

Groupfell & Restock
Clearfell & Restock
Open
Successional

Miles 0 0.1 0.2 0.4 0.6 0.8

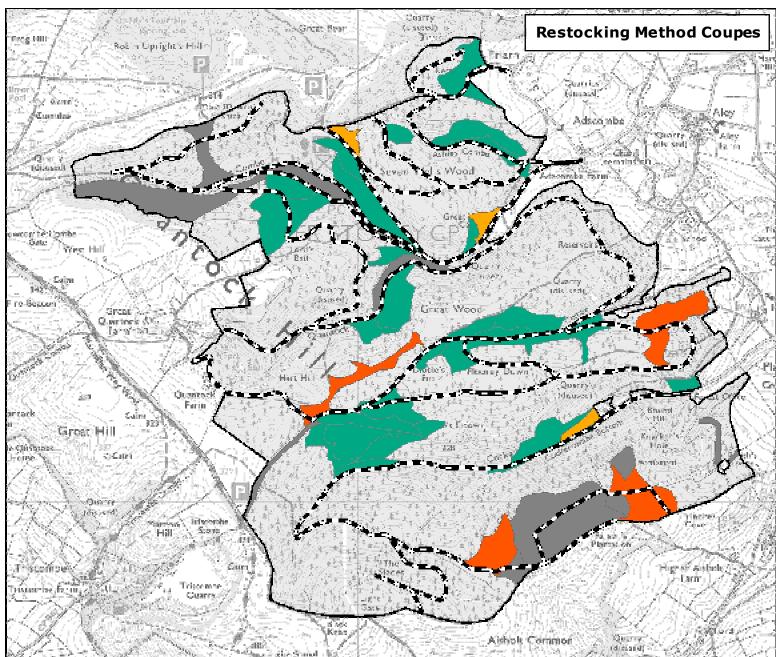
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### Resilience

Beech occurs abundantly in throughout the Plan area and is a species of particular concern, as climate change scenario predictions place it as a 'marginally suitable' species by 2080.

The Quantock Plan area is particularly susceptible to *Chalara fraxinea*, and acute oak decline because of the large components of oak and ash. *Phythophphora ramorum*, and *Dothistroma Needle Blight* have both already been found in larches and pines respectively in the Plan area.

By increasing the structural diversity through thinning and the species diversity of the woodland through a wider suite of species choice in restocking the prospect of retaining a healthy and productive woodland is strengthened. The gradual but targeted removal of susceptible species will also help the longevity of the woodlands' health.





Restocking

### **Clearfell & Restock**

Planting will be used on these sites as timber production is the key aim and/or natural regeneration of the desired species is known to be insufficient due to site conditions or seed potential. Restocking will occur at 2,700 stems/ha. Natural regeneration may be used to restock gaps and minor species.

### **Group fell & Restock**

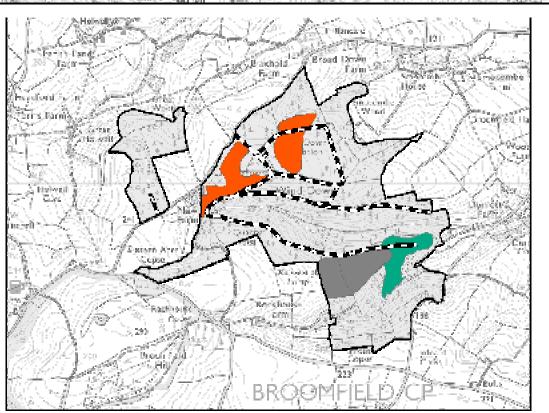
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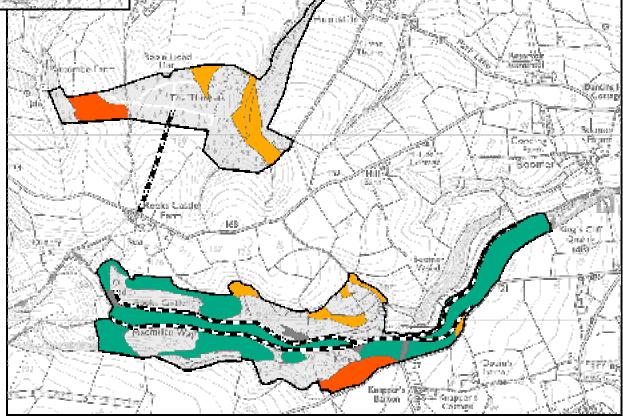
### **Successional Habitat**

These small areas are unstocked following felling operations to allow natural regeneration to propose and determine the future forest cover. If a diverse range of species at a density of around 3000 stems/ha is not realised 10 years after felling, restocking will occur at 2,500 stems/ha with site appropriate species.

