

Cuckney Hay, Oakfield & Pleasley Forest Plan

10 year plan 2018 – 2028



The mark of
responsible forestry

Forestry Commission
woodlands have
been certified in
accordance with the
rules of the Forest
Stewardship Council.



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Introduction

This plan 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 within the Clumber Plan area.

This Forest Plan is guided and directed by a number of policies and strategies, the main points of which are summarised below in the FC England Planning Strategy. 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.

This plan contains areas of high importance for Economy, Wildlife and People and will set out how Cuckney Hay, Oakfield and Pleasley will continue to deliver for these priorities in the next 10 years and beyond.

Terms of Reference for Cuckney Hay, Oakfield & Pleasley Forest Plan

	Important Themes	Particular Issues to be addressed
Economy	Timber Production	Demonstrate the continuation of a structured and sustained programme of clearfell and thinning to include infrastructure requirements. Select suitable species and appropriate silvicultural techniques to regenerate (either naturally or through planting) commercially productive but more structurally and species diverse and resilient crops.
Environment	Statutorily designated sites and non-designated priority habitats	Demonstrate appropriate management to maintain the current extent and ecological value of the non-designated priority habitats.
	Species	Identify key species and sites and make appropriate provision for their requirements.
	ASNW/PAWS	Make appropriate species choices for ASNW/PAWS areas.
People	Heritage	Recognise and make provision for heritage on the site.
	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/Formal Public Access	Recognise the location and scale of demand in making appropriate provision for public access.

Application for Forest Plan Approval

1. Plan area identification

Forest District: Central England Forest District
 Beat: Sherwood North Beat
 Name: Cuckney Hay, Oakfield & Pleasley Forest Plan
 Nearest Town: Mansfield
 Total Plan Area: 120 hectares
 OS Grid Ref: SK 5513 6978
 Local Planning Authority: Nottinghamshire/Derbyshire
 –Bassetlaw District/Bolsover District

2. Designations

10ha of ASNW, 94ha of PAWS

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	7.1	1.7	8.8
Restocking	0	8.8	8.8
Underplanting	-	-	-
Thinning	-	-	230.0

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

Cuckney Hay & Oakfield and Pleasley Forest Plans Management Review

This section is a brief review previous forest plans and their objectives. The new plan will replace two existing plans. The first is Cuckney Hay & Oakfield MID/056(04) which ran from the 2005 to 2015 with a three year extension to 2018. The other is Pleasley which ran from 2012 to 2022. With the Cuckney Hay and Oakfield plan expiring this year; the opportunity has been taken to renew Pleasley early and consolidate these three small woods into one plan. The new plan will run for 10 years with a mid-term review at the 5 year point and will cover all three woods.

The proposed plan will adhere to UKFS (UK Forest Standard) and UKWAS (UK Woodland Assurance Standard) guidance, as well as working toward delivering results in areas identified by statutory and local consultees.

The previous plan mostly achieved its objectives however some felling coupes were missed and these will need to be reconsidered for the new plan. Some of these may be programmed for the next felling period whilst others may need to be delayed to achieve other objectives.

Anti-Social illegal access by motorbikes and off road vehicles remains an issue within some of the woods within the plan. Changes to management may be needed in some areas to help reduce this.

Corsican Pine areas in the plan may be at risk from dothistroma needle blight and changes may need to be considered in the new plan. However as a lot of the plan area is Ancient Woodland or Plantation Ancient Woodland there will be a presumption that some of these areas will revert to broadleaves.

The woodlands remain popular for public access however legal access is severely restricted in Cuckney Hay and Oakfield. Due to conditions in our lease of these woods, there is no public access beyond defined public rights of way.

UKWAS Compliance Table

	Forest Plan Area	Forest Plan Percentage	Forest District Area	Forest District Percentage
Total Area	119.9ha	100%	28,121ha	0.4%
Total Wooded Area	115.2ha	96.1%	23,820ha	0.5%
Natural Reserves – Plantation (1%)	0ha	0%	171ha	0%
Natural Reserves – Semi-Natural (5%)	0ha	0%	342ha	0%
Long-Term Retentions and Low Impact Silvicultural Systems (>1%)	111.1ha	92.7%	14,609ha	0.8%
Area of conservation value (>15%) including designations, PAWS, AW, ASNW, NR, LTR and LISS	111.1ha	92.7%	15,122ha	0.7%

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.

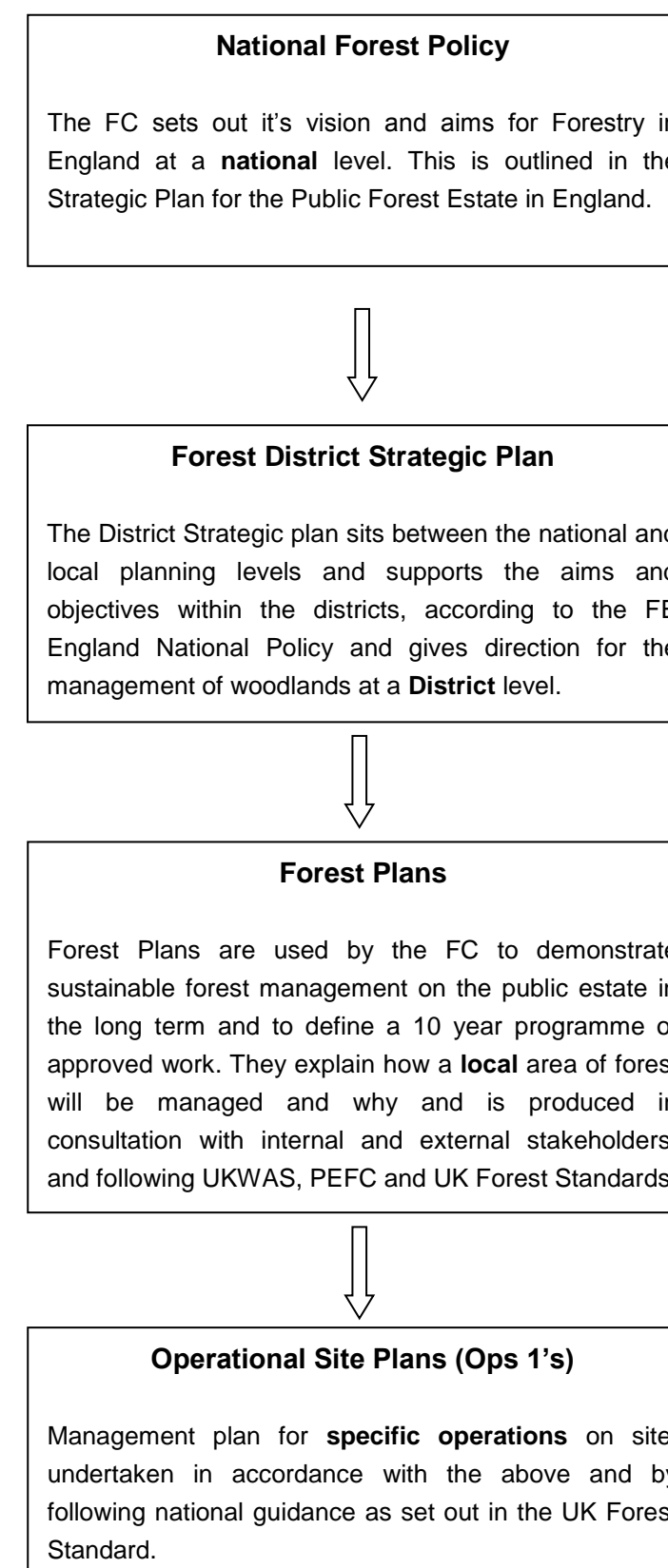


Environmental - To increase where possible the environmental contribution made by the Estate to the range of ecosystem services delivered and to protect and enhance its overall biodiversity and heritage value at both the landscape and local level.



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

Forestry Commission England's Planning Strategy



1.0 Key Characteristics and Survey Data

1.1 Location

- See Location map
- All of the woodlands lie within 6 miles of Mansfield.
- OS Grid References:

	Cuckney Hay	Oakfield	Pleasley
Access Point	SK 5513 6978	SK 5669 6973	SK 5202 6620
Centre of Wood	SK 5478 6978	SK 5649 6970	SK 5193 6550
Area	31 ha	14 ha	74 ha

1.2 Geology and Soils

- Cuckney Hay and Oakfield sit mostly on freely draining, slightly acid, sandy soils. The only exception is the north western end of Cuckney; which is on freely draining, slightly acid, loamy soils.
- Pleasley sits on free draining lime-rich loamy soils. Like a lot of areas locally, the bed rock is close to the surface. There is a cliff edge on the southern edge of the wood.

1.3 Aspect and Landscape

- The plan consists of three distinct blocks of woodland, all situated around Shirebrook, Warsop & Langwith on the Nottinghamshire Derbyshire Border.
- The sites all take the form of conifer/broadleaf plantations, either as a standalone block or bordered by neighbouring woodland.
- All the woods are between 60m and 125m above sea level.

1.31 Cuckney Hay & Oakfield

- Oakfield is visible from the A60 and Church Warsop.
- Cuckney Hay is visible from the A632, Langwith and Wood Lane from Church Warsop to the A632.
- Both of these woods are within a block about 1.5 miles long running east west. The block is bisected by roads and the other woodland within the block is not managed by the Forestry Commission.

1.32 Pleasley

- Pleasley is a single block of woodland bordered by farmland on three sides and a river valley and former mill to the south.
- Within the wood there is a main open ride which forms the main route through the woodland and a managed open area with a pond.
- The wood currently has an intrinsic mix of conifer and broadleaf; this may change in the future due to the Ancient Woodland/Plantation Ancient woodland designation of this area.
- There are also external views from the B6047.

1.4 Landscape Character Assessment and Natural Character Area

1.41 Landscape Character Area (LCA)

- Part of the plan lies within Bassetlaw District Councils Sherwood LCA, this mentions:

"There are significant variations in the distribution and pattern of woodland across the region. These variations are one of the most important factors in determining its landscape character. The area between the Maun Valley and Worksop represents the most densely wooded area of the County. This contains the remnants of the historic Sherwood Forest, the emparked lands of the Dukeries, the broad-leaved estate lands and the coniferous infill plantations established in the last 60 years."

- The rest of the plan lies within Derbyshire Councils LCA, this describes:

"The major landscape features are the large woodlands, including Whitwell Wood, Scarcliffe Park and Pleasley Park."

1.42 National Character Area (NCA)

- The plan straddles the Sherwood NCA and the Southern Magnesian Limestone NCA. In the Sherwood NCA Natural England mentions:

"Woodland is a distinctive feature of the area with a mosaic of broadleaved, mixed and coniferous woodlands, including ancient oak wood pasture and parkland, and pine plantations. Wooded horizons frame extensive areas of open arable farmland with large, geometric fields contained by low, often treeless, hawthorn hedges."

"Large-scale planting of conifers occurred during the first half of the 20th century and provide a strong contrast to native woodland elsewhere. There is generally less woodland cover in the north than in other places. Views throughout the area are often bounded by woodland on all sides, giving a sense of enclosure and tranquillity."

In the Southern Magnesian Limestone NCA Natural England mentions:

"Woodland cover is reasonably high overall, often owing to the trees and woodlands in the grounds of the many large country houses that were established on the ridge plateau. Historical evidence suggests that woodland cover is currently higher than at the time of the Domesday Book records. Many are plantation woodlands, but oak, ash and lime typically form the canopy of deciduous woodlands. The few remnants of ancient woodland in this area have a particular abundance of the nationally scarce large-leaved lime."

