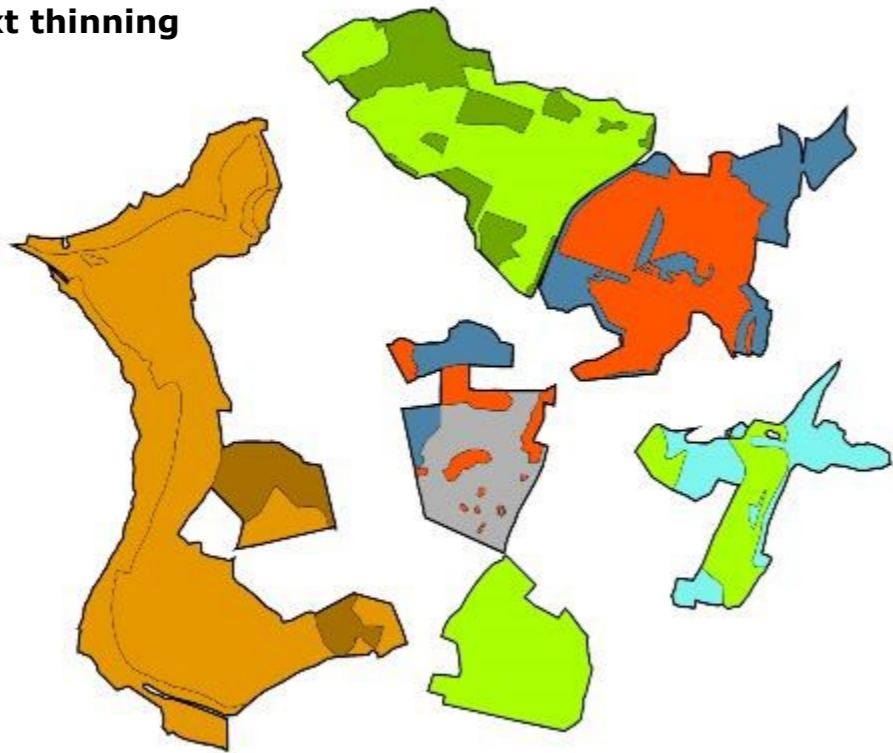
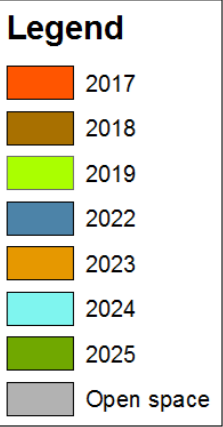


Timing of next thinning



Silviculture

Broadleaf Thinning

Broadleaf high forest will be assessed for thinning every 10 years with a visual inspection of the stand. Thinning will allow sub-dominant broadleaves sufficient light and space to mature or will release existing advanced regeneration. Younger patches of regeneration can be thinned to favour site native species with trees of good form and vigour being retained. Where broadleaves consist primarily of a single species, it may be possible to enlarge natural gaps through irregular thinning rather than create new gaps through group felling. However, in all cases the size of gap will be dependent on slope, aspect and site fertility and must not be detrimental to crop stability. Gaps will vary in size between 0.25-0.5Ha and offer opportunity for mix of natural regeneration/enrichment planting that will use a mix of native species other than those occurring in the overstorey to give both additional structure and diversity to the woodland.

Conifer Thinning

Areas of conifer will be assessed for thinning every 5 years or 10 years in the case of some CP sites. A targeted removal of larch species a key objective. Other factors such as the quantity, condition, age and distribution of any broadleaf content, will also help decide if an area of conifer is to be thinned or not, with light levels, existing ground vegetation and any evidence of natural regeneration also impacting on how many trees are marked for removal. Gaps can be created here too, following the guidance given above.

Clearfell coupes will simply be managed through clearcutting (of over 0.25ha) and restocked either through natural regeneration, replanting or a combination of the two. In some cases like in The Park, clearcutting will remove the overstorey only once broadleaf content has developed through recruitment of natural regeneration that will minimise the visual impact of removal of the conifer overstorey from the coupe

Minimum Interventions are generally ecologically valuable/sensitive or can be impracticable for harvesting due to terrain conditions. In the case of Wyese these areas are designated SSSI and SAC for woodland type and include rare species of Whitebeam. Interventions only occur generally to protect and enhance, ensuring future succession of key habitats and species is successful.

Long term retentions are in place where the landscape value of the woodland is of value and where it serves to develop the broadleaf content.

Open space is managed to ensure forest cover does not exceed 2m in height, with 20% tree cover being acceptable.