### **Permanent Open Space**

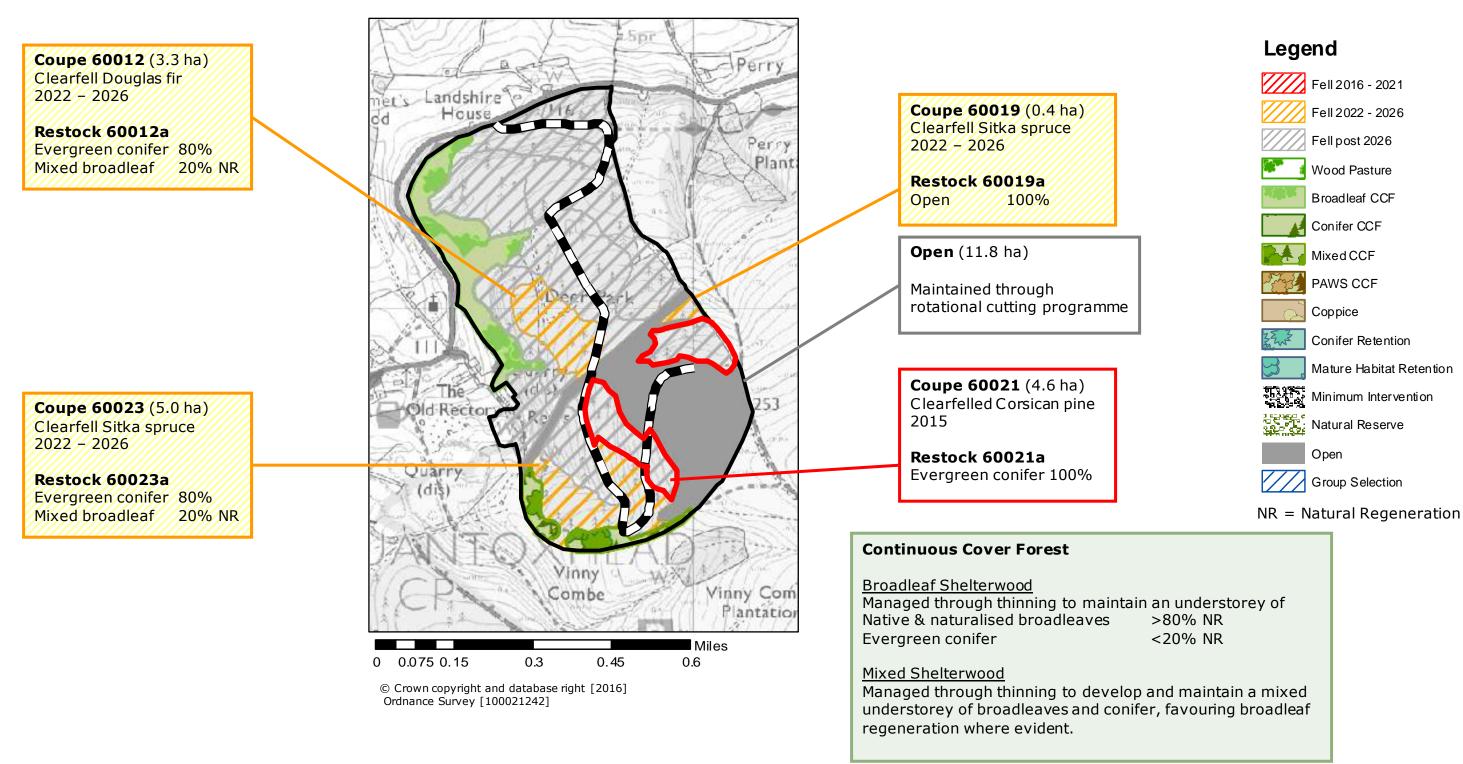
Permanent open space will be managed so that forest cover does not exceed 20% through a rotational cutting programme with stump grinding of newly created areas where necessary to enable future maintenance.





