

**DRAFT for external consultation**

# Long Mynd Forest Plan

## 2023-2033

### Reference OP10/12

Rachel Giles  
November 2022



## Application for Forest Plan approval - Long Mynd - **MONTH tbc** 2022

<b>Forest district</b>	West England Forest District
<b>Woodland or property name</b>	Long Mynd
<b>Nearest town, village or locality</b>	Church Stretton, Shropshire
<b>OS grid reference</b>	Centre of the plan area is at SO 4077 9008
<b>Local authority</b>	Shropshire Council Myndtown Parish Council

<b>Plan area</b>	226 hectares
<b>Conifer felling</b>	24.97 hectares
<b>Broadleaf felling</b>	0 hectares

- 1) I apply for Forest Plan approval for the property described above and in the enclosed forest plan.
- 2) I confirm that the scoping, carried out and documented in the consultation record attached, incorporated those stakeholders that the FC agreed must be included. Where it has not been possible to resolve specific issues associated with the plan to the satisfaction of consultees, this is highlighted in the consultation record.
- 3) I confirm that the proposals contained in this plan comply with the UK Forestry Standard.
- 4) I undertake to obtain any permissions necessary for the implementation of the approved plan.

Signed..... Forestry England Forest Management Director

Date.....

Signed..... Forestry Commission Area Director

Date of approval.....

Date approval ends.....



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## Explanation of some of the terms used in the Forest Plan:

- **Broadleaves** are trees with broad, flat leaves e.g. oak, birch. Most are deciduous (lose their leaves in winter). **Conifers** are trees with cones and needles e.g. Scots pine, Sitka spruce. Most are evergreen, but not all e.g. larch is a deciduous conifer.
- The forest is divided into **coupes** - groups of trees which will be managed in the same way. Management prescriptions (**forest operations**) include clearfell and low impact silvicultural systems such as shelterwood, and are described on page 21. Following clearfell, areas which have new trees planted on them are known as **restock areas**.
- **Dynamic habitat** is described on page 12.
- We measure the area of our land in **hectares** - one hectare (ha) is equal to one hundred metres by one hundred metres, or the equivalent of about two and a half acres.
- **Natural capital value** - from the soils to the trees, and all the species which live in them, the whole forest ecosystem is a resource known as '**natural capital**'. We use a natural capital approach to help us understand the value to society of the various benefits that come from the nation's forests.
- **Rides** are tracks through the forest - **ridesides** are often cleared of trees to make them light and welcoming for visitors, and to create open sunny spaces for flowering plants and insects.
- The linear areas alongside streams are known as **riparian** areas.
- A **stand** is a group, or area, of trees that are more or less homogeneous (the same) in terms of species composition, density and age. Stands of trees may be planted deliberately (**plantation**) or arise from **natural regeneration**, where trees grow from seeds which arrived on the site through natural means, usually from the previous crop, or overstorey.
- **Thinning** is where selected trees are removed, giving the remaining trees room to develop.
- The **understorey** is made up of the trees and shrubs that grow underneath the main crop (the **overstorey**), from seeds from above, or through deliberate **underplanting** (where new trees are planted under the main crop). The understorey provides habitats for wildlife, and will often become the next crop of trees, when the overstorey is felled.
- When an area of trees blows over, for example during a storm, it is known as **windblow**.
- **Yield class** is a measure of the annual growth of a stand of trees. If a tree or stand has reached **economic maturity**, it means that it has reached its maximum economic value. It can continue to grow, but its timber will not increase in value any further.

# Section 1 - Forestry England vision

## Forestry England - who we are and what we do

Forestry England is the country's largest land manager.

Our purpose is to secure and grow the social, economic and natural capital value of the nation's forests.

The foundation of our organisation is our world-class sustainable management of the nation's forests.

### Our vision for wildlife...

The nation's forests provide the most valuable places for wildlife to thrive and expand in England.

### Our vision for people...

The nation's forests are a living treasure for all, deeply connected to people's lives improving the health and wellbeing of the nation.

### Our vision for climate...

The nation's forests are resilient to climate change, increasing their value for communities by producing high-quality, sustainable timber and absorbing carbon emissions.

The above is taken from our plan 'Growing the future: 2021-2026':

<https://www.forestryengland.uk/growing-the-future>

For more information about who we are and what we do, please visit:

<https://www.forestryengland.uk/we-are-for>



## Section 2 - About Long Mynd

### Location

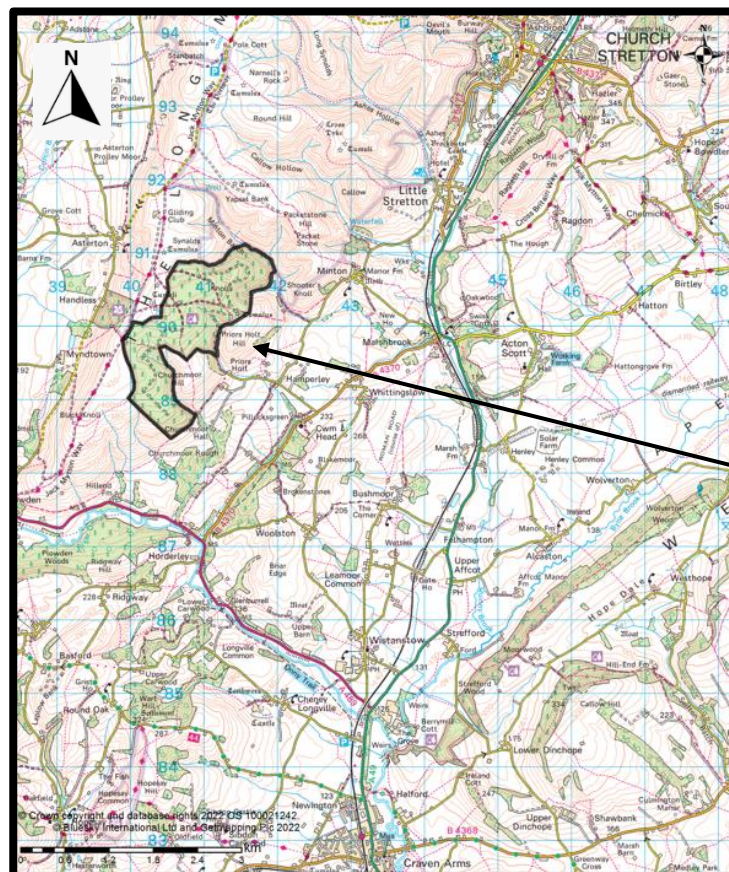
The Long Mynd is a heath and moorland plateau, approximately 7 miles long and 3 miles wide, that forms part of the Shropshire Hills.

Forestry England's land on the Long Mynd consists of a single block of 226 hectares of secondary woodland, located 5 miles northeast of Craven Arms, and 4 miles southwest of Church Stretton in Shropshire (**Figures 1 and 2**).

Long Mynd is in the Shropshire Landscape Assessment's 'high open moorland' landscape type (see box below). Forestry England's land is one of the "blocks of conifer plantations".



**Figure 1**  
Location of  
the Long  
Mynd,  
Shropshire



**Figure 2**  
Location of  
Forestry  
England's  
land on the  
Long Mynd

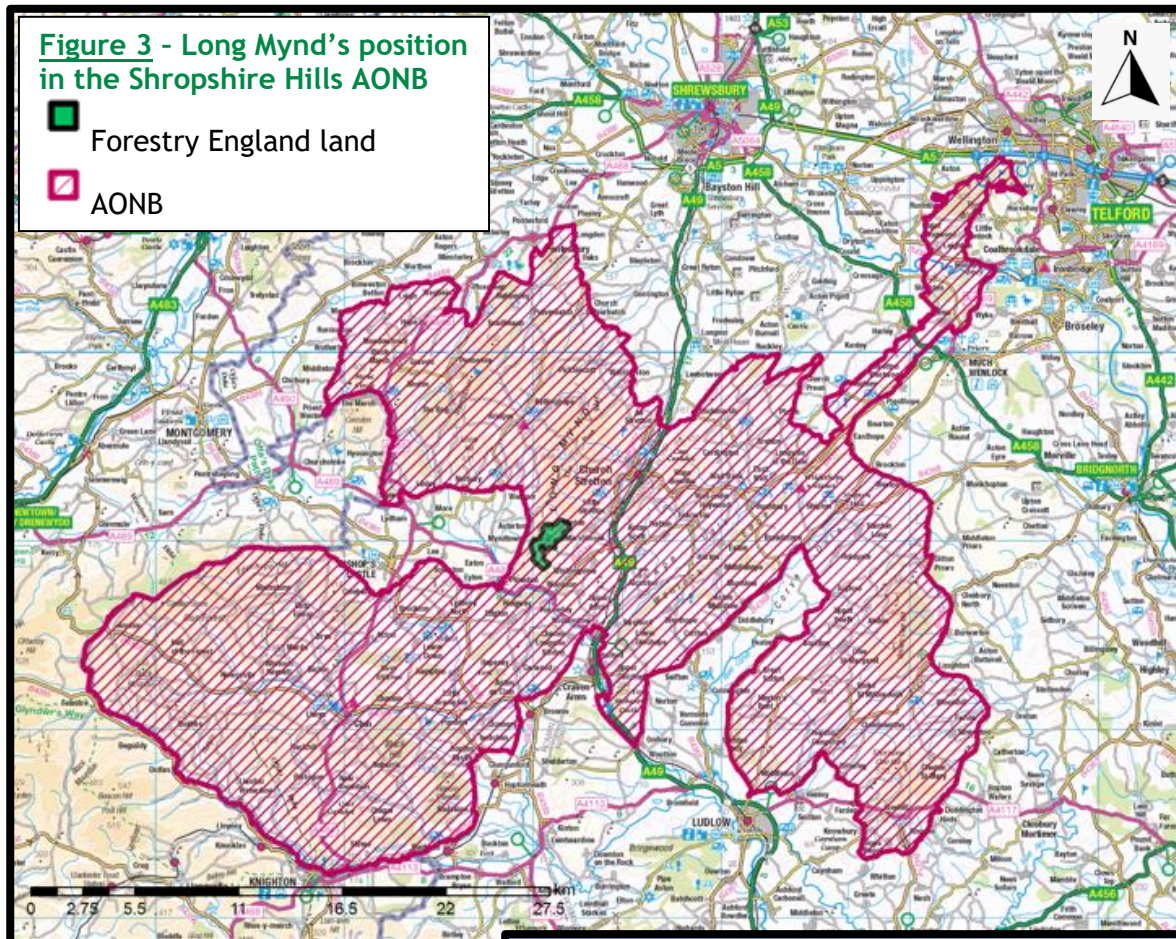
#### **High open moorland landscape type:**

- exposed areas of upland plateau and slopes that provide panoramic views over the surrounding countryside
- contain large tracts of unenclosed moorland which remain unsettled, and are open large-scale landscapes
- scattered prehistoric barrows
- narrow steep sided valleys (known locally as batches)
- typical species are heather, bilberry, red fescue and common bent grass
- localised bogs and wet flushes often form stream sources
- tree cover is limited to scrub on some slopes, and regular blocks of conifer plantations



## Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB)

The Shropshire Hills AONB covers an area of around 80 000 hectares - almost a quarter of Shropshire. According to the AONB’s management plan (2019-2024), the Long Mynd is a “core part of the AONB in terms of landscape, identity and biodiversity” and has the “biggest concentration of upland and semi-natural habitat within the AONB, including the largest areas of heathland”. **Figure 3** shows the location of Forestry England’s Long Mynd site within the AONB. Although our land is predominantly conifer plantation, there are areas of heather with scattered trees on the western edges, which provide a valuable transition from high forest to open heath (**Photo 1**).



