

Central Forest District

Bagots Forest Plan lies in North East Staffordshire and comprises 4 woodlands covering an area of 491.7ha.

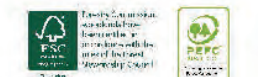
The woodlands lie in a flat low lying pastoral landscape with the woodland edges having the greatest visual impact.

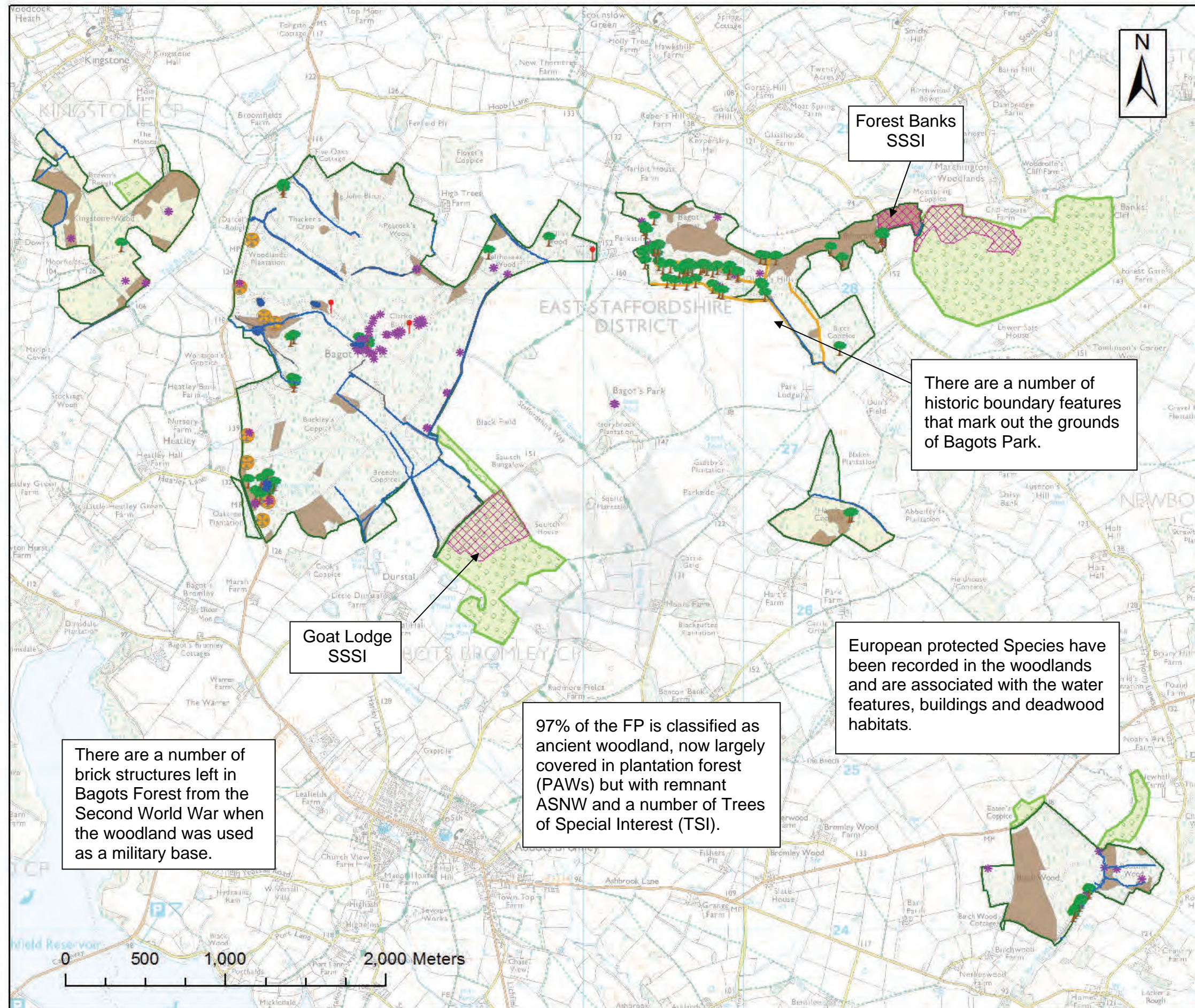
97% of the area is classified as ancient woodland, now largely planted with conifers. Remnant veteran trees still remain within Bagots Wood.

The management objectives for the woodlands will be to produce sustainable timber and the reversion from conifer back to broadleaved woodland.



1:150,000
Scale at A2





There are a number of brick structures left in Bagots Forest from the Second World War when the woodland was used as a military base.

Goat Lodge SSSI

97% of the FP is classified as ancient woodland, now largely covered in plantation forest (PAWs) but with remnant ASNW and a number of Trees of Special Interest (TSI).

There are a number of historic boundary features that mark out the grounds of Bagots Park.

European protected Species have been recorded in the woodlands and are associated with the water features, buildings and deadwood habitats.

Central Forest District

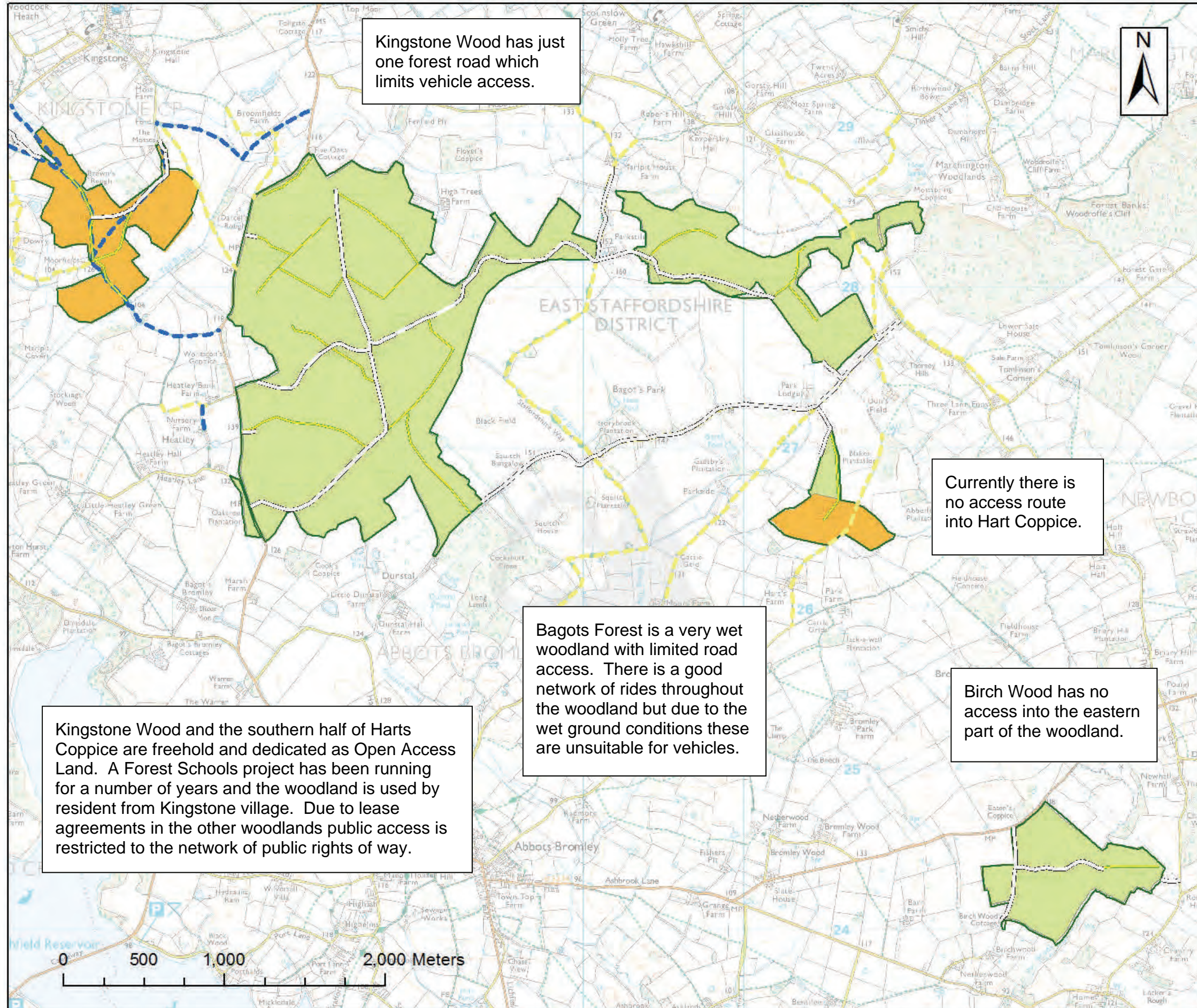
Designations & Constraints

- Water Course
- Open Water
- Conservation Point
- Trees of Special Interest (TSI)
- Flora
- Bagots Park Boundary
- World War II Buildings
- Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI)
- Powerline Overhead
- Gas Pipeline
- Neighbouring Woodlands
- Ancient Semi-Natural Woodland (ASNW)
- Management Area

Forestry Commission England

1:22,000
Scale at A3

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Declaration by FC as an Operator. All timber arising from the Forest Enterprise estate represents a negligible risk under EU TR (No 998/210)