1.5 Hydrology

- Pleasley has a pond which is in a clearing of managed open space.
- The local area receives an average of 888mm of rainfall per year and it rains on average 135 days per year (according to long term Met Office statistics).

1.6 Archaeology and Heritage

- Pleasley contains the remains of Red House, now demolished. Red House was built for the manager of Hollins' Mill, and was later converted to office use. The adjoining woodland contains rare species of plants and trees, imported by the manager from abroad. The mill sat within the small valley to the south of the wood; the mill buildings still remain but have been converted to other uses.
- Pleasley also contains a number of Boundary stones marked "WH 1919" for W. Hollins and Co to show the extent of the mills property at this date. There are also a couple of areas where there are the remains of dry stone walls.

1.7 Designations, Habitats and Species

1.71 Designations

- None of the sites are designated as SSSI.
- The plan area contains 10.1ha of Ancient Semi-Natural Woodland (ASNW) and 94.0ha of Plantation Ancient Woodland (PAWS).

1.72 Species of Note

- There are a number of Badger setts.
- Bat roost within Pleasley

1.73 Invasive Species

- Japanese Knotweed
- Laurel

1.74 Other Features

- A pond and orchids within Pleasley.

1.8 Social and Community Interest

- Pleasley is open access and has a small car park at the north end of the wood.
- There is also an active self-led school group that uses the wood.
- Cuckney Hay and Oakfield have no access other than defined public rights of way. This is a condition of our lease of these areas.
- Within Cuckney Hay and Oakfield there are problems with illegal access by off road vehicles.

1.9 Access and Tenure

- Pleasley is owned freehold whilst the rest of the plan area is leasehold.
- Cuckney Hay and Oakfield have no public access other than existing Public Rights of Way.

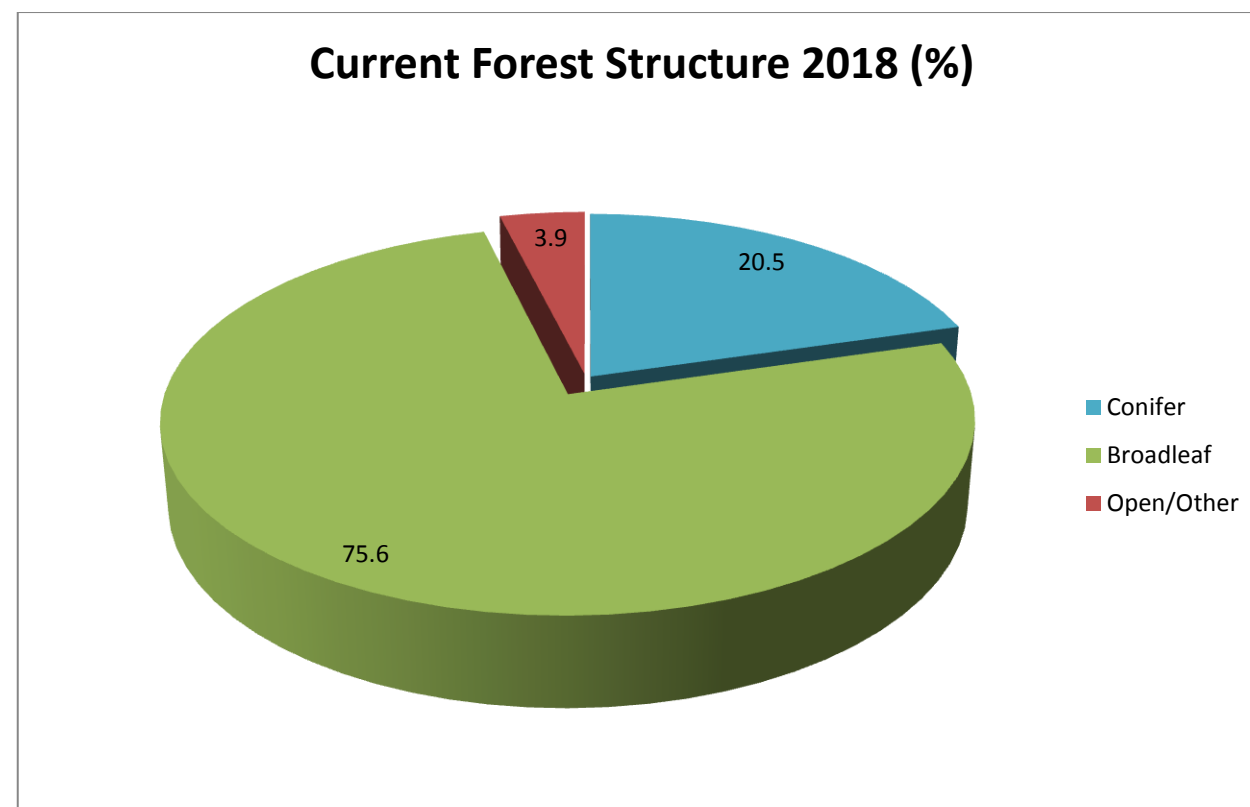
2.0 Current Woodland Information

2.1 Current Species, Age Structure and Yield Class

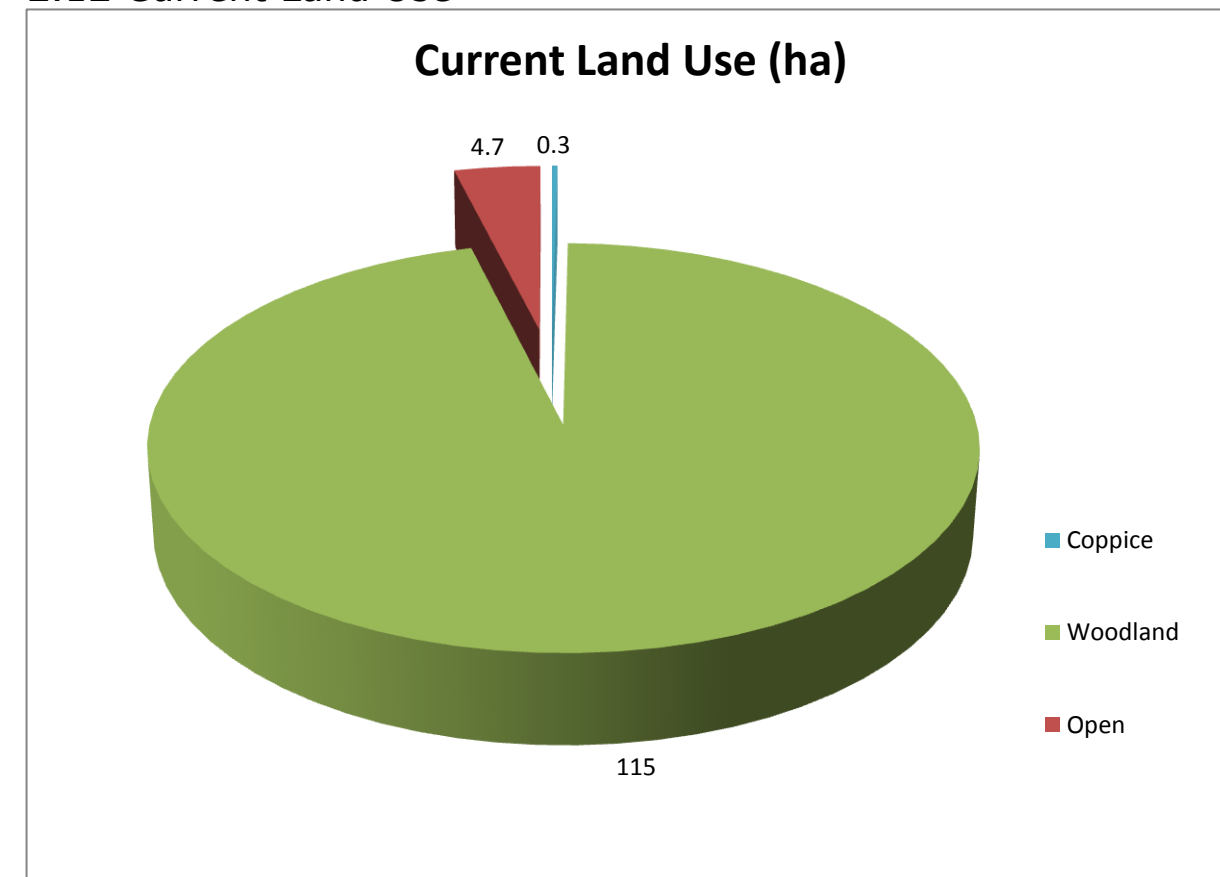
The area covered by the Forest Plan amounts to 119.9 ha of which 115 ha is woodland. Of the planted area, 20.5% is conifer and 75.6% is broadleaved woodland (See Fig.2). 4.7 ha of the plan area is currently open space; this element will increase and decrease rotationally due to usual clearfelling, thinning and restocking operations and natural regeneration. The woodland will be managed sustainably in line with UKWAS and UKFS guidance.

Section 2.11 shows the breakdown of current species by area and 2.12 shows current land use by area. Section 2.15 shows the current age structure of the trees in the plan area.

2.11 Current Forest Structure



2.12 Current Land Use



2.13 Current Production Forecast

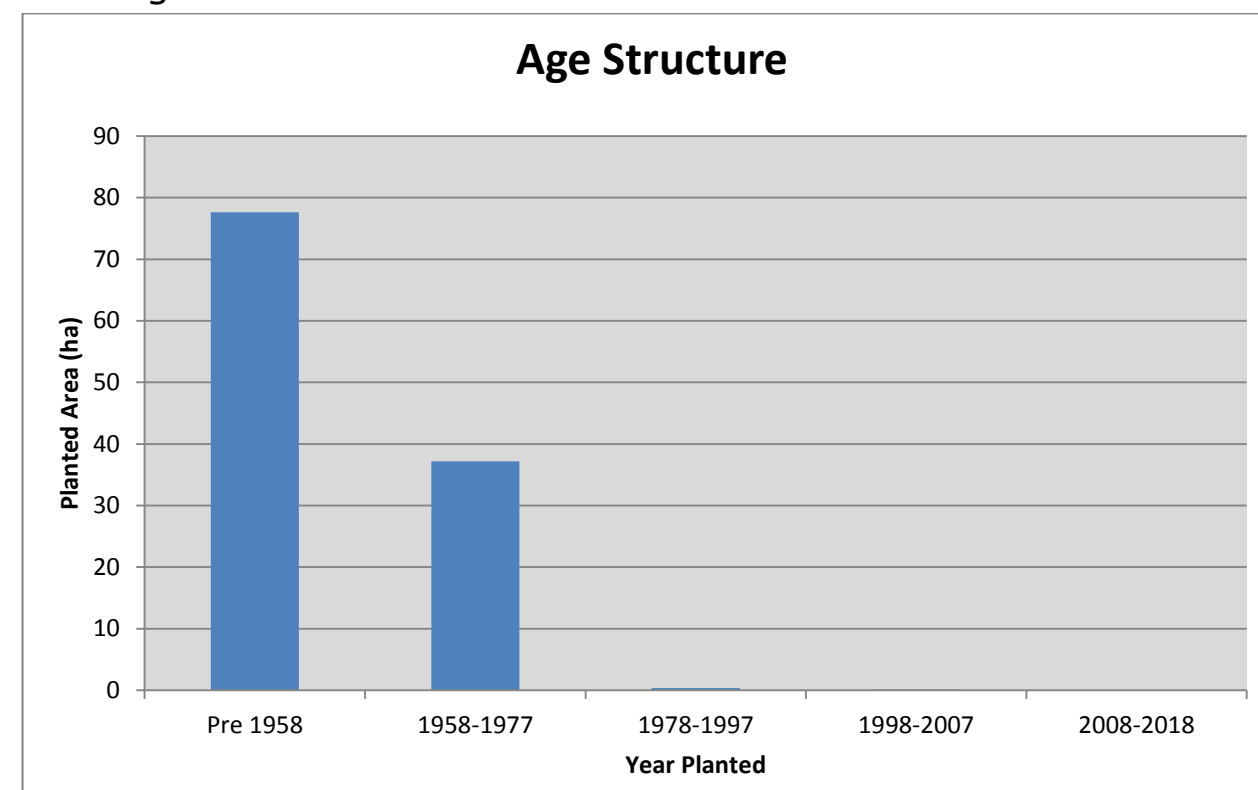
	Forecast Period	All Species	All Conifers	All Broadleaves
Volume to 7cm	2017-2021	1197	700	497
	2022-2026	108	17	91
	2027-2031	812	136	676
	2032-2036	295	35	260
	2037-2041	639	175	464
	2042-2099	391	75	316