Alternatives to Clearfell (ATC)

PAWs managed under ATC systems will be thinned to favour broadleaf components. This, together with the targeted removal of larch and invasive species will increase the potential for employing natural regeneration or enrichment planting and will move sites towards having greater native broadleaf cover.

Broadleaf stands will generally be managed irregularly through thinning. Irregular shelterwoods on PAWs which will look to favour the development of native broadleaves and target the removal conifer components. Group selections will be used on windfirm, accessible crops on PAWs to proactively diversify the woodland structure and composition, possibly through the use of enrichment replanting with native broadleaves.

Areas of predominantly DF will be managed on long-term retention as irregular shelterwoods with the aim of producing complex CCF with a mixed woodland structure containing 80% native broadleaves and 20% DF and likely to be achieved beyond 2047, especially in DF crops not yet at the age of first thinning. With older complex structured stands or those managed for amenity purposed maintained through single-tree selections.

Single-tree selections are used on existing complex structured stands or sensitive sites often important for conservation or amenity value.

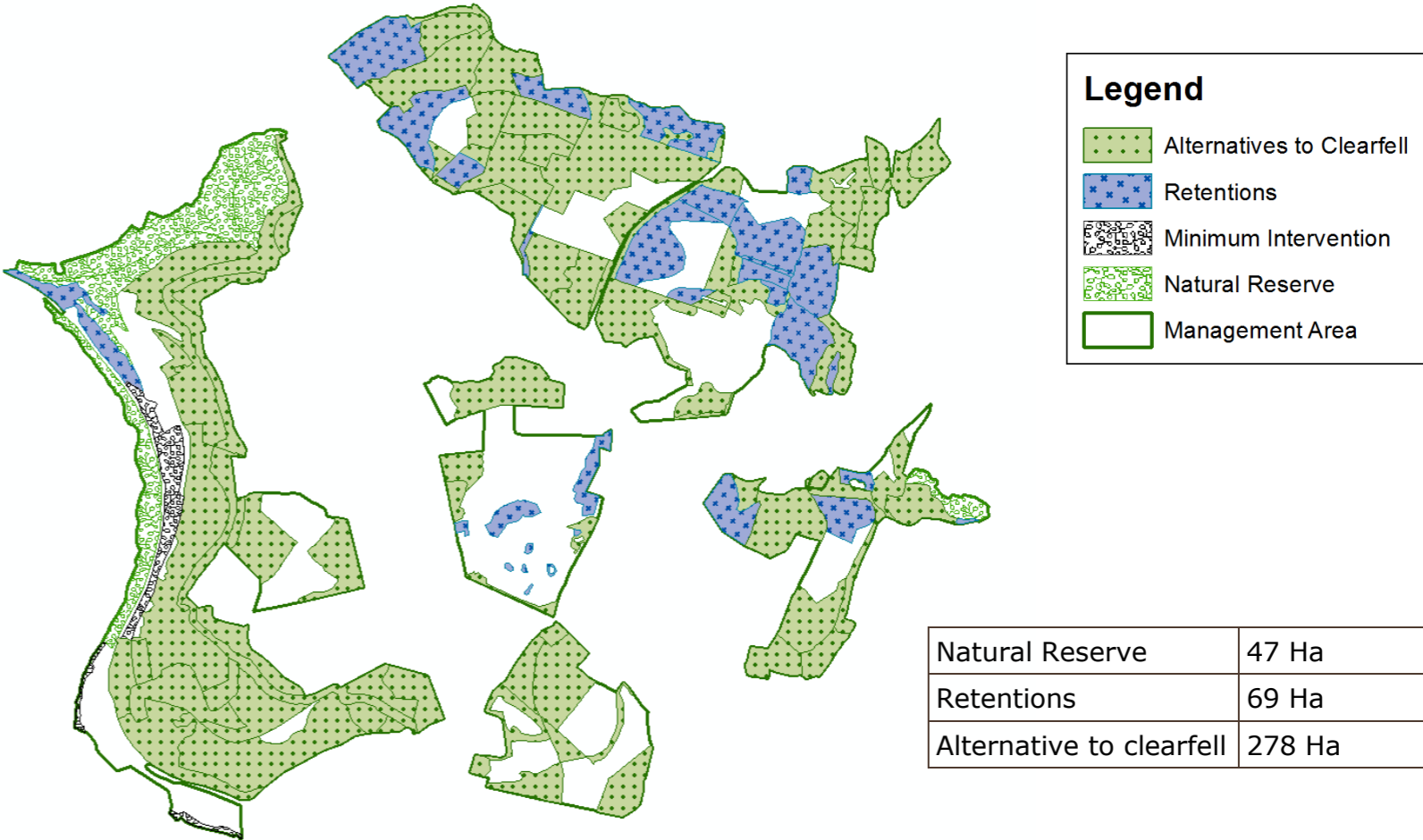
Group selections are used on windfirm, accessible crops and will proactively diversify the woodland structure and composition.