**Quantock Forest Plan** 2016-2026

# **St Audries – Management Prescriptions 2016 -2026**



**Declaration by FCas an Operator.** 

All timber arising from the Forest Enterprise estate represents a negligible risk under EUTR (No

**Coupe 60036** (3.8 ha) Clearfell Douglas fir 2017 – 2021

Restock 60036a

Open 100%

A survey is required to establish the extent of the some sections of the SM before felling can occur.

Clearly visible sections of the monument towards the north will be felled without full survey. To be mapped

Coupe 60032 (10.3 ha) Clearfell Western hemlock & Douglas fir 2017 – 2021

Restock 60032a Open 100%

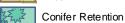
### **Retentions** (6.5 ha)

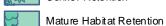
Managed on an extended rotation with minor, occasional works to ensure the longevity of the trees.

### Legend













Group Selection

**Declaration by FCas an Operator.** 

All timber arising from the Forest Enterprise estate represents a negligible risk under EUTR (No



### **Great Wood - Management Prescriptions 2016 -2026**



### **Continuous Cover Forest**

### **Broadleaf Shelterwood**

Managed through thinning to maintain an understorey of:
Native & naturalised broadleaves >80% NR
Evergreen conifer <20% NR

### Conifer Shelterwood

Managed through thinning to maintain an understorey of: Evergreen conifer >80% NR

Native & naturalised broadleaves <20% NR

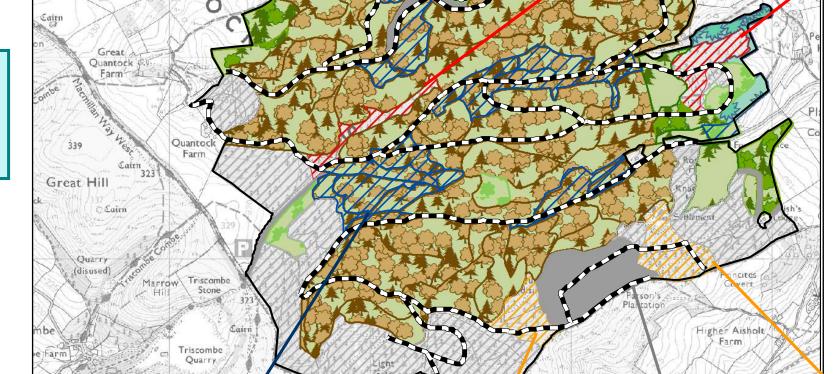
### PAWS Shelterwood

Managed through thinning (unless where Group Selection is applied) to develop an understorey towards:

Native & naturalised broadleaves >80% NR Evergreen conifer <20% NR

### Mixed Shelterwood

Managed through thinning to develop and maintain a mixed understorey of broadleaves and conifer, favouring broadleaf regeneration where evident.



**Group Selection** (77.2 ha) Group Fell up to fourteen 0.5ha groups over 10 years

Restock

Native Broadleaf 90% Evergreen Conifer 10% NR **Coupe 60163** (6.1 ha) Clearfell Sitka spruce 2022 – 2026

Restock 60123a
Native Broadleaf 65%
Open 35%

**Open** (26.4 ha)

Aisholt Common

Maintained through rotational cutting programme

**Coupe 60184** (5.4 ha) Clearfell Douglas fir 2022 – 2026

### Restock 60184a

Evergreen Conifer 70% Mixed Broadleaves 30% NR Open 10%

### Wind Down - Management Prescriptions 2016 -2026

30% NR

**Coupe 60043** (4.3 ha) Clearfell Douglas fir 2017 - 2021

### Restock 60043a

Evergreen conifer 70% Broadleaves 30% NR

> Coupe 60921 (6.5 ha) Clearfell Beech

2017 - 2021

Restock 60921a

100% Open

## Legend

Fell 2016 - 2021

Fell 2022 - 2026

Fell post 2026

Wood Pasture

**Broadleaf CCF** 

Conifer CCF

Mixed CCF

PAWS CCF

Coppice

Conifer Retention

Mature Habitat Retention

Minimum Intervention

Natural Reserve

Group Selection

Open

NR = Natural Regeneration



### **Continuous Cover Forest**

### **Broadleaf Shelterwood**

Managed through thinning to maintain an understorey of: Native & naturalised broadleaves >80% NR Evergreen conifer <20% NR