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

2.14 Current Species (as of 2018)

Species	Area (ha)	Percentage of Total Area
Conifer		
Corsican Pine	14.5	12.1%
Scots Pine	6.8	5.6%
Larch	2.7	2.2%
Lodgepole Pine	0.3	0.3%
Other Conifer	0.3	0.3%
Total Conifer	24.6 ha	20.5%
Broadleaf		
Sycamore	37.9	31.7%
Ash	23.3	19.4%
Sweet Chestnut	8.8	7.3%
Oak	7.8	6.5%
Beech	7.1	5.9%
Birch	4.0	3.3%
Lime	0.7	0.6%
Other Broadleaf	1.0	0.9%
Total Broadleaf	90.6 ha	75.6%
Other		
Open	4.7	3.9%
Total Other	4.7 ha	3.9%
Total Area	119.9ha	100.0%

2.15 Age Structure



- The "Age Structure" graph above shows how much area was planted in which time period. The age structure shows the majority of the trees were planted before 1977.

3.0 Future Management

Of the 119.9 ha plan area:

3.1 Felling & Thinning

- The clear-fell and restock element of the Forest Plan will amount to 8.8 ha over the next 10 years. Restocking will be achieved by planting or natural regeneration with Broadleaves.
- The remainder of the woodland will be managed through thinning or continuous cover systems.
- Throughout the plan all compartments will be thinned on a five year rotation totalling 230ha. In some areas this will be a thinning biased towards achieving volume whilst in others it will be biased towards the crown, improving canopy structure. This will improve the quality of existing trees whilst opening up canopy gaps for succession of understory trees.

3.2 Natural Regeneration & Restocking

- 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.
- Natural regeneration may be used in some areas instead of restocking/planting. 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 wood, 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. This will allow us to manage restocking on areas where the water table rising after felling could hinder attempts to restock. The use of Continuous Cover Forestry (CCF) in some areas, as opposed to clearfell, will also help mitigate against this.

- The proportion of Broadleaf will increase from 75.6% in 2018 to 95.5% in 2068. This comes from species changes to convert conifer areas to broadleaves.
- Restock Species will include Ash, Beech, Birch, Oak and Sycamore. Other productive broadleaves will be considered if appropriate due to climate change and threats from pests and diseases. Beech and Sycamore will be in proportions in line with current near native's policy.

3.3 Environmental

3.31 Retentions

- No areas of long term retention have been identified.

3.32 Deadwood

- 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 trees of special interest (TSIs), including veteran trees.
- A recent example of proactive deadwood creation and management has been a thinning for deadwood scheme at Laughton. This has involved under thinning then over thinning an area to create suppressed trees which become deadwood. It is difficult to foresee a scheme of this kind within this plan due to the scale of the woods, but any opportunities to retain deadwood will be considered.

3.33 Biodiversity

- 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.
- 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 these woods will adhere.

3.33 Invasive Species

- Management of invasive plant species will continue to be a priority. The work of the community rangers, volunteers and ecology team will continue to make inroads into the control and eradication of Japanese Knotweed, Laurel and other invasive species within the plan area.

3.4 Open Space

- The amount of open ground within the Forest Plan will increase slightly from 3.9% to 4.3% (5.2ha). Although this doesn't meet the UKFS 10% target; this does not include transitional open space such as clearfells which could potentially provide an additional 8.8ha in the next ten years. The inclusion of this would bring the total open space around 2028 to 11.8% (14ha) which would exceed the UKFS 10% target.

3.5 Social

- Pleasley remains popular with the public and the groups which run activities and events within the wood.
- We currently feel the level of recreation provision within the wood is appropriate for the level of demand, but we will continue to review this as part of our ongoing management.

- 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.
- Access remains restricted in Cuckney Hay and Oakfield due to the terms of our lease agreements.
- Clearfell coupes near the public road within Cuckney Hay have been delayed. An area of open ground this near to the road could have become a target for illegal vehicle use. By converting this area to continuous cover we aim to keep high quantities of trees and undergrowth in the area to limit vehicle access.

3.6 Archaeology and Heritage

- Heritage features will be considered at the operational planning stage. Specific protection or preservation strategies will be implemented to protect 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.

3.7 Landscape

- The woods are very typical of the local landscape character in their current form and future management will seek to enhance and preserve this status.
- There are some external views from the surrounding landscape and nearby roads. Clearfell coupes on the edge of the plantation will be small scale or well planned to avoid dramatic view changes. The majority of the area will be managed as continuous cover which will minimise changes.

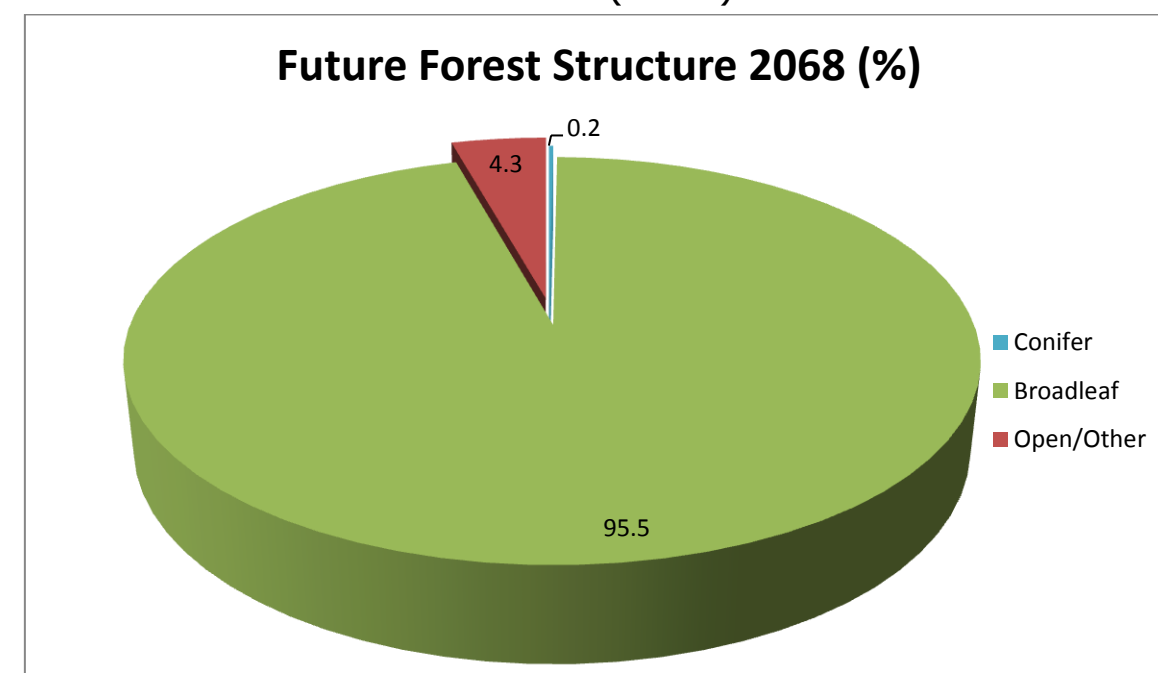
3.8 Other Management

- The woodlands will be managed using a variety of Silvicultural systems to allow for the production of commercial 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.

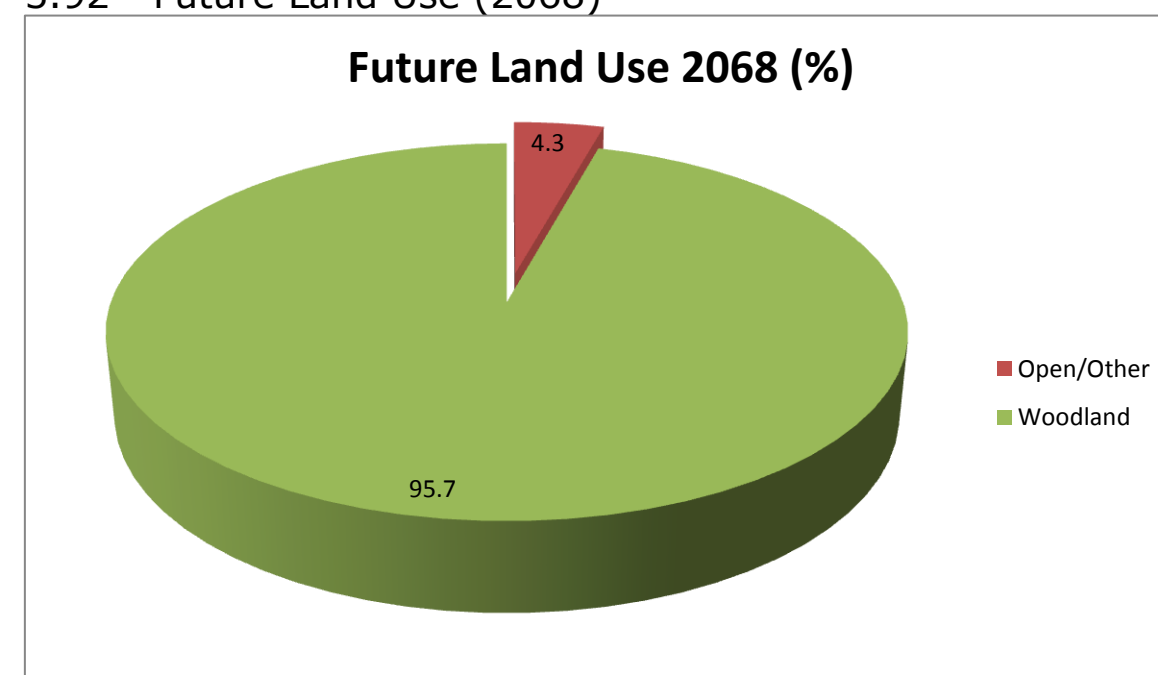
3.9 Future Structure and Land Use

3.91, 3.92 & 3.93 show a breakdown of future forest structure:

3.91 - Future Forest Structure (2068)



3.92 - Future Land Use (2068)



3.93 - Future Species (as of 2068)

Species	Area (ha)	Percentage of Total Area
Conifer		
Conifer will mostly be removed through cycle of clearfells and thinning.		
Total Conifer	0.2	0.2%
Broadleaf		
Mostly Birch, Oak, Ash and other productive native broadleaves. Proportions of Beech and Sycamore will be retained, replanted or allowed to regenerate in line with Near Natives policy.		
Total Broadleaf	115.0	95.5%
Open	5.2	4.3%
Total Area	119.9ha	100%

Section 3.93 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.