Central Forest District

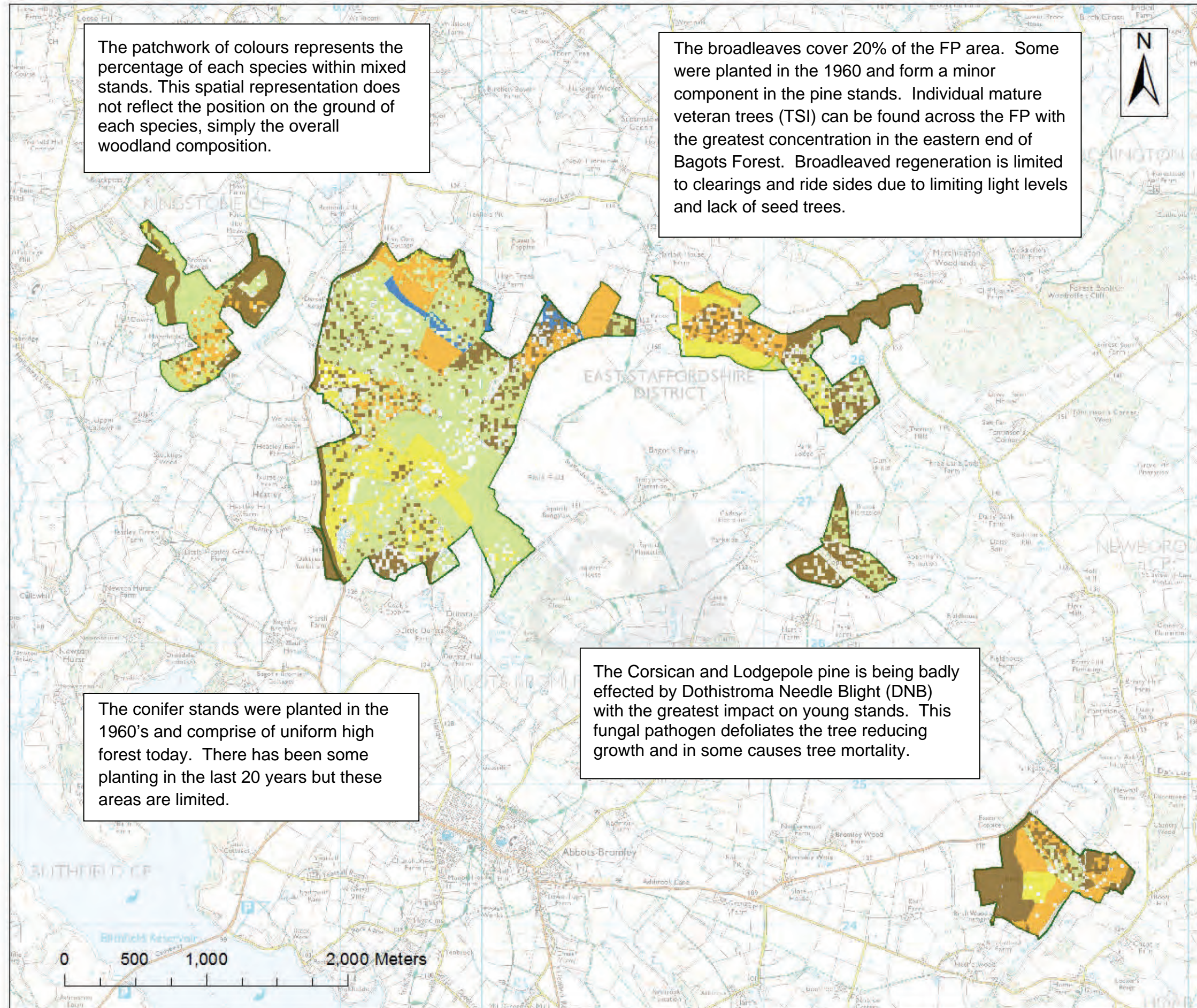
Road & Access Map

- Road Segments
- Forest Ride Improvements
- - - Bridleway
- - - Byway
- - - Footpath
- Freehold
- Leasehold
- Management Area

Forestry Commission
England

1:22,000
Scale at A3

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Declaration by FC as an Operator: All timber arising from the Forest:
Entered on the estate represents a negligible risk under EU TR (No 99/2/10)



The patchwork of colours represents the percentage of each species within mixed stands. This spatial representation does not reflect the position on the ground of each species, simply the overall woodland composition.

The broadleaves cover 20% of the FP area. Some were planted in the 1960 and form a minor component in the pine stands. Individual mature veteran trees (TSI) can be found across the FP with the greatest concentration in the eastern end of Bagots Forest. Broadleaved regeneration is limited to clearings and ride sides due to limiting light levels and lack of seed trees.

The conifer stands were planted in the 1960's and comprise of uniform high forest today. There has been some planting in the last 20 years but these areas are limited.

The Corsican and Lodgepole pine is being badly effected by Dothistroma Needle Blight (DNB) with the greatest impact on young stands. This fungal pathogen defoliates the tree reducing growth and in some causes tree mortality.

Central Forest District

Current Species

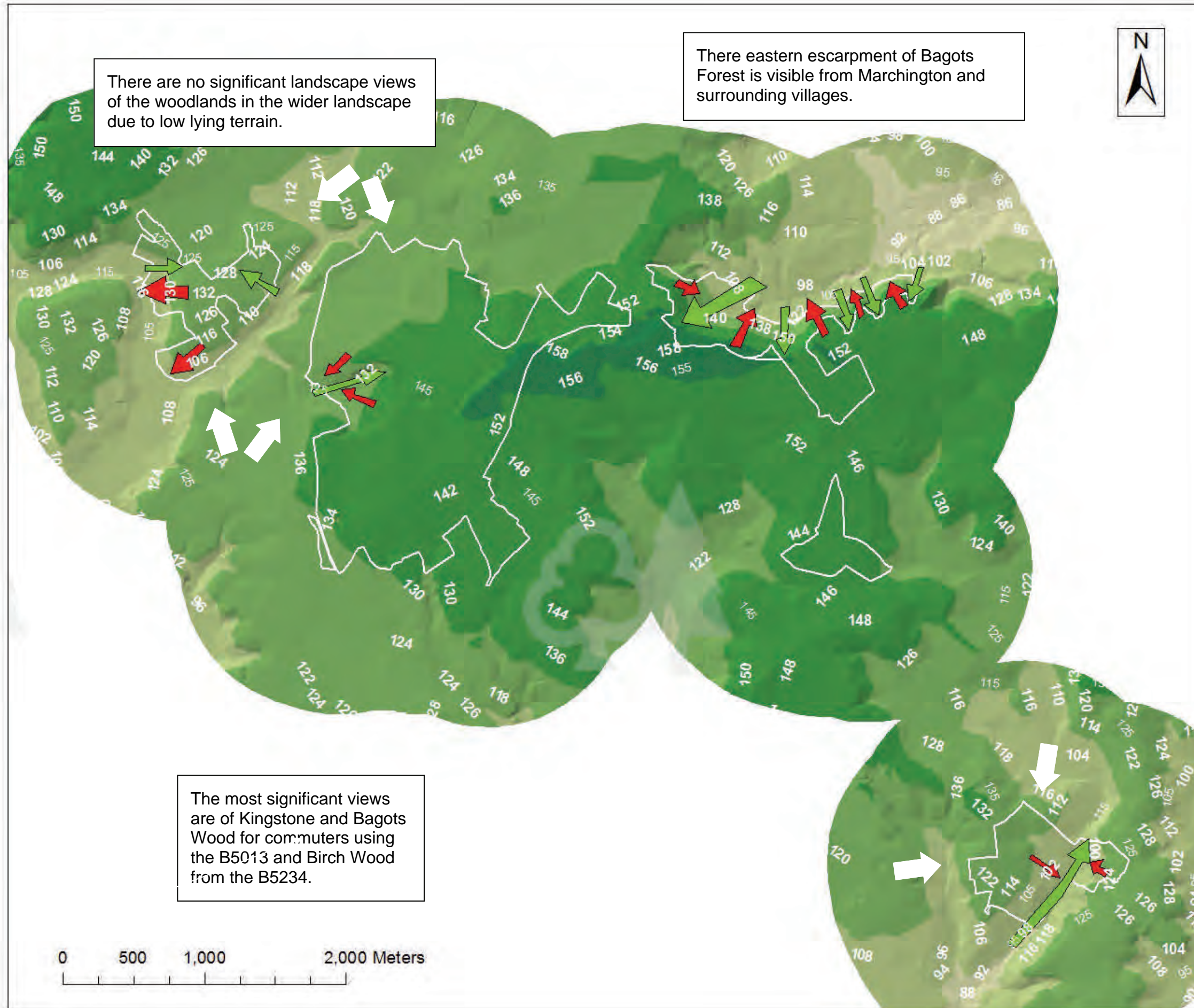
- Scots Pine
- Corsican & Lodgepole Pine
- Spruces
- Larches
- Broadleaves



1:25,000
Scale at A3



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There are no significant landscape views of the woodlands in the wider landscape due to low lying terrain.

There eastern escarpment of Bagots Forest is visible from Marchington and surrounding villages.

The most significant views are of Kingstone and Bagots Wood for commuters using the B5013 and Birch Wood from the B5234.