### Conifer Shelterwood

Managed through thinning to maintain an understorey of:

Evergreen conifer >80% NR Native & naturalised broadleaves <20% NR

### PAWS Shelterwood

Managed through thinning (unless where Group Selection is applied) to develop an understorey towards: Native & naturalised broadleaves >80% NR

<20% NR

### Mixed Shelterwood

Evergreen conifer

Managed through thinning to develop and maintain a mixed understorey of broadleaves and conifer, favouring broadleaf regeneration where evident.

### **Declaration by FC as an Operator.**

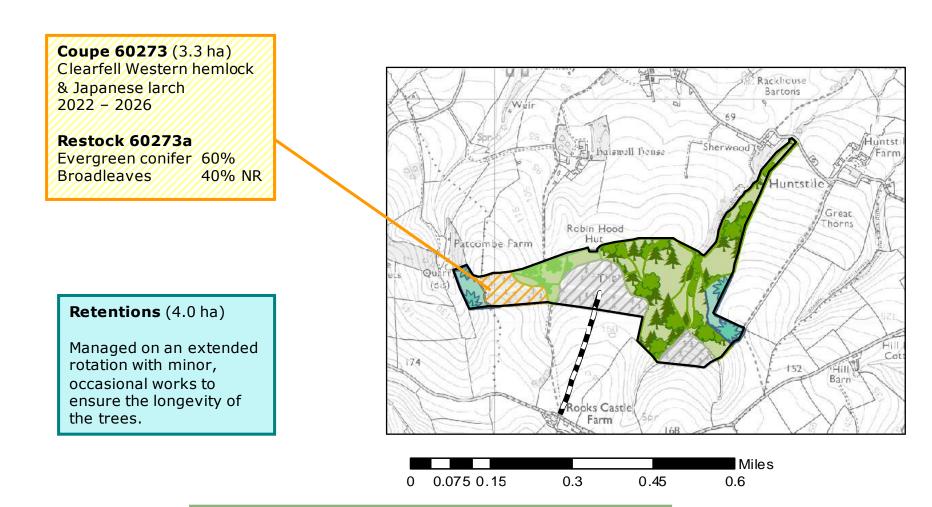
Restock

Native Broadleaf 90%

Evergreen conifer 10% NR

All timber arising from the Forest Enterprise estate represents a negligible risk under EUTR (No

### **Goathurst - Management Prescriptions 2016 - 2026**



# Legend

Fell 2016 - 2021

Fell 2022 - 2026

Fell post 2026

Broadleaf CCF

Conifer CCF

Mixed CCF

PAWS CCF

Coppice

Conifer Retention

Mature Habitat Retention

Minimum Intervention

Natural Reserve

Open

Group Selection

NR = Natural Regeneration

### **Continuous Cover Forest**

### Broadleaf Shelterwood

Managed through thinning to maintain an understorey of:
Native & naturalised broadleaves >80% NR
Evergreen conifer <20% NR

### Mixed Shelterwood

Managed through thinning to develop and maintain a mixed understorey of broadleaves and conifer, favouring broadleaf regeneration where evident.

Declaration by FC as an Operator.

All timber arising from the Forest Enterprise estate represents a negligible risk under EUTR (No

**Group Selection** (4.9 ha) Up to two 0.5ha groups of C. pine over 10 years

### Restock

Native Broadleaf 100%

**Group Selection** (9.6 ha) Group Fell up to two 0.5ha groups of poplar over 10 years

### Restock

Native Broadleaf 60% 40% Open

### **Minimum Intervention** (2.4 ha)

No operations to occur, other than to protect the existing habitat found. i.e. fencing, invasive and pest control, path maintenance and safety work

# Rooks Castle Dobin's

Miles

0.6

**Open** (26.4 ha)

Maintained through

programme, in partnership

and with grazing where

rotational cutting

feasible.