4.0 Meeting and Monitoring Objectives

FEE National Strategic Goal	District Themes	Objective	Proposal	Methods of Monitoring
Economy	Timber production	Demonstrate the continuation of a structured and sustained programme of clearfell and thinning to include infrastructure requirements.	Structured thinning program to continue, this will be supplemented by continuous cover management and small clearfells to ensure a sustainable supply of timber.	Monitored through SCDB, Ops 1 Process and 5 year mid-term Forest Plan review.
Economy	Timber production	Select suitable species and appropriate silvicultural techniques to regenerate (either naturally or through planting) commercially productive but more structurally and species diverse and resilient crops.	Mostly CCF with small clearfells that have been scaled appropriately. Felling years have been adjusted to suit economic and management needs whilst ensuring sustainable management. Restocking will be through planting or natural regeneration as appropriate.	Operations in line with Forest Plan, to be monitored through Ops 1 process and 5 year plan review.
Environment	Statutorily designated sites and non-designated priority habitats	Demonstrate appropriate management to maintain the current extent and ecological value of the non-designated priority habitats.	Manage adjacent areas as appropriate; consider impacts and relevant policy when planning operations.	Consultation with environment and heritage team as part of the ops 1 process will help improve outcomes for biodiversity.
Environment	Species	Identify key species and sites and make appropriate provision for their requirements.	Continue to use district resources and volunteers to tackle Invasive Species in a planned way. Currently invasives exist on a small scale compared to other woods but management to limit spread and ensure eradication will continue as resources allow.	Species and areas to target to be monitored by Ecology Team, Beat Team & Community Rangers.
Environment	ASNW/PAWS	Make appropriate species choices for ASNW/PAWS areas.	Conifer areas will convert to broadleaf through natural regeneration or restocking at the end of their economic rotation.	Monitored through SCDB, Ops 1 Process and 5 year mid-term Forest Plan review.
People	Heritage	Recognise and make provision for heritage on the site.	Heritage features recognised in the plan and recorded on GIS (Geographical Information System) so they can be considered in operational plans.	Consultation with environment and heritage team as part of the Ops 1 Process and 5 year plan review will help improve outcomes for heritage.
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.	Species will be diversified through ASNW and PAWS restoration. Change will happen gradually when areas reach the end of their economic rotation.	Monitored through SCDB, Ops 1 Process and 5 year mid-term Forest Plan review.
People	Informal/Formal Public Access	Recognise the location and scale of demand in making appropriate provision for public access.	Current features will be maintained. New features to be added where appropriate.	Beat and RPA teams to monitor in line with operational objectives throughout the plan period.

5.0 Economic forecast

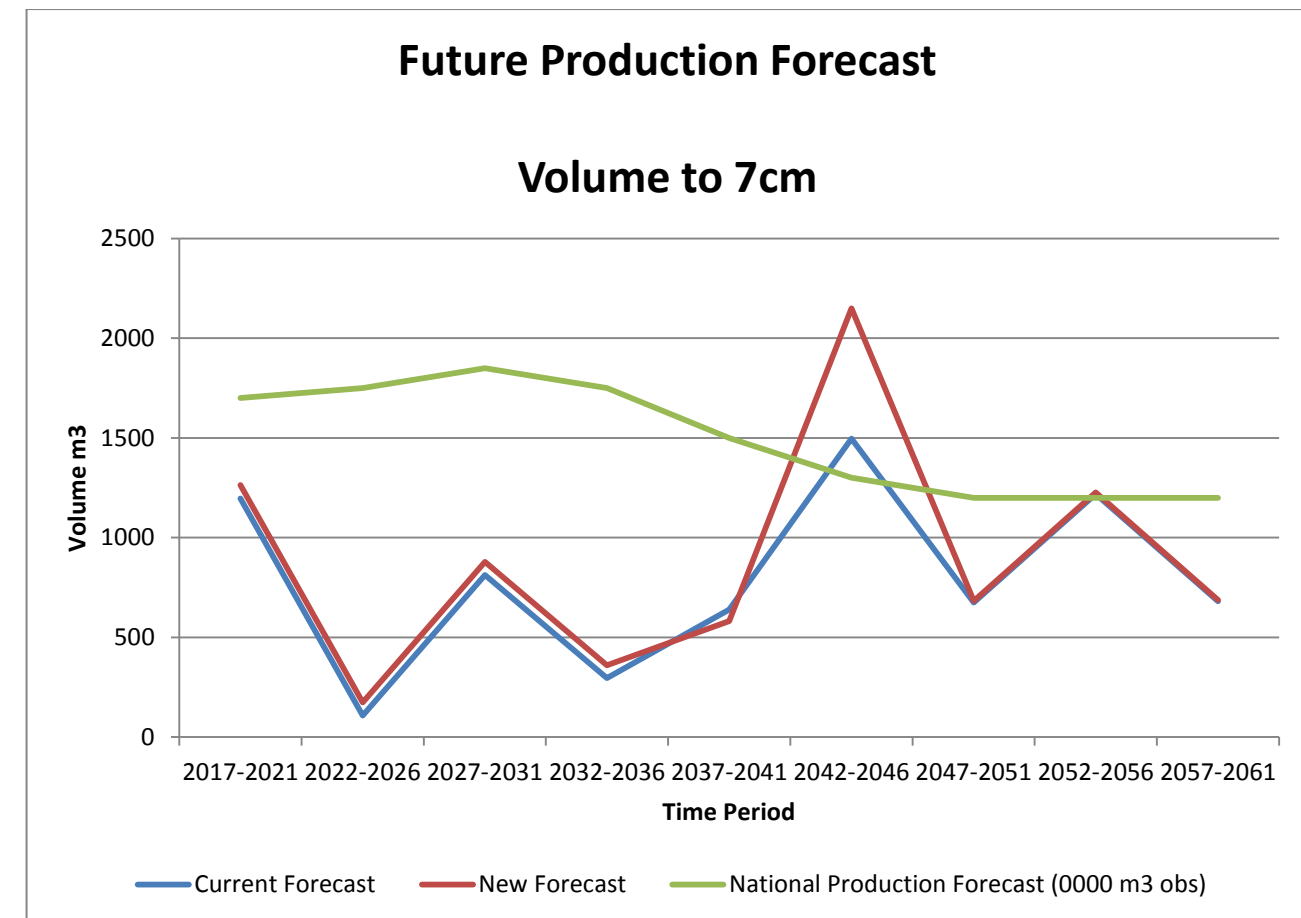
The woodland will continue to be managed sustainably as set out in previous and current objectives relating to Forest Standards. Section 5.11 shows the future production forecast which takes into account Silvicultural systems and felling years. The graph in section 5.12 compares the previous forecast with the future forecast and the forecast for timber production nationally.

5.11 – Future Production Forecast

	Forecast Period	All Species	All Conifers	All Broadleaves
Volume to 7cm	2017-2021	1263	765	498
	2022-2026	173	82	91
	2027-2031	878	201	677
	2032-2036	360	100	260
	2037-2041	581	117	464
	2042-2099	451	134	316

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

5.12 Future Production Forecast Graph



6. Consultation

6.1 Statutory Consultees

Nottinghamshire County Council

Derbyshire County Council

Natural England

Historic England

6.2 Non-Statutory Consultees

Bassetlaw District Council

Bolsover District Council

D Pickard & Sons Ltd.

Fitzherbert Estate

Martin Robinson & Sons Timber Ltd.

Nether Langwith Parish Council

Pleasley Parish Council

Tilhill Forestry

Welbeck Estate

Warsop Parish Council



6.3 Consultation Process

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.

As part of our commitment to this we undertake a public consultation process. Consultation is the process we use so that local people and relevant organisations and interest groups can be made aware that:

- New or revised management planning documentation is being produced.
- The woodland is being evaluated for certification.

The consultation process will last for a minimum of 30 days. It will include us directly contacting Statutory Consultees and other groups, neighbours or organisations; that we are aware of and that may have an interest in our management of the woodland (Non-Statutory Consultees).

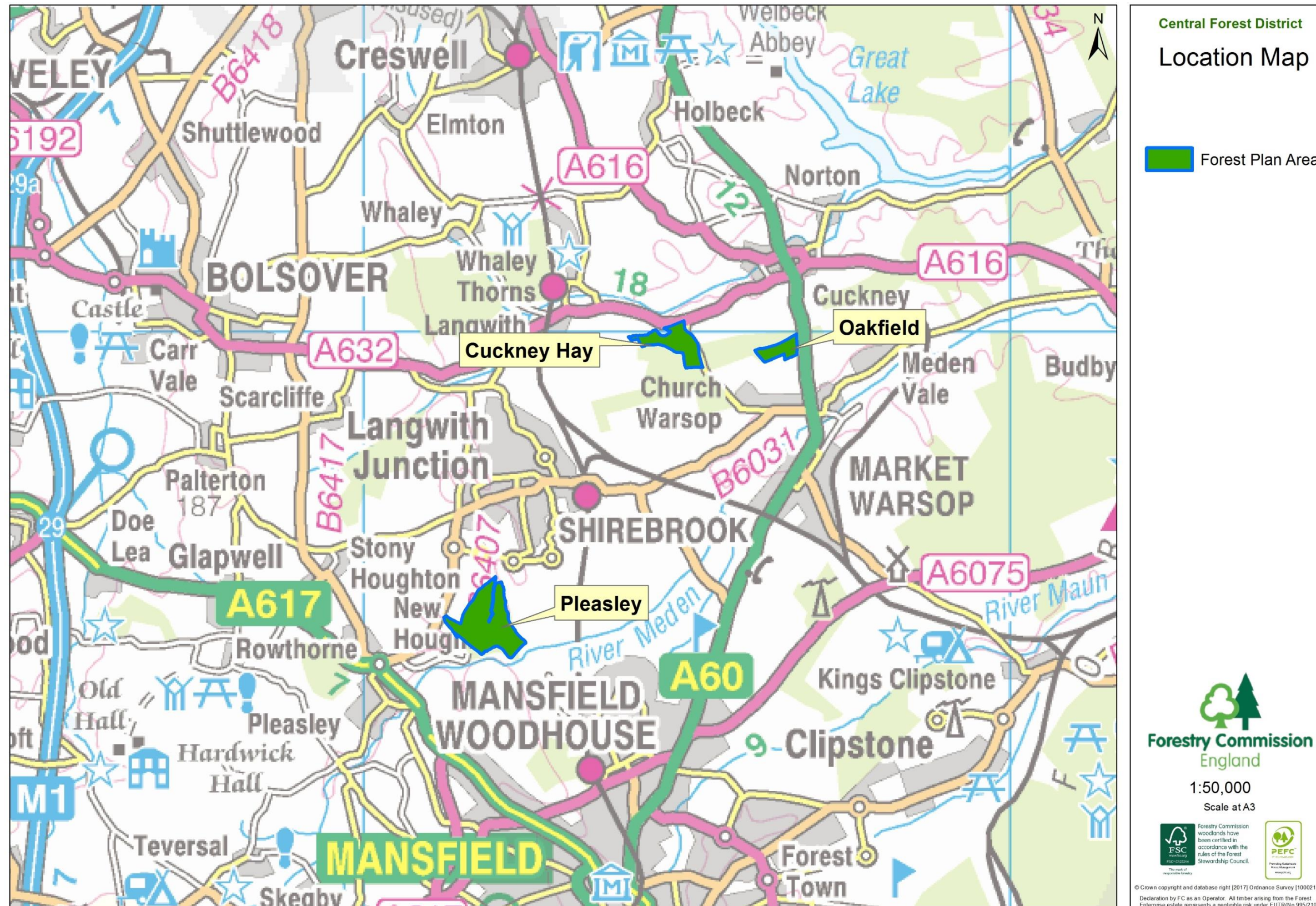
Other interested parties will be directed via on site signage to Shirebrook Library where copies of the plan will be held. Consultation of the plan will also take place on the Citizenspace website. In woods where there are a relatively high number of visitors; we may also run onsite events to enable us to meet anyone who is interested in our plans or management proposals. These will be advertised by onsite signage.

