

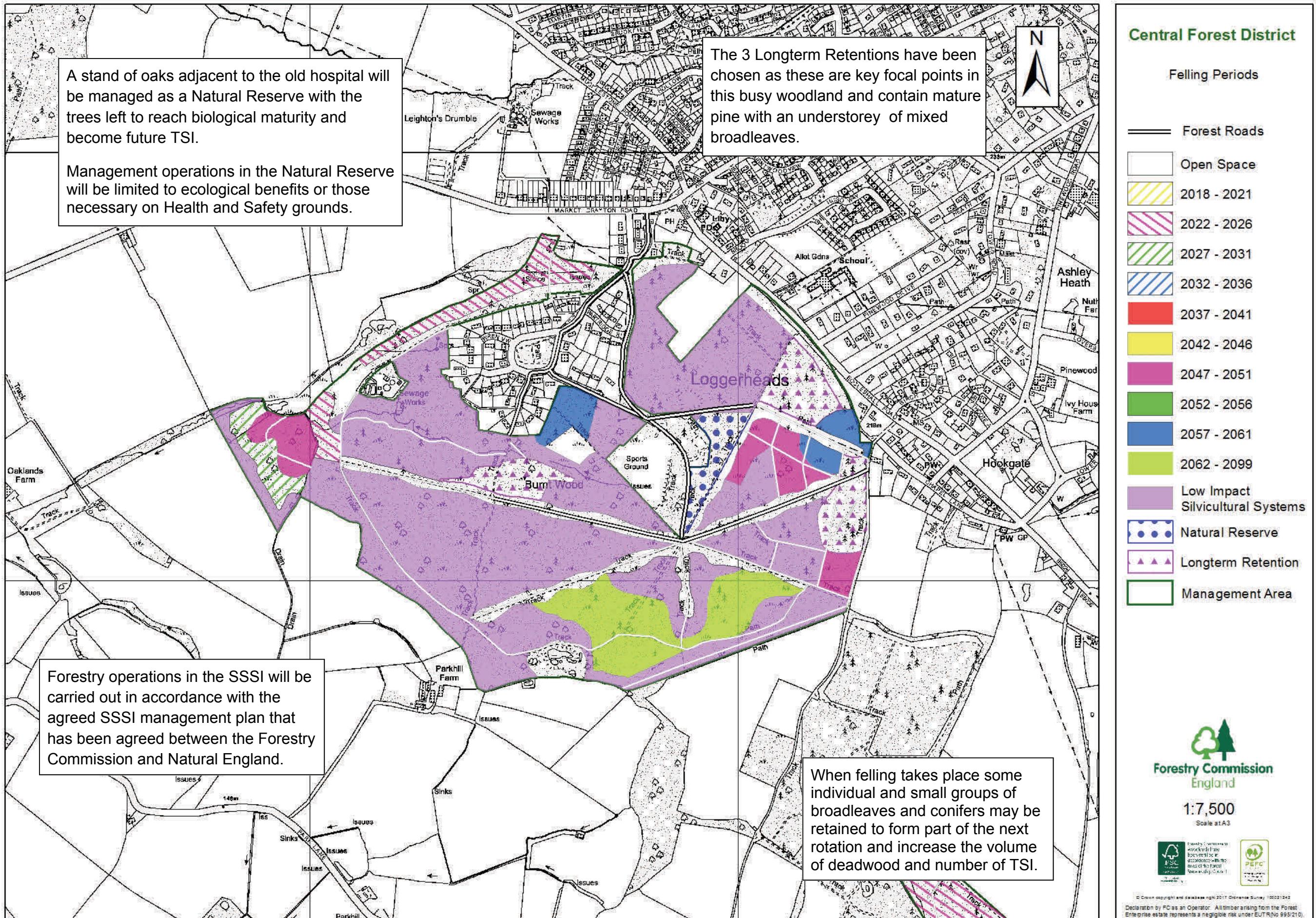
## Central Forest District

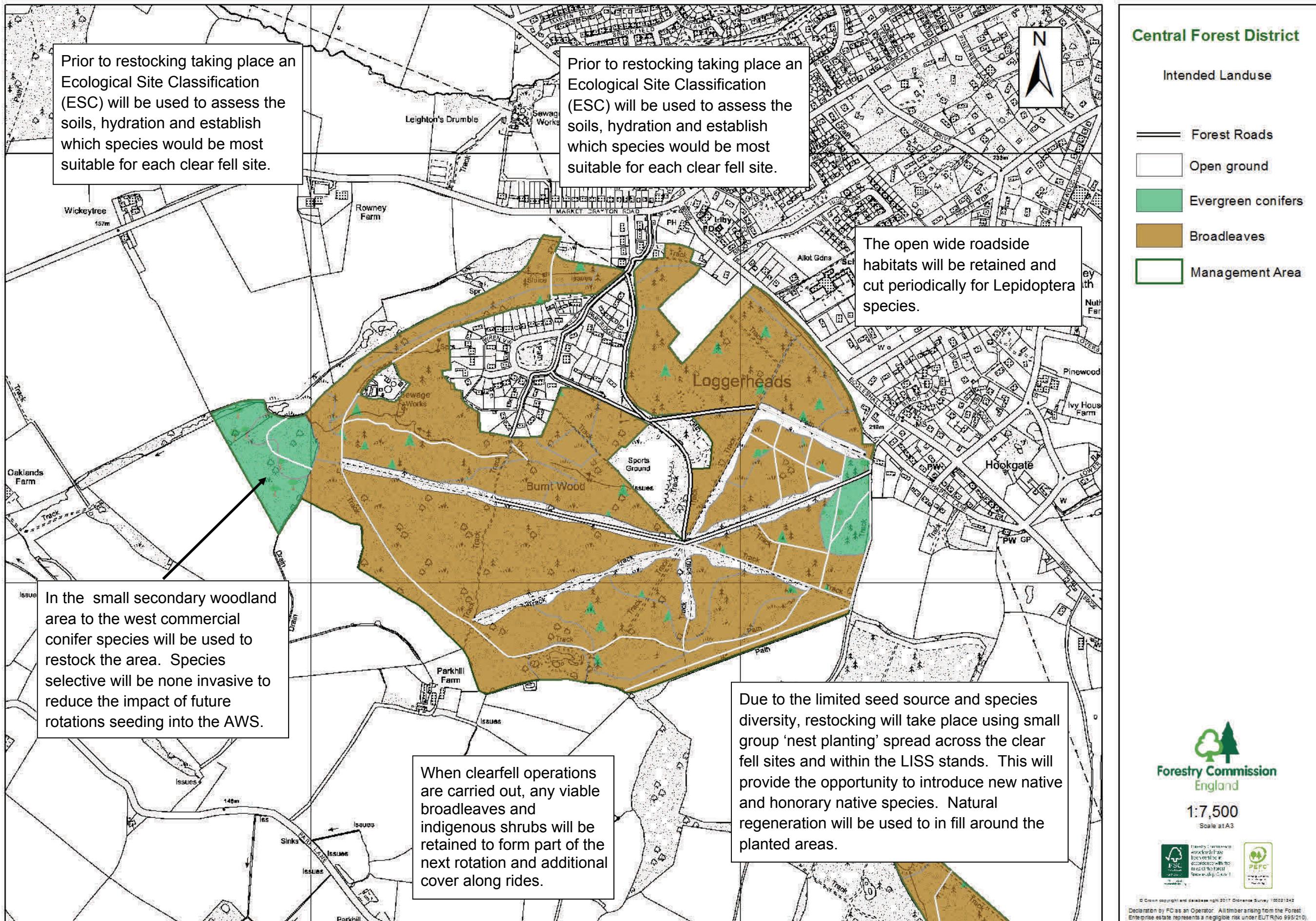
Intended Landuse
Forest Roads
Open ground
Evergreen conifers
Broadleaves
Management Area