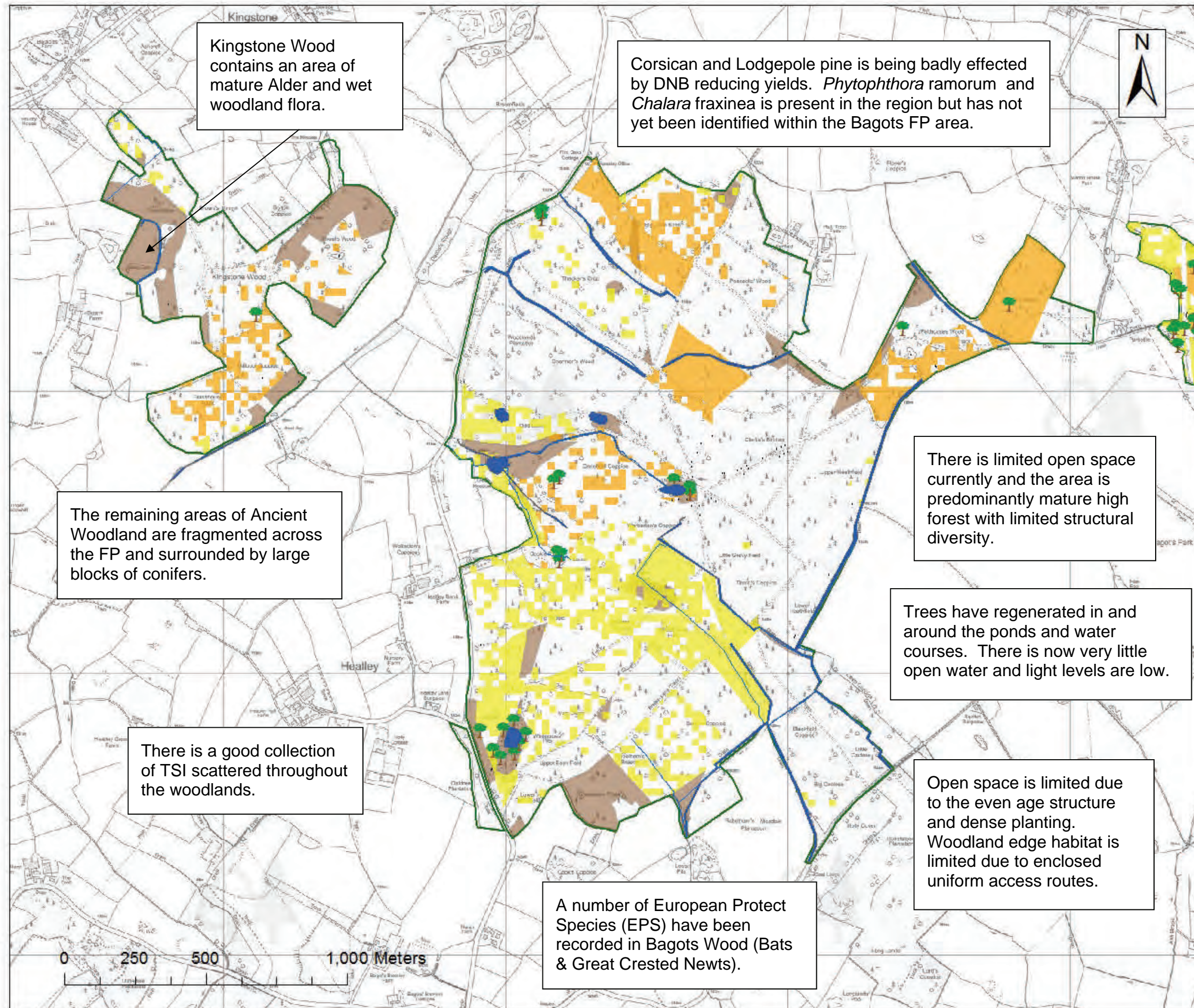
- Central Forest District**
- Elevation & Landform**
- Gullies, hollows & valley bottoms
 - Ridge, Plateau or high ground
 - View Points

This map shows the underlying landform of woodlands within Bagots FP. The map shows that Bagots forest and outlying woodlands lie across a level, gently undulating landscape.

Only the north-eastern part of Bagots forest lies on a north facing escarpment. This is a narrow strip of land and is not prominent in the wider landscape.



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Declaration by FC as an Operator: All timber arising from the Forest
Sustainable estate represents a negligible risk under EUTR (10 2013/18)



Central Forest District

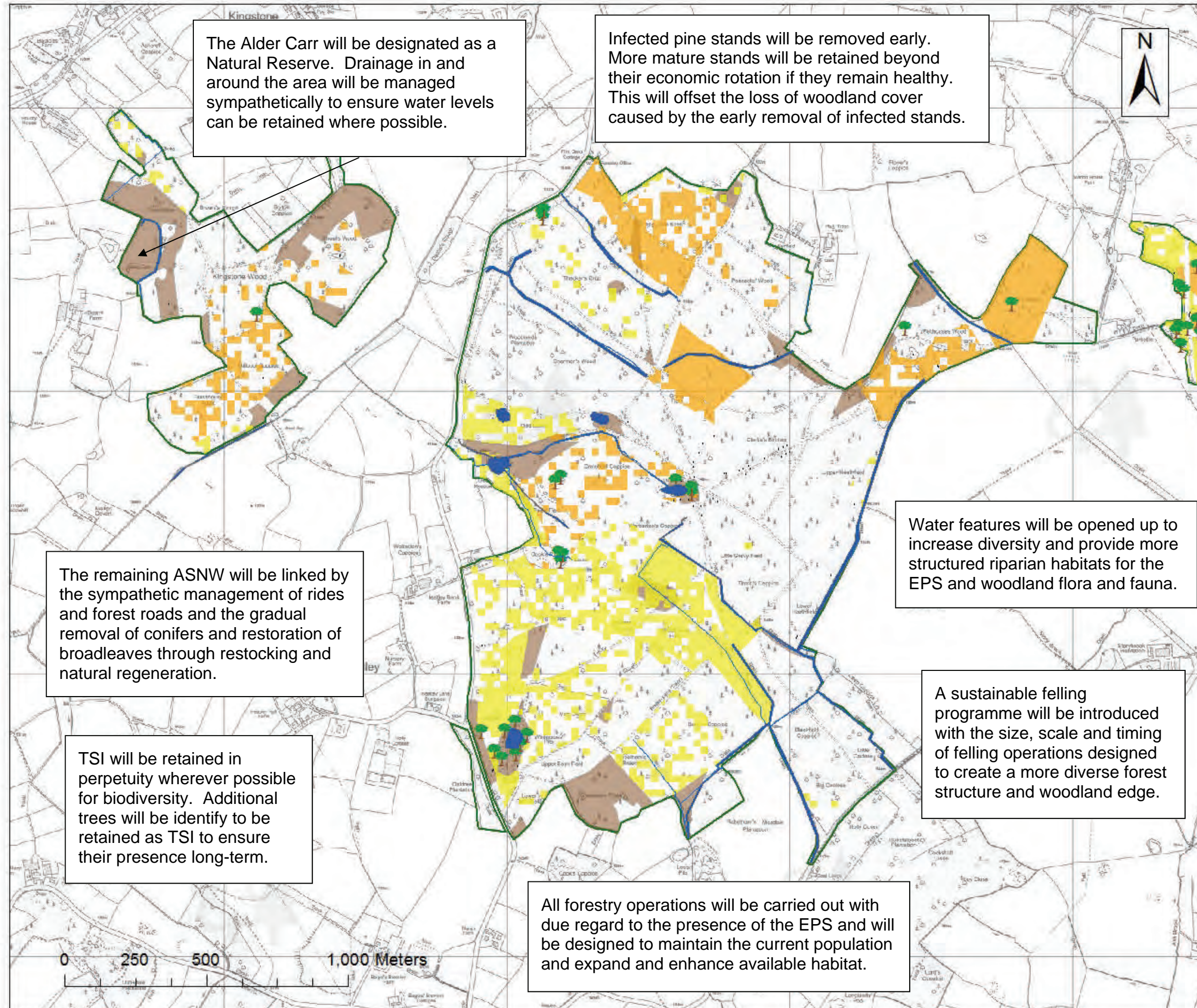
Analysis Map

- Water Course
- Open Water
- Trees of Special Interest (TSI)
- Corsican & Lodgepole Pine
- Larches
- ASNW
- Management Area

Forestry Commission
England

1:12,500
Scale of A3

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Declaration by FC as an CopSIC. All timber arising from the Forest
Enterprise estate represents a negligible risk under EUTR (10 22 215)