Once the consultation is complete we will reply to any responses we receive. We shall then submit the plan for approval.

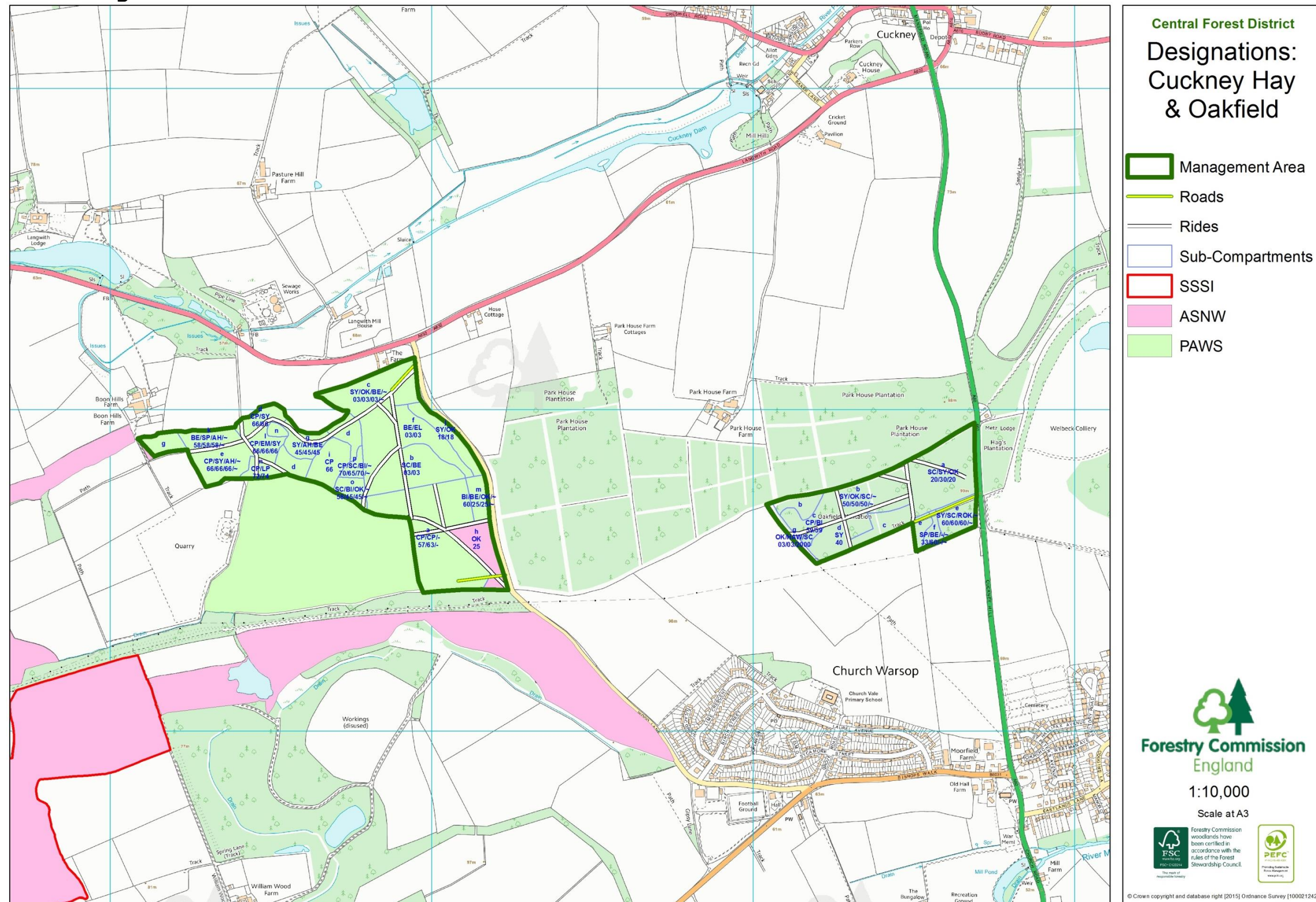
Further information on the UK Woodland Assurance Scheme (UKWAS) can be found here: www.ukwas.org.uk