0.45

0.3

**Group Selection** (23.8 ha) Group Fell up to four 0.5ha groups over 10 years

### Restock

Kings Cliff - Management Prescriptions 2016 -2026

Managed through thinning to maintain an understorey of:

Managed through thinning (unless where Group Selection is

**Continuous Cover Forest** 

Native & naturalised broadleaves

Native & naturalised broadleaves

applied) to develop an understorey towards:

**Broadleaf Shelterwood** 

Evergreen conifer

PAWS Shelterwood

Evergreen conifer

Naturalised Broadleaf 60% NR Native Broadleaf 40%

Coupe 60674 (3.6 ha) Clearfell Sweet chestnut

2017 - 2021

>80% NR

<20% NR

>80% NR

<20% NR

Restock 60674a

Naturalised Broadleaf Native Broadleaf

60% NR 40%

### Legend

Fell 2016 - 2021

Fell post 2026

Wood Pasture

**Broadleaf CCF** Conifer CCF

Mixed CCF

PAWS CCF

Coppice Conifer Retention

Mature Habitat Retention

Minimum Intervention Natural Reserve

Open

Group Selection

NR = Natural Regeneration

**Declaration by FC as an Operator.** 

0.075 0.15

### All timber arising from the Forest Enterprise estate represents a negligible risk under EUTR (No

Fell 2022 - 2026







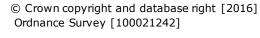


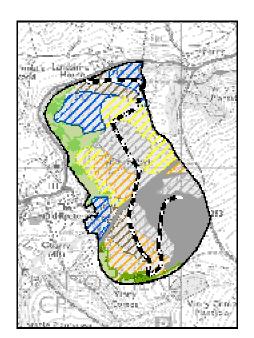












Fell 2016 - 2021

Fell 2022 - 2026

Fell 2027 - 2031

Fell 2032 - 2036

Fell 2037 - 2041

Fell 2042 - 2046

Fell post 2046

Wood Pasture

**Broadleaf CCF** 

Conifer CCF

Mixed CCF

PAWS CCF

Coppice Conifer Retention

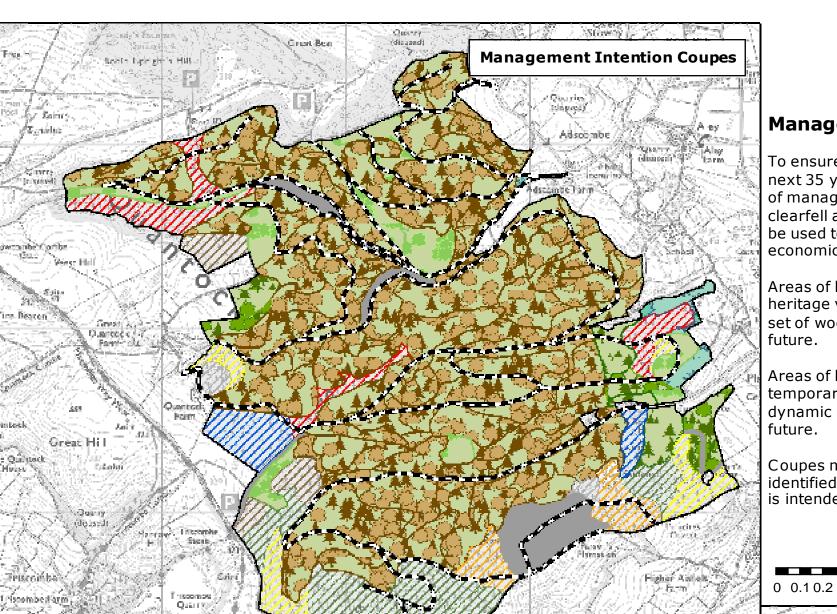
Mature Habitat Retention

Minimum Intervention

Natural Reserve

Open

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### **Management Intentions 2016 - 2051**

To ensure a diverse and resilient Plan area is realised over the next 35 years, whilst in line with the Plan objectives, a variety of management prescriptions will be employed. A mixture of clearfell and restock as well as continuous cover systems will be used to ensure the woodlands continue to deliver quality economic, ecological, and cultural value.