Central Forest District

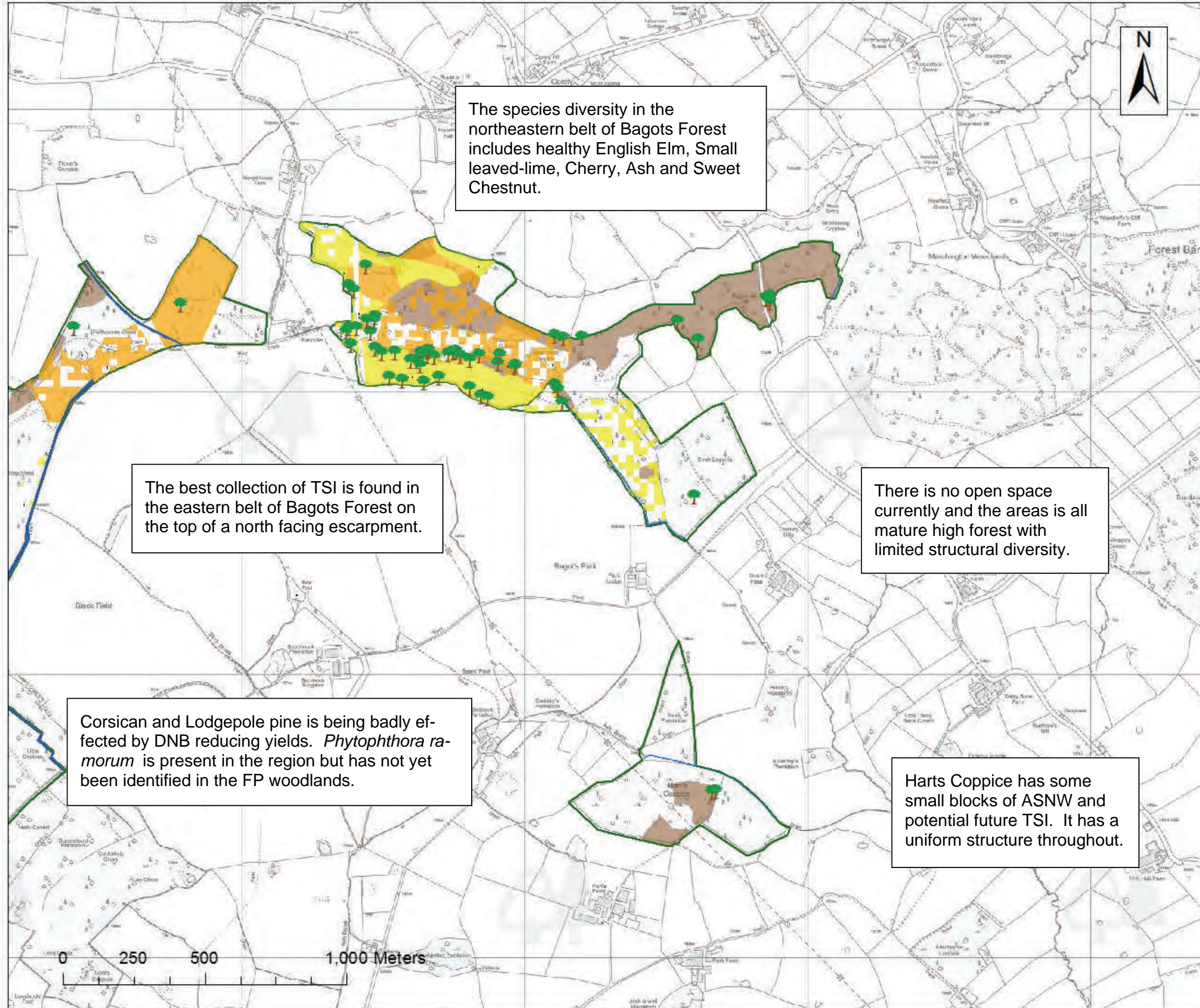
Concept Map

- Water Course
- Open Water
- Trees of Special Interest (TSI)
- Corsican & Lodgepole Pine
- Larches
- ASNW
- Management Area

Forestry Commission
England

1:12,500
Scale at A3

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Declaration by FC as an Operator: All timber arising from the Forest Enterprise estate represents a negligible risk under NTR (No. 22/2/2)



Central Forest District

Analysis Map

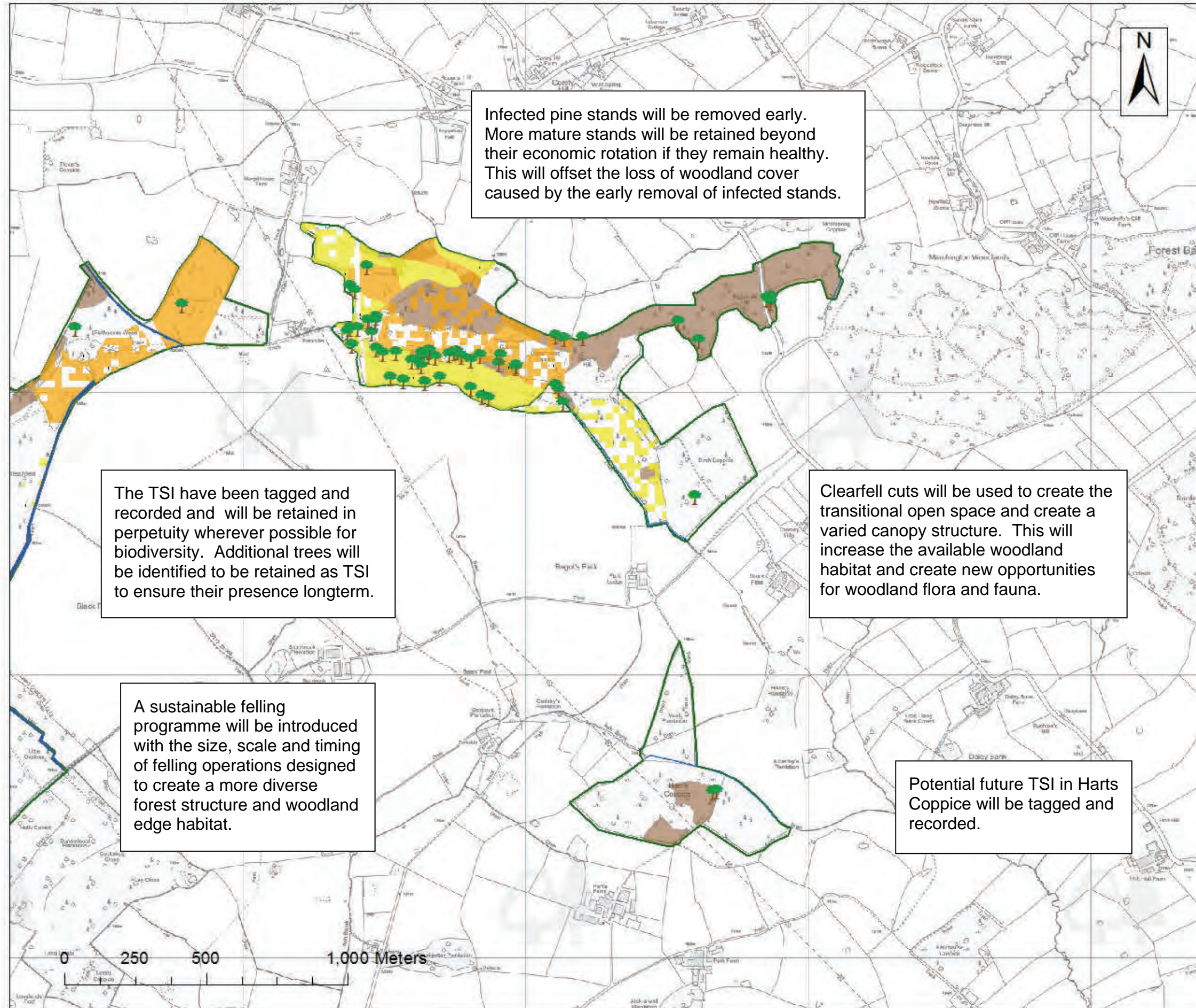
- Water Course
- Open Water
- Trees of Special Interest (TSI)
- Corsican & Lodgepole Pine
- Larches
- ASNW
- Management Area



1:12,500
Scale at A3



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Central Forest District

Concept Map

- Water Course
- Open Water
- Trees of Special Interest (TSI)
- Corsican & Lodgepole Pine
- Larches
- ASNW
- Management Area

Forestry Commission
England

1:12,500
Scale at A3

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Declaration by PC as an Operator: All timber arising from the Forest
Smartwax waste represents a negligible risk under EU TRG (0 99 2 1 5)




Birch Wood contains some good broadleaf stands. The oak in the west has good shape and form but the beech has been badly damaged by squirrels. Broadleaves are regenerating where light levels allow.


The young Corsican pine stand has been badly effected by DNB leaving just a few needles on each tree and they have now stopped growing.

The riparian area contains a wide variety of ground flora and some TSI. But this area has become totally overgrown with little light now reaching the forest floor.

