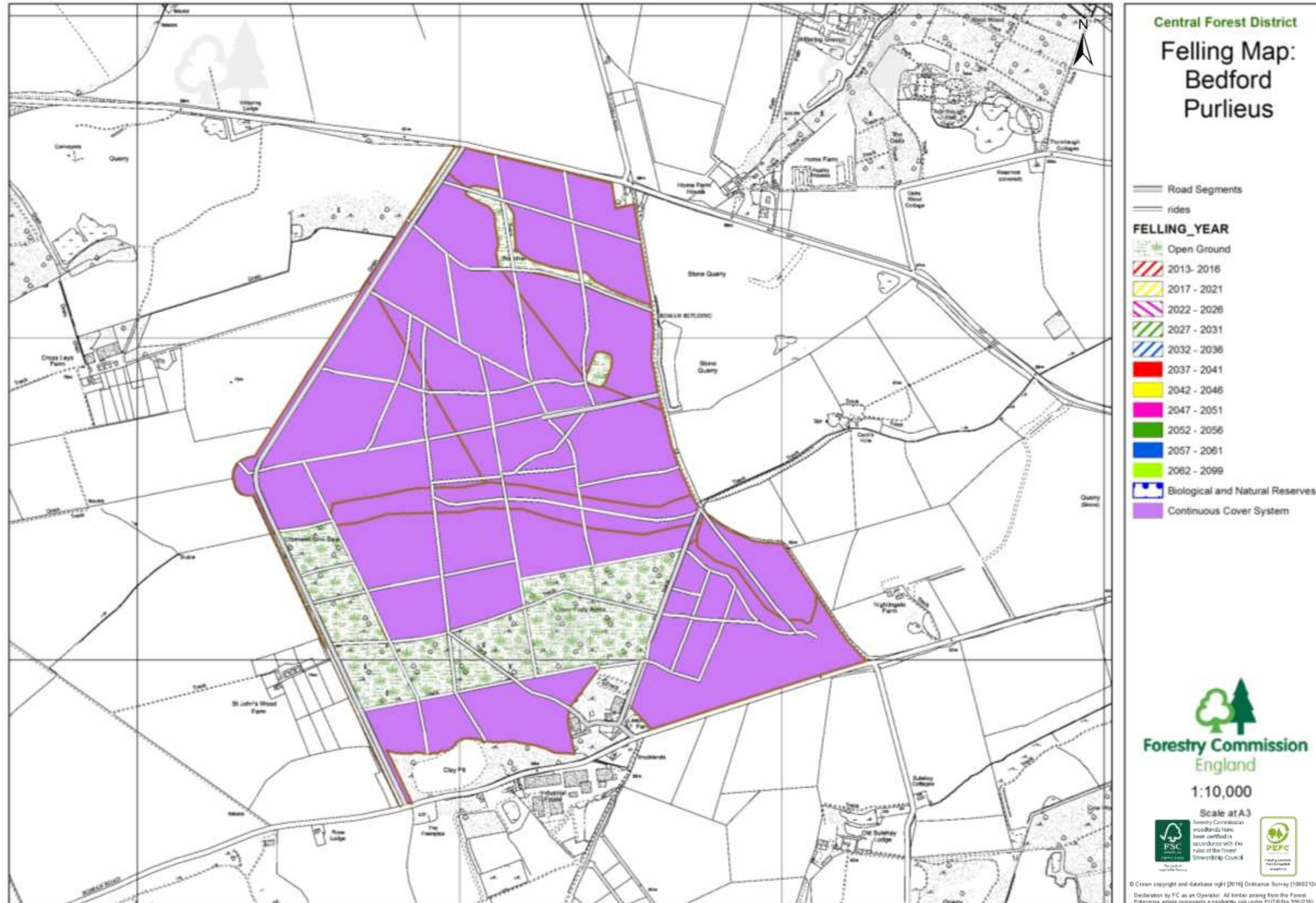


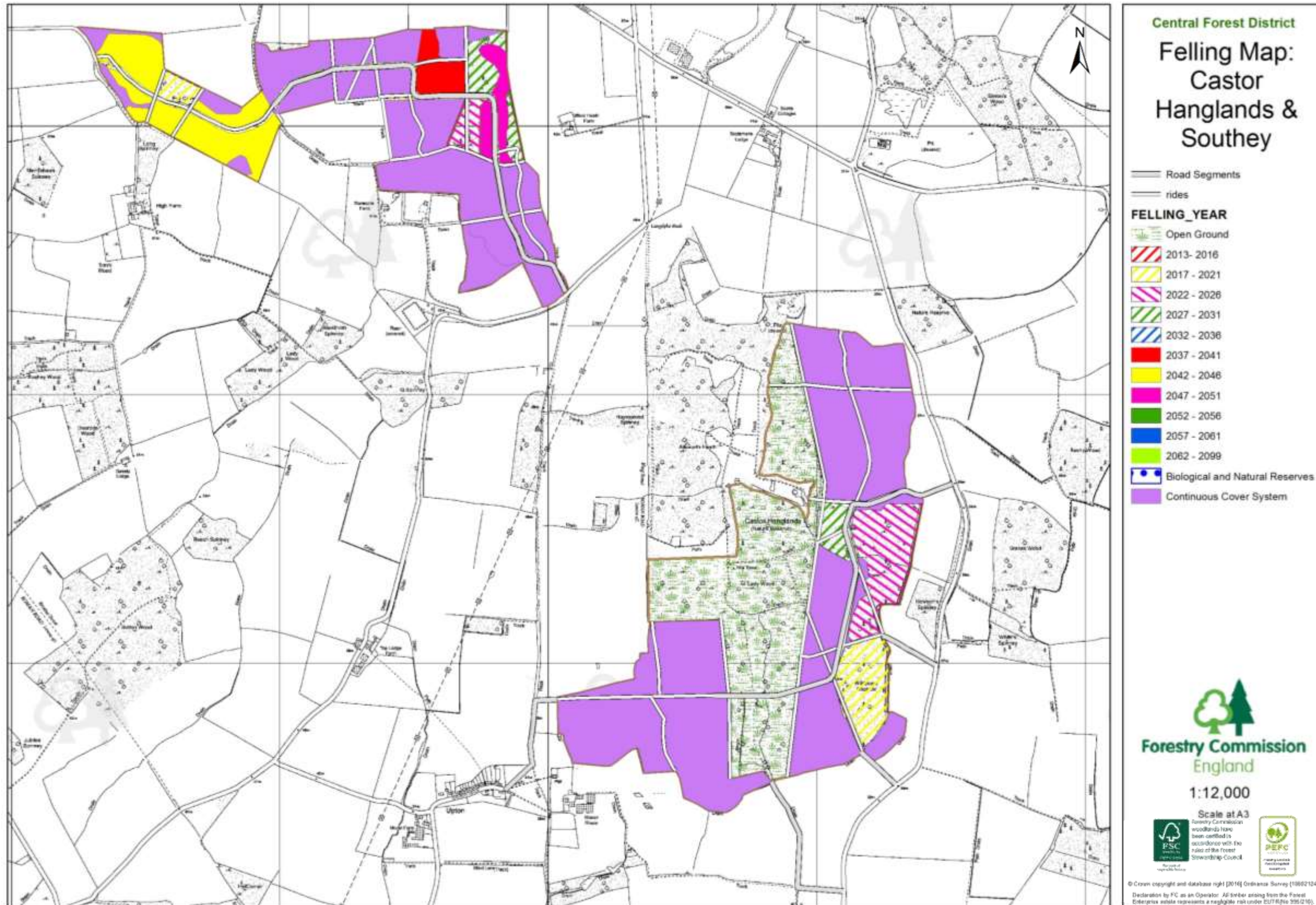
8.5 Silvicultural Systems



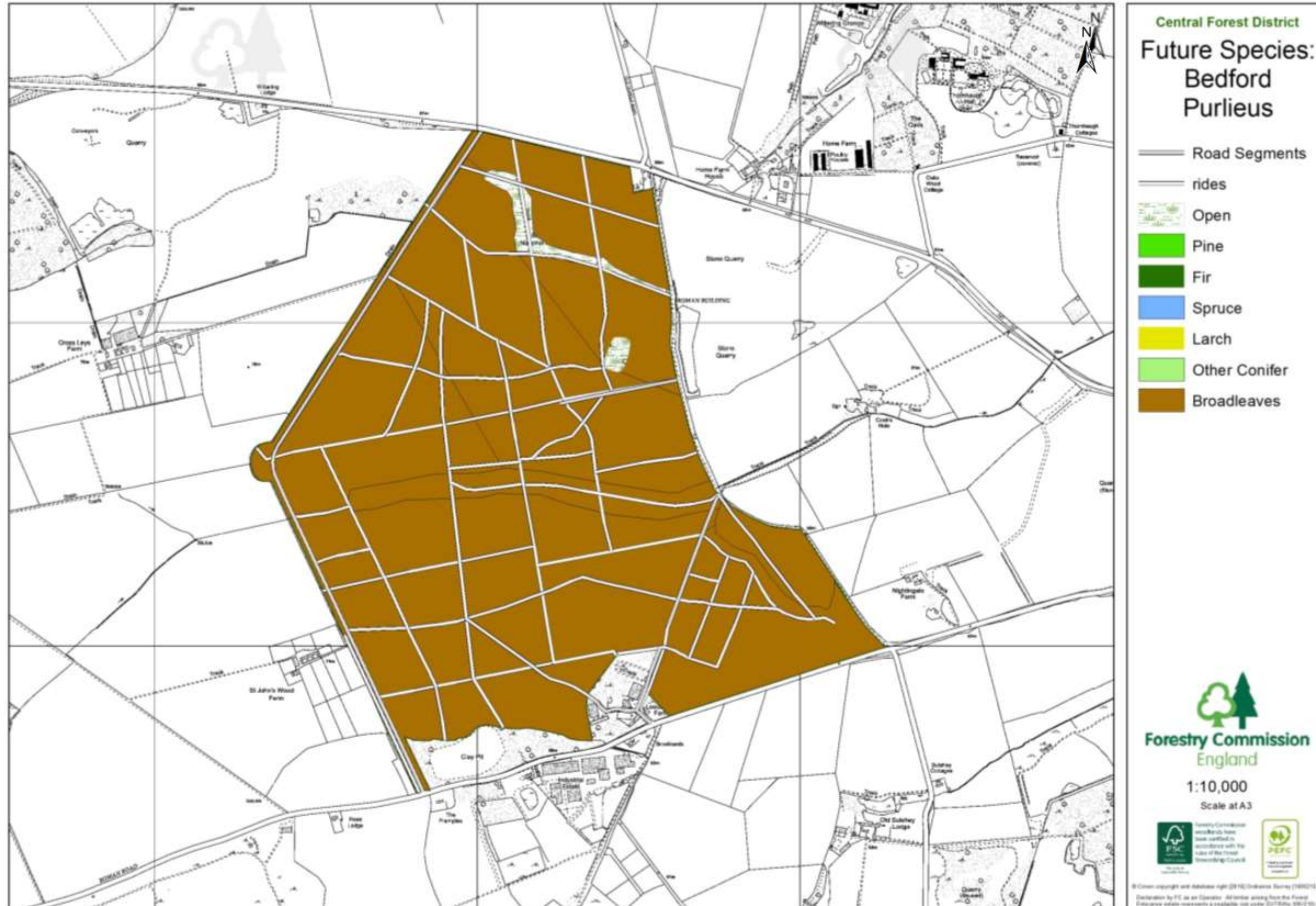


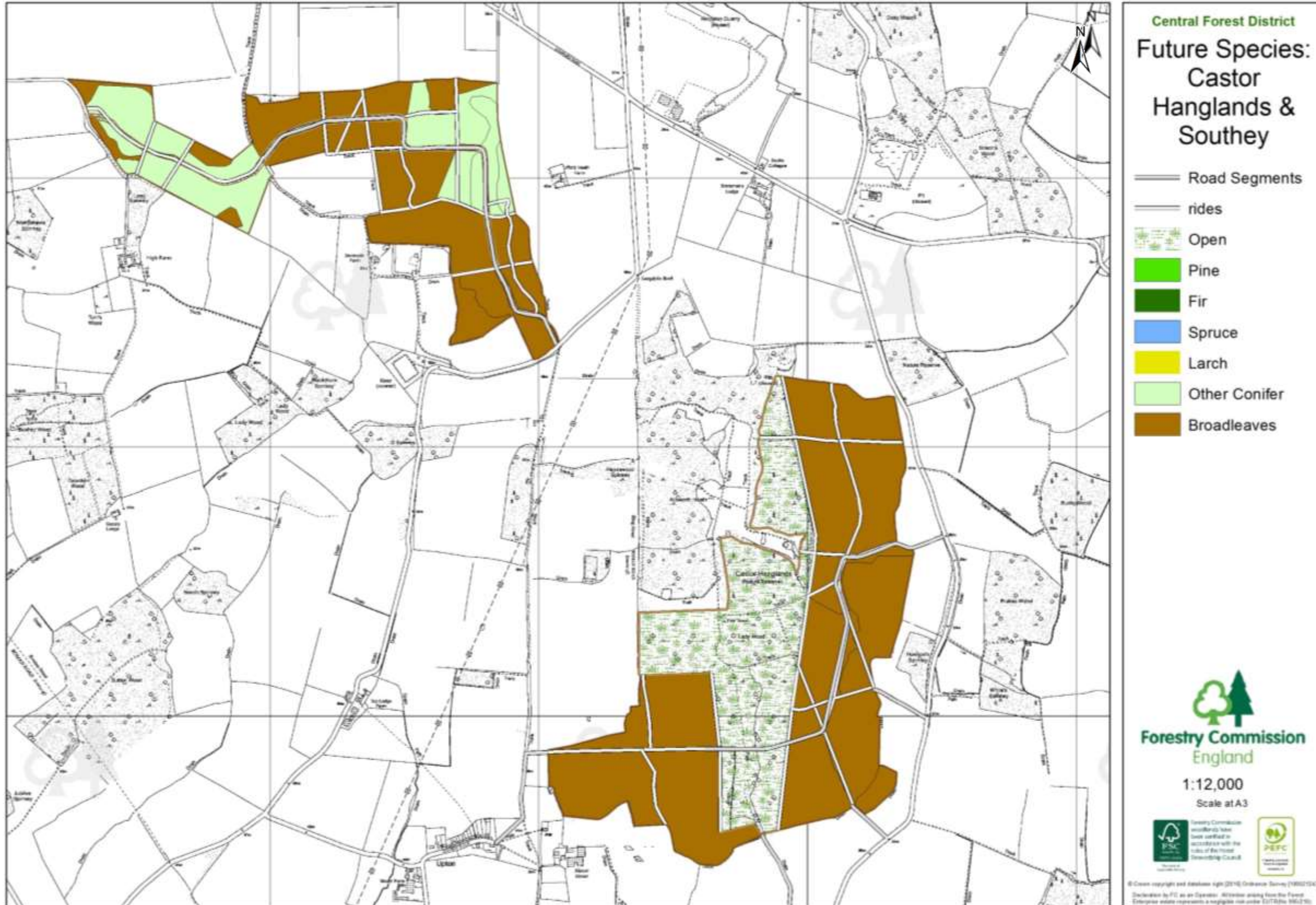
8.6 Felling Map





8.6 Future Species





9. Relevant Forestry Commission & Government Policies

- Cambridgeshire & Peterborough Biodiversity Action Plan, 2016. Available at: <http://www.cpbiodiversity.org.uk/>
- Peterborough City Council, 2007. "Landscape Character Assessment 2007"
Available at:
https://www.peterborough.gov.uk/upload/www.peterborough.gov.uk/council/planning-and-development/Planning-Policies-Evidence-NaturalEnv_landscapecharacter2007.pdf?inline=true
- Natural England, 2014. "National Character Area profile: 92. Rockingham"
Available at:
<http://publications.naturalengland.org.uk/publication/4716243105873920?category=587130> or ISBN: 978-1-78367-098-7

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