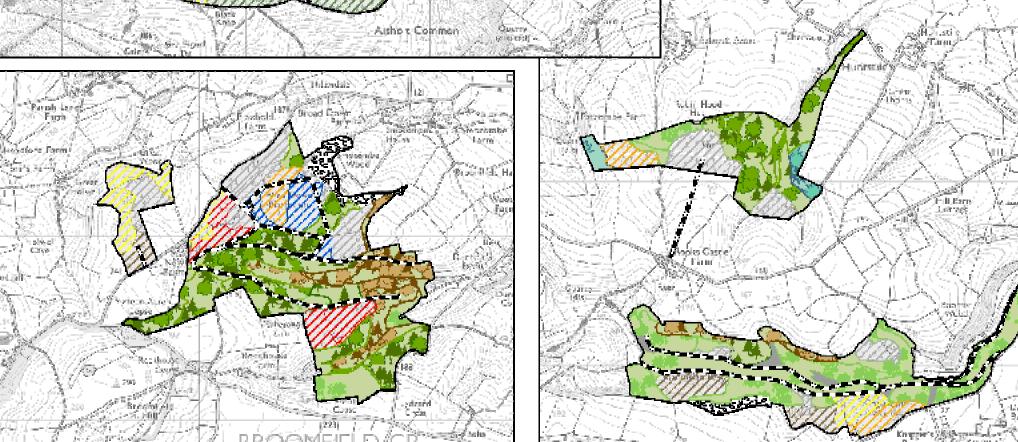
Areas of limited activity either to preserve ecological or heritage value or due to operational constraints, will deliver a set of woodlands which deliver a multitude of benefits into the future.

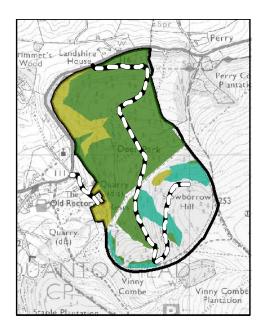
Areas of high forest and transitional forest together with temporary and permanent open will create a mosaic of dynamic managed habitats which will be resilient into the future.

0.4

0.6

Coupes managed under group selection have not been identified beyond the Plan period (2016-2026) but this method is intended to be used into the future.







Pines

Larches

Native and natural ised broadleaved species

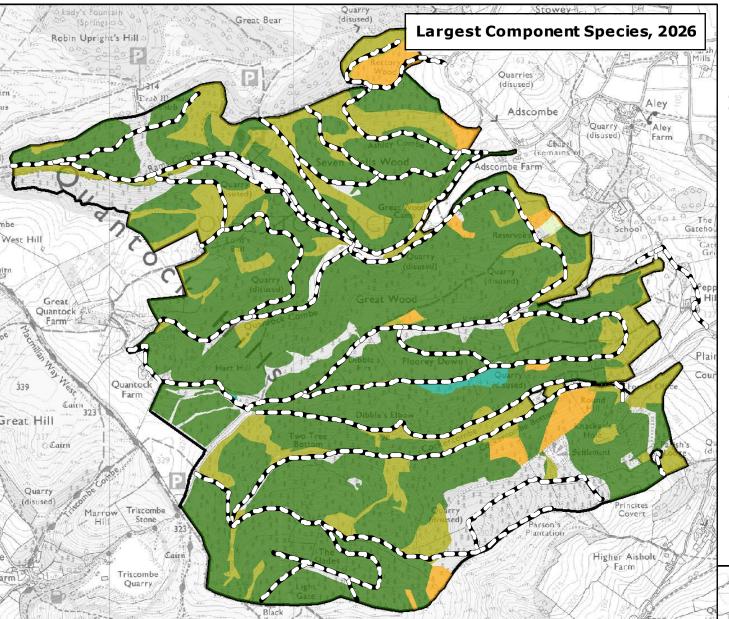
Non-native broadleaved species

0 0.1 0.2 0.4 0.6 0.8

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The projections made here are indicative of what is expected in 2026. They do not constitute a guarantee and merely act as a guide of how the vision for the woodland will be delivered over time.