Central Forest District

Analysis Map

-  Water Course
-  Open Water
-  Trees of Special Interest (TSI)
-  Corsican & Lodgepole Pine
-  Larches
-  ASNW
-  Management Area


1:5,000
Scale at A3









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Enterprise estate represents a negligible risk under RUTR (10 2012/10)



Central Forest District

Concept Map

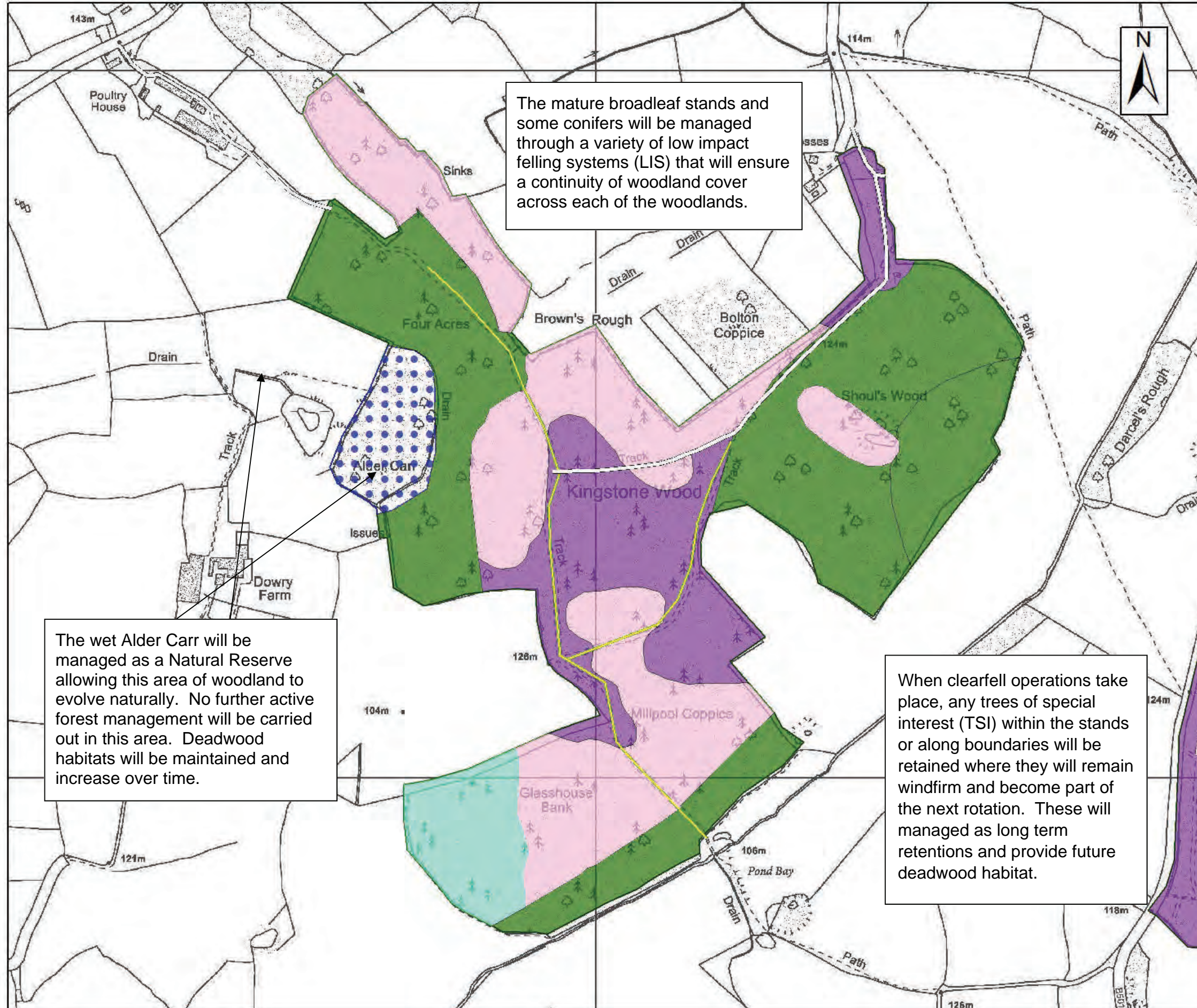
-  Water Course
-  Open Water
-  Trees of Special Interest (TSI)
-  Corsican & Lodgepole Pine
-  Larches
-  ASNW
-  Management Area



1:5,000
Scale at A3



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The mature broadleaf stands and some conifers will be managed through a variety of low impact felling systems (LIS) that will ensure a continuity of woodland cover across each of the woodlands.

The wet Alder Carr will be managed as a Natural Reserve allowing this area of woodland to evolve naturally. No further active forest management will be carried out in this area. Deadwood habitats will be maintained and increase over time.

When clearfell 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.