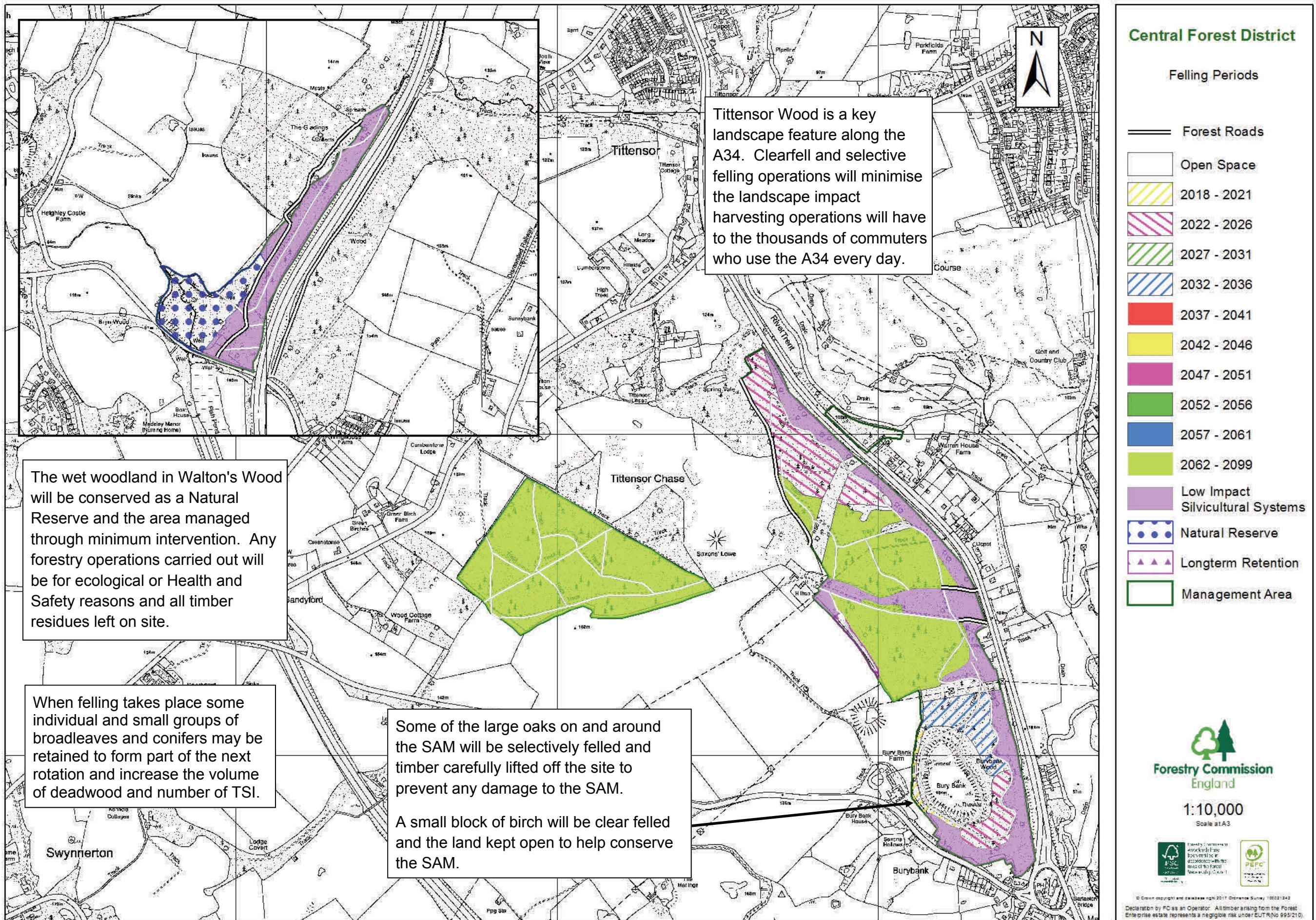


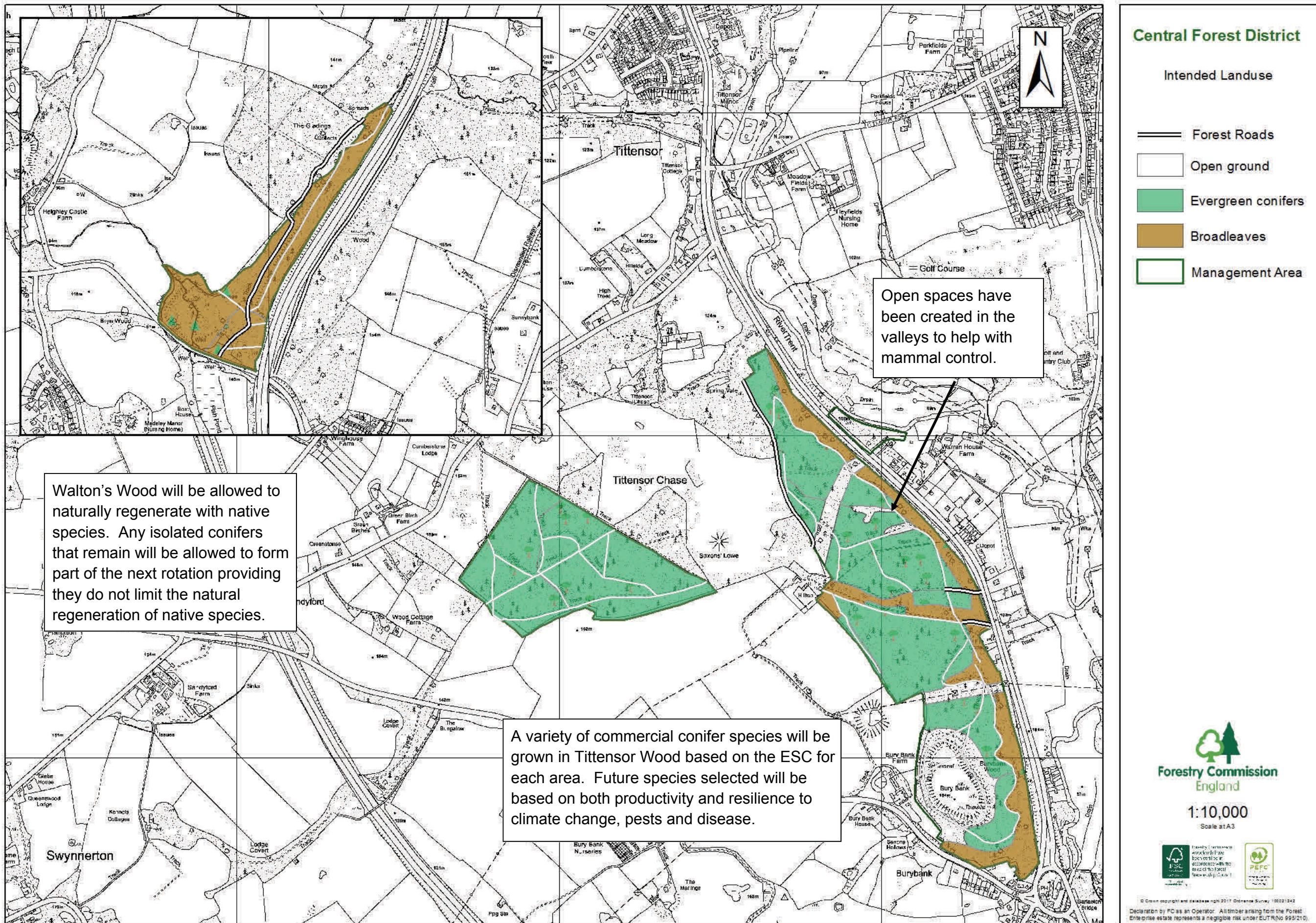
1:7,500  
Scale at A3

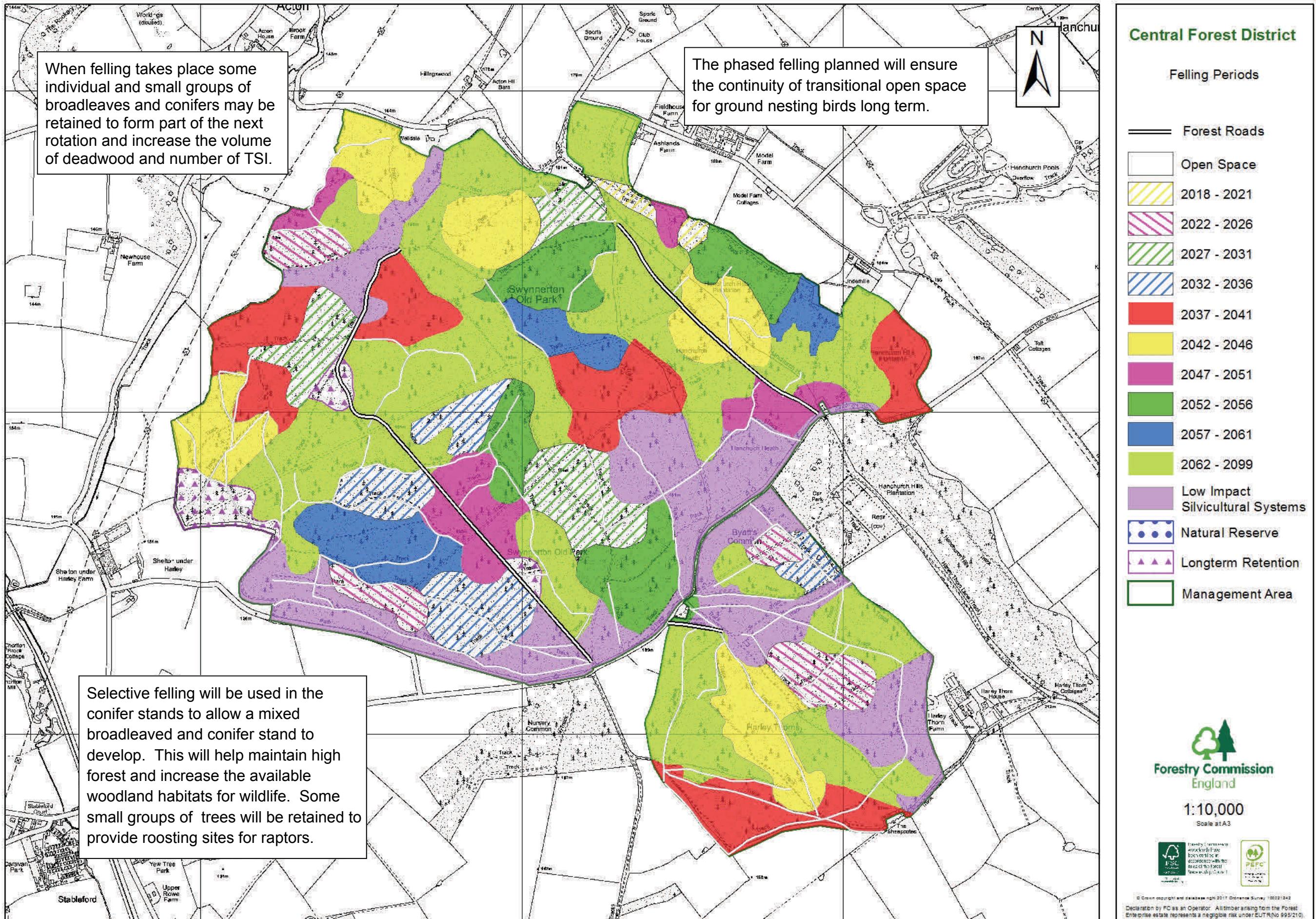


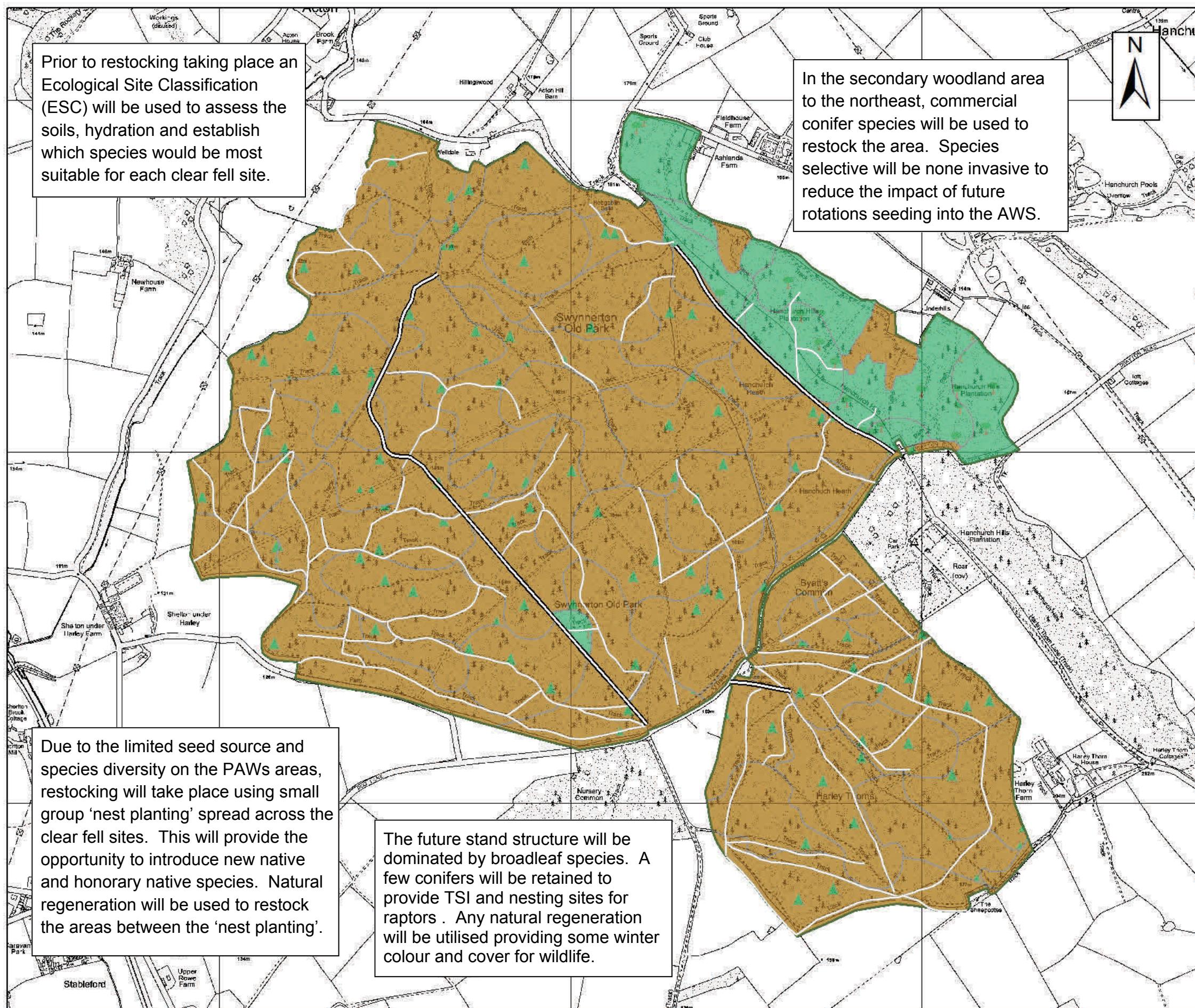












## Central Forest District

### Intended Landuse

	Forest Roads
	Open ground
	Evergreen conifers
	Broadleaves
	Management Area



**Forestry Commission  
England**

1:10,000  
Scale at A3



**Appendix I - Terms of Reference**

<b>FEE Strategic Goal</b>	<b>District Strategy</b>	<b>Forest Plan Objective</b>	<b>Monitoring</b>
<b>Economic</b>	<p>Adapting our management practices to suit the character and requirements of local woodlands whilst satisfying national standards and business requirements.</p> <p>We will use the opportunity presented by additional, unscheduled clear felling as a result of disease control to accelerate the diversification of both conifer and broadleaf species appropriate to each local area and site type, and in some areas trialling species which may not have been previously planted in forest conditions, using a range of silvicultural systems.</p>	<p>Initiate a structured and sustained programme of clearfell and thinning to include infrastructure requirements.</p> <p>Select suitable species and appropriate silvicultural techniques to regenerate (either naturally or through planting) commercially productive forests.</p> <p>Ensure stands are more structurally and species diverse thereby making them more resilient to the impacts from climate change, pests and disease.</p>	<p>This will be reviewed every 5 years as part of the FP review process and any changes recorded in the sub compartment data base.