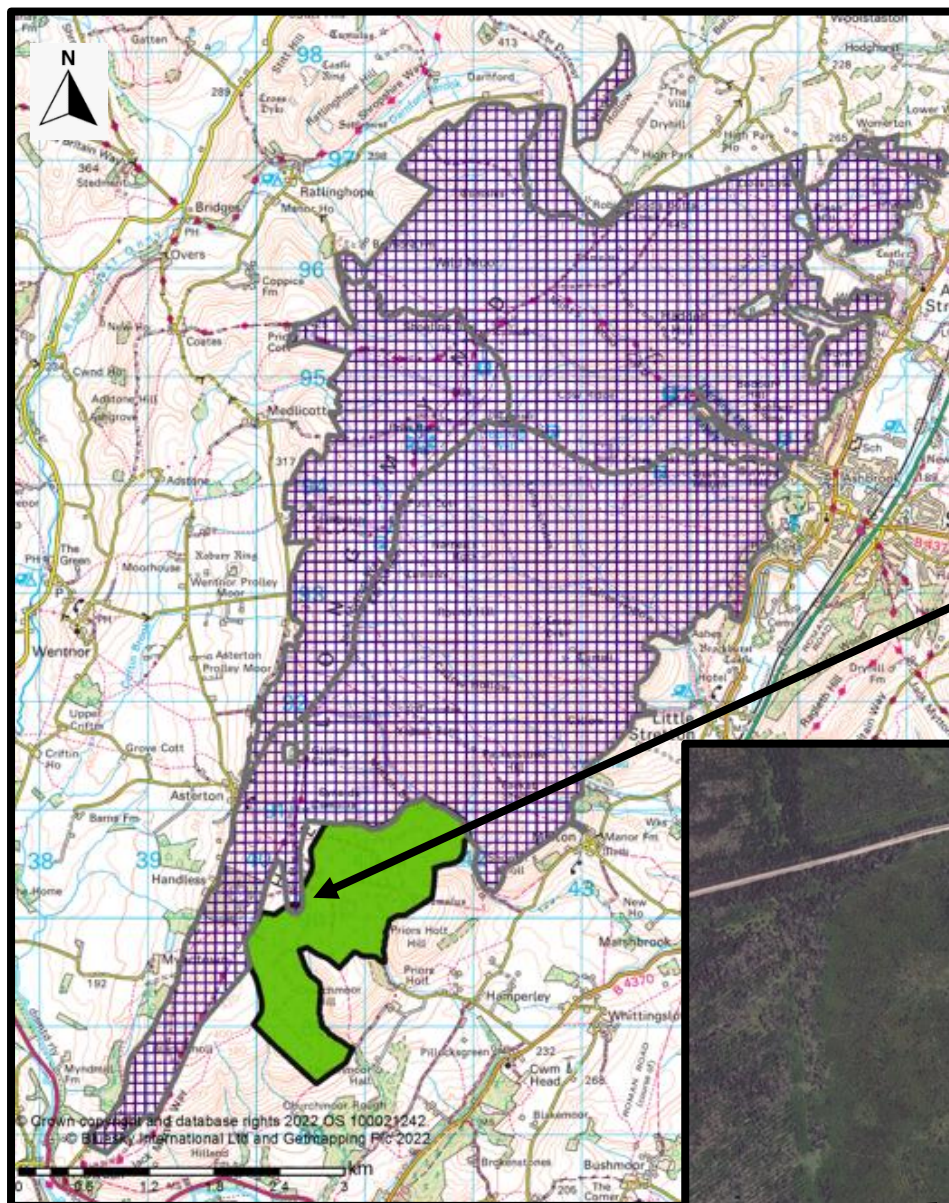
**Photo 1 - looking east onto Forestry England land from neighbouring heathland**





## Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI)

Forestry England's land is adjacent to the Long Mynd SSSI, which is of botanical, ornithological and geological importance, with the main habitat of interest being upland dwarf shrub heath. One subcompartment of our land (0.76ha) falls within the SSSI (**Figure 4**) and is of a very similar habitat to that of the neighbouring part of the SSSI - open space with grass and heather (**Photo 2**).



**Figure 4 - Forestry England's land in relation to Long Mynd SSSI**

- Forestry England land
- SSSI

The arrow points to the small part of Forestry England land that is within the SSSI, which is also shown in the aerial photo below (**Photo 2**)

**Photo 2 - Forestry England's part of the SSSI**

SSSI outside Forestry England land

Forestry England boundary

SSSI on Forestry England land





## Internal landscape

87% of the forest is planted with conifers - predominantly Sitka spruce - but this does not mean that it is a monotonous landscape. In fact, the conifers of various ages, together with the slope of the land create attractive views from the many forest roads and public rights of way ([Photos 3, 4 and 5](#)).

[Photo 3](#) - top left - the forest track winds downhill through majestic conifers

[Photo 4](#) - top right - on the eastern edges of the site, views stretch into the distance

[Photo 5](#) - below - there are areas temporary open space within the forest



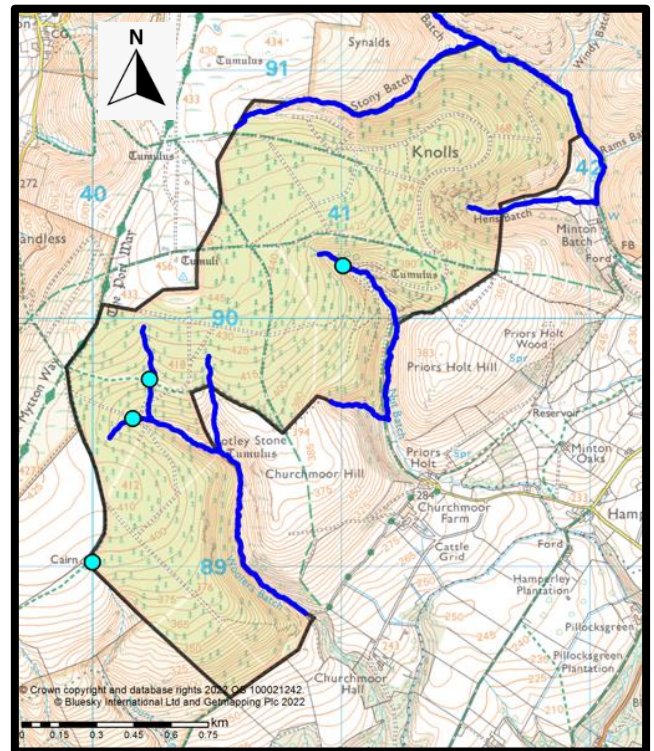


## Streams and ponds

There are several small watercourses and four man-made ponds within the forest (see [Figure 5](#)). Most of the riparian areas (streamsides) have been cleared of vegetation in the past and are now lined with naturally regenerating broadleaves, mainly willows. The ponds are rather silted up.

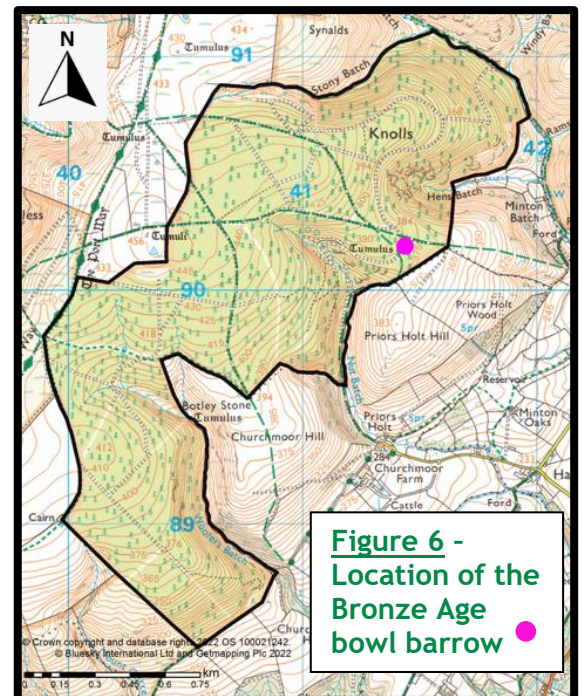
**Figure 5**  
Streams and ponds In Long Mynd

Stream — Pond ●



## Scheduled Monument

The bowl barrow (Scheduled Monument) on Prior's Holt Hill is one of many on the Long Mynd and is considered by Historic England to be a good example of a Bronze Age funerary monument although it is currently covered with bracken ([Figure 6](#) and [Photo 6](#)). A Scheduled Monument Management Plan for the site was approved by Historic England in 2022.



**Figure 6 -**  
Location of the  
Bronze Age  
bowl barrow

**Photo 6 -** Scheduled Monument from the forest track



## People

Although Long Mynd is not a busy site (it is possible to spend several hours here without seeing anyone!), public use of the forest has increased in recent years. There are several public rights of way that cross the site and continue into the surrounding countryside, and the whole site is designated as open access. There are a few parking spaces (not on Forestry England land) near to the main entrance and this area is often busy with mountain bikers, who park and then ride through the forest to access the rest of the Long Mynd. The forest is also used and valued by local people for walking and horse riding.

## Biodiversity

The coniferous woodland provides habitat for birds such as crossbills and firecrest, and nightjar are found on the restock sites. Goshawks have been recorded on the site in recent years, and owls and other birds of prey use the deadwood perches which are deliberately left after clearfelling (**Photo 7**).