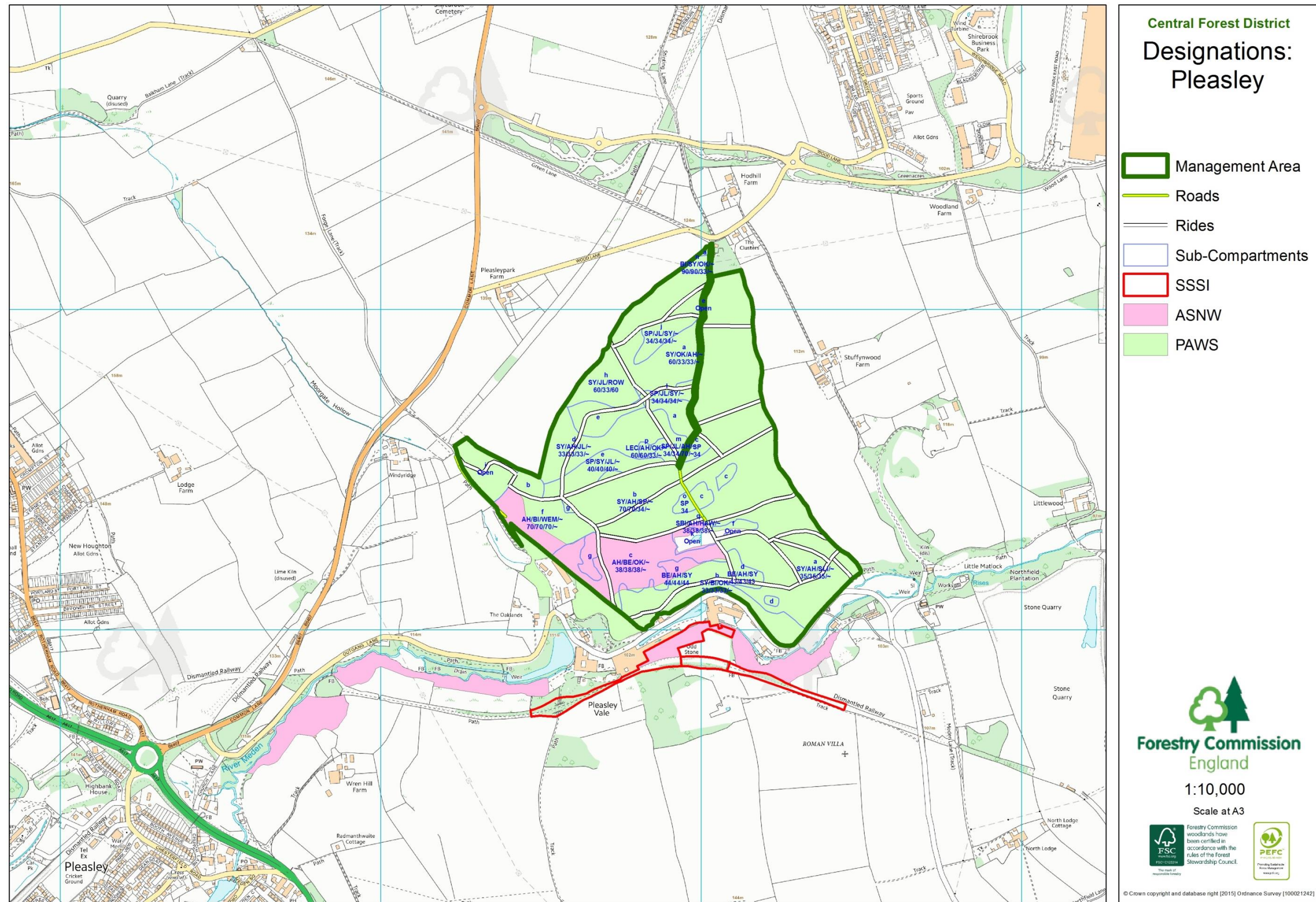
7. Maps

7.1 Location

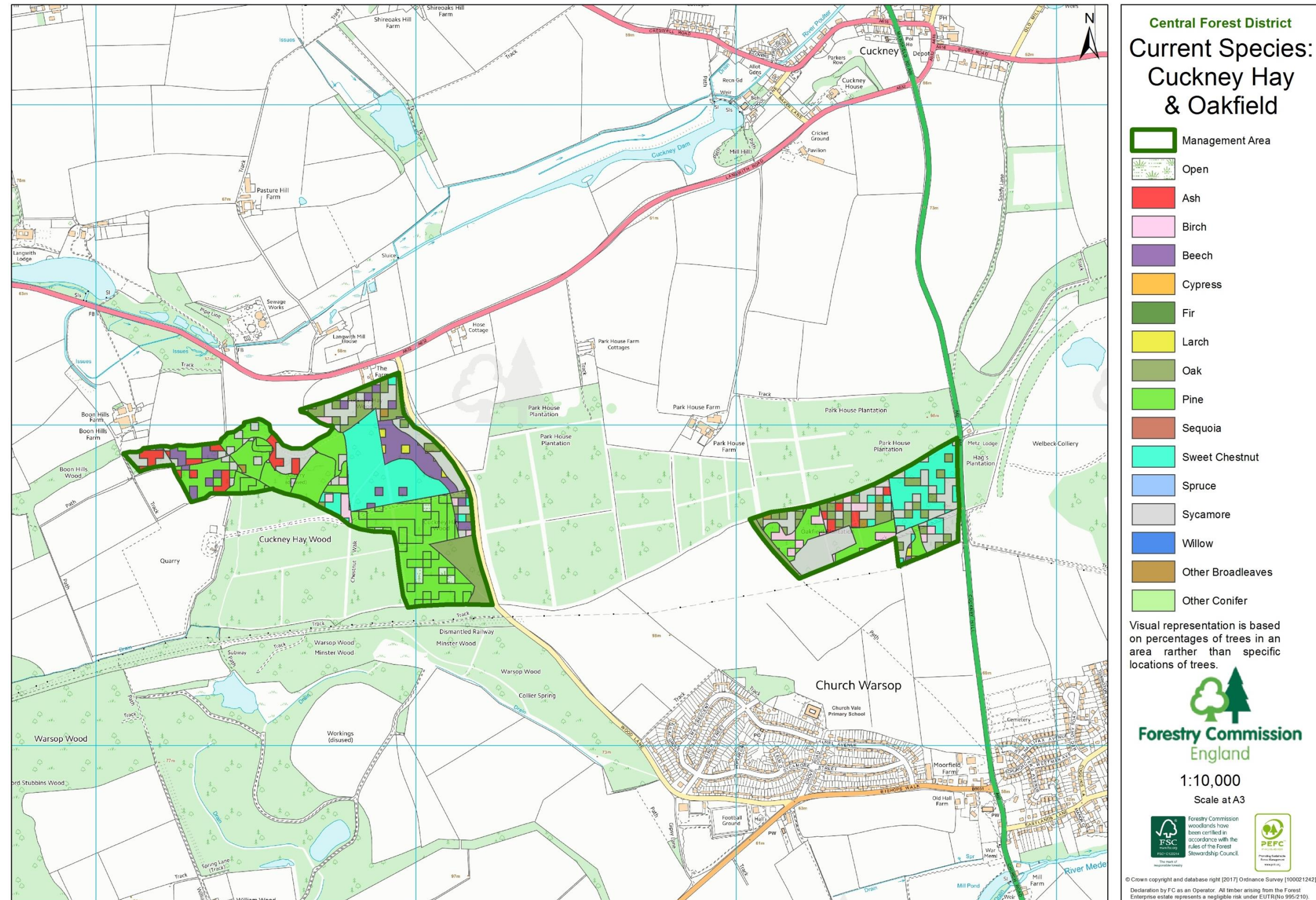


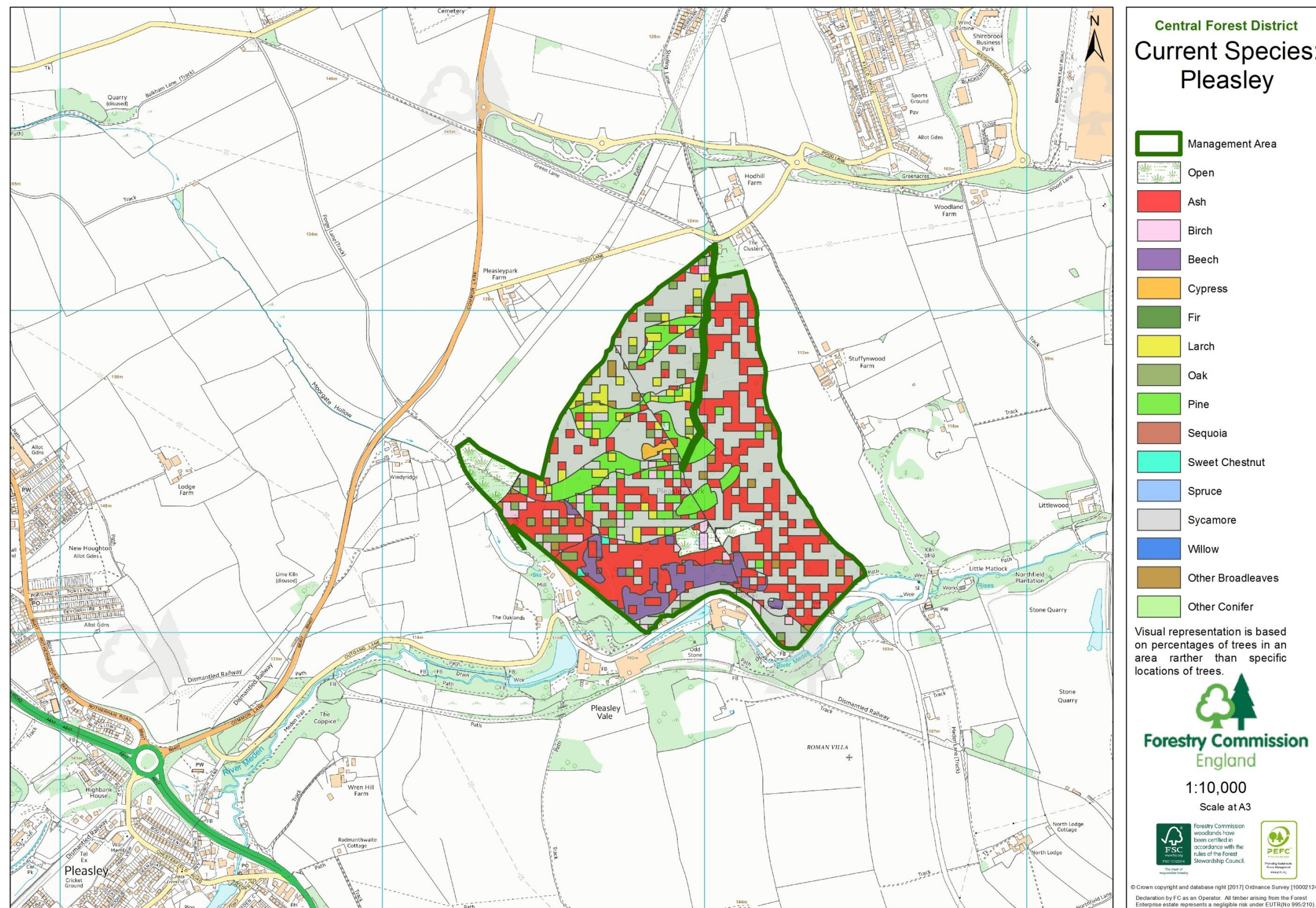
7.2 Designations



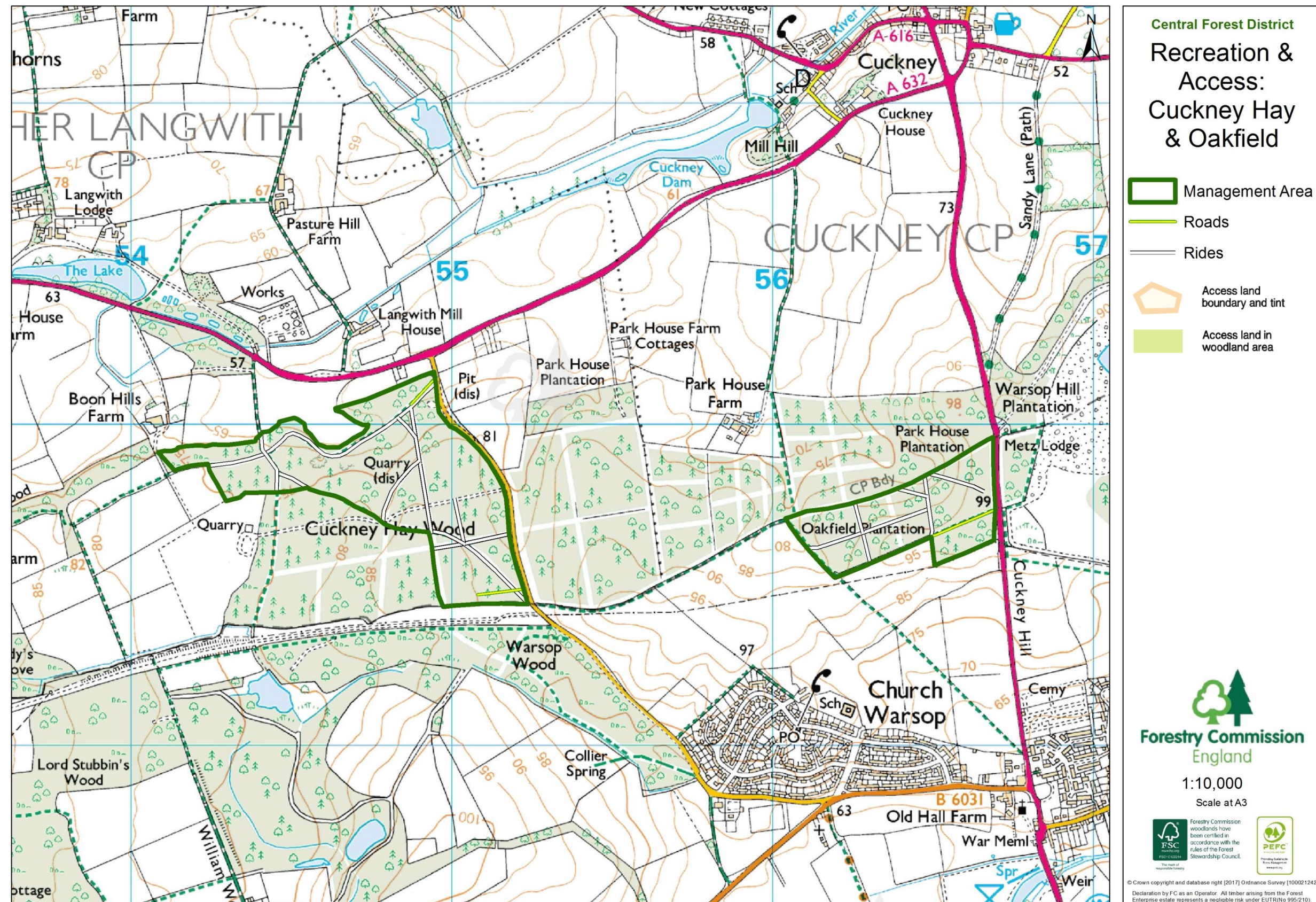


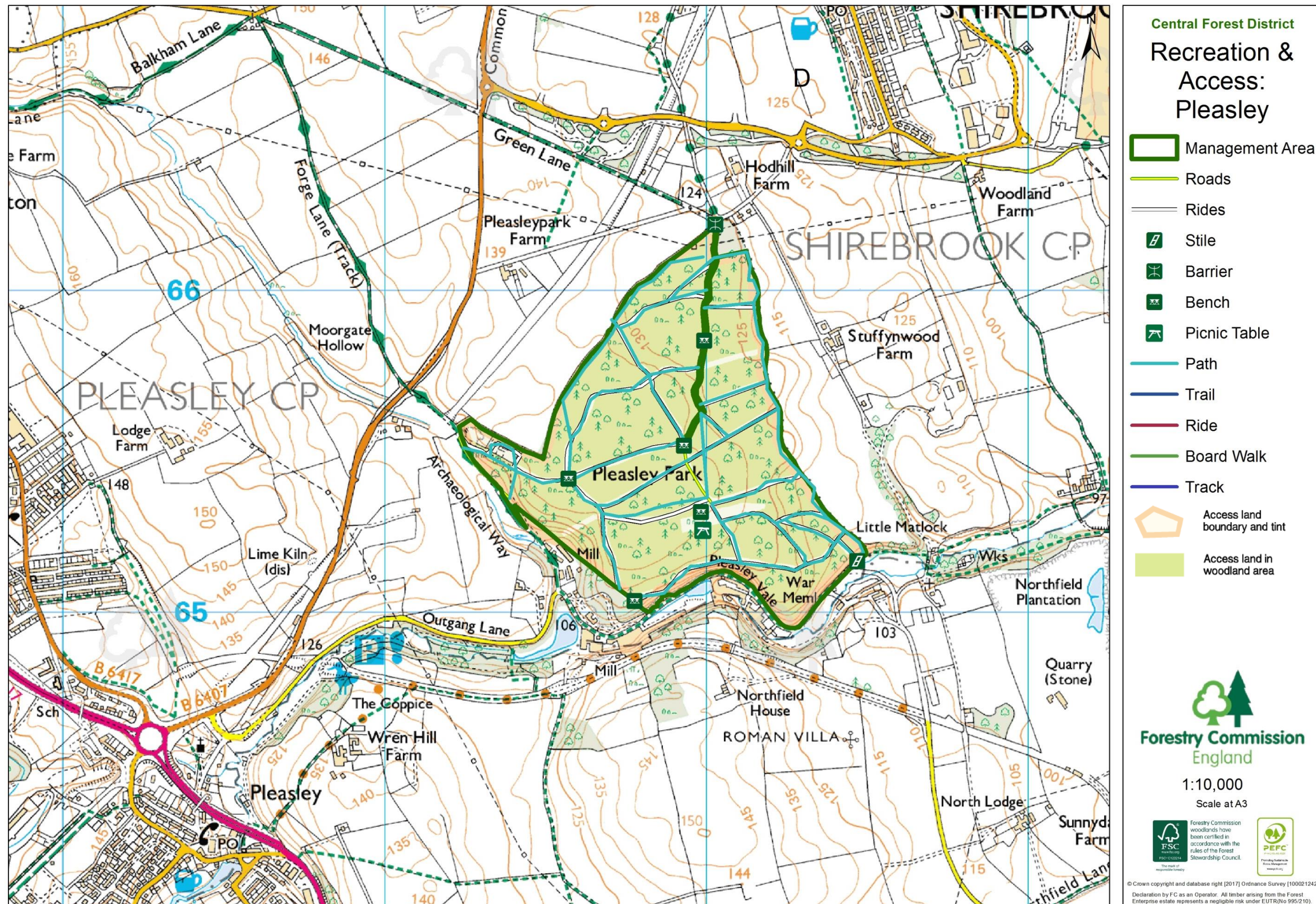
7.3 Current Species



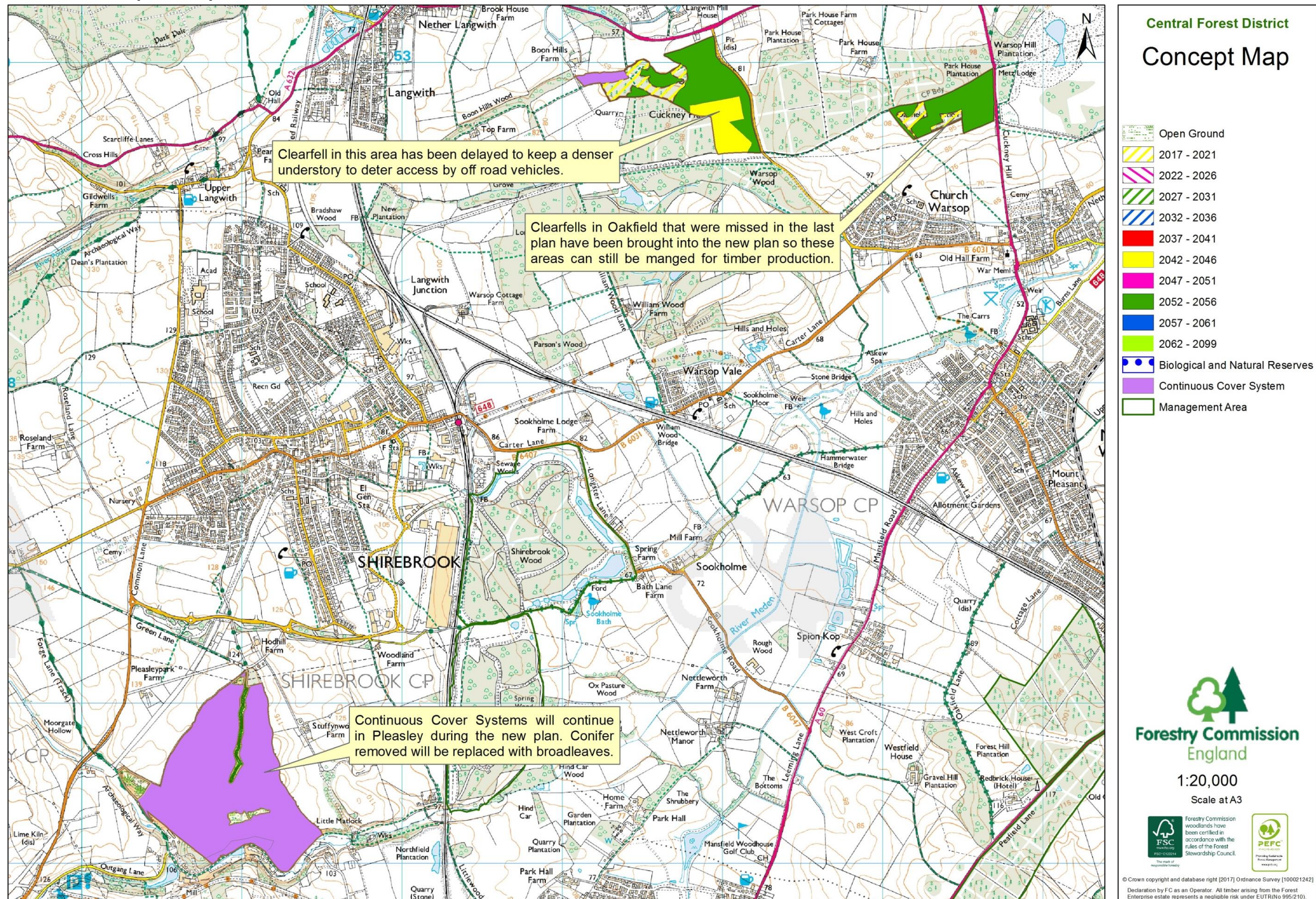


7.4 Recreation & Access

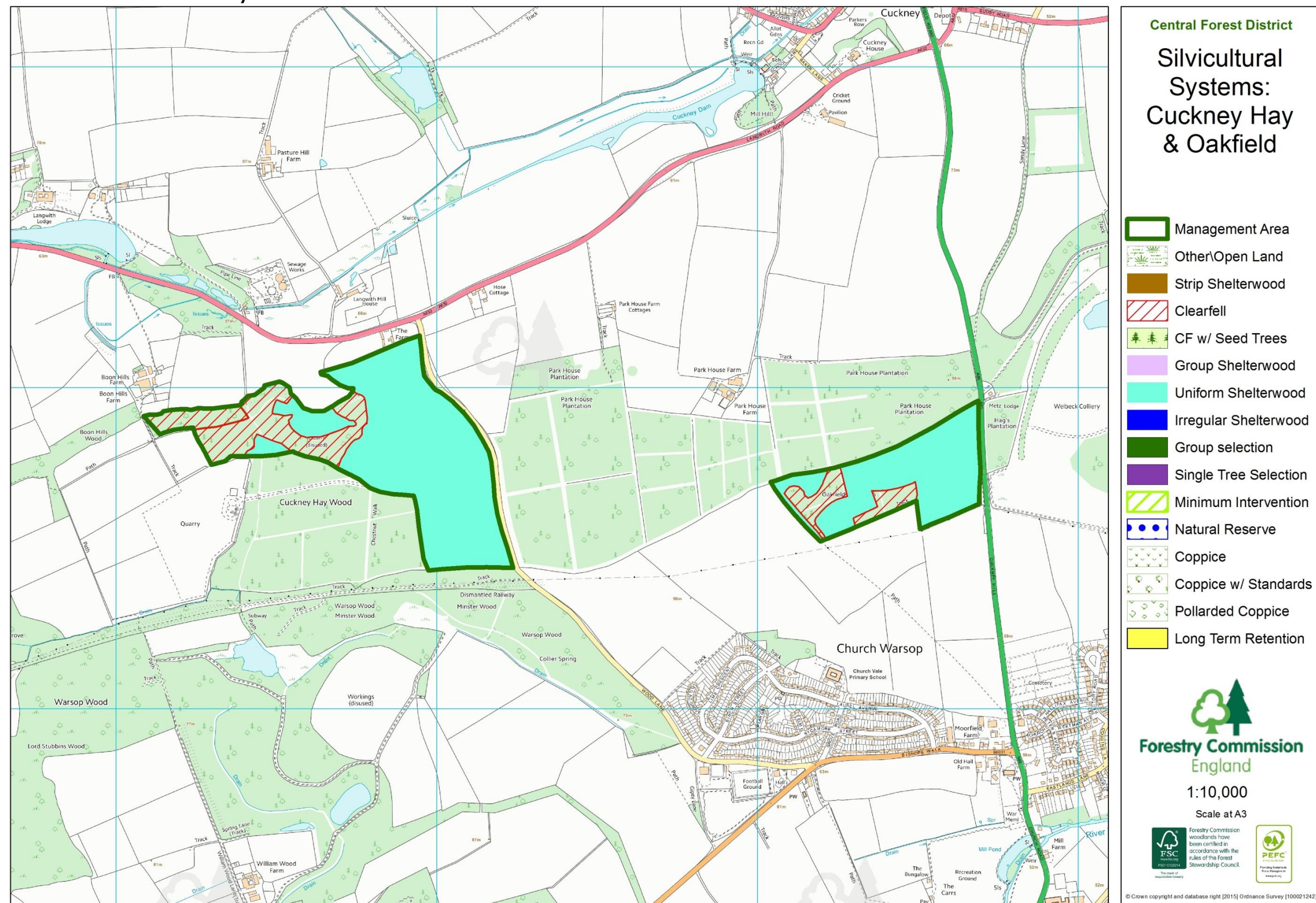


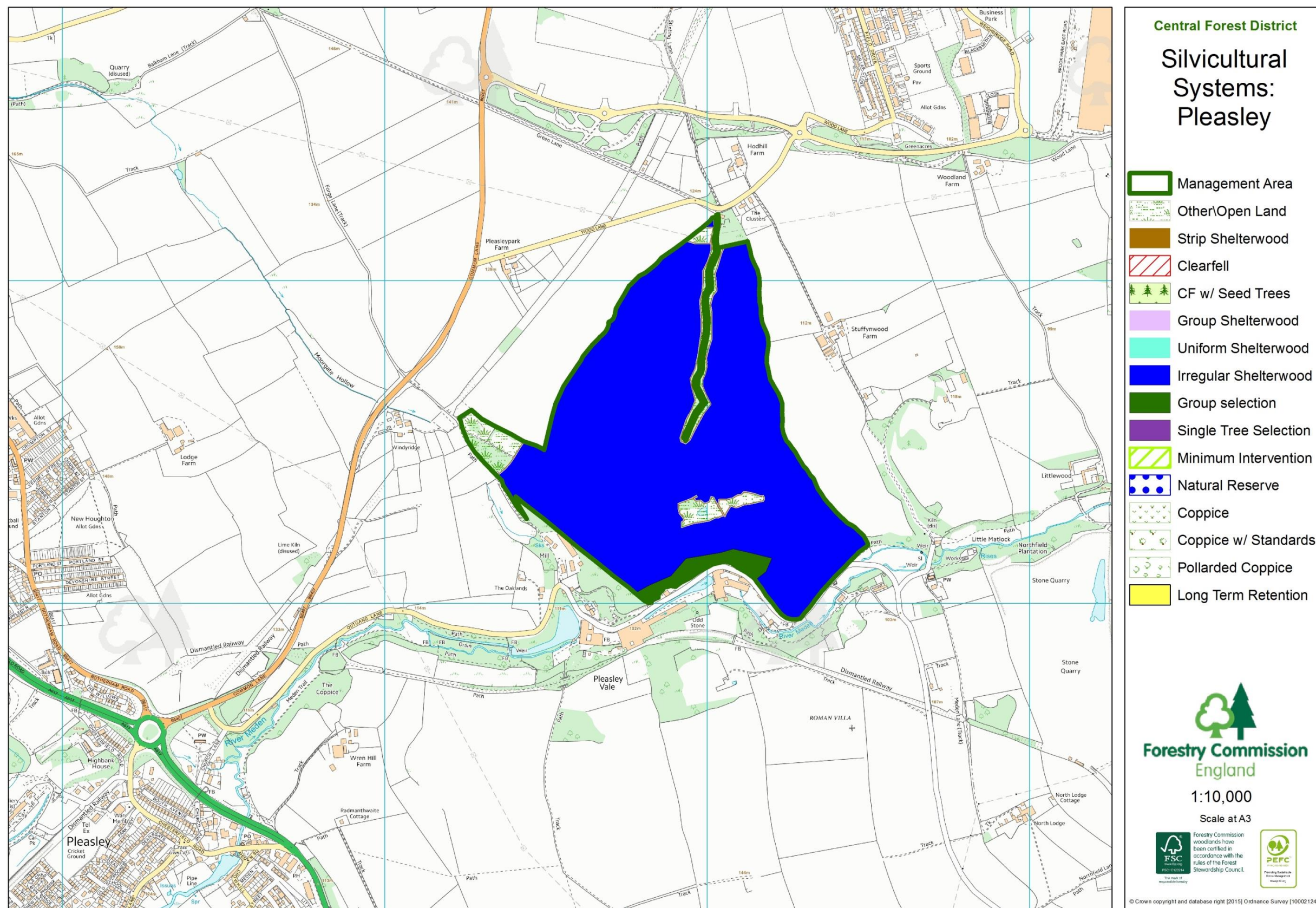


7.5 Concept Map



7.6 Silvicultural Systems





Central Forest District
Felling Map;
Cuckney Hay
& Oakfield

Legend:

- Management Area
- Roads
- Open Ground
- 2017 - 2021
- 2022 - 2026
- 2027 - 2031
- 2032 - 2036
- 2037 - 2041
- 2042 - 2046
- 2047 - 2051
- 2052 - 2056
- 2057 - 2061
- 2062 - 2099
- Biological and Natural Reserves
- Continuous Cover System