</p> <p>Once the crops start to produce commercial timber, production forecasts will be run to quantify the resources available and ensure longterm sustainable forest management.</p> <p>Production forecasts will be run annually and data form part of the Central Districts business plan.</p> <p>Stocking density, growth rates, stems/ha and species origin and provenance will be recorded and monitored.</p>
<b>Nature</b>	<p>Adapting more sensitive timber harvesting arrangements and adopting recent FC guidance on forest operations to reduce the impact of forest operations on soils and ground vegetation on sensitive sites.</p> <p>Contributing to and undertaking control programmes to limit the impact of deer and other species on woodland habitats in order to reduce the adverse impacts of grazing and disturbance to native habitats and their flora and Fauna</p> <p>3) Where possible, work with interested parties to explore ways to maintain or improve features of cultural or heritage value to the local community.</p>	<p>Employ a variety of silvicultural techniques to maintain soil structure, stability and site infrastructure.</p> <p>Restore AWS by the gradual removal of exotic species over the next 60years. Introduce a wide distribution of species that will be better suited to the impacts of climate change, pests and disease.</p> <p>Identify existing locations of TSIs and demonstrate appropriate management to recruit future veteran trees and increase the volume and distribution of deadwood.</p> <p>Ensure the timing and scale of forest management proposals complement the SSSI management objectives and habitat requirements of Lepidoptera and associated ground flora.</p> <p>Continue to work closely with Natural England, Butterfly Conservation, Staffordshire Wildlife Trust and local volunteers in monitoring and recording flora and fauna and review forest management accordingly.</p>	<p>Silvicultural systems are shown in the forest plan and will be reviewed prior to any operations taking place and maintain soil stability. The restoration of AWS and the introduction of a wider range of species will be monitored via the subcompartment database as part of the FP review process.</p> <p>Trees of Special Interest (TSI) and deadwood habitats will be identified and recorded on the conservation layer to ensure they are retained in perpetuity.</p> <p>The 5 year review of the SSSI habitat assessment will measure the improvement based on indicator species.</p> <p>Species records collected on rides and records of the FC ride side cutting programme will be reviewed every 5 years as part of the plan review.</p> <p>As part of the 5 year and 10 year FP review process, but not exclusively, stakeholders will be contacted as part of the forest management review.</p>
<b>People:</b>	<p>Provide safe and accessible woodlands.</p> <p>Offer opportunities for quiet recreation and adventurous activities, to enable people to experience the potential health and wellbeing benefits.