**Photo 7** - above - deadwood perches (snags) on clearfell site

**Photo 8** - right - one of the small streams

Other valuable habitats within the forest include the riparian areas (streams) (**Photo 8**), ponds, broadleaf woodland and temporary open space, which together offer opportunities for numerous species of insects, bats, reptiles and woodland birds.





## Dynamic habitat

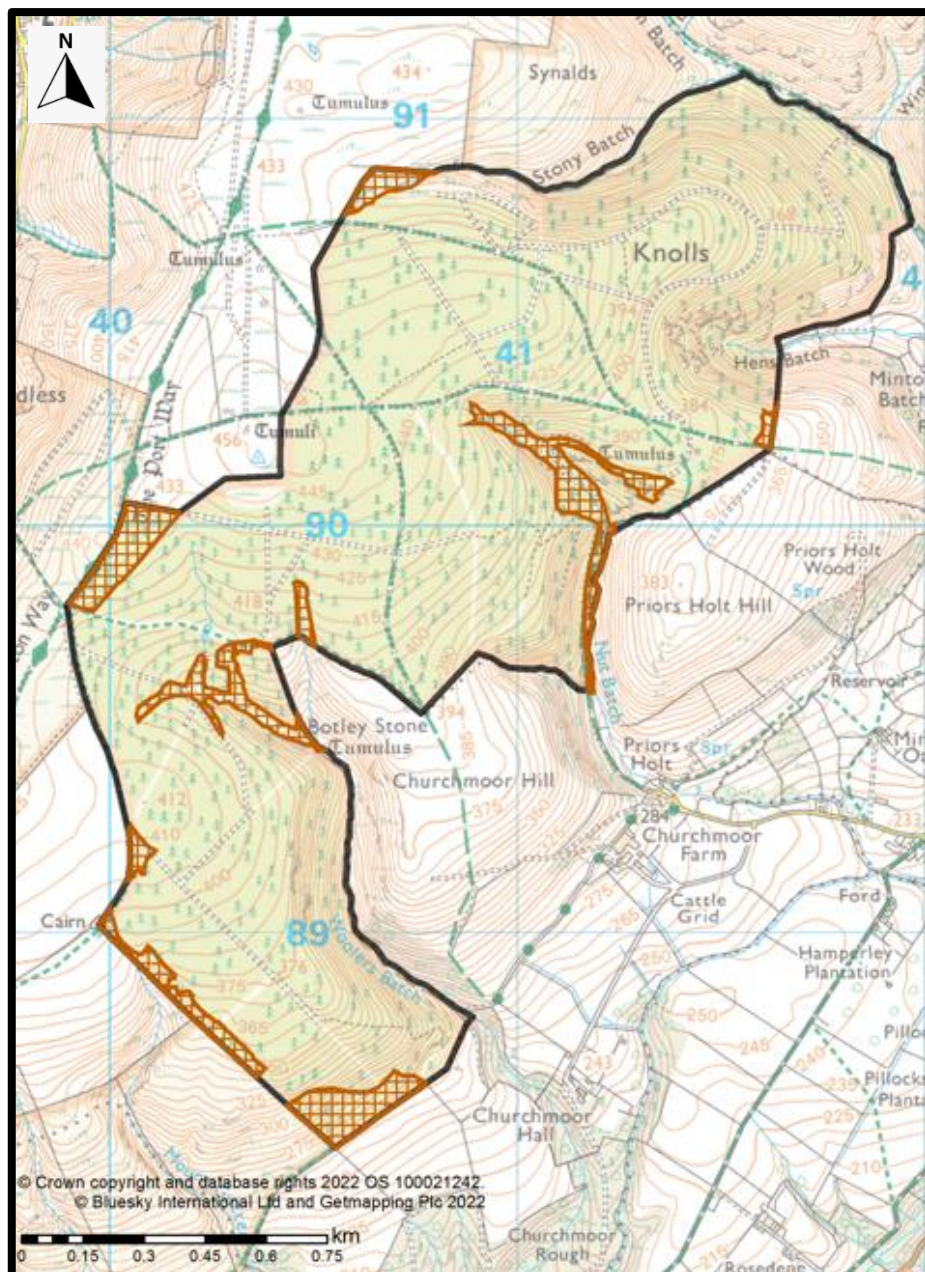
Forestry England recognises the value of transitional, dynamic habitats, for example where scattered trees grow irregularly in former open space, and where streamsides are partially cleared and then allowed to regenerate naturally.

Ecologically, these areas provide a wealth of microhabitats - in shade and in sunlight, and with different levels of vegetation at various stages of development - and are even more valuable where they are linked together to form networks, along which animals and birds can travel.

**Figure 7** shows the mappable areas that have been recognised as dynamic habitat at Long Mynd, which currently include the riparian (streamside) zones (see [page 10](#)), the heathland with trees on the western side of the site (see [page 7](#)) and the few small temporarily open spaces (see [page 9](#)).

Areas where restocking (planting) does not come right to the edges of rides and roads are also important dynamic habitats, but these are not currently mapped, so are not shown in **Figure 7**.

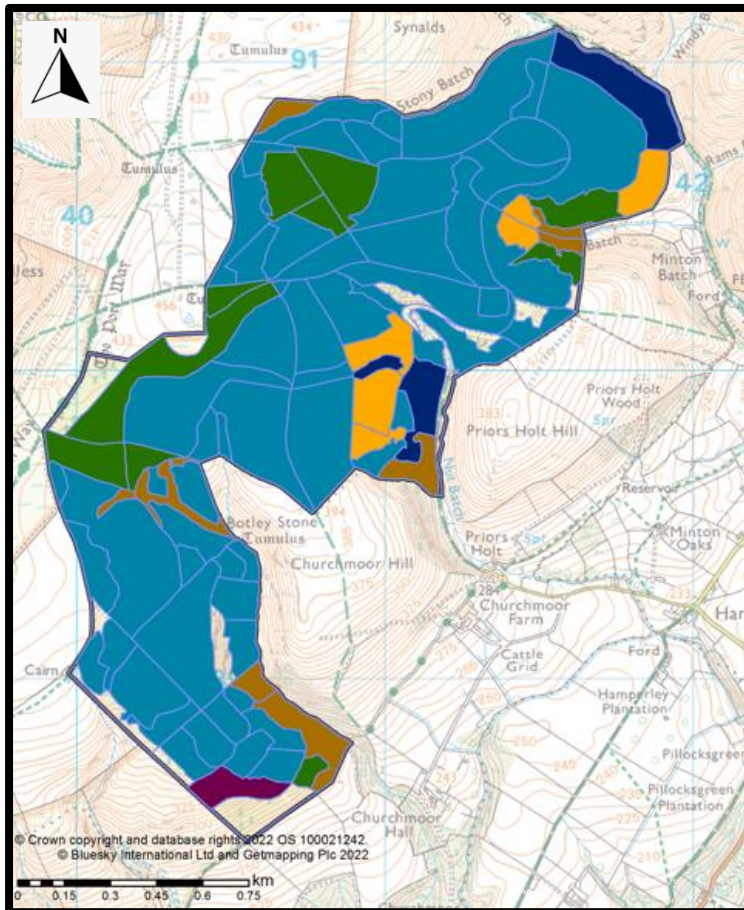
Although clearfell sites provide valuable temporary open space, these are not classed as dynamic habitat because they will be deliberately restocked, whereas the dynamic habitats will be managed much more informally, allowing natural processes to take place.



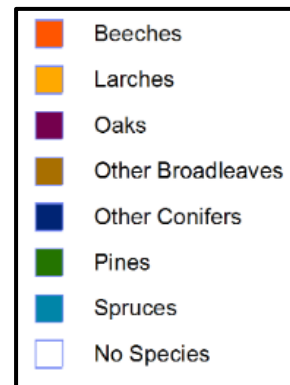
Also not classed as dynamic habitat are the permanently open spaces. At Long Mynd, these consist of the Scheduled Monument and the SSSI, both of which we will proactively manage as open space in the long-term.

## Current tree species

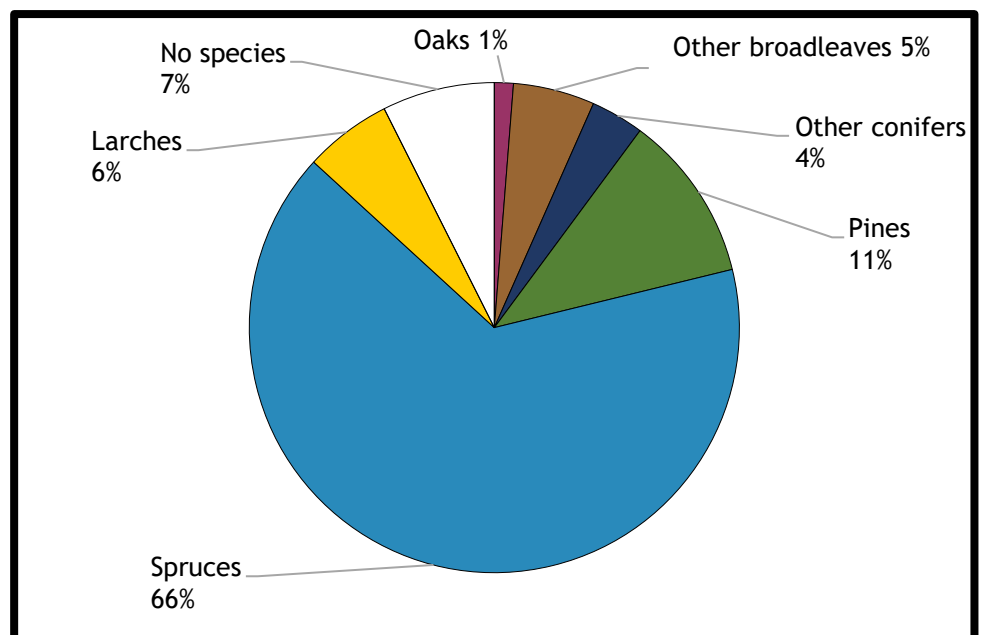
The forest currently comprises 87% conifers (predominantly Sitka spruce, with average yield class of 14) and 6% broadleaves, including areas of natural regeneration and subcompartments that have been planted with birch and other native species to increase the variety of habitats. About 7% of the site is currently open, including the archaeological site and SSSI. **Figure 8** shows the main component (species or currently open space) in each part of the site, and **Figure 9** shows the proportions of species.



