Small scale clearfells will be used initially to break up the uniform structure of the Corsican pine and larch stands. When the larch reaches economic maturity they will be clearfelled in phases.

In the mixed broadleaved and conifer stands a group shelterwood system will open up the canopy in phases and allow light into the forest which will encourage natural regeneration and allow it to become well established prior to the overstory being felled.

Group selection will be used in and around the woodland wedding venue and surrounding broadleaved stands. Small groups of trees and create small openings which will be restocked to create a more diverse woodland structure.

The mature broadleaves will be managed as a longterm retention and trees retained beyond their economic rotation.

The majority of the Corsican pine stands will be managed under a strip shelterwood system where rows of pine are removed and replanted with alternative species. These felling operations will be undertaken in three phases, over 15 years, after which all the Corsican pine will have been removed.
The first phase of clear fells have been designed to create interlocking shapes that will minimise the landscape impact from the busy forest trails used by the public and allow evergreen conifers to become quickly established in the current stands that are becoming increasingly susceptible to impacts from pests and disease.

A belt of spruce will be clearfelled from above some underground utilities and prevent the roots from undermining the services.

When felling operations take place any trees of special interest (TSI) within the stands or along boundaries will be retained where they will remain windfirm and become part of the next rotation. These will be managed as long term retentions and provide future deadwood habitat.

The size, shape and timing of felling operations is designed to enhance the aesthetic value along the main recreation routes creating a more diverse woodland edge habitat and interlocking stand structure.

Felling periods may have to be reviewed to be responsive to shifts in our operating environment and increasingly flexible in our approach, due to current and future impacts brought about by pests, disease and climate change.

The areas to be managed as low impact felling will be phased in with conifer stands being managed every 5 years and broadleaved stands every 10 years.
Broadleaf stands will be restocked using natural regeneration with some enrichment planting being used where necessary. Any conifers that regenerate in these areas will also be utilised and allowed to become part of the next rotation.

Areas shown as other conifers will be restocked with a mixture of species that are chosen at the time the current stands are felled. The species selected will be based on soil type, depth and hydrology.

Any natural regeneration of broadleaves or conifers and feature/seed trees will be retained when areas were felled to form part of the next rotation and allow some mixed stands to develop.

When replanting takes place the tree line will be pulled back from forest trails to allow a woodland edge to establish. The width of openings along the trails will vary leaving some narrow pinch points and individual trees within the new woodland edge.