Uniform shelterwoods are predominately sites which will be managed using seeding fellings with possibilities for under planting of site suitable species to control light levels and develop good timber quality.

Irregular shelterwoods develop a complex CCF structure through the identification and to thinning quality trees for the future.

Strip shelterwoods It is most likely that uniform or irregular shelterwoods will be used but on wind vulnerable sites strip shelterwood may be used and are usually restocked through natural regeneration.

All of the above methods of ATC can be employed in conifer or broadleaf and can utilise natural regeneration and or where required enrichment planting can be used ensuring a diverse species composition of desired nature is achieved for the following rotation.



Felling and Restocking 2017 - 2027

Clearfelling will concentrate on removing areas of CP infected with Dothistroma Needle Blight (DNB).




Thinning in these DNB infected pine areas prior to clearfelling will help manipulate the tree canopy and light levels to establish and develop native natural regeneration prior to removal of the remaining overstory and can also present opportunities for enrichment planting; taking advantage of the shelter afforded by the overstory by aiding quicker establishment especially of broadleaves and frost tender species.

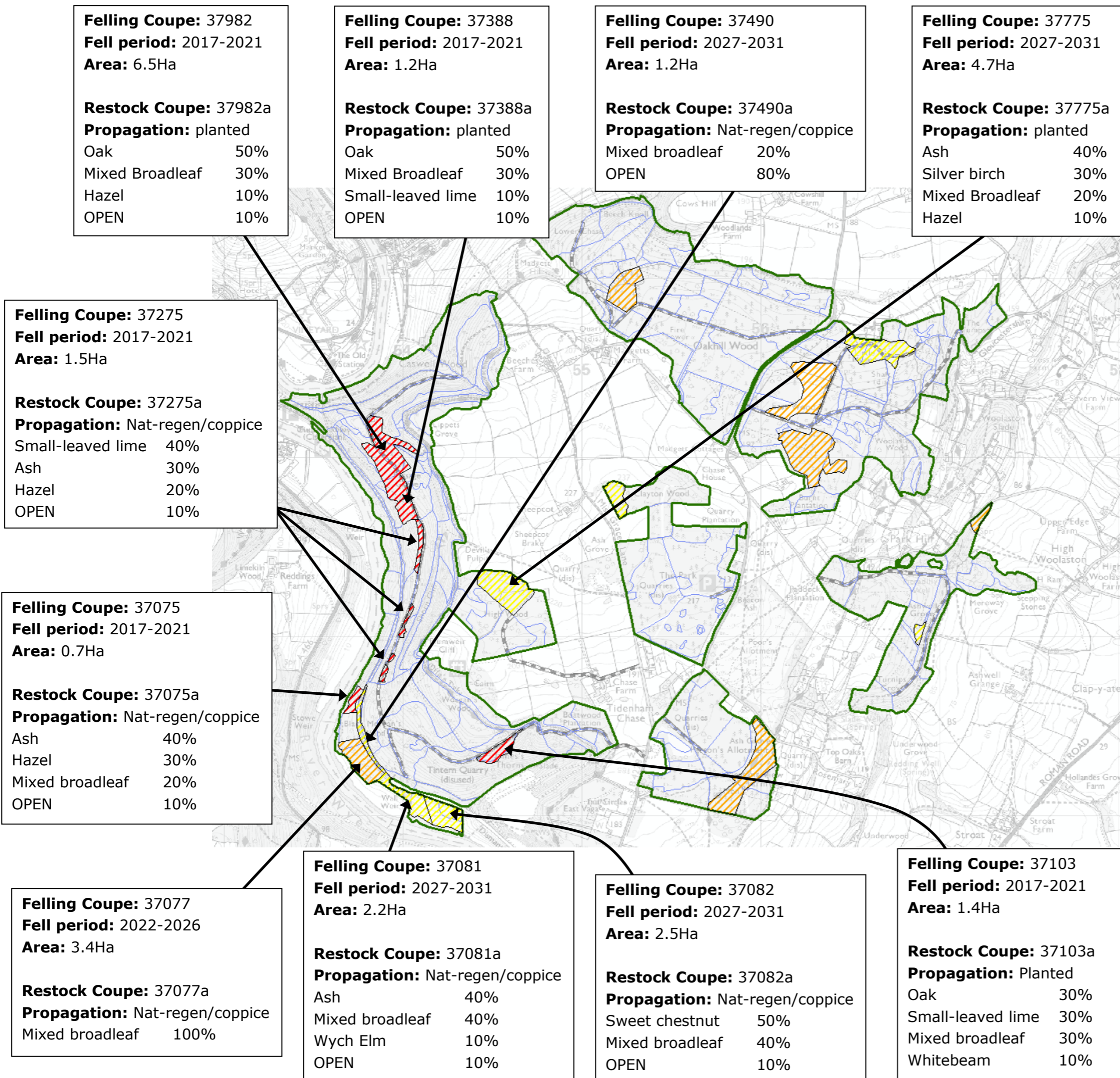
Thinning interventions may vary in their intensity which will further encourage a varied age structure and ensure compliance with FS regulation. Any opportunities for planting or natural regeneration created through thinning with the above in mind will be dependant on site conditions but typically would be in the range of 0.25-0.6Ha. Removal of any remaining overstory is solely dependant on successful establishment and growth rates of any natural regeneration and/or planted stock.