**Figure 8 - Map to show the most common component in each subcompartment of Long Mynd**

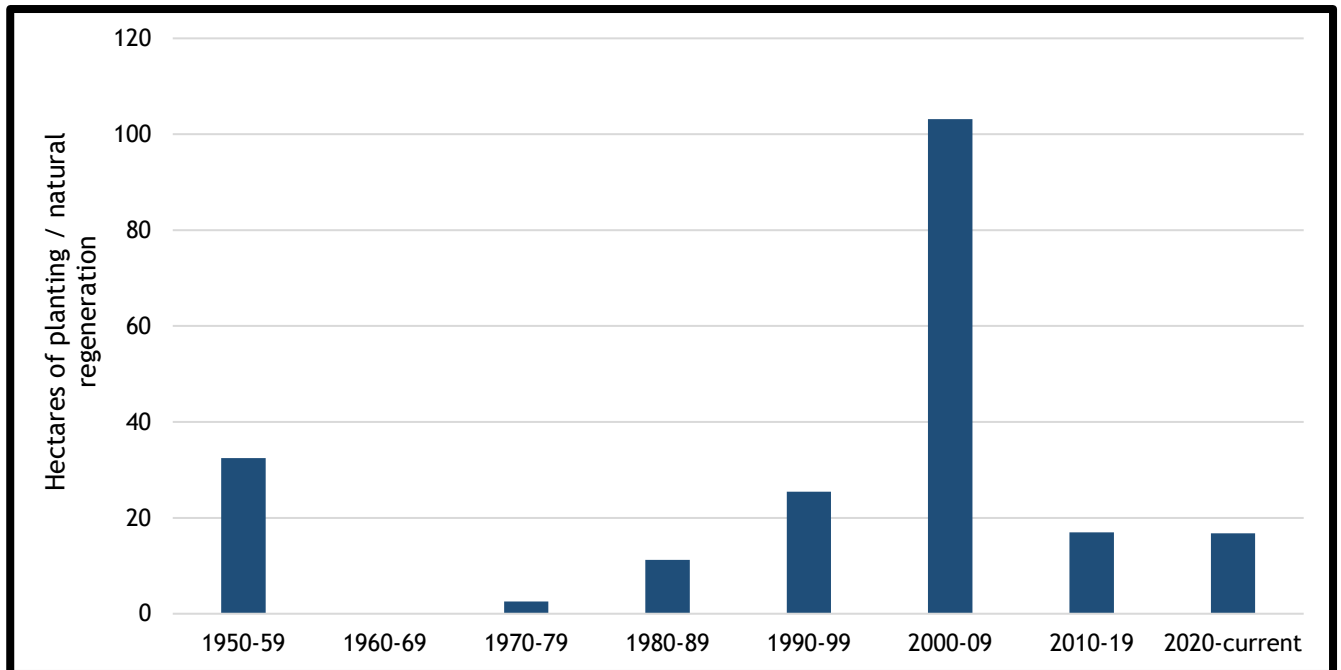


**Figure 9 - Chart to show proportions of different species in Long Mynd**



## Current age structure

**Figure 10** shows how many hectares of tree planting (or natural regeneration after felling) took place in Long Mynd in each decade. There are very few areas planted with older crops, partly due to the no-thin practice of recent decades meaning that crops are felled at a young age. There was clearly a significant peak of felling and restocking in 2000-2009, meaning that much of the forest is even-aged and will potentially reach maturity at the same time.



**Figure 10** - Chart to show area (in hectares) of Long Mynd that was established in each decade



## Challenges to management at Long Mynd

- **Climate change**

Anticipated changes in temperature and rainfall, together with an expected increase in extreme weather events will have an impact on forestry everywhere. Trees are long-lived and there is no guarantee that the ones that we plant now will be suited to the future climate.

- **Pests and diseases**

It is difficult to predict how much impact pests and diseases may have on the trees planted at Long Mynd, but quite possible that the risk will increase if tree health is adversely affected by the changing climate.

- **Lack of species and structural (age) diversity**

- **Landscape**

Blocks of conifers on high ground can be rather noticeable in the landscape, especially when they have straight edges adjacent to low vegetation such as grassland or heathland.

- **Dynamic habitat management**

Dynamic habitat requires regular intervention to ensure that tree cover remains appropriate for the management objectives.

- **Exposure and access**

Long Mynd is quite exposed (**Figure 11**) with steep slopes, so conifer crops have not been thinned in the recent past due to risk of damage from wind and difficulty of access. This means that many of the stands are very dense and dark and have to be felled at a young age so there are very few old trees on the site.

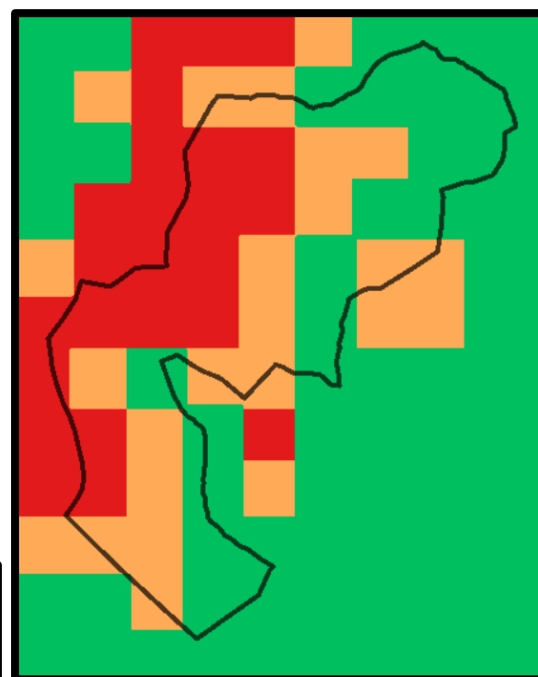
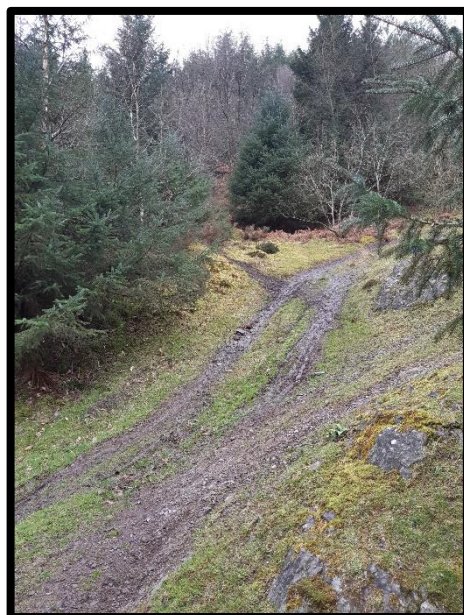
- **Sheep**

Sheep from neighbouring farms often stray into the forest and damage the young trees in our restock areas.

- **Mountain biking**

There has been a recent increase in unauthorised mountain biking trails and jumps (**Photo 9**).

**Photo 9 - Mountain bike trails at Long Mynd**



**Figure 11 - Exposure on Long Mynd**

Forestry England boundary

Highly exposed



Moderately exposed



Sheltered



## Section 3 - What we'll do

Forestry England's land on the Long Mynd will continue to be a productive forest, planted mainly with conifers that grow quickly and efficiently, absorbing carbon and offering shelter for wildlife as they grow, and ultimately providing a sustainable long-term supply of timber. Although Sitka spruce will continue to be an important crop, we will plant it in mixtures with other species in each restock to increase diversity and resilience to future changes in climate and pests and diseases.

Taking into account wind risk and accessibility, we will identify suitable crops to thin, which will increase structural diversity, and allow some stands to grow to an older age. Some areas of conifers will be retained beyond economic maturity to provide the mature habitat favoured by goshawks and long-eared owls.

We are committed to the expansion and ongoing management of our dynamic habitats - we're excited about the potential of the western edge of the forest to provide a transition from high forest, through scattered trees, into heathland, and we will be looking for opportunities to open up riparian areas and ridesides in order to increase connectivity between areas of dynamic habitat.

Consideration will be given to the position of the site within the wider landscape - planting and felling will be planned to minimise visual impact, and planting of broadleaves will be increased around the edges of the forest, softening the interface with neighbouring heathland and farmland.

We will continue to communicate with local farmers, mountain bikers and other forest users, so that they understand how the forest is managed and how their activities may impact on productivity and biodiversity.

Our Forest Plan objectives, and how they link to the Forestry England vision, are listed in [Table 1](#) below.

The analysis (what is there now) and concept (what we will do) are on [pages 18 and 19](#).

Our action plan is on [page 20](#).

**Table 1 - Forestry England's objectives of management at Long Mynd**

<p><b>Forestry England vision for the nation's forests</b> →</p> <p><b>Long Mynd Forest Plan objectives</b> ↓</p>	<p><b>Our vision for wildlife:</b> The nation's forests provide the most valuable places for wildlife to thrive and expand in England.</p>	<p><b>Our vision for people:</b> The nation's forests are a living treasure for all, deeply connected to people's lives, improving the health and wellbeing of the nation.</p>	<p><b>Our vision for the climate:</b> The nation's forests are resilient to climate change, increasing their value for communities by producing high-quality, sustainable timber and absorbing carbon emissions.</p>
Generate <b>timber</b> to suit a variety of current / changing markets			✓
Increase <b>resilience</b> to future changes in climate and pests and diseases	✓	✓	✓
Improve <b>ecological condition</b>	✓	✓	✓
Protect the <b>historic environment</b>		✓	
Provide opportunities for <b>informal public use and enjoyment</b>		✓	