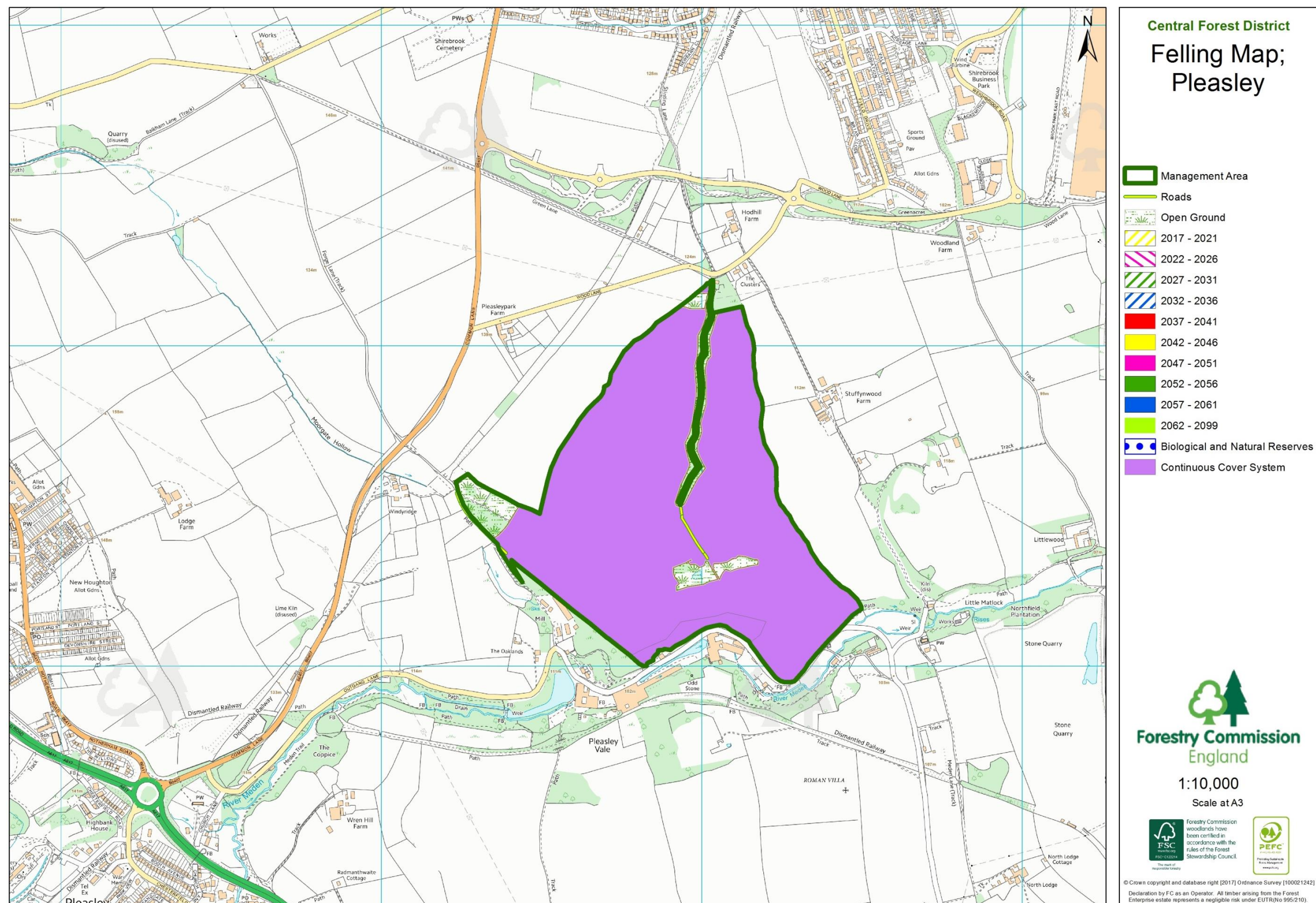
Forestry Commission
England

1:10,000
Scale at A3

FSC Forest Stewardship Council
The mark of responsible forestry

PEFC Programme for the Endorsement of Forest Certification
The mark of responsible forestry

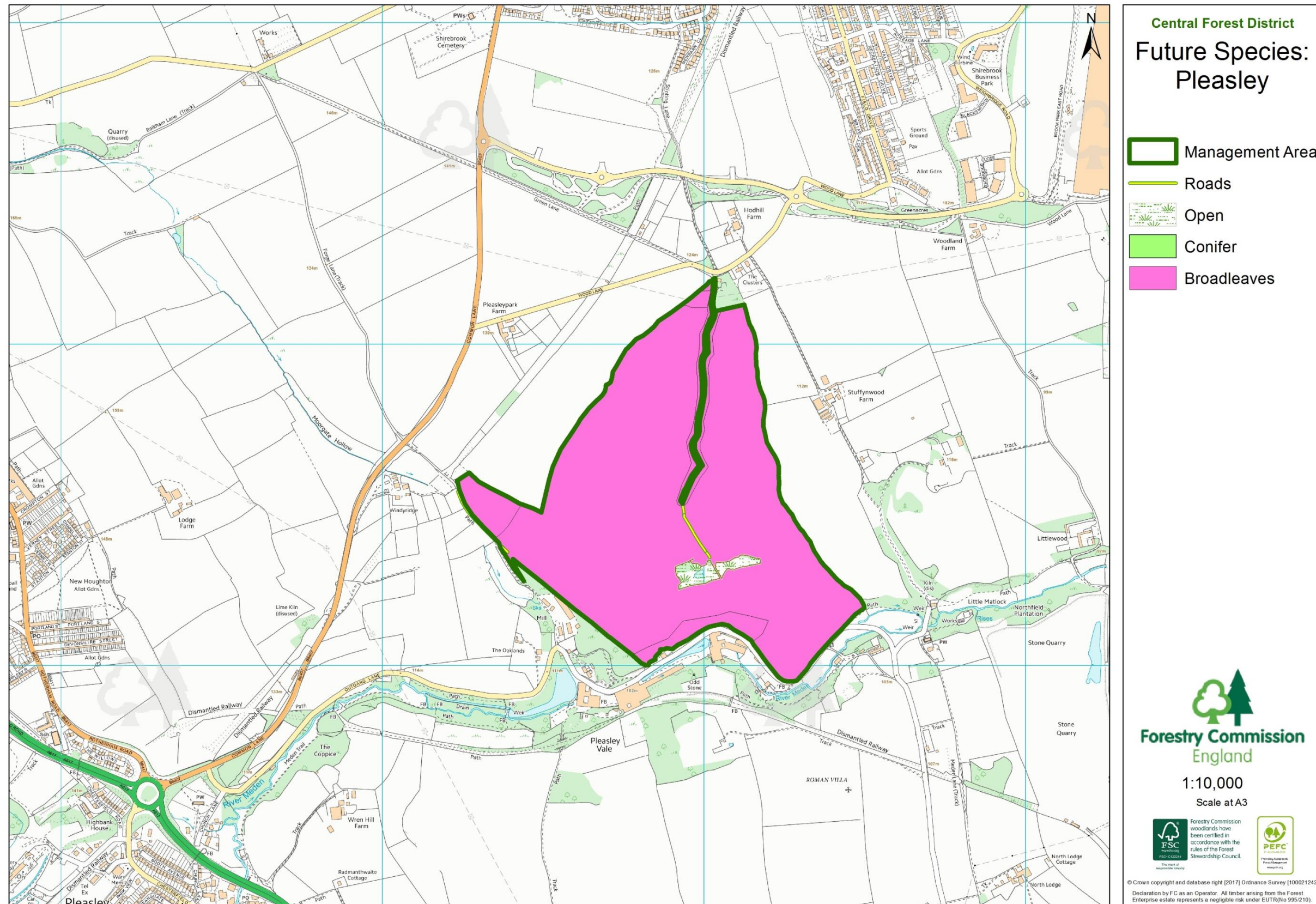
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Declaration by FC as an Operator. All timber arising from the Forest Enterprise estate represents a negligible risk under EUTR/No 995/210.



 Management Area
 Roads
 Open
 Conifer
 Broadleaves



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8. Relevant Forestry Commission & Government Policies

- Bassetlaw District Council, 2009. "Bassetlaw Landscape Character Assessment" Available at: <http://www.bassetlaw.gov.uk/everything-else/planning-building/planning-policy/core-strategy-development-management-policies/core-strategy/landscape-character-assessments-study.aspx>
- Derbyshire County Council, 2013. "The Landscape Character of Derbyshire: Part 1.5 Southern Magnesian Limestone Farmlands" Available at: <http://www.derbyshire.gov.uk/environment/conservation/landscapecharacter/>
- Natural England, 2013. "National Character Area profile: 30. Southern Magnesian Limestone" Available at: <http://publications.naturalengland.org.uk/publication/5733629942562816?category=587130>
- Natural England, 2014. "National Character Area profile: 49. Sherwood" Available at: <http://publications.naturalengland.org.uk/publication/1401066>
- Forestry Commission, 2014. Central England Forest District Strategic Plan 2014-2020.

End of Document