The same principals for establishment of the following rotation maybe applied where continuous cover is being used within PAW areas. This is especially the case where regeneration is restricted to one or two native species. This will ensure a robust and diverse mix of native species is achieved avoiding a future reliance on monocultures. (Birch, Ash, Hazel or Oak.)

Utilisation of clearfelling and then planting and the use of natural regeneration and enrichment planting will hopefully achieve a future crop that is commercially viable and ecologically robust against future risks from climatic change and biotic sources.

Legend

-  Fell 2017-2021
-  Fell 2022-2026
-  Fell 2027-2031





Felling and Restocking 2017 - 2027

Felling Coupe: 37011
Fell period: 2022-2026
Area: 4.7Ha

Restock Coupe: 37011a
Propagation: planted

Oak	50%
Hornbeam	20%
Small-leaved lime	10%
Mixed broadleaf	10%
OPEN	10%

Felling Coupe: 37031
Fell period: 2027-2031
Area: 2.4Ha
Retain character SP

Restock Coupe: 37031a
Propagation: planted

Scots Pine	60%
Oak	10%
Mixed Broadleaf	10%
Douglas Fir	10%
OPEN	10%

Felling Coupe: 37031
Fell period: 2027-2031
Area: 1.8Ha
Retain character SP

Restock Coupe: 37775b
Propagation: planted

Ash	50%
Oak	20%
Mixed Broadleaf	20%
OPEN	10%

Felling Coupe: 37041
Fell period: 2022-2026
Area: 5.7Ha

Restock Coupe: 37041a
Propagation: planted

Oak	40%
Hornbeam	20%
Wild Cherry	10
Mixed Broadleaf	10%
OPEN	20%

Felling Coupe: 37662
Fell period: 2027-2031
Area: 1.6Ha

Restock Coupe: 37662a
Propagation: Nat-regen/coppice

Ash	50%
Mixed Broadleaf	30%
Hazel	10%
OPEN	10%

Enrichment planting with MB in tree shelters is likely.

Felling Coupe: 37049
Fell period: 2022-2026
Area: 6.9Ha

Restock Coupe: 37049a
Propagation: planted

Oak	30%
Mixed Broadleaf	30%
Hornbeam	10%
Alder	10%
OPEN	20%

Concentrate open space around limestone pavement and ride edges.

Felling Coupe: 37135
Fell period: 2022-2026
Area: 6.1Ha

Restock Coupe: 37135a
Propagation: NA

OPEN	100%
------	------

Heathland restoration adjacent to Poor's Allotment.