# Long Mynd - Analysis - what is there now

Analysis is best viewed at A3 size

**DYNAMIC HABITAT**  
Broadleaves and conifers are gradually regenerating in the wet area in the northwest corner.

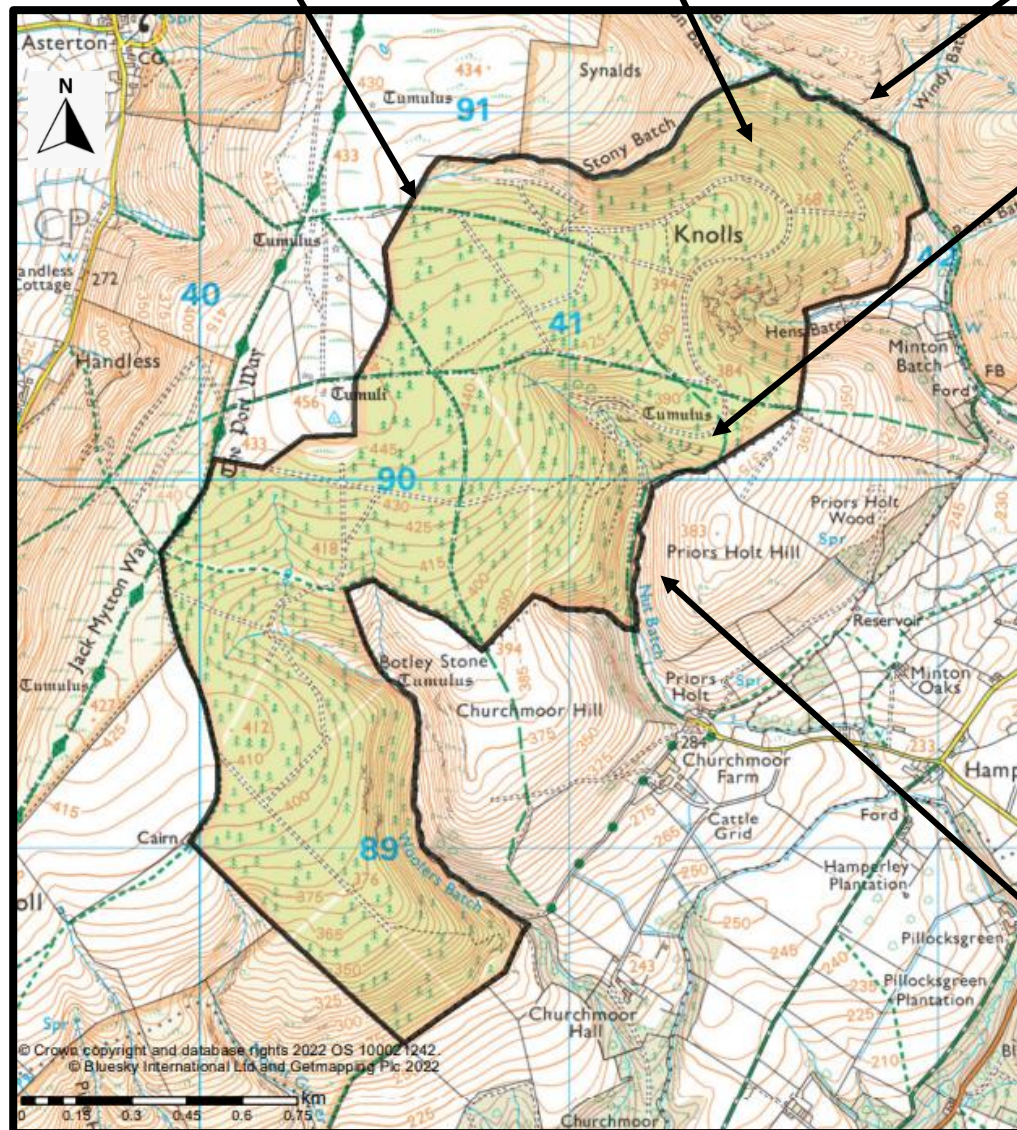
New conifer planting in the northern end of the site includes Sitka, Norway and Serbian spruces with some European larch - a trial mixture planted to increase species diversity and future resilience.

A recently planted strip of birch, hawthorn, rowan and oak provides attractive wildlife habitat on the edge of the site.

Although the site produces excellent quality Sitka spruce (yield class 14-18), not all conifer species grow well on Long Mynd - most of the Scots and lodgepole pine crops are of much poorer form (yield class 6-8).

Damaged fences are an ongoing issue, allowing sheep from the neighbouring farmland to come into the wood - there seems to be a resident population of at least 20 sheep and lambs which graze and cause damage to our restock areas and ground flora.

Much of the Long Mynd is common land, where a group of farmers called commoners graze their sheep and ponies. Other neighbours to the west include the National Trust and the Midland Gliding Club.



The bowl barrow Scheduled Monument is an Iron Age burial site.

Steep slopes, especially on the eastern side of the site, make access challenging. This, together with the exposed position and risk of wind damage, means that many of the crops have been managed as 'no-thin', ie thinned only once in their lifetime or not at all.

The main entrance to the site leads onto a track that winds uphill through an attractive area of majestic conifers. There are not many old trees in the forest, but these (planted in 1951) are among the oldest crops.

The subcompartment that lies within the SSSI is open space with heather and other heathland / grassland plants.

**DYNAMIC HABITAT**  
Patches of open space with scattered trees provide a valuable transitional habitat from high forest to open heath. In places, the tree cover has become too dense.

Prior to clearfelling this area, we experimented with a system where patches of trees would be felled at different times to try to diversify age / structure. Unfortunately, this led to instability and many of the remaining trees blew over in the wind - hence the decision to clearfell. A few rows of mature Sitka were left and have successfully provided seed for natural regeneration, which was supplemented by planting the rest of the site with Sitka and oriental spruce in 2018. At the moment, the Sitka is thriving, but the oriental spruce is being damaged by grazing sheep. Some tall dead trees (snags) were also left to provide valuable deadwood habitat for invertebrates, and vantage points for owls and other birds.

**DYNAMIC HABITAT**  
Ride and roadsides have been widened in places, creating open sunny edges with a variety of plants.



Aerial photo - taken October 2017

**DYNAMIC HABITAT**  
There is an open strip along the fenceline, where the conifers were not restocked to the edge of our land.

Most of the southeast section is broadleaf woodland - some very recently planted, and some older, with other areas left to natural regeneration.

The site is freehold (open access) and is crossed by several public rights of way. Public use is generally low, although there has been a sharp increase in the number of mountain bikers recently, and unauthorised trail and jump construction is becoming an issue.

**DYNAMIC HABITAT**  
There are a number of minor streams, and four small man-made ponds. Most of the riparian areas (streamsides) have been cleared of trees in the past and have regenerated with willows and other broadleaves, but some are still flanked by conifers. They are quite inaccessible so the mapping is not perfect. The ponds are mostly quite silted up.

## Analysis



## Long Mynd - Concept - what we'll do

### DYNAMIC HABITAT MANAGEMENT

When we are working in the adjacent crop, we will clear the conifers and some of the broadleaves from the wet area in the northwest corner.

We will monitor the growth rate, health and productivity of the trial species mixtures and use our experiences to inform future planting plans.

We will manage the Iron Age bowl barrow according to the Scheduled Monument Plan which was approved by Historic England in 2022.

Due to the risk of exposure and difficulty of access on the steep slopes, we will continue to manage many of the conifer crops as 'no thin'. Some sheltered stands will be thinned on a trial basis.

We will retain the majestic spruces just inside the entrance - for aesthetic reasons and to provide potential habitat for goshawk, which prefer older conifers. We will also identify other areas for future long term retention to ensure continuity of this habitat.

We will continue to monitor the condition of the fences and the number of sheep on our land, and will communicate / work with the neighbouring farmers and commoners to try to keep this number to a minimum.

We will gradually remove the unhealthy stands of pine, replacing them with conifers that we know are better suited to the site, and trialling species mixtures to increase resilience and diversity.

We will look out for, and retain, a number of individual interesting pines for aesthetic reasons and to provide habitat for crossbill, long-eared owl and other wildlife.

We will ensure that the subcompartment that is within the SSSI remains open.

### DYNAMIC HABITAT MANAGEMENT

We will remove some of the trees from the area that has become too densely populated - aiming for 25-30% tree cover (broadleaf species and occasional pines) with heather and bilberry underneath.

An exciting goal for the coming decades is to expand this dynamic habitat on the western side of the site. We will do this by leaving areas unplanted when we restock after clearfelling, to provide new habitat for various species of reptiles, insects and small mammals, and complement the neighbouring National Trust land and SSSI.



The broadleaves in the southeastern section of the forest will be managed with a very light touch, thinning if appropriate when neighbouring conifer crops are worked. This means that the recently planted birch and oak, and the areas that are naturally regenerating, will be more-or-less left alone to develop eventually into broadleaf woodland, providing a habitat that is quite different from the majority of the site, and an attractive soft edge when viewed from outside the wood.

We will attempt to de-silt the ponds to re-create small areas of open water. When we are planning operations nearby, we will carry out eDNA testing for great crested newts (a European Protected Species).

### DYNAMIC HABITAT MANAGEMENT

When we are planning forest operations in areas near to the streams, our wildlife ranger will advise as to how we can improve the riparian habitat by removing trees (especially conifers) to create temporary open space followed by regeneration of native broadleaves.

While the areas are clear of trees, the streams can be mapped more accurately.

We will continue to use a clearfell / restock system, as we know that it is the best silvicultural system for this exposed, windy site, and it provides a mosaic of temporary open space which benefits species such as nightjar. When we clearfell, we will ask contractors to leave some standing trees as raptor perches.

### DYNAMIC HABITAT MANAGEMENT

When we restock after clearfelling, sections of ride and roadsides will be left unplanted where appropriate in order to increase open sunny spaces throughout the forest and to connect areas of dynamic habitat.

## Concept



Long Mynd Action Plan  Actions - what we will do (2023-33)	Objectives - what we hope to achieve					Monitoring - how we will measure success  **note that some of these are long-term goals - possibly not evidenced in this Forest Plan period
	Generate <b>timber</b> to suit a variety of current / changing markets	Increase <b>resilience</b> to future changes in climate and pests and diseases	Improve <b>ecological condition</b>	Protect the <b>historic environment</b>	Provide opportunities for <b>informal public use and enjoyment</b>	
<b>Conifers</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Manage conifers under clearfell / restock systems - fell 24.97ha in this Forest Plan period (see felling map - <a href="#">page 22</a>)</li> <li>Restock using Sitka spruce in mixtures with other site-appropriate conifer species</li> <li>Trial thinning of selected conifer crops - see map on <a href="#">page 23</a></li> <li>Retain 7.92ha of conifers beyond maturity (see map on <a href="#">page 21</a>); begin to identify stands for future long-term retention</li> </ul>	✓	✓	✓			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Has clearfell been carried out as in the felling plan?</li> <li>Has restock included species other than Sitka spruce?</li> <li>**Have any stands been thinned? Has it improved structural diversity? Has there been any wind damage as a result?**</li> <li>Identify stands for future long-term retention</li> </ul>
<b>Broadleaves</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Manage broadleaves with light touch - thin if needed when working in conifer crops nearby</li> <li>When felling stands on edges of forest, take opportunities to plant broadleaves to reduce impact in landscape - see restock notes on <a href="#">page 22</a></li> </ul>		✓	✓		✓	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Have any of the broadleaves been thinned?</li> <li>**Have there been opportunities to plant broadleaves on forest edges?**</li> </ul>
<b>Dynamic habitat</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Remove trees from existing dynamic habitat on western edge (see map on <a href="#">page 21</a>) aiming for 25-30% canopy cover</li> <li>Create 1.89ha of new dynamic habitat - see <a href="#">Figure 14</a> on <a href="#">page 22</a> - remember to retain gnarly, interesting pines from current crop</li> <li>Take opportunities to thin trees in riparian (stream) areas working towards 50% open / 50% dappled shade</li> <li>Widen ridesides by not planting to the edges when restocking (up to 10% of restock areas can be 'open') - prioritise this by considering connectivity between areas of dynamic habitat</li> </ul>		✓	✓		✓	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Have trees been removed from existing dynamic habitat?</li> <li>Has dynamic habitat on western edge been expanded?</li> <li>Have opportunities been taken to develop dynamic habitat on stream and ridesides?</li> <li>Assess connectivity of dynamic habitat and use to advise next stages of habitat creation</li> </ul>
<b>Other habitats and species</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ensure that the small area of SSSI remains open</li> <li>When time and resource allows, de-silt ponds and remove overhanging trees; trial eDNA testing for great crested newt when working nearby</li> <li>Look for opportunities to increase / create other habitats such as deadwood eg leaving standing dead trees when clearfelling</li> <li>Monitor species such as goshawk, nightjar and long-eared owl to see how our management is affecting them</li> </ul>		✓	✓		✓	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Is SSSI still open?</li> <li>Have any of the ponds been improved - de-silted and trees removed?</li> <li>Presence / absence of other habitats and species of interest?</li> </ul>
<b>Heritage</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Manage the bowl barrow as described in the Scheduled Monument Plan - remove trees and control bracken as efficiently as possible</li> </ul>				✓		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Have trees been removed from the barrow?</li> <li>Is bracken control being carried out / feasible?</li> </ul>
<b>Community engagement</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Inform forest users, neighbours and other interested parties about the Forest Plan through the external consultation process</li> <li>Communicate with forest users prior to felling operations in order to inform them what we are doing and why</li> <li>Monitor the number of sheep on site and the condition of fences; communicate with neighbouring farmers / commoners</li> </ul>					✓	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Has public engagement has taken place?</li> <li>Are the sheep still causing problems with restock? Has any solution been found?</li> </ul>