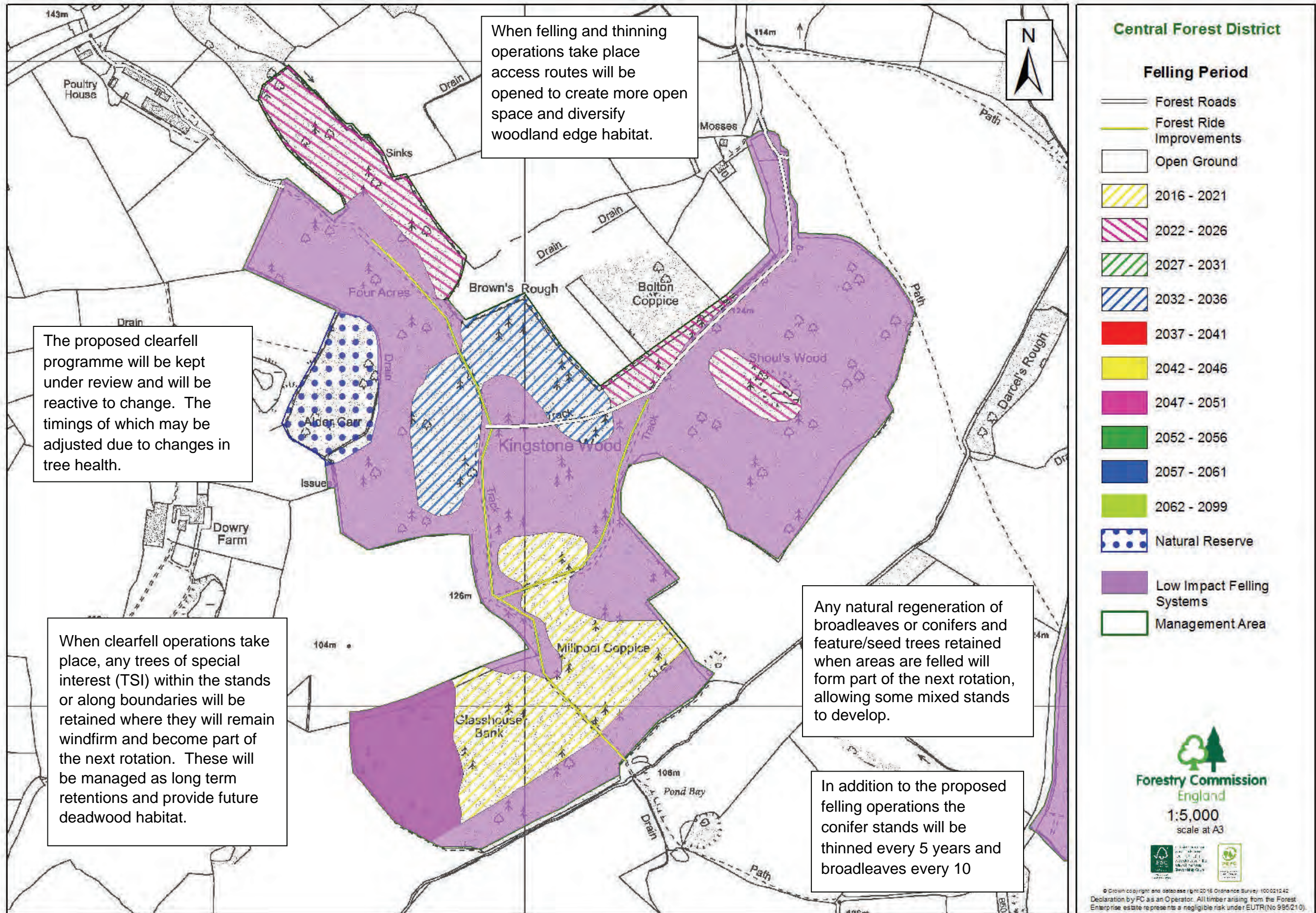
Central Forest District

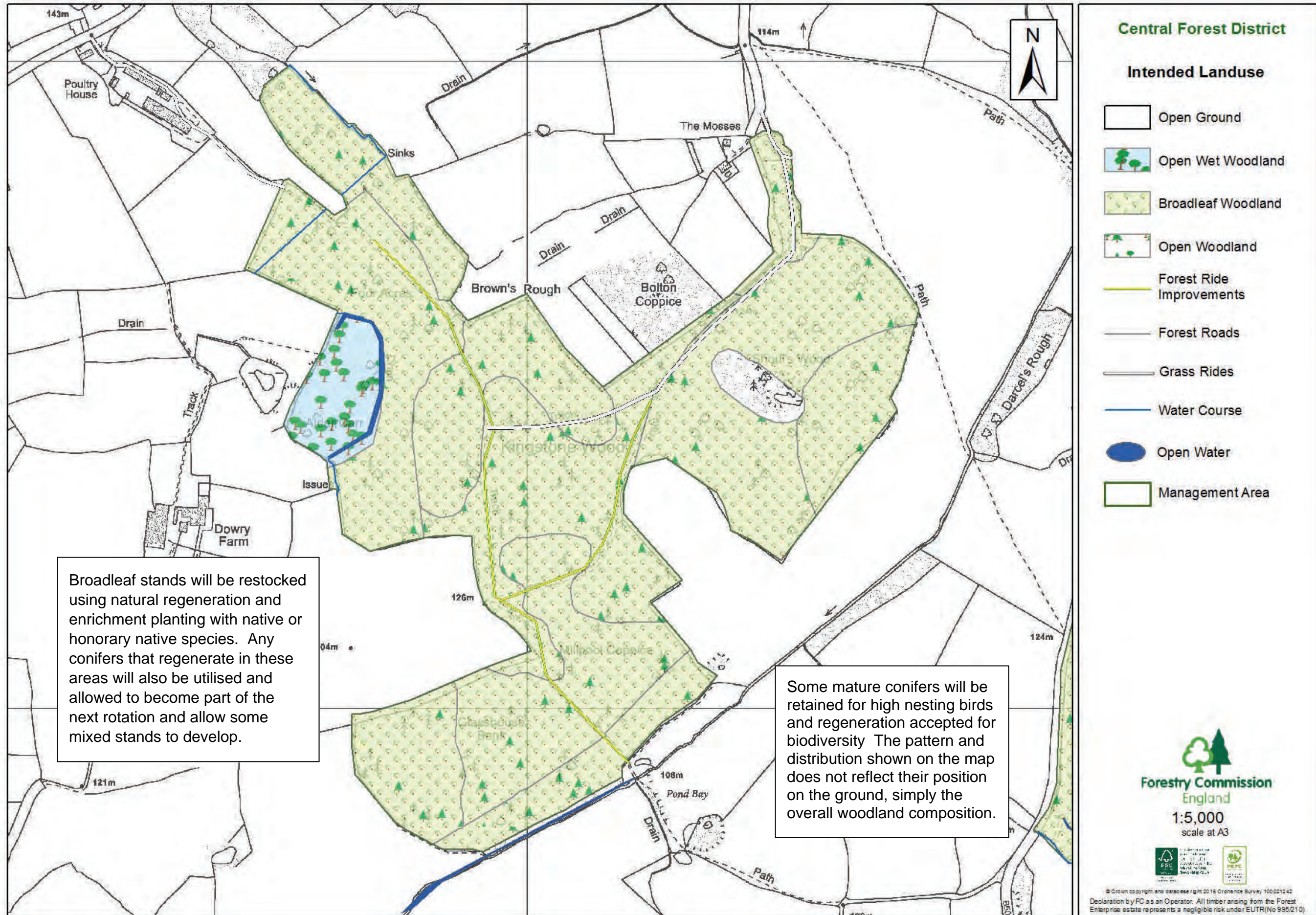
Silvicultural Systems

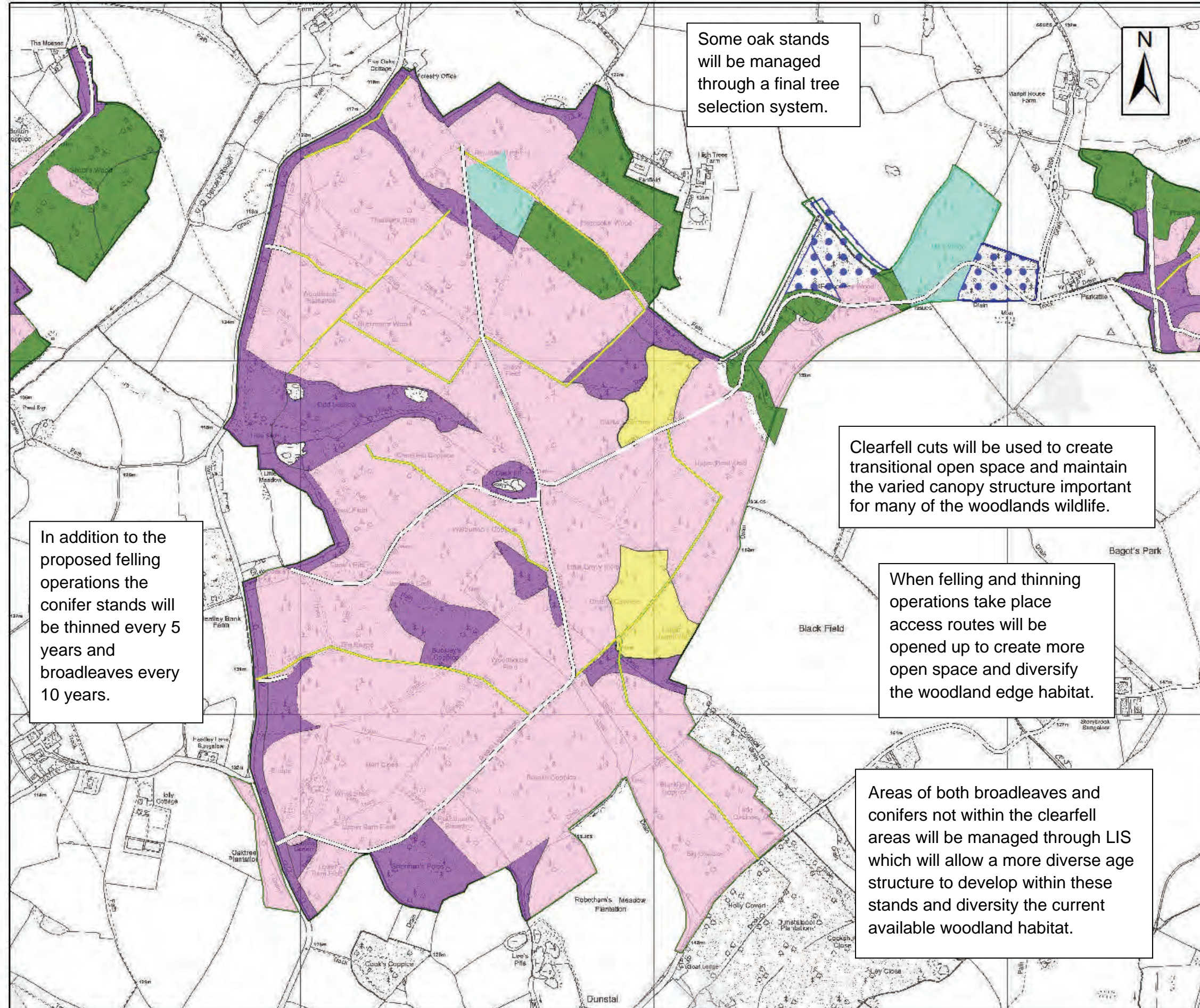
- Road Segments
- Forest Ride Improvements
- Other/Open Land
- Clearfell
- Uniform Shelterwood
- Group selection
- Single Tree Selection
- Natural Reserve
- Long Term Retention
- Management Area

Forestry Commission
 England
 1:5,000
 Scale at A3

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 Declaration by FC as an Operator: All timber arising from the Forest
 Enterprise estate represents a negligible risk under EU TR (No 996/210)







Central Forest District

Silvicultural Systems

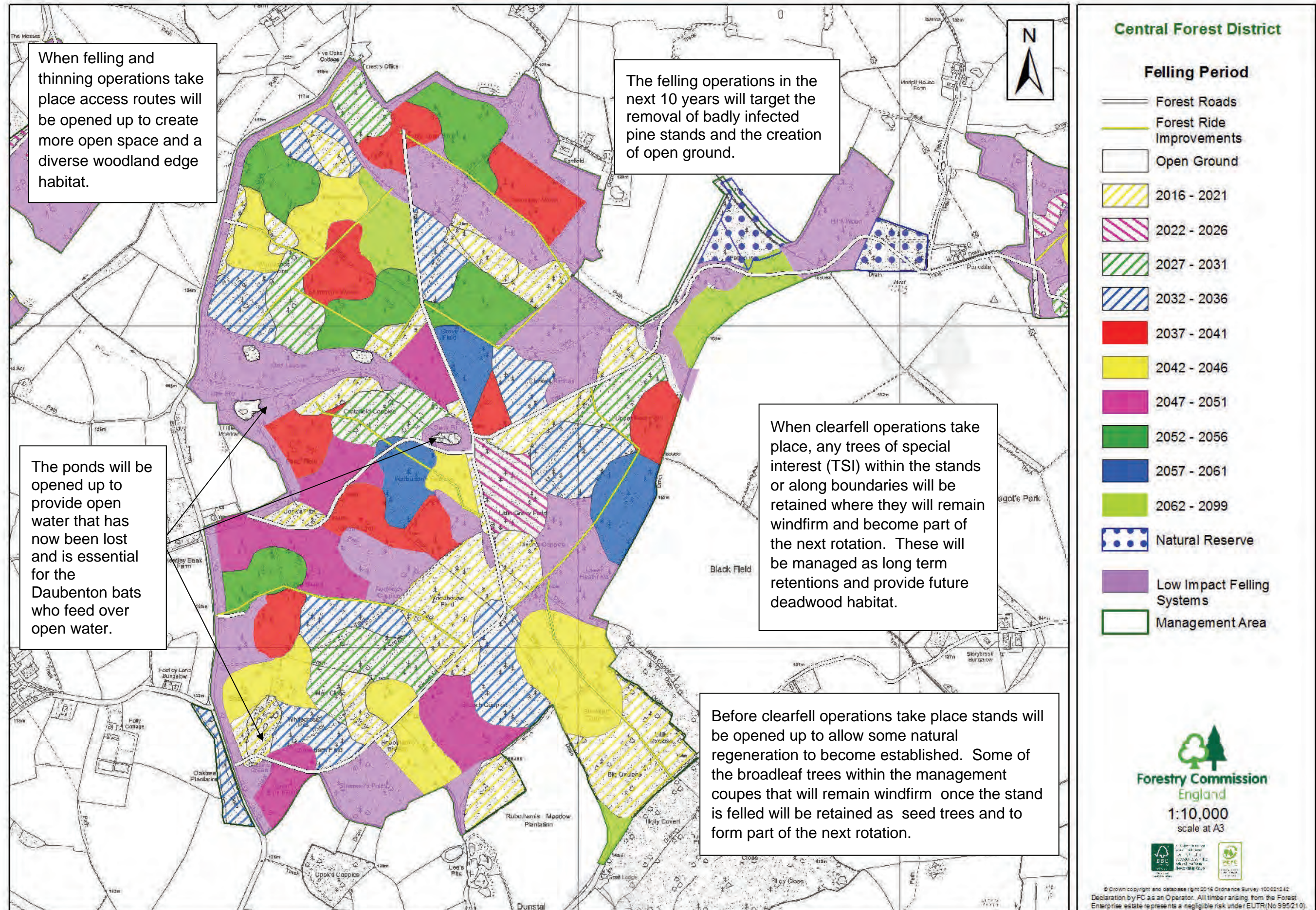
- Road Segments
- Forest Ride Improvements
- Other/Open Land
- Clearfell
- Uniform Shelterwood
- Group selection
- Single Tree Selection
- Natural Reserve
- Long Term Retention
- Management Area