Felling Coupe: 37123
Fell period: 2027-2031
Area: 0.5Ha

Restock Coupe: 37123a
Propagation: planted

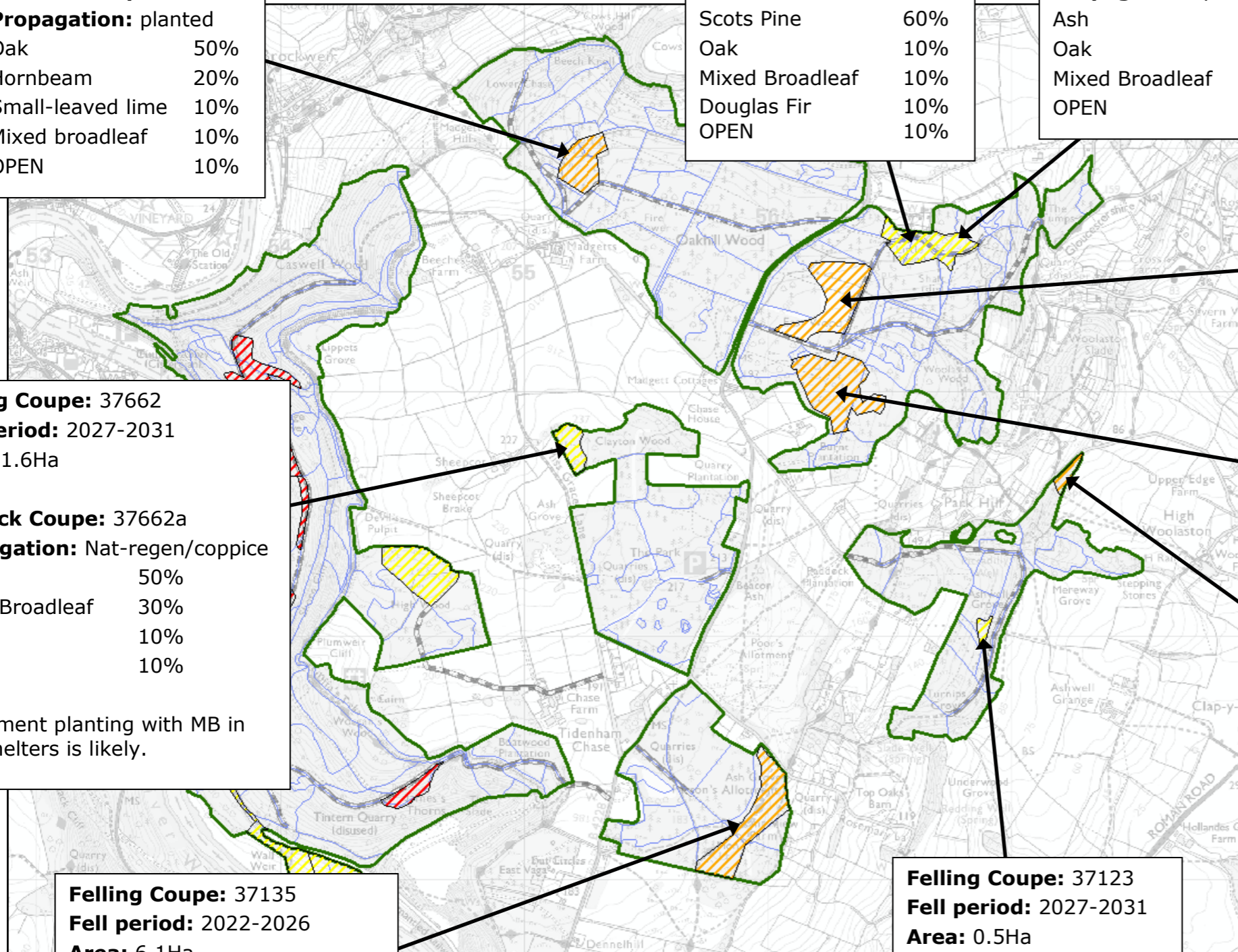
Hornbeam	60%
Wild Cherry	30%
Tulip tree	10%

Felling Coupe: 37114
Fell period: 2022-2026
Area: 0.6Ha

Restock Coupe: 37114a
Propagation: Nat-regen/coppice

Sweet chestnut	40%
Mixed Broadleaf	40%
OPEN	20%

Diversify with MB in Tree Shelters



Area of mixed broadleaf that contains both Sweet Chestnut/Oak/Mixed broadleaves and Larch. In places the terrain prohibits effective felling and extraction without detrimental damage to surrounding native woodland, along the eastern side of this coupe where this is the case only what can be felled and extracted safely and without damage to the surrounding woodland and the ancient woodland character of the area will be done.

The further north you go in this coupe the more scattered the Larch is and where this is the case individual larch trees or small groups of larch would either be felled and left in situ or ring-barked and left standing. In either case this increases the quantity and quality of deadwood within the woodland.



Emergency felling of diseased areas

Some tree diseases require statutory felling to take place under Statutory Plant Health Notice (SPHN). Issued from DEFRA it tells the owner they must fell the infected stand of trees within a given period to help containment and prevent further spreading of the disease.

Currently SPHN are issued for Larch or Sweet Chestnut that are infected with ***Phytophthora ramorum***.



This map identifies areas that could be affected by such an outbreak that would result in an SPHN being issued. They consist of areas identified for clearfelling and some that are managed under continuous cover.

If any of these areas have to be felled under an SPHN then restocking would be carried out as per the Forest Plan.