## Our management prescriptions for Long Mynd (Figure 12)

- Most of the forest will be managed under a **clearfell** system, with conifer crops being clearfelled at around 30-45 years old if they have not been thinned, and around 55-60 years old if they have been thinned.
- The SSSI and Scheduled Monument will be kept **open**.
- The broadleaf areas will be managed as low impact **shelterwood** systems - over many decades, the overstorey trees will be removed through thinning, leaving the understorey to develop to become the next crop.
- Riparian areas (streamsides) will be managed as **group selection** - where groups of trees of all ages will be removed at intervals to create temporary open space and dynamic habitat.
- The existing dynamic habitat on the western edge and small areas of temporary open space will be managed by **single tree selection** - individual trees of all ages will be removed to retain canopy cover at 25-30%. Over time, the dynamic habitat on the western edge will be extended following clearfells.
- A very inaccessible area in the northeast of the forest will be managed under **minimum intervention** - for species that do well under low levels of disturbance.
- Some conifer crops have been identified as suitable for **long-term retention** - this will contribute to the age structure and aesthetic appeal of the forest and create areas of older trees which are beneficial for goshawks and owls.

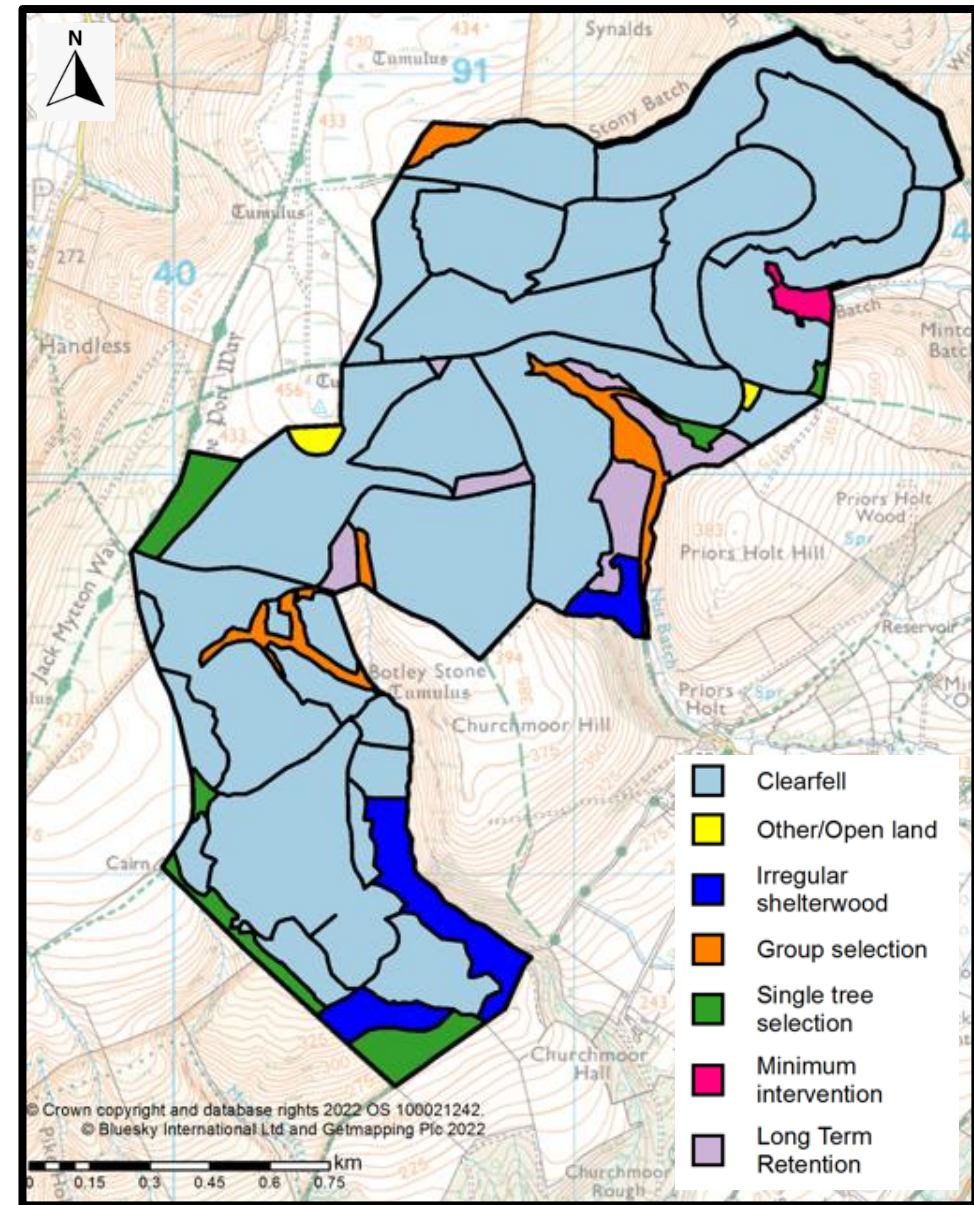


Figure 12 - Management prescriptions for Long Mynd

## Long Mynd - felling plan 2023-2033 (Figure 13)

### Clearfell coupe 12012 (7.62ha) Fell 2023-24

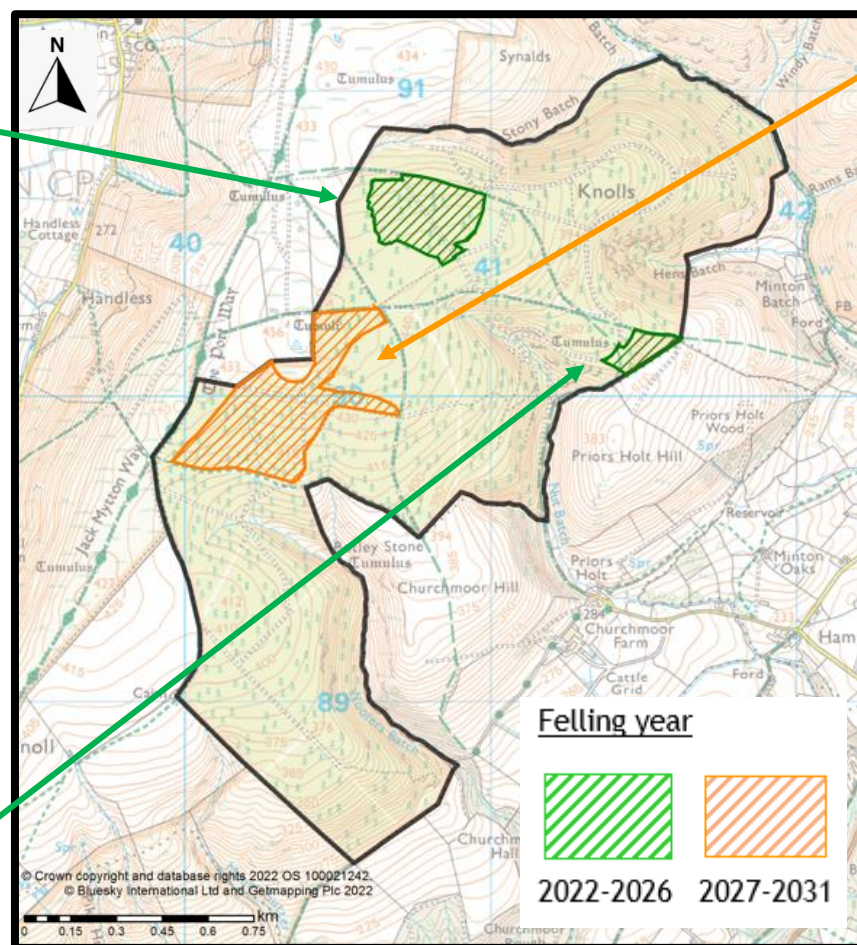
Clearfell poor quality Scots pine and lodgepole pine as soon as plan is approved

Restock with:  
70% Sitka spruce  
20% mixed conifers  
10% open space - probably along ridesides - taking opportunities to connect areas of current and future dynamic habitat

### Clearfell coupe 12028 (1.71ha) Fell 2023-24

Clearfell mature Sitka spruce on woodland edge and younger Sitka spruce adjacent to Scheduled Monument

Restock with:  
60% Sitka spruce  
20% mixed conifers  
10% mixed broadleaves along forest edge  
10% open space - probably along ridesides and forest edge



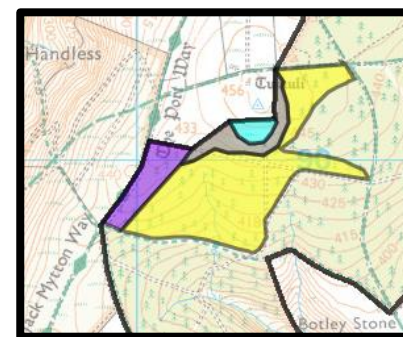
**Figure 13**  
Felling operations to be carried out at Long Mynd 2023-2033