</p> <p>Encourage third party environmental educators and other partners to offer learning opportunities on the public forest estate</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>Maintain existing public access and enhance where possible.</p>	<p>As part of the design plan review process the visual impact of harvesting operations on landscape will be made from key viewpoints to ensure their design is still appropriate. Any changes will be recorded in the revised plan.</p> <p>Public access and facilities will be monitored and maintained by the beat team on a regular basis throughout the year.</p>

## Appendix II

### Glossary

**Ancient woodland**

Is a woodland that has existed continuously since 1600 or before in England, Wales and Northern Ireland (or 1750 in Scotland).

**Biological Diversity**

The richness and variety of wildlife and habitats.

**Canopy**

The mass of foliage and branches formed collectively by the crowns of trees.

**Clearfell System**

The removal of all trees in one operation >0.5ha.

**Coups**

Areas of forest that have been or will be managed together.

**Ecosystems**

An ecosystem includes all of the living things (plants, animals and organisms) in a given area, interacting with each other, and also with their non-living environments (weather, earth, sun, soil, climate).

**England Forestry Strategy (now England's Trees Woodlands and Forests)**

Describes how the Government will deliver its forestry policies in England and sets out the Government's priorities for the next five to ten years.

**Forest Enterprise England (FEE)**

The part of the Forestry Commission that following devolution is responsible for the management of the Public Forest Estate woodlands in England.

**Forestry and Water guidelines 5<sup>th</sup> edition 2011**

Forests and Water is one of a series of seven guidelines that support the United Kingdom Forestry Standard (UKFS). The UKFS and guidelines outline the context for forestry in the UK, set out the approach of the UK government to sustainable forest management, define standards and requirements, and provide a basis for regulation and monitoring including national and international reporting.

**Forestry Commission Guidelines**

Outline the principles and standards of good management practices in forests and woodlands for landowners, land managers and their advisors.

**Forest Plan (FP)**

An approved plan that outlines felling operation over a 10 year period and outlining proposals over the next 50 years. The FP's are reviewed every 5 years and redrawn and approved every 10 years.

### Glossary

**Forest Stewardship Council (FSC)**

An internationally recognised body made up of non-government organisations promoting sustainable forest management to the forest industry and consumers.

**Historic Environment**

These are the physical remains of every period of human development from 450,000 years ago and include earthworks, buried remains, structures and buildings.

**Landscape Character**

England is renowned for its rich, diverse and beautiful landscapes which have their own distinct local character. These have been shaped over many thousands of years by natural influences such as soil and landform and by generations of human activity.