Some areas of woodland may contain only a component that needs removal under SPHN and in this instance removal would be carried out through thinning and so have not been identified on this map.

Areas in need felling, where appropriate, will be managed either through allowing coppice regeneration and or natural regeneration to take place and in the case of larch areas, these will be planted and established using native broadleaves. Some areas may also need to be enriched in order to achieve a satisfactory native tree species composition.

Legend

















-  Areas of Larch
-  Areas of Sweet Chestnut

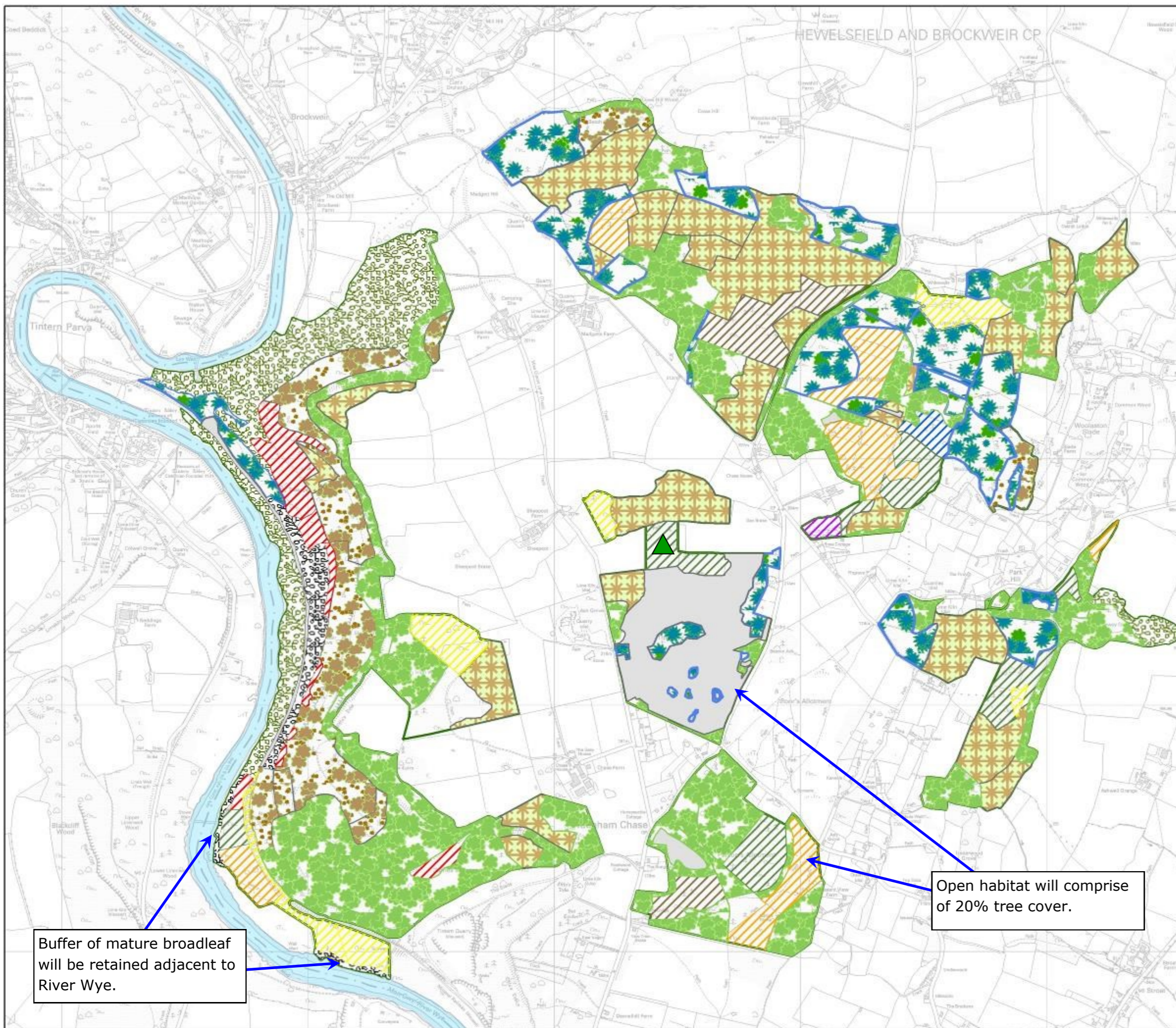
Management Prescriptions 2017- 2047

▲ At the time this coupe is clearfelled, sufficient native broadleaf content should have developed through recruitment of natural regeneration that will minimise the visual impact of removal of conifer from this coupe.