### Clearfell coupe 12030 (15.64ha) Fell 2030-31

Fell Sitka spruce, then Scots and lodgepole pine a year later; retain any interesting individual pine trees for biodiversity

Restock 13.8ha with:  
70% Sitka spruce  
20% mixed conifers  
10% open space

Leave 1.89ha strip along western edge to naturally regenerate as new dynamic habitat - aiming for 20-30% canopy cover (**Figure 14**)



**Figure 14 - Restock /  
dynamic habitat plan**

Conifer restock   
Existing dynamic habitat   
New dynamic habitat   
SSSI

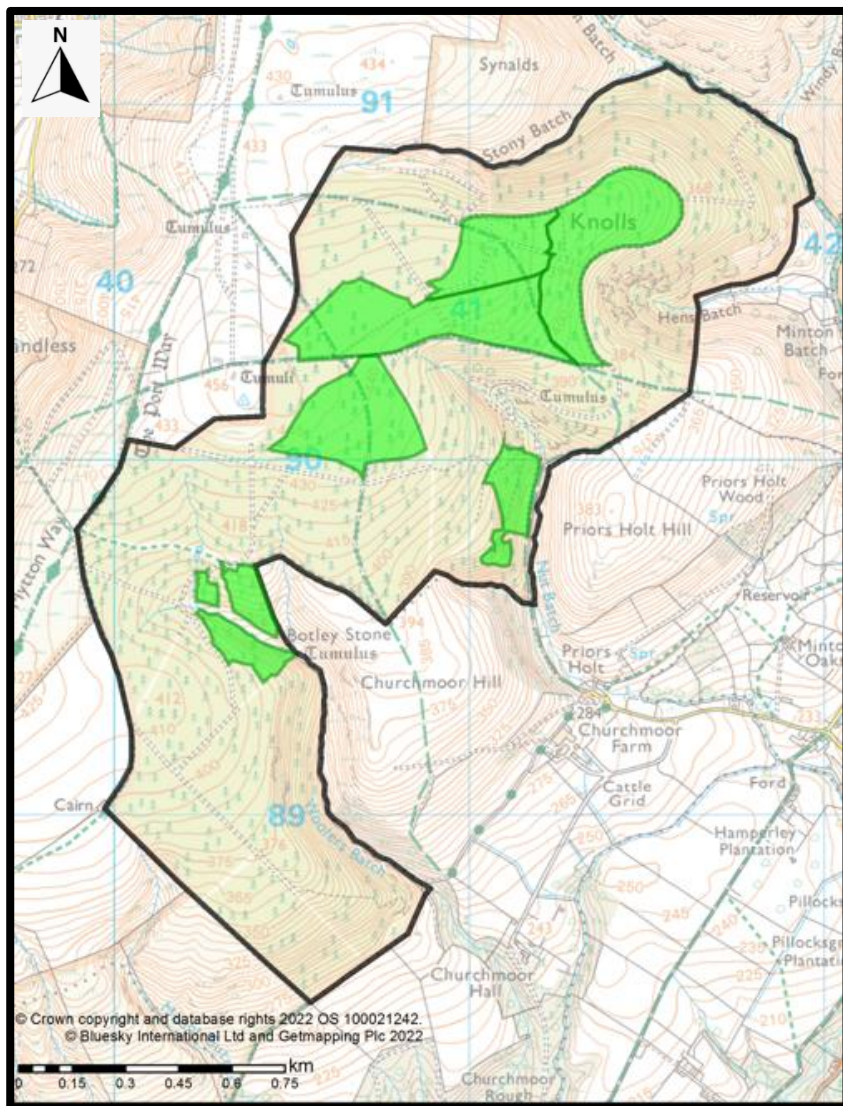


## Thinning at Long Mynd

Note that most crops at Long Mynd have not been thinned in recent years. We have now identified some relatively sheltered stands which could be partly or completely thinned (see [Figure 15](#) below).

The longer term clearfell dates shown in the felling map on [page 24](#) are based on the assumption that this thinning will take place. If the thinning does not happen for some reason, then clearfell dates will be changed.

Crops which have been thinned are usually felled after around 55-60 years, whereas those which have not been thinned are felled earlier - after about 30-45 years



**Figure 15 - crops which may be suitable for thinning**



Long Mynd - longer term felling plan 2023-2053 (Figure 16)

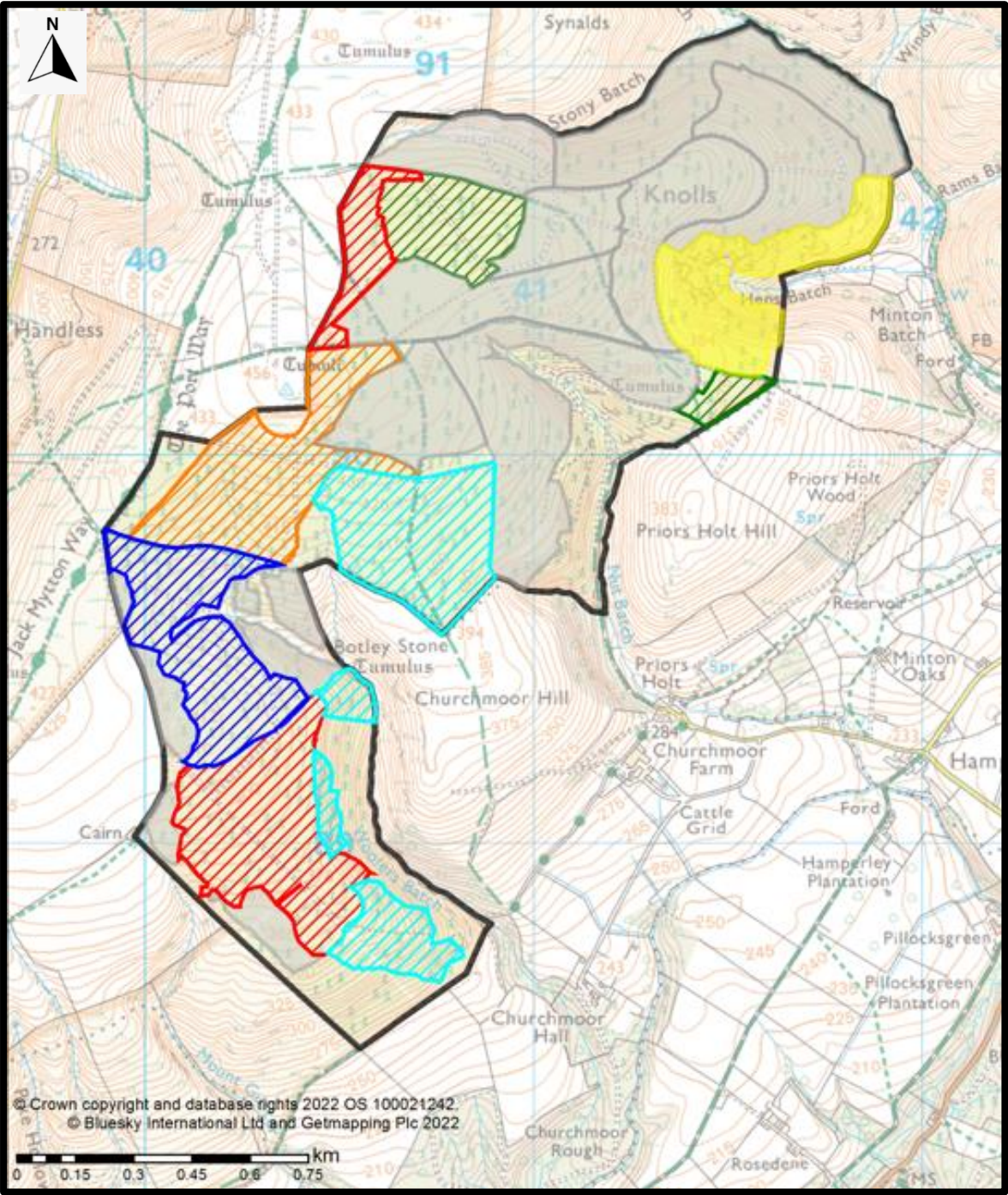
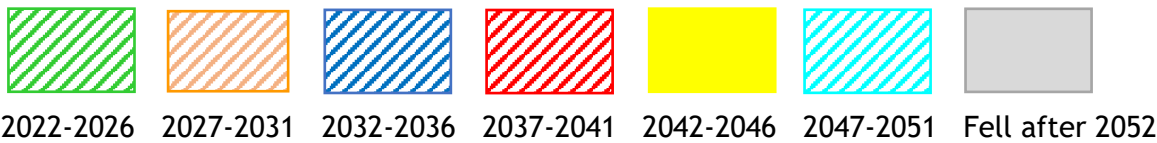