**Lepidoptera**

Lepidoptera is an order of insects that includes butterflies and moths.

**LiDAR**

Lidar uses ultraviolet or near infrared light to image objects. It can map ground vegetation or strip away vegetation to just show the terrain to a very high resolution.

**Long Term Retention**

Trees that are being retained beyond their normal economic / commercial age.

**Low Impact Silvicultural Systems (LISS)**

Describes a number of felling systems (shelterwood, group felling, selection systems) which avoid large scale felling coupes and the forest canopy is maintained at one or more levels.

**Natural Areas**

England is divided into 159 distinct natural areas. Each is defined by a unique combination of landscape, biodiversity, geodiversity and cultural and economic activity.

**Natural regeneration**

The growth of trees from seed found in the soil or cast from adjacent trees and shrubs.

**Natural Reserve**

Natural reserves are predominantly wooded, are permanently identified and are in locations which are of particularly high wildlife interest or potential. They are managed by minimum intervention unless alternative management has higher conservation or biodiversity value.

**Operational Plans (Ops1)**

Detailed site plans that are prepared in advance of all major forest operations and identify site constraints, opportunities and areas requiring special treatment or protection.

## Glossary

**Plantation's on Ancient Woodland Sites (PAWS)**

They are ancient semi-natural woodlands on which the original, “natural” woodland was cleared, and replaced by a plantation of either native or exotic species.

**Provenance**

The geographic locality of a stand of trees from where the seed was collected.

**Public Forest Estate (PFE)**

The woodlands managed by the Forestry Commission which would include both freehold and leasehold land.

**Public Rights of Way (PROW)**

Access routes open to the public through legal designation.

**Restocking**

The re-establishment of trees where felling has taken place. Restocking may be achieved through natural regeneration but as a term, it is more usually associated with replanting.

**Ride**

Forestry term for unsurfaced roads, paths and tracks within a woodland.

**Scheduled Monuments**

Nationally important archaeological sites which are protected under the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act, 1979.

**Secondary Woodland**

Woodlands that have been established on land that was formally used as pasture, meadows, arable, quarries etc and has not continually been wooded

**Selective Felling**

Where individual trees of varying sizes are selected and removed from a stand. The whole stand is worked and its aim is to maintain full stocking of all tree sizes and ages, from seedlings to mature trees, in any one area.

**Silvicultural Systems**

Techniques of managing a forest through a variety of cutting / felling patterns over varying time scales.

**Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI)**

IS a formal conservation designation given by Natural England in England and are protected by law to conserve their wildlife and or geology.

**Sub-compartments**

Areas of forest comprising a more or less homogeneous crop in terms of age, species composition and condition. Their boundaries may change as the forest develops after felling and restocking.

## Glossary

**Strategic Plan**

Serves as a guide to the management of woodlands within Central England Forest District. It divides the district into zones for the purpose of management and ensures that forestry activities reflect the local ecological, social and cultural individuality of woodland. Strategic objectives for each zone are presented within the context of the Government’s strategic priorities for forestry in England (e.g. forestry for rural development; forestry for economic regeneration; forestry for recreation, access and tourism and forestry for the environment and conservation).

**Thinning**

The removal of a proportion of the trees in a sub-compartment to improve the quality of the remaining trees, accelerate individual tree growth and provide income.

**UK Forestry Standard (UKFS)**

Outlines the Government’s criteria and standards for the sustainable management of forests in the UK.

**UK Woodland Assurance Scheme (UKWAS)**

A voluntary scheme for the independent assessment of forest management in the UK. The Scheme has been developed by a partnership of forestry and environmental organisations in response to the growing consumer demand for timber products from sustainably managed forests.

**Trees of special interest (TSI)**

A tree that is of interest biologically, aesthetically or culturally because of its age, or a tree that is in the ancient stage of its life, or a tree that is old relative to others of the same species.

**Yield Class**

Yield class is a measure of the growth rate of a tree crop and is the maximum average rate of volume increment (increase) that a particular crop can achieve. For example, a crop capable of a maximum annual increment of 14 m<sup>3</sup> per hectare has a yield class of 14.

**Yield Tables**

The Forest Yield tables present values for all the main growth and yield variables for a sequence of stand ages, showing the volume in cubic meters that is available from both thinning and harvesting operations.