Areas of predominantly DF will be managed on long-term retention with the aim to produce a mixed woodland containing 80% native broadleaves and 20% DF and likely to be achieved at or beyond 2047, especially in DF crops not yet at the age of first thinning.

Legend

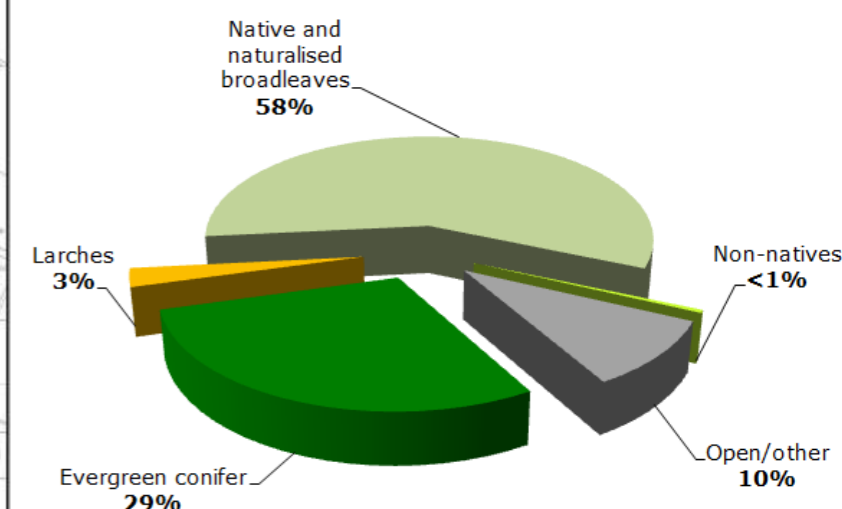
-  River Wye
-  Management Area
-  Fell 2017-2021
-  Fell 2022-2026
-  Fell 2027-2031
-  Fell 2032-2036
-  Fell 2037-2041
-  Fell 2042-2046
-  Fell 2047-2051
-  Removal of conifers by thinning
-  20% Conifer retention
-  Broadleaved shelterwood
-  Mature habitat retention
-  Minimum Intervention
-  Natural Reserve
-  Open land



Indicative Future Species Year 10 - 2027

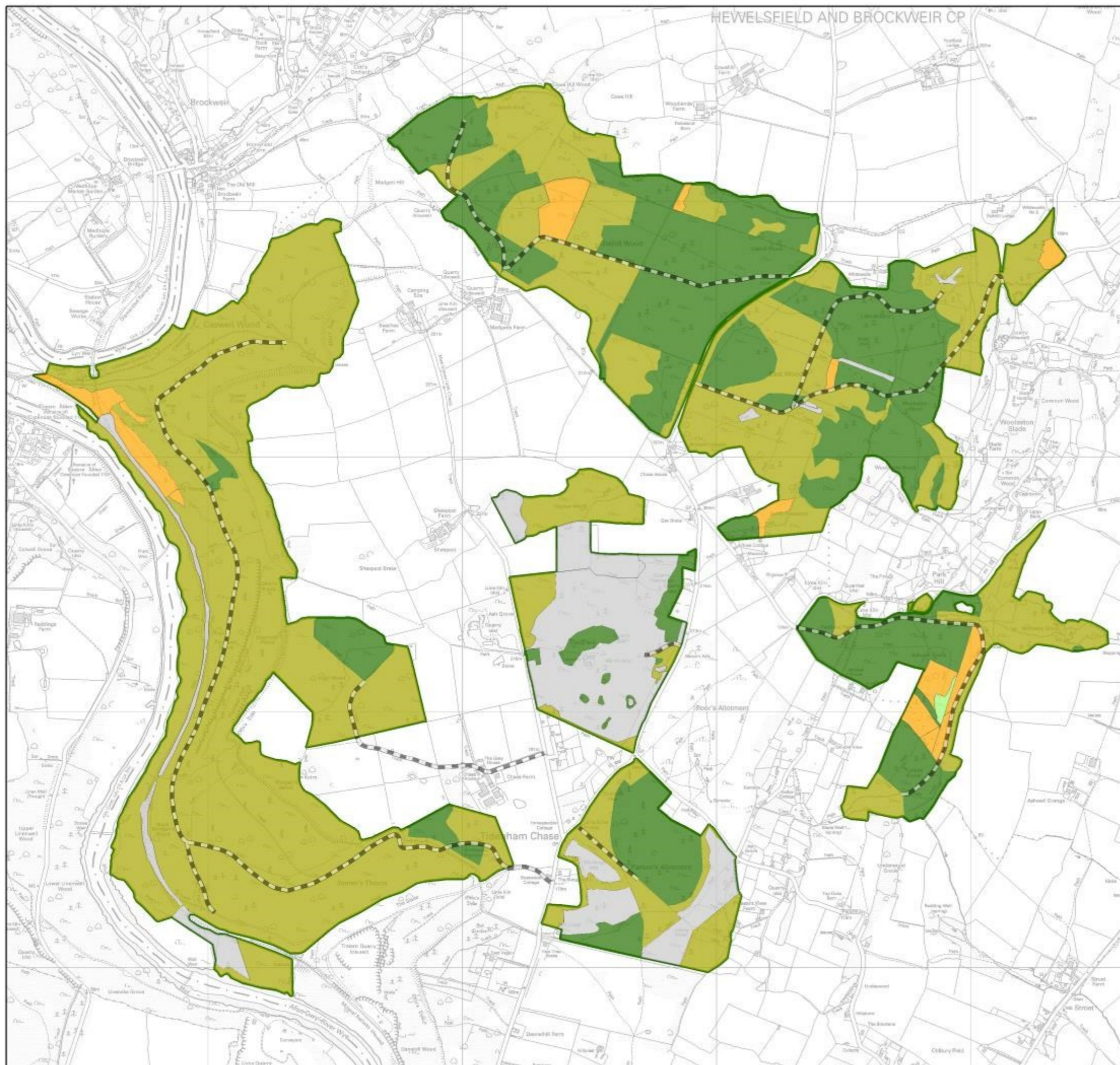
The projections made are indicative of species composition in ten years time. They do not constitute a guarantee and merely serve to indicate a general vision for direction woodland composition will move towards within the plan area that will be delivered over time.