Figure 16 - Long term felling plan for Long Mynd 2023-2053

Felling year

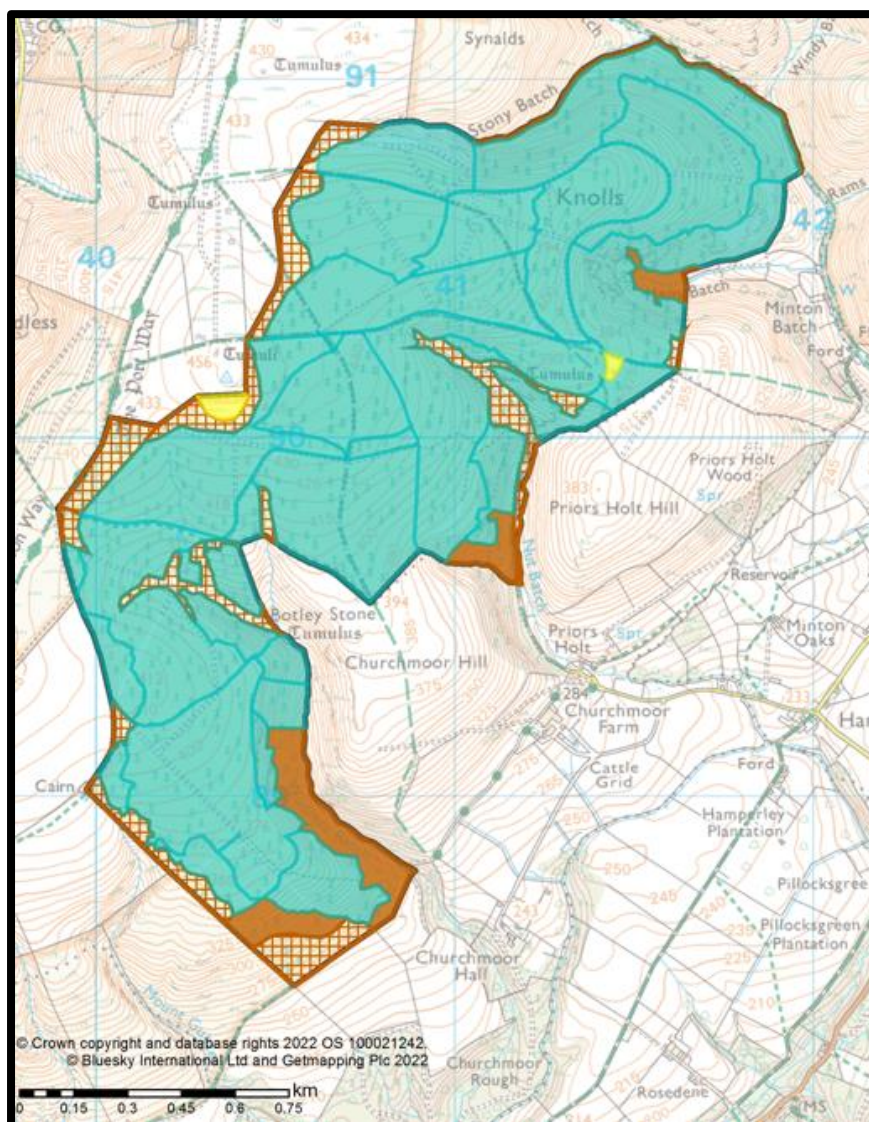


## Future habitats and species

Forestry England's land on the Long Mynd will continue to be predominantly conifer plantation. However, a broader range of conifer species will be planted to reduce the dominance of Sitka spruce.

Broadleaves will be planted and encouraged along the eastern sides of the forest, and the dynamic habitat will be expanded on the western and southern edges and along stream and ride sides.

**Figure 17** below gives a broad overview of the expected future composition of the forest. Note that only the mappable areas of dynamic habitat are shown on the map. Opportunities will be identified to create further (unmapped) areas of dynamic habitat during restocking following clearfells. Each restock coupe has 10% of its area recorded as 'open' to cover this (see restock proposals on [page 22](#)).



**Figure 17**  
Map to show future species and habitats at Long Mynd



Future species will be predominantly conifer



Future species will be predominantly broadleaf



Future dynamic habitat



Permanent open space



## Appendix 1 - Bowl Barrow Scheduled Monument Plan

# Bowl barrow on Prior's Holt Hill, Myndtown Scheduled Monument Management Plan 2022-2032

(may also be referred to by Forestry England as 'Long Mynd barrow')

Bowl barrows, the most numerous form of round barrow, are funerary monuments dating from the Late Neolithic period to the Late Bronze Age, with most examples belonging to the period 2400-1500 BC.

**List Number: 1007334**

NOTE - signed version with notes about management during the plan period is kept on the West England Forest District Sharepoint site

\*Name\* \_\_\_\_\_

Forestry England

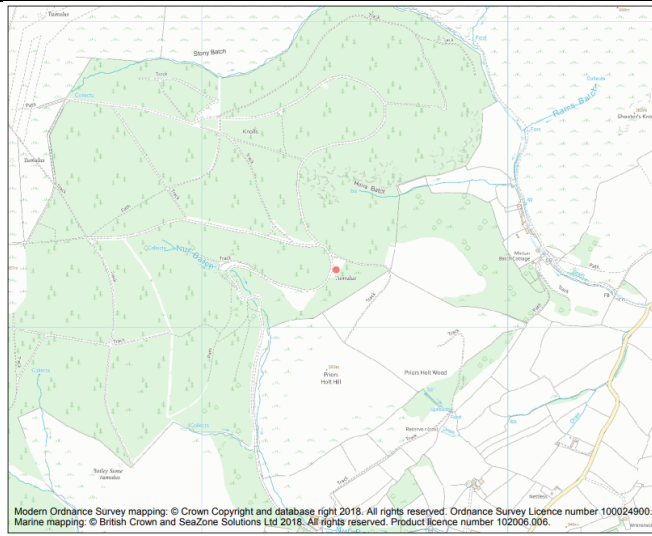


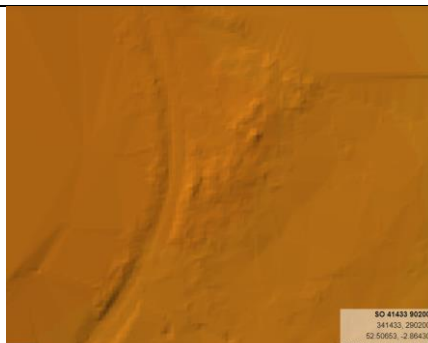
\*Date\* \_\_\_\_\_

\*Name\* \_\_\_\_\_

Historic England

\*Date\* \_\_\_\_\_



<b><u>Forestry England</u></b> <b><u>Monument Management</u></b> <b><u>Plan</u></b> <b><u>West District</u></b>	<b><u>Date of visit:</u></b>  Rachel Giles with beat team 25 <sup>th</sup> April 2022 and with Alison MacDonald from HE - 23 <sup>rd</sup> May 2022	 <p>Modern Ordnance Survey mapping: © Crown Copyright and database right 2018. All rights reserved. Ordnance Survey Licence number 100024900. Marine mapping: © British Crown and SeaZone Solutions Ltd 2018. All rights reserved. Product licence number 102006.006.</p> <p>This is an A4 sized map and should be printed full size at A4 with no page scaling set.</p> <p>Name: Bowl barrow on Prior's Holt Hill.</p>	<b><u>Heritage Category:</u></b>  Scheduling <b><u>List Entry No :</u></b> 1007334 <b><u>County:</u></b>  District: Shropshire  Parish: Myndtown
<b><u>List entry:</u></b> 1007334	<b><u>Scheduled Monument name:</u></b>  Bowl barrow on Prior's Holt Hill, Myndtown		
<b><u>OS grid reference:</u></b>  SO 41438 90189			
<b><u>Local numbers:</u></b> N/A	<b><u>Other statutory designations:</u></b> N/A		
<b><u>Beat:</u></b> Marches North	<b><u>West Forest District compartment:</u></b> 1204		<p>Each official record of a scheduled monument contains a map. New entries on the schedule from 1986 onwards include a digitally created map which forms part of the official record. For entries created in the years up to and including 1987 a hand-drawn map forms part of the official record. The map here has been translated from the official map and that process may have introduced inaccuracies. Copies of maps that form part of the official record can be obtained from Historic England.</p> <p>This map was delivered electronically and when printed may not be to scale and may be subject to distortions. All maps and grid references are for identification purposes only and must be read in conjunction with other information in the record.</p> <p><b><u>List Entry NGR:</u></b> SO 41438 90189 <b><u>Map Scale:</u></b> 1:10000 <b><u>Print Date:</u></b> 14 July 2022</p>  <p>HistoricEngland.org.uk</p>
<b><u>Forest plan:</u></b> Long Mynd forest plan currently being rewritten - will be 2023-33			
<b><u>Site Descriptions and Importance:</u></b> There are over 10,000 surviving bowl barrows recorded nationally. This is a good example: it appears to be intact and will retain archaeological deposits and evidence from the old land surface sealed beneath the mound and in the ditch fill; as one of several such monuments in the area, it contributes information relating to the intensity of settlement and land use during the Bronze Age.  It is a well-defined mound of stone and earth construction 14m diameter, up to 0.8m high; profile is flattened and slightly spread; although no longer visible at ground level, a ditch surrounds the mound.  More info at: <a href="https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1007334?section=official-list-entry">https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1007334?section=official-list-entry</a>		 <p>Photo taken from NW corner of the scheduled area, looking SE - March 2022</p>	 <p>Alison MacDonald - HE - May 2022 - “the barrow is only very faintly showing on the <a href="#">LiDAR</a> and not at all on aerial photographs”</p>

### Condition

- Despite being spread by past ploughing, the bowl barrow on Prior's Holt Hill survives well.
- It is currently covered with bracken with a few scattered trees (conifer and broadleaf).
- It is very difficult to see the actual barrow because of the bracken and because the land is undulating with rocky outcrops, one of which was mistaken for a second barrow in a previous plan. HE has now confirmed that there is only one barrow (May 2022).

### Management Objectives:

- To reduce risk of damage to the monument from bracken and trees, and to expose it so that its form can be seen more clearly

Note - we have discussed at length the options for removal of bracken and options are: bruising it by hand, use of machines or chemical treatments. However, we are trying to reduce the use of chemicals, and machines may damage the SM.

HE advice 31.10.22:

*Removal of bracken from the monument would still be my objective, as the bracken is actively destroying the barrow. If you feel that bracken cutting is not viable then discrete area chemical spraying would be the next best option.*

*The machinery needed to roll bracken is likely to cause damage to the barrow.*

*Disposal of material can be through burning on the track or just outside the Scheduled Area.*

### Decline and Vulnerability

Potential threats include:

- Tree roots damage the monument
- Bracken rhizomes change the soil chemistry and damage what's underneath
- If bracken is removed successfully, there is more likely to be encroachment of grass and trees / scrub

### Work Proposed in the Plan Period:



1. Remove regenerating trees from the burial mound (no need to remove trees from elsewhere within the scheduled area).  
Alison (HE) confirmed the exact location of the barrow (map above), so we can use this to guide which trees need to be removed.
2. Continue to experiment with bracken removal - try bruising it with hand tools for the next few years, and then consider use of chemicals if it persists. Burn any removed bracken on the track outside the SM.

### Achieved

<p><b><u>Proposed Works which Require Scheduled Monument Consent:</u></b>  Individual trees can be felled without SM consent as long as it is not likely to damage the SM in the felling or removal.  If in doubt, ask (<a href="mailto:midlands@historicengland.org.uk">midlands@historicengland.org.uk</a>).</p>	<p><b><u>Arrangements for monitoring:</u></b>  Forestry England will carry out a monitoring visit at least once per year to assess whether work is needed to remove trees or bracken.  FE will inform HE of any issues on the site, and will meet again to discuss management in ten years at the end of this plan period, or sooner if deemed necessary.</p>
<p><b><u>Opportunities:</u></b></p>	<p><b><u>Record of management and/or observations during plan period</u></b>  To be completed by Forestry England after each monitoring visit</p>



# Appendix 2 - Consultation record

Add summary of external responses after consultation