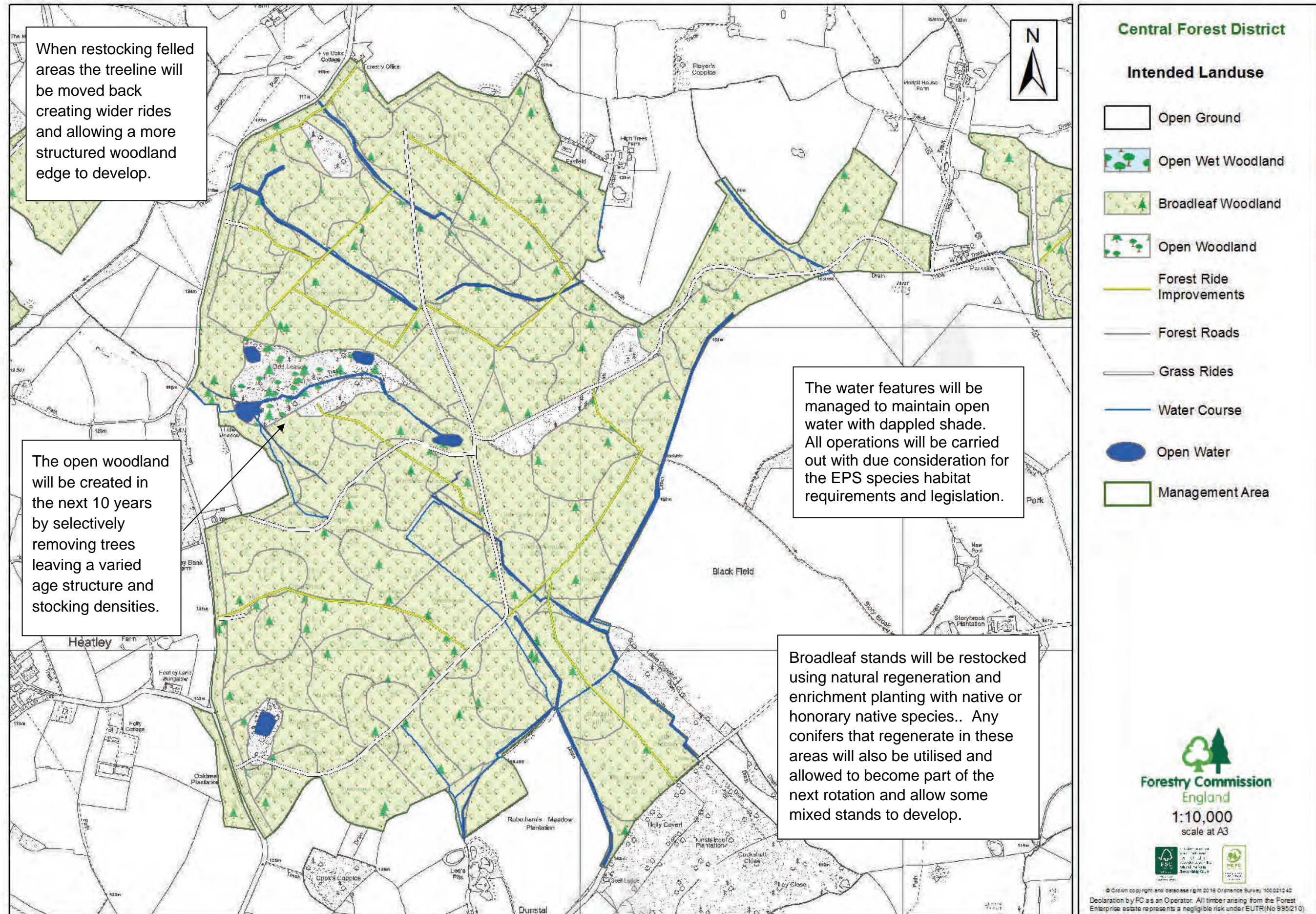


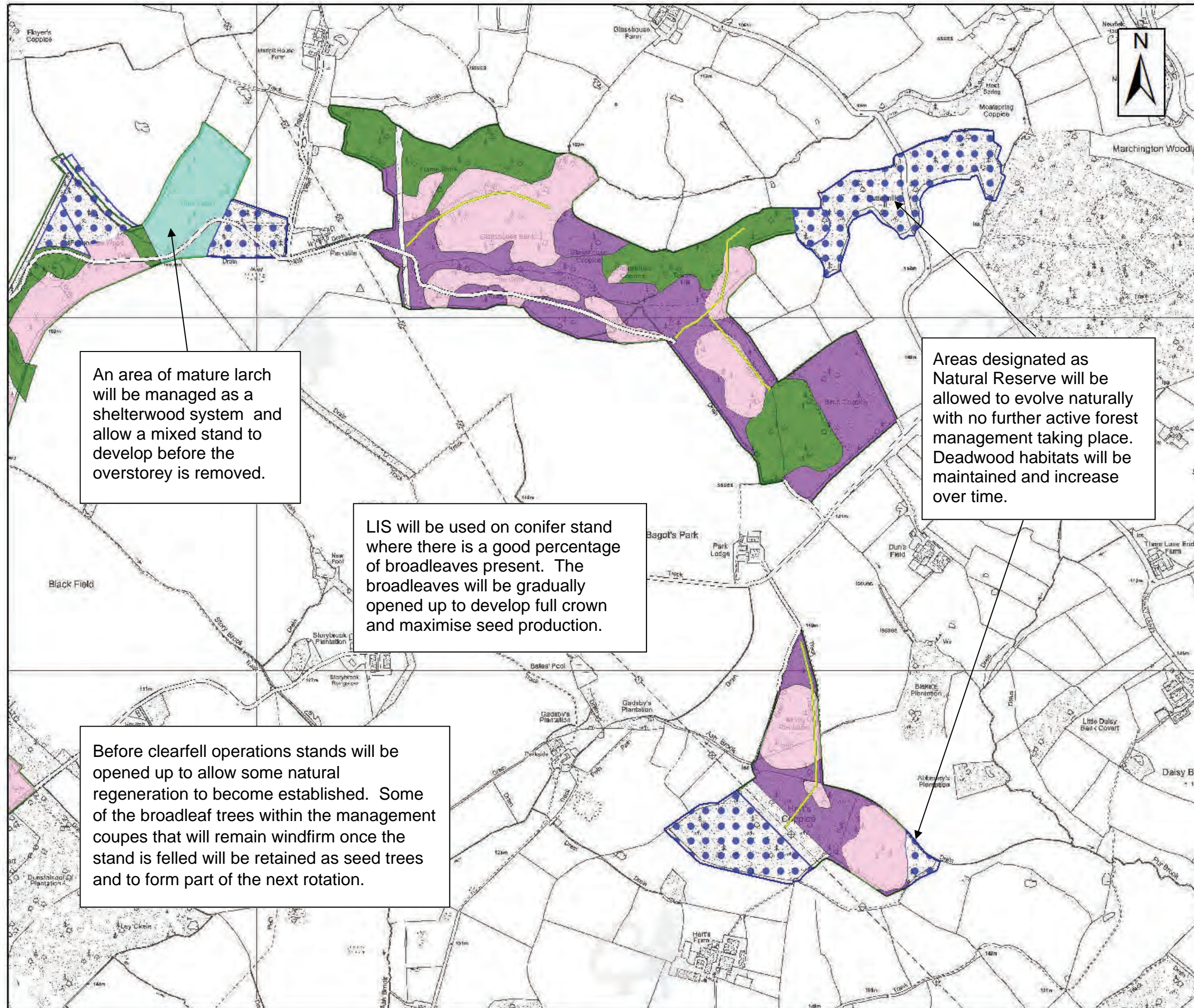
1:10,000
Scale at A3



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Declaration by FC as an Operator: All timber arising from the Forest Enterprise estate represents a negligible risk under EU TR (No 995/210)







An area of mature larch will be managed as a shelterwood system and allow a mixed stand to develop before the overstorey is removed.