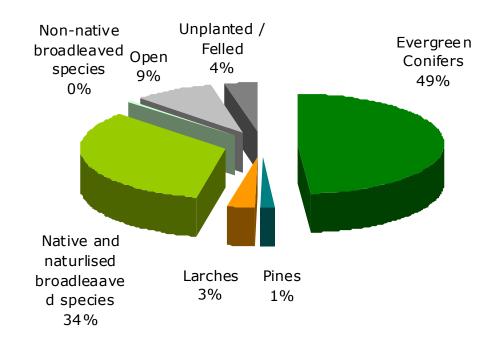
In reality, more larch removal is expected and a greater of proportion of open space will be delivered, due to *Phytophthora ramorum* and dynamic internal open space fluxes respectively

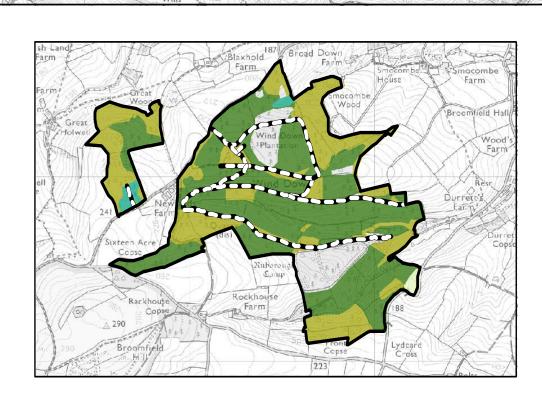


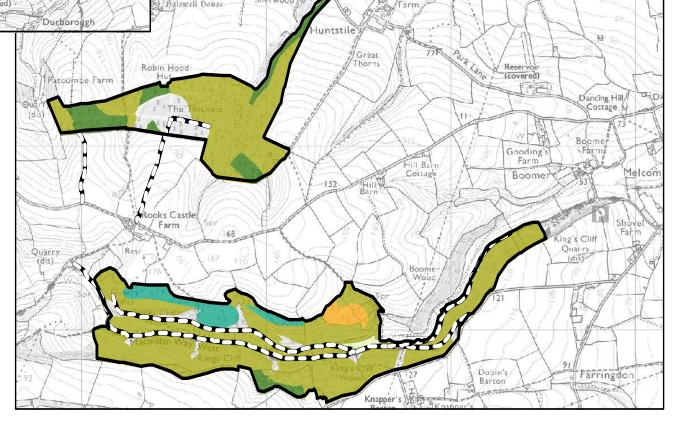
Aisholt Common

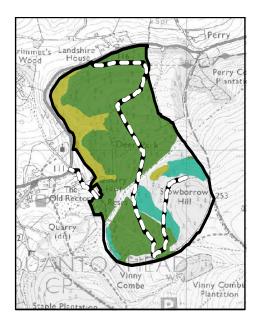


### **Indicative Future Species, 2026**









0.2



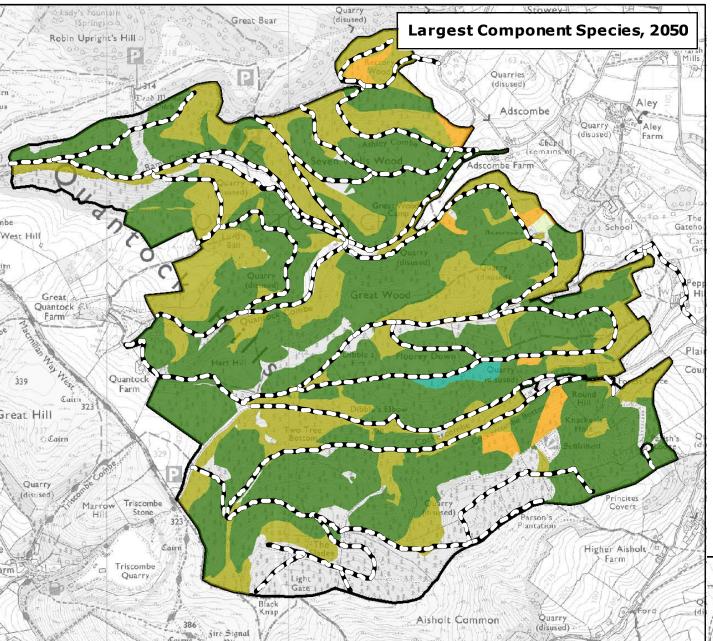
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0.6

8.0

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In reality, more larch removal is expected and a greater of proportion of open space will be delivered, due to *Phytophthora ramorum* and dynamic internal open space fluxes respectively





### **Indicative Future Species, 2050**