In reality the proportions of Larch, Pine and Fir species will be reduced. Conversely the proportions of native tree cover will increase. Around 12 Ha will have been felled and will be in transition to native woodland; these areas show as open on this map. Areas of evergreen conifer within PAWs areas will have been thinned favouring broadleaf components, creating space for natural regeneration, enrichment planting or release of advance natural regeneration.



Legend

- Evergreen conifer
- Other conifer
- Larches
- Native and naturalised broadleaves
- Non-native broadleaves
- Open/other
- Forest road

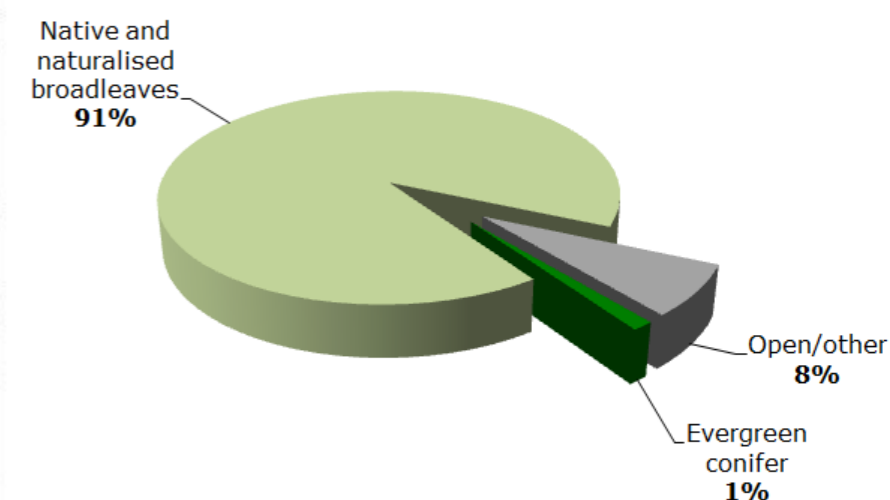


Indicative Future Species Beyond 2050

The projections made are indicative of species composition beyond 2050. They do not constitute a guarantee and merely serve to indicate a general vision for direction woodland composition will move towards within the plan area that will be delivered over time. Although any changes to government and FC policy in the future may influence this composition.

In reality the proportions of Larch, Pine and Fir species will be greatly reduced. Conversely the proportions of native tree cover will greatly increase.

Open habitat will increase by 6Ha to 38Ha whilst delivery of open space as a component within a wider woodland context will amount to approximately a further 50Ha complementing and enhancing features such as the limestone pavements or improvements to habitats along ride and road edges, adjacent open habitats.



Legend

- Evergreen conifer
- Other conifer
- Larches
- Native and naturalised broadleaves
- Non-native broadleaves
- Open/other
- Forest road