LIS will be used on conifer stand where there is a good percentage of broadleaves present. The broadleaves will be gradually opened up to develop full crown and maximise seed production.


Before clearfell operations stands will be opened up to allow some natural regeneration to become established. Some of the broadleaf trees within the management coupes that will remain windfirm once the stand is felled will be retained as seed trees and to form part of the next rotation.

Areas designated as Natural Reserve will be allowed to evolve naturally with no further active forest management taking place. Deadwood habitats will be maintained and increase over time.



Central Forest District

Silvicultural Systems

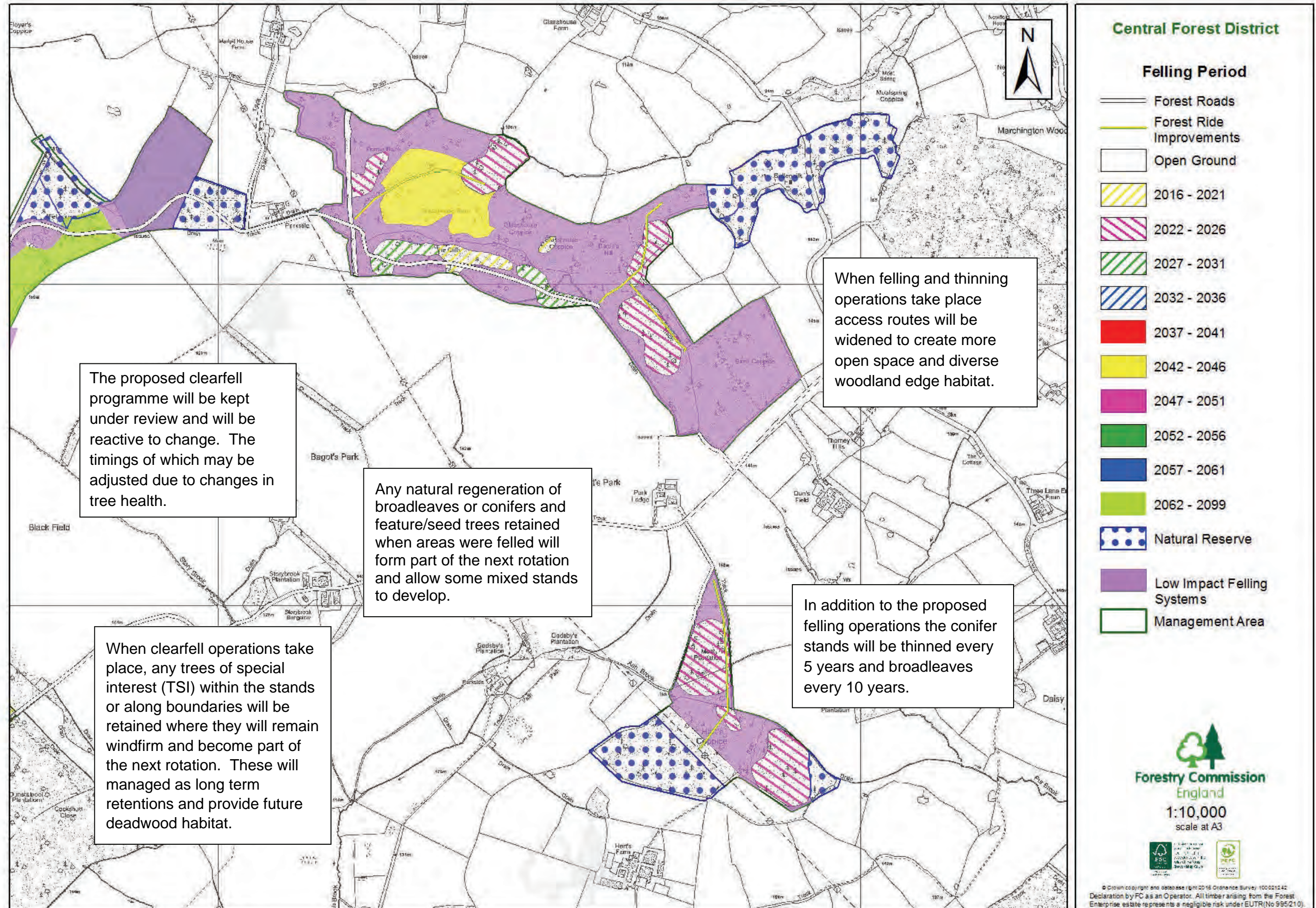
- Road Segments
- Forest Ride Improvements
- Other/Open Land
- Clearfell
- Uniform Shelterwood
- Group selection
- Single Tree Selection
- Natural Reserve
- Long Term Retention
- Management Area

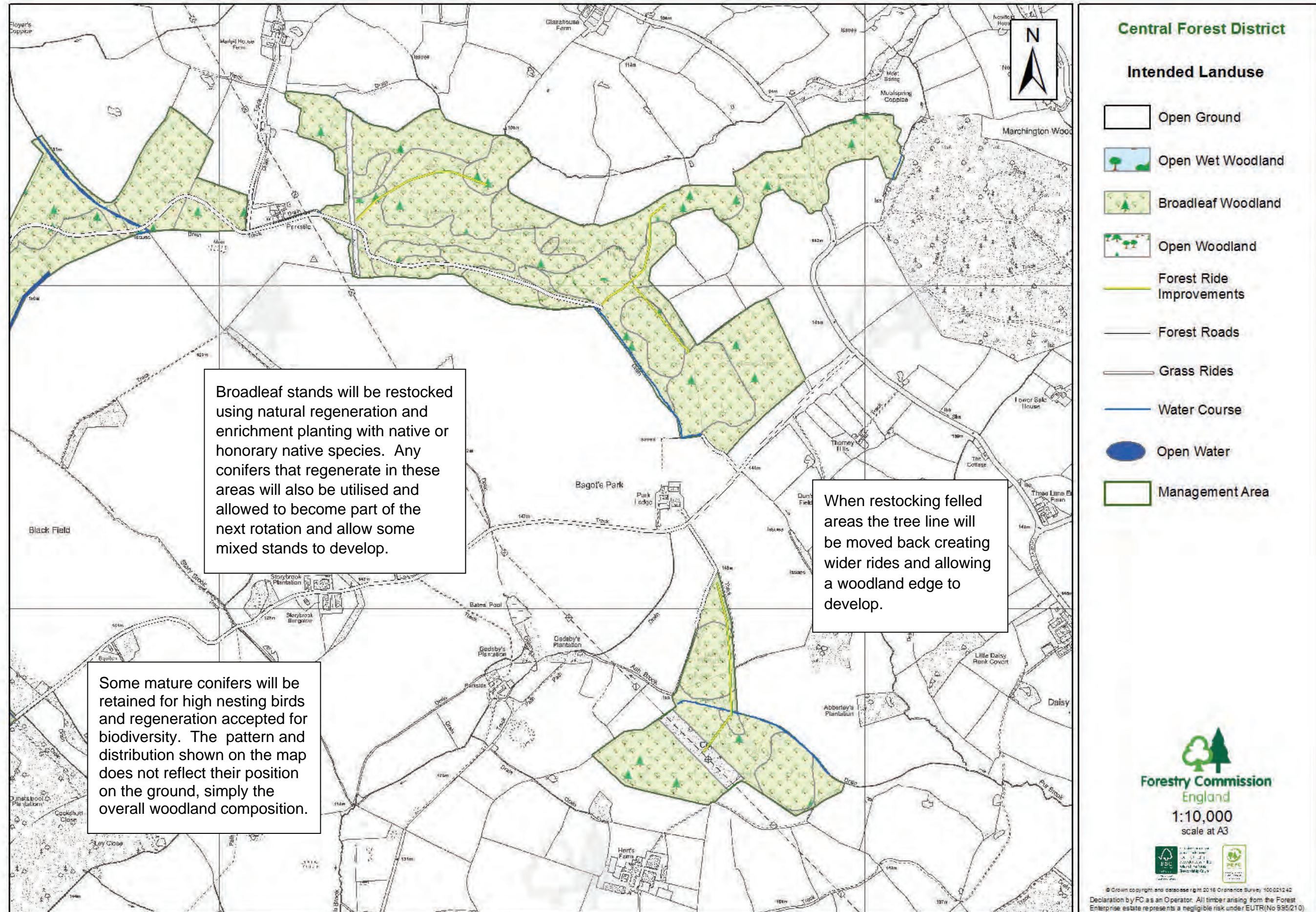


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Scale at A3

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Enterprise estate represents a negligible risk under EU TR (No 998/2010)







Central Forest District

Silvicultural Systems

- Road Segments
- Proposed Forest Roads
- Other/Open Land
- Clearfell
- Uniform Shelterwood
- Group selection
- Single Tree Selection
- Natural Reserve
- Long Term Retention
- Management Area



1:5,000
Scale at A3



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 Declaration by FC as an Operator: All timber taken from the Forests Enterprise estate represents a net-growth under SUI TR (16 302/21/0)

